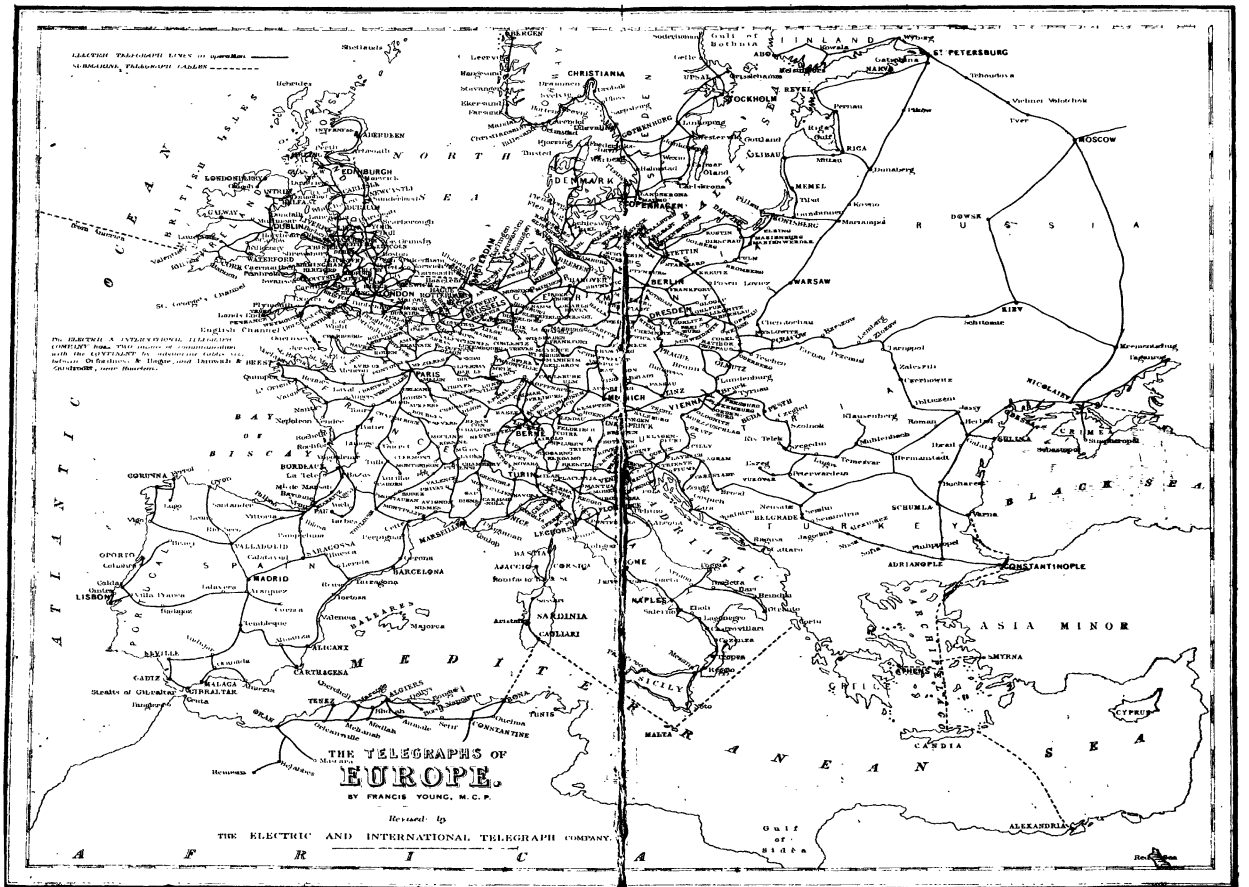
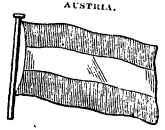
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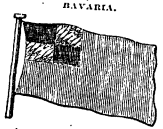

THE TELEGRAPHS OF
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BY FRANCIS YOUNG, M.C.P.
Revised by
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SEA OF AZOF
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RUSSIA
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Candia
Rhodes
Smyrna
Constantinople
Adrianople
Alexandria
Suez
Red Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Sea of Azof
Gulf of Sidra
Gulf of Bothnia
Archipelago
Sea of Marmora
Dardanelles
Bosphorus
Baltic Sea
North Sea
Atlantic Ocean
Mediterranean Sea
Bay of Biscay
English Channel
St. George's Channel
Irish Sea
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# A TABLE OF THE MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

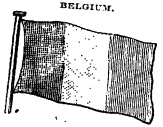
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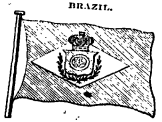
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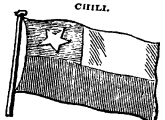
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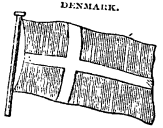
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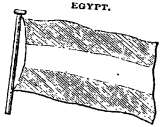
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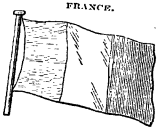
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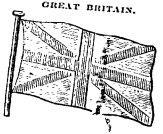
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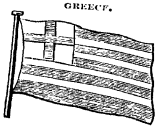
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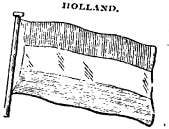
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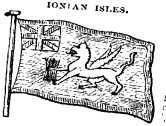
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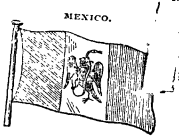
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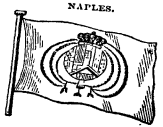
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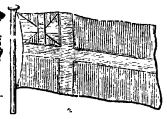
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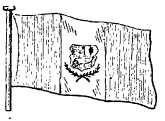
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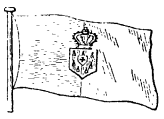
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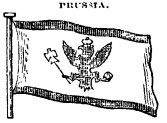
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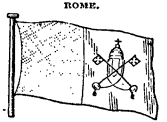
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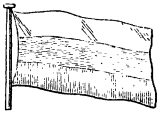
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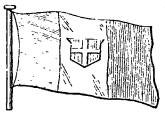
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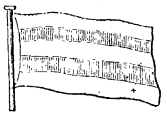
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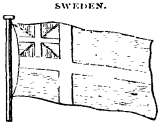
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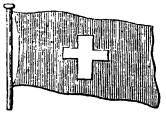
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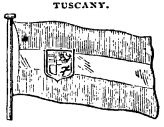
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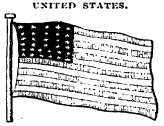
TURKEY.



TUSCANY.



UNITED STATES.



*Reference to the Colours of the Flags.*

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Yellow . . . . . Green . . . . .

Red . . . . . Black . . . . .

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B.C.

1157—Eli, the high priest, eleventh judge of Israel for 40 years.

1156—The sixth servitude of the Israelites, under the Philistines, which continues 40 years.

1152—The city of Alba-Longa founded by Ascanius, second king of the Latins.

1141—The Amazons burn the temple of Ephesus.

1136—Samson kills 3,000 Philistines.

1124—The migration of the Æolian colonies, 80 years before that of the Ionians.—Thebes built by the Bœotians.

1122—The third dynasty of China, called Tcheou, begins.

1117—Samson betrayed to the Philistines.—Eli dies.

1116—Samuel, the twelfth and last judge of Israel for 12 years.

1115—The mariner's compass said to be known in China.

1104—The return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus: they divide it.—The kingdom of Lacedæmon begins; that of Mycenæ ends. Others say that the kingdom of Lacedæmon, or Sparta, commenced in 1102.

1095—The Israelites obtain a king; and Saul is anointed by Samuel.

1093—Saul rejected, and David anointed king.

1088—The kingdom of Sicyon ends; others say in 1130.

1070—The kingdom of Athens ends with Codrus, who gives himself up as a voluntary sacrifice to save his country; Athens a republic, governed by archons.

1068—The Pelasgians, the second people who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.

1055—Saul consults the witch of Endor, and kills himself on Mount Gilboa.

1048—Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, and made the seat of his kingdom.

1044—The migration of the Ionian colonies from Greece, 60 years after the return of the Heraclidæ, and their settlement.

1034—David, reproved by Nathan, repents.

1023—Absalom rebels, and is killed by Joab.

1013—Solomon begins to build the Temple 480 years after the exodus from Egypt; others say in 1016.

1004—The Temple dedicated 1000 years before Christ; others say in 1008.

1000—The Thracians acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean about this time, and hold it for 12 years.

996—Solomon's fleet prepared in the Red Sea, and goes to Ophir.

992—Solomon's palace finished, which, with the temple, occupied a term of 20 years.

985—Samos, in the island of the same name, and Utica, built about this time.

975—The division of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel; others say in 979.

971 or 974—Sesac, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and plunders the temple and palace.

926—Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, is born.

916—The Rhodians are the fourth who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean, and hold it for 23 years.

907—Homer flourishes.

896—Elijah, the prophet, is taken up into heaven.

864—Money first made of gold and silver at Argos, by Phidon.—He introduces scales and measures.

863—The Phrygians are the fifth people who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.

884—Lycurgus, after travelling ten years, establishes his laws in Lacedæmon, or Sparta.—Iphitus, Lycurgus, and Cleosthenes, restore the Olympic games at Elis.—The Spartans were an aristocratic caste, and their land was divided amongst about 40,000 families. Its cultivation was confined to helots, the free citizens not being allowed to labour in any handicraft. The land might be bequeathed, but not sold. Iron was the money in use. The citizens sat at public tables, had great respect for age, and had no theatres.

872—The art of sculpture in marble said to have been discovered.

869—Phidon, king of Argos, coins silver in Ægina.—The city of Carthage is built by Queen Dido about this time; others say it was enlarged by this queen in 864.

868—The Cyprians are the sixth who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.

B.C.

839—The army of Hazael, king of Assyria, desolates a great part of the kingdom of Judah.

820—The Phœnicians are the seventh who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.

820—Nineveh is taken by Arbaces and Belesis, which finishes the kingdom of Assyria.—Sardanapalus burns himself to death.—The kingdom is subdivided.

814—The kingdom of Macedon founded by Caranus; continues 643 years, till the battle of Pydna.

801—Capua, in Campania, built.

800—Etrurian architecture, painting, bronze figures of gods, vases, gems, clay, sarcophagi, &c.

797—The kingdom of Lydia begins in Ardys I.

790—Amos, the prophet, flourishes, and commenced his prophecies in 787.

787—The Egyptians are the eighth who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.

786—The Corinthians invent ships called "triremes." This date is usually thought to be too early.

779—The race of kings ends at Corinth, and is succeeded by annual magistrates called "prytanes."

776—Corœbus conquers in the 28th Olympiad from their institution by Iphitus, though vulgarly called the 1st Olympiad, which, according to Scaliger, was celebrated July 23.

770—Phul invades the kingdom of Israel, and is bribed to depart with 1,000 talents.—Remus and Romulus are born.

760—The Ephori established at Lacedæmon by Theopompus.

757—Isaiah begins to prophesy, and continues his prophecies for above 60 years. He is sawn asunder, by order of Manasses, in 696.

754—The decennial archons begin at Athens.—Micah, the prophet.—The Milesians are the ninth [illegible] quire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.

753—Rome founded, according to Varro.—Romulus is its first king; [illegible]s to his people, and bases the constitution [illegible]culture.

750—[illegible] rape of the Sabines.

747—The Romans and Sabines unite.—Earthenware in use.—The era of Nabonassar begins.—The celebrated Semiramis, who, according to Herodotus, built the walls of Babylon, is supposed by Dr. Hales to have been either the wife or the mother of Nabonassar.

743—The first war between the Messenians and Lacedæmonians begins, and continues 19 years.

734—The Carians about this time have the command of the Mediterranean.

732—Syracuse founded by a colony of Corinthians, under Archias; others say in 758.

731—Habbakuk, the prophet, flourishes.

724—The first Messenian war ended by the capture of Ithome, which renders them vassals to the Lacedæmonians.

722—The Chinese empire divided into principalities. Sir J. Stoddart says, that we can hardly err if we conclude that permanent political institutions existed in China at least 800 years before the Christian era.

721—Samaria, after three years' siege, taken.—The kingdom of Israel finished by Salmanasser, king of Assyria, who carries the ten tribes into captivity.—The first eclipse of the moon on record, according to Ptolemy, March 19, 3 hours 20 minutes before midnight.—The Buddhist religion introduced to India by Gautama. This date has been disputed, some setting the time to 543; but personages of the name of Buddha existed at a period long anterior to that time. Buddha in Sanscrit, or Boodh in Hindustani, means 'nothing more than "the Sage."

720—The second and third eclipse of the moon on record; the second, on March 5, 60 minutes before midnight; and the third on Sept. 1, 4 hours 20 minutes before midnight, according to the meridian of Alexandria.

717—Ineffectual siege of Tyre, for about five years, by Salmanasser, king of Assyria.

713—Gela, in Sicily, founded.—Sennacherib's army, to the number of 185,000 men, destroyed in one night by an angel.

709—The Salii, an order of priests, instituted by Numa.

708—Ecbatana founded by Dejoces.

707—Tarentum built by the Lacedæmonian bastards, called Parthenians, on being expelled Sparta.

703—Corcyra, Thasos, and Parion founded. [illegible]cias

B.C.

690—Holofernes besieges Bethulia, and is killed by Judith.

686—Archilochus, the poet, flourishes, and invents the iambic verse.

685—The second Messenian war begins, and continues 14 years.

684—Athens governed by annual archons.—Tyrtæus, the poet, flourishes.

683—The Lacedæmonians defeated by Aristomenes.

680—Assarandinus, or Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, takes possession of Babylon.—The chariot-race instituted by Pharon at the Olympic grmes.

678—Dejoces extends the Median empire to the river Halys.

677—Manasseh, king of Judah, is taken prisoner, and carried in chains to Babylon, but is restored in the following year.

676—The Lesbians about this time acquire the command of the Mediterranean, and retain it about 60 years.

675—The festivals of Carnia instituted at Sparta; Terpander, the poet, the first victor.

672—The Lesbians rulers of the sea.

671—The second Messenian war finished, after a siege of 11 years; and the Messenians expelled the Peloponnesus.

670—Aleman, of Sardis, the lyric poet, flourishes at Sparta.

667—The combat between the three Horatii and the three Curiatii. Some place this fight in 670.

665—The city of Alba destroyed.—The Messenians settled in Italy.—War between the Romans and the Fidenates.

660—Cypselus usurps the government of Corinth, and retains it 30 years.

658—Byzantium founded by a colony of Argives, or, according to some, of Athenians and others; others say it was built in 670, 17 years later than Chalcedon.

651—A five years' war between the Romans and Sabines begins.—Cyrene, in Africa, founded.

648—The *thoth* of the year of Nabonassar was on Feb. 1, having shifted 25 days in 100 years.

641—Amon, king of Judah, treacherously put to death by his domestic servants.

639—Thales, the Milesian, born. He first suggested the globular form of the earth.

636—The Tartars defeat the Chinese with great slaughter.

631—War between the Romans and the Fidenates and Sabines, which continues, at intervals, for 50 years.

630—Cyrene founded by Battus the Grecian, who begins that kingdom.

629—The government of Corinth usurped by Periander.

627—Jeremiah, the prophet, flourishes.

620—Zephaniah, the prophet, flourishes.

624—The Scythians invade Media, Lydia, &c., and keep possession of several provinces for 28 years.—Draco, the lawgiver, archon at Athens.

623—Draco establishes his laws, said to have been "written in blood," from their severity, at Athens.—Æsop, the fabulist, born.

621—A war between the Lydians and Milesians, which continues 11 years.—The fourth eclipse on record, which was of the moon, on Saturday, April 22, 8 hours after midnight, according to the meridian of Alexandria.

610—Pharaoh Necho, of Egypt, about this time begins the canal between the Nile and the Red Sea, but does not finish it.

608—Josiah, king of Judah, slain at Megiddo by Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt.

607—Alcæus, the poet, flourishes.

606—Nineveh taken and destroyed by the joint armies of Cyaxares and Nabopolassar.

605—The first captivity of the Jews; dated by others in 606.

604—By Necho's order, some Phœnicians about this time sail from the Red Sea round Africa, and return by the Mediterranean.

603—Sappho, the lyric poetess.—First calculation of eclipses on record, made by Thales of Miletus.—Rise of Sybaris; the inhabitants very voluptuous; music is cultivated, and the useful and ornamental is studied.

B.C.

597—Jehoiachim, king of Judah, carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar.

596—The Scythians expelled Upper Asia by Cyaxares, after 28 years' possession.—Epimenides, of Crete, the first builder of temples in Greece.

594—Solon, archon and lawgiver of Athens, flourishes.

593—Ezekiel, the prophet.

592—Anacharsis, the Scythian.

591—The Pythian games first celebrated at Delphi.

590—The Lydian war begins, and continues 6 years.

587—The city of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months.

586—The temple of Jerusalem burned.

585—A battle upon the river Halys, between Cyaxares and Halyattes, interrupted by an eclipse of the moon, May 28, which was predicted by Thales. This brought the Lydian war to a conclusion.

582—The Isthmian games restored.

580—Money first coined in Rome.

579—The Megarensian war.—Stesichorus, the poet, flourishes.

572—Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 13 years.

571—Apries, king of Egypt, dethroned by Nebuchadnezzar.

569—Daniel interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dreams, according to Josephus.

568—The Nemæan games restored.—Anaximander of Miletus, flourishes.

566—The first census at Rome,—84,700 citizens.

562—The first comedy at Athens, acted by Susarion and Dolon, the inventors of comedy.

560—Pisistratus first usurps the tyranny of Athens, which he recovered after expulsion, in 557, and from which he was again expelled in 556.

559—Daniel, the prophet, delivers his predictions.—Cyrus ascends the throne of Persia.

558—Anacreon, of Teos, flourishes.

556—Anaximenes, of Miletus, flourishes.

551—Confucius, the Chinese teacher, born.

550—Cyrus, king both of Media and Persia.—The kingdom of Lydia ends, after an existence of 249 years.

549—Theognis, the poet, flourishes.—The Pisistratidæ burn the temple of Apollo at Delphos.

548—Crœsus, having crossed the Halys by an artificial bridge contrived by Thales, is defeated by Cyrus.

539—The Phocæans, leaving their native country, settle in Gaul, and build Marseilles.—Pythagoras flourishes.

538—Cyrus takes Babylon, and terminates the kingdom of Babylon.

537—Simonides, of Cea, the poet, flourishes.

536—Cyrus issues an edict for the return of the Jews, and rebuilding the temple, the foundations of which were laid in the second month of the second year after their return.—Thespis, the inventor of tragedy, lives.

535—The first tragedy acted about this time at Athens, by Thespis, in a waggon. According to the Arundelian marbles, in the preceding year.

532—Anacreon, the poet, flourishes.

530—Cyrus marches against the Scythians.

528—Haggai and Zachariah, the prophets, flourish.

526—Learning encouraged at Athens.—A public library first founded.

525—Cambyses conquers Egypt.—A comet appears in China, near Antares, and extends to the Milky Way.—Birth of Æschylus.

523—The fifth lunar eclipse observed at Babylon, on Wednesday, July 16, an hour before midnight, and more than six digits eclipsed on the northern disk.

522—Confucius remodels the sacred books of the Chinese.

520—The second edict to rebuild Jerusalem.—The Sibylline books brought from Cumæ to Rome.

519—A great earthquake in China.

518—Pindar born at Thebes.

515—The temple of Jerusalem finished.—The passover celebrated.

512—Babylon revolts from Darius, but is recovered two years afterwards.

510—The tyranny of the Pisistratidæ abolished at Athens by aid of the Lacedæmonians.—The law of ostracism instituted.

509—The consular government begins at Rome, on the expulsion of Tarquin and his family.

B.C.

508—The first alliance between the Romans and Carthaginians.

507—The second census in Rome,—130,909 citizens.

506—Heraclitus, the philosopher, lives.—Megabysus subdues Thrace and Macedonia.—Porsenna, king of Etruria, makes war against the Romans.—War between the Romans and Sabines.

505—Parmenides, of Elea, the philosopher, lives.

504—Sardis taken and burned by the Athenians, which is the cause of the Persian invasion of Greece.

503—The lesser triumph, called *ovation*, begins at Rome, by Posthumius, who enters the city with a myrtle crown.

502—The sixth lunar eclipse observed at Babylon, on Monday, Nov. 19, 24 minutes before midnight; three digits eclipsed on the south part of the disk.

499—Æschylus makes his first public appearance this year.

498—The first dictator, Lartius, created at Rome.—The Ionians, after a revolt, subdued by the Persians, and Miletus taken.

497—The Saturnalia instituted at Rome,—150,700 citizens.—About this period the mythic history of Rome ends.

495—Tarquin the Proud dies at Cuma, in Campania.—Sophocles is born (405, Clinton).

493—The populace of Rome retire, discontented, to the Mons Sacer.—Tribunes created at Rome; or, as some say, in 488.—The Athenians build the port of Piræus.

491—The kingdom of Syracuse usurped by Gelo.—Coriolanus, banished from Rome, goes over to the Volscians.—The seventh lunar eclipse observed at Babylon, on Wednesday, April 25; two digits eclipsed to the south.

490—The battle of Marathon, in which the Persians are defeated by Miltiades.

488—Coriolanus, by the entreaty of his mother, &c., withdraws the army of the Volsci from Rome.

487—Egypt revolts from the Persians.

486—Æschylus first gains the prize of tragedy, at the age of 39.—The agrarian law first proposed at Rome by Cassius.

485—Cassius punished for usurping the sovereignty.—The Volsci and Æqui subdued.

484—Aristides banished, by the law of Ostracism, from Athens.—Xerxes recovers Egypt, and commits the government to his brother Achæmenes.

483—Quæstors first created at Rome.—An eruption of Mount Ætna.

481—Xerxes begins his expedition against Greece.—Themistocles archon at Athens.

480—The battle at the pass of Thermopylæ.—The Persians defeated at Salamis, in a sea-fight.

479—The Persians, under Mardonius, defeated at Platæa; and at Mycale on the same day.—War between the Romans and Etrurians.—Charon of Lampsacus, the historian, lives.

478—Athens rebuilt and fortified by Themistocles.—The first theatre of stone in Greece, at Athens.—Siege and surrender of Sestos. (This last event closes the history of Herodotus.)

477—The 300 Romans, of the name of Fabius, killed by the Veientes, near Cremona.

476—Valerius triumphs over the Veientes and Sabines.

471—Themistocles, accused of conspiring against the liberty of Greece, retires to Xerxes, in Asia.

470—Cimon defeats the Persian fleet at Cyprus, and the army near the river Eurymedon, in Pamphylia.—Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ, the philosopher, lives.

469—The first solemn contest between the tragic poets, when Sophocles, at 28 years of age, is declared victor over Æschylus.—Capua founded by the Tuscans.

468—Death of Aristides.—Socrates born.

466—The Syracusans recover their liberty, and maintain it for 61 years.

464—Zeno of Elea, the philosopher, lives.

463—Egypt revolts from the Persians, under Inarus, but obtains the assistance of the Athenians.—A great pestilence in Rome.

462—The Persians defeated by the Athenians in a naval engagement in Egypt.

460—The third Messenian war with the Lacedæmonians begins, and continues 10 years.—The tribunes contend with the consuls about making laws.



B.C.

459—The Athenians begin to exercise tyranny over the other Grecian states.—Euripides flourishes.

458—Ezra sent from Babylon to Jerusalem with the captive Jews, and vessels of gold and silver, &c., by Artaxerxes.—Cincinnatus appointed dictator at Rome.—War between the Corinthians and Megareans.

456—The Athenians, deserted by the Egyptians, retire from Egypt by capitulation with the Persians.—Nehemiah, the prophet, flourishes.—The *ludi seculares* celebrated for the first time at Rome.—The tribunes assert their right of convoking the senate.—Death of Æschylus.

454—The Romans send deputies to Athens for a copy of Solon's laws.

453—Aristarchus, the tragic poet, flourishes.

451—The decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the Twelve Tables compiled and ratified.

450—Cimon triumphs over the Persians by sea and land.—Zaleucus, the lawgiver of Locri, lives.

449—The decemvirs banished.—The Persians make an ignominious peace with the Greeks.

448—The first sacred war about the temple of Delphi.—Hellanius, the historian, dies.

447—The Athenians defeated by the Bœotians at Chæronea.

446—A thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.—Charondas, the lawgiver of Thurium.—Thucydides, the Athenian general, banished by ostracism.

445—Herodotus reads his history in the council at Athens, and receives public marks of honour, at the age of 39 years.—Military tribunes, with consular power, created at Rome.—Nehemiah returns to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.

444—The Athenians send a colony to Thurium, in Italy, of which number were Herodotus, Thucydides, and Lysias.—Empedocles of Agrigentum, the philosopher, flourishes.

443—Censors first created at Rome.—Herodicus, called the gymnastic physician.

442—Profound and universal peace.—Euripides first gains the prize of tragedy at Athens.

441—Artemones, of Clazomenæ, invents the battering-ram, the testudo, and other military instruments.—Pericles subdues Samos.—Aristophanes, the comedian, flourishes.—A great famine at Rome.

440—Comedies prohibited at Athens.—Phidias, the sculptor, flourishes.—Cratinus, the comic poet, dies.

439—War between Corinth and Coreyra.

436—Malachi, the last of the prophets, delivers his predictions.—Birth of the orator Isocrates, who taught Isæus, Lycurgus, and Demosthenes.

435—Fidenæ taken by the Romans.—The Corinthians defeated by the Coreyræans.—Eupolis, the comic poet, flourishes.

432—The Metonic cycle invented by Meton of Athens.

431—The Peloponnesian war begins, and continues near 27 years.—Euctemon, the astronomer, lives.

430—The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time.—A plague at Athens for five years, which was of great extent.

429—Socrates, the philosopher, flourishes.—Plato born.—Pericles dies, after governing Athens 40 years.

428—Democritus of Abdera, the philosopher, lives.

426—The plague breaks out at Athens a second time.

425—Hippocrates of Cos, the physician, lives.

424—Aristophanes' comedy of the "Clouds" first acted against Socrates.

423—A short truce between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians.

421—A peace of 50 years concluded between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians; kept for 6 years and 10 months.

420—Alcibiades, the Athenian general, lives.

419—Protagoras of Abdera, the sophist, lives.

418—A signal victory gained by the Lacedæmonians over the Argives and Mantineans.

416—The agrarian law moved at Rome.

415—Parrhasius of Ephesus, the painter, flourishes.—Alcibiades accused at Athens.

414—Egypt revolts from the Persians.—The second part of the Peloponnesian war, called the "Decelean," begins; the scene of it, Sicily.

413—A lunar eclipse, Aug. 27, by which Nicias was so terrified that he lost the Athenian army in Sicily.

B.C.

412—The Athenians, on account of their misconduct in Sicily, are deserted by their allies.—Lysias, the orator, lives.—400 persons elected to the government of Athens.

410—The Lacedæmonians defeated at Cyzicum by the Athenians.—Three quæstors elected for the first time at Rome.—The history of Thucydides ends, and that of Xenophon begins.—The Carthaginians attack Sicily.

408—The Romans defeat the Volsci.—The Athenians become masters of the Hellespont.—The Medes, after a revolt from the Persians, obliged to submit.

407—The Carthaginians renew their attack on Sicily.

406—Agathon, the comic poet, flourishes.

405—The Athenian fleet of 180 ships totally defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander.—Syracuse usurped by Dionysius.

404—Athens taken by Lysander, which finishes the Peloponnesian war.—Athens governed by 30 tyrants.—Euclid of Megara, the philosopher, lives.—Death of Alcibiades.

402—Telestes, the dithyrambic poet.

401—Cyrus killed in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes.—The retreat of 10,000 Greeks from Babylon, under Xenophon.—The thirty tyrants expelled Athens by Thrasybulus, and the democratic government established.

400—Socrates put to death by the Athenians.—Xenophon, the philosopher, called the Attic Muse.

399—The feast called *Lectisternium* instituted at Rome.

398—Military catapultæ invented about this time by Dionysius.—Ctesias, the physician and historian, lives.—Many prodigies at Rome.

397—War against the Carthaginians, by Dionysius of Syracuse, continues five years.—Zeuxis of Heraclea, the painter, flourishes.

396—Antisthenes, called the Cynic philosopher, lives.

395—An alliance of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians.

394—A sea-fight at Cnidus, between the Persians and Lacedæmonians.—Contests at Rome about the agrarian law.—The Corinthian war begins.—The history of Theopompus ends.—Archytas of Tarentum, the Pythagorean philosopher and mathematician, lives.

393—The Argives become masters of Corinth.

390—The battle of Allia, in which the Romans are defeated by the Gauls, who march to Rome, which is taken and burned.

389—Plato's first voyage into Sicily.—Æschines, the orator, born.

388—Rhegium taken by Dionysius.—Philoxenus, the dithyrambic poet, flourishes.—Plato returns to Athens, and founds the Academic school, where he gratuitously teaches.

387—The peace of Antilcidas, between the Lacedæmonians and the Persians.—152,583 effective men in Rome.—Damon and Pythias, the Pythagorean philosophers and friends.

385—The war of Cyprus finished, after a duration of two years, and given up by the Persians.

384—Aristotle born at Stagira, in Macedon.

382—Epaminondas flourishes.—Demosthenes, the orator, born.—Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic, and Antisthenes, founder of the Cynic school, flourish.

380—Isæus of Chalcis, the Athenian orator, lives.

378—Isocrates, the rhetorician, lives.

377—The Lacedæmonians defeated in a sea-fight at Naxus.—Arete of Cyrene, the female philosopher, flourishes.

376—Artaxerxes concludes a peace with the Greeks.—The Licinian law proposed in Rome.

374—The unsuccessful expedition of the Persians, under Artaxerxes, into Egypt.—Philolaus, the Pythagorean philosopher, lives.

373—A great earthquake in Peloponnesus.—A comet appears in Greece, &c.

372—Diogenes, the Cynic philosopher, lives.—An earthquake in the Peloponnesus, which engulfs Bula and Elice.

371—The battle of Leuctra, in which the Lacedæmonians are defeated by the Thebans, under Epaminondas.

370—The Messenians return to Peloponnesus, after a banishment of about 300 years.

368—Eudoxus, about this time, brings the celestial sphere from Egypt, and carries it into Greece.

B.C.

367—The populace at Rome obtain the privilege of having one of the consuls a plebeian.—The Gauls invade the Roman territories, and are defeated by Camillus.—The Licinian law passed.

365—The Romans renew the custom of fixing the chronological nail in the temple of Jupiter. Livy places it in the next year.

363—The battle of Mantinea, in which Epaminondas is killed.

362—Revolt of several Persian governors in Lesser Asia, against Artaxerxes.

360—The first battle, gained at Methon, by Philip of Macedon over the Athenians.—Plato's second voyage into Sicily.

359—Philip's second battle gained over the Illyrians.—The obliquity of the ecliptic 23° 49′ 10″.

357—The second sacred war begins.—Dionysius, jun., expelled Syracuse by Dion.—Aristotle observes the moon's transit over Mars, April 4.

356—Alexander the Great born.

354—Dion put to death.—Theopompus of Chios, the orator and historian, lives.

353—The Phocæans defeated in Thessaly by Philip.

352—Ephorus of Cumæ, the historian, lives.—The first philippic of Demosthenes.

351—The Sidonians, besieged by the Persian army, burn their city, and put themselves to death.—The monument of Mausolus erected.

350—Egypt conquered by Ochus.

348—Philip of Macedon, having taken all the cities of the Phocæans, concludes the Sacred war.

347—Dionysius recovers Syracuse.—Plato dies, and is succeeded in the Academy by Speusippus.

345—Aristotle, the philosopher, flourishes.

344—Praxiteles, the sculptor, flourishes. [The nude Venus of this sculptor was modelled from the form of Phryne, the courtesan. His colossal Venus has been considered as the most perfect work of Grecian art. It was, in 1820, found at Milo.]

343—War between the Romans and Samnites begins, and lasts 71 years.—Timoleon recovers the liberty of Syracuse, banishes Dionysius, and settles a democracy.—Protogones of Rhodes, the painter, flourishes.—The Syracusan era commences.—Philip makes Thrace tributary.—A pestilence at Rome.

341—A comet appears, near the equator, in Greece.—Epicurus, the founder of the Epicurean philosophy, born.

340—The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon, near Agrigentum.

339—Xenocrates, the Academic philosopher.

338—Philip defeats the Athenians, &c., in the battle of Chæronea, when Greece loses its liberty.

336—Philip killed by Pausanias, at the nuptials of his daughter.—A plebeian admitted to the prætorship at Rome.—A comet appears in Greece.—Stilpo of Megara, the philosopher, lives.

335—Alexander enters Greece; destroys the city of Thebes, but preserves the house of Pindar.—A temple built on Mount Gerizim.—Demades, the Athenian orator, lives.

334—Alexander defeats the Persians on the river Granicus.—Apelles of Cos, the painter, flourishes.

333—Alexander gains a second battle at Issus.—Callisthenes, the philosopher, lives.

332—Alexander takes Tyre, gains possession of Egypt, and builds Alexandria.—Dinocrates, the mathematician, lives.—Caustic painting invented about this period, by Gausias of Sicyon.

331—The battle of Arbela, in which Alexander defeats Darius.

330—The cycle of Calippus commences from Darius's death.—Æschines, the orator, banished.—The Peripatetic school founded by Aristotle.

329—Hyperides, the Athenian orator, lives.

328—Philetas of Cos, the poet and grammarian, lives.—Alexander passes the mountain of Caucasus.

327—Alexander's expedition into India against Porus, who makes his submission.

326—Lysippus, the statuary, flourishes.

325—Menedemus of Eretria, the philosopher, lives.—Demosthenes, the orator, banished from Athens; but recalled in 323.

324—Crates of Thebes, the Cynic philosopher, lives.—Timocles, the comic poet, flourishes.—Lycurgus dies.

B.C.
323—Alexander dies at Babylon, in the 33rd year of his age, when his empire is divided. [Dr. Schmitz observes of this conqueror, that his history forms an important epoch in that of mankind. Unlike other Asiatic conquerors, his progress was marked by something more than devastation and ruin. At every step of his course, the Greek language and civilization took root and flourished; and, after his death, Greek kingdoms were formed in all parts of Asia, which continued to exist for centuries. By his conquests, the knowledge of mankind was increased; the sciences of geography, natural history, and others, received vast additions; and it was through him that a road was opened to India, and that Europeans became acquainted with the products of the remote East.]

322—The principal Athenian orators, viz., Demosthenes, Hyperides, and Demades, are put to death by Antipater.—Aristotle dies, and is succeeded in the Lyceum, where he taught, by Theophrastus, the Peripatetic philosopher.

321—The Romans, defeated by the Samnites, pass under the yoke.—Dinarchus, the philosopher, flourishes.

320—General liberty proclaimed to all the Greek cities by Polysperchon.—Ptolemy carries 100,000 Jews captives into Egypt.—Menander, the inventor of the new comedy, flourishes.

319—The Samnites subdued by the Romans.

318—Phocion unjustly put to death by the Athenians.—Cassander becomes master of Athens.

317—The government of Syracuse and of Sicily usurped by Agathocles.—Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens for 10 years; but is banished from Athens in 307.

315—Cassander rebuilds Thebes, and founds Cassandria.—Rhodes almost destroyed by an inundation.

314—The cities of Peloponnesus recover their liberties.

313—Polemon, the Academic philosopher, lives.

312—Seleucus takes Babylon, from which begins the era of the Seleucidæ.—Zeno of Cittium, in Cyprus, the first of the Stoic philosophers, lives.

310—Agathocles, defeated by the Carthaginians, carries the war into Africa. During his passage the sun is eclipsed, Aug. 15, 11 digits 10′.—A comet appears in China.—Crantor, the Academic philosopher, lives.

308—Fabius defeats the Samnites, Marsi, and Peligni.—Philemon, the comic poet, and rival of Menander.

307—The oligarchy of Athens changed into a democracy by Demetrius Poliorcetes.

306—The successors of Alexander assume the title of kings.

305—Megasthenes, the historian, lives.

304—Seleucus founds Antioch, Edessa, Laodicea, &c.—Pyrrho, the first of the Sceptic philosophers, flourishes.

301—The battle of Ipsus, in which Antigonus is defeated, and the independence of Egypt secured.

300—Euclid of Alexandria, the mathematician, with Aristarchus, Aristophanes, Apollodorus, and other philosophers, flourish.—Four schools of science founded in Alexandria:—1. Criticism. 2. Mathematics. 3. Astronomy. 4. Medicine.—The great wall of China built.

299—Barbers first come from Sicily to Rome.

298—Arcesilaus, the philosopher, founder of the Second or Middle Academy, lives.

296—Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes.

294—Timocharis of Alexandria observes, March 9, four hours before midnight, a conjunction of the moon with the *Spica Virginis*, 8°, according to him, W. from the equinoctial points.—272,300 effective men in Rome.

293—The first sun-dial erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, and time divided into hours.—Erasistratus, the physician, lives.

291—Seleucus has built about 40 new cities in Asia, which he peoples with different nations.

290—The Samnite war terminates.—Painting brought to Rome by Fabius.—Bion Borysthenites, the philosopher, lives.

288—Strato, the Peripatetic philosopher, lives.—The Colossus of Rhodes is finished by Laches.

287—The Athenians revolt from Demetrius Poliorcetes.—Xenodotus of Ephesus, the first librarian of Alexandria, lives.

B.C.
286—Macedon taken possession of by Lysimachus, and Pyrrhus expelled.

285—Dionysius, the astronomer of Alexandria, begins his era on Monday, June 26, being the first to find the exact solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes.

284—The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament supposed to have been made about this time.—The pharos of Alexandria built.—The foundation of the Achæan republic laid.—A great earthquake in the Hellespont and Chersonese.—The Gauls attack the Romans, but are defeated.

283—Sostratus of Cnidus, the architect, lives.—The college and library of Alexandria founded.

282—Timocharis observes, Nov. 9, 3 1-3 hours after midnight, a second conjunction of the moon with the *Spica Virginis*.—Theocritus of Syracuse, the pastoral poet, flourishes.

280—Pyrrhus assists the Tarentines in Italy.—Aristarchus of Samos, the astronomer, lives.

279—Dionysius Heracleotes, the philosopher, lives.—A new census at Rome,—278,222 citizens.

278—A large army of Gauls, under Brennus, cut to pieces near the temple of Delphi.—Philo, the Dialectic philosopher, lives.

277—Aratus of Tarsus, the astronomical poet, flourishes.

276—The first regular body of grammarians or critics live at this time.—Lycophron of Chalcis, the poet, flourishes.

275—Pyrrhus, defeated by the Romans, retires to Epirus.—Persæus, the Stoic philosopher, lives.

272—The Samnites and Tarentines defeated by the Romans.—On Jan. 17, a conjunction of Mars with the N. star, in the side of the front of Scorpio.—Lycon, the Peripatetic philosopher, lives.

269—Silver first coined at Rome.—Crates, the Academic philosopher, lives.

268—Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatas, who retains the government 12 years.—Berosus, the Chaldæan historian, lives.

267—Hermachus of Mitylene, the Epicurean, lives.—Ptolemy makes a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea.

265—A census at Rome,—292,226 citizens.

264—The first Punic war.—The chronicle of Paros, or the Arundelian marbles, composed.—Cleanthes, the Stoic philosopher, born at Assos, in Asia.—The first gladiatorial exhibition in Rome, at the games of *Ludi Funebres*. [The origin of these exhibitions is ascribed to the Etruscans.]

263—The death of Zeno.

262—The battle of Sardis.—Timæus of Sicily, the historian, lives.—The transit of Mercury over the Bull's horn, April 26, Mercury being in 23° Taurus, and the sun in 29° 30′ Aries.

261—The Romans first concern themselves in naval affairs.—Manetho, the Egyptian historian, lives.

260—The Carthaginians defeated at sea by the Romans.—Callimachus of Cyrene, the poet, flourishes.

259—Zoilus, the critic, called Homero-Mastix, lives.

258—Duris of Samos, the historian, lives.

257—Neanthes of Cyzicum, the orator and historian, lives.

256—Regulus defeated and taken prisoner.—Athens restored to its liberty by Antigonus.

252—A census at Rome,—297,897 effective men.—The Carthaginians masters of the sea.

251—Aratus, with his fellow-citizens, join the Achæan league.

250—The Parthians revolt from the Macedonians.

249—The sea-fight of Dropanum, in which the Romans are totally defeated by the Carthaginians.

247—A census at Rome,—251,212 citizens.—Hannibal born about this time.

246—All the records, &c., in China destroyed by order of the emperor.—Ptolemy kills Laodice, queen of Antiochus, and overruns great part of Syria.

245—Eratosthenes of Cyrene, librarian of Alexandria, lives.

243—The citadel of Corinth taken by Aratus.

242—The Carthaginians defeated.—The first Punic war terminated.—Apollonius of Perga, called the great geometrician, lives.

241—Agis, king of Sparta, attempting to settle an agrarian law, is put to death.—Lacydes, the philosopher of the Second Academy, lives.—September 3, Jupiter

B.C.
observed in 7° 33′ Virgo, and in conjunction with the S. star of the Aselli.

240—The first plays acted at Rome, being those of Livius Andronicus, the first Roman dramatic poet.

239—Chrysippus of Cilicia, the Stoic philosopher, lives.

238—The Carthaginians finish the Libyan war.

237—Hamilcar leads a Carthaginian army into Spain, with his son Hannibal, who has sworn eternal hatred to Rome.—Euphorion of Chalcis, the poet, flourishes.

236—The Tartars expelled from China.—Archimedes of Syracuse, the mathematician, lives. [He constructed a planetarium, and demonstrated the properties of the lever, and the measuring of solids, conic sections, &c.]

235—The temple of Janus shut the first time after Numa, and universal peace.—M. V. Messala, the Roman painter, flourishes.

234—The Sardinian war begins.

232—The agrarian law revived.—The Gauls revolt.

231—The first divorce at Rome.—Sardinia and Corsica subdued by the Romans.

230—Apollonius the Rhodian, poet and third librarian of Alexandria.—Eratosthenes observes the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 51′ 20″.

229—The Romans declare war against the Illyrians.

228—Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens, Corinth, &c.

226—Italy invaded by the Gauls. [Niebuhr, in reference to this invasion, observes, "The swarms which now descended into Italy were like those of the Cimbrians in after-times."]

225—Cleomenes kills the Ephori, and restores the agrarian laws of Sparta.—Fabius Pictor, the first Roman historian, lives.

224—The Romans, for the first time, cross the Po.—The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake.

220—A census at Rome,—270,213 citizens.—The Social war in Greece begins, and continues three years.—Plautus of Umbria, the comic poet, flourishes.

219—Saguntum taken and destroyed by Hannibal.—Archagathus, the first physician, flourishes at Rome.—The art of surgery introduced to Rome.

218—The second Punic war begins with Hannibal's passing the Alps, and continues 17 years.

217—The Romans defeated at Thrasymene.

216—The Romans totally defeated in the battle of Cannæ.

212—Syracuse, after a siege of three years, taken by Marcellus.

207—Asdrubal defeated and killed by Claudius Nero.

206—Gold first coined at Rome.

205—Ennius of Calabria, the poet, brought to Rome by Cato the quæstor, first gives harmony to the Roman poetry.

204—Scipio besieges Utica.

203—Scipio, in one day, takes the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax.—Hannibal recalled.

202—Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama.

201—Peace obtained on very ignominious terms by the Carthaginians, and the close of the second Punic war.

200—The first Macedonian war begins, and continues nearly four years.

197—The Romans send two prætors into Spain.—Defeat Philip Gynocephalus.

196—Caius Lælius, the Roman orator.—The Roman senators first sit in the orchestra at the scenic shows.

192—The war of Antiochus the Great with the Romans begins, and continues three years.—A census at Rome,—243,704 effective men.

191—Earthquakes at Rome, 38 days.

190—The Romans, under Scipio, defeat Antiochus in the battle of Magnesia.

189—The Romans make peace with Antiochus.—Asiatic luxury first introduced to Rome by the spoils of Antiochus.

188—Philopœmen obliges the Lacedæmonians to renounce the laws of Lycurgus.

187—Antiochus defeated and killed in Media, after plundering the temple of Jupiter Belus, in Elymais.—Scipio Africanus banished from Rome.

185—Diogenes of Babylon, the Stoic philosopher, lives.

B.C.
183—Philopœmen defeated and killed by Dinocrates, tyrant of the Messenians.—Critolaus Phaselites, the Peripatetic philosopher, flourishes.—The trans-Alpine Gauls march into Italy.

182—The stars appear in China in the daytime.

181—Pestilence at Rome.

180—Demetrius, accused by his brother Perseus, is put to death by his father Philip.—Statius Cæcilius, the comic poet, flourishes.

179—A census at Rome,—273,244 effective men.—Some books of Numa found at Rome in a stone coffin, supposed by Livy to be forged, and burned.

173—Ennius finishes the 12th book of his Annals.—Attalus of Rhodes, the astronomer and grammarian, lives.

172—A comet appears in China, in the east.—Antiochus's first expedition in Egypt.

171—The second Macedonian war begins.—Antiochus defeats Ptolemy's generals.

170—Paper invented in China.—Antiochus takes Jerusalem, and plunders the temple.—An irruption of the Tartars into China.

169—A census at Rome,—212,805 citizens.

168—Perseus defeated in the battle of Pydna.—An eclipse of the moon happens the preceding night, foretold by Gallus.—C. Sulpicius Gallus, the tribune, and first Roman astronomer, lives.

167—The first library erected at Rome, consisting of books brought from Macedon.

166—Terence of Carthage, the comic poet, flourishes: his first play, "Andria," acted at Rome.—Apollonius killed by Judas Maccabæus.

165—Judas purifies the temple of Jerusalem.

164—A census at Rome,—327,022 citizens.

163—The government of Judæa under the Maccabees begins, and continues 126 years.

162—Hipparchus begins his astronomical observations at Rhodes, and continues them for 34 years.—Demetrius takes possession of Syria.

161—The philosophers and rhetoricians banished from Rome.

160—Terence's last play, "Adelphi," acted at the funeral of P. Æmilius.

159—Time measured at Rome by water, invented by Scipio Nasica.

158—An irruption of the Tartars into China.—Hipparchus observes the autumnal equinox.

152—Andriscus, personating the son of Perseus, assumes the tyranny of Macedon.

150—Demetrius, king of Syria, killed by A. Balas.

149—The third Punic war commences, and continues three years.

148—Jonathan Maccabæus defeats Apollonius in the battle of Azotus, and takes that city and Ascalon.

147—A census at Rome,—322,000 citizens.—The Romans make war against the Achæans.

146—Carthage destroyed by P. Scipio, and Corinth by L. Mummius, who bring to Rome the first fine paintings, of which the two principal are "Bacchus," by Aristides, and "Hercules in Torture."—Hipparchus observes the vernal equinox. [Blair refers this observation to the year 135.]—A remarkable comet appears in Greece.

145—The Romans desolate Greece.

144—Tryphon murders Jonathan and his brethren.

143—Hipparchus observes the autumnal equinox; from the new moon of September 28, he begins his new cycle of the moon.

142—Simon, the high priest, takes the castle of Jerusalem; repairs it, and rescues Judæa from Syrian servitude.

141—The Numantian war begins, and continues eight years.—An eclipse of the moon observed at Alexandria, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, two hours before midnight.—Musæus Patrensis, the grammarian.

140—Diodorus, the Peripatetic philosopher.

139—Lucius Accius, the tragic poet.

138—Panatius of Rhodes, the Stoic philosopher.

137—Ptolemy Physcon begins a new restoration of learning at Alexandria, by inducing ingenious foreigners to settle there.—Nicander of Colophon, the physician and poet.

136—Scipio Africanus, &c., makes an embassy into Egypt, Syria, and Greece.—Ctesibius of Alexandria, the mathematician and inventor of hydraulic instruments.

B.C.

135—The history of the Apocrypha ends.—A comet appears in the north-east part of China, in autumn.—The Servile war begins in Sicily.

133—Numantia, in Spain, destroyed by Scipio.—The kingdom of Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire.—Tiberius Gracchus put to death for attempting an agrarian law.

130—Antiochus, king of Syria, defeated and killed.—A comet in Asia.—The revival of learning in China.

128—Hipparchus observes the vernal equinox to be on March 23, about sunset, and afterwards the star *Cor Leonis* was 29° 50′ from the summer solstitial colure.

127—Hipparchus, on May 2, about sunrise, observes the sun in 7° 35′ Taurus, the moon in 21° 40′ Pisces, and their mean distance to be 312° 32′; he observes *Spica Virginis* 6° west of the autumnal equinoctial point.

123—Carthage is rebuilt by order of the Roman senate.

121—A great eruption of Ætna.—Caius Gracchus killed for attempting an agrarian law.

120—A comet appears in the eastern part of China.

116—Cleopatra assumes the government of Egypt.—Lucilius, the first Roman satirist, lives.

114—Cherries, apricots, &c., introduced into Italy by Lucullus, from Cerasus and other parts of Asia Minor, about this time.

111—The Jugurthine war begins, and continues five years.

110—A comet appears in China, in the autumn.—The sumptuary law, called *Lex Licinia*, made at Rome.

109—Hyrcanus takes Samaria.—The Teutones and Cimbri attack the Roman empire.

107—Cicero is born.

106—Ptolemy dethroned by Cleopatra.—Jugurtha delivered up to Marius.

105—The Cimbri and Teutones defeat the Romans, 80,000 of whom are killed on the banks of the Rhone.

104—Aristobulus, the first high priest who wears a crown.—Artemidorus of Ephesus, the geographer.

103—The Roman people obtain the power of electing the prætors.

102—The Teutones defeated by Marius.

101—The Cimbri defeated by Marius and Catullus,—120,000 killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners.

100—The agrarian law revived by Saturninus.—Julius Cæsar is born.—Philo, the philosopher of the Third Academy.

99—Lusitania conquered by the Romans under Dolabella.

97—Ptolemy Appion dies, and bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.—Mesopotamia is occupied by the Romans.

96—The king of Parthia sends ambassadors to China.

95—Charmidas, the philosopher of the Third Academy.

93—Apellicon Teius, the proprietor of a famous library at Athens, lives.

91—The Social or Marsic war begins, lasts three years, and is finished by Sylla.

89—The Mithridatic war commences, and continues twenty-six years.

86—Sylla takes Athens; defeats Archelaus; sends Apellicon's library to Rome, in which was the original MS. of Aristotle's works.

85—Q. Valerius Antias, the Roman historian.—A comet appears in the north-west of China, in the spring.—Peace between Mithridates and Sylla.

83—Sylla destroys the Capitol.

82—Sylla plunders the temple of Delphos; defeats Marius; commits the greatest cruelties at Rome; is created dictator.—Quintus Hortensius, the Roman orator, lives.

81—Cicero begins to plead, in the 26th year of his age.—A. Licinius Archias, the poet.

79—Sylla resigns the dictatorship.—Alexandra governs Judæa.

76—Apollonius of Rhodes, the rhetorician.

75—Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, dies, and bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.

73—The Servile war begins.

71—The Servile war ends.

70—The censorship revived at Rome.—M. Terentius Varro, called the most learned of the Romans.

69—The Roman Capitol rebuilt.—A census at Rome,—450,000 citizens.—Lucullus defeats Mithridates and Tigranes.



B.C.

67—The war of the Pirates.

66—Crete reduced to a Roman province.

65—The reign of the Seleucidæ ends, and Syria reduced to a Roman province.

63—Catiline's conspiracy,—detected by Cicero,—defeated by Antony.—Mithridates kills himself.—Jerusalem taken by Pompey.

62—Antiochus, the philosopher of the Third Academy.

60—The first triumvirate between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus.

59—Andronicus of Rhodes, the Peripatetic philosopher, and restorer of Aristotle's works.

58—Cicero banished from Rome, at the instigation of Clodius.

57—Cicero recalled from exile.

55—Cæsar passes the Rhine, and defeats the Germans; makes his first expedition into Britain.—Ptolemy, king of Egypt, restored to his kingdom.—Pompey builds a stone theatre for public sports.

54—Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.

53—Crassus killed.—His army defeated by the Parthians.

52—Clodius murdered by Milo.

51—Gaul becomes a Roman province.

50—The civil war begins.—A census at Rome,—320,000 citizens.

49—Cæsar proclaimed dictator.

48—The battle of Pharsalia.

47—Alexandria retaken by Julius Cæsar.—Its library destroyed.

46—The war of Africa.—Cato kills himself at Utica.

44—Cæsar killed in the senate-house.

43—The second triumvirate between Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus.—Cicero put to death.

42—The battle of Philippi.—Cassius and Brutus defeated.

41—A great famine at Rome.—An earthquake in China.—Trogus Pompeius, the historian.

40—Jerusalem occupied by Antigonus, assisted by the Parthians.

39—The Romans recover Syria and Palestine.

38—The senate make sixty-seven prætors.—The Spanish era commences.

37—Pompey gains the empire of the sea.—Sosius takes Jerusalem and Herod.—Antigonus is put to death.—The Asmonæan family terminates, 126 years after Judas Maccabæus.

36—Sextus Pompeius is defeated in Sicily.—Lepidus is degraded from the triumvirate, and banished.

34—Antony seizes the kingdom of Armenia.

33—Dioscorides, physician to Antony and Cleopatra.

31—The battle of Actium; Antony and Cleopatra defeated.—The Roman emperors properly begin.

30—Alexandria taken by Octavius.—Antony and Cleopatra put themselves to death.—Egypt reduced to a Roman province.—Strabo, the geographer, lives.

29—Octavius dissuaded by Mæcenas from divesting himself of the empire.—Cæsar triumphs three days in Rome.—The temple of Janus shut.—A census at Rome,—4,101,017 citizens.

27—The title of Augustus conferred upon Octavius by a decree of the senate; power of imperator for ten years; next the censorship; then the tribuneship; and, at last, an absolute exemption from the laws.—The Pantheon, at Rome, built.—A great famine in Palestine.

25—The Egyptians adopt the Julian year, and fix their *thoth* to begin always on Aug. 29th.

24—The senate, by a solemn oath, January 1st, confirm to Augustus the tribuneship and exemption from the laws.

20—Ovidius Naso banished to Tomi.

19—Rome at the meridian of its glory.—Herod rebuilds the temple of Jerusalem.—Agrippa constructs the magnificent aqueducts at Rome.

18—Augustus reduces the senate to 300; afterwards limits them to 600.—Celibacy is discouraged.

17—The secular games revived.—Varius and Tucca, critics and editors of the Æneid.

16—Agrippa goes to Syria, and thence to Judæa.

15—Drusus defeats the Rhætians.

13—Augustus assumes the office of pontifex maximus; burns about 2,000 pontifical books, reserving those of the Sibylline oracles.

12—Tiberius conquers the Pannonians.

B.C.

11—Drusus conquers several German nations.

10—Herod builds the city of Cæsarea.

9—Drusus's expedition into Germany, where he dies.

8—Augustus corrects the calendar.—The month Sextilis named Augustus by a decree of the senate.—A census at Rome,—4,233,000 citizens.

5—Q. Varus appointed governor of Syria.—Our Saviour Jesus Christ born, four years before the common era.—Cyrenius appointed governor of Judæa.—Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the historian.

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THE FIRST CENTURY.

A.D.

1—C. Cæsar makes peace with the Parthians.

2—Tiberius returns to Rome.—L. Cæsar dies.

3—C. Cæsar dies.—Cinna's conspiracy detected.

4—Leap-year corrected, having been formerly every third year.

8—Jesus Christ, at the age of 12 years, disputes with the Jewish doctors in the temple, when the Passover is ended.

9—Dalmatia subdued by the Romans.

14—A census at Rome,—4,037,000 citizens.—Augustus dies at Nola.

16—Mathematicians and magicians expelled Rome.

17—Cappadocia reduced to the form of a province.—An earthquake in Asia destroys twelve cities.

18—Herod builds Tiberias.

19—Caiaphas, high priest of the Jews.—Jews banished from Rome.

21—Theatre of Pompey consumed by fire.—A comet appears in China.

26—Tiberius goes to the island Capræa.—John the Baptist begins his ministry.

27—A conflagration at Rome.—Pilate, made governor of Judæa, kills himself.—Jesus baptized by John.

32—Columella.

33—Our Saviour Jesus Christ crucified; resurrection; ascension.—Apion of Alexandria, the grammarian, called "the trumpet of the world."

36—St. Paul converted.

37—Tiberius dies.

39—A conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars.—St. Matthew, according to Blair, writes his gospel.

40—The name of Christians given at Antioch. (Blair.)

41—Caligula put to death.

43—Claudius's expedition into Britain.

44—Peter imprisoned.—James put to death.—St. Mark, according to Blair, writes his gospel.

45—Vespasian's successful war in Britain.

47—Caractacus, the British king.

50—London built by the Romans about this time.

51—Caractacus carried in chains to Rome.

52—Paul preaches at Athens.—The council of the apostles at Jerusalem.

54—Claudius dies.—Nero succeeds.

55—Paul preaches at Ephesus.

56—Rotterdam, in Holland, is built about this time.

59—Nero causes his mother Agrippina to be put to death at Rome.—Paul's defence before Felix.

60—The Christian religion published in Britain.—Paul's defence before Festus.

61—Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans, but, soon after, is conquered by Suetonius.

62—St. Paul sent in bonds to Rome.

63—A great earthquake in Asia.

64—A conflagration in Rome.—The first persecution of the Christians.

65—Many prodigies seen at Jerusalem.—Seneca, Lucan, and others put to death.

66—Nero goes into Greece, and has public trials of skill with tragedians, musicians, and charioteers.—The Jewish war begins in May.

67—St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.—Vespasian defeats the Jews, and takes Josephus prisoner.

68—Nero dies.

69—Galba put to death.—Otho kills himself.

70—Titus takes and destroys Jerusalem, and puts an end to the war.—The lands of Judæa sold by the Romans.

71—Josephus.

74—The states of Achaia, Lycia, Samos, Thrace, &c., formed into distinct provinces.

A.D.

75—Vespasian dedicates a temple to Peace.—A comet appears in China.

79—Vespasian dies.—Herculaneum and Pompeii are buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

80—The Capitol, Pantheon, &c., of Rome, consumed by fire.—Titus builds the hot-baths and amphitheatre.

81—Titus dies.

82—Agricola reduces South Britain to the form of a Roman province.

85—Britain discovered to be an island.

86—The Capitoline games instituted by Domitian, and celebrated every fourth year.

88—The secular games celebrated.—The Dacian war begins.

93—The empire of the Huns, in Tartary, destroyed by the Chinese.—Tacitus, the historian.—John banished to Patmos.

95—The second persecution of the Christians, under Domitian, begins about November.

97—The evangelist John returns from banishment.

98—Nerva dies.—Menelaus, the mathematician, observes, at Rome, a transit of the moon over *Spica Virginis*, Jan. 11, 5 hours after midnight.

THE SECOND CENTURY.

102—Pliny, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his account of the Christians.

103—Dacia reduced to the form of a Roman province.—Pliny, jun.

105—A great earthquake in Asia and Greece.

106—Trajan's expedition against the Parthians.

107—The third persecution of the Christians under Trajan.

109—A comet appears in China.—Plutarch of Chæronea.

111—Suetonius, the historian, flourishes.

114—Trajan erects his column at Rome.—Armenia becomes a province of the Roman empire.—A great earthquake in China.

115—An insurrection of the Jews of Cyrene.—Trajan subdues Assyria.—An earthquake at Antioch.

116—The Jews make an incursion into Egypt.

117—Adrian's expedition into Britain.—Trajan dies.

118—The fourth persecution against the Christians, under Adrian.

120—Nicomedia and other cities swallowed up by an earthquake.

121—Adrian builds a wall between Carlisle and Newcastle.

126—Adrian goes into Asia and Egypt for seven years.

127—Aristides, St.

128—Cæsarea and Nicopolis destroyed by an earthquake.—Aquila, the interpreter, translates the Old Testament into Greek.

130—Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem, and erects a temple to Jupiter.—At Alexandria, Ptolemy observes Mars in opposition.

131—The Jews commence a second war.

132—Salvius Julianus compiles the perpetual edict, or body of laws for the prætors at Alexandria.

133—An eclipse of the moon observed by Ptolemy at Alexandria, on Tuesday, May 6, 11 hours 45′ p.m.—He observes Jupiter in 13° 15′ Taurus, May 17, 11 hours p.m., and Saturn in 9° 40′ Sagittarius, June 4, 4 hours p.m.

135—The Jewish war ends, and almost all the Jews are banished from Judæa.

136—The second great canicular year of the Egyptians begins, July 20.

138—Adrian dies at Baiæ.—Ptolemy observes *Cor Leonis* in 2° 30′ of this sign and 32° 40′ from the summer solstice.

139—Justin Martyr writes his first Apology for the Christians.

140—Ptolemy observes Venus in 18° 30′ Gemini, and 47° 15′ from the mean place of the sun, July 18.—Observes the vernal equinox at Alexandria, March 22.

145—Antoninus defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians.

146—The worship of Serapis is introduced at Rome by the emperor, and his mysteries celebrated May 6.

149—A comet appears in China.

152—An earthquake at Rhodes.—An inundation of

A.D.
the Tiber, &c.—Antoninus stops the persecution against the Christians.
159—The Bactrians and Indians submit to Antoninus.
162—War with the Parthians, continues three years.
163—The persecution of the Christians, under Marc. Aurel. Antoninus, called by some the fourth.—Galen.
166—The Romans send ambassadors to China.
168—A plague over the known world.
169—The war with the Marcomanni begins.
171—Montanus propagates his heresy.
172—Athenæus of Neucratis, in Egypt.
174—War with the Marcomanni, Vandals, &c., finished.
177—Another war with the Marcomanni, which lasts three years.
182—A comet appears in China.
183—A violent war in Britain finished by Marcellus.
188—The Capitol, &c., of Rome destroyed by lightning.—A comet appears in China.
189—A plague at Rome.—The Romans defeated by the Saracens.
191—A great part of Rome destroyed by fire.
193—Pertinax is killed, and different persons assume the empire.
194—Byzantium besieged by Severus.
195—Disputes first commence about Easter.
198—Albinus defeated by Severus in Gaul, and killed at Lyons.
200—Severus goes into the East, and defeats the Parthians.—A comet appears in China.

THE THIRD CENTURY.

201—Symmachus publishes a version of the Bible.
202—The fifth persecution of the Christians, under Sept. Severus.—A comet appears at Rome.—An eruption of Vesuvius.
204—The secular games celebrated at Rome.—A comet appears in China.
205—An earthquake in Wales.
206—A comet appears in China, near the polar star.
207—Severus goes into Britain.—50,000 of his troops die of the pestilence.
209—Severus builds his wall across Britain. from the Firth of Forth.
211—Severus dies at York.
212—A comet appears in China.—The Christian faith introduced into Scotland.—A distinction made between municipal and free citizens in Rome.—Caracalla kills his brother Geta and many others.
213—Oppian, of Anazarba, lives.
216—War between the Romans and Parthians.
217—Caracalla is killed by Maximus.—The Septuagint is found in a cask.
218—Maximus is put to death by the soldiers.—A comet appears in China.—Two comets are also seen at Rome.
220—Julius Africanus, the chronologer, lives.
222—The Romans agree to pay an annual tribute to the Goths.—Aug. 29, a conjunction of the heavenly luminaries observed at Alexandria.
225—Mathematicians are allowed to teach publicly at Rome.
226—Parthia becomes tributary to Persia.
229—The Arsacides terminate in Persia.—Dion Cassius, the historian, lives.
231—Origen flourishes.
232—Ammonius, the Christian and Platonic philosopher, begins a school of Platonic philosophers at Alexandria.
233—The Romans defeat the Persians, with great slaughter, at Tadmor.
235—The sixth persecution against the Christians takes place.
236—Two comets appear in China.
237—The two Gordians killed in Africa.
238—Censorinus, the emperor; put to death about 270.
241—The Franks first mentioned in history.—Gregory Thaumaturgus lives.
242—Gordian makes a successful expedition against the Persians.
244—Gordian is put to death by Philip, the prætorian prefect.
245—Peace between the Romans and Persians.

A.D.
247—The secular games celebrated at Rome.—Herodian, the historian.
249—The two Philips are killed; one at Verona, the other at Rome.
250—The seventh persecution of the Christians, under Decius, takes place.
251—The Romans are defeated by the Goths in Mœsia.—The Novation heresy propagated.—St. Cyprian, of Carthage, lives.
252—The Romans become tributary to the Goths.—The Scythians and Persians invade Asia.—A dreadful pestilence over the Roman empire.
254—Plotinus lives.—A great eruption of Etna.
257—The eighth persecution against the Christians, under Valerian, takes place.
258—The Roman empire is harassed by thirty tyrants.
260—Valerian is taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.—The temple of Diana consumed by fire.—The Scythians ravage the Roman empire.
261—A great plague rages in the Roman empire.—Longinus, the Greek philosopher, lives.
262—Earthquakes in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and three days of darkness.
264—Odenatus, king of Palmyra, governs the Eastern empire.
267—The Scythians and Goths defeated by the Romans.
269—Claudius gains a great victory over the Goths,—300,000 of them killed.—Zenobia takes possession of Egypt.
272—The ninth persecution against the Christians takes place, under Aurelian.
273—Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, defeated by Aurelian, and Palmyra taken.
274—The temple of the sun is built at Rome.—Dacia given up by Aurelian to the barbarians.
275—Aurelian is killed near Byzantium.
276—Wines first made in Britain.—Tacitus, the Latin historian, dies at Tarsus.—Porphyry, Platonic philosopher of Tyre, lives.
277—Probus's expedition into Gaul is begun.—The Franks settle in Gaul.—A comet appears in China.
280—Probus defeats the Persians.
282—Probus is put to death at Sirmium.
284—The era of Diocletian begins Aug. 19, according to the fixed Egyptian year, though he did not enter upon his reign till Sept. 17.—The Romans send ambassadors to China.
286—The Roman empire attacked by northern nations, and several provinces usurped by tyrants.
287—Carausius proclaimed emperor in Britain.
290—The Gregorian and Hermogenian codexes published.
291—The two emperors and the two Cæsars march to defend the four quarters of the empire.—Ælius Spartianus, the historian, lives.
293—Carausius, born in Flanders, is killed by Alectus, one of his officers.—The Franks expelled from Batavia.
296—Britain recovered to the emperors, after a ten years' usurpation.—Alexandria besieged and taken by Diocletian.

THE FOURTH CENTURY.

301—War between the Persians and Romans.—Julius Capitolinus lives.
302—Hierocles lives.
303—The tenth persecution against the Christians, under Diocletian.
304—Diocletian and Maximianus resign the empire, and live retired.
305—A comet appears in China.
306—Constantius carries on war against the Britons.
307—A large part of Rome destroyed by fire.
308—Four emperors reign at the same time.
309—The Christians persecuted in the East.
310—Constantine divides Britain into four governments.
311—Lactantius, a celebrated Christian writer, flourishes.
312—Maxentius killed in battle. The indictions begin.—Pestilence over the East.
313—The tenth persecution terminates, by an edict of Constantine and Licinius.

A.D.
315—The punishment of the cross abolished.
319—Constantine begins to favour the Christians.
321—Sunday appointed to be observed.
323—Constantine becomes master of the empire; gives full liberty to Christians.
324—Licinius defeated and banished.
326—The first general council of Nice, from June 19 to Aug. 25, consisting of 318 bishops.
327—Crispus, falsely accused, is put to death.—The Christians persecuted by the Parthians.—Eusebius Pamphilius lives.
328—The seat of empire transferred from Rome to Constantinople.
330—Constantinople solemnly dedicated.—A dreadful persecution in Persia, which lasts 40 years.
331—The heathen temples demolished by order of the emperor.—St. Athanasius lives.
333—A great famine and pestilence in Syria.
334—300,000 Sarmatians revolt from their masters, and are dispersed through the empire.
336—A comet appears in China.
337—Constantine the Great dies.
340—Constantine, jun., killed at Aquileia.—An earthquake in the East.
341—The gospel propagated in Ethiopia by Frumentius.—St. Hilary lives.
344—Neocæsarea destroyed by an earthquake.
350—Constans killed in Spain.
351—The heathens first called pagans.
353—Ælius Donatus, the grammarian, lives.
354—Gallus put to death by Constantius.
356—Eutropius, the historian and sophist, lives.
357—Julian defeats six German kings at Strasburg.
358—An earthquake ruins 150 cities in Greece and Asia.
361—Constantius dies at Tarsus.—Gregory Nazianzen, the theologian, lives.
362—Themistius, a celebrated philosopher of Paphlagonia, lives.
363—Julian in vain endeavours to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, and dies in an expedition into Persia.—Aurelius Victor born in Africa.
364—The Roman emperors enact laws against magicians.—Britain harassed by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons.—The Roman empire divided into two parts, called the Eastern and Western empires.
370—Valens marches against the Persians.—St. Basil lives.
372—Eunapius, a physician, sophist, and historian, born at Sardis.
373—The Bible translated into the Gothic tongue.
374—St. Ambrose made bishop of Milan.
376—The Goths, expelled by the Huns, settle in Thrace.
378—Valens defeated by the Goths.—The prerogatives of the Roman see greatly enlarged.
379—The Lombards first leave Scandinavia, and defeat the Vandals.
381—The second general council of Constantinople.—Macedonius, the heretic, lives.
383—The emperor Gratian defeated and killed.—The Huns ravage Mesopotamia.—Pappus of Alexandria, the mathematician, lives.
385—Theon, jun., of Alexandria, the mathematician, lives.
387—The Quinquennales celebrated by Arcadius.—St. Jerome lives.
388—The tyrant Maximus defeated and killed by Theodosius.
389—The first kings of the Lombards elected in Pannonia.
390—A fiery column seen in the air for 30 days.
394—Theodosius defeats Eugenius and Arbogastes.—St. Augustine lives.—A great earthquake felt in many parts of Europe.
395—Theodosius the Great dies.
396—St. Chrysostom lives.
397—Claudian lives.
398—Heliodorus lives.
400—Bells invented by Paulinus of Campania.

THE FIFTH CENTURY.

401—Alaric, king of the Goths, overruns Europe.—Sulpicius Severus, the ecclesiastical historian, lives.
402—The Avari, having defeated the Huns, become



A.D.
masters of Great Tartary.—Anianus of Alexandria, the monk and chronologer, lives.
403—Alaric defeated by Stilicho.
404—An irruption of the Goths.
405—The Pelagian heresy published.—Stilicho defeats 200,000 Goths in the mountains of Fesulæ.
406—The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi spread into France by a concession of Honorius.—Pelagius lives.
408—The Christian religion propagated in Persia.—Hypatia, the mathematician, and daughter of Theon, lives.
410—Rome taken and plundered by Alaric.
412—The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain.—Armenia divided between the Persians and Romans.—St. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, lives.
413—The kingdom of the Burgundians begins in Alsace.
414—The Visigoths found the kingdom of Toulouse.
415—The Christians persecuted in Persia.
417—The Alans extirpated by the Goths.
419—An earthquake destroys many cities in Palestine.—Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian, denominated the Scholastic, lives.
420—The kingdom of the French begins on the Lower Rhine.—China is divided into two empires.
421—The Salic law promulgated.—The Christians severely persecuted in Persia.
422—The Huns ravage Thrace.
423—The Western empire usurped by John, called the Notary.
425—The restoration of learning attempted by Theodosius, who establishes public schools at Constantinople.
426—The Romans leave Britain, never to return.
427—Pannonia is recovered by the Romans.
428—Pelagianism propagated in Ireland.—The French defeat Ætius, the Roman general.
431—The third general council of Ephesus.—Nestorius, the heretic bishop of Constantinople.
432.—The Roman provinces in Africa submit to the Vandals.
433—A great part of Constantinople consumed by fire.—Attila, king of the Huns, begins his reign.
435—Nestorianism prevails in the East.—The Theodosian codex published.
437—The Goths defeated by Ætius.—Cyril's cycle of 95 years begins.—The first persecution of the Christians by the Vandals.
439—Genserio becomes master of Carthage, and commences the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa.—Sozomen, the ecclesiastical historian, lives.
441—The Huns, Persians, Saracens, &c., invade the Roman territories.
443—The Manichæan books burned at Rome.
446—Fire, famine, pestilence, and sedition, at Constantinople.—The Britons make their fruitless complaint to Ætius and the Romans against the incursions of the Scots and Picts.
447—Attila, with his Huns, ravages Europe.
449—The Saxons first come into Britain, at the invitation of Vortigern, and land in the isle of Thanet.—Heptarchy established in England.—A great famine in Italy.
450—Theodosius II. dies.
451—The fourth general council of Chalcedon.—Attila defeated by Ætius.—The Christians persecuted in Britain.
452—The city of Venice takes its rise about this time.
454—The Britons in vain attempt to expel the Saxons.—The Vandals become masters of Sicily.
455—Rome taken by Genseric.—The kingdom of Kent begins.
456—The Suevi defeated by Theodoric.
457—Vortimer defeated by Hengist, in the battle of Crayford, Kent.
458—A great earthquake at Antioch.—The Chinese sail to the north of California.
461—Peace between the emperor Leo and the Goths.
463—Victorius, of Aquitaine, invents the paschal cycle of 532 years.
464—The Vandals expelled from Sicily.
466—The Goths defeated by the Romans.—Rogation day instituted.
467—The Vandals defeated by the Romans.
468—The Visigoths drive the Romans out of Spain.

A.D.

472—A great eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

474—Leo I. and Leo II. die.

475—Hengist treacherously massacres 300 British nobles.—The Saxons defeated by the Romans.

476—The kingdom of Italy begins.—The Western empire ends.—A dreadful fire in Constantinople.

479—Peter, surnamed the Fuller, lives.

480—Great part of Constantinople destroyed by an earthquake, which lasts 40 days.

482—Zeno publishes the decree of union between parties in the Church.

484—Huneric, king of the Vandals, persecutes the Christians.

485—Clovis defeats the Romans at Soissons.

487—The Britons, under Ambrosius and Prince Arthur, defeat the Saxons.

490—Theodoric defeats Odoacer.

491—Ella founds the second Saxon kingdom of Sussex.

493—The kingdom of Italy passes from the Heruli to the Ostrogoths, by the capture of Ravenna.

494—The Roman pontiff asserts his supremacy.

496—Clovis baptized, and Christianity received in France.—The Sclavonians seize on Poland and Bohemia.

497—The Isauric war closes.

499—The Bulgarians ravage Thrace.

500—The Saracens ravage Syria and Phœnicia.

THE SIXTH CENTURY.

501—Anastasius makes peace with the Saracens.—Acadius, counsellor to Gondebaud.—Gondebaud publishes his laws of the Burgundians, called "La Loy Gombette."

503—Anastasius's army cut to pieces by Cabades, king of Persia.—The pope resists the legal magistrate.

504—The Christians persecuted by the Vandals.—The Pandects published.—Magi prevail at Rome.

505—The Persian war ends.

506—Arien, chancellor of Alaric, reforms the Theodosian code, and publishes it.

507—Alaric defeated and killed by Clovis, near Poitiers.

509—The Saracens invade Arabia and Palestine.

510—Paris becomes the capital of the French dominions.

511—A great insurrection at Constantinople.—Prince Arthur defeats the Saxons in the battle of Badonhill, or Bath.

513—The Persian and Saracen kings embrace the Christian religion.—Boëthius, the philosopher, lives.

514—Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is burned by a brass speculum of Proclus.

516—The Getæ ravage Macedonia, Thessaly, &c.—The computation of time by the Christian era introduced by Dionysius the monk, called the Little [others say 525].

517—Five years of drought and pestilence in Palestine.

519—Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Cerdic, which begins the third Saxon kingdom of Wessex.

520—The Britons defeat the Anglo-Saxons at Bath.

521—An earthquake at Corinth.

522—Thrasamond, king of the Vandals, defeated and killed by the Moors.

525—Antioch consumed by fire.—Priscian, the grammarian, lives.

526—An earthquake at Antioch.—Dionysius the Less composes his cycle.—Death of Theodoric of Italy. [In him the magnificence of the Gothic annals terminates, and the entire existence of their sway in Italy survives his death only 27 years.]

527—Erchenwin founds the fourth Saxon kingdom of Essex, which embraced the county of Middlesex and the town of London, then a place of some trade.

528—Belisarius marches with an army against the Persians.

529—The code of Justinian is published.—The order of Benedictine monks instituted.—Tribonianus, the famous lawyer, lives.

532—The kingdom of Burgundy conquered by Childebert and Clotaire.

533—The Digest of Justinian is published, Dec. 30.—Belisarius sent against the Vandals in Africa.—The Christian era used by Justinian.

A.D.

534—The kingdom of the Vandals finished by Belisarius, who takes Carthage.—Procopius, the historian, and secretary to Belisarius.

535—Belisarius takes Sicily.

536—Belisarius takes Naples.—The inhabitants of Constantinople taught by two Nestorians, who had visited China, the use of silk.

537—Rome surrenders to Belisarius.—French coin begins to be current through the Roman empire.

539—Italy distressed with war, famine, and pestilence.—The Goths take and raze the city of Milan.—The camps of the Romans and Goths taken by Theodebert, king of Metz.

540—Vitiges taken prisoner by Belisarius at Ravenna.—The Moors defeat the Romans in Africa.—Antioch destroyed by the king of Persia.

541—Jornandes, the Gothic historian, lives.

542—The consulship of Basilius is the last at Rome.—King Arthur is wounded at Camlan, in Cornwall, whence he is carried by sea to Glastonbury, where he is interred in a wooden coffin, which is the first mention of coffins in this country.—Antioch rebuilt.—The Romans defeated by the Goths on the Po.

543—A great plague desolates Asia and Europe.—Totila, king of the Goths, seizes Tuscany, Campania, Puteoli, Naples, &c.

544—The Romans defeated by the Persians.—Paul, surnamed the Silentiary, lives.

546—Rome taken by Totila, and barbarously pillaged.—Simplicius, the Peripatetic philosopher, lives.

547—Ida founds the fifth Saxon kingdom of Northumberland.

549—Totila fortifies Rome.

550—An earthquake in Palestine, Syria, &c.—The state of Poland formed by Leck.

551—The manufacture of silk introduced into Europe from India.

552—The empire of the Avars in Great Tartary ends.—An earthquake in Greece, and a great commotion in the sea.—A great earthquake at Constantinople.—The fifth general council, or second of Constantinople.

553—Narses defeats Totila, and kills him.

554—Narses defeats and kills Teia, king of the Goths, and this finishes the Ostrogoth monarchy in Italy.

555—Water-mills invented or introduced into use by Belisarius about this time.

556—A sedition of the Jews in Palestine.—Civil wars in France.—Gildas, called the Wise, the British historian, lives.

557—A great earthquake at Rome, Constantinople, &c.

558—A terrible plague over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues nearly 50 years.

559—The Heptarchy begins in England.

561—A conspiracy against Justinian.—Belisarius is disgraced; but is restored the next year.

563—Constantinople almost destroyed by fire.

565—Pestilence in Italy, France, and Germany.—The kingdom of France divided into four parts.—Columbus propagates Christianity among the Picts.—Justinian dies. ["As a statesman," says W. Plate, LL.D., "Justinian was crafty rather than wise; yet his legislation is a lasting monument of his administrative genius, and has given him a place in the opinion of the world far beyond that which he really deserves."]

567—The kingdom of the Visigoths founded in Spain.

568—The Lombards, invited from Pannonia by Narses, found a kingdom in Italy.

569—The Turks first mentioned in history.—Exarchs are sent to Ravenna by the Eastern emperors against the Lombards.

572—The Persians declare war against Justin.—Gregory of Tours, called the father of French history, lives.—Rise of the feudal system in Italy.

573—The Avari ravage part of Germany.

574—The Persians invade and plunder Syria.

575—Civil wars in France.—The first monastery founded in Bavaria.—Uffa founds the sixth Saxon kingdom of East Anglia.

576—Chosroes the Great defeated by the emperor Justin's army.

578—Justin II. dies.

580—Chosroes, again defeated, dies of grief.—The city of Antioch destroyed by an earthquake.

A.D.

581—Latin, about this time, ceases to be spoken in Italy.

582—Crida founds the kingdom of Mercia, being the seventh Saxon kingdom in Britain, which by degrees extended from the Humber to the Thames, and from the frontiers of E. Anglia to the mountains of Wales.

583—The Suevi in Spain conquered by the Visigoths, which finishes their kingdom.

584—The origin of fiefs in France.

588—The city of Paris consumed by fire.

589—The Tiber overflows Rome.—Philippicus defeats the Persians.

590—Pestilence in Italy and France.—The Romans defeated by the Avari.

592—Ceawlin defeated and dethroned in the battle of Wanborough, in Wilts, by Ceolric, who begins to reign.

593—The Avari expelled from Thrace.—The Gascons, about this time, establish themselves in the country called by their name.

594—Mahomet has appeared, and this year marries Kadijah, and begins to mature his plans.

595—The Sclavonians penetrate into Istria, Bohemia, and Poland.—The Lombards besiege Rome, and ravage Italy.

596—John, of Constantinople, assumes the title of universal bishop.

597—St. Augustine, the monk, comes into England, and becomes the first archbishop of Canterbury.

598—A truce between the Romans and Lombards.

599—A dreadful pestilence in Africa.—The Britons suffer great hardships.

600—The feudal tenure introduced by the Saxons into Britain.

THE SEVENTH CENTURY.

602—Mauricius, emperor of the East, put to death by Phocas.—The Lombards defeat the Romans.

603—War between the Persians and Greeks.—Secundus, historian of the Lombards, lives.

604—Chosroes defeats the Roman army.—St. Paul's church, in London, founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent.

605—The use of bells introduced into churches about this time.—The power of the popes now begins, by the concessions of Phocas.

606—The court of Chancery instituted in England.

607—The Pantheon of Rome converted into a church.—Death of St. Augustine.

609—The Jews in Antioch revolt, and massacre the Christians.

610—Heraclius takes Constantinople, and puts Phocas to death.

611—The church and abbey of Westminster founded by Sibert, or Sabert, king of the East Saxons.

612—The Saracens ravage Syria.—Mahomet begins to publish his Koran.

613—Clotaire reigns over all France.—The *Maitres du Palais* introduced into France.

614—The Persians take Jerusalem, kill 90,000, and carry off the cross of Christ.

615—The Persians overrun Africa and take Alexandria.

616—The Persians take and plunder Carthage.—The Jews banished out of Spain and France.

617—Edwin kills Ethelfrid in the battle of Retford.

618—The Avari take and plunder Constantinople.

622—Heraclius defeats the Persians in a great battle.—Mahomet flies from Mecca to Medina, and the Hegira begins on Friday, July 16. [This is the commencement of the Mahometan era, and about 33 years of the Hegira correspond to 32 of our solar years.]

628—An academy founded at Canterbury.—Chosroes put to death by his son.

632—The era of Jesdegird commences, June 16.—Death of Mahomet.

633—Edwin, king of Northumberland, killed in battle by Penda, king of Mercia.

634—The Saracens take Damascus.

635—The Saracens invade Egypt and Palestine.

636—The Christian religion introduced into China.

637—The Saracens take Jerusalem.—A mosque founded by Omar on the site of the temple of Solomon.

640—The Saracens take Alexandria, and burn the library.

641—Heraclius, a Roman emperor, dies.

644—Omar, caliph of the Saracens, killed in the temple of Jerusalem, which he had converted into a mosque.—The university of Cambridge founded by Sigebert, king of East Anglia.—The laws of the Lombards formed into a system, and published.

645—Penda, king of Mercia, defeats Cenowalch, and keeps possession of Wessex for three years.

647—The Saracens make themselves masters of Africa.

648—The Saracens take Cyprus.

652—Persia becomes a part of the empire of the caliphs.

653—The Saracens take Rhodes, and destroy the Colossus; ravage Armenia; defeat the Greeks at sea.—The Danes invade England.

659—The Saracens obtain peace of Constans, on condition of paying him 100,000 crowns yearly.

660—Organs first used in churches.

663—Glass invented by a bishop, and brought into England by a Benedictine monk.

668—Constans murdered in a bath, and the Eastern empire usurped by Metius the Armenian.

669—The Saracens ravage Sicily.

671—The Saracens invade Syria, besiege Constantinople, &c.

673—The Saracens defeated by the Greeks, and their fleet dispersed.—Callinicus, the mathematician, lives.

675—The Saracens attempt to land in Spain, but are defeated by Wamba.

676—The Saracens make a peace with Constantine, on paying an annual tribute.

680—The sixth general council of Constantinople, called "in Trullo."

684—Egfrid, king of Northumberland, invades Ireland, but is defeated.

685—Constantine V. dies.—The Britons totally subdued by the Saxons.

686—Sussex subdued by Ceadwalla, and united to the kingdom of Wessex.

688—Kent, wasted by the West Saxons, remains feeble during the remainder of the Heptarchy.

690—Pepin engrosses the power of the French monarchy.

694—Justinian II. banished, with the loss of his nose.

695—Money first coined by the Arabians.

697—The Gospel propagated in the eastern parts of France.

698—The Saracens take Carthage, and expel the Romans from Africa.—The Picts in Britain embrace the Christian religion.—Christianity introduced into Friesland about this time.—The first prince of Poland elected, and Cracow built.

THE EIGHTH CENTURY.

701—Eighty-one battles fought by the Saracens.

703—Justinian seizes Thrace and marches to Constantinople.

704—The Lombards reduced by intestine wars; the first province given to the pope.

706—Justinian defeats the Bulgarians.

707—The Saracens invade the Roman territories.

709—Ina publishes the laws of the Saxons about this time.—Plate first used in England by Wilfred, bishop of Northumberland.

711—Justinian put to death by Philippicus.

713—The Saracens conquer Spain.—The Bulgarians ravage Thrace.

714—Charles Martel governs all France.

717—The Saracens unsuccessfully besiege Constantinople.—Charles Martel defeats King Chilperic.

718—The kingdom of Asturias in Spain founded by Pelagio.

719—Boniface, an Anglo-Saxon, propagates the Christian religion in Germany.

720—Two edicts for demolishing images in churches.—Commencement of the Iconoclastic controversy.

727—Ina, king of Wessex, begins the tax of Peterpence, for the support of a college.

730—Pope Gregory excommunicates the emperor.

732—The Saracens defeated by Charles Martel, near Tours.

735—Charles Martel becomes master of Aquitaine.—The pope's nuncio instituted about this time.

736—Leo destroys all the images in his empire, and persecutes the monks.

A.D.

740—The Lombards seize the duchy of Spoleto, and the pope recovers it.

744—The monastery of Fulda, in Germany, founded.

746—A dreadful pestilence over Europe and Asia for three years.

748—The computation of years from the birth of Christ begins to be used in histories from this time.

749—The race of Abbas become caliphs of the Saracens, and encourage learning; the empire of the Saracens is divided into three parts.

750—The Merovingian race ends in France.

751—The second race of the French kings begins.

752—The exarchs of Ravenna are conquered by the Lombards.—The defenders of images are persecuted.—The first consecration of the kings of France.—The Exarchate ends by the capture of Ravenna.

753—The king of the Lombards declares war against the pope.

754—Pepin assists the pope with a numerous army.—The kingdom of Cordova, in Spain, founded.

755—The temporal dominion of the pope commences.

757—The first organ sent by Constantine to France.—Pepin reduces the Saxons.

760—The Spaniards defeat the Moors at the battle of Pontumo, in which 50,000 of the latter fall.

761—Constantine persecutes the worshippers of images.

762—Bagdad built by Almansor, and made the capital of the caliphs of the house of Abbas.—Burials permitted in towns, which used to be in the highways in Britain.

766—The Turks ravage Armenia and Asia.

770—Constantine dissolves the monasteries in the East, obliging the monks and nuns to marry.

772—Charlemagne makes war against the Saxons.

774—The kingdom of the Lombards terminates by Charlemagne's capture of Pavia, after a duration of 266 years.

776—Charlemagne reduces the Saxons.

778—Charlemagne restores learning in France.

780—The worship of images re-established.

781—Paulus Winifridus, surnamed Diaconus, the historian, lives.

784—Charlemagne defeats Wittikind and the Saxons, when they submit.

787—The Danes, for the first time, arrive in England.—The seventh general council, or second of Nice, begins.

788—Pleadings in courts of judicature instituted.

791—Charlemagne defeats the Avari in Pannonia.

792—An academy founded in Paris.—Ethelbert, king of East Anglia, treacherously murdered by Offa, king of Mercia, who takes possession of East Anglia.

794—Charlemagne extirpates the Huns.—Offa, by way of atonement for his villany to Ethelbert, begins the tax called Peter-pence, in Mercia. This has also been attributed to Ina, different authorities disagreeing. (See 727.) [Some writers trace the origin of tithes in England to this event.]

796—The pope sends legates to Charlemagne, to request him to confirm his election.

797—Alphonso defeats the Moors.—Constantine dethroned, and put to death by his mother Irené.

799—Constantine takes Majorca and Minorca.

800—The temporal power of the popes abridged.—Charlemagne proclaimed at Rome emperor of the West; and thus the emperors of the West, or of Germany, begin, December 25.—Charlemagne introduces the present names of the months, the cardinal points, &c.

THE NINTH CENTURY.

802—The empress Irené deposed and banished.

808—The first descent of the Normans into France.

814—Leo orders the images in churches to be demolished.

815—An insurrection against the pope in Rome.

816—Learning encouraged among the Saracens by Almamon, who finds the sun's greatest declination to be 23° 34′.

817—Ecclesiastics exempted from military service.—Louis divides his kingdom among his children.

819—Almamon orders his astronomers to measure a degree of latitude on the plains of Sinjar, near Babylon, who find it to be 56⅔ Arabian miles.

A.D.

820—Leo V. killed in the temple at Constantinople by Michael.

822—Constantinople besieged by the Saracens under Thomas the Slave; but the siege raised by the Bulgarians.

823—The Saracens of Spain take possession of Crete, and call it Candia.

826—Harold, king of Denmark, embraces the Christian religion, and is dethroned by his subjects.

827—The Almagest of Ptolemy translated into Arabic by order of Almamon.—The Saracens take possession of Sicily, Calabria, &c.

828—The several kingdoms of England united under Egbert.—The kingdoms of Navarre and Aragon founded.

829—Missionaries sent from France to Sweden.—St. Mark's at Venice is built.

832—Painters banished from the Eastern empire by Theophilus, on account of his hatred of images.

835—The feast of All-Saints instituted.

838—The Picts defeated, and their nation extirpated by Kenneth, king of Scotland.

841—The battle of Fontenay, where Lothaire is defeated.—Albumasar, the Arabian astronomer, lives.

842—Theophilus dies.—The worship of images restored.—Germany separated from the empire of the Franks.

843—A new partition of the French dominion in an assembly of the peers at Thionville, among the three brothers.

844—The king of Germany defeats the Vandals.

845—The Normans penetrate into Germany.

846—The Saracens besiege Rome.

848—The Venetian fleet totally defeated by the Saracens in the Bay of Crotona.

849—The Saracen fleet defeated by the pope's allies.

850—About this time the Gospel is preached by Anscharius, bishop of Hamburg, &c., in Denmark and Sweden, previous to which idolatry and human sacrifices prevail in these countries.

851—The Normans invade England.—The Saracens ravage Sardinia and Corsica.

852—The English defeat the Danes at Okley.—The Moors persecute the Christians in Spain.

853—The Normans get possession of some cities in France.

855—The emperor Lotharius, sick of the world, retires to a monastery and dies.

856—The Normans plunder the coasts of Holland.—Eric, the Danish sea-king, is killed in battle.

857—The Scots defeated by the Britons.

860—The schism of the Greeks commences.

861—Ruric, the first prince of Russia, begins to reign.

862—Missionaries sent to convert the Sclavonians.—John Scotus (an Irishman), called Erigena, lives, and is the first writer of the Middle Ages who has the boldness to think for himself.

866—Anastasius, the librarian, lives.

867—The Danes, under the five sons of Radnor Lodbrog, having landed in England, conquer Northumberland.—The Christian religion propagated in Bulgaria.

868—The government of Egypt becomes independent of the Saracen caliphs of Bagdad under Ahmed.

870—The Danes successfully ravage England.—Alfred ascends the English throne.

871—Ethelred fights nine pitched battles with the Danes in one year.

872—Clocks first brought to Constantinople from Venice.—The Danes defeat Alfred near Wilton.—The Greeks successful against the Saracens.—Charlemagne makes war against the Saxons.

873—The dynasty of Soffarides begins to reign in Khorasan.—France laid waste by locusts and pestilence.

874—The Danes invade Scotland.

878—Alfred conceals himself in the isle of Athelney; but soon after defeats the Danes, and causes them to leave England.

879—The Normans invade Germany.—The kingdom of Arles begins.

880—The Normans ravage France.—September 19th, 11h. 45m. a.m., Albategni observes the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 35′.—The French monarchy divided between Louis and Carloman.—The Christian era added to dates of public acts by Charles le Gros.

A.D.
881—Louis defeats the Normans in a great battle on the Loire.
882—Albategni, the mathematician, surnamed Mahomet of Aractus, observes the autumnal equinox at Aractus, on September 19th, 1h. 15m. after midnight.
884—Bricks first used in England.
885—The Normans besiege Paris.
886—The university of Oxford founded by Alfred about this time. He invents wax time-candles.—The Scythians become masters of Croatia.—Charles of France makes a dishonourable peace with the Normans.
888—The dominions of Charles le Gros, who possessed all those of Charlemagne, are divided into five kingdoms.
889—The Bulgarians ravage Greece.—The Hungarians settle about the Danube.
890—The Normans ravage France and the Low Countries.—Alfred divides England into counties, and composes his body of laws about this time.
891—The Danes again invade England.—The first land-tax in England.
895—The monastery of Cluny is founded.
896—The privy council instituted by Alfred.—He invests the Danes on all sides.
897—War between the Greeks and Bulgarians.—John Asser, the historian, lives.
899—Pestilence in Alfred's dominions.—Music cultivated in Ireland.
900—Alfred confers knighthood on Athelstan, being the first instance on record of the sword of state being used in conferring that dignity.

THE TENTH CENTURY.

901—Civil wars in France and Germany.
902—The Saracens defeated by Himerius at sea.
903—The Normans ravage France.
904—The Hungarians ravage Italy.
905—Haron, caliph of Egypt, conquered and killed by Mahomet, the Saracenian general.
910—Death of John Asser, historian and court chronicler to Alfred.
912—The Normans establish themselves in France under Rollo.—The Carlovingian race of emperors ends in Louis III.—The empire of Germany becomes elective.
913—The Danes seize on the crown of England.
914—Westminster Abbey built by Ethelbert.—The age of church-building.
915—The Hungarians ravage Saxony.—The university of Cambridge founded.
916—Ordonno II. defeats the Saracens in Spain, kills 70,000, a few days after an eclipse of the sun on April 5.
917—The Bulgarians besiege Constantinople.
919—Phocas raises a sedition at Constantinople; is killed by Romanus, who is advanced to the empire.
920—The Moors defeat the Christians in Spain.—This is the commencement of the heroic age of Spain.
922—The Hungarians pillage Germany.—The battle of Placentia.
923—The Moors defeated in Spain.—Fiefs established in France.
924—Athelstan succeeds Edward the Elder in England.
925—Birth of St. Dunstan at Glastonbury.
926—Rise of the English order of Freemasons.
928—The marquisate of Misnie established.
930—Henry subjects the Danes to the payment of tribute.
932—Arnolph of Bavaria defeated by Hugh, king of Italy.
933—The Hungarians defeated in Germany.
934—Azophi, the Arabian astronomer, lives.
936—The Saracen empire divided, by usurpation, into seven kingdoms.
937—Athelstan first assumes the title of king of all England.
939—Ramirus, king of Spain, defeats the Saracens at Simanca.—The Bible translated into Saxon.
941—Arithmetic brought into Europe.
942—The Eastern emperors take possession of the kingdom of Naples.
943—Bells first cast in England, under the direction of Torkeytel, the chancellor.

A.D.
945—The Turks ravage Thrace, and the Danes invade France.—Berenger agrees with Hugh for the reversion of Italy.
947—Alfarabius, the Arabian astronomer, lives.
950—Otho, of Germany, makes Bohemia tributary.
951—Otho drives Berenger out of Italy.
953—Otho overcomes the Hungarians in Bavaria.
957—Otho defeats the Sclavonians in Saxony.
958—War between the Normans and Saracens in Italy.
959—Berenger plunders Italy.—The power of the monks very great in England.—Rhazes, the Arabian physician, lives.
960—Otho's expedition against the Vandals.
961—Otho invades Italy, and, by his success, obtains the celebrated iron crown of Lombardy.
964—Italy conquered by Otho, and united to the German empire.
965—Geber, the Arabian astronomer, lives.
966—Otho acquires the title of Defender of Western Christendom.
967—Antioch recovered by Nicephorus from the Saracens.
968—A famine in Germany.—The Normans ravage Spain.
969—Otho, jun., defeats Nicephorus, and drives the Saracens out of Italy.—The race of Abbas extinguished by the Fatimites, who build Grand Cairo.
971—The Russians, Bulgarians, &c., defeated by Bardas in Bulgaria, to the number of 300,000 persons.—Juries established in England about this time.
973—Death of Otho the Great.
976—Bardas usurps the Eastern empire for 10 years.
977—Otho II. defeats and subdues the Bohemians.
978—Abbo, the monk and astronomer, lives.
979—War between Otho and Lothaire of France.
980—The two emperors of Constantinople recover Apulia and Calabria.
982—Albiranius, the Arabian geographer, lives.—The Vandals and Bohemians ravage Saxony, &c.—A civil war in Spain.
983—Violent commotions and dissensions in Venice.
985—The Danes invade England and Scotland under Sweno.
986—An earthquake in Greece.
987—The Carlovingian race ends, and the Capetian dynasty, or third race of kings in France, begins.
988—Pestilence in Germany.
990—England invaded by the Normans.
991—The figures in arithmetic brought into Europe by the Saracens, from Arabia.
993—A great eruption of Vesuvius.
994—The Danes and Norwegians sail up the Thames, and arrive at London.—Ethelred purchases their departure with 16,000 pounds of silver.
995—Almanzor defeats the Christians.
996—The empire of Germany declared elective by Otho III.
998—The Christians defeat Almanzor.
999—Aboul Wafi and Abu Hamed observe the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 35′.
1000—Basilius defeats the Bulgarians, and drives them out of Thessaly.—Paper, made of cotton rags, in use.

THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.

1001—An insurrection in Rome against Otho.
1002—The rise of clanship in Scotland.—A general massacre of the Danes in England, on Sunday, Nov. 13.
1004—Sweno invades England.—The high-chancellorship of Scotland instituted.
1005—All the old churches are rebuilt about this time, in the Gothic style of architecture.
1006—A pestilence over Europe for three years.
1007—A great eruption of Vesuvius.
1009—The Saracens besiege Jerusalem.—A civil war among them in Spain, which continues till 1091, when they become tributary to the Saracens of Africa.
1011—Canterbury cathedral burned.
1012—Ethelred grants an annual tribute to the Danes.
1013—The Danes, under Sweno, get possession of England.
1014—A violent storm, Sept. 18, which inundates Flanders.

A.D.

1015—The king of Poland agrees to pay a yearly tribute to the emperor of Germany.

1016—Edmund Ironside fights six battles in England, with Canute II., king of Denmark, most of which he loses by the treachery of Edric.

1018—The Normans first enter Italy in a body.

1019—Bulgaria reduced to the form of a Roman province.

1020—A dreadful plague in Saxony.

1021—Guy d'Arezzo, in Italy, or Aretin, the monk, lives.

1022—A new species of music, under six notes, introduced by Aretin.

1023—The caliph of Egypt ravages Palestine, and plunders the temple of Jerusalem.

1028—Canute the Great conquers Norway, and gives it to his son Sweyn.

1030—Campanus of Novarro, the astronomer.—Romanus defeated in Syria, by the Saracens.

1031—Romanus drives the Saracens out of Syria, and begins to build the temple at Jerusalem.—The Normans conquer Apulia.

1032—The kingdom of Arles, or Burgundy, bequeathed to the emperor Conrad, by Rodolph.

1033—A great eclipse of the sun observed, June 29, about mid-day, in France.—The "Truce of God," for the regulation of the seasons, &c., published in France.

1035—Capua taken from the pope by the king of Sicily.—The kingdoms of Castile and Aragon begin.—The Vandals ravage Saxony.

1036—The kingdom of Norway begins.

1038—The dynasty of Ommiades ends in Spain, after a duration of 308 years.

1039—Macbeth murders Duncan, king of Scotland, and begins to reign in his stead.

1040—Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake.—The Saracens of Africa invade Italy.—The Greeks ravage Bohemia.

1041—Westminster Abbey commenced.

1042—The Saxon line, in the person of Edward III., is restored to the throne of England.

1043—Decimals first invented about this time.

1046—Three usurping popes deposed by a council convened at Sutrium by the emperor Henry III.

1047—Franco, the mathematician, lives.

1050—The Greek church separated from the Latin.—The broad seal of England first affixed to patents and other grants.

1052—Proscription of the Normans in England.

1053—Pope Leo IX. taken prisoner in Naples by the Normans.

1055—The Turks take Bagdad, and overturn the empire of the caliphs.

1057—The art of writing introduced into Ireland.

1058—Touching, for curing the "king's evil," first performed by King Edward.

1059—The English legend of the Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom of Coventry about this time.

1060—A severe famine in Germany.

1061—Surnames appointed to be taken in Scotland, by a parliament at Forfar.

1062—70,000 persons and more undertake a voyage to Palestine, and are killed or made prisoners.

1065—Jerusalem taken by the Turks from the Saracens.

1066—The conquest of England, by William, duke of Normandy, in the battle of Hastings, on Saturday, Oct. 14.

1068—Shoeing horses reintroduced by William into England.

1069—The Danes land in England, Sept. 11.

1070—The feudal law introduced into England; also the first attempt at national representation.

1071—The Turks defeat Romanus, and take him prisoner.

1072—Surnames first used in England about this time.

1073—The see of Canterbury made superior to that of York.

1074—The king of Bohemia obliged to pay a tribute to the Holy See.

1075—The emperor of Germany defeats the Saxons in Thuringia.—The famous wars of the Saxons against Henry begin about this time.

1076—The emperor Henry IV. and the pope quarrel about the nomination of the German bishops.—An earthquake in England.—Asia Minor, having been subdued by Solyman two years ago, was, from this time, called Turkey.

1077—The emperor goes barefooted to the pope at Canusia, about the end of January.

1079—The Persian year reformed.

1080—Domesday Book begins to be compiled from a survey of all the estates in England, and is completed in 1086.

1081—Henry lays siege to Rome.—William of Spires, the mathematician.

1083—Henry takes possession of Rome, on Friday, June 2.

1085—Toledo taken from the Saracens, and made the capital of Castile.

1086—The order of Carthusians founded by Bruno.

1087—An expedition of the Christians against the Saracens in Africa.—William the Conqueror ravages France.—Suidas, author of the Greek lexicon, lives.

1089—Rosalinus of Compiegne, the scholastic head of the sect of Nominalists, lives.

1090—The dynasty of Assassins begins in Irak, and exists 117 years.

1091—The Saracens in Spain call in Joseph, king of Morocco, who thus gains possession of all their dominions in that kingdom.

1092—Peter, surnamed the Hermit, lives.

1094—Margaret conquers Sweden, and annexes it to Denmark.

1095—Ulstan, bishop of Worcester, is deprived of his bishopric, for not understanding the French language.—Sigebert, the historian, lives.

1096—The first crusade, led by Peter the Hermit, Walter the Penniless, and other enthusiasts, and comprising nearly 300,000 persons, proceed in four separate divisions on their expedition to the Holy Land.

1097—Godfrey of Boulogne takes Nicæa.—The Christians defeat the Saracens.

1098—The Crusaders take Antioch.—The order of St. Benedict instituted.

1099—The Crusaders take Jerusalem.—Godfrey elected king of Jerusalem, and the order of Knights of St. John instituted.

1100—Booksellers, about this time, appear in England.

THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

1102—Baldwin defeats the Saracens near Joppa.—William, duke of Aquitaine, undertakes a voyage to Palestine, with a numerous army.

1103—William's army massacred at Constantinople.

1104—Baldwin defeats the Saracens, and takes Ptolemais.

1105—Henry, king of England, invades Normandy.

1108—Hungary rescued from servitude to Germany.—Norman-Gothic architecture introduced into England.

1109—Joseph, king of Morocco, defeats the Spaniards in the famous battle of the Seven Counts, near Badajoz.—The Crusaders take Tripoli.

1110—Learning revived at the university of Cambridge.—Writing on paper made of linen becomes common.

1113—War between France and England begins.

1114—Peter Abelard flourishes in France.

1118—The order of Knights Templars instituted.

1119—Baldwin defeats the Turks at Antioch.—Bohemia erected into a kingdom.

1120—Prince William, son of Henry, with 140 English nobility, drowned in the Race of Alderney, on their return to England from Barfleur.

1121—The order of Premonstrants instituted.

1122—Abelard compelled to burn his books by a synod held at Soissons.

1125—Baldwin overcomes the Saracens near Antioch.—Germany afflicted with the plague.

1127—The pope declares war against Roger, duke of Sicily, who is proclaimed king in the year 1130.

1130—Athelard, the mathematician, monk of Bath, to whom England is indebted for the first Latin editions of Euclid's Elements, lives.

1132—The kingdom of Portugal begins.

1133—Windmills in general use in Europe.

1135—Roger, king of Sicily, takes Beneventum, Capua, &c., from the pope.

A.D.

1136—Rent first paid in money in Britain, instead of in kind.

1137—The Pandects of Justinian found in the ruins of Amalfi, in Italy, which revived the study of civil law.

1138—The Scots invade England, and are defeated at the battle of the Standard, fought at Cutton Moor, Aug. 22.

1139—A civil war in England.—Alphonso, having defeated the Moors, July 25, is proclaimed king of Portugal.

1140—King Stephen, of England, defeated and taken prisoner at Lincoln, Feb. 2.—The canon law introduced into England.—William, of Malmesbury, the historian, lives.

1141—*Stephen exchanged for the earl of Gloucester.*—He begins to recover his kingdom.—The factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines prevail in Germany.—Peter Lombard, bishop of Paris, called the Master of the Sentences, flourishes.

1143—The Koran translated into Latin.

1144—Otho Frisigensis introduces the Peripatetic philosophy into Germany.

1146—Death of the earl of Gloucester.—The empress Matilda leaves England for Normandy.—Tilbury Fort erected.

1147—A quarrel between Stephen and Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury.—The second crusade into the Holy Land begins by the preaching of St. Bernard.

1148—The Christians besiege Damascus without success.—Conrad and Louis arrive at Jerusalem.—Humenus, the Egyptian astronomer, lives.

1149—Henry of Anjou arrives in England, to assert his family claim to the crown.—Roman law taught at Oxford, by Vicarius, a Lombard.

1150—The civil law revived at Bologna, by Wernerus, who was the first restorer after Justinian.—The "Saxon Chronicle" now begins to be written in semi-Saxon, and gradually changes into English.

1151—The canon law composed by Gratian, after 24 years' labour.

1152—Jeffrey of Monmouth lives.

1153—Treaty of Winchester between Stephen and Henry, by which Stephen grants the reversion of his kingdom to Henry.

1154—Nouradin takes Damascus.—Christianity introduced into Finland.—Henry II., first of the Plantagenet line, ascends the throne.

1156—The city of Moscow founded.

1157—Baldwin defeats Nouradin near Gennesareth, and Ascalon becomes a new possession, and is added to the kingdom of Jerusalem.—The Bank of Venice, the first in Europe, established.

1158—Thomas à Becket, King Henry's favourite, lives.

1159—Insurrections in Scotland.—War between England and France.—The emperor excommunicated by the pope.

1160—The order of Carmelites instituted.

1161—Cloth-weavers established at Nottingham.

1162—The affairs of the Crusaders on the decline in Palestine.—The emperor Frederick destroys Milan, leaving only the churches.

1163—Nouradin defeats Raymond II.—Berlin founded by the margrave Albert, surnamed the Bear.

1164—A contest between Henry of England and Becket.—The council of Clarendon against him.—The Constitutions of Clarendon, recognizing the principle of trial by jury, promulgated.—The Teutonic order begins.

1166—Maimonides of Cordova, the most learned of the Jews, lives.

1167—War between England and France.—The caliph of Persia invades Egypt.—Henry of Huntingdon lives.

1169—An interview between the kings of England and France, at St. Denis.

1170—Peace concluded between England and France.—Murder of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury.—Croyland Abbey rebuilt.

1171—The Venetians take the island of Chio.—The funding system introduced by the Venetians.—The dynasty of Fatimites ends in Egypt.—The sovereigns of Egypt henceforth styled sultans.

1172—Henry II. of England takes possession of Ireland.

A.D.

1173—The city of Catania destroyed by an earthquake.

1174—William acknowledges the kingdom of Scotland a fief of the crown of England, according to the treaty of Falaise.

1176—The dispensing of justice by circuits first appointed in England.—The principle of trial by jury, from about this time, becomes gradually developed.

1177—Baldwin defeats Saladin before Jerusalem.

1178—The pope sends a legate to Prester-John.

1179—Saladin defeats the Crusaders—The French king visits Becket's tomb in England.—The university of Padua founded.

1180—Glass windows begin to be used in private houses in England.

1181—The laws of England digested by Glanville.

1182—Saladin takes Damascus.

1183—7,000 Albigenses massacred by the inhabitants of Berry.—Peter of Blois, the historian, lives.

1184—Andronicus orders all the Latins in Constantinople to be murdered.

1186—The Bulgarians throw off the Roman yoke.

1187—The kingdom of Jerusalem finished, that city being taken by Saladin, Oct. 2, after being 88 years in the possession of the Christians.

1188—The third crusade.—The tax called Saladin's tithe imposed.—The Dutch and Zealanders defeat the Saracens.

1189—The kings of England and France go to the Holy Land.—Richard Cœur de Lion renounces his superiority over Scotland for a sum of money, and departs for the Holy Land.—Siege of Acre commenced.

1190—Frederick of Germany subdues Cilicia, and defeats the Saracens.—The Teutonic order of knights instituted by the duke of Suabia.

1191—Coarse woollen cloth first introduced into England.

1192—King Richard made prisoner by the emperor Henry VI.—Guy of Lusignan elected king of Cyprus.—Richard defeats Saladin in the battle of Ascalon.—The heraldic art introduced, to distinguish the crusading knights.—Roger de Hoveden, the historian, lives.

1194—Richard, having been kept a prisoner, on his return to England, is ransomed and restored to his kingdom, May 13.

1195—The Saracens from Africa invade Spain, defeat Alphonso, king of Castile, and kill 50,000 Spaniards.

1196—The emperor Henry VI. takes possession of Naples and Sicily.—A fourth crusade from Flanders and France.

1197—Henry sends an army into Palestine.—Flourishing period of the Troubadours.

1198—The fifth crusade.—The order of the Holy Trinity instituted.—"Dieu et mon droit" (God and my right), King Richard's parole on the day of Gizors, a device which, since this period, has continued to be England's royal motto.

1199—Peace between Philip, king of France, and Richard, king of England.—Richard Cœur de Lion mortally wounded at Chaluz.

1200—The university of Salamanca, in Spain, founded.—William, king of Scotland, performs his homage to the king of England, at Lincoln, Nov. 21.—Chimneys not yet known in England.—The word "parliament" begins to be used in England.

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1201—The city of Riga, in Livonia, founded.—War declared between France and England.—Geography first introduced to Europe by the Moors. [Gwilt observes, that, from the 13th to the 16th centuries, music was principally cultivated by the Flemings and French, and that the school of the former was really the foundation of all that afterwards existed in Europe.]

1202—The principality of Antioch united to that of Tripoli.—Gervase of Canterbury, the historian.

1203—The sixth (fourth, Blair) crusade sets out from Venice.

1204—Constantinople taken by the Venetians and French.—Normandy conquered, and reunited to France.—The Inquisition established.—The empire of Trebizond established.

1205—Baldwin defeated near Adrianople by the Bulgarians.

1207—The first towns erected into corporations in Normandy were those of Rouen and Falaise, this year.

A.D.
—The phraseology of "we" first adopted, instead of the singular pronoun, by King John.

1208—The order of Fratres Minores established.—King John of England excommunicated by the pope.

1209—The works of Aristotle, just imported from Constantinople, are condemned by the council of Paris, in 1210.—The silk manufacture imported from Greece into Venice.—Ralph de Diceto, the historian, lives.

1210—The persecution of the Albigenses, begun in the preceding year, is now very violent. [This people derived their name from the town of Albi, in Languedoc, because they were anathematized by a council held within its walls.]

1211—The king of England subdues Wales.—Saxo-Grammaticus, the historian, lives.

1212—The Christians defeat the Moors at Toulouse, and kill 200,000 of them.—London Bridge built of stone.

1213—John, king of England, reconciled to the pope, becomes his vassal.—Walter of Coventry lives.

1214—War between England and Scotland.—Birth of Roger Bacon, supposed to be the most learned man of the middle ages.

1215—The order of Dominicans instituted.—The order of Knights Hospitallers founded.—A contest between King John and the barons of England.—Magna Charta signed at Runneymede, June 15. [This may be viewed as the first act of parliament.]

1216—Alexander and the kingdom of Scotland excommunicated by the pope's nuncio.—Death of John, king of England.—Accursius, the famous lawyer, and author of the Glosses, lives.

1217—Peace between England and Scotland.—The French, under Louis, defeated in the battle of Lincoln.

1219—The Christians take Damietta from the Saracens.

1220—The first stone of the present abbey of Westminster laid by Henry III.

1221—The university of Padua enlarged.

1222—The Christians forced to evacuate Damietta.

1223—All the slaves in France franchised by Louis VIII.—Death of Philip-Augustus of France, after having much more than doubled the extent of his hereditary dominions.

1225—The grand charter of Henry III., or his solemn confirmation of Magna Charta.

1226—The king of France, and many prelates and lords, form a league against the Albigenses.—Heraldry has become settled and hereditary.

1227—An expedition of all the European powers to Palestine.—The power of the English barons abridged.—The Tartars, under Genghis Khan, overrun the whole Saracen empire.

1228—The university of Toulouse founded.

1229—A treaty between the Saracens and Christians.

1230—The kingdoms of Leon and Castile united.—The Teutonic knights subdue Prussia.—The university of Naples founded.

1231—The Almegest of Ptolemy translated from the Arabic into Latin.—Cider "wine" first made in England.

1232—The Steelyard Society, the first commercial company in England, established.

1233—The Inquisition intrusted to the Dominicans.—The order of the Knights of the Blessed Virgin instituted.

1234—The Decretals, or canonical epistles, written by the pope, or pope and cardinals, for determining some matter of controversy, first compiled and published.

1236—The first irruption of the Tartars into Russia, Poland, &c.

1238—The university of Vienna founded.—The Tartars subject the Russians to the payment of tribute.

1239—The first charter to Newcastle for the liberty to dig "sea-coal."—Robert of Gloucester, the first English rhymer, flourishes.

1240—The king of Denmark publishes a code of ancient Cimbrian laws.—The Tartars invade Poland and Hungary.

1241—The Russians defeat the Swedes and Livonians near Narva.—The Hanseatic league formed.—Tin-mines discovered in Germany.—Matthew Paris, the historian, lives.

1242—The first appointment of 26 aldermen for the city of London.

A.D.
1244—The title of "esquire" first applied to persons of fortune.—The order of the Celestines instituted.

1245—The general council of Lyons for renewing the crusades.

1246—An order for covering houses in London with tiles or slate.

1248—The fifth crusade, under Louis IX.

1249—Damietta taken by Louis.

1250—Louis defeated in Egypt, and taken prisoner.—Painting revived in Florence, by Cimabue.—The Sorbonne in Paris founded.

1251—The office of poet-laureate instituted.

1252—Convex magnifying-glasses invented by Roger Bacon.

1253—The Alphonsine tables composed.

1254—War between Denmark and Sweden.—St. Thomas Aquinas lives.

1256—The order of the Augustines established [others say in 1250].

1257—The first English gold coin struck of which we have any account; value 1*s.* 8*d.*

1258—The empire of the Saracens finished by the Tartars taking Bagdad.—Representatives of the commons of England present for the first time in parliament. (Playfair.)—The Christian era begins to be used in Spain.

1259—The Tartars invade Poland.—Nassar Eddin, of Tufa, the Persian astronomer and geographer, lives.

1260—Alphonso of Spain orders all public records to be written in the vulgar tongue, not in Latin.—The sect of Flagellants appear in Italy.

1261—The Greek emperors recover Constantinople from the French, and the empire of the Franks there ends.

1263—The Norwegians invade the western islands of Scotland.—Civil wars in England, between the barons and the king.

1264—The battle of Lewes, in which Henry is taken prisoner.—The commons first summoned to parliament. (Blair.)—The annual festival of the Holy Sacrament instituted by Pope Urban.—The deputies of towns and boroughs first summoned to parliament. (Playfair.)

1265—The battle of Evesham, in England, Aug. 4.—Death of Montfort, and end of the revolt of the barons.—The first regular parliament held in England.

1266—The battle of Benevento, Feb. 26.—Peace between Scotland and Norway.

1267—The police of Paris established about this time.—Cimabue, the first of the modern painters at Florence, continues to flourish.

1268—The Mussulmans gain Antioch.—The battle of Celano, in Italy, fatal to Conradin, Aug. 29.—The Tartars invade China, and expel many of the natives.

1269—Louis' expedition to Palestine.—At this time, churches and monasteries are the theatres, and clergymen and monks the authors and actors of those pieces called "Mysteries of Chester."

1270—The king of Hungary reduces Bulgaria.—The Scots guard in France embodied.

1272—The academy of Florence founded.—All the orders of mendicants reduced to the four following; viz., Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Hermits of St. Augustine.

1273—The empire of the present Austrian family begins, in the person of Rodolph of Hapsburg, who is elected emperor, sanctioned by Pope Gregory X.

1274—The first commercial treaty between England and Flanders.

1275—Llewellyn, prince of Wales, refuses to pay homage to Edward I.

1277—The sultan of Egypt defeats the Tartars near Damascus.—Nepotism first avowed at Rome, by Pope Nicholas III.

1279—King Edward relinquishes his right to Normandy.—The Mortmain act passed in England.—Henry of Ghent lives.

1280—The sultan of Egypt defeats the Tartars near Emessa.—Newcastle coals first used.

1281—A revolution in Bulgaria.

1282—12,000 (8,000, Blair) French massacred at the Sicilian vespers, March 20.—The academy of De la Crusca founded.

1283—Wales and Anglesea conquered by King Edward, and united to England.—A new separation between the Latin and Greek churches.—The states of Segovia adopt the vulgar Christian era.—Raymond Lulli lives.

A.D.
1285—The three great courts of law instituted in England.—Alphonso of Aragon deprives his uncle of Majorca, and, in the following year, becomes master of Minorca.

1287—Edward persecutes the Jews in England, and expels them the kingdom.

1288—The sultan of Babylon takes Tripoli.

1289—A great earthquake in Europe.—*Albertet*, the mathematician and Provençal poet, flourishes.

1290—The university of Lisbon founded.

1291—The sultan of Babylon conquers Syria.—A contest between Bruce and Baliol for the crown of Scotland.—Ptolemais taken by the Turks, by assault. —The crusades ended.—John Duns, called Scotus, lives.

1293—A regular succession of parliaments in England from this year.

1294—Parliaments established in Paris.—Lectures on theology begin at Cambridge.

1295—Borough representation in England.

1296—A war between England and Scotland.

1297—The coronation chair and records of Scotland carried off by Edward, and brought to England.

1298—The Ottoman empire founded in Asia.—Othman, or Osman, the first sultan.—Tallow candles (instead of splinters of wood), spoons, and cups, begin to be used in England, but are considered luxuries.—Wine sold yet as a cordial by apothecaries.

1299—The question of Scottish independence referred to the pope by Bruce, Comyn, and Lamberton, regents. —Spectacles invented by a monk of Pisa.—The famous year of jubilee instituted at Rome, by Boniface VIII.

1300—Edward invades Scotland.—Algebra introduced into Europe.—Chimneys improved.—Silver forks and spoons a very great luxury.—The first plate made use of in England was by Wilfred, an ambitious Northumbrian bishop, who lived at the beginning of the 8th century.

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

1301—The pope excommunicates Philip, king of France.

1302—The sultan of Egypt defeats the Tartars near Damascus.—The mariner's compass invented, or improved, by Flavio.—The university of Avignon founded.

1303—The Scots defeat three English armies in one day, near Roslin.

1304—Sir W. Wallace, of Scotland, is betrayed into the hands of Edward, by Sir John Menteith. He is beheaded at Westminster in the following year.

1306—The Jews banished out of France.—Edward of England invades Scotland, and is opposed by Bruce.

1307—Bills of exchange first used in England.—The university of Perouse, in Italy, founded.—The establishment of the Swiss cantons.—Death of Edward I., in Cumberland, who wills to his executors, "to boil my flesh off my bones, and carry them with the army that invades Scotland."

1308—The university of Lisbon removed to Coimbra. —The seat of the popes removed to Avignon, for 70 years.

1310—The Knights of St. John take Rhodes, and settle there.

1312—The order of Knights Templars abolished by the council of Vienna.—The university of Orleans founded.

1313—Molay, grand master, with a number of Templars, burned alive at Paris.

1314—The cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separate.—The battle of Bannockburn, July 25, in which the Scots defeat the English.

1315—Germany afflicted with famine and pestilence. —The battle of Morgarten, in which the Austrians, under Leopold, are defeated by the Swiss.

1316—The first exercise of the "Salic law" in France.

1317—The order of knighthood Our Lady and St. George of Montesa instituted in Spain.

1318—A severe famine in Great Britain.

1319—The university of Dublin founded.—The Staple Merchants' Company formed, being among the first trading companies in England.

1320—Lace first manufactured in Flanders.

1321—A civil war in England.—Abulfeda, the Saracen prince of Hamah, in Syria, finishes his Arabian geography.

A.D.
1322—The battle of Muhldorf, between Frederick III. of Germany and Louis V., the former being taken prisoner.

1323—A truce between England and Scotland for 13 years.—A great eruption of Ætna.

1325—The first treaty of commerce between England and Venice.

1326—*Giotto and Simone, painters of the Neapolitan school, flourish.*

1327—Edward II. deposed by parliament; Edward III. succeeds.

1329—The battle of Mount Cassel gained by King Philip over the Flemings.

1330—Gunpowder invented by Schwartz, a monk of Cologne.

1331—The Turks take and plunder the city of Nice. —The knights of the Teutonic order settle in Prussia.— The art of weaving cloth brought from Flanders into England.

1332—The king of Poland seizes upon Silesia.—The pope accused of heresy.

1333—The Moors gain possession of Gibraltar.—The Scots defeated by the English at Halidown Hill, near Berwick, July 19.

1337—War between England and France.—Edward III. grants a protection to two weavers from Brabant to settle at York.—The first comet whose course is described with an astronomical exactness, appears in the beginning of this year.

1338—The empire of Germany declared to be independent of the pope.—King Edward begins his war against France. He sails from the Orwell, Suffolk, July 15.

1339—The academy of Pisa established.—Denmark desolated by war, famine, and pestilence.

1340—The French defeated in a sea-fight by Edward III. near Helvoetsluys, followed by a truce, which lasts four years.—Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland.—The speaker of the House of Commons chosen.

1341—Cantacuzenus usurps the Eastern empire for 17 years.—Petrarch crowned with the laurel on Easter Sunday, in the Capitol of Rome.

1342—The siege of Algiers, in which powder is used.—Edward's expedition to the continent.—The knights and burgesses first sit together in the same house of the English parliament.

1343—Leontius Pilatus of Thessalonica, restorer of Greek learning in Italy, flourishes.—An indenture of this year is the earliest legal document extant in England.

1344—The Madeira islands said to be discovered by Macham, an Englishman.—The first creation of titles by patent in Britain.

1346—The battle of Cressy, between the French and English, where cannon was first used by the latter, August 26.—A treaty of commerce between the Venetians and the sultans of Egypt.—The Scots defeated by the English at Nevil's Cross, and David taken prisoner. —The term "Commons" first used in England.

1347—Pestilence ravages Europe, said to carry off one-fourth of the inhabitants.—The Admiralty court instituted.—Edward takes Calais, Aug. 4.—A code of laws published in Poland, and the university of Cracow founded.

1348—The university of Prague founded.

1349—The order of the Garter instituted in England, April 23.—A plague in England, Scotland, and Ireland. —The king of Aragon adopts the Christian era, December 17.

1350—The jubilee fixed to every 50th year.—Glazed windows introduced to England.

1352—The Turks first enter Europe.

1353—The Strand of London first built.

1354—Assay of gold and silver established by law in England.

1355—A conspiracy at Venice.—Giovanni Boccacio flourishes.

1356—The French defeated at Poitiers, and King John taken prisoner, Sept. 19.—The golden bull published, Dec. 29.

1357—Shaving the beard begins in England.

1358—The vulgar Christian era adopted in various parts of Spain.—Tamerlane begins to reign in Persia.— The treaty of Calais signed by kings John and Edward, Oct. 24.—The university of Cologne founded.

A.D.
1361—Matthew of Westminster, surnamed Florilegus, flourishes.

1362—The law pleadings in England changed from French to English, as a favour of Edward III. to his people, in his 50th year.—Flemings brought into England, who introduce improvements in the finer manufacture of cloths.—Military order of Janissaries established among the Turks.

1364—Windsor Castle built.

1365—The universities of Vienna and of Geneva founded.

1366—Adrianople made the seat of the Turkish empire.—Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, flourishes.

1367—Edward the Black Prince enters Spain, and gains the battle of Navarette.

1368—The first striking clock at Westminster.

1369—Wickliffe begins to teach in England.

1370—Chivalry flourishes about this time.—The office of grand vizier established.

1371—The French defeat the English fleet near Rochelle, June 23.—The family of Stuart begins to reign in Scotland.

1373—The Genoese become masters of Cyprus.—John Gower, English poet, flourishes.

1375—A three years' truce between England and France.

1376—John Froissart, of Valenciennes, lives.

1377—The French invade England.—The seat of the popes transferred from Avignon to Rome.—The sea breaks in upon Flanders.—Wickliffe's doctrine condemned in England.—The office of speaker to the House of Commons instituted.

1378—The schism of double popes, which continues 38 years.—Greenland discovered by a Venetian.—The introduction of plays into England.

1379—New College, Oxford, founded.

1381—A plague in Germany.—Watt Tyler's insurrection in England.

1382—Side-saddles begin to be used, before which women rode astride.

1384—The first act of navigation in England. No goods to be imported or exported by Englishmen on foreign bottoms.—Hostilities between England and Scotland.

1385—The ancient race of Swedish kings ends.—Nicholas Flamel, of Pontoise, lives.

1386—Andronicus Paleologus takes Constantinople; soon retaken by John and Manuel.—The first company of linen-weavers in England.

1387—The first lord high admiral of England appointed.—Tamerlane subdues Turkestan.

1388—Bombs invented at Venloo.—The Scots defeat the English at Otterburn, July 31. [This is the famous "Chevy Chase."]—Margaret of Denmark defeats the Swedes at Falcoping, Sept. 21, and unites the crowns of Sweden and Denmark.

1390—The sacred war in Prussia.

1391—Cards invented for the amusement of Charles VI., the French king.—The papal power abolished in England by act of parliament.—The French language rapidly falls into disuse in England.

1392—Annats established.—Jews banished out of Germany.

1393—The London Mercers' company formed.—The doctrine of Huss propagated in Bohemia.

1394—The Jews banished out of France, Sept. 17.—Leonard Arctin, secretary of Florence, lives.

1395—Bajazet defeats the Christians at Nicopolis, Sept. 28, and afterwards subdues the Bulgarians.

1396—A grand tournament in London.

1397—The union of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway at Calmar.—Owen Glendower lives.

1398—Dukes first created in Scotland.—Tamerlane penetrates into Hindostan and takes Delhi.

1399—Abdication of Richard II., and the accession of the house of Lancaster to the English throne in the person of Henry IV.

1400—War between England and Scotland.—Coals in general use in London.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1401—The first law for the punishment of heretics in England passed in parliament.—Tamerlane becomes master of Bagdad, Aug. 9.

A.D.
1402—Tamerlane defeats Bajazet in the battle of Angora, July 28, and takes him prisoner.

1403—The battle of Shrewsbury, in England, July 22, in which Hotspur is killed.—Leaden seals first fixed to English woollens.

1405—Great guns first used in England at the siege of Berwick.—The Canary Islands discovered by Bethencourt, a Norman.

1406—Brunus of Arezzo, secretary of Florence.

1407—The kingdom of France laid under an interdict.—Huss propagates his opinions.—Balthazar Cossa becomes master of Rome.—Bank of St. George, at Genoa, is formed, and had its origin in the funds for paying the debts of the republic in 1345.

1409—The Lollards multiply in England.—The council at Pisa begins, March 25.—The university of Leipsic founded.

1410—Painting in oil-colour invented at Bruges by John Van-Eyck.—A civil war in France.—The Portuguese begin their discoveries southward on the African coast.

1411—The university of St. Andrews in Scotland founded.

1412—The bones of Wickliffe burnt.

1414—The council of Constance, in Switzerland, begins, Nov. 16, in which two popes voluntarily submit to deposition.

1415—John Huss condemned and burnt at Constance, July 6.—Henry V. of England invades Normandy.—The English defeat the French in the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.

1416—The English defeat the French fleet at the mouth of the Seine.—Jerome of Prague, the friend of Huss, burnt at Constance, May 30.

1417—Henry's second expedition into Normandy.—Paper made of linen rags invented.—Foundation of the Vatican Library at Rome.

1418—The massacre of the Armagnac faction in Paris.—Gunpowder first made in England.

1420—The treaty of Troyes signed, May 21, and resulting in the marriage of Henry with Catharine, daughter of Charles VI. of France.—The island of Madeira discovered by the Portuguese.—Two kings, two queens, two regents, two parliaments, and two universities of Paris, in France.—The battle of Beaugé, April 3, in which the duke of Clarence is killed.

1421—The revenue of England amounts to £55,754.

1422—The vulgar Christian era introduced into Portugal.

1423—The English defeat the French and Scots in the battle of Crevant, June 10.

1424—The English defeat the French in the battle of Verneuil.

1426—Divinity school and public library founded at Oxford.

1427—The academy of Louvain founded.

1428—The siege of Orleans begins, Oct. 12, and the besiegers repulsed by Joan of Arc.—A petition to parliament in England, against "hops" as a "wicked weed."

1429—The battle of Herrings, Feb. 12.—Standard of weights ordered by parliament.—The art of printing invented by L. Koster, of Haerlem, in Holland, who used wooden movable types, about 1430 or 1440; or this art was invented at Mentz, by Faust, about this time. Guttemberg improved the art by making types of metal. Schœffer invented the casting of them in matrixes. The first printers carried their types about in bags, and printed small pamphlets, letters, &c., in noblemen's houses.

1431—Joan of Arc burnt as a witch at Rouen.—Henry VI., king of England, crowned king of France.

1433—Close of the council of Basle, which had for its principal object the union of the Greek and Latin churches.

1434—A civil war in Sweden.—Cosmo de' Medici recalled from banishment, which begins the rise of that family in Florence.

1435—The treaty of Arras, between Charles II. and the duke of Burgundy.—Blind Harry, author of the poem "Sir William Wallace," flourishes.

1436—Paris retaken by the French, April 13.—England desolated by plague and famine.

1437—Plague and famine throughout France.—Beigh, emperor of Samarcand, author of the Persian astrono-

A.D.
mical tables, observes the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 30′ 17″.

1439—The reunion of the Greek and Latin churches.—The pragmatic sanction settled in France; also in Germany, where it confers the imperial rule on the house of Austria.

1440—John Guttemberg lives.

1441—John Faust lives.

1442—Peter Schœffer lives.

1444—Famine in Sweden.—Truce between France and England at Tours, June 1.

1446—The sea breaks in upon Dort, April 17, and drowns 100,000 persons.—Frederick declares war against the Swiss.

1447—The Visconti family ends in Milan; succeeded by the Sforzas.—The Turks, for several years, defeated by Scanderbeg in 22 battles.

1448—The house of Oldenburg begins to reign in Denmark.—The crown of Sweden separated from that of Denmark.—The civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster.

1449—War between England and France.

1450—The battle of Fourmigni, April 18, in which the English are defeated with a loss of 4,000 men.—Copperplate-engraving about this time in Germany.

1451—The English compelled to evacuate Rouen and several other parts of France.—Flourishing period of the Florentine school of painting.

1452—Discovery of Guinea by the Portuguese.

1453—Constantinople taken by the Turks, May 29, which terminates the Greek empire.—The English government in France ends with the battle of Castellon, July 7.

1454—The Prussians and Poles carry on war for twelve years against the Teutonic knights.—Thomas à Kempis lives.—The university of Glasgow founded.

1455—The battle of St. Albans, May 31.—The Vulgate printed in Germany. It is known as the "Mazarin Bible," and was the first work issued by Guttemberg at Mentz.

1456—The Turks are repulsed at the siege of Belgrade, with a loss of 40,000 men.

1457—Glass first manufactured in England.—The Psalms printed in Germany by Faust and Schœffer.

1458—The Turks take Corinth.—A sedition in England.

1459—The arts of engraving and etching invented.—Alphonso's first expedition into Africa.

1460—The battle of Northampton, July 19.—The battle of Wakefield, Dec. 31.—Alum-mines discovered in Italy.

1461—King Edward defeats King Henry at Towton, in Yorkshire, March 29,—37,000 slain.

1462—Regular posts established in France.

1463—Pestilence rages in Saxony and Thuringia.—The first restrictive corn-law in England.—War between the Turks and Venetians.—Alphonso's second expedition into Africa.

1464—The league against Louis XI. of France, called "La Guerre du bien public."

1466—The second printed book; viz., "Cicero de Officiis."

1467—Sheep from England first permitted to be sent to Spain.—The Orkney Islands granted to Scotland by the king of Denmark.

1468—Warwick's conspiracy against Edward IV.

1469—The battle of Banbury, July 26.—The order of St. Michael instituted in France.

1470—The battle of Stamford, March 14.—King Edward attainted, and King Henry VI. restored.—In Italy organs become general in churches.

1471—The battle of Barnet, April 14.—Edward restored.—The battle of Tewkesbury, May 4.—W. Caxton introduces printing into England.

1472—Charles the Bold of France besieges Beauvais, but is compelled to retire, on account of the "Heroines of Beauvais," under Jeanne de la Hachette.

1473—The study of the Greek language introduced into France by Gregor. Tiphernas.

1474—The Cape de Verd islands discovered by the Portuguese.—The first book printed in England by Caxton, entitled "The Game and Play of the Chesse," translated from the French.

1475—Edward IV. invades France; but peace is soon negotiated by Louis.

1476—Ferdinand of Castile defeats the king of Portugal at the battle of Tara.—Waltherus observes the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 30′.

1477—The university of Aberdeen founded.

1478—Laurence de' Medici expelled Florence, and an anathema against him is promulgated by Sixtus IV., which greatly distresses learning.—Peace between France and Castile, Nov. 9.—Waltherus observes the vernal equinox on March 11,—8h. 5m.

1479—The university of Upsal founded.—The kingdoms of Castile and Aragon united.

1480—The Turks besiege Rhodes, but are repelled by D'Abuisson, the grand master.

1481—A great famine in France.—Savonarola, of Ferrara, lives.

1482—Currants from Zante introduced to England.

1483—A conspiracy in England against Richard, duke of York.—Post-horses and stages established.—Measures of casks fixed by parliament.

1484—Famine and pestilence rage in Denmark.—Congo river, Africa, discovered by the Portuguese.

1485—The battle of Bosworth, Aug. 22.—The union of the houses of York and Lancaster, in the person of Henry VII., the first of the house of Tudor.

1486—The Russians subdue the kingdom of Casan.—Cape of Good Hope discovered by Bartholomew Diaz.

1487—The court of Star Chamber instituted in England.

1488—The battle of St. Aubin, June 28, in which the French king defeats the duke of Brittany.

1489—Geographical maps and sea-charts brought into England by Bartholomew Columbus, to illustrate his brother's idea of a western continent.

1490—Poetry begins to flourish in Germany.

1491—The study of the Greek tongue introduced into England by Grocyn.

1492—Brittany reunited to the French crown.—The king of Spain grants a commission to Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, for making discoveries by sea, April 30.—Columbus sails from Palos, in Spain, Aug. 3; first observes the variation of the needle, Sept. 14; discovers Guanahana, now Cat Island, one of the Bahamas, Oct. 23, Cuba and Hayti (which he called Hispaniola, or Little Spain), Dec. 6, O.S.—Peace between England and France.—Ferdinand expels the Moors from Granada, after a possession of above 800 years.—Weights and measures fixed as they now are, and standards ordered to be kept in every town in England.

1493—Columbus builds a fort at Navidad, in Hayti.—The pope grants to Spain all the lands W. of a line 100 leagues west of the Azores, May 4.—Second voyage of Columbus, Sept. 25.—Columbus builds Isabella, on the north side of Hayti, December.—Montserrat discovered by Columbus.—Jo. Reuchlin, called Capnio, introduces the Hebrew and Greek languages into Germany.

1494—Columbus discovers Porto Rico, in his second voyage, and Jamaica, May 4.—John Cabot, a Venetian by birth, but residing at Bristol, in England, sails under a commission from Henry VII., and discovers Prima Vista, or Newfoundland, 1494 or 1495.

1495—The king of France seizes on the kingdom of Naples.—The diet of Worms opened on May 15, for the peace of the empire and the establishment of an imperial chamber, &c.

1496—The Jews and Moors banished out of Portugal.—Bartholomew Columbus, governor of Isabella, builds New Isabella, on the south side of Hayti, and on the east bank of the river Ozama, to which he removes the colony.—Christopher Columbus returns to Spain, March.—Henry VII. grants a commission to John Cabot, and his three sons, Lewis, Sebastian, and Sanctius, to make discoveries of unknown countries, and to erect the king's banners on lands which they had already discovered, March 5.

1497—North America discovered by Americus Vesputius.—Vasco da Gama's expedition to the East Indies.

1498—The Wallachians ravage Poland, and carry off above 100,000 prisoners, whom they sell to the Turks.—King Henry gives a license to John Cabot to take six vessels from any port, for making discoveries, Feb. 3.—Sebastian Cabot sails to America, discovers the land afterwards named Labrador, June 11, O.S. (22nd), and ranges along the coast to Florida.—Columbus sails from Spain on his third voyage, May 30; discovers

A.D.
Trinidad, July 31, and the continent, now Terra Firma, Aug. 1.—Alexander ab Alexandro lives.

1499—Ojeda, who was with Columbus in his first voyage, accompanied by Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, sails from Spain, May 20, and in June discovers the continent of South America, and Americus has the address to give the continent his name.

1500—Brazil discovered by Petro A. Cabral, a Portuguese.—Vincent y Pinzon sails southward, discovers the great river Maranon, which he calls Amazon.—Florida discovered by John Cabot.—Bobadilla appointed governor of America; sends Columbus to Spain in chains, Aug. 23.—Cortereal, a Portuguese, sails to Newfoundland, and gives name to Labrador.—Maximilian divides the empire into six circles.—Painting in chiaroscuro discovered.—Canary-birds first brought into England.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1501—The tribunal of state inquisitors established at Venice.—Ishmael Sophi, of the sect of Ali, begins to reign in Persia, and establishes the Sophi dynasty.—Louis of France and Ferdinand of Castile seize on the kingdom of Naples.

1502—St. Helena discovered.—The town of New Isabella being destroyed by a hurricane, was rebuilt on the west side of Ozama. [The name was afterwards changed to St. Domingo, and this is the oldest town in America.]

1503—The battle of Cerignole, April 28, which finished the French power in Naples.—Columbus, being acquitted, sails on his fourth voyage, June 3; arrives at Hayti, June 29; sails to the continent, discovers the Bay of Honduras, also names Porto Bello, August to November.—Columbus shipwrecked on Jamaica.—Waltherus observes the summer solstice at Nuremberg, June 12,—12h. 46m. 31s.

1504—King Henry VII. builds a chapel at Westminster Abbey.—Columbus relieved, after being almost a year at Jamaica, arrives at Hayti, and sails for Spain, Sept. 2; arrives at St. Lucar in December.

1505—Shillings first coined in England.—Spinning with a distaff first taught in England by Bonvise, an Italian.

1506—The academy of Frankfort-on-the-Oder founded.—Adventurers from Biscay and the north of France begin a fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.—Columbus dies at Valladolid.—The sugar-cane introduced into Hayti from the Canary Islands about this time.—Ceylon discovered by the Portuguese.—Nicholas Machiavel, of Florence, lives.

1507—Louis reduces the Genoese to subjection.—The island of Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese.—Louis Ariosto, of Ferrara, flourishes.

1508—The league of Cambray, concocted by Louis of France and Pope Julius II., against the Venetians, Dec. 10.—J. D. de Solis and Vincent y Pinzon discover the great river Paraguay, called also river of Plate or Silver.

1509—The battle of Aignadel, May 14, in which Louis defeats the Venetians.—The expedition of Ximenes to the coast of Barbary, May 26.—Gardening and many plants introduced into England from the Netherlands.

1510—Africans first introduced into Hayti as slaves.—Hats first made in England by Spaniards.

1511—The island of Cuba conquered by the Spaniards.—A league between the emperor, the pope, and the Venetians against the French, Oct. 4.—Raffaelle, or Raphael, of Urbino, flourishes.

1512—The battle of Ravenna, April 11.—John Ponce de Leon discovers and names Florida, from its being discovered on Easter-day, or Feast of Flowers.—First royal navy established in England.—Erasmus lives.

1513—War between Scotland and England.—The battle of Navarre, in which the Swiss defeat the French.—The battle of the Spurs, in which the English are victorious, Aug. 16.—Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovers the South Sea or Pacific Ocean.—The battle of Flodden, Scotland, September.

1514—Cannon-bullets of stone still in use.—Hampton Court commenced in England.—Polydore Vergil, of Urbino, lives.

1515—Copernicus observes the vernal equinox, March 11,—4h. 30m. morn at Fruemberg.—Silk manufacture at Lyons commenced.—The cartoons of Raffaelle finished.

A.D.
—The first Polyglot Bible printed at Alcala.—Ferdinand annexes the kingdom of Navarre to that of Castile.

1516—Barbarossa seizes the kingdom of Algiers.—War between the Turks and Persians.—The treaty of Noyon, Aug. 16, and conclusion of the wars of the League of Cambray.

1517—The Reformation begun in Germany, by Luther.—The Turks terminate the kingdom of the Mamelukes in Egypt, which is added to the Ottoman empire.

1518—J. de Grijalva discovers Mexico, and names it New Spain.—The discovery of the use of cochineal as a dyeing material made in Mexico, by the Spaniards.—Zuinglius lives.

1519—Francis I. and Charles V. competitors for the imperial throne.—Fernando Cortez sails for Mexico, March; after severe contests, he subdues Mexico, Aug. 21.

1520—Sweden and Denmark united.—An interview between the kings of England and of France, between Ardres and Guines, June 4.—The confederacy of the Holy Junta formed in Spain.—Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, enters the strait now called by his name, Nov. 11; proceeds to the Philippines, where he is killed with an arrow.—Rise of the Roman school of painting.

1521—A league between the emperor and Henry VIII., against Francis I.—The diet of Worms, April 17, at which Luther is outlawed.—The title of "Defender of the Faith" conferred on Henry VIII.—Copernicus of Thorn, in Prussia, lives.

1522—The Turks take the island of Rhodes, Dec. 25.—The first voyage round the world, by a ship of Magellan's squadron.—Rise of the French school of painting, formed on the model of the Italian schools.—Michael Angelo lives.

1523—A league formed against Francis I., by the pope, the emperor Charles, the Venetians, &c.—Sweden and Denmark disunited.—Hops, carp, and turkeys, introduced into England.

1524—Soap first made in London and Bristol.—Discovery of Peru by Pizarro and Almagro.

1525—The battle of Pavia, Feb. 24, in which Francis I. was made prisoner.—Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, lives.

1526—The treaty of Madrid, which acknowledges the supremacy of Spain in Italy, Jan. 14.—The Inquisition established in Portugal.—The pope, Venetians, and French form a league against the emperor Charles.—Lutheranism established in Denmark.

1527—War between the pope and the viceroy of Naples.—The pope's territories invaded by the army of Charles V., and Rome taken and plundered, May 6.—Bermuda Isles discovered.—Francis Rabelais lives.

1528—Popery abolished in Sweden.—Francis challenges the emperor Charles V. to single combat.—A new form of government established in Genoa, by Andrew Doria.—Olaus Magnus lives.

1529—The diet of Spires, March 15, against the Reformers, from which the name of "Protestants" begins.—The peace of Cambray, Aug. 5, between Charles and Francis.—The Turks besiege Vienna, and are repulsed.—Cardinal Wolsey disgraced in England.

1530—The diet of Augsburg, for adopting conciliatory measures and forming a league against the Turks, June 25.—The union of the Protestants at Smalcald, Dec. 22.—The secretary of state's office instituted in England.—Parochial registers first appointed.

1531—Post-offices in England.—A great earthquake at Lisbon.

1532—The Court of Sessions instituted in Scotland.—Pizarro founds St. Michael, the first Spanish colony in Peru.—Peace between the emperor and the German princes, July 23.—Revival of husbandry in England.—The apricot introduced to this country.—Treaty of Nuremburg, Aug. 2.

1533—Papal authority abolished in England.—An insurrection of the Anabaptists in Westphalia.—Ignatius Loyola lives.

1534—Barbarossa seizes the kingdom of Tunis.—The pope's sentence censuring the marriage of Henry VIII.—The Reformation takes place in England, March 30.—Anne Boleyn queen of England.

1535—The Reformation introduced in Ireland.—The society of the Jesuits formed.—Translation of the Bible by Tindal and Coverdale published at Oxford.—

A.D.
Extinction of the house of Sforza in Italy, and Milan becomes a province of Spain.

1536—James king of Scotland's expedition into France.—Death of Queen Catharine, at Kimbolton.—Execution of Queen Anne Boleyn.—Jane Seymour queen of England.

1537—Dissolution of the greater monasteries in England.

1538.—A truce for ten years concluded at Nice, between Charles and Francis, which lasts four years, June 18.

1538—A rebellion at Ghent, which occasions Charles V. to pass through France.—The ancient constitution of the Cortes in Spain subverted by Charles V.—645 monasteries and religious houses suppressed in England and Wales.—Ann of Cleves, queen of England, divorced 1540.

1540—The variation of the compass discovered by Sebastian Cabot.—The order of Knights of St. John abolished.—Copernicus observes the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 28′ 8″, Sept. 27.—The society of Jesuits established.—Catharine Howard queen of England.—Tindal being burnt for heresy, his Bible is revised by Coverdale, afterwards bishop of Exeter, and Archbishop Cranmer, and published by authority.

1541—Solyman reduces Hungary to the form of a province.—Charles V. besieges Algiers, Oct. 21.—Melancthon lives.

1542—A treaty between Solyman and Francis I., against Charles V.—Japan discovered.—Queen Catharine Howard beheaded.—The English invade Scotland, and defeat the Scots at Solway Moss, Nov. 23.—Apricots introduced to England from Epirus.—The title of king of Ireland assumed by Henry on his coins.

1543—Iron cannon and mortars made in England.—A league between Henry and Charles V. against Francis I.—The academy of Verona founded.—California discovered.—Pins brought from France and first used in England.—Pins used by ladies instead of skewers.—John Calvin of Noyon lives.—Catharine Parr queen of England.

1544—The battle of Cerisoles, April 11, in which the French defeat the imperialists.—The crown of Sweden declared to be hereditary.—The Reformed religion authorized in Sweden.—Iron first cast in England.

1545—Civil commotions in Scotland.—The English defeated by the Scots at Ancram Muir.—The Council of Trent begins, and continues 18 years.—Needles first made in England.

1546—A league between the emperor and the pope against the Protestants.—Socinianism springs up in Italy.—The upper classes allowed to use Bibles in England.

1547—The elector of Saxony defeated by the emperor, at Mulberg, April 24.—The Scots defeated by the English, at Pinkey, Sept. 10.—Death of Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France.—Four loaves for one penny and a cask of beer for sixpence at this time, in England.

1548—The Reformation advances in Poland.—Jo. Genesius de Sepulveda, the Peripatetic, and restorer of learning in Spain, flourishes.—Mary queen of Scots sent to France.

1549.—Coverdale's Bible appointed to be read in churches.—Theatrical performances forbidden at this time.

1550—The eldest sons of peers first permitted to sit in the House of Commons.—The Bank of Venice established about this time.—Iron bullets first used in England.

1551—A league between Henry II. and Maurice, duke of Saxony, against the emperor.

1552—Books of astronomy and geometry destroyed in England, under a charge of magic.—The Book of Common Prayer confirmed by act of parliament.—Crown. half-crown, sixpenny, and threepenny silver pieces coined in England.

1553—Popery restored in England, by Queen Mary.

1554—The Russians subdue the kingdom of Astracan.—Mary of England marries Philip of Spain.

1555—The Peace of religion established in Germany, Sept. 26.—A league between the pope and the king of France against the Spaniards, Dec. 15.

A.D.
1556—The Turks ravage Corsica.—The emperor Charles V. resigns his crown to Philip, Jan. 6.

1557—Charles retires to a monastery, Feb. 24.—Glass first manufactured in England.—Philip defeats the French at St. Quintin, Aug. 10.—Gobelin's dye-works in Paris established.

1558—Calais taken by the French, Jan. 8, after being in possession of the English 211 years.—Queen Mary dies, Nov. 17.—The Reformed religion authorized in England.

1559—The peace of Cateau-Cambresis.—The tranquillity of Europe restored.—The queen regent of Scotland opposes the Reformation, and persecutes the Reformers.—Silk stockings first worn by Henry II. of France, at his sister's wedding.—Queen Elizabeth crowned in England by Dr. Oglethorpe.

1560—The conspiracy at Amboise begins the civil wars in France.—Philip removes his court from Toledo to Madrid.—A treaty between Elizabeth and the Protestants in Scotland, at Berwick, Feb. 27.—The Presbyterian form of government established in Scotland.—The Geneva translation of the Bible printed at Geneva.

1561—The discord between Elizabeth and Mary of Scotland commences.—Queen Mary arrives in Scotland, after an absence of 13 years.—Livonia ceded to Poland.—The art of knitting stockings with needles introduced into England from Spain.—Queen Elizabeth first wears silk stockings; before this time princes wore cloth hose.

1562—The battle of Dreux, Dec. 19, in which the duke of Guise defeats the prince of Condé.—The use of cambric and lawn introduces the art of starching.

1563—The Council of Trent terminates, Dec. 4.—The Escurial in Spain built.—Slave-trade begun with England.—Knives first made in England.

1564—The beginning of the year fixed to Jan. 1 in France.—Peace between France and England, April 9.—Starching taught by Mrs. Dinghen, a Flemish lady, at the price of £4 for the art.

1565—The revolt of the Low Countries.

1566—The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England established.—David Rizzio murdered in the presence of Queen Mary of Scotland, at Holyrood House.

1567—Queen Mary espouses Bothwell, May 15.—The duke of Alva begins his operations in Flanders.—The battle of St. Denis, between the prince of Condé and Montmorency, Nov. 10.

1568—Queen Mary defeated in the battle of Langside, May 13; enters England, and is imprisoned.—The Moors in Spain revolt.—The exercise of the Reformed religion allowed in the Low Countries.—Archbishop Parker's translation, or the Bishops' Bible, is printed; and these translations, revised and emended by 47 men, appointed by King James, and first published in 1613: this is our present copy.

1569—The battle of Jarnac, in which the Huguenots are routed, May 13; of Moncontour, between the duke of Anjou and the Huguenots, Oct. 3.—The first public lottery in England.

1570—A league between Spain, Venice. and the Roman see against the Ottoman Porte.—The peace of Germain-en-Laye, in favour of the Huguenots, Aug. 15.

1571—The isle of Cyprus taken by the Turks.—The battle of Lepanto, Oct. 7, in which the Turks are defeated.—Book-keeping by double entry began in England.—Turkeys a great rarity at the nuptials of Charles IX. of France.

1572—The massacre of St. Bartholomew in Paris, known as the "French Matins," on Sunday, Aug. 24.—Flanders shakes off the Spanish yoke.

1573—War in France against the Protestants.—The prince of Hesse observes the vernal equinox, March 10,—8h. 26m. p.m., at Cassel.—Cervantes flourishes in Spain.

1574—The siege of Leyden by the Spaniards.—Sebastian of Portugal makes an expedition into Africa, against the Moors.—Montaigne flourishes in France.

1575—The university of Leyden founded.—The Turks invade and ravage Russia.

1576—The "Holy Catholic League" begins in France, upon the ediet of pacification, and the Protestants are allowed the exercise of their religion in

A.D.
France.—A civil war ensues.—The "dip of the needle" first observed by Robert Norman, of Wapping, London.

1577—Drake undertakes a voyage round the world, and returns Nov. 3, 1580.

1578—The first treaty of alliance between England and the States-general, Jan. 7.—A long and bloody war between Persia and the Ottoman Porte.—The Moors defeat the Portuguese, at Alcasar, Aug. 4.—Tulips brought into England from Constantinople.

1579—The Union of Utrecht, which begins the republic of Holland, Jan. 23.—Hackluyt sends a man to Persia to learn the art of dyeing carpets.—The art of staining linen first practised in England.

1580—Philip of Spain seizes the kingdom of Portugal.—Coaches introduced into England by the earl of Arundel.

1581—An edict of the United Provinces against Philip, July 26.—Copper money introduced into France.—Jos. Scaliger, of Agen, lives.

1582—The Julian calendar reformed by Pope Gregory.—New style introduced into Catholic countries; Oct. 5 reckoned Oct. 15.—Edinburgh university founded.

1583—The first proposal of settling a colony in America.—Torquato Tasso, of Sorrento, flourishes.—Pippins introduced into England.

1584—Raleigh discovers Virginia.—Cape Breton discovered.—The prince of Orange murdered at Delft, June 30.—Tycho observes the vernal equinox, March 10, 1h. 56m. p.m., at Uramburg.—Edmund Spenser, of London, flourishes.

1585—Drake takes Carthagena.—Greenland discovered.—Coaches first used in England.—New style first adopted in England.—Sir Philip Sidney lives.

1586—Babington's conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth.—Cavendish's first voyage to circumnavigate the globe.—Tobacco introduced into England.

1587—Queen Mary of Scotland beheaded, Feb. 8.—The battle of Coutras, Oct. 20, in which the king of Navarre defeats the duke de Joyeuse.—Drake burns a fleet in the Bay of Cadiz.

1588—The Spanish Armada destroyed, July 27.—First newspaper in England, dated July 23; it was called the "English Mercury," and was published by Lord Burleigh.—The first paper-mill erected in England, at Dartford, Kent.—The duke of Guise, &c., assassinated at Blois, Dec. 23.—Duelling with small swords introduced into England.—Bomb-shells invented at Venloo.

1589—A conspiracy against James, king of Scotland, by Huntly, Crawford, &c.—Drake's expedition to Spain and Portugal.—Henry III., of France, murdered by James Clement, at Saint-Cloud, Aug. 2, which ended the house of Valois.—The stocking-loom invented by William Lee, a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1590—Telescopes invented by Jansen, a spectacle-maker, in Germany.—The battle of Ivry, which ruined the Holy Catholic League of 1576, March 4.

1591—The university of Dublin founded by Queen Elizabeth.—Tea first brought into Europe.

1592—Presbyterian church government established by act of Parliament in Scotland.—The Falkland Isles discovered.

1593—Bothwell's conspiracy against King James VI. of Scotland.—A great plague in London.

1594—The Jesuits expelled France.—The Bank of England incorporated.—Isaac Casaubon of Geneva lives.

1595—Drake's expedition against the isthmus of Darien.—Tycho Brahe observes the obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 29′ 25″.—Mendana and Quiros make discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.—The Russians make the first discoveries in Siberia.—Caribbee Isles discovered.—Shakspeare, of Stratford, flourishes.—The golden period of dramatic literature is during the first half-century after his appearance.—First English ships so large as 800 tons built.

1596—Calais taken by the Spaniards from the French.—The English defeat the Spanish fleet, and take Cadiz.—A treaty with England, France, and Holland, at the Hague, against Spain, Oct. 31.—The Stella Mira, in the neck of the Whale, was observed by David Fabricius Aug. 13.

1597—Watches brought to England from Germany.

A.D.
1598—Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland.—The edict of Nantes, establishing the Catholic religion, but granting toleration till 1685.—The Globe theatre, in Southwark, founded.—A coach first seen in Scotland.

1599—Tycho observed Saturn in opposition to the sun, March 24, 10h. 20m. a.m.—Silk and glass manufactures flourish in France.

1600—Gowrie's conspiracy in Scotland.—The English East-India Company established.—Building of brick instead of wood introduced into England by the earl of Arundel.—St. Helena first possessed by England.—William Camden, of London, lives.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1601—The siege of Ostend begins, June 25.—Spain invades Ireland, Sept. 21.—Lord Chancellor Bacon lives.

1602—Biron's conspiracy against Henry IV. of France detected and punished.—Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges.

1603—Manufactures of crystal established in France.—A league between France and England.—Queen Elizabeth dies, March 24.—The crowns of England and Scotland united.—Weekly bills of mortality in London kept, and still extant.—Cauliflowers first planted in England.

1604—Ostend taken, after a siege of three years, at the loss of 50,000 men, Sept. 10.—A new translation of the Bible ordered.—Peace concluded between England and Spain.—The French establish a colony in Arcadia.—Royal title of King of Great Britain first assumed, Oct. 24.

1605—The gunpowder plot frustrated, Nov. 5.

1606—A truce of twenty years between the empire and the Ottoman Porte.—London and Plymouth American Colonization Companies, by royal patent, April 10. This is the first written charter under which the English were planted in America.

1607—Hudson's Bay discovered.—A new translation of the Bible commenced.

1608—Manufacture of alum begun in England.—Galileo, of Pisa, flourishes.

1609—A truce between the Spaniards and Dutch.—The independence of the United Provinces acknowledged, March 30, O. S.—Bank of Amsterdam instituted.

1610—The Persians defeat the Turks near Babylon.—Thermometers invented by Drebbel, a Dutchman.—900,000 Moors banished out of Spain.—Galileo first observes three of Jupiter's satellites, Jan. 7.

1611—The order of Baronets instituted in England, May 22.—200,000 persons die at Constantinople of the plague.—Lopez de Vega, of Madrid, flourishes.

1612—The English unsuccessfully attempt to discover a northern passage to China.—The French make a settlement in the island of Margua.—Ben Jonson.

1613—Water first let into the New River head at Islington.—John Kepler, of Weil, flourishes.

1614—Logarithms invented by Baron Napier, of Scotland.—A British colony established in Virginia.

1615—The Jews ordered to leave France.—The palace of the Luxembourg commenced by De Brosse.

1616—A civil war in France.—The settlement of Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh.—King James restores Flushing, the Brille, &c., to the Dutch.—Cape Horn first sailed round.—The coffee-tree introduced to the Netherlands from Mocha.

1617—The "Book of Sports" appointed to be read in English churches.

1618—Execution of Sir W. Raleigh.—The synod of Dort begins, November 1, and continues till April 26, 1619.

1619—The circulation of the blood discovered by Harvey.—A war of thirty years commences in Germany, Aug. 26.

1620—The English make a settlement at Madras.—Copper money first used in England.—Barbadoes discovered.—The Bohemians defeated by the imperialists at Prague, by which the elector palatine loses his electorate.—Navarre united to France.—Coining with a die first used in England.—Emigration from England of the Pilgrim Fathers.

1621—The Dutch establish the settlement of Batavia.—The two parties of Whigs and Tories formed in England.—Fall of Lord Bacon.

A.D.

1622—The imperialists reduce the Palatinate.—Heidelberg taken by the emperor, and the famous library sent to Rome, Sept. 16.—Peter-Paul Rubens, of Antwerp, flourishes.

1623—The knights of Nova Scotia instituted.—Members of the English factory massacred by the Dutch at Amboyna.

1624—The Dutch defeat the Spanish fleet near Lima.—The Turks besiege Bagdad, and are repulsed.—The word "interest," instead of "usury," occurs for the first time in the English statutes.

1625—A plague in England.—King James dies at Theobald's, March 27.—Discord between Charles I. and the House of Commons.—The first English settlement in the West Indies, on the island of St. Christopher.—The Spaniards take Breda, in the Low Countries.

1626—Peace between the Huguenots and the king of France, Feb. 5; war renewed the following year.—A league of the Protestant princes against the emperor.—Slavery introduced into Manhattan, America, by the Dutch West-India Company.

1627—War between England and France.—Kepler's celebrated astronomical tables first published in Germany.

1628—The Turks invade Persia.—The duke of Buckingham murdered, Aug. 23.—Rochelle taken by Louis XIII.

1629—Charles I. dissolves the English parliament, March 10; nine members imprisoned, March 4, for their speeches.—Peace between Germany and Denmark.—The edict of pacification at Nimes.—Gustavus Adolphus enters Germany.—Peace between France and England.—Bahama Isles discovered.—Inigo Jones, the celebrated architect, flourishes.

1630—Gazettes first published in Venice.—The treaty of Stockholm, between England and Sweden, May 31.—Grotius, of Delft, lives.

1631—Gassendi first observes the transit of Mercury over the sun's disc, Nov. 17, 9h. 57m. a.m.—The battle of Leipsic, in which the Swedes defeat the imperialists.—The milling of coin first practised in England.

1632—War between the Danes and Swedes, and between the Swedes and the imperialists, who are defeated by the former at Lutzen, where Gustavus Adolphus is killed.—A great eruption of Vesuvius.—Antigua settled by the English.

1633—Galileo condemned by the Inquisition at Rome.—Louisiana discovered by the French.—First saw-mill in England, erected by a Dutchman.—Anthony Vandyke, of Antwerp, flourishes.

1634—The Swedes defeated at the battle of Nortlingen, by the king of Hungary.—Sedan chairs introduced to London.—Clocks and watches in general use in England.

1635—The French Academy established at Paris.—A long and bloody war begins between France and Spain.—Regular posts established in Great Britain.—Brass cannon first made in Britain.—Writs of ship-money served on the inland counties of England.—The Bank of Rotterdam established.—Gassendi lives.

1636—Cassini observed the transit of Mercury over the sun's disc at Thury, Nov. 11, 10h. 43m. a.m.—Descartes lives.

1637—The Scots withdraw their allegiance from Charles I.—The polemoscope invented by Hevelius.—The prince of Orange takes Breda.—Hampden condemned and sentenced to pay the tax of ship-money imposed by Charles I.

1638—The Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland against episcopacy, March 1. Before the end of April, he was hardly considered one of the reformed religion if he had not subscribed to this covenant.

1639—The Scotch covenanters take arms for the abolition of episcopacy.—Tromp, of the Netherlands, defeats the Spaniards in a great naval engagement in the Downs.

1640—The Scots invade England.—A conference between the English and Scots commissioners at Rippon.—The duke of Braganza recovers the independence of Portugal.—The Long Parliament in England meets, Nov. 5.—Bows and arrows, and stones for shot, as well as iron, still used.

1641—The earl of Strafford beheaded, May 12.—The massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, Oct. 23.—The sugar-cane brought to Barbadoes from Brazil, where it had been introduced from the Canaries.

A.D.

1642—King Charles demands the five members, and the civil war begins.—His army defeated at Edgehill, Oct. 23.—Tasman makes discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.

1643—Bristol surrenders to Prince Rupert, July 26.—The siege of Gloucester raised, Sept. 5.—The first battle of Newbury, Sept. 20, in which the army of Charles I. is defeated.—The Royal Academy of Painting founded in France, by Louis XIV.—Barometers invented by Torricelli.—The prince of Condé defeats the Spaniards at Rocroy, May 9.—Nicholas Poussin, of Andely, in Normandy, flourishes.

1644—Cromwell defeats the army of Charles I., at Marston Moor, July 2.—Earl of Essex's army surrenders in Cornwall, Sept. 2.—The second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.—Gravelines taken by the duke of Orleans, July 18.

1645—Charles I. totally defeated at Naseby, June 14.—Slavery rejected in Massachusetts, America.—The first code of Russian laws published.—Turenne takes Treves.—Duke de Rochefoucault flourishes.

1646—The political independence of New England threatened by the English parliament.—The colonists resist.—Paul Scarron, of Paris, flourishes.

1647—Charles I. delivered up by the Scots to the English commissioners, Jan. 30.

1648—The Seven United Provinces declared a free and independent state.—The imperialists defeated at Augsburg, by Turenne, April 7.—The prince of Condé defeats the archduke at Lens, Aug. 10.—Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, lives.

1649—King Charles I. beheaded, Jan. 30.—Regal government and the House of Peers abolished in England, March 17.—A civil war in Paris, which is blocked up by the prince of Condé.—Galileo first applies the pendulum to clocks.—The pendulum first used to regulate clocks, by Huygens, in 1619 or 1657.

1650—The battle of Dunbar, Sept. 3, in which Cromwell defeats the Scots.—George Fox, founder of the sect of Quakers, flourishes.

1651—The battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, in which Cromwell defeats Charles II.—The Venetians defeat the Turkish fleet near Scio.

1652—The war between the English and Dutch begins, May 19.—Van Tromp defeats the English fleet in the Downs, Nov. 29.—A colony established by the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope.—Coffee introduced into England.

1653—An engagement between the English and Dutch fleet, on the coast of France, the latter defeated, Feb. 18.—Cromwell dissolves the English parliament, April 20.—The English defeat the Dutch fleet on the coast of Flanders, June 3; and again, near the Texel, July 20.—Cromwell proclaimed protector of England, Dec. 16.—Blaise Pascal, of Clermont, lives.

1654—Peace between England and Holland signed, April 5.—The air-pump invented by Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg.—John Milton flourishes.—Admiral Blake, of Bridgewater, lives.

1655—The English, under Admiral Penn, take possession of Jamaica, May 7.—Blake attacks Tunis, and destroys the Spanish galleons in the bay of Santa Cruz.—Huygens first discovers a satellite of Saturn, March 25.

1656—War declared by England against Spain, Feb. 16.—The Swedes defeat the Poles in three battles, at Warsaw.—Edmund Waller, of Coleshill, flourishes.

1657—Proposal to make Cromwell king.—Title refused.—The first coin bearing the effigies of Cromwell.—Peter Corneille, of Rouen, flourishes.

1658—Turenne, after having defeated the Spaniards, takes Dunkirk, June 17, and the city is delivered to the English.—J. Baptiste Poquelin Molière flourishes.

1659—Peace between France and Spain, called "the peace of the Pyrenees," which confirms to France Alsace and Pignerol, and cedes to it Roussillon and Cerdagne to the foot of the Alps.—Du Cange, of Amiens, lives.

1660—The restoration of Charles II., May 29.—The king of Denmark declared absolute, and the throne hereditary.—The first standing army in England.—Algernon Sidney and General Monk, duke of Albemarle, live.

1661—A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Sweden, at Whitehall, Oct. 21.—Bombay yielded to the English by Portugal.—Sir C. Wren establishes

A.D.
the correct laws of percussion, which both Wallis and Huygens discover at the same time, each independent of the other.

1662—Dunkirk restored to the French.—The Royal Society of England established, July 15.—Asparagus, artichokes, cauliflowers, oranges, lemons, introduced into England about this time.

1663—The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres established at Paris.—Prussia declared to be independent on Poland.—First wire-mill erected in England, at Richmond, by a Dutchman.

1664—War between the English and Dutch.—The Observatory at Paris founded.—The Academy for Sculpture established in France, Aug. 31.—English clergy resign the power of taxing themselves in their convocation.

1665—War between France and England.—The English defeat the Dutch fleet near Harwich, June 3.—The plague rages in London.—The magic lantern invented by Kircher.

1666—An engagement between the English and Dutch fleets near Dunkirk, June 1, 4.—The English defeat the Dutch fleet near the Thames, July 25 and 26.—A fire breaks out in London, Sept. 2, which extended to 600 streets, consumed 13,200 houses, 89 churches, &c.—A settlement in Antigua by the English.—The Academy of Sciences established in France.

1667—The peace of Breda, July 31, between Great Britain and France, and also with Holland.—Manufactory of tapestry set up in France.—Milton's "Paradise Lost" published.

1668—A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Holland, at the Hague, Feb. 17.—The triple alliance of Great Britain, Sweden, and the States-general, against Louis of France, Jan. 23.—The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, between France and Spain.—London streets lighted by lanterns hung out by the citizens.

1669—Discovery, by Dr. Hook, in England, of dyeing fast colours in blue, red, green, and purple.—Huygens lives.

1670—The commercial treaty of Copenhagen, between Great Britain and Denmark, July 11.—Salt-mines in Staffordshire discovered.—Shoe-buckles introduced.—Doctors' Commons, for the study of civil law, in London, founded.—Sir Christopher Wren flourishes.

1671—Cassini discovers four of Saturn's satellites in the course of a few years.—Isaac Barrow, of London, flourishes.

1672—War declared by France against Holland, April 6.—England declares war against Holland, March 17.—A treaty between the empire and Holland against France, July 15, O.S.—An indecisive engagement between the English and Dutch fleets in Solebay, May 28.—Louis XIV. overruns great part of Holland, after having taken Utrecht, June 10.—The prince of Orange is made stadtholder, and J. De Witt put to death, Aug. 12.—The African Company introduce gold into England, of which are made the coins, called from the country, guineas.—Sir William Temple, of London, flourishes.

1673—The English and French defeat the Dutch fleet, May 28, June 14, and Aug. 11.—The first plate-glass factory at Lambeth.

1674—A treaty between Great Britain, Holland, and Spain, at Westminster, Feb. 19; by which the "Flag" is yielded to England.—A battle between the prince of Condé and the prince of Orange, at Seneff, in Flanders.—The first establishment of the French in the East Indies.—The academy of Soissons established.—Turenne defeats the imperialists at Ensheim.—Turenne defeats the imperialists at Mulhausen.—Turenne defeats the imperialists at Turkeim.—The Camera Lucida invented by Dr. Hook.

1675—Greenwich Observatory built.—A battering-ram used by Sir C. Wren for demolishing the walls of old St. Paul's.—Robert Boyle, of Lismore, lives.

1676—Carolina planted by English merchants.—Calicoes begin to be printed in England.—Repeating watches invented by Barlow.

1677—The commercial treaty of St. Germain, between Great Britain and France, Feb. 24.—The French defeat the prince of Orange near Cassel.—The Protestants revolt in Hungary.—M. de Navailles defeats the Spaniards several times.—The micrometer invented by Kirch.—Violins introduced into England by Charles II.

A.D.
1678—First suggestion of the "power-loom" in England.—The peace of Nimeguen, between France and Holland.—The Catholic plot discovered in England by Titus Oates, Sept. 6.

1679—The Long Parliament of England dissolved, Jan. 25.—The peace of Nimeguen, between France and Germany, signed Jan. 26, O. S.—The bill of exclusion first read in parliament, May 15.—The Meal-tub plot in England, Oct. 23.—The first calculation of latitude from the meridian of Greenwich Observatory.

1680—The first establishment of the French in the East Indies.—The anatomy of plants made known by Grew.—Charles XI. declared absolute by the States of Sweden.—Lord Stafford beheaded for high treason.—The first English ship goes to China.—Fontaine flourishes.

1681—Contests between the king of England and parliament.—Penny post in London begins; established by government in 1711; postage advanced to twopence in 1801.

1682—The royal academy of Nismes established.—Hydraulic fire-engines invented about this time in England.

1683—The Rye-house plot discovered, June 14.—Lord Russell beheaded, July 21.—John Dryden, of Oldiwind, flourishes.

1684—A truce between France and Spain.—A league between Venice and Poland against the Turks.—The duke of Lorraine defeats 150,000 Turks at Weitzen.—Flamsteed observes Saturn in opposition to the sun, at Greenwich, Feb. 19, 5h. 10m. a.m.—Racine flourishes.

1685—The edict of Nantes revoked, Oct. 12.—Insurrections in England and Scotland.—Duke of Monmouth defeated in the battle of Sedgemore, July 6.—Charles II. dies, Feb. 6.—Accession of James II.—Marshal de Vauban, and N. Boileau Despreaux, of Crône, live.

1686—The Newtonian philosophy published.—An embassy from the king of Siam to Louis XIV.—The grand alliance of Germany, Great Britain, and Holland, against France, at Vienna, May 12.—A convention of Great Britain and Holland against France at London, Aug. 22.—The league of Augsburg against France.—Humphrey Prideaux, of Padstow, lives.

1687—The kingdom of Hungary declared to be hereditary in the house of Austria.—Newton's "Principia" first published.

1688—Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake, July 10.—The Revolution in England begins, Nov. 5.—King James abdicates, and retires to France, Dec. 23.

1689—King William and Queen Mary proclaimed, Feb. 16.—James II. lands in Ireland with an army.—France declares war against Spain and against England.—The French fleet defeated at Bantry Bay, May 1.—The grand alliance between the emperor, King William, and the States-general, concluded at Vienna, May 12.—King William defeated at Killicrankie, July 27.—Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, July 22.—Falkland Islands discovered.—John Locke, of Wrington, lives.

1690—The French defeat the English and Dutch fleets off Beachy Head.—The French defeat the allies at Fleurus, June 21.—King William defeats James II. at the Boyne, in Ireland.—Fine writing-paper first made in England.—Edward Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, lives.

1691—The congress at the Hague, Jan.—Mons taken by the French.—The battle of Aughrim, in Ireland, July 12.—Limerick surrenders Oct. 3, which finishes the war in Ireland.—A treaty of union between Sweden and Denmark.—Twelve thousand Irish Catholics transported to France.—Flamsteed observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 28′ 32″.—Archbishop Tillotson lives.

1692—The sea-fight off La Hogue, May 19, in which the English defeat the French fleet.—The French besiege Namur, and take it, May 25.—The massacre of Glencoe, in Scotland, Jan. 31.—Luxembourg defeats the English at Steinkirk, July 24.—The duchy of Hanover made the ninth electorate of the empire.—Commencement of the national debt in England.

1693—The French defeat the English and the Dutch fleets off Cape Vincent, June 16.—The order of St. Louis instituted in France.—Bayonets first used by the French against the confederates at the battle of Turin.

A.D.

1694—The Bank of England incorporated.—Messina destroyed by an earthquake.—First public lottery drawn in England.—Hackney coaches established by statute in London.—Mad. de Maintenon, of Niort, flourishes.

1695—The allies take Namur, July 25.—Casal taken by the duke of Savoy, May.—Bank of Scotland established.—The vote for a new coinage, Dec. 10.—Nicholas Malebranche, of Paris, lives.

1696—The assassination of Sir G. Barclay and others discovered in London, July 14.—Peter I., czar of Muscovy, takes Azov, July 19.—Cassini, of Perinaldo, lives.

1697—Carthagena taken by the French, May 26.—The peace of Ryswick, Sept. 11, between Great Britain and France, France and Holland, France and Spain; October 20, between France and the empire.—This peace closed the third great war against Louis.

1698—The first treaty of partition signed, Aug. 19, between France, Great Britain, and Holland.—Peter the Great visits England, and works as a "journeyman."—Savery's first working steam-engine for raising water.

1699—The peace of Carlowitz, Jan. 16, between Poland, Venice, and the Ottoman Porte.—The Scots attempt an establishment on the coast of Darien.—A league between Denmark, Poland, and Russia against Sweden.—The Dutch guards sent to Holland.—Daniel de Foe flourishes.

1700—The Dutch and the Protestants in Germany introduce the new style, omitting the last eleven days of February.—The Spanish monarchy transferred to the house of Bourbon.—The second treaty of partition, signed at Landen, March 3, and at the Hague, March 25.—A severe bill against the papists in England.—Halley's demonstrations of the rainbow.—The Swedes defeat the Russians at Narva, Nov. 20.—Mad. Dacier, of Saumur, lives.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1701—The elector of Brandenburg, Frederick III., crowns himself the first king of Prussia. He crowns his consort at the same time at Konigsberg.—An academy of sciences founded at Berlin.—An alliance between Germany, England, and Holland, against France, at the Hague, Sept. 7.—A league between France, Spain, and Portugal against the allies.—Sir Isaac Newton, of Wolstrop, lives.

1702—War declared in England, Germany, and Holland, against France, May 4.—The French defeat the imperialists at Luzara, Aug. 4.—Landau surrenders to the imperialists, Aug. 30.—Venloo surrenders to the allies, Sept. 25.—The English and Dutch destroy the French fleet, &c. in the port of Vigo, Oct. 12.—The French send colonies to the Mississippi.—An engagement between the English and French fleets in the West Indies, Aug. 19.—King William dies.—Anne, youngest daughter of James II., succeeds.—Prince Eugene of Savoy, and Fenelon, bishop of Cambray, live.

1703—Portugal cedes to the league against France and Spain, May 5. — The foundation of Petersburg laid.—A dreadful tempest in England, Eddystone lighthouse blown down, Nov. 27.—Godfrey William Liebnitz lives.

1704—Marlborough defeats the Bavarians at Schellenburg, July 2.—Gibraltar taken by Admiral Rooke, July 24.—The battle of Hochstet, or Blenheim, Aug. 2, in which the allies defeat the French.—Narva taken by the czar of Muscovy, Aug. 10.—The sea-fight off Malaga, Aug. 13, in which the English defeat the French fleet.—Commencement of Protestant missions to India.

1705—The English defeat the Spanish fleet off Gibraltar, March 21.—Marlborough forces the French lines in Brabant, July 18.—Prince Eugene defeated at Cassano, by the duke of Vendôme, Aug. 5.—The English reduce Barcelona, Aug. 22.—Sir Godfrey Kneller, of Lubec, lives.

1706—Marlborough defeats the French at Ramilies, May 12, and afterwards takes Brussels, Louvain, Bruges, Ghent, Ostend, Menin, &c.—The allies become masters of Carthagena, June 13.—The articles of union between England and Scotland signed, July 20.—Prince Eugene defeats the French at Turin, Aug.



A.D.

27.—Peace between Sweden and Poland, Sept. 13.—John Flamsteed, of Derby, lives.

1707—The Articles of Union ratified by the Scottish parliament, Jan. 16.—The allies defeated by the French at Almanza, April 14.—The emperor seizes the kingdom of Naples.—The king of Prussia declared sovereign of Neufchâtel, Nov. 3.—A conspiracy in Geneva.—Andrew Dacier, of Castres, lives.

1708—Marlborough and Eugene defeat the French at Oudenarde, June 30.—The Muscovites defeated by the king of Sweden at Holowazen, in July.—The allies become masters of Sardinia, Aug. 4.—Minorca taken by General Stanhope, Sept. 18.—Lisle surrendered to the allies, Oct. 12.—Ghent taken by Marlborough, Dec. 30.—Armorial bearings first taxed in England.—Death of Prince George of Denmark, the husband of Queen Anne.

1709—The Russians defeat the Swedes at Pultowa, June 27.—The allies take Tournay, July 30.—The allies defeat the French at Malplaquet, Aug. 31.—The allies take Mons, Oct. 21. — First appearance of the "Tattler."

1710—Dr. Sacheverel sentenced by the parliament of England, March 23.—Douay taken by Marlborough and Eugene, June 15.—The Spaniards defeated by the allies at Almenara, July 27; again at Saragossa, Aug. 9.—The academy of Lyons established.—The English defeated by the duke de Vendôme at Brihwega, Dec. 9, when General Stanhope was taken prisoner.—The battle at Villa Viciosa, Dec. 10.—Dr. Hare, bishop Chichester, and Harley, earl of Oxford, live.

1711—Gironne taken by the duke de Noailles, Jan. 23.—War declared by Peter, emperor of Russia, against the Turks, March 8; a battle of three days between the Turks and Russians.—Bouchain taken by Marlborough, Sept. 13. — The "Spectator" commenced.—Joseph Addison and Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, flourish.

1712—The English defeated by Villars, at Denain, July 13, who takes Douay, Sept. 8.—Negotiations for a general peace begun at Utrecht.—Apothecaries in England first exempted from serving on juries.—Sir R. Steele, of Dublin, flourishes.

1713—A treaty of peace and commerce between Great Britain and Holland, at Utrecht, Jan. 29.—Peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.—A treaty between Great Britain and Spain, at Madrid, March 26.—Peace between Great Britain and France, at Utrecht, by which England gets Gibraltar and Minorca, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Hudson's Bay; between France and the duke of Savoy, April 11; between France and Portugal, April 11; between France and Prussia, April 11; between France and the States-general, April 12; between Great Britain and Spain, July 13; and treaty of commerce between them, Dec. 9.—Matthew Prior flourishes.

1714—The bull Unigenitus received in France.—The treaty of Rastadt, between France and Germany, March 6.—The interest of money fixed in England at 5 per cent.—The king of Spain takes Barcelona and Cordova.—The treaty of Baden, between France, Germany, and Spain, Sept. 7.—The accession of George, elector of Hanover, to the kingdom of Great Britain, Aug. 1, when Queen Anne dies.—Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, flourishes.

1715—The treaty of Utrecht, between Spain and Portugal, Feb. 13.—The Turks conquer the Morea.—The barrier treaty of Antwerp, between Germany and Holland, Nov. 15.—The battle of Preston-pans, between the king's forces and the rebels, Nov. 13, in Scotland; the battle of Dumblain, or Sheriff-muir, in Scotland, between the same, Nov. 13.—The Pretender lands near Aberdeen, Dec. 22.—Louis XIV. dies.—John, duke of Argyle, lives.

1716—The rebellion in Scotland suppressed, April 26.—The Turks invade the island of Corfu; they are defeated by Prince Eugene at Peterwaradin, July 25.—John le Clerc lives.

1717—The triple alliance between Great Britain, France, and Holland, at the Hague, Dec. 24.—The Sinking Fund projected by Sir R. Walpole.

1718—Charles XII. attempts the conquest of Norway.—The English defeat the Spanish fleet near Syracuse, July 31.—The quadruple alliance between Germany, Great Britain, France, and Holland, Aug. 2.—To this treaty the king of Sardinia acceded Nov. 8.—

A.D.
Great Britain declares war against Spain, Dec. 22.—William Hunter, the anatomist, flourishes.

1719—The Spanish troops evacuate Sicily.—Peace between Spain and Great Britain, June 26.—Peace between Poland and Sweden; between Hanover and Sweden, at Stockholm, Nov. 20.—The battle of Franca Villa, June 9.—Vigo taken by Lord Cobham, Oct. 10.—The Mississippi scheme at its height in France in November and December.—A curious machine for throwing silk erected at Derby, England.—John Law, comptroller-general of finances, lives.

1720—An offensive and defensive league between Sweden and England, Jan. 21.—Peace between Sweden and Prussia, at Stockholm, Jan. 21.—The South-Sea scheme begins April 7, and ends Sept. 29.—Peace between Sweden and Denmark, June 3.—The Mississippi Company in France dissolved, June 27.—Pestilence in France.—The kingdom of Sardinia ceded to the duke of Savoy, Aug. 7.—Two insurance companies incorporated in England.—Bernard de Montfaucon lives.

1721.—A treaty of peace between Great Britain and Spain, at Madrid, June 13.—A defensive alliance between Great Britain, France, and Spain, June 13.—A treaty of peace between Sweden and Russia, at Nystadt, Aug. 19.—Inoculation introduced to England from Turkey by Lady Mary Wortley Montague.—Guy's Hospital, Southwark, founded.—Dr. Samuel Clarke lives.

1722—The czar of Muscovy assumes the title of emperor of Russia.—Roggewein makes discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.—The Christians and Jesuits banished out of China.—Dr. Jonathan Swift, of Dublin, flourishes.

1723—The strawberry-tree introduced to England from the Levant.—Dr. Edmund Halley, of London, lives.

1724—The Protestants persecuted in France.—An academy of sciences established at Petersburg.—Philip V., of Spain, resigns his kingdom to his son Louis, Jan. 15, who reigns about one year and two months.

1725—The treaty of Vienna, between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, April 31.—The treaty of Hanover, between Great Britain, France, and Prussia, against Germany and Spain, Sept. 3; acceded to by Holland and Sweden.—Dr. John Arbuthnot flourishes.

1726—The value of current coins fixed in France, in June.—Hermann Boerhaave, of Voorhout, lives.

1727—The treaty of Copenhagen, between Great Britain, Denmark, &c., April 16.—The Spaniards besiege Gibraltar, but retire with a loss of 5,000 men.—The aberration of the fixed stars discovered and accounted for by Bradley.—Royal Bank of Scotland incorporated.—Slaves, in Virginia, declared to be real estate.—King George I. dies.—Accession of George II.

1728—The treaty of Westminster, between Great Britain and Holland, May 27.—The Congress of Soissons, June 14.—The University of Holstein founded.—A colony of Danes pass into Greenland.—"Chambers' Cyclopædia of the Arts and Sciences" published,—the first dictionary of the kind.

1729—The treaty of Seville, between Great Britain, France, and Spain, Nov. 9.—The quadrant, called improperly Hadley's, invented by T. Godfrey, of Philadelphia.—Acromatic telescopes invented by Mr. C. M. Hall, of Essex.

1730—The usurpation of the Afghans in Persia ended.—The first attempt to spin cotton by machinery in England, made at a village near Lichfield.—A balloon made in France.—Diamond-mines of Brazil discovered.—The Persians, under Kouli-Khan, gain a signal victory over the Turks.—Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester, lives.

1731—A treaty between the king of Great Britain and the emperor, at Vienna, March 16.—A new treaty between the emperor and the kings of Britain and Spain, at Vienna, July 22.—A treaty of union and defensive alliance between the electorates of Saxony and Hanover, at Dresden.—The "Gentleman's Magazine," the first in England, begins.—Alexander Pope flourishes.

1732—The Spanish fleet defeat the Moors on the coast of Barbary, June 20.—Westminster Abbey towers built.—The pragmatic sanction confirmed by the diet of the empire, Jan. 11.—Charles Rollin, of Paris, flourishes.

A.D.
1733—The Jesuits expelled from Paraguay, Jan.—A double election of a king in Poland.—A war between France and Germany.—A treaty between the kings of France, Spain, and Sardinia.—Refraction of the atmosphere propounded by Dr. Bradley.

1734—A battle between the Persians and Turks at Babylon, Feb.—The French defeat the imperialists at Parma, June 18.—Philipsburg surrendered to the French, July 7.—The city of Dantzic submits to Augustus of Poland, July 10.—The battle of Guastalla, on Sunday, Sept. 19, in which the king of Sardinia defeats the imperialists.—A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Russia, Dec. 2.—The Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, opened.—Bernard de Fontenelle flourishes.

1735—A treaty of alliance between Denmark and Sweden.—The Persians entirely defeat the Turks, May 29.—The French and their allies succeed against the imperialists in Italy.—The preliminaries of peace between France and Austria signed at Vienna, Oct. 3.—Stereotyping invented by William Ged, of Edinburgh.—Dr. Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London, lives.

1736—Peace between Spain and the house of Austria.—War between the Russians and Turks.—Kouli Khan makes peace with the Turks, and is proclaimed king of Persia, by the title of Schah Nadir, Sept. 29.—Cassini observes the transit of Mercury over the sun's disc, at Thury, Nov. 11, 10h. 43m. a.m.—Dr. George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, lives.

1737—The emperor, in alliance with Russia, declares war against the Turks, July 2.—A dreadful hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges, Oct. 10.—London theatres placed under the surveillance of the lord-chamberlain.—Bradley detects the variation of the earth's axis.

1738—The Russians invade Crim Tartary.—The order of St. Januarius instituted at Naples.—A treaty between the emperor and the French king, at Vienna, Nov. 18.—James Thomson flourishes.—Westminster Bridge begun, 1738, finished 1750, at the expense of £389,000 sterling.—The manufacture of tin plates, by rolling-mills, begins in England about this time.

1739—Schah Nadir becomes master of the empire of the Moguls.—A treaty between Great Britain and Denmark, in May.—The Russians defeat the Turks at Choczim, Aug. 8.—Peace between Germany and the Ottoman Porte, Aug. 21; between Russia and the same, Nov.—War declared between England and Spain, Oct. 23.—Admiral Vernon takes Porto-Bello, Nov. 21.—A treaty between France and Holland, at Versailles, Dec. 21.—Gas first evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton.

1740—War between Poland and Hungary.—The emperor Charles VI. dies, Oct. 9, which begins the general war in Germany, that continues eight years.—Henry Fielding flourishes.

1741—The battle of Molwitz, in which the Prussians defeat the imperialists, March 30, and which is the first battle of the war of the Austrian succession.—War between the Russians and Swedes.—Vernon takes Carthagena, June 19.—Dr. Hales, in England, invents ventilators.—Charles de Secondat, baron de Montesquieu, lives.

1742—The battle of Czaslaw, between the Prussians and Austrians, May 6.—Peace between Austria and Prussia.—The Austrians besiege Prague, Aug. 16—Dec. 16.—A defensive alliance between Great Britain and Prussia, at Westminster, Nov. 18.—Hydraulic chemistry received into the number of sciences.—Dr. Stephen Hales lives.

1743—War between Persia and the Ottoman Porte.—The battle of Campo Santo, Jan. 17, between the Spaniards and Austrians.—The battle of Dettingen, June 16, in which the allied army defeats the French.—A treaty of defensive alliance between the king of Great Britain and the empress of Russia, Feb.—A dreadful plague in Sicily, May.—War in Germany between the Hungarians, British, French, and Austrians.—Peace between Russia and Sweden, at Abo, Aug. 17.—An alliance between Great Britain, Hungary, &c., at Worms, Sept. 13.—The alliance of Moscow, between Great Britain and Russia, Dec. 11.—George Frederick Handel, of Halle, in Saxony, flourishes.

1744—The French attempt to invade Britain defeated, Feb. 24.—An indecisive sea-fight off Toulon, between the French and English fleets, Feb. 22.—War of Great Britain against France declared, March 31.—War of Hungary and France declared, April 17.—

A.D.
Siege and surrender of Mcinin, June.—Prague taken by the king of Prussia, Sept. 16.—Friburg surrenders to the French, Nov. 1.—Commodore Anson arrives at St. Helen's, after having completed his voyage round the world.—Loss of the *Victory* (110 guns) and its crew in the Race of Alderney.—The first Wesleyan Conference at London.

1745—The quadruple alliance of Warsaw, between Great Britain, Austria, Holland, and Poland, Jan. 8.—The French defeated by the Austrians at Psaffenhosen, April 4.—The battle of Fontenoy, between the French and allies, who are defeated, under the duke of Cumberland, April 30.—Schah Nadir defeats the Ottoman army at Erzeroum, in May.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Striegau, June 4.—The French take Tournay, June 8; Ghent, June 12; Bruges, July 18; Oudenarde, July 21; Dendermonde, Aug. 12; Ostend, Aug. 23; Newport, Sept. 5; Aeth, Oct. 9.—The English become masters of Louisburg and Cape Breton, June 6.—The rebellion in Scotland begins in July.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Sohr, Sept. 19.—The followers of the young Pretender, Prince Charles Stuart, defeat the king's army at Preston-pans, Sept. 21.—The king of Sardinia almost stripped of his dominions by the Spaniards, Oct.—The treaty of Dresden, between Prussia, Poland, Austria, and Saxony, Dec. 25.—Carlisle taken by the duke of Cumberland, Dec. 30.—Dr. Conyers Middleton and Count de Saxe, marshal of France, live.

1746—The rebels defeat the royal forces at Falkirk, Scotland, Jan. 17.—Peace between Persia and the Ottoman Porte, in Jan.—Count Saxe takes Brussels, Feb. 20, and, soon after, Antwerp.—The royal army defeats and disperses the rebels at Culloden, Scotland, April 16.—The defensive alliance of Petersburg, between Austria and Russia, May 22.—The prince of Conti takes Mons, July 10; Charleroi, Aug. 2.—Count Clermont takes Namur, Sept. 19.—Count Saxe defeats the allies at Roucoux, Oct. 11.—Lima destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 17.—William Hogarth, the painter, flourishes.

1747—The French fleet defeated by Anson and Warren, off Cape Finisterre, May 3.—The prince of Orange elected stadtholder of the United Provinces, May 2.—The defensive alliance of Stockholm, between Prussia, Poland, and Sweden, May 29.—The French defeat the allies at Laffeldt, July 2.—The French fleet defeated by Admiral Hawke, Oct. 14.—Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French, Sept. 5.—Kouli-Khan murdered.—Foundation of the Afghan kingdom of Persia,—Ahmed Doorani first king.—Jacques Cassini lives.

1748—Maestricht taken by the French, May 7.—The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, between Great Britain, France, Spain, Austria, Sardinia, and Holland, Oct. 7.—Paul's patent carding-machine invented in England.—A swarm of locusts descend in London, and do much damage.—Benjamin Robins and Sir John Barnard live.

1749—Nova Scotia peopled.—A league between the pope, Venetians, &c., against the corsairs of Algiers and Tunis.—Discovery of Herculaneum after the lapse of nearly 1,700 years.—Pierre Bougier and Philip, earl of Chesterfield, of London, live.

1750—An academy of sciences founded at Stockholm.—The commercial treaty of Madrid between Spain and Great Britain, Oct. 5.—The manufacture of carpets introduced into England by some Frenchmen.—Westminster Bridge opened, after being 11 years building.—Process of casting steel discovered at Sheffield.

1751—Peace between Spain and Portugal.—Antiquarian Society at London founded.—Thomas Simpson, of Bosworth, lives.

1752—The new or Gregorian style introduced into Great Britain, Sept. 3, counted the 14th.—China-ware first made in England at Chelsea.—Dr. Black, professor of chemistry at Glasgow, flourishes.

1753—The British Museum established at Montague House by act of parliament.—Dr. Edward Young flourishes.

1754—A dreadful eruption of Ætna.—A great earthquake at Constantinople, Grand Cairo, &c., Sept. 2.—The French attack an English fleet on Monongahela, &c., on the Ohio, April 17.—Mr. Washington intercepts a small body of French, June 1.—The Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce instituted at London.—Bank post-bills first issued.—Dr. John Leland flourishes.

A.D.
1755—War declared between the Dutch and Algerines, April 10.—Quito in Peru destroyed by an earthquake, April 28.—Braddock defeated and killed near Fort du Quesne, July 9.—A convention between Great Britain and Russia, at Petersburg, Sept. 30.—Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1.—Dr. Thomas Birch and Admiral Edward Boscawen live.

1756—A treaty between Great Britain and Prussia, Feb. 16.—War declared in England against France, May 17.—An engagement between the English and French fleets off Minorca, May 20.—Blakeney surrenders Minorca to the French, June 28.—Calcutta taken by the viceroy of Bengal, June 20.—Oswego taken, Aug. 14.—The king of Prussia defeats the Austrians at Lowositz, Oct. 1.

1757—Calcutta retaken, Jan. 2.—Damien's conspiracy against the king of France, Jan. 5.—The king of Prussia invades Bohemia.—The battle of Prague, May 6, in which the king of Prussia defeats the Austrians.—The battle of Plassy, in the East Indies, June 23.—The battle of Hastenbeck, July 26, in which the French defeat the allies.—The French take Verdun, Aug. 26, and Bremen Aug. 29.—The convention of Closter-seven, Sept. 8.—The battle of Rosbeck, Nov. 5, in which the Prussians defeat the French and Austrians.—The Austrians defeat the Prussians near Breslaw, Nov. 22.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Lessa, Dec. 5.—The king of Prussia takes Breslaw, Dec. 21, and becomes master of Silesia.—Admiral Byng shot in England.

1758—Minden reduced by Prince Ferdinand, March 14.—A treaty between Great Britain and Prussia, April 11.—The English take Senegal, in Africa, May 1.—The French defeated by Prince Ferdinand at Crevelt, June 23.—Count Daun compelled by the king of Prussia to raise the siege of Olmutz, July 1.—The English repulsed at Ticonderoga, in America, July 8.—The Prussians defeated by the Austrians at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Aug. 12.—The Russians defeated by the king of Prussia at Zorndorf, Aug. 25.—The king of Prussia defeated by Count Daun at Hochkirchen, Oct. 14.—The king of Prussia and his generals raise the sieges of Colberg, Neiss, Cosel, Torgau, Leipsic, and Dresden, in October.—The English take Fort du Quesne, Nov. 25.—A treaty between Great Britain and Prussia, Dec. 7.—Goree taken by Commodore Keppel, Dec. 29.—Dr. Shebbeare put in the pillory at Charing Cross for writing libels.—China made at Bow, near London.

1759—The French defeated by Prince Ferdinand at Bergen, April 13.—Guadaloupe surrendered to the English, May 1.—Fort Niagara reduced by Sir William Johnson, July 24.—The French defeated by the allies at Minden, Aug. 1.—The Russians defeated by the king of Prussia at Cunersdorf, Aug. 12.—The Jesuits expelled from Portugal, Sept. 3.—An engagement between the English and French fleets near Pondicherry, in the East Indies, Sept. 10.—General Wolfe defeats the French, takes Quebec, and is slain, Sept. 17.—Boscawen defeats the French fleet off Gibraltar, Aug. 18.—Hawke defeats the French fleet off Belleisle, Nov. 20.—Balbec and Tripoli destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 5.—Thread and gauze manufactures begin at Paisley, Scotland.

1760—The English defeated by the French at Quebec, April 28.—The French defeated by the allies at Lydorff, July 16.—The Prussians defeated by the Austrians at Landshut, June 23.—The allies defeated by the French at Corbach, July 10.—The French defeated by the allies at Warbourg, July 31.—The Austrians defeated by the king of Prussia at Pfaffendorf, Aug. 15.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians in Saxony, Aug. 30.—The English become masters of Montreal, and of Canada, Sept. 8.—Berlin taken and plundered by the Austrian and Russian troops, Oct. 9.—The prince of Brunswick defeated near Rhineberg, Oct. 16.—The king of Prussia defeats the Austrians at Torgau, Nov. 3.—Blackfriars Bridge begun, and finished 1770, at the expense of £152,840 sterling.—King George II. dies.—Voltaire flourishes.

1761—Pondicherry taken by Colonel Coote, Jan. 15.—The French defeat the Hanoverians, &c., near Grunberg, March 21.—Belleisle surrenders to the English, June 7.—The allies defeat the French at Kirchdenckern, July 15.—A league between France and Spain, Aug. 15.—The Russians defeated at Colberg, Sept. 16.—King George III. marries, Sept. 8, and is crowned

A.D.
Sept. 22.—A process against the Jesuits in France.—Watt's first experiments on the power of steam with Papin's digester.—George Lord Lyttleton and Charles Townshend live.

1762—War against Spain, Jan. 3.—Martinico surrenders, Feb. 4; Grenada, &c., March 4.—Peace between Russia and Prussia, March 5.—War between Portugal and Spain, May 23.—War declared by France and Spain against Portugal, June 20.—The allies defeat the French at Grabenstein, June 24.—A revolution in Russia, July 9.—Havannah surrenders to the English, Aug. 12.—Pestilential disease in Mexico so general as to prevent the gathering of the wheat.—The Jesuits banished from France in August.—Prince Ferdinand defeated by the French at Johannesberg, Aug. 30.—A battle between the allies and French at Bruchermuhl, Sept. 21.—Manilla taken by the English, Oct. 6.—Schweidnitz surrenders to the king of Prussia, Oct. 9.—Prince Henry defeats the allies at Freyberg, Oct. 29.—The allies besiege and take Cassel, Nov. 1.—Peace between Great Britain and France, at Fontainebleau, Nov. 3. [By this peace Canada was ceded to England by France, and Florida by Spain.]—An eruption of fire in Michuacan, began in 1760, continued several years, and formed three mountains six miles in circuit, 1762 to 1768.—Wedgeware patented in England.—M. de Condamine, of Paris, lives.

1763—The peace of Paris, between Great Britain, France, and Spain, acceded to by Portugal, Feb. 10.—The peace of Hubersburg, between Hungary and Prussia, Feb. 15.—Peace between Prussia and Poland, Feb. 15.—The expulsion of the Jesuits from France completed.—The spinning-jenny invented by Hargreaves, a weaver living near Blackburn.

1764—A treaty between Russia and Prussia, April 15.—Count Stanislaus Poniatowsky unanimously elected king of Poland, Sept. 6.—Famine and pestilence in Italy.—An earthquake at Lisbon, Dec. 26.—Monro defeats Sujah Dowlah, at Buxar, in India, Oct. 23.—Byron makes discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.—Mr. Harrison receives £10,000 sterling for his accurate timepiece, by which longitude may be discovered.—C. V. Linnæus, of Rhoeshalt, flourishes.

1765—The Regency Bill passed in England, on account of the mental affliction of the king, May 15.—Sujah Dowlah defeated by General Carnac, May 3; and soon after, Bengal established by Lord Clive, under the British government.

1766—The American Stamp Act repealed, March 18.—An insurrection in Spain compels the king to leave Madrid, March 25.—A treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Russia, at St. Petersburg, June 20.—A great earthquake at Constantinople.—The Jesuits expelled from Bohemia and Denmark.—David Hume, of Edinburgh, lives.

1767—The Jesuits expelled from Spain, Genoa, and Venice, April 2.—Martinico almost destroyed by an earthquake.—The Protestants tolerated in Poland, Nov. 2.—Wallis and Carteret make discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.—Taxes on American imports.—Boston, in America, occupied by British troops.—Jean-Jacques Rousseau, of Geneva, flourishes.

1768—The Royal Academy of Arts established in London.—The Turks declare war against the Russians.—The Jesuits expelled from Naples, Malta, and Parma.—Act making the Irish parliament octennial, passed Feb. 3.—Bougainville makes discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.—Riot in Boston, the British troops fire upon the inhabitants and kill four, March 5.—Cook sails on his first voyage.—Hammond's application of the stocking-frame to the weaving of lace.—David Garrick, born at Lichfield, in England, flourishes.

1769—First battle of Choczim, between the Russians and Turks, April 30; second battle of Choczim, July 13; third battle of Choczim, Sept. 17.—The Russian fleet enters the Mediterranean, in December.—Cook makes discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.—Paoli flies from Corsica, June 13, which was reduced.—The Shakspeare jubilee.—Watt's first patented steam-engine.—The Royal Academy of Painting instituted.—Thomas Gray, of London, poet, lives.

1770—The Russians defeat the Turks near the river Pruth, Aug. 1.—An earthquake at St. Domingo.—The right of Falkland Islands settled.—Bender taken by storm, Sept. 28.—Cast steel first made in

A.D.
Sheffield.—Blackfriars Bridge, London, finished.—Bruce discovers the supposed sources of the Nile.—Oliver Goldsmith, of Roscommon, in Ireland, flourishes.

1771—An emigration of 500,000 Tourgooths from the coasts of the Caspian Sea to the frontiers of China.—Lord Mayor of London committed to the Tower, March 27.—The Turkish fleet burned by the Russians, at Cisme, Natolia, July 5.—Calico-weaving begins in Lancashire.—William Paley lives.

1772—A revolution in Denmark, when the queen is imprisoned, Jan. 17.—Insurrection at Christianstadt, which ends in a revolution in Sweden, that makes the king absolute, Aug. 13.—Poland dismembered by the empress of Russia, the king of Prussia, and the house of Austria.—Dr. William Hunter, of Kilbride, anatomist, flourishes.

1773—Cook makes discoveries in the Pacific Ocean, and sails to 71° 10′ S. lat.—Guatemala overthrown by an earthquake, and 30,000 people buried in the ruins, July 29.—The order of the Jesuits suppressed by the pope's bull, Aug. 25.—An English armed schooner stationed in the Narraganset, to enforce the collection of duties, burnt by a party of Americans.—Disturbances in America begin by the destruction of tea on board three sloops at Boston, Dec. 18.—Manufacture of cast plate glass established in Lancashire.—M. d'Alembert, of Paris, flourishes.

1774—Dr. Franklin's petition dismissed, Jan. 29.—Literary property determined, Feb. 22.—Grenville's act for elections made perpetual, March 31.—Boston port bill passed, March 31.—Turkish army ruined, June 20.—Peace between the Russians and Turks, July 21.—Oxygen gas discovered by Dr. Priestley, and called dephlogisticated air, Aug. 1.—The ancient parliament of Paris restored, Nov. 12.—L. Euler, of Basle, mathematician, lives.

1775—Hostilities in America begin at Lexington, April 19.—Ticonderoga seized by Colonel Allen, May.—Action at Bunker's Hill, General Warren killed, June 17.—George Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the army, June 15; takes command of the troops investing Boston, July 2.—St. John's taken by Montgomery, Nov. 2.—The assault of Quebec; General Montgomery killed; Americans defeated, Dec. 31.—Dr. Samuel Johnson flourishes.

1776—Norfolk in Virginia burnt by the British, Jan. 1.—General Howe quits Boston, March 17.—Quebec blockaded by General Thomas.—A body of Americans at the Cedars surrender in May.—Congress assumes independence, May 15, and declares it July 4.—Attack on Charleston, June 28.—General Howe lands on Staten Island, July 3.—Battle on Long Island, Aug. 27.—New York taken, Sept. 15; and Fort Washington, with 2,000 prisoners, Nov. 16.—Rhode Island occupied, Dec. 8.—The affair at Trenton, Dec. 26.—The Americans expelled from Canada.—Austria grants religious toleration, and abolishes torture; also in Poland.—Dr. Robert Lowth, bishop of London, flourishes.

1777—Battle at Princeton, General Mercer killed, Jan. 3.—A convention declared Vermont to be an independent state, Jan. 16.—Dambury destroyed, General Wooster killed, April 27 and 28.—Expedition of Colonel Meigs to Sag Harbour, May 23.—Ticonderoga taken by General Burgoyne, July 6.—General Howe embarks his army off Staten Island, July 24; and lands in Chesapeake Bay, Aug. 30.—Battle on the Brandywine, Sept. 11.—Philadelphia taken by the British, Sept. 26.—Battle of Germantown, General Nash killed, Oct. 4.—Articles of confederation adopted by 13 of the colonies.—General Burgoyne's army surrenders, at Saratoga, Oct. 16.—Kingston burnt by the British, Oct. 16.—Attack at Red Bank, Colonel Donop killed, Oct. 22.—Buffon, born in Auxois, flourishes.

1778—Treaty between France and America, Feb. 6.—British commissioners arrive at Philadelphia, with terms of conciliation.—Philadelphia evacuated, June 18.—Action in the Jerseys, June 28.—General Lee arrested, June 30, tried and suspended for one year.—Wyoming destroyed and the inhabitants butchered, by Colonel Butler and Indians, July 1.—Austrians and Prussians begin hostilities, July 7.—French fleet, under d'Estaing, arrive in July.—Confederation of the States formed, July 9.—French fleet put to sea to

A.D.
encounter Lord Howe, Aug. 10.—Both fleets dispersed by a tempest, Aug. 12.—General Sullivan lays siege to the British army in Newport, Aug. 15.—The French fleet returns, sails for Boston, and the siege of Newport is raised, Aug. 28.—Action on Rhode Island, Aug. 29.—Colonel Baglor's regiment surprised and cut to pieces, Sept. 28.—Pondicherry taken, Oct. 17.—Savannah taken by the British, under Colonel Campbell, December.—Americans defeated in Georgia, Dec. 29.—M. Diderot, of Langres, flourishes.

1779—Peace between the imperialists and Prussians, May 13.—St. Vincent's taken by the French, June 17.—Grenada taken, July 3.—General Tryon invades Newhaven, destroys the stores, July 5; then burns Fairfield, July 9, and Norwalk, July 12.—An engagement between Byron and d'Estaing, off Grenada, July 6.—A tremendous eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 8.—The siege of Gibraltar begun by the Spaniards in July.—Sir George Collier takes many American vessels in Penobscot Bay, Aug. 14.—General Sullivan defeats the Indians, and destroys all the villages, &c. of the Six Nations, August and September.—Assault upon Savannah unsuccessful, Pulasky killed, Oct. 9.—The winter the most rigorous ever known in America; Long-Island Sound is covered with ice, and the Chesapeake passed with loaded carriages at Annapolis, 1779-80.—Science encouraged in Russia.—The diving-bell first used in civil engineering in England.

1780—Sir George Rodney takes 22 sail of Spanish ships, Jan. 8.—Engagement with Langara, Jan. 16, near Cape Vincent.—An engagement between the English and French fleets, off Martinico, April 17.—Charleston, in America, surrenders to the British arms, May 12.—An insurrection and riot in London in June.—A French fleet and army under Rochambeau arrive at Newport, America, July 10.—Five British East-India ships and a large fleet of West-Indians captured by the combined fleets of France and Spain, in lat. 36° 40′, and lon. 15° W. from London, Aug. 9.—Lord Cornwallis gains a signal victory over the American forces, at Cambden, South Carolina, Aug. 16.—Torture abolished in France by edict, Aug. 25.—A most dreadful hurricane in the West Indies, in October; in Barbadoes alone five or six thousand persons perished.—Major André hanged as a spy.—War declared against Holland, Dec. 20.—Dr. Franklin lives.

1781—Battle of the Cowpens, British defeated, Jan. 17.—Arnold burns the stores at Richmond, Jan. 5.—Sir George Rodney and General Vaughan take the island of St. Eustatia, Feb. 3; re-taken Nov. 17.—Lord Cornwallis defeats the American forces at Guildford, March 15.—An engagement between the English and Dutch fleets, near the Dogger Bank, Aug. 5.—New London burnt, Fort Griswold stormed, and the garrison put to the sword, by Arnold, Sept. 6.—The English army, commandad by Lord Cornwallis, surrenders to the united forces of America and France, at Yorktown, Oct. 19.—Water discovered to be a compound substance, by Henry Cavendish.—Muslins begin to be manufactured in England.—Herschel discovers a new planet.

1782—Minorca surrendered to the Spaniards, Feb. 4.—An engagement between the English and French fleets near Trincomalee, in the East Indies, Feb. 17.—Sir George Rodney defeats the French fleet, commanded by Count de Grasse, off Dominica, April 12.—An engagement between the English and French fleets near Trincomalee, in the East Indies, April 12.—Another engagement near Trincomalee, in September.—Gibraltar besieged by the Spaniards, from 1780 to Sept. 13 of this year, when their floating batteries are burnt by red-hot balls from the garrison, commanded by General Elliot.—Independence of America admitted, Nov. 30, in the king's speech. [This war not only cost England the loss of her colonies, but £129,124,000 besides, and the loss of 50,000 men.]

1783—Preliminaries of peace between Great Britain, France, and Spain, Jan. 20, and America declared independent.—Armistice between England and Holland, February.—Definitive treaty, Sept. 8.—A dreadful earthquake in Sicily; Messina, and many other cities, destroyed, Feb. 5.—Logographic printing invented by H. Johnson.—New York evacuated by the British army, Nov. 23.—General Washington resigns his commission, Dec. 23.—The first steam flour-mill erected at the Southwark foot of London Bridge.—James Watt, the engineer, flourishes.

A.D.
1784—Peace ratified with America, March 24; with Holland, May 24.—First commemmoration of Handel, performed in Westminster Abbey, by 600 performers, May 26.—Archindschan, in Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake, and 12,000 inhabitants buried in the ruins, July 18.—Hurricane at Jamaica destroys all the shipping, &c., July 30.—A most destructive hurricane in the Windward islands, Aug. 25, in the Leeward islands, Aug. 27.—Printing re-established in Constantinople.—Protestants allowed churches in Hungary.—Crimea settled by Russia.—The Asiatic Society in Calcutta instituted.—First bishop in America consecrated, Nov. 14.—The first aërial voyage in England, from Artillery-ground, London.—Sunday-schools begin in Yorkshire.—Mail coaches invented and established by Mr. Palmer, of Bristol.—Symington, of Falkirk, Scotland, his locomotive steam-engine for common roads.—Cartwright's power-loom.—Copley, American painter, flourishes.

1785—The emperor of Germany suppresses 2,000 religious houses.—A severe frost in Germany, which lasts 115 days.—Inundations in different parts of England, in September and October.—A violent storm in France, Aug. 5, which lays waste 131 villages and farms.—New method of making bar-iron from pig-iron, invented by Mr. Cort, of Gosport, reckoned superior to Swedish iron.—Royal Society of Musicians instituted.—Thomas Warton, poet-lareate, flourishes.

1786—Torture abolished in Sweden, by order of the king.—Cardinal Tourlone, high inquisitor at Rome, hung on a gibbet 50 feet high.—Introduction of the guillotine in France.—Commercial treaty with France, signed Oct. 29.—An earthquake in Scotland, and different parts of the north of England, Aug. 11.—A plague in the Levant.—Warren Hastings, late governor of India, impeached by Burke.—Botany Bay determined to be settled by convicts.

1787—First convocation of the notables at Versailles, Feb. 22.—Botany Bay settlement first sailed from England, March 21.—A bishop appointed in Nova Scotia by the king of England, Aug. 11.—Banks first begun in the East Indies.—Cotton-wool used in English manufactures at this time, valued at £7,500,000, and weighed 22,000,000 lb. In this manufacture there were, in England and Scotland, 163 water-mills, 550 mule-jennies of 50 spindles each, and 20,070 hand jennies of 80 spindles each.—Amsterdam taken possession of by Prussia, Oct. 9.—Agreement between France and England to disarm, Oct. 9.—Contest between the king of France and parliament begins.—Agricultural societies first established in England.

1788—War between the Turks, Germans, and Russians.—Treaty between Great Britain and Russia, Jan. 13.—Horse-guards disbanded by the English government, May 26, and the Life-guards first enrolled.—Stadtholdership guaranteed to the prince of Orange by the United States of Holland, June 27.—Russia declares war against Sweden, June 30.—Choczim taken, Sept. 29.—Inundation at Kirkwald, in Scotland, by the irruption of the dam-dykes, Oct. 4, which nearly destroyed the town.—Oczacow taken, Dec. 11.—Animal magnetism introduced in France, and soon exploded; and, in the following year, introduced into England.—Formosa, in the Chinese Sea, shakes off the Chinese yoke, when 10,000 Chinese are massacred, and the rest driven into the woods and rocks of the island.—First debate in England on the abolition of the slave trade.—Formation of the African Association.—Merino sheep first brought to England.

1789—Insurrections in France, March.—First meeting of Congress under the federal constitution at New York, General Washington inaugurated first president, April 30.—States-general of France convened, May 5.—Nobility in France renounce their pecuniary privileges, May 23.—Disputes between the orders; Third Estate proclaim themselves a national assembly, June 17.—The French king makes concessions, June 23.—Bastille at Paris destroyed, July 14.—Insurrection in Brabant, Aug. 10.—The title "King of the French," instead of king of France, first adopted, Oct. 16.—Decimal coinage adopted in France.—Ghent surrendered, Nov. 23; and Brussels, Dec. 12.—Nootka, in the N.W. of America, settled by the English.—Earthquake at Bergo-di-san-Sapoloro, in Tuscany, Sept. 30, which destroyes the cathedral, bishop's palace, with the adjacent town of Castello, &c.; and Borgo has 150 houses destroyed, and 30 houses, &c., swallowed up by an

A.D.
opening of the earth.—New chemical nomenclature of Lavoisier and his associates first published.—Assignats first issued in France, Dec. 17.—Mutiny of the crew of the *Bounty*.—Experimental steamboats on the Clyde Canal, Scotland, by Mr. Symington, of Falkirk.

1790—The first lifeboat built and launched at South Shields.—The French National Assembly go into mourning for several days, because of the death of Benjamin Franklin.—Nobility abolished in France by the National Assembly, June 19.—New confederation in the Champ de Mars, at Paris, commemorated, July 14.—Religious houses suppressed by the National Assembly in France, amounting to 4,500.—Canal of Bourbon, between the Oise and Paris, is begun.—Person and Parr, the philologists, flourish.

1791—Decree of the National Assembly, declaring people of colour free citizens, May 15.—King, queen, and royal family of France flee, June 21; are taken at Varennes by Drouet, a postmaster, and brought back prisoners to Paris, June 25.—Riot in Birmingham, July 14, in which several houses and meeting-houses are destroyed, on occasion of the commemoration of the French revolution by a few persons assembled at a tavern for that purpose.—Avignon and its territory incorporated with France by the National Assembly.—Partition treaty between the courts in concert, signed at Pavia, July.—Convention and treaty of Pilnitz, Aug. 27.—Insurrection of the negroes in St. Domingo against the whites, of whom a great many are massacred, in September.—The king of France sanctions the national constitution, Sept. 14.—The National or Constituent Assembly of France dissolved, Sept. 30.—The Legislative Assembly meets, Oct. 7.—Earthquake in Scotland, in October; in Sicily and Calabria, October; at Lisbon, Nov. 27; at Zante, in the Adriatic, Dec. 2.—Bangalore, in the East-Indies, taken by Earl Cornwallis.—Storming of Seringapatam, in which the English defeat Tippoo Saib, and have one-half of his dominions ceded to them.—Washington made the seat of government in America.

1792—Leopold, emperor of Germany, dies, March 1.—The king of Sweden assassinated by Ankerstrom, March 16.—The lake of Harentoren, in Ireland, a mile in circuit, sinks into the ground, May 25.—France declares war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia.—Declaration of war against France by the court of Brussels, April 29.—First invasion of the Austrian Netherlands, May 1.—Second invasion of the Netherlands, June 17.—Insurrection at Paris; the king is under the necessity of wearing the red cap, the symbol of the Jacobins, June 20.—Austrian manifesto, July 5.—The Legislative Assembly decrees "that the country is in danger," July 11.—Federation at the Champ de Mars, July 14.—Duke of Brunswick's manifesto, July 25.—Prussian manifesto, July 26.—Duke of Brunswick's second manifesto, July 27.—Joint declaration of the allied courts of Austria, Prussia, and Holland, Aug. 4.—Insurrection at Paris against the throne, and massacre of the Swiss guards at the palace of the Tuileries.—Decree for electing a national convention, and suspending the king, Aug. 10.—Decree of accusation against La Fayette, Aug. 17.—The grand army of the allies enters France, Aug. 19.—Flight of La Fayette to Holland, Aug. 21.—Longway taken by the allies, Aug. 22.—Dumourier joins the camp at Sedan, Aug. 28.—Commotions in Paris, and massacre of the clergy and other prisoners.—Verdun taken by the allies, Sept. 2.—Dumourier encamps at Grandprey, Sept. 4.—The French army driven from their intrenchments at Croix-aux-Bois, Sept. 13.—Dumourier is forced to retreat, Sept. 15.—The combined army advances in pursuit of the French.—The French declare war against Sardinia.—Invasion of French Flanders by the duke of Saxe-Teschen, Sept. 16.—National Convention assembled.—Eternal abolition of royal authority decreed, and France declared a republic, Sept. 21.—The French enter Savoy, Sept. 24.—Negotiations of Dumourier with the Prussians.—Progress of the French in the dominions of the king of Sardinia, Sept. 28.—Irruption of the French into Germany, Sept. 29.—Capture of Spire by the French.—Retreat of the combined forces in the Netherlands, Sept. 30.—Decree of death against all emigrants, Oct. 9.—Festival at Paris for the conquest of Savoy, Oct. 14.—The Convention decrees that "the country is no longer in danger," Oct. 20.—Capture of Worms by the French, Oct. 21.—



A.D.
Invasion of Austrian Flanders by Dumourier, Nov. 1—Battle of Jemappe, where the Austrians are defeated, Nov. 6.—Dumourier enters Mons, Nov. 7.—Ath, Tournay, Nieuport, and Bruges, taken possession of by the French, Nov. 8.—French decree of fraternity, promising to aid all people who wish to procure liberty, Nov. 19.—The French obtain possession of Liège and Antwerp, Nov. 26.—Savoy annexed to France by a decree of the Convention, Nov. 27.—The French obtain possession of Louvain and Namur, Dec. 2.—Disputes of the English government with France, Dec. 7.—Fire at Constantinople, which destroyed 7,000 houses.—The king of France arraigned before the Convention, Dec. 11; condemned to death, Jan. 20, 1793, by a majority of five votes; beheaded, Jan. 21.

1793—The French Convention declare war against Great Britain and Holland, Feb. 1.—Dumourier takes the field for the invasion of Holland, Feb. 17.—Breda and Klundert taken by the French, March 2, 4.—George Washington inaugurated president of the United States for the second time, March 4.—The French declare war against Spain, March 7.—Battle of Nerwinden, in which the French are defeated, March 18.—Convention between Great Britain and Prussia against France.—Tobago taken by the English, April 14.—Proclamation of neutrality by the president of the United States, April 22.—The French ambassador ordered to quit Portugal, April 27.—The French defeated by Clairfayt, April 28.—The insurgents in La Vendée, one of the French departments, seize upon Beaupreau, May 10.—Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon taken by the English, May 14.—Convention between Great Britain and Spain against France, May 25.—The insurgents in La Vendée seize upon Fontenay-le-Peuple.—Insurrection at Lyons, May 29.—Commotions at Paris in the disputes between the Girondists and the Jacobins, May 31.—Triumph of the Jacobins, June 2.—Saumur seized upon by the Vendéans.—Unsuccessful attempt of the English against Martinico, June 16.—Cape Français burnt, and the white inhabitants massacred, June 20.—Condé surrenders to the allies, July 10.—Convention between Great Britain and Naples against France, July 12.—Lord Howe sails from Spithead with the Channel fleet, July 14.—Marat assassinated by Charlotte Corday.—Mentz surrenders to the allies, July 22.—Assault of Valenciennes by the allies, July 25.—Its surrender, July 28.—Unsuccessful attempt of the French against the Bahama islands, July and August.—Siege of Lyons by the troops of the Convention.—The Convention decree all Frenchmen to be at the service of their country, Aug. 8.—Lord Hood negotiates with the inhabitants of Marseilles and Toulon, Aug. 22.—Bombardment of Lyons, Aug. 24.—Marseilles taken by the republican troops, Aug. 25.—Pondicherry, India, surrenders to the English.—Further convention between Great Britain and Prussia against France, Aug. 30.—A body of French troops defeated before Toulon, by Captain Elphinstone, Aug. 31.—Siege of Dunkirk by the duke of York, where the English are defeated, Sept. 6.—Siege of Dunkirk raised.—The republican troops seize upon some of the posts before Toulon, Sept. 8.—Quesnoy taken by the Austrians, Sept. 11.—Action at Pirmasens, in which the duke of Brunswick defeats the French, Sept. 15.—Batteries opened by the republicans before Toulon, Sept. 18.—Heights of La Grasse occupied by the English, Sept. 21.—Landau invested, and the lines of Weissembourg carried by the allies, Oct. 13.—Heights of Cape Brun, Toulon, stormed and taken possession of by the republicans, Oct. 11.—The queen of France arraigned, tried, and condemned, Oct. 15, and executed, Oct. 16.—Expedition from Jamaica against St. Domingo, Oct. 20.—The English obtain possession of Grand Anse and Cape Nicholas Mole, in St. Domingo, Oct. 22.—Brissot and twenty other Girondists executed, Oct. 30.—The duke of Orleans afterwards executed.—English expedition to the West Indies, under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey, sails, Nov. 3.—The Prussians defeated at Sarbruck, Nov. 17.—Deux-Ponts taken by the French, Nov. 21.—They are defeated by the duke of Brunswick, near Lautern, Nov. 29, 30.—Toulon abandoned by the allies, Dec. 18.—The republican troops enter Toulon, Dec. 19. [At this siege Napoleon I. first discovered his military genius.]—Victories of Pichegru and Hoche, Dec. 22 to 26.—The telegraph invented by

A.D.
Chappe, a French engineer, about the end of this year.

1794—English fleet successful in the West Indies.—Convention between Sweden and Denmark for the defence of commerce, March 27.—English expedition against St. Lucia, April 1.—Surrender of that island, April 3.—Oneglia taken by the French, April 6.—English expedition against Guadaloupe, April 11.—The combined armies reviewed by the emperor of Germany, April 16.—Subsidiary treaty of Great Britain and Holland with Prussia, April 19.—Guadaloupe surrenders to the English.—The French beaten under the walls of Landrecies, April 21.—They are driven from Cæsar's camp, and defeated at the heights of Cateau, April 23.—Grand attack on the allies, from Treves to the sea, April 26.—Surrender of Landrecies to the allies, April 30.—Lord Howe sails from St. Helen's with the Channel fleet, May 2.—Madame Elizabeth, sister to the late king of France, executed, May 10.—French fleet sails from Brest, May 16.—Decree of the French Convention, forbidding quarter to be given to the English or Hanoverians, May 26; that decree was repealed Dec. 29.—Defeat of the French fleet by Lord Howe, June 1.—The French defeated before Charleroi, June 3.—French expedition, under Victor Hughes, arrives at Guadaloupe, June 3.—Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, taken by the English, June 4.—Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe, stormed by the French, June 6.—The French defeated near Josselies, in Flanders, June 6.—The French take Ypres, June 17, and Charleroi, June 26.—Battle of Fleurus won by Jourdan, June 27.—A balloon was made use of by the French to discover the evolutions, &c., of the enemy, June 27.—Lord Moira joins the duke of York in the Netherlands, June 29.—Lord Moira defeats the French at Alost, and at Malines, July 6.—The French enter Brussels, July 9.—Robespierre arrested and executed with the leaders of his faction, July 28.—Continued successes of the French.—Quesnoy recaptured by the French, and the telegraph first employed to notify its surrender.—The Polish patriots defeated.—Kosciusko taken prisoner by the Russians, Oct. 10.—The French besiege Nimeguen, Nov. 5.—Surrender of Nimeguen to the French, Nov. 8.—Treaty of amity and commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, Nov. 19.—Tiburon, St. Domingo, evacuated by the English, Dec. 30.—Earthquake in Turkey, which destroys three towns; also near Naples, which almost destroys the city of Torre del Greco.—At Grenelle, near Paris, an explosion of powder-mills proves fatal to 3,000 persons, and destroys several buildings. [During this period, the "Reign of Terror" was in its full vigour in Paris and the French provinces.]

1795—The French, under Pichegru, are successful in Holland.—Lord Hood sails against Corsica, Jan. 21.—Attack upon the tower of Mortella, Feb. 8.—Surrender of the tower of Mortella to the British, Feb. 10.—Vice-Admiral Hotham defeats the French Toulon fleet, March 14.—Siege of Bastia, in Corsica, begun, April 4.—Warren Hastings, after seven years' trial, and a cost of £70,000, acquitted, April 23.—Subsidiary treaty between Great Britain and Austria, May 1.—Mentz blockaded by the French, May 7.—Treaty of alliance between France and Holland, May 18.—Bastia surrenders to the English, May 22.—Luxembourg taken by the French, June 7.—Louis XVII., of France, dies in prison, June 8.—Siege of Calvi, in Corsica, begun.—St. Lucia retaken by the French, June 19.—Lord Bridport's action with the French fleet, which is defeated, off L'Orient, June 22.—Renewal of the civil war in La Vendée.—English expedition arrives at the Cape of Good Hope, July 14.—English expedition against Ceylon sails, July 21.—Treaty of peace between France and Spain, July 22.—English expedition arrives at Ceylon, Aug. 2.—The Dutch camp at the Cape of Good Hope attacked by the English, Aug. 7.—Surrender of Calvi, in Corsica, to the British, Aug. 10.—Malacca taken by the English, Aug. 17; and Trincomalee, Aug. 26.—English fleet, with a reinforcement, arrives at the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 1.—The Dutch driven from their camp at the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 14.—War declared by Great Britain against Holland, Sept. 15.—The Cape of Good Hope surrenders to the English, Sept. 16.—The island of Manar taken by the English, Oct. 5.—Jourdan crosses the Rhine in the neighbourhood of Dusseldorff, Oct. 6.—Renewal of

A.D.
hostilities in Italy.—The National Convention dissolved, and a directory of five members appointed, viz., Rewbel, Barras, La Revellière-Lepaux, Letourneur, and Carnot, Oct. 26.—The siege of Mentz raised, Oct. 29.—The king of Great Britain assaulted in his coach, Oct. 29 and Feb. 11 following.—The sovereignty of Poland dissolved, and the kingdom divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 25, and the king retires on a pension of 200,000 rubles.—Pichegru defeated at Kreutznach, Dec. 1.—Jourdan defeated at Kayserslautern, Dec. 20.—A dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—Herschel's telescope completed, and Berthollet's chemical process of bleaching introduced to England.

1796—First telegraph in England erected, Jan. 23.—Capture of Negombo, Colombo, and Amboyna, in the East Indies, by the English, Feb. 5, 14, 16.—The Austrians seize on Voltri, April 9, and attack Montenotte, before which they are defeated by Bonaparte (Napoleon I.), who had just been promoted to the command of the army, April 10.—Battle of Millesimo won by Augereau, April 13.—Action at Dego in favour of the French, April 14.—Second action at Dego, also in favour of the French.—English expedition against the colonies of Holland sails from Barbadoes, April 15.—The Piedmontese driven from the camp at Ceva, April 16.—Retreat of the Piedmontese, April 21.—Demerara and Issequibo taken by the English.—Expedition against St. Lucia sails, April 22.—The king of Sardinia demands a suspension of arms, April 23.—Captain Nelson cuts out four store-ships at Loano, April 25.—Morne Chabot, St. Lucia, carried by General Moore, April 26.—Dutch manifesto against Great Britain.—Berbice taken by the English, May 2.—Battle of Lodi won by Bonaparte, May 12.—Treaty of Cerasco, between the French and Sardinians, May 18.—Bonaparte passes the Po, May 20.—St. Lucia surrenders to the English, May 25.—Bonaparte arrives at Brescia, May 28.—Action at Borghetta, in favour of the French, May 30.—Opening of the campaign in Germany.—Captain Nelson cuts out several store-ships near Oneglia, May 31.—The English successful in the West Indies.—Jourdan and Moreau cross the Rhine, June 24.—Action at Ettingen, in which General Moreau defeats the Archduke Charles, who had placed at the head of the Austrian army, July 9.—Elba seized by the English, July 10.—Battle of Castiglione, in which Bonaparte defeats Wurmser, Aug. 5.—Bonaparte successful against the Austrians.—Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay surrenders to the English, Aug. 17.—Wurmser takes refuge in Mantua, Aug. 27.—The French, under Jourdan, defeated near Wurtzburg, Sept. 3.—Moreau commences his retreat, Sept. 11.—General Washington's address to the people of the United States, on his retiring from the presidency, Sept. 17.—Battle of Biberach, in which Moreau defeats the Austrians under Latour, Oct. 1.—Spain declares war against Great Britain, Oct. 18.—Corsica evacuated by the English, Oct. 20.—Battle of Schliengen, in which Moreau repulses the Austrians, Oct. 24.—Moreau recrosses the Rhine, Oct. 26.—Battle of Arcola, which completes the conquest of Italy by Bonaparte, Nov. 16.—The Austrians under Davidowitch defeated by Massena.—Siege of Fort Kehl by the Austrians, Nov. 23.—The Austrians defeated in an attack on the bridge-head of Huningen, Dec. 1.—Surrender of Foul Point, Madagascar, to the English, Dec. 2.—Subscription loan to the British government for 18 millions sterling for carrying on the war against France.—Expedition against Ireland sails from France, Dec. 15.—Surrender of Fort Kehl to the Austrians, Dec. 22.—French expedition arrives in Bantry Bay, Dec. 24.

1797—Battle of Rivoli won by the French, Jan. 14.—Mantua surrenders to the French, Feb. 2.—The French take Faenza, Feb. 3.—Battle off Cape St. Vincent, in which Sir John Jervis defeats the Spanish fleet, and captures four sail of the line, Feb. 13.—English expedition against Trinidad, Feb. 16.—Surrender of Trinidad, Feb. 18.—Treaty of Tolentino, between Bonaparte and Pope Pius VI., Feb. 20.—French descent on Wales with galley-slaves, Feb. 22.—Resumption of hostilities in Italy, Feb. 24.—John Adams inaugurated president of the United States, March 4.—Continued successes of the French.—The imperial plenipotentiaries arrive at Leoben, April 9.—Peace of Leoben between the French and Austrians, April 18.—Mutiny on board the

A.D.
fleet at Portsmouth for advance of wages, &c., April 18, which ended May 10, when an act was passed to raise their wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers. —Another mutiny at the Nore, which, after blocking up the trade of the Thames, ended June 10, when several of the ringleaders were executed.—Moreau crosses the Rhine in the neighbourhood of Strasburg, April 20.—Proclamation of Bonaparte to the senate of Venice, May 1.—The French enter Venice, May 12.—Seditious societies and reading-rooms suppressed by an act of the British parliament, June 21.—Cadiz bombarded by the English, June 23.—Second bombardment of Cadiz, July 5.—Unsuccessful attempt of the British on the island of Teneriffe, in which Admiral Nelson loses his right arm, July 15.—Proclamation of Bonaparte to the Tyrolese on entering their territory, Aug. 30.—The Dutch fleet leaves the Texel, Oct. 10.—Battle off Camperdown, in which the Dutch fleet is defeated by Admiral Duncan, Oct. 11.—Treaty of Campo-Formio, between the French and the Austrians, signed Oct. 17. [By this treaty Venice ceded to England the Ionian Islands.]—English state-paper on the continuance of the war, Oct. 25.—Bonaparte returns to Paris, Nov. 20.—Newspapers first published at Constantinople this year.—The whole country between Santa Fé and Panama damaged by an earthquake, and 40,000 inhabitants perish.

1798—Congress of Rastadt opens, Jan. 1.—The French successful in Switzerland and in Italy.—Louis XVIII. retires to St. Petersburg, and is allowed a pension by the emperor of Russia, April 3.—The English evacuate St. Domingo, May 9.—The British troops, under General Coote, destroy the sluices on the canal between Bruges and Ostend, but are afterwards compelled to capitulate to the French.—Bonaparte sails with a fleet from Toulon, May 20.—Insurrection in Ireland.—A law passed in the congress of the United States, for raising a provisional army, and another authorizing the capture of French armed vessels.—The Irish insurgents attack Enniscorthy, May 28.—Their success against two detachments of the king's troops, May 29.—Evacuation of Wexford, May 30.—The insurgents attack Ross, June 5.—Bonaparte lands at Malta, June 9.—Attack of Valetta, June 10.—Surrender of Malta, June 12.—The French fleet leaves Malta, June 18.—The French fleet arrives at Alexandria, June 30.—The troops land, July 2.—Capture of Alexandria, July 3.—General Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the troops of the United States. —Bonaparte marches against Cairo, July 7.—Action at Chebreisse, in which Bonaparte defeats the Mamelukes, July 14.—Battle near the pyramids in Egypt, in which the French destroy the army of the beys, July 21.—The French enter Cairo, July 23.—Battle of the Nile: French fleet taken or destroyed by Admiral Nelson, Aug. 1.—A French force of about 900 men, under General Humbert, lands in Ireland, Aug. 22.—The French march to Castlebar, Aug. 26.—Action at Castlebar, in which the French defeat General Lake at the head of 6,000 men, Aug. 27.—Surrender of the French to Lord Cornwallis, Sept. 8.—Battle of Standtz, in Switzerland, in which the French defeat the Swiss, Sept. 8, 9.—The Turks declare war against France, Sept. 11.—French expedition, with a reinforcement to Ireland, intercepted by Sir John Borlase Warren, Oct. 12.—Declaration of the king of Naples, Nov. 22.—The king of Naples marches against the French, Nov. 23, and enters Rome Nov. 29.—Abdication of the king of Sardinia, Dec. 9.—The Neapolitans defeated at Civita Castellana, Dec. 15.—Treaty between Great Britain and Russia for carrying on the war against France, Dec. 18.—Voluntary contributions for the support of the British government against the French invasion amount to upwards of two and a half millions, besides £139,332 remitted from Bengal.—Descriptive geometry introduced to France by Gaspard Monge.—Laplace discovers the ellipticity of the earth by the motion of the moon.

1799—The king of Naples driven from his capital, Jan. 1.—Armistice between Prince Pignatelli and the French, Jan. 7.—Revolution at Lucca, Jan. 15.—The French troops enter Naples, Jan. 23.—Ehrenbreitstein surrenders to the French, Jan. 28.—Bonaparte leaves Cairo on an expedition into Syria, Feb. 10.—El Arisch blockaded by the French, Feb. 12; surrenders, Feb. 25.—The French army reaches Gazah, Feb. 28.—Jourdan crosses the Rhine, March 1.—Manheim taken by the French.—The French army in Egypt reaches Jaffa, March 3.—Jaffa taken by assault, March 6.—French declaration of war against Austria and Tuscany, March 13.—The French army in Syria arrives before Acre, March 17.—Siege of Acre commences.—The French successful in Italy.—Unsuccessful assault of the works at Acre, by Bonaparte, April 1.—Battle of Mount Tabor, Syria, in which the French are victorious, April 16.—Suwarrow arrives at Verona, April 18.—Brescia taken by the allies, April 20.—Battle of Cassano, in which the French are defeated, April 27.—The allies enter Milan.—Assassination of the French deputies, Bonnier and Roberjot, to the congress at Rastadt, April 28.—Seringapatam, capital of the Mysore, in India, taken by the British by assault, and Tippoo Saib slain, May 4.—Acre again stormed by the French, May 9.—Siege of Acre raised, May 20.—The Archduke Charles crosses the Rhine in Switzerland, May 21.—Peschiera surrenders to the allies, May 26.—Battle of Zurich, between Massena and the Archduke Charles, June 4.—The Austrians enter Zurich, June 6.—Modena taken by the French, June 12.—First day's battle on the Trebia, between Macdonald and Suwarrow, left undecided, June 17.—Second day's battle also undecided, June 18.—Third day's battle on the Trebia, which ends in the defeat of the French.—Directorial revolution at Paris, June 19.—Count Bellegarde defeated by Moreau, June 20.—Turin surrenders to the allies.—Convention between Great Britain and Russia respecting the invasion of Holland, June 22.—Bologna taken by the allies, June 30.—Macdonald enters Liguria, July 8.—Ferdinand IV. returns to Naples, July 10.—Surrender of Fort St. Elmo, July 13.—Printing-presses in England regulated, July 12.—Alexandria, in Italy, taken by the allies, July 21.—Battle of Aboukir, between the French and Turks, in which the Turkish army is completely annihilated, July 25.—Mantua retaken by the allies.—Proclamation of the prince of Orange to the Dutch on the invasion of Holland, July 28.—English expedition against Holland sails.—Joubert marches against the allies in Italy, Aug. 13.—Battle of Novi, in which the French are defeated, Aug. 14.—Massena attacks and defeats the archduke in Switzerland, Aug. 14, 15.—Surinam surrenders to the English, Aug. 20.—Bonaparte secretly embarks in Egypt for Europe, Aug. 24.—The English troops land in Holland, Aug. 27.—The Dutch evacuate the Helder. —The Dutch fleet in the Nieuve Diep surrenders to Admiral Mitchell, Aug. 30.—The English troops in Holland advance, Sept. 1.—They are attacked by the Dutch and French, who are repulsed, Sept. 10.—The duke of York arrives in Holland, Sept. 19.—Rome capitulates to the English, Sept. 20.—Battle of Zurich, gained by the French over the Russians, Sept. 25.—Battle off Alkmaar, in Holland, in which the English and Russians defeat the Dutch and French, Oct. 2.—Suwarrow begins his retreat before the French under Massena, Oct. 5.—Bonaparte arrives at Paris from Egypt, Oct. 16.—Treaty for the evacuation of Holland by the English and Russians, Oct. 18.—Bonaparte effects a revolution at Paris.—The Directory dissolved. —A new constitution of government, with an executive of three consuls.—Bonaparte made first consul for ten years, Nov. 9-10.—Ancona surrenders to the Austrians, Nov. 13.—Coni taken by the allies, Dec. 4.—Battle of Sediman, in Egypt, in which the Mamelukes are completely defeated by Dessaix, Dec. 7.

1800—Treaty of El Arisch, for the evacuation of Egypt, signed. Lord Keith refuses to acknowledge it; in consequence of which the war begins anew between the French and the Turks, Jan. 24.—Battle of Heliopolis, in Egypt, between the Turkish army and the French, in which the former is completely defeated, March 20. —Cairo recaptured by the French, April 25.—General attack on Genoa by the Austrians, April 30.—Battles in Germany between the French and Austrians, in which the former are victorious, May 3, 4, 9.—Passage of the St. Bernard by Bonaparte, with the army of reserve, May 14.—The French enter Piedmont, May 18.—Bombardment of Genoa by the English fleet, May 21.—Bonaparte enters Milan, May 30.—Bonaparte re-establishes the Cisalpine republic.—Genoa capitulates to the allies.—Attack on Quiberon by the English, June 4.—Action at Montebello, in which the French are victorious, June 10.—Severe and decisive battle at

A.D.
Marengo, the French victorious, and General Dessaix slain.—General Kleber, French commander in Egypt, assassinated, June 14.—Armistice signed in Italy, June 16.—Action at Blenheim, in which Moreau defeats the Austrians, June 19.—Action at Neubourg, in which Moreau gains the day, July 8.—Preliminaries of peace between France and Austria, signed at Paris by the Count de St. Julien, on behalf of the emperor of Germany, July 28.—Malta surrenders to the English, Sept. 5.—Convention of Hohenlinden, between the French and the Austrians, Sept. 20.—English attempt on Cadiz, Oct. 6.—The French seize on Tuscany, Oct. 15.—The Austrians defeated by General Brune in Italy, Nov. 17.—Battle of Hohenlinden, in which Moreau obtains a most signal victory over the Archduke John, Dec. 3.—The first consul's life attempted by an explosion of combustibles called the infernal machine, Dec. 24.—The French advance to within seventeen leagues of Vienna.—Armistice of Steyer signed, Dec. 25.—Earthquake at Constantinople, which destroys the imperial palace and many buildings.—The "Voltaic pile" discovered by M. Volta.—Sugar extracted in abundance from beetroot by order of Bonaparte.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1801—Union Act for Ireland, passed July 2, 1800, and took place Jan. 1, 1801.—English squadron against Egypt assembles at Marmorice, Jan. 1.—Armistice of Treviso, between the French and Austrians, signed Jan. 16.—Convention of Luneville signed, Jan. 26.—Assembly of the first imperial parliament at London; king's speech; debates, Feb. 2.—Definitive treaty of Luneville, between Austria and France, signed Feb. 9.—Lord Keith sails for Egypt, Feb 23.—Thomas Jefferson inaugurated president of the United States, March 4.—English expedition against Egypt arrives at Aboukir, March 7, and effects a landing March 8.—An English fleet sails for the Baltic, March 12.—Action between the French and English in Egypt, in which the former are repulsed, March 13.—Aboukir Castle surrenders to the English, March 18.—St. Bartholomew's, in the West Indies, taken by the English, March 20.—Battle of Aboukir, death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, March 21.—English fleet, under Sir Hyde Parker, passes the Sound, March 30.—Battle off Copenhagen, in which the English destroy a Danish fleet of 19 sail and many floating batteries, April 2.—Capture of Rosetta by the English army in Egypt, April 8.—Armistice between England and Denmark, April 9.—British fleet arrives before Carlscroon, April 18.—The Swedes accede from the northern alliance, May 19.—Treaty of Badajoz, between Spain and Portugal, signed June 6.—Convention between England and Russia, June 17.—Surrender of Cairo to the Anglo-Turkish army, June 27.—First steamboat on the Thames, July 1.—Naval action off Algesiras, in which the British are worsted, and lose the *Hannibal*, of 74 guns, July 6.—Second action off Algesiras, in which the Spanish and French fleet is defeated, July 13.—Unsuccessful expedition of the British, under Nelson, against the flotilla at Boulogne, Aug. 16.—Surrender of Alexandria, and evacuation of Egypt by the French, Aug. 30.—Annexation of Piedmont to France, Sept. 27.—Preliminaries of peace signed at London, Oct. 1.

1802—Peace between England, France, Spain, and Holland, March 27.—Bonaparte constituted, by the Conservative senate, first consul, for a second period of ten years, to commence from the expiration of the first period, May 2; but, on a proposition of the tribunate, a decree for constituting him first consul for *life*, is offered to the people for signature, and, being signed by 3,568,885 citizens, Bonaparte is solemnly declared first consul for life, Aug. 2.—Lifeboats invented by Mr. Greathead, who receives a premium from parliament in May.—First stone of the London Docks, in Wapping, laid, June 26.—Stadtholderate of Holland, &c., renounced by the prince of Orange, in a formal treaty with France, July.—New constitution of France, declaring all the consuls for life, Aug. 5.—West-India docks, in the Isle of Dogs, opened, Aug. 21.—Surrender of Toussaint, director of Hayti, to the French.

1803—Egypt evacuated by the British, Feb. 20.—Great Britain declares war against France, May 18.—Lubec taken by the French, June.—Bonaparte notifies

A.D.
the commencement of war with Great Britain, June 7.—Great preparations for the invasion of England.—Hanover taken by the French, June 14.—Tobago taken by the English, June 30.—Battle in the East Indies, between Scindiah and the English, the former defeated, Aug. 11.—Demerara surrendered to the English, Sept 23.—The East-India docks begun at London.

1804—The celebrated boring-machine in the iron-foundry at Hanover, valued at 2,000,000 crowns, carried away by the French, January.—A fleet of India ships, under the command of Captain Dance, beat off a squadron of French men-of-war, Feb. 15.—Pichegru, Moreau, &c., arrested in Paris, Feb. 17.—Goree taken by the English, March 9.—Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, at the castle of Vincennes, March 16.—France formed into an empire, May 5, and Bonaparte crowned emperor by the pope, at Notre-Dame, Dec. 2 following.—The emperor of Germany assumes the title of emperor of Austria, Aug. 11.—War between England and Spain, Dec. 14.—Mungo Park sails a second time for Africa.

1805—The London wet-docks at Wapping opened, Jan. 31.—Thomas Jefferson inaugurated president of the United States for the second time, March 4.—Bonaparte assumes the title of king of Italy, March 18.—A change in the Dutch constitution, and Schimmelpenninck placed at the head of the government, under the title of pensionary, May 1.—The Genoese senate decree the union of the Ligurian republic with France, May 25.—Lord Melville impeached, June 26.—An earthquake at Naples, and in the adjacent towns and country, destroys 20,000 lives, July 26.—Sir Sidney Smith vainly attempts to burn the Boulogne flotilla with the machines called *carcasses*, Aug. 31.—Battle of Guntzburg, French and Austrians, the former victorious.—Battle of Ulm, French and Austrians, the latter taken prisoners, Oct. 19, and Ulm surrendered by General Mack, with 30,000 men.—French and Spanish combined fleets engaged by Lord Nelson, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, who takes, sinks, or destroys nineteen sail, makes Admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals prisoners; one Spanish admiral is killed, and another badly wounded; Nelson killed.—The French successful against the Austrians.—Battle of Tinterdorff, Austrians and Russians against the French, former beaten, Nov. 16.—French fleet engaged off Cape Ortegal by Sir R. Strachan, Nov. 4, who captures four French sail of the line.—Treaty of peace with Scindiah, in the East Indies, concluded by General Lake, Nov. 22.—Battle of Austerlitz, in which the emperor Bonaparte totally defeats the emperors of Russia and Austria, Dec. 2.—Peace concluded with Holkar, in the East Indies, Dec. 24.—Treaty of peace between France and Austria signed at Presburg, Dec. 27.—Sir Robert Calder, with fifteen sail of the line, falls in, off Ferrol, with the combined fleets of the enemy, consisting of twenty sail of the line, and, after an action of more than four hours, captures two sail, both Spanish ships.

1806—Admiral Nelson buried at St. Paul's, London, Jan. 9.—A French squadron, consisting of the *Marengo*, Rear-Admiral Linois, and the *Belle Poule*, of 40 guns, captured on their return from India, by Sir J. B. Warren, March 13.—Trial of Lord Melville commenced in Westminster Hall, April 29.—Holland erected into a kingdom, and Louis Bonaparte crowned king at Paris, June 5.—A resolution for abolishing the slave trade adopted, on the motion of Mr. Fox, by the House of Commons, June 10.—A similar resolution adopted, on the motion of Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, June 24.—Lord Melville's trial terminates in his acquittal, June 12.—A treaty signed at Paris, between France on the one hand, and Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and several smaller German states, on the other; by which the latter renounce their connection with the empire, and, under the name of "the Confederation of the Rhine," place themselves under the protection of France, July 12.—Gaeta surrenders to the French, July 13.—A treaty of peace between France and Russia signed at Paris, on the part of the latter power by Mr. D'Oubril, July 20.—Refused to be ratified by the emperor of Russia, Aug. 13.—Surrender of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies to Major-General Beresford and Sir Home Popham, July 28.—In consequence of the Confederation of the Rhine, Francis II. publishes his resignation of the office of emperor of

A.D.
Germany, which dissolves that ancient constitution, Aug. 7.—Buenos Ayres retaken by the Spaniards, under Liniers, a Frenchman, and the whole of the English army taken prisoners, Aug. 12.—A manifesto against the French government published by the emperor of Russia, at Petersburg, Aug. 30.—Charles James Fox dies, Sept. 13; buried in Westminster Abbey, Oct. 10.—Hostilities commence between the French and Prussians, by a skirmish near the bridge of Saalfeld, in which Prince Ferdinand-Louis of Prussia, who defends that bridge, is killed, Oct. 10.—A general action takes place near Jena, between the French and Prussians, in which the latter are defeated with immense loss, and the consequences of which are the almost complete annihilation of the army, and the occupation of almost the whole of the Prussian dominions by the enemy, Oct. 14.—The French successful against the Prussians.—Louis, king of Holland, issues a decree for enforcing Bonaparte's blockade of the British isles through all the countries occupied by the Dutch troops, Dec. 2.—The French cross the Vistula, and occupy Praga, Dec. 5.—Surrender of Thorn, Grandentz, Warsaw, &c.—Proclamation of the independence of Poland.—War between Russia and the Porte.—Admiral Duckworth captures and destroys five French sail of the line in the bay of St. Domingo.

1807—Commercial treaty between Great Britain and America, Jan. 1.—Treaty of offence and defence between Great Britain and Prussia ratified at Berlin, Jan. 28.—British fleet, under Admiral Duckworth, sails against Constantinople, Jan. 30.—Battle of Prussian Eylau, gained by the French, Feb. 7, 8, 9.—The British storm and take Monte Video, in South America, Feb. 10.—Admiral Duckworth passes the Dardanelles, and destroys a Turkish squadron, Feb. 19.—Withdraws from before Constantinople, March 1.—Repasses the Dardanelles with great loss, March 3.—An English armament, under General Frazer, sails from Messina, in Sicily, against Egypt, March 6.—British orders, interdicting neutral trade between French ports, issued, March 12.—The British, under General Frazer, take Alexandria, in Egypt, March 20.—Siege of Dantzic commenced by the French, March 27.—The British army in Egypt make an unsuccessful attack on Rosetta, April 16.—They make a second attack, equally unsuccessful, April 19.—The British evacuate Alexandria and Egypt, by treaty with the Turks, June 1.—Dantzic capitulates to the French, May 24.—Deposition of the Turkish sultan Selim, and the murder of his ministers, at Constantinople, May 27.—Campaign in Poland opened by the Russians and Prussians against the French, May 28.—The attack of Gustadt by the Russians, June 5.—The battle of Heilburg lost by the Russians, June 11.—Battle of Friedland gained by the French, June 14.—Konigsberg taken by the French, June 16.—Tilsit occupied by the French, June 19.—Armistice between the French, Russians, and Prussians, ratified at Tilsit, June 21.—Expedition of the British, under General Whitelocke, against Buenos Ayres, sails from Monte Video, June 25.—British orders, blockading the Ems and other rivers in the Baltic, issued, June 26.—Proclamation of the president of the United States, forbidding intercourse with British ships of war, issued, July 2.—Buenos Ayres stormed by the British forces, July 5.—Surrender of the British to the Spaniards, under Liniers, and treaty of evacuation, July 6.—Treaty of peace between France, Russia, and Prussia, ratified at Tilsit, July 9.—A British armament sails to Denmark, Aug. 2.—Arrives near Copenhagen, Aug. 12.—Invests that city, Aug. 17.—Stralsund surrenders to the French, Aug. 23.—Armistice between Russia and Turkey signed, Aug. 24.—Copenhagen bombarded by the British, Sept. 2.—Copenhagen surrendered to the British, Sept. 6.—Copenhagen evacuated, and the Danish fleet carried away by the British, Oct. 20.—Declaration of war by Russia against Great Britain, Oct. 26.—Treaty signed at Fontainebleau, between France and Spain, for the conquest and partition of Portugal, Oct. 27.—French and Spanish armies invade Portugal, Nov. 1.—The Portuguese royal family embark for Brazil, Nov. 29.—French army enters Lisbon, Dec. 2.—Kingdom of Etruria dissolved, and united to France, Dec. 10.—French decree against neutral trade issued at Milan, Dec. 17.—Golden Lane, in London, lighted with street gas-lights.—Steam-looms first in use in Britain.—The

A.D.
south side of Pall-Mall, London, lighted with coal-gas by Mr. Winsor.

1808—British orders blockading Carthagena, &c., issued, Jan. 8.—The papal government of Rome subverted by the French, Feb. 2.—Subsidiary and defensive treaty between Great Britain and Sweden signed at Stockholm, Feb. 8.—Russia declares war against Sweden, Feb. 10.—Declaration, by Austria, of non-intercourse with Great Britain, Feb. 18.—Denmark declares war against Sweden, Feb. 29.—Negotiation between the British plenipotentiary and the American government, at Washington, terminates unsuccessfully, March 17.—Charles IV., king of Spain, resigns his crown to his son Ferdinand VII., March 20.—The French, under Murat, enter Madrid, March 23.—Charles IV. revokes his resignation of the crown, April 8.—British orders, encouraging the breach of the American embargo, issued, April 11.—Ferdinand VII. arrives at Bayonne, April 20.—Charles IV. and his queen arrive at Bayonne, April 30.—Dreadful insurrection at Madrid, wherein upwards of 4,000 French soldiers are massacred, and 5,000 Spaniards murdered by the French, May 2.—Charles IV. of Spain appoints Murat, grand-duke of Berg, lieutenant-general of his kingdom, May 4.—British orders blockading Copenhagen and the island of Zealand, issued, May 4.—Resignation of the crown of Spain, by the reigning family, to the emperor Napoleon, at Bayonne, May 5.—Ferdinand VII., at Bayonne, surrenders the throne of Spain to his father, Charles IV., May 6.—A decree published at Rome, in the name of the French government, depriving the pope of all his territory, because he refuses to declare war against England, against which he protests, May 21.—New constitution formed for Spain by the French emperor, at Bayonne, June 4.—The Spanish supreme junta declare war against Napoleon, June 6.—Joseph Bonaparte made king of Spain by his brother, at Bayonne, June 7.—The French fleet in the harbour of Cadiz, commanded by Rosilly, surrenders to the Spaniards, June 14.—Joachim Murat made king of Naples, July 20.—English army land in Portugal, July 20.—Dupont, with 14,000 men, surrenders to the Spanish patriots, July 20.—Joseph Bonaparte quits Madrid by night, with all the French troops, after plundering the palace, churches, &c., July 31.—Battle of Vimiera gained by the English over the French, by Sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 21.—Armistice proposed by the French, and accepted, Aug. 22.—Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French ratified, Aug. 30.—Covent-Garden Theatre, with a number of adjacent houses, destroyed by fire, Sept. 20.—Interview and conference between the French and Russian emperors, at Erfurt, Oct. 1.—Proposals made by them to Great Britain for peace, Oct. 12.—Admiral Cochrane's orders for blockading the French Leeward Islands, issued, Oct. 14.—British army formed in Spain, under Generals Moore and Baird, Oct. 19.—Madrid surrenders on terms to Napoleon and the French, without a siege, Dec. 4.—Armistice between the Russians and Swedes ratified in Finland, Dec. 6.—French and Russian proposals for peace rejected by the British minister, Dec. 9.—British army, under Sir John Moore, collected at Salamanca, in Spain, Dec. 16.—Napoleon leaves Madrid, to march against the British forces, Dec. 22.—The British army commences its retreat, Dec. 24.—Foundation-stone of the new Covent-Garden Theatre laid by the prince of Wales, Dec. 31.—The Lancasterian system of school education becomes popular in England.

1809—Treaty of peace between Turkey and Great Britain ratified at Constantinople, Jan. 5.—Battle fought before Corunna, in which Sir John Moore is killed, Jan. 16.—Embarkation and departure of the British army at Corunna, Jan. 18.—Saragossa besieged by the French, Feb. 21.—Drury-Lane Theatre destroyed by fire, Feb. 22.—The French ambassador quits Vienna, Feb. 23.—Martinique surrenders to the English, Feb. 24.—The Archduke Charles issues his first proclamation at Vienna, March 11.—King of Sweden dethroned, and his uncle made regent, March 14.—Duke of York resigns the command-in-chief of the British army, and is succeeded by Sir David Dundas, March 29.—Saragossa taken by the French, March 31.—Declaration of war against France, April 6.—The Austrians pass the Inn, April 9.—Bonaparte leaves Paris for Germany, April 12.—The British, under

A.D.
Admiral Gambier, attack and partly destroy a French squadron in Basque Roads, April 13.—Battle of Fontanafreda, between the French and Austrians, April 16.—*Negotiation* for adjusting existing disputes between America and Great Britain commence at Washington, between Mr. Erskine, the British ambassador, and the American government, April 17.—Concluded successfully, and commerce conditionally restored by proclamation, April 19.—The French successful against Austria.—The British orders in council of November and December, 1807, and March, 1808, partially repealed and modified by the British government, April 29.—The duke of Sudermania made king of Sweden, under the title of Charles XIII., May.—Rome united to the French empire, May 13.—The emperor Napoleon enters Vienna, May 14.—The battles of Aspern and Esling, which check the progress of the conqueror for several weeks, May 21 and 22.—British order in council disowning the agreement entered into by Mr. Erskine, and making provisions to prevent American vessels, that might have sailed under the faith of said agreement, from being captured by British cruisers, as violating previous orders in council, May 24.—The viceroy of Italy, Prince Eugene, defeats the Austrians at Raab, in Hungary, June 14.—Raab surrenders to the French, June 24.—Decisive battle of Wagram gained by the French, July 5 and 6.—Armistice concluded at Znaim, between the French and Austrians, July 12.—Battle of Talavera, in Spain, between the British and French armies, in which they both claim the victory, July 27 and 28.—The island of Walcheren invaded by a formidable British army, comprising above 40,000 men, under Lord Chatham, July 30.—Middelburg, the capital of the island, capitulates, July 31.—Flushing is invested, Aug. 1; capitulates, Aug. 16.—Great mortality prevails among the British troops, 14,000 of whom are sick at one time, August, September, &c.—The president of the United States, upon receiving official information that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, had not been withdrawn, according to the agreement entered into with Mr. Erskine, issues a proclamation, purporting that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended, Aug. 9.—Mr. Jackson, a new British minister, arrives in the United States, to supersede Mr. Erskine, Sept. 4.—Treaty of peace between France and Austria, by which the latter makes great sacrifices of territory, signed at Vienna, Oct. 14.—Mr. Jackson, the British minister, having, in his correspondence with the American secretary of state, made use of expressions deemed by the president of the United States indecorous, is debarred from any further communication with the executive, Nov. 8.—Complete failure of the expedition against Walcheren, Nov. 25.—The Post-office of London built by Smirke.—Heathcote, the father of the bobbin-net manufacture, takes out his patent for an improved lace-weaving machine.—Auckland Islands discovered.—"Quarterly Review" commenced.—Napoleon divorced from Josephine.

1810—Treaty of peace with Sweden, Jan. 6.—City address to his majesty, calling for a "general inquiry into the national misfortunes" abroad and at home, Jan. 9. The petition rejected.—Amboyna again taken by the English, Feb. 17.—Petition of the city of London against granting a pension to Wellington, Feb. 23.—Discussion on the privileges of the house; committal of J. Gale Jones, president of the "British Forum" club.—Sir F. Burdett denies the power of the House of Commons to imprison the people of England.—Arrest of Sir Francis Burdett; he is sent to the Tower, April 6.—The populace attack the escort, who fire, and several lives are lost.—Addresses from both houses on the slave trade.—Westminster meeting in favour of Sir F. Burdett and John Gale Jones, April 17.—Mr. Grenville's collections purchased for the British Museum, for £13,727.—Parliament prorogued; Sir F. Burdett liberated; a grand procession waits for him; but he secretly departs by water, June 21.—William Cobbett sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and fined £1,000, for defending English soldiers from being flogged under a guard of Germans, July 9.—Agitation for "Repeal" in Dublin, by Daniel O'Connell.—John Gale Jones sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, Nov. 26.—Guadaloupe (West

A.D.
Indies), Isle of Bourbon, and Mauritius, Africa, captured from the French.—The Dutch lose Amboyna, Banda, Ternati, in the Moluccas.—Mental indisposition of the king, Dec. 10.—Sentence on nineteen printers of the *Times*, for conspiracy,—twelve months' imprisonment; fine, 1s. each, Dec. 11.—Schmidt's phantasmagoric chronometer patented.—Witty's improvements in rotative steam-engines.—The first local gas-light and coke company incorporated by act of parliament.—Dr. Brewster's discoveries in optics.—Murdock's patented boring machine for forming stove-pipes.—Experiments in electro-magnetism by most of the philosophers of Europe, from this period.—Professor Cumming's galvanometer published.—Napoleon marries Maria-Louisa of Austria.—The dey of Algiers proclaims war against France.—Holland declared an integral part of the French empire.—The polarization of light discovered by M. Arago.—Hanover annexed to Westphalia, March 16.—Louis Bonaparte abdicates, July 1.—Holland and Westphalia united to France.—University of Berlin founded.—Union of the city of Rome to the French republic, by a "senatus consultum," at Paris.—Neapolitan flotilla taken by the English.—Murat's attack on Sicily repulsed, Sept. 13.—Granada, in Spain, occupied by the French under Massena.—Preservation of Cadiz, owing to the forced march of Albuquerque.—Cadiz blockaded.—King Joseph in Andalusia.—Ciudad Rodrigo, with a garrison of 4,000, surrenders to the French.—Battle of Vique; O'Donnell compelled to retreat upon Tarragona.—Wellington marches from Celorico.—Guerilla warfare generally adopted in Spain.—The allied army occupy the lines of Torres Vedras, in front of Massena.—Retreat of Massena, Nov. 15.—Gardanne harasses his rear.—Surrender of Almeida, in Portugal, to Massena, Aug. 27.—Battle of Busaco; Lord Wellington victorious over Massena, Sept. 27.—Wellington secures the lines in Torres Vedras, Oct. 9.—Junction of Wellington and the Marquis de Romana, Oct. 20.—Massena retreats.—Peace of Sweden with France; the latter restores Pomerania and Rugen, the former adopts the "continental system."—Marshal Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, elected crown prince of Sweden, Aug. 21.—War declared by Sweden against England, under the compulsion of France.—Alexander, emperor of Russia, proposes a convention, that "the kingdom of Poland should never be re-established."—Royal ukase, admitting colonial and other goods into Russia, offensive to Napoleon.—Napoleon invites Alexander to a conference at Erfurt.—The Russian army sent against Turkey numbers 115,000 men.—Bremen, in the Netherlands, annexed to France.—Hanover annexed to Westphalia.—Abdication of Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland.—Holland united to France.—The Turks defeated by the Russians, who take Giurgevo, Rustschuk, and Silistria.—Revolt of the Caraccas against Spain, and beginning of South American revolution.—Commercial treaty between Brazil and England.—Revolt in Chili against Spain.—The independence of Venezuela declared.

1811—Commencement in Britain of the regency of the prince of Wales.—Sir Samuel Romilly makes efforts to mitigate the criminal code.—First stone of Vauxhall Bridge laid, May 9.—Bill makes bank-notes of equal value to gold, and authorizes them as legal tenders.—Batavia is surrendered to the British.—The Dutch settlements are taken in Java by Sir S. Auchmuty.—The first stone of Waterloo Bridge, London, is laid, Oct. 11.—Paper-making inventions are discovered by Mr. Dickenson.—A new building for the Mint is erected, and a new process of coining introduced.—The empress of France gives birth to a son, who is styled "King of Rome."—Napoleon refuses to accede to the demands of Russia, and prepares for contest.—Hamburg annexed to France.—University of Breslau, in Prussia, founded.—The French army in three great divisions in the Spanish peninsula: 1st, in Portugal; 2nd, in Andalusia; 3rd, in Catalonia.—Tortosa, besieged by Suchet since July, 1810, falls into his hands, Jan. 1.—Andalusia abandoned by Soult to assist Massena.—Olivenza taken by Soult.—Badajoz besieged by the French.—Surrender of Badajoz by Imaz.—Battle of Barossa; the French defeated.—Wellington drives the enemy from Sabugal del Cos.—Massena enters Spain from Portugal.—Battle of Fuentes d'Onore, where Massena is repulsed by Wellington, May 5, 6.—Battle of Albuera; Soult, who had come to the relief of

A.D.

Badajoz, defeated by Beresford.—Conflict on the Mount of Montserrat, Suchet victorious.—Battle of Mulviedro; Suchet repulsed.—Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo fails.—Battle of Saguntum, at which Blake is defeated by Suchet.—Massena retreats in Portugal.—Anhalt, in Denmark, taken by the English.—The Russians driven across the Danube.—Congress of Bucharest for peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, December.

1812—Riots, frame-breaking, &c., in Nottingham, Yorkshire, and other counties of England.—"Luddite" riots and incendiarism by unemployed workmen in Leeds, Manchester, and other manufacturing places.—War with United States of America.—Assassination of Mr. Perceval by Bellingham.—Dr. Clanny, of Sunderland, publishes his safety-lamps for mines.—War with Great Britain proclaimed by the American congress.—The number of prisoners of war in England in June were, French, 52,619; Danish, 1,868.—The Plymouth breakwater begins to be constructed; Rennie, architect.—Chain cables first used in the British navy.—Catholic claims advocated by Mr. Canning; resolution to consider them next session lost by one vote in the Lords.—English arms victorious in Spain, &c.—Lee's patent for dry-dressing cotton.—A copy of Boccacio's "Decameron" purchased by the marquis of Blandford for £2,260.—First successful experiment in steam navigation is made on the Clyde, in Scotland, by a boat for the conveyance of passengers; engine, 3-horse power. It is called the *Comet*.—Bethlem Hospital, Surrey, built.—Overtures of peace made by France to England, but rejected.—France determines on war with Russia.—Napoleon leaves Paris for Russia, May 9.—Invasion of Russia, June. [In this invasion, Napoleon was aided by 30,000 Bavarians, and armies from both Austria and Prussia.]—Napoleon passes the Niemen with an army of 570,000 men and 1,180 cannon; occupies Wilna.—Battle of Smolensko, Aug. 17.—Battle of Borodino; French victorious, Sept. 5.—The French enter Moscow, Sept. 14.—Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, Oct. 19.—Napoleon defeated at Witepsk, Nov. 14.—Battle of Beresina; defeat of the French, and loss of 20,000 men, Nov. 28.—Napoleon leaves his army at Smorgoni, Dec. 6, and returns from Russia, Dec. 19. [This expedition cost France the lives of 257,000 and the liberty of 193,000 men.]—Iodine discovered by M. de Courtois, of Paris, manufacturer of saltpetre.—Napoleon enters Wilna, June 26.—The remains of Napoleon's "grande armée" pass through Wilna, Dec. 9.—The Russians enter Wilna, Dec. 10.—Valencia, in Spain, surrenders to the French under Suchet, Jan. 8, 9.—Ciudad Rodrigo stormed and taken by Wellington, Jan. 19; for which Portugal makes him duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and England confers on him the title of earl, with a pension.—Pensicola besieged by Severoli; it surrenders, Feb. 4.—Badajoz stormed by Wellington, April 6.—Almarez taken by General Hill.—Treaty of alliance with Russia.—King Joseph quits Madrid, but soon after returns.—Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 22; Wellington is honoured with the order of the Golden Fleece.—Burgos entered; its castle besieged.—Wellington enters Valladolid, July 30.—King Joseph evacuates Madrid, Aug. 11.—The English, under Wellington, enter Madrid, Aug. 12.—The French raise the siege of Cadiz, Aug. 25, having occupied their lines before it two years and a half.—Wellington retreats into Portugal, Nov. 19, 20.—Joseph enters his capital, Dec. 3.—Wellington appointed generalissimo by the Cortes, Dec. 12.—Massena's evacuation of Almeida, and retreat in Portugal, May 10.—Battle of Villa Franca, where Sir Stapleton Cotton defeats Marshal Soult.—Sweden refuses to declare war against Russia, and Napoleon seizes Pomerania and Rugen, Jan. 9.—2,322 manufactories in the Russian empire.—The integrity of the Porte is guaranteed by France and Austria, March 14.—Treaty of Bucharest; the Pruth acknowledged the boundary between Russia and Turkey.—Peace with Russia, May 28.—Battle of Queenstown, in America; General Wool (American) victorious, Oct. 12, 13.—Naval successes of the Americans in actions with single ships.

1813—Debates in parliament on the American war.—First application of the sinking fund to the supplies, March 3.—Funding exchequer bills; scramble of merchants to have their names set down, April 7;



A.D.

£12,000,000 required and subscribed for very early in the day.—Catholic Emancipation Bill lost by the Speaker's vote, April 25.—First vice-chancellor of England appointed, May 5.—Sixth great coalition against France.—Howard's patent for sugar-refining.—Thomson's patents for dyeing (and in 1815).—Colonel Beaufoy's variation compass.—Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp.—The French senate place 350,000 men at the disposal of Napoleon, Jan. 11.—Sixth coalition against France,—Russia and Prussia, March 16.—Prussia declares war against France.—Napoleon leaves Paris.—Battle of Lutzen, March 2; of Bautzen, March 21.—Battle of Dresden, Aug. 27.—Reverses of the French arms.—Napoleon loses the battle of Leipsic.—Downfall of the French continental power, Oct. 21.—Battle of Haynau, in which Napoleon is victorious.—Napoleon returns to Paris, Nov. 9.—New levy of 300,000 conscripts, November.—The English invasion under Wellington, from the side of Spain, December.—Bavaria enters into the alliance against France.—War for German independence.—Prince Mecklenburg abjures the "Confederation of the Rhine."—The restoration of Hamburg to independence.—Congress of Prague, July 28—Aug. 11.—Peace denounced by both parties (French and allies), Aug. 11.—War recommenced.—Battle of Gross-Beeren, Aug. 23; the French, under Oudinot, defeated.—Battle of Dresden, Aug. 26, 27; defeat of the allies, under Schwartzenberg, by Napoleon; Moreau mortally wounded.—Battle of Dennewitz; defeat of Marshal Ney by Bernadotte.—Davoust evacuates Mecklenburg, and falls back on Ratzeburg.—Flight of Jerome Bonaparte from Cassel, Sept. 30.—Czernischew enters Cassel, and dissolves the kingdom of Westphalia.—Hanover erected into a kingdom, Oct. 12.—Battle of Leipsic; the French defeated, with the loss of more than 40,000 men, Oct. 16, 18, 19.—Dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine, and revival of a national spirit.—Restoration of the ancient governments of Hesse, Hanover, Oldenburg, Brunswick; Bremen is liberated, and Frankfort is restored to Germany.—Napoleon arrives at Mayence, Nov. 2, with 600,000 men; the greater part of whom soon perish of disease.—The allies cross the Rhine, Dec. 21.—Order of the Iron Cross instituted, in Prussia, March 17.—Excavations at Pompeii; new discoveries, and interesting antiques dug up.—Disastrous inundations in Hungary, Poland, Silesia, and Austria, owing to a rise of 6 or 7 feet in the rivers Waag, Vistula, &c., in August and September. [By these inundations thousands of lives were lost, whole villages and towns being swept away, and nearly the whole of the harvest lost. Near Widdin, an island sunk, and 2,000 Turks perished.]—Battle of Toplitz, in Bohemia, Aug. 30.—Battle of Miyares, in Spain; Suchet victorious.—Battle of the Vale of Castalla; indecisive, yet Suchet is compelled to retreat, March 14.—King Joseph takes a final farewell of Madrid, March 17.—Soult abandons Spain with 6,000 troops in the end of March.—Battle of Vittoria; Wellington victorious; flight of Joseph Bonaparte, June 21.—Soult supersedes Joseph in command, July 12.—Lord William Bentinck lays siege to Tarragona, July 28.—Victory of the Pyrenees by Wellington, over Soult, Aug. 4.—Storming and capture of St. Sebastian by Wellington, Aug. 31.—Soult compelled to abandon his post at St. Jean de Luz, Oct. 6.—The advance army of the allies crosses the Bidosa, and enters France, Oct. 7.—Wellington crosses the Bidosa river, Oct. 17.—Pampeluna surrenders to the allies, November.—Wellington drives the French from St. Jean de Port, Nov. 10.—General march and pursuit of the enemy; Wellington passes the Neve in December, driving Soult before him.—Ferdinand VII. liberated, Dec. 11.—Paraguay, South America, revolts from Spain.—Peace of Orebro between Sweden and England.—Sweden, on condition of obtaining Norway, joins the alliance against France.—One Swedish army in Germany, under Bernadotte; another at Leipsic, against Napoleon.—Peace of Goolistan between Russia and Persia; Russia gains Daghistan, Shirwan, &c.—The Dutch revolt against the French.—Bremen restored to its independence.—The French evacuate the Hague, and Belgium is annexed to Holland, November.—Return of William, the son of the stadtholder, who is declared sovereign of the United Netherlands, December (1795, 1815).—Servia overrun by a Turkish army of 100,000 men, under Chourshid Pacha.—Caravan

A.D.
from Mecca to Aleppo, numbering 2,000 souls, overwhelmed in the Arabian desert, Aug. 23; 20 persons escape.—The sultan of Java formally cedes his dominions to England for a pension of £2,500.—The Pindarrie war in India.—Successes of the Americans in Canada.—Lord Hastings, governor-general of British India.—Naval fight between the U.S. frigate *Chesapeake* and the English frigate *Shannon*; the former struck, June 2.—The *Growler* and *Eagle*, American ships, taken by the English, June 3.—The legislature of Massachusetts remonstrate with Congress against the war, June.—British sack and burn Fredericktown, Kempton, Havre de Grace, and Georgetown.—Battle of Fort Niagara, Nov. 11.—Battle of Black-rock, Dec. 3.—*The Americans defeated on the Niagara frontier*, Dec. 30.—*Bolivar, in S. America*, drives the Spaniards from Caraccas.—Independence of Paraguay asserted.

1814—The Custom-house, London, burnt.—Bonaparte *defeated* at Toulouse, and the embarkation of *Louis XVIII. for Calais*, April 24.—Lord Wellington *created* a duke, May 1.—The allied sovereigns visit England.—Peace is proclaimed in London, June 20.—The streets of London first lighted with gas.—Peace of Ghent, between Great Britain and America, December.—Dr. Brewster, of Edinburgh, first suggests the kaleidoscope.—The allies cross the Rhine.—Battle of Brienne.—Battle of Janvilliers and defeat of Blucher.—Murat deserts Napoleon for the allies.—Battle of Orthes, and defeat of Soult by Wellington, who soon after takes Bordeaux.—Capitulation of Soissons to the Prussians.—Soult evacuates Toulouse, March 11; Wellington enters it on the 12th.—Defeat of the French at St. George's by Bianchi.—Surrender of Lyons.—Rheims taken by Napoleon.—Bonaparte falls in the rear at St. Dizier, March 22.—Flight of the French empress to Blois.—Siege and surrender of Paris, March 30.—Bonaparte departs to Fontainebleau.—*Abdication of Napoleon in favour of his son, at* Fontainebleau; he bids his army farewell, April 4.—Battle of Toulouse; Wellington victorious over Soult, April 10.—Unconditional abdication demanded by the allies, April 11.—Elba assigned to Bonaparte.—Restoration of the Bourbons.—Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.—Treaty of Paris signed, May 30.—Lucien Bonaparte created a Roman prince, August.—Meeting of congress at Vienna, Nov. 1.—Friesland again annexed to Prussia.—Treaty between Joachim Murat, of Naples, and the English.—Bonaparte no longer king of Italy, April 4.—Surrender of Genoa to the English and Sicilian armies.—Venice restored to Austria.—Restoration to Venice of the Venetian Horses, which Napoleon had fixed on the Place Carousel, in 1805.—Victor Emmanuel returns from the island of Sardinia to Turin.—The return of Francesco to Milan.—Ferdinand is restored to Tuscany; Pius VII. re-ascends the papal chair; and Parma is transferred to Austria.—Genoa annexed to Sardinia.—Jaca, in Spain, surrenders to the allies.—Bayonne is invested by the English.—Ferdinand is liberated, and enters Madrid, May 13.—Ferdinand VII. dissolves the Cortes, annuls the constitution of 1812, and restores absolutism.—Mexico declares herself independent.—La Plata, South America, revolts from Spain.—Guiana ceded by Portugal to France.—The peace of Kiel; Denmark unites with the allies, and cedes Norway to Sweden, in exchange for Pomerania and Rugen.—The Norwegians refuse to submit to Sweden, and proclaim Prince Christian Frederick, of Denmark, regent.—The English blockade Norway, which is invaded by the Swedes.—Heligoland ceded to England.—Treaty of commerce between Russia, Prussia, and Denmark.—Union of Sweden and Norway.—The "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.—The French evacuate Brussels, Jan. 31; and the allies enter next day.—The prince of Orange king of the Netherlands.—A treaty between England and Holland; Cape of Good Hope finally ceded to England, also Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo.—Hanover made a kingdom.—The Netherlands erected into a kingdom by the congress of Vienna, Dec. 16.—Malta assigned to England.—War with the Ghoorkas of Nepaul, India.—Runjeet Singh obtains the "Koh-i-noor" diamond from Shah Shoojs. [This diamond had long adorned the throne of the Moguls, and is now in possession of the British crown.]—Power-loom first introduced into America.—Final

A.D.
cession of Guayna, &c. to England by Holland.—Independence of La Plata (Argentine republic).

1815—Duel between Daniel O'Connell and Mr. D'Esterre; the latter mortally wounded.—The corn laws introduced, Feb. 17.—Popular demonstration against the corn tax; the soldiery fire, and many lives are lost, in February and March.—War again with Bonaparte, March.—First stone of Southwark Bridge laid, May 23.—The Ionian Islands taken under the protection of England.—Voted to the duke of Wellington £200,000, as an additional remuneration.—Juries in civil cases first in use in Scotland.—Martineau's patented invention for clarifying vegetable substances.—The coining of the sovereign and half-sovereign, as substitutes for all the other coins, commenced.—*Napoleon returns from Elba, arriving at Cannes with 1,000 followers*, March 1.—At Grenoble, 2,000 men, under Colonel Labodyère, join Napoleon.—The troops desert to Napoleon from all quarters.—Napoleon's message to the allies, announcing his willingness to adopt the treaty of Paris. The allies declare *against him*.—Ney joins Napoleon with his army.—New treaty between Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia against Napoleon.—Louis XVIII. quits Paris for Ghent, March 19.—Napoleon enters Paris.—The king's army at Melun desert to Napoleon.—Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 29.—Extensive preparations for war.—Napoleon departs for his army, June 12.—Belgium invaded, June 15.—Battle of Ligny; Blucher defeated, June 16.—Battle of Quatre Bras; the Prussians routed, and death of the duke of Brunswick, June 16.—Battle of Genappe.—Retreat of the English to Waterloo, June 17.—Battle of Waterloo, June 18, and total rout of the French under Napoleon.—Napoleon arrives in Paris, June 20.—The Chamber of Representatives declare against him.—He abdicates a second time in favour of his infant son, June 22.—Louis XVIII.'s public entry into Paris, July 6.—Surrender of Napoleon *to Captain Maitland*, July 15.—*His* arrival at Torbay, England.—He is transhipped on board the *Northumberland*, and sails for St. Helena, Aug. 8.—He arrives at St. Helena, Oct. 15.—The emperors of Russia and Austria, and the kings of Prussia and France, sign the Holy Alliance at Paris, Sept. 26.—Marshal Ney shot, Dec. 7.—New confederation of the German states, June 8.—The congress of Vienna closed, May 25. [This congress admitted the element of constitutional liberty as developed in Great Britain. France was reduced to her former limits; the German states, though separately independent, are united by a federative league; the Austrian monarchy is re-erected; Prussia returns to her limits of 1805, and Hanover becomes a kingdom. These are its principal features.]—Murat defeated by the Austrians, on the Po.—He retreats from Italy.—Surrender of Naples.—Ferdinand Bourbon restored to Naples, June 17.—Bologna restored to the pope.—Murat assassinated, Oct. 15, legally!—Most of the works of art removed by Napoleon to Paris, restored to Italy.—Kingdom of Poland united to Russia under one sovereign, consisting of the duchy of Warsaw and other districts.—The grand-duke Constantine viceroy of Poland.—Rebuilding of Moscow.—Alexander, czar, proclaimed king of Poland.—The first king of the Netherlands, William I., stadtholder, proclaimed king of Holland and Belgium, Feb. 23.—He is also created grand-duke of Luxembourg.—Liberty of the press established in the Netherlands.—The Servians revolt against the Porte.—Treaty with the Servians, conceding to them civil and religious privileges.—Belzoni goes to Egypt, and submits the plan of an irrigating-machine to Mehemet Ali.—Candy, the capital of Ceylon, taken by the British.—Battle of New Orleans (intelligence of peace not having arrived); 2,600 British soldiers killed; General Jackson American commander.—War declared by America against Algiers.—Brazil erected into a kingdom.—Tea-plants introduced into Brazil.

1816—Departure of Lord Amherst from Portsmouth on an embassy to China, &c.—The punishment of the pillory abolished for every crime except that of perjury.—Lord Exmouth bombards Algiers, and afterwards treats with the Dey.—Christian slavery abolished, Aug. 27.—Spafields riot; distressed mechanics assemble to petition the regent; gunsmiths' shops rifled; Mr. Platt, of Snow Hill, killed, Dec. 2.—The Guelphic order of knighthood instituted in England by the regent.—Hague patents his process in Britain for expelling

A.D.
molasses or syrup from sugar.—The Elgin marbles deposited in the British Museum at the public expense (£36,000).—Decree of the allied sovereigns against the family of Bonaparte, excluding them for ever from the throne of France, Jan. 12.—Baptism of the great bell of Notre Dame in Paris by the name of "Duke of Angoulême."—Gen. Boyer condemned to 20 years' imprisonment for having surrendered Martinique to Napoleon.—Genoa is annexed to Sardinia.—John VI. is proclaimed king of Portugal.—The titles of nobility in Norway are abolished by the Storthing.—Belzoni, the traveller, is at Thebes, and removes the "Young Memnon," and ships it for England.—Algiers is bombarded by the English, under Lord Exmouth, Aug. 27.—Lord Amherst's mission to China is unsuccessful, because his lordship refused to perform the ceremony of Ko-tou, lest it should compromise the dignity of England.—Java is restored to Holland.—The La Plata provinces revolt, in S. America.—Buenos Ayres declared independent, July 19.—Bolivar defeated by Boves.

1817—The prince regent in England fired at on his return from opening parliament, Jan. 28.—Six hundred petitions for reform signed by thousands in all parts of Britain.—The prince regent gives up £50,000 per annum of his "allowance."—Great excitement in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire; thousands assemble with the intention of proceeding to London.—New Custom-house, London, opened.—First survey of the wreck of the *Royal George* by means of a diving-bell, May 24.—Waterloo Bridge, London, opened, June 18.—Vauxhall Bridge, London, opened, July 25.—Lord Amherst returns from China, July 30.—Steam-printing comes into use.—Steamboats ply on several rivers.—Return of the magnetic needle (which had for many years taken a westerly declination) to its northerly direction.—Messrs. Ackerman and Willich, Strand, London, introduce lithographic printing.—Zincography also introduced.—Steam applied for the heating of rooms at Shute's silk-factory, Watford, England.—Sir David Brewster perfects the kaleidoscope.—From France, Freycinet begins his voyage round the world, which is to continue till 1820, by order of the government.—Frightful avalanches in the Grisons occur in March; villages, &c., destroyed.—Cast-iron tombstones are introduced at Vienna.—Catania and Syracuse greatly injured by an earthquake, Feb. 22.—The allied powers refuse passports for Lucien Bonaparte and family to remove to North America, March 18.—The congress of Vienna acceded to by Spain.—The emperor of Russia issues a ukase in favour of Jews converted to the Christian church.—Another, forbidding the clergy to speak of him in extravagant praise.—Belzoni succeeds in finding the entrance to the rock-cut temple of Aboussambul, in Egypt.—Public schools commenced in Madras, India.—Alliance of the Mahrattas with the Pindarees, and war of the British with the Mahrattas.—The British successful in India.—Mutual dismantling of the British and American ships on the American lakes.—Lancasterian schools established in Senegal, Africa.—River Lachlan, in Australia, traced by Oxley.

1818—The celebration of the third centenary of the Reformation in Britain, Jan. 1.—The Pestallozian system of instruction introduced to Britain.—Two expeditions to discover a N.W. passage unsuccessful.—Cowper and Applegath's improvements in printing by steam.—Lord Palmerston shot at in the War-office by Lieut. Davis, April 8.—The prince regent ratifies a constitution for the Ionian Isles.—Houses are first heated by steam.—"Wager of Battle" abolished.—Captain Lyons travels in Africa till 1828.—Regular steam communication between Glasgow and Belfast first established by Mr. David Napier, of Glasgow. [Mr. Scott Russell says, that it is to this gentleman that Great Britain owes the introduction of deep-sea communication by steam-vessels, and the establishment of post-office steam-packets.]—A congress of sovereigns takes place at Aix-la-Chapelle, Feb. 14.—Army of occupation withdrawn.—Representative governments demanded by petitions submitted to the diet of Germany.—Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, assassinated by Sandt, a Wurtzburg student, at Mannheim, April 2.—The son of Napoleon created duke of Reichstadt, July 22.—[illegible]

Cadiz, Corunna, Santander, and Alicant declared free

A.D.
ports.—Chili independent.—Vassalage abolished in Courland, Poland.—Congress of the great continental powers at Carlsbad, for the suppression of popular liberty.—Charles XIV. (Bernadotte) of Sweden (1810).—Cilium discovered by Berzelius, of Sweden.—Peace of Abo; Sweden cedes the Finnish province of Kymmenegord, with the cities and fortresses of Frederickshamn and Wilmanstrand, and the city and fort of Nyslot.—First constitutional diet of the "kingdom of Poland," opened by the king (the emperor Alexander), March 15.—The Sikhs conquer Cashmere and Mooltan from the Afghans.—The Himalaya Mountains first declared to be the highest in the world.—First passage of the Atlantic by steam: the *Savannah* steam-ship sails from New York to Liverpool.—Revolutionary outbreaks in Brazil.—Morillo defeated by the Venezuelans, in S. America.—Battle of Sombrero; Bolivar defeats Morillo, Feb. 17.—Coronation of Don John VI., king of Brazil (1815).—Battle of Maipu; final defeat of the Spaniards by the Chilians, and independence of Chili declared.—The course of the Macquarrie river, Australia, traced by Mr. John Oxley. [Mr. Oxley was the first who constructed an Australian map, and the discovery of the Blue Mountain chain, which divides the eastern from the western waters, was accomplished by him.]

1819—Southwark iron bridge opened, London, March 23.—Princess Victoria (our present queen), only daughter of the duke and duchess of Kent, born, May 24.—The duke of Marlborough's copy of Boccacio sold for 875 guineas.—Heath and Perkins, of Philadelphia, introduce engraving on steel into England.—The carriage and other relics of Napoleon I. sold in London at a high price.—The first passage made across the Atlantic by steam.—Great political excitement and discontent throughout the country.—Parry discovers Barrow's Straits, Aug. 2.—Cape Colony founded by poor persons under the superintendence of government.—Sir Humphrey Davy's paper on the magnetizing influence of galvanism.—Severe winter; great distress among the poor throughout the kingdom.—Improvements in steel-plate engraving by Perkins.—Captain Parry's voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage (and in 1820), with H.M.'s ships *Hecla* and *Griper*.—Final abolition of Droit d'Aubane in France, July 14.—Earthquake throughout Italy; many lives lost.—The University of St. Petersburg founded.—The liberty of the press in Poland rendered nugatory by imperial edicts.—Earthquakes throughout India; the district of Kutch engulfed, and 2,000 persons destroyed.—The Floridas purchased from Spain by the United States.—Independence of Colombia; the states of New Grenada, Quito, and Venezuela united, Dec. 17, Bolivar president.

1820—George IV. (regent) ascends the British throne, Jan. 30.—Indictment against Queen Caroline of England for misconduct abroad, abandoned by the crown lawyers, Feb. 15.—The queen's name erased from the Liturgy.—Mr. Brougham protests against a secret tribunal for the trial of the queen, June 7.—Messrs. Brougham and Denman plead for the queen at the bar of the House of Lords, June 22.—The Lords refuse to furnish the queen with a list of charges against her, July 24.—Accusation of the queen opened by Sir R. Gifford, Aug. 19.—Capt. Parry returns from the South Seas, Nov. 3.—Abandonment of the bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline, Nov. 10.—Astronomical Society of London founded.—Expedition to the coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, till 1822, by Capt. Basil Hall.—Experiments in magnetism by Mr. Barlow.—The duke de Berri assassinated in France.—The Parisian Council of Health discover a new fermented liquor called "Claret."—Torture abolished in Hanover.—Belladonna discovered to be a preservative against scarlet fever by the faculty at Leipsic.—The "Quereographe," an instrument for perspective drawing, invented by General M. J. Auracher d'Aurach, of Austria.—Introduction of the Lancasterian school system into Italy.—Military revolution in Cadiz.—The inhabitants of Cadiz massacred by the soldiery, March 10.—1,800 convents suppressed in Spain.—Revolution in Portugal, Aug. 29.—Constitutional junta formed, Oct. 1.—Expulsion of the Jesuits from Russia.—Suicide of Henry (Christophe), king of Hayti, Oct. 20 (1811).—The republic of Hayti; union of the northern and southern departments.—Revolt of Peru against Spain.

A.D.
1821—A pension of £50,000 granted to the queen of England.—Reward of £15,000 offered to the explorer of the Arctic Circle.—A memorial from the queen, claiming to be crowned queen consort.—The memorial rejected by the privy council.—Coronation of George IV., July 19.—[Queen Caroline tried to be admitted to Westminster Abbey, but was unsuccessful.]—Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.—George IV. visits Ireland.—St. James's Park first lighted with gas, Dec. 23.—Buschman's "Terpodium" introduced.—Lester's discovery for drawing off the hydrogen gas from coal-mines published.—Naphtha lamps—Lord Cochrane's patent.—A steam coach to run on common roads constructed in Dublin.—Royal Society of Literature founded.—Capt. Parry's second voyage till 1823 (1819).—Capt. Beechey's expedition to explore the northern coast of Africa (till 1822).—Experiments and observations on the dip of the needle, by Capt. Sabine.—Experiments to discover the effects of iron on chronometers, by Dr. Barlow.—Death of Napoleon Bonaparte, of cancer in the stomach, at St. Helena, May 5; interred on the 9th.—M. Fresnel, of France, his general theory of double refraction.—Treaty of Navarra, between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sardinia.—Improved sawing-mill, threshing-mill, and newly-invented astronomical watch, by M. Kuhaiowsky of Warsaw.—Piedmontese insurrection, and abdication of Victor Emmanuel; his brother succeeds.—Charles Felix, king of Savoy, March.—The court of Portugal returns from Brazil to Lisbon, July 4.—Pedro regent of Brazil.—Insurrection at Lisbon, Aug. 21.—The emperor of Russia instructs Baron Strogonoff to propose to the Porte, the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Turks, free passage of the Dardanelles, and amnesty to the Greeks.—150,000 Russians advance to the Dniester.—Revolt of Moldavia and Wallachia.—Commencement of the Greek insurrection; revolt of the Morea.—The Greek patriarch at Constantinople put to death; 10,000 Christians slaughtered at Cyprus; massacre of Christians at Constantinople, Bucharest, &c.—Odysseus, chief of the insurgent Greeks, successful over Omer Vrione Pacha. Foreigners flock to the aid of the Greeks.—Guerilla Greek warfare successful.—The Ottoman Porte receives from all the great powers of Europe most energetic remonstrances on its cruel conduct towards the Greeks, and on the attitude which it seems disposed to assume with regard to Russia, now in strict alliance with Austria, Prussia, England, and France.—Ratification of the sale of Florida to the United States by the king of Spain.—Slavery compromise; Liberia purchased.—Don Pedro appointed regent of Brazil, April 22.—Failure of an attempt to crown Don Pedro emperor of Brazil, Oct. 4.—Brazil reduced to a colony by the decrees of the Cortes at Lisbon.—Don Pedro prepares to return.—Independence of Peru and Guatemala.—Isthmus of Panama asserts independence.—Iturbide enters Mexico.—The Hudson's Bay Fur Company founded.—Revolution in Brazil.—New southern lands explored.

1822—Post by steam between Calais and Dover, Jan. 22.—Great distress in Ireland; also serious disturbances in the south and south-west.—A coroner's jury decide that publicans are bound to admit those into their houses found in a state of extremity, April 9.—Statue of Achilles in Hyde Park, July 10.—George IV. departs for Scotland, Aug. 11.—An iron steamer sails from London to Paris.—A steam carriage invented by Mr. Griffith.—Return of George IV. from Scotland, Sept. 2.—The "Tread-mill," invented by Mr. W. Cubitt, comes into use.—Gordon's patent locomotive steam carriage.—Captain Scoresby's artificial magnets.—Acoustic experiments by Arago, Bouvard, Matthieu, Prony, Humboldt, and Gay-Lussac.—Fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the most dreadful since 1794, Oct. 22.—The republic of Chili acknowledged by Portugal.—The Cortes refuse to acknowledge the independence of Brazil, and desire the prince royal to return home, Sept. 4.—Revolution in Brazil, Oct. 12.—The Norwegian diet protests against the creation of an official nobility.—Independence of Greece proclaimed, Jan. 27.—The Greeks capture Napoli, and expel the Turks from the Morea.—Corinth besieged, February.—Bombardment, capture, and most horrible massacre of Scio, April 23; 40,000 Greeks slaughtered, and 30,000 made captives.—The Greeks successful.—The Greek insurrection declared a rebellion by the congress



A.D.
of sovereigns at Verona.—Liberia colonized by America; Jehudi Ashmun, superintendent.—Independence of Brazil declared.—Don Pedro, emperor.—The U.S. government recognize the independence of Colombia, Mexico, and Peru, March 19.

1823—The Greeks rise superior to the Turks in naval warfare.—Greek national congress at Argos, April 10.—The institution of the Society of British Artists founded, May 21.—The first importation of raw cotton from Egypt.—Dublin Academy of Painting and Sculpture founded.—Meteorological Society of London founded, Sept. 16.—Captain Parry returns from the North Seas, Oct. 18.—Birmingham musical festival, at which £10,500 was realized, Oct. 23.—The Anti-Slavery Society founded.—Edinburgh Royal Institution founded.—Revival of engraving on steel by Mr. C. Warren; he receives a gold medal.—Lotteries sanctioned by law for the last time.—Invasion of Spain by 100,000 French.—Constantine, the heir-apparent of the empire of Russia, resigns his right to the throne.—Seven khans of the Kirghis and Calmuc tribes transfer their allegiance from China to Russia.—The use of the French language in public acts forbidden in the Netherlands.—Arrival of Lord Byron in Greece, August.—The British successful in Burmah.—Tea-plant discovered in Assam by Mr. Bruce.—Independence of the South American republic states acknowledged, by the United States, Oct. 30.

1824—Censorship of the press restored by the king of the French, Aug. 15, eleven days after the close of the session.—Remains of James II. of England discovered in France; they are reinterred with great pomp, Sept. 5.—The parliament of Great Britain assembles, Feb. 3.—Amelioration of the condition of the West-India slaves;—piracy and the slave trade declared equally criminal.—New London Bridge begun by driving in the wooden piles.—Angerstein's pictures exhibited in Pall Mall, forming the foundation of the National Gallery in Trafulgar Square, London, May.—Arrival of the king and queen of the Sandwich Islands, who, within three months after their arrival, die of measles.—Vote of £57,000 for purchasing Mr. Angerstein's collection of pictures for National Gallery in London.—The "Westminster Review" commenced.—Rise of mechanics' institutions, Glasgow.—Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals founded.—Formation of the Athenæum Club, London.—The new Post-office, London.—Captain Parry's third voyage till 1824 (1819).—Galvanism applied to the preservation of the copper sheathing of ships by Sir Humphrey Davy.—Mr. Macintosh's patent for making waterproof cloth.—In this and the preceding year, the country enjoyed much prosperity.—The cantons of Switzerland yield up the foreign refugees, on the several demands of Austria, Russia, and France.—Offer of the king of Sweden and Norway to alter the constitution of Norway, and to introduce new titles of nobility, refused by the Storthing.—25,000 people on the Polish frontiers are removed by Russia to the territory of the Tchernemooski Cossacks in the winter season, and thousands of them die.—Treaty for the exchange of territory in the Indian archipelago with Great Britain and the Netherlands concluded.—Treaty of Holland and Belgium with England; Bencoolen exchanged for Malacca.—Lord Byron goes to Missolonghi, Greece; he is appointed to the command of an expedition against Lepanto.—Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, being only 36 years and 3 months old.—Successes of the Greeks against the Turks.—Provisional government established in Greece.—Turks totally evacuate Moldavia, Nov. 23.—The Divan insists upon the evacuation of the principalities by Russia; effects its object.—Internal dissensions in Greece; revolt of Colocotroni against the provisional government.—Division of the kingdom of Cabul, in the East.—Earthquakes for six days at Shiraz; the mountains of Kazroom levelled, and thousands of lives lost.—War declared against the Burmese.—Rangoon taken by the English.—War with the Ashantees, in South Africa. They are defeated; but Sir Charles M'Carthy is slain.—Denham and Clapperton's African expedition.—Bolivar chosen dictator of Peru by congress, who also vote him a township, Feb. 10.—Treaty with Great Britain and America for the suppression of the slave trade.—Battle of Ayacucho, and final defeat of the Spaniards by the Peruvians.—Survey of the Isthmus of Darien by order of the

A.D.
government of Vera Cruz and the federal governments.

1825—Mr. Canning announces it to be the intention of government to recognize the separate independence of the new states in South America, Jan. 1.—Parliament assembles, Feb. 3.—The last contract for lotteries in England, Feb. 28.—First dinner of the promoters of a new (the London) university, June 4, Mr. Brougham, chairman.—Equalization of the standards of weights and measures throughout the kingdom.—First stone of New London Bridge laid, June 15.—Menai Strait chain suspension-bridge begun.—Wombwell's lion and dog fights at Warwick; three guineas a seat demanded, July.—Franklin and Lyon's Arctic expedition.—Coronation of Charles X., of France, at Rheims, May 28.—State prosecution of newspaper proprietors.—The independence of St. Domingo acknowledged by France, April 17.—The publicity of debate in the Polish diet abolished.—Brazil recognized as an empire, and assigned to Don Pedro, by Portugal, May 13.—The king of Portugal takes the title of emperor of Brazil.—Alexander, emperor of Russia, traverses his dominions; visits the Crimea, Sebastopol, and Taganrog, where he is taken ill, and dies.—Nicholas I. (brother) czar of Russia, the grand-duke Constantine, the elder brother, having ceded the crown in 1823.—Conspiracy against the emperor, Dec. 26.—The military revolt in St. Petersburg, but are suppressed.—Constantine ineffectually proclaimed at Moscow.—The Netherlands East-India ports opened to the ships of all nations, July 21.—Arrival of Ibrahim Pacha's fleet at Rhodes.—Santa Maura (Ionian Islands) destroyed by an earthquake, Jan. 19.—The Turkish arms successful in Greece.—The provisional government of Greece resolve to seek the protection of England.—The Ottoman squadron driven from the vicinity of Missolonghi.—The British successful in the Burmese war, India.—Bencoolen and all the British settlements in Sumatra exchanged by the English for the Dutch settlements on the continent of India.—Bolivar resigns the dictatorship of Peru.—Republic of Mexico.—Treaty between Mexico and Great Britain.—Republic of Central America.—Republic of Bolivia,—consisting of Upper Peru; Bolivar, dictator.

1826—Parliament assembles, Feb. 2.—Arrival of the *Enterprise*, the first steam-vessel that went to the Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Hume denounces, in parliament, the court of chancery, declaring it a curse to the country, April.—University College, London, founded, April 30.—Thames Tunnel begun, and the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal commenced.—Lotteries suppressed by act of parliament, Oct. 18.—The nutritive properties of oil-cake first made generally known.—Tully's achromatic telescope, "the largest and most perfect yet made in England."—Buckingham Palace, London, rebuilt (£700,000).—The Liverpool and Manchester Railway begun.—English commerce admitted to Prussia on the same footing as that of other nations, May 20.—Death of John VI. of Portugal, Feb. 18.—Don Pedro, now in Brazil, proclaimed.—The infanta Isabella, regent, confirmed by Don Pedro, who abdicates.—Maria II. (da Gloria) queen of Portugal.—Don Miguel swears to the Portuguese constitution at Vienna.—Betrothment, by procuration at Vienna, of Don Miguel with Donna Maria, Oct. 29.—The assistance of England solicited, Dec. 3.—British troops set out for Portugal, and land in Lisbon, Dec. 25.—Coronation of the emperor Nicholas of Russia, at Moscow, Sept. 3.—Russia declares war against Persia.—The Turkish war in Greece continues.—Insurrection of the janissaries at Constantinople.—New troops organized, and the janissaries slaughtered to a number variously estimated between 3,000 and 25,000.—Firman abolishing the janissaries, June 16.—Fire in Constantinople; 6,000 houses burnt.—Bhurtpore, in India, stormed and taken by the English under Lord Combermere.—Victory of Sir A. Campbell over the Burmese, near Malloun.—Peace between the English and the Burmese; the latter cede Arracan, Mergui, Tavoy, Tenasserim, and engage to pay £1,500,000.—Titles suppressed in Mexico, May 2.—Chili constituted a confederate state, July 11.—Bolivar made president for life.—Bolivar chosen dictator of Guatemala.—He assumes office, Nov. 23.—Bolivian code adopted in Bolivia and at Lima.—Tobacco grown in New South Wales.

A.D.
1827—Wellington succeeds as commander-in-chief of the British forces.—Meeting of parliament, Feb. 8.—Captain Parry's unsuccessful Arctic expedition in the *Hecla*, March 25—Oct. 6.—Shaksperian jubilee at Stratford, April 23.—Foundation-stone of the London University laid by the duke of Sussex, April 30.—Zoological Gardens of London opened, April.—First stone of St. Catharine's Docks, London, laid, May 3.—Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge founded.—London Coliseum built, Regent's Park.—First telegraphic communication from Holyhead to Liverpool,—128 miles in 5 minutes, Nov. 5.—Slate billiard-tables first introduced to England.—Paris national guard disbanded.—Censorship of the press established in France, under Charles X.—Omnibuses introduced into Paris.—Brieg, Germany, overwhelmed by an avalanche.—Capital punishment abolished in Switzerland.—The provincial estates of Prussia organized, and Frederick-William related by intermarriage to the emperor Nicholas of Russia.—Rising of the Carlists in Catalonia, Spain.—Amnesty proclaimed, April 30.—M. Recacho dismissed; the police department suppressed, and its powers transferred to the head of the Camarilla.—The distracted state of that country.—Carlists become daily more formidable.—The insurrection in Portugal continues.—More British troops arrive, January.—Great fire at Abo, in Finland; the university, with its library of 40,000 volumes, and 780 houses, destroyed.—The Russians defeated by the Persians, who compel them to raise the siege of Erivan, June.—Siege of Erivan renewed; surrenders, Oct. 19.—The Jews are required to serve, for the first time, in the Russian army, "as a means of promoting civilization among them."—Negotiations opened in London for the settlement of the Greek question, by the courts of England, Russia, and France, April.—Treaty of England, France, and Russia, on behalf of Greece.—Lord Cochrane arrives in Greece.—Admiral Rigny arrives off the port of Navarino, Sept. 29.—Armistice between the Turks and Egyptians and the allied fleets.—Ibrahim Pacha violates the armistice.—The bay of Navarino entered by the allied fleets, Oct. 20.—The allied admirals demand the return of Ibrahim Pacha to his own country; he refuses.—Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet of 30 ships destroyed by the allied fleets, Oct 20.—Death of Captain Clapperton, at Sockatoo, Africa.

1828—The parliament of Britain meets, Jan. 29.—Baptized Jews made eligible to the freedom of the city of London, March 4.—Branch banks established in England.—London University opened, and the introductory lecture read by Professor Bell.—St. Catharine Docks, London, opened, Oct. 25.—Swan River colony founded.—Association of Civil Engineers instituted.—The introduction of the accordion to England.—Guimet, in France, discovers the mode of making artificial ultramarine.—Captain Duferrey, of France, makes observations, and shows that the magnetic equator is not fixed, &c., and that it has no regular motion.—Discovery by Capt. Dillon of the fate of La Perouse, cast away on two islands of the New Hebrides (1788).—Battles of Varna, Aug. 5 and 21, and Oct. 1; the Turks finally defeated.—The insurgents in Catalonia, Spain, still cause much uneasiness, January.—Usurpation of the throne of Portugal by Don Miguel, uncle of the reigning sovereign, June 26; he soon fills the prisons with victims—many of whom are British subjects.—Civil war in Portugal till 1833.—Russia declares war against Turkey.—The emperor heads his army, and the Russians cross the Pruth.—Azof surrenders, through the treachery of its commandant, after a four months' siege.—The Russians victorious.—The Bosphorus closed by the Turks, Sept. 8.—The Dardanelles blockaded, Oct. 1.—The Morea evacuated by the Turks.—A Russian squadron under Gleig blockades the Bosphorus.—The Porte declares its intention to resist to the utmost the pretensions of Russia, and to break the treaty of Akerman.—The Greek grand council of state (the Panhelion) established, Feb. 2.—Greece and the adjacent islands divided into departments, April 26.—A national bank founded.—Convention for the evacuation of the Morea and freedom of Greek captives, Aug. 6.—Armenia overrun by the Russians.—Edict against the use of opium in Canton, China; but the trade continues.—The republic of Uruguay, in S. America.

1829—York Minster set fire to by Jonathan Martin,

A.D.
Feb. 2.—Meeting of the British parliament, Feb. 5.—Duel between the duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea, March 21.—Catholic Emancipation Act, April 13.—General distress throughout England; hence riots in the manufacturing districts.—Capt. Ross's Arctic expedition (till 1833), May 23.—Imprisonment for debt for less than £20 on mesne process abolished in Ireland, June 4.—King's College, London, founded. [The government granted a site for 1,000 years.]—New Post-office, London, opened, Sept. 23.—The present system of police introduced by the Cheshire magistracy.—The metropolitan police corps first established, Sept. 29.—Universal cry in France for a "constitution," while the king is bent on restoring ultraism.—Garacine introduced as a substitute for madder in dycing, by Lagier and Thomas, of Avignon.—Dreadful inundation at Dantzic, from the bursting of the dykes at the Vistula. The consequences disastrous.—Cadiz, in Spain, declared a free port.—The Russians cross the Balkan under General Diebitsch, July 26; hence peace of Adrianople, Sept. 14; the Porte guarantees the free navigation of the Black Sea and Dardanelles.—Nicholas (emperor of Russia) is crowned king of Poland at Warsaw, May 24.—Peace between Turkey and Russia, Moldavia and Wallachia placed under the protection of Russia, and 7,000 ducats paid by the Porte.—A newspaper (the first) printed in Egypt.—Order for the discontinuance of suttee sacrifices issued by Lord William Bentinck.—Independence of Venezuela as a separate republic.—Republic of Bolivia.—Captain Sturt's first exploring expedition in Australia, Swan River settlement.

1830—R. Lander sets out on his African expedition, Jan. 11.—Royal patent for the exclusive printing of Bibles in England, Jan. 21, to extend to 1860.—Parliament opens, Feb. 4.—Opening of Manchester and Liverpool Railway, Sept. 15; Mr. Huskisson, M.P., killed.—Duty on coals entering London abolished.—Mr. George Pocoke's patented globes for geographical and astronomical purposes.—Earl Stanhope's calculating machinery.—Pritchard's diamond microscopes.—General demands for reform in the English parliament.—Public meetings in London against the expense of the new police.—Parliament opened by King William IV., Nov. 2.—The Admiralty Court of Scotland abolished.—Steam communication with India; Mr. Waghorn returns to London, Dec. 12, and describes the journey as practicable, to reach Bombay, *viâ* Egypt and the Red Sea, in 45 days.—The Chambers (and the public also) exhibit strong signs of hostility towards the administration of Prince Polignac.—The Chambers dissolved; new election.—Suppression of the charter; the liberty of the press suspended.—The type and presses of the *Temps*, *National*, and other newspapers, are seized and destroyed in France.—Exchange is shut; workshops are closed; ordinances are treated with contempt, &c.—The revolution commences, July 27, and fighting continues till the 30th.—Flight of Charles X. of France to England; the duke of Orleans, with the title of Louis Philippe I., king of the French, ascends the throne.—Great discontent in Belgium; a general desire for a separation from Holland; the States refuse to grant the supplies.—Revolution in Belgium, commenced by a riot in Brussels, Aug. 25 (1813).—Belgium National Congress of 200 deputies.—A provisional government appointed.—Revolution at Brunswick; the duke escapes to England.—Appointment of Don Miguel regent of Portugal, by a decree of the empire.—Attempt to assassinate him at the palace of Ajada.—Belgium declared independent of Holland by the provisional government, Oct. 4; the house of Nassau is for ever excluded from the throne.—Independence of Belgium acknowledged by the allied powers.—The independence of Greece acknowledged by Turkey, April 25.—Greece an independent kingdom.—The throne of Greece declined by Prince Leopold, May 21.—Independence of Venezuela, S. America, declared.

1831—Arrest of Messrs. O'Connell, Reynolds, Barrett, Steele, and Lawless, on a charge of conspiracy to evade the laws, Jan. 18.—Assembling of parliament, Feb. 3.—Daniel O'Connell and the other traversers plead guilty to a charge of violating a proclamation, Feb. 12.—The Reform Bill introduced by Lord John Russell, into the Commons, March 1.—Ministers defeated on the Reform Bill, March 21, by a majority of

A.D.
one.—London Bridge opened by the king, Aug. 1. [Its erection cost £506,000.]—The cholera morbus in England; its first appearance at Sunderland, Oct. 26.—Riot in the Place St. Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris.—Sack of the palace of the archbishop of Paris.—War between France and Portugal; the forcing of the passage of the Tagus, July 11.—Tumult in Paris, July 14.—Insurrection in Lyons, November.—Marshal Soult arrives in Lyons from Paris, with troops; calm somewhat re-established.—Prince Leopold elected king of the Belgians, June 4.—William II., elector of Hesse, voluntarily resigns.—Austria declares her intention of interfering in the affairs of Italy.—Prussia assists Russia in the suppression of the Polish revolt.—Insurrection in central Italy, February.—Charles Albert (nephew of Charles Felix) king of Savoy.—A volcano bursts out in the island of Ferro, Sept. 13.—Volcanic island suddenly formed in the Mediterranean, near Sicily, September.—Battle of Zelichow, between the Russians and Poles, who are victorious.—The battle of Wurz; Russians defeated.—The battle of Wilna, in Poland.—Warsaw taken, Sept. 8, and Cracow occupied by 10,000 Russians.—The independence of Poland finally extinguished.—The ex-emperor of Brazil arrives at Falmouth, England, and begins to form plans for the recovery of Portugal from Don Miguel.—Insurrection at Lisbon.—Citadel of Warsaw founded.—Concentration of 70,000 Russian troops in Poland, now governed by martial law.—Banishment of over 5,000 families to Siberia.—The duke de Nemours elected king of Belgium, which honour he refuses to accept, on account of his father's objections.—Leopold, prince of Saxe-Coburg, the first king of Belgium, elected July 12.—Leopold enters Brussels, and war recommenced by the king of the Netherlands against Belgium, in defiance of the five powers, Aug. 3.—A French army of 50,000 men is sent to the aid of Leopold.—Armistice, October.—First newspaper in Turkey this year.—Disagreement between the English and Chinese, at Canton, China.—English ships of war arrive at Canton, from India.—The north-eastern boundary question in America; award of the king of the Netherlands rejected by England and the United States.—Revolution in Brazil: the troops fraternize with the people; Don Pedro abdicates in favour of his son, only five years old, April 6.—Independence of Ecuador, S. America.—Major Mitchell's explorations in South and Eastern Australia; the rivers Peel and Darling discovered.

1832—First appearance of cholera at Edinburgh, Feb. 6.—The cholera in London, Feb. 14.—Cholera Prevention Act, Feb. 20.—Third reading of the Reform Bill carried in Commons, Feb. 22, by a majority of 109.—The cholera appears in Dublin, March 3.—Reform bills for England, Scotland, and Ireland are eventually passed,—English, June 7; Scotch, July 17; and Irish, Aug. 7.—Surrey Zoological Gardens opened; also Dublin Zoological Gardens, Phœnix Park.—Morse fully develops and applies the power of electro-magnetism for telegraphic purposes.—Great distress in France; frequent riots and plots.—The cholera rages throughout France; in Paris alone 18,000 perish in a few months.—Riot; Paris declared in a state of siege, July 3.—Eruption of Mount Ætna; the town of Bronte, Italy, destroyed, &c.—Poland hereafter to be regarded as an integral part of the Russian empire.—Don Pedro arrives in Portugal, and proclaims himself regent for his daughter, Donna Maria, at Terceira.—He storms and captures Oporto.—Don Miguel's party attack Oporto, but are defeated.—Abolition of 187 convents in Russia, July 31.—War between Holland and France.—Antwerp invested by the French, and besieged by a combined French and English fleet, Nov. 13.—It surrenders, Dec. 21.—Milosh recognized as hereditary prince of Servia, and the country ceded to the natives, they paying an annual tribute of 2,300,000 piastres (£43,125), permitting the residence of a pacha and 150 Turks at Belgrade, as a sign of the sultan's supremacy.—Riot in Damascus; Mohammed Selim orders the streets to be cleaned, when a riot ensues against the European innovation.—Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Pacha, May 27.—The Turks defeated at Homs; followed by the loss of Aleppo, Damascus, and Beyrout.—Ibrahim Pacha victorious at Konieh, Dec. 21; the Turks lose 30,000 men.—Antioch taken by Ibrahim Pacha.—Otho, elector of Munich, second

A.D.
son of Louis-Charles, king of Bavaria, chosen as king. —Importation and sale of opium forbidden by authority in China, Feb. 9.—Hindu plays rendered into English. —War of the United States with the Indians.—Failure of 96 local United States banks; great commercial panic.—Independence of New Granada.—Changes in the government of Brazil.—The Brazil slave-trade abolished.

1833—Opening of parliament, Jan. 29.—The affirmation of Quakers returned to parliament admitted by the house, Feb. 14; Mr. Pease takes his seat.—Hungerford market, London, opened, July 3.—Establishment of a day mail to France.—Return of Captain Ross (to Hull) from the Arctic expedition undertaken by him in 1829, Oct. 18.—The "Penny Magazine" commenced and issued by the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.—Departure of Sir John Herschel on an astronomical expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 13.—Mr. Grant, of England, invents machinery for making biscuits.—The natives of Algiers proposed to be destroyed by the Chamber of Deputies in France, to make room for European colonists.—The "Young Italy" insurrections in Italy.—The Zollverein established in Prussia.—Death of Ferdinand VII.—Isabella II. (daughter), queen of Spain.—The modern civil wars in Spain date from this period.—Christina, the queen-mother, regent.—The fleet of Don Miguel, consisting of five ships, captured off Cape St. Vincent by Admiral Napier.—Donna Maria restored and reproclaimed queen, July 23.—Pedro excommunicated.—Cracow occupied by Russia and Austria.—An exhibition of national works of art opened at Brussels.—Ibrahim Pacha approaches towards Constantinople with a large army.—The Porte seeks the aid of Russia, which is granted, and a Russian force enters Constantinople, April 3.—Treaty of Constantinople.—England, France, and Austria protest against the treaty with Russia.—Ibrahim withdraws his troops.—The Porte makes peace with Mehemet Ali, acknowledges his independence, and cedes Adana and Syria.—Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive; the Porte engages to close the Dardanelles against foreign vessels when required, July 8.—The tea-trade to China and the India trade thrown open to English commerce, Aug. 28.—Inundation at Canton; 10,000 houses and more than 1,000 persons swept away, October.—Barbarous outrages practised by the French in Algiers.—Discontentment in Canada. —Riot of the military at Montreal, Sept. 19.—First cargo of ice sent from America to Calcutta.—An act, subdividing Australia into West and South Australia and Van Diemen's Land, passed in the British parliament.

1834—Statistical Society of London formed, March 15.—Treaty (Britain with France, Spain, and Portugal) for the expulsion of Dons Carlos and Miguel, April 22. —Final abolition of slavery in the British colonies, Aug. 1. [£20,000,000 was voted by parliament as a compensation to the slave-owners.]—Houses of parliament burned, Oct. 16.—The fire brigade established in London.—Waterloo dock, at Liverpool, opened.—The celebrated artesian well at Grenelle, near Paris, begun, Jan. 1; completed in 1841.—The Zollverein, a commercial league, first becomes operative.—Terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius; 15,000 dwellings and 2,500 acres of cultivated land destroyed, September.—England, France, and Portugal ally themselves with Spain, and, by the treaty of London, agree to end the civil strife in the latter countries, and to expel Carlos and Miguel.—Don Carlos and his family land in England, but he almost immediately reappears among his adherents in Spain.—The House of Peers in Spain vote the perpetual exclusion of Don Carlos from the throne of Spain, Aug. 30.—Don Miguel, by leaving the kingdom, abdicates the throne of Portugal, May 26.—Massacre at Lisbon, June 9.—Three hundred convents suppressed in Portugal.—Death of Don Pedro.—Regular posts first in Turkey.—Persia becomes dependent on Russia.—The exclusive rights of the English East-India Company cease at Canton, April 22.—Free trade commences; ships sail for England laden with tea, April 25.—Interdiction of the opium trade by the emperor of China.—Richard Lander, the African explorer, dies of shot-wounds received at Fernando Po, while ascending the river Nizum.—Troubles in Africa with the Caffres.—Disturbances in Lower Canada.—First English settlers in New South

A.D.
Wales, on Kangaroo Island and Nepean Bay.—South Australia settled.

1835—The new British parliament-houses opened, Feb. 19.—Parliament opened by the king, Feb. 25.—Return of Captain Back to Liverpool, Sept. 8; he obtains the premium for Arctic discoveries.—Mr. Salomons, a Jew, chosen sheriff of the city of London, Oct. 1.—Hanging criminals in chains abolished.—The third centenary of publishing the Bible celebrated in England, Oct. 4.—Mr. Salomons' election (see Oct. 1) set aside, Dec. 17, because he refused to swear "on the true faith of a Christian."—Marshal Mortier and others assassinated by the infernal machine, consisting of 25 gun-barrels, at Fieschi, at Paris.—Civil war in Spain keeps the kingdom wholly unsettled during this year.—Revolutions at Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 9 and Nov. 8.—*Coup d'état* in Lisbon.—Revolts in Syria against the oppressive government of Ibrahim Pacha. —Terrible defeat at Babylon; 60,000 perish, May 29. —Opium burnt at Canton by the Chinese.—Fire in Canton; 30,000 houses destroyed.—First steam-ship from Britain to America, June 2.—Major Mitchell's second exploring expedition in Australia.—Settlement of Adelaide, South Australia.

1836—The king opens the British parliament, Feb. 4. —Captain Back's expedition to the Wager river, in the *Terror;* he sails June 21.—The great "Nassau" balloon leaves Vauxhall Gardens, London, Nov. 6; descends at Wielburg, in the duchy of Nassau, Nov. 7; —Attempted insurrection by Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, at Strasburg, Oct. 29.—Battle of Bilbao, Spain; Espartero victorious, Dec. 25.—Battles of St Sebastian, May 5 and Oct. 1.—Rebellion in Canada.—The republic of Texas.—Major Mitchell's third expedition in Australia.—Settlement of S. Australia; Adelaide its capital.

1837—Death of William IV. of Britain; succeeded by Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria).—Civil list, £385,000; revenue, £46,475,194.—New houses of parliament begun.—Moses Montefiore, sheriff of London, is knighted; being the first instance of knighthood conferred upon a Jew.—The queen opens parliament, Nov. 20.—General Evans, commander of the British auxiliary troops in Spain, arrives in London.—Madrid declared in a state of siege.—The Elphinstone College, Bombay, founded.—Capture, by the French, of Constantine, Africa,—the first event that established their occupation of the interior of the province of Algeria.—Extraordinary session of the Canadian Assembly, convened by Earl Gosford, Aug. 18.—Rebellion in Lower Canada, Nov. 8.—Navy Island occupied by the Canadian rebels.—The Papineau rebellion commenced at Montreal, in Canada.—Papineau the leader in the lower provinces, and Mackenzie in the upper.—Battle of St. Eustace, between the insurgents and British army.—Defeat of Papineau, at St. Eustace.—The city of Melbourne, in Victoria, founded.

1838—Royal Exchange of London burnt, Jan. 10.—Earl of Durham sent to Canada, Jan. 16.—The rise of the political body called Chartists, taking their name from a document called "The People's Charter."—Coronation of the queen, June 28.—Lord Brougham condemns the ordinances of Earl Durham in Canada, Aug. 9.—Censure on Earl Durham, who returns to England in consequence of Lord Brougham's "Limitation" bill, &c.—The loss of the *Forfarshire* steamer, and bravery of Grace Darling, Sept. 5.—The London and Birmingham Railway opened throughout, Sept. 17.—The French ambassador demands the expulsion of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte from Switzerland; the canton of Thurgau opposes the demand, but Louis Napoleon leaves.—Battle of Altivia, Spain.—Madrid in a state of siege.—War proclaimed by the British at Simla against Dost Mohammed, October.—The English army assembles at Ferozepore.—The siege of Herat; 40,000 men and 80 guns surround the town. [In this siege the Afghans exhibit great courage.]—The siege is raised, September.—Steam communication between England, Ireland, and America.—Two Canadian rebels executed at Toronto, and many others banished to Bermuda.—Insurrection again resumed in Lower Canada.—The insurgents defeated at Prescot, Nov. 17, and at Malden, Nov. 18.—North Australia settled.

1839—The queen opens the British parliament, Feb. 5.—British arms victorious in India and China, July 23, Aug. 7.—Penny Postage Act, Aug. 17.—The first

A.D.
wooden pavement in England laid down at Whitehall. —Chartists, led on by a person of the name of Frost, an ex-magistrate, attack Newport, Nov. 4.—Frost and others convicted of treason and transported. — The Daguerreotype process made public in France, and a life-pension of 6,000 francs is granted to the inventor, M. Daguerre.—Frederick VI., king of Denmark, dies (aged 71), Dec. 3.—Christiern VIII. (son) king of Denmark.—The Jews of Russia granted the privileges of citizens of the first class, according to merit.—Treaty between Belgium and Holland, signed in London, April 19, putting an end to the united empire, and constituting each an independent kingdom.—Omnibuses introduced into Amsterdam.—Revolt of Mehemet Ali, who refuses to pay tribute to the Porte, and claims hereditary possession of Egypt and Syria.—Abd-ul-Mejid sultan of Turkey.—Complications of the Egyptian dispute.—The British successful in Persia, who restore Shah Shooja to the throne of Candahar.—Treaty between the ameers of Scinde and the British.—The settlement of Aden purchased from the Arabs by the East-India Company, as a station on the overland route between Great Britain and India.—Order of Commissioner Lin, in Canton, China, for the seizure of opium, and the British residents forbidden to leave Canton.—Outrages on the factories in Canton.—The opium in Canton destroyed.—Brooke reaches the coast of Borneo, Aug. 1.—War between China and England, Aug. 31.—Action between H.B.M.'s ships *Volage* and *Hyacinth* and 29 Chinese war-junks, *Nov. 3; Chinese* defeated.—Imperial edict closing for ever the British trade in China, December.—Discovery of an antarctic continent by the United States exploring expedition.—An overland route from New South Wales to Port Philip established.

1840—Discovery of about 1,700 miles of coast in the Antarctic circle, Jan. 9.—The penny postage in operation, Jan. 10.—The queen opens the British parliament, Jan. 16.—Marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert (Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, prince of Saxe-Gotha, cousin to the queen), Feb. 10.—Admiral Stopford sails for Naples to enforce the demands of the English government respecting the sulphur trade, April 10.—Postage-stamps and stamped envelopes introduced, May 6.—An experimental atmospheric railway across Wormwood Scrubbs opened, June 30.—The London and Blackwall Railway opened, July 4.—Upper and Lower Canada reunited by act of the British legislature, July 23.—Prince Albert chosen regent by parliament in the event of the queen's death before the majority of the heir to the crown, Aug. 4.—Descent of Prince Louis Napoleon on France in an English steamer, Aug. 6.—Sir Robert Stopford takes Jean d'Acre, Nov. 3.—Commodore Napier receives from Mehemet Ali his acceptance of the terms proposed by the allies, to govern Egypt as a fief of Turkey, but Admiral Stopford subsequently disallows the convention of Commodore Napier and Mehemet Ali, of Nov. 27.—Decree of the Chambers of France for exhuming the remains of Napoleon I., and transferring them to France, May 12; exhumed Oct. 16.—Louis Napoleon, with about fifty adherents, makes a descent upon Boulogne, Aug. 6.—He is arrested, tried, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.—Arrival of the remains of Napoleon I. at Cherbourg, Nov. 30, and their solemn interment in the Hôtel des Invalides, Dec. 15.—Frederick William III. of Prussia dies (aged 70), May 7.—Frederick William IV. (son) king of Prussia.—Madrid, Spain, declared in a state of siege, Feb. 23.—The Carlists retreat into France, June.—Cabrera, the Carlist leader, arrested in France.—Insurrection at Barcelona; Espartero declares himself dictator, July.—St. Sebastian evacuated by the British auxiliaries, Aug. 25.—Insurrection in Madrid.—Espartero empowered to form a cabinet; makes a triumphal entry into Madrid.—Abdication of the queen regent (Christina), Oct. 15.—Abdication of William I., king of Holland (Oct. 8), in favour of his son.—William II., king of the Netherlands (aged 48).—By a treaty concluded at London, July 15, England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, undertake to assist the Porte in expelling Ibrahim Pacha's army from Syria.—An English fleet enters the Mediterranean to enforce the treaty of London.—Commodore Napier bombards Beyrout, which is evacuated by the Egyptians, Oct. 10.—Acre taken by the united fleet of England and Austria under Sir

A.D.
R. Stopford, Nov. 3.—Negotiations reopened between Mehemet Ali and the sultan.—The Egyptian army quits Syria.—Defeat of Dost Mohammed in Affghanistan, September; he surrenders in November.—The governor-general of India, in the name of Great Britain, declares war with China; Canton seized.—War declared by Britain against China.—Canton blockaded by the English, and the island of Chusan occupied by an Anglo-Indian garrison.—The fort of Amoy demolished by Captain Bouchier, July 3; and the island of Chusan seized by the British.—The surrender of Ting-hai.—Blockade of the Chinese coasts, July 10.—Dost Mohammed defeated in Affghanistan, Sept. 18.—Defeat of the combined forces of Dost Mohammed and the Wali of Kholam, by Brigadier Dennie, Oct. 18.—The second defeat of Dost Mohammed, who surrenders to Sir W. M'Naghten, Nov. 2.—Capture of Kelat.—Truce between the English and Chinese, Nov. 6.—Defeat of 4,000 Beloochees, by Lieutenant Marshall, at Kotriah, in Scinde, Dec. 1.—Revolution in Syria, June.—Refusal of Mehemet Ali to accept the ultimatum of the four powers of Europe, August.—Arrival of Captain Napier before Beyrout, August.—Ibrahim Pacha marches with 15,000 men to the defence of Beyrout, August.—Beyrout bombarded and evacuated by Ibrahim Pacha.—The union of Upper and Lower Canada, with a single house of assembly, a legislative union, and a governor, for the whole territory, proclaimed by Lord Sydenham, Feb. 10.—The independence of Texas acknowledged by Great Britain, Nov. 16.—New Zealand ceded to Great Britain, Feb. 6.—First settlers reach New Zealand, February.

1841—The Great Northern Railway opened, in England, Jan. 4.—The Royal Exchange, London, commenced to be rebuilt.—The Bogue forts at Canton destroyed by the British.—Commodore Napier receives a promise from Mehemet Ali that he will deliver up the Turkish fleet, &c., Jan. 11.—Insurrection in Candia.—Free trade agitation commenced, March 31.—The breakwater at Plymouth completed, April (1812).—Sir Henry Pottinger proceeds to China.—Hostilities renewed in China, May 21.—Opening of the Great Western Railway from London to Bristol, at a cost of £5,000,000, June 30.—Convention between Austria, France, Russia, Turkey, and Prussia, for closing the Dardanelles against ships of war during peace, July 13. —Sir Isambard Brunel passes through the Thames Tunnel, from Surrey to Middlesex, Aug. 12.—Numerous anti-cornlaw meetings, at which the Chartists cause disturbances.—Amoy taken, Aug. 26.—Destitution in the manufacturing districts.—Formation of the Anti-cornlaw League (1846).—Expedition to the Niger by steam.—The London and Brighton Railway opened, Sept. 21.—Espartero declared sole regent of Spain by the Cortes during the queen's minority.—Queen Christina protests against this.—General O'Donnell's army raise an insurrection in Christina's favour at Pampeluna, Oct. 2.—Insurrection spreads.—Fusion of Poland with Russia completed, November.—The Egyptian quarrel with Turkey ended.—The Turkish fleet restored.—Civil war between the Druses and Marionites. —Candia in revolt, June and July.—The insurgents surrender, August.—Civil war in Syria, 100 villages sacked. — The Afghans rise against the British, and surround Cabul in great numbers, October.—Murder of Sir A. Burnes and several British officers, November. —Murder of Sir W. M'Naghten, December.—The opium war continues in China.—Civil war of the Sikhs.—Treaty between China and England; Keshin agrees to cede Hong-Kong, and to pay 6,000,000 dollars, Jan. 20.—The British take formal possession of Hong-Kong, Jan. 26.—The emperor refuses to ratify the treaty.—Resumption of hostilities in China, Feb. 23.—The British squadron sails up to Canton, March 1.—Heights behind Canton taken by the English, and 94 guns captured, May 25.—Canton ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars, May 31.—British trade reopened in China, July 16.—Captain Elliot superseded, Aug. 10.—Sir Henry Pottinger arrives at Macao as plenipotentiary from England, Aug. 12.—Demolition of the Bogue forts, Sept. 14.—Ning-po and Chinae captured, Oct. 13.—Lieut. Waghorn leaves Egypt.—Expedition up the river Niger, by steam, 320 miles, ultimately abandoned from hardship and disease.—Union of the two provinces of Canada proclaimed at Montreal, Lord Sydenham governor, Feb. 10.—United States Californian

A.D.
exploring expeditions,—Col. Fremont by land, Wilkes by sea, till 1843.—Earle's discoveries on the north coast of Australia.—Gipps's Land, Australia, explored by Count Strelecki.—Victoria Land, Australia, discovered by Captain Ross.

1842—First stone of new Royal Exchange, London, laid by Prince Albert, Jan. 17.—The British parliament opened by the queen, Feb. 3.—Peel's income-tax for three years, June 22.—Copyright Act, conferring upon the author right over his own works for life, and to his heirs seven years after death, July 1.—The Walhala, of Germany, opened by the king of Bavaria.—Insurrection at Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 13.—Barcelona blockaded.—Espartero demands its unconditional surrender, Nov. 29.—Bombardment and capitulation of Barcelona, Dec. 4.—Great fire at Hamburg, which rages three days; 2,000 houses, several churches, &c., burnt.—Britain at war with Persia.—The British army abandons Cabul, and are nearly all cut off by the Afghans, who hang on their rear.—Lady Salo, Lady M'Naghten, &c., captured and sent to Fort Buddeabad.—Siege of Jellalabad, nobly defended by General Sale.—Cabul reconquered by generals Pollock and Nott.—Return of the lady captives to Cabul, their freedom having been purchased from the chieftain in whose care they had been placed.—Evacuation of Cabul by the English, who hand over to Akbar Khan, Lady Salo, Lady M'Naghten, Major Pottinger, Lieut. Eyre, &c., as hostages, Jan. 6.—The British successful against the Afghans.—The British sail up the Yang-tse-kiang, destroy the fortifications of its banks, capture 364 guns, and enter Shanghai, June 13—19.—Shanghai taken, June 19.—Chin-kiang captured.—The British fleet arrives at Nankin.—Successes in China in August.—Treaty of peace between China and England. Conditions: China to pay 21,000,000 dollars in three years; Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, to be open to the English; tariffs, consuls, &c.—The Chinese war concluded.—Liberation of the ladies and other hostages delivered to Akbar Khan on Jan. 6, Sept. 12.—General Pollock regains Cabul, Sept. 16.—Return of Lady Sale, &c., to Cabul, Sept. 21.

1843—Treaty of commerce with Russia, January.—Five waggon-loads of Chinese silver are received at the Mint, March 3.—Anti-cornlaw League meetings at Drury-lane Theatre commenced, March 15.—Thames Tunnel (London) opened for foot-passengers, March 25. Cost £446,000. [Length 1,300 feet, breadth 35 feet, height 20 feet.]—Half-farthings first coined.—British Archæological Association and Institute founded.—Drayton's glass-silvering patent.—Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family of France at the Château d'Eu, September.—Disturbances at Malaga and Catalonia, in Spain.—Corunna, Seville, Burgos, Pantiago, &c. "pronounce" against Espartero.—Madrid surrenders to Narvaez.—Espartero besieges Seville, but the siege is raised after a few days.—Success of the revolution and flight of Espartero.—He is deprived of his titles and rank, and arrives in London.—Isabella II. (13 years) declared by the Cortes of age.—Victory of Sir Charles Napier over the ameers of Scinde, Feb. 17.—Scinde made British dependencies.—The treaty between the queen of England and the emperor of China ratified and exchanged, July 22.—Canton opened to the British, July 27.—Gwalior, India, subdued by the British, December.—Natal annexed to the Cape of Good Hope.—Exploring expedition of Lander and Lefray in Western Australia.

1844—The British parliament opened by the queen, Feb. 1.—Daniel O'Connell sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and fined £2,000, May 24.—The decision of the "courts below" in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell reversed by the House of Lords, Sept. 4.—New Royal Exchange (London) opened by her Majesty in state, Oct. 28.—Insurrection continues in Spain.—Death of Bernadotte, king of Sweden; succeeded by his son, Oscar I., as king of Norway and Sweden, March 8.—Disturbances in India, and differences between the British and the Sikhs.—Inland exploring expedition from Sydney, Australia, by Dr. Leichardt.

1845—The queen opens the British parliament, Feb. 4.—Hungerford Suspension-bridge opened, May 1.—Anti-cornlaw League bazar at Covent Garden, May 5—29; £25,000 realized.—Arctic expedition of Sir John Franklin and Capt. Crozier, in the *Erebus* and *Terror*,



A.D.
sails from Greenwich May 25 (1851).—Waghorn's overland route to India.—Overland mail of the 1st December, *viâ* Marseilles, arrives in London, Dec. 30.—Partition of the Punjaub by the English.—Brooke appointed British agent in Borneo.—Labuan taken possession of by Britain.—English war with the Sikhs; success of the British arms.

1846—The queen opens the British parliament, Jan. 22.—Anti-corn-law League dissolved (1841).—New Zealand constituted an English colony.—The Algerian war continued with France.—Louis Napoleon makes his escape from Ham, May 26.—Revolution at Geneva, on account of some of the papal cantons of Switzerland wishing to introduce Jesuits as the instructors of their youth, Oct. 7.—Cracow annexed to Austria, Nov. 26.—Discontent progresses in Hungary.—Insurrectionary movement in the northern provinces of Portugal, April 20.—The battle of Evora, between the troops and the insurgents, Oct. 31.—The Sikhs recross the Sutlej, India.—Battle of Aleewal, won by Sir Harry Smith.—Rout of the Sikhs by Sir H. Smith, Jan. 28.—Mutual desire for peace.—Negotiations opened by the English.—The battle of Sobraon (Feb. 10) gained by Lord Gough.—The English cross the Sutlej, occupy Lahore, and demand an indemnity of one million and a half sterling.—The treaty of Lahore signed, and the Sikh war ends, March 9.—Labuan, in Borneo, first colonized by the British under Mr. J. Brooke, Dec. 2.—Labuan an English dependency, Dec. 18.—War between Mexico and the United States.—California taken by Commodore Sloat and annexed to the United States, July 6.—New Zealand chiefs defeated by the English troops, Jan. 11.—Dr. Leichardt returns to Sydney, March.

1847—Famine in Ireland; meetings throughout the kingdom and in America on account of it.—The sultan of Turkey subscribes £1,000.—500,000 able-bodied persons are now living on the funds of the state in Ireland.—Jenny Lind's first appearance at her Majesty's Theatre, May 3.—Death of Daniel O'Connell at Genoa, and his heart sent to Rome.—Earl Dalhousie sent to India, Aug. 4.—England relieves Irish distress with £10,000,000 granted by parliament.—Postage stamps for foreign letters issued.—Mr. Sturgeon, of Manchester, originator of the electro-magnet and magneto-electrical machine, receives a pension.—Little's printing machine works in one hour 12,000 of the *Illustrated News*.—The rajah of Sarawak (Mr. Brooke) returns to England after nine years' absence.—Chloroform first applied to women during accouchement by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh.—Perforated ventilating bricks for the passage of air introduced.—The invention of Mr. Houldsworth to preserve life at sea, by means of tubes of vulcanized India-rubber.—The canal from Durance to Marseilles, France, of which 17,000 metres are subterranean passages through the Alps, completed July 8.—Duke d'Aumale, governor of Algeria.—The Abd-el-Kader insurrection is gaining ground.—Abd-el-Kader surrenders to the French, on condition of being allowed his personal freedom.—In Bavaria, for the first time, Jews are made eligible to the legal profession.—Civil war imminent in Switzerland, between the Sonderbund and ultra-radicals.—The flesh of horses sold for human food in Berlin.—Lotteries prohibited in Prussia.—Occupation of Ferrara by Austrians, July.—Cry for constitutional government in Italy.—Abolition of death punishments by the grand-duke of Tuscany, October.—Ferrara evacuated by the Austrians, December.—Poland incorporated with Russia, and regarded as a province of that empire, May.—Civil war continues in Spain.—Restoration and return of Espartero to citizenship, Sept. 3.—Jews in Norway admitted to full civil privileges.—Decree for the emancipation of the slaves in the Danish colonies in twelve years, viz. 1859.—20,000 persons perish of cholera, out of 60,000 pilgrims to Mecca, Turkey.—Discontent in some of the Indian districts.—Earl Dalhousie, governor-general of India, Aug. 4.—Rajah Brooke returns to Borneo.—War with the Caffres, Africa.—Battle of Buena Vista; the Americans defeat the Mexicans.—The war continues.—The Americans successful against the Mexicans.—Annexation of part of Mexico to the United States.—A sewing-machine invented and patented in America.—Paper first made of straw in America.

1848—Debates in the British parliament on Jewish emancipation.—Riots and Chartist meetings in Eng-

A.D.
land, Ireland, and Scotland.—Sir Roderick Murchison recommends the propriety of offering rewards to gold-seekers in Australia. — Aberconway tubular bridge erected.—Great reform banquet appointed to be held in Paris, on Tuesday, Feb. 22.—Proclamation forbidding the banquet to take place, issued Monday, 21st.—The French revolution of 1848 commences, Feb. 22; frightful state of Paris, &c.—Abdication of Louis Philippe in favour of his infant grandson, duke of Orleans, not accepted; he flies to England.—The French republic proclaimed, Feb. 26. — A sewing-machine invented by Thimourier and Maguin, of Villefranche.—Insurrection in Paris, May 15; attack upon the National Assembly.—Perpetual banishment of Louis Philippe and his family decreed, May 30.—Election of Prince Louis Napoleon to the National Assembly, June 12.—Prince Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic, Dec. 11.—The Jesuits expelled the Helvetic territory by decree of the diet, Jan. 31.— Riots at Munich, on account of the immoral conduct of the king of Bavaria.—Abdication of Louis of Bavaria; his son, Maximillian II. succeeds.—Freedom of the press and other reforms conceded by king of Hanover, March 18.—The German empire founded; election of a vicar of the empire, a ministerial cabinet, and a parliament.—The archduke John of Austria elected vicar. — Capital punishment abolished by the Frankfort diet.—Four revolutions, German, Italian, Magyar, and Sclavonian, this year greatly disturb Austria.—Serious *émeute* in Vienna, February.—Panic in the court of Vienna, flight of the emperor, May 17.—Return of Ferdinand to Vienna, Aug. 12.—Insurrection in Vienna.—Abdication of Ferdinand; his nephew, Francis Joseph, succeeds, Dec. 2.—*Emeute* at Berlin; the king succumbs.—Peasant war in Stuttgardt; castles burned.—Riots in Berlin, Aug. 22.—Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12.—The Milanese give up smoking to testify their hatred of Austria; conflict between the Austrian soldiers and citizens.—Riots in Milan and Pisa.—Revolt of Palermo and other Sicilian towns against the king of Naples, Jan. 12.—Agitation in Rome—"down with the clergy."—New constitution for Sicily, Feb. 10.—The grand-duke of Tuscany grants a constitution.—Sicily evacuated by the Neapolitan troops.—Constitution conceded by Charles Albert of Sardinia, comprising two legislative chambers to meet annually: freedom of the press, &c., February.—Revolt in Lombardy; outbreak in Milan. Jesuits expelled from Rome.—Parma convulsed; evacuation of Milan by the Austrians, when the Piedmontese army enter the city, March 23. —Revolution in Venice; the Austrian army sail to Trieste. —Charles Albert unites with the Milanese, Venetians, Romans, &c., in asserting the independence of Italy against the house of Austria.—The Austrians expelled from Bologna by the people.—Italy desires to free itself from the Austrian yoke.—The Sardinian army 30,000 strong, headed by the king, commences its march.—Revolution and counter-revolution in Savoy, effected by Savoyards from Lyons, April 3, 4.—Success of the Liberal party in Italy against the Austrians.—By decree of Charles Albert, the three-coloured flag (green, white, and red) is adopted throughout Italy. —Frederick Bourbon is deposed by decree of the Sicilian parliament, Palermo.—Lombardy annexed to Piedmont by vote of the Sardinian chamber, June 29. —Albert Amédée I. (son of king of Sardinia), July 11. —Duke of Genoa is elected king of Sicily.—Insurrection at Rome; the populace demand extensive reforms. —The pope escapes from Rome in disguise, Nov. 24.—A French army sets out for Civita Vecchia, to protect the Roman pontiff.—Feudal servitude abolished in Hungary.—A provisional government, under Kossuth and Batthyani, appointed by the Hungarian diet.—The Austrians defeat the Hungarians at Szikszo and at Mhor.—Spain still unsettled.—War of Denmark and the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein begun, the latter having refused to be incorporated with Denmark as provinces.—Insurrection in Russian Poland, April.—Insurrection in White Russia, April.—10,000 Russians advance on Moldavia, July.—Armistice concluded.—The king of the Netherlands gives authority to the States-general to frame such laws and adopt such reforms as his people desire, March 14.—New constitution for Holland, April 17.—The Servian rebellion; fearful slaughter, July.—Insurrection in Moldavia.—£10,000 a year voted for tea cultivation in the Sikh territory, India, now belonging to England.—Lord Dalhousie, governor-general of British India.—The ameers of Scinde subdued, Feb. 17.—Tea first cultivated in Bengal.—Commercial distress in Calcutta, &c.—War of the British in Moultan.—Victory of Sir H. Smith over Pretorius and the Boers at Bloem Platts, Africa, Aug. 29.—California delivered up to the United States. —Peace between the United States and Mexico.—The discovery of gold in California; vast multitudes begin to flock thither from the States.—Abolition of slavery in French West-India islands.

1849—The British parliament meets, Feb. 1.—Sir Charles James Napier appointed to the post of commander-in-chief for India, March 6; arrives, May 6.—Disturbances in Canada; the "loyalists" burn the Parliament House, Montreal, April 26.—Rejection of the Oaths Bill, for the admission of the Jews to parliament, by the Lords, June 26.—The return of Baron Rothschild as M.P. for the city of London, by a majority of 6,619 votes, July.—The Portland breakwater begun. The first stone is laid by Prince Albert, July 25.—The queen visits Ireland, Aug. 1.—The prince of Wales created earl of Dublin, Sept. 10.—13,161 deaths from cholera in London, from June 17 to Oct. 2.—Return of Sir J. Ross from the search for Sir J. Franklin, Nov. 3.—Society of British Artists formed.—The revolutionary clubs of France decreed to be suppressed.—Civita Vecchia occupied by a French force, April 26.—Peace congress meet at Paris, Aug. 22.—Pesth captured by the Austrians, Jan. 5.—Insurrection in Hungary.—Russia assists in the suppression of the insurrection.—The Hungarians under Görgey defeated, after a three days' battle, July 15.—General Bem and the Hungarian forces enter Moldavia, July 23.—Komorn surrendered to Austria, Sept. 28.—Treaty with Prussia, Sept. 30.—Prussia placed under martial law by royal ordinance, May 10.—Flight of the grand-duke of Tuscany from Sienna, February. — Provisional government.—The Roman National Assembly deprives the pope of all temporal power.—Republic of Rome proclaimed.—The pope protests against the decree depriving him of temporal power, February.—Defeat of the Neapolitans by the Romans, May 5, under Garibaldi.—Siege of Rome begun by the French, June 3.—The French make a breach in the Roman wall.—Storming parties enter Rome.—Capitulation of the Romans.—Dissolution of the Roman Assembly, July 4. —The papal authority restored, July 15.—Proclamation restoring the pope's authority, issued by M. Oudenot, Aug. 3.—The French occupy Rome for the maintenance of public security.—The Hungarians completely defeated before Temesvar by General Haynau, August.—Kossuth escapes to Turkey.—20,000 of the Hungarian army surrender to the Russians, Aug. 13.—The leading Hungarian revolutionists and Kossuth put themselves under the protection of the Porte at New Orsova.—Their expulsion demanded by Russia and Austria, but refused by the Porte.—Mooltan, India, taken by storm, Jan. 2.—The British successful against the Sikhs.—The Punjab annexed to the British empire.—The inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope resist its being made a penal colony.—Messrs. Murray and Oswall discover a great lake in the interior of South Africa, *lat.* 19° S., *lon.* 24° E.—Magnetic clock invented by Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, America.—Gold dollars first coined in the United States.—Soulouque proclaimed emperor of Hayti, Aug. 24 (1847).

1850—Royal proclamation in Britain for promoting an exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, Jan. 3.—Departure of the *Investigator* and the *Enterprise* to search for Sir John Franklin, Jan. 10.—£20,000 is offered by the Admiralty of Britain, as a reward to any vessel that shall discover the *Erebus* and *Terror*, March 7.—The tubular bridge over the Menai Straits, by Stephenson and Fairbairn, March 5.—Sir R. Peel falls from his horse, June 29.—Arrival from India of the Koh-i-noor diamond, originally found at Golconda, in 1550.—Death of Sir Robert Peel, at his residence, Whitehall Gardens, July 2.—Between Dover and Cape Grinez submarine telegraph-wires are laid, Aug. 28 — The first stone of the Scotch National Gallery laid in Edinburgh, by Prince Albert, Aug. 31.—The second line of the tubular bridge over the Menai Straits opened.—Cardinal Wiseman's pastoral letter read — Memorable letter of Lord John Russel against the

A.D.
pretensions of the papal court with reference to an English papal hierarchy, Nov. 4.—The enthronization of Cardinal Wiseman, Dec. 4.—Meetings throughout the country against the acts of the pope.—Jerome Bonaparte, uncle of Louis Napoleon, created by him a field-marshal of France, Jan. 1.—Riots in Paris in opposition to the cutting down of "the trees of liberty."—Meeting of the peace congress at Frankfort, Aug. 22.—Insurrection in Genoa; the garrison expelled; a republic proclaimed; but the insurrection is suppressed.—The grand-duke of Tuscany restored by the Austrians.—The pope issues a bull for establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.—Assassinations frequent in Rome.—Peace between Denmark and Prussia, the great powers guaranteeing the integrity of Denmark.—The war in Lahore, India, is finished, and the Punjab annexed to the British territories in India.—Unsuccessful private enterprise of General Lopez and 600 American adventurers, with the view of revolutionizing the island of Cuba; repulsed at Cardenas, May 17.—Slave trade abolished in the district of Columbia, United States.

1851—Census of Great Britain and Ireland taken, March 30:—total for England, Scotland, and Wales, 21,121,967; total for Ireland, 6,515,794.—The Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, at Hyde Park, London, opened by the queen, May 1, and is visited, within six months, by upwards of 7,000,000 persons.—The right of an alien author to acquire a British copyright, by first publishing his work in Britain, established by decision of Lord Campbell, May 20.—Peace congress, Exeter Hall, London, July 22.—Between Dover and Calais, the great cable telegraph is submerged, Sept. 23.—The French and English submarine telegraph in regular operation for the first time, Nov. 13; and guns at Dover fired by electric sparks communicated from Calais.—Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly in Paris, and universal suffrage established.—Paris in a state of siege.—The presidential *coup d'état*, Dec. 2.—The 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy celebrated, Jan. 18.—Military insurrection in Portugal.—A constitution granted to the Cape of Good Hope for self-government.—Second invasion of Cuba by Lopez and Americans.—He is defeated, and subsequently garotted in Havannah.—Gold discovered in Australia by Mr. Hargreaves.—The governor issues a proclamation claiming the gold-fields for the crown, and prohibiting any person, not duly authorized, from digging for gold.—It is disregarded, when the licensing system is adopted.—The Port Phillip district named the province of Victoria.—The streets of Melbourne lifted, and gold found beneath them.

1852—The British parliament opened by the queen in person, Feb. 3.—The Sydenham Crystal Palace Company give £70,000 for the materials of the Exhibition in Hyde Park.—First telegraphic communication between England and Ireland, with a wire 70 miles long, sunk between Holyhead and Kingston in 18 hours.—Opening of the Irish National Exhibition at Cork, June 10 (closed Sept. 11).—Representative government for New Zealand, June 30.—The first column of the Sydenham Crystal Palace erected, Aug. 5.—Departure of the *Great Britain* screw steamer for Australia, 685 passengers, Aug. 14.—Death of the duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, Sept. 14. Parliament voted £12,000 for his funeral.—Direct telegraphic connection between London and Paris opened, Nov. 1.—The national guards disbanded and reorganized in France.—Confiscation of the Orleans property, Jan. 22.—The French senate prays for the re-establishment of the empire, Sept. 23.—The message of the prince president announces the intention to restore the empire, Nov. 4. On [illegible]

empire is declared established, and Louis Napoleon assumes the title of Napoleon III.—Revolution in Buenos Ayres, S. America; Rosas' rule overthrown.—War with the Caffres in Africa continues.—Railways open in America in January, 10,814 miles. [Later in the year, 2,501 additional miles were opened. Total, 13,315 miles.]—General Pearce elected president.—Large quantities of gold sent from California to the United States.—Gold abundant in Australia.

1853—The "exodus" from Ireland.—8¼ tons of gold received by the ship *Australian*, which arrived at Plymouth from Australia, Jan. 14.—The British parliament reassembles, Feb. 10.—Lord John Russell's motion for a committee of the whole house on the question of the Jews' admission to parliament carried, 234 against 205.—Industrial Exhibition at Dublin opened, April 12.—Advertisement duty abolished.—£1,000 asked for a pen of Cochin-China fowls at the London Poultry-show; £5. 5*s.* for a single egg.—Letters announcing the discovery of the north-west passage by Captain M'Lure received at the Admiralty, Oct. 7.—Lieut. Cresswell, of H.M.S. *Investigator*, returns to Woolwich, having accomplished, since December, 1850, the north-west passage, October.—The uniform penny receipt-stamp for £2 and upwards comes into operation, Oct. 10.—Dublin Industrial Exhibition closed, Nov. 1.—Public sympathy with the Turks; large meetings are held in London and other places, and the aggressions and "secret designs" of Russia are commented upon.—A new planet discovered by Mr. Hind, and named Euterpe.—The whole population of the British empire is estimated at 130,000,000.—Marriage of the emperor Napoleon III. of France with Eugénie, Countess Tiba, the daughter of the Countess Montejo.—The French people display the strongest sympathy with the Turks and hatred of Russian aggression.—Popular manifestations in Italy against the Austrian yoke.—Cumana (the first city built by the Spaniards on Terra Firma) destroyed by an earthquake, July 15.—The Russians cross the Pruth in two places.—Moldavia and Wallachia occupied, July 2.—Manifesto of the czar, declaring that he had earnestly sought for peace, but that, owing to the "blind obstinacy" of the Porte, war was forced upon him, Oct. 20 (Nov. 1).—Six Russian ships of the line at Sinope destroy eight Turkish frigates and five smaller vessels.—An ultimatissimum presented to the sultan of Turkey by Prince Menschikoff, demanding the protectorate of the Greek Christians in Turkey, on behalf of the czar, May 5.—Russian aggression. The troops of the czar enter the Danubian principalities, July 3.—Protest of the sultan against the occupation of the Danubian principalities by the Russians, July 14.—The combined fleets of Britain and France pass the Dardanelles at the request of the sultan.—War declared against Russia, Oct. 1.—The Turks successful against the Russians.—Battle of Oltenitza, Turks victorious; but are defeated at Akhalzik.—Termination of the Caffre war in Africa.—Population of the province of Victoria, Australia, about 250,000.

1854—The allied British and French fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 1.—A proclamation forbidding the exportation from England of munitions of war, &c.—Embarkation of troops for Turkey at Liverpool, Southampton, and Dublin, Feb. 22.—Sir Charles Napier appointed commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet, Feb. 25.—Treaty of alliance between Britain, France, and Turkey, signed at Constantinople, March 12.—Declaration by England of war with Russia, March 28.—Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Turkey, and the duke of Cambridge, leave London for Paris on their way to the East, April 10.—The Sydenham Crystal Palace opened by her majesty Queen Victoria, June 10.—St. George's Hall, Liverpool, opened, Sept. 18.—Arrival in England of Dr. Rae, bringing several articles ascertained to have belonged to Sir J. Franklin's Arctic expedition party.—Fearful storm in the Black Sea, Nov. 14; a number of vessels wrecked.—Sir Charles Napier arrives in Portsmouth from the Baltic, Dec. 17.—General Canrobert sails with the first division of the French army from Marseilles to Turkey, March 19.—Lord Raglan, the British commander-in-chief, sails from Marseilles, April 22.—Marshal St. Arnaud resigns the chief command of the French army, and nominates General Canrobert his successor, Sept. 27.—General Bosquet appointed to the command of the second division of the army of the East.—Revolt of Cordova regiment of infantry at Saragossa, Spain.—The ministry declare the kingdom of Spain to be in a state of siege.—Insurrection both civil and military in various cities of Spain.—Bomarsund captured by the fleets of the Western allies, August.—The Turks defeat the Russians at Kalafat, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th Jan.—Another engagement before Kalafat; 500 Russians and 14 Turks killed, April 16.—Bombardment of Odessa; the imperial mole, the Russian shipping, barracks, and stores destroyed, April 21.—The Russians besiege

Silistria, May 17.—The Russians retire from Lesser Wallachia.—Bombardment of Redoubt Kaleh, and its evacuation by the Russians, May 19.—The combined fleets anchor in the Black Sea.—The siege of Silistria is raised by the Russians, who are forced across the Danube, June 15.—The Russian batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube destroyed. - Cronstadt reconnoitred by the Baltic fleet, June 29.—The allied English and French squadrons attack the fortified town of Petropaulovski; and destroy two forts, Sept. 1.—Landing of the allied forces, 25,000 British, 23,000 French, and 8,000 Turks, under Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, at Eupatoria and Old Fort, Sept. 14.—The Russians evacuate Moldavia.—The battle of the Alma, Sept. 20.—Balaklava surrenders to the allied army, Sept. 26.—Investment of Sebastopol commenced. —Sebastopol attacked by land and sea, Oct. 17.—Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.—Her majesty Queen Victoria thanks the army before Sebastopol, which is published by Lord Raglan, Oct. 27.—Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5. [8,000 British, with 6,000 French, held the day against 60,000 Russians, and compelled them to retreat with a loss of 15,000 men.]—Schamyl, the Circassian chief, obtains arms and ammunition sent from Constantinople.—A firman issued by the sultan establishing the equality of the evidence of Christians and Mussulmans, Feb. 25.—The Porte resolves to annex the property of the mosques to itself.—Battle o Giurgevo, July 8.—Another in the neighbourhood of Giurgevo, July 23; the Russians defeated by the Turks.—Florence Nightingale, with a band of English nurses, arrives at Scutari, Nov. 5.—Revolt in Albania against the Turks.—Rupture between Greece and Turkey, March 27.—Otho issues a declaration of strict neutrality in the Russian war, and appoints a new ministry, May 26.—The emperor of Japan agrees with the emperor of Russia to open the trade of that island to all the world in a year, April.—Revolution in China. —The Congress of the United States resolve to remain neutral in the war in Europe; free ships make free goods, excepting articles contraband of war, April 12. —San Salvador, in Central America, overthrown by an earthquake, and one-fourth of its inhabitants buried alive, April.—Numerous large fires in various parts of America.

*1855*—Disastrous state of the army before Sebastopol, numerous deaths for want of proper shelter and food. —The British parliament assembles, Jan. 23.—Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 30.—Lord Palmerston undertakes to form a ministry, Feb. 6.—Toganrog bombarded, June 3.—Collisions on the banks of the Sea of Asoph, June 4—10.—The quarries before Sebastopol occupied by the British, and the Mamelon taken by the French, June 7.—The old Smithfield cattle-market in London closed, June 11, and new markets opened on June 13, at Copenhagen Fields, north London.—General Simpson, commander of the British army, July.—Bombardment of Sweaborg by mortar-vessels and gunboats; much damage done, Aug. 9—12.—Fall of Sebastopol, Sept. 10; same day the queen receives intimation by the telegraph at Balmoral. —Alderman David Salomons, a Jew, elected Lord Mayor of London, Sept. 29.—A public thanksgiving in England for the fall of Sebastopol, Sept. 30.—General Simpson resigns his command in the Crimea, November. —Sir William Codrington, commander-in-chief of the British army, Nov. 11.—*L' Exposition Universelle* opened by the emperor and empress, May 15; closed, Nov. 15.—General Canrobert resigns his command to General Pelissier, May 16.—General Pelissier, commander of the French army, May 16.—Inundation of Hamburg, more than half the city submerged, Jan. 1. —Sardinia joins the Western alliance against Russia.—Death of the emperor Nicholas I., of Russia, at St. Petersburg, March 2.—Submarine telegraph laid from the Black Sea to Balaklava, April 13.—The Sardinian army, under General Marmora, lands in the Crimea, May 8.—Expedition to Kertch; to the Sea of Asoph, where 250 Russian vessels are destroyed by the allies. —The "Hango massacre;" a boat's crew landing Russian prisoners under a flag of truce, attacked by troops under cover; 10 or 12 killed, the others captured, June 5.—Sweaborg bombarded, 2,000 Russians killed and wounded, June 22.—Defeat at the Tchernaya; Prince Gortschakoff, with 60,000 men, attacks the allied French and Sardinian army; nearly 6,000 lost, Aug. 16.

A.D.
—Brousa, the ancient capital of Asia Minor, destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 28.—The Turks repulse the Russians with immense slaughter at Kars, Sept. 29.—Kars capitulates to the Russians, after being gallantly defended by the Turks, under the command of Colonel Williams, Dec. 12.—The rebels in China defeated by the imperialists.—Disturbances at the Cape of Good Hope, Cornet Pottinger and others murdered by the Caffres; 900 Caffres besieged and starved to death by the Dutch, in November.

*1856*—The British parliament opened by the queen, Jan. 31.—The order of the Victoria Cross instituted as a distinction for military men of all ranks, Feb. 5.—Fort Alexander and the docks at Sebastopol destroyed by the allies, early in February.—Peace conference opened at Paris, Count Walewski presiding, Feb. 25.—Treaty of peace between Britain, France, and Sardinia, with Russia, March.—Annexation of Oude, in India, announced, March 16.—Peace proclaimed exactly two years after the declaration of war, viz., on March 28.—Treaty of peace signed at Paris; ratified, April 27.—The thanks of parliament to the army and navy voted, May 8.—Lord Dalhousie, late governor-general of India, arrives in England, May 13, and, on the 14th, the proprietors and directors of the East-India Company settle on him £5,000 a year.—The allies evacuate the Crimea, July 12.—Dr. Rae and his companions obtain the reward of £10,000 offered by government for information of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his party, July 26.—Bessemer's new mode of manufacturing in iron announced.—Mount Ararat, 17,322 feet, ascended by five Englishmen.—Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, in a letter to the *Times*, details some of his important discoveries, Dec. 24.—Lord Panmure states that the loss of the army during the war, from cholera and other diseases, was 15,669; from being slain, 1,775; from wounds, 1,870; total, 19,314.—Inundations in France; 40,000 habitations wholly destroyed, June.—The Free-trade congress at Brussels, in October.—Insurrectionary movements in Genoa, Turin, and Modena.—Insurrection general in Spain.—O'Donnell's *coup d'état*, and his appointment to the dictatorship.—The country decreed in a state of siege, July.—Resignation of Espartero, July 14.—The constitution of 1845 re-established by a decree, Sept. 16.—The occupation of the Isle of Serpents by Russia, July.—England, France, Austria, and Turkey institute inquiries as to the nature and circumstances of that occupation.—The Russian government re-established in the Crimea, July 20.—Coronation of Alexander II. at Moscow, with extraordinary ostentation and expense, Sept. 7.—Rebellion in Arabia, May.—Oude, in India, annexed to Great Britain, Feb. 4—7.—Earthquakes in the Punjab, May 9.—Chinese insurrection continues; the imperial troops defeated, with the loss of 3,000 men, at Kiangis, June 10.—The queen of Oude lands at Southampton, July 22.—The emperor of Japan opens the two ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi to trade of all nations, August.—Quebec appointed the permanent seat of the Canadian government, April 17.—Revolution at Costa Rica, S. America, June.—Slavery riots in Kansas, June.—The Bay Islands transferred to Honduras.—Dr. Scoresby leaves Britain for Australia, to make experiments on the variation of the compass, Jan. 18.

*1857*—*The British parliament opens, Feb. 3.—Institution of the British Portrait Gallery.*—Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester.—Reduction of income-tax to 7*d.*—Reported destruction of the famous porcelain tower at Nankin, China.—Commencement of the Indian mutiny.—Annexation of Oude to the British empire.—Conspiracy against British rule gradually formed.—Outbreak at the distribution of greased cartridges.—Mysterious circulation of chupatties, or cakes, throughout the country.—Insurrection and massacre of Europeans at Meerut, Delhi, Allahabad, Bareilly, and Jhansi.—Vigorous administration of Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab.—Holkar and Scindia faithful to the British.—Mutiny and massacre at Indore, Saugor, Nuseerabad, Neemuch, and Agra.—Arrah gallantly defended, and the rebels defeated.—The garrison, females, and children, suffer dreadfully in the camp at Cawnpore.—The fugitives from Cawnpore treacherously shot or drowned by command of Nana Sahib.—He orders a general massacre of the women and children, whose bodies are thrown into a well.—The advance of

A.D.
General Havelock, who gains several victories.—He advances victoriously to the relief of Lucknow.—The siege of Delhi.—Devotion of Salkeld and Home, who hang powder-bags upon the gates and fire them.—The city stormed and captured, and the king of Delhi taken by Lieut. Hodson, who shoots his two sons on the spot.—Havelock relieves the residency at Lucknow.—Arrival of Sir Colin Campbell with reinforcements.—He advances to the relief of Lucknow, and, by his skilful movements, rescues the garrison of the residency.—War between Persia and Britain.—The British successful, and treaty of peace.—Prince Albert henceforth to be designated the Prince Consort.—Visit of the emperor and empress of the French to her Majesty at Osborne.—Insurrection in Sarawak, and narrow escape of Sir J. Brooke.—Peerage conferred on Mr. Macaulay.—National fast for our Indian calamities.—Launch of the *Great Eastern*, or *Leviathan*, steamboat.—Final settlement of the dispute between the king of Prussia and the canton of Neufchâtel.—Commercial crisis.—Great failures in America, seriously affecting England.—Suspension of the Bank Act.—Freedom of the city presented to Prince Frederick-William of Prussia.—Filibustering expedition and the Mormon war in America.—Destruction of Montreal cathedral by fire.—Earthquake in Mexico.—New reading-room and libraries at the British Museum.—Numerous shipwrecks.

1858—The British parliament meets on Feb. 4.—Continuation of the Indian mutiny.—British successful.—Trial of the king of Delhi.—Seizure of Gwalior by the troops of Scindia.—It is recovered by Sir Hugh Rose.—Sir J. Outram at the "Alumbagh."—Advance on Lucknow.—Disarmament of Oude.—The British everywhere successful in India.—The complete reconquest and pacification of Oude announced by the commander-in-chief.—Assassinations and agrarian outrages in Ireland.—War with China.—Lord Elgin arrives at Hong-Kong.—Canton assaulted and captured.—The Chinese commissioner Yeh and others taken prisoners.—Operations of the British and French on the Peiho river.—The treaty of Tien-tsin.—Lord Elgin at Japan.—Treaty between the British and the Japanese.—Attempt of Orsini and others to assassinate the emperor of the French.—Bill in the British parliament to amend the law of conspiracy.—Government defeated upon it, and resignation of Lord Palmerston.—The administration of Earl Derby.—Bill for establishing the colony of New Caledonia (Vancouver's Island).—Marriage of the Princess Royal of England with Prince Frederick-William of Prussia.—Her British Majesty visits the princess in Germany.—The steamship *Austria* burnt at sea, and 500 lives lost.—Treaty between the Americans and the Chinese, and between the Americans and the Japanese.—Investiture in England of the king of Portugal as a knight of the Garter.—Eruption of Vesuvius.—Failure in laying the Atlantic telegraph; second attempt successful.

1859—The British parliament opened on Feb. 3.—Celebration of the centenary anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotch poet.—Discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin by Captain M'Clintock.—Renewal of agrarian outrages in Ireland.—Defeat and capture of Tantia Topee, a rebel chief in India.—He is executed.—Unfriendly relations between Austria and Sardinia.—Growth of Austrian influence in Italy, *contrary to the treaties of Vienna*.—*Reliance of Sardinia on France*.—Marriage of Prince Napoleon with the *daughter of the king of Sardinia*.—War imminent between Austria and Sardinia.—Austria summons Sardinia to disarm.—Britain remonstrates against this [illegible] the Peiho, and the French army enters Piedmont.—Battles of Montebello and Magenta.—The Austrians retreat to the Mincio.—The battle of Solferino.—Armistice signed at Villa-Franca.—The [illegible] parliament to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—It is rejected by the House of Lords.—Defeat of the Derby ministry on the second reading of Lord J. Russell's Amendment Bill for the greater extension of the franchise.—Parliament dissolved, and a general election takes place, which results in the restoration of the Derby administration.—Debate on

A.D.
the address to her Majesty's speech, and overthrow and resignation of the ministers in both houses.—New ministry of Lord Palmerston.—The subject of volunteer rifle corps discussed in the Commons.—The Italian war frequently discussed.—Treaty of Zurich between Austria and France.—Further treaty of Zurich, between Austria, France, and Sardinia.—The establishment of a volunteer rifle corps throughout Great Britain.—Opening of the Glasgow water-works at Loch Katrine.—Terrible earthquake in Quito.—First voyage of the *Great Eastern* steamboat; dreadful explosion on board.—The United States and the island of San Juan.—Schiller centenary anniversary celebrated.—Great festival in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Handel.—Numerous shipwrecks in the gales of December.

1860—Treaty of commerce signed between Britain and France, Jan. 23.—Parliament opened by the queen, Jan. 24.—The Moors defeated by the Spaniards at Tetuan, Feb. 4.—The emperor of Japan assassinated, March 15.—Insurrection in Sicily against the Neapolitan government.—Treaty between France and Sardinia, ceding Nice and Savoy to France, signed at Turin, March 24.—Insurrection at Palermo, April 4.—Right Hon. W. Gladstone rector of the university of Edinburgh, April 16.—Treaty of peace between the Moors and Spaniards signed at Tetuan.—The pope excommunicates all persons invading the States of the Church, April 29.—Garibaldi lands at Marsala, in Sicily.—Proclaims himself dictator on behalf of King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia.—He defeats the troops of the king of Naples at Calatafimi.—He storms Palermo, May 27.—Massacre of Christians by the Druses.—The king of Naples evacuates Palermo.—The *Great Eastern* steam-ship leaves Southampton for New York.—The queen of England reviews nearly 20,000 volunteers in Hyde Park, June 23.—The prince of Wales sails for Canada.—Garibaldi defeats the troops of the king of Naples at Melazzo.—The great European powers resolve on an expedition to Syria, to protect the Christians from the Druses.—Garibaldi still successful in Italy.—Chinese forts at the mouth of the Peiho taken by a British and French force.—The king of Naples quits his capital for Gaeta.—Garibaldi enters Naples, and forms a provisional government, Sept. 8.—A Sardinian army enters Naples.—Papal troops defeated by the Sardinians, Sept. 18.—The Anglo-French army successful in China.—Ancona capitulates to the Sardinians, Sept. 29.—Garibaldi gains the victory of Volturna, Oct. 1.—The city of Peking surrenders to the Anglo-French army.—The emperor of Austria revives the diets of his empire.—Peace concluded between the emperor of China and the Anglo-French army, Oct. 26.—Capua capitulates, Nov. 2.—The king of Sardinia routs the forces of the king of Naples beyond the Garigliano.—The king of Sardinia enters Naples.—The kingdom of the Two Sicilies annexed to Sardinia, Nov. 8.—Garibaldi retires to the island of Caprera, Nov. 9.—The prince of Wales returns from America.—The empress of the French visits Scotland, Nov. 17.—142 persons killed by the explosion of a coal-pit in Monmouthshire, Wales.—Arrival of news of the confirmation of peace with China.—War with the Maoris in New Zealand.—Recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan from India.—Disturbances in Hesse-Cassel.—Tyrannical measures of the Danish government towards the German population of Schleswig-Holstein.—The Hungarians claim to have restored to them their historical diet, according to that fixed by the law of 1848.—Italy still unsettled.—The Secession dispute in the United States continues.

1861—The British parliament opens, on Feb. 5.—Lord Canning, in India, issues a manifesto on Indian finance.—India expects assistance in her depressed financial position from Great Britain.—Prussia assumes a more definite attitude in the political affairs of the continent than she can be said to have hitherto done.—Austria threatens Hungary with the evils of war.—Elections for the new united parliament of Italy begin to be watched with great interest.—Emancipation of the Russian serfs.—The Ionian Islands clamour for union with Greece.—Venetia desires separation from Austria.—Death of the duchess of Kent in England, mother of Queen Victoria.—Election of President Lincoln to the presidency of the United States.—He proposes a reunion of the southern and northern por-

A.D.
tions, by measures contrary to the use of actual force.—Free trade adopted in France.—Victor Emmanuel assumes the title of king of Italy.—The Poles agitate for a recognition of their country as an independent kingdom.—Abolition of the paper duty proposed in the British parliament.—The Hungarian diet meets at Buda, April 6; but, after an hour's sitting, adjourns to Pesth.—The emperor fails to prove his title to be king, as a constitutional sovereign.—The popedom in great danger.—Count Cavour proposes the surrender of the temporal power of the pope.—War becomes active in America.—The Federalists defeated at Bull's Run.—M. de Lesseps endeavours to reopen the Suez canal.—Disturbances in Syria, partially occupied by French troops.—Gaeta taken.—The first Italian parliament.—The Mysore princes are granted a pension by the Indian government.—The British parliament ignores the Church-rate Bill by the casting vote of the Speaker.—Count Cavour, the great Italian statesman, dies.—Lord Campbell, chancellor of England, dies.—Bill for altering the legislative machinery of India debated in the House.—Successes of the Federalists in the United States war.—The French quit Syria.—The emperor of

A.D.
the French recognizes the kingdom of Italy.—Lord Herbert of Lea, a distinguished English statesman, dies.—Passports insisted on in the United States.—Within a radius of six miles of Charing Cross, London, there are found to be 2,637 miles of streets.—An Italian exhibition opened at Florence, Sept. 15.—Turkey and Montenegro at war.—The *Great Eastern* steam-ship greatly damaged in a terrific storm.—M. Abel de Pujol, a distinguished French painter, dies, Sept. 28.—A submarine telegraph from Malta to Alexandria, a distance of 1,400 miles, successfully laid.—Paper duty abolished in England, Oct. 1.—Siamese ambassadors visit France and Rome, after having been in England.—Lexington, Missouri, United States, capitulates to the Confederate forces.—Visits of the kings of Prussia and Holland to the emperor of the French at Compiègne.—The Nile rises to an extraordinary height, and greatly damages the cotton crops of Egypt.—Coronation of the king of Prussia, at Konigsberg, October.—Census, being the sixth taken in this country: England and Wales, 20,205,504 persons (islands inclusive); Ireland, 5,764,543; Scotland, 3,061,251: total, 29,031,298.

THE

# DICTIONARY

OF

# UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.—*Desc.* Description.—*Exp.* Exports.—*Ext.* Extent.—*Gov.* Government.—*Imp.* Imports.—*Lat.* Latitude.—*Lon.* Longitude.—*Manf.* Manufactures.—*Pop.* Population.—*Pro.* Produce.—*Rel.* Religion.—*Rev.* Revenue.—A.M. In the Year of the World.—B.C. Before Christ.—B. Born.—D. Died.

## A.

[Where *a* is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as *a* in bar, car, tar; where *ä* is used, it is sounded as *a* in can, fan, tan; where *ai* is used, it is sounded as *a* in fate, hate, late; where *aw* is used, it is sounded as *a* in fall, tall, wall; and *a* final has an obscure sound, between the *a* in bar and the *a* in fan.]

A A, *a-a*, is probably derived either from the Celtic *Ach* or the Teutonic *Aa*, signifying water. Hence, there are several small rivers of that name. 1. A river of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, which falls into the Neethe. 2. A river of Holland, in Groningen, of the name of Westerwolder Aa Overyssel, which falls into the Dollart. 3. Another in North Brabant, which, after passing Helmont, joins the Dommel at Bois-le-Duc. 4. Another in Overyssel, which, after uniting its waters with the Vecht, flows into the Zuyder Zee. 5. Another in Brabant, near Buda. 6. Another in Jutland. 7. A river of Russia in Europe, in the province of Livonia, which flows from E. to S.W., into the Bay of Riga. 8. Another in Courland, which flows into the Dwina, near Riga. 9. A river of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, which carries the waters of the Hallyler Sea into the Aar. 10. Another which carries the waters of the Lake of Sarnen, canton Underwalden, into the Lake of Lucerne. 11. Another which drains the valley of Eglelberg, in Underwalden, and falls into a bay near the middle of the south side of the Lake of Lucerne. 12. A river of Hanover, which flows into the Ems, in the province of Lingen. 13. A river of France, rising in the department of Le Nord, becoming navigable for barges at St. Omer, and, after pursuing a course of forty miles, falling into the sea at Gravelines.

AA, Gerard Van Der, *a-a*. This individual, and his two sons, Philip and Adolphus, have acquired honourable historical notice in the annals of the United Provinces, from the strenuous efforts they made to resist Philip II. of Spain in his endeavours to tyrannize over their country, as well as from the distinguished part they took in its liberation, 1571.

AA, Peter Van Der, an eminent lawyer, who, in 1574, became president of the Council of Luxembourg. B. at Louvain.

AA, Peter Van Der, a bookseller of Leyden, and an extensive compiler and publisher of travels and voyages. D. 1730.—This person issued an illustrative atlas which was entitled "Galerie du Monde," and which extended to sixty-six vols.

AA, Charles Henry Van Der, an active Lutheran minister, greatly instrumental in establishing the Academy of Sciences, and the Society for the Study of Economics, at Haerlem. B. 1718; D. 1795.

AACH, *aak*, the name of a river in Germany.

AACH, a little town in the circle of Suabia, and situate near the source of the above river, at about equal distances from the Danube and Lake Constance. *Pop.* 800.

AACHEN, *aa'-hen*. (*See* AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.)

AAGARD, Christian, *a-gard'*, a Danish professor of poetry at Sora, and a poet himself. B. 1596; D. 1664.

AAHUS, *a-hoos*, a small district and town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster.

AAIN CHARIN, *ain kawrin*, a village near Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived, and much frequented by pilgrims. Near it is a convent, the altar of which is supposed to be built on the very spot where John the Baptist was born.

AALBORG, *ol'-borg*, one of the sees into which Denmark is divided.—The capital city of the district is of the same name, and situate on the Lymfiord, tolerably well fortified, and containing a cathedral and several other public buildings. *Manf.* Sugar, soap, snuff, chocolate, scythes; and there are several distilleries. *Exp.* Corn, wool, herrings, hides, tar, tallow, and corn spirits. *Pop.* 7,500. *Lat.* 57° 2′ 48″ N. *Lon.* 9° 55′ 38″ E.

AALEN, *aa'-len*, a district in the circle of Jaxt, kingdom of Wurtemburg. *Ext.* 108 square miles, or 69,120 acres. *Desc.* Watered by the river Kocher, abundantly wooded, and mountainous in the south. *Pro.* Cattle, and a little corn. *Manf.* Medicine, spun woollen and cotton; and some iron-mines are worked. Contains one city, one market-town, and 109 smaller towns and villages. *Pop.* 22,000.—The capital is of the same name. *Inhabitants*, 2,800. *Lat.* 48° 47′ 20″ N. *Lon.* 10° 7′ 27″ E.

AALTEN, *aal'-ten*, a town in the arrondissement of Zutphen, province of Guelderland, in the Netherlands, and situate on the banks of the Aa. *Pop.* 3,524.

AAR, *a-ar*, a small island in the Baltic.

AAR, 1. A river in Westphalia, in Germany. 2. A large river of Switzerland, the most considerable after the Rhine and the Rhone, and falling into the Rhine after a course of 170 miles. It is well supplied with fish, and carries in its course quantities of golden sand.

AARAU, *aa'-rou*, principal city in the canton of Aargau, on the right bank of the river Aar, at the south base of the Jura. It is well built, paved, and lighted. *Manf.* Cottons, ribbons, and cannons. *Pop.* 4,800, chiefly Protestant. *Lat.* 47° 23′ 35″ N. *Lon.* 6° 2′ 55″ E.

AARGAU, or ARGOVIA, *ar'-gou, ar-go'-ve-a* (Fr. ARGOVIE, *ar-go-ve'*), one of the cantons of Switzerland, originally a part of Berne, but in 1803 erected into an independent canton. *Ext.* 502 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and diversified by hills, mountains, and valleys. *Pro.* Cotton, corn, the grape, and other fruits. *Manf.* Printed calicoes, silk, ribbons, straw hats, &c. *Pop.* 199,720, comprehending Protestants, Catholics, and Jews.

AARHUUS, *or'-hoos*, a district in North Jutland, for the most part level, and having in its coast several indentations, which serve for bays to those acquainted with its shores. *Ext.* 1,825 square miles, or 1,168,000 acres. *Pro.* Potatoes, corn, and flax. *Pop.* About 140,000, many of whom are occupied with the fisheries, and the females in spinning. AARHUUS, the capital city, is situate in the Cattegat, and possesses, besides a Gothic cathedral, the largest church in Denmark. It has the best harbour in Jutland, with regular steam communication with Copenhagen and Calundborg. *Pop.* 7,300. *Lat.* 56° 10′ N. *Lon.* 10° 13′ E.

AARON, *air'-on*, signifying *mountain of strength*, or a *teacher*, the brother of Moses, and first high-priest of the Israelites. D. on Mount Hor, in the 123rd year of his age, A.M. 2553; B.C. 1451.—There are several other Jews of the same name, but of no great celebrity.

AARSENS, or ARSENS, Peter, *aar-sens*, a celebrated Dutch painter. He painted a fine altar-piece, representing the crucifixion, at Antwerp, which was destroyed in an insurrection in 1566. B. at Amsterdam, 1519; D. 1585.—This artist left three sons, also celebrated painters.

AARSENS, Francis, *ar'-suus*, Lord of Someldyck and Spyck, one of the greatest negotiators of the United Netherland Provinces. In 1641 he was deputed one of the three ambassadors extraordinary to England, to settle the marriage between the Princess Mary and Prince William, the Stadtholder's son. B. at the Hague, 1572; D. 1642.

AARSEO, or ARZEO, *aar-se-o*, a town of Algiers, in Africa. Its inhabitants trade to Guinea, Numidia, and other places. *Lat.* 36° 50′ N. *Lon.* 2° 10′ E.

AARSTAD, or ALTIKSTAD, *aar'-städ*, a royal seat, in the diocese of Bergen, in Norway.—Here King Harold Haarfager generally resided.

AARTGEN, or AERTGEN, *aart'-gen*, an eminent painter, and at first a wool-comber, but, turning his attention to the arts, became so distinguished, that Francis Floris, an artist of Antwerp, went to Leyden on purpose to see him, and finding him in a mean hut, promised him a handsome maintenance if he would settle at Antwerp, which he refused. B. at Leyden, 1498; D. by drowning, 1561.

AASTRUP, *aas'-troop*, a district of Aalborg, in N. Jutland, to which belong the Herreds, or districts of Wenborg.

AATTER, *aa'-ter*, a district of the northern part of Arabia-Felix, on the Red Sea, 150 miles long, and 120 broad.

AATTIC, *aa'-tic*, a village in Aatter, in Arabia-Felix.

AB, *ăb*, in English names, is an abbreviation of *abbey* or *abbot*, and indicates a place where formerly stood an abbey.

ABA, or ALDON, king of Hungary, who involved his country in perpetual wars, and cruelly oppressed his subjects. Put to death in 1044.

ABA, a city of the ancient kingdom of Phocis, in Greece proper, the inhabitants of which were named Abantes.—This was the only city which was not destroyed after the Greek holy war; it was spared out of respect to Apollo, who had an oracle there.

ABA, *a-ba*, a mountain in Armenia, part of Mount Taurus, where the famous rivers Araxes and Euphrates have their rise.

ABABA, *a-ba-ba*, the modern name of the Peneus, a celebrated river in Thessaly.

ABABDEH, *ai-bab'-de*, a tract of country in Upper Egypt, inhabited by a pastoral people, supposed aborigines. A marble, called *breccia verde*, with gold and emeralds, is found in it, and it abounds with ancient and Roman remains.

ABACANSK, *a-ba-kansk'*, a prosperous town of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, on the river Yenisei. It was destroyed in 1707, and rebuilt about eighteen years afterwards. The climate is said to be the mildest in Siberia. *Pop.* 1,000. *Lat.* 54° N. *Lon.* 91° 30′ E.

ABACH, WELTENBURG, *a-bak, wel'-ten-berg*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Danube. It was burnt by the inhabitants of Ratisbon (from which place it is 7 miles distant) in 1297. Here are some excellent springs of mineral waters, which are much frequented. *Pop.* 620.

ABACO, *a-ba-ko'*. There were two individuals of this name, who lived in the eighteenth century, and who were celebrated, both as composers of music and players on the violin and violoncello.

ABACO, or LUCAYA, *lu-ky-ya* (Great and Little), two islands of the Bahamas, the largest 86 miles long and 25 miles broad. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 25° 51′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 77° 10′ 45″ W.

ABAD, *a'-bad*, a Hindoo word, signifying *the city of*: thus, Hyder-abad, the city of Hyder.

ABADAN, *a-ba-dan'*, a town of Asia, on the Persian Gulf, and at the mouth of the river Tigris. It is 40 miles from Bussora, on which it is dependent.

ABADEH, *a-ba-de'*, a town of Persia, to the north of Shiraz, to which it sends fruits. *Pop.* 5,000.

ABAFEDE, *a'-ba-fed*, a mountain in Egypt, the residence, in antiquity, of the Egyptian Magi; it was much revered by the Romans on their obtaining it, and was afterwards inhabited by Christian devotees, who lived in sepulchral caves cut into the rock.

ABAITE, *a-bait*, a river in Brazil, in the province of Chinas Geraes, running east, and falling into the Rio Francesco. In this river, the largest diamond ever found in Brazil was picked up by three men who were banished into the interior, and who were wandering about unexplored parts in search of gold. They presented it to the state, and were pardoned on account of their honesty.

ABAKA-KHAN, *a-ba-ka'-kan'*, eighth emperor of the Moguls, of the race of Zingis. He defeated the king of Bokharia and the Egyptians, who had invaded his dominions. D. 12[illegible].

ABAKAM, *a'-ba-kăm*, a river which falls into the Yenesi, near its source, and 16 miles south of the town of Abakansk, in the province of Kolivan, in Asiatic Russia.

ABALAK, *a'-ba-lak*, or ABALASCOY, a town of Siberia, near Tobolsk.

ABALUS, *ăb'-a-lus*, an island in the German Ocean, where, as the ancients supposed, the amber dropped from the trees.

ABANCAY, *a'-ban-ke*, a town of Peru, on the river Cuszo, important for its sugar-refineries. *Pop.* 5,000.

ABANO, *a-ba'-no*, a town of Padua, celebrated for its warm baths, in one of which, as a method of cure, the patient is covered with warm mud.

ABANO, Piedro di, *a-ba'-no*, a learned Italian, who first studied at Padua, and afterwards at Paris. He travelled in England and Scotland, whence he was recalled to take the professorship of medicine at Padua, on its becoming vacant. He was not only an astronomer, but an astrologist, and had some pretensions to magic. In 1315, for the second time, he was brought before the Inquisition, on account of his doctrines, but died before the inquiry was completed. B. at Abano, 1250; D. 1316.

ABANTES, *ă-băn'-tes*, a people of Peloponnesus, who built a town in Phocis, called Aba, after their leader, Abas, whence also their name originated; they afterwards went to Eubœa.

ABANTIS, *ă-banʹ-tis* or ABANTIAS, an ancient name of the island of Eubœa, received from the Abantes, who settled in it from Phocis.—Also a country of Epirus.

ABARAIM, or ABARIM, *ăb'-ă-rim*, mountains of great height and steep ascent, which separated the territories of the Moabites and Ammonites from Canaan. One of these was named Nebo, and another Pisgah, on which Moses died.

ABARAN, *ă-bă-răn*, a city of Armenia, 30 miles N. of Erivan.

ABARBAREA, *ăb-ar-bar'-e-a*, one of the Naiads.

ABARIS, *ăb'-ă-ris*, the Hyperborean, a personage of antiquity, of whose learning and accomplishments several writers speak highly, but from what country he came is an undecided question. Some say he was

of Scythia, and others of the western islands of Scotland. The Greeks say that he rode through the air on a sacred arrow, which he gave to Pythagoras, in return for the instructions he received from that philosopher.

ABARUS, *ă-bair-us*, an Arabian prince, who perfidiously deserted Crassus in his expedition against Parthia.

ABAS, *ai-bās*, or ABUS, a mountain of Armenia Major, which gives rise to the southern branch of the Euphrates. D'Anville supposes it to be the modern *Abi-dag*, while Mannert is of opinion that it is the modern *Ararat*.—A river of Armenia Major, where Pompey routed the Albani.—One of the Grecian chiefs killed at the burning of Troy, whose shield Æneas consecrated in the town of Ambracia.—A soothsayer, to whom the Spartans erected a statue, for his services to Lysander.—A son of Metanira, changed into a lizard for laughing at Ceres.—The 11th king of Argos, son of Belus, some say of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, was famous for his genius and valour. He was father to Prœtus and Acrisius, and built Abæ. He reigned twenty-three years, B.C. 1384.—A man who wrote an account of Troy. He is quoted by Servius in *Virg. Æn.* ix.—A sophist who wrote two treatises, one on history, the other on rhetoric. The time in which he lived is unknown.—A son of Neptune.

ABAS (Schah), the Great, 7th king of Persia, ascended the throne in 1585. He was the first who made Ispahan the capital of Persia. With the assistance of the English in 1622, he took Ormus from the Portuguese. D. 1629.

ABAS (Schah), *ă-ba, sha*, great-grandson of the preceding, began to reign in 1642. He was a tolerant prince, who used to say, "that God alone was lord of men's consciences;" and that "it was his duty to watch over the government of his country, and to administer justice with impartiality to all his subjects of every persuasion." D. 1666, aged 37.

ABASA, *ă-bai'-sa*, an island in the Red Sea, near Ethiopia.

ABASIA, *ă-bai'-she-a*, a small town of Romania, 12 miles from Adrianople. Here is an elegant mosque, and a spacious kane, or inn, covered with lead.

ABASIDES, *ă-bas'-se-des*, the name of a family of sovereigns, derived from Abbas ben Abd-al-Motalleb, paternal uncle of the Arabian prophet Mahomet.

ABASSIA, *ă-bash'-e-a*, the modern name of a kingdom in Ethiopia proper. It is large, mountainous, and comprehends the provinces of Bagmeder, Gojam, Waleka, Shewa, &c.

ABASSON, *ă-bās'-son*, an impostor, who pretended to be the grandson of Abas the Great, king of Persia. Beheaded at Constantinople, in the 17th century.

ABATE, Andrea, *ă'-bat*, a painter of fruit and still life; employed by the king of Spain. B. at Naples. D. 1732.

ABATI, Niccolo, *a-ba-te'*, a fresco painter of Modena, who assisted in decorating the palace of Fontainebleau. His finest easel-piece in oil is in the Dresden Gallery, representing the martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul. B. 1512; D. 1571.—There are several other painters of his name mentioned in Lanzi.

ABATOS, *a-ba-tos'*, an island in the Lake of Mœris, in Egypt, famous for being the sepulchre of Osiris, and for producing the papyrus, of which the ancients made their paper.

ABAUZIT, Firmin, *a-bo-ze'*, a man of letters, who lost his father early, and was sent by his mother to Geneva, to prevent his being brought up in the Romish persuasion. For this she was confined in the castle of Somières; and did not arrive at Geneva till two years after her son. Having finished his studies, he went to Holland and England, and in the latter country formed an intimacy with Sir Isaac Newton. King William wished him to settle there, but filial affection recalled him to Geneva, where he was admitted a citizen, and in 1730 published an improved edition of Spon's History of Geneva. B. at Usez, 1679; D. at Geneva, 1767.

ABAZKAJA, *a-baz-ka'-ja*, an open town of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, situate on the river Ischim. *Lat.* 50° 10′ N. *Lon.* 69° 5′ E.

ABBADIE, James, *ăb'-ba-dé*, an eminent divine, who took the degree of D.D. at Sedan, and was afterwards made minister of the French church at Berlin. In 1688 he accompanied Marshal Schomberg to England with the Prince of Orange, and was with that great man when he fell at the battle of the Boyne. On his return to London, he was appointed minister of the French church in the Savoy; and not long after promoted to the deanery of Killalo, in Ireland. B. at Nay, in Berne, 1658; D. London, 1727.

ABBAS, Halli, or Magus, *ăb-ba*, one of the Magi, and a physical author, who flourished in the 10th century. A treatise of his, entitled "The Royal Work," is still extant.

ABBAS, son of Abdalmothleb, uncle of Mahomet, was at first an enemy to that impostor, but being taken prisoner by him, he changed his sentiments, and became a zealous Mussulman. D. 653.—A century after his death, his grandson Abulabbas, surnamed Saffah, was chosen caliph, in whom began the dynasty of the Abasides, who enjoyed that dignity 524 years.

ABBAS-ABAD, *ab-bas-a-bad*, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, treacherously surrendered to the Russians in the war of 1827.

ABBASSA, *ăb-bās'-sa*, sister of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, by whom she was married to Giafar, his vizier, on a singular condition of wedlock, which failed to be fulfilled. There are extant some Arabic verses by her, on the subject of her love for Giafar.—Lived in the 8th century.

ABEA THULLE, *ăb-ba-tool*, king of the Pellew Islands. He allowed his second son, Prince Le Boo, to visit England, where he died. When the king heard of the event, his conduct was marked by great resignation, and he continued till his death the friend of Englishmen. D. 1791.

ABBE, Louise, *ă'b*, a poetess of France, who flourished in the 16th century, and was surnamed *La Belle Cordonnière*—the fair cobbler.

ABBEFIORD, *ăb-be-fe'-ord*, a seaport town of Norway, situate on a small bay, in which are three islands, 60 miles S. W. of Christiana, in the government of Aggerhuus.

ABBEOKUTA, *ăb-be-o-ku'-ta*, a town of West Africa, in the Bight of Benin, greatly civilized by the labours of missionaries.

ABBETIBBE, *ăb'-be-tib*, one of the districts in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Co. *Lat.* between 48° 52′ N. *Lon.* 75° 30′ W.

ABBEVILLE, *ăbb'-veel*, a fortified city of France. It was formerly a farm belonging to the abbey of St. Requier, whence its name is derived. This city received considerable damage by an explosion of gunpowder in November, 1773, when 150 of its inhabitants perished, and about 100 houses were destroyed. *Manf.* Woollen, canvas, packing and sail-cloths, soap, jewellery, hosiery, and glass-wares. *Pop.* 19,158.

ABBEVILLE, *ăbb'-vil*, a district in the United States of America, in the west part of South Carolina. *Pop.* free, 14,000; slaves, nearly 20,000; total, 34,000.—A town of the same name is situate in the centre of the district.

ABBEYFEALE, *ăb'-be-feel*, a parish and village of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. *Ext.* 18,150 acres. *Pop.*, united, 5,000.

ABBEYLEIX, *ăb'-be-le*, a post and market town, Queen's County, Ireland. *Pop.* 1,200.

ABBIATI, Filippo, *ăb-be-a'-te*, an historical painter, was born at Milan, in 1640, and died in 1715.

ABBON, *ăb-bon*, a Norman monk, who, at the end of the 9th century, wrote an account of the siege of Paris by the Normans.

ABBON, *ăb'-bon*, de Fleury, a learned French abbot of the monastery of Fleury. King Robert sent him to Rome to avert the wrath of Gregory V., who threatened to lay the kingdom under an interdict, and Abbon obtained all that he asked. Killed in a quarrel between the French and the Gascons, 1004.

ABBOT, George, *ăb'-bot*, an English prelate, whose father was a weaver. After receiving a succession of preferments, he was appointed one of the divines to translate the present version of the Bible. In 1609 he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whence, the same year, he was translated to London, and in 1610 to Canterbury. About the close of his life he, by accident, shot to death a keeper of the deer of Lord Zouch, whilst engaged in the exercise of hunting. This calamitous event clouded the remainder of his life. He ever after kept a monthly fast on account of the

misfortune, and settled £20 a year on the widow of the keeper. He attended King James on his death-bed, and assisted at the coronation of Charles I., whose favour he subsequently lost, for refusing to license an objectionable sermon preached by Dr. Silthorpe. B. at Guildford, in Surrey, 1562; D. at Croydon, 1633.

ABBOT, Robert, eldest brother of the above archbishop, was appointed by King James one of his chaplains in ordinary, and that monarch was so pleased with his book, "De Antichristo," that he ordered it to be reprinted with his own on the Revelations. The zeal which he displayed for the supremacy of kings procured him the see of Salisbury. B. at Guildford, 1560; D. at Salisbury, 1615.

ABBOT, Maurice, brother of the above, was bred a merchant, and became a director of the East-India Company. He was the first person knighted by Charles I., and in 1625 was chosen one of the representatives for the city of London, of which, in 1638, he was lord mayor. D. 1640.

ABBOT, Charles. (*See* COLCHESTER, Lord.)

ABBOT, Charles. (*See* TENTERDEN, Lord.)

ABBOTS, or APEWOOD CASTLE, in Staffordshire, an ancient fortification in the parish of Serfdon, 7 miles from Wolverhampton; supposed to be the work of the ancient Britons.

ABBOTSBURY, *ăb'-bots-ber'-re*, a market town of Dorsetshire, on the sea-coast, 8 miles from Dorchester, and 133 from London. *Pop.* 1,100.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, *ăb'-bots-brum'-le*, a town in Staffordshire, 6 miles E. of Stafford, and 129 N.W. of London.

ABBOTSFORD, *ăb'-bots-ford*, the seat of Sir W. Scott, the celebrated author of the Waverley Novels, situate on the south bank of the Tweed, a few miles above Melrose Abbey. It takes its name from a ford formerly used by the monks of Melrose.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, *ăb-bots-lang'-le*, a village near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, distinguished as the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspeare, or Adrian IV.; the only Englishman who ever rose to the pontificate of Rome. It has extensive paper-mills. *Pop.* 2,384.

ABBOTT, Jacob, a modern American writer, who has published a series of juvenile works, which enjoy a large sale in the United States, and have been reprinted in England.

ABBOTT, J. S. C., related to the above, also an American author, who has written several historical works of interest and value, the principal of which is an admirable biography of Napoleon Bonaparte, lately published in London.

ABB'S HEAD, St., *ab's hed*, a promontory or headland in Berwickshire, Scotland, where it is in contemplation to erect a lighthouse, which has long been wanted. It is the southern extremity of the Frith of Forth. *Lat.* 55° 55 N. *Lon.* 1° 56 W.

ABBT, Thomas, *abt*, a German writer, whose precocity of talent enabled him to produce, at the age of 13, a work deemed of great ability, and entitled "Historia Vitæ Magistra." He subsequently attracted the notice of Prince Schaumberg-Lippe, by whom he was held in high estimation, and liberally patronized. B. at Ulm, in Suabia, 1738; D. at the early age of 28, 1766.

ABCASSIA, *ăb-kăsh'-e-a*, or ABASSIA, a subdivision of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey, being the most northern part of that province. The inhabitants live in mean, low huts, and go almost naked. Each person has an idea that his neighbour is his enemy; and if, by any stratagem, he can catch him, sells him for a slave to the first Turk, Persian, or Tartar, that appears in the country. *Lat.* 43° to 45° N. *Lon.* 39° to 43° E.

ABCOUDE, *ăb'-kood*, a village about nine miles distant from Amsterdam, on the road to Utrecht.

ABDALLA, *ăb-dăl'-la*, father of Mahomet. He was only a camel-driver; but the Mussulmans, having nothing better to boast of concerning him, declare that he was offered the finest women of his tribe when he was fourscore years old, and that on his wedding night, a hundred girls died of grief, for having lost the honour of being his bride.

ABDALLAH-EBN-ALI, *ăb-dăl'-la-en-ăli*, uncle of the two first caliphs of the Abasides, under whom he served as a general against the caliph Merwan, whom he vanquished, and proclaimed his nephew in his stead. He was guilty of horrible cruelties on the family of the Ommiades, the name of the rival family of caliphs. When his eldest nephew died, his brother Almanzor assumed the government, which so displeased Abdallah, that he raised an army against him, but was defeated. Put to death, 754.

ABDALLAH-EBN-ZOBHIR, *ăb-dăl'-la-en-zo-beer*, an Arabian chief, who seized the caliphate in 680, notwithstanding the claim of Yezid, and enjoyed the dignity nine years. Fell fighting in the defence of Mecca, in his 72nd year.

ABDALLATIF, *ăb-dăl-lat'-tif*, a distinguished Arabic writer, who produced an admirable history of Egypt. B. Bagdad, 1161; D. 1231.

ABDALMALEK, *ăb-dăl'-mă-lek*, fifth caliph of the race of the Ommiades. His reign was very successful; and on account of his great avarice, he was named *the peeler of stone*. The vulgar saying of *skinning a flint* is supposed to be derived from this circumstance. He reigned twenty-one years, at the close of the 7th and beginning of the 8th centuries.

ABDALONYMUS, *ăb-da-lon'-i-mus*, king of Sidon, who, though only a gardener, was of the blood royal, and received the crown under the following circumstances:—When Alexander conquered that country, he allowed Hephæstion to dispose of the crown. He the question offered it to three brothers, who all refused it; but being requested to point out a proper person, they fixed on Abdalonymus. Being brought to Alexander, the conqueror observed the dignity of his aspect, and said to his courtiers, "I wish to know how he bore his poverty." Abdalonymus, hearing this, said "Would to heaven I may bear my prosperity as well!" This answer so pleased Alexander that he confirmed the appointment.

ABDALRAHMAN, *ăb-dăl-ra'-măn*, a Saracen general, and governor of Spain, who, after ravaging France with fire and sword, was vanquished at Tours by Charles Martel. Slain at Tours, 732.

ABDALRAHMAN, surnamed the Just, one of the family of the Ommiades, who went to Spain in 756, where he commanded the Saracens against their king Joseph. Abdalrahman slew that prince, and was then acknowledged caliph. He also assumed the title of king of Cordova. D. 790.

ABDAS, *ăb-dăs*, a Persian bishop in the time of the younger Theodosius, who brought upon the Christians a violent persecution, and was the first to fall in it. The clergy called in Theodosius, by whom the Persians were worsted; but the persecution raged forty years.

ABD-EL-KADER, *ăb-del-kad'-der*, or *ka'-der*, the third son of a Marabout of the Arab tribe of Hashem, who had risen to influence through his rank, coupled with a great sanctity of demeanour. The early days of Abd-el-kader are lost in obscurity, but by 1828 he had not only acquired the reputation of a scholar, but that of a saint, from his having twice made a pilgrimage to Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet. In England, however, he is best known by the persevering courage with which he opposed the aggressions of the French upon his country. Accompanied by his father, he preached a holy war, and called upon the faithful to rise and expel the infidels. In 1832, he found himself at the head of 10,000 warriors, with whom he attacked Oran, or Warrun, but who were several times repulsed with great slaughter. Notwithstanding his discomfiture, however, he might be said to be a gainer, for he had not only increased his reputation for skill and bravery, but had taught his Arabs to face artillery—an act from which they had hitherto recoiled. In 1834, he entered into a treaty with the French, in which he was recognized as emir of Mascara, with the sovereignty of Oran, and a monopoly of commerce with the interior granted him. This treaty added to the importance of the emir in the eyes of the natives, who naturally looked upon their chief as a personage of high consequence, from his having compelled the enemy to recognize him as a sovereign. His success, however, excited the jealousy and envy of some of his brothers in arms, who rose against his authority, but whom he was soon enabled to subdue. For a period of fifteen years he contrived to defend his country, and fight against the encroachments of France, but in 1847 he was compelled to surrender himself a prisoner to General Lamoricière, on condition of being sent to Alexandria or St. Jean-d'Acre. The French government, however, refused

to ratify the terms of the treaty, and Abd-el-Kader was consigned a prisoner to the works of Fort Lamalogue, at Toulon. After suffering imprisonment for four years, in 1852 Louis Napoleon restored him to freedom, on condition that he would not return to Algiers, or conspire against the French. The brave, but fallen



ABD-EL-KADER.

Arab consented, and Brussa, in Asia Minor, was assigned him for his future residence. For that place he accordingly set out in 1853, but has since been permitted to remove to Constantinople. In 1855 he visited Paris, to see the Exposition, and has since, with the philosophy of Oriental calmness, resigned himself to his fate. B. in the neighbourhood of Mascara, province of Oran, 1807.

ABDERA, *ăb-dē'-ra*, an ancient city of Thrace.—Here Democritus, the Epicurean philosopher, was born.

ABDERUS, *ăb-dē'-rus*, arm-bearer to Hercules, and torn to pieces by the horses of Diomedes, which the hero intrusted to his care when going to war with the Bistones.

ABDIAS, *ăb'-dē-as*, of Babylon, a pretender to be one of the seventy-two disciples sent out by Jesus Christ, and to have been appointed by Simon and Jude the first bishop of Babylon.—He is the author of a legend entitled "Historia Certaminis Apostolici," printed at Basil, 1571.

ABDIE, *ăb-dē*, a parish in the county of Fife, Scotland, in which the battle of Blackearnside was fought in the time of Wallace, between the Scots and English. *Pop.* 1,500.

ABDOLMUMEM, *ăb-dol'-mu-mem*, or ABDALMOM, though the son of a potter, became a general, and at last a monarch, by the style of *Emir al Mumenin* (head of the true believers). He took Morocco, and destroyed the whole of the Almoravide family. D. 1156.

ABDUL-MEJID, *ăb-dul-mej'-jid*, the present sultan of Turkey, succeeded his father, Mahmoud II., on the 1st July, 1839. Like most of the sons of sultans, he was brought up in the harem, and although his father had desired that he should receive an English education, that sovereign was compelled to resign his wishes, and yield to the power of a Mahometan priesthood, who revolted against such an innovation upon the established usages of their country. When he ascended the throne, Turkey was in a very precarious condition. The minds of its people were unsettled by the reforms of his father, whose resolute will was sufficient to keep in check the spirit of open rebellion, but whose demise now seemed to have opened a road for a return to the old system of things. The revolt of Mehemet Ali was checked, however, by the interference of the principal European powers, and the ancient dynasty was saved. The dangers from assassination which beset the first few years of the sultan's reign were happily averted, and Abdul-Mejid gradually rose in popular estimation, until he came to be regarded, not only with respect, but with affection by his people. Revolts in different parts of his dominions were suppressed, and the strong desire he has always evinced to improve the condition of his subjects, has been testified to by English statesmen, eminent themselves in the annals of social reform. However popular the name of the sultan might be in his own country, it was not until the breaking out of the war with Russia that he came to be more especially regarded, in this country, with a feeling of deep interest. It had long been considered a design of the emperors of Russia to appropriate as much of Turkey as possible on the north side of the Bosphorus, and the time seemed to have arrived when an attempt should be made to effect the long-coveted object. Accordingly, in 1853, the emperor Nicholas availed himself of a slight dispute which had arisen about the guardianship of the "Holy Places," to advance his claim to the protectorship of the Greek Christians in Turkey. This was refused by the sultan, and the Russian war was the result. The firmness with which he preserved his position throughout this trying period procured for him universal sympathy, and the consequence was, that France and England united with Turkey in repelling the pretensions of Russia. The war was prosecuted with vigour until 1855, when the allies were joined by a contingent from Sardinia. In the same year Sebastopol fell, and peace was concluded shortly afterwards. Abdul-Mejid, although apparently of a weak and compliant disposition, has shown that he can be firm when he likes. His refusal to surrender the Hungarian refugees, after the revolution of 1848, is a proof of this; and throughout the Russian war his conduct was marked by many traits which could not fail to give additional lustre to his character in the eyes of his subjects, whilst in those of his allies, they raised his reputation both as a man and a sovereign. B. 1823.

ABEDNEGO, *ai-bed'-ne-go*, signifying the "servant of light," is the Chaldee name conferred by the king of Babylon's officer upon Azariah, one of the three companions of Daniel.

ABEILLE, Gaspard, *ă'-bail*, a native of Reiz, in Provence, who went to Paris when very young, and became secretary to the Marshal de Luxembourg.—Known as a writer of odes, epistles, and some dramatic pieces. D. at Paris in 1718.

ABEILLE, Scipio, brother of the above, surgeon-major in the army, and author of "The Complete Army Surgeon," and a "History of the Bones." D. in 1697.

ABEL, *ai'-bel*, signifying "mourning," the second son of our first parents. He was murdered by his brother Cain, from envy, because Abel's offering was accepted and Cain's rejected.

ABEL, Frederic Gottfried, a German physician and poet, but bred a divine. Not obtaining the preferment he expected, he turned his attention to physic, in which he took his doctor's degree at Konigsberg, and practised at Halberstadt with great reputation. He published a German translation of Juvenal in 1788. B. at Halberstadt, 1714; D. 1794.

ABEL, king of Denmark, the son of Valdimir II. He assassinated his brother Eric, in 1750, and took possession of his throne. He was put to death by the Frisons, who revolted against him on account of the heavy taxes imposed upon them.

ABEL, Charles Frederic, an eminent musician. D. in 1787.

ABEL, Dr. Clarke, medical officer and historian of Lord Amherst's embassy to China. He was an accomplished naturalist, a close observer of nature, and a profound thinker, besides being characterized by a highly philanthropic mind. D. 1826.

ABELA, George Francis, *ăb'-e-la*, commander of the order of Malta, and author of a work entitled "Maltha Illustrata," 1647, folio, or a description of that island and its antiquities. D. in the 17th century.

ABELARD, Peter, *ăb'-e-lard*, or *ab'-ai-lard*. A celebrated logician, mathematician, and divine, who has become memorable in biographical annals, from the romantic loves which existed between him and a young damsel named Heloise. This girl was the niece of a wealthy canon, named Fulbert, who desired that Abelard should instruct her in philosophy; but instead

of leading her through the intricate paths of learning, he taught her to love, and he himself became so intoxicated with this passion, that his lectures, which had attracted admiring crowds, lost their charm, and Fulbert, perceiving the cause, turned him from his house. Heloise followed him, and he conveyed her to his sister's, in Brittany, where she gave birth to a son, whom she called Astrolabius. Abelard now proposed to Fulbert to marry Heloise, and although he accepted the offer, the lady herself rejected it. She afterwards, indeed, consented to a private marriage, but never would own it, and did not scruple sometimes to swear that it was not true. This increased greatly the rage of Fulbert; and Abelard sent her, in consequence, to the monastery of Argenteuil, where she put on the religious habit, but did not take the veil. Fulbert now caused Abelard to be cruelly mutilated by ruffians, when he became a monk in the abbey of St. Denis, which he soon left, and retired to Champaigne, where he, once more, became a successful lecturer. His fame procured him numerous enemies, particularly the professors at Rheims, who charged him with heterodoxy on the subject of the Trinity, and he was censured at the council of Soissons, in 1121. Subsequently he erected an oratory in the diocese of Troyes, called the Paraclete, "the comforter," but was soon driven from it, and next became abbot of Ruis, in the diocese of Vannes, and gave Heloise and some other nuns the Paraclete. After a life of many vicissitudes, Abelard died. Heloise lived many years after him. His body being sent to her after his death, she deposited it in the Paraclete. B. at Palais, near Nantz, 1079; D. in the priory of St. Marcellus, 1142.—Pope, in his epistles, and other poets, have immortalized the names of these unfortunate lovers. An elegant Gothic monument to their memory, built of the ruins of the abbey of the Paraclete, is one of the most interesting objects in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, Paris. The principal works of Abelard are composed in Latin, and consist of, "An Address to the Paraclete on the Study of the Scriptures," "Sermons and Festivals," &c.

**ABELL**, John, *ai'-bell*, an English musician, celebrated as a singer and as a player on the lute. Although he amassed considerable sums, his improvidence frequently reduced him to painful necessities. Travelling on one occasion on the continent, he arrived at Warsaw, when he was sent for by the king of Poland to come to court. Abell, however, refused to comply, when peremptory orders were given to compel his attendance. On his arrival he was seated in a chair in a spacious hall, and drawn up by machinery to a great height, when the king and his train appeared in a gallery opposite to him. Several wild bears were then turned into the hall, and the king told him to take his choice, either to sing or be let down among the bears. Abell preferred the former alternative, and used to say that he never sung so well in his life. The year of his death is unknown, but in 1701 he published a collection of songs in several languages.

**ABELLA**, *à-bel'-a*, anciently a town of Campania, near the river Clanius; now Avello, in Naples.

**ABELLI**, Louis, *ăb'-el-le*, a French prelate, who wrote "Medulla Theologica." He obtained the bishopric of Rhodes in 1664, but resigned it three years afterwards, and retired to St. Lazare. B. 1608; D. at St. Lazare, 1691.

**ABEN**, Esra, *ai-ben*, a Jewish scholar, who passed a considerable portion of his life in travelling in various countries, and who is best known to us by his commentary on the Old Testament, which he would seem to have written in the Hebrew language, between 1140 and 1167. He also wrote on astronomy, philosophy, mathematics, medicine, philology, and astrology. B. at Toledo, 1119; D. 1194.

**ABENAS**, *ăb'-e-na*, a town of Languedoc, in France, at the foot of the Cevennes. *Lat.* 44° 37′ N. *Lon.* 4° 20′ E.

**ABENCERAGES**, *ăb'-en-cer-age-es*, the name given by Spanish chroniclers and writers of romance to a noble family in the Moorish kingdom of Granada, several of whom distinguished themselves immediately before the fall of the Mahometan empire in Spain.

**ABENDANA**, Jacob, *ăb-en-da'-na*, a Spanish Jew, and prefect of a synagogue in London. D. 1685.—He wrote a Hebrew commentary on several passages of Scripture, which appeared at Amsterdam in the same year that he died.

**ABENGNEFIL**, *ăb'-en-ne'-fil*, an Arabian physician of the 12th century.—Author of a book, the translation of which, entitled "De Virtutibus Medicinarum et Ciborum," was printed at Venice in 1581, folio.

**ABEN-MELEC**, *ăb'-en-me'-lek*, a Jewish rabbi.—Author of a Hebrew commentary on the Bible, entitled "The Perfection of Beauty," Amsterdam, 1661, folio.

**ABENOW**, *ăb'-e-nou*, a mountain of Suabia, in Germany, 23 miles from Friburg, famous for the source of the Danube, and for giving name to a long chain of mountains.

**ABENRADE**, *ăb'-en-rad*, or **APENRADE**, the principal town of a district of the same name in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. *Lat.* 54° 52′ N. *Lon.* 10° 7′ E.

**ABENSBERG**, *ăb'-ens-berg*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Abense. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens. *Pop.* 1,200.—Here the Austrians were defeated by Napoleon I., in April, 1809.

**ABENSE**, *ăb'-ens*, a river in Bavaria.

**ABER**, *ăb -er*, an old British word, which signifies the fall of a smaller into a larger water; also the mouth of a river, whence some places derive a characteristic in their names; as, Aber-conway, Aber-gavenny, &c.

**ABERAERON**, or **ABERAYRON**, *ăb'-er-air'-on*, a county and seaport town of Wales, at the mouth of the Aeron, 13 miles from Aberystwith. *Exp.* Lead ore, oats, and butter. *Imp.* Coal and limestone. *Pop.* 534.—Anciently there stood here the castle of Cadwgan, of which some ruins still remain.

**ABER-AVON**, *ăb'-er-av'-von*, a town of Glamorganshire, Wales, at the mouth of the river Avon, in Swansea Bay. It imports ore from Cornwall, and exports coal, copper, and tin. *Pop.* parish and borough, 6,100.

**ABERBROTHICK**, *ăb'-er-broth'-ik*, or **ARBROATH**, *ar-brarth*, a royal burgh in the shire of Forfar, in Scotland. Here was formerly the largest and richest monastery in Scotland, founded about 1178. Arbroath is a thriving place. *Manf.* Brown linens, canvas, osnaburgs, &c. *Pop.* parish and borough, 25,693.

**ABERCONWAY**, *ăb'-er-kon'-way*, or **CONWAY**, a small seaport of Wales, in Caernarvon, at the mouth of the river Conway. It has lofty walls, and the remains of a castle project from a rock into the river. *Pop.* about 1,200. *Lat.* 53° 20′ N. *Lon.* 3° 47′ W.

**ABERCORN**, *ăb'-er-korn*, a town of Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Linlithgow. *Pop.* 980.

**ABERCORN**, a small town of Georgia, N. America, about 13 miles N.W. of Savannah.

**ABERCROMBIE**, James. (*See* DUNFERMLINE, Lord.)

**ABERCROMBIE**, Thomas, *ăb'-er-krom -be*, a Scottish physician. D. 1726.—Author of "Martial Achievements of Scotland," and a "Treatise on Wit." He became the medical adviser of James II. of England.

**ABERCROMBIE**, Ralph, a British general, descended from an ancient family in Scotland. The first commission of Sir Ralph was a cornetcy in the Guards, and in 1760 he obtained a lieutenancy. Passing through several degrees of rank, which he attained by his great military talents, he was made a Knight of the Bath in 1795. In 1797 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was then employed under the Duke of York in the enterprise against Holland, where it was confessed, even by the enemy, that his abilities were of the most brilliant order. It being resolved to send an army to dispossess the French of Egypt, Sir Ralph was appointed to the command of the expedition. He landed at the head of his troops, March 8th, 1801, and defeated the French at Aboukir. On the 21st of the same month was fought, near Alexandria, a memorable battle, in which the English were again the victors, but in which their general was wounded. This took place early in the action, but he concealed the circumstance from his troops until some time after the battle was over. It was then found to be too late for surgical skill to be of any avail to him. He was immediately conveyed to the ship of the admiral, Lord Keith, where he lingered till the 28th, when he expired. His body was conveyed to Malta, and buried under the ramparts of St. Elmo, near the town of Valetta. B. at Tullibodie, Scot., 1738; D. 1801.—A monument to his memory is to be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral.

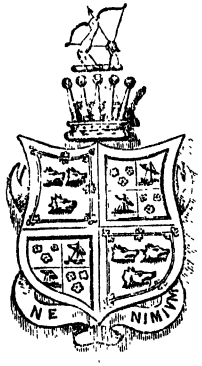
**ABERCROMBIE**, Sir Robert, the younger brother of

Sir Ralph, for thirty years governor of Edinburgh Castle. D. 1827.

ABERDARE, *ăb'-er-dair*, a town and parish in Glamorganshire, on the Cynon, 4 miles from Merthyr. It has coal and iron mines, and is the terminus of the Taff Vale and Aberdare Railway. Its canal is connected with that of Glamorganshire. *Pop.* about 16,000.

ABERDEEN, *ăb'-er-deen*, the capital of Aberdeenshire; is formed of the Old and New towns. The former, which is about a mile N. of the latter, is situate on the Don, where it falls into the North Sea. It has a university, to which belong two colleges, King's, in the Old Town, and Marischal, in the New. The New Town is regularly built of granite, with wide and spacious streets, remarkable for their beauty and cleanliness. Here Byron spent a portion of his juvenile days. A granite pier of 1,500 feet in length, and a breakwater, render the harbour one of the safest in this part of Scotland. Girdleness Lighthouse, with two lights, stands at its entrance. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, carpets, rope, machinery, paper, soap, and sailcloth, with large iron-foundries, distilleries, and breweries. It does, also, a large trade in exporting granite. Its exports are estimated at from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 annually. *Pop.* Old and New towns, with parishes inclusive, 92,798. *Lat.* 57° 8′, 9″ N. *Lon.* 2° 5′ 7″ W. —Aberdeen first rises to notice in the eleventh century. In the fourteenth century it was destroyed by Edward III. of England.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a maritime county of Scotland, containing the districts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, and the greater part of Buchan. It occupies the central portion of an extensive promontory running out into the North Sea, between the friths of Tay and Moray. *Area*, 1,985 square miles, being the fifth in size of the Scotch counties. *Desc.* Generally hilly and mountainous in the south-west. There is much excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, Strathbogie, contains many well-cultivated fields. Its principal rivers are the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Ugie, and the Deveron, with their respective tributaries. Some of its parishes are almost wholly covered with wood, the natural consisting of alder, poplar, birch, and mountain-ash; and the planted, chiefly of Scotch firs and larch. The fir timber of the forest of Mar, for quality and size, stands highest in the British isles. *Pop.* 213,000.




ARMS OF THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, Earl of, George Hamilton Gordon, succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather in 1802, and in 1814 was created Viscount Gordon, in the right of which he sits in the House of Lords. On account of his former classic researches into antiquarian remains, he was pronounced in Lord Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," "the travell'd Thane, Athenian Aberdeen." It is as a politician and statesman, however, that he is best known. In 1813 he was sent on a special mission to Vienna, and was the means of bringing over Austria to the alliance against France. Subsequently he was recognized as a stanch adherent of the Tory party, and accepted, under the first administration of the Duke of Wellington, the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which he retained till the ministry resigned, in 1830. Whilst in office he assisted in establishing the independence of Greece. Under the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel (1834-5), he was Colonial Secretary, and on the restoration to power of that statesman, in 1841, he once more became Foreign Secretary, which office he held until the ministry fell, in 1846. On the death of Sir Robert, the Earl of Aberdeen was considered to be the virtual representative of what was known as the Peel party, and on the fall of the Derby ministry, in 1852, he was empowered to form a new administration. This he effected, and it is well known with what steadiness of purpose he endeavoured to prevent the country from entering upon the conflict with Russia. All these efforts, however, were unavailing, and war was declared against the northern autocrat. Under the remainder of his administration the public believed that the war was not conducted with that degree of vigour necessary to insure favourable results. Failing to receive sufficient support to enable him to carry out his measures, the earl resigned in 1855. Since then he has taken no very prominent part in political affairs. B. 1784; he is, therefore, now in his 75th year.—As an author, the earl is known by a work entitled, "An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture," embodying the result of his antiquarian researches in Greece.

ABERDOUR, *ăb'-er-dour*, a parish in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, about 10 miles from Edinburgh. *Pop.* 1,100.—Another in Aberdeenshire, where are millstone quarries. *Pop.* 1,900.

ABERFORD, *ăb'-er-ford*, or ABYRFORTH, a market and parish town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, noted for a manufactory of pins. *Pop.* 996.

ABERFOYLE, *ăb'-er-foil*, a village, parish, and defile in the Grampian Hills, Scot. *Pop.* 500.—In this parish are lochs Katrine and Achray, and one of the most interesting scenes in the "Rob Roy" of Sir W. Scott is laid here.

ABERFRAW, *ăb'-er-fraw*, a village of Anglesey, anciently famous for the castle, or palace, of the princes of North Wales, who were styled kings of Aberfraw.

ABERGAVENNY, *ăb'-er-ga-ven'-ne*, com. pron. *ăb'-er-gen'-ne*, a town in Monmouthshire, seated on the river Gavenny, where it falls into the Usk, 16 miles W. of Monmouth. It has a trade in flannels. *Pop.* 4,800.

ABERGELE, *ăb'-er-gel'-e*, a sea-bathing village of Denbighshire. *Pop.* with parish, 2,855.

ABERGWILLE, *ăb'-er-gwil'-le*, or ABERGERLECH, in Carmarthenshire, where is an episcopal palace belonging to the see of St. David's.

ABERLADY, *ăb'-er-la'-de*, a village in E. Lothian. It has a small bay, which forms the port of Haddington.

ABERLEY, *ăb'-er-le*, ABURLEY, or ABBOTSLEY, Worcestershire, 5 miles from Bewdley.

ABERLI, John, *ăb'-er-le*, a Swiss landscape painter of considerable eminence. B. at Winterthur 1723; D. at Berne, 1786.

ABERLOUR, *ăb'-er-lour*, a town and parish in Banff, Scotland.

ABERNETHY, *ăb'-er-ne'-the*, a town on the river Spey, in Murrayshire.—Near this place is erected a famous monument, called Macduff's Cross, where, formerly, if any one within the ninth degree of relationship to the laird Macduff, fled for manslaughter, he was pardoned, on paying a few head of cattle, by way of fine. The mountain Cairngorm rises in its parish.

ABERNETHY, a town of Perthshire, on the Tay, said to be formerly the residence of the kings of the Picts.

ABERNETHY, John, a divine, was born in 1680, at Coleraine, in Ireland, educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A., and then went to Edinburgh, and studied divinity. In 1708 he became pastor of a congregation at Antrim, but subsequently accepted an invitation from the congregation of Wood-street, Dublin. B. at Coleraine, Ireland, 1680; D. at Dublin, 1740.—Two volumes of his sermons were printed at London in 1748, and are held in great estimation.

ABERNETHY, John, F.R.S., a surgeon of distinguished practice and reputation. In 1786 he succeeded Mr. Pott as assistant-surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and, shortly afterwards, took the place of that gentleman as lecturer in surgery and anatomy. On the decease of Sir Charles Blick, his former instructor, Abernethy was elected master surgeon, when St. Bartholomew's Hospital began to increase in reputation, and soon acquired a degree of celebrity far beyond anything it had hitherto attained. He was the first to enunciate and establish the great principle "that local diseases are symptoms of a disordered constitution, not primary and independent maladies, and that they are to be cured by remedies calculated to make a salutary impression on the general frame, not by topical dressing, nor any mere manipulations of surgery." To

this he added a second, namely, "that this disordered state of the constitution either originates from, or is rigorously allied to, derangements of the stomach and bowels, and that it can only be reached by remedies which first exercise a curative influence upon these organs." These principles revolutionized the whole field of surgery, and raised it from the rank of a manual art to the position of a science.—In private life the character of this eminent man was as spotless as his public life was humane and useful. B. at Abernethy, in Scotland, 1764; D. 1831.

ABERYSTWITH, *ăb'-er-ist'-with*, a town of Cardiganshire, seated on the river Rheidol, near its confluence with the Istwith, and where they both fall into the sea. Its principal trade is in lead, fish, oak-bark, flannel, corn, and butter. It is a fashionable watering-place.

ABEX, *ai'-bex*, a name of a country of Africa, south of Egypt, bordering on the Red Sea, about 500 miles long and 100 miles broad. It contains large forests of ebony-trees.

ABGARUS, *ăb'-gă-rus*, king of Edessa, in Mesopotamia. This sovereign, it is said, wrote a letter to our Saviour, and received an answer, which, with the other, is extant and well known. Both letters, however, have been thought to be forgeries. Flourished in the time of our Saviour.

ABGILLUS, *ăb'-gil-lus*, surnamed Prester John, a king of the Frisons. He attended Charlemagne to the Holy Land, and did not return with him, but made great conquests in Abyssinia, which was called from him the empire of Prester John. He is said to have written the history of Charlemagne's journey, and of his own to the East. Lived in the 8th century.

ABHER, *ăb'-her*, HABAR, or EBHER, a city of Persian Irak, or ancient Parthia, with a small river of the same name running through its middle. It is governed by a deroga, and is said to contain upwards of 1,000 well-built houses.

ABHER LOCH, *ăb'-her-lok*, a lake of Lorn, in Argyleshire, Scotland. It is about 24 miles from its rise to the outlet in the Western Ocean, and it receives a great many small rivers.

ABIAD, *ai'-be-ad*, a town on the coast of Abex, seated on a high mountain, and remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAD, BAHR EL, *bar-el-ai'-be-ad*, or the WHITE RIVER, a name of the Nile.

ABIATHAR, *ă-bi'-a-thar*, "father of abundance," a Jewish high-priest, was the son of Abimelech, who was killed by Saul. He succeeded his father, and attached himself to David, but on his death, attempting to put Adonijah on the throne, he was deposed and banished by Solomon, 1014 B.C.

ABIGAIL, *ăb'-e-gale*, signifying "my father's joy," the wife of Nabal, and afterwards of David, a woman of great personal attractions and sound understanding.—Another, of the same name, a sister of David, and the mother of Amasa.

ABII, *ai'-be-i*, a nomadic people of Scythia. They carried all their possessions in waggons; subsisted on the flesh of their herds and flocks, on milk and cheese, and knew nothing of commerce. They were remarkable for their integrity and forbearance; never entering into wars, but when compelled. According to Arrian and Curtius, they surrendered to Alexander, after they had been independent since the reign of Cyrus.

ABIJAH, *ă-bi'-juh*, "the Lord my father," king of Judah, was the son of Rehoboam. In the second year of his reign he defeated Jeroboam, king of Israel. Began to reign 958 B.C.

ABILA, or ABYLA, *ă-bi'-la*, a mountain of Africa, opposite that which is called Calpe, on the coast of Spain, only 18 miles distant. These two mountains are named the Pillars of Hercules, and were supposed formerly to have been united, till the hero separated them, and thereby effected a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas.

ABILDGAARD, Philip Christian, *ăb'-il-gord*, a physician of Denmark, and one of the most accomplished naturalists of the 18th century.

ABILDGAARD, Nicholas Abraham, a brother of Philip, author of some useful works on art, and an historical painter of considerable ability. B. 1744; D. 1809.

ABIMELECH, *ai-bim'-e-lek*, a general title, signifying, "my father the king," of the sovereigns of the Philistines.

ABINGER, *ăb'-in-ger*, Surrey, near Dorking.

ABINGER, Lord, James Scarlett, an able advocate, who rose to be a peer of the realm, and chief baron of the Exchequer, taking his title from Abinger, in Surrey. B. in Jamaica, 1769; D. at Bury St. Edmunds, while on his circuit, 1844.

ABINGDON, *ăb'-ing-don*, or ABINGTON, formerly Shrovesham, a town and borough of Berkshire, on the Thames. It is a station on the Great Western Railway. *Pop.* 6,000.—Another on the Holston river, Virginia, U.S. *Pop.* 1,000.

ABINGTON, a town of Philadelphia county, in Pennsylvania, and another in the state of Maryland, United States.—Another in Limerick, Munster, 91 miles from Dublin.—Another in Scotland, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, near which gold-mines were worked in the time of James VI.

ABINGTON, Frances, a comic actress of great celebrity, whose maiden name was Barton, and whose father was a common soldier. She began life as an errand-girl to a French milliner, at whose establishment she was enabled to pick up the language used by her mistress. She next was a flower-girl in St. James's Park, and subsequently made her appearance at the Haymarket theatre, in the character of Miranda, in the "Busy-body." The first step of her fame, however, was made in the character of Kitty, in "High Life Below Stairs." Her last appearance was in April, 1799. B. 1731, or according to some, 1738; D. 1815.

ABINGWORTH, *ăb'-ing-worth*, Surrey, near Godalming and Stoke.

ABIPONIANS, *ăb'-e-po'-ne-ans*, or ABIPONS, or *pons*, an aboriginal tribe of South America, inhabiting the centre of Paraguay, near the parallel 28° S.

ABLANCOURT, Perrot Nicholas d', *ab'-lăn-koor*, one of the best French translators of the classic authors of the 17th century. He was proposed by Colbert to Louis XIV., to be the historian of his reign, but that monarch would not entertain the proposition, on account of the author being a Protestant. B. at Chalons-sur-Marne, in Champagne, 1606; D. at Ablancourt, 1664.

ABLAVIUS, *ăb-lai'-ve-us*, a minister of state under Constantine the Great, and treacherously put to death by the son of that sovereign.

ABLE, or ABEL, Thomas, *ai'-bel*, chaplain to Catherine of Arragon, whom he taught music and the languages. His attachment to his royal mistress brought him into great trouble. He suffered death for denying the king's supremacy, 1534.—He wrote a treatise against the divorce of the queen, and was attainted for being implicated in the affair of the Holy Maid of Kent.

ABNER, *ăb'-ner*, the uncle of Saul, whom he served with great loyalty against David. Murdered by Joab, 1018 B.C.

ABNEY, *ăb'-ne*, Sir Thomas, a distinguished magistrate of London, lord mayor, member for the City, and one of the first promoters, and subsequently a director, of the Bank of England. When the Pretender was proclaimed king of Great Britain by the king of France, he proposed an address to King William, which was adopted and followed by other corporations, which was so encouraging to the king that he dissolved the Parliament, and took the sense of the people upon the state of parties, which proved to be almost universally in favour of the Protestant succession. D. 1722.

ABO, *o'-boo*, the capital of Finland, lies at the extremity of the promontory formed by the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, on the river Aura-jocki, which runs through the town.—*Manf.* Sugar, tobacco, sailcloth; and deals in provisions, pitch, tar, &c. There are also saw-mills and shipbuilding-yards. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 60° 27′ N. *Lon.* 22° 19′ E.

ABO (District of), one of the divisions of Finland, and of greater fertility than other parts of that country. Potatoes, flax, hemp, corn, and cabbage, are the principal crops. The real wealth of the country, however, is in its forests, which extend over a large portion of its surface. *Pop.* 212,000.

ABOMEY, *ab'-o-mai'*, capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, in Africa, built without order or regularity. *Pop.* 24,000. *Lat.* 7° 30′ N. *Lon.* 0° 55′ E.

ABOO, *a'-boo*, a mountain in the territory of Serohee, in Rajpootana, whose highest point of elevation is said to be 5,000 feet. It is celebrated as a place of worship for the Jains, and for its temple, which is constructed in the form of a cross, and which, according to Colonel Tod, is one of the most superb—if not the most superb—temples in India. *Lat.* 24° 45′ N. *Lon.* 72° 49′ E.

ABOOPOOR, *a'-boo-poor*, an Indian village, on the route from Meerut to Delhi. *Lat.* 28° 48′ N. *Lon.* 77° 35′ E.

ABORIGINES, *ăb'-o-ridj'-e-nees*, the original inhabitants of Italy, under the reign of Saturn.—Their posterity were called Latins, from Latinus, one of their kings. They assisted Æneas against Turnus. Rome was built in their country. The word signifies, *without origin*, or of unknown origin: it is now employed to denote the original inhabitants, as distinguished from new settlers.

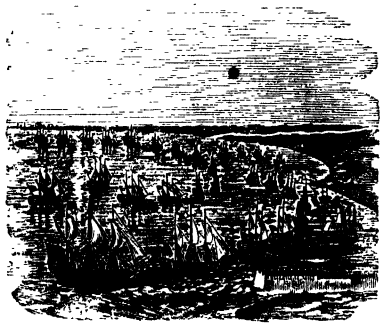
ABOS, *ai'-los*, a musician of the eighteenth century, and author of the opera, "Lito chenibo."

ABOUGHEHEL, *ă-boo'-ghai'-hel*, an Arabian idolater, and a bitter enemy to Mahomet.—The Mahometans, by way of contempt, call coloquintida, the melon or cucumber of Aboughehel.

ABOU-HANIFAH, *ă-boo-han'-e-fa*, was the son of Thabet, and esteemed among the Mussulmans for his expositions of their law, but persecuted for denying predestination. B. at Coufa, A.D. 699; D. in prison, at Bagdad.—A caliph who reigned 385 years after the death of this learned man, erected a mausoleum to his memory, and founded a college for his followers.

ABOU-JOSEPH, *ă-boo-jo-sef*, a Mussulman doctor, who was the first that had the title of Kadhi al kodhat, or judge of the judges. He lived in the caliphate of Haroun-al-Raschid.

ABOUKIR, *ă'-boo-kir'*, a small town of Egypt, with a castle, situate about 10 miles N.E. of Alexandria, where Sir Ralph Abercrombie disembarked his troops for the invasion of Egypt, on March 8th, 1801.—Also a small island, near the town, and a BAY, formed on its west side. In it was fought the famous battle of the Nile, by Lord Nelson, on August 1st, 1798. On this occasion the French captains, who were assembled on board the ship of their admiral, had scarcely time to take their several posts before the British began the



ABOUKIR BAY.

attack. Their fleet formed a curve as near as possible to the small island; but Nelson, with half his force, broke through their line, and with the other half attacked them in front; so that on both sides the enemy was assailed. At about half-past six in the evening the battle began, and by the time that an hour had elapsed, five French ships were dismasted and captured. The French admiral, Brueys, was killed, and at about ten o'clock, his ship, *L'Orient*, 120 guns, blew up. Of 1,000 men, only 70 or 80 were saved. By the morning the fleet was entirely defeated, only two ships of the line and two frigates escaping to Malta and Corfu. When the sun was setting on the previous evening, just before this terrific conflict commenced, no fewer than thirteen ships of the line, fourteen frigates, and 400 transports, extending over six leagues of sea, were assembled, of the





enemy, which mighty armada Nelson entirely annihilated in a few hours. On the shore, Napoleon, on July 25th, 1799, defeated the Turks with great slaughter.

ABOULAINA, *ă-boo-lai'-na*, a Mahometan doctor, famous for his wit.

ABOULOLA, *ă-boo'-lo'-la*, the surname of Ahmed ben Soliman, an Arabian poet, who, losing his sight when only three years old, embraced the notions of the Brahmins respecting the metempsychosis, and lived during the remainder of his life on vegetables. D. 1057.

ABOUSIMBUL, *ai-boo'-sim'-bel*, IPSAMBUL, or EBSAMBUL, in Nubia, and remarkable for containing singular specimens of temples sculptured in the rocks. They are fashioned out of the solid mass of the mountain, and their architecture is of that kind which, no doubt, suggested to the Egyptian sculptors the style called *propyla*. These temples, of which there are two, are colossal monuments of that genius which delighted to represent ideal grandeur in material forms of strength and vastness. In front of the great temple sit four colossi, figures of Rameses the Great. Their grandeur is beyond expression, and the delight in the lofty character of their beauty quite consumes the natural wonder at their uninterrupted duration for twenty or thirty centuries. It is impossible to contemplate them without feeling that they were conceived by colossal minds.

ABOUSHEHR. (*See* BUSHIRE.)

ABOUSIR, *ăb'-oo-seer*, a small place on the Egyptian delta, where are some remains of the ancient Busiris.

ABRABANEL, Isaac, *ă-bra-bă'-nel*, a learned rabbi, and a member of the council of Alphonsus, king of Portugal. Falling into disgrace on the death of that monarch, he fled to Castille, where he was protected by Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1492 he was obliged to quit Spain, in consequence of an edict against the Jews, and continued to pass a life of vicissitude. B. at Lisbon, 1437; D. at Venice, 1508.—He is author of a commentary on the Scriptures.

ABRAHAM, *ai'-brā-ham'*, the patriarch, was at first called Abram, which was altered by divine appointment. His father, Terah, in his old age, went to reside at Haran, in Canaan, where Abram received a promise that he should be the father of a great nation; on which he, with his wife Sarah, and his nephew Lot, left Haran, and dwelt at Sichem. A famine drove them thence into Egypt, and on their return, a dispute having arisen between the servants of Abram and those of Lot, the two kinsmen were induced to part. Lot being taken prisoner by the prince of Elam, Abram armed his servants, and retook his nephew, with a great spoil. Having no prospect of a child by Sarah, he took Hagar, an Egyptian, by whom he had Ishmael; but at the age of ninety, he received a promise that Sarah should have a son, and, in consequence, his name was changed to Abraham, which signifies "the father of a great multitude." At this time circumcision was instituted. Going afterwards to Gerar, Sarah was delivered of a son, named Isaac. When Isaac was grown to maturity, Abraham was commanded, as a trial of his faith, to offer him up as a sacrifice; but as he was about to obey the mandate, an angel stayed his hand, and provided a ram for a burnt-offering. After the death of Sarah, Abraham married Keturah, by whom he had six sons. B. at Ur, in Chaldea, A.M. 2004; D. about A.M. 2179.

ABRAHAM, Nicholas, a learned Jesuit, and theological professor in the university of Pont-à-Mousson. B. in Lorraine, 1589; D. at Pont-à-Mousson, 1655.—He wrote a commentary on Virgil, and some of the orations of Cicero.

ABRAHAM, Ben Chaila, a Spanish rabbi and astrologer, who predicted the birth of the Messiah, but did not live to be disappointed by the non-fulfilment of his prophecy. Flourished in the 14th century.—He wrote a treatise on the figure of the earth.

ABRAHAM, a musician at Paris, composer of airs for the clarionet, and author of a method for the bassoon. D. 1805.

ABRAHAM USQUE, a Portuguese Jew, but thought by some to have been a Christian.—He published, in conjunction with Tobias Athias, in 1553, a translation of the Bible into Spanish.

ABRAM. (*See* ABRAHAM the Patriarch.)

ABRANTES, *ă-bran'-tes*, a fortified town on the Tagus,

in Portuguese Estremadura, 80 miles N.E. of Lisbon. *Exp.* Grain, fruits, and oil. *Pop.* 5,000.—Another town in Brazil.

**Abrasdates**, *ă-brăs'-dăt'-tes*, king of Susa, who, when his wife Panthea had been taken prisoner by Cyrus, and humanely treated, surrendered himself and his troops to the conqueror. He was killed in the first battle he undertook in the cause of Cyrus, and his wife stabbed herself on his corpse. Cyrus raised a monument on their tomb.

**Abrentius**, *ab-ren'-she-us*, a man made governor of Tarentum, by Hannibal. To gain the favours of a beautiful woman, whose brother was in the Roman army, he betrayed his trust to the enemy.

**Abresch**, Frederick Louis, *aub'-resh*, a Dutch critic and excellent Greek scholar. His scholia on Greek authors are highly esteemed. B. at Hamburg, 1699; D. in Switzerland, 1782.

**Abrodiætus**, *ăb-ro'-de-ee'-tus*, a name given to Parrhasius, the painter, on account of the sumptuous manner of his living.

**Abrosi**, John, *ăb-ro'-se'*, an Italian physician and astronomer, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century.—His "Dialogue on Astrology," 4to, Venice, 1494, is in the "Index Expurgatorius."

**Abrota**, *ab'-ro-ta*, the wife of Nisus, the youngest of the sons of Ægeus. After her death, Nisus decreed that the garments she had worn should become the fashion in Megari. This was done as a monument to her chastity.

**Abrug-Banya**, *ăb-roo'-băn'-yă*, a small town in Transylvania, with gold and silver mines. *Lat.* 46° 23′ N. *Lon.* 22° 10′ E.

**Abruzzo**, *ă-broot'-zo*, one of the four great provinces of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the east by the Adriatic, north and west by the States of the Church, and south by the provinces of Terra di Lavoro and Capitanata. It is divided into two districts, Abruzzo Citra, and Abruzzo Ultra. *Area*, 4,990 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected with beautiful valleys of great fertility. On the slopes of the hills the fir and the oak appear in vast forests; but where they are devoted to pasture, flocks and herds are numerous.



SHEPHERD OF ABRUZZO.

The mountains yield many valuable medicinal plants: wild boars, bears, and wolves, are abundant and dangerous. The shepherds on the heights are clothed in the skins of sheep, and protect their feet with sandals of untanned leather, tied round the legs with small cords. Like all mountaineers, they are a frugal and hardy race. *Pro.* Wheat, wine, tobacco, saffron, oil, almonds, liquorice, silk, and fruits. *Manf.* Silks and woollens. *Pop.* about 830,000.

**Abruzzo**, Belthazer, a Sicilian philosopher. B. 1601; D. 1665.

**Abruzzo**, Peter, a Neapolitan architect of the 17th century.

**Abs**, *ăbs*, a dilapidated town of France, in the department of Ardèche.

**Absalom**, *ab'-să-lom*, the son of David, who assassinated his brother-in-law Ammon, for violating his sister Tamar, and raised a rebellion against his father; but his army being routed, he was slain by Joab, B.C. 1030.

**Absalom**, John, archbishop of Lunden, in Denmark; founder of the castle and city of Copenhagen, and a distinguished warrior and statesman. D. 1201.

**Abstemius**, Laurentius, *ăb-stee'-me-us*, an Italian writer, who was librarian at the court of Urbino, where he taught the *belles lettres*. Flourished in the 15th century.—He wrote some pieces of repute, but the best known are his fables, which have been frequently printed with those of Æsop, Phædrus, &c.

**Absyrtus**, *ăb-sir'-tus*, a son of Æetes, king of Colchis. His sister Medea, as she fled with Jason, tore his body to pieces, and strewed his limbs in her father's way, to stop his pursuit. Some say that she murdered him in Colchis; others in one of the Absyrtides; and others again lay the scene at Tomos. It has been asserted, on the contrary, that he was not murdered, but that he arrived safe in Illyricum.

**Abu-Arisch**, *ăb-u-ăb'-ish*, a walled city of Arabia, in a principality of the same name, 80 miles N. of Lohcia.

**Abu Arish**, *ab'-u-air-ish*, a petty state in Arabia, on the Red Sea.

**Abubeker**, *ăb-u-be'-ker*, the successor of Mahomet, and the first who assumed the title of caliph. D. 632.

**Abucaras**, Theodore, *ăb-u-car'-as*, a bishop of Caria, who was a partisan of Photius, but recanted at the council of Constantinople, and was re-admitted to his seat. Flourished in the 8th century.—He wrote several controversial treatises, which were published at Ingoldstadt, in 1606.

**Abudhaher**, *ab-ude-hai-her*, founder of the sect called *Karmatians*, and a great enemy to the Mussulmans. He plundered Mecca, and carried away the *black stone*, which the Turks pretend came down from heaven. The relic, however, was returned, when the Karmatians found it to be of no value. D. 953.

**Abulfaragius**, Gregory, *ăb'-ul-fă-rai'-ge-us*, an Armenian physician, bishop, and historian. B. at Mulatia, 1226; D. 1286.—This person wrote, in Arabic, a universal history, published with a Latin translation and a supplement, in 1663.

**Abulfazel**, *ăb'-ul-fai'-zel*, vizier of Akbar, the Mogul emperor. Author of "Ayeen Akberry," a history of the reign of his sovereign, and a geographical and statistical account of the Mogul empire. This work was translated into English by a Mr. Gladwin, in 1785. D. by assassination, 1604.

**Abulfeda**, Ismael, *ăb-ul-fe'-da*, prince of Hamah, in Syria. D. about 1382.—This prince wrote a piece, entitled, "A Description of Chorasmia and Mawaralnahre, or the regions beyond the river Oxus, from the Tables of Abulfeda Ismael, Prince of Hamah." He also wrote the lives of Mahomet and Saladin.

**Abulgasi-Bayatur**, *ab-ul-gai'-se-bă-tai'-tur*, khan of the Tartars. B. at Urgens, capital of Khorasan, 1605; D. 1663.—After a reign of twenty years, like Charles V. of Spain, he resigned the crown to his son, and led a retired life, during which he wrote the history of the Tartars, which valuable work was afterwards translated into German and French.

**Abulites**, *ăb-u-lī'-tes*, governor of Susa, who betrayed his trust to Alexander, and was rewarded with a province.

**Abulola**, *a-bu-lo'-la*, an Arabian poet. B. 973; D. 1057. About the middle of the 17th century some of the effusions of this poet were published.

**Abu-Maunder**, *ab'-u-maun'-der*, a village of Egypt, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient Bolbitinum.

**Abu-Moslem**, *ăb'-u-mos'-lem*, governor of Khorassan, who, in 747, changed the caliphate from the family of the Ommiades to the Abasides; in producing which, above 600,000 men lost their lives. After rendering

the caliph Almanzor the most important services, that prince caused him to be assassinated.

ABUNDANCE, John, *a-bun'-dans*, a name assumed by a French poet who flourished in the 16th century.

ABUNOWAS, *a-bu-no'-as*, an Arabian poet who dwelt in the palace of Haroun-al-Raschid, with Masai and Rekashi, two other poets. B. at Bara, 762; D. 810.—The works of this poet are still extant.

ABU-OBEIDAH, *ab'-u-o-bi'-da*, a companion of Mahomet, who served under Caled, but, gaining the supreme command, Caled served as his second. D. 639.

ABURY, *ab'-ber'-re*, a village of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles from Marlborough.

ABUS, *ab'-bus*, a river of England, now the *Humber*.

ABUSAID KHAN, *ab'-u-said-kan*, the last sultan of the race of Zingis Khan. D. 1336.

ABUSAID MIRZA, *ab'-u-said-mer'-za*, served in the army of Uleg Beg, when he was at war with his son. He took advantage of this dissension, and set up for himself in 1450. He greatly extended his dominions. Killed 1468.

ABUTEMAN, *ab-u'-te-man*, surnamed ALTAYI, the prince of Arabian poets. B. 812, or 846, at Yasem, near Damascus.

ABYDENUS, *ab-i-de'-nus*, author of the history of the Chaldeans and Abyssinians, the only remains of which are in the "Preparatio Evangelica" of Eusebius.

ABYDOS, *a-bi'-dos*, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, near two villages on the bank of the Nile. Here, in a temple, was discovered in 1818, the "tablet of Abydos," which contains a list of the early Egyptian kings. It is supposed to have been the ancient This, and to have been second only to Thebes. *Lat.* 26° 10′ N. *Lon.* 32° 3′ E.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Natolia, on the Straits of Gallipoli. In its neighbourhood Xerxes, when he invaded Greece, crossed with his immense army the Hellespont, on a bridge of boats. Memorable also from being the scene of the loves of Hero and Leander, and from Byron having adopted its name in his "Bride of Abydos."

ABYO, *ab'-e-o*, one of the Philippine Islands, between Mindinao and Luzon. *Lat.* 10° N. *Lon.* 122° 15 E.

ABYSSINIA, *ab'-is-sin'-ya*, a kingdom of Africa, first made known to Europe by the Portuguese missionaries. It is bounded on the N. by Nubia, E. by the Red Sea and Dancala, W. by Gorham, and S. by Gingia and Ababa. *Area*, 27,000 square miles. *Desc.* This country may be described as an elevated table-land, divided by two mountain tracts of great extent, into a southern and western region, and a north-eastern. *Climate.* The rainy season continues from April to September, which is followed by a cloudless sky and a vertical sun. Cold nights again as suddenly succeed these scorching days; yet the earth keeps remarkably cool, partly owing to the six months' rain, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days. *Wild Animals.* There is no country in the world productive of a greater variety of quadrupeds; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Elephants and buffaloes are very numerous, and the double-horned rhinoceros is found. Besides these, giraffes, zebras, quaggas, and wild asses are plentiful. Boars, in some of the woods, are common, and the smaller animals, such as porcupines, ferrets, otters, polecats, rabbits, and squirrels, abound. There are several species of the eagle and the vulture, and of insects the bee is so plentiful that their honey produce supersedes the necessity of importing sugar. Locusts frequently devastate the fields, and hippopotami abound in some of the larger rivers. To supply all these animals with food, in a wild state, the fertility of Abyssinia must be immense. *Domestic Animals.* These consist of cattle, sheep, goats, asses, mules, and horses. The Sanga ox is found in Auteilo, with horns sometimes extending to the length of 4 feet. *Pro.* Corn of different kinds, dates, tamarinds, and coffee, which is indigenous, and on long journeys is frequently used as an article of food. COMMERCE—*Imp.* Cotton, raw silk, metals, and leather. *Exp.* Slaves, gold, and ivory. *Rel.* A mixture of Christianity, Paganism, and Judaism. *Pop.* 3,500,000. *Lat.* between 8° 30′ and 15° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 35° and 42° E.

ACACIUS, *a-kai'-se-us*, a bishop of Amida, on the Tigris. D. in the 5th century.—This bishop sold the plate of his church, and with the receipts ransomed 7,000 Persian slaves, and sent them to their king.

ACACIUS, surnamed MONOPHTHALMUS, from having lost an eye, was the disciple and successor of Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea. He was deposed by the council of Sardica, for heresy; on which he and some others assembled at Philippopolis, and anathematized Athanasius and the rest of their adversaries. Acacius was concerned in banishing Pope Liberius, and settling Felix in the see of Rome. D. about 365.—Was the founder of a sect called Acaciani, and wrote the "Life of Eusebius," and other works.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, who was excommunicated by Pope Felix III., and, in his turn, commanded the name of that prelate to be struck out of the list of bishops who were to be mentioned in the public prayers. D. 487.

ACACIUS, bishop of Berœa in Syria, who was the means of deposing St. Chrysostom, and also Cyril, bishop of Alexandria. D. 436.

ACADEMUS, *a-ka-de'-mus*, or ECADEMUS, an Athenian, whose house was employed as a philosophical school in the time of Theseus. He had the honour of giving his name to a sect of philosophers, or rather three sects, called Academics. The old academy had Plato for its chief, the second Arcesilaus, and the last Carneades.—No one was suffered to laugh in the academy at Athens, under the penalty of expulsion.

ACADIA, *a-kai'-de-a* (*see* NOVA SCOTIA), of which this is the original Indian name.—Here Longfellow has laid the scene of his beautiful poem "Evangeline."

ACADIA, a county in the district of Montreal, Canada. *Manf.* Linen, flannel, and cloth. *Pop.* 11,500.

ACAMBOU, *a-kam-boo*, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, where the king is absolute.

ACANNY, *a-kan'-ne*, an inland country and town of Guinea, affording the best gold in great plenty.

ACANTHA, *a-kon'-tha*, a nymph loved by Apollo, and changed into the flower acanthus.

ACANTHUS, *ai-kan'-thus*, a city of Macedonia, near Mount Athos, colonized by Andrians. It is supposed to be the modern Erissus. Near it Xerxes cut a canal, about a mile and a half in length, and twenty-five yards in breadth, through which he conveyed his fleet into the Sinus Singiticus, without doubling the dangerous promontory of Athos.

ACANTHUS, a town of Egypt, near Memphis, the present *Bisalta*, or, according to D'Anville, *Dashur*, whither the waters of the Nile are conducted by a canal, and not far from which are the ruins of the temple of Osiris, and some pyramids.

ACAPONETA, *a-kä-po-ne'-ta*, a town of Mexico.

ACAPULCO, *a-ka-pul'-ko*, a city of New Spain, seated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean. The harbour is very commodious, and defended by a strong castle; but the town is mean and unhealthy. On December 4th, 1852, an earthquake destroyed all its principal buildings, besides a great portion of the houses of the inhabitants. COMMERCE—*Exp.* Silver, indigo, cochineal, and skins. *Pop.* about 4,000, chiefly coloured. *Lat.* 16° 50′ N. *Lon.* 99° 48′ W.

ACARNANIA, *a-kar-nai'-ne-a*, a division of ancient Greece, now forming, with Ætolia, a department of the kingdom of Greece. *Area*, 1,571 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and woody, intersected with fertile valleys, several of which contain beautiful lakes. *Pro.* Flocks and herds; has some copper, and abundance of sulphur and coal. *Pop.* with Ætolia, 99,000.

ACARNAS and AMPHOTERUS, *ai-kar-nas, am-fot'-e-rus*, sons of Alcmæon and Callirhoe. Alcmæon being murdered by the brothers of Alphesibœa, his former wife, Callirhoe asked from Jupiter that her children, who were still in the cradle, might grow up to punish their father's murderers. Her prayer was granted.

ACARNAS, or ACARNAN, a stony mountain of Attica.

ACASTA, *ai-kas'-ta*, one of the Oceanides.

ACASTUS, *ai-kas'-tus*, son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, married Astydamia or Hippolyte, who fell in love with Peleus, son of Æacus, when in banishment at her husband's court. Peleus, rejecting the addresses of Hippolyte, was accused before Acastus of attempts upon her virtue, and soon after, at a chase, exposed to wild beasts. Vulcan, by order of Jupiter, delivered

Peleus, who returned to Thessaly, and put to death Acastus and his wife.

Acca, *ăk'-ka*, bishop of Hexham, in Northumberland. D. 740.—This personage was a liberal patron of the arts, an improver of the music of the church, and an author of a work, entitled, "Sufferings of Saints."

Acca Laurentia, *ăk'-ka law-ren'-shе-a*, the wife of Faustulus the shepherd, and the nurse of Remus and Romulus. Some say she was a courtesan, and have called her Lupa. The Romans made her a goddess, and devoted a holiday to her service.

Accarisi, Francis, professor of civil law at Sienna, and afterwards at Pisa. B. at Ancona; D. at Sienna, 1622.

Accarisi, James, *ăk'-ka-re'-se*, a professor of rhetoric at Mantua, who subsequently became bishop of Vesta. B. at Bologna; D. at Vesta, 1654.

Acciaioli, Renatus, *ak-ke-a-e-o-le*, a Florentine, who conquered Athens, Corinth, and part of Bœotia. Lived in the beginning of the 15th century.—He bequeathed Athens to the Venetians; Corinth to Theodosius Paleologus, who married his eldest daughter; and Bœotia, with Thebes, to his natural son Anthony, who also got Athens; but this was retaken in 1455 by Mahomet II.

Acciajuoli, Angelo, *ăk-ke-a-ju-o-le*, a native of Florence, of which he became archbishop, and by his merit obtained a cardinalship. D. 1407.

Acciajuoli, Donatus, a noble and learned Florentine and disciple of Argyropylus, who flourished in the 15th century. D. at Milan.—He wrote a commentary on the "Ethics" of Aristotle, and translated some of the "Lives" of Plutarch, to which he added those of Hannibal and Scipio. He also wrote a life of Charlemagne.

Acciajuoli, Zenobio, a churchman of the order of St. Dominic, and librarian to Pope Leo. X. B. 1461; D. 1520.—He translated some of the fathers into Latin, and left several pieces of his own, some of which were published.

Accius, Lucius, *ăk'-ke-us*, a Latin tragic poet, none of whose works are extant. Flourished about 170 B.C. —There was also, in the same age, an orator of the name of Accius, against whom Cicero defended Cluentius. He was a native of Pisaurum.

Accius Tullius, prince of the Volsci, in Italy, to whom Coriolanus fled for refuge.

Accolti, Benedict, *ăc-col'-te*, secretary to the state of Florence. D. 1466.—He wrote a history of the Holy War, printed at Venice, in 1532, which was consulted by Tasso in the composition of his "Jerusalem Delivered." He likewise wrote a little book of the famous men of his time.

Accolti, Francis, brother to Benedict, was called the prince of lawyers. D. vastly rich, about 1470.

Accolti, Benedict, a cardinal, related to the above, called the Cicero of his age, and distinguished by several popes. B. 1497; D. 1549.

Accolti, Benedict, an Italian conspirator, who, with five others, meditated the murder of Pius IV.—Put to death 1564.

Accords, Stephen Tabouret, *ăk-kor*, an advocate in the parliament of Dijon. D. 1561.—He was the author of two trifling books, one entitled, "Les Bigarrures," and the other "Les Touches."

Accorso, Francis, *ăk-kor'-so*, professor of law at Bologna. B. at Florence, 1182; D. 1260. Reduced the Code, Digests, and Institutes into one system, printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. folio, 1627.

Accorso, Mariangelo, a learned Neapolitan, who was very industrious in collecting ancient MSS. Flourished in the 16th century.—Published remarks on Ausonius, Solinus, and Ovid, in 1524, entitled "Diatribæ;" also an edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, at Augsburg, in 1533, and some other valuable works.

Accra, *ak'-kra*, a kingdom, of about 500 miles area, and also one of the English ports, Gold Coast, Western Africa. *Lat.* 5° 30′ N. *Lon.* 0° 12′ W.

Accrington, *ăk'-kring-ton*, a manufacturing town of Lancashire, 19 miles N. of Manchester. It is considered the centre of the cotton-printing business.

Accumpixtli, *ăk'-um-pix'-tle*, the first king of the ancient Mexicans, a legislator, and the founder of the capital of his kingdom. D. 1420.

Aceldama, *ă-kel'-da-ma*, the potters' field, purchased with the thirty pieces of silver which Judas took to betray our Saviour. It is still shown to travellers.

Acerenza, *a-che-ren'-dza*, or Cirenza, a city of Naples, capital of Basilicata. The see of an archbishop, and seated on the Brandano, at the foot of the Apennines. *Pop.* 2,000.

Acerno, *a-cher'-no*, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 15 miles N.E. of Salerno. *Manf.* Iron and paper. *Pop.* about 3,000.

Acerra, *a-cher'-ra*, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on the Agno, 7 miles N.E. of Naples. *Pop.* about 11,000.

Acesius, *a-ce'-se-us*, bishop of Constantinople in the time of Constantine, who, on account of his rigid doctrine, said to him, "Make a ladder for yourself, Acesius, and go up to heaven alone." Flourished in the 3rd century.

Acestes, or Ægestus, *ai-ses'-tees*, son of Crinisus and Egesta, and king of the country near Drepanum, in Sicily. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, entertained Æneas during his voyage, and helped him to bury his father on Mount Eryx. In commemoration of this, Æneas built a city there, and called it Acesta.

Ach, John, *ak*, Van, or Achen, was born at Cologne, in 1566, and became eminent in historical and portrait painting. D. 1621.

Ach, *ak*, a town of Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles N.E. of Schaffhausen.

Achabytos, *ăk-ă-bi'-tos*, a lofty mountain in Rhodes, on the summit of which stood a temple to Jupiter.

Achæa, *ă-kee'-a*, a surname of Pallas, whose temple in Daunia was defended by dogs, who fawned upon the Greeks, but fiercely attacked all other persons.—A name applied to Ceres, and derived from *achos*, a word expressive of her grief for the loss of her daughter Proserpine.

Achæi, *ă-kee'-i*, the descendants of Achæus, the son of Xuthus, and grandson of Helen. Achæus having committed manslaughter, was compelled to take refuge in Laconia, where he died, and where his posterity remained under the name of *Achæi*, until they were expelled by the Heraclidæ. Upon this, they passed into the northern parts of Peloponnesus, and, under the command of Tisamenus, the son of Orestes, took possession of the country of the Ionians, and called it Achaia. The successors of Tisamenus ruled until the time of Gyges's tyranny, when Achaia was parcelled into twelve small republics, or so many cities with their respective districts, each of which comprised seven or eight cantons. Three of these—Patræ, Dymæ, and Pharæ—became famous as a confederacy, 284 years B.C., which continued formidable upwards of 130 years, under the name of the *Achæan League*, and was most illustrious whilst supported by the splendid virtues and abilities of Aratus and Philopœmen. They directed their arms for three years against the Ætolians, and rose to be powerful by the accession of neighbouring states, and freed their country from foreign slavery. At last, however, they were attacked by the Romans, and, after one year's hostilities, the Achæan League was totally destroyed, B.C. 147. From this period the Peloponnesus was reduced to the condition of a Roman province, bearing the name of Achaia.—The name of *Achæi* is generally applied to all the Greeks indiscriminately, by the poets.

Achæorum statio, *ă-kee-or'-um stai-she-o*, a place on the coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, where Polyxena was sacrificed to the shades of Achilles, and where Hecuba killed Polymnestor, who had murdered her son Polydorus.

Achaia, *a-kai'-ya*, a province of the Peloponnesus, running along the southern shore of the Corinthian gulf, from the river Larissus to Cape Araxus. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, inclosing valleys of great fertility. *Agriculture.* Defective. Sheep and goats are numerous.—From Achaia comes the name of the celebrated Achæan League, which first held its meetings at Helice, and then at Egium, 373 B.C. (*See* Achæi.)

Achalen, *ăk'-ai-len*, a sovereign of the northern Britons, who, on losing his territory, fled into Wales. Reigned in the 6th century.—He and his brother, Arthanad, are famous for a journey performed on one

horse, up the hill of Maelwig, in Cardiganshire, to revenge the death of their father.

ACHARD, François Charles, *a-kar*, an experimental philosopher and chemist of supposed French extraction. He was among the first who proposed to extract sugar from beet-root. B. at Berlin, 1753; D. 1821.—An author of various works in German, on experimental physics, agriculture, and chemistry.

ACHARDS, Elcazar, *a-kar*, bishop of Avignon. When the plague raged there, he continued, at the hazard of his life, to perform the offices of charity and religion, and Clement XII. sent him to China to settle the disputes which prevailed among the missionaries. B. at Avignon, 1679; D. at Cochin, 1741.

ACHARNÆ, *ăk-ar'-nce*, a very large country town of Attica, where the tyrants encamped when they marched against Thrasybulus, and where the Lacedæmonians, under their king Archidamus, pitched their tents when they made an irruption into Attica, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. Aristophanes, in the comedy which takes its title from this town, represents the inhabitants as charcoal-makers; and other comic writers stigmatize them as rough and boorish. Acharnæ contained a great many temples. Its remains are topographically placed at about an hour from Kasha, and near Menidi.

ACHATES, *ă-kai-tees*, a friend of Æneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary that *fidus Achates* (the faithful Achates) became a proverb.

ACHEEN, *a-keen*, a kingdom in the N.W. part of Sumatra, powerful enough, in former times, to expel the Portuguese from the island, and important enough for its sovereigns to receive embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. *Desc.* Comparatively healthy, being freer from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island. *Pro.* Chiefly fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold-dust, and sulphur. COMMERCE—*Imp.* Salt, soap, opium, wine, arms, gunpowder, and manufactured goods. *Exp.* Mace, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, sugar, coffee, and rice. *Rel.* Mahometan.—The Achinese are taller, stouter, and darker-complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, and have more sagacity and penetration.

ACHEEN, the capital of the above kingdom, seated near the mouth of a river, on the N.W. point of the island, or Acheen Head, in a wide valley, formed by two lofty ranges of hills. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. *Lat.* 5° 22′ N. *Lon.* 95° 31′ E.

ACHILOIDES, *a'-ke-lo'-e-des*, a patronymic given to the Sirens as daughters of Achelous.

ACHELOUS, *a'-ke-lo-us*, the son of Oceanus and Terra, or Tethys, god of the river of the same name in Epirus.—As one of the numerous suitors of Dejanira, daughter of Œneus, Achelous entered the lists against Hercules, and being inferior, changed himself into a serpent, and afterwards into an ox. Hercules broke off one of his horns, and Achelous being defeated, retired into his bed of waters. The broken horn was given to the goddess of Plenty.

ACHERI, Luc de, *a-ker-e*, a Benedictine monk. B. at St. Quintin, 1609; D. at Paris, 1685.—He published several books on ecclesiastical history; as the "Lives of Saints," &c.

ACHERN, *a-kern*, a town of Baden, Germany, on the Acher. *Pop.* 1,800.

ACHERON, *ăk'-ke-ron*, a river of Thesprotia, in Epirus. Homer calls it one of the rivers of hell, and the fable has been adopted by all succeeding poets, who make the god of the stream to be the son of Ceres without a father, and say that he concealed himself in hell for fear of the Titans, and was changed into a bitter stream, over which the souls of the dead are at first conveyed. The word Acheron is often used for hell itself.

ACHERUSIA, *ă-ke-ru'-se-a*, a lake of Campania, near Capua. Diodorus mentions, that in Egypt, the bodies of the dead were conveyed over a lake called Acherusia, and received sentence according to the actions of their life. The boat which carried them was called Baris, and the ferryman Charon. Hence arose the fable of Charon and the Styx, &c.

ACHILL, *ă'-kill*, an island off the west coast of Ireland. *Area*, 35,283 acres. *Pop.* 4,000.

ACHILLES, *ă-kil'-lees*, the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. During his infancy, Thetis plunged him in the Styx, and made every part of his body invulnerable, except the heel, by which she held him. His education was intrusted to the centaur Chiron, who taught him the art of war, and made him master of music. As Troy could not be taken without Achilles, Ulysses went to the court of Lycomedes, where he was, and, in the habit of a merchant, exposed jewels and arms to sale. Achilles, choosing the arms, discovered his sex, and went to war. Vulcan, at the entreaties of Thetis, made him a strong armour, which was proof against all weapons. He was deprived by Agamemnon of his favourite mistress, Briseis, who had fallen to his lot at the division of the booty of Lyrnessus. For this affront, he refused to appear in the field till the death of his friend Patroclus recalled him to action and to revenge. He slew Hector, the bulwark of Troy, tied the corpse by the heels to his chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy. After thus appeasing the shades of his friend, he permitted old Priam to carry away Hector's body. In the tenth year of the war, Achilles was charmed with Polyxena; and as he solicited her hand in the temple of Minerva, it is said that Paris aimed an arrow at his vulnerable heel, and gave him the wound of which he died. His body was buried at Sigæum, and divine honours were paid to him, and temples raised to his memory.—Some ages after the Trojan war, Alexander the Great, going to the conquest of Persia, offered sacrifices on the tomb of Achilles, and envied the hero who had found a Homer to transmit his fame to posterity.

ACHILLINI, Alexander, *a-kil-le'-ne*, an eminent philosopher and physician of Bologna. D. 1512.—He is said to have discovered the hammer and anvil, two small bones in the organ of hearing. His works were published in folio, at Venice, in 1568.

ACHILLINI, John Philotheus, brother of the above. D. 1538.—Was author of a poem, entitled "Viridario," containing the eulogy of many learned men of his time.

ACHILLINI, Claude, a relative of the preceding. A man of universal learning and genius, and professor of jurisprudence, for several years, in different universities. Cardinal Richelieu is said to have rewarded him for a poem with a gold chain valued at 1,000 crowns. B. at Bologna, 1574; D. 1640.—Inscriptions to his honour were placed upon the schools in which he taught.

ACHMET I., *ak'-met*, emperor of the Turks, who succeeded his father, Mahomet III., in 1603. He was then only fifteen, and began his reign by endeavouring to suppress a rebellion, which lasted two years. He next engaged in a war with the Germans, in which he was assisted by the famous Bethlem Gabor. Peace was concluded in 1606; but he continued to be disturbed by insurrections, and the security of his throne was threatened by a pretender to his rightful inheritance. He indulged in sensual pleasures and in field sports; but, though proud and ambitious, was less sanguinary than his predecessors. D. 1617.

ACHMET II., successor to his brother Solyman, in 1691. D. 1695.

ACHMET III., son of Mahomet IV., on the deposition of his brother, Mustapha II., in 1703, ascended the imperial throne. He sheltered Charles XII. of Sweden, after the battle of Pultowa, and declared war against the Russians, but, soon after, concluded an advantageous peace. He likewise made war on the Venetians, and recovered from them the Morea; but in an attack on Hungary, his army was defeated by Prince Eugene, in 1716, at the battle of Peterwardin.—Achmet was dethroned in 1730. D. in prison, 1763.

ACHMETSCHEM, *ack-met-shem*, a town of Crim Tartary, capital of the Russian province of Taurida, and government of Catharinenslaf. *Lat.* 45° 0′ N. *Lon.* 33° 20′ E.

ACHMIN, or ACKMIN, *ăk'-min*, a town on the right bank of the Nile, in Middle Egypt. *Manf.* Coarse cotton cloth. *Pop.* 3,000. *Lat.* 26° 38′ N. *Lon.* 31° 55′ E.—This is the Panopolis of the ancient Greeks, and the Chemnis of the Egyptians, and the ruins of the

former are still visible in some magnificent granite pillars.

**Achonry,** *ăk'-on-re*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shannon, 16 miles W.S.W. of Sligo. *Area*, 60,896 acres. *Pop.* 13,500.

**Achray, Loch,** *ak'-ray*, a small but picturesque lake in the county of Perth, Scotland, 15 miles N.W. from Stirling.—Introduced in the "Lady of the Lake" of Sir W. Scott

**Achsai,** *ak'-sai*, a town of Circassia, near the Terek, 150 miles S.E. of Georgievsk.

**Achtyrka,** *ak-tir'-ka*, a town of European Russia, on the Kharkov, about 60 miles N.W. of Kharkov. *Manf.* Principally woollen. *Pop.* upwards of 14,000.

**Achyr,** *a-kir*, a strong town and castle of Ukraine, on the river Uorskio, about 127 miles E. of Kiow.

**Aci,** or **Aci Reall,** *a'-che rai'-al*, a seaport town in Sicily, in the province of Catania, well built with lava, having a castle and many fine edifices. *Manf.* Silks, linens, cutlery, and filigree-work, in which an extensive trade is carried on. *Pop.* 15,000.—Here was the cave of Polyphemus, and the grotto of Galatæa. It is celebrated for its mineral waters.

**Acis,** *ai'-sis*, a shepherd of Sicily, with whom Galatæa fell in love; upon which his rival, Polyphemus, through jealousy, crushed him to death with the fragment of a rock. The gods changed Acis into a stream, which rises from Mount Ætna, and which is now called Jaci. He was the son of Faunus and the nymph Simæthis. This fable forms the subject of a beautiful modern opera.

**Ackrn,** *ak'-en*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel, situate on the Elbe, about 5 miles from Dessau.

**Ackermann,** Conrad, *ăk'-er-man*, a comedian of Germany, who founded the modern German theatre. D. 1771.

**Ackermann,** John Christian Gotlieb, a distinguished German physician. B. 1756; D. at Altdorf, in Franconia, 1801.

**Ackermann,** Rudolph, a carriage-draughtsman, who, previously to the French Revolution, arrived in England, where, after a short time, he settled down in the Strand as a printseller. He produced an elegant annual, which was called "Forget me not," and which was the first of that class of works which, for several years, were so popular in this country. He greatly promoted the art of lithography, and by his embellished "Histories" of Westminster, Oxford, &c., improved the public taste, and added to his own reputation as an enterprising publisher. B. at Schneeberg, Saxony, 1764; D. 1834.

**Ackmar,** William, *ak'-mar*, a Scottish artist, who, as a portrait-painter, was held in high estimation. Lived in the 18th century.—Ackmar was the first person of influence to appreciate the ability, and assist the fortunes of Thomson, the author of "The Seasons."

**Ackworth,** *ăk'-werth*, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Pontefract. *Area*, 2,270 acres. *Pop.* about 2,000.

**Acmonides,** *ăk-mon'-e-dees*, one of the Cyclops.

**Acœtes,** *a-see'-tees*, the pilot of the ship which, against his consent, carried away Bacchus, who had been found asleep at Naxos. The crew were changed into sea monsters, but Acœtes was preserved.

**Acoluthus,** Andrew, *ă-ko-lu-thus*, an archdeacon, and professor of the Oriental languages at Breslau. B. at Breslau; D. 1704.—He wrote a treatise "De Aquis Amaris," 1682, 4to, and a Latin translation of the Armenian version of the prophet Obadiah, 4to. Leipsic.

**Acoma,** *a-ko'-ma*, or **St. Estevan de Acoma,** a town of New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of a province.

**Aconcagua,** *a-kon-kag'-u-a*, a district of the kingdom of Chili, which is bounded on the north and west by the province of Quillota, east by the Andes, and south by Santiago. *Area*, 12,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and fertile in the valleys. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, beans, pumpkins, melons, and other garden produce; vineyards and orchards are plentiful, and in summer, numerous flocks are pastured on the slopes of the Andes; figs, nectarines, peaches, &c., are sent to Santiago and Valparaiso. Gold is found, and copper is worked in mines. *Pop.* 92,000.

**Aconteus,** *ai-kon'-te-us*, a famous hunter changed by the head of Medusa into a stone, at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda.

**Acontius,** *ai-kon'-she-us*, a youth of the island of Cea, who went to Delos, to see the sacred rites which were performed there by a crowd of virgins in the temple of Diana, and fell in love with Cydippe, a beautiful virgin. Not daring, however, to ask her in marriage, on account of the meanness of his birth, he presented her with an apple, on which were inscribed these words, "I swear by Diana, Acontius shall be my husband." Cydippe read the words, and feeling herself compelled by the oath she had inadvertently taken, married Acontius.

**Acontius,** James, *a-kon'-she-us*, a Catholic, who, becoming Protestant, came to England, where he met with a kind reception from Queen Elizabeth, to whom he dedicated a work, entitled, "The Stratagems of Satan," printed at Basil, in 1565. He died soon after. B. at Trent.—Another edition of his work appeared at Basil in 1610, to which was added a letter of Acontius, "De Ratione edendorum Librorum;" but his best work is a treatise "On Method," printed at Utrecht, in 1653.

**Acoono-Coono,** *a-koo'-no*, a town and district of Africa. *Pop.* about 5,000. *Lat.* 6° 20' N. *Lon.* 8° 27' E.

**Acosta,** Gabriel, *a-kos'-ta*, a canon and professor of divinity at Coimbra. D. 1616.—Wrote a commentary on part of the Old Testament, folio, 1641.

**Acosta,** Joseph, a Spanish Jesuit, who, from being a missionary in Peru, became provincial of his order. B. at Medina del Campo, 1537; D. at Salamanca, 1600. —His "History of the West-Indies," first printed in Spanish, in 1521. 8vo, is universally known and esteemed.

**Acosta,** Uriel, an extraordinary character, who, at the age of twenty-five, was made treasurer of a church in Oporto, but, having embraced Judaism, resolved to quit Portugal, with his mother and brothers, whom he had converted to the same faith. They proceeded to Amsterdam, and were received into a synagogue. Not long after, becoming dissatisfied with the Jewish rites, and expressing his sentiments with freedom, he was excommunicated. He then wrote a book, in which he denied the immortality of the soul; for which he was thrown into prison, whence he was bailed; but all the copies of his book were seized, and a fine levied upon the author. After lying under excommunication fifteen years, he was, on making submission, re-admitted into the synagogue, but was again expelled for not conforming to the laws of Moses, and for dissuading two Christians from turning Jews. In this state he remained seven years, abandoned by his friends, and reduced to the utmost destitution. At the end of that time he made another submission, and underwent an extraordinary penance in the synagogue; where, after making his recantation, he was publicly scourged, and had to lay himself down on the threshold, and allow all the people to walk over him. B. at Oporto; shot himself in 1640, or, according to others, 1647.

**Acqs,** *aks*, a town of France, in the department of Arriége, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Its vicinity is noted for hot springs.

**Acqua,** *ak'-qua*, a town of Tuscany, noted for warm baths. *Lat.* 43° 45' N. *Lon.* 12° 10' E.

**Acquakanouck,** *ak'-qua-kun-ouk'*, a North-American township, in the state of New Jersey. *Pop.* 2,500.

**Acquapendente,** *ak'-qua-pen'-den-te*, a town of Italy, seated on a mountain near the river Paglia. It takes its name from a waterfall, which rushes from the top of the mountain. *Pop.* 2,500.—Here Fabricius ab Acquapendente, the celebrated anatomist, was born, 1537.

**Acquaria,** *ak-quair'-e-a*, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, noted for its medicinal waters. 12 miles S. of Modena.

**Acquaviva,** *ak'-qua-ve'-va*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles from Bari. *Pop.* nearly 6,000.

**Acquaviva,** Andrew Matthew, duke of Atri and prince of Teramo, in the kingdom of Naples. B. 1456; D. 1528.—Was one of the greatest luminaries of his age, and seems to have been the first who conceived the idea of an Encyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. He published a work under that title in 2 vols. folio, which, though scanty and defective, was found sufficient to give some hints for conducting a compilation of that kind.

ACQUI, *ak-kē'*, a province of Piedmont, on the northern side of the Ligurian Apennines. *Area*, 445 square miles. *Pro.* Corn and fruit. Chestnut-trees furnish the peasantry with an article of common food, and silkworms are reared as a branch of industry. *Pop.* 102,000.

ACQUI, capital of the above. It has commodious baths, and is seated on the Bormida. *Pop.* 8,000.—Acqui was taken by the Spaniards in 1745; retaken by the Piedmontese in 1746; and afterwards dismantled by the French.

ACRATUS, *ă-krāī'-tus*, a freed man of Nero, sent into Asia to plunder the temples of the gods.

ACRE, or ST. JEAN D'ACRE, *ak'-ker, să-ja-daker*, a seaport of Palestine, formerly called Ptolemais. In 1799, aided by the British under Sir Sydney Smith, it withstood a severe siege by the French, under General Bonaparte, who raised the siege after failing in the twelfth assault, and made over the putrid bodies of his soldiers. In 1832 it was taken from the sultan for Mehemet Ali, by Ibrahim Pacha. Considerable strength was then given to its defences; in 1840, however, it succumbed to the British and Austrian squadrons. This event compelled Ibrahim Pacha to quit the country, and retire into Egypt. Since then Acre has been restored to the Turks. *Pop.* 15,000 to 20,000. In the time of the Crusades it underwent several sieges, and was taken in 1191 by Philip Augustus of France and Richard Cœur-de-Lion of England. It was here that our king Edward I., when prince, receiving a wound from a poisoned arrow, was cured by his wife Eleanor, who sucked out the poison.

ACRI, *a'-kre*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra. *Pop.* 8,000.

ACROCERAUNIUM, *ak-ro'-se-raū'-ne-um*, a promontory of Epirus, with mountains called Acroceraunia, which separate the Ionian and Adriatic seas. The word comes from *akros*, high, and *keraunos*, thunder; because, by reason of their great height, they were often struck by lightning. They were remarkable for attracting storms, and thence dreaded by mariners.

ACROCORINTHUS, *ăk'-ro-ko-rin'-thus*, a steep and lofty mountain, overhanging the city of Corinth, on which was built a citadel, called by the same name. It was one of the horns on which Philip was advised to lay hold, in order to secure the Peloponnesus, figured in the heifer. It was also considered as one of the fetters of Greece, of which the others were Demetrias, in Thessaly, and Chalcis, in Eubœa. Its position was naturally so strong that a small number of men were sufficient to garrison it; and in the time of Aratus a force of four hundred soldiers defended it. It abounded in excellent water, and afforded one of the most magnificent prospects in the world.

ACRON, *ak'-ron*, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold Coast. The Dutch have a fort here called Patience; and under it is the village. *Lat.* 5° 10′ N. *Lon.* 0° 28′ E.

ACRON, or ACRO, *ak'-cron*, an ancient scholiast on Horace. Lived in the 7th century.—His work is extant in an edition of Horace printed at Basil in 1527, 8vo.

ACRON, a Sicilian physician, who expelled the plague from Athens by burning perfumes. Flourished B.C. 430.

ACRON, a king of the Cæcinenses, who, after the rape of the Sabines, was slain by Romulus, in single combat. His spoils were dedicated to Jupiter, under the name of Feretrius, because they were carried on a frame.

ACROPOLIS, *ă-krop'-o-lis*, the citadel of Athens, built on a rock, and accessible only on one side.—Minerva had a temple at the bottom.

ACROPOLITA, George, *ă-kro-po''-e-ta*, a writer on the Byzantine history, who, at the age of twenty-one, disputed with a physician concerning solar eclipses, before the emperor John. He afterwards rose to the rank of chancellor of the empire. B. at Constantinople 1220; D. 1282.—His "Chronicle of the Greek Empire" was printed at Paris, in Greek and Latin, in 1651, folio.

ACROPOLITA, Constantine, son of the above, was called the younger Metaphrastes, and was great chancellor of the empire. Flourished about 1270.

ACROTERI, *a-kro-teer'-e*, a town in the island of Santorini. *Lat.* 36° 25′ N. *Lon.* 26° 1′ E.

ACS, *aks*, an Hungarian town, 6 miles S.W. of Komorn, where a great many sheep are reared. *Pop.* about 5,000.

ACTA, or ACTE, *ak'-ta*, a name given to the seacoast about Mount Athos, in which were six cities mentioned by Thucydides. It was likewise the ancient name of Attica, Peloponnesus, Troezene, and Epidaurus.

ACTÆA, *ăk-tee'-a*, one of the Nereids.—A surname of Ceres.—A daughter of Danaus.

ACTÆON, *ăk-tē'-on*, a famous huntsman of antiquity, who, on seeing Diana and her attendants bathing near Gargaphia, was suddenly changed into a stag, and devoured by his own dogs.

ACTÆUS, *ăk-tee'-us*, a powerful person who made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called Attica. His daughter Agraulos married Cecrops, whom the Athenians called their first king, though Actæus reigned before him. This word has the same signification as *Atticus*, an inhabitant of Attica.

ACTIA, *ak'-te-a*, the mother of Augustus.

ACTIA, games instituted, or perhaps restored, by Augustus, in commemoration of his victory over Marc Antony, at Actium. They were celebrated every fifth year, according to the general opinion, and were sacred to Apollo, who was thence called *Actius* Apollo.

ACTIS, *ăk'-tis*, a son of Sol, went from Greece into Egypt, where he taught astrology, and founded Heliopolis.

ACTISANES, *ăk'-tis'-a-nees*, a king of Ethiopia, who conquered Egypt, and expelled King Amasis. He was famous for his equity, which is in some measure contradicted by his severity to robbers, whose noses he cut off, and whom he banished to a desert place, where they were in want of all aliment, and lived only upon crows.

ACTIUM, *ăk'-te-um*, a town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Augustus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra, the 2nd of September, B.C. 31, in honour of which the conqueror built there the town of Nicopolis, and instituted games.

ACTIUS NAVIUS, *ăk'-te-us nav'-ve-us*, an augur who cut a loadstone in two with a razor, before Tarquin and the Roman people, to convince them of his skill in his art.

ACTON, *ăk'-ton*, eight miles from London, a station on the N. & S. Western Railway; a few years since a rural village, now there are numerous villas inhabited by the merchant princes of the metropolis.

ACTON, Joseph, *ăk-ton*, originally in the French naval service, but subsequently prime minister at the court of Naples. B. at Besançon, France, 1737; D. in obscurity, Sicily, 1808.—Many of the political persecutions which took place in Naples after the French invasion of 1799 are attributed to the influence of Acton at the Neapolitan court.

ACTON-BURNELL, a village of England, 8 miles from Shrewsbury.—A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I., when the Lords sat in the castle, and the Commons in a barn, which is still standing. A large part of the castle remains, the walls exhibiting great strength, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curiously carved. Its remains still bear testimony to the magnificence of the original structure.

ACTOPAN, *ak'-to-pan*, a town of Mexico, 80 miles from the capital of that state, where the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of sheep and goat skins. *Pop.* 3,000.

ACTORIDES, *ăk-tor'-e-des*, two brothers, so much attached to each other, that in driving a chariot, one generally held the reins and the other the whip, whence they are represented with two heads, four feet, and one body. They were conquered by Hercules.

ACTUARIUS, John, *ăk'-tu-air'-e-us*, a Greek physician of the Jewish faith, who flourished at Constantinople in the 12th century.—His books on Therapeutics, the Animal Spirits, on Urines, &c. have been printed together, and in parts.

ACUNA, Christopher, *ă-ku'-na*, a Spanish Jesuit, many years a missionary in South America. B. at Burgos, 1597.—He published, in 1641, "A Description of the Great River of the Amazons," which was afterwards translated into French, in 4 vols. 12mo, 1682.

ACUSILAUS and DAMAGETUS, *ăk-u-se-laī'-us*, two brothers, conquerors at the Olympic games. The Greeks covered their father, whose name was Diagoras, with flowers, and proclaimed him happy in having such worthy sons.

ACUSILAUS, a Greek historian, who was born at Argos, and flourished at the same time with Cadmus the Milesian (about 1500 B.C.). He composed a work on the genealogies of the principal families of Greece, from some brazen tablets, which his father was reported to have found while digging in his house.

ACWORTH, *ak'-werth*, a North-American township in New Hampshire, where there are woollen manufactures. *Pop.* 1,251.

ADA, *ai'-da*, the wife of Aidricus, and sister to Queen Artemisia. On the death of her husband she succeeded to the throne of Caria, but was expelled by her younger brother, when she retired to Alindæ, which she gave up to Alexander, after adopting him as her son.

ADAIR, *James*, *ă-dair*, son of an army agent, and an eminent lawyer. After passing through the usual course of study, in 1774 he was raised to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and on the death of Serjeant Glynne, was chosen recorder of London. On being promoted to be one of his majesty's serjeants-at-law, he resigned the recordership, in expectation of higher preferment, but was disappointed. D. 1798.—He sat as member of parliament, first for Cockermouth, and afterwards for Higham Ferrars, and wrote two tracts, one entitled, "Thoughts on the Dismission of Officers for their Conduct in Parliament," and the other, "Observations on the Power of Alienations of the Crown, before the first of Queen Anne."

ADAIR, *Sir Robert*, a statesman, who espoused the political views of Mr. Fox. He was the son of Robert Adair, sergeant-surgeon to George III. In 1808 he was specially selected for a mission to the Porte, where, in conjunction with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and others, he successfully negotiated the treaty of the Dardanelles, 1809. In the same year he was appointed ambassador at Constantinople, in which he remained till 1811. In 1831 he was despatched on a special mission to Prince Leopold, when besieged by William, prince of Orange, in Liege. Sir Robert, on seeing the situation of Leopold, pressed him to fly; but that prince, having only recently been elected to the throne, declined to adopt an advice which might so easily be unfavourably construed to his reign. "I am ready to fight," said he, "but will allow you to negotiate." Accordingly, Sir Robert, fastening a handkerchief to a ramrod, went to the hostile army, and in an interview with Prince William, succeeded in obtaining his connivance for Leopold to withdraw to Malines, where Sir Robert accompanied him. B. in London, 1763; D. 1855.—Sir Robert married a daughter of the marquis of Hazincourt, in 1805, but had no issue. In 1802 he represented Appleby, and in 1806-7, Camelford. He published accounts of two of his missions, and as he was possessed of great information, and had mingled much with the politics of Europe, he was enabled to penetrate the designs of Russia, and predict, with remarkable precision, much that has since been confirmed in the events that have taken place.

ADAIR, a county in Kentucky, in the United States of America. *Area*, 440 square miles. *Pop.* About 10,000, of whom three-fourths are slaves.—Also, a county in Missouri. *Area*, 607 square miles. *Pop.* 2,500.

ADAL, *ai'-dăl*, a name adopted by European geographers to designate a part of the eastern coast of Africa, inhabited by the Arabs Danakil, who call themselves Affar. The length of this coast along the Red Sea is about 300 miles, and its width 40 miles. *Desc.* Varied with hill and dale, but, on the whole, barren. A good deal of butter is made and sent to Massowa, and thence to Arabia. It contains plains of salt, which is cut into pieces the size of a whetstone, and in Abyssinia used as a currency. *Wild animals.* Leopards, lynxes, wolves, hyenas, and numerous others, which prey upon the cattle, the antelopes, and the hares, which are likewise numerous. *Domestic animals.* Camels, asses, mules, goats, and sheep are abundant, and in a great measure constitute the riches of the country. *Inhabitants.* The tribes by which this region is traversed, live a nomadic life, and have no commerce save salt, which they collect on the Bahr Assal, and transport along the caravan-road to Shoa. *Lat.* between 11° 30′ and 15° 40′ N.—An existing tradition says that Adal was once a powerful empire; but when the barbarous state of its inhabitants, and all that is about them, are taken into consideration, this is utterly incredible. Until 1840 the country may be said to have been entirely unknown to Europe. Then the English possessed themselves of Aden, in Arabia, which naturally opened the way to a more intimate connection with the countries in its neighbourhood.

ADALARD, or ADELARD, *ă'-dă-lar*, cousin-german of Charlemagne. In 823 he founded the abbey of New Corbie, in Saxony. B. about 753; D. 826.—Some fragments of his writings are extant.

ADALBERON, Ascelinus, *a-dal'-be-ron*, a bishop of Laon, who treacherously delivered up Arnoul, archbishop of Rheims, and Charles, duke of Lorraine, who had put themselves under his protection, to Hugh Capet. D. 1030.—There is a poem of his extant, which contains some curious historical facts.

ADALBERT, *ăd'-al-bair*, archbishop of Magdeburg, was employed by the emperor Otho I. to preach the gospel to the Russians, among whom he met with little success. He afterwards laboured to more advantage among the Sclavonians. Lived in the 10th century.

ADALBERT, an archbishop of Prague, and successful missionary in Hungary, Prussia, and Lithuania, where he was murdered by a pagan priest in the 10th century.—It is affirmed that Boscleus, prince of Poland, ransomed the body of this archbishop with its equal weight in gold.

ADALBERT, an archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg. D. 1072.

ADAM, *ăd-am*, the father of mankind, was created out of the earth, and placed in the garden of Eden, whence he was expelled for eating the forbidden fruit. The creation of Adam is generally placed in the year 4004 before Christ. After his exile from Paradise he lived 930 years.

ADAM, Melchior, a German biographer, born in Silesia, and educated in the college of Brieg. D. 1622.—He published 5 vols. of "Memoirs of Eminent Men," a work still esteemed.

ADAM, Scotus, a Scotch monkish historian, educated in the monastery of Lindisfarne. Thence he went to Paris, and became a member of the Sorbonne. He afterwards returned to his native country, and was a monk, first at Melrose, and lastly at Durham. Flourished in the 12th century.—He wrote the life of St. Columbus, and that of David I., king of Scotland, which were printed at Antwerp in 1659, fol.

ADAM, Lambert Sigisbert, a French sculptor. Various works of his are scattered over France, and are greatly admired. B. at Nancy, 1700; D. 1759.

ADAM, Nicholas, brother of the above, also an eminent artist. He executed the mausoleum of the Queen of Poland, at Bonsecours, and some other fine pieces. B. at Nanci, 1705; D. 1778.

ADAM, Francis Gaspard, a younger brother of the above, who followed the same occupation with his brothers. He went to Prussia, where he gained a great reputation. B. at Nancy, 1710; D. at Paris, 1759.

ADAM, a canon of Bremen. Lived in the 11th century.—His work, entitled "Historia Ecclesiastica Ecclesiæ Hamburgensis et Bremensis," was printed in 1670, 4to.

ADAM, Billaut, a French poet, originally a joiner of Nevers, and patronized by Cardinal Richelieu.—Flourished in the 17th century.—His poems are now extremely scarce.

ADAM, Robert, an architect, who studied in Italy, and on his return was made architect to King George III., which office he resigned in 1768. He gave a new turn to the architecture of this country, and procured great fame by the number and elegance of his designs. B. at Kirkaldy, Scotland, 1728; D. 1792. Adam represented in Parliament the county of Kinross, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He and his brother were the first to make use of stucco in London, as an imitation of stone.

ADAM, Thomas, an English divine, who, at Hertford College, Oxford, took his degree of B.A. On entering into orders, he obtained the living of Wintringham, in Lincolnshire, of which he continued rector fifty-eight years, though he might have had considerable preferment; but being set against pluralities, he refused every offer of promotion. B. at Leeds, 1701; D. at

Wintringham, 1784.—He published a paraphrase of the first eleven chapters of the Romans, 8vo. His other works are lectures on the Church Catechism, a volume of sermons, and a posthumous collection of "Thoughts," to which his life is prefixed.

ADAMANTÆA, *ăd-a-măn-tē'-a*, Jupiter's nurse in Crete. She suspended the infant god to a tree, that he might be found neither on the earth, the sea, nor in heaven. To drown his cries, she had cymbals sounded and drums beaten around the tree.

ADAMS, Sir Thomas, *ăd'-ams*, Lord Mayor of London, and brought up a draper in that city. In 1609 he was chosen an alderman, and in 1615 served the office of lord mayor. He was so notorious for his loyalty, that the republicans searched his house in hopes of finding King Charles I., and, though disappointed, they confined him in the Tower. He sent Charles II. £10,000 during his exile, and when the restoration was resolved on, he was appointed by the City to wait on that sovereign, who knighted him at the Hague, and in 1661 created him a baronet. B. at Wem, Shropshire, 1586; D. 1667.—After his death, a stone was taken from him weighing twenty-five ounces, which is now in the laboratory at Cambridge. He founded a school at Wem, and an Arabic professorship at Cambridge, and was at the expense of printing the Gospels in Persian, and sending them to the East.

ADAMS, Thomas, A.M., a fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, who was ejected in 1662 for non-conformity. He then became chaplain to Sir Samuel Jones, of Shropshire, and afterwards to Lady Clare, in Northamptonshire. D. in 1670.—He wrote "Protestant Union, or Principles of Religion," a very useful work.

ADAMS, Richard, A.M., was also educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, and afterwards had the living of St. Mildred, Bread-street, whence he was ejected in 1662. D. in 1698.—He was one of the editors of Charnock's works, and helped to finish Matthew Poole's annotations on the Bible.

ADAMS, John, an eminent American statesman, who took an active part in effecting the independence of his country. Before the rupture between Great Britain and America he practised as a lawyer, and, in 1770, met in convention at Boston, when the British government had announced their intention of stationing a military force in that city, to make the people submit to the new imposts on tea, glass, paper, &c. In 1773 he became a member of the Council of State, and devoted all his energies to promote the cause he had espoused. He advocated and seconded the Declaration of Independence, which was passed on the 4th of July, 1776, and which was drawn up by Mr. Jefferson. In 1780 he represented the United States in Holland, and in 1782 co-operated with Franklin and the other American commissioners in negotiating a treaty of peace with the mother country. In 1785 he became the first ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, and in that capacity had his first audience with George III. on the 2nd of June. He stayed in England till 1787. In 1789, when Washington was elected president, he was made vice-president, and in 1793 had the same office again conferred him. In 1797, on the retirement of Washington, he was chosen President, and at the close of his term of four years, being defeated by Jefferson in the candidateship for re-election, he retired from public life. B. at Braintree, near Boston, Massachusetts, 1735; D. at Quincy, 1826.—It was on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence that Mr. Adams died, and Jefferson, his coadjutor in laying the foundations of the great commonwealth of the New World, expired on the same day. As an author, Mr. Adams is known by a work entitled, "A Defence of the Constitution and Government of the United States," which, in a new dress, again appeared with the title of a "History of the Principal Republics of the World."

ADAMS, Charles B., an American naturalist, who has devoted much of his time to the study of the Molluscs. Three winters which he passed in the island of Jamaica enabled him to throw much light on the formation of that island, of which a complete monograph is meditated. He has both written and published a great many papers on Conchology. B. at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1814.

ADAMS, John, the patriarch of Pitcairn's Island, and one of the mutineers in his majesty's ship *Bounty*, 1789. He settled, with several other of the mutineers and some Otaheitans, in Pitcairn's Island, where, after the death and destruction of his English companions, he became, from a rough and desperate character, a humane and religious man; he introduced Christianity and the laws of marriage amongst those that were with him on the island, and regulated the community entirely upon Christian principles. D. 1829.—In the voyages of Captain Beechy a portrait of Adams, whose original name was Smith, may be seen, and a fac-simile of his handwriting. Circumstances made him, as they do most celebrated men, an extraordinary character.

ADAMS, John Couch, an astronomer, and one of the discoverers of the planet Neptune. He became president of the Astronomical Society, and in 1848 received the Copley medal, as the highest scientific award of the Royal Society. B. in a small farmhouse in the Bodmin Moors, Cornwall.

ADAMS, John Quincy, the eldest son of the second President of the United States. He represented his country at Berlin, and in 1814 was plenipotentiary of the United States at the congress of Vienna. In 1815 he was ambassador at the court of St. James's. In 1817 he became secretary, and in 1825 President of the Union, in which office he was succeeded by General Jackson. B. in Massachusetts, 1767; D. at Washington, 1848.—Mr. Adams published, in a volume, a series of letters on the state of Silesia, which were the result of his observations made on a tour through that country. He was a warm advocate of the abolition of slavery.

ADAMS, Samuel, a member of American Congress, and one of the strongest advocates of the political separation of that country from Britain. B. 1722; D. 1803.

ADAMS, Lieutenant-General, a distinguished soldier, who fought under Wellington in India, and who, by his meritorious services, was gradually promoted to his rank of lieutenant-general. D. in Pembroke, 1834.—The death of this soldier occurred under melancholy circumstances. He was shooting on his own estate, when his fowling-piece, accidentally discharging itself whilst he was getting over a hedge, blew one side of his head completely off.

ADAMS, the name of five different counties and two townships in the United States of America. 1. In Pennsylvania. 2. In Ohio. 3. In Indiana. 4. In Mississippi. 5. In Illinois. The townships are in Massachusetts and New York; and many villages and smaller townships of the same name are scattered over the States.

ADAM'S BRIDGE, a line of shoals crossing the Gulf of Manaar, between Ceylon and Hindostan.

ADAMSON, Patrick, *ăd'-am-sun*, a Scotch prelate, who, passing through several vicissitudes in various countries in which he travelled, returned to his own in 1573, and became minister of Paisley. In 1575 he sat as commissioner for settling the government of the church, and soon after was raised to the see of St. Andrew's, on which he was violently persecuted by the Presbyterians. In 1583 he was sent ambassador to Queen Elizabeth; but on his return to Scotland, in 1584, he found the Presbyterian party very violent, and at a synod, in 1586, they excommunicated him. The king also alienated the revenues of his see, and thereby reduced him and his family to a wretched condition. His works have been collected and published in 4to. B. at Perth, 1536; D. 1591.—Adamson wrote a Latin poem on the birth of James VI., for which he was arrested at Paris, and confined six months. Whilst under concealment, at an inn in Bourges, for seven months, he employed himself in translating the book of Job into Latin verse, and in writing a tragedy of Herod in the same tongue. His works have been collected, and published in 4to.

ADAM'S PEAK, a lofty mountain in the centre of the island of Ceylon. *Height*, 7,420 feet.

ADAMSTOWN, a village and parish of Ireland, 18 miles from Wexford. *Area*, 8,134 acres. *Pop.* about 2,000.

ADAMUR, *a-da-mooer*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 21 miles from Cordova. *Pop.* nearly 3,000.

ADANA, *a-dă'-na*, a pashalic, and a town of Natolia, seated on the Sihoon, 25 miles N.E. of Tarsus. *Trade.* Wine, fruit, corn, cotton, and wool. *Lat.* 37° 10′ N. *Lon.* 35° 12′ E. *Pop.* 10,000.—Here is a bridge, said to have been erected by Justinian.

ADANSON, Michael, *ăd'-ăn-sun*, a French naturalist, of Scotch extraction, who is supposed to have imbibed his love of natural history from his preceptors, the celebrated Reaumur and Bernard de Jussien. His genius being of that active kind which delights in adventure, in his 21st year he set out for a voyage to Senegal, where he spent five years in making collections illustrative of his favourite pursuits. In 1753 he returned to Paris, greatly reduced in circumstances; but it is to be presumed that his vastly increased fund of knowledge helped to restore his fortunes. He continued to pursue his studies until the breaking out of the French revolution, which involved him in ruin. We find him, after this, so poor that, on being invited to become a member on the establishment of the Institute of France, he was compelled to refuse, because he could not make his appearance, for the "want of shoes." About the close of his life he enjoyed a small pension from the French government. B. at Aix, in Provence, 1727; D. at Paris, 1806.—Adanson wrote a work entitled "The Natural History of Senegal," and another under the name of "The Families of Plants," in which he advocated a system of classification different from that of Linnæus. For many years previous to his death, he entertained the plan of producing an "Encyclopædia of Natural History," to be embellished with 10,000 figures; but it fell to the ground. Adanson was a great friend to civil liberty, and an ardent philanthropist, being among the first to advocate slave emancipation.

ADARSA, or ADASA, *a-dar'-sa*, a city of Ephraim, not far from Gophna, where Nicanor was defeated by Judas Maccabeus.

ADDA, *ăd'-da*, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the Grisons, runs through the Valteline and the Lake of Como, by Lecco, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

ADDEPHAGIA, *ad-de-fā'-je-a*, a goddess of the Sicilians.

ADDINGTON, Anthony, *ăd'-ding-ton*, a physician who settled at Reading, where he had considerable practice, particularly in cases of insanity. B. 1713; D. 1790.—Wrote an "Essay on the Scurvy, with the Method of preserving Water sweet at Sea," 8vo; another on "Mortality among Cattle," 8vo; and a pamphlet concerning a negotiation between Lord Chatham and Lord Bute, 8vo. He was the father of Viscount Sidmouth.

ADDINGTON, Henry. (*See* SIDMOUTH, Lord.)

ADDISON, Lancelot, *ăd'-de-sun*, a divine, who was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He was chosen one of the *terræ filii* at the Act in 1658, but being satirical on the men in power, in his oration, he was obliged to ask pardon on his knees. He soon after quitted Oxford, and lived retired till the Restoration, when he became chaplain to the garrison at Dunkirk; and in 1663, to that at Tangier. He returned to England in 1670, and was made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. Shortly after he obtained the living of Milston, in Wiltshire, and a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. In 1683 he was promoted to the deanery of Lichfield. B. at Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, 1632; D. 1703.—He is the author of "An Account of the Present State of the Jews," and a "Description of West Barbary," which show him to have been a man of learning and observation.

ADDISON, Joseph, son of the above, was, after receiving the rudiments of his education, sent to the Charter-house, where he contracted an intimacy with Sir Richard Steele. In 1687 he was admitted at Queen's College, Oxford, but afterwards was entered at Magdalen. In 1693 he took his degree of M.A., and became eminent for his Latin poetry. At the age of 22 he addressed some verses to Dryden, in English, and not long after published a translation of part of Virgil's fourth Georgic. About this time he wrote the arguments prefixed to the several books of Dryden's Virgil, and composed the "Essay on the Georgics." In 1695 he addressed a poem to King William, which recommended him to Lord Somers. In 1699 he obtained a pension of £300 a year, to enable him to travel. He made the tour of France and Italy, improving his mind to the best advantage, as appears from his "Letter to Lord Halifax," which is considered the most elegant of his poetical works, and his "Travels in Italy," which he dedicated, at his return, to Lord Somers. He returned in 1702, and found his old friends out of place. In 1704 he was introduced to Lord Godolphin as a fit person to celebrate the victory of Blenheim, and produced "The Campaign," for which he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals. Next year he went to Hanover with Lord Halifax, and soon after was appointed under-secretary of state. The rage for Italian operas which then prevailed, induced him to write his "Rosamond," which did not succeed, probably because it was English. When the marquis of Wharton went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, Addison accompanied him as secretary, and was made keeper of the records there, with a salary of £300 a year. While he was in Ireland, Steele commenced the "Tatler," to which Addison liberally contributed. This was followed by the "Spectator," which he also enriched by his contributions, distinguished by one of the letters of the word CLIO. In 1713 his tragedy of "Cato" was brought upon the stage, amidst the plaudits of both Whigs and Tories. At this time the "Guardian" appeared, to which Addison contributed those papers which are marked by a hand. An attempt was afterwards made to revive the "Spectator," but after the publication of eighty numbers, the work was relinquished. Addison's quota amounts to about a fourth part of this second attempt. In 1715 he began the "Freeholder," and continued it till the middle of the next year, in defence of the government. In 1716 he married the Countess Dowager of Warwick, to whose son he had been tutor; but the marriage did not prove happy. In 1717 he became secretary of state, which office he soon resigned, on a pension of £1,500 a year. In his retirement he planned a tragedy on the death of Socrates, but did not execute it. What was perhaps more in accordance with his sentiments, he commenced "A Defence of the Christian Religion," part of which appeared after his death, and makes us regret that he did not live to perfect it. He also conceived the plan of an English dictionary, to be carried out in the manner subsequently adopted by Dr. Johnson. In 1719 he engaged in a political dispute with Steele, who, in his pamphlet of the "Old Whig," he contemptuously styled "little Dicky." B. at Milston, Wilts, 1672; D. at Holland House, 1719.—It is to be regretted that the same year which witnessed the demise of Addison should have been clouded by a dispute between him and his old friend and coadjutor, Steele. It is said that when he found the pressure of death upon him, he sent for Lord Warwick, and, affectionately pressing his hand, whispered, "See in what peace a *Christian* can die!" He left only one daughter, who died unmarried, in 1797. Dr. Johnson says, "Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." His style, however, is deficient in force.

ADELAIDE, Madame, *ăd'-e-laid*, an aunt of Louis XVI. of France. On the 19th of February, 1791, she, with her sister Victoire, fled from the horrors of the French revolution, and sought an asylum in Rome, Naples, and several other places, without success. At length they arrived at Corfu, where they obtained protection until the Russian general Outschaord, took them to Trieste, where they fixed their residence. Victoire died in 1799, and her sister followed her to the grave, nine months afterwards.

ADELAIDE, Amelia Louisa Teresa Caroline, wife of William IV., and queen of England. She was sister to the duke of Saxe-Meimingen, and was married July 11, 1818. She was a lady possessed of many exalted virtues, and was a liberal benefactress of the poor. B. 1792; D. 1849.

ADELAIDE, the capital of South Australia, the seat of the government, and an episcopal city, stands on the river Torrens, which divides it into two parts, the North and the South. These divisions are connected by several wooden bridges, and a belt of park-land, converted into a kind of public garden, runs round the whole of the city, as well as between its two divisions. The south side is the principal place of commerce. The north, standing on a gentle slope, and occupying a much

smaller area than the other, is the pleasanter of the two. The streets of both are wide, but indifferently paved, and inadequately lighted. Up to 1852 South Adelaide was without drainage; but since then, sanitary arrangements have been made, and public improvements carried on with considerable activity. No burial-ground is permitted to be attached to any church or chapel in the city, and the cattle which are sold in the market lying outside the city, are allowed to be slaughtered only in the city slaughter-house, a large building erected on the left bank of the Torrens, about half a mile below the town. At a distance of eight miles, and on the shore of the Gulf of St. Vincent, is Port Adelaide, where are built wharfs, warehouses, and every convenience for merchants and shippers. Formerly the goods were conveyed from here to Adelaide by bullocks and horses, but these have since been almost entirely superseded by the laying down of a railway. Albert Town is a small straggling village, at about a mile from the port, and mostly inhabited by persons connected with the shipping. In 1845 the port was made free to all nations. Adelaide was founded in 1836. *Pop.*, with Port Adelaide and Albert Town, about 20,000. *Lat.* 34° 56′ S. *Lon.* 138° 36′ E.—(*See* SOUTH AUSTRALIA.)

ADELAIDE ARCHIPELAGO. (*See* ARCHIPELAGO.)

ADELARD, *ăd'-e-lar*, a monk of Bath, who travelled into Egypt and Arabia, and translated the "Elements of Euclid" out of Arabic into Latin, before any Greek copies of that celebrated work had been discovered. He also translated and wrote several other treatises on mathematical and medical subjects, which are to be seen in MS. in the libraries of Corpus Christi and Trinity colleges, Oxford.—Flourished in the 12th century.

ADELBOLD, *ăd'-el-bold*, a bishop of Utrecht, who wrote the life of Henry II., emperor of Germany, which is still extant. D. 1027.

ADELER, Curtius, *ăd'-e-ler*, also named Servisen, a Norwegian, who, after serving in the Dutch navy, entered the Venetian service, in which he was raised to the rank of admiral, and, subsequently, was made a knight of St. Mark, and obtained a pension for his meritorious conduct. On leaving the Venetian service, he went to Amsterdam, where he married a lady of rank. We next find him admiral-in-chief of the Danish fleet, and created a noble. B. 1622; D. at Copenhagen, 1675.

ADELGREIFF, John Albrecht, *ăd'-el-greef*, a German, supposed to be a magician, whose reputed blasphemous fanaticism and sedition caused him to be put to death at Koningsburg, 1636.

ADELMAN, *ăd'-el-man*, a bishop of Brescia, who wrote a letter on the Eucharist, which is in a collection printed at Louvain in 1561, in 8vo. D. 1062.

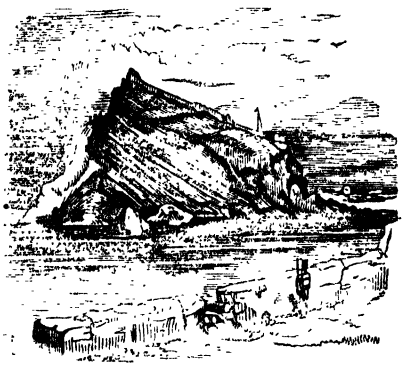
ADELPHUS, *ăd'-del'-phus*, a disciple of Plato, and the composer of a singular theory, compounded of the doctrines of Plato, the Gnostics, and others; greatly followed, though he was opposed by Plotinus.—Flourished in the third century.

ADELSBERG, *ăd'-els-berg*, a small market-town in the duchy of Carniola, Austria, 22 miles from Laibach, celebrated for some remarkable caverns found in its neighbourhood.

ADELUNG, Johann Christoph, *ăd'-e-lung*, a universal linguist and grammarian, who finished his education at the university of Stalle. He became professor in the Evangelical Gymnasium at Erfurt, which appointment he resigned in 1761, on account of a religious dispute with the Catholic town magistrates. He then went to Leipsic, where he supported himself by literature till 1787, when he was appointed to the office of principal librarian at Dresden. B. at Spantekon, in Pomerania, in August, 1732; D. at Dresden, September, 1806.—He is best known by his "Grammatical and Critical Dictionary."

ADEMAR, *ăd'-e-mar*, a monk, who wrote chronicles of France, which were published by Labbe. He flourished in the 10th century.

ADEN, *ai'-den*, or *a'-den*, a seaport, the capital of the state of Aden, situate on a rocky peninsula in the south-west extremity of Arabia, projecting into the sea. It was formerly strongly fortified, and the most opulent city of Arabia; but had altogether declined, when it was, in 1840, taken possession of by the British, who have converted it from ruin and misery into a flourishing place of trade, encompassed by fruitful orchards and blooming gardens. Its harbours are the best on the Arabian coast. Between the



ADEN—THE BRITISH CAMP.

mountain-masses which command their entrance, there is a space of four miles, and vessels may take up any position in a depth of water of from 5 to 10 fathoms. On account of this, Aden has become one of the principal coaling stations of the Anglo-Indian mail steamers, and every year it is becoming a place of greater importance. *Pop.* 24,000. *Lat.* 12° 46′ N. *Lon.* 45° 10′ E.

ADENBURG, *a'-den-burg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 12 miles from Cologne.

ADEN KALESSI, *ai'-den ka-les'-se*, a Turkish fortress on an island in the Danube, where are bomb-proof casemates for two hundred men.

ADENORE, *a'-den-ore*, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 5 miles S. of Volconda.

ADEODATUS, *ai'-de'-o-dai'-tus*, "God's-gift," a pious and charitable pontiff, who obtained the tiara in 672. B. at Rome; D. 676.

ADER, William, *a'-der*, a physician of Toulouse, who wrote a book entitled, "De Ægrotis et Morbis Evangelicis;" in which he proves that the diseases healed by our Saviour were incurable by medicine. —Flourished in the 17th century.

ADERBEITZAN, *a-der'-bite'-zan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Armenia, W. by Ghilan, S. by Irac-Agemi, and W. by Kurdistan. Tauris is the capital.

ADES, or HADES, *ha'-dees*, the god of hell among the Greeks, and the same as the Pluto of the Latins. The term is, by the ancients, often used to signify hell itself.

ADET, P. A., *a'-dai*, an envoy, who represented France in the United States, 1796. He is known both as an original author in chemistry and a translator; he suggested new chemical characters and nomenclature.

ADHAD-EDDOULAT, *ad'-ha-ed'-doo-la*, a Persian emperor who succeeded his uncle, Amad-Eddoulat, and by his conquests greatly enlarged his territories. In 977 he took Bagdad, and increased its beauty by the erection of hospitals, mosques, and other public works. D. 982.—This emperor was a friend to literature, and gave great encouragement to poets and men of learning.

ADHELME, *ăd-helm*, son of Kenred and nephew of Ina, king of the West Saxons. He became abbot of Malmesbury, was the first bishop of Sherborne, as he was, also, the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who brought poetry into this country. D. 709, and was canonized.

ADHEMAR, William, *ăd-he'-mar*, a celebrated poet of Provence. D. about 1190.

ADIABENE, *ăd'-e-a-be'-ne*, the principal region of the six districts given to Assyria. It is sometimes used to imply the whole of Assyria.

ADIATORIX, *ai-de-at'-o-rix*, a governor of Galatia, who, to gain Antony's favour, slaughtered, in one

night, all the inhabitants of the Roman colony of Heraclea, in Pontus. He was made prisoner at Actium, and, after being led in triumph by Augustus, was strangled in prison.

ADIGE, *a'-deedje*, a river which rises to the south of the Lake of Glace, enters the Tyrol, and runs by Trent and Verona into the Gulf of Venice, where it empties itself, about 5 miles south of Chiogga. It is the ancient *Athesis*, and is called by the Germans the *Etsch*, throughout its entire length, which is about 250 miles. Nearly 200 flour and rice mills are driven by this river, which, with its valley, has been rendered for ever memorable by the wars of Bonaparte.

ADIMANTUS, *ad-e-man'-tus*, one of the sect of the Manichees, who denied the authority of the Old Testament, in a book which was answered by St. Augustine. —Flourished at the end of the 3rd century.

ADIMARI, Raphael, *ad-e-ma'-ri*, an Italian author, who wrote the history of Rimini. Flourished in the 16th century.

ADIMARI, Alexander, a Florentine poet, who acquired a high reputation. B. at Florence, 1579; D. 1649.

ADINKIRKE, *ad'-in-kerk*, a village of Belgium, 18 miles south of Ostend. *Pop.* 1,000.

ADJUNTA, *ad'-jun-ta*, an Indian town in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam. In its neighbourhood are some remarkable cavern-temples, profusely decorated with Buddhistic paintings or sculptures. *Lat.* 20° N. *Lon.* 75° 50' E.

ADJYGURH, *ad-je-gur*, a town and district of British India, in the province of Allahabad. In 1809 it was taken by the British. *Area*, 340 square miles. *Pop.* from 40,000 to 50,000. *Annual revenue*, £33,000. *Lat.* 24° 52' N. *Lon.* 80° 20' E.

ADLER, James George, *ad'-ler*, a Danish orientalist and philosopher. He produced a work entitled, "Museum Cufieum," and several works on the language, laws, and rites of the Jews. B. 1756.

ADLER, Philip, a German engraver, and apparently the founder of the school which gave rise to the Hopfars and Hollar.—He flourished in the 16th century.

ADLERFELDT, Gustavus, *ad'-ler-felt*, a gentleman of the bedchamber of Charles XII., whose history he wrote with great fidelity. B. at Stockholm. Fell at the battle of Pultowa, 1709.—A French translation of his history was published in 1740.

ADLINGFLEET, *ăd-ling-fleet*, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles south of Howden. *Area*, 4,580 acres. *Pop.* 500.

ADLINGTON, *ad-ling-ton*, a township near Macclesfield, in Cheshire, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed in silk manufactures. *Pop.* 1,500.—There is another township near Wigan, in Lancashire. *Pop.* 1,100.

ADLZREITTER, John, *adl-zreit-ter*, a German, chancellor of Bavaria, who wrote the annals of Bavaria in Latin, folio.—Flourished in the 17th century.—His "Annals" were printed in Leipsic in 1710.

ADMAH, *ăd'-ma*, the most easterly of the five cities of the plain, consumed by fire from heaven, and the site of which was afterwards submerged by the waters of the Dead Sea.

ADMETUS, *ăd-me'-tus*, the most remarkable of this name was a king of Pheræ, in Thessaly. Apollo, when banished from heaven, is said to have tended his flocks for nine years, and to have obtained from the Parcæ that Admetus should never die, if another person laid down his life for him. This was cheerfully done by his wife, Alceste.—Admetus was one of the Argonauts, and was at the hunt of the Calydonian boar. Pelias promised his daughter in marriage only to him who could bring him a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar. Admetus did this by the aid of Apollo, and obtained Alceste in marriage.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND, *ăd'-me-ral-te*, on the North-American coast, about 80 miles long and 20 wide, belonging to Russia. It is covered with pine forests, and was circumnavigated by Vancouver. *Lat.* about 58° 24' N. *Lon.* 135° 30' W.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the N.W. of New Ireland. They were visited in 1767 by Captain Carteret, but were, in 1616, discovered by the Dutch. Some of them are of considerable extent, and the centre one is supposed to be about 45 miles long. None appear to be inhabited but those that are covered with cocoa-trees; and as they are little raised above the level of the sea, it is believed that water must be scarce. The inhabitants are of a dark colour, with woolly hair, and go naked. *Lat.* between 2° and 3° S. *Lon.* between 146° 18' and 147° 46' E.

ADO, *a-do*, archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny. D. 875, aged 75.—He wrote a "Universal Chronicle," printed at Paris, 1522, and at Rome in 1745, folio; and a "Martyrology," published in 1613.

ADOLPHATI, *a-dol-fa'-te*, an Italian musician, who composed a piece in which there were two kinds of time—one of two notes, and the other of three—in the same air. He was, besides, both the author and composer of several operas.

ADOLPHUS, John, *ă-dol'-fus*, a barrister of considerable standing in the criminal courts, being a ready speaker, a sharp advocate, and a sound lawyer. He was leading counsel in the Thistlewood conspiracy of 1820, in which case he greatly distinguished himself, although he was retained for the conspirators but a few hours before the trial of the prisoners. B. 1770; D. 1845.—As an author, Adolphus is known by a "History of England from the Accession of George III." He was also the author of the "Political State of the British Empire," "Biographical Memoirs," and fugitive pieces and pamphlets now forgotten.

ADOLPHUS, Count of Nassau, elected emperor of Germany in 1292. His rapacity and tyrannical conduct caused a confederation to be formed against him, at the head of which was Albert, duke of Austria. He fell in battle, July 2, 1298.

ADOLPHUS, Count of Cleves, who instituted the Order of Fools, 1380, which consisted of the principal noblemen of Cleves, and which has long since ceased to exist.

ADOLPHUS, G., a warlike duke of Holstein, and son of Frederick, king of Denmark. B. 1526; D. 1586. —His name frequently occurs in the military transactions of Germany.

ADOLPHUS-FREDERICK II. of Holstein Gottorp, king of Sweden, succeeded his father in 1751. He reformed the laws, and encouraged learning and the arts of peace. B. 1710; D. 1771.—This sovereign instituted, at Torneo, in Lapland, an academy of inscriptions and *belles-lettres*.

ADONI, *a-do-ne*, a town of India, situate in the Deccan, under the presidency of Madras, in Golconda, on one of the branches of the Tungchadda, 175 miles S.W. of Hyderabad. In 1787 it was reduced to ruins by Tippoo Saib.

ADONIA, *ă-do'-ne-a*, festivals in honour of Adonis, first celebrated at Byblos, in Phœnicia. They lasted two days, the first of which was spent in howlings and lamentations, the second in joyful acclamations, as if Adonis had returned to life. Only women were admitted, and such as did not appear, were compelled to undergo, for one day, a punishment revolting to virtue.

ADONI-BEZEK, *ăd-o'-ni-be'-zek*, king of Bezek, in Canaan. He was a cruel prince, on account of which his thumbs and great toes were cut off by the tribes of Judah and Simeon, after they had defeated him in a great battle. D. at Jerusalem, B.C. 1443.

ADONIJAH, *ăd'-o-ni'-ja*, the fourth son of King David, by Haggiah. He aimed at his father's crown, but Solomon was proclaimed king of Israel, when Adonijah fled to the tabernacle for protection. B.C. 1015.

ADONIS, *ă-do'-nis*, son of Cinyras, by his daughter Myrrha, the favourite of Venus. He was fond of hunting, and was often cautioned by his mistress not to hunt wild beasts, for fear of being killed in the exercise. This advice he slighted, and at last received a mortal bite from a wild boar which he had wounded, and Venus, after shedding many tears at his death, changed him into the flower called anemone. Proserpine is said to have restored him to life, on condition that he should spend six months with her, and the rest of the year with Venus. This implies the alternate return of summer and winter.—Adonis had temples raised to his memory, and is said to have been beloved by Apollo and Bacchus.

ADONY, *a-do-ne*, a Hungarian town on the banks of

the Danube, 28 miles south of Pesth. *Pop.*, about 3,000.

ADORF, *ad-orf*, the most southern town of Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elsther, 15 miles N.N.W. of Egra. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton goods. *Pop.* 3,000.

ADORNE, Francis, *ad-orn*, a Jesuit of Genoa, who wrote a treatise on ecclesiastical discipline. D. 1586.

ADOUR, *ad'-oor*, a river of France, which rises six miles to the east of Barèges, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and running by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the Bay of Biscay, three miles beyond Bayonne, where it joins the Nive. Its course, through many fertile valleys, is about 180 miles.

ADOWA, *ad'-o-a*, one of the principal towns in the kingdom of Tigré, Abyssinia, with houses built in a conical form, and arranged into streets. It is the great mart between the interior and the coast, and reaps the advantage of a transit trade between the Red Sea ports and Gondaro. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 14° 12′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 39° 5′ E.

ADRA, *a'-dra*, a seaport of Spain, in Grenada, 60 miles S.E. of Grenada. Its lead-mines are the chief support of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 7,500.

ADRAMMELECH, *ăd-ram'-e-lek*, "magnificence of the king," a son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, slain by his sons, B.C. 713.—One of the gods adored by the inhabitants of Sepharnaim.

ADRAMPATAM, *ad-ram'-pa-tam*, an Indian town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 34 miles W. of Point Calimere.

ADRAMYTI, *a-dra-me'-te*, a town of Natolia, on the E. coast of a gulf of its name, 83 miles N. of Smyrna. Gall-nuts, olives, and wool form its principal exports.

ADRARA, *a-dra'-ra*, a village of Lombardy, celebrated for the wars of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, 74 miles from Bargamo.

ADRASTA, *ad-ras-ta*, one of the Oceanides, who nursed Jupiter.

ADRASTIA, *ăd-ras'-te-a*, a daughter of Jupiter and Necessity. She is called by some Nemesis, and is the avenger of wrong. The Egyptians placed her above the moon, whence she looked down upon the actions of men.

ADRASTUS, *ăd-răs'-tus*. There are many of this name in ancient history, the most remarkable of whom is the son of Talaus and Lysimache, who was king of Argos. Polynices being banished from Thebes by his brother Eteocles, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, daughter of Adrastus. The king assisted his son-in-law, and marched against Thebes with an army led by seven of his most famous generals. All perished in the war except Adrastus, who, with a few men who were saved from slaughter, fled to Athens, and implored the aid of Theseus against the Thebans, who opposed the burying of the Argives fallen in battle. Theseus went to his assistance, and was victorious.—Adrastus, after a long reign, died through grief, occasioned by the death of his son Ægialeus. A temple was raised to his memory at Sicyon.

ADRETS, Baron des, Francis de Beaumont, *ăd'-rai*, a violent Huguenot, who signalized himself by many daring exploits, as well as cruelties. He subsequently became a Catholic, but died as he had lived, in general detestation. D. 1587.—At some places he obliged his prisoners to throw themselves from the battlements, upon the pikes of his soldiers. Reproaching one for retreating twice from the fatal leap, "Sir," replied the man, "I defy you, with all your bravery, to take it in three." This keen rejoinder saved his life.

ADRIA, John James, *ad'-re-a*, a Sicilian writer, who became physician-general to Charles V. of Spain. D. 1560.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, the see of a bishop, who resides at Rovigo. This town gives name to the Adriatic Sea, and was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. It is crossed by the Castaguaro, a branch of the Adige, and stands 30 miles S.S.W. of Venice. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 45° 3′ N. *Lon.* 11° E.

ADRIAM, Marie, *a-dre-am*, a female who, at the age of 16, defended her native town of Lyons with the utmost valour throughout the whole time of its being besieged, in 1793, by the French army of the Convention. At the close of the siege she was arrested and executed, with many others, who had so bravely distinguished themselves for a period of two months, in defence of the beleaguered city.

ADRIAN, Publius Ælius, *ai'-dre-an*, one of the greatest of the Roman emperors. He entered early into the army, and became tribune of a legion, when he married Sabina, the heiress of Trajan, whom he accompanied in his expeditions, and became successively prætor, governor of Pannonia, and consul. On the death of Trajan, in 117, he assumed the government, made peace with the Persians, and remitted the debts of the Roman people. No monarch informed himself more by travelling than Adrian. In 120 he visited Gaul, whence he passed over to Britain, where he erected a wall extending from the Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne. The object of this was to secure the Roman province from the incursions of the Caledonians. On leaving Britain he went into Africa and Asia, and in 125 was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens. This, as a matter of course, according to Greek superstition, secured him an abode in the Elysian fields after his death. In his reign the Christians underwent a dreadful persecution. He built a temple to Jupiter, on Mount Calvary, and placed a statue of Adonis in the manger of Bethlehem; he also had images of swine engraved on the gates of Jerusalem, all of which acts indicate a contempt for Christianity. B. A.D. 76; D. at Baiæ, 139.—On his deathbed he composed some Latin verses, addressed to his soul, which betray his uncertainty with regard to a future state. He had great virtues, which were, however, blended with as great vices. He adopted as his son Titus Antonius, on condition that he should adopt Marcus Annius Verus and the son of Lucius Verus.

ADRIAN, an author, who wrote an introduction to the Scriptures, in Greek, printed at Augsburg in 1602, 4to; and in Latin, in 1650, folio. Lived in the fifth century.

ADRIAN, a Carthusian monk, known by a treatise, entitled "De Remediis Utriusque Fortunæ," printed at Cologne in 1471, folio.

ADRIAN I., one of a Roman patrician family, elected to the pontificate in 772. He sanctioned the worship of images, which had been allowed in a council held at Nice, in 787, but which was opposed by the kings of France and England. D. 795.

ADRIAN II., an ecclesiastic, who succeeded to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without success, for superiority over the patriarch of Constantinople and the crowned heads of the West. B. at Rome; D. 872.

ADRIAN III., a Roman, raised to the pontificate in 884, but died the next year, on his journey to a diet at Worms.

ADRIAN IV., the only Englishman who was ever raised to the dignity of the papal chair. His name was Nicholas Breakespere; and for some time he filled a mean situation in the monastery of St. Albans. Being refused the habit in that house, he went to France, and became a clerk in the monastery of St. Rufus, in Provence, of which he was afterwards chosen abbot. Eugenius III. created him a cardinal in 1146, and in 1148 sent him legate to Denmark and Norway, which nations he converted to the Christian faith. In 1154 he obtained the tiara, and Henry II., king of England, sent the abbot of St. Albans, with three bishops, to congratulate him. Adrian, disregarding the slight formerly put upon him by the brethren of St. Albans, granted considerable privileges to that monastery, and a bull to Henry for the conquest of Ireland. In 1155 he excommunicated the king of Sicily; and about the same time, the emperor Frederic, meeting him near Sutinam, held his stirrup while he mounted his horse. With this act his holiness seems to have been pleased, for he took the emperor to Rome with him, and consecrated him king of the Romans in St. Peter's church. The next year the king of Sicily submitted, and was absolved. B. at Langley, near St. Albans; D. supposed of poison, 1159.—Adrian, by his active conduct, left the papal territory in a better state than he found it, and bequeathed to posterity some letters and homilies still extant.

ADRIAN V. ascended the papal throne in 1276. He was despatched as legate to England in 1254, and again in 1265, to settle the disputes between Henry III. and

his barons. B. at Geneva; D. 1276.—He only lived thirty-eight days after his election.

ADRIAN VI., a Dutchman, who was educated on charity at Louvain. The bishopric of Tortoso was conferred upon him by Ferdinand, king of Spain; and his successor Charles, during his minority, chose him to be regent. When that prince became emperor, by the title of Charles V., he placed unlimited confidence in Adrian, who, on the death of Leo X., in 1521, was elected pope. B. at Utrecht; D. 1523.

ADRIAN de Castello, an Italian, who, passing through several employments, it is presumed, without success, at last found his way to England, where Henry VII. first made him his agent at Rome, then gave him the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards that of Bath and Wells. He farmed out his bishopric, preferring to live at Rome, where he built a superb palace, which he left to the king of England and his successors. Alexander VI. created him cardinal, in 1503; soon after which he narrowly escaped being poisoned with others of his order, at a feast given by the pope and his son Cæsar Borgia. Engaging in a plot against Pope Leo X., into which he was led by the prediction of a fortune-teller, that Leo should die a violent death, and be succeeded by one Adrian, he was fined 12,500 ducats, and prohibited from leaving Rome. However, in 1518, he fled from that city and was excommunicated. At this time he was at Venice; but what became of him afterwards is unknown. Polydore Virgil says he ended his days at Riva, in the diocese of Trent; and gives him a high character for erudition. B. at Cornetto, in Tuscany.

ADRIANI, John Baptist, *a-dre-a'-ne*, a Florentine who wrote the history of his own times in Italian. B. at Florence, 1511; D. at Florence, 1579.

ADRIANI, Marcel Virgil, a chancellor of the republic of Florence, and an expert scholar in the Greek and Latin languages. He translated Dioscorides from the former into the latter. B. 1464; D. 1521.

ADRIANI, Marcel, secretary to the Florentine republic, and son of the above chancellor. B. at Florence, 1513; D. 1579.—He wrote a "History of his Own Times," which has considerable merit.

ADRIANO, *a-dre-a'-no*, a mountain of Spain, in Biscay, over which is a very difficult road to Alba and Old Castille. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees, and is only inhabited by a few shepherds.

ADRIANO, a Carmelite friar of Spain, and a painter of some excellence, who destroyed his works almost as soon as he had finished them. D. 1650.

ADRIANOPLE, *ad-re-an-o'-pel*, the second city of European Turkey, standing on the Maritza, at a distance of 135 miles from Constantinople. It is now about five miles in circumference, surrounded by old walls, and defended by a citadel. Its streets are narrow and irregular, but adorned with fountains and mosques, of which there are about 40. It was taken by the Turks from the Greek emperors in 1362, and made the seat of their empire, which it continued for a great many years. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs. Rose-water and other perfumes are made, and there are both dyeing and tanning establishments. *Exp.* Wool, opium, leather, wax, &c. *Pop.* 100,000, of whom about 30,000 are Greeks. *Lat.* 41° 41′ N. *Lon.* 26° 35′ E. —The bazar and the mosque of Selim are here the objects of greatest attraction. The former is a brick building of about 300 paces in length, and offers for sale all the rich commodities of the East: the latter is built like a theatre, from the ruins of Famagusta, in Cyprus. Its principal balcony has an ascent of 377 steps. In the adjacent plain, Constantine the Great defeated Licinius in 323, and in 378 the Goths overpowered Valens. In 1360 the sultan Moorad I. took the city, when it became the capital of the empire, and the favourite residence of the sultans till the 18th century. On the 20th August, 1829, it was taken by the Russian general Diebitsch, which led to the treaty of peace concluded at Adrianople on the following 14th September. The stipulations of this treaty restored to the Porte those parts of Bulgaria and Roumelia which the Russians had conquered, besides Moldavia and Wallachia; it also fixed the Pruth and the right bank of the Danube, from the mouth of the former river, to be the boundary-line between Turkey in Europe and Russia. The limits of the Asiatic territories of the two states were also exactly defined. Sums of indemnification for the expenses of the war were assigned to Russia, and the liberty of trading to all parts of the Turkish dominions conceded, besides the trading navigation of the Danube, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea. The free passage of the Dardanelles was likewise guaranteed. The political independence of Greece was to be recognized by the Porte, as well as that of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, acknowledged.

ADRIATIC SEA, or Gulf of Venice, *ai dre-ăt'-ik*, that portion of the Mediterranean Sea which lies between the coasts of Italy, Illyria, and Albania. Its length from Cape Leuca to Trieste is 450 miles, and its mean breadth is 90 miles. The Po and the Adige are the only rivers of importance it receives, and its greatest depth is not more than 22 fathoms, whilst a great part of it is not 12 fathoms. Its navigation is generally safe in summer, but in winter the violence of the winds from the south-east causes much destruction to shipping. On the Venetian side, the shores are low, but on the Dalmatian, the waves, in stormy weather, lash the rocks which girdle the coast to a great height. It runs from the south-east, at *Lat.* 40° 15′, to north-west, at *Lat.* 45° 15′.—The Adriatic takes its name from the city of Adria: its waters are saltier than those of the ocean.

ADRICHOMIA, Cornelia, *ad-re-ko'-me-a*, a Dutch nun of a noble family, who wrote a poetical version of the Psalms in the sixteenth century.

ADRICHOMIUS, Christian, *ăd-re-ko'-me-us*, a Dutch author, who wrote a description of the Holy Land, and a chronicle of the Old and New Testaments, published in 1593. B. at Delft, 1533; D. at Cologne, 1585.

ADRO, *a'-dro*, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles from Brescia. *Pop.* 2,300.

ADRY, J. F., *a'-dre*, a professor of rhetoric in France, and a voluminous author. B. 1713; D. 1818.—Among his works we may notice his "Life of the Duchess of Schomberg;" a "Biography of Malebranche," and a "History of Vittoria Accaramboni."

ADSON, *ad'-son*, abbot of Luxeuil, who was the author of a book on the Miracles of St. Wandalbert, and of another concerning Antichrist.—Lived in the 10th century.

ADULE, *ăd'-ool*, the modern Zulla, *zool-la*, situate in Annesley Bay, on the west coast of the Red Sea. *Lat.* 15° 40′ N.

ADUMPOOR, *ad'-um-poor*, an Indian town in the British district of Azimgurh. *Lat.* 16° N. *Lon.* 80° 20′ E.

ADVENTURE BAY, *ăd-vent'-yur*, near the southern extremity of Tasmania. *Lat.* 43° S. *Lon.* 147° E.

ADVENTURE BAY, on the east coast of Brewer Island, in the Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship in which Captain Furneaux, its discoverer, sailed. Captain Cook found the people to be mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which savages in general have. They were, however, almost totally devoid of activity or genius, and were nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 43° 21′ S. *Lon.* 147° 29′ W.

ÆA, *e-a*, a huntress, changed by the gods into an island of the same name, to rescue her from the pursuit of her lover, the river Phasis. On the island was a town called Æa, which was the capital of Colchis.

ÆACUS, *e'-a-kus*, son of Jupiter, by Ægina, and king of the island of Œnopia. A pestilence having destroyed all his subjects, he entreated Jupiter to repeople his kingdom; and, according to his desire, all the ants which were in an old oak were changed into men, and called by Æacus *myrmidons*, from *mœmex*, an ant. Æacus married Endeis, by whom he had Telemon and Peleus. He was a man of such integrity that the ancients have made him one of the judges of hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus.

ÆATUS, *e'-a-tus*, son of Philip and brother of Polyclea, was descended from Hercules. An oracle having announced, that whoever of the two first touched the land after crossing the Achelous should obtain the kingdom, Polyclea pretended to be lame, and prevailed upon her brother to carry her across on his shoulders. When they came near the opposite side, Polyclea leaped ashore from her brother's back, exclaiming that the kingdom was her own. Æatus joined her in her exclamation, and afterwards married her, and reigned conjointly with her. Their son, Thessalus, gave his name to Thessaly.

*Æchmacoras*, *ek-ma-k'o-ras*, a son of Hercules, by Phyllone, daughter of Amphimedon. When the father heard that his daughter had had a child, he exposed her and the infant in the woods to wild beasts, where Hercules, conducted by the noise of a magpie, which imitated the cries of a child, found and delivered them.

*Ædesius*, *e-dé'-se-us*, a Platonic philosopher, who succeeded Iamblichus as teacher of philosophy at Cappadocia. He proceeded to hold communion with the deities. Flourished in the 4th century.

*Ædessa*, or *Edessa*, *e-des'-sa*, a town of Macedonia, near Pella. Caranus, king of Macedonia, took it by following goats that sought shelter from the rain, and called it from that circumstance (*aigas*, capras) Ægeas. It was the burying-place of the Macedonian kings; and an oracle had said, that as long as the kings were buried there, so long would their kingdom exist. Alexander was buried in a different place; and on that account some authors have said that the kingdom became extinct.

*Æeta*, or *Aetes*, *e-é'-ta*, king of Colchis, son of Sol and Perseis, daughter of Oceanus, was father of Medea, Absyrtus, and Chalciope, by Idyia, one of the Oceanides. He killed Phryxus, son of Athamas, who had fled to his court on a golden ram. He was induced to perpetrate this crime in order to obtain the fleece of the golden ram. The Argonauts came against Colchis, and recovered the golden fleece by means of Medea, though it was guarded by bulls that breathed fire, and by a venomous dragon. This expedition has been celebrated by all the ancient poets.

*Ægades*, *é'-ga-dees*, or *Aegates*, three small rocky islands to the west of Sicily, near Marsella: their names are Levanzo, Favagnana, and Maretima.

*Ægæ*, *é'-jee'*, a town near Eubœa, from which the Ægæan Sea is said to take its name.

*Æglon*, *e-jé'-on*, the son of Pelus, or of Pontus and Terra, the same as Nereus. It is supposed that he was a notorious pirate, chiefly residing at Ægæ, whence his name; and that the fable about his hundred hands arises from his having one hundred men to manage his oars in his piratical excursions.

*Æglus*, *e-jé'-us*, a surname of Neptune, from Ægæ, in Eubœa.—A river of Corcyra.—A plain in Phocis.

*Ægaleos*, *e-ga'-le-os*, or *Aegaleum*, a mountain of Attica, from which Xerxes beheld the battle of Salamis. It was situated to the left of the road from Athens to Eleusis. Its present name is Saranango.

*Ægean Sea*, *e-jé'-an*, now the Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean which divides Greece from Asia Minor. It is full of islands, some of which are called Cyclades, others Sporades, &c. Some refer the origin of its name to *Ægeus*, but others, with more probability, derive it from the town of Ægæ, in the neighbourhood of Eubœa. The Ægean Sea was accounted particularly stormy and dangerous to mariners.

*Ægeates*, John, *e-je'-a-tes*, a Nestorian monk, who wrote an ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the council of Chalcedon. Flourished in the 5th century.

*Ægeus*, *e-jé'-us*, king of Athens, son of Pandion, being desirous of having children, went to consult the oracle, and in his return, stopped at the court of Pittheus, king of Troezene, who gave him his daughter Æthra in marriage. He left her pregnant, and told her if she had a son to send him to Athens, as soon as he could lift a stone under which he had concealed his sword. By this sword he was to be known to Ægeus, who did not wish to make any public discovery of a son, for fear of his nephews, the Pallantides, who expected his crown. Æthra became mother of Theseus, whom she accordingly sent to Athens with his father's sword. At that time Ægeus lived with Medea, the divorced wife of Jason. When Theseus came to Athens, Medea attempted to poison him; but he escaped, and upon showing Ægeus the sword he wore, discovered himself to be his son. The Ægean Sea is supposed by some to be called after him. Theseus had agreed with Ægeus, when he should return from Crete, that he should hoist white sails, as a signal of his having subdued the Minotaur; forgetting to do so, his disconsolate father, at the sight of the black sails, threw himself into this sea. Ægeus reigned forty-eight years, and died B.C. 1235.

*Ægiale*, *e-ji'-a-le*, one of Phaeton's sisters, who were themselves changed into poplars, and their tears into amber. They are called Heliades.



*Ægialeus*, *e-ji-a'-le-us*, son of Adrastus, by Amphitea, was one of the Epigoni, or sons of the seven generals who were killed in the first Theban war. They went against the Thebans, who had refused to give burial to their fathers, and were victorious. They all returned home safe except Ægialeus, who was killed. This expedition is called the War of the Epigoni.

*Ægidius*, Petrus Albiensis, *e-jid'-e-us*, an Asiatic and African traveller, who wrote a description of Thrace, Constantinople, and other works. D. 1555.

*Ægidius Atheniensis*, a Greek ecclesiastic and physician, who wrote several books, the chief of which are, "De Pulsibus et de Venenis." Flourished in the 8th century.

*Ægidius de Columna*, a general of the Augustines, who taught divinity at Paris with great reputation, but whose works have long since sunk into oblivion. One of his books, however, as an early specimen of typography, is still sought for. D. 1316.

*Ægilia*, *e-jil'-e-a*, a small island in Eubœa, where the Persian fleet, under Datis and Artaphernes, was moored before the battle of Marathon. It is now called Stouri.—Another in the channel which separates Cythera from Crete.

*Ægina*, *e-ji'-na*, daughter of Asopus, had Æacus by Jupiter changed into a flame of fire. She afterwards married Actor, son of Myrmidon, by whom she had some children, who conspired against their father. Some say that she was changed by Jupiter into the island which bears her name.

*Ægina*, an island in that part of the *Ægean* Sea which formed the Saronic gulf. It was also called Œnone, Œnopia, and Myrmidonia, and was reckoned about 22½ miles in circumference. This island furnished eighteen ships to the battle of Artemisium; thirty to that of Salamis; and 500 men to the battle of Platæa. The modern name of the island is Engia. On the conical hill called Mount Oras, are still to be seen some remains of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 37° 43′ N. *Lon.* 23° 27′ E.

*Ægineta*, Paulus, *e-ji-ne'-ta*, a native of the island Ægina, who first noticed the cathartic quality of rhubarb. Lived in the 7th century. His works were published at Paris in 1532, folio.

*Æginhard*, *e'-jin-hard*, the secretary of Charlemagne, beloved by Emma, the daughter of that monarch, whom he carried through the snow from his chamber, to prevent her being traced by her footsteps. Being seen by her father, however, Charlemagne consented to their union. Æginhard was a German, and wrote the life of Charlemagne, also a book of annals from 741 to 809. The first edition is that at Paris, in 1576, 2 vols. folio.

*Ægiocus*, *e-ji'-o-kus*, a surname of Jupiter, from his using the skin of the goat Amalthæa instead of a shield, in the war of the Titans.

*Ægipan*, *e-ji'-pan*, a name of Pan, because he had the feet of a goat.

*Ægis*, *é'-jis*, the shield of Jupiter, *apo tes aigos*, goat's skin. This was the goat Amalthæa, with whose skin he covered his shield. The goat was placed among the constellations. Jupiter gave this shield to Pallas, who placed upon it Medusa's head, which turned into stones all those who fixed their eyes upon it.

*Ægisthus*, *e-jis'-thus*, king of Argos, was son of Thyestes by his daughter Pelopea. Being left guardian of Agamemnon's kingdoms, and of his wife Clytemnestra, he fell in love with her and lived with her. They were both put to death afterwards, by Orestes, after a reign of seven years from the murder of his father Agamemnon.

*Ægle*, *é'-gle*, a nymph, daughter of Sol and Neæra.—One of the Hesperides.—One of the Graces.

*Ægles*, *é'-glees*, a Samian wrestler, born dumb. Seeing some unfair measures practised in a contest, he broke the string which held his tongue, through the desire of speaking, and always afterwards spoke with ease.

*Ægletes*, *e-glee'-tees*, a surname of Apollo.

*Ægoceros*, *e-gos'-e-ros*, or *Capricornus*, an animal into which Pan transformed himself when flying before Typhon, in the war with the giants. Jupiter made him a constellation.

ÆGOSPOTAMOS, *e-gos-pot'-ă-mos*, i.e. *the goat's river*, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus, with a river, where the Athenian fleet, consisting of 180 ships, was defeated by Lysander, on the 13th December, B.C. 405, in the last year of the Peloponnesian war.

ÆGYPANES, *e-ji-pai'-neez*, a *people in the middle of* Africa, whose bodies were said to be human above the waist, and like that of a goat below.

ÆGYPTUS, *e-jip'-tus* son of Belus, and brother to Danaus, gave his fifty sons in marriage to the fifty daughters of his brother. Danaus, who had established himself at Argos, and was jealous of his brother, obliged all his daughters to murder their husbands the first night of their nuptials. This was executed, with the exception that Hypermnestra alone spared her husband, Lynceus. Even Ægyptus was killed by his niece Polyxena. Ægyptus was king, after his father, of a part of Africa, which from him has been called Ægyptus.

ÆLFRIC, *el'-frik*, a distinguished Saxon prelate, supposed to have been the son of an earl of Kent. He entered the monastery of Abingdon as a Benedictine, and subsequently became one of the priests of the cathedral of Winchester. He was afterwards removed to Cerne Abbey, and next was created abbot of St. Albans, and then bishop of Wilton. In 994 he was made archbishop of Canterbury, over which see he presided till his death. D. 1005.—This churchman possessed great ability, which he employed in the diffusion of such knowledge as the age in which he lived enabled him to possess. His principal productions are, a Saxon translation of the greater number of the historical books of the Old Testament; a Latin and Saxon Glossary; a Saxon Grammar in Latin, and two volumes of Homilies, translated from the Latin fathers.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA, *e'-le-a*, a name given to Jerusalem in the time of the emperor Adrian.

ÆLIAN, Claudius, *e'-le-an*, an Italian historian and rhetorician, who, though he never left his native country, became so perfect in the Greek language as to write it with the greatest purity. In the reign of Antoninus he taught rhetoric at Rome, and wrote a "Various History," which consists of a curious collection of anecdotes. He also wrote a valuable "History of Animals." B. about A.D. 80.—His works were collected and published by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1556.

ÆLIANUS, Meccius, *e'-le-a'-nus*, a physician, of whom Galen speaks with great praise. He was the first who found the use of treacle to be a preventative against the plague.

ÆLIUS, *e'-le-us*. There were several Romans of this name, the most remarkable of whom is Q. Æl. Pætus, son of Sextus, or Publius. As he sat in the senate-house, a woodpecker perched on his head: upon which a soothsayer exclaimed, that if he preserved the bird, his house would flourish, and Rome decay; and if he killed it, the contrary must happen. Hearing this, Ælius, in the presence of the senate, bit off the head of the bird. All the youths of his family were killed at Cannæ, and the Roman arms were soon attended with success.

ÆLIUS, Sextus Catus, censor with M. Cethegus. He separated the senators from the people in the public spectacles. During his consulship, the ambassadors of the Ætolians found him feasting off earthen dishes, and offered him silver vessels, which he refused, satisfied with the others, which for his virtues he had received from his father-in-law, L. Paulus, after the conquest of Macedonia.

AELLO, *ai'-el-o*, one of the Harpies.

ÆLST, Everhard Van, *elst*, a Dutch painter, famous for his dead-game and fruit pieces. B. at Delft, 1602; D. 1658.—He had a nephew William, also distinguished as an artist. D. 1679.

AELTERRE, *al'-tair*, a village in Belgium, 12 miles from Ghent. *Pop.* with commune, 6,000.

ÆLURUS, *e-lu'-rus*, a cat, a deity worshipped by the Egyptians, and after death embalmed, and buried in the city of Bubastis.

ÆMILIANI, Jerom, *e-mil'-e-a'-ne*, a Venetian of a noble family, and one of the founders of the regular clerks of St. Maieul, in the 16th century.

ÆMILIANUS, C. Julius, *e-mil'-e-ai'-nus*, a Moor, who, from the lowest station, rose to be emperor of Rome. He reigned only four months, when he was killed, in his 46th year, by his own soldiers, who then offered the crown to Valerian.

ÆMILIUS, Paulus, *e-mil'-e-us*, a Roman general, who was of noble family, and passed through several civil offices with reputation, until he obtained a military command, in which he acquired great glory. At the age of 46 he held the office of consul; and at 60 accepted the command of the armies against Perses, king of Macedon, whom he made prisoner, leading him and the king of Illyria, his ally, in triumph through Italy. On his arrival at Rome, he obtained a magnificent triumph, in which Perses and his family, as captives, led the procession. He afterwards served the office of censor. B. 223 B.C.; D. universally regretted, 161.

ÆMILIUS, Paulus, a canon in the cathedral of Paris, who was employed thirty years in writing the history of the kings of France, which he did not live to finish. It was, however, continued by Arnold Feron, and published in 1576. B. at Verona; D. at Paris, 1529.

ÆNEAS, *e-ne'-as*, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus. The care of his infancy was intrusted to a nymph; but at the age of five he was recalled to Troy, and placed under the inspection of Alcathous, the friend and companion of his father. He afterwards improved himself in Thessaly, under Chiron, whose house was frequented by all the young princes and heroes of the age. Soon after his return home, he married Creusa, Priam's daughter, by whom he had a son, called Ascanius. During the Trojan war he behaved with great valour in defence of his country, and encountered Diomedes and Achilles. Yet he is accused, with Antenor, of betraying his country to the Greeks, and of preserving his life and fortune by this treacherous measure. He lived at variance with Priam, on account of not receiving sufficient marks of distinction from the king and his family, a circumstance which might have provoked him to seek revenge by perfidy. When Troy was in flames, he carried away upon his shoulders his father Anchises and the statues of his household gods, leading in his hand his son Ascanius, and leaving his wife to follow behind. Some say that he retired to Mount Ida, where he built a fleet of twenty ships, and set sail in quest of a settlement. Strabo, on the contrary, says that Æneas never left his country, but rebuilt Troy, where he reigned, and his posterity after him. Even Homer, who lived four hundred years after the Trojan war, says that the gods destined Æneas and his posterity to reign over the Trojans. According to Virgil and other Latin authors, he was sailing from Sicily to Italy, when he landed in Epirus, and was driven on the coasts of Africa, and received by Dido, queen of Carthage, to whom, on his first interview, he gave one of the garments of the beautiful Helen. Dido being enamoured of him, wished to marry him; but he left Carthage by order of the gods. In his voyage he passed to Cumæ, where the Sybil conducted him to hell, that he might hear from his father the fate which awaited him and all his posterity. After a voyage of seven years, and the loss of thirteen ships, he arrived in the Tiber. Latinus, the king of the country, received him with hospitality, and promised him his daughter Lavinia, who had been before betrothed to King Turnus by her mother Amata. To prevent this marriage, Turnus made war against Æneas; and after many battles, it was terminated by a combat between the two rivals, in which Turnus was killed. Æneas married Lavinia, in whose honour he built the town of Lavinium, and succeeded his father-in-law. His reign was but of short duration, various accounts being given of the cause of his death.—Æneas has been praised for his piety and submission to the will of the gods. The story of the loves of Dido and Æneas is allowed to be a mere poetical ornament, introduced by a violent anachronism.

ÆNEAS, Gazeus, a disciple of the doctrines of Plato, who, becoming a convert to Christianity, wrote a dialogue on the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. Flourished in the 5th century.—His dialogue was printed in Greek and Latin, at Basil, 1560, and at Leipsic in 1655.

ÆNEAS OF ÆNGUS, an Irish bishop, who composed the history of the Old Testament in verse, and compiled, in five books, a history of Irish saints. D. 829.

ÆNEAS, Tacticus, a Greek author, who wrote on the

art of war. Flourished about 336 B.C.—His work was prefixed by Casaubon to his edition of Polybius, Paris, 1609, and reprinted at Leyden in 1633.

AENG, *ang*, a village of British India, province of Bengal. Near it is the best pass into the Burmese dominions. *Pop.* 800. *Lat.* 19° 50′ N. *Lon.* 94° 9′ E.

ÆNOBARBUS, or HAHENOBARBUS, *e-no-bar'-bus*, the surname of Domitius. When Castor and Pollux acquainted him with a victory, he discredited the intelligence; upon which they touched his chin and beard, which instantly became of a brazen colour; whence the surname given to himself and his descendants.

ÆOLUS, *e'-o-lus*, the king of storms and winds, was the son of Hippotas. He reigned over Æolia; and because he was the inventor of sails, and a great astronomer, the poets have called him the god of the wind. According to Virgil, Æolus was indebted to Juno for his royal dignity. The name seems to be derived from *aiolos*, 'various,' because the winds over which he presided are ever varying.

ÆPINUS, John, *e-pi'-nus*, a Franciscan friar, a fellow-labourer with Luther and Melancthon in the great cause of the Reformation. He became a convert to Lutheranism, and pastor of St. Peter's church, Hamburg. B. 1499; D. 1553.

ÆPINUS, Francis Maria Ulric Theodore, a distinguished electrician, who was the first to see the affinity between magnetism and electricity in its full extent, and to perceive how these may illustrate each other. He is also the inventor of the condenser of electricity and of the electropus. He published several memoirs relating to philosophical subjects, and seems to have devoted a considerable portion of his time to mechanical pursuits. B. at Rostock, Lower Saxony, 1724; D. at Dorpat, in Livonia, 1802.

AERIUS, *ai-e'-re-us*, an Asiatic presbyter, who from being a follower of Arius (the founder of Arianism), advocated the notion that there was no distinction between bishops and presbyters, and procured many followers, who were named Aërians. Flourished in Sebastia, Pontus, in the 4th century.

AERÖE or ÆRÖE, *a'-e-ro*, a Danish island in the duchy of Schleswig, about 14 miles long and 5 broad. It lies 10 miles S. of Fuhnen, and is possessed of a good soil, which is carefully cultivated. *Pop.* 11,000.

AEROESKJOBING, *a'-e-ro'-es-ke-o'-bang*, the capital of the above island, where shipbuilding is carried on. *Pop.* 2,000.

AERSCHOT, *ar-shot*, a town of Belgium, 23 miles from Brussels. *Pop.* 4,000.

AERSCHOT, Duke of, a noble of the Netherlands, celebrated in the struggle of the Dutch republic against Philip of Spain. He refused to join the league that was formed against Cardinal Granvelle (archbishop of Mechlin), the governor of the Netherlands. He was governor of Antwerp, and subsequently of Flanders; but the treachery of his disposition made him no favourite with the people, who took him prisoner and confined him at Ghent for a long period. Lived in the middle of the 16th century.

ÆRSENS, Peter, *ar-sens*, a Dutch painter, surnamed Longo. B. at Amsterdam, 1519; D. 1573.

AERTRYKE, *ar-treek*, a village and commune of West Flanders, 8 miles from Bruges. *Pop.* 3,000.

AERZEELE, *ar-zeel*, a village and commune in West Flanders, 15 miles from Courtrai. *Pop.* 3,300.

AERZEN, *ar-zen*, a town of Hanover, where there are powder manufactories, 5 miles from Hameln. *Pop.* 1,200.

ÆSCHINES, *e'-ski-nees*, a disciple of Socrates and the son of a sausage-maker. He went to the court of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, and afterwards maintained himself by keeping a school at Athens. His dialogues so closely resemble those of Socrates, that Menedemus charges him with having stolen them from that philosopher. Flourished B.C. 350. Only three of his dialogues are extant; of which Le Clerc published a Latin translation, with notes, in 1711.

ÆSCHINES, usually distinguished as "the Orator," was the cotemporary and rival of Demosthenes. He was first a schoolmaster, then a clerk, then an actor, and finally a political orator. There are only three of his orations extant, which are exquisitely beautiful. B. at Athens, B.C. 393; D. at Samos, 318.—He was considered the founder of the Rhodian school of eloquence, and his style, though wanting in the close sententious severity of the Athenian school, is marked by great correctness and clearness of language.

ÆSCHRION, *e'-skre-on*, a poet of Mitylene, intimate with Aristotle. He accompanied Alexander in his Asiatic expedition.—Another iambic poet of Samos.

ÆSCHYLUS, *e'-ski-lus*, the father of the Athenian drama. He was in the sea-fight at Salamis, and received a wound on the plains of Marathon. His most solid fame, however, rests on his powers as a tragic poet. Of ninety tragedies produced by him, forty were rewarded with the public prize, but only seven have come down to us. He was the first to introduce two actors on the stage, and to clothe them with dresses suitable to their character. He likewise removed murder from the sight of the audience. He decorated the theatre with the best paintings of the time, and the ancient, like the modern stage, exhibited temples, sepulchres, armies, fleets, flying cars, and apparitions. He mounted the actors on stilts, and gave them masks to augment the natural sounds of their voices. The priests accused him before the Areopagus of bringing upon the stage the mysteries of religion; but the wounds he had received at Marathon pleaded his cause and obtained his acquittal. B. at Athens, 456 B.C.; D. in Sicily, in his 69th year.—It is fabled that an eagle mistaking his bald head for a stone, as he slept in a field, dropped upon it a tortoise, which instantly killed him. His imagination was strong but wild, vast in its conceptions, but greatly dealing in improbabilities. The obscurity of his style is admitted, and an excellent modern critic has pronounced him the most difficult of all the Greek classics.

ÆSCULAPIUS, *e-sku-lai'-pe-us*, son of Apollo, by Coronis, or as some say, by Larissa, daughter of Phlegias, was god of medicine. He was taught the art of medicine by Chiron, and became physician to the Argonauts. He restored many to life, of which Pluto complained to Jupiter, who struck Æsculapius with thunder. Æsculapius received divine honours after death, chiefly at Epidaurus, Pergamus, Athens, Smyrna, &c. Goats, bulls, lambs, and pigs, were sacrificed to him, and the cock and the serpent were sacred to him. Æsculapius is represented with a large beard, holding a staff round which a serpent is wreathed. He married Epione, by whom he had two sons, famous for their medicinal skill, and four daughters, of whom Hygeia, the goddess of health, was one. Some have supposed that he lived a short time after the Trojan war.

ÆSOP, *e'-sop*, the fable writer, is usually held as the inventor of those short pieces of moral wisdom with which the readers of all ages, since his time, have been delighted. He is said to have been first bought as a slave by an Athenian, from whom he learned the Greek language, and then passed successively into the service of Xanthus and Idmon, both of Samos. The latter gave him his freedom, on which he was retained by Crœsus. The places and time of his birth and death are both uncertain. He was contemporary, however, with Solon and Pisistratus; therefore flourished in the 6th century B.C. His fables were first published at Milan, in 1476, folio, which edition now bears an exorbitant price. But the first Greek edition is reckoned that of 1480, 4to.

ÆSOP, the author of a romantic history of Alexander the Great, in Greek, which has been translated into Latin and German. The age in which he lived is unknown.

ÆSOPUS, Clodius, *e-so'-pus*, a famous actor, who had the honour of instructing Cicero in oratory. He was a great epicure, and at an entertainment is said to have had a dish of singing birds which cost above £800. D. worth £160,000, sixty years B.C.—His son was also noted for his luxuriousness; and Horace says that he swallowed a pearl of great value dissolved in vinegar.

ÆSTUARY, *e-stu'-a-re*, a term used in geography to signify a wide opening at the mouth of a river.

ÆTHERIUS, *e-the'-re-us*, an architect of Constantinople, who is supposed to have built the wall which runs from the sea to Selimbria, to keep out the Bulgarians and Scythians. Lived in the 6th century.

ÆTION, *e'-she-on*, a Greek painter, whose picture of the nuptials of Alexander and Roxana, shown at the Olympic games, obtained for him the daughter of the president in marriage, although he was quite unknown.

**Aetius**, *a-ē'-she-us*, a famous general in the reign of Valentinian III., emperor of the West. He was brought up in the emperor's guards, and after the battle of Pollentia, in 403, was delivered as a hostage to Alaric, and next to the Huns. On the death of Honorius, he took the side of the usurper John, for whose service he engaged an army of Huns. He was afterwards taken into favour by Valentinian, who gave him the title of count. *Being* jealous of the power of Boniface, governor of Africa, he secretly advised his recall, and at the same time counselled the governor not to obey the mandate. This produced a revolt, which caused an irruption of the Vandals into that province. The treachery of Aëtius being discovered, a war ensued between him and Boniface, in which the latter was slain. Aëtius now appealed to the Huns, of whom he raised a large army, and returning, so greatly alarmed Placidia, the mother of Valentinian, that she put herself into his power. He defended the declining empire with great bravery, and compelled Attila to retire beyond the Rhine. Stabbed, 454, by Valentinian.—This crime was committed under the conviction that Aëtius entertained a design upon the throne of the emperor.

**Aetius**, a bishop of Antioch, who, before entering into orders, was a physician, and remarkable for a contentious and sceptical spirit. He contended for a dissimilarity between the Father and the Son, for which he was banished by Constantius, but recalled by Julian. Lived in the 4th century.

**Aetius**, a physician of Mesopotamia, who wrote on the diseases of women, and other works, which are extant in Greek. He is supposed to have been a Christian. Flourished in the 6th century.

**Ætolia**, *e-tō'-lia*, a province of Greece, bounded on the west by Acarnania, on the north by Thessaly, on the east by the country of the Locri and Ozolæ, and on the south by the Corinthian gulf. It received its name from Ætolus. The inhabitants were covetous and illiberal, and were little known in Greece, till after the ruin of Athens and Sparta, when they assumed a consequence in the country, and afterwards made themselves formidable as the allies of Rome, and then as its enemies, till they were conquered by Fulvius. It is very mountainous; but rye, barley, and olives are cultivated along the side of the Corinthian gulf. With Acarnania, it now forms a division in the kingdom of Greece. Its principal river is the Phidaris. In this province is also Mount Oxea, which reaches an elevation of 4,636 feet in its highest point. Missolonghi is its capital. *Lat.* between 38° 7′ and 38° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 21° 10′ and 22° 5′ E.

**Afer**, Domitius, *aï'-fer*, an ancient orator, who obtained the prætorship of Rome; but being disappointed of further promotion, he became an informer against Claudia Pulchra, cousin of Agrippa, and by his abilities succeeded in gaining the favour of Tiberius. He wrote an inscription, which he affixed to a statue of Caligula, and which embodied the remark that he had been a second time consul at the age of twenty-two. This was meant for an encomium, but the emperor took it as a sarcasm, and made a violent speech in the senate against the author. Afer, instead of replying, supplicated pardon, saying that he feared less the power of the emperor than his eloquence, which flattery so pleased Caligula, that he raised him to the consular dignity. B. at Nismes; D. at Rome, A.D. 59.—Quintilian mentions two books of his, composed on witnesses.

**Affletto**, Mathew, *iff-fle-to*, a distinguished lawyer of Italy. B. at Naples; D. 1673.—He wrote several works on Neapolitan law.

**Affo**, Irenæus, *af-fo*, an Italian historical author. B. in the duchy of Placentia. D. about the end of the 18th century.—He is best known by his History of Parma, which, although composed in a very indifferent style, has value on account of its general truthfulness.

**Affre**, Denis Auguste, *affr*, a French student at the seminary of St. Sulpice, who rose to be archbishop of Paris. B. at St. Remy, 1793; D. 1848.—Affre fell whilst endeavouring to prevent bloodshed between the soldiery and Parisian insurgents. Although previously warned by General Cavaignac of the danger to be apprehended from appearing amongst an excited mob, he replied, that "his life was of small consequence," and, preceded by a man in a workman's dress, with a green branch, as an emblem of peace, in his hand, he went forth to stay the fury of the combatants. Some of the crowd who beheld him thought they were betrayed, and he was soon shot down. When he fell, he was surrounded by many of the insurgents, who blamed the *Garde Mobile* for the act, and on whom they vowed to avenge him. He, however, exclaimed, "No, no, my friends, blood enough has been shed; let mine be the last on this occasion." He was buried on the 7th July, 1848, universally regretted by the people.

**Affrique**, St., *af-freek*, a town of France, 29 miles from Rhodez, which trades in Roquefort cheese. *Pop.* with commune, 7,000.

**Affry**, Count d', Louis Augustine Philip, *af-fre*, a statesman of Switzerland, who rose to the chief magistracy of his country, after Napoleon I. became protector of the Helvetic confederacy. He was a true patriot, and did all that he could to resist the power of the French; but finding his efforts unavailing, he embraced the views of Napoleon, and gave his assistance in forming a new government in accordance with the theories of that conqueror. B. at Friburg, 1743; D. 1810.

**Afghanistan**, *ăf-gan'-is-tăn*, or *ăf-ga-nis'-tan*, a country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tartary to the Arabian sea, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. On the east it is bounded by the Punjab; on the south by Scinde, Beloochistan, and Bwhalpoor; on the north by independent Turkestan; and on the west by Persia. *Area*, estimated at 225,000 square miles. *Desc.* By far the greater part of this vast region is mountainous. To the west of the Soliman mountains, which may be regarded as its eastern barrier, it assumes the character of an extensive tableland, considerably elevated above the neighbouring countries. The Hindoo Coosh mountains, which form its northern bulwark, are a continuation of the great Himalaya chain, of which they are the rivals in height, massiveness, and grandeur. Some of their peaks attain to an elevation of 20,493 feet. The inferior mountain-ranges diminish in proportion to their distance from the principal chain, and, bosomed amongst them, are to be found some of the most fertile and beautiful valleys in the world. In these, vegetation is of the same kind as that of India generally; consisting of cotton, rice, millet, maize, turmeric, and sugar-cane. In the higher lands, the various species of the fruits, herbs, and woods of Europe grow wild, and wheat, barley, beans, turnips, and several artificial grasses, are cultivated with success. *Rivers.* The principal are the Cabul, Koorum, Helmund, Krshrood, Gomal, and Lora, all partaking, more or less, of the character of mountain torrents,—now swelling and rushing rapidly, or becoming all but stagnant in some parts, in accordance with the changes of the seasons. *Climate.* According to its latitude, it should be decidedly hot, but, on account of the inequality and height of its surface, the climate varies. *Inhabitants.* A robust hardy race, of Circassian origin, generally addicted to predatory warfare, and evincing a decided contempt for the occupations of civil life. Their common dress consists of a shirt, which falls over the upper part of dark loose cotton trousers, a woollen vest, fitted closely to the body, and reaching to the midleg, and a low, and in some parts a high, cap, of broad-cloth or cotton, usually of one colour, and of a conic form, with two small parallel slits in the upper edge of its facing. Their language is called Pushtoo, half of the words of which are Persian, but the particles and verbs, for the greater part, are of unknown root. *Gov.* A limited monarchy, before the death of Shah Soojah, but since then the country has been divided into three independent states, Cabul, Candahar, and Herat, each governed by its own chief. *Towns.* The principal are Candahar, Herat, Peshawur, Jellalabad, Guznee, and Cabul. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, carpets, silk, felt, sword-blades, fire-arms, and jewellery. **Commerce.**—By caravans; camels in the plains; asses and mules in the mountains. *Exp.* From Peshawur, iron, assafœtida, madder, tobacco, furs, horses, ponies (to Punjab), and fresh and dried fruits; from Candahar and Herat, raw silk, an intoxicating drug called churus, gum, dried fruits, copper and brass vessels, tinsel thread, saffron, antimony, cochineal, and other dyeing ma-

terials from Cabul, white cloth of every description, shawls, turbans, Mooltanee chintzes, spices, and indigo. *Imp.* From the Punjab, silk, cloth, muslins, cottons, ivory, brocade, bamboos, sandal-wood, linen, wax, coral, sugar, musk, and drugs; by the Gomal pass and Dera Ismael Khan, chintzes, golden cloth, calicoes, salt, and gun-locks; from Shikarpoor, metals of all kinds, manufactured silks and cottons, senna, groceries, spices, opium, horse-cloths, dried grains (to these may be added British manufactured cottons of almost every description); from Bokhara to Cabul, gold and siver coins and bars, horses, and some Russian articles in cutlery, cast-iron pots, beads, spectacles, and leather; a kind of fine lamb's wool cloth is also imported from Bokhara, with some lamb-skins. *Rel.* Mahometanism. *Pop.* perhaps about 10,000,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 36° N. *Lon.* between 62° and 73° E. —The Afghans call themselves Pooshanneh, and trace their origin to the son of Saul, king of Israel; but however remote their descent, they seem to have, at all times, discovered a strong predilection for war. About the year 1720, an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Ispahan, and made the sultan, Husseyn, prisoner. They kept possession of Ispahan and the southern provinces for ten years, when they were defeated in several battles, and driven out of the country by Nadir Kuli, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kuli Khan. After Nadir had deposed his sovereign, Shah Thamas, he laid siege to, and took, Candahar; but afterwards enlisted in his army a considerable body of the Afghans, who became his favourite foreign troops. On his assassination, in 1747, the general of the Afghans, though furiously attacked by the whole Persian army, effected a safe retreat into his own country, where he caused himself to be acknowledged sovereign of the Afghan territories by the title of Ahmed Shah. He was succeeded in 1772 by his son Timour Shah, an indolent sovereign, who, dying in 1793, bequeathed his kingdom to his two sons, Homayon and Zemaun Shah. These did not long agree, and war breaking out between them, the former was defeated, and the whole country fell under the power of Zemaun. In 1800 he was deposed, and cruelly deprived of his sight, by his brother Mahmood, who again was expelled, in 1803, by his brother Shoojah, who, in his turn, was dethroned in 1809 by Mahmood, but had a pension assigned him. Shoojah again, however, endeavoured to recover his kingdom, but was unsuccessful in the attempt, and in 1837 Dost Mahomed Khan was reigning, when an expedition was prepared in British India, for the purpose of restoring Shoojah to his throne. The force sent to effect this object consisted of about 28,000 men; these men to be assisted by about 20,000 Sikhs, who were to assemble at Peshawur. Treachery, however, proved the ruin of the expedition,—it signally failed; but the heroic conduct of Sir Robert Sale and his lady, and General Nott, raised the character of the British name. Subsequently, however, the Afghan war was closed by the success of the British arms. The fortifications of the Bala Hissar at Cabul were laid in ruins, and in the middle of December, 1842, the British army arrived in Ferozepoor. After they had evacuated the country, Dost Mahomed returned to Cabul, and again assumed the sovereignty of the kingdom. From that period until November, 1856, the political history of Afghanistan, in a great measure, loses its interest. Then, however, war was formally declared at Calcutta, against the Shah of Persia, who had successfully invaded Afghanistan, and laid siege to Herat. This seemed only the prelude to further encroachments, and ultimately, perhaps, to an absolute invasion of our Indian possessions through the mountain-passes of Afghanistan, stimulated and assisted by the gold and physical strength of Russia. Dost Mahomed became alarmed; the independence of his country seemed to be in danger, and, assisted by the British, he determined to repel Persia on the east, whilst, through the Persian Gulf, the British should attack her on the west. A severe contest seemed on the eve of commencement, when the taking of Bushire by the British led to a short armistice, which resulted in a treaty of peace, in February, 1857. (*See* AFREEDIS.)

AFIOM KARA HISSAR, *a'-fe-om ka'-ra his'-sar*, takes its name from *afiom*, which signifies the opium poppy, and *kara hissar*, 'the black castle,' round which it is built, on the southern side of a fertile plain, about 200 miles east of Smyrna. *Manf.* Fire-arms, sabres, and tapestry; but the principal articles of trade are opium and madder, which are raised in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* about 50,000. *Lat.* 30° N. *Lon.* 38° E.

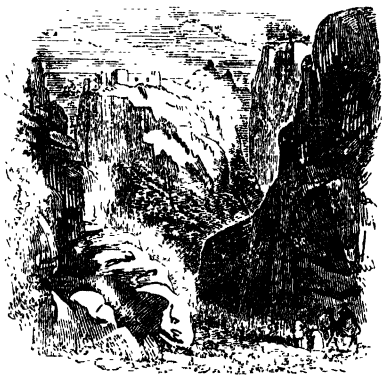
AFRAGOLA, *a'-fra-go'-là*, a Neapolitan town, where straw bonnets are largely made. It is six miles from Naples. *Pop.* 14,500.

AFRANIA, *a-fra'-ne-a*, the inventor of the bassoon. He flourished at Ferrara in the 16th century.

AFRANIUS, *a-fra'-ne-us*, a comic poet, who wrote some Latin comedies, of which only a few fragments remain.—Flourished about 100 years B.C.

AFRANIUS, a senator of Rome, who was put to death by Nero for having written a satire against him.

AFREEDIS, *a'-ree'-des*, a clan of Afghans, who inhabit the Kyber hills, on the frontiers of the Punjab and Cabul. Like the Scottish Highlanders of the last century, they command the passes of their hills, and their maliks or chiefs hold themselves entitled to levy



HILL FORT, KYBER PASS.

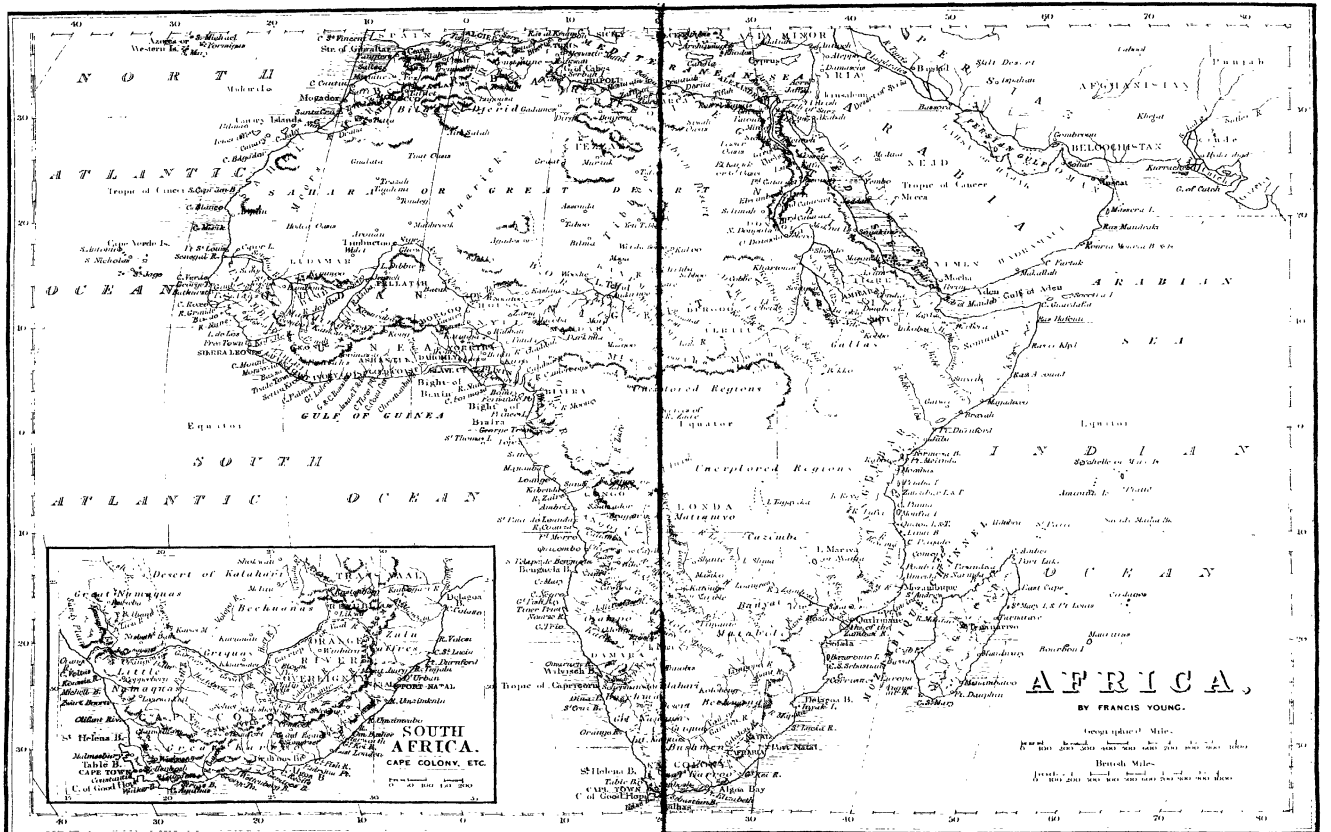
a toll on those who would pass with safety through their country. They are a warlike, determined race of clansmen. The Kyber pass is memorable in the annals of the last Afghan war, for the vain attempt made in February, 1842, to force it by Colonel Wild, to relieve General Sale in Jellalabad; also for General Pollock's success in getting through it, to relieve the beleaguered city, in the April following.

AFRICA, *ăf'-re-ka*, one of the great divisions of the earth, and the Libya of the ancients. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the south by the Southern Ocean, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. This vast peninsula is joined to Asia only by the Isthmus of Suez, which is about 75 miles across. *Ext.* The greatest length of Africa, from Ras-el-Krun, its most northern point, near Bizerta, on the Mediterranean, to Cape Agulhas, or Needles, its most southern, is about 5,000 miles; and from its most western point, Cape Verde, to its most eastern, Cape Guardafui, about 4,600 miles in a direct line. *Area*, 12,000,000 square miles. *Coast.* The coast of Africa may be regarded as an almost unbroken line of 16,000 miles, for it has no inland opening of any great size. On this account it is less advantageously adapted for commerce than any of the other great divisions of the globe. *Capes.* On the north are Bon and Serra; on the west, Spartel, Nun, Bojador, Blanco, and Verde, which is the most western point of the continent; on the south, Palmas, Formosa, Lopez, Negro, and Good Hope—the most southern is Agulhas; on the east, Corrientes, Delgado, and Guardafui, which is the most eastern point of the continent. *Divisions.* So far as our present knowledge extends, the leading divisions of this continent may be considered to consist of,—1st. NORTHERN AFRICA, which comprehends Egypt and the states of Barbary, Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, Fezzan, and Morocco. In this division is embraced the great Atlas mountain-system. 2nd. WESTERN AFRICA, which em-

braces a large extent of coast, including the whole of the country lying between Morocco and Congo. 3rd. SOUTHERN AFRICA, which takes in Cape Colony and all the country north of the Cape of Good Hope as far as the confines of Congo on the west, and those of Mozambique on the east. In this region lie many of the more recent discoveries of Dr. Livingstone. 4th. EASTERN AFRICA, extending northward from the southern boundaries of Mozambique, to Cape Guardafui, and thence along the shores of the Red Sea to the frontiers of Egypt. Abyssinia, though by some made a division of itself, may be embraced in this general arrangement. 5th. CENTRAL AFRICA. This region comprehends those countries through which the Niger takes its course, and embraces the kingdoms of Houssa, Timbuctoo, Mandara, &c. in the middle; on the north Begharmi, Bornou, &c.; and several others on the west. A great portion of this part still remains unexplored. 6th. ISLANDS. Amongst those with which Africa is in some measure surrounded, may be named the Azores, which, however, some assign to Europe; Madeira with Porto Santo; the Canaries and Cape Verde islands; and the solitary rocks Ascension and St. Helena, the spot of the first Napoleon's exile, and lately made a naval depôt for British ships engaged in the suppression of the slave-trade: these are all on the west. On the east is the large island of Madagascar, and the smaller islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, with several groups, as the Comoros, Seychelles, Socotra, Abd-el-kouri, besides the rocky island of Perim, which commands the entrance to the Red Sea, and of which permanent possession has been taken by the British; thereby exciting the jealousy of other nations. Most of the groups of islands in proximity to this continent are volcanic, although there is not a single volcano known to be on the mainland. *Desc.* The northern part of this continent may be regarded as a vast plain, and the southern as an elevated table-land. A great part of it is barren, but where fertility exists, it is abundant. The plain which lies between Barbary and Nigritia is so vast, that the waters which run down from the Atlas, as well as from the central chains of mountains, are unable to penetrate it: hence about 2,500 miles of land in length, and 700 or 800 in breadth, are consigned to irretrievable sterility. Only a few scattered spots, rising like emerald islands amidst the general waste, from being favoured with springs, appear here and there, at wide distances, to relieve the monotonous desolation of this vast ocean of sand, as terrific as it is apparently profitless to every inhabitant of the creation. The soil of which it is composed, consists of small particles of gravel commingled with marine shells, on which crystallizations of salt are incrusted. Besides the Sahara, or Great Desert, other patches similar, but smaller in dimensions, occur in other parts of the continent; and even the most prolific regions are disfigured by large tracts of sand lying among them. It would appear that the desert is extending by degrees. Between Egypt and Tripoli, it has reached the sea, covering districts that were once fertile; whilst many of the Egyptian ruins have been submerged by its shifting and treacherous sands. *Mountains.* The Atlas, the Abyssinian, the mountains of Kong, the Mountains of the Moon, those of Laputa, the Snow Mountains, with Mount Compass, and the Nieuwveld. The Atlasian, which runs across more than one half the continent, is the only great chain that has been explored. It extends from Cape Bojador to the Gulf of Sidra: its highest elevation is more than 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Abyssinian have Lamalmon, which defends the country on the side of the Red Sea; the mountains of Samen, and those of Gojam, among which the Abyssinian Nile has its rise. The Kong mountains, stretching from the meridian of Timbuctoo to Cape Verde. Those of the Moon, by which name they were characterized by the ancients, it is supposed, contain the most remote source of the Egyptian Nile. The Laputas, on the east, are sometimes called the backbone of the world, and the Snow Mountains, with Mount Compass at an elevation of 8,000 feet, lie in the south. The Nieuwveld, which is the Dutch for *New Forest*, attains an elevation of 10,000 feet, and forms a barrier between the Cape colonists and the independent tribes that stretch into the interior on the north. There are few of the African mountains which reach the snow-



line, the most of them being more remarkable for their breadth than their height. *Rivers.* The Nile and its tributaries, the Bahr-el-Asrek, the Bahr-el-Abiad, and the Tacasse; the Niger and its tributary the Chaddah; the Senegal, the Gambia, Rio Grande, Zaire or Congo, Garriep or Orange River, and its tributaries, Gy Garriep, Nu Garriep, and Great Fish River; Zambezi, Yeou, and Shary. Notwithstanding the great length of some of these rivers, water is by far more sparingly distributed over Africa than it is over any of the other continents. At stated periods most of the rivers overflow their banks, and saturate the surrounding countries, but many of the smaller streams are lost in their course by evaporation or absorption, or finally empty themselves into some inland lake. The Nile is the longest river of Africa, and the valley through which it runs has an average breadth of 15 miles. Its waters are pleasant; so much so, that the Egyptians say, if Mahomet had tasted them, he would have prayed for immortality, in order to enjoy them for ever. It is to its annual overflow that the great fertility of Egypt is attributable. This rising begins at about midsummer, continues till the autumn equinox, when the subsidation commences, and by Christmas the land may be worked. The Niger is in the upper part of its course the Joliba of the natives, and in the lower, the Quorra. It falls into the Bight of Benin by many mouths: this fact was ascertained by Richard Lander, on the 18th November, 1830. The Gambia is navigable only in the dry season, and the Senegal only in the wet, or rainy season. The velocity of the current of the former prevents its navigation when its waters are swollen by the rains; and rocks, which intercept the course of the latter when it is low, in the dry season, preclude the possibility of vessels ascending it until it is increased by the rains. *Lakes.* Tchad, Tagaynka, Maraya, and Ngami. This last was discovered by Dr. Livingstone, in 1849. *Forests.* If we except Soudan, Upper and Lower Guinea, Senegambia, and the great mountain-ranges, the forests of Africa are not extensive. On the northern shores of the Mediterranean, and along a portion of those that are washed by the Atlantic, the vegetation which is characteristic of the south of Europe still prevails. The woods consist of cork-trees, and other kinds of oaks; sea-pines, cypresses, and myrtles, spring up, and groves of olives and oranges bud, blossom, ripen, and wave before the eye of the delighted traveller. In the Atlas chain grows the famous sandarach-tree, which is so durable as to seem almost to last for ever, and which is supposed to be the shittim-wood of the Bible. It supplies the timber of which most of the ceilings of mosques are constructed. Passing into the desert, we enter upon a region in which the resources of nature fail to supply the nourishment necessary to a generous vegetation. Here are to be seen vast tracks covered by the prickly kasheia, which gives great annoyance to travellers, and the agoul, which furnishes the camel with food on its long, perilous, and wearisome journeys across the desert. In tropical Africa, we enter upon the grandest features of vegetation: here flourish the families of palms, whose leaves expand into so many verdant awnings, spread out by the beneficent hand of the Creator, to shade from the excessive heat the ebon native, whose existence has been cast in such a burning climate; and here the gigantic baobob makes a forest in itself. This tree attains a height of not more than sixty or seventy feet, but its branches are as large as the stems of common trees, and extend horizontally in all directions; whilst its trunk assumes the largest girth of all the known trees; one of its kind has measured in circumference 104 feet, and the ages of some of them have been estimated, by counting their concentric rings, to be not less than 5,000 years. Huge cotton-trees encumber the earth; the chandelier-tree adorns the landscape, and flowers of the gayest description wreathe themselves around their stems, hang upon their branches, and entwine themselves with their leaves. As we approach the south, the vegetable world again appears in new forms; heaths and geraniums abound, and the hills and rocks are adorned with the cycadaceæ, a kind of plant which occupies a mediate place between ferns and palms. The plains are clothed with the rush-like restio, and, after




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the ruins, the whole country blooms with the ixia, and other kindred species. The whiteboom, one of the protean tribe, supplies the inhabitants of Cape Town with fuel, and the American aloe has been introduced, and is reared in hedges, as the hawthorn is in this country. Stone-pines, and the oaks of Europe will recall to the newly-arrived colonist the land he may have recently left, and help earlier than might otherwise have been the case to familiarize his mind with the features of the country into which he has transported himself. *Wild animals.* Of these there are many and of peculiar species: of *Carnivora*, the foremost are the lion, the panther, the leopard, the hyena, the civet cat, the jackal, and the ichneumon. The first three are not only extremely numerous, but dangerous. They are to be found lurking in the neighbourhood of springs, lakes, and rivers, where they pounce upon their living prey that emerge from the deep recesses of the forest to bathe and quench their thirst. In many parts the inhabitants are compelled to quit the locality in which they may have pitched their habitation, to escape their ravages. Properly speaking, the whole genus of the hyena class are African: they live mostly upon offal and carrion, which, in the dead of night, they pick up in the towns and villages, the streets of which are abandoned to their possession, in that season, by the inhabitants. The true civet is found spread over the whole of this continent: numbers of the natives cherish it for the sake of its perfume. Of ichneumons, Africa contains several distinct species, which keep up a continual war upon the multitudes of reptiles and serpents that infest the country. There are no bears known to exist in Africa. Rats and mice are abundant. Of the hoofed species of animals, elephants take the foremost place: they are found in large herds in Central and Southern Africa, a herd sometimes numbering as many as 200: they are valuable for their tusks, which weigh from 140 to 180 lb., and which bring destruction upon them for the gratification of human cupidity. The African elephant has long ceased to be the servant of man, although, in the time of the Ptolemies, he was doubtless employed in the Ethiopian wars. The rhinoceros is found in the same localities: his skin is in some places made into shields by the natives; and for harness and traces it is well adapted, by its thickness and durability. The hippopotamus inhabits the lakes and rivers to the south of the Sahara; and the zebra, the quagga, and the deer, are found in most of the known central and southern parts. Antelopes and gazelles abound in the same regions, and often fall a sacrifice to the ferocity of the feline tribes, which watch, from their trackless solitudes, these wandering herds as they browse upon the plains. The giraffe and the cameloperd are found from the banks of the Garriep to the southern confines of the Great Desert, and several species of the buffalo have their habitation in the interior. The wild buffalo of the Cape is distinguished by his formidable horns, which extend over the top of his head, imparting to his appearance a frontal at once magnificent and imposing. Hares and rabbits are plentiful. Of cetaceous mammals inhabiting the African coasts and seas, the lamantin is, perhaps, alone worthy of notice: it is mostly found at the mouths of the great rivers falling into the Indian and Atlantic oceans: it suggested to antiquity the fable of the mermaid. The *Quadrumana* of Africa are numerous, and among them the chimpanzee takes the order of precedence. Of all animals, it bears the nearest resemblance to man in its form; and whilst regarded as ranking the highest in the scale of animal existence, its general habit of walking on all-fours is determined by its organization. Baboons, monkeys, apes, and squirrels, enliven the forests by their gambols, in multitudes. The *Cheiroptera*, or winged mammals of Africa, are supposed to be as plentiful as they are in Asia or America; but as yet they have not been proved to be so. The most remarkable of these at present known to us is the rousette, which grows to the size of a small fowl, lives upon fruits, and is eaten by the inhabitants of Madagascar and the Mauritius. *Birds.* The most remarkable birds of Africa are the ostrich, the flamingo, the parrot, the guinea-fowl, and the ibis. The first is more peculiar to this continent, although, in the time of Aristotle, it was found in Syria and Mesopotamia, in Asia: it often appears in company with the quagga, or wild ass. Numerous species of the bustard, which is similar in its habits to the ostrich, inhabit the plains. The parrot tribes are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage and the discordance of their notes. Of gallinaceous fowls, the guinea-hen is the only genus which Africa possesses, and which are found in no other part of the globe: they assemble in vast flocks, and are generally found amongst the underwood that skirts the banks of lakes and rivers. Vultures and falcons are numerous; among which may be noticed the secretary, which preys exclusively upon serpents; of which it destroys vast numbers. *Reptiles.* The crocodile, serpents, particularly the python, and the chameleon, are the most prominent of these. The first is still abundant below the first cataract of the Nile, and is an inhabitant of all the large rivers in tropical Africa. Serpents of every description abound in the woods, and the python, thirty feet long, lurks in the fens and morasses. The chameleon is so plentiful as to be seen on almost every shrub. *Insects.* These consist of innumerable species. The locust, from time immemorial, has belonged to Africa; and scorpions, dangerous as the serpents, everywhere abound. The zebubs of Bruce and the tsetses of Livingstone, a species of fly, are the greatest pests of the low-lying and cultivated districts. *Domestic animals.* Of these, the camel and the horse are the most valuable as beasts of burthen. As we have no reports of the wild horse being found in Africa, the modern animal is supposed to have been introduced to that continent; but at what time it is impossible to determine. Those of the Bedouins of Egypt are probably of Arabian breed, and the original of those in Barbary were, with asses, introduced from Spain during the period of Moorish ascendancy in that country: they are mostly used in war. The camel is of Arabian origin, and is spread over all the central and northern parts of the continent: it is figuratively called the "Ship of the Desert," from its being habitually employed in tracking those interminable seas of sand which lie between the more thickly-populated regions of Africa. Of horned cattle, there are many different varieties, and some of the ox tribes are used both as animals of draught and burthen. Of sheep, there are also many varieties; and goats are, in some parts, extremely numerous. The common cat is scarce, but dogs are plentiful, notwithstanding that, among the Mahometans, they are held as unclean; both in Barbary and Egypt, however, they are cherished for the purpose of cleansing the cities of their offal. From their great usefulness in this respect, Mussulmans frequently bequeath considerable legacies for their support; and notwithstanding their numbers, the intense heat of the climate, and the scarcity of water, no instance of canine madness is known amongst them. The domestic poultry of Africa is almost all of foreign introduction. *Climate.* As more than three fourths of Africa lie within the tropics, it is the hottest and driest of all the great divisions of the earth: it has only two seasons,—a wet and a dry. In a large portion of the Sahara no rain whatever falls, and very little in either Arabia or Egypt. Guinea, Senegambia, and the Sahara, are considered to be the hottest countries of the globe. During the rainy season, however, the two former are drenched with water, when there rises from the earth a steam that would rival a vapour-bath; and hence the unhealthiness of these regions to Europeans. The eastern coast, being tempered by the trade-winds coming from the east, is not so hot as the western. The Sahara is often swept by terrific hurricanes and the simoom. Guinea and the west countries generally are afflicted with the harmattan, a dry hot wind, which cracks the lips, but announces the termination of the rainy season. Tornadoes are frequent in Senegambia and Egypt, and the Barbary states are, on account of their climate, still subject to visitations of the plague. *Pro.* Dourra, which is the chief corn, wheat, barley, maize, rice, pulse, banana, and the yam; the date, the olive, and the grape; oranges, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, gum-arabic, indigo, and cotton. These products are determined, in a great measure, by climate and situation. In the northern half of the continent, and in the fertile spots of the desert, the date flourishes, the yam and banana in the western parts; wheat, the olive, and the grape, mostly in Egypt

and the Barbary states: gum-arabic, being the hardened juice of the acacia, is found chiefly between the desert and Senegambia: the cassia, whose leaves supply senna, is found in the regions of the Nile; and the coffee-tree grows wild in Abyssinia. Both cotton and dourra are produced in many different parts. *Minerals.* Salt, iron, copper, and gold. In some parts of the desert the natives build their houses with blocks of salt, and gold is obtained by washing in the higher parts of most of the large rivers. The Kong mountains are supposed to be very rich in this metal. The Atlas range is prolific in metals, and the French obtain copper from it in considerable quantities. *Race.* The Negro is the principal inhabitant of Central and Southern Africa, the Caucasian of Northern Africa and the European colonies. *Rel.* Mahometanism in the northern half of the continent, including Soudan or Nigritia, and on the eastern coast; Fetishism among the Negroes, and Christianity among the European populations. Generally, however, the people exhibit a low state of civilization. In many parts manufactures are scarcely known, and what are known are of the rudest kind. The exports are principally slaves, ivory, and gold. The slaves are mostly the unfortunate prisoners of the wars which are constantly being waged by the petty princes against each other. *Pop.* about 60,000,000. *Lat.* extending from 37° 20′ N. to 34° 50′ S. *Lon.* extending from 17° 32′ W. to 51° 22′ E.—The name of Africa is supposed to have been spread by degrees from a small province in the north, over the rest of the continent; and although we have already indicated its races in the proper place in this article, we may add, that in the northern parts the Egyptians and Abyssinians are of Arabian extract; while further to the west the Carthaginians passed from Syria, and, according to Sallust, who refers to Punic manuscripts, other maritime parts were peopled by the Medes, Persians, and Armenians. The original inhabitants of the northern parts appear to have been in all ages radically distinct from the negro race, from whom they were divided by the Great Desert; and in the eastern parts the latter were yet further repelled by the Arabian colony which settled in Abyssinia. The Romans appear to have explored the north of Africa as far as the river Niger; and they established flourishing colonies in many parts. Upon the fall of their empire, the Vandals of Spain passed into Africa, A.D. 429, and established a kingdom, which lasted till A.D. 535. In the following century the Mahometan Arabs subdued the north of Africa, and their descendants, under the name of Moors, constitute a great part of the present population. Accounts of this country, however, are very imperfect until we arrive at the beginning of the 15th century, when we find that the only portion of the western coast of Africa with which European navigators were acquainted is that which lies between the Straits of Gibraltar and Cape Nun. The line embraced between these points extends to about 600 miles. Then, Prince Henry of Portugal, a younger son of John I. and Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, and sister to Henry IV. of England, conceiving a strong desire to make further discoveries along this coast, had expeditions fitted out for that purpose. Accordingly, Cape Bojador was doubled in 1432, by Gilianez. In 1434 the same navigator advanced 30 leagues further, and in 1443 Cape Blanco was doubled by Nunno Tristan. In 1446 Dinis Fernandez arrived at Cape Verde, and in the following year Nunno Tristan discovered the Rio Grande, where he was murdered by the natives, 60 leagues beyond Cape Verde. In 1463 Prince Henry died, after having devoted the greater portion of his life to the promotion of African discovery; but the Portuguese still continued to pursue their explorations, and in 1467 Sierra Leone was reached. The progress of discovery was still unremittingly carried on, when, in 1486, Bartholomew Diaz doubled Capo Tormentoso (the Cape of Tempests), which is the Cape of Good Hope, the name subsequently given to it by the Portuguese monarch, John II. In 1495 the Portuguese king died, and under his successor, Emanuel the Great, Vasco de Gama set sail on the 8th of July, 1497, to endeavour to find a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope. This he accomplished after having first proceeded along the eastern





coast as far as Melinda, whence he steered right across the Indian Ocean. Thus, to the Portuguese belongs the merit of having, in a great measure, determined the form of the African continent, and of having pioneered the way for future navigators to visit its shores. Whilst maritime discovery was thus proceeding, the interior of the country was not forgotten; but nothing meriting the character of historical certainty is here worthy to be recorded, until the Portuguese missionary enterprises of the 17th century led to more perfect information regarding the inhabitants of Congo, and the general interior of that part of the continent. By 1505 the Portuguese were enabled to establish themselves on the eastern coast, by the conquests which they had made over the Arabs. At present, they have some settlements on the Zambezi, at Tete, about 400 miles from its mouth, and at Zambo, at about 800. French Africa stretched from Cape Blanco to Sierra Leone; but the French were not successful in their commercial enterprises; they still possess a few inconsiderable settlements in this region. The Sieur Brue, a manager of one of their companies, made several important voyages up the Senegal, and succeeded in establishing a factory at Dramanet, and at one or two other places. In 1714, M. Compagnan penetrated the kingdom of Bambouk, and M. Sangnier, in 1785, visited that of Gallam. The kingdom of Hoval, from which gum-senegal is obtained, was likewise explored by the early French settlers. On the west coast, the English, as well as the Dutch and Danes, effected early settlements; but the latter have not been so zealous as the former in prosecuting discoveries. With a view to the suppression, in 1788, of the slave-trade, an association of English gentlemen was formed; and it is to their zeal that the modern world is greatly indebted for what it at present knows of the interior of several parts of Africa. In 1795 and 1796, Mungo Park, under their direction, proceeded from the west coast until he reached the town of Silla, on the Niger. By this expedition, the geographical knowledge of this part of the interior was greatly extended. In 1805, Park embarked on his second expedition, which was undertaken at the public expense, and in which he perished at Boussa, after having visited the cities Jenné, Timbuctoo, and Yaour. In 1799, Hornemann reached Moursouk, in the desert, having started from Cairo; and from that period the interior of this great continent has, in various directions, been progressively unfolded to us. In these adventurous enterprises there appear, in succession, the names of Captain Tuckey, who, in the hope of proving that the river Congo was the same as the Niger, ascended it for about 280 miles; Major Peddie, who with another party started from the mouth of the Senegal and reached Kakundy; Mr. Bowditch, who in 1817 explored parts of the territories of the Fantees and the Ashantees; and others, who, up to the expedition of Major Denham and Lieutenant Clapperton, in 1822, continued to make new discoveries, or to determine, with greater accuracy, the points already made known in these regions. This last expedition was so successful as to induce the government to fit out another, to be conducted by Clapperton. He set out, accordingly, from Badaggy, a place lying a short way to the east of Cape Coast Castle; passed through the kingdom of Nyffi or Nyffe; visited Kano, the commercial capital of Houssa; thence to Sackatoo, where he died. In the March of 1830, Richard Lander, the former servant of Clapperton, and his brother, proceeded on an expedition, which had for its aim the discovery of the mouth of the Quorra, Joliba, or Niger; and on the 18th of November of the same year, Richard Lander achieved this object, and found it called the river Nun, or first Brass River, from a Negro town of the same name, situate on its banks, at a short distance inland. Since this period, several expeditions have been sent to this region, but they have been attended with indifferent success; indeed, the sickly character of the climate has in general proved fatal to the explorers and adventurers. Whilst these enterprises had been undertaken in Western Africa, the southern portion of the continent was not forgotten. The colony of the Cape of Good Hope was first settled by the Dutch about 1650, and was finally taken possession of by the English in 1806. For upwards of a hundred years,

little or no attempts were made to penetrate beyond the immediate boundary-lines which the colonists had fixed for themselves; and even up to a very recent period, the progress of discovery was of an extremely partial description. The journeys of Mr. Andrew Smith, made in 1835 and 1836, are interesting, from his having visited the sources of the Caledon and the Maputa, and his having scaled the Caffrarian mountains; as are those of Captain Alexander, who, in 1836 and 1837, traversed the countries of the Namaquas, Bosjesmans, and the Hill-Damaras. It is since these, however, that the greatest contributions have been made to our geographical knowledge of Southern Africa. These have been obtained principally through the labours of Dr. Livingstone, the missionary stationed at Kolobeng. This traveller, in company with Messrs. Oswell and Murray, on the 1st of June, 1849, departed on a journey, which had for its object the discovery of an inland lake, which, so far back as 1508, had been indicated on maps, and to find which was the chief object of the expedition of Mr. Andrew Smith, who had set out thirteen years before. Dr. Livingstone and his companions were successful in their enterprise. They discovered Lake Ngami, occupying a position by the barometer of 2,825 feet above the level of the sea. Repeated visits to this region have confirmed Dr. Livingstone in the opinion that a legitimate trade might be successfully and profitably pursued by British merchants with the natives. Seventeen years of his life this traveller had passed in Africa previous to his recent visit to England, a great portion of which had been spent amongst various African tribes. Eight of them were occupied among a tribe of the Bechuanas, in preaching the doctrines of Christianity. It is impossible to calculate even the probable results of his explorations. He has disclosed to us the true country of the Negro race, traced the vast Kalahari Desert, and tracked the course of the great river Zambezi. He has indicated new fields for commercial enterprise, and has rendered a great part of Southern Africa, which had hitherto been considered by geographers as a *terra incognita*, familiar to us, by the history of his adventures and discoveries. His routes extend from Cape Town to Loando on the west, and from Algoa Bay to Quilimane, at the mouth of the Zambezi, on the east, and may be easily followed on our African map, upon which the whole of his discoveries are marked. In 1851, Mr. Galton explored, on the west coast, the country lying between Walvisch Bay on the south, and Ondonga, near the river Nourse, on the north. His inland explorations went as far as 21° E. *lon.* Since then, M. Gassiott has reached the river Limpopo, and, from the great desire which generally prevails for correct knowledge of this continent in all its parts, there is no doubt that new travellers will enter the field, and that the interior of Africa will, in a very few years, be no longer considered as a *terra incognita*. On the eastern coast, extending northward, the travelling enterprises of other missionaries have been attended with no great success; but the northern expedition undertaken by Messrs. Richardson, Barth, and Overweg, may be regarded as one of the most important that has yet penetrated the interior of Africa. The objects of this expedition were twofold: the one was to arrange commercial treaties with the chiefs of the desert regions lying between Tripoli and Lake Tchad; the other, more immediately under the conduct of Barth and Overweg, to advance our scientific knowledge. In the latter part of 1849 they left this country for Tripoli, which they reached in safety, and about the 23rd of March, 1850, set out on their perilous enterprise across the desert. Their caravan consisted of about forty camels, and the scientific purposes of their journey tended to make their progress slow; however, they pursued their way, passing through many dangers, until they had passed the Great Desert and arrived at Taradahit, on the confines of Soudan. To the south of this about 60 miles they were attacked by robbers, taken prisoners, and had to ransom themselves at a high price. In 1850, the travellers, on their way to Lake Tchad, reached Damergu, where they separated, appointing Kouka, the capital of Bornou, the rendezvous where they should again meet. This was destined never to take place. Richardson died on the 4th of March, 1851, at Unguratua, situate at about 100 geographical miles W.N.W. from that place. In April, Drs. Barth and Overweg met again at Kouka, and pursuing their researches, the former determined the upper course of the river Chaddah, whilst the latter launched on the lake a boat, which he named the *Lord Palmerston*, on account of the deep interest which that nobleman had taken in the expedition, and explored it, and visited many of its islands, of which it contains about 100. These are inhabited by the Biddumas, whom Dr. Overweg was the first European to visit. In September they set out on a journey for Borgu, a country lying midway on the road to Egypt, in a north-easterly direction from Lake Tchad, and never before visited by Europeans. Speaking of this expedition, a communication—which we condense to save space—written to the "Athenæum" at the period of its progress, thus comprehensively states not only that which it had already accomplished, but that which it further intended to accomplish.—"After the safe return of the travellers from Borgu, and their successful exploration of the eastern portion of the remarkable basin of Lake Tchad, they will direct all their energies to the south. As regards this last stage of their gigantic journey, namely from Kouka to the shores of the Indian Ocean, Dr. Barth believes, from the information which he has collected, that a more southerly route, in the direction of Lake Nyassi, will be much more practicable than a straight line to Mombaz, on a bearing of about south-east. (This was confirmed in 1853, by the successful journey, which occupied six months, of a Moorish caravan, which started from Zanzibar, on the east coast, and reached Benguela, on the west. During fifteen days, on one part of this journey, the caravan saw no inhabitants whatever.) The routes already performed by Messrs. Barth and Overweg amount, at a rough estimate, to 3,700 geographical miles; and the itineraries sent home by Dr. Barth form a network which covers the greater portion of Northern Africa. Nor would it be right to measure their investigations by mere distances; for it must be borne in mind that up to this time, except within the countries in the vicinity of the seashore, the entire continent of Africa between Tripoli and the Cape colony, and between the basin of the Nile and the lower course of the Kawara, does not present a single point, the position of which (with the exception of some observations made by Mr. Galton in Southern Africa) had been determined with any degree of accuracy. The positions of Lyon, Denham, and Clapperton are merely approximations to the truth, particularly their determinations of longitudes. Within only three or four months after their arrival at Kouka, the travellers had already successfully navigated Lake Tchad, and penetrated 350 miles to the south. Under the different headings of the various countries and kingdoms in Africa, much additional information will be found connected with its history.

AFRICAN ISLANDS, *äf'-re-kan*, a cluster of low islands in the Indian Ocean, on one of which her majesty's ship *Spitfire* was wrecked, 21st August, 1801. *Lat.* 4° 53′ S. *Lon.* 53° 33′ E.

AFRICANUS, Julius, *äf'-re-cai'-nus*, the author of a letter pronouncing the story of Susannah a forgery; and another, in which he reconciled St. Matthew and St. Luke's genealogies of our Saviour.—He also compiled a chronicle of events from the commencement of the world to the early part of the 3rd century of the Christian era. Flourished in the 3rd century.

AFRICANUS. (*See* SCIPIO, Publius Cornelius.)

AFRIKEAH, or MAHADIA, *äf'-re-ke'-a*, or *ma'-ha-de'-a* a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, 115 miles S.S.E. of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V., who demolished its fortifications. *Pop.* 3,000.

AGADLY, *ag'-a-ble*, a town built of stone, on the Tuat oasis, between Tripoli, and Timbuctoo, Africa. It is a station where merchants meet for business transactions. *Lat.* 26° N. *Lon.* 0° 56′ E.

AGADES, *ăg'-a-des*, a town of Central Africa, and the capital of the kingdom of Asben, tributary to the king of Timbuctoo. It is situate on a "green spot" in the desert, where the Soudan merchants assemble at fixed periods to transact business with those of Northern Africa. *Lat.* 18° N. *Lon.* 13° E.

AGADIR, or SANTA CRUZ, *a-'ga-deer*, the most southern seaport of Morocco, the ancient Mauritania,—Africa. It is fortified. *Pop.* about 500.

AGAG, *ai'-gag*, a king of the Amalekites, who, on the Israelites coming out of Egypt, attacked them in the wilderness and slew all stragglers. He was hewn in pieces in Gilgal.

AGALLEGA, or GALLEGA, *a-gall'-e-ga*, an island of Africa, near Madagascar. *Lat.* 10° 12′ N. *Lon.* 54° 8′ E.

AGAMEDES and TROPHONIUS, *ăg'-a-me'-des* and *tro-fo'-ne-us*, two architects who designed the entrance of the temple of Delphi, for which they demanded of the god whatever gift was most advantageous for a man to receive. Three days after they were found dead in their beds.

AGAMEMNON, *ăg'-a-mem'-non*, king of Mycenæ and Argos, was brother to Menelaus, and son of Pisthenes, the son of Atreus. Homer calls them sons of Atreus, which is wrong, upon the authority of Hesiod and others. When Atreus was dead, his brother Thyestes seized the kingdom of Argos, and removed Agamemnon and Menelaus. Agamemnon married Clytemnestra, and Menelaus became the husband of Helen, both daughters of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, who assisted them to recover their father's kingdom, where Agamemnon established himself, at Mycenæ. Menelaus succeeded his father-in-law. When Helen was stolen by Paris, Agamemnon was elected commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces levied against Troy, and he departed for the siege, leaving his kingdom and wife in the guardianship of Ægisthus, king of Argos. The fleet with the troops being detained at Aulis, Agamemnon there sacrificed his daughter to appease Diana. During the Trojan war, Agamemnon behaved with great valour, but his quarrel with Achilles, on account of the amiable Briseis, whom he took from Achilles by force, was very prejudicial to the cause of the Greeks. Clytemnestra, with her adulterer Ægisthus, prepared to murder him on his return; and as he came from the bath, in order to embarrass him, and effect her purpose, she gave him a tunic, the sleeves of which were sewed together. Whilst trying to put it on, she brought him to the ground with the stroke of a hatchet, and Ægisthus seconded her blows. His death was revenged by his son Orestes.

AGAMENTICUS, *ăg-a-men'-te-cus*, a mountain of Maine, U.S., 8 miles from York Harbour. It affords pasture up to its summit, and is a seamark for the entrance of Piscataqua river. *Lat* 43° 16′ N. *Lon.* 70° 39′ W.

AGANA, *a-ga'-na*, one of the Ladrone islands, where Magellan was killed, on a voyage in search of the Moluccas. *Pop.* 3,000.—A Spanish governor resides here.

AGANDURU, Roderic Moriz, *ag'-an-du'-ru*, a Spanish missionary, who went to Japan and other oriental parts to disseminate Christianity. Lived in the 17th century.

AGANIPPE, *ăg-a-nip'-pe*, a celebrated fountain of Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon. It flows into the Permessus, and is sacred to the Muses, who, from it, were called Agamippedes.

AGAPE, *ăg'-a-pe*, 'love;' feasts of love, friendship, or kindness, among the primitive Christians.

AGAPETUS I., *ag-a-pe'-tus*, a Roman pontiff, who opposed the attempts of Justinian to invade the rights of the Church. He was raised to the pontificate in 535, and died the year after. B. at Rome.

AGAPETUS II., a man of great reputation for sanctity of character. He received the tiara in 946. D. 956.

AGAPETUS, a deacon of Constantinople, who wrote a letter to Justinian, on the duties of a Christian prince. Flourished in the 6th century.

AGAPIUS, *a-gai'-pe-us*, a Greek monk, who wrote a treatise on the salvation of a sinner. Flourished in the 17th century.—His treatise was printed in modern Greek, at Venice, 1641.

AGARD, Arthur, *ăg'-ard*, an English antiquary, who held the office of deputy chamberlain in the Exchequer during a period of forty-five years. In conjunction with Sir Robert Cotton and other eminent men, he formed a society of antiquaries. B. at Foston, Derbyshire, 1540; buried in Westminster Abbey, 1615.—He wrote a treatise to explain the Domesday book, which was deposited in the Cotton Library, and several tracts of his on antiquarian subjects were published by Hearne.

AGASIAS, *ă-gai'-se-as*, a sculptor of Ephesus, celebrated for his admirable statue of the Gladiator.

AGASICLES, *ă-găs'-i-cles*, a king of Sparta, who used to say, "a king ought to govern his subjects as a father his family."

AGASSIZ, Louis, *a-găs'-se*, a distinguished French naturalist, for many years professor of natural history at Neufchatel. In 1847, he became, by invitation, professor of natural history in Cambridge College, Massachusetts, America. As a naturalist his fame dates from 1828, and much of his attention has been devoted to fossil remains. He was the first to propose the division of fossil fishes in accordance with the formation of their scales. He was also amongst the first to confirm Mr. Shuttleworth's discovery of animalculæ being in the red snow of the Alps, and has shown that there are higher forms of animal existence there than were before suspected. As a geologist he has directed attention to a large series of important phenomena, and has, in various publications, developed the views he has been led to entertain upon them. He is an upholder of the doctrine which teaches the successive creation of higher orders of organized beings on the surface of the earth, and believes that the human race has had, in its several distinct species, separate stocks of originality, both as to time and space. As an author, his contributions to natural history have been extensive, and, it may be remarked that he was the founder of the "Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica," a great work, which has been edited by the late Mr. Strickland and Sir W. Jardine, bart. On the death of the late Professor Edward Forbes, he was offered the chair of natural history in Edinburgh, but he declined it. B. in Switzerland, about the beginning of the present century.

AGATA, *a-ga'-ta*, the name of several towns of Italy, the most remarkable of which is one in the district of Gaeta, Naples, with some magnificent remains, and the ancient Minturno. *Pop.* 7,000.—Another 4 miles to the south of Reggio, Naples, which has a cotton trade. *Pop.* 2,500.

AGATHANGELUS, *ai'-găth-ăn'-je-lus*, an historian of Armenia, who recorded the introduction of Christianity into his native country. Flourished in the 11th century.

AGATHARCIDES, *ăg'-ath-ar'-se-des*, a native of Cnidus, who wrote in Greek a history of the successes of Alexander. Flourished about 180 B.C.

AGATHARCUS, *ăg'-ath-ark'-us*, a Samian painter, whom Æschylus employed to paint scenes for his stage. Flourished 450 B.C.

AGATHEMER, Orthonis, *ăg-a-the'-mer*, the author of a "Compendium of Geography," in Greek, which was published by Hudson, at Oxford, in 1703.

AGATHIAS, *ă-ga'-the-as*, a Greek historian, who wrote a history of the reign of Justinian in five books. He was also a writer of epigrams, some of which are to be found in the "Anthologia." Flourished in the 6th century.—His history was published in Paris in 1660.

AGATHO, *a'-ga-tho*, a pope, who despatched legates to the council called at Constantinople to condemn the Eutychians, a sect who denied the human nature of Christ, and asserted that his body was only an aërial vehicle. In 679 he was elected to the papal chair. B. at Palermo; D. 682.

AGATHO, a musician, who was the first to introduce songs in tragedy.

AGATHOCLEA, *ăg-ăth-o-cle'-a*, a beautiful Egyptian courtezan, with whom one of the Ptolemies fell in love, and in order to marry her, destroyed his wife Eurydice.

AGATHOCLES, *ăg-ăth'-o-cles*. There were many of this name, the most remarkable of whom was a licentious and ambitious youth, the son of a potter, who, entering the Sicilian army, rose to the greatest honours, and made himself master of Syracuse. He reduced all Sicily under his power; but being defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, he carried the war into Africa, where, for four years, he extended his conquests over his enemy. He afterwards passed into Italy, and made himself master of Crotona. D. in his 72nd year, B.C. 289, after a reign of 28 years of great prosperity mingled with the deepest adversity.

AGATHODAEMON, *ăg'-a-tho-dai-e'-mon*, a map-maker of Alexandria, and the supposed constructer of the maps found in the oldest manuscripts of the Geography

of Claudius Ptolemæus. It cannot be determined with accuracy when he flourished.

AGATHON, *ăg'-a-thon*, a tragic poet, who gained the prize at the Olympic games, B.C. 419. His works are lost.

AGATHONISI, *ăg-a-tho-ne'-se*, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, about a league S. of the isle of Samos.

AGATTON, *ă-găt'-ton*, a town on the coast of Guinea, near the mouth of the Formosa, 80 miles S. of Benin. *Lat.* 7° 20′ N. *Lon.* 7° 0′ E.

AGAVE, *ă-gav'-ve*, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, married Echion, by whom she had Pentheus, who was torn to pieces by the Bacchanals. She is said to have killed her husband in celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. She received divine honours after death.

AGDE, *agd*, a town of France, in the department of Herault, seated on the river Herault, not far from its mouth in the Gulf of Lyons, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 30 miles to the S.W. of Montpellier, pleasantly situate; but being constructed of black basalt, it has received the cognomen of the *Black Town*. It is encompassed by thick walls, possesses a school of navigation and a college, and has its port defended by Fort Brescau. Does an active coasting trade. *Pop.* 9,000. *Lat.* 45° 19′ N. *Lon.* 3° 33′ E.

AGDEH, *ag'-de*, a town of Persia, 70 miles W. from Yezd, which receives goats' hair from it for the manufacture of shawls.

AGELASTUS, *ăj'-e-lăs'-tus*, a surname of Crassus, the grandfather of the rich Crassus. He only laughed once in his life, and this, it is said, was upon seeing an ass eat thistles.

AGELIUS, Anthony, *ăj'-e-lĭ'-us*, bishop of Acerno, in the kingdom of Naples, who wrote commentaries on some parts of the Old Testament. D. 1608.

AGELNOTH, *ăj'-el-noth*, an archbishop of Canterbury, and a favourite of King Canute. On the death of that monarch, he refused to crown his son Harold, pretending that the deceased king had commanded him to crown none but the issue of Queen Emma. It is uncertain whether Harold ever was crowned. D. 1038.—He wrote some religious pieces.

AGEN, *a'-jen*, an episcopal town of France, the capital of Lot-et-Garonne, on the banks of the Garonne, 103 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. It has a considerable commerce in prunes. *Manf.* Serges, camlets, and sail-cloth. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 44° 12′ N. *Lon.* 0° 4′ E. —In this city Julius Scaliger, the scholar, lived, and here his son Joseph, celebrated for his great learning, was born.

AGENABAT, *ăj-en-ai'-bat*, a town of Transylvania, 10 miles N.E. of Hermanstadt. *Lat.* 46° 32′ N. *Lon.* 24° 50′ E.

AGENOR, *ă-je'-nor*, king of Phœnicia, was son of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus. He married Telephassa, called by some Agriope, by whom he had Cadmus, Phœnix, Cilix, and Europa. As Carthage was built by his descendants, it is called *Agenoris urbs*.

AGENORIA, or AGENORA, *ăj'-e-nor'-e-a*, from *agenor*, 'fortis,' the goddess of industry and courage. Her temple was upon Mount Aventine.

AGENORIA, a name given to the goddess of silence, represented with one of her fingers pressing her lips.

AGER, Nicholas, *adj'-air*, a professor of medicine at Strasburg; distinguished as a botanist and physician. Lived in the 17th century.

AGEROLA, *aj'-e-ro'-la*, a town of Naples, 10 miles S.W. of Palermo. *Pop.* 2,300.

AGESANDER, *ăj'-e-săn'-der*, a famous sculptor of Rhodes, who, in the time of Vespasian, made a representation of Laocoon's history, which now passes for the best relic of all ancient sculpture. The Laocoon was discovered at Rome in 1506, and afterwards deposited in the Farnese palace, where it still remains.

AGESILAUS, *ăj-es'-e-lai'-us*, king of Sparta, of the family of the Agidæ, son of Doryssus, and father of Archelaus. During his reign, Lycurgus instituted his famous laws. Reigned 850 B.C.

AGESILAUS, son of Archidamus, of the family of the Proclidæ, elected king of Sparta over his nephew Leotychides. He made war against Artaxerxes, king of Persia, with success; but in the midst of his conquests he was called home to oppose the Athenians and Bœotians, who were ravaging his country. The despatch which he made on this occasion was such, that in thirty days he passed over the same extent of country which occupied the army of Xerxes a whole year. He defeated his enemies at Coronea; but sickness prevented the progress of his conquests, and the Spartans were beaten in every engagement, especially at Leuctra, till he again appeared at their head. Though deformed, small of stature, and lame, he was brave, and possessed of a magnanimity which compensated for all the imperfections of nature. In his 80th year he went to assist Tachus, king of Egypt, whose servants could hardly be persuaded that the Lacedæmonian was a general, when they beheld him eating with his soldiers on the bare ground, and with no covering to his head. D. on his return from Egypt, after a reign of 36 years, 362 B.C., and his remains were embalmed and brought to Lacedæmon.—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

AGESIPOLIS I., *ăj'-e-sip'-o-lis*, king of Lacedæmon and son of Pausanias, who obtained a great victory over the Mantineans. He reigned fourteen years, and was succeeded by his brother Cleombrotus, 380 B.C.

AGESISTRATA, *ăj'-e-sis'-tra-ta*, the mother of King Agis. Lived 1,000 years B.C.

AGGA, or AGGONA, *ăg-ga*, a town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high hill called the Devil's Mount. The English have a fort here. *Lat.* 6° N. *Lon.* 0° 5′ E.

AGGAS, Ralph, *ăg'-găs*, an engraver and surveyor, who was the first to execute a plan of London, which was published for the first time in 1560, afterwards in 1618, and again in 1748. He also produced plans of Cambridge, Oxford, and Dunwich in Suffolk. D. 1579.

AGGAS, Robert, or more commonly called Angus, a painter of landscape in the reign of Charles II. D. in London 1679.

AGGER, *ag'-ger*, a natural communication, formed during a storm in 1825, between the North Sea in Denmark, North Jutland, and the Limfiord.

AGGERHUYS, *ag-ger-hoos'*, a Norwegian fortress and province, which is full of mountains, the largest and in many respects the most important in the kingdom. Its mines, agriculture, and commerce are considerable and valuable. *Pop.* 600,000. *Lat.* between 58° and 62° N. *Lon.* between 8° and 12° E.

AGGEROE, *ag'-ge-ro*, an island in the Gulf of Christiania, not far from the mainland.

AGGERSOE, *ag'-ger-so*, a Danish island in the Great Belt. *Lat.* 55° 12′ N. *Lon.* 11° 12′ E.

AGGERSUND, *ag'-ger-soond*, a small island in the Cattegat, Norway.

AGGIUS, *adj'-e-us*, a village in Sardinia, 35 miles N. of Sassari. *Pop.* 2,500.

AGGRAMMES, *ăg-grăm'-mes*, a king of the Gangarides. His father was a hair-dresser, of whom the queen became enamoured, and whom she made governor to the king's children, to gratify a criminal passion. He killed them, to raise Aggrammes, his son by the queen, to the throne.

AGHABOE, *ăg'-ha-bo*, a village and parish of Ireland, in Queen's county. *Pop.* 6,000.

AGHADOE, *ăg'-ha-do*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and a bishop's see, united to Limerick. It is situate near the Lake of Killarney, 15 miles S.S.E. of Ardfert.

AGHRIM, *ah'-grim*, a parish of Ireland, 11 miles E N.E. of Galway, memorable for the decisive victory gained, in 1691, by the army of King William, over that of James II. Saint-Ruth, and 4,000 of his men, fell on the side of James; and only 800 of the English on that of William. *Area*, 7,252 acres. *Pop.* 2,360.

AGHRIM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S.W. of Wicklow.

AGIAS, *aj-i'-as*, a famous Lacedæmonian soothsayer, who foretold to Lysander his future success at Ægospotamos, and the destruction of the Athenian fleet.

AGILULF, *ăj'-e-loolf*, duke of Turin, chosen king of the Lombards in 591. He renounced Arianism, and embraced the Catholic faith; but while engaged in a war with some of the Italian princes, he perpetrated great ravages in the Ecclesiastical States. D. 619.

AGINCOURT, *ăj'-in-kort* (Fr. *adj'-ăn-kooer*), a village of France, 7 miles N. of Hesdin. Near this place Henry V., king of England, obtained a signal victory over the French, on the 25th October, 1415. The

English army on this occasion is variously stated at from 10,000 to 22,000 men; and the French as consisting of 60,000 by the lowest accounts, but according to some contemporary writers, it amounted to 100,000 or even 110,000. The French left dead, 92 barons, 1,500 knights, and 8,000 gentlemen of family, and several thousand private men, without including 14,000 prisoners; among whom were the duke of Orleans, and many others of great distinction: while the loss of the English, including the duke of York and the earl of Suffolk, who were killed, did not exceed 1,200 men. *Lat.* 50° 31′ N. *Lon.* 2° 10′ E.

AGIS, *aï'-jis*, king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Eurysthenes, and, after a reign of one year, was succeeded by his son Echestratus, 1058 B.C.

AGIS III., king of Sparta, and grandson of Agesilaus. He stirred up several of the Grecian states against Alexander, but fell fighting against the Macedonians, 337 B.C.

AGIS IV., king of Sparta, was the son of Eudamidas. For endeavouring to reform the constitution of his country, and improve the manners of his people, they rose against him and put him to death, 241 B.C.

AGIS, a poet of Argos, who attended Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, and rendered himself agreeable by the meanest adulation. He raised his patron to immortality, and declared that Bacchus, Hercules, and the sons of Leda, would yield to his superior merits in the assembly of the gods.

AGLAIA, *ăg-laï'-ya*, the youngest of the three Graces, called sometimes Pasiphae.

AGLAONICE, *ăg-lai-o-nï'-ce*, daughter of Hegemon, was acquainted with astronomy and eclipses; whence she boasted of her power to draw the moon from heaven. Her arrogance, and the falsehood of her assertions, rendered her name proverbial for deceit and imposition.

AGLAOPE, *ăg-laï'-o-pe*, one of the Sirens.

AGLAOPHON, *ăg-laï'-o-fon*. There are two Grecian painters distinguished in antiquity by this name, natives of the island of Thasos. Flourished about 500 years B.C.

AGLASOUN, *a'-gla-soon*, a town 55 miles from Sataliah, in Anatolia, Asia Minor. It stands on a mountain, and is the ancient Lysinæ.

AGLAUROS, *ăg-law'-ros*, daughter of Erechtheus, the oldest king of Athens. Some make her daughter of Cecrops. She was changed into a stone by Mercury.

AGLAUS, *ăg'-lai-us*, the poorest man of Arcadia, pronounced by the oracle more happy than Gyges, the king of Lydia.

AGLIE, *a'-gle*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Ivrea. *Pop.* 4,500. It has a splendid palace and gardens.

AGLIONBY, John, *ag'-le-on'-be*, a divine, who was made chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and in 1601 elected principal of Edmund Hall. He was concerned in the translation of the New Testament as at present used. B. in Cumberland, 1567; D. at Islip, of which he was rector, 1610.—There was another John Aglionby, who was dean of Canterbury, but died a few months after his nomination, 1613. He appears to have been the son of the preceding.

AGLIONBY, Edward, a poet of the reign of Elizabeth, from whom he received a pension for writing her pedigree.

AGMET, or AGMAT, *ag'-met*, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on a declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, 16 miles S. of Morocco.

AGMON, *ăg'-mon*, one of the companions of Diomedes, remarkable for his fidelity, his valour, and constancy. The contempt he expressed for Venus offended the gods, and he was changed into a swan.

AGNA, *ăg'-na*, a woman in the age of Horace, who, though deformed, had many admirers.

AGNANO, *an-ya'-no*, a circular lake in the kingdom of Naples, 7 miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains, and on its margin is situate the famous Grotta del Cane, in which so many dogs have suffered, to show the deleterious effects of a poisonous vapour that rises to about a foot above the ground.

AGNELLUS, *an-yaïl'-loos*, an abbot of Ravenna, who wrote the lives of the bishops and archbishops of that city. Lived in the 9th century.

AGNES, ST., *saint ăg'-nes*, one of the Scilly islands. *Area*, 300 acres. *Pop.* 200. *Lat.* 49° 53′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 6° 20′ W.

AGNES, ST., a parish and town of Cornwall, in which Opie, the celebrated painter and husband of Mrs. Opie, the writer of juvenile tales, was born. *Area*, 8,960 acres. *Pop.* chiefly mining, 8,000. St. Agnes' Beacon, in the neighbourhood, rises to a height of 664 feet.

AGNESI, Maria Gaetana, *an-ye'-se*, an illustrious Italian lady, who by her application to mathematical learning, and her progress therein, so distinguished herself, that Pope Benedict XIV. appointed her, in 1750, professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna. Subsequently to this act of the pontiff, she took the veil. B. at Milan 1718; D. about 1770.—Her "Analytical Institutions" were published at Milan, in 1743. They were translated into French by M. Cousin, and published at Paris in 1775, and have appeared in English in 2 vols., with her life prefixed, taken from Montucla.

AGNESI, Maria Teresa, a sister of the above, and the composer of three operas, "Sophonisba," "Ciro," and "Nitocri." B. at Milan, 1750.

AGNO, *an'-yo*, a village of Switzerland, 3 miles W. of Lugano. *Pop.* 800.

AGNO, *ăg'-no*, one of the nymphs who nursed Jupiter. She gave her name to a fountain on Mount Lycæus. When the priest of Jupiter prayed and afterwards stirred this fountain with a bough, there arose a thick vapour, which immediately descended in a beautiful shower.

AGNODICE, *ăg-nod'-e-ce*, an Athenian virgin, who, in order to study medicine, disguised her sex. She was taught by Hierophilus the art of midwifery, and when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much repute, that the men-midwives, whose practice she greatly injured, accused her before the Areopagus of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was immediately made to empower all freeborn women to practise midwifery.

AGNOLO, Baccio d', *ba-che-o dan'-yo'-lo*, a Florentine wood-engraver, which profession he abandoned for that of an architect. Whilst in Rome, pursuing his studies among the remains of antiquity, his workshop was visited by Raphael, Michael Angelo, and others, and on returning to Florence he rose into eminence, notwithstanding the ridicule and detraction which too often follow the footsteps of originality. When he died, his son Giuliano directed the works he had left unfinished. D. at Florence, 1543.

AGNON, *ăg'-non*, son of Nicias, was present at the taking of Samos by Pericles. In the Peloponnesian war, he went against Potidæa, but abandoned his expedition through disease. He built Amphipolis, whose inhabitants favoured Brasidas, whom they regarded as their founder, forgetful of Agnon.

AGNONI, *an-yo'-ne*, a town of Naples, situate on a hill, 20 miles N. of Campobasso, and which is said to produce the best copper wares in the kingdom. *Pop.* about 8,000.

AGNONIDES, *ăg-non'-e-dez*, a rhetorician of Athens, who accused Phocion of betraying the Piræus to Nicanor. When the people recollected the services Phocion had rendered them, they raised him statues, and put his accuser to death.

AGOA DE PAO, *a'-yo-a-de-pa'-o*, the mountain peak near the middle of the island of St. Michael, in the Azores, upwards of 3,000 feet high.

AGOBARD, *ag'-o-bar*, an archbishop of Lyons, who was deprived of his dignity for deposing Louis the Meek, in the assembly of Compiègne, but was afterwards restored. He opposed image-worship, and wrote against the belief of witchcraft and the practice of duelling. D. 840.—His works were printed in 1666, in two vols. 8vo.

AGON, *a'-gawng*, a town of France, on the north coast of Normandy. *Pop.* 1,800.

AGON, *a'-gon*, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. *Lat.* 61° 20′ N. *Lon.* 18° 10′ E.

AGONALIA and AGONIA, *ăg'-o-nai'-le-a*, and *ăg-o'ne-a*, festivals in Rome, celebrated three times a year, in honour of Janus, or Agonius. The chief priest used to offer a ram.

AGONES CAPITOLINI, *ăg-o'-nes kăp'-e-to'-lī'-ni*, games celebrated at Rome every fifth year upon the Capitoline hill, established by Diocletian. Prizes were proposed for agility and strength, as well as for poetical and other literary compositions. The poet Statius publicly recited his Thebaid at them, but it was not received with much applause.

AGONIUS, *ăg-o'-ne-us*, a Roman deity, who presided over the actions of men.

AGONOTHETES, *ăg'-o-noth'-e-tes*, the officers who sat as umpires at the Grecian games. They took care that the contests should be performed according to custom, settled all disputes which arose, and decided to whom the prizes should be awarded.

AGOONA, *a-goo'-na*, a district on the Gold Coast of Africa. *Pop.* about 12,000.

AGOP, John, *a-gop*, a grammarian and critic of Armenia, who flourished in the 17th century.

AGORACRITUS, *ăg-o-rak'-re-tus*, a sculptor of Paros, and disciple of Phidias. Flourished 429 B.C.—He was such a favourite with his master, that it is said Phidias allowed him to affix his name to some works which he himself had executed.

AGOREA, *ăg'-o-re'-a*, a name of Minerva at Sparta.

AGORANIS, *ăg'-o-rā'-nis*, a river falling into the Ganges, now the Gogra.

AGORANOMI, *ăg'-o-răn'-o-mi*, ten magistrates at Athens, who watched over the city and port, and inspected whatever was exposed to sale.

AGORDO, *a-gawr'-do*, a town of northern Italy, situate in a fertile plain in which is the valley of Imperina, where are the richest copper-mines in Italy. *Pop.* 3,000.

AGOREUS, *ăg'-o-re'-us*, one of the names of Mercury, from his presiding over the markets.

AGOSTA, *a'-gos-ta*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with an excellent harbour. In 1763 it was mostly swallowed up by an earthquake, but has been rebuilt. It stands at a distance of about 18 miles to the north of Syracuse. *Pop.* about 16,000. *Lat.* 37° 13′ N. *Lon.* 15° 13′ E. It was off this port that De Ruyter, the famous Dutch admiral, in command of the united Dutch and Spanish fleet, fought on the 22nd April, 1676, the engagement in which he received his death-wound. He was defeated by the French under Duquesne, and died a week after at Syracuse.

AGOSTINO, Paolo da Valerano, *a'-gos-te'-no*, a celebrated musical composer, and master of the pope's chapel at Rome. D. 1629, aged 36.—His choruses are highly spoken of.

AGOT, *ai'-got*, a small island in the English Channel. *Lat.* 48° 38′ N. *Lon.* 2° 4′ W.

AGOULT, Guillaume d', *a'-goolt*, a gentleman of Provence, who wrote ballads about the year 1195.

AGOWS, *ăg'-ows*, a remarkable people of Abyssinia, inhabiting a territory to the east of the sources of the Bahr-el-Azrek (Blue River), or Abyssinian Nile. *Ext.* 60 miles long and 30 broad. This district is fertile in the highest degree. It produces large quantities of honey, and raises remarkably fine cattle, with which it almost exclusively supplies Gondar, the capital. *Pop.* Considerable, but unascertained.—The state can send a force of from 4,000 to 5,000 men into the field. There is another tribe of the same people, called Tcheretz Agows, who inhabit a district on the northern bank of the Tacasse.

AGRA, *a'-gra*, one of the north-west provinces of Hindostan, bounded on the north by the province of Delhi, on the south by Malwa, on the east by Oude and Allahabad, and on the west by Rajpootana. Its length is about 250 and its breadth about 180 miles. *Area* 9,298 *miles*. *Desc.* To the north of the river Chumbul the country is, in general, flat and thinly wooded; but in the north-western direction trees become more abundant and the surface more undulated. The district between the Jumna and the Ganges, called the Doab, is the most fertile part of the province. *Rivers.* The principal are the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Chumbul. *Towns.* There are about forty considerable towns, besides villages, and a great many fortresses. The chief are Alwur, Bhurtpoor, Deeg, Mathura, Muttra, Etawah, Gwalior, Calpee, Gohud, and Narwar. *Inhabitants.* A mixed race of Mahometans and Hindoos. *Pro.* Sugar, cotton, and indigo. A good breed of horses is reared. *Minerals.* Marble, salt, and copper.





*Manf.* Coarse cotton cloths, fine muslins, and some silks. *Pop.* of the British part, *about* 4,373,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 28° N.—As this is one of the disaffected provinces, and has been the theatre of some of the most daring scenes in the recent revolt, we will take the opportunity of briefly rehearsing the probable causes which led to that revolt, which has deluged so many of the beautiful plains of India with much of the bravest blood of England. Previous to entering upon this history, it may be remarked, that the British territory in India is as large as Europe, leaving Russia out of the calculation, and has a population of 200,000,000. This territory is distributed amongst four governments or presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra, which is the seat of the government of the North-western Provinces. Bengal is the seat of the governor-general and the Supreme Council; Madras and Bombay have each had a governor and council, and Agra has had a lieutenant-governor without a council. The total military force at the disposal of the governor-general was about 320,000 men. Of these, 20,500 were queen's troops; 20,000 were the European troops of the East-India Company; 240,000 were the honourable Company's native troops, and 32,000 consisted of native contingents, commanded by British officers, and available under treaties. Out of the 322,000, not quite 50,000 were British. Such was the military force of our Indian empire previous to the mutiny, for which various causes have been assigned; but the annexation of Oude has been one of the principal. In 1856 this kingdom was annexed by Lord Dalhousie to the British dominions,—an act which has been variously characterized, and viewed by the natives as one of crying injustice. When it was done, Lord Dalhousie was perfectly aware that large numbers of the Bengal army were natives of Oude, and could not have been so shortsighted as not to have anticipated the great amount of dissatisfaction to which it was calculated to give rise. But be this as it may, it seemed to be the proximate cause of the fearful mutiny which so soon afterwards was destined to take place. From 1836 a feeling of discontent had been gradually growing amongst the native officers, and with an increase of their power the dangerous system of compelling British officers to enlist such men as they had nominated for service, commenced. This system continued to extend until each regiment had become, so to speak, the property of a few families; so that the seventy-four regiments of native infantry which composed the regular army were nothing more than so many family compacts, each governing its members with despotic sway. Gradually the influence of the native officer grew greater and greater, until it almost became compulsory upon commanding officers to place the nominees of the subahdars upon the strength of the regiment when vacancies occurred. However humiliating this system was to the dignity of the European officers, they were forced to acquiesce in it, in order that they might be enabled quietly to prosecute their regimental duties. Thus, by degrees, had the power of the native officers grown to be enormous, and a few of the most crafty of them succeeded in organizing the seventy-four regiments as so many distinct governments, each having for its object the aggrandisement of their own families. Both Hindoos and Mussulmans now perceived their unity and felt their strength, and they were soon persuaded by their officers into the belief that they were the proper persons to whom India belonged, and that absolute power within its boundaries was their undeniable right. Such was the kind of feeling cherished by the native army in relation to the British in 1856. It was an instrument ready for the use of any party or power who might be possessed of the courage to handle it. The king of Oude and the emperor of Delhi jointly made the attempt,—the result was the rebellion, not of the Hindoo masses, but of the better classes of Mussulmans, with the emperor of Delhi and his sons as leaders, carrying with them the sympathy of the whole Mussulman population on the one part, and the king of Oude and his Hindoo partisans on the other. In 1856, as we have said, the annexation of Oude was effected, and the royal family of that kingdom went to Calcutta to intrigue for its recovery. It was now that the tampering with the army commenced. The Mussulman portion of it had proceeded on the same plan as

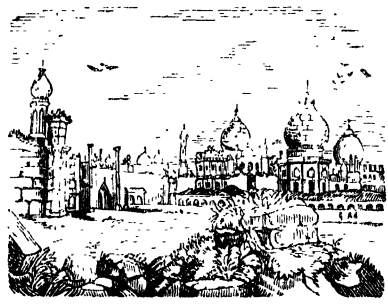
the Hindoos for managing their regiments, and the secret emissaries of the king of Oude found little difficulty in bringing them to act in concert with the Hindoos. The Mussulmans, however, had a scheme of their own in progress; but under other circumstances it would have required a longer time to mature it. The terms upon which the junction of the Hindoo and Mahometan were arranged were, it is said, specified in a treaty, offensive and defensive, entered into between the emperor of Delhi and the king of Oude, in which the boundaries of the territory each was to claim were clearly defined. The Hindoos were stimulated against the Christians because it was secretly affirmed that these had resolved to destroy their caste, and a passage of the Koran was quoted to rouse the hatred of the Mahometan. In that volume it was discovered that Mahomet had predicted, in a mysterious manner, that India would some day fall under the rule of a foreign power, whose sway would last only for a century. That power, as a matter of course, was construed to be the British, and the moulvies, computing from the battle of Plassy, which was fought on the 23rd of June, 1757, declared that the British rule in India would cease on the 23rd of June, 1857. This, then, imparted a religious aspect to the conspiracy in the Mahometan mind, and the 23rd of June was fixed as the day on which a general massacre of the Christians throughout India should take place. The first note of rebellion was sounded on the 18th of February by the 19th native infantry regiment at Berhampore, distant 125 miles from Calcutta. The watchword of forcible conversion to Christianity was raised, and aroused the mutinous spirit of the men. They refused to receive the cartridges about to be served out to them, resolutely affirming that they were made with cow's fat and hog's lard, and were thus objects of abomination to both Hindoos and Mussulmans. The government denied that either of these objectionable materials was used in the preparation of the cartridges, and insisted upon the sepoys receiving and using them. They refused to obey, and the regiment was ordered down to Barrackpore, sixteen miles from Calcutta, where they arrived soon after, when endeavours were again made, but ineffectually, to reduce the men to obedience. On the 31st of March the 34th native infantry regiment at Barrackpore also became mutinous, and on the day following, also the 19th; and both regiments were immediately disbanded. This impolitic, as well as unjust measure, of meeting the spirit of mutiny with the mild process of disbanding, went far to strengthen the general opinion entertained by the army, and by a large portion of the population, of the weakness or timidity of the government. It raised the hopes of the unmistructed sepoys to so inordinate a pitch, as to set at defiance all the attempts of their native officers to control them. The sepoys, believing they could at once accomplish the overthrow of the British government, set at defiance the suggestions of prudence. Their precipitation proved the safety of the British. The 23rd of June was the day fixed upon for a general rising of the troops and of the Mussulman population throughout India. Had the plans of the conspirators been carried out as intended, every Christian in India would have been destroyed, and they would have remained in ignorance of the fate that awaited them, until the knife was at their throats; but God had willed it otherwise. After the disbandment of the 19th regiment and the companies of the 34th, the progress of the mutiny extended to Meerut. On the 9th of May eighty-five men of the 3rd light cavalry were tried by a court-martial at this place for mutiny, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in irons for ten years; a general parade of all the troops of the station was ordered, consisting of the 60th rifles, the carabineers, 3rd light cavalry, 11th and 20th regiments of native infantry, a light field-battery, and the horse-artillery. The carabineers, the rifles, and the horse-artillery were ordered to load; the European troops and artillery were duly placed in position; the mutineers were then brought on the ground, and had there been the least symptom of an insurrectionary movement on the part of the native troops, an effective fire would, it is said, have been opened upon them. The mutineers marched to the parade-ground in their uniforms, and were stripped of





all their military accoutrements and clothes, and at once handed over to the civil power in irons, to work on the roads for ten years; yet, notwithstanding this severe example, the same night saw the destruction, by fire, of the entire military lines. On the following day, the 10th, all the native troops rose *en masse*, and having murdered a number of their officers, liberated the prisoners in the jail, between 1,500 and 2,000 of the most desperate characters of the district, and with them the eighty-five mutineers of the 3rd light cavalry, marched for Delhi, where they arrived the next day, and there fraternized with the troops. From that hour the rebellion became a great historical fact, and its leaders known.—This mutiny, the greatest on record, has called forth the energies of the British in a remarkable manner, and a new army has been levied, if not perfectly organized, as large as that which mutinied in 1857. At present the whole Indian force may be approximately estimated at the following figures:—British soldiers, 87,000; native troops, 188,000; native military police, trained and disciplined like regular troops, 97,000; total Europeans, 87,000; total natives, 285,000. In these figures the forces in Oude, Pegu, and Bengal proper are not included.—For further information respecting the incidents of the mutiny, and of India generally, see HINDOSTAN, LUCKNOW, CAWNPORE, DELHI, MEERUT, ALLAHABAD, &c.

AGRA, a celebrated city of Hindostan, the capital of the above province, and the seat of the British civil authority. It stands on the S.W. bank of the river Jumna, the houses being built of stone, and very lofty, but the streets so narrow as hardly to admit the passage of a carriage. It, however, contains many caravansaries, public baths, and mosques, though some of these, previous to the breaking out of the late mutiny, had been suffered to fall into decay. Within the last fifteen years government has expended a considerable amount upon public works: several court-houses, record-rooms, and revenue offices having been built, a new burial-ground laid out, and bridges and roads constructed. Up to November, 1847, the road to Bombay alone had cost upwards of thirteen lacs of rupees (£130,000). The Hindoo inhabitants hold this



AGRA.—THE TAJ MAHAL.

city in great veneration, from its being the place of the *avatâra*, or incarnation of Vishnu, under the name of Parasu Rama *Pop.* upwards of 100,000. *Lat.* 27° 12′ N. *Lon.* 78° 6′ E.—This city, which has attracted so much attention in the recent Indian mutiny, was nothing more than a village till the 16th century, when Sekunder Lody, the then reigning emperor, conferred upon it the rank of an imperial city, gave it the new name of Badulghur, and adopted it as the capital of his dominions. Half a century later, its name was changed to Akbarabad, by the emperor Akbar, who erected a magnificent palace in it. The splendour of this structure has been described as prodigious. Agra continued to be the seat of the Mogul government down to the reign of Shah Jehan, who, in 1647, transferred his court to Delhi, which thenceforth became the capital of the Mogul dominions. From this period it began to decline. Whilst it was the residence of Shah Jehan, however, he built a superb mausoleum, probably the most magnificent in the world, for his wife, the Begum Noor-Jehan. This structure was called the Táj Mahal, or crown of

edifices, and cost £750,000. Here Shah Jehan himself rests beside the begum, at the distance of about three miles from the city. In 1784 Agra was taken by the Mahratta chief Madajee Scindia, but in 1803 it was besieged and captured by the British troops, under the command of Lord Lake. In the great mutiny of 1857, this city had to play its part. On the 4th of July, 10,000 of the rebels were defeated at Shahgunge, a village about six miles from the city, by 500 of the British, commanded by Captain D'Oyley, who received his death-wound as the action was nearly closed. On this occasion the number killed and wounded on the side of the British was 141. The number on the side of the enemy was considerable, although not correctly ascertained. This conflict has been called the battle of Agra.

AGRA, *ai'-gra*, a place of Bœotia, where the Ilissus rises. Diana was called Agræa, because she hunted there.—A city of Suza—of Arcadia, and Arabia.

AGRAGAS, or ACRAGAS, *ăg'-ra-gas*, a river and mountain of Sicily, near Agrigentum.

AGRAM, *a'-gram*, a fortified and well-built city of Austria, and the capital of the crown-land of Croatia. *Manf.* Principally silks and porcelain. It also has an active trade in tobacco, pigs, and wheat. *Pop.* 17,000. *Lat.* 45° 49' N. *Lon.* 16° 4' E.—The native name of Agram is Zagrab.

AGRAMONT, *a'-gra-mont*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles from Lerida.

AGRARIA LEX, *a-grai'-re-a lex*, was a law enacted to distribute among the Roman people all the lands which the Romans had gained by conquest. It was first proposed in the year of the city 267, by the consul Sp. Cassius Vicellinus, but it was rejected by the senate. This created dissensions between the senate and the populace, when Cassius offered to distribute among the people the money which was produced from the corn of Sicily, after it had been brought from there and sold in Rome. This act of liberality the people would not accept, and tranquillity was re-established. In two years afterwards the law was a second time proposed by the tribune Licinius Stolo, but with no better success, and so fierce were the tumults which followed, that one of the tribunes of the people was killed, and many of the senators fined for their opposition. In the year of the city 320, Mutius Scævola persuaded the tribune Tiberius Gracchus to bring it forward a third time, and though Octavius, his colleague in the tribuneship, opposed it, yet Tiberius got it passed into a law, after much altercation, and commissioners were authorized to make a division of the lands.—This law at last proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under Julius Cæsar.

AGRAULE, *ă-graw'-le*, a tribe of Athens.

AGRAULIA, *ă-graw'-le-a*, a festival at Athens, instituted in honour of Agraulos. The Cyprians also observed these festivals, and generally offered human victims at them.

AGRAULOS, *ă-graw'-los*, a daughter of Cecrops.—A surname of Minerva.

AGREDA, Marie d', *ag'-re-da*, superior of the convent of the Immaculate Conception at Agreda, in Spain, who pretended to have received directions in a vision to write the life of the Virgin Mary, which she accordingly did. B. 1602; took the veil, 1620; D. 1665.—Her "Life of the Virgin Mary" was not published till after her death, when it was prohibited at Rome, and censured by the Sorbonne of Paris, though highly esteemed in Spain.

AGRESTI, Livio, *ag-res'-te*, an historical painter, employed in the Vatican by Gregory XIII. D. 1580.

AGRESTIS, Julius, *ă-gres'-tis*, a Roman captain, who, when Antonius revolted to Vespasian, and laid in ruins the city of Cremona, obtained leave of the emperor to survey the state of the enemy's forces. He returned with a faithful report, but not being believed, he put an end to his life, A.D. 64.

AGREVE, ST., *a'-graive*, a town of France, in the Vivarais. *Pop.* 2,540.

AGRIANES, *ă'-gre-ai'-nes*, a river of Thrace.—A people that dwelt in the neighbourhood of that river.

AGRICOLA, Cnæus Julius, *ă-grik'-o-la*, a Roman commander, whose father, Julius Crœcinus, was an orator, put to death by Caligula for refusing to plead against Silanus. Agricola was carefully brought up by his mother Julia Procilla, and sent to Massilia (Marseilles), the chief seat of learning in Gaul, to pursue his studies. After entering the army, he was sent to Britain, where he was at the time of the insurrection of Boadicea, in A.D. 61. On his return to Rome, he married Domitia Decidiana, a lady of rank. He was next made quæstor of Asia, and became tribune of the people, and prætor under Nero. In the commotions between Otho and Vitellius, his mother was murdered, and her estate in Liguria plundered by the fleet of Otho. Being informed on his journey thither, that Vespasian had assumed the government, he espoused his cause. The 20th legion having mutinied in Britain, he was despatched to reduce it to obedience, in which he succeeded. On his return to Rome, he was raised to the rank of patrician, and made governor of Aquitania, in Gaul. In 77 he was chosen consul with Domitian; and, in the same year, gave his daughter in marriage to Tacitus, the historian. Next year he was appointed governor of Britain, where he restored tranquillity and brought the natives to a love of the Roman language and manners. He extended his conquests into Scotland, and built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, to prevent the incursions of the inhabitants of the north. He defeated Galgacus at the foot of the Grampian hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. At the termination of this campaign, a Roman fleet for the first time sailed round Britain. On the accession of Domitian, Agricola had a triumph decreed him, and was recalled. By command of the emperor, he entered Rome at night, and meeting with a cold reception, he retired from public life. B. at Forum Julii, now Frejus, in Provence, A.D. 37: D. at Rome, A.D 93.—The character of Agricola, as drawn by Tacitus, represents him as a great and good man. He bequeathed what property he possessed to his wife Domitia, his only daughter, wife of Tacitus, and the emperor Domitian, albeit, it is asserted, that he fell a sacrifice by poison to the jealousy of the latter.

AGRICOLA, George, an eminent metallurgist and physician, who wrote a number of books on metals, &c. B. at Glauchen, Misnia, 1494; D. 1555.

AGRICOLA, George Andrew, a German physician, who wrote on the multiplication of plants and trees. B. at Ratisbon, 1672; D. 1738.—A French translation of his work was published in Amsterdam in 1720.

AGRICOLA, John, a German divine, who studied theology at Wittenberg, where he embraced the sentiments of Luther, and acquired considerable reputation as a preacher; but entered into a dispute with Melancthon on the use of the law under the gospel dispensation. With the bishop of Nuremberg and others, he made a vain attempt to reconcile the differences between the Protestants and Catholics. B. at Isleben, 1492; D. at Berlin, 1566.—He wrote commentaries on St. Luke, and made a collection of German proverbs.

AGRICOLA, Rodolphus, a learned writer, who was educated at Louvain, but settled at Ferrara, where he taught Latin with great reputation. Here he studied Greek, and attended the philosophical lectures of Theodore Gaza. In 1477 he returned to the Netherlands, and on visiting the city of Deventer saw Erasmus, who was then only ten years old, but who, he predicted, would be a great man. In 1482 Agricola settled in the Palatinate, giving occasional lectures at Heidelberg and Worms. B. at Baffilon, Baffel, or Baffilo, three miles from Groningen, Friesland, 1443; D. at Heidelberg, 1485. Agricola was the first who introduced the Greek language into Germany. His works were printed at Louvain in 1516, and at Cologne in 1539, 4to.

AGRICOLA, Michael, a Lutheran minister at Abo, in Finland, the first who translated the New Testament into the language of that country. D. 1556.

AGRIGENTUM, *ă'-gre-jen'-tum*, an ancient town of Sicily, situate about 2½ miles from the sea, on Mount Acragas. It was founded by a Rhodian colony, and by the Greeks was called Acragas, and by the Romans Agrigentum. Its situation is affirmed to be one of the most charming in Sicily. "At the foot of the high mountains which bound the plains of Acragas," says Wilkins in his "Magna Græcia," "a low ridge of hills extends from east to west. The southern side gently slopes towards the river, while the northern and western

sides fall much more steeply towards the Hypsas, which still flows, though with a current much diminished Here stood the temple of Jupiter Olympus, which, with the exception of the temple of Ephesus, was the largest Greek building applied to religious purposes. Hardly a vestige of it remains." Here also was an artificial lake a mile in circumference, adorned with swans floating upon its surface, and well stocked with fish, which were eaten at the public entertainments. This has long since disappeared, and a garden supplies its place. The Agrigentines were a luxurious-living people. Empedocles, himself a native, observed that "they built as if they were to live for ever, and feasted as if they were to die on the morrow." The city passed through many vicissitudes, sometimes enjoying the highest prosperity, and sometimes suffering under the greatest adversity. In 406 B.C. it was reduced by Hamilcar, the Carthaginian general, and never completely recovered itself again. *Pop.* perhaps about 200,000, including slaves and foreigners. Diogenes Laertius, however, makes the population 800,000, which is considered a great exaggeration. *Lat.* 37° 17′ *N.* *Lon.* 13° 28′ E.

AGRIONIA, *ăg-gre-o'-ne-a*, annual festivals in honour of Bacchus, celebrated generally in the night. They were instituted, as some suppose, because the god was attended by wild beasts.

AGRIPPA, *ă-grip'-a*, a Bithynian astronomer, who was held in high estimation for the accuracy of his observations. Flourished in the 1st century.

AGRIPPA, Camille, a Milanese architect, who, during the pontificate of Gregory XIII., removed a vast obelisk to St. Peter's Square, of which he published an account at Rome, in 1583. Flourished in the 16th century.

AGRIPPA, Henry Cornelius, a French physician and astrologer of considerable learning and talent. He, being of a good family, became secretary to Maximilian I., by whom he was knighted for his bravery in the Italian wars, and afterwards created a doctor in law and physic. He travelled through various parts of Europe, and visited England, but in 1518 settled at Mentz, where he became a counsellor of the city; but having, by some indiscretion, drawn upon himself the enmity of the monks, he was compelled to quit that place, and seek a residence elsewhere. In 1520 we find him at Cologne, and in the year following, at Geneva. Francis I. now gave him the appointment of physician to his mother; but for not gratifying the curiosity of that lady in an astrological judgment, he received his dismissal. From France he went to Antwerp, and was taken into the service of Margaret of Parma, governor of the Low Countries. In 1535 he was at Lyons, where he was imprisoned for defaming the king's mother, his former mistress. B. at Cologne, 1486; D. at Grenoble, 1535.—Agrippa seems to have been emphatically a man born to many changes. He was either twice or thrice married, and had several children. He wrote a goodly number of works, but the one by which he is best remembered now, is that entitled "Vanity of the Sciences," which is a satire on the various kinds of learning in vogue during his age. All his works were collected and printed at Lyons in 1550, in three vols. 8vo. He also wrote, with a view of pleasing his first patroness, Margaret of Parma, a very ingenious and learned pamphlet to prove the superiority of woman over man, and makes good his argument by ample scriptural and physical references. A very excellent biography of this talented, but unfortunate, doctor, has been lately written by Mr. Henry Morley.

AGRIPPA I., Herod, grandson of Herod the Great, king of Judæa in the time of Augustus Cæsar. He was made by his grandfather governor of Tiberias, where he lived so extravagantly as to incur Herod's displeasure. He then went to Rome, and attached himself to Caius, the son of Germanicus, who succeeding Tiberius, made Agrippa tetrarch of Batanæa and Trachonitis; to which Claudius added the whole kingdom of Judæa, with that of Chalcis. In order to please the Jews, he now commenced to persecute the Christians, and put St. James the Apostle to death. Being soon after at Cæsarea, he instituted games in honour of the emperor Claudius, at which the Tyrians waited on him to sue for peace. Agrippa made a pompous appearance on his throne, and when he spoke, his flatterers exclaimed his voice was that of a god, which impious adulation he was weak enough to receive with pleasure. On this he was immediately smitten by the angel of the Lord with a disorder in his bowels. D. A.D. 44.

AGRIPPA II., Herod, son of the preceding, ascended the throne at the age of seventeen. This is the sovereign before whom St. Paul pleaded with so much eloquence that he exclaimed he had *almost* been persuaded to become a Christian. D. at Rome A.D. 94.

AGRIPPA, Marcus Vipsanius, the friend of Augustus; he accused Cassius to the senate, and distinguished himself greatly in the naval battle of Actium, by which Octavius obtained the empire. Previous to this, he had beaten the enemy at Mylæ and at Naulochus, on the coast of Sicily, and had completely broken the naval power of Sextus Pompeius. These victories procured him the reward of a naval crown, and he was, perhaps, the first who received that honour. He now rose to the highest dignities. In his third consulate he dedicated to Jupiter the Pantheon, which, to this day, is considered the most beautiful specimen of Roman architecture. It was erected to commemorate his victory near Actium, and is now called, from its form, Santa Maria della Rotondo, but it still bears the inscription, "M. Agrippa L. F. Costertum fecit." D. at Campania B.C. 12.—Agrippa was first married to Attica, daughter of Atticus, the friend of Cicero; and secondly to Julia, the daughter of the emperor, and the young widow of Marcellus. He had five children,—two by his first wife and three by his second, every one of whom, it has been observed, came to a premature end.

AGRIPPA, Menenius, a Roman consul, who is celebrated for having appeased a commotion among the Roman people by the fable of the belly and the limbs. D. in the year of the city 261.—He was buried at the public expense, and his daughters were so poor that the people gave them dowries, out of respect for the memory of their father.

AGRIPPINA, *ăg-rip-e-na*, the elder, was the wife of Germanicus Cæsar, whom she accompanied in his military expeditions, and when Piso poisoned him, she carried his ashes to Italy, and accused his murderer, who stabbed himself. She fell under the displeasure of Tiberius, who banished her to the island of Pandataria, where she starved herself to death, A.D. 33.—Four famous busts of this lady are in possession of the Cabinet of Antiquities at Dresden.

AGRIPPINA, the daughter of M. Agrippa and Marcella, and wife of the emperor Tiberius. She was much beloved by her husband, and it was with great reluctance that he divorced her, when obliged to marry Julia, the daughter of Augustus. Agrippina was afterwards married to Asinius Gallus, whom Tiberius, still retaining his affection for his former wife, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, in the spirit of a jealous rival.

AGRIPPINA, the younger, was the daughter of the preceding. After losing two husbands, she was married to her uncle Claudius, the emperor, whom she poisoned to make way for her son Nero. That monster caused her to be assassinated, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the infamous crimes of which she had been guilty. D. A.D. 59.—Agrippina was endowed with great natural gifts, but her ambition was boundless, and her disposition intriguing and dissolute. It is said that her son viewed her dead body with all the raptures of admiration, saying, that he never could have believed his mother was so beautiful. She left memoirs which assisted Tacitus in the composition of his Annals. The town built by her at the place where she was born, on the borders of the Rhine, and called Agrippina Colonia, is the modern Cologne.

AGRISOPE, *ăg-ris'-o-pe*, the mother of Cadmus.

AGRIUS, *ag'-gre-us*, the son of Parthaon, king of Ætolia, who deprived his brother Œneus of the crown. He was afterwards dethroned by Diomedes, the grandson of Œneus, upon which he killed himself.—One of Actæon's dogs.

AGROLAS, *ăg'-ro-lăs*, surrounded the citadel of Athens with walls, except that part which afterwards was repaired by Cimon.

AGRON, *ag'-gron*, a king of Illyria, who, after conquer-

ing the Ætolians, drank to such excess that he died instantly, 231 B.C.

AGEOPOLI, *a-grop'-o-le*, a town of Naples, 22 miles S.S.E. of Salerno.

AGROTERA, *ăg-ro'-te-ra*, an anniversary sacrifice of goats offered to Diana at Athens. It was instituted by Callimachus the Polemarch, who vowed to sacrifice to the goddess as many goats as there might be enemies killed in a battle which he was going to fight against the troops of Darius, who had invaded Attica. The quantity of the slain was so great, that a sufficient number of goats could not be procured: they were therefore limited to five hundred every year, till they equalled the number of Persians slain in the battle.

AGUA, Volcan de, *a'-goo-a*, a volcanic mountain of Central America, 25 miles S.W. of Guatemala. Its crater is 15,000 feet above the sea.

AGUADILLA, *a-goo-a-de-la*, a seaport town of the Antilles, in the island of Porto Rico, 65 miles W. of San Juan. *Pop.* about 3,000.

AGUAS CALIENTES, *a'-goo-as cal-e-ain-tais*, a city of Mexico, in the kingdom of New Galicia. *Pop.* about 8,000, chiefly Spanish. Noted for its warm springs. It is about 120 miles N.N.W. of Mexico.

AGUEDA, *a'-goo'-ai-da*, a river of Spain, in the province of Salamanca, falling into the Douro, and forming part of the frontier of Portugal on the N.E. of Beira.

AGUEIRA, *a'-goo-air'-a*, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles E.N.E. of Lamego.

AGUESSEAU, Henry Francis d', *a-gwes'-so*, a chancellor of France, whose father was intendant of Languedoc, and devoted himself to the education of his son. In 1691 he was admitted advocate-general of Paris; and in 1700 was named procureur-general, in which he appeared to the greatest advantage, regulating those jurisdictions which were under the control of parliament, and preserving a strict discipline in the tribunals. He improved the proceedings in criminal matters, and introduced several excellent regulations; but what he plumed himself most upon was the administration of the hospitals. After the death of Louis XIV. the regent, duke of Orleans, appointed him chancellor; but in 1718 he was displaced, on account of his opposition to the financial system promulgated by John Law. In 1720 he had the seals restored to him, but two years afterwards he was again deprived of them. In 1737 he became once more chancellor, which office he held with the highest honour to himself and benefit to the nation till 1750, when infirmities obliged him to resign it. B. at Limoges, 1668. Died at Paris, 1751. His works make nine volumes quarto, and are held in great estimation. D'Aguesseau never passed a day without reading some portion of scripture, which he said was the balm of his life.—A statue of him was erected by Napoleon the Great in front of the Palais Législatif, and by the side of one erected in honour of L'Hôpital. According to Voltaire, Aguesseau was the most learned magistrate that France ever had.

AGUILAR, *a'-goo-e-lar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 32 miles S. of Cordova. *Pop.* 600.

AGUILAR DE CAMPO, *dai kam-po*, a town of Spain, surrounded by ruined walls, in the province of Palencia. It stands on the Pisuerga, at about 60 miles from Palencia. *Pop.* 900.

AGUILAR DE CAMPOS, *dai kam'-poss*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valladolid, from which it is distant 35 miles. *Pop.* 800.

AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA, *dai la fron-tair'-a*, a considerable town in Spain, situate on the Cabra, 22 miles from Cordova. It is distinguished for the salubrity of its air. *Trade.* Corn and wine. *Pop.* 12,000.

AGUILAS, *a'-goo-e-lass*, a Spanish town in the province of Murcia, on the Mediterranean. It is well built, and has a castle and fortress which it keeps garrisoned. It lies at a distance of 38 miles from Carthagena. *Exp.* Chiefly grain. *Pop.* 5,000.

AGUILLON, Francis, *a-gwil'-on*, a Flemish mathematician, of the order of Jesus, who produced a book on optics and spheric projections. B. 1556; D. at Seville, 1617.

AGUIRRA, Joseph, *a'-goo-eer-ra*, a Spanish Benedictine monk, who received a cardinalship from Innocent XI. B. 1630; D. at Rome, 1699.—He compiled a collection of the councils of Spain, in six vols. folio, and wrote some theological pieces.

AGUJARI, *a'-goo-e-a-re*, an Italian vocalist of great celebrity, who, for two songs a night, was engaged at a salary of £100 per night. D. at Parma, 1783.

AGULENITZA, *a-goo'-le-nitz'-a*, a Greek town in the Morea, 20 miles from Gastouni. *Trade.* Principally wine.

AGULHAS CAPE, Africa. (*See* CAPE COLONY.)

AGYLEE, or AGYLÆUS, Henry, *a'-je-lai*, a lawyer and general scholar, who translated the Nomocanon of Photius. B. at Bois-le-Duc, 1533; D. 1595.

AGYLEUS and AGYIEUS, *ăj'-i-le'-us*, *ăj'-i-e'-us*, from *aguia*, a street; a surname of Apollo, because sacrifices were offered to him in the public streets of Athens.

AGYLLA, *ă-jil'-a*, a town of Etruria, founded by a colony of Pelasgians, and governed by Mezentius when Æneas went to Italy. It was afterwards called Cære, by the Lydians, who took possession of it. It is now *Cerveteri.*

AGYLLÆUS, *ăj-il-le'-us*, a famous wrestler of Cleonæ, scarcely inferior in strength to Hercules, whose son he was said to be.

AGYRIUM, *ă-jir'-e-um*, a town of Sicily, where Diodorus the historian was born. The inhabitants were called *Agyrinenses.* It is now *St. Filippo d'Argiro.*

AGYRUS, *ăj-i'-rus*, a tyrant of Sicily, assisted by Dionysius against the Carthaginians.

AHAB, *ai'-hab*, king of Israel, and the son of Amri, whom he succeeded. He was married to Jezebel, whose wickedness instigated him to the commission of such acts of cruelty and idolatry, that he surpassed all his predecessors in impiety. He was slain by an arrow in a war with the Syrians, and his blood was licked by the dogs on the spot where he had caused Naboth to be murdered, about A.M. 3138.

AHADKOI, *ă-hăd-koy*, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Anatolia, 6 miles from Ellshak.—It contains some interesting remains, supposed to be those of the ancient Trajanopolis.

AHALA, *ă-hai'-la*, the surname of the Servilii at Rome.

AHANTA, *ă-hăn-ta*, a district on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending from the Ancobra to the Chaddah, bounded on the west by Apollonia and on the east by the Fantee territories. It is subject to the king of Ashantee, and has Boussao for its capital. It has three divisions,—Poho, Adoom, and Amanfoo, which, according to Bowditch, in his "Mission to Ashantee," abounds with fine gold. It is of no great extent, lying along the coast between *Lon.* 3° and 2° 10′ W., and occupying an inconsiderable space from north to south.

AHAR, *a-har*, a town of Persia, 60 miles from Tabriz. It numbers about 800 houses, and is partially encompassed by a dilapidated wall.

AHASCRAGH, *ă-hăs-cra*, a village and parish of Ireland, in Galway, 78 miles N.W. of Dublin. *Pop.* village and parish, 5,500.

AHASUERUS, *ă-has-u-eer'-us*, the Persian king whose decrees and extravagant mode of life are recorded in the book of Esther. He is called by Josephus Arthasastha, or Artaxerxes. The word Achashverosh has been applied to him as well as other Persian monarchs, because it means a noble, or excellent prince. It is doubtful whether he is the Artaxerxes Longimanus of the Greek historians; if so, his reign may be fixed to have commenced 465 B.C.

AHAVA, *a-ha'-va*, a river of Assyria or Babylon, where Ezra assembled the captives who were returning to Judæa.—Ezra viii. 15.

AHAZ, *ai'-haz*, king of Judah, who, at the beginning of his reign, defeated Rezin, king of Syria, according to the promise of Isaiah. Notwithstanding this, he abandoned the worship of God, fell into idolatrous practices, and became so impious that his body was not permitted to be buried in the royal sepulchres.—Reigned in the 8th century B.C.

AHAZIAH, *ă-hă-zi'-ah*, king of Israel. There are two kings of this name mentioned in Scripture: the first was the son of Ahab (1 Kings xxii.) and the other king of Judah. This last was slain by Jehu, 819 B.C.

AHDINGAR, *a-din-gar*, a town of Hindostan, on the Gogra, 40 miles S.S.E. of Goruckpore.

AHIAH, *a-hi'-a*, 'friend of Jehovah,' the son and successor of the high-priest Ahitub.

AHIEZER, *a-hi-e'-zer*, son of Ammishaddai, and hereditary chief of the tribe of Dan, who came out of Egypt at the head of his tribe, consisting of 72,000 men.

AHIJAH, *a-hi'-ja*, the prophet who dwelt at Shiloh, and spoke twice to Solomon from the inspiration of God. He wrote the history of Solomon's life.—Another who was the father of Baasha, king of Israel.

AHIMAAZ, *a-him'-a-az*, 'brother of anger,' the son of Zadok, and high-priest of Solomon. He rendered great service to David in his war with Absalom. Flourished in the 10th century B.C.

AHIMAN, *a-hi'-man*, a giant of the race of Anak, who with his brethren, Sheshai and Talmai, was driven out of Hebron when Caleb took that city.—Josh. xv. 14.

AHIMELECH, *a-him-e'-lek*, 'brother of the king,' the son of Ahitub, and the successor of Ahiah in the priestship of the time of David.

AHIO, *a-hi'-o*, 'brotherly,' he who, with his brother Uzzah, brought the ark to Jerusalem, from the house of Abinadab.

AHIOLO, or AKHIOLO, *a'-he-o-lo*, a seaport town of European Turkey, about 50 miles from Varna. It stands on the Black Sea, and is in the province of Roumelia. It trades in salt, which it obtains from some springs in its vicinity.

AHIRA, *a-hi'-ra*, chief of Naphtali, who came out of Egypt, at the head of 53,400 men.

AHITOPHEL, *a-hit'-o-fel*, 'brother of foolishness,' a native of Gillo, and the friend of David until the rebellion of Absalom, whose cause he espoused, and who, on foreseeing the probable issue of its failure, hanged himself to avert the certainty of a more ignominous death. B.C. 1023.

AHLEN, *a'-len*, a town of Suabia, 40 miles N.W. of Augsburg. *Manf.* Linen cloth. It also possesses some oil-mills and distilleries. *Pop.* 2,500.

AHLFELD, or ALFELD, *al'-felt*, a town of Hanover, on the Seine and Warne, 27 miles from Hanover. *Pop.* 2,500.

AHLTEN, *al'-ten*, a town of Hanover, on the Aller, 7 miles from Hanover. It has an ancient castle. *Pop.* 1,000.

AHLWARDT, Peter, *al'-vart*, a learned German, who, from being the son of a shoemaker, rose to be professor of logic and metaphysics in his native place. B. at Griefswalde, 1710; D. 1791.—He wrote "On the Human Understanding," "The Immortality of the Soul," and "Thoughts on Thunder and Lightning." He was also the founder of the Abelite Society, which had for its object the promotion of sincerity.

AHMED BEN FARES, *a'-med ben fair'-es*, an eminent lawyer and lexicographer of Arabia, who was also named *El Razi*. Lived in the 10th century.

AHMED BEN MOHAMMED, *a'-med ben mo'-ham-ed*, a Moorish poet of Spain, whose effusions partook of the oriental style. He wrote historical annals of Spain. Flourished in the 10th century.

AHMED KHAN, *a'-med kan*, successor of Abaka Khan, and the first of the Moguls who professed Mahometanism, which gave great offence to his family. He was conspired against by his courtiers, who set up in his stead Argoun, his nephew. Put to death A.D. 1284.

AHMED RESMY HAJI, *a'-med res'-me haj'-e*, chancellor to the Sultan Mustapha III.

AHMED SHAH EL ABDALY, *a'-med sha el ăb'-dă-le*, the founder of the kingdom of Cabul and Candahar. He was a great warrior, and broke the power of the Mahrattas, by defeating them in the battle of Paniput, on the 7th January, 1761. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in continual warfare with the Sikhs, but ended his days the sovereign of an empire which he had conquered, and which extended from Sirhind on the east, to Herat on the west, and from the mouths of the Indus and the Arabian Sea on the south, to the banks of the Oxus and Cashmere on the north. D. 1773.

AHMEDABAD, *a'-mai-da-bad'*, a district of British India, in the Bombay presidency, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. *Area*, 4,356 square miles. *Pop.* 650,000.

AHMEDABAD, the 'abode of Ahmed,' capital of the above district. This city is situate in the province of Gujerat, and stands on the Sabermatty, 120 miles N. of Surat. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* 23° N. *Lon.* 72° E. —The magnificence of this city was considerable in former times, but an earthquake in 1822 nearly destroyed it. Sufficient of it remains, however, to bear testimony to its original grandeur, being six miles in circumference and defended by a massive wall. Here are to be seen the mosque and tomb of Ahmed, both remarkable for their splendour and costliness. It has hitherto been the head-quarters of the northern division of the Bombay army.

AHMEDNUGGUR, *a'-med-nug'-ur*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by Candeish, on the south by Poona, on the east by the Nizam's territories, and on the west by Concan. *Area*, 9,931 square miles. *Pop.* 670,000.

AHMEDNUGGUR, the capital of the above district, standing on the Seena, 64 miles N. of Poonah. *Pop.* estimated at 20,000.—This city, like many more of the cities of India, is encompassed by a wall, and stands at a distance of about half a mile from the fort, which is constructed of stone and occupied by a British garrison. In its vicinity there is still to be seen a splendid palace of its former native princes. It was taken by the British under General Wellesley, August 12th, 1803, and is now the head station of a military, civil, and judicial establishment of Europeans.

AHMEDPOOR, *a'-med-poor*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Orissa, 34 miles S. of Cuttack.

AHMEDPOOR *Barra*, or 'great,' another Indian town, 30 miles S.W. of Bhawlpoor. It has a large mosque and a fort, but is very meanly built. *Manf.* Cottons, silks, and scarfs; gunpowder and matchlocks. *Pop.* about 20,000.

AHMEDPOOR *Chula*, or 'little,' another town in Bhawlpoor, inclosed by a mud wall, on which are mounted a few cannon. It is near the Indus.—Another in the presidency of Bengal, 11 miles S. of Juggernaut.

AHMOOD, *a'-mood*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 12 miles from Baroach.

AHOGHILL, *a-ho'-gill*, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 94 miles from Dublin. *Area*, 32,987 acres. *Pop.* 25,000.

AHRBERG, *ar'-berg*, a market-town of Germany, 3 miles from Ohrenbau. *Pop.* 4,000.

AHRENDT, or ARENTS, Martin Frederick, *a'-rent*, a paliographer and distinguished antiquary, who passed forty years of his life travelling, on foot, through France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and other European kingdoms, seeking for Scandinavian antiquities and deciphering Runic characters. He is, perhaps, one of the greatest examples of antiquarian enthusiasm on record. B. at Holstein; D. in a village near Vienna, 1824.

AHRENSBOK, *a'-rens-bok*, a town of Holstein, Denmark, 10 miles from Lubeck. *Pop.* 1,500.

AHRENSBURG, *a'-rens-boorg*, a town of Holstein, Denmark, 13 miles from Hamburg. *Pop.* about 1,000.

AHRWEILER, *ăr-vile'-er*, a town of Germany, on the Aar, 23 miles N. of Coblentz. *Manf.* Leather and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 3,000.

AHTER, *a'-ter*, a town of Agra, in Hindostan, on the Chumbul. *Lat.* 26° 43′ N. *Lon.* 78° 33′ E.

AHUN, *a'-hoon*, a town of France, department of the Creuse, 11 miles S. of Guéret. In its neighbourhood are some extensive coal-mines. *Pop.* 2,500.—Formerly this was a place of some importance, and it still possesses a few interesting remains of the ancient Agedunum.

AHUS, or AHUIS, *a'-hoos*, a Swedish maritime town, 9 miles from Christianstadt, on the Baltic Sea. It stands at the mouth of the Helgeo, has a good harbour, and is the port of Christianstadt.

AHWAZ, *a-waz*, a town of Persia, standing on the Karum, 40 miles S. of Shuster. It has some vestiges of antiquity, interesting to the archæologist.

AI, *ai-i*, a city standing to the east of Bethel, noted as the scene of the defeat of Joshua, and his subsequent victory.—Josh. vii. 2-5, viii. 1-29.

AIAH, *ai-i'-a*, the concubine of Saul and mother of Rizpah. Her children were given up by David to the Gibeonites, to be hanged before the Lord.

AIAS, or AJASSO, *ai-as*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Gulf of Ajasso, 30 miles N. of Scanderoon.

AIASALUK, *ai-as'-a-look*, a village of Anatolia, Asia Minor, one mile from the ruins of Ephesus, out of which it has been raised. It retains the indications of former greatness, in a fine mosque, an aqueduct, and a fortress.

AICH, *eishk*, a small river of Wirtemberg, falling into the Neckar, not far from Groningen.

AICHACH, or AICHA, *eish'-ak*, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the river Par, 12 miles E.N.E. of Augsburg. *Pop.* 1,600.

AIDAN, *ai'-dan*, a British bishop, who successfully proselytized the people of the northern parts of England to Christianity. He was bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in Northumberland, and a prelate of exemplary piety. Flourished in the 7th century.

AIDIN, *ai'-din*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situate in the valley of the Meander, 70 miles from Smyrna. It is one of the termini of the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, now constructing, which is the first line that has been laid down in Turkey. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, in returning from the East, was delayed at Smyrna, where on the 30th October, 1858, he laid, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, the foundation-stone of the station. Hitherto the traffic between Aidin and Smyrna has been carried on chiefly by camels, 5,000 of which, during the busy season, arrived daily at Smyrna, laden with fruit, &c.

AIDINJIK, *ai'-din-jik*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, 60 miles from Brussa. It consists of about 500 houses, has six mosques and some relics of the ancient Cyzicus.

AIELONE, *a'-ai-lon*, a Sicilian town, 35 miles S. of Catania. *Pop.* 4,000.

AIELOS, *ai'-e-los*, a town of Roumelia, European Turkey. It has extensive ruins, and is situate on a river of the same name, at the foot of the Balkan, about 75 miles N. of Adrianople.

AIGLE, *ai'-gl*, a town of Switzerland, 21 miles from Lausanne. It has quarries of black marble. *Pop.* 2,000.

AIGLE, L', *lai'-gl*, a town of France, situate on the river Rille, which divides it into three parts. It is in the department of Orne, at about 80 miles W.S.W. from Paris. In the middle of the town is a castle built of brick, and surrounded by large lime-trees of great beauty. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, paper, cutlery, hardware, and leather. It has a good trade in cider, wood, and corn. It has also a reputation for producing large quantities of pins and needles. *Pop.* 6,000.—In its vicinity are the mineral waters of St. Santin.

AIGLE, L', a cape between Toulon and Marseilles.

AIGLE, L', a small island formed by the confluence of the St. Lawrence with the *Rivière des Prairies*, which forms the southern boundary of the island of Montreal, Lower Canada.

AIGNAN, *ain'-yong*, a town of France, in the department of Gers. *Pop.* 2,610.

AIGNAN, ST., a town of France, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, on the banks of the Cher, and 50 miles S.W. of Orleans. *Manf.* Gun-flints, of which about 40,000,000 are annually produced. The quarries of Meusne and Couffy are in its vicinity, and are the only flint-quarries worked in France. Cloth, saltpetre, and earthenware are also made, and it trades in wood and wine. *Pop.* 3,500.—Another, 38 miles from Mayence. *Pop.* 600.

AIGNAN, Stephen, an ardent French republican, a member of the French Academy, and a writer of considerable ability. At the early age of 19 his revolutionary zeal obtained him a situation of responsibility in the district of Orleans, and subsequently several official appointments under the régime of Napoleon I. B. 1773; D. 1825.—As an author, he is known by some poetical pieces and several dramas, and also by translations of the works of Pope and Goldsmith.

AIGNEAUX, Robert and Anthony, *ain'-yo*, two brothers, who composed some poems, and translated into French verse the works of Horace and Virgil. Flourished in the 16th century.

AIGRE, *aigr*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. Trades in brandy, hemp, flax, onions, and wine. *Pop.* 1,800.

AIGRE-FEUILLE, *aigr'-fu(r)-ee*, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente, with 250 houses, 8 miles E.S.E. of La Rochelle. *Pop.* 1,800.

AIGUE-PERSE, *aig'-pairse*, a town of France, in Auvergne, which may be considered as no more than a single street along the river Beuron. *Pop.* about 3,000.—Another in the district of Villefranche, in the department of the Rhone. *Pop.* about 1,000.

AIGUES-MORTES, *aig'-morts*, a decayed town of France, situate near the mouths of the Rhone, at the junction of the canal de Beaucaire with that of Etangs. It is an unhealthy situation, although it forms an important military position for the defence of the coast on which it stands. *Manf.* Potash, and a trade is done in both fresh and salt fish. *Pop.* 4,000.—This town was founded in 1248, by St. Louis of France, who, in that year, embarked for the Crusades from this place. The walls and gates are still entire, but there is no trace of the ancient fosse remaining. At no great distance are the celebrated salt-lakes of Peccais, which yield salt of fine quality to the annual amount of £60,000.

AIGUILLE, L', *laig'-oo-we*, 'the needle,' a mountain of France, formerly held as one of the seven wonders of Dauphiny. It rises to a height of 6,562 feet above the level of the sea, nearly four miles from the town of Corps, on the left of the great road from Grenoble to Gap. Having been long supposed inaccessible, it is called *Mons Inaccessus*; but on Charles VIII. undertaking his expedition to Naples, he passed Grenoble, and sent the captain of his *echeleurs* to endeavour to reach the summit, in which he succeeded, 1492.

AIGUILLON, *ai-gwil'-ong*, a town of France, at the confluence of the Lot and Garonne, in Guienne, 6 miles from Agen. It was anciently a place of considerable strength, and has still two castles. *Pop.* 4,000.

AIJERBANGIS, *ai'-jer-bang'-is*, a town on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. Also the capital of a district of the same name, 30 miles S.E. of Natal.

AIKIN, John, M.D., *ai'-kin*, an eminent physician, but more distinguished as a popular author. He was the only son of the Rev. John Aikin, D.D., for many years a tutor of divinity at a dissenting academy at Warrington, Lancashire. After finishing his studies at the university of Edinburgh, he became a pupil of Dr. William Hunter, and first settled as a surgeon at Chester. Thence he practised in Warrington, and ultimately succeeded in establishing himself in the metropolis of England. Here, with his sister, Mrs. Barbauld, he pursued literature with considerable success, producing several works, which aimed at making science popular amongst those classes who, without such works, would, in all probability, have never entered upon scientific studies of any kind. His "Evenings at Home" still commands a wide reputation, and is decidedly the most useful of all Dr. Aikin's works. To this, which extended to six volumes, Mrs. Barbauld contributed, but not to a greater extent than about half a volume. His "Natural History of the Year" is another work which has enjoyed considerable popularity. B. 1747; D. at Stoke Newington, 1822.

AIKIN, Arthur, eldest son of the above, inherited much of his father's literary talent, but chiefly applied himself to scientific pursuits. He was for several years editor of the "Annual Review," and in 1814 contributed to science a "Manual of Mineralogy." He also produced a "Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures," and another of "Chemistry and Mineralogy." B. 1784; D. in Bloomsbury, 1854.—Besides being the author of the above, Mr. Aikin was a large contributor to scientific journals, and was, for several years, the resident secretary to the Society of Arts.

AIKIN, Edmund, an architect, who wrote an account of St. Paul's Cathedral. D. 1820.

AIKMAN, William, *aik'-man*, a Scotch painter, was the only son of William Aikman, Esq., of Cairney, advocate, by Margaret, sister of Sir John Clerk, of Pennycuik, bart. He was intended for the profession of the law, but his passion for the fine arts was so great that he determined to cultivate it. Accordingly, he relinquished the law and applied himself assiduously to painting. After studying three years in Italy, he visited Turkey; thence he went to Rome, whence, after a short stay, he came back to England, and found a patron in the duke of Argyle. He excelled most in portrait-painting. B. 1682; D. 1731.

AIKTON, *aik'-ton*, a parish in Cumberland, 8 miles S. of Carlisle. *Area*, 5,270 acres. *Pop.* 900.

AILAH, *ai'-la*, a town of Arabia Petræa, on an arm of the Red Sea, 103 miles E. of Suez. *Lat.* 28° 55′ N. *Lon.* 40° 5′ E.—This town is the Eloth and Elath of the Scriptures. It was a seaport of the Edomites, from whom David took it; and hence Solomon sent ships to Ophir. It is now in a ruinous state.

AILLY, Peter d', *dai'-le*, a bishop of Cambray, and a zealous champion of popery. He presided at the council of Constance, where he condemned John Huss to the stake. Pope John XXIII. created him a cardinal. B. at Compiègne, 1350; D. 1420.

**Ailly-sur-Somme**, *ai'-le-soor-som'*, a town of France, 3 leagues N.W. of Amiens. *Pop.* about 1,000.

**Ailred, Ethelred, or Ealred**, *ail'-red*, abbot of Revesby, in Lincolnshire. Flourished at the beginning of the 12th century.—He wrote a "Genealogy of English Kings," "The Life of Edward the Confessor," and other productions.

**Ailsa Craig**, *ail'-sa craig*, an insulated basaltic rock, which forms an imposing object at the entrance of the Frith of Clyde. *Height*, 1,098 feet. *Lat.* 55° 15′ 2″ N. *Lon.* 5° 7′ W.—This rock is included in the county of Ayr, Scotland, and is the abode of thousands of birds—gulls and others. In passing it, the captains of steamers and sailing vessels frequently fire a gun, which, alarming the inhabitants of the craig, causes them to rise in countless swarms, presenting a mass which darkens the light of day.

**Aimargues**, *ai-marg*, a town of France, 12 miles from Nimes. *Pop.* 2,800.

**Aime**, *aim*, a Sardinian village, in the province of Tarantasia, 9 miles from Montiero. *Pop.* 900.—This is the Forum Claudii of the Romans.

**Aimon**, *ai'-mong*, a French Benedictine, who wrote a history of France, to be found in the third volume of Duchesne's collection. B. at Villefranche, in the province of Perigord. D. 1008.

**Aimylus**, *ai-mi'-lus*, son of Ascanius, was, according to some, the progenitor of the noble family of the Æmylii in Rome.

**Ain**, *ăng*, a river of France, rising near Nozeroy, in the Jura mountains, falling into the Rhone 18 miles above Lyons.

**Ain**, a department of France, which is formed out of the ancient districts of Bresse, Bugey, Dombes, and Valromey. It is bounded on the N. by Jura and Saône-et-Loire, on the E. by Switzerland and Savoy, on the W. by the departments of the Saône-et-Loire and the Rhone, and on the S. by the department of Isère. It has a length of about 54 miles, running north and south, and an average width of about 52 miles. *Area*, 2,224 square miles. *Desc.* In the northern and eastern divisions the mountainous scenery of Switzerland prevails in a lesser degree, the slopes being crowned with firs, and the valleys clothed with rich verdure, and yielding corn of all kinds, with fruits, amongst which the grape holds a prominent place. In the southern parts of the western division, the country is a dead flat, marshy, and full of ponds and lakes. In this region the ponds are so numerous as to cover a space of 50,000 acres. *Climate.* Variable. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, potatoes, hay, some hemp, and flax. The mulberry is cultivated as the food of the silkworm, some silk being produced here. Bees are generally kept, and in the east the rearing of sheep is extensively carried on. Goats are common, and mules and oxen are employed in the plough. *Forests.* These generally consist of the beech, the fir, and the oak. *Wild Animals.* Wolves, bears, foxes, wild cats,—and the boar is sometimes met with. *Birds.* In the neighbourhood of the lakes and ponds, ducks, geese, swans, cranes, storks, herons, and cormorants, are abundant. *Towns.* The principal are Bourg, Belley, Nantua, Gex, and Trevoux. *Manf.* Comparatively few, consisting of woollen cloths, hempen, cotton, and silk fabrics; paper, clocks, watches, leather, bricks, pottery, horn combs, and an inferior description of cutlery. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* between 45° 35′ and 46° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 4° 40′ and 6° 55′ E.

**Ain**, a country of Africa. (*See* Asben.)

**Ainadb**, *ai'-nad*, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut. *Lat.* 18° 25′ N. *Lon.* 55° 50′ E.

**Ainderby-Steeple**, *ain'-der-be-ste'-pel*, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Northallerton. *Area*, 4,300 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.

**Ain-Salah**, *ain-sa'-la*, an African town, in the district of Tuat, in the Sahara. It trades in sheep, cattle, and grain.

**Ainstable**, *ain'-sta-bel*, a parish in Cumberland, 12 miles from Penrith. *Area*, 4,120 acres. *Pop* 600.

**Ainsty**, *ain'-ste*, a district in the West Riding of Yorkshire, annexed, in the time of Henry VI., to the jurisdiction of the city of York. *Area*, about 50,000 acres. *Pop.* 10,000.—The line of the Great Northern Railway runs through it.

**Ainsworth, Henry**, *ainz'-worth*, an ingenious and learned commentator on the Bible, who from a follower of the founder of the Brownists became an Independent, and proceeded to Amsterdam, where he grew so popular as to gather a congregation for himself. Quarrelling with some of the members of his church, he left them and went to Ireland for a time, but once more returned to Amsterdam. Flourished in the 17th century.—He is said to have been poisoned by a Jew, who had lost a diamond of great value, which was found by Ainsworth; and when the Jew offered him any reward, he only requested to have a conference with some of the rabbis on the prophecies respecting the Messiah. This the Jew promised to obtain for him, but being unable to accomplish it, he administered to him a deadly drug. Ainsworth was well versed in the Hebrew, and his commentary on the Pentateuch is both curious and valuable.

**Ainsworth**, Robert, a learned lexicographer, who was educated at Bolton, Lancashire, where he afterwards kept a school. Thence he removed to London, where, for many years, he followed the same profession. B. at Woodgate, Lancashire, 1660; D. in London, 1745. —He printed "A short Treatise of Grammatical Institution;" but he is best known by his "Dictionary, Latin and English," 4to and 8vo, in the compilation of which he spent twenty years.

**Ainsworth**, W. H., a writer of popular novels and romances, who first obtained notoriety by selecting for his heroes such characters as Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin, noted robbers and highwaymen. Some of his later productions, however, as "Windsor Castle," "The Star Chamber," and "The Tower of London," exhibit heroes of a different kind.

**Aintab**, or **Antab**, *aint'-tab*, or *ant'-tab*, a town of Syria, about three miles in circumference, situate in a valley between two hills, and partly on them. The river Sejour runs by it. On the north side there is a castle garrisoned, and on the south an extensive cemetery, which has the appearance of being large suburbs. The town is inhabited by Mahometans, Armenians, and Greeks, and contains a church and several mosques. The chief trade is in coarse stamped calicoes, and various coloured woollens; also leather and raw hides; and skins are dyed red and yellow, into what is called Turkey leather. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 37° 1′ N. *Lon.* 37° 26′ E.—This town was in 1400 taken by Tamerlane, and in 1839 by Hafiz Pasha, shortly before the battle of Nizib.

**Airaines**, *air'-aine*, a town and district of France, 16 miles from Amiens. *Pop.* 2,061.

**Airasca**, *air-a'-se-a*, a Sardinian town in Piedmont, 5 miles from Pinerolo. *Pop.* 2,000.

**Airay**, Henry, *air'-ai*, an English divine, who from a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, was, in 1600, elected provost; and in 1606 served the office of vice-chancellor. B. in Westmoreland, 1560; D. 1616.—He was a rigid Calvinist, and wrote a few theological pieces.

**Airay**, Christopher, a divine related to the above, who had the living of Milford, in Hampshire. D. 1678. —He wrote a few pieces in Latin and English.

**Aird**, Thomas, *aird*, an original poet of considerable power, a contributor to periodical literature, and author of the "Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village," "Religious Characteristics," and "The Devil's Dream," a poem pronounced "a wonderful piece of weird, supernatural imagination." He was editor of the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal," "The Dumfries Herald," and of an edition of the poems of Dr. Moir, the "Delta" of Blackwood's Magazine. B. at Bowden, Roxburghshire, 1802.

**Airdrie**, *air'-dre*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, consisting chiefly of one street a mile long. It has manufactures of cotton, and in its neighbourhood are large iron-works. 11 miles to the E. of Glasgow. *Pop.* about 15,000.

**Airds, the**, *airds*, a district in Argyleshire, Scotland. It lies between lochs Creran and Linnhe, and is remarkable for the grandeur of its scenery.

**Aird's-Moss**, *airds-moss*, a moorland tract between the rivers Ayr and Lugar, in Ayrshire, Scotland.—At its eastern extremity Cameron the Covenanter fell in 1680, and a monument is erected to his memory on the spot.

**Aire**, *air*, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse near Howden.

AIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, on the Adour, 65 miles S. of Bordeaux. It is built on the declivity of a mountain. *Pop.* 5,009. *Lat* 43° N. *Lon.* 0° 16′ W.—This town was the capital of the Visigoths.

AIRE, or ARIEN, a strong town of France, department of the Pas de Calais, on the river Lys, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, communicating with St. Omer by a canal from the river Aa. *Pop.* 9,009.—This town was taken by the duke of Marlborough, after a vigorous defence, in 1710.

AIREY, Sir Richard, *air′-e*, a brigadier-general engaged in the Crimea during the Russian war of 1854.

AIRLIE, *air′-le*, a parish in Forfarshire, Scotland, 8 miles W. of Forfar. *Area*, 6,000 acres, nearly all in a state of high cultivation. *Pop.* 900.—The beautiful ballad which celebrates "The Bonnie House o' Airlie" refers to the seat of the Ogilvies, which was destroyed in 1640, and which was in this parish.

AIROLA, *air′-o-la*, an Italian town 23 miles N. of Naples. *Pop.* 4,600.

AIROLE, *air′-ol*, a town in the province of St. Remo, Piedmont. *Pop.* 1,500.

AIROLO, *air′-o-lo*, a Swiss village 26 miles from Bellinzona, on the south side of Mont St. Gothard. *Pop.* 500.—On the 13th September, 1799, a battle was fought here between the French and the Russians, in which the latter were the victors, forcing the St. Gothard pass.

AIRON, *air′-ong*, a river of France, department of the Nièvre, which falls into the Loire.

AIRTH, *airth*, a small town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, on the Forth, having an inconsiderable harbour, and about 3 miles from Stirling. *Pop.* 1,590.

AIRVAUX, *air′-vo*, a town of France, in the department of the Deux Sèvres, 23 miles N. of Parthenay, on the Thouet. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 2,000.

AIRY, George Biddell, *air′-e*, the present astronomer-royal, is by birth a Northumbrian. After being educated at several private schools, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a sizar, at the age of 18. He took his degree of B.A., and in his 22nd year became a senior wrangler. In 1824 he was elected fellow of the college, and in 1826 was appointed to the Lucasian chair. Whilst holding this appointment, he delivered a course of admirable lectures in experimental philosophy. In 1828 he was chosen for the Plumian professorship of astronomy, for which he resigned his former appointment. He now earnestly devoted himself to astronomical studies, and in 1835, on the resignation of Mr. Pond, he had the honourable office of astronomer-royal conferred upon him. In this position he has been enabled to labour successfully for the advancement of science, and through his exertions the Greenwich Observatory stands second to none in the world. Mr. Airy has written much upon mechanics and optics; and has had his great abilities honourably recognized by various scientific societies. In 1828 he became a fellow of the Astronomical Society, and in 1835 was elected its president. In 1836 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and is a member of various other scientific societies both in Europe and America. B. at Alnwick, 1801.—Mr. Airy has received two of the medals of the Astronomical Society, one for his "planetary observations," and the other for his "discovery of the inequality of Venus and the Earth." He has also received the Copley, and the Royal medals of the Royal Society, and the Lalande medal of the French Academy of Sciences.

AISLINGEN, *ai′-sling-en*, a town of Bavaria, 4 miles S. of Dillingen.

AISNE, *aine*, a department of France, consisting of portions of the Isle de France, Champagne, and Picardy, bounded on the N. by the department of Nord and the province of Hainault, W. by Oise and Somme, S. by Marne and Seine-et-Marne, and E. by Ardennes. *Area*, 2,840 square miles. *Desc.* Consisting chiefly of extensive plains undulated by numerous hills, which in no instance rise higher than 400 feet, except in the case of one whereon stands the city of Laon, which is nearly 600 feet above the level of the sea. The department is traversed by many canals and roads, twelve of the latter being supported by the state, and twenty-nine by the department. *Climate.* Temperate and healthy. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, hay, flax, and hops. In the lands which stretch along the Oise, horned cattle, sheep, and horses are reared in goodly numbers. Large quantities of artichokes and leguminous plants are grown in the district of Laon, whilst the hills of Marne are mostly planted with the vine. *Forests.* Extensive: those of Coucy, Samoussy, and Villequier occupy 60,000 acres; those of Retz and Villers-Cotterets, 30,000; and those of La Fère, Dole, and Ris, are still larger. The trees of which they mostly consist, are the beech, the plane, the oak, the poplar, and the birch. *Towns* The principal are St. Quentin, Vervins, Laon, Soissons, and Château-Thierry. *Manf.* Considerable. In and around St. Quentin, the population are supported by the production of muslins, fine cotton tissues of all kinds, linens, and Cashmere shawls. At Folembray, glass, decanters, and mirrors are made; and in other parts, hosiery, cotton twist, soap, paper, pottery, tiles, bricks, nails, &c. occupy the inhabitants. A good deal of beer and cider are made, and there are many beetroot-sugar factories. Of flour-mills there are upwards of 1,000, and a large corn-market is held in St. Quentin. *Pop.* over 600,000. *Lat.* between 48° 50′ and 50° N. *Lon.* between 2° 56′ and 4° 12′ E.

AISNE, a considerable river of the above department, joining the Oise near Compiègne. In length it is about 170 miles, 80 of which are navigable.

AISONE, *ai′-zo-nai*, an Italian town in the province of Cuneo, Piedmont. *Pop.* 1,200.

AISTULPH, or ASTOLPHUS, *ais′-tulf*, king of the Lombards, who succeeded his brother Rachis in 750. The commencement of his reign was signalized by his making an inroad on the territories of the Roman see; but Pepin, king of France, besieged him in Pavia, and compelled him to restore all the places he had taken. The treaty which had been entered into was afterwards violated by Astulph, who again invaded the Roman states. Pepin once more came to the assistance of the pope, and Aistulph retired to Pavia, where he was forced to sue for peace. He was killed in hunting, 756.

AIT, or EYOT, *ait*, signifies a small island in a river, as Twickenham Ait.

AITHSTING, *aith′-sting*, a maritime parish of Shetland, joined to Sandsting on the mainland, with a bay affording good anchorage. *Pop.* 2,800.

AITON, *ai′-ton*, an Italian town, in the province of Moriano, Piedmont. *Pop.* 1,200.

AITON, William, *ai′-ton*, a Scotch common gardener, who coming to London to seek employment, obtained it, and became superintendent of the botanical garden at Kew, which he greatly improved, and in 1783 was appointed to manage also the pleasure and kitchen gardens. B. near Hamilton, Lanark, 1731; D. 1793.—In 1789 he published his "Hortus Kewensis." King George III. appointed his son to succeed him in both his places.

AITRACH, *ai′-trak*, a tributary stream of the Iller.

AITZEMA, Leo, *ait′-ze-ma*, a resident representative of the Hanse Towns at the Hague, who became eminent as an historian. B. at Dorkum, Friesland, 1600; D. 1669.—His "History of the United Provinces" is written in Dutch, and extends to fifteen vols. 4to. It has been continued down to 1692 and published.

AIUS LOCUTIUS, *ai′-yus lo-ku′-she-us*, a deity to whom the Romans erected an altar on account of a supernatural voice having given Rome warning of its being about to be attacked by the Gauls. This divinity is ridiculed by Cicero.

AIX, *aiks*, an ancient city of France, formerly the capital of Provence, now in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is built in a plain on the right bank of the Arc, 17 miles N. of Marseilles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Aix was founded by Caius Sextus Calvinus, a Roman general, 120 years before the Christian era, and received the name of *Aquæ Sextæ*, from its famous springs. On the adjoining plain, near Mont Victoire, Marius gained a complete victory over the Teutons, considerably improved the town and built aqueducts to supply its inhabitants with water. Cæsar colonized it with a draught from his 25th legion, and in A.D. 450 it escaped being ravaged by the Visigoths through the intercession of an archbishop of the name of Basilius. It was subsequently sacked by the Saracens, but was rebuilt in 796. Under the counts of Provence, it grew into a place of great importance, and

about the beginning of the 13th century became the arena of the poetical contests of the troubadours. This gave it a literary celebrity, and tournaments which were held here in the reign of King René, filled it with strangers from all parts of Europe. Shortly after the death of Charles III., it was united to the crown of France, when it became the seat of the Provençal parliament. In the reign of Francis I. it was plundered by the Marseillais, and in 1535 seized by Charles V., who was here crowned king of Arles. It is still regarded as the literary and artistic capital of Provence, and its churches and cathedrals enjoy an architectural celebrity. The territory in which it stands is famous for the olive-oil which is produced from it. Five miles from Aix is the splendid aqueduct Roquefavour, 1,300 feet long and 270 feet high, carrying the canal of the Durance over the valley of the Arc.

Aix, a town of Savoy, 12 miles N. of Chamberry, noted for warm baths. It is situate in a fertile and beautiful valley, near the Lake of Bourget, and has many remains of antiquarian interest. *Pop.* 3,500.

Aix, a small island off the west coast of France, about equidistant from Rochefort and Rochelle. It is memorable from its being the last spot of French soil on which Napoleon Bonaparte stood, just prior to his embarkation on board the *Bellerophon*, July 15th, 1815. Its situation is about 14 miles N.W. of Rochefort, and it contains works for military culprits. *Pop.* 300.

Aix d'Anguillon, les, *lais aiks dan'-gu-e-long*, a town of France, department of the Cher.

Aixe, *aiks*, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne, 6 miles S. of Limoges. *Pop.* 3,000.

Aix-en-Othe, *aiks'-on-ote*, a town of France, in Champagne, department of the Aube, 15 miles from Troyes. *Manf.* Cotton twist. *Pop.* 2,500.

Aix-la-Chapelle, *aiks'-la-sha-pel'*, which in German is called *Aachen*, is an ancient city of Prussia, the seat of a bishop, and the principal town in the government of Aachen, in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine. It is encompassed by walls and defended by a citadel, which in former times was surrounded by a fosse, now filled up, planted with trees, and converted into public walks. Generally speaking, the city is well built, with open, wide, and regular streets, in which are many handsome buildings intermingled with the Gothic façades of antiquity, now fast passing into a state of decay. Its cathedral is an octagon structure in the Byzantine style, erected in 983 by Otho III., from a great portion of the materials which formed a part of an original chapel built by Charlemagne, and from which it took its name. The gallery of this edifice was formerly adorned with 32 pillars which Charlemagne took from the Exarchic palace at Ravenna, and which were of granite and porphyry. These were carried away by the French during the last war, and only part of them were afterwards returned. The city has, besides its cathedral, a town-hall, four parish churches, bath-houses, a theatre, several hospitals, and various other public buildings. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and needles. It has coach-factories and engineering establishments, and other kinds of mechanical workshops. *Pop.* about 50,000. *Lat.* 50° 47′ N. *Lon.* 6° 3′ E.—Charlemagne, who is supposed by some to have been born here, was the founder of the greatness of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was long his favourite residence, as it was the capital of his empire north of the Alps. He died here in 814, and was interred beneath the dome of the chapel of Notre Dame. The vault in which his remains reposed was opened in 997 by Otho III., when the body of the emperor was found seated in a marble chair, which is still to be seen in the gallery of the cathedral, and was long used at the coronations of the emperors of Germany. The skull and the arm-bone of Charlemagne are still preserved, with many other relics, in the cathedral, which are shown every seven years, from the 15th to the end of July, when the city is thronged with pilgrims, who have come to be present at the religious ceremonies of the time. Aix-la-Chapelle is noted for its baths and for being the scene of some celebrated treaties between contending powers. On May 2, 1668, one was concluded between France and Spain, by which Louis XIV. retained his conquests in the Spanish Netherlands, whilst he restored Franche-Comté to Spain. On the 18th October, 1748, was concluded another treaty, which brought to a close the war of the Austrian succession. By the peace of Paris the city was united to Prussia, and in 1818 a congress was held in it, to decide upon the terms upon which France should be evacuated by the allied army. This conference was attended by the emperors of Russia and Austria, the king of Prussia, and the ambassadors of all the great powers of Europe. In 1794 the French entered the city and held it for twenty years, making it the capital of the department of the Roer, till the fall of Napoleon.

Aizani, *ai-za'-ne*, the modern Tchaftcr Hissar, a city of Asia Minor, about nine hours' journey from Kutahia. Little is known of its history; but from the extensive remains of which it is composed, it is thought to have been a place of note.

Aizenay, *aize'-nai*, a town of France, department of La Vendée. *Pop.* 3,500.

Ajaccio, *ă-jăs'-e-o* (Ital. *a-yat'-se-o*), the principal town in the island of Corsica, protected by a citadel built by Marshal de Termes, the see of a bishop, and now a department of France. It is situate on the north side of the Gulf of Ajaccio, which forms below the town



BIRTHPLACE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

a secure and commodious harbour. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the house in which he was born is now the property of the municipality. This building, humble as it is, is the chief object of interest in the town, which consists of two principal streets, tolerably wide and well built, and of a few others which are both narrow and dirty. *Manf.* Leather and bricks. Its principal trade is in wine, olive-oil, oranges, citron, and coral, which is collected near the coast. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 40° 55′ N. *Lon.* 8° 44′ 11″ E.—Steamers ply regularly to Toulon, which lies 168 miles N.N.W.

Ajala, Martin Perez d', *a-ja'-la*, a Spanish ecclesiastic who was sent by Charles V. to the council of Trent, and afterwards made archbishop of Valentia. He discharged the duties of his station in an exemplary manner. B. at Carthagena, 1504; D. 1556.—The principal of his works is entitled "De Divinis Traditionibus." There were two others of the same name. 1. Balthazar of Antwerp, who wrote "De Jure et Officiis Bellicis, ac Militari Disciplina." 2. Gabriel, a physician at Louvain in the 16th century, and brother of the preceding. He wrote "Popularia Epigrammata," "De Lue Pestilenti," &c.

Ajan, *ai'-jan*, a country on the east coast of Africa, south of Abyssinia and the Straits of Babelmandeb: it extends from Port Darnford to Ras Hasoun, embracing about ten degrees of latitude. *Desc.* The eastern coast is sandy and barren, but to the north the country is more fertile, producing, more particularly, an excellent breed of horses, which the Arabian merchants, who come to trade in its ports, take, together with ivory, gold, Abyssinian slaves captured in war, &c., in exchange for silks, cottons, and other cloths. *Inhabitants.* These are not so dark-complexioned as those of the west coast, and their hair is rather long. They are accounted good Mussulmans. Farther from the sea,

there are negroes, who intermarry with the Bedouins. Little, however, is known of this extensive strip of coast. *Towns.* The chief are Magadoxo, Brava, and Melinde.

AJAX, *ai'-jăx*, the son of Telamon, by Peribœa or Eribœa, daughter of Alcathous, and, with the exception of Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. He encountered Hector, with whom at parting he exchanged arms. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses each claimed the arms of the dead hero. When they were given to the latter, Ajax was so enraged that he slaughtered a whole flock of sheep—supposing them to be the sons of Atreus, who had given the preference to Ulysses—and stabbed himself with his sword. The blood which ran to the ground from the wound was changed into the flower hyacinth. It is affirmed by some that he was killed by Paris in battle, and by others that he was murdered by Ulysses. His body was buried at Sigæum, some say on Mount Rhœtus. His tomb was visited by Alexander the Great. Hercules, according to several authors, prayed to the gods that his friend Telamon, who was childless, might have a son with a skin as impenetrable as that of the Nemean lion, which he then wore. His prayers were heard, and when Ajax was born, Hercules wrapped him up in the lion's skin, which rendered his body invulnerable, except that part which was left uncovered by a hole through which Hercules hung his quiver. This vulnerable part was in the breast, or, according to some authorities, behind the neck.—Another, the son of Oileus, king of Locris, surnamed Locrian, in contradistinction to the son of Telamon. As one of Helen's suitors, he sailed with forty ships to the Trojan war. The night that Troy was taken he offered violence to Cassandra, who fled into the temple of Minerva. For this, as he was returning home, the goddess, who had obtained the thunders of Jupiter and the power of tempests from Neptune, destroyed his ship in a storm. Ajax swam to a rock, and exclaimed that he was safe in spite of the gods. Such impiety offended Neptune, who struck the rock with his trident, and Ajax fell with part of the rock into the sea, and was drowned. His body was afterwards found by the Greeks, and black sheep offered on his tomb.—According to the fanciful mythology of ancient Greece, these two heroes were supposed after death to be transported to the island of Leuce, a separate place, reserved only for the bravest of antiquity.

AJELLO, *a-yel'-lo*, a Neapolitan town in the province of Calabria Citra, 9 miles S. of Cosenza. *Pop.* 4,200. —This town is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Tilesis.—Another town in the province of Principato Citra, near Salerno.—Another in Abruzzo, near Aquila.—Another in Illyria, 12 miles S. of Gorizia.

AJLTA, *a'-ye-ta*, a town of Naples, 8 miles from Scalea. *Pop.* 3,300.

AJISTAN, *a-jis'-tan*, a large straggling town of Persia, encompassed by gardens, and containing a royal palace. It stands 80 miles E. of Kashan.

AJMERE, *adj'-meer*, an Indian province belonging to the British, situate among the independent states of Rajpootana. *Area*, 2,029 square miles. *Pop.* 224,891.

AJMERE, the capital of the above province, built at the foot of a high mountain, on the top of which is a fortress of great strength, called Taraghur. It is 150 miles W. by S. of Agra. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 26° 35′ N. *Lon.* 75° 50′ E.—It was here that Sir William Rosse, as English ambassador, had an audience with the Great Mogul in 1716. In 1818 the city, with the surrounding district, was ceded to the British by Dowlut Rao Scindia, in exchange for a part of the territory of Malwa. Just above the city is a lake four miles in circumference during the dry, and six, during the wet season, well stocked with fish, and supplying the inhabitants with abundance of excellent water. It was formed by the emperors of Delhi, who dammed up the outlet of an extensive valley, which was watered by several streams, and which around the banks of this extensive basin is still plentifully irrigated.

AJOFRIN, *a-jof'-rin*, a town of New Castile, in Spain, 9 miles from Toledo. *Pop.* 3,000.

AJRA, *aj'-ra*, a town of India, in the native state of Kolapore, in the Bombay presidency. The district in which it stands is fertile, and abounds with lead and iron. *Lat.* 16° 8′ N. *Lon.* 74° 17′ E.

AJURNOCA, *a-joor'-nok-a*, a town and district of Brazil, 100 miles N. of Rio de Janeiro. *Pop.* 12,500.

AKABAH, Gulf of, *ak'-a-ba*, the smaller of the two arms into which the Red Sea is divided at its northern extremity, and about 100 miles long and 12 wide. It is generally about 200 fathoms deep, but its navigation is very unsafe, especially during the prevalence of north winds. The Straits of Tiran, less than half a mile wide, connect it with the Red Sea, and the small island of Tiran lies at its entrance.

AKABAH, a fortified village with an Egyptian garrison, situate on the east side of the above gulf. *Lat.* 29° 2′ N. *Lon.* 36° 6′ E.

AKAKIA, Martin, *a-ka'-ke-a*, a learned professor of physic at Paris. B. at Chalons, Champagne; D. 1551. —He translated into Latin "Galen de Ratione Curandi," and "Ars Medica."

AKAKIA, Martin, son of the above, and physician to Henry III. D. 1588.—He wrote a treatise "De Morbis Mulieribus, et Consilia Medica," to be published after his death.—There are several other persons of the same name and family, who acquired reputation in different professions.

AKALIGURH, *a-kal-e-goor*, a town situate between the rivers Ravee and Chenab, in the Punjab. *Lat.* 32° 17′ N. *Lon.* 73° 37′ E.

AKASCHANSK, *a-kas-kansk*, a town of Asiatic Russia, on the river Onan, in the government of Irkutsk.

AKBACH, *ak-bak*, a Moorish conqueror, who swept Northern Africa from Cairo to the Atlantic Ocean. He fell in a revolt among the Greeks and Africans.

AKBAR, *ak'-bar*, sultan of the Moguls, succeeded his father Humayun in 1556, and was the greatest of all the sovereigns who have reigned in Hindostan. He ascended the throne in his thirteenth year, when his country was torn by dissensions; but although possessed of superior intelligence, he was wholly unequal to the task of governing his kingdom. Accordingly he called in to his assistance a Turkoman nobleman named Bahram Khan, on whom he conferred the power of regent, and left the administration of affairs chiefly to him. By the severity of the measures adopted by this personage, the country was restored to comparative tranquillity; but the rigour with which he exercised his authority was felt by Akbar himself, who, in 1558, broke from his control, and took the reins of government into his own hands. Bahram now raised the standard of rebellion, and for two years endeavoured to create an independent province for himself in Malwa; failing in this, however, he submitted to Akbar, and was pardoned. The young monarch now turned his attention to the enlargement of his kingdom, which had been greatly reduced by the invasions of successful chiefs, who lost no opportunity of extending their own territories in a country in which the right of the sword was the only power recognized and acknowledged. At first his dominions were comprised in the Punjab, and the provinces of Agra and Delhi, but, by the fortieth year of his reign, his empire extended from the Hindoo-Coosh mountains to the borders of the Deccan, and from the Bramahputra to Candahar. B. 1542; D. 1605.—Great as Akbar was as a conqueror, his sway was characterized by general mildness, wisdom, and toleration. He laboured to abolish the most cruel superstitions rites of the Hindoos in their religion, and expressed his opinion, that God could only be worshipped by following reason, and not by yielding an implicit faith to any alleged revelation. The memory of the beneficence of his reign is still vividly impressed on the mind of the Hindoo, and not without reason, as is shown by the following extract from an address presented by the rajah of Joudpoor to the bigoted Aurungzebe a century after the reign of Akbar.—"Your ancestor Akbar, whose throne is now in heaven, conducted the affairs of his empire in equity and security for the space of fifty years. He preserved every tribe of men in ease and happiness, whether they were followers of Jesus or of Moses, of Brahma or Mahomet. Of whatever sect or creed they might be, they all equally enjoyed his countenance and favour, insomuch that his people, in gratitude for the indiscriminate protection which he afforded them, distinguished him by the appellation of 'Guardian of Mankind.'"

AKDASCH, *ak'-dash*, a town of Persia, province of Schirvan, on the Kur, numbering about 300 houses.

AK-DEYAVIN, *ak-de-ya'-vin*, a village of Asia Minor, 40 miles from Aleppo, where there are some interesting architectural remains.

AKEBALA, *a-ke-ba'-la*, a town of Turkish Armenia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Erzeroum.

AKEBAR, *a'-ke-ba*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris, 30 miles N.W. of Bagdad.

AKEHAM, or ACOMB, *aik'-ham*, a parish in Yorkshire, 2 miles from York. *Area*, 2,320 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.—Tradition says that at Siver's Hill, in this parish, the body of the emperor Severus was burned.

AKENSIDE, Mark, *ai'-ken-side*, an English poet and physician, who, when young, was crippled by the falling of a cleaver on his foot in the shop of his father, who was a butcher. He had a singular weakness of being always ashamed of his origin, though the limp in his gait was such as to preserve it continually in his memory. His parents being dissenters, intended him for the ministry in their sect, and at the age of eighteen he was sent to Edinburgh to pursue his studies; but instead of following divinity, he devoted himself to physic. In 1741 he went to Leyden, where, in three years, he took his degree of M.D. In 1744 he published his "Pleasures of Imagination," a performance which at once attained celebrity, and proved him a true poet. He soon afterwards commenced practising as a physician at Northampton. Meeting with little success, he removed to Hampstead, and a Mr. Dyson generously allowed him £300 a year till he could fix himself in practice. Having obtained his doctor's degree at Cambridge, he was elected fellow of the College of Physicians, one of the physicians of St. Thomas's Hospital, and physician to the queen. In 1764 he printed a discourse in Latin on the dysentery, and was in a fair way of attaining considerable eminence in his profession, when he was carried off by a putrid fever. B. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1721; D. in London, 1770.—His remains were interred in the church of St. James's, Westminster. The poem on the "Pleasures of Imagination" was published in an elegant form, with a preface by Mrs. Barbauld, in 1795.

AKERBLAD, John David, *ak'-er-blad*, a learned Swede, who, being appointed secretary to the Swedish embassy at Constantinople, had an opportunity of pursuing researches into Phœnician literature. He was not only able to read but to converse in several European and Oriental languages. D. at Rome, 1819.

AKERMANN, *o'-ker-man*, a fortified town in the province of Bessarabia, Russia. It stands on the southern shore of the Dniestrovskoi lake, through which the river Dniester flows into the Black Sea. The harbour is well defended by a citadel on an eminence, and is commodious for shipping. The town, however, is ill built, and the streets dirty. *Pop.* above 26,000, and consisting chiefly of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews. *Lat.* 46° 12′ N. *Lon.* 30° 22′ E.—In September, 1826, a treaty was concluded here between Russia and Turkey, by which it was stipulated that the former should govern by native boyars, elected by the divans of each of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia; that the Servians should have their former privileges restored; that Russia should be refunded for losses sustained at the hands of the Barbary corsairs; and that the liberty of navigation and free commercial intercourse with all the states of the Porte, and especially free passage of the Straits of Constantinople, should be allowed.

AKHALZIKH, *ak'-hal'-zik*, a fortified town of Russian Armenia, situate on a feeder of the Kur, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It trades chiefly in silk and honey. *Pop.* 15,000, principally Armenians. *Lat.* 41° 40′ N. *Lon.* 43° 10′ E.

AKHALZIKH, a province of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, on the S.W. confines of Georgia. It derives its name from the above town.

AK-HISSAR, *ak-his-sar'*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, standing on a slight eminence, containing several bazaars and khans, a Greek school, and interesting remains of antiquity. *Exp.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* about 6,000, consisting of Turks, Greeks, and Jews. It is about 60 miles N.E. of Smyrna.

AKHLAT, or ARDISH, *ak-lat'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 35 miles N.W. of Vari. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 38° 35′ N. *Lon.* 41° 22′ E.

AKHMYN. (*See* EKMIN.)

AKHTIAR. (*See* SKBASTOPOL.)

AKHTYRKA. (*See* ACHTYRKA.)

AKIBA, *ă-ki'-ba*, a Jewish rabbi, who was at first a shepherd, but at the age of forty devoted himself to learning, and became a teacher. He was flayed alive by the Romans, A.D. 135.—Akiba was one of the first compilers of the cabalistic traditions of the Jews.

AKKA, *ak-ka*, a town in the Sahara, on the borders of Morocco, and a caravan-station between Timbuctoo and Morocco. *Lat.* 28° 30′ N. *Lon.* 0° 10′ W.

AKKAR, or AKKEB, *ak'-kar*, a town of Syria, in the pashalic of Tripoli, on the river Akker, 66 miles N.W. of Damascus. *Lat.* 34° 32′ N. *Lon.* 36° 10′ E.

AKNUR, *ak-nur*, a town of the Punjab, Hindostan, 100 miles N.E. of Lahore. It stands on the river Chenab, and, although mostly in ruins, has recently had a new fort erected in it.

AKREYRI, *ak-ray'-re*, a Danish town, on the Eyiasfiord, Iceland, possessed of a good harbour, and the most important place for trade, after Reykiavik, in Iceland. *Lat.* 65° 40′ N.

AK-SER, *ak-seer*, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 250 miles N.E. of Yarkand. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs and jasper. *Pop.* 6,000, besides a garrison of 3,000. *Lat.* 41° 7′ N. *Lon.* 79° E. It is a resort of trading caravans from all parts of Asia.

AKSERAI, *ak'-se-rai*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Karamania, consisting of 150 houses, 80 miles N.E. of Konieh. *Pop.* about 5,000. *Lat.* 38° 57′ N. *Lon.* 34° E.

AK-SHEHER, *ak'-sher*, 'white city,' a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Karamania. It exports to Smyrna fine carpets, wool, wax, gum tragacanth, and galls. 60 miles S.S.E. of Karahissar. It is the ancient Philomelion of Strabo. Ak-sheher was taken by Tamerlane in 1402.

AK-SHESHEHR, *ak'-shesh-er*, a town of Natolia, on the Black Sea, 90 miles E. of Constantinople.

AKSU, *ak'-soo*, 'white river,' the name of several rivers in Asia, the chief of which runs through Chinese Turkestan.

ALA, *a'-la*, a market-town on the Adige, in the principality of Trent. *Pop.* 4,000, chiefly employed in the manufacture of velvets and silks.

ALABA, or ALAVA, *a-la'-va*, a district of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and once the seat of a kingdom. It is about 20 miles long and 17 wide, and has some rich iron-mines. The capital of the district is called Vittoria.

ALABAMA, *ă'-la-ba'-ma*, one of the United States, bounded, N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, W. by Mississippi. *Ext.* 317 miles from north to south, and 174 miles from east to west. *Area*, 46,000 square miles. *Desc.* In describing this state, the "American Encyclopædia" says,—"In the south it is generally sandy and barren, and a part of the high hills are unfit for cultivation. A large portion of the country which lies between the Alabama and Tombigbee, of that part watered by the Coosa and Talapoosa, and of the Tennessee valley, consists of very excellent land. On the margins of the rivers in the southern part there is a quantity of cane-bottom land, of great fertility, generally from one half to three quarters of a mile wide; on the outside of this is a space which is low, wet, and intersected by stagnant water. Next to this river swamp, and elevated 10 or 15 feet above it, succeeds an extensive body of level land, of a black rich soil, with a growth of hickory, black oak, post oak, poplar, dog-wood, &c. After this come the prairies, which are wide-spreading plains, or gently-waving land, resting on a soft limestone rock, abounding in shells, clothed with grass, herbage, and flowers, and exhibiting, in the month of May, the most enchanting scenery." *Rivers.* The chief are the Alabama, from which the state is named, the Mobile, the Tombigbee, Tuscaloosa, Talapoosa, Coosa, Tennessee, Perdido, Cahawba, Conecuh, and the Chattahooche. *Wild Animals.* The bear, wolf, panther, fox, &c. The rattlesnake abounds. *Climate.* Variable, but healthy, except on the borders of the rivers and the coast. June is the hottest month of the year, and in winter the rivers are rarely frozen. *Pro.* Cotton, corn, barley, rye, rice, tobacco, sugar, fruits, and silk. Horses, sheep, and neat cattle are numerous, and large

quantities of pigs are killed for exportation. *Manf.* Few and chiefly those of necessity. There are several iron-foundries, and there are great numbers of distilleries, and corn and flour mills. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, marble, and some gold. *Pop.* According to the last census, there were 771,671, of whom 342,892 were slaves, and 2,293 free coloured. *Lat.* between 30° 10′ and 35° N. *Lon.* between 85° and 88° 30′ W.—Originally Alabama belonged to Georgia; but in 1798, with the state of Mississippi, it was formed into a territory, with a part of Florida taken possession of by the United States in 1812. In 1817 the western portion of this territory was made the "State of Mississippi," and the eastern the "Territory of Alabama," which, in March, 1819, was admitted into the Union as a separate state. Formerly the Creek Indians occupied the south-east part of the state; the Cherokees the north-east; the Chocktaws the south-west; and the Chickasaws the north-west. These various tribes have been driven to the west of the Mississippi, where they live upon a large tract of country ceded to them by the United States, for what was once their own.

ALABAMA RIVER, a river of the United States, in Alabama, formed by the union of the Coosa and Talapoosa, flowing S.S.W., uniting with the Tombigbee to form Mobile river, 45 miles from the head of Mobile Bay.

ALABANDA, *ă-la-băn′-da*, an inland town of Caria, near the river Meander. Its inhabitants were called Aabandi, Alabandeni, and Alabandenses. It was built by Alabandus, who was on that account worshipped there.

ALABASTER, or ELEUTHERIA, *ă-la-bas′-ter*, one of the Bahama or Lucaya islands.

ALABASTER, William, *ă-la-bas′-ter*, an English divine, of considerable attainments, who was educated in Trinity College, Cambridge, and who accompanied the earl of Essex to Cadiz, where he turned papist. On his return to England, he again became a Protestant, and had some church preferment. Applying himself to the study of the Hebrew language, he became enthusiastically fond of the Cabala, or Jewish traditions. B. at Hadleigh, Suffolk; D. 1640.—He wrote a Latin tragedy called "Roxana," acted at Cambridge by the students; on which occasion a lady, hearing the words *sequar, sequar*, pronounced in a terrible manner, was so affected as to lose her senses. He was also the author of a Lexicon Pentaglotton, folio, 1637.

ALABUS, *a-lai′-bus*, a river of Sicily.

ALACRANES ISLANDS, *a-la-kra′-ness*, a cluster in the Gulf of Mexico, on one of which, called Perez, the steamer *Tweed* was wrecked in March, 1847. *Lat.* 22° 23′ 1″ N. *Lon.* 89° 42′ W.

ALÆA, *a-le′-a*, a surname of Minerva in Peloponnesus. Her festivals are also called Alæa.

ALÆI, *a-la′-i*, a number of islands in the Persian Gulf, abounding in tortoises.

ALÆSA, *a-le′-sa*, a city on a mountain of Sicily.

ALÆUS, *a-la′-us*, the father of Auge, who married Hercules.

ALAGOA, *a-la′-go-a*, a district and town on the south shore of the islar I called St. Michael, one of the Azores. *Pop.* of district, about 8,000.

ALAGOAS, *a-la′-go-as*, a province of Brazil, which, up to 1840, formed a part of Pernambuco. *Ext.* From E. to W. about 150 miles, having a probable average width of about 60. *Area*, 9,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded over two-thirds of its surface. About 10 miles inland from the seacoast, the country is covered with a deep alluvium, deposited, from time to time, by the numerous small streams which descend from the eastern mountain region. Here swamps and lagunes prevail. *Pro.* Tobacco, which is the staple, cotton, sugar, rice, maize, plantains, beans; in roots, yams and sweet potatoes; in fruits, pine-apples, oranges, and cocoa-nuts. The mamona-tree is cultivated for its oil, and the timber trees of Algoas are the best in Brazil. Some of these are very durable; but from the quantity of tanin they possess, they affect iron to such a degree as to render bolts of it useless in a few years. Other trees produce mastic, caoutchouc, copaiba, dragon's blood, and ipecacuanha. Others, amongst which is the Brazil-wood, are used for dyes; and an inferior kind of Jesuit's bark, or quinine, is readily obtained. *Wild Animals.* The ounce, the deer, and monkeys of all kinds. The tapir and the peccary are found, and armadillces and ant-eaters are plentiful. Land tortoises abound, and alligators infest the rivers and lakes. *Birds.* Parrots of every description, with the most beautifully plumed humming-birds. Of *insects*, bees are the most abundant, and of *reptiles*, there are several kinds of snakes that are poisonous. *Domestic Animals.* With the exception of the ass and the mule, which are numerous, there are few of the other sorts of European domestic animals. *Pop.* estimated at 200,000, and chiefly agricultural. *Lat.* between 9° and 10° S. *Lon.* between 36° and 38° 30′ W.

ALAGOAS, the capital of the above province, stands on the western margin of the Lake of Manguaba. It is situate in a fertile district, abounding in orange and jack trees, and producing large quantities of sugar and tobacco. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 9° 40′ S. *Lon.* 35° 50′ W. —This town contains a grammar-school and several convents.

ALAGON, *a′-la-gon*, a town of Spain, 15 miles N.W. of Saragossa. *Pop.* 2,000.

ALAGON, a river of Spanish Estremadura, which falls into the Tagus near Coria.

ALAGORE, *a′-la-gor*, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 23 miles E. of Seringapatam.

ALAIN, John, *a′-lain*, a Danish author, who wrote "On the Origin of the Cimbri," and other subjects. B. 1569; D. 1630.

ALAIN DE L'ISLE, *a′-lain de-leel′*, surnamed the universal doctor, and a divine of great reputation in the university of Paris. D. 1294.—His works were printed in 1653, folio.

ALAIN, Nicholas, a French dramatic author, whose fame rests upon the production of some trifling comedies. Flourished at the beginning of the 18th century.

ALAIN, Chartier, a French writer, who produced several pieces, the most esteemed of which is his "Chronicle of Charles VII." to whom he was secretary. Flourished at the beginning of the 14th century.

ALAIS, *a′-lai*, a town of France, in the arrondissement of Alais, department of Gard, built in a plain at the foot of the Cevennes mountains. *Manf.* Silk, serges, thread, gloves, and ribands. It has glass, pottery, and chemical works, and does a considerable trade in wine, corn, and cattle. There are large coal and iron mines in the neighbourhood, and blast-furnaces and iron-foundries are numerous. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 44° 7′ 26″ N. *Lon.* 1° 1′ 14″ E.—With the exception of a handsome Gothic church, and the citadel, built by Louis XIV., there is no other structure worth noting in the town. In former times, however, Alais was a stronghold of the Protestants, from whom it was taken by Louis XIII.

ALAJUELA, *a′-la-ju-ai′-la*, a city of Costa Rica, Central America, situate to the S. of Cartago. *Pop.* with environs, 8,000.

ALAKANANDA, *a′-la-ka-nan′-da*, a river of Hindostan, considered sacred by the Hindoos. It rises in the Himalaya mountains, flows through the province of Gurwal, and at Devaprayuga unites with the Bhagirathi, when it receives the name of the Ganges.

ALALA, *ă-lai′-la*, the goddess of war, sister to Mars.

ALALCOMENÆ, *ar′-lal-kom′-e-ne*, a city of Bœotia, where some suppose that Minerva was born.

ALALIA, *ă-lai′-le-a*, a town of Corsica, built by a colony of Phocæans. L. C. Scipio destroyed it in the first Punic war, B.C. 562.

ALAMANES, *ă-la-mai′-nes*, a statuary of Athens, and disciple of Phidias.

ALAMANNI, or ALEMANNI, *ăl-ă-măn′-i*, a powerful people of Germany, who dwelt near the Hercynian forest, and who were great enemies of the Romans.

ALAMANNI, Lewis, *a-la-man′-e*, a Florentine, who, conspiring against Julius de Medici, was compelled to quit his native country, until Charles V. captured Rome, when he returned and was employed in public affairs, till the re-establishment of the Medici family obliged him to leave Florence again. He finally settled in France, and became a favourite of Francis I., who in 1544 sent him ambassador to the imperial court. B. at Florence, 1495; D. 1556.—Alamanni was of a noble family, and wrote many beautiful poems in the Italian language. His son Baptiste became almoner to Queen Catherine of France, and successively bishop of Bazar and Maion. D. 1581. A collection of his letters is extant, but in MS.

ALAMAS, REAL DE LOS, *a'-la-mas*, a Mexican town in the department of Sonora, 135 miles N. of Sinaloa. *Pop.* about 8,000.

ALAMOS, Balthazar, *a'-la-mos*, a Castilian, educated at Salamanca. He entered into the service of Anthony Perez, secretary of state to Philip II., and when that minister fell into disgrace, Alamos was cast into prison, where he lay eleven years. On the accession of Philip III. he obtained his liberty, and was employed by the duke of Olivarez in several important situations. Lived in the 16th century. B. at Medina del Campo; D. in his 88th year.—He translated Tacitus into Spanish, and left other works.

ALAN, or CAMEL, *al'-an*, a river of Cornwall, England, which rises a few miles north of Camelford, and joining the Bristol Channel near Bodmin, forms the estuary of the harbour of Padstow.

ALAN of Tewkesbury, author of the "Life and Banishment of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury." D. 1291.

ALAN, ALLEN, or ALLEYN, William, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1550 became one of its fellows. In 1556 he was chosen principal of St. Mary's Hall, and two years afterwards was made canon of York; but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Louvain, and was appointed head of the English college. Here he wrote, in defence of the Romish church, some treatises, which raised his reputation as a controversialist to such a degree, that he obtained several valuable preferments. In his own country, however, he was considered a traitor, and a man was hanged for bringing over from the continent some of his books. In 1586 he published a defence of the Pope's bull for excommunicating Queen Elizabeth, to which he added an exhortation to her subjects to revolt against her in favour of the Spaniards. For this he obtained the archbishopric of Mechlin, with the dignity of a cardinal. B. at Rossal, in Lancashire, in 1532; D. at Rome, in 1594.

ALAN of Lynn, so called from the place of his nativity. He became famous for his theological writings. Lived in the 15th century.

ALAND, Sir John Fortescue, *al'-änd*, an English judge, who took the name of Aland, in compliment to his lady, who was the eldest daughter of Henry Aland, esq., of Waterford, in Ireland. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar about 1690. In 1714 he was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, and afterwards to the king. In 1717 he was created a baron of the Exchequer, and, next year, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench. On the accession of George II. he was removed from that office, but for what cause does not appear. In 1728 he was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas, which situation he resigned in 1746, and was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron Fortescue of Creden. B. in Devonshire, 1670; D. 1746.—Baron Fortescue belonged to the ancient family of Fortescue, in Devonshire, and was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and versed in the Northern and Saxon literature. He published, in 1714, 8vo, his ancestor Sir John Fortescue's treatise on "Absolute and Limited Monarchy."

ALAND, *o'-land*, the principal island, which gives the name to a group in the Baltic, not far from the point of meeting of the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and lying between the coasts of Finland and Upland, in Sweden. Of the group there are about eighty inhabited, although the population on the whole is exceedingly sparse,—not more than 15,000. They were ceded, in 1809, by Sweden to Russia, and have become the usual station of the Russian fleet in the Baltic. The chief island is a place of considerable importance, its length being about 18 miles from north to south, and 14 from east to west. *Area*, 28 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a deeply indented coast-line with several excellent harbours, one of which—that of Lytternais—is large enough to give shelter to the whole of the Russian fleet. The island has a vast citadel, with fortifications capable of protecting 60,000 men. *Pro.* Barley, rye, potatoes, hops, and flax. A number of cattle are pastured, and many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. *Pop.* 9,000. *Lat.* 60° 15′ N. *Lon.* 20° E.—The neighbourhood of Aland is remarkable as being the scene of the first great naval action in the annals of the Russian marine. It was fought between the Swedes and Peter I., who obtained a complete victory, in 1714. On August 16, 1854, Bomarsund, on the W. side of the principal island, was captured and its fortifications destroyed by the British fleet. Steamers plying between Abo, in Finland, and Stockholm take in wood at these islands.

ALANI, *ä-lan'-ni*, the collective name of several distinct and independent nations, who passed a nomadic existence in the countries north of the Euxine and the Caspian seas. They long preserved their independence, and fought several battles with the Romans. Gregory of Tours states that they were deprived of their independence by Thorismund, king of the West Goths.

ALARA, *a-la-ra*, a town in the island of Majorca, 12 miles from Palma, in the vicinity of which there are some excellent marble-quarries. *Pop.* upwards of 4,000.

ALARCON, Don Juan Ruiz de, *a-lar'-kon*, a Spanish theatrical writer of the reign of Philip IV. Some of his productions are so excellent as to have been attributed to Lope de Vega and Montalvan. His drama of "La Verdad sospechosa" (suspicious truth) was imitated by Corneille in his "Le Menteur," which, in fact, is founded upon it. None of the Spanish dramatists, taken as a whole, merit a higher place in the drama than Alarcon, who is said to have written thirty plays, and whose verse glows with high, chivalrous sentiment, and is marked by those nice discriminating qualities which indicate an honourable mind. B. at Tlasco or Tlacheo, in the province of Mexico, towards the end of the 16th century.

ALARD, *a'-lar*, a Romish divine, who wrote a great number of theological pieces now little known or regarded. B. at Amsterdam; D. at Louvain, 1541.

ALARD, Lambert, the inspector of the public schools in Brunswick, a theological writer and the compiler of a Greek Lexicon. D. 1672.

ALARIC I., *al'-a-rik*, king of the Visigoths, was descended from an illustrious family, and served in the wars between the Goths and Romans, when his countrymen submitted to Theodosius. He afterwards served in the imperial army, but being refused a chief command, he revolted, and entering Greece, devastated several of its provinces with fire and sword. Whilst thus engaged, he was encountered by the famous Stilicho, who compelled him to retire into Epirus. About this time, A.D. 400, he was acknowledged king of the Visigoths, and entered Italy, whence he carried away a large amount of plunder and a great many captives. Two years afterwards, he again entered that country, but was opposed by Stilicho, his former enemy, and after a well-contested battle, lost his wife and children, who were taken prisoners. He then entered into a treaty, and retired across the Po. He now submitted to the emperor Honorius, who was then reigning, and into whose service he entered, and, for three years, seems to have served that prince in Epirus. For this he demanded an extravagant reward, which being refused, he raised the standard of revolt, and advanced upon Rome, and laying siege to it, the Romans were ultimately compelled to comply with such terms as the conqueror chose to dictate. Having achieved this success, he withdrew into Tuscany; but finding that Honorius failed to fulfil the objects of the treaty into which he had entered, Alaric again attacked the "Eternal city," and compelled its submission. He himself now appointed Attalus, prefect of the city, to be emperor in the room of Honorius; but the imbecility of that personage rendered him unfit for the responsibilities of his station. He was therefore deprived of his regal honours, and Honorius once more enthroned. These measures, however, had hardly been completed, when a treacherous attack made by the Romans upon the soldiers of Alaric roused his indignation against the imperial city, which he gave up for six days to his soldiers. An indiscriminating pillage was the result of this act; but Alaric, to his honour, ordered his troops to spare unnecessary bloodshed, to respect female chastity, and preserve the buildings devoted to the purposes of religion. Having sufficiently satiated his vengeance, he withdrew into the southern provinces of Italy, where he died during the siege of Cosenza, in Calabria. D. A.D. 410.—Alaric was a skilful warrior, and exhibited the qualities of prompti-

tude and courage in a high degree. During his first siege of Rome, the inhabitants intimated to him that if they were driven to take up arms, they would fight with the utmost determination. "Do so," said the barbarian soldier; "but the closer hay is pressed, the more easily it is cut." On being further asked what he would leave to the besieged if they surrendered, "Their lives," was his laconic reply; and at the same time he demanded all their wealth.

ALARIC II., king of the Visigoths, ascended the throne in 484: he was slain in a battle which he fought with Clovis, king of France, near Poitiers, in 507. This monarch was of a much more pacific disposition than the first Alaric. He left behind him a regularly drawn up system of legislation, which is known as the Code Breviarium Alaricianum.

ALASCO, John, *a-las'-ko*, a Polish Roman Catholic bishop, who, having embraced the Protestant religion, came to England in the reign of Edward VI., and became pastor to a Dutch church in London. On the accession of Mary, he returned to his own country, where he distinguished himself so greatly in the cause of the Reformation, that he received the title of Reformer of Poland. B. 1199; D. at Frankfort, 1560.—Alasco was the uncle of Sigismund, king of Poland, and was greatly esteemed by the leading men among the Reformers; particularly by Erasmus, whose library he purchased.

ALASSAC, *a-las'-ak*, a town of France, department of the Corrèze. *Pop.* 3,160.

ALASSIO, *a-las'-se-o*, a seaport town of the Sardinian states, on the Mediterranean, in the province of Albenga. It is in the division of Genoa, and is 4 miles from Albenga. *Pop.* about 7,000.

ALASSONA, *a-las-o'-na*, a town of European Turkey, 35 miles from Tricala. *Pop.* 3,000.

ALASTOR, *a-las'-tor*, an armbearer to Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses.

ALA-TAGH, *a-la-taw*, a mountain-chain of Asiatic Turkey, dividing the two heads of the Euphrates as it runs westward from Mount Ararat. *Lat.* between 39° and 40° N. *Lon.* between 39° and 44° E.

ALATAMAHA, *al'-ta-ma-haw'*, a river of Georgia, United States, which, after a course of 500 miles, falls into the Atlantic, 60 miles from Savannah.

ALATRI, *a-la'-tre*, an Italian town, built on a mountain, 6 miles from Frosinone. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens. *Pop.* 10,000.

ALATYR, *a-la'-tir*, a Russian town in the government of Simbirsk, from which town it is distant about 80 miles. *Manf.* Glass and leather. *Pop.* 5,000.

ALAVA, *a-la'-va*, one of the three Basque provinces of Spain, included in the new province of Vascongadas, mountainous and rich in iron-mines. *Pop.* 80,000. *Lat.* between 42° 20' and 43° N.

ALAVA, Diego Esquiesel, *a-la'-va*, a bishop of Cordova, in Spain, who was at the Council of Trent, and wrote a book on "General Councils." D. 1562.

ALAYA, *a-la-ya*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, standing on a promontory in the Mediterranean, 100 miles from Konieh. It has fallen into comparative decay. *Pop.* 2,000.

ALAZON, *a-la-zon*, a river of Georgia, uniting with the Kur 125 miles from Tiflis. Its course is in a south-easterly direction for 140 miles.

ALBA, *al'-ba*, a Sardinian province in the division of Coni, bounded on the N. by Asti and Torino; E. by Acqui and Alessandria; W. by Saluzzo; and S. by Mondovi. *Area*, 408 square miles. *Desc.* Generally hilly, and watered by an affluent of the *Po*, called the Tanaro. *Pro.* Silk, corn, pulse, fruit,—and wine is made. In many places truffles are dug up and made an article of export. Horned cattle are numerous. *Pop.* about 120,000.

ALBA, capital of the above, is situate on the right bank of the river Tanaro. *Pop.* about 9,000.—Alba was the Alba Pompeii of the Romans, and figures in the Middle Ages as one of the principal towns of the marquisate of Montferrat. In 1631 it was annexed to the dominions of the house of Savoy. The learned Vida, author of the "Christiad," was for many years its bishop.

ALBA DE TORMES, *al'-ba dai tor-mess*, a town of Spain, on the Tormes, 14 miles from Salamanca. *Pop.* 2,300. Here, on the 26th November, 1809, the French, under Kellermann, defeated the Spaniards commanded by the Duque del Parque.

ALBA LONGA, *al-ba lon'-qa*, a city of Latium, built by Ascanius, B.C. 1152, on the spot where Æneas found, according to the prophecy of Helenus and of the god of the river, a *white* sow with thirty young ones. Fourteen descendants of Æneas reigned there, down to Numitor and Amulius. Alba was destroyed by the Romans 695 B.C., and the inhabitants were carried to Rome.—A city of the Marsi, in Italy.

ALBA SYLVIUS, *al'-ba sil'-ve-us*, son of Latinus Sylvius, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Latium, and reigned 36 years.

ALBACETE, *al'-ba-thai'-tai*, a trading town of Spain, in the province of the same name, 80 miles from Valencia. *Pop.* 11,000;—of province, 19,000. *Manf.* Principally steel wares.

ALBANESE, *al-ba-nai'-sai*, an Italian musician of high reputation. D. at Paris, 1800.

ALBANIA, *al-bai'-ne-a*, or *al-ba'-ne-a*, a country of Asia, between the Caspian Sea and Iberia. All the inhabitants are said to have blue eyes. Some maintain that they followed Hercules from Mount Albanus, in Italy, when he returned from the conquest of Geryon.—The Caspian Sea is called Albanum Mare, as being near Albania.

ALBANIA, a large province in European Turkey, which stretches along that part of the Mediterranean called the Ionian Sea, and comprehends, in its widest acceptation, the ancient Illyria and Epirus. The limits of this country are not very exactly defined, but, to serve general purposes, it may be said to be bounded on the N. by Servia, Bosnia, and Montenegro; on the E. by Roumelia; on the S. by Greece; and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea, along the coast of which it extends for upwards of 200 miles. *Area*, estimated at about 14,000 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely mountainous, cut up into deep ravines, and presenting all the characteristics of sublimity, in a scenic point of view. The mountains of the Khimára,—the former



ALBANIANS.

Acroceraunian,—running in a north-western direction parallel to the coast, attain an elevation of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, as also does the southward chain of the Tzumerka. *Rivers.* Although there are many streams in Albania, they are neither so large nor important as to require particular notice. They take their rise mostly in the eastern parts of the country, and after a winding and tortuous course, fall into the Mediterranean or Adriatic Sea.

The Garla, or river of Suli (the ancient Acheron), falls into the Gulf of Arta, and the Calamas (the ancient Thyamis) disembogues itself into the sea opposite Corfu. *Lakes.* The principal are Okhrida, Scutari, Butrinto, and Joánnina, which is estimated at 3 miles wide and 12 miles long. *Climate.* Variable, but healthy on the whole. Spring cannot be said to commence before the middle of March; but the heat of the months July and August is excessive. September is the vintage season, and the December rains are succeeded by sharp frosts in January. *Wild Animals.* The wolf, the bear, and the jackall. The lakes swarm with water-fowl of almost every description. *Domestic Animals.* Horses, asses, oxen, sheep, and goats. The horses are small, but active and spirited. There is a breed of dogs not unlike the English shepherd dog, although larger and sharper in the head, with a bushy tail. *Pro.* Barley, maize, oats, cotton, and tobacco. In fruits, the grape, orange, lemon, fig, pomegranate, and mulberry are grown. *Inhabitants.* The Albanians, or Arnauts, are supposed to have sprung from the Illyrians. They are an active, muscular race, seldom exceeding five feet six inches in height, and capable of undergoing great fatigue. Like the mountaineers of Scotland, they have high cheek-bones, with lofty foreheads. Their faces are long and oval, their noses sharp, thin, and straight; their mouths small; their eyes a lively blue or hazel, but rarely a black. They shave off all the beard but the mustachios. In walking they take long steps, and exhibit a freedom of action, which seems to spring from a feeling of conscious independence. Their attachment to their mountains is great, and, as they all carry arms, it is difficult to distinguish the peasant from the soldier. They are mostly robbers, a profession, amongst themselves, not considered disgraceful. Their women are tall and strong; but as they are kept in great subjection, and viewed in the light of cattle, they are made to labour as such, and often unmercifully used. *Manf.* Capotes, embroidered velvets, cloths, and stuffs. The wild character of their country, and the imperfect state of their civilization, however, render them foes to the arts of peace generally. Their trade principally consists of exchanging the natural productions of their own for the manufactured goods of other countries. *Gov.* Supposed to be governed by pashas; but in a community of robbers the power of these is necessarily small. *Rel.* The inhabitants are, generally, Christians of the Greek church, but many are Mahometans. *Pop.* 1,300,000. *Lat.* between 38° and 43° N. *Lon.* from 18° 49′ to 21° 50′ E.—Albania was formerly an independent kingdom, governed by its own princes, the last of whom, the famous John Castriot, known better by the name of Scanderbeg, bequeathed it at his death to the Venetians. (*See* TURKEY.)

ALBANI, *al-ba'-ne*, the name of a Roman patrician family, who have supplied the Romish church with several cardinals.

ALBANI, Francis, an Italian painter, whose first master was Denys Calvert, who left him to the instructions of his pupil Guido, whom he accompanied to the school of the Caracci. Having finished his studies at Bologna, Albani went to Rome, where his first wife died. He married again, and his second wife was very beautiful. This lady became the mother of several fine boys, and Albani painted pieces in which his wife and children served as models for his Venuses and Cupids. He was fond of representing the fair sex, and his compositions on love-subjects are held in high esteem. B. at Bologna, 1578; D. 1660. His brother and disciple, John Baptiste, was an eminent historical and landscape painter. He died in 1668.

ALBANI, John Jerome, a civilian and cardinal, who wrote some books in vindication of the papal power. B. at Bergamo; D. 1591.

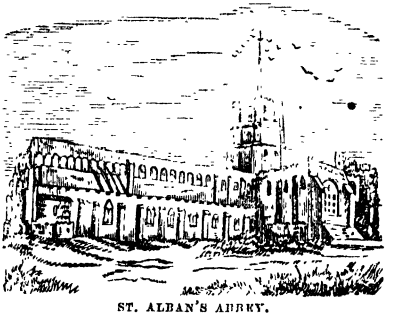
ALBANI, Alexander, an Italian, created a cardinal by Innocent XIII. B. at Urbino, 1692; D. 1779. This personage was a great virtuoso, and possessed a collection of drawings and engravings, which, at his death, was purchased by George III. for 14,000 crowns.

ALBANI, John Francis, also a cardinal, and nephew of the above, distinguished as a patron of the fine arts. Although he endeavoured to prevent the suppression of the Jesuits, he was in other respects liberal and enlightened. His palace was plundered by the French invading army of 1798, when he made his escape to Naples, stripped of all his possessions. In 1800 he returned to Rome, where he took up his abode in private lodgings. B. at Rome, 1720; D. 1803.

ALBANO, *al-ba'-no*, a small well-built town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, 14 miles S.S.E. of Rome. *Pop.* 6,000.—On the site of this town stood the villa of Pompey.

ALBANO, a well-built town of Italy, in the kingdom of Lombardy, 11 miles from Potenza. *Pop.* nearly 3,000.

ALBAN'S, ST., *saint al'-bins*, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver. It consists principally of three streets, divided into three parishes, with as many churches; namely, St. Alban's, St. Michael's, and St. Helen's. It has a good trade, and carries on a considerable manufacture of straw-plaiting for hats and bonnets, and Berlin wool canvas: there is also a silk-mill. Rope-making, brewing, and iron-founding are also pursued, and there are numerous corn-mills in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* between 7,000 and 8,000. Distant from London 21 miles N.N.W.—St. Alban's arose from the ruins of the ancient Verulam. In the ancient abbey church are the funeral monuments and effigies of King Offa on his throne. Of the former abbey, erected by Offa (796), in honour of St. Alban, the first martyr in Britain, not the least vestige remains, except the gateway, a large square building. The present abbey is an object worthy the attention of the antiquary and the student of architecture. It is built in the form of a cross, running 547 feet from east to west, and having a breadth of 206 feet at the intersection of the transept. Its tower has an elevation of 146 feet, crowned with battlements, and is amongst the most perfect parts of



ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

the building. Every style of architecture, from the time of the Normans to that of Henry VII., may be traced in it; and although it is constructed mostly of bricks, flints, and tiles, its appearance is, in the highest degree, imposing; whilst the antique air which it preserves, imparts to it a venerable aspect in the eyes of those lovers of antiquity who delight in architectural structures. The abbot of St. Alban's was mitred, and as a peer of the realm had a seat in Parliament. He took precedence of all other English abbots from the time of Pope Adrian IV., who was Nicholas Breakespere, and the only Englishman who rose to the pontificate. (*See* ADRIAN IV.) In 1451 and 1461 two fierce battles were fought in the neighbourhood of St. Alban's, between the partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster. In the former Henry VI. was taken prisoner by the Yorkists, and in the latter he was recovered by his wife, Margaret of Anjou. A monument to Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Alban's, is to be seen in the church of St. Michael. This town was disfranchised in 1852, on account of the corrupt practices which prevailed among the electors in sending their representatives to Parliament.

ALBAN, ST., the proto-martyr of Britain, who served in the Roman army, and became a convert to Christianity, through one Amphilabus, a monk. B. at St. Alban's, in the 3rd century; D. for his religion in the persecution under Diocletian, 303.

ALBAN'S HEAD, ST., a cape of England, on the coast of the county of Dorset. *Lat.* 50° 4′ N. *Lon.* 2° 10′ W. —*Height*, 441 feet above the level of the sea. On its

summit are still to be traced the ruins of a chapel of the 12th century.

ALBAN, ST., *sänt al'-banng*, the name of several towns in France.—1. In the department Côtes-du-Nord. *Pop.* 1,490.—2. In the department Isère. *Pop.* 1,200.—3. In the department Lozère. *Pop.* 2,300.—4. In the department Tarn. *Pop.* 700.

ALBANUS, *al-bā'-nus*, the modern Albano, a mountain with a lake in Italy, 13 miles from Rome. The lake is 6 miles in circumference, and is the crater of an extinct volcano. In its neighbourhood is the village of Castel Gandolfo, the summer residence of the Pope. The mountain is 2,016 feet above the lake; it commands a splendid view of the scenes immortalized in the Last six books of the Æneid of Virgil.

ALBANY, Louisa, Countess of, *äl'-ba-ne*, daughter of Prince Stolberg, of Gedern, in Germany, and wife of Charles James Edward, the grandson of James II., and whose adventurous spirit led him to enter Scotland with a few followers in 1745 to endeavour to recover the lost crown of his ancestors. Their marriage took place in 1772, but the countess being much the younger, the match was ill-assorted, and she retired to a convent. Subsequently she went to France, but on the death of her husband in 1788, returned to Italy, and finally settled in Florence. Here she secretly allied herself by marriage to Count Alfieri, the poet, taking the title of Countess of Albany, as the relict of the last of the Stuarts. B. 1753; D. at Florence, 1824.—When this lady and her husband, called the young Pretender, resided at Rome, they held a little court, and were addressed as king and queen. She was possessed of a refined mind, loved literature and the arts, and whilst in Florence her house was the resort of the most cultivated and distinguished persons. Alfieri died in her house, and in 1810 she erected to his memory, in the church of Santa Croce, a monument executed by Canova. (*See* CHARLES EDWARD STUART.)

ALBANY, *awl'-ba-ne*, a city of the United States, in Albany, a county of the same name, New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 160 miles N. New York, 30 N. Hudson, 170 W. Boston, and 230 S. Montreal. It is the legislative capital of New York, and in population, wealth, and commerce, the second city in that state. It is built on a narrow alluvial tract, running along the side of the river, and standing at the head of the sloop-navigation on the Hudson. Among the public buildings are a stone state-house, and a marble city hall with a gilded dome, which when illumined by the rays of the sun, is seen from a great distance, producing a dazzling effect, as it seems to hang in the blue vault of the sky. Most of the private buildings are built of stone or brick, and from the structure of some of the more antiquated houses, the Dutch origin of the place is at once recognized. *Manf.* Tobacco, sheet-iron, ropes, carriages, hats, soap, and copper-ware. It has both iron-furnaces and type-foundries; saw-mills, malting-houses, and breweries; and it exports large quantities of flour and agricultural produce. *Pop.* about 55,000. *Lat.* 42° 39′ N. *Lon.* 73° 44′ 39″ W.—From a Dutch fort erected in 1612, the present city of Albany has arisen. In 1623 it was founded by the Dutch, and was called Beaver-wyck, then Williamstadt; by which it was known down to 1664, when it came into the possession of the English, who gave it its present name, after James II., to whom, when duke of York and Albany, the proprietorship of the colony was granted by Charles II.

ALBANY, a river of North America, which falls into James's Bay, *Lat.* 51° 30′ N; *Lon.* 81° 30′ W. Runs N E. through a chain of small lakes, from the S. end of Winnipeg Lake.

ALBANY, a district of the Cape of Good Hope, bounded on the N. by Caffraria, E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by the river Zondag. *Ext.* about 70 miles from E. to W., with an average breadth of 25. *Area*, 1,792 square miles. *Desc.* Beautifully undulated by hill and dale, here and there studded with huge timber trees, which give it all the appearance of a succession of immense parks. *Rivers.* The Great Fish River, Zondag, Karuka, Bosjesmans, Buffalo, and Kasowka. *Wild Animals.* Lions, leopards, wolves, elephants, and buffaloes. *Manf.* The settlers are labouring to improve the growth of wool, and have established several woollen manufactories. The principal trade at present consists in ivory, horns, hides, and live stock.—*Lat.* between 33° and 35° N. *Lon.* 27° E.—The former inhabitants of this district were a tribe of the Ghonagua Hottentots, but they have gradually given place to European settlers, who may now be considered the sole possessors of the country.

ALBANY, one of the districts in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. *Lat.* between 49° and 55° N. *Lon.* between 81° and 93° W.

ALBANY, a seaport town of Western Australia, built on the western shore or King George's Sound. *Lat.* 31° 55′ S. *Lon.* 117° 55′ E.

ALBARRAZIN, *al'-bar-ra'-thene*, a strong town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Guadalaviar. *Pop.* 1,800. 100 leagues E. of Madrid.

ALBATEGNI, *al'-ba-ten'-ye*, an Arabian astronomer, who lived in Mesopotamia, and who wrote a book on the knowledge of the stars and the obliquity of the zodiac, which was printed at Nuremberg in 1537, 4to, and at Bologna in 1545. Flourished in the 10th century.—He was the first who substituted sines for chords, and who may be said to have determined the length of the tropical year. He is considered to have had a larger number of methods in spherical trigonometry than the Greeks, and to be the greatest of the Arabian school, which connects Greek science with that of our own times.

ALBAY, *al-bai*, a town of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, situate in a fertile volcanic district, and the residence of a governor. *Pop.*, town and district, 13,000.

ALBAZIN, *al-baz'-zin*, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. *Lat.* 54° N. *Lon.* 103° 30′ E.

ALBEMARLE, Duke of, George Monk, *äl'-be-marl*, a military commander, who, being a younger son of a good family, entered the army as a volunteer, and served in the Netherlands under his relation, Sir Richard Grenville. On the breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Scotch in 1639, he obtained a colonel's commission, and attended his majesty in both his expeditions to Scotland. At the commencement of the rebellion in Ireland, in 1641, he was sent to that country, where his services were so important as to obtain for him the favour of the Lords Justices, who appointed him governor of Dublin. At the time of his return to England, the town of Nantwich was invested by the Parliamentary forces, against whom he was despatched; but he was taken prisoner and confined in the Tower. Here he remained till 1646, when, on the ruin of the royal cause, he was released on condition of accepting a command in the army of the Parliament, to which he consented. He was now despatched to Ireland to subdue the rebels there; but concluding an unsatisfactory peace with them, he drew upon himself the indignation of the Parliament, who passed a vote of censure upon his conduct. Cromwell, however, had discovered the great military talents which he possessed, and, raising him to the rank of a lieutenant-general, conferred upon him the chief command of the army in Scotland. Whilst here, his conduct was such as to excite the suspicions of the Protector, who, not long before his death, wrote him a letter to which he added this post-script:—"There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to be in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart: I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him and send him up to me." On the death of Cromwell, the position of Monk was one of extreme difficulty; but having a powerful army at his command, he determined to march into England. That he was favourable to the restoration of the Stuart dynasty, the sagacity of the late Protector had already discovered; but as he acted with extreme caution, no one could positively decide as to what were the real objects he had in view. Accordingly, when he arrived in England, he was courted by the republicans, whilst the royalists feared that he would set up for himself. The moderate party, however, pressed him to call a free parliament, to which, being in accordance with his own desires, he acceded. When this assembly met, they voted the restoration of the king, with whom General Monk had carried on a secret correspondence, and who was consequently restored to his throne without violence or bloodshed. Thus was this great event effected by the prudence of

one man, who became an object of the highest esteem, both with the people and the king. Wealth and honours were now heaped upon him. He was created duke of Albemarle, with a pension of £7,000 a year, and subsequently was appointed, in conjunction with Prince Rupert, admiral of the fleet, and gained a great victory over the Dutch, in an engagement which lasted three days, off the mouth of the Thames. Whilst the plague ravaged the city of London, he remained among the inhabitants, many of whom regarded his presence at such a period as a great consolation. B. at Potheridge, near Torrington, Devonshire, 1603; D. in London, 1670.—The character of Monk, as represented by Macaulay, is that of a prudent and cautious rather than a bold and far-seeing man; and hence the impenetrable secrecy with which he veiled his policy on the death of the great Cromwell. In private life he was possessed of many virtues; and although it is said that he never feared the shot of a cannon, he had a wholesome dread of his wife, who was a mistress of the language of Billingsgate, the daughter of a common blacksmith, and had been bred a milliner. She bore him a son, who was named Christopher, duke of Albemarle, and who, in 1688, died governor of Jamaica. The general was the author of a work on military and political affairs, which was published in 1671, and a collection of his letters was printed in 1715. He was interred in the chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey.

ALBEMARLE, a central county of the United States, in Virginia. *Area*, 700 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, and irrigated principally by the head-waters of the Rivanna. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and tobacco. Vast herds and flocks of cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. *Manf.* These consist of cotton and leather; there are many flour, grist, and saw mills, and some distilleries. *Pop.* from 35,000 to 40,000, of whom more than two-thirds are slaves. Chief town, Charlottesville.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, an inlet in the United States, on the coast of North Carolina, in the N.E. part of the state. It is 60 miles long from E. to W. and from 4 to 15 wide, and communicates with Pamlico Sound and the ocean by several narrow inlets, and with Chesapeake Bay by a canal cut through Dismal Swamp.

ALBEMARLE, or AUMALE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, situate on the Bresle, 13 miles from Neufchâtel. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollens, and serges. *Pop.* upwards of 2,000.—In 1592 a combat was here fought with the Spaniards, and Henry IV. wounded.

ALBENDORF, *al'-ben-dorf*, a village of Prussian Silesia, 8 miles from Glatz. *Pop.* 1,300. In its neighbourhood is the sanctuary of New Jerusalem, said to be annually resorted to by 80,000 pilgrims.

ALBENGA, *al-bain'-ga*, a province belonging to the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, situate on the southern slope of the Apennines, near where they join the maritime Alps. *Ext.* Thirty miles, with an average breadth of 18, along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. *Area*, 263 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with mountains and valleys. Of the few plains in the Genoese territories, that of Albenga is remarkable for its fertility. *Pro.* Oil, corn, hemp, wine, and fruit. Many of the inhabitants pursue a seafaring life. *Pop.* about 60,000.

ALBENGA, chief town of the above, is the see of a bishop, and distant 42 miles S. from Genoa. *Pop.* 5,000, mostly agricultural.—This is the Albingaunum of the ancients, and in the Middle Ages figured as a municipal town under the supremacy of Genoa. In 1796 it was, for a short time, the head-quarters of Napoleon.

ALBERBURY, *al'-ber-ber'-re*, a parish of England and Wales, 8 miles from Shrewsbury. *Pop.* 2,000.—In this parish old Parr was born in 1483.

ALBERCHE, *al'-ber-chai*, a river of Spain, province of Toledo, which joins the Tagus, near Talavera de la Reyna.

ALBERGATI CAPACELLI, the Marquis Francis, *al'-bair-ga'-te ca'-pa-chel'-le*, an Italian senator as well as a comic writer, who spent his early youth in every kind of dissipation, and did not apply himself to study before he had attained his thirty-fourth year. At forty, however, he had not only become a powerful dramatist, but such an excellent performer, as to merit the title of the *Garrick of the Italian nobility*. B. at Bologna, 1730; D. 1802. The works of this man have been pronounced unrivalled for wit, humour, facetious sallies, and knowledge of the world. A complete edition was published at Venice in 1783, in 12 vols. 8vo.

ALBERGOTTI, Francis, *al'-bair-got'-e*, an Italian civilian, the disciple of Baldi, and who, after exercising his profession as an advocate at Arezzo, removed to Florence, where he received the honour of nobility. His character for veracity was so great, that he had the title of *teacher of solid truth*. Flourished in the 14th century.

ALBERIC, *al'-be-rik*, a French historian, and canon of AIX, who, not being able to take an active part in the first crusade, wrote its history from the year 1095 to 1120. Lived in the 13th century. His Chronicle was printed at Helmstadt in 1584.

ALBERIC DE ROSATE, *dai ro-sa'-te*, of Bergamo, a lawyer, who wrote Commentaries on the Decretals. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBEROBELLO, *al'-ber-o-bel'-o*, a Neapolitan town in the province of Terra di Bari. *Pop.* 4,000.

ALBERONA, *al'-be-ro'-na*, a Neapolitan town in the province of Capitanata, 22 miles from Foggia. *Pop.* 2,500.

ALBERONI, Julius, *al'-bai-ro'-ne*, who, having entered into orders, became curate of a village near Parma, where he happened to relieve the wants of the secretary of the duke of Vendôme, who had been robbed. Some time afterwards the duke entered Italy with his army, for which there was no means of providing, as the peasantry had taken the precaution to conceal their corn. He happened to be in the neighbourhood of the village, in which the poor curate, who had formerly relieved the necessities of his secretary, resided. Recollecting this circumstance, he was sent for in the present distress of the duke, to whom he revealed the secret places in which the peasantry had concealed their grain. This service was so great, that the duke, on returning to Madrid, took him with him, and procured him the favour of the princess of Urfias, the favourite of Philip V. By her recommendation, he was appointed agent for the duke of Parma at the Spanish court, and greatly advanced the interests of his sovereign, by obtaining Elizabeth Farnese, princess of Parma, for his second wife. For this, Alberoni was made a privy counsellor, then was created prime minister, and finally had a cardinalship conferred on him. Having thus obtained the highest honours, he engaged himself with schemes for the benefit of the Spanish nation; but, being undermined by foreign influence, he was deprived of his posts and banished to Rome. B. at Placentia, 1664; D. at Placentia, 1752.

ALBERT, *ăl'-bert*, Duke of Austria, and subsequently Emperor of Germany, was the son of Rudolph of Hapsburg, who founded the Austrian imperial dynasty. He was crowned in 1298, after defeating and slaying his competitor, Adolphus of Nassau, and was assassinated in 1308, by his nephew John, son of the duke of Suabia, whose paternal estates he had seized.—On the bank of the Reuss, where Albert was murdered, Agnes, his eldest daughter, and queen of Hungary, built a monastery, and called it Königsfelden. Here, after taking a dreadful vengeance, not only on the assassins of her father, but on many innocent families whom she supposed implicated in their crime, she shut herself up and ended her days. Her apartments are still shown in the dilapidated building, which stands on the high road from Basle to Baden and Zurich, and in the vicinity of the fortress of Hapsburg, whence originally sprung the house of Austria.

ALBERT II., Emperor and Duke of Austria, who, having married the daughter of Sigismund, emperor and king of Hungary, had bequeathed to him by that monarch his dominions of Hungary and Bohemia. D. 1439.

ALBERT, Archduke of Austria, was the sixth son of the emperor Maximilian II. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and obtained a cardinalship and the archbishopric of Toledo. In 1584 he was made viceroy of Portugal, in which capacity his conduct was so satisfactory to his uncle, Philip II., king of Spain, that he sent him into the Low Countries to endeavour to quell the insurrection which had risen

in the seven United Provinces. In this, however, he had little success. In 1598 he married the daughter of Philip, on which he renounced the ecclesiastical character, and in 1600 encountered Prince Maurice of Nassau at Nieuport, and was defeated. This battle decided the independence of Holland. Albert afterwards directed his energies against Ostend, to which he laid siege, and after the loss of 100,000 men on both sides, the place fell before his arms. A twelve years' truce was now concluded with the Dutch, and, before the termination of that period, Albert expired. B. 1559; D. 1621.

ALBERT, Prince of Mecklenburg, was elected king of Sweden in 1364 by those nobles who had become dissatisfied with the reign of Magnus II., and by whom that monarch was deposed. The result of this measure was a war between the partisans of Albert and Magnus, which lasted several years, and which was finally closed in 1371, by Magnus making a formal resignation of the crown to Albert. The new monarch, however, was little less fortunate in pleasing his nobles than the former king. Accordingly, those disaffected chiefs offered the crown to Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, who marched into the country, and after a fierce battle at Talkoping, in 1388, took Albert prisoner. Albert was kept in confinement till 1394, when he recovered his liberty on condition of ceding Stockholm to Margaret. He attempted again to recover his crown, but failing, spent the remainder of his life in Mecklenburg. D. 1412.

ALBERT, Margrave of Brandenburg, the first duke of Prussia, was elected grand-master of the Teutonic order in 1511, and entered into a war with Sigismund, king of Poland, in defence of the independence of that order. A peace was concluded at Cracow in 1525, by which it was stipulated that the grand-master should possess Prussia as a fief of Poland. Not long after this, Albert avowed himself a Protestant, and married a princess of Denmark. In consequence of this act he fell under the ban of the empire. B. 1490; D. 1568.—A descendant of this prince threw off the allegiance of Poland, and his son, Frederick I., relinquished the title of *duke* for that of *king* of Prussia, in 1701.

ALBERT, Margrave of Brandenburg, called the Alcibiades of Germany, was the son of Casimir, margrave of Culenbach, who, dying when he was an infant, left him in the care of his uncle. In 1511 he took possession of his hereditary estates, and in the disturbances of Germany during the reign of Charles V., entered into the confederacy formed by Maurice, elector of Saxony, and other princes, against that monarch. He committed many excesses in this war, burning towns, and levying heavy contributions wherever he marched. Subsequently a league was formed against him, at the head of which was his old ally the elector of Saxony. Between these princes a great battle was fought at Siverhus, in 1553, in which Maurice was slain and Albert wounded. He was afterwards put under the ban of the empire, and deprived of his possessions. B. 1522; D. 1558.

ALBERT, Charles d' *daarl dal'-bair*, duke of Luynes, a favourite of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. He rose to the highest honours, caused the fall of the Marshal d'Ancre, and ruled the kingdom as he pleased; so that even his master was jealous and afraid of his power. He fomented the war with the Huguenots, and in 1621 laid siege to Montauban, where he was seized with a fever, of which he died. B. 1578.

ALBERT, Jeanne d', *djän' dal'-bair*, daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre. At the age of eleven she was united to the duke of Cleves, but the marriage was afterwards annulled by the pope. In 1548 she espoused Antoine de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme. In 1553 she was delivered of a son, who was afterwards Henry IV. of France, and on the death of her father, in 1555, became queen of Navarre. In 1562 she lost her husband, when, although opposed by the kings of France and Spain, she eagerly began to establish the Reformation in her kingdom. Being invited to the French court to assist at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, she suddenly expired, not without suspicion of having been poisoned. B. 1528; D. 1572.

ALBERT, Erasmus, a German divine, who was educated under Luther, and who is known as the author of a book entitled the "Koran of the Cordeliers," ridiculing the impiety of the Franciscans, who compare the actions of St. Francis with those of Jesus Christ. D. 1571.—His book was printed in German, with a preface by Luther, in 1531, and in Latin in 1542. The last edition of it is that of Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 12mo, 1734.

ALBERT, Joseph d', of Luynes, prince of Grimberghen, and ambassador from the emperor Charles VII. of Germany to the French court. B. 1671; D. 1758.—He was the author of—1. "Timandre instruit par son Génie." 2. "Le Songe d'Alcibiade," 1759, 8vo.

ALBERT, Krantz, a German professor of divinity. B. at Hamburg; D. 1517.—He wrote the "History of Saxony, and of the Vandals;" a Chronicle from the time of Charlemagne to 1504, &c.

ALBERT, of Stade, a Benedictine monk, who wrote a Chronicle from the creation to 1256. Lived in the 13th century.

ALBERT, of Strasburg, who compiled a Chronicle from 1270 to 1378. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBERT DURER. (*See* DURER.)

ALBERT, PRINCE, Albert Francis Charles Emmanuel, prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and consort of Queen Victoria, is the second son of Duke Ernest I., and younger brother of the present duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He received the rudiments of his education under the consistorial councillor Florschutz, and completed it at the University of Bonn. A few days previous to his marriage with the queen, on the 10th of February, 1840, he was naturalized by an act of Parliament, and by another act, passed on the 4th of August of the same year, it was provided that he should assume the responsibility of regent should the queen die before the next lineal heir to the throne should have attained the age of eighteen. Besides assisting in many other noble undertakings, he took an active part in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and contributed not a little to its success. The tendencies of the Prince Consort's mind are entirely of a pacific character, and all his pursuits aim at exalting and refining the sentiments, whilst ameliorating the condition, of the subjects of the amiable sovereign whose husband he is. B. 1819.

ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, and heir to the British throne, merits a place in this work on account of the high responsibilities which he is, in all probability, destined to fulfil as sovereign of the British empire. On the 10th of November, 1858, he was gazetted as having been invested with the rank of a colonel in the army. Speaking of this circumstance, the *Times* said,—"The significance of this event is, that it marks the period when the heir to the British throne is about to take rank among men, and to enter formally upon a career, which every loyal subject of the queen will pray may be a long and a happy one, for his own sake and for the sake of the vast empire which, in the course of nature, he will one day be called to govern. The best wish that we can offer for the young prince is, that in his own path he may ever keep before him the bright example of his royal mother, and show himself worthy of her name." There are few in these realms who will not give a fervent response to these sentiments. B. November 9th, 1841.

ALBERT, a town of France, department of Somme, 18 miles from Amiens. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, leather, and paper. *Pop.* 5,000.

ALBERT, a division of Cape Colony, South Africa, annexed in 1848. It has the Orange river on the N., the Kraäi river on the E., and the Storm-beg mountains on the S. and E.

ALBERT LAKE, in Russell county, South Australia, and united to Victoria Lake by a strait at its northern extremity.

ALBERT TOWN, a shipping port of South Australia. (*See* ADELAIDE.)

ALBERTET, *al'-bair-tai*, a poet and mathematician of Provence, who flourished in the 13th century.

ALBERTI, Cherubino, *al-bair'-te*, an eminent historical painter and engraver of Italy. B. 1552; D. 1615.

ALBERTI, Aristotile, an ingenious Italian mechanic, who, it is said, removed the entire tower of Maria del Tempio at Bologna to a distance of thirty-five paces.—He went to Hungary, where he erected various works, and obtained the title of chevalier.—Lived in the 16th century.

ALBERTI, Andrew, author of a Latin book on perspective, printed at Nuremberg, 1678, folio.

ALBERTI, John, a German lawyer, who abridged the Koran, with notes, for which he was knighted. D. 1559. He published in 1556 the New Testament in Syriac, the whole edition of which, with the exception of 500 copies, were sent to the East: he also wrote a Syriac grammar.

ALBERTI, Leander, provincial of the Dominicans, and distinguished for his literary attainments. B. at Bologna; D. 1552.—He wrote,—1. "A History of Illustrious Dominicans," folio. 2. "A Description of Italy," 4to. 3. Various Biographical Memoirs. 4. "The History of Bologna."

ALBERTI, Leoni Baptista, an eminent architect, who was employed by Pope Nicholas V., and who was the architect of several excellent works in Florence. D. 1485.—He wrote upon painting, sculpture, and architecture, and also on morality and arithmetic.

ALBERTI, Giovanni, a brother of the above, who excelled in perspective and in historical subjects. B. near Florence, 1558; D. 1601.

ALBERTI, Dominico, a Venetian musician, who was for some time in London, but who afterwards went to Rome, where he attained great eminence as a singer and a performer. He excelled on the harpsichord, and invented a new style of playing on that instrument. Lived in the 18th century.—In 1737 he set to music Metastasio's "Endimione," and published some other fine pieces of his composition.

ALBERTINELLI MARIOTTO, *al'-ber-te-nel'-e mar-e-ot'-o*, a pupil of Roselli, an imitator of Fra Bartolomeo, and one of the finest of the early Florentine painters. His *chef d'œuvre* is in the Imperial Gallery of Florence, and is known as the Visitation of Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist, to the Virgin. He was a man of singularly dissipated habits, to which he fell a victim at the early age of 35. B. at Florence, 1475.

ALBERTINUS, Francis, *al-ber-ti'-nus*, an Italian Jesuit, who wrote a system of theology, and a book in which he maintained that brutes have their guardian angels. D. 1619.

ALBERTINUS, Mussatus, an Italian, who wrote the history of the emperor Henry VII., and several poetical pieces. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBERTON, *al'-ber-ton*, a small settlement in Victoria, Australia. *Lat.* 38° S. *Lon.* between 144° and 145° W.

ALBERTRANDT, John Christian, *al'-ber-tran'-de*, a Pole, who, under the educational care of the Jesuits, rose to be bishop of Zenopolis. He subsequently became keeper of the medals of King Stanislaus, who, on account of his great merit as a numismatist, presented him with the order of St. Stanislaus, the great medal of merit, besides the bishopric of Zenopolis. In the 70th year of his age, he was called upon to preside over the newly-instituted Royal Society of the Friends of Science at Warsaw, of which he continued an active member until his death. B. at Warsaw, 1731; D. 1808.

ALBERTUS, *al-ber'-tus*, an archbishop of Mentz, who conspired against the emperor Henry V., for which he was imprisoned. B. at Lorraine; D. 1137.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS, a learned Dominican, who became successively vicar-general and provincial of his order, and whom Pope Alexander IV. made master of the sacred palace, and bishop of Ratisbon. These honours he soon resigned, and retired to his cell to enjoy his studies. His knowledge of nature and science was so great, that he was accounted a magician. B. at Lauingen, in Suabia, 1205; D. at Cologne, 1280. Albertus was the first to give to the students of the Middle Ages an encyclopædia of knowledge, for which, with his other performances, he has been styled "the Great." His works, in 21 vols. folio, were printed at Lyons in 1615.

ALBERTVILLE, *al'-bair-veel*, the capital city of Upper Savoy, in the Sardinian states, situate near the junction of the Isère with the Arly. *Pop.* 4,000. This town is in Italian called Alberto Poli, and has been formed by the union of the towns Conflans and Ospitale.

ALBEZI, Bartholomew, *al'-bait'-se*, or Bartholomew of Pisa, a Franciscan monk, who wrote several books, the most noted of which is that on the conformity of St. Francis with Jesus Christ; in which he makes the saint equal, if not superior, to the Saviour. D. 1401.

ALBI, or ALBY, *al'-be*, the capital city of the department of Tarn, in France. It is situate on an eminence above the river Tarn, and is the see of an archbishop. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloths, cotton and hosiery goods, small wares, and candles. It has bullet-foundries and copper and iron works; several oil and paper mills; and in the neighbourhood coal-mines are worked. Anise, and other seeds, in considerable quantities, are grown in the vicinity. *Pop.* about 14,000. *Lat.* 43° 55′ 4″ N. *Lon.* 2° 8′ 39″ E.—During the reign of Louis XIV. this town was one of the strongholds of Protestantism, and, according to some, the sect called the Albigenses derive their name from it. It has a very fine cathedral, called Sainte-Cécile.

ALBI, Henry, a learned Jesuit, who wrote a history of illustrious cardinals. Flourished in the 17th century.

ALBICUS, an archbishop of Prague, whose attention to Huss and other reformers has caused many writers to attack him violently. Lived in the 15th century.—He wrote some medical pieces, which were printed at Leipsic in 1484.

ALBINEN, *al-be'-nen*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vallais, about 5 miles from the Rhone, on its north side. *Lat.* 46° 23′ N. *Lon.* 7° 38′ E. This village stands on the brink of a precipice overlooking a valley, whence there is no access to it, but by ladders placed against the face of the perpendicular rock. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants, men, women, and children, ascend and descend often with heavy burdens, without fear, and with comparatively few accidents.

ALBINI, *al-bi'-ni*, two Roman orators of great merit, mentioned by Cicero. This name is common to many tribunes of the people.

ALBINO, *al-be'-no*, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the neighbourhood of which alabaster is found of surpassing beauty. *Pop.* 2,500.

ALBINO, the name given to a variety of the human species, distinguished by an unnatural whiteness of skin, white hair, red or blue eyes, and a feeble constitution. They are most numerous in Africa amongst the blacks.

ALBINOVANUS CELSUS, *al'-be-no-vai'-nus sel'-sus*, a Latin poet, who was intimate with Ovid. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and heroic poetry; but only two of his pieces are extant, one, an elegy on the death of Drusus, and another on that of Mecænas. Flourished A.D. 16.

ALBINUS, *al-bi'nus*, a Roman general, who was made governor of Britain by Commodus. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain. Severus had also been invested with the imperial dignity by his own army; and these two rivals, with about 50,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the fate of the empire. Severus was victorious, and he ordered the head of Albinus to be cut off, and his body to be thrown into the Rhone, A.D. 198. B. at Adrumetum, in Africa.—A prætorian, sent to Sylla as ambassador from the senate during the civil wars. He was put to death by Sylla's soldiers.—A Roman plebeian, who received the Vestals into his chariot in preference to his family, when they fled from Rome, which the Gauls had sacked.

ALBINUS, Bernard, whose real name was Weiss, *i.e.* White, studied physic at Leyden, where, in 1702, he became professor in that faculty. B. at Dessau; D. 1721.—He wrote several valuable treatises on medicine.

ALBINUS, Bernard Sigfred, son of the above, became professor of medicine at Leyden. B. at Leyden, 1683; D. 1771.—His anatomical plates, in 3 vols. folio, 1744, 1749, and 1753, prove him to have been one of the greatest anatomists that ever lived. His younger brother, Christian Bernard, distinguished himself also as medical professor at Utrecht.

ALBINUS, Eleazar, a writer who published a natural history of birds, a French translation of which appeared at the Hague in 1750, 2 vols. 4to.

ALBINUS, Peter, professor of poetry and mathematics at Wirtemberg, and secretary to the elector at Dresden. He published the "Chronicles of Misnia" in 1580, and other pieces.

ALBION, *al'-be-on*, son of Neptune by Amphitrite, came into Britain, established a kingdom, and first introduced astrology and the art of building ships.—He

was killed at the mouth of the Rhone, with stones thrown by Jupiter, because he opposed the passage of Hercules.

ALBION, the largest island of Europe, now called Great Britain. The etymology of the name is very uncertain. The Greek *alphon*, 'white,' the Phœnician *alp*, 'high,' or *alpin*, 'high mountain,' and the Hebrew *alben*, 'white,' have each been said to furnish its origin, from the height of the chalky cliffs on the coasts of the island. Some, however, have derived it from King Albion. The ancients compared the shape of this island to a long buckler, or to the iron of a hatchet.

ALBION, a name given to several post townships in the United States. The population of none of them exceeds 2,000.

ALBION, NEW, a large indefinite tract of the N.W. coast of America. This name was given by Sir Francis Drake to California, with part of the adjoining coast, when he took possession of it. But recent geographers, and among others Humboldt, limit the denomination of New Albion to that part of the coast which extends from *Lat.* 43° to 48° N. Captain Cook landed on this coast in 1778, and found the natives more tenacious of their property than any of the savage nations he had hitherto met with. They would not part with wood, water, grass, or the most trifling article, without a compensation, and were sometimes very unreasonable in their demands. At first they seemed to prefer iron to every other article of commerce, but at last gave the preference to brass. *Desc.* Full of mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow, whilst the valleys and the seacoast abound with trees, forming a beautiful prospect, as of one vast forest.

ALBIS, *al'-bis*, a mountain-range in the canton of Zug, Switzerland, running in a southerly direction nearly parallel with the Lake of Zurich. Huthberg, attaining a height of 2,792 feet, is its loftiest summit.

ALBITTE, Antome Louis, *al'-beet*, one of those fierce Jacobins who distinguished themselves by the force and violence with which they advocated their principles during the great French revolution. In 1791 he was elected, with Sers for his colleague, a member of the Legislative Assembly, representing the department of the Lower Seine, whilst following, at the same time, the profession of an advocate at Dieppe. In this assembly he seems to have been actuated by a desire to annihilate every vestige that might be supposed to recall the recollection of a king. He and Sers obtained the passing of the resolution which decreed destruction to every statue of a sovereign, and placed a representation of Liberty in its stead. He now became a member of the National Convention, and was among those who first voted against allowing Louis XVI. counsel at his trial, and next that he should be put to death. In 1793 he carried the measure for massacring prisoner emigrants in foreign countries, whether found with or without arms. He seems to have been characterized by a wolfish ferocity, and to have gloated over the cruelties which he had been the means of inflicting upon his fellow-beings. He became commissioner to the armies of the republic, and rose to the military rank of adjutant-general. In this capacity he was present at the siege of Lyons, and afterwards at Toulon, where he became acquainted with Napoleon. Although his career was, as that of a wild beast, tracked with blood, he was still successful, and plunged into the greatest excesses of extravagance. At Bourg, he bathed every morning in the milk which was brought to supply the inhabitants of the town, and in his private hours would amuse himself by guillotining in effigy the king of England and the Pope. Although in great danger, and voted to be arrested by the Convention, after the 20th May, 1795,—amongst the most dreadful days of the revolution,—he was so fortunate as to make his escape, and subsequently, after the general amnesty of the 26th October, 1795, was appointed by the Directory municipal commissary at Dieppe. When the Directory fell, he became a warm partisan of Napoleon, who made him his sub-inspector of reviews. As such he accompanied the emperor in his invasion of Russia, and during the retreat from Moscow died of cold, hunger, and fatigue, 1812.—This wretch is said to have preserved his existence for three days on the remains of a flask of brandy, which in his dying moments he shared with one of his companions; and this is the only act of benevolence recounted in his history.

ALBIUS, *al'-be-us*, a man, father to a famous spendthrift. A name of the poet Tibullus.

ALBLINGEN, *al'-bling-en*, a considerable village of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg.

ALBO, Joseph, *al'-bo*, a Spanish rabbi, whose learning was considerable, and who, in 1412, assisted at a conference between the Jews and the Christians. Lived in the 15th century.—He wrote a book against the Gospels, and called it "Sepher Hikkarim."

ALBOIN, *al-boin*, a king of Lombardy, who on ascending the throne, demanded Rosamond, the daughter of Curimund, in marriage, and being refused, commenced hostilities against Curimund, whom he slew, and whose skull he converted into a drinking-cup. Rosamond also fell into his hands, and Alboin made her his wife. In 567 he conquered Italy, and removed the seat of his government to Pavia, where, at a feast, he sent some wine to Rosamond in her father's skull, at the sight of which her resentment was so great, that she caused him to be assassinated in 570.

ALBOLADREY, *al-bo-la'-dre*, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, on the banks of the Almeria, and about 20 miles from the town of Almeria. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied with agricultural pursuits, and some of them are employed in the lead-mines of the Sierra de Gador. *Pop.* 2,100.

ALBON, Jacques d', *djak dal'-bon*, marquis of Fronsac, and marshal of St. Andre, a French nobleman, who in 1547 was made gentleman of the bedchamber by Henry II. In 1550 he was deputed to bear the collar of his order to Henry VIII. of England, by whom he was invested with that of the Garter. On his return, he was appointed to the command of the army in Champagne, where he greatly distinguished himself; but at the battle of St. Quentin was taken prisoner. On the death of Henry II. he was chosen one of the regency. Killed at the battle of Dreux, in 1562.—The Huguenots called Albon "the harquebusier of the West."

ALBONA, *al-bo'-na*, a town of Austria, in the province of Illyria, 20 miles from Fiume. Its neighbourhood abounds with excellent fruit, especially olives, grapes, and chestnuts. *Pop.* 1,600.

ALBONI, Signora Marietta, *al-bo'-ne*, a charming and popular contralto singer, who made her *début* in England as Arsace, in "Semiramide," in the spring of 1847, the same season which introduced Jenny Lind to a London audience. From the time of her first appearance, she has maintained a great and deserved reputation as a vocalist of very considerable talent. B. at Citta di Castello, in Romagna, 1826.—In 1853, Alboni was married to Count Pepoli, an Italian nobleman.

ALBOR, *al'-bor*, a small island of the North Atlantic Ocean, one of the Bahamas.

ALBORAN, *al'-bor-an*, a small island belonging to Spain, off the Mediterranean coast, the resort of smugglers, pirates, and fishing-vessels. It is not more than 2 miles long and 1 broad. *Lat.* 35° 58′ N. *Lon.* 31′ 1′ W.

ALBORNOZ, Giles Alvarez Carillo, *al-bor'-noth*, archbishop of Toledo, was born in New Castille. On being raised to the dignity of cardinal, he resigned the archbishopric. He was of a very bold spirit, and taking up arms in favour of Pope Urban V., he brought all Italy into subjection, and then retired to Viterbo. B. at Cuença, in Spain; D. at Viterbo, 1364.—Albornoz was a man of chivalrous spirit, and a successful military commander, although an ecclesiastical teacher. He was the instrument of saving the life of his sovereign, Alphonso XI., whilst engaged with the Moors at Tarifa. After he had subdued Italy, Urban sent for him to give an account of the manner in which he had conducted the administration of the country; when he loaded a cart with old locks and keys, and bringing them before the pontiff, said, "Here are the locks and keys of the towns and castles I have taken for you, and put into your possession, and with which I now present you." Urban was satisfied with his conduct, and remained his friend ever afterwards. He founded the grand college at Barcelona.

ALBOSTAN, *al-bos'-tan*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 64 miles from Merash. *Pop.* estimated at 9,000.

ALBOURN, *al'-born*, a town and parish of England, in

the county of Sussex, 2½ miles from Hurst Pierpoint. *Area*, 1,280 acres. *Pop.* 500.

ALBOUZEME, *al'-bou-zeme*, a small seaport of Morocco. *Lat.* 35° 10′ N. *Lon.* 2° 54′ E.

ALBOZ, *al'-both*, a Spanish town of Andalusia, 40 miles from Almeria. *Manf.* Blankets, coarse linen fabrics, and earthenware. It has several oil and corn mills. *Exp.* Corn and oil. *Imp.* Brandy and wine. *Pop.* 8,000.

ALBRECHT, Wilhelm, *vil'-helm al'-brecht*, a distinguished German agriculturist, who taught the science of rural economy in Fellenberg's school at Hofnyl. B. 1786; D. in Franconia, 1848.—He wrote much on agricultural subjects, and edited a weekly journal which was devoted to the science of rural economy. He also edited "Annals of the Agricultural Society of Nassau," to which society he was perpetual secretary.

ALBRICHTON, *al-bri-ton*, a parish in the county of Salop, 5 miles from Shiffnal. *Area*, 2,970 acres. *Pop.* 1,500.

ALBRICUS, *ăl-bri'-kus*, a philosopher and physician, who received his education at the University of Oxford. Flourished in the 13th century.—He was the author of various works written in Latin.

ALBUCASA, or ALBUCASIS, *al-bu-ka'-sa*, an Arabian physician, who composed many excellent works, excelled in surgery, and has described many instruments and operations. Lived in the 11th century.

ALBUCILLA, *ăl-bu-sil'-la*, an immodest woman, mentioned by Tacitus.

ALBUERA, *al'-boo-air'-a*, a village of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, 13 miles from Badajoz. *Pop.* 500.—Here the Anglo-Spanish army, under Lord Beresford, defeated the French, under Marshal Soult, after a sanguinary conflict, on the 16th May, 1811. In this battle the allies lost 7,000 and the French 8,000 men, within four hours.

ALBUFEIRA, *al'-boo-fair'-a*, a Portuguese seaport town in the province of Algarves, 40 miles E. of Cape St. Vincent. *Pop.* 3,000.—Its harbour is defended by a citadel.

ALBUFERA, *al'-boo-fair'-a*, a lake of Spain, 7 miles S. of Valencia. It communicates by a narrow strait with the Mediterranean, abounds with fish, and is the haunt of numberless sea-fowl. *Ext.* 11 miles long and 4 broad.

ALBULA, *al-boo'-la*, a mountain-pass in Switzerland, Grisons. It crosses Mount Albula from the valley of Bergun. Highest point 7,713 feet above the level of the sea.

ALBULA, *ăl'-bu-la*, the ancient name of the river Tiber.

ALBUMAZAR, *al'-bu-ma'-za*, an Arabian physician and astronomer. Lived in the 9th century.—His work entitled "De Magnis Conjunctionibus, Annorum Revolutionibus, ac eorum Perfectionibus," was printed at Venice in 1526, 8vo; and his "Introductio ad Astronomiam" in 1489.

ALBUNEA, *ăl-bu'-ne-a*, a wood near Tibur and the river Anio.

ALBUQUERQUE, *al'-boo-kerk'-ai*, a town and castle in Spanish Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, 26 miles from Badajoz. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 6,000.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Mexico, on the Rio del Norte. *Pop.* 6,000.—Also a village in Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS, or S.W. KEYS, a group in the Caribbean Sea, 110 miles E. of the Mosquito coast. *Lat.* 12° 4′ N. *Lon.* 81° 50′ W.

ALBUQUERQUE, Alphonso, an eminent Portuguese commander, who, in 1505, was sent with a squadron to India, by King Emanuel. In the same year that monarch despatched another, under Francis Albuquerque, who was either a cousin or an uncle to Alphonso. Francis arrived first, and having restored the king of Cochin to his capital, was joined by his relation; when they built a fort, and compelled Zamorin, prince of Calicut, to sue for peace. The two Albuquerques soon after sailed for Portugal, where Alphonso arrived in safety, but the other was lost. In 1508 he sailed for Ormuz, and attacked and subdued Zeifaclin, its king; but he was soon obliged to relinquish this conquest and return to India. Here, in a rash attack on Calicut, he was wounded, and compelled to retreat. In 1510 he took Goa, but was forced to re-embark, on account of a mutiny on board his fleet. He afterwards captured the strong city of Malacca, and projected other enterprises, when he was taken ill at Goa, where he died. B. in a country villa about 20 miles from Lisbon, 1453; D. at Goa, 1515.—This man has been surnamed the "Great," and called the "Portuguese Mars," from the magnitude and extent of his military exploits. He was the first to lead a European fleet into the waters of the Red Sea. That he was a great and enlightened man there can be no question; and this is testified in the rare fact of both Moors and Indians, after his death, repairing to his tomb as to that of a father, to implore redress from the cruelty and wrong which they were doomed to suffer from his successors. Fifty years after his death, his remains were conveyed to Portugal. His last enterprise was against Ormuz, which he took in 1507, and which remained in the hands of the Portuguese until 1622, when, in conjunction with Shah Abbas, it was retaken by the English. (*See* ABBAS.) The son of Albuquerque was ennobled by Emanuel, king of Portugal, who commanded him to take the name of Alphonso. He wrote a history of his father's enterprises, and died in 1580.

ALBUQUERQUE CORELHO, Edward d', a noble Portuguese, who distinguished himself as a soldier, and wrote a "History of the Wars of Brazil." D. 1658.—His work was printed at Madrid in 1654, 4to.

ALBURY, *al'-ber-e*, the name of several parishes in England.—1. In Norfolk, *area*, 1,430 acres. *Pop.* 600.—2. In Herts, *area*, 3,200 acres. *Pop.* 700.—3. In Oxford, *area*, 1,250 acres. *Pop.* 234.—4. In Surrey, *area*, 4,920 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.

ALBUS PAGUS, *ăl'-bus pai'-gus*, a place near Sidon, in Syria, where Antony waited for the arrival of Cleopatra.

ALBUTIUS, *ăl-bu'-she-us*, a prince of Celtiberia, to whom Scipio restored his wife.

ALBUTIUS, a sordid man, father of Canidia. According to Horace, he beat his servants before they were guilty of any offence, "lest," said he, "I should have no time to punish them when they offend."

ALBUTIUS, Titus, a Roman philosopher, and proprætor of Sardinia, who for corruption was banished by the senate. On account of his attachment to the Grecian language and customs, he is ridiculed by Cicero. D. at Athens.

ALBY, *al'-be*, a town in Savoy, Sardinian states, 9 miles from Annecy. *Pop.* 1,100.

ALBY, or ALDBY, *al'-be*, a parish in the county of Norfolk, 5 miles from Aylsham. *Area*, 840 acres. *Pop.* 300.

ALBY, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 10 miles from York.

ALCÆUS, *ăl-se'-us*, a celebrated lyric poet, of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who fled from a battle, and whose enemies hung up, in the temple of Minerva, the armour which he left in the field. He was a contemporary of the famous Sappho, to whom he paid his addresses. Flourished about 600 B.C.—Of all his works, nothing but a few fragments remain: they are found in Athenæus.

AL-CA-LA, *al-ka-la'*. There are a great number of towns of this name in Spain, but they are mostly small and unimportant.

ALCALA DE CHIVERT, *dai she'-vairt*, a town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 29 miles from Castellon. *Pop.* 5,000.

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, *al-ka-la' dai los ga'-thoo-less*, a town and district of Spain, 30 miles E. of Cadiz. *Pop.* upwards of 6,000, chiefly agricultural.

ALCALA DE GUIDARA, *dai ge-da'-ra*, a town and district of Spain, 7 miles from Seville. *Pop.* 7,000.

ALCALA DE HENARES, *dai hai-nar'-ess*, a walled New Castilian town of Spain, situate on the right bank of the Henares, 17 miles from Madrid. *Pop.* 5,000.—This town is the birthplace of Cervantes, who was born in 1547; of Ferdinand, the brother of Charles V.; of the poet Figuerroa; and of Antonio de Polis, the historian of the conquest of Mexico. The polyglot Bible of Alcala, by Cardinal Ximenes, was printed here. It took 12 years to complete it, namely, from 1502—1517, and the cost exceeded £11,000.

ALCALA DEL RIO, *dail re'-o*, a town of Spain, standing on the right bank of the Guadalquiver, 10 miles from Seville. *Pop.* 3,000.

ALCALA LA REAL, *lai rai-al'*, a town of Spain, in

Andalusia, 27 miles from Jaen, with a rich abbey. It has a trade in wool and wine. *Pop.* 12,000.—The Spaniards were here defeated in 1810 by the French.

ALCAMENES, *al-ka-me'-nes*, one of the Agidæ, king of Sparta, known by his apothegms. He succeeded his father Teleclus, and reigned thirty-seven years. Lived 900 years B.C. The Helots rebelled in his reign.

ALCAMENES, a Greek sculptor, the disciple and rival of Phidias. He was one of the three greatest statuaries of ancient Greece, the others being Phidias and Polycletus. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

ALCAMO, *al-ka'-mo*, a town and district of Sicily, the town being 25 miles from Trapani. Near it are the ruins of of the ancient Segesta. *Pop.* town and district, 16,000.

ALCANDER, *ăl-kăn'-der*, a Lacedæmonian youth, who accidentally put out one of the eyes of Lycurgus, and was generously forgiven by the sage, though the people were clamorous for his punishment.

ALCANEDE, *al'-ka-nai-dai*, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, 12 miles from Santarem. *Pop.* 3,000.

ALCANIZ, *al'-ka-neeth*, a walled town of Spain, on the right bank of the Guadaloupe, 60 miles from Saragossa. *Pop.* 6,000.

ALCANTARA, *al'-kan-ta'-ra*, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus, near Lisbon.

ALCANTARA, the Arabic name, signifying the 'bridge,' of a fortified town in Spanish Estremadura, on the Tagus, which is crossed by an old Roman stone bridge. It is 35 miles from Caceres, and trades principally in cloth, wool, wheat, barley, rye, and oil. These it sends to Zarza, Ceclavin, and Portugal, receiving in return, linen, wearing apparel, and colonial produce. Its vicinity abounds with fruits and vegetables, and its inhabitants gather a great deal of honey and wax. *Pop.* 4,500.—The bridge from which Alcantara takes its name, was erected by Trajan A.D. 105, and has outlived the wrath of the elements and the violence of men for seventeen centuries. In 1809 it was partly blown up by Colonel Mayne; from which time it has remained in a partially ruinous state.

ALCANTARA, or ALCANTARILLA, a town of Spain, in Seville, near the Guadalquiver.

ALCANTARA, a thriving town of Brazil, in Maranhao, opposite the island of Maranhao.

ALCARAZ, *al-ka'-rath*, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, 34 miles from Albacete. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens; and there are in the neighbourhood mines of zinc and copper. *Pop.* 7,500.

ALCATHOUS, *ăl-kăth'-o-us*, a son of Pelops, who being suspected of murdering his brother Chrysippus, came to Megara, where he killed a lion which had destroyed the king's son. He succeeded to the kingdom of Megara, and, in commemoration of his services, festivals, called Alcathoia, were instituted there.

ALCEDO, Antonio de, *an-to'-ne-o dai al-thai'-do*, a native of Spanish America, who has distinguished himself as a geographer. Little or nothing is known of his history, more than that he was an officer in the royal army, and an ardent geographical student. He spent twenty years of his life in compiling a "Dictionary of American Geography," which in 1786 was published in Madrid.

ALCENOR, *ăl-se'-nor*, an Argive, who, alone, with Chromius, survived the battle between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Lacedæmonians.

ALCESTE, or ALCESTIS, *ăl-sest'-te*, daughter of Pelias, married Admetus. She, with her sisters, put to death her father, that he might be restored to youth and vigour by Medea, who, however, refused to perform her promise. Upon this, the sisters fled to Admetus, who married Alceste; but being pursued by an army headed by their brother Acastus, Admetus was taken prisoner, and redeemed from death by the generous offer of his wife, who was sacrificed in his stead to appease the shades of her father. Some say that Alceste, with an unusual display of conjugal affection, laid down her life for her husband, when she had been told by an oracle that he could never recover from a disease except some one of his friends died in his stead. She had many suitors while she lived with her father.

ALCESTER, *ăl'-ses-ter*, commonly pronounced *aulster*, or *auster*, a town of England, in Warwickshire, at the confluence of the Aln and Arrow; from the former of which it takes its name. It is 16 miles from Warwick, and 103 from London. *Pop.* 2,300.—The antiquity of Alcester is very great, and its name indicates it to have been a Roman station. In its neighbourhood, coins and other Roman remains have been found.

ALCHABITIUS, *al'-cha-bit'-e-us*, an Arabian astrologer, who lived in the 12th century. He wrote "On the Judgment of the Stars," "The Conjunction of the Planets," and "Optics," printed at Venice in 1491, and at Seville in 1521.

ALCHINDUS, *al-chin'-dus*, an Arabian astrologer and physician, some of whose works are extant; one of which, upon the art of magic, is full of superstition and absurdity. Lived about the 12th century.

ALCIAT, Andrew, *al'-se-a*, a famous lawyer, who in 1529 was chosen professor of law at Anjou. He subsequently removed to Bourges, to discharge the same office, at the desire of Francis I. The duke of Milan prevailed upon him to return to his native country, where he was created a senator. B. at Milan, 1492; D. at Pavia, 1550.—His most esteemed work is his "Emblems." He left his fortune to Francis Alciat, who succeeded him in the professorship at Pavia, and acquired great eminence in his profession; he was made cardinal, and died at Rome in 1580.

ALCIBIADES, *ăl'-se-bi'-a-des*, the son of Clinias, an Athenian captain, the disciple of Socrates, and possessed of great versatility of talent. He traced his ancestry, on the father's side, up to the heroic ages, through Ajax to Jupiter. On the mother's side, he proclaimed himself descended from the Alcmæonidæ; and as he was possessed of one of the greatest fortunes in Athens, so he took a wife who brought him the largest dowry that had been given in Greece. These advantages concurred with the vivacity of his temper and the generosity of his disposition to render him acceptable in society. By degrees he fell into excesses, and,



ALCIBIADES.

in pursuing the flowery paths of pleasure, too often forgot the admirable lessons of virtue taught him by the greatest of moral philosophers. His profusion and ambition seemed to go hand in hand in stimulating his desire to become famous. "He contended at Olympia," says Mr. Thirlwall, in his History of Greece, "with seven chariots in the same race, and won the first, second, and third or fourth crown—success unexampled as the competition. He afterwards feasted all the spectators; and the entertainment was not more remarkable for its profusion and for the multitude of the guests, than for the new kind of homage paid to him by the subjects of Athens. The Ephesians pitched a splendid Persian tent for him; the Chians furnished

provender for his horses; the Cyzicenes, victims for the sacrifice; the Lesbians, wine and other requisites for the banquet." At the age of 18, according to the Athenian law, he attained his majority, and in 332 B.C., whilst serving with Socrates at the siege of Potidæa, his life was saved by that philosopher. For the valour he displayed on this occasion, he was rewarded with the crown and suit of armour given by the Athenians, at the instance of Socrates, to whom, however, it appears to have been more justly due. Subsequently, at Delium, he, in his turn, saved the life of the philosopher. The friendship of these two distinguished personages may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary instances of mutual respect and affection which history has recorded as having existed between two celebrated men of entirely opposite natures. The virtuous teachings of the philosopher, however, were inadequate to subdue the violent passions of the statesman and soldier. In the Peloponnesian war, Alcibiades was appointed to command with Lysimachus, under Nicias, in an expedition against Syracuse; but while he was thus employed, a charge of impiety was preferred against him at home. One morning all the Hermæ, or half-statues of Mercury, which abounded at Athens, were found defaced; and on a reward being offered for the discovery of the offenders, some slaves gave information that it was done by Alcibiades and his drunken companions. For this he was ordered home; but, fearful of the consequences, he withdrew to Sparta, and stirred up the Lacedæmonians to declare war against Athens. Soon after this, however, his friendship for the Spartans declined, when he went over to the king of Persia. Subsequently, he was recalled by the Athenians, when he obliged the Lacedæmonians to sue for peace, made several conquests in Asia, and was received in triumph at Athens. His popularity was of short duration: the failure of an expedition against the island of Andros exposed him again to the resentment of the people, and he fled to Pharnabazus, whom he almost induced to make war upon Lacedæmon. This was told to Lysander, the Spartan general, who prevailed upon Pharnabazus to murder Alcibiades. Two servants were sent for that purpose, and they set on fire the cottage where he was, and killed him with darts as he attempted to make his escape. D. in the 46th year of his age, 404 B.C., after a life of perpetual difficulties.—His character has been cleared from the aspersions of malevolence by the writings of Thucydides.

ALCIDAMAS, *ăl-sid'-a-mŭs*, a Greek rhetorician, who was the disciple of Gorgias, the orator and sophist. He wrote a discourse in praise of death. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.—There are two orations extant under his name; the first printed by Aldus in his edition of the Greek orators, 1518, and the second in the same printer's edition of Isocrates, 1518.

ALCIDAMIDAS, *ăl'-se-dăm'-e-dăs*, a general of the Messenians, who retired to Rhegium, after the taking of Ithome by the Spartans.

ALCIDES, *ăl'-sĭ'-dez*, a name of Hercules, either from his strength (*ulke*), or his grandfather, Alcæus.—Also a name of Minerva.

ALCIMUS, *ăl'-se-mus*, surnamed Jachim, a high-priest of the Jews, who obtained that office from Antiochus Eupator, king of Syria, but rendered himself odious to his countrymen by his avarice and cruelty. He died two years after his election. Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

ALCINOUS, *ăl-sin'-o-us*, a son of Nausithous, king of Phæacia, praised for his love of agriculture. He entertained and listened to the wonderful adventures of Ulysses when shipwrecked on his coast; whence arose the proverb of the stories of Alcinous for improbability.

ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher, who wrote an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato," which has been translated into English by Stanley. Lived in the 2nd century A.D.

ALCIPHRON, *ăl'-se-fron*, a Grecian philosopher, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great.—A sophist of the same name, whose epistles give a curious picture of Grecian manners. An English translation of them was published in 1791. Lucian is supposed to have imitated him.

ALCIPPUS, *ăl-sip'-pus*, a reputable citizen of Sparta, banished by his enemies.

ALCIRA, *al-thē'-ra*, an ancient walled town of Spain, on an island in the Xucar, in the province of Valencia. *Pop.* 13,000.

ALCITHOE, *ăl'-sith'-o-e*, a Theban woman who ridiculed the orgies of Bacchus. She was changed into a bat, and the spindle and yarn with which she worked into a vine and ivy.

ALCKMAAR, or ALKMAAR, *alk'-mar*, the chief town in North Holland, neat, clean, well built, and strongly fortified, on the great North Holland or Helder Canal, 19 miles from Amsterdam. It has a good trade in corn, flower-roots, seeds, and butter. It is the greatest cheese-mart in the world, upwards of 4,000 tons of that article being sold every year. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 52° 38′ N. *Lon.* 4° 43′ E.—In 1573 this town was besieged by the Spaniards, who failed to take it after persevering for ten years in the attempt. In 1799 it was taken by the British and Russian troops under the duke of York. It is the native place of Drebbel, the inventor of the thermometer, and of Paschier Lammartyn, who, in 1595, invented damask-weaving.

ALCMÆON, *ălk-mē'-on*, a philosopher of Crotona, and the disciple of Pythagoras. He was the first writer on natural philosophy, and believed in the theory that the stars were animated beings.

ALCMÆON was son of the soothsayer Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. When his father went to the Theban war, where, according to an oracle, he was to perish, he charged him to revenge his death upon Eriphyle, who had betrayed him. As soon as he heard of his father's death, he murdered his mother; for which crime the furies persecuted him till the river god Phlegeus purified him, and gave him his daughter Alphesibœa in marriage. Alcmæon presented her with the fatal collar which his mother had received to betray his father, and afterwards divorced her, and married Callirhoe, the daughter of Achelous, to whom he promised the necklace he had given to Alphesibœa. When he attempted to recover it, Alphesibœa's brothers murdered him, on account of his treatment of their sister, and left his body a prey to dogs and wild beasts. Alcmæon's children by Callirhoe revenged their father's death by killing his murderers.

ALCMÆON, a son of Syllus, driven from Messenia, with the rest of Nestor's family, by the Heraclidæ. He came to Athens, and from him the Alcmæonidæ were descended.

ALCMÆONIDÆ, *ălk-me-on'-e-de*, a noble family of Athens, descended from Alcmæon. They undertook, for three hundred talents, to rebuild the temple of Delphi, which had been burnt; and, finishing the work in a more splendid manner than was required, they gained popularity, and by their influence, the Pythia prevailed on the Lacedæmonians to deliver their country from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ.

ALCMAN, *ălk'-man*, of Lacedæmon or Sardis, one of the earliest Grecian writers, of whose poems only some fragments remain in different authors. He is said to have been the first writer of amorous poetry. Flourished 672 B.C.—Müller, in his "Literature of Greece," says, "that he is remarkable for simple and cheerful views of life, connected with an intense enthusiasm for the beautiful in whatever age or sex, especially for the grace of virgins."

ALCMENA, *ălk-mē'-na*, daughter of Electryon, king of Argos, by Anaxo, whom Plutarch calls Lysidice, and Diodorus, Eurymede. Her sire promised his crown and daughter to Amphitryon, if he would avenge the death of his sons, who had been all killed, except Licymnius, by the Teleboans, a people of Ætolia. Amphitryon going against the Ætolians, Jupiter, who was enamoured of Alcmena, resolved to visit her. The more effectually to accomplish this, he assumed the form of Amphitryon, declared that he had obtained a victory over Alcmena's enemies, and even presented her with a cup, which he said he had preserved from the spoils for her sake. Alcmena was overjoyed in clasping her lover to her arms, and Jupiter, to delay the return of Amphitryon, ordered his messenger, Mercury, to stop the rising of Phœbus, or the sun; so that the time he passed with Alcmena was considerably prolonged. Amphitryon returned the next day, and after complaining of the coldness with which he was received, Alcmena acquainted him with what had taken place, and even

showed him the cup which she had received. Amphitryon was perplexed at the relation, and more so upon missing the cup from among his spoils. He went to the prophet Tiresias, who told him of Jupiter's intrigue, when he returned to his wife, proud of the dignity of his rival. Alcmena became pregnant by Jupiter, and afterwards by her husband; and when the time drew near, Jupiter boasted, in heaven, that a child was to be born that day to whom he would give absolute power over his neighbours, and even over all the children of his own blood. Juno, who was jealous of Jupiter's love for Alcmena, made him swear by the Styx, and immediately prolonged the travail of Alcmena, and hastened the bearing of the wife of Sthenelus, king of Argos, to whom a son was born, called Eurystheus. Ovid says that Juno was assisted by Lucina to put off the labour of Alcmena, and that Lucina, in the form of an old woman, sat before the door of Amphitryon with her legs and arms crossed. This posture was the cause of infinite torment to Alcmena, till her servant, Galanthis, supposing the old woman to be a witch, and to be the cause of the sufferings of her mistress, told her that she had given birth to a child. Lucina changed her posture, and then the twins, Hercules the son of Jupiter, and Iphiclus the son of Amphitryon, were born. Eurystheus was, however, already born; and therefore Hercules was subjected to his power. After Amphitryon's death, Alcmena married Rhadamanthus, and went into Bœotia. This marriage, according to some authors, was celebrated in the island of Leuce. The people of Megara say that she was buried in their city, near the temple of Jupiter Olympus. (*See* AMPHITRYON, HERCULES, EURYSTHEUS.)

ALCOBAÇA, *al'-ko-ba'-za*, a town of Estremadura, Portugal, standing on the small river Alcoa, 20 miles from Leiria. *Pop.* 2,000.—Here, in the vaults of an ancient abbey, many of the Portuguese monarchs are entombed.

ALCOCK, John, *al'-kok*, an English prelate, educated at Cambridge. He became dean of Westminster, and master of the Rolls, and in 1471 was preferred to the see of Rochester; whence he was translated to Worcester, and finally to Ely. Henry VII. made him lord president of Wales and chancellor of England. B. at Beverley, Yorkshire; D. 1500.—He endowed a school at Kingston-upon-Hull (now Hull), built the hall at the palace in Ely, and founded Jesus College, Cambridge. He was buried in the chapel which he built at Hull.

ALCON, *ăl'-kon*, a famous archer, who, on seeing his son attacked by a serpent, took his aim with such precision that he killed the reptile, without hurting his offspring.

ALCONBURY, *al'-kon-ber'-e*, the name of two parishes in England, one 4 miles and the other 5 miles N.W. from Huntingdon. *Area* of the first, 3,700 acres. *Pop.* 1,000. *Area* of the second, 1,540 acres. *Pop.* 520.

ALCORA, *al-kor'-a*, a town of Spain, 45 miles from Valencia. *Trade.* Chiefly fruit. *Pop.* 6,000.

ALCORAN, ALKORAN, or KORAN, *ko-rawn'*, the Scripture or Bible of the Mahometans. In the original Arabic, it means—*al*, 'the,' *koran*, 'reading, or book;' that is, the Book, or 'Book of Allah,' as it is usually called, and supposed by the followers of Mahomet to be. It is generally agreed amongst Mussulmans that its contents were revealed to Mahomet by the angel Gabriel, partly at Mecca, partly at Medina. One tradition has it that it was sent by God, through the agency of the angel, to the prophet, written on parchment made of the skin of that ram which was so providentially sent to Abraham. There is little doubt that it was originally preserved by oral tradition, or handed about, having been written on different fragments of parchment, or on palm-leaves, by the prophet's slave or scribe, Said ben Thabet, and that these were collected into a volume by Mahomet's successor, Abubeker, about two years after Mahomet's death. It is held in the greatest veneration among Mahometans, and they never touch it, it is said, with unwashed hands; and on the cover of it is written, "Let none touch but they who are clean." They swear by it, take omens from it, carry it in war, write its verses on their banners, and make it their companion throughout all troubles and dangers. The doctrine of the Koran is as ancient, they say, as the first prophets since God chastised Adam's children; that Noah repaired what the first had lost; then Abraham succeeded, then Joseph, then Moses; that Christ established, and Mahomet confirmed it. The principal articles of belief are, that there is but one God, eternal and all-powerful, and that his divine law was fully declared by his prophets, and by Christ himself. Mahomet, however, is the last, and by far the most illustrious apostle; and as the Gospels have been maimed and altered, the Koran is to be revered as the only genuine revelation. Man is immortal, and will be judged at the last day. Sinners will be cast into hell. Moslems, true and virtuous, will be rewarded with everlasting happiness in a paradise enlivened by beautiful virgins. The hope of salvation, however, is not confined to the Mussulman; for all who believe in God, and do good works, will be saved. With reference to the description of the Mahometan heaven, an old writer informs us that there are described in the Koran seven paradises: the first, they say, is of fine silver; the second of gold; the third of precious stones, where there is an angel, between whose one hand and the other is 70,000 days' journey, and that he is always reading on a book; the fourth is of emerald; the fifth of crystal; the sixth of the colour of fire; and the seventh a delicious garden, watered with fountains, and rivers of milk, honey, and wine; with divers sorts of trees, always green, and apples, whose kernels are changed into girls, so handsome and sweet, that if one of them should spit in the sea, the waters thereof would be no more bitter. They add, that this paradise is guarded by angels, of which one has a cow's head with horns, which have 40,000 knots, and that there are 40 days' journey betwixt each knot. There are others which have 70 mouths, and every mouth 70 tongues, and each tongue praises God 70 times a day in 70 different idioms. Before the throne of God there are 14 wax-candles lighted, which contain 50 years' journey from one end to the other: that all the apartments of heaven are garnished with what may be conceived most pompous, rich, and magnificent; that the blessed are there fed with the most rare and delicious messes, and that they marry women who continually renew their beauty. They add, that their wives do not enter Paradise, but behold the happiness of their husbands at a distance. One of the most weighty obligations imposed by the Koran is to propagate Islamism, *i.e.*, Mahometanism; and besides this, many practical duties are pointed out. Prayers at appointed periods, fasting, and charity, are indispensable. Cleanliness and religious ablutions are strongly urged, and, once in a man's life, a pilgrimage to Mecca, Mahomet's birthplace. In many usages the Koran restricts, whilst it indulges, the prejudices of Mahometans; as for instance, instead of unlimited polygamy, four wives are at most by it allowed. Murder, adultery, calumny, perjury, and pork, are sinful, and prohibited; and usury, gaming, and wine are forbidden. The Koran is, doubtless, the offspring of fraud and imposture; but its religion must surely have been a blessing to the Eastern world, substituting, as it did, the exercise of prayer and charity for the sacrifice of human victims, and breathing a spirit which was purity itself when placed in juxtaposition with the bloodthirstiness, rapine, and discord which prevailed when Mahomet produced his Koran. At this period, when our rulers and the public are so much occupied with the question of the education of Mahometans and others in India, this article will be read with interest.

ALCOUTIM, *al'-koo-teem*, a town and castle of Portugal, province of Algarve. It is situate on the Guadiana, 25 miles from Tavira. *Pop.* 2,000.

ALCOY, *al'-ko-e*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 22 miles from Alicante, situate among hills near the source of a river of the same name. *Manf.* Principally woollen stuffs and paper; and is famous for its *papelitos*, or paper cigars, and its *peladillos*, or almond sugar-plums. *Pop.* 27,000.

ALCOY, a river in the province of Valencia, running an E.N.E. course for 35 miles, and falling into the Mediterranean near Gandia.

ALCUDIA, *al-koo'-de-a*, an ancient fortified town of Majorca, opposite Minorca. *Pop.* about 1,100.

ALCUDIA DE CARLET, *al-koo'-de-a dai kar'-lait*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. *Pop.* 2,000.

ALCUESCAR, *al-koo-ais'-kar*, a town of Estremadura, Spain, 28 miles from Caceres. *Pop.* 3,600.—In 1812 the allied troops here assembled, before the battle of Arroyo de Molinos.

ALCUIN, or ALCUINUS, Albinus Flaccus, *ăl'-ku-in*, an English divine, was born in Yorkshire, educated first by the Venerable Bede, and then by Edwin, archbishop of York, who made him his librarian. He afterwards became abbot of Canterbury, and in 793 went to France, at the request of Charlemagne, who gave him several rich abbeys: he attended that prince to the council of Frankfort. B. probably in York, about 735; D. at Tours, in France, 804.—Alcuin was the most learned and accomplished man of his age, a great public teacher, and the principal instrument in reviving the extinguished elements of literature and science. His works were published, in 1 vol. folio, at Paris, in 1617.

ALCYONE, or HALCYONE, *ăl-si'-o-ne*, daughter of Æolus, married Ceyx, who was drowned as he was going to consult the oracle. The gods apprised Alcyone in a dream of her husband's fate; and when she found, on the morrow, his body lying on the shore, she threw herself into the sea, and was, with her husband, changed into birds of the same name, who keep the waters calm and serene while they build, and sit on their nests on the surface of the ocean.

ALCYONE, one of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She had Arethusa by Neptune, and Eleuthera by Apollo. She, with her sisters, was changed into a constellation. (*See* PLEIADES.)

ALCYONE, the daughter of Evenus, carried away by Apollo after her marriage. Her husband pursued the god with bows and arrows, but was not able to recover her. From this, her parents called her Alcyone, and compared her fate to that of the wife of CEYX.—A town of Thessaly, where Philip of Macedon, Alexander's father, lost one of his eyes.

ALCYONEUS, *ăl-se-o'-ne-us*, a giant, brother to Porphyrion. He was slain by Hercules. His daughters, mourning his death, threw themselves into the sea, and were changed into halcyons, by Amphitrite.

ALCYONIA PALUS, *ăl'-se-o'-ne-a pai'-lus*, a lake in Corinth, whose depth the emperor Nero attempted in vain to fathom. Its banks were grassy, and covered with rushes. Nocturnal orgies were annually celebrated there in honour of Bacchus.

ALCYONIUM MARE, *ăl-se-o'-ne-um mair'-e*, a name given to that portion of the Sinus Corinthiacus, or Gulf of Lepanto, which lay between the promontory of Antirrhium and the coast of Megaris.

ALCYONIUS, Peter, *ăl'-se-o'-ne-us*, an Italian writer and corrector of the press to Aldus Manutius, and afterwards professor at Florence. He resigned that position, and went to Rome, where he perished during the troubles excited by the Colonnas about 1527.—He wrote some ingenious pieces in Latin; and among the rest, a treatise on banishment, which he is said to have taken from a MS. on glory by Cicero, which he found in a monastery, and which, after copying as much as was sufficient for his purpose, he burnt.

ALD, or ALDE, *ald*, a river of England, in Suffolk, rising near Framlingham, and joining the North Sea at Orford.

ALDABRA, *al-da'-bra*, an island in the Indian Ocean, composed of three separate parts, having a connection by coral rocks, and abounding in land turtles. *Lat.* 9° 26′ S. *Lon.* 46° 35′ E.

ALDAN, *al-dan*, a river of Siberia, which rises on the confines of China, and joins the Lena in *Lat.* 63° 12′ N.; *Lon.* 129° 40′ E.—There are several towns upon its banks, and, in a course of 300 miles, it is fed by various tributaries.

ALDAN MOUNTAINS, an E. Siberian chain of mountains, terminating at Behring Straits. Average height, 4,000 feet. A branch which traverses Kamtchatka reaches an elevation of 10,548 feet, and in Kliutshewskaja attains 15,763 feet. The lower limit of perpetual snow is at a height of 4,475 feet.

ALDAY, John, *al'-dai*, a popular English writer, and translator of the work of Peter Boaistuan, entitled "Theatrum Mundi," &c. Lived in the 16th century.

ALDAYA, *al-da-'ya*, a town of Spanish Valencia, 7 miles from Valencia. *Pop.* 2,100.

ALDBOROUGH, or ALEBOROUGH, *ald'-bur-o*, a seaport town and parish of England, in Suffolk, on the Alde, 9½ miles from Dunwich. *Area*, 1,130 acres. *Pop.* 1,627.—This town has a coasting trade, and many of its inhabitants are engaged in fishing. It is a sea-bathing resort, and is the native place of the poet Crabbe, who was born in 1754, and of whom there is a bust placed in the church, which is the largest in the county.

ALDBOROUGH, a market-town and parish on the river Ouse, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Area*, 8,750 acres. *Pop.* town and parish, 2,438.—The town is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Isurium Brigantium.—A parish in Norfolk, 4 miles from Aylsham. *Area*, 590 acres. *Pop.* 380.

ALDBOURN, or AUBOURNE, *ald'-born*, a parish of Wiltshire, 6 miles from Marlborough, possessed of several ancient remains. *Area*, 8,060 acres. *Pop.* 1,622.

ALDBURY, or ALBURY, *ald'-ber-e*, a village and parish in the county of Hertford. *Area*, 2,028 acres. *Pop.* 800.—The North-Western Railway has a station at Tring, which is 3 miles from the village.

ALDEA, *al-dai'-a*, the name of several places in Spain, with different prefixes; of which these are the principal:—DEL REY, *dail rai*, in New Castile, 12 miles from Ciudad Real. *Manf.* Lace. *Pop.* 1,700. DAVILA DE DUERO, *da-ve'-la dai doo-air'-o*, 43 miles from Salamanca, on the Duero, has a fair export trade. *Pop.* 1,500. DEL CANO, *dail ka'-no*, in Estremadura, 15 miles from Caceres. *Pop.* 1,300.

ALDEA, the name of several villages and towns in Brazil: at one of them, in the province of Espirito Santo, the Indians build canoes, their squaws make a kind of coarse cloth, and spin cotton and thread for lamp wicks for the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, &c.

ALDEA GALEGA, *al-dai'-a gal-ai'-ga*, a town of Estremadura, Portugal, standing 10 miles from Lisbon, on the estuary of the Tagus. *Pop.* 4,000.—It makes a ferry-station between Badajoz and Lisbon.

ALDEBERT, or ADALBERT, *al'-de-bair*, a French impostor, who pretended to be inspired, and exercised the episcopal functions without authority: he was condemned by a council at Rome, and thrown into prison, where he died—Lived in the 8th century.

ALDEGONDE. (*See* ST. ALDEGONDE.)

ALDEGREVER, Heinrich, *hine-rish al-de-grai'-vair*, a German painter and engraver, who was both a pupil and a successful imitator of the performances of Albert Durer. B. at Soest, Westphalia, 1502; D. 1562.

ALDENHAM, *al'-den-ham*, a village and parish of Hertfordshire, between 2 and 3 miles from the Watford station on the North-Western Railway. *Area*, 5,830 acres. *Pop.* 1,656.

ALDERBURY, *al-der-ber'-e*, a town and parish in the county of Wilts, 3 miles from Salisbury. *Area*, 3,950 acres. *Pop.* 1,438.—Reached by the South-Western Railway. At about the distance of a mile from this town is Clarendon, where formerly stood a mansion, of which there are still some remains, and which was a frequent residence of the early English monarchs. In this mansion Parliament assembled, and Henry II. enacted the celebrated "Statutes of Clarendon," framed to check the encroachments of popery.

ALDERETTE, Bernard and Joseph, *al'-de-ret*, two brothers of the Society of Jesus, who wrote two learned works on the origin of the Castilian languages and the antiquities of Spain. B. at Malaga, and flourished in the 17th century.—They were so perfectly alike as to be frequently mistaken for each other.

ALDERSHOTT, or SHOLT, *al'-der-shot*, a parish in Hants, 3 miles from Farnham. *Area*, 4,070 acres. *Pop.* Before the establishment of the camp at this place, the population was little over 1,000; but it has now immensely increased, whilst the military depôt has become one of the best known in England. As the first permanent camp established in the country for masses of troops, on the continental plan, Aldershott merits attention. Barracks, of solid structure and immense extent, have been erected, at great cost, and the whole of Aldershott Common is gradually assuming the appearance of a soldiers' city.

ALDERNEY, or AURIGNY, *al'-der-ne*, an island of Great Britain, in the English Channel, 7 miles from

Cape la Hogue, in Normandy. The intermediate channel, called the Race of Alderney, is of dangerous navigation in stormy weather. The island forms part of a chain extending to the Caskets, whereon there is a lighthouse. *Pop.* about 4,000. *Lat.* 49° 45′ N. *Lon.* 2° 13′ W.—In May, 1692, after the defeat of Tourville by the combined navies of Holland and England, under Admiral Russell, the French fleet made its escape through the Race of Alderney. Since the commencement of the government works in 1847, when the habitants on the island were little more than 1,000,



ISLE OF ALDERNEY.

the population has increased to the above number; and when the extensive fortifications which are at present being carried on are completed, it will be one of the strongest outlying posts of England.

ALDERTON, *al′-der-ton*, the name of several English parishes, none of which have populations exceeding 1,000.

ALDHELM, or ADELM, ST., *ăld′-helm*, bishop of Sherborne, and consecrated at Rome by Sergius I. He is said to be the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who introduced poetry into England. The people in his time being extremely illiterate, paid little regard to prosaic discourses, which suggested to Aldhelm the idea of entertaining them with ballads of his own composition, in which he blended religious subjects with those of a lighter kind, and thus induced numbers to listen to his addresses. B. at Malmesbury; D. in 709.

ALDHUN, *ald′-hun*, the founder of the see of Durham. In 990 he became bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, which place he left on account of its being infested by the Danes. Taking with him the body of St. Cuthbert, he went to Durham, where he built a church. D. 1018.

ALDINGTON, *al′-ding-ton*, a parish of Kent, 7 miles from Ashford. *Area*, 3,420 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.—Reached by the South-Eastern Railway.—Erasmus was once rector of this parish.

ALDINI, Giovanni, *al-de′-ne*, a nephew of Galvani, the discoverer of galvanism. His great merit was in endeavouring to give publicity to such discoveries as he thought would be useful to mankind. He delighted in philosophical pursuits, and at his death bequeathed his philosophical instruments and a large sum of money to found a public institution at Bologna, to instruct artisans in chemistry and physics. B. at Bologna, 1762; D. 1834.

ALDINI, Count Antonio, a brother of the above, who distinguished himself as an Italian statesman.

ALDOBRANDINI, Sylvester, *al′-do-bran-de′-ne*, a Florentine writer, who was appointed advocate of the treasury and apostolic chamber by Pope Paul III. D. 1558.

ALDOBRANDINI, Clement, a son of the above, who became pope, as Clement VIII.

ALDRED, *ald-red*, abbot of Tavistock, and bishop of Worcester, who became ambassador to the emperor of Germany, and was the first English bishop to visit Jerusalem, which he did in 1058. On his return he was made archbishop of York, with leave to hold his former see; but the pope refused him the pallium (archbishop's robe) unless he resigned the bishopric. On the death of Edward the Confessor, Aldred crowned Harold II., and afterwards assisted in the coronation of William the Conqueror. D. in 1069.

ALDRIC, ST., *al′-drik*, a bishop of Mans, who held a distinguished station in the court of Charlemagne and Louis the Debonair. He renounced it, however, for the ecclesiastical state, and in 832 was made bishop of Mans. He convoked an assembly of bishops for the reformation of abuses in the church, and compiled a body of canons. D. 856.

ALDRICH, Robert, *ald′-rich*, an English prelate, who was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He was afterwards appointed provost of Eton, and in 1534 made canon of Windsor, and register of the order of the Garter. In 1537 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle. B. at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire; D. 1555.—He was the writer of several works which evince considerable learning.

ALDRICH, Henry, a divine who from Westminster school went to Christchurch, Oxford, where he was elected student. In 1681 he was installed canon of Christchurch, and in the same year took the degree of D.D. He wrote, in the reign of James II., two able tracts, "On the Adoration of our Saviour in the Eucharist." After the Revolution of 1688, he was made dean of Christchurch, in which station he behaved in the most exemplary manner, and every year published a Greek classic, or part of one, as a gift to the students of the college. He was appointed one of those persons who were intrusted with the publication of Lord Clarendon's history. His knowledge of architecture and music was considerable, as appears by Peckwater Square, in Oxford, the chapel of Trinity College, and the church of All Saints, which were designed by him; and the numerous services and anthems which he composed. He was also the composer of two catches; viz., "Hark, the bonny Christchurch Bells;" and the other, "A smoking Catch." He held the rectory of Wem, in Shropshire, and in the convocation of 1702 sat as prolocutor. B. in Westminster, 1647; D. 1710. Besides the above works, he printed "Artis Logicæ Compendium," and the Elements of Architecture, in Latin.

ALDRIDGE, *ald′-ridg*, a parish of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Walsall. *Area*, 7,980 acres. *Pop.* 2,500. Reached by the South Staffordshire Railway.

ALDRINGER, *al′-dring-er*, a general of the German empire. Though a servant to some young students at Paris, he acquired a knowledge of the languages and sciences, and then went to Italy, and had an appointment under Cardinal Madrucci; of this, however, he was deprived, and going to Germany, he entered the army as a common soldier. His merits were soon recognized, and he was raised to the rank of captain. After passing through several gradations, he was made a field-marshal, and was also employed as ambassador. He distinguished himself on many occasions as a brave commander; but his avarice and cruelty were extreme. B. at Luxembourg; slain near Landshut, in 1634.

ALDROVANDUS, Ulyssus, *al-dro-van′-doos*, an Italian, distinguished as a natural historian. After passing a life devoted to the most exalted pursuits, and bringing together, at vast labour and expense, a magnificent collection of minerals, plants, and animals, he died in an hospital, to which he was compelled to resort on account of his poverty. B. at Bologna, 1522; D. 1607. —In 1590 he published his first work on natural history, which was devoted to birds; in 1603 his work on insects appeared; and in 1606 that on the lower animals. The remainder of his works were published after his death, and are a monument of his industry and zeal.

ALDRUDE, *al′-droo-dai*, Countess of Bertinoro, in Romagna, who was celebrated for her beauty and magnanimity, and who, in conjunction with William degli Adelardi, a citizen of Ferrara, compelled the Venetians and Imperialists to raise the siege of Ancona. The growing opulence of that port having excited the jealousy of the Venetians and the emperor of Germany, they united their forces, and laid siege to it in 1172. On this occasion, the citizens distinguished themselves by the bravery of their resistance; but, being closely pressed, they were driven to the greatest necessities by the want of provisions. When their distress was at its height,

they applied to William degli Adelardi and the countess of Bertinoro, who assembled their vassals, and marched to the relief of the Anconians. Aldrude, by her presence and exhortations, inspired the troops with courage, and the besiegers fled in confusion. On her return homeward she encountered several parties of the enemy, and in every action was victorious. William, having disbanded his troops, went to Constantinople, where he was received by the emperor with distinguished honours. Lived in the 12th century.

ALDSTONE, or ASTON MOOR, *ŏs'-ton moor*, a town and parish of England, in Cumberland, on a hill, at the bottom of which is the river Tyne, crossed by a stone bridge. This parish is famous for its lead-mines, which, till 1715, belonged to the earls of Derwentwater, but which are now possessed by Greenwich Hospital. *Area*, 35,060 acres. *Pop.* of town and parish, 10,000.—Upwards of 1,000 persons are employed in the lead-mines, from which about 5,000 tons of pure lead are extracted annually.

ALDUS. (*See* MANUTIUS.)

ALEA, *ă-lē'-a*, a surname of Minerva, from her temple built by Aleus, son of Aphidas, at Tegæa, in Arcadia. The ivory statue of the goddess was carried by Augustus to Rome.

ALEA, a town of Arcadia, built by Aleus. It had three famous temples—that of Diana Ephesia, of Minerva Alea, and of Bacchus. At the annual festival held here in honour of the latter deity, women were beaten with scourges, in accordance with a command of the Delphian oracle.

ALEANDER, Jerome, *al'-e-an-der*, a cardinal, who taught the *belles-lettres* at Paris, and afterwards entered into the service of Pope Leo X., who, in 1515, sent him nuncio to Germany, and next year appointed him librarian of the Vatican. At the diet of Worms he displayed his eloquence against Luther, causing the works of the great reformer to be burned, and himself proscribed. Clement VII. made him archbishop of Brindisi, and appointed him his nuncio to France. In 1531 he was despatched to Germany in the same capacity, and vainly endeavoured to prevent Charles V. from making a truce with the Protestants. In 1536 he was made a cardinal by Paul III. B. 1480; D. 1542.

ALEANDER, Jerome, nephew of the above, was distinguished for his abilities and learning. He first held the appointment of secretary to Cardinal Octavio Bandini, and lastly to Cardinal Barberini. B. at Friuli; D. of a surfeit, 1631.—In the republic of letters he is known by several works on antiquarian subjects.

ALEGAMBE, Philip, *al'-e-gamb*, a Jesuit, who took the religious habit in Sicily, and afterwards became professor of philosophy and divinity at Gratz, in Austria. In 1638 he went to Rome, and was retained there by the general of his order as secretary for Germany and president of spiritual affairs. B. at Brussels, 1592; D. 1652.—His works are but few, and relate to the history of his order.

ALEGRINUS, John, *ăl-e-gri'-nus*, a cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, who was appointed legate to Spain and Portugal. B. at Abbeville, in Picardy; D. 1240.

ALEMAN, Lewis, *al'-e-man*, a Roman cardinal, who, in 1422, being archbishop of Arles, was sent legate to Sienna by Pope Martin V. The object of his mission was to procure the removal of the council of Pavia to that city. Afterwards the pope made him a cardinal, and he was appointed subsequently president of the council of Basil, in which he opposed Eugenius IV., who excommunicated him. Nicholas V. restored him to his dignities, and sent him as legate into Germany. B. 1390; D. 1450; and was afterwards canonized.

ALEMAN, Lewis Augustine, a lawyer of Grenoble, who, in 1690, published the posthumous remarks of Vaugelas, with a preface and notes of his own. B. 1653. —Besides the above work, he wrote the "Journal Historique de l'Europe," and some other works.

ALEMAN, Mateo, *al'-ai-man*, a Spanish writer, who satirized the manners of his countrymen in a work entitled "Guzman de Alfarache," which was published at Madrid in 1599.—Lived in the 16th century.

ALEMBERT, D', John le Rond, *da-lam'-bair*, a French philosopher, whom his foster-mother, the wife of a glazier, defined to be "a fool, who plagues himself all his life, that he may be spoken of after his death." He was named John le Rond from the church near which he was exposed as a foundling, and where he was discovered by the overseer of the district, who gave him in charge of the glazier's wife. His father hearing of his abandonment by his mother, came forth and claimed him, charging himself with his maintenance and education. Accordingly, he was placed in the college of Mazarin, where he composed a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, which the Jansenists read with astonishment. He then engaged in the study of mathematics, in which he made a surprising progress. On leaving the college, he went to live with his nurse, with whom he resided forty years, contented with an annual fortune of 1,200 francs, which had been left him. His friends advised him to endeavour to better his condition by studying the law, in which he subsequently took his degrees, but soon quitted the profession, in order to apply himself to the more congenial study of the physical sciences. Whatever progress he may have made in these, however, he abandoned them for mathematics, and in 1741 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. Two years after this event, he produced his treatise on dynamics. In 1746 he obtained the prize medal from the Academy of Berlin for a discourse on the theory of winds. In 1749 he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, ascertained its quantity, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis. In 1752 he published an essay on the resistance of fluids, and soon after obtained a pension from Louis XV. He next engaged with Diderot in compiling the celebrated "Encyclopédie," for which he wrote the preliminary discourse, which was so excellent, that it drew from Condorcet the compliment that in a century only two or three men appeared capable of writing such. While engaged on mathematical subjects, his name was not much known; but now he became celebrated by works of an historical and miscellaneous character; such as his "Philosophical, Historical, and Philological Miscellanies," "The Memoirs of Christiana, Queen of Sweden," and his "Elements of Philosophy." Frederick, king of Prussia, offered him the office of president of his academy, and Catharine, the empress of Russia, invited him into her dominions as tutor to the grand duke; but Alembert refused both. In a letter of the latter, again pressing him to comply with her wishes, she says, "I know that your refusal springs from your desire to pursue your studies and to cultivate your friendships in peace. But this is of no consequence. Bring all your friends with you, and I promise you that both you and they shall have all the accommodation it is in my power to give." In 1765 he published his dissertation on the destruction of the Jesuits. He also published nine volumes of memoirs and miscellaneous pieces, and the "Elements of Music." In 1772 he was elected secretary to the French Academy, and wrote the history of seventy of its members, who died between 1700 and 1771. B. at Paris, 1717; D. 1783.—D'Alembert enriched the science and literature of his country by the publication of a great many more works, which, after his death, were collected by M. Bastien, and published in 18 vols. 8vo.—His religious opinions have always been conceived to be the same as those held by Voltaire, Diderot, and other professed infidels, who made the followers of Christianity a butt for their ridicule. But if this were the case, he was generous enough to praise Massillon, Fleury, Fénélon, Bossuet, and Flechier, not only as writers, but as priests. For ourselves, we do not think he comes quite under the category of the school of Voltaire, from whom a visit was refused by the same empress of Russia who pressed D'Alembert to come to her dominions. "There is no Parnassus in my dominions," said she of Voltaire on this occasion, "for those who speak disrespectfully of religion."

ALEMOUTH, *ail'-mouth*, a seaport town of Northumberland, situate at the mouth of the Aln, in the North Sea. *Pop.* 500. It is a sea-bathing place, and has a small trade with Holland.

ALEN, John Van, *fon al'-len*, an eminent Dutch painter, who, in birds, landscapes, and representations of still life, enjoyed a distinguished reputation. B. at Amsterdam, 1651; D. 1698.

ALENÇON, *a-len'-son* (Fr. *a-lan'-song*), a city of France,

and capital of the department of the Orne, in a plain on the Sarthe, 105 miles from Paris. The suburbs are St. Blaise, Casau, Montsor, La Barre, and Lancret. The town is pleasantly situate and well built, having wide and open streets. *Manf.* Cloth, coarse and fine linen; and a few houses still make the celebrated lace, *pointe d'Alençon*. It has extensive tanneries, glass-houses, and smelting-houses. *Pop.* about 14,000.—The Alençon diamonds are crystals of smoke quartz found in neighbouring granite quarries.

ALENIO, Julius, *a-laï'-ne-o*, a Venetian Jesuit, who, during thirty-six years, propagated Christianity in China with great success. D. 1649.—He wrote several books on religious and mathematical subjects in the Chinese language.

ALENQUER, *a-lain'-kair*, a fortified town of Portuguese Estremadura, on a river of the same name, 25 miles from Lisbon. It has extensive paper-mills, which are the principal support of the working population. *Pop.* 3,300.

ALENTEJO, *a-lain-taï'-sho*, a province of Portugal. *Area*, 10,255 square miles. *Desc.* Beautifully diversified with hill and dale, watered by the Tagus in the N., the Sado in the S., and the Guadiana in the E. *Pro.* Chiefly corn and rice, with which it mostly supplies Lisbon. *Manf.* Earthenware and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 290,000. *Lat.* between 37° 20′ and 39° 40′ N.

ALEOTTI, Jean Baptiste, *al'-e-ot'-e*, an architect, who, from a common labourer, by great diligence and application to the study of geometry and architecture, rose to considerable eminence. D. 1630.—He produced several works on the subject of his profession.

ALEPPO, *a-lep'-o*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pashalic of the same name, in the north of Syria, and one of the chief emporiums of commerce in the Ottoman empire. The city is built on eight small hills, and is intersected by the river Koeik. It is, of itself, not above three miles and a half in circumference, and is surrounded by an ancient strong stone wall and ditch; but including the suburbs, it embraces seven or eight miles. The wall is flanked by several towers, but the fosse is partly filled up with rubbish or occupied by kitchen-gardens. In general, the city is regularly built, the houses of the opulent being of white stone. The streets are for the most part broader than usual in the East, though appearing gloomy, from the height of the walls on each side. They are well paved, and have two commodious footpaths raised six inches high. Almost all the houses are surmounted by terraces,—the sleeping-places of the inhabitants during the summer months,—separated by parapet walls, except those having domes. The seraglio or palace of the pacha is spacious, with magnificent gates. A distinct quarter of the city is allotted to Jews, and the Europeans have another. Mosques are numerous, but none have more than a single minaret or steeple. The members of the Greek, Armenian, Syrian, and Maronite communions have each a church; and the Europeans formerly had four small convents; but in the year 1807 there was only one, containing nine Italian monks. Many caravanseries or inns, spacious quadrangular edifices, one story high, are scattered over the city, besides coffee-houses with a fountain in the middle, and a gallery for musicians. Women are not seen in the streets of Aleppo after dusk. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, and gold and silver threads, with which it supplies the Turkish provinces. There are also extensive cloth-factories, dye-works, soap-factories, and rope-walks. *Imp.* Chiefly wool, goat's hair, silk and India piece-goods, cotton yarns and fabrics, with sugar, cochineal, indigo, woollens, and colonial goods, steel, paper, velvets, glass, coral, and some dye-woods. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Bosra, Diarbekir, Kurdistan, Mosul, and Armenia. *Pop.* about 80,000; but before an earthquake, which happened in 1822, it is said to have been upwards of 200,000; consisting of Turks, Arabs, Christians, and Jews. *Lat.* 36° 11′ N. *Lon.* 37° 10′ E.—Aleppo contains a multitude of mercantile houses, and is favourably situate for trade; hence most of the European powers have consuls residing in it.

ALER, Paul, *a'-lai*, a French Jesuit, whose work, entitled "Gradus ad Parnassum," has long enjoyed an established reputation in the schools of Europe. D. 1727.

ALES, *a'-lais*, an episcopal town of Sardinia, 30 miles from Cagliari. *Pop.* 1,200.

ALES, Alexander, *ails*, a Scotch divine, who, from being a zealous Catholic, became as zealous a Protestant. In 1535 he visited England, and was greatly esteemed by Archbishop Cranmer; but soon after went to Germany, where he rose successively to the professorial chairs of Divinity in the universities of Frankfort and Leipsic. B. at Edinburgh, 1500; D. 1565.—He wrote several books on theological subjects, particularly on the necessity of good works to justification.

ALESHKI, *a-lesh-ke*, a Russian town in the government of Taurida, opposite Kherson, on the estuary of the Dnieper. *Pop.* 1,500.

ALESSANDRIA, *a'-les-an'-dre-a*, a strong town of the Sardinian states, with a citadel, amongst the strongest in Europe, on the Tanaro, in Upper Italy. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and silk goods; stockings, hats, &c. *Pro.* In the district in which it stands, wheat, maize, flax, madder, and fruit are raised; the mulberry, the walnut, and the poplar are cultivated; and the ditches which separate the fields from each other, being almost constantly filled with water, the country is well irrigated. *Pop.* 40,000, besides a garrison of 4,000 men.—The Sardinian government has been diligently employed of late years in strengthening and extending the fortifications of Alessandria; and by throwing open the sluices of the Tanaro, the surrounding country can be inundated. This place is the bulwark of Piedmont, and may be considered as an intrenched camp, protecting Turin, the capital, from which it is distant 46 miles, and with which it is connected by a railway. Two miles from the town is the village of Marengo, the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by Napoleon, on June 14, 1800.

ALESSANO, *a-les-an'-o*, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 200 miles E.S.E. of Naples. *Pop.* 1,800.

ALESSI, Galeas, *a-les'-e*, a famous architect, who planned the monastery and church of the Escurial, the royal palace of Madrid. B. at Perugia, 1500; D. 1572.

ALESSO, D', Matthew Perez, *da-les'-so*, an Italian, eminent as a painter and an engraver. His most celebrated performance is a fresco figure of St. Christopher, in the great church of Seville. The calf of each leg is an ell in thickness, and all the other parts are in proportion. B. at Rome; D. 1600.

ALETINO, Benedetto, *al'-e-te'-no*, the fictitious name of a professor of philosophy in the Jesuits' college at Naples. D. 1719.—In 1688, he printed a work which had for its object the overthrowing of the Cartesian philosophy, and the establishing in its stead that of Aristotle.

ALEUTAN, or ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, *a-lu'-tan*, a chain of islands, amounting to 40, in the North Pacific Ocean, stretching from the peninsula of Kamtchatka, in Asia, to Cape Alaska, in North America, comprehended under the government of Irkutzk, in Asiatic Russia. Behring's Island, Attoo, and Oonalashka, are the largest. *Desc.* Volcanic and rocky, and some of the hills in a constant state of fiery activity. Vegetation is scanty, and agriculture almost unknown. *Pop.* estimated at about 9,000. *Lat.* extending from 52° to 53° N. *Lon.* from 172° to 178° E.—The inhabitants of these inhospitable islands subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting, exporting the skins of the otter, the fox, and other animals, which are monopolized by the Russo-American Company.

ALEXANDER. (*See* PARIS.)

ALEXANDER I., *ăl'-ex-an'-der*, son of Amyntas I., is said to have been the tenth king of Macedon, and to have lived at the time of the great Persian invasion of Greece, 480 B.C.

ALEXANDER II., son of Amyntas II, and the sixteenth king of Macedonia. Lived 370 B.C.

ALEXANDER III., surnamed "the Great," was the son of Philip, king of Macedon, and was born the same year in which the famed temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was destroyed;—a circumstance which was considered afterwards to have been ominous of the greatness of his character. At an early age he was placed under the tuition of Lysimachus, and afterwards under Aristotle, who took great pains to form the mind of his illustrious pupil; and throughout his brief but active life the influence which his distinguished tutor had exercised over his mind frequently manifested itself amidst his most gigantic undertakings. When still

young, the ambition of his character was observed in several expressions which historians delight to record. "My father will leave me nothing to achieve," said he, on hearing of the victories of Philip. "Give me kings to encounter, and I will enter immediately," was another of his remarks when his father expressed surprise that he did not enter the lists at the Olympic games. At a very early age he succeeded in subduing Bucephalus, his famous war-horse, which no one had previously been able to manage. The "Iliad" of Homer was his favourite book, as the "Ossian" of MacPherson was that of Napoleon; and Achilles was the hero which he chose for his model, and upon whose merits he endeavoured to form himself. On the assassination of Philip, 336 B.C., he ascended the throne, in his twentieth year, and began that series of conquests by which his name has acquired a world-wide celebrity. At this period several of the Grecian states were struggling to shake off the Macedonian yoke, imposed on them by Philip, when Alexander went against them, compelled them to submit, and acknowledge him generalissimo of all the Grecian armies, except those of Sparta,—an appointment which his father had enjoyed. He then marched into Thrace, and made several conquests. During his absence, Thebes revolted; on the intelligence of which Alexander returned into Greece, took that city by storm, and put many of the inhabitants to death. He also destroyed all the buildings except the residence of Pindar, the poet. This severe example had its effect on the other states; and even Athens, which was the most impatient under the domination of Macedon, distinguished itself by a servile submission to the conqueror. He next turned his arms against Darius Codomannus, king of Persia, and in his 22nd year crossed the Hellespont, with an army of about 40,000 men. It was on this expedition that he, with his friend Hephæstion, visited the mound in which the remains of Achilles were supposed to lie. (*See* ACHILLES.) With the force at his command, he defeated the Persians at the Granicus, and afterwards made himself master of numerous places. At Gordium, where he assembled his army, he cut the famous knot on which the fate of Asia was said to depend. While he was in Cilicia he fell into a dangerous fever, owing to his imprudently bathing in the river Cydnus when very hot. In this state he received a letter from Parmenio, intimating his suspicions that his physician Philip had been bribed to poison him. When Philip attended with a strong medicine, Alexander gave him the letter to read as he drank off the potion. On his recovery from this illness, he liberally rewarded the physician for his skill and integrity. Shortly after this he defeated Darius near Issus, took a quantity of treasure and a number of prisoners; among whom were the mother, wife, and children of the king of Persia, who made his escape by flight. The generous conduct of Alexander to these fallen princesses forms the most brilliant episode in his distinguished career (333 B.C.). This victory was followed by the conquest of Phœnicia, Damascus, and other places. The siege of Tyre, however, occupied him seven months, and in revenge he perpetrated great barbarities on the inhabitants. He next marched to Jerusalem, where he was met by the high-priest, dressed in his sacerdotal vestments. On seeing this venerable personage, the hero bowed to the ground with such reverence as excited the astonishment of Parmenio, who attended him; when Alexander informed him that a personage of his description had appeared to him in a dream in Macedonia, and promised him success in his expedition. The high-priest then presented to the monarch the prophecy of Daniel, in which it was foretold that a Grecian prince should destroy the Persian empire. In consequence of this, Alexander bestowed liberal presents on the Jews, and passed into Egypt, which country he subdued. While there he founded the city of Alexandria (*see* ALEXANDRIA), and consulted the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, the priest of which flattered his vanity by asserting that he was the son of that deity. Darius, having collected a considerable army, resolved to make another struggle for his dominions, but was defeated at Arbela, and the fate of Asia was decided, 331 B.C. This battle was followed by the taking of Susa and Persepolis. The latter city Alexander caused to be burnt, at the instigation of a favourite Athenian courtesan named Thais. While pursuing Darius, he received intelligence of his having been slain in the deserts of Parthia by one of his own satraps, called Bessus. This individual Alexander caused to be put to death for his treachery, and when he came to the spot where the body of the unfortunate king lay, he covered it with his own cloak, and sent it to Persepolis to be buried in the tomb of his ancestors. The ambition for conquest had now become in Alexander an inordinate passion. He entirely subdued Persia, and then prepared to invade India. In the early part of the year 326 B.C. he crossed the Indus,—it is supposed at a place a little north of the modern Attock,—and entered the Punjab, or the country of the Five Rivers. On the banks of the Hydaspes,—the modern Behut, or Beduster,—he encountered Porus, an Indian prince, with a numerous army, in which were several elephants. The wonted fortune of the Macedonians prevailed; but Alexander was so pleased with the gallantry of Porus, that he restored him his kingdom, and entered into an alliance with him. Pursuing the tide of conquest which seemed to roll him to success, he advanced to the Acesines (the Chenaub), traversed the barren plain between it and the Hydraotes (the Ravee), where he was met by a second Porus: him he defeated, and gave his kingdom to the former Porus. Continuing his march, he arrived at the river Hyphasis (the Garra), which was the limit of his Indian expedition, and where he erected twelve colossal towers to mark this circumstance. All the country he had subdued between the Hydaspes and the Hyphasis he presented to Porus, the first; and thus made him the most powerful prince in India. He now ordered a fleet to be built, and sailed down the Indus, and leaving the ships to Nearchus, whom he directed to the Persian Gulf, returned with his army through Persia to Babylon, where he was carried off by a fever, in the thirty-third year of his age, 323 B.C. B. at Pella, 355 B.C. The unsettled state of India at the present time imparts a far deeper interest to the narrative of Alexander's conquests in the Punjab than they might otherwise deserve, when the remote period at which they occurred, and the objects for which they were made, are taken into consideration. He had four wives,—Barsina, the daughter of Artabazes; Roxana, a Persian princess, by whom he left a son of his own name, who was assassinated, with his mother, by Cassander; Parisatis, daughter of Artaxerxes Ochus; and Statira, daughter of Darius Codomannus. By his own direction, his body was carried to Alexandria, where Ptolemy Lagus deposited it in a gold coffin, which one of his successors changed for a glass one. Having appointed no successor, his generals divided his conquests among themselves. The character of Alexander was made up of very great and very bad qualities. He committed many odious cruelties, and he drank to a shameful excess. In one of his drunken fits he stabbed his most intimate friend Clytus with his own hand. Yet he often performed deeds that indicated a benevolent mind; and though he was pleased with the fulsome ascription of divinity, on other occasions he expressed his abhorrence of adulation and flattery. He possessed a taste for learning and the fine arts, and had always about him men of science, philosophers, and poets.

ALEXANDER BALAS, an impostor, who was employed by the Romans to personate the son of Antiochus Epiphanus, king of Syria, in order to take possession of that kingdom. He defeated Demetrius Soter, the lawful heir; but that prince, with the aid of Ptolemy king of Egypt, afterwards gained a victory over the usurper, who fled into Arabia, where he was slain, 146 B.C.—There are in the British Museum many copper and silver coins with the head of Balas.

ALEXANDER II. This prince was called Zebinas, or the 'bought one,' as it was reported that he had been purchased from slavery. Put to death 2nd century B.C.—The British Museum contains coins, both copper and silver, of this sovereign also.

ALEXANDER JANNEUS, king of the Jews, was the son of Hyrcan, and succeeded his brother Aristobulus, 106 B.C. Aristobulus had cast him into prison; whence he was taken at his death and placed on the throne. He began his reign by murdering one of his brothers, and

entered into hostilities, which lasted long, with Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt. His cruelties irritated his subjects, and produced a civil war, which endured six years. Alexander, however, proved successful, and in one day caused 800 captives to be crucified, after their wives and children had been murdered before their eyes. Having secured the throne, he carried his arms into foreign countries, and made several important conquests. D. of intemperance, 79 B.C.

ALEXANDER was the son of Aristobulus II., king of the Jews. He was sent prisoner to Rome by Pompey, with his father, brother Antigonus, and two sisters. On being delivered from prison and going into Judæa, he raised an army, and opposed Hyrcan, the brother of Aristobulus, but was defeated by Gabinius, the Roman general, A M. 3979, taken prisoner, and sent to Rome. Cæsar afterwards restored him to liberty, in hope that he would be serviceable to him in Syria; but he again turned against the Romans, and with the same bad success. Scipio caused him to be beheaded at Antioch, by order of Pompey, 49 B.C.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS. (*See* SEVERUS.)

ALEXANDER I., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Edgar in 1107. Before his accession he was remarkable for his seeming piety and humility, but afterwards he was so distinguished by his fiery disposition, that he was called "the Fierce." He was very rigorous in the administration of justice; on which account several insurrections took place, all of which he subdued. D. 1124.

ALEXANDER II., king of Scotland, succeeded his father, William the Lion, in 1214, at the age of 16. He engaged in a long and destructive war with John, king of England, who invaded his dominions; but he retaliated severely, by marching into England, where he committed great ravages. In 1221 he married the sister of Henry III. of England; in consequence of which, peace was restored between the two kingdoms.

ALEXANDER III., king of Scotland, was the son of the preceding by his second wife, and came to the crown at the age of eight years. Soon after he was married to Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, whom he assisted against the English barons. He defeated the king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a large army. He was killed hunting, in 1285, leaving the character of a great and good prince.

ALEXANDER, king of Poland, was chosen such on the death of his brother, John Albert, in 1501. D. 1506, aged 45.—He was a courageous, humane, and liberal prince.

ALEXANDER NEVSKOI, grand-duke of Russia, and a saint of the Greek church. His father, Jaroslaf, in 1227 removed his residence from Novgorod to Peryaslaf, leaving at the former place his two sons, Feodor and Alexander, as his representatives. Five years after, Feodor died, and Alexander became sole viceroy. About 1239 he married a princess of Polotzk, and began to strengthen his kingdom against the incursions of his neighbours, who drew to their interest Valdemar II., king of Denmark, with the Swedes and the Teutonic knights. Notwithstanding this combination, Alexander mustered his forces, and proceeded to engage the enemy. The armies met on the banks of the Neva. The battle began at six in the morning, and lasted the whole day; by the time that the shades of evening were drawing over the field, Alexander had gained a complete victory. D. at Vladimir, 1218 or 1219; D. at Kasuncow, 1263.—After his death, he was canonized; and in 1712, Peter the Great erected a monastery on the spot where he gained his fame, to which, in 1723, he caused the bones of the saint to be brought in great pomp. The empress Catherine built a superb church within the same monastery, with a magnificent mausoleum for herself and her descendants. The shrine of the saint is of massive silver. Peter the Great instituted the order of St. Alexander Nevskoi; but dying before he had named the knights, this was done by Catherine I. in 1725.

ALEXANDER I., emperor of Russia, was the son of the emperor Paul and of Maria, daughter of Prince Eugene of Würtemberg. On the 24th of March, 1801, his father was assassinated, not without some suspicions that Alexander was implicated in the conspiracy which had been formed against him; and which terminated so fatally to the son of the empress Catherine II. When he ascended the throne, Russia was engaged in a war with England; and as he found that her commerce was being greatly crippled by the naval ascendancy of the British, he took immediate steps to endeavour to reconcile the hostile differences between the two kingdoms. Accordingly a convention took place, and an agreement was signed between them on the 17th of June, 1801. The unparalleled successes of Napoleon were then striking alarm into the breasts of most of the sovereigns of Europe, and on the 11th of April, 1805 Alexander concluded an alliance with England, which was joined by Austria on the following 9th of August and by Sweden on the 3rd of October. The lightning rapidity with which Napoleon conducted his wars, however, rendered almost entirely nugatory the physical influence of Russia against him; for the succession of battles which were fought between the 6th and the 18th of October completely crushed the armies of Austria before the arrival of the Russian troops. On the 25th Alexander made his appearance at Berlin, concluded a secret convention with the king of Prussia, joined hands with him at midnight in the tomb of Frederick the Great, whose coffin he kissed, and in the gloomy vault of the departed, the two sovereigns pledged themselves to an eternal friendship with each other. He hastened now to join the emperor of Austria. On the 2nd of November the Russian and Austrian troops, commanded in person by their respective emperors, were met and beaten by the French at the battle of Austerlitz, which was the cause of an immediate convention being agreed to between France and Austria, and the departure of Alexander with the remains of his shattered army. In order to gain time and recruit his strength, Alexander feigned to treat for peace, but suddenly broke off the negotiations, or failed to fulfil the conditions which had been partially made, and recommenced hostilities. The battles of Jena and Eylau were fought and won by Napoleon, and on the 14th of June, 1807, the united armies of Russia and Prussia were signally defeated at the destructive battle of Friedland, and compelled to fall back behind the Niemen. This terrible event ended the campaign. On the 21st an armistice was arranged, and five days later, the emperors of Russia and France met in a tent on a raft, in the middle of the Niemen. It is affirmed that the foes became friends, and on the



ALEXANDER I., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

7th of July following, a treaty of peace was signed at Tilsit, Alexander, in a secret article, engaging to unite with Napoleon in a war against England. This treaty converted all the former friends of Alexander into enemies. In accordance with the plans of Napoleon, on the 24th February, 1808, Alexander declared war against Sweden, and finally, after much hard fighting,

obtained possession of Swedish Finland. On the 27th September the French and Russian emperors again met at Erfurt, where a congress was held for the purpose of bringing about a general peace; and although both Napoleon and Alexander united in proposing terms to England, the negotiations proved unsuccessful, and were broken off in a few weeks. The friendship between these two sovereigns lasted five years, and the treaty of Vienna, signed on the 14th of October, 1809, brought to Russia the annexation of Eastern Galicia, ceded by Austria. By the close of 1811 disputes had risen to such a height between the two emperors, that a rupture became inevitable, and on the following 19th of March, Alexander declared war against Napoleon. A peace was concluded with Turkey, with which Russia had been at war, and by the 25th of June, Napoleon, with an immense army under his command, was marching upon Russian ground. Alexander had an interview in Finland, with Bernadotte, the crown-prince of Sweden. The French army had already entered Smolensk. "Should St. Petersburg be taken," said he, "I will go into Siberia. I will resume our ancient customs, and, like our long-bearded ancestors, will return anew to conquer the empire." "This resolution," cried Bernadotte, "will liberate Europe!" On the 7th of September, Borodino was fought, and on each side 25,000 men fell. On the 14th Moscow was entered by the French, but only to find it a vast pile of smoking and flaming ruins. Napoleon commenced his retreat, and before the remnant of his immense army had crossed the Niemen, on the 16th of December, the bones of 300,000 Frenchmen were already bleaching on the plains of Russia. Alexander had joined his army in pursuit of Napoleon. He was present at the battle of Dresden, fought on the 26th and 27th August; at that of Leipsic on the 18th October; and on the 24th of February, 1814, met the king of Prussia at Chaumont. Here these two sovereigns bound themselves by a treaty to pursue the war against France until it was successfully closed, even at the sacrifice of all the resources of their dominions. On the 30th of March following, they victoriously entered the French capital, Napoleon was deposed, and on the 25th of July, Alexander arrived at his own capital, St. Petersburg, where he was greeted with every public demonstration of joy by his admiring subjects. At the congress of Vienna, opened on the 3rd November, 1814, Alexander was recognized as king of Poland, which country had, for some time, been merged in his dominions. The escape of Napoleon from Elba, and the events which followed it, brought Alexander again to Paris, where, on the 26th September, 1815, he, the emperor of Austria, and the king of Prussia, affixed their signatures to an instrument, which had for its object the preservation of universal peace on Christian principles, and which was called the Holy Alliance. By the 13th of December following, he was once more in his own capital. With the banishment of Napoleon, the great events which had marked the political career of Alexander closed. In the beginning of 1825 he left St. Petersburg on a tour through his southern provinces. After visiting the principal towns in the Crimea, he arrived at Taganrog, on the Sea of Azof. Here he was taken ill of the common intermittent fever of the country, and gradually sank into insensibility, and then into death. D. 1777; D. at Taganrog, 1825.—Alexander and Frederick William, king of Prussia, visited England in 1814, and were received with the most tumultuous rejoicings, and entertained with truly magnificent hospitality. As a sovereign, he greatly extended the happiness of his people, promoted their literature, advanced their civilization, and improved their institutions. He founded upwards of 2,000 schools for the benefit of the humbler classes, established 204 gymnasia, and remodelled seven universities. He abolished personal slavery, paved the way for the final emancipation of those serfs that are attached to the soil, and from a subordinate rank, raised his country to be one of the leading European powers. At his death it was rumoured that he had been poisoned, but there was no foundation for such a report.

ALEXANDER II., present emperor of Russia, is surnamed Nicholaewitch, as the eldest son of the late emperor Nicholas. His mother was a sister of Frederick William IV., the present afflicted king of Prussia. On the death of his father, which took place on March 2, 1855, he became autocrat of all the Russias, and immediately issued a proclamation intimating his resolution to pursue the plans of Nicholas, and, if possible, bring the war, which was then raging in the Crimea, between the united forces of Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia, and those of his own dominions, to a successful termination. In this, however, he was doomed to disappointment; for on the 8th September, 1855, the allies obtained possession of Sebastopol, the stronghold of the Crimea, which was the immediate precursor to a suspension of hostilities. Peace was concluded in the same year; since which time Alexander has steadily devoted himself to the administration of the internal policy of his extensive dominions, to the development of arts and manufactures, and the gradual abolition of serfdom, a task which even the energy of his father recoiled from undertaking. B. 1818.

ALEXANDER I., bishop of Rome, was a Roman by birth, and succeeded Evaristus in 109. He stands as a martyr and saint in the Roman calendar. D. 129.—Platina attributes the introduction of holy water to this pope.

ALEXANDER II., Pope, was raised to the papal see in 1061. The imperial party opposed his election, and in a council held at Basil procured Cadalous, bishop of Parma, to be elected by the name of Honorius II. After a strong contest, the party of Alexander prevailed, and all Europe acknowledged him pope. He carried the papal power to a great height, and most of the sovereign princes yielded to his authority. D. 1073.

ALEXANDER III. succeeded Adrian VII. in 1159. There was a competitor set up against him by the emperor Frederick I., but England and France acknowledged Alexander. On the death of his opponent, the emperor procured Cardinal Guy to be elected pope, by the name of Paschal III.; but Alexander being supported by the Roman clergy, deposed the emperor, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. On this Frederick marched to Rome, and having driven out Alexander, placed his rival in the pontifical chair; but becoming weary of the contest, he acknowledged Alexander as legal pontiff. D. at Rome, 1181.—This pontiff took part with Thomas à Becket in his quarrel with Henry II., and canonized him after his assassination.

ALEXANDER IV., Pope, was raised from the bishopric of Ostia to the papal throne, in 1254. He claimed a right to dispose of the crown of Sicily, but was unsuccessful in the dispute which it occasioned. D. 1261.

ALEXANDER V., Pope, was born of such poor parents that in his childhood he was obliged to go about begging. An Italian monk taking a fancy to him, got him admitted among the Friars Minors. After studying at Paris, he obtained the bishopric of Vicenzia, and next the archbishopric of Milan. Pope Innocent VII. made him cardinal, and appointed him legate. On the deposition of Gregory XII., in 1409, the council of Pisa elected him pope. B. in the island of Candia; D. at Bologna, 1410.—He was a liberal and munificent pontiff.

ALEXANDER VI., Pope. The original name of this pontiff was Roderic Borgia, and his mother was sister to Calixtus III., by whom he was made cardinal in 1455. On the death of Innocent VIII., he contrived by his intrigues to get himself elected by the conclave, though he had then four sons and a daughter by a Roman lady. His son, Cæsar Borgia, was a monster of wickedness like himself. There is hardly a crime of which these profligate wretches have not been accused, and it seems with justice. At length Providence punished them by the same means which they had prepared for the ruin of others. In 1503 the pope and his son attempted to poison a rich cardinal on account of his wealth; when, by a mistake of the attendant, they drank the wine which they had destined for their victim. The pope died almost directly, but Borgia recovered, and was killed some years after. B. at Valencia, Spain, 1431.

ALEXANDER VII., Pope, was originally called Fabio Chigi. After passing through a variety of offices with credit, he became a bishop and cardinal. In 1655, on the death of Innocent X., he was elected pope, owing to his affectation of extraordinary piety and humility.

B. at Sienna, 1599; D. 1667.—He published, in 1656, a famous bull against the Jansenists; yet, it is said, he was a liberal-minded prelate, and particularly favourable to the Protestants. He was an eminent scholar, and an encourager of learning.

ALEXANDER VIII., Pope, received several preferments from Urban VIII.; Innocent X. created him a cardinal, and in 1689 the college raised him to the papal chair. B. at Venice, 1610; D. 1691.

ALEXANDER of Ægea, a Peripatetic philosopher, was the tutor of Nero, whom it is said he corrupted by his instructions. Lived in the 1st century A.D.—He wrote a commentary on Aristotle's Meteorology.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Hierapolis, who espoused the doctrine of Nestorius, that there were two different natures in Christ, which he supported in the council of Ephesus. Lived in the 5th century, and died in exile.

ALEXANDER, a Norman by birth, and made bishop of Lincoln in 1123. He rebuilt his cathedral, which had been burnt down, and enlarged the revenues of his see; he also built the castles of Banbury, Sleaford, and Newark, and founded two monasteries. D. 1147.

ALEXANDER of Paris, a French poet, who wrote a poem on the life of Alexander the Great, in verses of twelve syllables, which measure has ever since been called Alexandrine. Flourished in the 12th century.

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, who was sent by Henry III. to support the rights of the English nation at the court of Rome. This commission he discharged with such fidelity that Pandulphus, the pope's legate in England, excommunicated him, and caused him to be imprisoned. D. about 1217.—His works are, "Victoria a Proteo," "De Ecclesiæ Potestate," "De Potestate Vicaria," "De Cessatione Papali," &c.

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO, an eminent lawyer, who, from his excellent honesty, renounced his profession, owing to the corrupt state in which the practice of it was in his time. B. at Naples, 1461; D. about 1521. He wrote a curious book entitled "Genialium Dierum," in the manner of Aulus Gellius's "Attic Nights."

ALEXANDER, William, a Scotch statesman and poet, who, in 1613, became gentleman usher to Prince Charles, and received the honour of knighthood from James I. In 1621 the same monarch gave him a grant of Nova Scotia, which he intended to colonize, and Charles I. afterwards patronized the scheme by appointing him lieutenant of that country, and founding an order of knights-baronet in Scotland, each of whom was to contribute towards the settlement, and to have a portion for the same. The number of these baronets was limited to 150. Sir William afterwards sold Nova Scotia to the French. In 1630 he was created viscount, and afterwards Earl Stirling. B. at Menstrie, 1580; D. 1640.—Notwithstanding the great affluence of Alexander in powers of versification, he was entirely destitute of the poetic faculty. His poem entitled "Aurora" was published in 1604, and in 1607 a collection of his tragedies in 4to appeared. The title is now extinct, the last of the male descendants having died in 1739.

ALEXANDER POLYHISTOR, an historian, who was the slave of Cornelius Lentulus, who became his pupil, and gave him his freedom. He was burnt to death in his house at Laurentum, which so affected his wife, that she hanged herself. Lived 80 years B.C.—He wrote five books concerning Rome; and various other works of his, in history and philosophy, are mentioned by Plutarch and others. Suidas says, that in his writings he mentions a Hebrew woman named Moso, who was the author of the Jewish laws. All his works are lost.

ALEXANDER, St., an Asiatic, who though connected with an Eastern court, quitted it for a religious retirement. He founded the order called *Acemeles*, because one of them was always to be on the watch to sing hymns. D. about 430.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Jerusalem, celebrated alike for his piety and his sufferings. He studied under Pantænus, and afterwards under St. Clement of Alexandria. Being made bishop of Cappadocia, he was imprisoned in the persecution begun by Severus, and remained in confinement nearly eight years. On his release he was associated in the government of Jerusalem with Narcissus, on whose death he became sole bishop; but in the reign of Decius he was again imprisoned, and cruelly used. Lived in the 3rd century.—He wrote many letters, which are lost; but Eusebius has preserved extracts of four. He was the founder of a library at Jerusalem, spoken of by Jerome.

ALEXANDER, a county of the Illinois, at the angle between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. *Area*, 375 square miles. This county was organized in 1819. *Desc.* Chiefly pastoral and agricultural. *Pop.* about 5,000.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, *ăl'-ex-an-dret'-a*, or *skăn'-de-roon*, the seaport of Aleppo, at the south-east part of a bay in the Mediterranean. Besides having a large trade, it has the best harbour on the Syrian coast.

ALEXANDRIA, *ăl'-ex-an'-dre-a*, the Iskenderiyeh of the Arabs, a large and celebrated city, the ancient capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great. It is situate 118 miles N.W. from Cairo, on the south-east coast of the Mediterranean, and at no great distance from Lake Marcotis. Under the dynasty of the Ptolemies, a race of enlightened princes, whose pride it was to foster commerce and the sciences, this city made great progress. On what was then the island of Pharos, but which is not an island now, they built a *pharos*, or lighthouse, which was considered one of the seven wonders of the world. The city, at that epoch, engrossed the commerce of India, the grand object of ancient ambition. It became also, at the same time, the centre of all sciences connected with mathematics, astronomy, and geography, and contained an immense library, the largest of antiquity, chiefly collected by Ptolemy Soter. Altogether it consisted of 700,000 volumes, 500,000 of which were destroyed when Julius Cæsar was blockaded in the Greek part of the city, and the rest by the Saracenic general Amer, A.D. 640. After falling before the arms of the Romans, Alexandria scarcely lost any of its splendour, and continued still to be the channel by which the commodities of India, Arabia, and Eastern Africa were transported to Europe; but when conquered by the caliphs, and subjected to the Saracen yoke, it then began and continued to decline till the discovery of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1497, gave the final blow to its importance and trade. Its principal buildings and institutions consist of the palace of the pasha, a multitude of mosques, a naval arsenal, the custom-house, naval and military hospitals, a medical college, and several educational establishments. The chief ecclesiastical building is the mosque of the Thousand and One Pillars. *Exp.* These consist principally of the produce of Egypt; comprising cotton, rice, wheat, beans, barley, linseed, and drugs; hides, mother-of-pearl, natron, and potashes; coffee from Arabia; indigo, opium, saltpetre, ivory, ostrich feathers, soda, and dates. *Imp.* Principally timber, iron, copper, tin plates, hardware, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, paper, cutlery, jewellery, and machinery, &c. *Pop.* about 66,000, chiefly Copts, Turks, and Jews. *Lat.* 31° 13′ N. *Lon.* 29° 55′ 52″ E.—This city was founded 332 B.C., and Dinocrates, a celebrated architect, who rebuilt the temple of Diana at Ephesus, was engaged to lay out its plan. There are now very few remains by which its ancient magnificence can be recognized. One of the two obelisks known as Cleopatra's Needles is still standing, and the other, which was presented to the British government by Mehemet Ali (to remove which to England an unsuccessful attempt was made), we believe, is still lying prostrate not far from it. The origin of the name of "needles" being applied to these singular erections, arises from the Arabic word *mesalleh*, signifying both an obelisk and a packing-needle; and as the Arabs ascribe them to Cleopatra, so they adopted the word needle as being the more appropriate term by which the works of a lady should be recognized. The pillar of Diocletian, better known as "Pompey's Pillar," stands between the city and Lake Marcotis, and the catacombs are at a distance of about two miles from it, cut in the face of a calcareous rock, which fronts the sea. Such are the principal melancholy memorials of this vast and ancient city, which, according to Diodorus Siculus, had on its rolls in his time (44 years B.C.) 300,000 freemen. When Amer took it, he said, in his letter to the caliph, that he found in it 4,000 palaces, 4,000 baths, 40,000 Jews who paid tribute, 400 royal circuses, and 12,000 gardeners, who supplied the city with all kinds of herbs

in great plenty. Alexandria now forms the centre through which the intercourse between England and India is carried on. Its port is frequented by British, Austrian, and French steamers. From it, travellers cross the Isthmus of Suez by a railway, lately completed, to Cairo; the distance 130 miles, time of transit seven hours; thence by omnibuses across the desert to Suez, where they embark on steamers for the ports of India and southern Asia. The whole line to Suez will soon be finished. While we write, a submarine cable is being laid from Cape Hellas to Canea, in Candia, and thence to Alexandria; so that now the only interruption to a direct and almost immediate communication between Egypt and England will be about 100 miles of land line, between Cape Hellas and Constantinople, which it is expected will be completed early in the spring of 1859.—On the 14th June, 1798, the city was stormed by Napoleon Bonaparte, and taken. On the 21st March, 1801, at the battle of Alexandria, when the French under Menou were defeated, Sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded, and on the 28th of August following, the French garrison yielded to the British under the command of General Hutchinson. (*See* Sir Ralph ABERCROMBIE, EGYPT, &c.)

ALEXANDRIA, a village of Scotland, 1 miles N. of Dumbarton. *Pop.* about 4,000, chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture.—A station on the Glasgow and Loch Lomond Railway.

ALEXANDRIA, the capital of a barren district of Russia, in Cherson, 70 miles W. of Ekatherinoslav. *Pop.* 2,500; of the district, 21,000.- This is the name of various small places throughout Russia.

ALEXANDRIA, the name of a great many small towns and villages of the United States.

ALEXANDRIA, a county in Virginia, United States. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

ALEXANDRIA, the capital city and port of the above, on the west bank of the Potomac, 7 miles S. of Washington. *Trade.* Maize, wheat, flour, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000.—Alexandria, previous to 1846, belonged to the district of Columbia. It has a commodious harbour, to which ships of the line can ascend by the river.

ALEXANDRINA LAKE. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

ALEXANDROV, *al'-ex-an'-drov*, a small town of European Russia, 58 miles from Moscow, where the czar Ivan Vasilievitch occasionally spent the summer, and where he established the first printing-press introduced into Russia. *Pop.* 3,000.—Here is the imperial breeding-stud of horses, an establishment supported by the crown, and remarkable for the extent and disposition of its buildings. It was commenced in 1761, by the empress Elizabeth, and twenty years were spent in its erection.

ALEXANDROVSK, *al'-ex-an'-dro-vosk'*, a town of European Russia, 48 miles from Ekatherinoslav, the capital of a district of the same name, on the left bank of the Dnieper, at the mouth of the Moscovka. The town is fortified, and the district is for the greater part a barren heath. *Pop.* of town about 6,000.

ALEXANDROVSKAIA, *al'-ex-an-drov-skai'-a*, a fort of Russia, on the Dnieper, 114 miles N.E. of Cherson.

ALEXANDROWKA, *al'-ex-an-drow'-ka*, the name of several small towns of Russia, in Cherson, Ekatherinoslav, Tambov, &c.

ALEXICACUS, *al-ex'-e-kai'-kus*, a surname of Apollo, from his delivering mankind from plagues.

ALEXIS, *a-lex'-is*, a Greek comic poet, uncle to Menander, of whose works a few fragments remain. Flourished 4th century B.C.

ALEXIS of Piedmont, a writer, who was of a noble family, and spent fifty-seven years of his life in travelling. At the age of 82 he was in Milan, and happening to see a poor man expire under the hands of an unskilful surgeon, he was so deeply stung by remorse for not interfering to save his life, that he renounced the world and sought retirement in a hermitage. Lived in the 16th century.—He was the author, of "Medical Secrets," a work which was printed at Basil, 1536, and which has been translated into several languages.

ALEXIS, or ALEXEI, MICHAELOWITCH, *mi'-kel-o-vitch*, the son of Michael, czar of Russia, ascended the throne in 1645, at the age of sixteen. His reign was disturbed by foreign and civil wars. Having succeeded in quelling domestic dissension, he engaged in a war with Poland, which ended by his acquiring the provinces of Smolensko, Tchernigov, and Seweria, for a sum of money. He next entered upon a long and destructive war against Charles Gustavus, of Sweden, who was more than his equal, and compelled him to retire within his own territories. He next engaged the Turks, uniting his forces with those of the king of Poland, under the famous John Sobieski, who, on the 18th October, 1672, gained a splendid victory over the Ottomans at Kaluzo. A short peace with Turkey was the result of this battle; but the terms on which it was obtained being deemed unsatisfactory by the Polish chief, war was recommenced, and before it was again concluded, Alexis died. B. at Moscow, 1630; D. 1677.—He was an upright but severe prince, and was the first who caused the laws of Russia to be printed. He also encouraged the arts and sciences, paid attention to the interests of commerce, and laid the plans of those projects which his son Peter the Great afterwards carried into execution.

ALEXIS PETROWITCH, *pe'-tro-vitch*, son of Peter the Great, by Eudokia Lapukin, when a child, was committed to the care of the Russian priests, who instilled into him all their barbarous prejudices. Being of a disposition which seemed likely to overturn all the reforms which his father had planned for the civilization of his people, he was obliged to sign his renunciation of the right of succession, in 1716. Soon afterwards he escaped to Vienna, and put himself under the protection of Charles VI., who sent him first to Inspruck, and then to Naples. By a promise of forgiveness, however, he was induced to return to Moscow, where he was thrown into prison, tried secretly, and condemned to death. The trial was printed by order of the emperor. The public manifesto asserts that he died of an apoplectic fit, but it is suspected that he was secretly put to death. B. at Moscow, 1699.

ALEXIS I. COMNENUS, *kom-ne'-nus*, who on the deposition of Nicephorus, in 1081, was chosen emperor of the East by the troops. The greatest part of his reign was disturbed by wars with the Turks, Scythians, and other powers. B. at Constantinople, 1048; D. 1118.—He was a vigilant prince, well versed in the art of government, and attentive to the interests of his people. He was the father of the celebrated Anna Comnena, who, in the "Alexiad," the history of her father's reign, has drawn his character in the most flattering colours. The first crusaders, roused to action by the preaching of Peter the Hermit, passed through his dominions during his reign.

ALEXIS II. COMNENUS, surnamed PORPHYROGENITUS, *por'-fi-ro-gen'-e-tus*, was the son of Michael Comnenus, whom he succeeded in 1180, under the care of the empress Mary, his mother. Her conduct gave offence to the nobility, and at length an open insurrection ensued, headed by Andronicus Comnenus, who took Constantinople in 1183, imprisoned the empress, and compelled the young emperor to admit him as his associate in the empire. In the year following, however, he caused Alexis to be strangled.

ALEXIS III. ANGELUS, emperor of the East, deposed his brother Isaac, and threw him into prison, where he was deprived of his sight. Alexis, the son of Isaac, prevailed on the French and Venetians to espouse the cause of his father. A large army besieged Constantinople in 1203, and the usurper fled with his treasure to Thrace. The people then released Isaac, and placed him on the throne. Alexis fell into the hands of Theodore Lascaris, who put out his eyes, and confined him in a monastery, where he died.

ALEXIS IV., after the flight of his uncle, was associated with his father Isaac in the government. He was deposed and put to death by the people, for endeavouring to raise heavy contributions to pay his allies, and to bring the Eastern empire under the authority of the pope. D. 1204.

ALEXIS V. DUCAS, called Murtzuffle, from his black heavy eyebrows, on the murder of the last-mentioned emperor, was raised to the throne. The Latins, however, laid siege to Constantinople, and pressed it so closely, that Murtzuffle was obliged to escape by night. He was deprived of his eyes by his father-in-law, to whom he fled for refuge; and, after rambling about as a mendicant, was seized by the Latins, who cast him from the top of Theodosius's Pillar, when he was dashed to pieces. Reigned at the commencement of the 13th century.

ALEXIS DEL ARCO, *a-laix'-es dail ar'-ko*, a celebrated deaf and dumb Spanish portrait-painter. B. at Madrid, 1625; D. 1700.

ALEXOPOL, *ă-lex'-o-pol*, the capital of a circle in Pultawa, Russia, 30 miles S. of Pultawa.

ALEYBEH, *a-lai'-be*, a large and populous place in W. Africa, on the bank of the Senegal. *Lat.* 16° 50′ N. *Lon.* 14° 4′ W.

ALEYN, Charles, *a-lain'*, an English poet, who wrote two poems on the battles of Cressy and Poictiers, and some other effusions. D. 1640.

ALFACAR, *al-fa-ka*, a town of Grenada, with extensive and fine Moorish remains. *Pop.* 1,100.

ALFAQUES, *al-fa'kais*, a Spanish seaport town in the province of Tarragona, at the mouth of the Ebro. *Lat.* 40° 30′ N. *Lon.* 0° 45′ E.—In the neighbourhood there are extensive marshes and small ponds, where a great quantity of salt is deposited, procured, and constantly being exported.

ALFAR DAGH, *al-far daw*, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, not far from the Black Sea. *Lat.* 41° 35′ N. *Lon.* 33° 5′ E.

ALFARIG, or ALFRAIG, *ăl'-fraig*, a district in Rossshire, Scotland, well wooded with firs.

ALFARO, *al-far-o*, a town of Spain, at the conflux of the Alama and Ebro. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 42° 16′ N. *Lon.* 1° 52′ W.

ALFAYATES, *al'-fa-ya'-tais*, a fortified place of Portugal, 150 miles N.E. of Lisbon. *Lat.* 40° 27′ N. *Lon.* 6° 47′ W.

ALFECHIMO, *al'-fe-che'-mo*, one of the four districts of the island of Corfu, containing a considerable number of villages. *Pop.* about 15,000. (*See* CORFU.)

ALFELD, *al'-felt*, a walled town of Hanover, on the river Leine. *Manf.* Linen and yarn; and there are corn, oil, paper, and saw-mills. In the neighbourhood hops and flax are cultivated. *Pop.* 3,000.—A station on the Hanover and Cassel Railway.

ALFENUS VARUS, Publius, *ăl-fe'-nus vair'-us*, a Roman jurist, who, from being a shoemaker, became an advocate, and at length consul. He wrote forty books of digests, and some collections, cited by Aulus Gellius. Horace mentions him in his third satire, and Virgil speaks of his conduct towards him with gratitude. B. at Cremona. Lived 1st century B.C.—There is another of this name, who was captain of the guards to Vitellius.

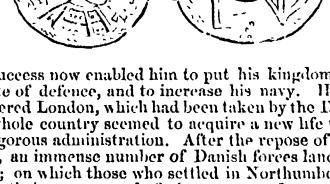
ALFIERI, Vittorio, *vee-tor'-e-o ăl'-fe-air'-e*, a celebrated poet, was born of a wealthy and noble Italian family. He lost his father when a child, and his mother having married again, he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, and at the age of 13 was admitted a student of philosophy at the university of Turin. At 14 he became master of his own income, entered the army, and at 17 commenced his travels under the escort of an English Roman Catholic tutor. He visited France, England, and Holland, and then returned to Italy and took up his abode first at Siena, and then at Florence. Here he made the acquaintance of the wife of Charles Edward Stuart, known as the Young Pretender, and upon whom the affections of his heart were fixed for ever afterwards. On the death of that lady's husband, it is said that he privately married her, although she continued to retain the title of countess of Albany. With the exception of a brief interval, when he resided in France with the countess, he spent the remainder of his life in Florence, devoting nearly the whole of his time to study. B. at Asti, Piedmont, 1749; D. at Florence, 1803.—The early years of Alfieri were given to dissipation, and not till 1773 did he commence writing with a view to public fame. By 1782 he had completed fourteen tragedies, which are wonderfully effective in operating upon the passions of an Italian audience. His "Saul" and his "Filipo" are considered the finest of his productions. (*See* ALBANY, Countess of.)

ALFONZO or ALPHONZO. This is the name of several kings who have reigned in Spain, Portugal, Sicily, and Naples, and is variously spelt; but we have retained the mode by which it is best known in this country. (*See* ALPHONSO.)

ALFORD, *ăl-ford*, a parish and township of Lincolnshire, 24 miles from Boston. *Area*, 1,410 acres. *Pop.* 2,300.—There is another small parish in Somerset of the same name.

ALFORD, a district and parish, 28 miles N.W. of Aberdeen, Scotland. The district contains fourteen parishes, and is watered by the river Don, and surrounded by hills and mountains. *Area* of the parish, 8,000 acres. *Pop.* 1,100; of the district, 13,000.—In 1645 a battle was fought in this parish between the Covenanting army under General Baillie, and the royalists under Montrose, in which the former was defeated.

ALFRED THE GREAT was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and Osburga, daughter of Oslac the Goth, who inherited the blood of the subkings of the Isle of Wight. At the age of five he was sent to Rome, where Pope Leo IV. anointed him with the royal unction. Ethelwolf died in 858, leaving his dominions to Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and his personal estate to his younger sons, Ethelred and Alfred. Ethelbald did not long survive his father, and was succeeded by Ethelbert; but he dying in 866, left the throne to Ethelred, who made Alfred his prime-minister and general of his armies. Ethelred dying in 871, from a wound which he received from the Danes at the battle of Mertune,—probably Merton, near Reading,—Alfred found himself, at the age of 22, the monarch of a distracted kingdom. After several unfortunate actions with the Danes, he disbanded his followers and wandered about the woods, and finally found shelter in the cottage of a herdsman named Denulf, at Athelney, in Somersetshire. In this retreat he remained about five months, when he received information that Odun, earl of Devon, had obtained a victory over the Danes, in Devonshire, and had taken their magical standard. On this, Alfred is said to have disguised himself as a harper, and obtained admission to the Danish camp, where his skill was so much admired that he was retained a considerable time, and was admitted to play before King Gorm, or Guthran, and his chiefs. Having gained a knowledge of the state of the camp, he directed his nobles to collect their vassals, and to meet him at Selwood, in Wiltshire, which was done so secretly, that the Danes were surprised at Eddington, and completely defeated. This was in May, 878. After the victory Alfred behaved with great magnanimity to his foes, giving up the kingdom of the East Angles to those of the Danes who embraced the Christian religion.



His success now enabled him to put his kingdom into a state of defence, and to increase his navy. Having recovered London, which had been taken by the Danes, the whole country seemed to acquire a new life under his vigorous administration. After the repose of a few years, an immense number of Danish forces landed in Kent; on which those who settled in Northumberland broke their treaty, and, fitting out two fleets, sailed round the coast, and committed great ravages. They were, however, soon defeated by Alfred, who caused several of their leaders to be executed at Winchester as an example. Thus by his energy, activity, bravery, and wisdom, did he secure the peace of his dominions, and strike terror into the hearts of his enemies, leaving the country in a very different condition, as to its internal safety and prosperity, from that in which he found it. B. at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849; D. 900.—There is, perhaps, no prince who has had the surname of 'Great' given him with more universal consent than Alfred. He is said to have been engaged in 56 battles by sea and land, although his valour as a warrior has excited less admiration than his wisdom as a legislator. He composed a body of statutes, instituted the trial by jury, and divided the kingdom into shires and tithings. He was so exact in his government that robbery was unheard of, and valuable goods might be left on the high-road without danger. He also formed a parliament, which met in London twice a year. There was so little learning in his time, that from the Thames to the Humber hardly a man

could be found who understood Latin. To remedy this state of things, he invited learned men from all parts, and endowed schools throughout his kingdom; and if indeed he was not the founder of the University of Oxford, he raised it to a reputation which it had never before enjoyed. Among other acts of munificence to that seat of learning, he founded University College. He was himself a learned prince, and composed several works, and translated others from the Latin, particularly "Boetius's Consolations of Philosophy." He divided the twenty-four hours into three equal parts; one he devoted to the service of God, another to public affairs, and the third to rest and refreshment. To Alfred, also, England is indebted for the foundation of her naval establishment, and he was the first who sent out ships to make the discovery of a north-east passage. In private life he was benevolent, pious, cheerful, and affable; and his deportment was both dignified and engaging. Several of the romantic incidents of his eventful life have suggested subjects for the historical painter: one of the best known of these is his allowing the cakes to burn whilst making his arrows in the cottage of the herdsman, during his obscurity at Athelney. "You can eat the cakes fast enough, though you will not take the trouble to look after them," was the rebuke which the angry herdsman's wife gave on this occasion to the disguised monarch for his want of vigilance.

ALFRED, the son of Ethelred the Unready, by Emma, daughter of Richard I, duke of Normandy. The ravages of the Danes induced his father to send him with his brother, afterwards Edward the Confessor, to Normandy, where they were educated. On the death of Canute, he landed in England with a chosen band of Normans, and would have succeeded in dethroning Harold, surnamed 'Harefoot,' if it had not been for the treachery of Earl Godwin. Alfred was taken prisoner, and his eyes were put out; after which he was confined in the monastery at Ely, where he died, or, as some say, was murdered, about 1037. B. 1003.

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, second son of her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, embarked on board the ship *Euryalus* at Portsmouth, as a naval cadet, on the 27th October, 1858. B. August 6th, 1844.—Thus are the two eldest sons of the queen members of the naval and military professions, in which we trust their conduct will be such as to merit the admiration of their country, and to shed additional lustre round the name of their parents, whose virtues have so long commanded the affection and homage of the great nation over whose destinies they have been called to preside.

ALFRETON, *ăl'-fre-ton*, a market-town in Derbyshire, supposed to have derived its name from Alfred the Great. The inhabitants are occupied principally in the manufacture of brown earthenware and stockings, and in some iron-works and collieries in the vicinity. *Pop.* about 2,000.—Reached by the North Midland Railway.

ALFRIDE, or ELFRID, the illegitimate son of Oswy, king of Northumberland, on whose death he was violently persecuted by Egfrid, his brother. To avoid his violence he retired to Ireland, or, according to others, to Scotland, where he led a philosophical life. His brother, however, followed him with implacable malice, and waged war with those who granted him an asylum. In this contest Egfrid was slain, on which the Northumbrians elected Alfride to the vacant throne in 686.—This prince greatly endeared himself to his subjects, and was a liberal encourager of literature.

ALGARDI, Alexander, *al-gar'-de*, an Italian painter and sculptor, the son of a silk-mercer. He studied under Lewis Carracci, and executed many fine works; amongst which may be mentioned the Attila, which is the largest alto-relievo in the world, and is in St. Peter's church of the Vatican at Rome. B. at Bologna; D. at Rome, 1654.—As a sculptor, Algardi ranks among the first of the moderns. In infantile representation his excellence was great.

ALGARINEJO, *al'-gar-e-naish'-o*, a well-built town of Andalusia, Spain, 26 miles from Grenada. *Manf.* Wove fabrics, brandy, soap, oil, &c. Sheep, goats, mules, and asses are reared, game in the vicinity is abundant, and the inhabitants cultivate much fruit and vegetables. *Pop.* 5,000.

ALGARKIRK, *ăl-gar-kirk*, a parish of Lincolnshire, 8 miles from Spalding. *Area*, 6,050 acres.—Here there is to be seen a statue of Edgar, earl of Mercia, who having, in 870, defeated the Danes in a battle in this part, was slain the next day.

ALGAROTTI, Francis, *al'-ga-rot'-e*, a polite writer, who received a liberal education, and after visiting different countries, was made, by Frederick, king of Prussia, chevalier of the order of Merit, created a count, and appointed chamberlain. The king of Poland also highly esteemed him, and gave him the title of privy counsellor of the affairs of war. B. at Padua, 1712; D. at Pisa, 1764.—His works were published in Italian at Leghorn, 1765, and afterwards translated into French. Algarotti was a man of lively, but superficial genius; and though his writings show a taste for the fine arts, they convey little information.

ALGARVE, or ALGARVA, *al-gar'-vai*, a southern maritime province of Portugal, bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic, on the E. by Spain, and on the N. by Alentejo. *Ext.* 90 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 20. *Area*, 2,112 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and intersected with numerous valleys, which are fertile, although so little cultivated that a sufficient quantity of corn is not raised to meet the wants of the population. *Pro.* Oil, almonds, figs, wine, and olives. These are all exported, and the herring and sardine fisheries are very productive. In the mountains numerous goats are pastured, and the oak is reared. *Pop.* 150,000.—At the S.W. extremity of this province is Cape St. Vincent, where Admiral Sir John Jervis, afterwards called, from this victory, Lord St. Vincent, defeated the Spanish fleet on the 14th February, 1797.

ALGECIRAS, *al'-jai-the'-ras*, a maritime town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the Gulf of Gibraltar, between Cape Algeciras and the rock of Gibraltar. *Manf.* Coarse linen and cotton fabrics, gloves, brown and stained paper, sombrero hats, Morocco leather, earthenware, and copper utensils. *Pop.* about 12,000. *Lat.* 36° 8' N. *Lon.* 5° 26' W.—This town was built by the Moors, and, after a siege of twenty months, was, in 1344, taken from them by Alphonso X. It is memorable in British naval history, as the locality of a great victory gained by Admiral Saumarez over the combined French and Spanish fleets, on June 9, 1801.

ALGEMESI, or ALGEMESIA, *al'-jai-mai'-se*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles S. of Valencia. *Pro.* Principally rice and silk. *Pop.* 5,000.

ALGERIA, *ăl-jeer'-e-a* (Fr. L'ALGERIE, *lal'-shai-re*), is the name given by the French to a large portion of Northern Africa, which they have recently acquired by the connivance of the British. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by Tunis, on the S. by the Great Desert, and on the W. by Morocco. *Ext.* 600 miles, with a varying breadth of from 100 to 300. *Desc.* The interior of Algeria may be regarded as an extensive table-land running from east to west, and rapidly rising from the plains which skirt the Mediterranean coast, until it attains to an average height of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, when it gradually slopes towards the south, and loses itself in the Great Desert. The breadth of this tract varies considerably, and is beautifully adorned with rounded, insulated hills, overlooking rich valleys and ravines, but never attaining to the elevation of the limit of perpetual snow. These hills are for the greater part covered with fruit-trees of every description, and of the very finest quality. Orange, lemon, fig, and vine trees abound; the palm is indigenous, and in the 'country of dates,' to the south of the Atlas mountains, that fruit is exceedingly plentiful. The timber-trees consist mostly of the elm, and a species of oak which produces a nutritious kind of acorn. The lotus, the cypress, and the chestnut are also abundant, whilst the plains are beautified by large plantations of white roses; whence is obtained the perfume known to us by the name of *attar* of roses. *Rivers.* The principal are the Shellif, rising on the borders of the Algerian Sahara, and after a course of 300 miles falling into the sea below Cape Ivy;—the Isser, the Zowah, the Wad-el-Kebeer, the Sciboos, the Sig, and the Tafna. These are on the N. of the Atlas. On the S. are the Wad-ad-jedee, which, after a course of 200 miles, loses itself in the marshes which border the Desert. Several other streams of no great size also fall into these marshes after tracing a meandering

or tortuous course through the rugged defiles of the southern side of the Atlasian chain. *Climate.* Temperate and healthy to the north of the Atlas, but disagreeable during the blowing of the south wind, or Khamsin, as it is called. The rainy months are November and December. It is generally fine in January and February, and in April the fields are carpeted with the richest green. From July to September the country is scorched by the solar heat, the oleander alone preserving its verdant hue. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, millet, barley, dourra, Indian corn, cotton, and sugar. *Minerals.* So far as these are at present known, they consist of iron, copper, lead, silver, gypsum, marble, and limestone. Since the country was taken by the French, the copper-mines have been worked to a considerable extent. *Wild Animals.* In the mountain-ranges are lions, panthers, and leopards, but no tigers, and the interior swarms with antelopes, boars, and porcupines. Serpents and venomous insects also abound, and the locust occasionally lays waste the harvest of whole districts in a few days. *Domestic Animals.* Cows, goats, asses, mules, horses, and camels. The horses are an excellent breed, and of the milk of the camel a good cheese is made. The flesh of the foals of horses is eaten, and the countries of Morocco and Algeria are the original of the Merino sheep. *Inhabitants.* These comprise seven races,—the Arabs, Moors, Turks, Kooloolis, Jews, Berbers or Kabyles, and the Negroes of Soudan. The Arabs encamp on the plains, and are also known by the name of Bedouins. The Moors are a mixed race, who have grown out of the several nations who have successively conquered the country. Their numbers were much increased when they were forced from Spain. The Kooloolis are the offspring of Turks and Moorish women or Christian slaves. The Jews mostly came with the Moors from Spain or Portugal; the Kabyles are the aborigines, who were called so by the Moors, from the word 'Kabileah,' signifying a clan. Their chief stronghold is to the east of Algiers, in the highlands stretching for 200 miles along the Mediterranean, from Dellys to Bona, and designated Kabylia by the French. The Negroes were slaves who were kidnapped by the Bedouins, or brought from Soudan by the caravans. *Rel.* Of these races the religion is chiefly Mahometan. *Gov.* The dey of Algiers was an absolute monarch. The revenues arose from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes which were taken at sea sometimes equalled the taxes imposed upon the natives. Since its occupation by the French, up to the present time, however, the government has been administered under the direction of the French War-office, and consisted of a governor-general, assisted by a council. The country was divided into three provinces, each of which consisted of a civil and a military territory. The former constituted a department, subdivided into arrondissements and communes, governed by a prefect and council; the latter was administered exclusively by the military authorities. The names of the provinces were Alger, Oran, and Constantine, and the governor-general was the commander-in-chief of the military force of the colony. But Algeria is now no longer a colony. On the 24th of November, 1858, this fact was announced in a proclamation of M. Géry, the new prefect of Algiers, who, on assuming his office, had it posted on the walls of that city; the minister for Algeria under the new régime being Prince Napoleon, the cousin of the present emperor of the French. *Towns.* The principal are Algiers, Constantine, Bona, Medeyah, Blidah, Mushgammin, Arzew, Oran, Tlemsen, and Mascara. *Manf.* Defective. Carpets, blankets, and other woollens; silks in the form of sashes and handkerchiefs. A considerable trade is carried on in salt, ostrich feathers, hides, wax, cattle, and sheep; and there are imported European manufactures and colonial produce. With the French African settlements of Senegal a profitable trade is carried on across the interior by means of caravans. *Pop.* about 3,000,000, of which upwards of 100,000 are Europeans.—This country embraces the ancient Numidia, the kingdoms of Massinissa, Syphax, and Jugurtha; the Mauritanian kingdoms of Bocchus and Juba; and it has been successively conquered by the Romans, the Vandals, the Byzantine Greeks, and the Arabs, who, in the beginning





of the 8th century, invaded North Africa, and established Islamism. (*See* ALGIERS.)

ALGHERO, or ALGHERI, *al-gair-ro*, a province, situate on the west coast of the island of Sardinia, remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and the exceedingly high state of its cultivation. *Pro.* Fruits, vegetables of all kinds, butter, cheese, and a good quality of wine. Tobacco is profitably cultivated, and the coral procured on its coast is the most valuable of any in the Mediterranean Sea. *Exp.* Corn, wine, tobacco, skins, wool, rags, bones, coral, and anchovies. *Pop.* 35,000.

ALGHERO, the capital of the above province, standing on a large bay formed by capes Caccia and Maragan. Its streets are narrow, but clean and well paved. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 40° 33′ 30″ *N. Lon.* 8° 19′ 15″ E.—This was a favourite retreat of Charles V. of Spain.

ALGIDUM, *al-je-dum*, a town of Latium, near Tusculum, about 12 miles from Rome. There is a mountain of the same name in the neighbourhood.

ALGIERS, *al'-jeers*, comes from the Arabic *al Jezira*, signifying 'the island,' and is the capital of the French province of Algeria. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, in the form of an amphitheatre, next the harbour; and the houses appearing one above another of a resplendent whiteness, seem as if rising in successive layers of snow, and present a dazzling picture from the sea. Their tops are flat, and the inhabitants walk upon them in the evening to take the air: they are also covered with earth, and serve as small gardens. The streets are narrow, and there are several mosques, which exhibit nothing remarkable in their architecture, whilst the palace of the dey, the Turkish for 'uncle,' was neither spacious nor extensive. The harbour was small, shallow, and insecure, and its entrance incommoded with numerous rocks; but the French have enlarged it so much that it is capable of containing 300 vessels of commerce and 30 ships of war. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. These fortifications constitute the principal defence of Algiers on the sea side, and are very strong; but those on the land side are by no means formidable in this respect. On the outside of the walls there is a castle which commands the city, and which is called the Emperor's. The city is well supplied with markets, and is lately much improved, wider streets having been built, squares formed, and houses in the European style erected. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. *Pop.* about 60,000, of whom the half are Mussulmans and Jews. *Lat.* 36° 49′ N. *Lon.* 3° 25′ E.—Algiers was first built about the middle of the 10th century, by an Arabian chief called Jussuf Zeri, and for ages it braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. The emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an expedition against it in 1541, and from that time the Algerines believed themselves unconquerable, and extended their piratical enterprises not only over the Mediterranean, but into the waters of the Atlantic. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1683. In 1775 the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784 they sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great bravery. In 1767 the Algerines took the lead of the other states of Barbary in refusing to pay any longer their usual tribute to the Porte, and continued to pursue their hereditary lawless mode of life, until finally subdued by those commercial nations whose shipping interests called for its suppression. In 1815 they received a severe check from the United States, who compelled the dey to renounce his accustomed tribute, and to pay 60,000 dollars as compensation for the American vessels he had plundered. On August 16, 1816, Lord Exmouth bombarded the forts and attacked their fleet, gaining a complete victory, which put an end, amongst them, to Christian slavery; and in June, 1830, in consequence of an insult to the French consul, a large fleet and army were dispatched by Charles X., when the Algerines fell under

the power of that nation. The dey capitulated to General Bourmont, abdicated, and crossed to Europe, when the French entered the town and took possession of the fort and the treasury, which in stores and metals amounted to £2,000,000 sterling. From that time the invaders have gradually extended their conquest over the country, winning their way by fire and sword, and not without much bloodshed. Their bravest and most persevering foe was Abd-el-Kader, who, for fifteen years, disputed their settlement in the country, but who was at last taken prisoner, carried to France, and finally



ALGERINES.

allowed to retire to Brussa, and thence to Constantinople. Since this event the French have held undisputed possession of the conquered territory. (*See* ALGERIA, ABD-EL-KADER.)

ALGOA BAY, or PORT ELIZABETH, *ăl-go-a*, an inlet about 20 miles broad and about 500 miles E. of Cape Town, South Africa. It is the place where the emigrants who went from this country in 1820 debarked. Both in population and importance, commercially speaking, the place is increasing. *Lat.* 33° 56′ S. *Lon.* 26° 53′ E.

ALGONQUINS, *al-gon'-quins*, the name of a North American tribe of Indians, the chief of whom are the Chippewas, and who inhabit a large tract of country which stretches from lakes Ontario and Erie to the shores of the Esquimaux.

ALGOOR, *ăl'-goor*, a place in Chinese Tartary, where the Russian count Mouravieff, in 1858, determined, with the representatives of the emperor of China, the frontier territory which divides the two empires, Russia and China, in this direction. (*See* AMOOR.)

ALHAMA, *al-ya'-ma*, the name of several small towns in Spain, none of which has a population over 7,000.

ALHAMBRA, *al-ham'-bra*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 7 miles S. of Teruel.—There are several other small towns in Spain of this name, but none of them has a population above 1,000.

ALHAMBRA, the name assigned to the vestiges of a palace which was erected and occupied by the Mahometan sultans or kings of Grenada, in Spain. They crown the summit of a lofty hill which overlooks the city of Grenada, and which is cut off from another hill called the Cerro del Sol, on which stands the summer residence designated the Generalife. When in its perfect state, the interior of the Alhambra was deemed the most superb specimen of Moorish architecture and fanciful adornment that has ever existed, and the ruins may now be regarded as the most picturesque in Europe.

ALHANDRA, *al-yan'-dra*, a town in Estremadura, Portugal, on the Tagus, 15 miles from Lisbon. *Pop.* 2,000.—Another in Brazil, S. America, 15 miles from Paranahyba.

ALHAURIN EL GRANDE, *ail grawnd-ai al-yaw'-reen*, a town in the province of Grenada, Spain, 22 miles from Malaga. *Pop.* 5,600.

ALHUCEMAS, *al-yoo-thai'-mass*, a small island and fortress belonging to Spain, off the coast of Morocco, in the Mediterranean. There is a town upon it consisting of about thirty houses. *Lat.* 35° 15′ *N.* *Lon.* 4° 12′ E.

ALI, *a'-le*, an ancient town of Sicily, with sulphur-baths, 15 miles from Messina. *Pop.* 1,500.

ALI, the cousin and son-in-law of Mahomet, whom he was to have succeeded; but being successfully opposed by Omar and Othman, he raised a sect of his own, and gained many followers. On the death of Othman he was declared caliph in 655, but was assassinated in a mosque, A.D. 669.—He had nine wives, by whom he had fourteen sons and eighteen daughters.

ALIA, *a'-le-a*, a town in New Castile, Spain, 18 miles from Logrossan. *Pop.* 3,500.

ALI-ABAD, *a'-le-a'-bad*, a town of Persia, 85 miles from Kushan. It contains 500 houses. There is a residence built by Shah-Abbas in the neighbourhood.—There are several other towns and villages in Asia of this name.

ALIASKA, *ă-li-ăs-ka*, a peninsula on the N.W. coast of North America, separating, with the Aleutian Isles, the Pacific from the Sea of Kamchatka. *Lat.* between 59° and 54° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 153° and 163° 40′ W.—This peninsula contains the lofty volcanic cone of St. Elias.

ALI BEG, *a'-le-beg*, a Pole, who became first dragoman or interpreter to the grand seignior of Turkey. He was taken prisoner by the Tartars when a child, and sold to the Turks, and was brought up in the Mahometan faith. D. 1675.—He understood English, and translated the catechism of the church of England, and all the Bible, into the Turkish language. His greatest work is a book on the liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, &c., translated into Latin by Dr. Smith.

ALI BEY, *a'-le-ba* or *bai*, a Greek adventurer, who when young was taken by robbers and conveyed to Cairo, where he was bought by Ibrahim, a lieutenant of the janisaries, who entered him among the Mamelukes. For his gallantry against the Arabs he was created a bey. In 1758 his patron was murdered by a party headed by a person also called Ibrahim, a Circassian. In 1763 he attained the dignity of sheik-ecbalad, which was the first in the republic, and soon after slew Ibrahim, to revenge the murder of his patron. This raised against him numerous enemies, who obliged him to fly to Acre, where he was protected by the sheik Daher. In 1766 he was recalled by the people, and, after revenging himself upon his enemies, he declared war against the Arabs, and by the success of his achievements encircled his name with renown. Having now risen to be the head of the government, Egypt under his rule began to revive; agriculture flourished, and the country seemed to bid fair to recover its former splendour. In 1768 war broke out between Russia and Turkey, and Ali sent 12,000 men to serve in the Ottoman army. His enemies reported at Constantinople that these troops were designed to assist the Russians; in consequence of which a capigi, and four attendants, were sent to take off his head. Ali being informed of this, seized these messengers of death and handed them over to the fate they designed for himself. He then declared war against the Porte, and for a time preserved his independence, and obtained several advantages. At last his principal commanders revolted with their troops, and in a battle which took place between Ali and the forces of one of his chief Mamelukes, he was taken prisoner, and died of his wounds in 1773. B. in Anatolia, 1728.—The object of Ali was to endeavour to re-establish the independence of Egypt; to resuscitate some of the greatness of its long-gone grandeur; and had he been supported by a similar spirit of energy in his people, Egypt might once again have taken a prominent place amongst the nations of the modern world.

ALI MUSJID, *a'-le moos'-jid*, a fort 2 miles from the eastern entrance of the celebrated Khyber pass, which during the Afghan war frequently changed hands.

ALI, HYDER. (*See* HYDER ALI.)

ALI PACHA, *a'-le pa-shaw'*, or *pa'-sha*, an Albanian chief, who in his fourteenth year was secured in the inheritance of his father's estates by the cruelty of his mother, from whom he seems to have inherited the ferocity by which he was actuated in many of his deeds in winning his way to wealth and power. Born amongst a community of robbers, his early life was passed amid scenes of continual vicissitude and the most daring and dangerous adventure; but whilst he was distinguishing himself by his bravery, he was, at the same time, accumulating riches and gathering power. At length he was enabled, by intriguing at Constantinople, to obtain the secret commission which enabled him to execute the firman of death against Selim, pasha of Delvino. He was then appointed lieutenant to the new Derwend pasha of Roumili, in which his conduct was marked by great rapacity, even among the Kleptis, or robbers, with whom he was leagued in spoliating all that came within his reach. The country now swarmed with marauders. His power grew with his increasing riches; but the Porte was dissatisfied, and the Derwend pasha was recalled and decapitated. Ali, although summoned to the capital, was too wary to be caught. He bribed the divan, remained where he was, and avoided the loss of his head. Ali soon afterwards managed to make his peace with the Porte, and successively became pasha of Trivali, in Thessaly, then Derwend pasha of Roumili, when he, from being a robber himself, raised a body of 4,000 Albanians, and gained additional favour with the Porte by clearing the country of the depredators by which it was infested. He next took Janunna, the capital of southern Albania, or Epirus, usurped its pashalic, got himself confirmed in it, and began vigorously to extend his territories. These finally embraced all Epirus, and extended into Acarnania and Ætolia, or Western Greece. He attacked and defeated the Suliotes, and exercised upon them the most dreadful vengeance for the bravery with which they had resisted his efforts to conquer them. He reduced many of the towns on the Gulf of Arta and the coast of the Adriatic; penetrated, on the north, Albania proper; intrigued for and obtained the pashalic of Berat; seized the government of Ochrida, in Upper Albania; attacked, by order of the Porte, the pasha of Scutari, or Skodra; defeated and then appropriated his territories. At all these daring acts the Porte was compelled to connive, and Ali was even appointed inspector of the principal division of the empire, with a residence at Monaster, and an army of 24,000 men. He subsequently became a vizier, or pasha with three tails, but by his intriguing and treacherous disposition he finally roused the ire of the sultan, who had him excommunicated, and commanded all the pashas of European Turkey to march against him. Ali was compelled to abandon his stronghold in Janunna, and on a promise of pardon surrendered himself to the Porte. The treachery by which so many of the deeds of his own life had been distinguished now fell upon himself. He was betrayed and murdered. His head was transported to Constantinople, where, upon the gate of the seraglio, it was stuck and exhibited to the gaze of the populace. B. at Tepelen, 1750; D. 1822.—Ali had three sons, who shared his fate; and whatever regret might be felt for them, there was none on his behalf. Lord Byron visited him in his fortress at Tepelen, and thus sings of him in his second canto of "Childe Harold:"—

"He pass'd bleak Pindus, Acherusia's lake,
And left the primal city of the land,
And onwards did his further journey take,
To greet Albania's chief, whose dread command
Is lawless law."

The lineaments of Ali, however, did not, in the noble poet's opinion, indicate the ensanguined ferocity which characterized his disposition. Notwithstanding that he was a man of "war and woes," and that crimes had "marked him with a tiger's tooth,"—

"Yet in his lineaments ye cannot trace,—
While gentleness her milder radiance throws
Along that aged, venerable face,—
The deeds that lurk beneath, and stain him with disgrace!"

ALICANTE, *a-le-kan'-tai*, a province of Spain, in the S. of Valencia. *Ext.* 63 miles long and 68 broad. *Area*, 2,911 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and barren in the north, but level and fertile in the south. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, rye, sugar, hemp, flax, oranges, grapes, and other fruits. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, copper, and coal. *Exp.* Chiefly fruits, wine, and agricultural produce. *Imp.* Cotton, linen, stuffs, timber, tobacco, and salt-fish. *Pop.* upwards of 339,000.

ALICANTE, or ALICANT (*the Lucentum of the ancients*), a maritime town of Spain, in Valencia, standing on a sort of peninsula, in a bay of the Mediterranean, and at the bottom of a rocky mountain, on the summit of which is a castle fortified in the modern style. The harbour is at some distance from the town, and is one of the best in Valencia. *Exp.* Barilla, passarillas, anise, dates, saffron, figs, capers, brandy, raisins, silk, wine, and soap. *Imp.* Principally salt-fish. *Pop.* about 19,000. *Lat.* 38° 35′ *N. Lon.* 0° 24′ W.—Alicante may be considered as the Cadiz of the eastern coast of Spain, and is the residence of consuls from most of the European and other states. It is the terminus of the Madrid and Alicante Railway, 282 miles long.

ALICATA, *a-le-kat'-a*, a fortified town on the south coast of Sicily, 30 miles from Girgenti. *Pop.* 15,000.—This place has a considerable trade in soda, sulphur, maccaroni, almonds, pistaccio nuts, and gram.

ALICE, *al'-is*, a town in a fertile district of the province of Victoria, Cape Colony, 40 miles from Graham's Town. *Lat.* 32° 48′ S. *Lon.* 26° 52′ E.

ALICUDI, *a-le-koo'-de*, one of the Lipari islands, off the coast of Sicily, about 6 miles in circumference, and rising like a cone from the sea. It has about 300 inhabitants, among whom diseases are unknown, and who cultivate a fine kind of wheat, barilla, capers, flax, and pulse.—It is the Ericusa and Ericodes of the Greeks; a name applied to it from the heath with which it is covered.

ALIENUS CÆCINA, *ai-le-e'-nus se-si'-na*, a quæstor in Bœotia, appointed by Galba to the command of a legion in Germany. The emperor disgraced him for his bad conduct, and he then raised commotions in the empire, about the middle of the 1st century.

ALIFÆ, ALIFA, or ALIPHA, *al'-e-fe*, or *a-li'-fa*, a town of Samnium, near the river Vulturnus, celebrated for its manufacture of pottery. It is now Alife.

ALIFE, *a-le'-fai*, a Neapolitan town, 16 miles from Capua, remarkable for its salubrity. *Pop.* 1,700.

ALIMENTUS, *al'-i-men'-tus*, an historian of the second Punic war, who wrote in Greek an account of Hannibal, besides a treatise on military matters.

ALIPEE, *al'-e-pe*, a populous town of Hindostan, in Cochin. *Exp.* Pepper, grain, and timber. *Pop.* 13,000. *Lat.* 9° 30′ N. *Lon.* 76° 24′ E.

ALIPHERIA, *al-i-fer'-e-a*, a town of Arcadia, situate on a lofty hill, about 8 miles S. of Heræa. The strength of its position made it valuable to the Eleans, who took possession of it when the inhabitants removed to Megalopolis, on the foundation of that city. It was, however, taken from them during the Social war, by Philip, king of Macedon.

ALIRROTHIUS, *al-ir-ro'-the-us*, a son of Neptune. Hearing that his father had been vanquished by Minerva, in their dispute about giving a name to Athens, he went to the citadel, and attempted to cut down the olive which had sprung from the ground and given the victory to Minerva; but he missed his aim in the stroke, and cut his own legs so severely that he instantly died.

ALISON, Archibald, *al'-e-son*, a clergyman, whose father was a magistrate of the city of Edinburgh, who educated him for the church. After receiving several preferments, he finally became the senior clergyman of the episcopal chapel in the Cowgate of Edinburgh, the congregation of which subsequently removed to a new Gothic structure which they erected in York Place, where Mr. Alison continued to officiate, until increasing infirmity compelled him to relinquish his public duties. B. in Edinburgh, 1757; D. 1839.—Mr. Alison is best known by his "Essays on Taste," which attained no great degree of popularity till the appearance of a second edition, when an elegant and able critique from the late Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review," brought them prominently into notice. They then enjoyed a brief popularity, but are now little read.

ALISON, Sir Archibald, Bart., son of the above, was born in Shropshire, while his father officiated as vicar

of Kenley, in that county. In 1800 his father removed to Edinburgh, whither he brought his son, who received his education in the schools and university of that city, and in 1814 was called to the Scottish bar as an advocate. His literary predilections stimulated him to become a contributor to periodical publications; and although his first appearance in the world of letters was as a writer on the criminal law of Scotland, he achieved little notoriety until the appearance of his "History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815," the first volume of which was published in 1839. This work has been continued until it has become one of the most voluminous productions of modern times; and although it has a strong party bias towards Conservative principles, still the comprehensive grasp which it shows, and the evident endeavour to preserve, as far as possible, views of impartiality, coupled with the fervour and animation which it displays in recounting many of the stirring scenes of the Revolution, have procured for it a high degree of popular favour. It has been translated into most of the European, and into some of the Eastern languages. In 1828, Mr. Alison was appointed sheriff of the shire of Lanark, and on the formation of the Derby ministry in 1852, was created a baronet. In 1851 he was elected lord-rector of the University of Glasgow, and has since had conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the Oxford University. B. 1792. —Besides his "History," Sir Archibald has written, in two volumes, a "Life of Marlborough," "Historical, Political, and Miscellaneous Essays," which originally appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine," and two volumes on the "Principles of Population."

ALIWAL, *a'-le-wal*, a village of Upper India, standing on the banks of the Sutlej, 20 miles from Loodiana. It was formerly a place of no note, but is now celebrated as being the scene of a battle, fought on January 28th, 1846, between the British, under Sir Harry Smith, and the Sikhs, commanded by Runjoor Sing. The British army consisted of 10,000 men and 32 guns; the Sikhs of 19,000 and 68 guns. They were defeated with a loss of nearly 6,000 men and the whole of their artillery.

ALJUBARROTA, *al'-shoo-bar-o'-ta*, a market-town of Portuguese Estremadura, 15 miles S. of Leiria. *Pop.* 1,600.—In the vicinity Alphonso I. defeated the Moors in 1139, and on the same field John I. of Portugal, surnamed the Great, gained a signal victory over John I., king of Castile, August 14, 1385, 12,000 Castilians being slain. The battle is known as that of Campo de Ourique, and is described by Camoens in the fourth canto of his "Lusiad." The anniversary of the day on which it was won is still celebrated by the Portuguese. (*See* ALPHONSO I.)

ALJUSTREL, *al-shoos-trail*, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 77 miles from Lisbon. *Pop.* 1,700.

AL-KAISSERIA, *al-kai-ser'-e-a*, a town in the northern part of Morocco, not far from Al-kasar. It is rapidly falling into decay, although it still possesses some remains of having been a flourishing place. It trades principally in salt, obtained from the neighbouring hills. *Pop.* 8,000.

ALKMAAR. (*See* ALCKMAAR.)

ALKMAR, Henry von, *fon alk-mar*, a German poet, who translated the celebrated satire called the "Fable of Reynard," which has been popularized in several languages. Flourished in the 15th century.—The story of "Reynard the Fox" is entirely fictitious, although it has been endeavoured to be otherwise proved, and is founded upon the supposition of a court of animals in which the lion is the king, and which has been assembled for the purpose of putting "Reynard" upon his trial for the numerous tricks of rapacity and cruelty which he was in the constant habit of playing off upon others of the quadrupedal species less quick-witted than himself. Although he is sentenced to be hanged, he is released from punishment on account of his declaration that he knows of a great treasure, which he would discover to the king. This is found to be a falsehood, and he is condemned to punishment again; but he offers to fight in single combat with his principal antagonist the wolf, in which it is generally supposed he is certain to be killed. By a trick, however, he conquers the wolf; for which he is pardoned, and is finally received into the favour of the king. Notwithstanding the almost universal popularity of this effusion on the Continent, the moral which it conveys is of a low, if not of an absolutely bad kind; namely, that the successful practices of fraud and cunning constitute the basis of true wisdom.

AL-KOSH, or EL-KOSH, *al-kosh*, the supposed birthplace and burial-place of the prophet Nahum, is a small Asiatic market-town on the river Tigris, 30 miles from Mosul. *Pop.* about 3,000.

ALLAHABAD, *al-la-ha-bad'*, one of the N.W. provinces of Hindostan, bounded N. by the provinces of Oude and Agra, S. by Gundwana, E. by Bahar, and W. by Malwa and Agra. *Ext.* 270 miles long and 120 broad. *Area*, 11,971 square miles. *Divisions.* This province is divided into six districts,—Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Humeerpore, Calpee, Allahabad, and Banda. Being watered by the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Goomtee, it is one of the most productive in India. *Pro.* Opium, sugar, indigo, cotton, grain, and fruit. Saltpetre and diamonds are found. *Manf.* The natives make a coarse kind of cotton cloth. *Pop.* 4,527,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 79° and 83° E.—This province was brought under the power of the East-India Company by three successive arrangements, which were severally made in 1775, 1803, and 1810. The East-Indian Railway runs through the district, which is also traversed by the great trunk road from Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD, a fertile district of the above province, producing large quantities of opium, cotton, and indigo. The principal grain sown is wheat, which is grown on an average at the rate of 56 bushels to the English acre.

ALLAHABAD, an ancient city, and capital of the above province, situate at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, and considered by the Brahmins as the most sacred site of all the confluences of the rivers in Hindostan. It is 53 miles from Benares and 550 from Calcutta. At two miles' distance stands the celebrated fortress of Allahabad, founded by the emperor Akbar, in the year 1583, and indicating one of the most esteemed places of Hindoo worship and ablution, to which, every summer, multitudes of pilgrims resort from all parts of India. As many as 200,000 of them have been known to bathe themselves in the holy waters of this spot in the course of a single year. *Lat.* 25° 27′ N. *Lon.* 81° 56′ E.—This city came into the possession of the East-India Company in 1801, since which period it has been held as one of the most important places of India. It is the seat of a permanent judicial establishment, wherein periodical circuits are made to other parts of the province, and where are immense public buildings for conducting the administration of the district. In 1857 it became the scene of one of the several demoniac massacres which distinguished the revolt of the sepoy troops. Early in the morning of the 5th June, news came of the rising at Benares, and a telegraphic message was received from Sir Henry Lawrence, desiring that every European should be kept in the fort till all was secure. A few hours proved that on the outside of the fort the rebels were triumphant. The English officers of the 6th regiment were sitting quietly at mess, when the mutineers sounded an alarm, when the officers, thinking that it was some disturbance amongst the people, rushed on to the Parade, and were cut down whilst the band was playing the Queen's anthem. Nine youthful ensigns doing duty with the regiment were bayonetted in the mess-room, and eight other officers were shot. Merchants and others swelled the slaughter, till fifty Europeans had fallen by the hands of the sepoys. The treasury was looted, the prisoners in jail were released, and the work of general destruction commenced. House after house was plundered and fired. The whole station was reduced to ashes, and the murderers revelled in the scene of their wanton destruction. For ten days the English were blockaded in the fort, and dared not venture fifty yards from it, without being shot at. In it were 400 Sikhs of doubtful loyalty, and 80 invalid English artillerymen, with 100 English ladies, and a large number of children. At one time during this period it was expected that the Sikhs would rise against them, on account of their having obtained spirituous liquors and become drunk and riotous. For three successive nights the ladies, silent, timid, and

sleepless, crouched in the fort, expecting death, but guarded by the Europeans, each with a revolver in his hand, ready to meet the attack of the Sikhs, and to mete out to them, as far as was in their power, the reward of their treachery. But happily the Sikhs remained true, and recovered their senses. Colonel Neil, with a detachment of the Madras Fusiliers then arrived from Benares, attacked successfully the insurgents, and in a few days had the whole of Allahabad in his possession. (For the origin of the mutiny, and other incidents connected with it, see AGRA, BENARES, CAWNPORE, DELHI, &c.)

ALLAH-SHEHR, or ALA-SHEHR, *al'-a-sher*, the 'city of God,' a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, standing on three or four hills, and exhibiting the remains of a wall. It is of considerable extent, but the houses are in general mean and dirty. It is situate on one of the principal roads to Smyrna, whither a caravan goes and returns regularly, and is greatly frequented by Armenian merchants. The coffee houses and baths are much resorted to. *Pop.* 15,000. This city is the ancient Philadelphia, and was built by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamus. It stands about 80 miles to the E. of Smyrna.

ALLAN, *al'-lan*, a river of Scotland, noted for the beauty of the scenery through which it flows for 18 miles, when it falls into the Frith of Forth, 2 miles from Stirling.

ALLAN, BRIDGE OF, a village of Scotland, situate on the above river, in Perthshire. It has become celebrated for a mineral spring in its neighbourhood, to which many resort.—A station on the Scottish Central Railway.

ALLAN'S CREEK, a river of the United States, which enters the Genesee.

ALLAN, *al'-long*, a parish and village in France, in the department of Drôme, celebrated for the excellence of its wine. *Pop.* 1,000.—Mulberry-trees were here first planted in France.

ALLAN, David, the son of a Scottish shoremaster in Alloa, has been called the "Scottish Hogarth," although far inferior to the distinguished Englishman in the paths of humorous and eccentric delineations of human characteristics. His genius was first remarked by his rude chalk drawings upon the floor, whilst confined to the house from a burnt foot. The immediate cause, however, of his being put to study for a painter, arose from a caricature which he made of his schoolmaster inflicting punishment upon a boy. Whilst the ludicrous turn given to this sketch brought upon him his expulsion from school, it secured the countenance of a Mr. Stuart, the collector of the customs at Alloa, who had him sent to the academy of Messrs. Andrew and Robert Foulis, at Glasgow, to be educated for a painter. After spending nine years at this academy, he was patronized by Lord Cathcart, who introduced him to Erskine of Mar, who generously sent him to Rome to prosecute his studies. Here a painting of the Corinthian Maid who executed a profile of her lover's countenance round the shadow thrown by a lamp upon the wall, procured him a golden medal in the academy of St. Luke, and a proportionate amount of reputation. He subsequently painted those humorous subjects by which he obtained considerable fame, and which, although deficient in sensibility, are yet replete with broad rustic fun. B. at Alloa, 1744; D. at Edinburgh, 1796.—The most popular designs of Allan are his twelve illustrations of Ramsay's far-famed Scottish pastoral, "The Gentle Shepherd."

ALLAN, Sir William, a distinguished Scottish artist, who, after passing through the High School of Edinburgh, was put to be a coach-painter, but who discovered so great a desire to improve in his art, that he was entered as a pupil in the Trustees' Academy, where he had Wilkie for a fellow-student and companion. After a certain period he became a student of the Royal Academy of London, but failing in attracting the notice to which he thought himself entitled, he set out for St. Petersburg, where he passed ten years, with the exception of the time necessary at various periods to visit Tartary, Turkey, the shores of the Black Sea, &c., where he enriched his portfolio with numerous objects and scenes of curious interest. On his return to Scotland in 1814, he publicly exhibited the fruits of his travels and labours; and for a large picture of "Circassian Captives," he received 1,000 guineas, which was subscribed for by a hundred gentlemen, at ten guineas each, and at the suggestion of Sir Walter Scott. This picture is now in the possession of the earl of Wemyss. Soon after this period he turned his attention to the production of native historical subjects, and the "Murder of Archbishop Sharpe," "Knox admonishing Mary, Queen of Scots," the "Parting of Prince Charles Stuart and Flora McDonald," and the "Murder of the Regent Murray," were the result. A disease having affected his eyes, he suspended his studies, and visited Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy. On returning, he produced his "Slave-market at Constantinople," which tended to enhance his reputation. Subsequently he produced the companion pictures of "Scott in his Study, Writing," and "Scott in his Study, Reading," both of which are well known from the nature with which he has succeeded in investing them. His most important pictures, however, are the "Battle of Waterloo," which Wellington approved and bought, the "Battle of Preston Pans," "Nelson boarding the San Nicolas," and the "Battle of Bannockburn," a large picture, upon which he was working when overtaken by death. B. in Edinburgh, 1782; D. 1850.—In 1825 Allan became an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1838 was elected President of the Scottish Academy. On the death of Wilkie, he received the appointment of her Majesty's limner for Scotland, and in 1842 was knighted. He is considered by his countrymen to stand at the head of Scottish art.

ALLATIUS, Leo, *al-av'-she-us*, a Greek, educated first in Calabria, and then at Rome, where he taught the *belles-lettres*. He was appointed keeper of the Vatican library by Alexander VII. His learning was extensive, and he founded a college in the island of Chios. B. in Chios, 1586; D. at Rome, 1669.

ALLEDIUS SEVERUS, *al-e'-de-us se-ve'-rus*, a Roman knight, who married his brother's daughter to please Agrippina.—A noted glutton in Domitian's reign.

ALLEGAN, *al-e-gan*, a county of the United States, bordering Lake Michigan. *Area*, 832 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

ALLEGHANY, *al-e-gai'-ne*, or *al'-e-gen'-e*, a county of the United States, in New York, on Genesee river, bordering on Pennsylvania. *Area*, 1,185 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, but more suitable for pasturing cattle than for agricultural purposes. *Pop.* 40,000. Principal town, Angelica.—2. Of Pennsylvania, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. *Pop.* 140,000. Principal town, Pittsburg.—3. In Maryland, the north-west end of the state, on Potomac river. *Desc.* Uneven and rugged, though interspersed with much fertile land. *Pop.* 25,000, of whom there are from 1,000 to 2,000 slaves. Principal town, Cumberland.—The name of several townships in Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHANY, or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, in the United States, commencing in the northern part of Georgia, and running north-east nearly parallel with the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. They pass through North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, and terminate at the St. Lawrence, and are crossed by several great roads, which connect the cities of the east with those of the western states. They divide the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those which flow into the Mississippi, and consist of several ranges called the Blue Ridge, North Jackson's, Laurel, and Cumberland, rarely attaining an elevation beyond 2,500, feet, although Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, rises to 6,620 feet above the level of the sea. *Geology.* The geological formation of the Alleghanies consists of granite, gneiss, mica, clay-slate, and primary limestone. They inclose many rich and beautiful valleys, and are, in general, wooded to their summits. (*See* NORTH AMERICA.)

ALLEGHANY, a river in the United States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and at Pittsburg unites with the Monongahela, to form the Ohio. Is is navigable to Hamilton, 260 miles above Pittsburg.

ALLEGRAIN, Christopher Gabriel, *al'-e-grăng*, an eminent French sculptor. His principal works are the figure of a young man, for which he was admitted into the academy; also a Venus and a Diana. D. 1795.

ALLEGRANZA, *al'-al-gran'-tha*, the most northern of the Canary islands, inhabited, and possessing extensive woods. *Lat.* 29° 26′ N. *Lon.* 13° 31′ W.

ALLEGRE, *al'-aigre*, a town and parish of France, at the base of a volcanic mountain. It is in the department of Haute Loire, 12 miles from Le Puy. *Pop.* upwards of 2,000.

ALLEGRI. (*See* CORREGGIO.)

ALLEGRI, Gregorio, *al'-ai-gre*, a celebrated musician, whose compositions are still retained in the pontifical chapel. The chief is the "Miserere," which is always sung on Good Friday. D. 1672. Clement XIV. sent a magnificent copy of the "Miserere" to King George III. in 1773.

ALLEHGUNJ, *al'-le-goonj*, a town of British India, on the left bank of the Ramgunga river, 11 miles from Furruckabad. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 27° 33' *N. Lon.* 79° 45' E.

ALLEIN, Joseph, *äl'-ain*, a nonconformist minister, who, in 1655, became curate of Taunton. In 1662 he was ejected for nonconformity, but continued to preach privately, for which he was imprisoned. B. at Devizes, 1633; D. at Bath, 1668. His book entitled "An Alarm to unconverted Sinners" has gone through numerous editions, and is still popular among certain classes.

ALLEN, *äl'-en*, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Stour.

ALLEN, a river of Wales, rising in Denbighshire, flowing through Flintshire, and ultimately falling into the Dee, a few miles below Holt.

ALLEN, BOG OF, a collective term applied to the bogs east of the Shannon, in King's county and Kildare, Ireland. *Area*, 258,500 acres. Its average depth of moss is 25 feet, and the rivers Boyne, Barrow, and Brosna have their sources in it. It is traversed by the Grand Canal.

ALLEN, ISLE OF, a village of Ireland, county of Kildare, 5 miles N.E. of Kildare.

ALLEN, LOUGH, *lok al'-en*, a lake of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 9 miles from Carrick. It is viewed as the source of the Shannon.

ALLEN, three counties of the United States. 1. In Ohio. *Area*, 554 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. Capital, Luna. 2. In Indiana. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Pop* 17,000. Capital, Fort Wayne. 3. In Kentucky. *Pop.* 2,000 whites and about 1,500 slaves. Capital, Scottsville.

ALLEN, Sir Thomas, an English admiral of high repute in the reign of Charles II., who was the first to enter upon hostilities against the Dutch in 1665, by attacking their Smyrna fleet. His squadron consisted only of eight ships, but he killed their commodore, Brackel, took four rich merchantmen, and drove the rest into the Bay of Cadiz. Several other successes were achieved by him, and in 1666 he defeated the van of the Dutch fleet, three of their admirals falling in the fight.

ALLEN, John, a metaphysical, historical, and physiological writer, and an extensive contributor to the "Edinburgh Review." B. at Redford, near Edinburgh, 1770; D. 1843.—Lord Brougham has sketched the character of Allen in the third series of his "Historical Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of George III."

ALLEN, Joseph W., an English painter, who enjoyed considerable reputation for his landscape pieces. B. at Lambeth, Surrey, 1803; D. 1852.—He was for some time the principal scene-painter at the Olympic theatre, and his forte lay in pastoral scenery.

ALLEN, William, an eminent chemical and experimental professor, who lectured at Guy's Hospital. In his chemical investigations he demonstrated that the diamond was of pure carbon, and in conjunction with Mr. Pepys proved the proportion of carbon in carbonic acid. B. in London, 1770; D. at Lindfield, Sussex, 1843. —Mr. Allen was one of the principal actors in establishing the Pharmaceutical Society.

ALLEN, Ethan, an American brigadier-general, who distinguished himself by his activity and bravery in the war of independence against Great Britain. D. 1789. —He was somewhat of an eccentric writer also.

ALLEN. Besides those already mentioned, there are several American statesmen, divines, and warriors bearing the name, but none of them of any great celebrity.

ALLEN, ST., a parish of Cornwall, 4 miles from Truro. *Area*, 3,610 acres. *Pop.* 800.—Also a river in Cornwall

ALLENDALE, *äl'-en-dail*, a market-town and parish of Northumberland. *Area*, 45,810 acres. *Pop.* town and parish, about 7,000.—The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in agricultural pursuits, and in some lead-mines and smelting-houses in the parish.

ALLENDORF, *al'-en-dorf*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Hessen-Cassel, on the Werra. *Pop.* 4,000. —Also of Hessen-Darmstadt, between Marburg and Giessen. *Pop.* 1,130.—It is the name of several other small towns in Germany.

ALLENSMORE, *al'-ens-mor*, a parish in Herefordshire. *Area*, 1,930 acres. *Pop.* 800.

ALLENSTEIN, *al-en-stine*, a town in East Prussia. *Pop.* about 1,000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of thread, linen, and glass; 65 miles from Konigsberg.

ALLENSTOWN, a town of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 10 miles S.E. of Concord. *Pop.* 1,000.—It is the name of several other townships and villages.

ALLER, *al'-er*, a river of Germany, rising in the district of Magdeburg, and falling into the Weser, after passing the towns of Gifhorn, Cell, and Verden.

ALLER, *al'-er*, a parish in Somerset, where, in 1631, a battle was fought between the Royalist and Parliamentarian forces. *Area*, 4,290 acres. *Pop.* about 600.—Here, also, Alfred defeated the Danes, and was sponsor to their chief, Guthrum, who was baptized after the battle.

ALLERSTON, *äl'-ers-ton*, a parish in the North Riding, Yorkshire. *Area*, 1,110 acres. *Pop.* 500.

ALLERTHORPE, *äl'-er-thorp*, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1 mile from Wakefield. *Pop.* with Thornes, upwards of 6,000.

ALLERTON, *äl'-er-ton*, two townships, one in the county of York, with a population over 2,000, and another in the county of Lancaster, with a population of 500.

ALLESTRY, or ALLESTREE, Richard, *äl'-es-tre*, a divine, who, in 1641, took up arms, with many other young men of the university of Oxford, in favour of Charles I. After serving some time in a military capacity, he returned to his studies, but afterwards again entered the army, and was at the battle of Kentonfield. At the end of the civil war he took orders, and in 1659 visited Charles II. in Flanders, and on his return was seized at Dover, but found means to secure his dispatches. At the Restoration he was made canon of Christchurch, and served one of the lectureships of Oxford, the salary of which he gave to the poor. In 1660 he took the degree of D.D., became chaplain to the king, and regius professor of divinity. In 1665 he was appointed provost of Eton. B. at Uppington, Shropshire, 1619; D. at Eton, 1673. He was buried in the chapel of Eton College, where there is a monument to his memory.

ALLEYN, Edward, *äl-ain*, founder of Dulwich College, in Surrey, who acquired great reputation as an actor, and became proprietor of a playhouse in Moorfields, and keeper of the royal bear-garden. Aubrey relates a ridiculous story of the devil appearing to him when personating the character of Satan, and so frightening him, that he grew serious and quitted the stage. He laid the foundation of his college in 1614, and completed it in 1617, at the expense of £10,000; he then endowed it with £800 per annum for the maintenance of one master and one warden (who must be unmarried, and always of the name of Alleyn or Allen), and four fellows, of whom three must be clergymen, and the fourth an organist; besides six poor men and six women, with twelve boys, who are to be educated till the age of fourteen or sixteen, when they are to be apprenticed to some trade. This building is called "The College of God's Gift." He was himself the first master. B. in London, 1566; D. 1626, and was buried in the chapel of the college which he founded. The question of the administration of the funds of this college has attracted much attention from actors and the public.

ALLIA, *äl'-e-a*, a river of Italy, rising in the hills of Crustuminum, and flowing into the Tiber a little above Rome. On its banks the Romans were defeated by the Gauls under Brennus, 387 B.C.

ALLIER, *al'-e-ai*, a river rising in the mountains of Lozère, traversing the centre of France, and, after a course of 220 miles, falling into the Loire, a few miles below Nevers.

ALLIER, a department of France, divided into four

arrondissements, named Moulins, Gannat, La Palisse, and Montluçon. It is bounded on the N. by the departments Cher and Nièvre, on the S. by the department Puy-de-Dôme, on the W. by Cher and Creuse, and on the E. by Loire and Saône-et-Loire. *Lat.* from N. to S. 55 miles, and from E. to W. 82. *Area*, 2,821 square miles. *Desc.* For the greater part a level, although traversed by two chains of hills, the one an offshoot from the Cevennes mountains, and the other springing from those of the lower Auvergne. These ranges are both composed of granite. *Rivers* The Loire, Bèbre, Acolin, Dore, Sioule, and the Allier, which gives its name to the department, and which, after a course of 220 miles, falls into the Loire, a few miles from the town of Nevers. *Climate.* Healthy in general, except in the vicinity of stagnant waters. *Pro.* Flax, hemp, oats, rye, and fruit, all of which are exported; cattle and sheep are depastured; the mulberry is cultivated as the food of the silk-worm; and a seventh of the surface is covered with forests of oak, birch, beech, fir, and maple. The country abounds with game, and is infested with foxes, wolves, and badgers. *Minerals.* Iron, antimony, coal, granite, marble, gypsum, limestone, and potter's clay. The Commentry coal-mines are the most important. *Towns.* The principal are Moulins, Gannat, La Palisse, and Montluçon. *Manf.* Iron machinery and tools of every description, cutlery, paper, porcelain, earthenware, glass, linen, leather, and broadcloths, beetroot-sugar, nut-oil, and chemical products. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* between 45° 58′ and 46° 47′ N. *Lon.* between 2° 16′ and 3° 57′ E.

ALLINGHAM, John Lill, *ăl'-ing-ham*, a successful dramatist, the son of a wine-merchant, and brought up in the profession of the law. He subsequently became a stockbroker; but very little is known of his history. Flourished at the beginning of the 19th century.—Allingham's best-known productions are "Fortune's Frolic" and "The Weathercock," in which there is more bustle than poetry, and sprightliness of dialogue than either wit or humour.

ALLINGTON, *ăl'-ing-ton*, the name of a number of English parishes, of generally circumscribed areas and populations.

ALLOA, *ăl'-o-a*, a seaport town, in the parish of the same name, and the shire of Clackmannan, Scotland. It is situate on the north bank of the Forth, where that river is about 500 yards wide. The town is irregularly built; but it has an excellent harbour, and adjoining it a dry dock, capable of receiving the largest vessels. To the west of the dock there is a ferry across the river Forth, with good piers projecting down to low water-mark. There are extensive collieries and distilleries in the neighbourhood; glass-houses, where ordinary green glass bottles are made; iron-works and woollen and shawl manufactories. The malt liquors brewed here are in much repute, "Alloa ale" being celebrated all over the world. *Pop.* In 1851 it was 6,676; but it has since increased. *Lat.* 56° 7′ N. *Lon.* 3° 41′ W.—Above Alloa there is a dam of water called Gartmorn, which is perhaps the largest collection of artificial water in Scotland. In the vicinity is an ancient tower, supposed to have been built in the 13th century, and to have belonged to the former earls of Mar, where some of the Scottish princes were educated. This town is supposed to be on the site of the Alauna of Ptolemy.

ALLOBROGES, *ăl-ob'-ro-jes*, a warlike nation of Gaul, who dwelt near the Rhone, in that part of Europe now called Savoy, Dauphiny, and Piedmont. The Romans destroyed their city on account of their assistance to Hannibal. Their ambassadors were allured by great promises to join in Catiline's conspiracy against his country; but they scorned the offers, and disclosed the plot.

ALLORI, Alexander, *al'-or-e*, a painter of Florence, who was instructed by his uncle Bronzino, and had for his pupil the celebrated Avoli. D. 1607.—This painter mostly introduced portraits of his friends into his historical works.

ALLORI, Cristofano, son of the above, a better painter, and most skilful copyist. Some of his copies of the "Magdalen" of Correggio are supposed to be duplicates of the original by Correggio himself. B. at Florence, 1577; D. 1621.





ALLOWAY CREEK, *ăl'-o-wai kreek*, a tributary of the Delaware, in the United States, in New Jersey.

ALLOWAY, a parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, in which stand the ruins of the "auld haunted kirk," immortalized in the "Tam O'Shanter" of Robert Burns.

ALLSTON, Washington, *awl'-ston*, an eminent American landscape and historical painter, who in 1801 visited England, and entered the Royal Academy of London, where he studied for three years during the presidency of West. He then visited Paris and Rome, where he remained for four years, studying the styles of the best masters. In the "eternal city" he attracted considerable notice by a picture which he executed, and called "Jacob's Vision." In 1809 he returned to America, and married the sister of the celebrated Dr. Channing. In 1811 he revisited England, and gained the two hundred guinea prize from the British Institution for his picture of the "Dead Man raised by Elisha's Bones." On returning to his native country he continued to devote himself to his art; but being of a weakly constitution, he lived much in retirement. B. in South Carolina, 1779; D. at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, 1843.

ALLUTIUS, *ăl-u'-she-us*, a prince of the Celtiberi, to whom Scipio restored a beautiful princess he had taken in battle.

ALLYGURH, *ăl'-e-goor*, a district of Central India, situate between the Ganges and the Jumna, in the province of Meerut. *Area*, 2,153 square miles. *Desc.* In the southern part fertile and highly cultivated; but in the northern little is to be seen but low dark jungle. *Pop* 1,131,565. *Lat* between 27° 27′ and 28° 11′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 32′ and 78° 47′ E.

ALLYGURH, capital of the above district, and 50 miles from Agra. In 1803 it was taken by the forces under Lord Lake, and was, up to the mutiny of 1857, one of the head-quarters of the East-India Company's civil and judicial governments. The town proper, however, is Coel, distant about 2 miles from Allygurh, with which it is connected by an avenue of trees. Here the civil authorities chiefly reside.—In the recent mutiny, the 9th regiment revolted at Allygurh, in the month of May, 1857, and set off to join the mutineers at Delhi, but without perpetrating any of those atrocities by which similar conduct in the rebels was characterized at so many other places. *Lat.* 27° 56′ N. *Lon.* 78° 8′ E.

ALMA, *ăl'-ma*, a small river in the Crimea, rendered memorable by the defeat of the Russians, commanded by Prince Menschikoff, by the allied French and English army, under Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, on the 20th September, 1854. This brilliant battle lasted only three hours and a half, when the Russians made a precipitate retreat upon Sebastopol, the great stronghold of the Crimea. (*See* CRIMEA.)

ALMA-TOMAK, *ăl'-ma to'-mak*, a village on the river Alma, on which the Russian centre rested in the above battle.

ALMADA, *al-ma-da*, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, near which the gold-mine of Adissa is worked. It stands on the banks of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. *Pop.* about 5,000.—Near this place is the fort of San Sebastian, which guards the mouth of the Tagus.

ALMADEN, *ăl'-ma-dain*, a town of New Castile, Spain, 55 miles from Ciudad Real, with an excellent practical school of mines. It has very productive mines of quicksilver. *Pop.* about 9,000.

ALMAGELL, Pass of, *al'-ma-gel*, the highest mountain-pass in Europe, being 11,653 feet above the level of the sea. It is between the valleys Visp and Zermath, in Valais, Switzerland.

ALMAGRO, Diego d', *de-ai-go dal-ma'-gro*, a Spanish commander, of mean descent, who, in 1525, accompanied Pizarro in his expedition against Peru. He is accused of having had a share in the murder of Atahualpa, the inca. In 1535 he took Cuzco, the capital of Chili, and reserved the plunder for himself. This gave great offence to the brothers of Pizarro, who were with him, and whom he cast into prison, when a civil war ensued. For some time Almagro's party had great success; but, at length, he was taken prisoner. After undergoing a long confinement, he was murdered by strangulation in 1538.—His son Diego endeavoured to revenge his father's death, but failed in the attempt, and was beheaded by De Castro in 1542.

ALMAGRO, *al-ma'-gro*, the capital town of a judicial

district of the same name, in New Castile, Spain, and 12 miles from Ciudad Real. *Manf.* Chiefly lace, in which a large number of hands are employed. *Pop.* 13,000.

ALMAGUERAL, *al'-ma-gair'-al*, a town in the province of New Grenada, S. America, 40 miles from Popayan. It is built on a table-land 7,440 feet above the level of the sea.

ALMALI, *al-ma'-le*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 52 miles from Makri, and beautifully situate in an amphitheatre of the Massanghus mountains. The peaks of these shoot away far up into the blue ether, the highest of them attaining an elevation of 10,000 feet. The houses are built of unburnt bricks, and roofed with cedar-wood. The town contains several mosques, a bazaar, and a market, and altogether consists of about 1,500 or 1,600 houses. *Pop.* about 20,000. *Lat.* 36° 47′ N. *Lon.* 29° 50′ E.

ALMAMON, *al'-mai-mon*, caliph of Bagdad, was the son of Haroun al Raschid, and succeeded to the throne in 813. D. 833.—He was a great encourager of learned men, founded an academy at Bagdad, calculated a set of astronomical tables, and caused the works of the most celebrated ancient authors to be translated into Arabic.

ALMANSOR, *al-man'-sor*, king of Cordova, in Spain, ascended the throne after Alhaca, who died in 976. He was engaged in perpetual wars with the Christians, and gained many great battles. D. 1002.

ALMANZA, or ALMANCA, *al-man'-tha*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 37 miles from Albacete. It is a busy place, and has a considerable trade. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and hempen fabrics, leather, and soap, which it sends to the neighbouring provinces. *Pop.* 9,000.—Here, in 1707, the English duke of Berwick, with 30,000 French under his command, defeated a much inferior force of British and Spanish troops, led by Henri du Ruvigny, earl of Galway.

ALMANZOR, *al-man'-zor*, the Victorious, was the second caliph of the race of the Abasides (*see* ABASIDES), and ascended the throne in 753. He was opposed by his uncle, Abdallah-ebn-Ali, who was defeated by Almanzor's general, Abu Moslem. Fearing this general's abilities and popularity, he caused him to be assassinated. Several insurrections took place in his reign, which were all suppressed. D. on a pilgrimage to Mecca, in the 63rd year of his age.

ALMARAZ, *al-ma-rath*, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 36 miles from Talavera de la Reyna. *Pop.* 700. —Here General Hill, in 1812, surprised the French, taking 250 prisoners, including 17 officers, and completely destroying the fortified works of the enemy.

ALMEIDA, *al'-mai-e'-da*, one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal, in the province of Beira, 113 miles N.E. of Lisbon. *Pop.* 1,200. *Lat.* 40° 43′ N. *Lon.* 6° 52′ W. —In 1808, after the convention of Cintra, this place was surrendered by the French, and for some time afterwards it remained in possession of the British. On the night of August 27, 1810, however, it was again taken by the French, under Massena; but in May, 1811, was retaken by the British and restored to Portugal.

ALMEIDA, Francis, a Portuguese gentleman, who in 1505 was appointed by King Emanuel the first viceroy of the Portuguese possessions in India. He took the city of Quiloa, and made many other important conquests. A fleet loaded with spices, and dispatched by him from the coast of Malabar, was the first to discover the island of Madagascar. While he was engaged in extending the conquests of the Portuguese, Albuquerque received orders from Portugal to supersede him; but Almeida, being about to proceed to Dabul with a fleet, refused to resign his command, and imprisoned the new viceroy. In his expedition against Dabul he sullied his reputation by his cruelty, and afterwards fell in with the fleet of the enemy, defeated it, and effected a peace. On his passage to Europe he was slain at the Cape of Good Hope, in a skirmish with the natives, 1509.

ALMELO, *al'-me-lo*, a town of Holland, in the province of Overyssel, 20 miles from Deventer. It is a busy town, with an industrious population, employed principally in the preparation of cotton and yarn goods. *Pop.* 3,000.

ALMENDRALEJO, *al'-main-dra-laish'-o*, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 28 miles from Badajos. *Pop.* 6,000, chiefly agricultural, although some weaving and distilling is carried on. In the neighbourhood a considerable number of horses, mules, goats, and sheep are raised.

ALMERIA, *al-mai'-re-a*, a rich maritime province in Andalusia, Spain, forming what was once a portion of the kingdom of Grenada. *Area*, 3,906 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, but presenting many beautiful valleys, teeming with fruitage and agricultural produce. *Pro.* Maize, sugar, grapes, and all the southern fruits in great abundance. It also depastures large herds of cattle. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, silver, lead, and antimony; salt, nitre, marble, and jasper. *Pop.* about 300,000.

ALMERIA, the capital of the above province, stands on the gulf, and at the mouth of a river, of the same name. It is mostly surrounded with walls, and is defended on the side next the sea by two forts, but its streets are narrow and ill-built. *Exp.* Principally barilla, lead, and esparto. *Imp.* Cotton and silk fabrics. *Pop.* about 18,000.

ALMERIA, Gulf of, between Point Elena on the W. and Cape Gata on the E. It runs 10 miles inland, and is 25 miles wide at its entrance. *Lat.* 36° 50′ N. *Lon.* 2° 32′ W.

ALMERIA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera Cruz. *Lat.* 20° 18′ N. *Lon.* 97° 30′ W.

ALMO, *al'-mo*, a small river near Rome, falling into the Tiber, in which the statue of Cybele was annually washed on the 25th of March. It is now called *Acqua Santa*.

ALMODOVAR DEL CAMPO, *al-mo-do'-var dail kam'-po*, a beautiful town, with a castle, in Spain, province of La Mancha, 18 miles from Ciudad Real. The male inhabitants are principally employed in agricultural pursuits, and the female in the manufacture of stuffs, blonde, and other wearing apparel. *Pop.* nearly 6,000.

ALMOGIA, *al-mosh'-e-a*, a town in Grenada, Spain. *Pop.* 5,500.

ALMOHADES, *al-mo'-ha-dees*, the name of a Mussulman dynasty which, in A.D. 1147, arose with Abdolmumem, in Africa and Spain. It comes from the word *mouahedun*, signifying Mutarians. (*See* ABDOLMUMEM.)

ALMON, John, *all'-mon*, a political writer, who was educated at Warrington, and served his apprenticeship to a bookseller, but became a traveller in foreign countries, and finally settled in London, where he pursued literature as a profession. On the death of George II. he wrote a review of his majesty's reign, which passed through two editions, and in 1761 published a review of Mr. Pitt's administration, which was also well received, and procured for him the friendship of Lord Temple. He was also the zealous friend of Mr. Wilkes, whom he defended against Kidgell, and in 1765 began business as a bookseller in Piccadilly. He still, however, continued to exercise his pen in politics. Not long afterwards he was tried, and found guilty, for publishing Junius's letter to the king; for which he was fined, and obliged to give security for his good behaviour for three years. In 1774 he began the "Parliamentary Register," which was the first periodical journal of the kind. On the death of Lord Chatham, he published anecdotes of the life of that great statesman, and after a considerable interval, published biographical, literary, and political anecdotes of several of the most eminent persons of the age. In 1804 he gave to the world the genuine correspondence of Mr. Wilkes, which was succeeded by a collection of the poetical works of the author of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," and afterwards by a valuable edition of "Junius's Letters," illustrated by numerous biographical and explanatory notes, and preceded by a critical inquiry respecting their real author. B. at Liverpool, 1738; D. 1805.

ALMON, the eldest of the sons of Tyrrhius. He was the first Rutulian whom the Trojans killed; and from the combats before and after his death, arose the feuds which terminated in the fall of Turnus.

ALMOND, or ALMON, two rivers of Scotland, one of which enters the Frith of Forth at Cramond, 5 miles N.W. of Edinburgh; the other, rising in the Grampian hills, enters the Frith of Tay. Neither is of great extent.

ALMONDBURY, or ALMONBURY, *al'-mon-ber-e*, a town

and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situate on the river Calder, near Huddersfield. *Area* of parish, 30,140 acres. *Manf.* Chiefly cloths for waistcoatings, shawls, fancy goods, and broad and narrow woollen fabrics. *Pop.* between 40,000 and 50,000.—This place is supposed to be the *Cambodunum* of the Romans, and to have been the residence of some of the Saxon kings.

ALMONTE, *al-mon'-tai*, a town in Seville, a fertile district of Spain, 21 miles from Huelva. *Pop.* 4,000.

ALMORA, *al-mo'-ra*, the chief town in the British district of Kumaon, in North Hindostan, built on a ridge 5,337 feet above the level of the sea, 85 miles from Bareilly. It is in the presidency of Bengal, and has an old citadel and a modern British fort. *Lat.* 29° 35′ N. *Lon.* 79° 42′ E.

ALMORAVIDES, *al'-mo-rav'-e-dees*, a powerful Arabian tribe, who, in the 7th century, came from the country of Himyar, and settled in Syria in the time of Abu-bekr, the first caliph. (*See* ABUBEKR.)

ALMUNECAR, *al-moo-nai'-kar*, a seaport town of Spain, 33 miles from Grenada. It trades in cotton, fruit, and sugar. *Pop.* 5,400.—The fortifications of this place were erected by the emperor Charles V., and were destroyed by the British in 1812.

ALMUNIA, *al-moo'-ne-a*, a town of Spain, on the banks of the Grio, 25 miles from Saragossa. *Pop.* 3,500.

ALNE, *an*, the name of three small rivers in the counties Northumberland, Cumberland, and Warwick. —The name of a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 22 miles from York. *Area*, 10,250 acres. *Pop.* 1,800.

ALNEMOUTH. (*See* ALEMOUTH.)

ALNEY, *al'-nai*, a small island in the river Severn, near Gloucester. Here Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane fought a duel in presence of their two armies, in order to decide who should possess the kingdom. Canute was wounded, and an agreement was then made that he should have the northern, and Edmund the southern part of the realm.

ALNWICK, or ALNEWICK, *ăn'-ik*, a market-town and parish of Northumberland, situate on a declivity near the river Alne. There is a spacious square, in which a market is held weekly, and there is a large town-house ornamented with a tower and piazzas. *Area* of parish, 16,250 acres. *Pop.*, town and parish, about 8,000.—Alnwick was formerly fortified, and vestiges of its walls and gates still remain. At the north entrance to the town stands Alnwick Castle, now an elegant mansion belonging to the duke of Northumberland, supposed to have been a stronghold in the time of the Romans. There is a cross, called Malcolm's Cross, erected on the spot where Malcolm III. of Scotland is said to have received a mortal wound from a soldier, who came to offer to surrender to him the keys of the castle on the point of a spear. A station on the North-Eastern Railway.

ALOA, *a-lo'-a*, festivals at Athens in honour of Bacchus and Ceres. The oblations were the fruits of the earth. Ceres has been called, from this, Aloas and Alois.

ALOADIN, *a-lo'-a-din*, a Mahometan sheik, better known by the appellation of the Old Man of the Mountain, was prince of the Arsacides, or Assassins. His residence was a castle between Antioch and Damascus, and he had a number of youthful followers, so devoted to his will as to engage in any of his attempts to assassinate the monarchs and princes with whom he was at enmity. Lived in the 13th century.

ALOEUS, *ă-lo-e'-us*, a giant, son of Titan and Terra, married to Iphimedia, by whom Neptune had two sons, Othus and Ephialtus. Aloeus educated them as his own, and from that circumstance they have been called Aloides. They grew up nine inches every month, and were only nine years old when they undertook a war against the gods, and were killed by Apollo and Diana. They built the town of Ascra, at the foot of Mount Helicon.

ALOMPRA, *a-lom'-pra*, an inhuman chief, who, from being the head of a petty Asiatic village, became, by conquest and barbarity, the founder of the reigning dynasty of Burmah. B. 1711; D. near Martaban, 1760. (*See* AVA, BURMAH, PEGU.)

ALOPE, *ăl'-o-pe*, daughter of Cercyon, king of Eleusis. She had a child by Neptune, whom she exposed in the woods, covered with a piece of her dress. The child was preserved, and carried to her father, who, knowing the garment, ordered his daughter to be put to death. Neptune, who could not save his mistress, changed her into a fountain. The child, called Hippothoon, was preserved by shepherds, and placed by Theseus on his grandfather's throne.—A town of Thessaly.—Another of Locris, in Greece.

ALOPECE, *ă-lop'-e-se*, an island in the Palus Mæotis. —Another in the Cimmerian Bosphorus.—Another in the Ægean Sea, opposite Smyrna.

ALOPECES, *a-lop'-e-sees*, a small village of Attica, where was the tomb of Anchimolius, whom the Spartans sent to deliver Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. It is the native place of Socrates and Aristides.

ALOPECONNESUS, *ă-lop'-e-kon-e'-sus*, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, taken by Philip, king of Macedon, towards the commencement of his wars with the Romans.

ALOPIUS, *ă-lo'-pe-us*, a son of Hercules and Antiope.

ALORA, *a-lo'-ra*, a town in Andalusia, Spain, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle. It is 20 miles from Malaga. *Pop.* about 7,000.

ALOS, or HALOS, *ai'-los*, a town of Phthiotis, in Thessaly, on the river Amphrysus. It contained a temple sacred to Jupiter Laphystius.

ALOST, or AELST, *a'-lost*, a town of Belgium, in Flanders, on the Dender, 15 miles from Brussels. *Manf.* Linen and lace; and it has oil-factories. *Pop.* 16,000. It was the capital of imperial Flanders, and was taken and dismantled in 1667 by Marshal Turenne. It is a station on the Brussels and Ostend Railway.

ALOTIA, *ă-lo'-te-a*, festivals in Arcadia, to commemorate a victory gained by the Arcadians over Lacedæmon.

ALP ARSLAN, *alp ars'-lan*, second sultan of the dynasty of Seljuk, succeeded his uncle Togrul Beg in 1063. He defeated Romanus Diogenes, emperor of the Greeks, in 1068, and was stabbed by a desperate Carizmian, whom he had taken prisoner and sentenced to death, in 1072.

ALPENUS, *ăl'-pe'-nus*, the capital of Locris, to the north of Thermopylæ.

ALPHEIA, *al-fe'-i-a*, a surname of Diana in Elis. Also a surname of the nymph Arethusa, because loved by the river Alpheus.

ALPHEN, *al'-pen*, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, 7 miles from Leyden. *Manf.* Principally linens. *Pop.* 3,000.—Another, 11 miles from Breda. *Pop.* about 2,000.

ALPHERY, Nicephorus, *al-fer'-e*, a Russian prince, who, when that country was rent in pieces by civil dissensions, at the end of the 16th century, was sent with two of his brothers to England, to the care of a Russian merchant, by whom they were placed in the university of Oxford, where two of them died of the small-pox. Nicephorus entered into orders, and in 1618 obtained the rectory of Warley, in Huntingdonshire, whence he was ejected in the civil war, and cruelly treated by the republican party. At the Restoration he was reinstated in his living; but, being old and infirm, he committed the care of it to a curate, and retired to Hammersmith, where he died. Lived in the 17th century.

ALPHESIBŒA, *ăl-fe-si-be'-a*, daughter of the river Phlegeus, married Alcmæon, son of Amphiaraus, who had fled to her father's court after the murder of his mother. (*See* ALCMEON).

ALPHETON, *ăl-fe-ton*, a parish in Suffolk, 6 miles from Sudbury. *Area*, 2,250 acres. *Pop.* 400.

ALPHEUS, *ăl-fe'-us*, a famous river of Peloponnesus, rising in Arcadia, and, after passing through Elis and Achaia, falling into the Ionian Sea. The god of this river fell in love with the nymph Arethusa, and pursued her till she was changed into a fountain by Diana.

ALPHINGTON, *ăl-fing-ton*, a village and parish of Devonshire, 2 miles from Exeter. *Area*, 2,720 acres. *Pop.* 1,200.

ALPHIUS, Avitus, *ăl'-fe-us*, a Roman poet, who wrote the lives of eminent persons, and the history of the Carthaginian war, in verse. Flourished in the 3rd century.

ALPHIUS, or ALFENUS, a celebrated usurer, ridiculed in Horace.

ALPHONSO I., *ăl-fon'-zo*, king of Portugal, was the son of Henry, count of Portugal, by Theresa, daughter of Alphonso, king of Leon and Castile. In 1139, his territories being invaded by the Moors, he attacked them with greatly inferior numbers, and obtained a signal victory on the plains of Ourique. This event caused the government to be changed into a monarchy, and he was proclaimed king on the field of battle. He is regarded by the Portuguese as the founder of their independence. D. at Coimbra, 1185.

ALPHONSO II., king of Portugal, passed his reign in comparative peace, save in disputing with the Church for endeavouring to reduce the clergy to military service. D. 1223.

ALPHONSO III., king of Portugal, was engaged in a war with the Mahometans, from whom he made a few conquests. D. 1279.

ALPHONSO IV., king of Portugal, succeeded his father Denis in 1325, and instituted many good laws and regulations for the benefit of his subjects, dispensing justice with impartiality, though sometimes with too great severity. B. 1290; D. 1357.

ALPHONSO V., king of Portugal, was born in 1432, succeeding his father Edward when he was but six years old. He invaded Africa several times, and took Alcazar, Seguer, and Tangier. D. of the plague at Cintra, in 1481.—He was a beneficent prince, and an encourager of learning. In his reign Guinea was discovered by the Portuguese.

ALPHONSO I., chosen king of the Asturias, in 739, extended his dominions over nearly the fourth part of Spain, and took Lara and Saldana, in Castile, from the Moors. D. 757.

ALPHONSO II., surnamed the Chaste, was continually engaged either in suppressing insurrections among his subjects, or fighting against the Moors. He was called to the throne in 791. D. 843.

ALPHONSO III., THE GREAT, king of the Asturias, ascended the throne in 865. He was successful in his wars with the Moors, but in the decline of life his peace was disturbed by insurrections. In 908 he resigned his crown to his son Garcias, who engaging, soon after, in a war with the Moors, Alphonso headed the army, and obtained a great victory. B. 847; D. at Zamora, 910. —He wrote a chronicle of Spanish affairs.

ALPHONSO IV., surnamed the Monk, abdicated in favour of his brother Ramiro, and retired to the monastery of Sahagun. D. at the end of the 10th century.

ALPHONSO V. ascended the throne of Leon in 999; but being only in his fifth year, the government was administered by a regent. During his reign Cordova was conquered and Leon rebuilt. Killed at the siege of Viseu, in 1028.

ALPHONSO VI. was crowned in 1066. During the reign of this sovereign, Asturias, Leon, Castile, and Galicia, were held under his authority. He was a successful warrior, and had Spain not been invaded by the Almoravides with a powerful army, he would have succeeded in driving the Moors from the peninsula. D. at Toledo, 1109.—It was in the reign of this monarch that Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar, surnamed the Cid, achieved the poetical celebrity with which his name has been surrounded by the Spanish romance-writers.

ALPHONSO VII. became Alphonso I. of Aragon. Killed at Fraga, 1134.

ALPHONSO VIII., called the Emperor, fought vigorously against the Moors. D. in his tent near Toledo, 1157.—The military order of Alcantara was instituted at the close of this reign.

ALPHONSO IX., like his predecessor, was similarly engaged against the Moors. D. at Villanueva de Sarria, in 1230.

ALPHONSO X., surnamed the Learned, king of Leon and Castile, succeeded his father Ferdinand III. in 1252. His reign was unprosperous, but he acquired a great reputation as a man of learning and science. The *Alphonsine Tables* were drawn up under his direction, and at his expense. B. 1203; D. 1284.—He wrote on the motions of the stars, and a History of Spain.

ALPHONSO XI. in 1312 succeeded his father Ferdinand IV. During a long minority, his kingdom was rent by convulsions. He took Algeciras and Tarifa from the Moors, but died of the plague while besieging Gibraltar, in 1350.

ALPHONSO V., king of Aragon, succeeded his father Ferdinand the Just in 1416. Soon after his accession, a confederacy was formed against him, but he frustrated its object and pardoned the conspirators. He laid claim to the throne of Naples, upon an agreement with Joan, queen of that kingdom, that he should be her heir. This embroiled him in a war with several of the Italian states, and he and his fleet were taken by the Genoese. He was conveyed to Milan, where he made the duke his friend, and was thereby enabled to conquer Naples in 1442. B. 1384; D, at Naples, 1458.—He left his Neapolitan dominions to his natural son Ferdinand, and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily, to his brother Juan, king of Navarre. Besides being a learned prince and a patron of men of letters, he was valiant and liberal, and greatly beloved by his subjects. A courtier remonstrating with him for walking about without a guard: "A father," said Alphonso, "has nothing to dread in the midst of his children." One of his vessels being in danger of perishing, he jumped into a boat, and hastened to her relief, saying, "I had rather partake, than behold, the calamity of my people."—This last is a particularly fine observation, and indicates the magnanimity of the man.

ALPHONSO II., king of Naples, succeeded his father Ferdinand in 1494. He was of so cruel and tyrannical a disposition, that his subjects invited Charles VIII. of France to invade the country. That prince took Naples; and Alphonso, after abdicating the throne, retired to a monastery in Sicily, where he died about 1496.

ALPHTEGIN, *alp-teg'-in*, a Turk, who, from being a slave, rose to be governor of Khorasan and sovereign of Guzna. He reigned sixteen years, leaving the throne to his son-in-law, Sebek Teghin, whose son Mahmoud founded the dynasty of the Gaznevids.

ALPINI, Prosper, *al-pe'-ne*, a Venetian physician and botanist. He was at first a soldier, but quitted that profession and went to Padua, where he made so great a progress in learning that he became deputy rector and syndic. In 1578 he took his degree of M.D., and in 1580 went to Egypt as physician to the Venetian consul. He resided there three years, in which time he greatly improved himself in botany. He was the first who discovered the sexes and generation of plants. On his return to Venice, in 1586, Andrew Doria, prince of Melfi, appointed him his physician; and in 1593 he was called to the botanical professorship at Padua, which he held until his death. B. 1553; D. at Padua, 1617.—He has bequeathed to posterity several learned works upon botany and medicine.

ALPINUS, Cornelius, *ăl-pi'-nus*, a contemptible poet, whom Horace ridicules for the awkward manner in which he introduced the death of Memnon in a tragedy, and the pitiful style in which he described the Rhine, in an epic poem.

ALPNACH, *alp'-nak*, a town of Switzerland, 8 miles from Lucerne. *Pop.* about 1,600.—A remarkable wooden railway, called the *slide of Alpnach*, was here constructed. It was made for slipping timber down to Lake Lucerne from Mount Pilate.

ALPS, *ălps*, the greatest mountain system in Europe, running in an unbroken line from the Mediterranean round the N.W. of Italy to the eastern side of the Adriatic. The geographical position of the main mass is nearly midway between the north pole and the equator. They divide Italy from all its northern neighbours,—France, Switzerland, and Germany, and stretch in the form of a crescent from the county of Nice through Provence, Dauphiny, Savoy, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Trent, Brixen, Suabia, the electorate of Saltzburg, Carinthia, Carniola, and the territory of the former republic of Venice. *Ext.* Their length is between 600 and 700 miles, their breadth very various. *Divisions and Passes.* The principal divisions are the Maritime, the Cottian, the Greek or Graian, the Pennine, the Rhætian,—distinguished into the High Alps, the Lepontine, and the Rhætian proper; the Tyrolese and Tridentine (including those of Suabia), the Noric, the Carnic, and the Julian. The most southern pass of the Maritime Alps is that by the Col-de-Tende, which, until the time of Napoleon I., was practicable only for mules. He made it a carriage-road. This division is terminated by Mont Viso, which rises 12,582 feet above the level of the sea. Across the

Cottians, by the Col of Mont-Génèvre, Napoleon also constructed a carriage-road at the height of 6,353 feet above the sea-level. Across the Graian, Napoleon caused another road to be constructed, by the Col of Mont-Cenis. This is the most frequented of all the Alps: its road was begun in 1803, and finished in 1810. Mont-Cenis is now being tunnelled, so as to connect the railroads of France and Savoy with those of Piedmont. This great undertaking was commenced in the early part of 1858; it has the patronage of the Sardinian government, and forms a portion of the Victor Emmanuel Railway: the length of the tunnel will be upwards of 5 miles, and it is computed that it will be completed in about 15 years. At present, travellers who cross into Italy from the south of France, come by the line of rail through Mâcon and Chambery, to St. Jean de Maurienne, where they take diligences over Mont-Cenis to Susa, in Piedmont. The pass by the Little St. Bernard is in the Graian range, and is that by which Hannibal, with his Carthaginian army, is supposed to have entered Italy. The Pennine is the loftiest division of the whole range, and includes Mont-Blanc, 15,777 feet high; Mont-Rosa, 15,206 feet; and Mont-Cervin, 14,835 feet. These are the three loftiest peaks in Europe, lifting themselves far up into the sky, and reflecting the golden rays of the sun for three quarters of an hour after he has set. On each side of Mont-Blanc are the Cols De-la-Seigne and De-Ferret, which are respectively 8,072 and 7,613 feet high, and those by which tourists generally traverse the Alps. The pass by the Great St. Bernard lies between Aosta in Piedmont and Martigny in the Valais, in Switzerland, and is that by which Napoleon and his army crossed in 1800. Between the Great St. Bernard and the Simplon there are other two passes; one, that of Mont-Cervin, is the second highest in Europe, being 11,195 feet above the level of the sea. The most easterly pass of the Pennine division is the Simplon, which leads from the Valais to Milan, and is one of the most stupendous works which was conceived by the genius of Napoleon, and executed amidst the greatest difficulties, notwithstanding that its height is only 6,576 feet. Across the Rhætians there are several carriage-roads, and the Noric Alps are already crossed by the Great Southern Railroad, running from Vienna to Trieste. *Minerals.* Anthracite coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, quicksilver, gold, and salt. *Wild Animals.* On the higher part the ibex, chamois, and the white hare; in the upper wooded region, bears, marmots, and moles; and lower down, lynxes, foxes, wolves, and wild cats. Besides the lammergyer, or great vulture of the Alps, there are numerous eagles and other birds of prey Immediately below the line of perpetual snow (8,000 feet) the white partridge is found, and further down, amongst the pine forests, bustards are abundant. Quails and partridges are plentiful in the lower regions, and the lakes are frequented by numbers of palmipedes. Insects are represented in almost every variety as far as vegetation ascends the mountains. *Vegetation.* Travelling from the base of the Alps upwards, beautiful vineyards, and the forests common to Europe, are passed through, until the elevation of 2,000 feet is obtained, when the vine is no longer found. The chestnut disappears at 1,000 feet higher, and by the time that another thousand feet are climbed, the oak, hardy as we are accustomed to call it, is not to be found in a flourishing condition. At 5,000 feet no deciduous trees are to be seen, and at 6,000 the spruce fir alone appears. At this height the mountains become covered with the *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, which, in its turn, succumbs to the change of soil and climate, to be succeeded by a few still more hardy plants, which exist until they are lost in the mosses and lichens which fringe the line of perpetual snow. *Glaciers.* Of these there are about 400 lying between Mont-Blanc and the Tyrol. Several of them are 20 miles long, with, perhaps, an average width of a mile or a mile and a half. They are supposed in the aggregate to cover a space of upwards of 1,000 square miles.—The summits of the greater part of the Alps are capped in perpetual snow. It is on the Jungfrau, in the great chain of the Bernese Alps, that Byron has laid the scene of his wild, weird, but withal grand, dramatic poem of "Manfred."

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, comprising the lower ranges of the French Alps, and forming the N.E. part of Provence. *Ext.* About 100 miles, running in a S.W. direction, with an average breadth of 40 miles. *Area,* 2,680 square miles. *Desc.* Consisting almost wholly of mountains, upon which immense flocks and herds are depastured. *Towns.* The principal are Digne, Barcelonnette, Castellane, Forcalquier, and Sisteron. *Pop.* 155,000. *Lat.* between 43° 41′ and 44° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 5° 29′ and 6° 53′ E.

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, so named from its containing the highest of the French Alps. It is separated from Piedmont by the Cottian Alps. *Ext.* Between 70 and 80 miles, with an average breadth of 25. *Area,* 2,136 square miles. *Desc.* Exceedingly mountainous, with high valleys, in which the snow lies for more than half the year. *Towns.* The principal are Gap, Briançon, and Embrun. *Pop.* 133,000. *Lat.* between 44° 11′ and 45° 7′ N. *Lon.* between 5° 23′ and 7° 0′ E.

ALPUJARRAS, *al-poosh-ar'-ass,* a mountainous region in Spain, beginning at the Mediterranean, and ending at the Serra Nevada. In 1834 it was divided between the provinces of Almeira and Grenada.

ALRESFORD, *ăl'-res-ford,* a market-town of Hants, consisting of two parishes, Old and New Alresford. *Manf.* Chiefly linseys. *Area* of both parishes, 4,910 acres. *Pop.* about 2,000.

ALREWAS, or ALDERWAS, *ăl'-ru-ăs,* a village and parish of Staffordshire, 5 miles from Lichfield. *Area,* 4,350 acres. *Pop.* 1,700.—A station on the South Staffordshire Railway.

ALSACE, *al-sas',* one of the old German provinces now forming the two French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

ALSEN, *al'-sen,* a Danish island in the Baltic, between the island of Funen and the E. coast of Sleswick. *Area,* 132 square miles. The island is pleasant, and, with the exception of wheat, it produces most kinds of grain. Aniseed is greatly cultivated as a condiment much used by the Danes. *Towns.* The principal are Nordborg and Sonderborg. *Pop.* 23,000. *Lat.* between 54° 51′ and 55° 5′ N. *Lon.* between 9° 37 and 10° 7′ E.

ALSFELD, *als'-felt,* a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, 26 miles from Giessen, 60 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen goods. *Pop.* about 4,000.

ALSH, LOCH, *lok alsh,* a picturesque maritime inlet in Ross-shire, Scotland, the shores of which are rendered romantic by the ruins of several feudal castles. It is nearly opposite the south end of the isle of Skye.

ALSTON, or ALSTON MOOR, a town in Cumberland. The terminus of the Alston and Haltwhistle Railway. (*See* ALDSTONE.)

ALSTONFIELD, *al'-ston-feeld,* a parish of Staffordshire, 7 miles from Longnor. *Area,* 21,860 acres. *Pop.* about 5,000, chiefly employed in silk-mills and button-factories.

ALSTROMER, John, *al-stro'-mer,* an eminent patriotic Swede, who, after visiting England, returned to his own country, and became remarkable for the great improvements he there introduced into arts and manufactures. For his great efforts he was made a knight of the Polar Star, chancellor of Commerce, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. B. at Alengsoes, 1685; D. 1761.

ALT, *alt,* a river of England, which rises in Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea.

ALTA GRACIA, *al'-ta gra'-the-a,* the name of several towns in South America with small populations.

ALTAI MOUNTAINS, *al-ti* or *al-ta'-e,* a vast mountain system of Asia, extending from *Lon.* 80° E. to the Sea of Okhotsk, and forming the natural boundary-line which separates the empires of Russia and China. *Ext.* Including the Aldan range, about 5,000 miles from east to west. *Desc.* This mountain system comprises several collateral branches, and their mean elevation may be regarded as ranging between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. The Braluka mountain, near the head of the Oby, is estimated at 10,300 feet above the level of the sea. Their summits generally do not taper away into peaks like those of the Alps, but swell into rounded masses of granite, or spread into level plains of considerable extent. There are two chief roads over the Altai. One is from Irkutsk by Lake Baikal to Kiakhta, by which the trade between Russia and China is principally carried on; the other is from Udinsk, on the Seleuga, to the mining dis-

trict of Nertchinsk, on the Shilker, an affluent of the Amoor. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, lead, iron, and copper; and the cornelian, the amethyst, the onyx, the topaz, and other gems, are found. Mineral wealth seems to be unfailing so far as regards the more valuable metals. *Wild Animals.* Altai is the native abode of the wild sheep, which, like the chamois and the baquetin, lives in the most inaccessible places; deer herd on the slopes of the hills, and the marmot has its habitat near the snow-line. *Vegetation.* The forests consist of the aspen, alder, acacia, larch, birch, fir, and willow, besides the Siberian cedar. This last is found 7,000 feet high, and at 6,000 attains to the circumference of 14 feet. The birch reaches nearly 5,000 feet, and the dwarf willow nearly 6,000. The snow-line has not been accurately determined, but is supposed to be at about 8,000 feet.

ALTAMURA, *al'-ta-moo'-ra*, a town of Naples, province of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines. *Pop.* 16,000.

ALTDORFER, Albrecht, *alt-dor'-fer*, a distinguished German engraver and painter, who employed himself on sacred, profane, historical, and mythological subjects. Holbein is supposed to have studied his cuts. B. at Altdorf, in Bavaria; D. 1538.

ALTEA, *al-tai'-a*, a maritime town of Spain, in a province of the same name, 27 miles from Alicante. *Pop.* nearly 6,000.

ALTENA, *al-tai'-na*, a town in the Prussian grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, 18 miles from Arnsberg. *Manf.* Principally steel and iron wares. *Pop.* 4,500.

ALTENAU, *al'-ten-ou*, a mining town of Hanover, in the middle of the Hartz Mountains. *Pop.* 2,000.

ALTENBRUCK, *al'-ten-brook*, a well-built town of Hanover, 27 miles from Stade. *Pop.* 2,500, trading chiefly in cattle, grain, and fruit.

ALTENBURG, *al'-ten-boorg*, the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 24 miles from Leipsic. It is well built, has a castle and several public edifices. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens, ribbons, and brushes. It does an active trade in corn and cattle. *Pop.* 16,500. It is a station on the Saxon Bavarian Railway.—A town of Hungary, at the influx of the Leitha into the Danube, 40 miles from Vienna. *Pop.* 3,500.—The name of several small towns in Germany.

ALTENDORF, *al'-ten-dorf*, a Bavarian village, 8 miles from Bamberg, and of no note, but for the victory which Kleber, the French general, gained here over the Austrians on the 9th of August, 1796.

ALTENGAARD, *al'-ten-gord*, a Norwegian seaport, 53 miles from Hammerfest. It is situate nearly at the northern limit of the cultivation of barley. *Lat.* 69° 50′ N. *Lon.* 23° 6′ E.

ALTHÆA, *al-thē'-a*, daughter of Thestius and Eurythemis, married Œneus, king of Calydon, by whom she had many children, among whom was Meleager.

ALTHÆMENES, *al-thē'-me-nees*, a son of Creteus, king of Creto. Hearing that either he or his brothers were to be their father's murderer, he fled to Rhodes, where he made a settlement, to avoid becoming a parricide. After the death of all his other sons, Creteus went after his son Althæmenes. When he landed in Rhodes, the inhabitants attacked him, supposing him to be an enemy, and he was killed by the hand of his own son. When Althæmenes knew that he had killed his father, he entreated the gods to remove him, and the earth immediately opened, and swallowed him up.

ALTHEN, Ghan, or Jean, *alt'-hen*, a Persian, who was the first to introduce madder (for dycing) to France. He was the son of the governor of a Persian province, but with the exception of himself, all his family were massacred when the Persian empire was overthrown by the usurper Thamas-Kouli-Khan. B. 1711; D. at Caumont, in France, 1774.—Althen, during his life, was treated ungratefully, but, by way of atonement after his death, a tablet was erected in the museum of Avignon, with the following inscription, which we transcribe, as it tells when and where madder was first introduced into France:—"To Jean Althen, a Persian, who was the first to introduce and cultivate madder in the territory of Avignon, under the patronage of the Marquis de Caumont, in 1765." This testimonial was erected in 1821.

ALTHORP, Lord. (*See* SPENCER, Earl.)

ALTHORP PARK, *al'-thorp*, 6 miles from Northampton, which has been in the possession of the Spencer family for upward of 300 years.

ALTIS, *al'-tis*, a sacred grove round Jupiter's temple at Olympia.

ALTKIRCH, *alt'-keerch*, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. *Pop.* 1,700. A station on the Eastern Railway of France.

ALTMOOR, *alt'-moor*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone.

ALTMUHL, *alt-mool*, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Danube at Kelheim. From Dietfurt to Bamberg-on-the-Regnitiz, there is a canal, called the Maine and Danube, or Ludwig's Canal, which connects the Black Sea with the German Ocean. The first boat passed through it in August, 1836.

ALTON, *al'-ton*, a market-town and parish in Hants, on the river Wey, and 16 miles from Winchester. *Pop.* 3,700, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollens, worsteds, and silks. It is a station on the South-Western Railway.—The name of several other parishes in England.

ALTON, a town of the United States, at the junction of the Mississippi with the Missouri. *Pop.* 13,000.—There are several other towns of the same name in America.

ALTONA, or ALTENA, *al'-to-na*, a large Danish town, about 2 miles W. of Hamburg, on the Elbe. Both the inland and foreign commerce here are considerable. Ship-building is an important branch of employment. *Manf.* Velvet, silk stuffs, calico, stockings, leather, gloves, tobacco, vinegar, starch, wax, and looking-glasses, with sugar-refineries and brandy. The principal public establishments are an academy, a library, a house of correction, an orphan-house, and an observatory. *Pop.* 33,000. *Lat.* 53° 32′ N. *Lon.* 9° 56′ E. It is the terminus of the Altona (Hamburg) and Kiel Railway.

ALTORF, *al'-torf*, a small but well-built town in Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, near the southern extremity of Lake Lucerne. *Pop.* 1,800.—Here is a tower which indicates the spot where Tell stood when he shot the apple off the head of his son, and the small village of Burglen, in the neighbourhood, is pointed out as being the birthplace of that patriot.

ALTRINGHAM, *al'-tring-ham*, a market-town in Cheshire, 8 miles from Manchester. *Manf.* Cloths, cottons, and yarns, and the neighbourhood supplies a great quantity of vegetables and fruit for the Manchester market. *Pop.* about 5,000. It is the terminus of the Manchester and Altringham Railway.

ALUNNO, Niccolo, *a-loo'-no*, an Italian painter of considerable merit, who flourished in the 15th century. There are few of his works extant, but what there are entitle him to praise. B. at Foligno; D. about 1500.

ALURED, *a-lu'-red*, of Beverley, an ancient English historian. He was canon and treasurer of the church of St. John, in Beverley, and wrote a chronicle of the English kings, which was published by Hearne in 1716. D. 1128.

ALVA, *al'-va*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 6 miles from Stirling. *Pop.* 3,300.—Here the Devon Iron Company have their works, which are very extensive.

ALVA, Ferdinand Alvarez, duke of, *al'-va*, a distinguished soldier, and descended from one of the most ancient families in Spain. He made his first campaign at the age of 17, and was present at the battle of Pavia. He was a great favourite of the emperor Charles V., who made him a general; but though he distinguished himself by the high order of his military talents, he became equally noted for the cruelty of his disposition. At the siege of Metz he performed prodigies of valour; and although he commanded there, the place was so well defended that he was obliged to raise the siege. In the campaign against Pope Paul IV., in 1556, Alva was completely successful, and obliged the pontiff to sue for peace, after which he repaired to Rome, to ask pardon for having opposed his holiness in the war. In 1567 Philip II. sent him into the Low Countries, to reduce the Netherlands to the Spanish yoke, from which they were about to revolt. Here he established a council composed of twelve judges, whom he denominated Judges of the Tumults; but the tribunal over which they presided was called by its victims the "Court of Blood." His tyranny was now as intolerable as his power was extraordinary. Thirty

thousand persons fled their country and sought refuge in other parts. He filled the United Provinces with terror and scenes of carnage, for which his memory is held in detestation to this day. He hastily tried and beheaded counts Egmont and Horn, two patriots and friends of the prince of Orange, who had defeated a body of Spaniards at Groningen. He fortified Antwerp, and when the works were completed he caused a statue of himself to be cast in brass and erected in the middle of the fortress. At his feet was an allegorical representation of the nobility and the people, in the shape of a double-headed monster. Insult upon insult he heaped upon those he had subjected to his dominion, until even his friends became disgusted with him; when his inhumanity to the inhabitants of Haarlem brought his unpopularity to a climax. On the surrender of this city, he caused two thousand of its brave inhabitants to be executed. In 1573 he left the country he had ruled with a rod of iron, followed by the curses of the people. It is affirmed



DUKE OF ALVA.

that during his administration in the Netherlands, he had caused to be executed eighteen thousand human beings, independent of those who fell in the various battles and sieges. He was afterwards employed against Portugal, where he greatly added to his military renown by driving Don Antonio from the throne in 1581. B. 1508; D. 1582.—Alva was an able general, and had a great strategic genius in the art of war. He never fought if he could gain his object otherwise. When at Cologne he was urged to engage the Dutch by the archbishop, who was struck by his efforts to avoid a conflict. "The object of a general," said he on that occasion, "is not to fight, but to conquer: he fights enough who obtains the victory." He is said never to have lost a battle. The character of this willing servant of the despotism of Charles V. and Philip II. is ably drawn, and his deeds faithfully narrated, in Mr. Motley's History,—"The Rise of the Dutch Republic."

ALVARADO, Pedro de, *al'-va-ra'-do*, a distinguished companion of Hernando Cortes in the conquest of Mexico. He was engaged in every battle till the final reduction of that kingdom. B. at Badajoz; D. on the coast of Guatemala, 1541.—Alvarado was some time governor of Guatemala, to which was added the province of Honduras, which from being in a state of continual internal warfare, seems to have enjoyed some degree of repose under his administration.

ALVARADO, a large river of Mexico, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, about 36 miles from Vera Cruz.—A town at the mouth of the Alvarado river. *Pop.* 2,000.

ALVAREZ, Francis, *al-va'-raiz*, a Portuguese divine, sent by Emanuel, king of Portugal, on an embassy to Ethiopia or Abyssinia. D. 1540. In the following year a narrative of his mission was published.

ALVAREZ DE LUNA, or ALVARO, was the favourite of John II., king of Castile. He was the natural son of Don Alvaro de Luna, and in 1408 was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to the king; but the courtiers taking a dislike to him, forced him to retire from court. He was afterwards recalled by the king, who at his request banished his enemies. After enjoying the splendour of royal favour forty-five years, he fell into disgrace, and was beheaded for high treason in 1453. B. 1388.

ALVAREZ, Don José, an eminent Spanish sculptor and artist. A statue of Ganymede, which he executed in 1804, whilst studying at Paris, placed him in the first rank of modern sculptors. His studio was twice visited by Napoleon I., who presented him with a gold medal valued at 500 francs. The conduct of Napoleon towards Spain, however, excited the disgust of Alvarez, who took such an aversion to the French emperor, that he would never model his bust. Subsequently he chiefly resided at Rome, and became court sculptor to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, for whom, in 1818, he executed his famous group of Antilochus and Memnon. He enjoyed a pension from the Spanish crown. B. at Priego, Cordova, 1768; D. at Madrid, 1826.

ALVECHURCH, *ăl-ve-church*, a town and parish of Worcestershire, on the Worcester canal, and 4½ miles from Bromsgrove. *Area*, 6,820 acres. *Pop.* 1,800.—Reached by the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

ALVELEY, *ăl'-ve-le*, a parish and township of Salop, on the Severn, 6 miles from Bridgenorth. *Area*, 7,640 acres. *Pop.* 1,100.

ALVENSLEBEN, Philip Charles, Count d', *al'-ven-slaï'-ben*, a distinguished Prussian statesman and diplomatist. B. 1745; D. 1802.—Also a Prussian general of great bravery, who distinguished himself at the battles of Lutzen, Dresden, and under the walls of Paris. B. at Schochurtz, 1778; D. 1831.

ALVERSTOKE, *ăl-ver-stoke*, a parish in Hants, on the Solent and Portsmouth harbour. It embraces Gosport, Anglesey, forts Monkton and Blockhouse. *Area*, 4,010 acres. *Pop.* 17,000.

ALVESTON, *ăl'-ves-ton*, the name of two parishes in England with small populations. One is in Gloucester, and the other in Warwick.

ALVETON, or ALTON, *al-ton*, a parish in Staffordshire, 4 miles from Cheadle. *Area*, 7,470 acres. *Pop.* 2,326.

ALVIANO, Bartholomew, *al-ve-a'-no*, a Venetian general who obtained signal advantages over the emperor Maximilian, for which he received triumphal honours. D. at the siege of Brescia, in 1515.—The state of Venice gave him a magnificent burial, and pensioned his family.

ALVINEZ, *al-ve'-naiz*, an Austrian town in Transylvania, 6 miles from Karlsburg. *Pop.* 3,500, mostly Bulgarians and Magyars.

ALVINZI, N., Baron d', *al-veen'-ze*, a field-marshal in the service of Austria, during the last great war. Being defeated by Napoleon I. both at Rivoli and Arcola, in 1797, he was superseded in the command of the army of Italy. In 1798 he became commander-general in Hungary, where he was greatly beloved. B. 1726; D. in Hungary, 1810.

ALWEN, *al-wen*, a river of North Wales, falling into the Dee 7 miles from Bala.

ALWUR, or MACHERY, *al-wur*, a state of Rajpootana, under the control of the Governor-General's agent for the states of that province. *Ext.* 80 miles in length, running north and south, and 65 in breadth. *Area*, 3,573 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but interspersed with rich beautiful valleys. *Pop.* about 300,000. *Lat.* between 27° 4′ and 28° 13′ N. *Lon.* between 76° 7′ and 77° 14′ E.

ALWUR, the capital of the above state, estimated to stand on an eminence 1,200 feet above the surrounding country. It is an ill-built town, encompassed by a mud wall defended by bastions. It was formerly the residence of the rajah. *Lat.* 27° 34′ N. *Lon.* 76° 40′ E.

ALYATTES, *ă-li-ăt'-es*, a king of Lydia, who was engaged in perpetual wars with the Cimmerians and the Medes, and took Smyrna. Reigned in the 7th century B.C.

ALYCÆUS, *ăl-i-sē'-us*, son of Sciron, who was killed by Theseus. A place in Megara was named after him.

ALYMON, *ă-lī'-mon*, the husband of Circe.

ALYPIUS, *ă-lip'-e-us*, a geographer, who was employed by the emperor Julian, first in Britain as deputy-governor, and next at Jerusalem in rebuilding the temple. At the close of life he was banished, but for what cause is not known. Lived in the 4th century. A geographical description of the world by him was printed in 4to at Geneva, in 1628.

ALYSSUS, *ă-lis'-us*, a fountain of Arcadia, the waters of which were said to cure hydrophobia.

ALYTH, *ā'-lith*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, 12 miles from Forfar. *Manf.* Yarn and brown linens. *Pop.* 3,300.

ALZEY, *allt'-se*, a walled town of Hessen-Darmstadt, on the Salzbach, 19 miles from Mainz. Has a trade chiefly in leather. *Pop.* nearly 5,000.

AM, *am*, a frontier stronghold of Afghanistan, 50 miles N. of Attock.

AMACURA, *a-ma-ku'-ra*, a river falling into the south mouth of the Orinoco, South America. In the lower part of its course it forms the boundary between British and Columbian Guiana.

AMADEDDULAT, *a-ma-ded'-u-la*, the founder of a Persian dynasty, was the son of a fisherman. He and his two brothers took Persia proper, Persian Irak, and Caramania, which they divided between them. He settled at Schiraz, in Persia proper, in 933. D. 949.

AMADEUS V., *a-ma-de'-us*, count of Savoy, began his government in 1285. He immortalized his name by his defence of Rhodes against the Turks, on which occasion he added to his arms the cross of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. D. 1323.

AMADEUS VI., count of Savoy, was one of the most warlike princes of his age. He assisted John, king of France, against Edward, king of England, and in 1366 passed into Greece to the assistance of the emperor John Palcologus. On his return he presented the patriarch of Constantinople, who accompanied him, to Pope Urban V. at Viterbo. D. 1383.

AMADEUS VIII., count of Savoy, entered upon the sovereignty in 1391. In 1416 Savoy was created a duchy, and not long after the duke retired from the throne and his family to a monastery, where he instituted an order of knighthood, by the name of the Annunciata. The knights, however, lived in a luxurious style, without any of the severities of monachism. In 1439 he caused himself to be elected pope by the council of Basil, on which he took the name of Felix V., but he was dispossessed of his title, and in 1449 made a formal abdication in favour of Nicholas V., who gave him a cardinalship, and made him dean of the Sacred College. D. 1451.

AMADEUS IX, duke of Savoy, was a very charitable prince, and so beloved by his subjects, that they called him the "blessed Amadeus." D. 1472.—There were nine rulers in Savoy of this name, but the above are the only remarkable men.

AMADIAH, or AMADIEH, *a-ma'-de-a*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, on a tributary of the Tigris, 65 miles from Mosul.

AMADOCUS, *ă-năd'-o-kus*, a king of Thrace, defeated by his antagonist Scuthes.

AMAFINIUS, *ă-ma-fin'-e-us*, a Roman, who first taught his countrymen the tenets of Epicurus, which they embraced with avidity.

AMAGE, *ăm'-ā-je*, a queen of Sarmatia, remarkable for her justice and fortitude.

AMAK, or AMAGER, *a'-mak*, *a-ma'-ger*, a Danish island to the S. of Copenhagen, on which its suburb Christianshavn is built. *Pop.* about 8,000.

AMAK, or ABULNAGIE AL BOKHARI, *a'-mak*, a Persian poet, entertained at the court of the sultan Khedar Khan, who instituted an academy of poets, of which he made Amak president. Flourished in the 5th century, and lived to a great age.—His chief poem is the "History of the Loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah."

AMAKUTAN, *a-ma-ku'-tan*, an island of the Pacific. (*See* KURILL ISLANDS.)

AMAL, *o'-mal*, a town of Sweden, 50 miles from Weversborg. Its harbour is in Lake Wever, and its trade principally consists of deals, iron, and steel. *Pop.* 11,500.

AMALARIC, or AMAURY, *ă-măl'-a-rik*, king of the Visigoths, was the son of Alaric II. He succeeded his grandfather Theodoric in 526. He married Clotilda, the daughter of Clovis, king of France, whom he used barbarously to make her embrace Arianism. At length she complained to her brother Childebert, king of Paris, who, in 531, marched against him and defeated him in a battle fought in Catalonia. He fled to a church, where he was slain.

AMALEK, the son of Eliphaz, and grandson of Esau. Some have supposed him to be the father of the Amalekites, but they are mentioned as a powerful people long before his birth.

AMALEKITES, *ă-măl'-e-kites*, a great people, of uncertain origin and residence. They are called the first of all the nations, and they were the first who attacked the Israelites. For this they became the objects of God's most terrible wrath.

AMALFI, or AMALPHI, *a-mal'-fe*, a seaport city and an archbishop's see of Naples, in the principality of Citra, 8 miles from Salerno. *Pop.* not more than 8,000. —In the 11th century the inhabitants of this city took an active part in the crusades, and founded the order of the Knights of Malta. It was then a place of about 50,000 inhabitants. Masaniello the fisherman, and a short time ruler of Naples, was born here, as was Flavio Gioia, the improver of the mariner's compass.

AMALIE, or AMELIA, Anna, *a-ma-lie*, princess of Prussia, daughter of Frederick William I., and sister of Frederick the Great. This princess was greatly distinguished by her musical talents, to the cultivation of which she devoted nearly all her time. At the age of 21 she became princess-abbess of Quedlinburg. B. 1723; D. 1787.

AMALIE, the wife of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who, at an early age, lost her husband, but managed to preserve her little state intact during some of the most troublous times of the continental wars. She resided in the city of Weimar, and invited the most distinguished men of letters to her capital. Wieland, Herder, Schiller, and Goethe settled here, and enjoyed her patronage as well as her company. D. 1807.

AMALRIC, or ARNAULD, *a-mal'-rick*, a Spanish military churchman, who distinguished himself by his cruelties against the Albigenses. In 1209 he laid siege to Beziers, and commanded 60,000 of the inhabitants to be slaughtered after the town had surrendered. "How are we to distinguish the Catholics from the heretics?" inquired one of his officers. "Kill them all—God knows his own," replied Amalric. D. 1225.

AMALTEO, Pomponio, *a-mal'-tai-o*, an eminent painter of the Venetian school. B. at San Vito, in Friuli, 1505. The year of his death is not known.

AMALTHÆA, *ă-măl-the'-a*, a daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk. Hence she has been called a goat, and some have maintained that Jupiter, to reward her kindness, placed her in heaven as a constellation, and presented one of her horns to the nymphs who had superintended his infant years. This horn was called the Cornucopia, or horn of plenty, and had the power of giving the nymphs whatever they desired.

AMALTHEA, the Cumean Sibyl, who offered Tarquin nine books on the fate of Rome, for which she demanded 300 crowns. He refused to make the purchase, when she burnt three of them, and demanded the same sum for the remainder. Tarquin still refusing, she burnt three more, and required as much for those which were left. The king, astonished, consulted the priests, and by their advice made the purchase of the remaining three, which were committed to the care of two magistrates, who were to consult them on extraordinary occasions. They are known as the Sibylline oracles.

AMALTHEUM, *ă-măl-the'-um*, a public place which Atticus had opened in his country house called Amalthea, in Epirus, and furnished with everything which could give entertainment and convey instruction.

AMAMA, Sixtinus, *a-ma'-ma*, a learned Dutchman, who became eminent for his knowledge of the Oriental languages. He was at Oxford in 1613, and taught Hebrew in Exeter College. After residing there some years, he returned to Francker, and became Hebrew professor. D. 1629.—His greatest work is a censure of the Vulgate.

AMAN, Johann, *a'-man*, an eminent German architect, who was employed in various public buildings by

several princes of Germany, and by the emperor of Austria. D. 1765; D. 1834.

AMANA, or AMANUS, *ăm'-a-na*, now Almadag, a branch of Mount Taurus, which separates Syria from Cilicia.

AMAND, Mark Anthony Gerard, sieur de Saint, *a'-mang*, a French poet, whose father was a commander in the English navy, and was three years confined in the Black Tower at Constantinople. B. at Rouen, 1594; D. 1661.—The poems of Amand, which are chiefly comic, were published in 8 vols., 1649, Paris.

AMAND, ST., *sant a'-mang*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Cher, on which river it is situate, 26 miles from Bourges. *Commerce.* Chiefly carried on in leather, iron, wood, wool, corn, and wine. *Pop.* upwards of 8,000.—There are several other towns in France of this name, but none of them has a population over 3,000, and there is nothing remarkable to be said about them.

AMAND, ST., a town and parish of Belgium, on the Scheld, 15 miles from Antwerp. *Manf.* Woven fabrics, oil-cloth, and chicory. It has also some breweries and tan-works. *Pop.* 3,000.

AMAND-LES-EAUX, ST., *a'-mang-lais-o*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Nord, 6 miles from Valenciennes. *Manf.* Cambrics, cottons, woollens, soap, leather, porcelain, and linseed-oil. *Pop.* about 10,000.—This place is visited for its thermal baths.

AMANTEA, *a-man'-tai-a*, a fortified seaport town of Naples, on the coast of Calabria Citra, 15 miles from Cosenza. *Pop.* 3,000.

AMAPALLA, *a-ma-pal'-a*, a town of Central America, province of Nicaragua. This town gives name to a large gulf of the same name, 220 leagues S.E. of Guatemala.

AMARA, WELL OF, *a-mar'-a*, a caravan-station of Arabia, on the east coast of the Gulf of Suez. *Lat.* 29° 37′ N. *Lon.* 32° 55′ E.—It is thought to be the Marah of Holy Writ, the waters of which were rendered wholesome in answer to the prayer of Moses.

AMARAL, Andres do, *am'-a-ral*, a Portuguese knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, beheaded for secretly inviting the Turks to invade the island of Rhodes, 1522.—The result of this invasion was the surrender of Rhodes to Sultan Solyman, on the Christmas-day of 1522.

AMARANTH, *a-ma-ranth'-tai*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Tamega, 36 miles from Oporto. *Pop.* 4,000.—The possession of this town was frequently contested during the peninsular war in 1809.

AMARAPURA, or UMMERAPOORA, *a'-ma-ra-poo'-ra*, the City of Immortals, and former capital of the Burmese dominions, 6 miles from Ava. In 1819, the seat of government being transferred to Ava, this town began to decline. It is still, however, a splendid city, and no European town has a better-organized police system. Near it is the temple with the bronze statue of Guadama, taken and brought here from Aracan in 1784, when it was conquered by the Burmese. *Pop.* 150,000. *Lat.* 21° 55′ N. *Lon.* 96° 0′ E.

AMARI, Michele, *am'-ar-e*, an Italian historian of marked progressive tendencies in his political opinions, and devoted to literary pursuits. He translated the "Marmion" of Scott into Italian, and wrote a history of the Sicilian Vespers, which brought him into immediate notice. With a view to the production of a history of Sicily under the Mussulman rule, he is generally believed to have applied himself successfully to the study of Arabic. B. at Palermo, 1806.

AMARYLLIS, *ă-ma-ril'-is*, the name of a country woman in Virgil's eclogues. Some commentators have supposed that the poet spoke of Rome under this fictitious name.

AMARYNTHUS, *ăm-a-rin'-thus*, a village of Eubœa, whence Diana is called Amarysia, and her festivals in that town Amarynthia.

AMASA, *ă-mai'-sa*, a son of Jether, who is elsewhere called Ithra. He was pardoned by David though he fought against him in the army of Absalom.

AMASAI, *ă-mās'-a-i*, a Levite, and one of the sons of Elkanah, who assisted David against Saul.

AMASIA, or AMASIAYAH, *a-mai'-se-a*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, intersected by the river Yeshil-Irmak (the ancient *Iris*), winding at the bottom of the hills whereon it is built. The town is embosomed in an amphitheatre of mountains, and is commanded by a fort, situate on a sharp-pointed rock. Although an extensive and populous place, the streets are narrow and dirty. Most of the houses are built of wood, but many are built of stone, and are covered with tiles. There is only one mosque, a fine edifice, with two lofty minarets of hewn stone; of which material the numerous baths are also constructed. It stands on both banks of the river, and is connected by a stone bridge. *Exp.* Principally salt and silk. In 1840 there were no less than 132,000 lb. of silk produced in its neighbourhood, which, however, is an unusually large crop. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 40° 35′ N. *Lon.* 36° 18′ E.—Strabo, the geographer, is said to have been born in this city, and also King Mithridates. It was anciently the capital of the kings of Pontus.

AMASIS, *ă-mai'-sis*, king of Egypt; he was prime minister to Apries, king of that country, on whose deposition he mounted the throne, B.C. 569, and immediately put Apries to death. Egypt flourished greatly in his reign. D. 525 B.C.

AMASREH, AMASERAH, or AMASTRA, *a-mas'-rai*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a cape in the Black Sea, 60 miles from Erekli. *Pop.* 1,000.—In its neighbourhood are the remains of a temple of Neptune.

AMASTRIS, *ă-mās'-tris*, the wife of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily. She was sister to the Persian king Darius, whom Alexander conquered.—Also the wife of Xerxes, king of Persia. (*See* AMESTRIS.)—Another, a friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla in the Rutulian war.

AMATA, *a-mat'-ta*, the wife of King Latinus. She had betrothed her daughter Lavinia to Turnus, whose interest she favoured, before the arrival of Æneas in Italy; and when her daughter was given in marriage to Æneas, she hung herself to avoid the sight of her son-in-law.

AMATHUS, *ă-mai'-thus*, or *ăm'-a-thus*, a city on the southern side of the island of Cyprus, especially dedicated to Venus. The island is sometimes called Amathusia. Amathus is now named Limmesol, or Limmesol antica.

AMATI, Andrea and Antonio, *a-ma'-te*, father and son, eminent as violin-makers. Their instruments are called Cremonas, from their having their residence and carrying on their business in that town. Andrea lived in the 16th, and Antonio in the 17th century.

AMATLAN, *a-mat'-tlan*, a district of Central America, with a rich and fertile soil. Cochineal is produced here. 20 miles from Guatemala.

AMATO, *a-ma'-to*, a distinguished Jewish physician, who had the honour of being called from Ancona to Rome to attend Pope Julius III. B. at Castle Branco, Beira, Portugal, 1511. The time of his death is unknown.

AMATO, Giovanni Antonio d', one of the best of the Neapolitan painters. He possessed the venerative faculty in a high degree, and carried his sentiments of propriety so far as to consider it wrong to paint a woman in a state of even partial nudity. B. at Naples, 1475; D. 1555.

AMATRICI, *a-ma-tre'-che*, a town of Naples, 22 miles from Aquila. *Pop.* 5,000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollens.

AMAURI I., *a-maw'-re*, king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Baldwin III in 1163. D. 1174.—He was a courageous and enterprising prince; but these qualities were sullied by avarice and cruelty.

AMAURI II., king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Guy de Lusignan in 1194. His title was contested by Isabella, second daughter of Amauri I.; but on her becoming a widow, he married her, and was crowned. The Saracens having taken his capital, he applied for assistance to the European princes; but before the succours arrived, he died, in 1205.

AMAURY DE CHARTRES, *a-maw'-re*, a French visionary, who maintained the eternity of matter, and that religion has three epochs, agreeably to the three persons of the Trinity. His opinions were condemned by the council of Paris in 1209, and some of his followers were burned. To avoid a similar fate, he renounced his

errors, and retired to St. Martin des Champs, where he died of vexation. Lived in the 13th century.

AMAXAMPEUS, *ă-măx'-ăm-pe-us*, a fountain of Scythia, whose waters embitter the stream of the river Hypanis.

AMAXICHI, *a'-maks-e'-che*, a seaport town and capital of Santa Maura, or Leucadia, one of the Ionian islands. It is separated from the castle of Santa Maura by a lagoon a mile wide. Here an English governor and a Greek bishop reside. *Pop.* town and citadel, 6,300.

AMAZIAH, *ă-mă-zi'-a*, king of Judah, succeeded his father Joash at the age of 25. He blended idolatry with the worship of God. With the assistance of the Israelites, he defeated the Edomites in the Valley of Salt; but afterwards commenced war on his allies, by whom he was taken prisoner. Slain by his own subjects, 810 B.C.

AMAZON, MARANON, or ORELLANA, *ă'-ma-zon*, the largest river in the world, rising in the Andes, South America, traversing the entire breadth of the continent, from west to east, and falling into the North Atlantic Ocean at about *Lon.* 50° W. *Ext.* About 4,000 miles, draining an area, according to some authorities, of two millions and a half, and according to others, of one million and a half of square miles. It is 96 miles wide at its mouth, is navigable for 2,200 miles from the sea, forms during its course many islands in itself, receives nearly 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 500 or 600 leagues, and, in pouring itself into the ocean, repels the waters of the sea to the distance of 300 miles from the land.—The mouth of the Amazon *was* discovered in 1500, by Viscount Yanez Pinçon, a companion of Columbus. The first European who made the descent of its stream was Francis d'Orellana, a Spaniard, who, in 1539, sailed from the Rio Nasso to its mouth.

AMAZONIA, *ăm'-az-o'-ne-a*, the country of the Amazons, near the Caspian Sea.

AMAZONES, or AMAZONIDES, *ăm-az'-o-nes*, *ăm-a-zon'-e-des* (Amazons), a nation of famous women, who lived near the river Thermodon, in Cappadocia. All their life was employed in wars and manly exercises. Their right breast was burnt off, that they might hurl a javelin with more force, and make a better use of the bow; from that circumstance, therefore, their name is derived (*a*, 'non,' *maza*, 'mamma'). They founded an extensive empire in Asia Minor, along the shores of the Euxine Sea, and near the Thermodon. Themyscyra was the capital of their country. They were conquered by Bellerophon and Hercules. Among their queens, Hippolyte, Antiope, Lampeto, and Marpesia, are the most famous.

AMAZONIUS, *ă-ma-zo'-ne-us*, a surname of Apollo at Lacedæmon.

AMBALAGA, *am-ba'-la-ga*, a town in the island of Madura, Indian Archipelago. *Pop.* 4,000.

AMBARVALIA, *ăm-bar-vai'-le-a*, processions round the ploughed fields, in honour of Ceres, the goddess of corn, celebrated by the Romans, one in April, the other in July. They went three times round their fields crowned with oak leaves, singing hymns to Ceres, and entreating her to preserve their corn. The word is derived *ab ambiendis arvis*, *i.e.* going round the fields. A sow, a sheep, and a bull, called *ambarvalice hostiæ*, were afterwards immolated, and the sacrifice has sometimes been called *suovetaurilia*, from *sus*, *ovis*, and *taurus*.

AMBATIKI, *am'-ba-te-ke*, an island in the South Pacific, of the Feejee group. *Pop.* 500. *Lat.* 17° 47′ S. *Lon.* 179° 11′ W.—It attains an elevation of 750 feet, in the form of a dome.

AMBATO, *am-ba'-to*, a town, near the foot of Mount Chimborazo, 8,859 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 13,000.

AMBAZAC, *am-ba'-zak*, a town and parish of France, 10 miles from Limoges. *Pop.* 3,000, principally engaged in the manufacture of iron wire. *Lat.* 39° 48′ N. *Lon.* 22° 36′ E.

AMBELAKIA, *am-be-la'-ke-a*, a large town of Thessaly, situate in the vale of Salympria, the ancient Peneus. It carries on a flourishing trade in dyeing red Turkish yarn. *Pop.* 4,000.

AMBERG, *am'-berg*, a walled city of Bavaria, and formerly the capital of what was the Upper Palatinate. It stands on the river Vils, which runs through its centre, dividing it into the upper and lower towns. The houses are mostly of wood, but well built, and the streets broad and clean. In the principal square are the town-house, an old Gothic building, the magnificent parish church of St. Martin, adorned with valuable paintings, monuments, and other curiosities. The town has an academy and lyceum; also a well-endowed hospital, and several religious houses. The other public buildings are the Castle, Arsenal, government buildings, and the Mint, which is considered one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. *Manf.* Fire-arms, earthenware, tobacco, iron, and woollen and linen fabrics. It has also some breweries, besides a great repository for salt. *Pop.* 11,000. *Lat.* 49° 27′ N. *Lon.* 11° 50′ E.—Near Amberg the Austrians defeated the French in 1796.

AMBERGATE, *ăm'-ber-gait*, a small town of Derbyshire, and the junction of the Midland and the Ambergate and Rowsley railways.

AMBERGER, Christoph, *am-bair'-ger*, a distinguished German painter, some of whose copies pass for originals of Holbein. B. at Nurnberg, 1490; D. 1568-9.

AMBERGRIS KEY, *ăm'-ber-gris*, an island in the Bay of Honduras, 30 miles from Belize. It is about 20 miles long and 3 broad. *Lat.* 18° 50′ N. *Lon.* 87° 48′ W.

AMBERT, *am'-bair*, a town of France, on the Dore, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and 36 miles from Clermont. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, ribbons, lace, linens, needles, pins, and playing-cards. From 50 to 60 mills are employed in making fine printing-paper, and the principal market for Auvergne cheeses is held in this town. *Pop.* about 4,000.

AMBIORIX, *ăm-bi'-o-rix*, a king of the Eburones, in Gaul. He was a great enemy to Rome, and was killed in a battle with Cæsar, in which 60,000 of his countrymen were slain.

AMBLESIDE, *ăm'-bel-side*, an old and irregularly built market-town and chapelry of Westmoreland. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens. *Pop.* 1,500.—This town is beautifully situate at the northern extremity of Lake Windermere, and many Roman remains have, from time to time, been found in it.

AMBLETEUSE, *am'-bel-tu(r)z*, a small maritime town of France, 5 miles from Boulogne-sur-mer, in the department Pas-de-Calais. *Pop.* 600.—It was here that James II. landed when he fled from England in 1689. It was here also that Napoleon I. collected his flat-bottomed boats for the invasion of England, in 1804.

AMBOISE, *am'-bwawse*, a town of France, at the confluence of the Amasse and Loire, 12 miles from Tours. It stands at the foot of a hill on the summit of which there is an ancient fortress, the site of which is said to have been chosen by Julius Cæsar for the erection of a fort. The town, though well built, presents, on the whole, a dull appearance. *Manf.* Woollens, druggets, bombazines, steel, rasps, and files. Its commerce is considerable in vinegar, brandy, and wine. *Pop.* 5,000.—This town has an historical interest, from its castle being that in which the Huguenots implicated in what is known as the conspiracy of Amboise met their doom. It was here too, some say, that the Calvinists, in 1568, were first called Huguenots, a term which, though applied to them contemptuously, signifies only confederates. The town and neighbourhood suffered severely in 1856 from the inundation caused by the overflowing of the Loire, which burst over its banks and dikes, carrying destruction everywhere.—It is a station on the Orleans Railway.

AMBOISE, George d', a cardinal, who became successively bishop of Montauban, archbishop of Narbonne, and lastly of Rouen. Louis XII. made him prime-minister, and he soon acquired great popularity, by taking off the taxes which had usually been levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. Subsequently to this he was appointed the pope's legate in France, with the dignity of cardinal, and in that capacity, effected a considerable reform among the religious orders. B. 1460; D. 1510.—D'Amboise was one of the wisest statesmen France ever had. He reformed the church, purified the courts of justice, remitted the burdens of the people, and conscientiously laboured to promote the public happiness.

AMBOISE, Frances d', the wife of Peter II., duke of Brittany, who treated her with great brutality, which

she bore with meekness. She distinguished herself by effecting a reformation in the manners of the Bretons. On the death of the duke, in 1457, she was solicited in marriage by the prince of Savoy, but refused the offer, and retired into a monastery, where she died in 1485.

AMBOOR, *am'-boor*, a town and district of Hindostan, in the territory of Arcot, 108 miles from Madras. *Lat.* 12° 51′ N. *Lon.* 78° 50′ E.

AMBOYNA, or AMBOINA, *ăm-boi'-na*, an island in the Eastern seas, the chief of the Moluccas, the others being dependent on its jurisdiction. *Ext.* 30 miles long and 10 broad at its widest part, but generally it is not more than 5 or 6 miles broad. *Area*, 282 square miles. *Desc.* This island is composed of two peninsulas, called Hittoo and Leitimor, joined by the narrow isthmus Bagoovala, which is not more than 2 miles across. It is in general hilly, but the verdure is rich and the vegetation vigorous. Water is plentiful, although the streams are small. *Pro.* The great production of Amboyna is the clove-tree, which has been carefully cultivated for centuries. The cloves are collected twice a year; the average quantity produced in the island exceeds 600,000 lb.; in some years it amounts to a million. Coffee is plentiful, and the soil and climate are well adapted for the culture of indigo, which is produced of a very fine quality. The sagotree flourishes, and supplies the inhabitants with a wholesome article of diet. Cotton and cinnamon are also successfully cultivated. *Animals.* Deer and wild boars are found in the woods; there are few sheep, and still fewer black cattle, scarcely enough being reared to supply the European part of the population. Buffaloes, horses, and goats are kept; but of the domesticated animals none, except hogs, are indigenous to the country. *Birds*, though not numerous in point of species, are abundant, whilst insects of the most brilliant hues are everywhere to be seen. *Climate.* Healthy, and more agreeable than the generality of intertropical situations. *Pop.* between 30,000 and 40,000; comprising the aboriginal Malay race, Chinese, and Europeans. *Lat.* 3° 46′ S. *Lon.* 127° 59′ E.—In 1515 this island was discovered by the Portuguese, who, in 1564, took possession of it, and introduced the Roman Catholic religion. In 1605 the Dutch expelled the Portuguese, and introduced Protestantism, and in 1615 the English made an unsuccessful attempt to share in their conquest. They contrived, however, to keep a factory here until 1622, when the Dutch governor, by unexampled treachery, got the whole members of it into his power, and put them to death by the most cruel tortures. Amboyna, after having enjoyed a long period of undisturbed repose, was conquered by a British force under Admiral Rainier, in 1796. It was restored on the peace of Amiens in 1801, and in February, 1810, was recaptured, during the war. The island was, in 1814, again ceded to Holland by the treaty of Paris.

AMBOYNA, or AMBOINA, a town, the capital of the above island, is situate in the peninsula of Leitimor, in a deep bay, which, at the site of the town, is 2 miles across, with deep water. It is of a triangular form, and is clean, neat, and regularly built. *Pop.* about 9,000. *Lat.* 3° 41′ 7″ S. *Lon.* 128° 10′ E.

AMBOYNA, BAY OF, about 20 miles long, and from 2 to 7 broad, with a depth of water of from 20 to 25 fathoms close up to the jetty of Amboyna, on which vessels discharge their cargo.

AMBROZES, *ăm-bo'-zes*, three small islands on the coast of Benin. *Lat.* 4° 15′ N.

AMBRACIA, *ăm-brai'-she-a*, a city of Epirus, near the Acheron, the residence of King Pyrrhus. Augustus, after the battle of Actium, called it Nicopolis.

AMBRACIUS SINUS, *ăm-brai'-she-us si'-nus*, a bay of the Ionian Sea, near Ambracia, about 35 miles long, narrow at the entrance, but, within, about 12 miles in breadth.

AMBRONES, *ăm-bro'-nes*, certain nations of Gaul, who subsisted by rapine and plunder. They were conquered by Marius.

AMBROSE, ST., *ăm'-brose*, the son of a prefect of Gaul, who became archbishop of Milan, and governor of Liguria and Æmilia. On the death of Auxentius, archbishop of Milan, in 374, and after a contest between the Arians and Catholics, he was consecrated bishop. In 383 he was deputed by the emperor Valentinian to prevail upon the tyrant Maximus not to enter Italy, and was successful in his mission. Subsequently, however, Maximus entered Italy, made himself master of the Western empire, and entered Milan in triumph. Valentinian sought refuge with Theodosius, who defeated Maximus, and restored the fugitive monarch to his throne. While Theodosius was in Italy, an insurrection arose in Thessalonica, in which the emperor's lieutenant was slain. Theodosius in revenge put to death a vast number of persons in cold blood. Soon after this massacre, he came to Milan, and was about to enter the great church, when he was met on its threshold by Ambrose, who refused him admittance as a homicide; and it was not till a year afterwards, and his showing tokens of repentance, that the prelate would admit him to Christian communion. B. at Milan, 340; D. 397.—The best edition of the works of St. Ambrose is that of Paris, in 2 vols. folio, 1691. He composed that noble hymn, "Te Deum laudamus."

AMBROSE, Isaac, a nonconformist divine, who, on the breaking out of the civil wars, quitted the Church of England, took the Covenant, and became a Presbyterian preacher, first at Garstang, and afterwards at Preston. B. in Lancashire; D. 1674.—His works are much esteemed by the Calvinists, particularly one entitled "Looking unto Jesus."

AMBROSIA, *ăm-bro'-she-a*, festivals held in honour of Bacchus, in some cities in Greece, the same as the Brumalia of the Romans.—The food of the gods was called *ambrosia*, and their drink *nectar*. The word signifies immortal. It had the power of bestowing immortality on all who ate it. It was sweeter than honey, and of a most odoriferous smell. Berenice, Tithonus, and others, were rendered immortal by eating it. It had also the power of healing wounds. Apollo, in Homer's Iliad, saves Sarpedon's body from putrefaction by rubbing it with ambrosia; and Venus heals the wounds of her son, in Virgil's Æneid, with the same.

AMBROSIUS AURELIANUS, *ăm-bro'-se-us aw-re'-le-ai'-nus*, king of the Britons. About A.D. 457 he came from Armorica, to assist in expelling the Saxons, who had been invited over by Vortigern. On the death of that monarch, the sovereignty was vested in him, and he maintained the dignity with credit. The famous king Arthur was brought up under him. D. at Winchester, 508.

AMBRYSSUS, *ăm-bris'-us*, a city of Phocis, so called from a hero of the same name. It was situate in a country which abounded in a plant producing a scarlet dye, by means of an insect which was found in its berries. This city was destroyed by the Amphictyons, and rebuilt and fortified by the Thebans before the battle of Chæronea. It was taken by Quintius Flaminius in the Macedonian war, and its ruins may be seen near the village of Dystomo.

AMBUBAJÆ, *ăm-bu-bai'-je*, dissolute women of Syria, resembling the dancing-girls of eastern nations, who were in the habit of attending the festivals and public assemblies of Rome as minstrels. Their name is derived either from the Syriac word *abub*, signifying a flute, or from *am*, round, and *Baiæ*, the place which they generally frequented.

AMBULLI, *ăm-bul'-i*, a surname of Castor and Pollux, n Sparta.

AMEILHON, Hubert Pascal, *a'-mail-hawng*, a Frenchman who was the means of saving many valuable libraries, amounting in all to 800,000 volumes, during the revolutionary triumph of the populace of Paris. He was also a considerable contributor to periodical literature, and wrote a work entitled "The History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Egyptians under the Ptolemies."—B. 1730; D. 1811.

AMELES, *ăm'-e-les*, a river of hell, whose waters no vessel could contain.

AMELIA, *ă-me'-le-a*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Pop.* 10,594; slaves, 7,186. At the court-house is a post village, 58 miles S.W. of Richmond.

AMELIA, an island in the Atlantic, on the coast of East Florida, 7 leagues N. of St. Augustine, at the mouth of St. Mary's river. *Lat.* 30° 28′ N. It is 13 miles long and 2 broad. Its chief town is Fernandina.

AMENANUS, *ăm'-e-nai-nus*, a river of Sicily, near Mount Ætna, now Judicello.

AMENOCLES, *ă-men'-o-kles*, a Corinthian, said to be

the first Grecian who built a three-oared galley at Samos and Corinth.

AMERBACH, John, *a'-mer-bak*, a Swiss printer of Basil, who was the first to make use of the Roman type instead of the Gothic and Italian. D. 1515. His son John was professor of law at Basil, and syndic of that city: he was the intimate friend of Erasmus, and died in 1562, aged 67.

AMERCATE, or OMERKOTE, *a'-mer-kat*, a celebrated fortress in the desert of Scinde, India, where the emperor Akbar was born, in 1542. It formerly contained treasure of the ameers of Scinde, who, in 1813, took it from the rajah of Joudpoor. *Lat.* 25° 22′ N. *Lon.* 69° 47′ E.

AMERIA, *ă-mer'-e-a*, an ancient town of Umbria, S.W. of Spoletum, the birthplace of Sextus Roscius. Its low and moist valleys were famous for willow-trees.

AMERICA, *ă-mer'-e-ka*, one of the great divisions of the earth, and, with the exception of Asia, the largest. It is bounded on the E. by the North and South Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from Africa and Europe; and on the W. by the North and South Pacific Ocean, which separates it from Asia and Australia. From Asia, however, it is divided only by Behring's Straits, not more than 48 miles wide at their narrowest part. This vast continent consists of two peninsulas and a central part, named, respectively, North and South, and Central America; and as Africa is joined to Asia by a narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Suez, so the two great divisions, N. and S. of this continent, are connected by the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, which, at its narrowest part, is only 28 miles in width. Its average width, however, is about 40 miles. *Ext.* The length of America cannot be accurately ascertained; but taking it from Point Barrow, in the N., to Cape Horn, it is over 10,000 miles. Its greatest breadth S. of the equator is between Cape St. Roque, in Brazil, and Cape Parina, in Peru, where it is over 3,250 miles. Its greatest breadth N. of the equator is between Cape Canso, in Nova Scotia, and Cape Look-out, where it is more than 3,100 miles. *Area*, including its islands, nearly 16,000,000 square miles. *Coast.* With the exception of Europe, the most extended of any of the great divisions of the globe. *Physical Features.* In America, nature appears on the grandest scale of magnificence and sublimity. Whether we regard her mountains, cataracts, rivers, lakes, forests, or plains, she is distinguished by a vastness unapproached in any other part of the globe. Out of the 270 active volcanoes, the estimated number on the face of the earth, 190 are on the shores and islands of America; and although, in height, some of the peaks of the Asiatic Himalayas surpass those of the Andes, in extent the range of the former is inferior to that of the latter. *Pop.* about 60,000,000, islands inclusive. *Lat.* extending from 55° S. to 80° N. ISLANDS. In the ARCTIC OCEAN, the principal are Greenland, Iceland, Cockburn, Southampton, Melville, Bathurst, and Cornwallis. In the ATLANTIC, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's, Cape Breton; the West Indies, composed of the Bahamas; the Bermudas; the *Great Antilles*, consisting of Cuba, Hayti, or St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; the *Lesser Antilles*, comprehending the Leeward and Windward Islands. The principal of the former are the Virgin Islands, Dominica, and Guadaloupe; of the latter, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Antigua, and Falkland. In the PACIFIC, the Patagonian archipelago, of which Wellington is the largest; Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, Galapagos, Vancouver's, Queen Charlotte's, Prince of Wales, Sitka, and the Aleutian Islands. In the ANTARCTIC OCEAN, Terra del Fuego (the land of fire), Staten, Desolation; S. Georgia, S. Orkneys, S. Shetlands, Graham Land, and Trinity Land. With the exception of Greenland, which has been considered as part of the continent, and Iceland, which has sometimes been given to Europe, the islands of the Arctic and Antarctic oceans are uninhabited. The S. Shetlands have the lowest known volcano, it being not more than 80 feet high, and the West-India islands are the most volcanic and mountainous. *Pop.* of islands, about 3,500,000.—We will now speak of North, Central, and South America separately.

AMERICA, NORTH. This division, although, on the whole, exhibiting a greater degree of irregularity in its form than that of the South, is more uniform in its width, and consequently has a larger surface. *Area*, 9,500,000 square miles. *Coast-line.* About 4,800 miles, from Hudson's Straits to the Florida channel, and thence to Panama 4,500. The whole length on the side of the Pacific to Behring's Straits, inclusive of the Gulf of California, has been estimated at 10,500 miles. Of the extent of the N. and N.E. shores no calculation can be made with accuracy; but it may be taken at not less than 3,000 miles. Thus the whole coast-line of North America may be computed at about 22,800 miles. Such an immense extent of coast renders this division favourable for commerce, whilst the irregularity of its form produces the peninsulas of Aliaska and California on the W., and Yucatan, Florida, Nova Scotia, and Labrador on the E. *Capes.* The principal are Point Barrow, the most northern; Bathurst, Farewell, Chudleigh, Charles, Breton, Race, Sable, Cod, Hatteras, Tancha or Sable, Catoche, Gracias á Dios, and St. Antonio, on the N. and E.; on the W. Corrientes, St. Lucas, Mendocino, and Prince of Wales, which is the most western point. *Straits.* Davis's, Barrow's, Hudson's, Belleisle, Bahama Channel, Windward Passage, Mona Passage, on the N. and W.; and Behring's Straits, which separate N. America from Asia, as already observed. *Bays, Gulfs, Seas, and Inlets.* Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, with James's Bay and Chesterfield Inlet; the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Bay of Campeachy; the Carribean Sea, the Bay of Honduras, on the N. and E.; on the W. the Bay of Panama, the Gulf of California, Queen Charlotte's Sound, and Behring's Sea, or Sea of Kamchatka. On account of nearly all the seas of this division being on the E. side, and their tidal currents travelling west, they are much higher than the inland seas of the Old World, such as the Baltic and Mediterranean, which open to the W. In the Bay of Fundy the tide rises 70 feet, which is higher than any other known. The Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico have been collectively denominated the Colombian Mediterranean; and Hudson's and Baffin's bays, the Arctic Mediterranean. *Desc.* North America may be regarded as a vast central valley, bounded on the N. by an extensive system of lakes, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by the Rocky Mountains, and on the E. by the Alleghanies, and drained by the mighty Mississippi. In this valley the most luxuriant vegetation is to be found, stretching from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico on the S. to the banks of the great lakes and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the N.; whilst towards the bases of the western boundary are vast steppes, or plains, destitute of trees, and desolate, dreary, and uninviting by their very immensity. During the summer heats these are burned to a melancholy brown; vegetation is scorched and shrivelled up as a thin piece of leather touched with fire; whilst during the winter, they are swept by the winds of the Rocky Mountains to such a degree as to render their atmosphere so intensely cold as scarcely to be borne. Along the base of these mountains a series of sandy deserts, with an average breadth of from 400 to 600 miles, stretch to the 41st degree of N. latitude. Towards the mouth of the Mississippi there are marshes covering a space of 35,000 square miles. In the valley itself occur extensive elevated prairies or savannahs, as treeless as they are boundless to the view—in some places waving with long grass in the spring, and painted with beautiful flowers, exhaling an ineffable perfume; in others destitute of vegetation, stricken with a hideous sterility; so that they may be traversed for days without a shrub being seen, except on the banks of the wandering streams by which they are watered. Notwithstanding the advances which civilization has made in this valley, immense tracts, estimated in the aggregate at from 600 to 800 square miles, are still covered with primeval woods; with all these drawbacks, however, millions of acres of the richest and most fertile land still remain waiting the culture of man to yield him subsistence. *Mountains.* The Rocky Mountains, the Alleghany or Appalachian, the Cordilleras of Mexico and Guatemala, the Ozark, and the Californian or Maritime range. The Rocky Mountains stretch along the west coast at a distance varying from 50 to 300 miles from the sea, and in Mounts Hooker and Brown attain respectively an elevation of 15,700 feet and 16,000 feet above the level


NORTH AMERICA.
BY FRANCIS YOUNG.
British Miles.
ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
ASIA
RUSSIAN AMERICA
GREENLAND
DANISH AMERICA
BAFFIN'S BAY
HUDSON'S BAY
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
WEST INDIES
EQUATOR

of the sea. This range terminates at the Frozen Ocean, on the west side of the Mackenzie river; its whole length being not less than 8,700 miles. The Allegnany range stretches along the east coast, with a mean elevation of 2,500 feet, and in four separate groups, traversing the country, generally from a north-east to a south-west direction. The group known as the White Mountains belongs to this chain, of which Mount Washington ascends to the height of 6,620 feet, which is the loftiest point of the entire system. This range is about 1,200 miles in length, beginning at about the 34th degree N. lat., and terminating at the banks of the St. Lawrence. The Ozark Mountains are a branch of the Rocky Mountains, crossing the Arkansas, and appearing, under that name, in the state of Missouri. Their general direction is parallel to that of the Alleghanies, on the west side of the continent. The Californian or Maritime chain lies to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and is connected with them by a remarkable table-land, named by its explorers the Great Basin. This country may, even up to this time, be emphatically pronounced the *unknown*. It is the land of salt lakes, the largest of which lies at an elevation of 4,220 feet above the level of the sea, and the territory occupies 130,000 square miles. This saline solitude is almost entirely uninhabited, and not one of the rivers by which it is watered finds its way to the sea. This is the character of the plateau which, with transverse ridges, amongst which are the Snowy Mountains, connects the Rocky Mountains with the Californian Maritime Alps, wherein Mounts Hood, Fairweather, and St. Elias, lift their heads respectively to the heights of 12,000, 14,700, and 18,000 feet above the level of the sea. The general height of this range far exceeds that of the Rocky Mountains. Mount Elias is the culminating point of North America, and is situate in Russian America, in the 60th degree of N. latitude. The Mexican and Guatemala Cordilleras may be regarded as a continuation of the Andes of South America, and in Orizaba and Popocatapetl attain respectively an elevation of 17,400 and 17,700 feet above the sea-level. *Volcanoes.* In no other part of the globe are these terrific phenomena so appalling as in the New World. In Guatemala, Agua burns at 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; in Mexico, Popocatapetl (smoky mountain), at 17,700 feet; and in the Maritime range, St. Elias at 18,000 feet. In the mountains of Guatemala there are 38 volcanoes, in Mexico 6, in Aliaska 4, in the Aleutian islands 32; whilst in the West-India islands of St. Vincent, Guadaloupe, and St. Kitt's, others exist in activity. With the exception of Java, there is no more powerful volcanic agency in the world than that which is found in the Aleutian islands and Mexico. What they generally eject are scoriæ and ashes, in place of lava, which probably, from their great height, becomes partially solid before it reaches the mouths of their craters. *Rivers.* The Mississippi (great river), and its tributaries the Missouri (mud river), which receives the Yellow-stone and the Platte; the Arkansas, which receives the Red River; and the Illinois and Ohio, which receives the Tenessee. These drain the great plain or valley of the Mississippi. The Mackenzie, with its tributaries Peace River and Athabasca, the Coppermine and the Back. These run north. The St. Lawrence, with its tributary the Ottawa; the Nelson, with its tributary the Saskatchawan; and the Churchill, with its tributary the Beaver. These run east. The St. John, the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Susquehana drain the country east of the Alleghanies; the Rio del Norte (river of the north) drains the country east of the Mexican mountains; the Oregon or Columbia, with its tributary the Snake, and the Colorado (coloured), and the Sacramento, the country west of the Rocky Mountains. The Frazer takes its course through British Columbia. The Mississippi is the second largest river in the world, notwithstanding that the Missouri is the main stream, and has a course considerably more than a thousand miles longer than has the Mississippi proper, from its source to the sea. The basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries comprises about 1,400,000 square miles, and its delta is nothing more than an immense marsh or swamp, as we have already said, covered with reeds and infested with alligators. It is navigable to nearly 3,000 miles from the sea. The St. Lawrence, at Montreal, has a breadth of 3 or 4 miles, and its length from the lower





extremity of Lake Ontario to the sea is about 700 miles. For ships of the line it is navigable as far as Quebec, and for vessels of 600 tons as far as Montreal. It has been estimated that the basin of this river, including the lakes whence it flows, contains more than the half of the fresh water on the earth. *Lakes.* The largest in the world. The principal are Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Great Slave Lake, Winnipeg, Great Bear Lake, Ontario, Lake Champlain, Little Winnipeg, Deer Lake, Athabasca, Lake of the Woods, and the Great Salt Lake. Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, may be considered to form, in fact, but one lake, as they are all connected, and include by far the largest body of fresh water on the globe. Between lakes Ontario and Erie are the celebrated Niagara Falls, the greatest cataract in the world. The latest estimated sizes of the American lakes are thus given. The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; breadth 160 miles; mean depth, 988 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. Greatest length of Michigan is 360 miles; breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation, 687 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Greatest length of Huron is 200 miles; breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 300 feet; elevation, 574 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Greatest length of Erie is 250 miles; breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. Greatest length of Ontario is 180 miles; breadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 262 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The total length of these five is 1,534 miles, covering an area altogether of upwards of 90,000 square miles. *Forests.* The most extensive on the globe, some of them covering an area of 60,000 square miles, distinguished by the height and variety of the trees of which they are composed, and in some cases, by the dazzling beauty of the flowers with which they are adorned. Within the tropics, palms and tree ferns spread out their sheltering foliage, where the mahogany, logwood, and other dye-trees attain perfection. In the United States, the sycamore, black walnut, chestnut, maple, hickory, white cedar, red birch, wild cherry, locust-tree, oak, and ash abound; whilst the tulip-tree, the pride of the American forest, attains the highest perfection. The woods of Canada consist principally of pines and birches, oaks and ashes, the red beech, the hickory, and the tall Canadian poplar. Penetrating the Arctic regions, the flora of America, like that of other high latitudes, becomes less and less abundant, more stinted in growth, until almost every trace of vegetation is buried beneath a sheet of perpetual snow. Not a single heath is indigenous to America, whilst the cactus is peculiar to it. *Wild Animals.* These consist of polar and grizzly bears, the puma, wolf, fox, and Newfoundland dog; the beaver, racoon, and other fur animals; the elk, the bison, musk-ox, moose-deer, and rein-deer; the big-horned sheep, and the goat of the Rocky Mountains. The grizzly bear (*Ursus ferox*) is the most formidable of all the animals of N. America, ranging from Mexico as far north as the 61st degree of latitude. The bison, or American buffalo, is the largest native quadruped of the New World, and may be considered as the monarch of the prairie lands of the Rocky Mountains, where his species is to be seen in herds of 10,000. The musk-ox roams over the sterile tracts which lie N. of the 60th parallel, and several species of deer browse among the barren valleys and brown hills of the mountain districts. The Rocky Mountain goat, like the chamois of the Alps, inhabits the most inaccessible heights of its native region, and the Rocky Mountain sheep is much larger than the largest varieties of the domestic breeds. The wolf of America is a fierce animal, running down and devouring deer, and if severely pressed with hunger, even breaking into huts and destroying the dogs. The prairie wolf hunts in packs, and is an animal of great speed. The dogs of America are now domesticated, and the most remarkable among them are the Newfoundland and the Mackenzie River dog, a small, slight, and affectionate animal. All the other kinds are both big and fierce. Foxes abound, and the American red fox supplies England annually with about 8,000 skins. Beavers, otters, racoons, hares, marmots, squirrels, opossums, musk-rats, and porcupines are all to be found, and are more or less sought after by the inhabitants as objects of pleasure or

profit. With the exception of bears, the beasts of prey are neither many nor formidable. *Birds.* These are extremely numerous. There are in N. America nearly 500 species of birds, and of these nearly 400 are peculiar to the country. Eagles, hawks, and owls are plentiful; turkeys abound in the woods, and the passenger pigeon flies in such flocks as to darken the country over which they pass. These flocks are seen about a mile in width and 200 miles in length. When they alight on the trees, the branches crack beneath their weight, and thousands of them may be knocked down without difficulty. Their breeding-places have been found to consist of about 40 square miles of forests. *Reptiles.* Numerous, especially in the United States, and some of them dangerous. The most noted is the rattle-snake, whose bite is fatal to man and beast, unless a remedy is immediately applied. The hog is the only animal which is not injured by the bite of this reptile, and which feeds upon them. The pike-muzzled cayman is a native of the southern states, and haunts the Mississippi, and frogs and toads, measuring from 6 to 15 inches long, are abundant. *Insects.* In the tropical regions especially, almost every description of these appear in myriads. The mosquitoes are such intolerable pests that they greatly interfere with the happiness of the natives. In the back-woods of N. America, however, they are turned to some profitable account. The Indians set fire to the woods, and the bisons knowing that mosquitoes will not follow them where there is smoke, take shelter among the burning forests, where they become an easy prey to the hunts-man, who is lying in wait for them. *Fish.* Every description abounds along the coasts and in the rivers. In no part of the world are there to be found so many cod as to the E. of Cape Breton, and on the banks of Newfoundland. *Domestic Animals.* The same as in Europe. At the discovery of America there were no domestic animals except the lama; but since then the different varieties of the European kinds have been introduced, and are now common. *Climate.* Healthy and variable, according to latitude and locality. On account of the severity of the climate N. of 50°, the greater part of America is barren; but in other parts the temperature is generally lower than in corresponding latitudes in the Old World. Every variety of temperature, however, is to be found, in accordance with the difference of latitude and elevation. The temperate zone is often marked by sudden and violent changes, and the torrid by the extremes of wet and drought; but as this feature will be particularly noticed under the different countries composing the American continents, it is unnecessary to do more here than thus generally indicate the characteristics of the climate. *Pro.* Maize, or Indian corn, is the only important farinaceous plant peculiar to America, and it is extensively cultivated. All the European cerealia are largely produced; and millet, pimento, cocoa, vanilla, copaiba, sassafras, nux vomica, jalap, tobacco, and the cochineal plant and the potato, are indigenous. The native fruits are mostly of the nut kind; but apples, oranges, lemons, and peaches arrive at a high state of perfection. The vine and the tea-plant do not succeed, whilst cotton, sugar, and coffee are amongst the staple productions. The pine-apple is grown largely in fields, as we grow turnips, and great quantities of it are now regularly shipped to England. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, iron, coal, and salt. Gold is produced in large quantities in Mexico and California, and in 1857 was discovered at the Frazer river, in British Columbia. Silver and precious stones are found in Mexico; copper in Mexico, Cuba, and the United States; lead, iron, and coal, in the United States and the British possessions; and salt in most countries. *Race.* The Aborigines, the Indian, or copper-coloured; the settlers, Circassian, from Europe; the Negro, from Africa; and the Esquimaux. The British and their descendants are found principally in the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and some of the West-India islands; the Spanish, in Mexico; the French, in Lower Canada, and along the banks of the lower Mississippi; the Negroes, in the southern states and the West Indies. A large portion of N. America is still possessed by the aboriginal tribes, comprising the N.W. parts of British America; the W. parts of the United States, and the N. parts of Spanish America. They are estimated to number about 500,000, and upwards of 300,000 of them are within the boundaries of the United States. *Rel.* Christianity amongst the Whites, and Fetishism among the Blacks. Most of the Indians are professedly Christians, but idolatry is largely mixed up with their religious rites. *Political Divisions.* The principal are the United States, British America, Russian America, and Mexico. The United States extend from the British possessions on the N. to the Gulf of Mexico on the S., and from the Pacific Ocean on the W. to the Atlantic on the E. British America comprises the Canadian provinces, Hudson's Bay territory, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, and the island of Anticosti. Russian America begins at the S. extremity of Prince of Wales Island, in *Lat.* 54° 40′ N., and about *Lon.* 132° W. All the American coast to the N. of this point, and all the islands off that coast, are recognized as Russian territory. Mexico is embraced between *Lat.* 15° 30′ and 34° 0′ N., and the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean on the W. and the Gulf of Mexico on the E. Under their several heads, however, these countries will be fully described. *Pop.* 44,000,000, islands inclusive. *Lat.* extending from 18° to 80° N. *Lon.* between 55° and 165° W.—In 1497, North America was discovered by Sebastian Cabot. The first part of it colonized by the English was Virginia, when, in 1607, James-town was built. New England was first settled in 1614. In 1620 the Puritans fled thither from England, and built New Plymouth, Boston, and other towns. Part of New York was settled by the Dutch in 1608. The Swedes arrived shortly after, and fixed themselves in another part; but they were both dispossessed in 1664 by the English. Pennsylvania was first settled by William Penn, in 1681; Maryland by Lord Baltimore in 1633; Carolina in 1670; and Georgia by General Oglethorpe in 1732. All these colonies, from New England in the N. to Georgia in the S., revolted from Great Britan in 1775, and the next year asserted their independence, which was conceded in 1783. Nova Scotia was settled by Sir William Alexander in the time of Charles I., but was soon afterwards sold to the French. It was taken again in 1654, but restored in 1662. It was again taken by Sir William Phipps in 1690, and ceded again to the French in 1697; in 1710, however, the English conquered it once more, and it was confirmed to them at the peace of Utrecht in 1714. Canada was taken possession of by the French in 1525; Quebec was fortified in 1608, and the whole territory conquered by the English in 1759, and it has been in their hands ever since.

AMERICA, CENTRAL, connects the two continents of N. and S. America, but its limits have not been exactly defined. *Ext.* 800 or 900 miles long, with a breadth varying from between 20 and 30 miles to 340 to 400. *Area,* 266,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic. Its whole length is traversed by a chain of mountains, which is connected with the Andes of S. and the Rocky Mountains of N. America. This chain divides itself into three groups; the Costa Rica, the Honduras and Nicaragua, and the Guatemala groups. The first traverses the Isthmus of Panama; the second is detached from the other by Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan; and the third is remarkable as containing the largest number of active volcanoes to be found anywhere within the same space, with the exception of the island of Java. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.) *Rivers.* These, though numerous, are in general small, from the narrowness of the territory in which they flow, and their courses rarely exceed 250 miles, and many of them are under 50. The Usumasinta, falling into the Gulf of Campeachy, is the largest. *Lakes.* The principal are Nicaragua, 100 miles long and 50 broad, the Leon or Managua, Golfo Doce, Golfete, Atitlan, Peten, Amatitlan, Guija, and Cojutepeque. *Forests.* Extensive and valuable. The woods of Panama are composed of 100 different kinds of trees, luxuriating in a hot, moist climate, destructive to animal life. Here grow the mahogany-tree, the lignum vitæ, and logwood; and here are obtained sarsaparilla, pimento, black or Peruvian balsam, vanilla, and various other drugs and gums of great value in a commercial point of view. *Zoology.*

The animals differ but little from those in some other parts of America. The manati, found at the mouth of the Rio Juan, and the winged squirrel are peculiar to it; and the most remarkable of the feathered tribes are its humming-birds. The quezel and the great macaw spread out their magnificent plumage of green and gold, and seem, beneath the rays of a tropical sun, as if they were created only to dazzle by the variety of their splendours. Serpents and insects abound, whilst along the coasts, and in the rivers and lakes, fish are plentiful. *Climate.* Owing to the inequality of the surface, this is exceedingly various. The dry season lasts from October to May, and the rest of the year is called the wet season, although it rains only during the night. *Pro.* In the higher table-lands all the European cereals, as well as fruits and vegetables, besides plantations of aloe, whence a spirituous liquor is distilled. In the warmer regions, maize, sugar-cane, mandioca, bananas, and all the kinds of tropical fruits. Indigo, tobacco, cotton, and cochineal are produced, and the sweet potato is cultivated to a considerable extent. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, iron, lead, and mercury are found. Jasper and marble are quarried in Honduras, and brimstone is collected near a volcano, called Quezaltenango. Salt is obtained in large quantities on the shores of the Pacific. *Political Divisions.* Central America was formerly composed of one federal state, but it is now divided into five republics and one kingdom. The republics are Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; the kingdom is Mosquita. But the politically disturbed state in which these separate powers continually are, must, before long, induce other changes. The former confederacy existed till 1839, when it was dissolved. *Pop.* about 2,300,000, composed of Whites and Creoles, Mestizoes, or the offspring of Whites and Indians, and the aborigines. *Lat.* extending from about 7° to 18° N.—In 1502 Columbus visited the E. coast of this country, and in 1505 it was conquered by Pedro Alvarado, a distinguished officer of Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico. Since that time, down to 1823, it remained subject to Spain; but in that year it effected its independence, and formed itself into a federative government.—By the Isthmus of Panama a connection has been formed between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans; but on account of the disturbed state of the country it has hitherto been of little general benefit. At present it is receiving a large amount of consideration from the government of the United States, as well as from those governments of the Old World whose commercial communications would be greatly facilitated by an easy mode of transit being effected between the two great oceans of the globe. (*See* PANAMA.)

AMERICA, SOUTH, may be viewed as an irregular triangle, with its apex pointing to the south. *Area,* about 7,000,500 square miles. *Coast-line.* On the side of the Carribean Sea and that of the Atlantic Ocean, this has been roughly estimated at 10,000 miles, and on that of the Pacific at 5,800. Thus its line of coast as a whole may be taken at about 16,000 miles. *Capes.* The principal are Del Norte, St. Roque, Branco, which is the most eastern point; Frio, St. Antonio, Corrientes, and Froward, the most southern on the continent; Horn and Pilares, in Terra del Fuego, and Blanco, on the west. The land stretches both further north and south in the New World than it does in the Old. Point Barrow is 72° N. and Cape Froward is 20° further south than Cape Agulhas, in Africa. *Straits.* Magellan's and the Straits of Le Maire. *Gulfs and Bays.* The gulfs of Darien, Maracaybo, and Para, on the E.; the Bay of Panama on the W. *Desc.* Mountainous in the west, wonderfully fertile in the basin of the Amazon, but barren towards the extreme south. *Plains.* These are called the La Plata and the plain of the Orinoco. In N. America, the treeless plains called prairies or savannahs, exhibit, in some parts, a boundless extent of grass, waving like a sea, and rising to the height of several feet. In the south these are called Llanos, and in Orinoco are alternately dry and wet, now baked by the sun as hard almost as burned bricks, and now covered with a luxuriant carpet of verdure vivified by the rains. At the 34th degree down to the 40th, they are called the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, and in more southern latitudes the Pampas of Patagonia. They





have all the same or similar characteristics. *Mountains.* The Andes, the Guiana or Guayana, and the Brazilian, of which the principal chain is the Sierra do Espinhazo. The Andes extend from Cape Pilares, in the Straits of Magellan, where the high land begins to appear, northwards to the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, a distance of 4,180 miles in a straight line. Passing through this isthmus, they spread over the kingdom of New Spain, and continue their course through North America, under the name of the Rocky Mountains, until they reach the northern limits of the American coast on the Frozen Ocean. They are of no great width, but in elevation they rank next to the Himalayas of Asia. Their mean height has been estimated at 15,000 feet; but from all the ridges, mountainous summits arise to the prodigious height of 18,000 and 19,000 feet; and Chimborazo has been ascertained, by barometrical measurement, to attain the extraordinary elevation of 21,440 feet, equal to about four miles above the level of the sea. This, however, is not the loftiest peak. Illimani is 24,400, and Mount Sorata 25,400 feet. The Highlands of Guiana consist of a number of irregular groups running for 600 or 700 miles from E. to W., and separating the plains of the lower Orinoco from those of the Amazon and the Rio Negro. The highest points of this system are the Duida, 7,149, and Maravaca, 10,500 feet. The Brazilian mountains consist of two great ranges running parallel to the coast, and at no great distance from the sea. They throw out numerous branches, which stretch into the interior, and traverse the country in various directions. *Volcanoes.* There are 30 of these in S. America, all belonging to the Andes, and consisting of three separate and distinct series,—of Chili, of Quito, and of Peru and Bolivia. The highest of these is that of Gualatieri or Sehama, which is 22,000 feet, and is one of the Peru series. The heights of the others vary between 12,000 and 18,000 feet. *Rivers.* The principal are the Amazon or Maranon, with its affluents the Yavari, Purus, Madeira, Topajos, Xingu, and Tocantin, which receives the Araguay. All these flow into the right side of the stream. The Yapura and the Negro flow into the left, and they all take an eastern direction. The Rio de la Plata is formed by the Parana and the Uruguay. The Parana has a tributary in the Paraguay, which again receives the Vermejo and the Pilcomayo, the Salado, and the Colorado. All these have a south direction. The Orinoco, with its tributary the Casiquiare, the Magdalena, with its tributary the Canca, and the San Francisco, drain the vast portion of country lying to the north of the Great Plain. The Amazon is the largest river in the world, draining a basin of 2,500,000 square miles: the basin of the Rio de la Plata is 1,250,000 square miles. *Lakes.* Titicaca and Maracaybo may be considered as the only large lakes proper in S. America, the rest being rather swamps or morasses, instead of that clear body of water to which the name of lake is usually applied. Indeed, Maracaybo can hardly be called a lake, being rather an inlet from the Carribean Sea. Titicaca, however, covers an area of 4,000 square miles, and lies at an elevation of 12,795 feet above the level of the sea. It is situate on the N. W. frontier of Upper Peru. Besides these, there are various collections of water in the elevated valleys of the Andes, but none very large; and where the Paraguay overflows, between the 15th and 20th degree S., a body of water of some thousands of square miles is collected, and is called Lake Xarayes. *Forests.* The silva, the largest in the world. Regarding the woods generally of S. America, Humboldt observes, that they are so thick and uninterrupted in the plains between the Orinoco and the Amazon, that were it not for intervening rivers, the monkeys, almost the only inhabitants, might pass along the tops of the trees, for several hundred miles, without touching the earth. *Wild Animals.* The most remarkable are the jaguar, or American tiger, which in size and ferocity is little inferior to the Asiatic tiger; the cougar, which is not so thick and strong as the jaguar, but equally ferocious: the puma, or American lion, which is smaller than the lion of Africa; the spectacled bear, and the chinchilla, the panther, the leopard, the ounce, the lama, which is about four feet high and five or six feet long, the neck like that of the camel, to which the animal itself bears a strong resemblance, excepting the hunch on

the back. The paco, or vicunna, is a species of animal subordinate to that of the lama, in the same degree as the ass is to the horse. Both the lama and the vicunna inhabit the most mountainous districts, and seem to be most vigorous and thriving where the climate is coldest. In addition to these, there is the tapir, the horse, armadillo, sloth, ant-eater, tiger-cat, lynx, and monkeys of every variety. The immense herds of wild horses and cattle which browse upon the Pampas and Llanos of S. America are the descendants of tame animals introduced by the Spaniards. Both were unknown there in the time of Columbus. *Birds.* The condor, harpy eagle, nandu or American ostrich, toucan, parrots, and humming-birds. The condor usually frequents the higher Andes, and for size and strength, combined with rapidity of flight and rapacity, takes pre-eminence over all the feathered creation. According to Humboldt, the size of this bird across the wings is nine feet, and its extreme length 3½ feet. Many of the birds which inhabit both the northern and southern parts of America are merely simple varieties of species that are found in Europe. Of this number are the geese, ducks, divers, plovers, herons, kites, falcons, blackbirds, pigeons, crows, partridges, and domestic fowls. Carrion vultures are very common, and fly in large flocks. They feed upon the numerous carcasses of cattle slaughtered for the sake of their hides. They are also found extremely useful in devouring snakes and other vermin. Of eagles there are various sorts. The nandu, which is found in the Pampas, has a long neck, small head, and the bill flattened like that of the ostrich; but in other respects it more resembles the cassowary. It runs with such swiftness, that the fleetest dogs are thrown out in its pursuit. In the tropical regions of America, it is impossible to enumerate the different species of birds, far less to give a distinct account of each, particularly of the beauty of their various plumage. *Reptiles.* The alligator, boa-constrictor, lizards, and turtles. Owing to the uncleared state of the country, America abounds in a variety of disagreeable reptiles. In the tropical regions this pest is most severely felt. Serpents of various kinds abound, particularly snakes. Of these, the most common, and, at the same time, the most poisonous, are the corales, or coral snakes, and the cascabeles, or rattle-snakes. There are also serpents of a larger species, similar to the boa-constrictor, found on several of the islands in the Indian Ocean. *Insects.* South America swarms with monstrous centipedes, spiders of an enormous size, scorpions, chigoes, a species of insect which insinuates itself into the legs, the soles of the feet, or toes, and pierces the skin with such subtlety that it is not perceptible until it has made its way into the flesh; flies of various sorts, mountain maggots, and bots of every species. Great varieties of butterflies, vying with each other in the richness of their colours, people the air; and the mosquito, which is a source of continual torment, abounds in most parts. *Fish.* The rivers are well stored with fish of every different species. The lakes of the Caraccas and Venezuela are inhabited by the electric eel, possessing the singular power of stunning its prey by an electric discharge. *Domestic Animals.* With the exception of the lama, the same as in Europe. *Climate.* Variable. In Peru, rain scarcely ever falls, and along the low parts of the tropical countries it is exceedingly unhealthy. On the coast of the Carribean Sea, yellow fever prevails, and frightful hurricanes sweep over the Pampas. The south of South America is both cold and dry, but as two-thirds of the peninsula lie within the tropics, it has a higher temperature than North America. *Pro.* Maize, rice, bread-fruit, plantain, yam, manioc, sugar-cane, cotton, cocoa, coffee, all-spice, pepper, Peruvian bark, jalap, indigo, vanilla, and ipecacuanha. Of these, rice, bread-fruit, and sugar-cane were introduced by Europeans; but from America the Old World has received maize, tobacco, all-spice, and the potato, with numerous trees and flowers; as the rhododendron, the American aloe, magnolias, dahlias, fuchsias, nasturtiums, and the passion-flower. *Minerals.* Gold, diamonds, and precious stones, from Brazil, Colombia, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia; silver from Bolivia, Chili, and La Plata; tin and mercury from Peru; and copper from Chili and Peru. Brazil supplies more diamonds than any other country in the world; but gold is now less plentiful than it is in California and Australia. *Race.* The Aborigines, Circassians, and Negroes. The Spanish prevail in Colombia, Bolivia, Chili, Peru, and La Plata; the Portuguese and the Negroes mostly in Brazil. *Rel.* Catholicism and Fetishism. *Political Divisions.* These consist of Colombia, now divided into the republics of New Grenada, Ecuador, and Venezuela; British, French, and Dutch Guiana; the republics of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili; the united provinces of La Plata, or Argentine Republic; the empire of Brazil, Paraguay, Banda Oriental, or Uruquay, Patagonia, Terra del Fuego, and the Falkland Islands. *Pop.* about 20,000,000. *Lat.* extending from 12° 30′ N. to 55° 59′ S. South America was discovered in 1498, on the third voyage of Christopher Columbus, who first landed at the mouth of the Orinoco. The name given to it is taken from that of Amerigo Vespucci, who, in 1499, visited the N. coast of South America, and on his return to Europe, published the first account of the newly-discovered countries. According to the authority of Humboldt, it is not true that this adventurer claimed the honour of being the first discoverer of America, or even gave his name to the new continent, which arose out of many concurrent circumstances, with which he had no concern. Most of the West-India islands were discovered some years earlier, San Salvador, or Guanahani, being the first land discovered, which was in 1492. Terra Firma, which reached from Darien to Nicaragua, was conquered by the Spaniards under Pedrarias in 1514, and the other parts, as far as the river Orinoco, were reduced by private adventurers. Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese in 1500. In 1623 the Dutch took possession of the northern part, but were expelled in 1664. Peru was conquered by Pizarro in 1532, and Chili, by Balivia, a Spanish general, in 1540.—For further information regarding South America see the various countries, &c. of which it is composed.

AMERSFORT, *a′-mers-fort*, a Dutch fortified town in the province of Utrecht, on the Eem, 12 miles from Utrecht. *Manf.* Dimities, bombazines, and stuffs, glass and other wares. It has a tobacco and herring trade. *Pop.* about 14,000.

AMERSHAM, *ăm′-er-sham*, a town and parish of Buckingham, near the river Colne, and 27 miles from Buckingham. The town consists of one long street, crossed by another of smaller dimensions. *Manf.* The principal are cotton, sacking, and lace. *Area*, 8,230 acres. *Pop.* about 4,000.—In this parish the poet Waller was born.

AMES, William, *aims*, a Puritan divine, who went to Franeker, in Holland, and was chosen professor of divinity. He afterwards settled at Rotterdam as associate with Hugh Peters, who had gathered a congregation of Brownists in that city. D. in Norfolk, 1576; D. 1633.—The principal of his works is entitled "Medulla Theologica."

AMES, Joseph, a secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, was originally a ship-chandler in Wapping. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, in which he acquired great eminence. D. 1759.—He published a work entitled "Typographical Antiquities; being an Historical Account of Printing in England, &c." 4to. 1749.

AMES, Fisher, an American legislator, distinguished as a speaker and supporter of Washington. B. at Dedham, Massachusetts, 1758; D. 1808.

AMESBURY, or AMBRESBURY, *aims′-ber-e*, a town and parish in the county of Wilts, on the Avon, 7 miles from Salisbury. *Area*, 6,060 acres. *Pop.* 1,200.—It is now an inconsiderable place, noted for the ruins of an abbey, the vicinity of Stonehenge, and for having been the birthplace of Addison.

AMESTRATUS, *ă-mes′-trā-tus*, a town of Sicily, near the Halesus. It held out against the Romans seven months; but was obliged to yield after a third siege, when the inhabitants were sold for slaves. It is now Mistretta, in the Val de Demona.

AMESTRIS, *ă-mes′-tris*, queen of Persia, and wife of Xerxes. She cruelly treated the mother of Artiante, her husband's mistress, and also buried alive fourteen noble Persian youths, to appease the deities under the earth.

AMETHIE, *a′-me-thē′*, a town in the district of Partabgurh, Oude. *Pop.* 10,000. Here is a small fort,

the rajah of which surrendered to Lord Clyde at the commencement of the winter campaign of 1858 against the mutineers. *Lat.* 26° 8′. *Lon.* 82° 2′.

AMGA, *am'-ga*, a river of Siberia, rising in the mountains of Yablonoi Krebet; and after a course of 466 miles falling into the Aldan in *Lon.* 135° E.

AMHARA, *am-ha'-ra*, formerly a province, but now an independent kingdom of Abyssinia. *Lat.* between 10° and 14° N. *Lon.* between 35° 10′ and 38° 30′ E.—The capital of this kingdom is Gondar. (*See* GONDAR.)

AMHERST, *ăm'-herst*, a seaport town of British India, and the capital of the most northern of the Tenasserim provinces. It is the principal military station of the Amherst peninsula, 30 miles from Moulmein. *Lat.* 16° 4′ N. *Lon.* 97° 45′ E. *Pop.* about 500.—This town was founded in 1826; and it has a splendid harbour, in which vessels may lie in perfect safety within 100 yards of the shore.

AMHERST, Jeffrey, Lord, a distinguished British general, and descended from an ancient Kentish family. He entered the army 1731, and in 1741 was aide-de-camp to General Ligonier, under whom he served at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. In 1756 he was appointed colonel of the 15th regiment of foot; and in 1758 was made major-general, and went to America, commanding at the siege of Louisburg. Forts Duquesne, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Niagara, were afterwards reduced, and the British prestige, which had suffered considerably in Canada, was entirely restored. In 1763 he returned to England, having been previously made a Knight of the Bath, received the thanks of Parliament, and was appointed governor of Virginia. He subsequently was appointed to the governorship of Guernsey, and in 1776 was created Baron Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778 he was made commander-in-chief of the army in England, and was active, but humane, in suppressing the London riots of 1780. A change of the ministry occurring, he lost his military appointments, but received them again, to voluntarily resign them in 1795, when he was made a field-marshal. B. at Sevenoaks, 1717; D. 1798.

AMHERST, William Amherst, Lord, nephew of the above, who, having no child, procured the reversion of his barony for this gentleman. He was a pensioned politician and diplomatist of the Pitt administration, and in 1816 was sent out to Pekin to effect a treaty of commerce with the emperor of China; but as he would not prostrate himself before that sovereign, nothing was effected. On his return home he was wrecked in the Indian Seas, and suffered considerable hardships. B. 1770; D. 1845.

AMHERST, a county in Virginia, U.S., on the James river, 130 miles from Richmond. *Area*, 418 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom nearly one half are slaves.—There are several small townships in America of this name, also some islands so called in the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario.

AMHERSTBURG, *ăm'-herst-berg*, a town of West Canada, North America, 3 miles above the entrance of the river Detroit into Lake Erie. *Pop.* about 2,000.

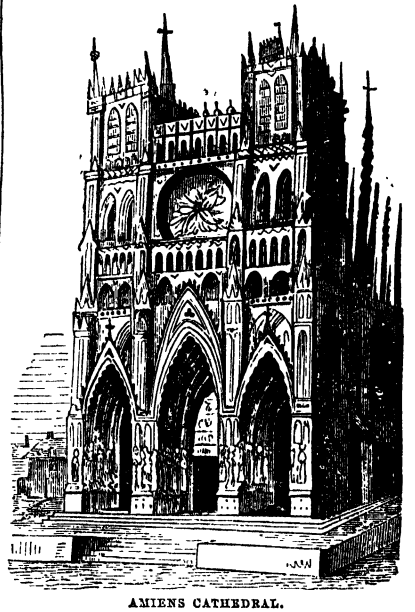
AMHURST, Nicholas, *ăm'-herst*, a political and satirical writer, first educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was removed to St. John's College, Oxford, but thence expelled for irregularity, without taking a degree. In consequence of this disgrace, he wrote several satires against the university, under the title of "Terræ Filius," 2 vols. 12mo, 1726, and settled in London as a writer by profession. B. at Marden, Kent, 1706; D. 1742.—His most celebrated undertaking was "The Craftsman," which was carried on for many years with great success. In this publication he was assisted by Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney, by whom he was neglected when they got into place.

AMICONI, Giacomo, *am'-e-ko'-ne*, an historical and portrait painter of Venice, who, in 1729, came to England, and painted many fine pieces for the principal nobility. He afterwards went to Spain, and was appointed portrait-painter to the king. D. 1752.

AMICUS, Artonius, *ă-mi'-kus*, a Sicilian priest, who distinguished himself by some works in history and antiquities. Philip IV. of Spain conferred on him the title of historiographer royal. D. 1641. His principal work is entitled "Siciliæ Regum Annales ab Anno 960 usque ad præsens Sæculum."

AMIDA, *ă-mi'-da*, a city of Mesopotamia, taken by Sapor, king of Persia. It was called Constantia, in honour of the emperor Constantius, who fortified it. It is now named Diarbekir, or Cara-Amid.

AMIENS, *a'-me-ens*, formerly the chief town of Picardy, now the capital of the department of the Somme. It is the centre of a large general trade, and stands on the banks of the Somme, at a distance of about 35 miles from the English Channel. The town is agreeably situate, and its streets are straight, broad, and well-built. It contains a public library with 60,000 volumes, a museum, a theatre, a corn-hall, and cavalry barracks; is a bishop's see, and has a royal court, a royal college, an academy of sciences, a university, a school of design, a botanical garden, a court of assize, and commercial tribunals. *Manf.* Woollens, kerseymeres, cotton, and velvets, linen and cotton goods. There are dyeing, bleaching, and chemical works; beetroot-sugar and soap factories, besides tanneries and paper-mills. *Pop.* 53,000.—Amiens was once a place of considerable strength, and played an important part in the wars of the middle ages. Its most celebrated building is a magnificent Gothic cathedral, which is one of the finest in Europe, and, although founded in the 12th, was not entirely finished till the end of the 14th century. Its interior exhibits one of the grandest spectacles which architectural skill has ever produced; whilst the mind is deeply impressed by the exquisite proportions, the great height, and the noble simplicity which everywhere meet the eye. Its length is 442 feet, and



AMIENS CATHEDRAL.

the vault is 110 feet high, which is half as high again as that of Westminster. The spire has an elevation of 420 feet. In 1597 the Spanish troops took the city by the stratagem of a small body disguising themselves as peasants. On March 27, 1802, the celebrated treaty styled "The Peace of Amiens" was signed in the Hôtel de Ville. It is the birthplace of Peter the Hermit, Gabrielle d'Estrées, Ducange, and the astronomer Delambre, and is a principal station on the Northern Railway of France.

AMILCAR, *ă-mil'-kar*, a Carthaginian general, surnamed Rhodanus. The Athenians, suspecting and fearing the projects of Alexander, Amilcar went to his camp, gained his confidence, and secretly transmitted an account of all his schemes to Athens.

AMILCAR. (*See* HAMILCAR.)

AMILCAR, a son of Hanno, defeated in Sicily by Gelon, the same day that Xerxes was defeated at Salamis by Themistocles. He burnt himself, that his body might not be found among the slain. Sacrifices were offered to him.

AMILOS, or ANULUS, *ăm'-e-los*, a river of Mauritania, where the elephants went to wash themselves by moonlight.

AMIMONE, or AMYMONE, *ă-mim'-o-ne*, a daughter of Danaus, changed into a fountain near Argos, which flows into Lake Lerna.

AMINADAB, *ă-min'-ă-dăb*, 'prince of my people,' the father of Elisheba, Aaron's wife.

AMINIAS, *ă-min'-e-as*, a famous pirate, whom Antigonus employed against Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea.

AMINIUS, *a-min'-e-us*, a river of Arcadia.

AMIRANTE ISLANDS, *ăm'-e-răn'-te*, a group of small islands in the Indian Ocean, lying about 300 miles to the north of the island of Madagascar. They are generally from 1½ to 2½ miles in length, and from 20 to 25 feet in height. *Lat.* between 4° and 6° S. *Lon.* between 54° and 56° E. —They came into the possession of Britain in 1814.

AMITE, *ăm-eet*, a county in Mississippi, United States, watered by a river of the same name. *Area*, 800 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000 or 12,000, of whom one half are slaves.

AMITERNUM, *ăm-i-ter-num*, a town of Italy, the birthplace of Sallust. It surrendered to the consul Sp. Carvilius, A.U.C. 459, and subsisted until the quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibellines. The ruins of this town are to be seen near St. Vittorino.

AMLA, *am'-la*, one of the Andreanov islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, immediately east of Atcha. It is 40 miles long and 10 broad.

AMLWCH, *ăm'-look*, a seaport town and parish of Wales, in the island of Anglesey, 15 miles from Beaumaris. It has a good port, which is an excavation from the solid rock. The mines, about 2 miles distant from the town, contain inexhaustible veins and masses of copper ore. *Pop.* about 6,000. *Lat.* 53° 25′ N. *Lon.* 4° 19′ W.

AMMALAPOOR, *am-al'-a-poor*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 65 miles from Masulipatam.

AMMALO, *am-al'-o*, in Greece, a festival held in honour of Jupiter.

AMMAN, Jost, *am'-an*, a celebrated designer and engraver of Switzerland. Very little is known of his life; but Strutt mentions his style as "neat and decided," although perhaps wanting in "freedom and spirit." B. at Zurich, 1539; D. at Nurnberg, 1591.

AMMANATI, *am'-a-na'-te*, Laura Battiferri, wife of a Florentine sculptor, was the daughter of John Antonio Battiferri, and a poetess of considerable reputation. B. at Urbino, 1513; D. at Florence, 1589. Her poems, which were published at Florence in 1560, and at Naples in 1594, are held in great esteem. She was elected a member of the academy of *Intronati*, at Sienna.

AMMER, *am'-mer*, the name of two small rivers and a lake in Germany, one of the rivers joining the Neckar at Tübingen, and the other falling into the Isar 2 miles from Mosburg. The lake Ammer is traversed by this one, and is 10 miles long and 4 broad.

AMMERPOOR, *am'-er-poor*, a town of Hindostan, in Nepaul, 110 miles from Khatmandoo.

AMMIANUS, Marcellinus, *ăm'-i-ai-nus*, a Latin historian, who served in the army of Julian. B. at Antioch; D. 390. He wrote the Roman history from the reign of Nerva to the death of Valens, in thirty-one books, of which only eighteen are extant. The best edition is that of Gronovius, in 1693.

AMMON, *ăm'-on*, the son of Lot, and father of the Ammonites, who were generally at war with the Israelites. He lived about 1900 B.C.

AMMON and HAMMON, a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Libya. He appeared in the form of a ram to Hercules, or, according to others, to Bacchus, who, with his army, was suffering the greatest extremities for want of water, in the deserts of Africa, and showed him a fountain. Upon this, Bacchus erected a temple to his father, under the name of Jupiter Ammon, which had a famous oracle, established about eighteen centuries before the time of Augustus; but when it pronounced Alexander to be the son of Jupiter, such flattery destroyed its reputation, and in the age of Plutarch, it was scarcely known. The situation of the temple was pleasant, and, according to Herodotus, there was near it a fountain whose water was tepid in the morning, cool in the forenoon, extremely cold at mid-day, diminishing in coldness as the day declined; warm at sunset, and boiling hot at midnight. In 1792 the site of the temple of Ammon was discovered in a fertile spot called the Oasis of Siwah, situate in the midst of deserts, five degrees from Cairo. In 1798 Horneman discovered the fountain; in 1816, Belzoni visited the spot, and found the fountain situate in the middle of a beautiful wood of palm-trees. He visited it at noon, evening, midnight, and morning. He had no thermometer with him, but, judging from his feelings at these different periods, it might be 40° at noon, 60° in the evening, 100° at midnight, and 80° in the morning.

AMMON and BROTEAS, *ăm'-on, bro'-te-as*, two brothers, famous for their skill in boxing.

AMMONITES, *ăm'-o-nites*, the descendants of Ammon, a corrupt people, worshippers of Moloch.

AMMONIUS, *am'-o-ne-us*, a Peripatetic philosopher, who taught at Alexandria. He was the disciple of Proclus, and obtained great reputation as a preceptor. Lived in the 6th century. His commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyry are still extant.

AMMONIUS SACCAS, *săk'-kas*, a Christian philosopher, and the founder of the Eclectic sect. He studied under Athenagoras Pantœnus and Clemens Alexandrinus, which seems to refute the assertion that he took the surname of Saccas from being a porter. Porphyry says that he renounced the Christian religion, in which he had been educated, and embraced paganism; but Eusebius and others deny it. He instituted an academy at Alexandria to reconcile the principles of Plato and Aristotle; and among other eminent disciples he had the celebrated Longinus. B. at Alexandria; D. about 243.

AMMOTHEA, *ăm-o-the-a*, one of the Nereides.

AMNON, *ăm'-non*, the eldest son of David, but a wicked man.

AMO, Antony William, *a'-mo*, a negro, who in 1703 was brought an infant to Europe, and subsequently was made councillor of state by the court of Berlin. He afterwards returned to Guinea, where he was born; and little more is known of him.

AMCEBÆUS, *ă-me-be'-us*, an Athenian player, of great reputation, who sang at the nuptials of Demetrius and Nicæa.

AMOL, *a-mol*, a city of Persia, on the S. coast of the Caspian Sea, from which, during the summer months, many of the inhabitants retire to the Elburz Mountains. *Lat.* 36° 30′ N. *Lon.* 52° 23′ E. *Pop.* estimated at 30,000.—The only interesting building in Amol is the ruin of a mausoleum erected by Shah Abbas over the remains of a maternal ancestor who died in 1378.

AMOND, *a'-mond*, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen. It falls into the Loughen.

AMONTONS, William, *a-mon'-tawng*, a French philosopher, inventor of a system of telegraphing, who, on becoming deaf, applied himself to the study of mechanics and practical mathematics. In 1687 he presented to the Academy of Sciences a new hygroscope, which was approved, and originated a method of telegraphing by signals and ciphers. B. in Normandy, 1663; D. 1705.—In 1695 Amontons published a book on the construction of barometers, thermometers, &c., which is the only production of his in print, except some papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. In 1699, on account of the merit of his discoveries, he was admitted a member of that learned body.

AMOO, *a'-moo*, a name of the river OXUS. (*See* OXUS.)

AMOOR, AMOUR, or SAGHALIN, *a'-moor*, a large river of Eastern Asia, formed by the union of the Shilka and Argun; the first rising in the Russian government of Irkutsk, and the second near Ourga, in Mongolia, and hitherto for 400 miles forming the boundary-line between the Chinese and Russian empires. The Amoor traverses the centre of Mantchooria, entering the Gulf of Saghalin, opposite the island of the same name, in *Lat.* 52° 27′ N., and *Lon.* 140° E.—The entire course of this river, when taken from the head of either the Shilka or the Argun, is estimated at 2,200 miles. (*See* MANTCHOORIA.)

AMOR, *aï'-mor*, the son of Venus, and the god of love.

AMORBACH, *a-mor'-bak*, a town of Lower Franconia, Bavaria, 23 miles from Aschaffenburg. *Manf.* Principally paper and woollen goods. *Pop.* 3,500.

AMORGO POULOS, *po'-los*, an uninhabited island in the Greek Archipelago, 12 miles W. of Amorgos.

AMORGOS, *a-mor'-gos*, an island in the Greek Archipelago, in the government of Thera, belonging to Greece, and 18 miles from Naxos. *Ext.* 13 miles long and 6 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, and producing excellent oil. *Pop.* 3,000.—The chief town of this island of the same name, and is situate, with the port of St. Anna, on the N.E. shore. It is the birthplace of Simonides. *Lat.* 36° 52′ N. *Lon.* 25° 56′ E.

AMORITES, *ăm'-o-rites*, 'rebels or babblers,' a tribe of the Canaanites.

AMOROS, Colonel Francis, *a-mor'-os*, a Spaniard, and the founder of gymnastic establishments in France. He rose rapidly in the military service of his country, until he attained the rank of colonel. Under Charles IV. of Spain and Joseph Bonaparte he successively became a councillor of state, governor of a province, minister of police, and commissary-royal of the army in Portugal. When the French were expelled from Spain, he went to France, where he was the first to establish a gymnasium for the development of the physical forces, and subsequently became director of the normal military gymnasium at Paris. B. at Valencia, 1769; D. at Paris, 1843.

AMORY, Thomas, *aï'-mor-e*, a dissenting divine, who, in 1772, was chosen one of the committee appointed by the dissenters to procure an extension of the Act of Toleration. B. at Taunton, 1700; D. in London, 1774.

AMORY, Thomas, an extraordinary writer, and the son of Counsellor Amory, who was appointed by King William secretary for the forfeited estates in Ireland. He appears to have been intended for the medical profession, but never practised that or any other. He led a very recluse life in his house in Westminster, shunning society, and never stirring out till the evening. D. at the age of 97, in 1788. He wrote, "Memoirs, containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Britain." This singular work is of the novel kind, and it is made the vehicle of his own Unitarianism, as also is his next publication, "The Life of John Buncle, Esq.," in 4 vols. 12mo. These productions have been considered by one writer as evidencing a high order of intellect, but Chalmers pronounces them to be the emanations of a diseased mind. He wrote likewise two letters in the "Theological Repository," on the natural proofs of a future state.

AMOS, *aï'-mos*, the fourth of the minor prophets, a shepherd of Tekoa, and supposed to have been the father of Isaiah. He prophesied in the reigns of Jehoram, king of Israel, and Uzziah, king of Judah. Lived A.M. 3215.

AMOUR, Lewis de St., *a'-moor*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and rector of the university of Paris, who went to Rome as the advocate of the Jansenists. He was expelled the Sorbonne for not signing the condemnation of Arnauld. D. 1687.

AMOUR, St., a town of France, in the department of the Jura, 19 miles from Lous-le-Saulnier. It carries on a small trade in swine, cattle, horses, and poultry. It has, besides, some potteries, tanneries, and iron-works. *Pop.* 2,000.—This place is celebrated for the number of sieges it has from time to time sustained.

AMOY, *a'-moi*, a city and seaport in the province of Fo-Kien, China. It is built on an island of the same name, opposite Formosa, in a bay of the China Sea. A line of rocky hills separates the city from the suburbs, and commands it by means of a fortified citadel. The town is large, containing many public buildings, and carrying on a considerable trade, especially with Formosa. It possesses an excellent harbour, in which ships can lie close to the quays. *Manf.* Porcelain, paper, umbrellas, and grass cloth, which, with tea and sugar-candy, are its chief exports. *Imp.* Rice, camphor, and European produce. *Pop.* about 270,000. *Lat.* 24° N. *Lon.* 118° E.—Amoy was the great military depôt of the province till 1841, when it was captured by the British, who kept it until the payment of 6,000,000 dollars, demanded, by the treaty of Nankin, from the Chinese government.

AMOZ. (*See* AMOS.)

AMPANAM, *am'-pa-nam*, a town on the island of Lombok, in the Eastern Archipelago. It trades in rice, poultry, and other products. *Lat.* 8° 25′ S. *Lon.* 116° E.

AMPELUS, *ăm'-pe-lus*, a promontory of Samos.—A town of Crete,—Macedonia,—Liguria,—and Cyrene.

AMPELUSIA, *ăm'-pe-lu'-se-a*, a promontory of Africa, in Mauritania.

AMPERE, André Marie, *am'-pair*, a scientific French annalist, and professor of physics in the central school of the department of Ain, and subsequently in the Polytechnic school of Paris. His life has little interest or variety, having been principally passed in scientific pursuits. B. at Lyons, 1775; D. in Paris, 1836.—He published several works on electricity, light, and magnetism.

AMPFING, *amp'-feeng*, a village of Upper Bavaria, 5 miles from Muhldorf, where, in 1322, Frederick of Austria was defeated by Louis of Bavaria, and where, in 1800, Moreau began his famous retreat from Germany to the French frontier.

AMPHIARAUS, *ăm'-fi-a-raï'-us*, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Oicleus, or, according to others, of Apollo, by Hypermnestra, was present at the chase of the Calydonian boar, and accompanied the Argonauts in their expedition. He married Eriphyle, the sister of Adrastus, king of Argos, by whom he had two sons, Alcmæon and Amphilochus. When Adrastus, at the request of Polynices, declared war against Thebes, Amphiaraus secreted himself, so that he should not accompany his brother-in-law in an expedition in which he knew he was to perish. But Eriphyle, who knew his hiding-place, was prevailed on by Polynices to betray him, and she received, as a reward, a famous golden necklace, set with diamonds. Amphiaraus being thus discovered, went to the war, but previously charged his son Alcmæon to put to death his mother Eriphyle, as soon as he was informed that he was killed. The Theban war was fatal to the Argives, and Amphiaraus was swallowed up in his chariot by the earth in retiring from the battle-field. The news of his death was brought to Alcmæon, who immediately executed his father's command by murdering Eriphyle. Amphiaraus received divine honours after death, and had a celebrated temple and oracle at Oropios, in Attica. (*See* ADRASTUS, ALCMÆON.)

AMPHICRATES, *ăm-fik'-ra-tes*, an historian who wrote the lives of illustrious men.

AMPHICTYON, *ăm-fik'-te-on*, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reigned at Athens after Cranaus, and was the first to interpret dreams and to draw omens. Some say that the Deluge happened in his age.

AMPHICTYON, son of Helenus, was the first to establish the celebrated council of the Amphictyons, composed of the wisest and most virtuous citizens of Greece. This assembly consisted of twelve persons, originally sent by the following states: the Ionians, Dorians, Perhæbians, Bœotians, Magnesians, Phthians, and Æninians. Other cities in process of time were added to their number, and by the time of Antoninus Pius they had increased to thirty. The members generally met twice every year at Delphi, and sometimes sat at Thermopylæ. They took into consideration all matters of disagreement which might exist between the different states of Greece. Before they proceeded to business, the Amphictyons sacrificed an ox to the god of Delphi, and cut his flesh into small pieces; intimating that union and unanimity prevailed in the several cities which they represented. Their decisions were held sacred and inviolable, and even armies were raised to enforce them.

AMPHIDROMIA, *ăm-fe-dro'-me-a*, a festival observed by private families at Athens on the fifth day after the birth of every child. It was customary to run round the fire with a child in their arms; whence the name of the festival.

AMPHILA, *am-fi'-la*, an island in a bay of the same name, in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 14° N *Lon.* 40° 22′ E.

AMPHILOCHIUS, *ăm'-fe-lo'-ke-us*, bishop of Iconium, who was at the council of Constantinople in 381, and president of that of Sida in 385. He zealously opposed the Arians, and recovered Theodosius from that party. D. 394.

AMPHILOCHUS, *ăm-fil'-o-kus*, a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. After the Trojan war he left Argos, his

native country, and built Amphilochus, a town of Epirus.

AMPHILYTUS, *ăm-fil'-i-tus*, a soothsayer of Acarnania, who encouraged Pisistratus to seize the sovereign power of Athens.

AMPHINOME, *ăm-fin'-o-me*, the name of one of the attendants of Thetis.

AMPHINOMUS and ANAPIUS, *ăm-fin-o-mus, ă-nai'-pe-us*, two brothers, who, when Catana and the neighbouring cities were in flames, caused by an eruption from Mount Ætna, saved their parents upon their shoulders. Pluto, to reward their uncommon piety, placed them after death in the island of Leuce, and they received divine honours in Sicily.

AMPHION, *am-fi'-on*, son of Jupiter, by Antiope. He was born at the same birth as Zethus, on Mount Cytheron, where Antiope had fled to avoid the resentment of Dirce; and the two children were exposed in the woods, but preserved by a shepherd. (*See* ANTIOPE.) When Amphion grew up, he made such progress in music, that he is said to have been the inventor of it, and to have built the walls of Thebes by the sound of his lyre. Mercury taught him the art, and gave him the lyre. The fable of Amphion's moving stones and raising the walls of Thebes by his harmony, has been explained by supposing that he persuaded, by his eloquence, a wild and uncivilized people to unite together and build a town to protect themselves against the attacks of their enemies.—Another, the son of Jasus, king of Orchomenos, who married Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, by whom he had many children; among whom was Chloris, the wife of Neleus.

AMPHIPOLES, *ăm-fip'-o-les*, magistrates appointed at Syracuse by Timoleon, after the expulsion of Dionysius the younger. The office existed more than 300 years.

AMPHIPOLIS, *ăm-fip'-o-lis*, a town on the Strymon, between Macedonia and Thrace, built by an Athenian colony. It had also other names; such as Acra, Myrica, Eion, the town of Mars, &c. It is now called Iamboli. It was the cause of many wars between the Athenians and Spartans.

AMPHIPYROS, *ăm-fip'-e-ros*, one of Diana's surnames, because she carries a torch in both her hands.

AMPHIS, *ăm'-fis*, a comic poet of Athens, son of Amphicrates, a contemporary of Plato. Besides his comedies, he wrote other pieces, which are now lost.

AMPHISBÆNA, *ăm'-fis-be'-na*, a double-headed serpent in the deserts of Libya, whose bite was venomous and deadly.

AMPHISSA, *ăm-fis'-a*, the capital of the Locri Ozolæ, situate at the head of the Sinus Crissæus, about 7 miles from Delphi. It is now called Salona.—A town of the Bruttii, between Locri and Caulon, now called Rocella.

AMPHISTIDES, *ăm-fis-ti'-des*, a man so naturally destitute of intellect, that he seldom remembered that he ever had a father. He had a desire to learn arithmetic, but never could comprehend beyond the figure 4.

AMPHISTRATUS and RHECAS, *ăm-fis'-tra-tus, re'-kas*, two men of Laconia, charioteers to Castor and Pollux.

AMPHITHEATRUM, *ăm-fe-the-ai'-trum* (ampitheatre), a building of an oval form, in which were exhibited various kinds of games and spectacles, especially combats of gladiators and wild beasts. The building was open at the top, and was provided with an awning, which could be let down or drawn up at pleasure, and was occasionally used to defend the spectators from the rain and sun. The first amphitheatre of stone was erected by Statilius Taurus, by desire of Augustus. The largest was the Flavian amphitheatre, or, as its ruins are generally called, the Colosseum; built, as Suetonius informs us, on the ancient site of the gardens of Nero. It was commenced by Flavius Vespasian, A.D. 72, and completed by his son Titus, and was capable of seating 87,000 persons, leaving standing-room for 20,000 more. It is recorded that 30,000 Jews, the victims of war, were employed in its construction.—There are amphitheatres still in existence, in various degrees of perfection, at other places than Rome. The most remarkable are those of Capua, Verona, Nismes, Pola, and Pæstum.

AMPHITRITE, *ăm'-fi-tri'-te*, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, or of Nereus and Doris. Though she had made a vow of perpetual celibacy, yet she was induced to marry Neptune, and rewarded the fidelity of the dolphin, who had so powerfully pleaded the cause of the god, by placing him among the stars. She is sometimes called Salatia, and is often taken for the sea itself.

AMPHITRYON, *ăm-fit'-re-on*, a Theban prince, son of Alcæus and Hippomene. His sister Anaxo had married Electryon, king of Mycenæ, whose sons were killed in a battle by the Teleboans. Electryon promised his crown and daughter Alcmena to him who could revenge the death of his sons upon the Teleboans. Amphitryon offered himself, and was received, on condition that he should not approach Alcmena before he had obtained a victory. (*See* ALCMENA.) When Amphitryon returned from the war, he brought back to Electryon the herds which the Teleboans had taken from him. One of the cows strayed from the rest, and Amphitryon, to bring them together, threw a stick, which struck the horns of the cow, and rebounded with such violence upon Electryon, that he died on the spot After this accident, Sthenelus, Electryon's brother, seized the kingdom of Mycenæ, and obliged Amphitryon to leave Argolis and retire to Thebes with Alcmena. Creon, king of Thebes, purified him of the murder.—Hercules has been called Amphitryonidas, though he was not in reality the son of Amphitryon.

AMPHRYSUS, *am-fri'-sus*, a river of Thessaly, near which Apollo, when banished from heaven, fed the flocks of King Admetus.

AMPLEPUIS, *ampl'-pwe*, a town of France, department of the Rhone, 19 miles from Villefranche. *Manf.* Linen and cotton threads. *Pop.* 5,000.

AMPNEY, *ămp'-ne*, the name of several small parishes in Gloucestershire, with none of their populations more than 700.

AMPTHILL, *ămt'-hill*, formerly AMETULLE, a market-town and parish in Bedfordshire, 8 miles from Bedford. *Area* of parish, 1,923 acres. *Pop.* 2,000. A station on the London and North-Western Railway.

AMPUDIA, *am-poo'-de-a*, a town and district of Spain, 18 miles from Palencia. *Pop.* about 2,000. On the 6th June, 1813, this place was the head-quarters of Wellington's army.

AMPURIAS, *am-poo'-re-as*, a walled town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the site of the ancient Emporica, 24 miles from Gerona.

AMRAN MOUNTAINS, *am'-ran*, a Southern Afghanistan mountain-range, the highest peak of which attains an elevation of 9,000 feet. It is crossed by the Kajuk pass, 7,457 feet high.

AMRAN, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, 22 miles from Mallia. *Lat.* 22° 35′ N. *Lon.* 70° 35′ E.

AMRAWUTTI, or AMARAVATI, *am'-ra-woot'-e*, a considerable town of India, in the Deccan, 28 miles from Ellichpoor. It has an active trade, and excellent cotton is grown in its neighbourhood.

AMRETSIR, or AMRITSIR, *am-ret'-sir*, the 'pool of immortality,' formerly called Chak, a town of the Punjab, in the Barri Doab, 40 miles from Lahore. This is the chief place of religious worship of the Sikh nation, who resort hither to immerse themselves in the sacred basin constructed by Ram Dass, the fourth Guru or spiritual leader of the Sikhs. This place has upwards of 8,000 shops, and about 450 Hindoo and Mahometan places of worship. *Manf.* Chiefly shawls, silks, and linen and woollen cloths. A large transit trade is carried on with various parts of India, and it is a great emporium for many of the productions of the East. *Pop.* 120,000. *Lat.* 31° 40′ N. *Lon.* 74° 56′ E.

AMRU-EBN-AL-AS, *am'-roo-en-a'-las*, a famous Saracen general, at first a great enemy of Mahomet, but afterwards his zealous disciple. He conquered Syria and Egypt, whence he extended his victorious arms to Africa. He died governor of Egypt, which flourished greatly under his administration, A.D. 663.

AMSTEL, *ăm'-stel*, a small river of Holland, which, running through the city of Amsterdam, joins the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the Wye. It is canalized, and made navigable for vessels of considerable size.

AMSTELVEEN, *ăm'-stel-vene*, a town of Holland, on the Amstel, 6 miles S. of Amsterdam; consisting of one long street. *Pop.* about 2,500.

AMSTERDAM, formerly AMSTELDAM, *ăm'-ster-dăm'*, 'the dike or dam of Amstel,' the capital of the province and kingdom of Holland, situate on the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the Y or Wye, in Lower

Holland. The river Amstel divides it into the Old and the New towns. From the marshy nature of the soil, it has been necessary to erect nearly the whole city on oaken piles driven into the ground. It is intersected throughout by canals, which cut each other in a thousand different ways, there being in all nearly 300 bridges in the city, whilst several of the streets are lined with trees, and form agreeable promenades. On the land side the city is defended by a wall and regular bastions, with a broad and deep ditch; and by means of the sluices the whole adjoining country can be laid under water. Towards the sea it is undefended by fortifications; but the entrance to the harbour is guarded by two rows of piles, with openings for the admission of vessels, which are shut at night. Opposite Amsterdam commences the great ship canal, the most stupendous undertaking of the kind ever executed, extending to Helder and the Texel, a distance of 50 miles, and which required the labour of eight years, and cost more than a million sterling. The Stadthouse stands on a foundation of 13,659 piles, in an open square in the centre of the city. It is built of freestone (except the ground floor, which is brick), is 282 feet long, 235 broad, and, without reckoning the tower, 116 high. Its interior is adorned with marble, jasper, statues, paintings, and other costly ornaments. Among the other edifices, are the East and West-India Houses, Exchange, Bank, Admiralty, three weigh-houses, Corn Exchange, and Tower. In the Old Church is a chapel, with windows of painted glass. The New Church contains the tombs of De Ruyter and the poet



AMSTERDAM.

Vondel. The synagogues of the Jews are of the most splendid description. The principal public establishments are the arsenals and dock-yards, the academy, anatomical and surgical college, house of correction, or Rasp-huis, orphan-house, hospital for old men, establishment for widows, lazaretto, lunatic asylum, the botanic garden, &c. The famous Bourse or Exchange is a plain but stately fabric of free-stone, covered with tiles, and is in length 230 feet, and in breadth 130. It will contain about 4,500 persons, and is daily resorted to after mid-day by all concerned in exchange or other mercantile business. The Bank was instituted by the States of Holland in 1609, when the magistrates of the city, under authority of the States, declared themselves the perpetual bankers of the inhabitants, and ordered that all payments above 300 guilders (£27), and all bills of exchange, should be made at the bank. The motives to this measure are to be found in the then debased state of the current coin of Holland, which the trade of Amsterdam brought from all quarters of Europe. The transactions of this bank ceased, however, in 1814; and the present Bank of the Netherlands is on the same model as the Bank of England. *Commerce.* Extensive in almost every article of trade. In former days it was not uncommon to see 100 vessels enter the port with the same tide; and there commonly lay together in the harbour 600 vessels and upwards. The articles of this commerce were grain, wine, groceries, spiceries, dye-stuffs, fish, Virginian and Brazilian tobacco, all Baltic merchandise, cotton and other productions from the Levant and Barbary; the products of Italy, Spain, France, and the north of Europe; gold, silver, jewellery, and all kinds of colonial produce. During the 20 years that preceded the pacification of 1814, the trade of Amsterdam suffered considerably. From 1810 to the fall of Bonaparte, Amsterdam was the chief town of the French department of the Zuyder Zee, and the third town in the French empire, taking rank after Paris and Rome. *Manf.* In the town and adjoining country all sorts of stuffs, damasks, galloon, lace, velvet, woollen cloths, carpets, leather, borax, camphor, cinnabar, sulphur, &c.; there are also refineries of sugar. *Pop.* about 230,000. *Lat.* 52° 22′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 4° 53′ 15″ E.—In former ages Amsterdam consisted of a single village, meanly built, and inhabited by fishermen. It first acquired the name of a commercial town about the year 1370, was encompassed with walls and other fortifications in 1482, and after receiving successive accessions in size and population (particularly in the years 1585, 1599, 1612, and 1658), became, in the 17th century, one of the greatest trading cities of Europe. By water, Amsterdam has communication with all parts of Holland, and by railway it communicates on the one side with Haarlem, the Hague, and Rotterdam; and on the other side with Utrecht, Arnheim, and Prussia.

AMSTERDAM, a post township of the United States, in Montgomery county, New York, 32 miles from Albany. *Manf.* Scythes, saws, and carpets. *Pop.* 4,300.—It is a station on the Utica Railway.

AMSTERDAM, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 4½ miles long and 2½ broad. Height, 2,760 feet. Uninhabited. *Lat.* 37° 47′ S. *Lon.* 77° 54′ E.

AMSTERDAM, NEW, a seaport-town in Guiana, S. America, near the confluence of the Berbice and Canje. *Lat.* 6° 20′ N. *Lon.* 57° 15′ W. This town was originally settled by the Dutch, and is protected by three batteries at the entrance of the river.

AMSTETTEN, *am-stet′-en*, an Austrian village, 28 miles from Linz. Here the Austrians and Russians were defeated by the French on the 5th November, 1805.—Another, a small town of Wurtemberg, a station on the Wurtemberg and Bavarian Railway.

AMTZELL, *amt-zel*, a market-town of Wurtemberg, in the district of the Lake Constance, and 8 miles from Ravensburg. *Pop.* 2,130.

AMUCU, *a′-moo-koo′*, a lake, or rather marsh, between the Amazon and Essequibo, S. America. It is the site of Sir W. Raleigh's "lake with the golden banks," and of the "El Dorado" of the Spaniards. *Lat.* 3° 40′ N. *Lon.* 59° 20′ W.

AMULIUS, *ă-mu′-le-us*, king of Alba, was son of Procas, and youngest brother to Numitor. The crown belonged to Numitor by right of birth, but Amulius dispossessed him of it, and even put to death his son Lausus, and consecrated his daughter Rhea Sylvia to the service of Vesta, to prevent her ever becoming a mother. In spite of all these precautions, however, Rhea brought forth the twins Romulus and Remus. Amulius being informed of this, ordered her to be buried alive for violating the laws of Vesta, which enjoined perpetual chastity, and the two children were thrown into the river as soon as born.

AMURATH I., *a′-mu-rath*, a sultan of the Turks, who succeeded his father Orchan in 1360. He completed the conquest of the Greek empire. He founded the corps of Janissaries, conquered Phrygia, and, on the plains of Cassova, defeated the Christians. In this battle he was wounded by an Albanian soldier, and died the next day, 1389.

AMURATH II. succeeded his father, Mahomet I., in 1422. The beginning of his reign was disturbed by pretenders to his throne; but, after suppressing these, he abdicated in favour of his son Mahomet, and retired to a society of dervishes, whence he was soon recalled to engage against the Hungarians, who had invaded the Turkish dominions. He gained a great victory over the Christians at Varna, and, in 1446, quelled a revolt of the Janissaries, and succeeded in resisting the

famous Scanderbeg in making advances upon his territories. He then turned his arms against the Hungarians with his wonted good fortune. Finding his son inadequate to the responsibilities of an imperial station, he sent him to govern Asia Minor, and resumed the throne. B. 1399; D. 1451.

AMURATH III. succeeded his father, Selim II., in 1575. He added several of the best provinces of Persia to the Turkish empire. B. 1544; D. 1595.

AMURATH IV. succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1622. In 1638 he recovered Bagdad from the Persians, after which he put 30,000 of the enemy, who had surrendered at discretion, to the sword. D. 1640.—The excessive cruelty and debauchery of this prince have stamped him with the character of being one of the worst sovereigns that ever reigned over the Ottomans.

AMWELL, *ăm'-wel*, a village and parish of Hertfordshire, 21 miles N. of London, where is one of the feeders of the New River, which so largely supplies the English metropolis with water.

AMWELL, a post township of the United States, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. *Pop.* 5,000.—Also a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

AMYCLAS, *ă-mi'-clas*, the master of a ship, with whom Cæsar embarked in disguise, and whom, in the midst of a storm, he bade pursue his voyage with this exclamation, *Cæsarem vehis, Cæsarisque fortunam.*

AMYOT, James, *a'-me-o*, bishop of Auxerre, and great almoner of France. Though meanly born and educated on charity, he rose by merit and patronage to be professor of Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges. Here he translated into French the memoirs of Theagenes and Charicles, which procured him an abbey. B. at Melun, 1513; D. at Auxerre, 1593.—His translation of Plutarch is admired rather for its style than its correctness, and the French critics consider him to have done much towards determining and improving their language.

AMYTHAON, *ăm-i-thaï'-on*, a son of Cretheus, king of Iolchos, who re-established or regulated the Olympic games.

ANABARA, *an'-a-ba'-ra*, a river in Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk. It rises in *lat.* 66° N., and after a course of 400 miles falls into the Arctic Ocean at *lat.* 72° N.; and *lon.* 112° E.

ANABON, or ANNO-BOM, *a'-na-bon*, an island belonging to Spain, in the Gulf of Guinea. *Ext.* 4 miles long and 2 broad. There is a village on the island, which, in 1827, was taken possession of by the British, but in 1843 was restored to Spain. *Pop.* about 3,000 negroes, who profess Catholicism. *Lat.* 1° 24′ S. *Lon.* 5° 37′ E.

ANA CAPRI, *a-na ka'-pre*, a small town on the Neapolitan island of Capri, on a rocky elevation, where there are a castle and some vestiges of antiquity. *Pop.* 1,800.—This town can only be reached by a flight of 552 steps, cut in the rock; and it is said that its inhabitants are so much attached to it as a place of residence, that many of them have never descended these steps.

ANACHARSIS, *ăn-a-kar'-sis*, a Scythian philosopher, who, in the time of Solon, visited Athens, where he was so much esteemed as to be the only barbarian ever admitted to the honour of citizenship. Lived in the 7th century B.C.—The life of this philosopher was written by Lælius, who, with Plutarch and others, has preserved many of his apothegms.

ANACLACHE, *a'-na-clash*, a snowy peak of the Bolivian Andes. Height, 18,500 feet. *Lat.* 18° 12′ S. *Lon.* 69° 20′ W.

ANACREON, *ă-năk'-re-on*, one of the most famous of the lyric poets, whose muse is supposed to have been greatly inspired by the juice of the grape. His odes are still extant, and their wonderful sweetness and elegance have been the admiration of every age and country. Plato says that he was descended from Codrus, the last king of Athens. He resided a long time at Samos, in the court of Polycrates. B. in Teos. Flourished in the 6th century B.C.—It is said that Anacreon, in his 80th year, was choked by a stone of a grape. His statue was placed in the citadel of Athens, representing him as an old drunken man, singing, with every mark of dissipation and intemperance. All that he wrote is not extant.

ANACTES, *ă-năk'-tes*, feasts in honour of Castor and Pollux.

ANADYR, or ANADIR, *a'-na-dir*, a river of Siberia, rising in Lake Ivachno, and after a course of 450 miles falling into an inlet of the Sea of Anadyr (North Pacific), in *lon.* 177° E.—There is only one station on its banks, which is called Anadyrsk. *Lat.* 65° N. *Lon.* 167° E.

ANAGNI, *a-nan'-ye*, a decayed town in the Campagna di Roma, 37 miles from Rome. *Pop.* 5,500.—Here popes Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV., and Boniface VIII., were born.

ANAH, *a-na*, a town in Asiatic Turkey, 160 miles from Bagdad. It forms a resting station for the caravans that traverse the great desert of Mesopotamia. *Pop.* about 3,000 or 4,000.

ANAHUAC, *a'-na-hoo-ak'*, the ancient Indian name of New Spain, or Mexico. (*See* MEXICO.)

ANAM, or ANNAM, *a-nam*, a country of Asia, occupying the E. portion of a promontory to the N.E. of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Siam. *Ext.* about 970 miles, running N. to S., with a breadth which expands from 85 miles at its narrowest part, about the centre, to 400 miles N., and to 270 S. *Desc.* Varied as a beautiful landscape, comprising charming vallcys, which run up into the slopes of well-cultivated hills, rising into mountain-ranges of considerable extent. It is well watered, but little is as yet known of the interior generally. It is composed of the three provinces Tonquin, on the N.; Cochin-China, on the S.E.; and Cambodia, on the S.W.



NATIVES OF ANAM.

*Agriculture.* Defective. *Manf.* Imperfect. In the manufacture of cotton, silk, and porcelain, the inhabitants cannot equal the Hindoos, Japanese, or Chinese. *Exp.* Sugar, pepper, tin, teak, sandal-wood, silk, and cotton. *Imp.* Tea, opium, and manufactured goods. *Pop.* about 6,000,000, consisting principally of Chinese and Malays. *Lat.* between 9° 40′ and 23° N. *Lon.* 102° and 109° 30′ E. (*See* TONQUIN, COCHIN CHINA, CAMBODIA.)

ANAMBAS, *a-nam'-bas*, a group of fifteen islands in the China Sea, mostly inhabited by poor Malays, who support themselves by the cultivation of rice, sago, cocoa-nuts, and fishing. *Pop.* about 1,500.

ANAMIRAPASUM, *a-nam'-e-ra-pas-um*, a river in Brazil, in the province of Para, which, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the estuary of the Amazon, at *lat.* 0° 15′ S.; *lon.* 50° 55′ W.

ANAMMELECH, *ă-năm'-e-lek*, an idol deity of the Sepharvites.

ANAMUR, *a'-na-mur*, the most southern point of Asia Minor. *Lat.* 36° 2′ N. *Lon.* 32° 50′ E.

ANANIAS, *ăn'-a-ni'-as*, 'the cloud of the Lord,' a hypocrite in the primitive church at Jerusalem, who was struck dead, with his wife Sapphira, for lying.—An evangelist of Damascus.—A tyrannical high-priest of the Jews.

ANAPA, *ăn'-a-pa'*, a fortified town on Sundjik Bay, in the Black Sea, 47 miles S.E. of Yenikale. *Exp.* Grain, tallow, butter, hides, peltries, wax, &c. *Pop.* 3,000, consisting of Tartars, Circassians, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Russians. *Lat.* 44° 54′ N. *Lon.* 37° 16′ E. The constant wars which have existed between the Russians and the tribes inhabiting the mountain country in the rear of this place, have almost neutralized the great advantages offered by its situation, and prevented its growth. As a military post it has been greatly prized by Russia. Its fort was built by the Turks in 1784, and taken by the Russians in 1791 and in 1807, and only given up with the greatest reluctance. In May, 1828, it was forced to surrender to the Russians, and at the peace of Adrianople was ceded to Russia, with all the coast towns and forts from the Kouban to Fort St. Nicholas. During the war of 1855, it, with other ports on the Circassian coast, was destroyed by the Russians, but in the following year was again occupied by them.

ANASTASIUS I., *ăn'-a-stai'-she-us*, emperor of the East, was an officer in the imperial palace for many years, and in 1491 became emperor by marrying the empress Ariadne, widow of Zeno. His reign was disturbed by religious feuds.—B. at Duras, in Illyricum, 430; D. 518.—There were several other emperors of this name.

ANASTASIUS I., Pope, succeeded Siricius about the year 398.—There are several other popes of this name, but with nothing remarkable in their history to record.

ANATHOTH, *ăn'-a-thoth*, 'answer,' 'song,' 'affliction,' or 'poverty;' a grandson of Benjamin.—A city of the Levites, the birthplace of Jeremiah.

ANATOLIA. (*See* NATOLIA.)

ANATOLICO, *a-nat-o-le'-ko*, a town of Ætolia, in Greece, 6 miles from Missolonghi, standing on a rocky island in a salt lagune on the W. side of the Gulf of Patras. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. *Lat.* 38° 21′ N. *Lon.* 21° 18′ E.—The houses of this town are mostly built upon piles, and number about 400. In March, 1826, the town surrendered to the Egyptian troops of Ibrahim Pasha.

ANAVA, *an-a-va*, a river of Brazil, and a tributary of the Branca or Parinia. *Length*, about 200 miles.

ANAVELHANA, *a-na-vel-ha'-na*, a river of Brazil and an affluent of the Rio Negro, into which it falls near Toroma. *Length*, about 220 miles.

ANAXAGORAS, *ăn-ax-ăg'-o-ras*, an illustrious philosopher of antiquity, who held that the moon was inhabited, and that the sun was a mass of burning matter, from which the other heavenly bodies derived light and heat. For these opinions he was banished by the Athenians. B. at Clazomene; D. at Lampsacus, 428 B.C.—Euripides and Pericles were pupils of this philosopher, whose only dying wish was that the day of his death should be kept as a holiday yearly by the boys of Lampsacus, which was complied with.

ANAXANDRIDES, *ăn'-ax-ăn'-dri-des*, king of Sparta and the father of Leonidas, who fell at Thermopylæ. Reigned about 550 B.C. (*See* LEONIDAS.)

ANAXIMANDER, *ăn-ăx'-e-man'-der*, a philosopher of Miletus, and the first to observe the obliquity of the ecliptic; he taught that the moon was the recipient of the light of the sun, and that the earth is globular. To him is ascribed the invention of the sphere and geographical charts. Lived 547 B.C.

ANAXIMENES, *ăn-ax-im'-e-nes*, a philosopher, who maintained that air was the first principle of all things. Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sun-dial. Lived 548 B.C.

ANAXIPPUS, *ăn'-ax-ip'-us*, a comic writer in the age of Demetrius. He used to say that philosophers were wise only in their speeches, but fools in their actions.

ANCASTER, *ăn-kas-ter*, a village and parish of Lincolnshire, 6 miles from Grantham. *Area*, 2,800 acres. *Pop.* about 700. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

ANCENIS, *an-sen'-e*, a town of France, on the Loire, department of the Lower Loire, 20 miles from Nantes. *Commerce.* It trades in wood, corn, wine, vinegar, coal, iron, and timber. *Pop.* 3,500.—When the revolutionary war of La Vendée was at its height, this town was the scene of some severe contests.

ANCHOLME, *ănk'-home*, a river of England, rising in Lincolnshire, and joining the Humber 9 miles from Glanford Brigg.

ANCILLON, Johann Peter Friedrich, *an-tsil-on*, a Prussian statesman who, during the wars of Napoleon I., took an active part in directing the affairs of his country. At his death he held the appointment of minister of foreign affairs. B. at Berlin, 1766; D. 1837.

ANCLIFF, *ăn'-klif*, a hamlet near Wigan, in Lancashire, where there is a well remarkable for emitting an inflammable gas.

ANCOBAR, *ăn'-ko-bar*, a river on the Gold Coast, Africa, which there forms the west boundary of the Dutch possessions. *Lat.* 4° N. *Lon.* 2° 16′ W.

ANCONA, *an-ko'-na*, a large province of Italy, in the states of the Church, lying between the Apennines and the Adriatic Sea; bounded on the S. by the province of Macerata, on the E. by the Adriatic, and on the N. and W. by the province of Urbino. *Ext.* about 38 miles long, with an average breadth of 16 miles. *Area*, 403 square miles. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, but intersected with fertile valleys, with many acres covered with copses and laid out in meadows, olive-grounds, and pasture-land. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, hemp, wine, tobacco, hay, oil, beans, and silk. Hogs, sheep, and horned cattle are also reared in large numbers. *Towns.* The principal are Ancona, Jesi, and Osimo.

ANCONA, a large trading town in the above province, standing on a point of land which projects into the Gulf of Venice. It is seated between two hills, on one of which is the citadel (a place of considerable strength), and on the other the cathedral church. On one of the moles in the harbour is a triumphal arch, erected A.D. 112, in honour of Trajan, by his wife Plotina and his sister Marciana, and said to be the finest marble arch in the world. The new mole has also a triumphal arch, erected by Clement XII., whilst the harbour is defended by several forts. *Manf.* Leather, paper, wax-candles, silk stockings, and verdigris. COMMERCE. *Exp.* Grain, bacon, hemp, fruits, hides, sulphur, cordage, linseed, raw silk, and native tobacco. *Imp.* Chiefly manufactured goods, dye-stuffs, colonial produce, drugs, wool, wax, hardware, salt-fish, oils, &c. *Pop.* from 30,000 to 40,000. *Lat.* 43° 38′ N. *Lon.* 13° 35′ E.—Ancona was one of the principal naval stations of the Romans, and was anciently famous for its purple dye. It was a favourite place of Trajan, who greatly improved its harbour. In every period of its history it has been one of the chief commercial cities of Central Italy. In 1797 it was occupied by the French, but in 1799, after a long siege, it was retaken by the Austrians. In 1832 the French again took possession of its citadel, which they did not leave till 1838. Steamers sail from Ancona to Corfu, Athens, Patras, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

ANCRE, a town of France. (*See* ALBERT.)

ANCRUM, *ăn'-krum*, a village and parish of Roxburghshire, on the Teviot, in Scotland. *Area*, 8,316 acres. *Pop.* 600.—Here, in 1544, the battle of Ancrum Moor was fought between the English and Scotch, the latter being the victors.

ANCUD, the Gulf of, *an'-kud*, lies between the island of Chiloe and the mainland of S. America. *Ext.* nearly 150 miles long, with an average width of 60. *Lat.* extending from 41° 30′ to 43° 30′ S. *Lon.* from 72° to 73° W.

ANCUS MARTIUS, *ăn-cus mar'-she-us*, fourth king of Rome, was the grandson of Numa Pompilius. He was elected 634 B.C. He obtained triumphs for victories gained over the Latins, Sabines, and Veientes, and extended his territories to the seacoast, where he built the port of Ostia. D. after a reign of 42 years.

ANCYRA. (*See* ANGORA.)

ANDALUSIA, or ANDALUCIA, *an'-da-loo'-se-a*, a division of Spain, which embraces the four ancient provinces of Seville, Cordova, Jaen, and Grenada, and the modern ones of Seville, Cadiz, Jaen, Huelva, Cordova, Almeria, Grenada, and Malaga. It is bounded on the N. by

Estremadura and La Mancha, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by Portugal, and on the E. by Murcia and the Mediterranean. *Ext.* 320 miles long, with an average breadth of 140. *Area*, estimated at 27,221 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely uneven, except the basin of the Guadalquiver, which for the greater part may be regarded as a wide plain. The Sierra Morena mountain-range runs along its north frontier, and is cut by the great road from Madrid to Seville at the pass called the Des-peña-perros, with an elevation of 7,560 feet above the level of the sea. Another mountain-range, called the Sierra Nevada, runs across Andalusia, from Cartagena to Tarifa and Cape Trafalgar. Many of the summits of this range are covered with perpetual snow, and two of them, the Picacho de Mulahacen and the Picacho de Veleta, attain respectively the heights of 11,658 and 11,382 feet above the level of the sea. On the Mulahacen Sierra is the Lake of Calderra, 10,112 feet high. *Rivers.* The principal are the Guadalquiver, rising in the province of Jaen, near Cazorla, and after a course of 320 miles, falling into the Mediterranean at San Lucar. The Guadalimar, Guadiato, and Xenil are its chief affluents, which, altogether, drain an area of more than 15,000 square miles, and considerably more than half the size of Andalusia. The rivers on the south of the Sierra Nevada are of little importance. *Zoology.* Wolves and bears are occasionally found in the mountain-ranges, and venomous reptiles lurk in the crevices of rocks, and amongst the brushwood of the milder parts of the country. Deer, hares, and rabbits are abundant, as are bustards, partridges, and plovers. The horses of Andalusia are the best breed in the peninsula, and its bulls are the most distinguished for indomitable stamina in the bull-fights of the country. Sheep are plentiful, and its hogs, reared on the acorns of the woods, supply as excellent hams and bacon as are to be had in Europe. *Climate.* Various, though extremely warm on the coasts. *Pro.* Grain, olives, figs, cotton, sugar, silk, cochineal, and wine. *Minerals.* Silver, lead, antimony, copper, sulphur, coal, and marble. *Manf.* These are not extensive. Silks, woollens, and leather are the most important. *Pop.* about 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 36° 0′ and 38° 39′ N. *Lon.* between 1° 38′ and 7° 20′ W.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, *ăn'-da-man*, several islands on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, called the Great and Little Andaman. *Area*, 3,000 square miles. They are separated by Duncan Passage, and have been chosen for the place of banishment for the sepoys concerned in the Indian mutiny of 1857. Their inhabitants are in the lowest state of civilization. *Lat.* between 10° and 13° N. *Lon.* traversed by the meridian 93° E.—In 1791 a settlement was endeavoured to be made on S. Andaman and N. Andaman by the English, but, on account of the unsuitable character of the climate for Europeans, it was abandoned in 1796.

ANDELYS, LES, *lais ăn'-de-le*, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, properly consisting of two, the Great and the Little Andely, situate on the Seine, 20 miles from Evreux. *Manf.* Artificial pearls, cloths, cottons, and bonnets. *Pop.* 5,200.—The ruins of Château Gaillard, a fortress built by Richard Cœur de Lion, are in the neighbourhood of Little Andely, and in a neighbouring village, called Villiers, the painter Poussin was born, in 1594.

ANDENNE, *ăn'-den*, a town of Belgium, on the Maese, 10 miles from Namur. *Manf.* Tobacco-pipes and porcelain. *Pop.* about 5,000. It is a station on the Northern Belgium Railway.

ANDERMATT, *ăn-der-măt'*, a Swiss village in the valley of Ursern, 18 miles from Altorf, in the neighbourhood of which is the celebrated Devil's Bridge, which crosses the Reuss, and which is part of the route leading across Mont St. Gothard into Italy. *Pop.* 700.

ANDERNACH, *ăn'-der-nak*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, beautifully situate on the Rhine, between Coblentz and Bonn. *Manf.* Hydraulic cement, made from volcanic tufa, used in the construction of the dikes in Holland. *Pop.* 4,000.

ANDERSEN, Hans Christian, *ăn-der-sen*, an ingenious Danish writer, who, though born in the humblest circumstances, has risen to considerable eminence among his contemporaries. Most of his works are of an imaginative, poetical, or light character, and have procured him not only the patronage of the crown of Denmark, but the approbation of a large portion of the literary circles of foreign countries, and the highest praise has been assigned to his juvenile tales. B. at Funen, 1805.—A collected edition of his works was published at Leipsic in 1847. They extend to thirty-five volumes 12mo.

ANDERSON, *ăn'-der-son*, a county of the United States, in East Tennessee. *Area*, 750 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000, of which a portion are slaves. *Chief Town.* Clinton.

ANDERSON, James, LL.D., a Scotch political, scientific, and agricultural writer, and one of the founders of the Scotch school of husbandry. He has written about thirty different works, and was a large contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." B. at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, 1739; D. in London, 1808.

ANDERSON, Sir Edmund, an English judge, who was in the commission for trying Mary, queen of Scots; and presided at the trial of secretary Davison, for issuing the warrant by which that unhappy princess was executed. B. in Lincolnshire; D. 1605.

ANDERSON, John, one of the earliest promoters of scientific instruction among the working classes, and the founder of the Glasgow Andersonian Institution. D. at Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, 1726; D. Glasgow, 1796. —It was from Anderson that the plan came of sending, by gas-inflated paper balloons, newspapers and other communications from France into Germany, when all other means of conveyance were intercepted by acordon of troops between the countries.

ANDERSON, George, an English mathematician, who attained to considerable eminence, though born of peasants and himself a day-labourer. B. at Weston, Buckinghamshire, 1760; D. 1806.

ANDERSON, James, M.D., a physician-general in the service of the East-India Company at Madras, who zealously laboured for the introduction of the cultivation of the coffee-plant, American cotton, sugar-cane, and the European apple, into those parts of Hindostan, but more especially in the presidency of Madras, where the climate and soil were favourable to their production. Lived in the last century; but the dates of his birth and death are not precisely known.

ANDES. (*See* AMERICA, SOUTH.)

ANDORNO, *an-dor'-no*, a town of Sardinia, 6 miles from Biella, situate in one of the most prosperous districts of Piedmont. *Pop.* upwards of 4,000, chiefly employed in the lead, copper, and iron mines of the neighbouring mountains.—The painter Cagliari was born here.

ANDORRA, or ANDORRE, *an-dor'-a*. In Arabic, the name of this place signifies being 'thick with trees.' It is a small independent neutral state in the north of Catalonia, in Spain, and on the south side of the Pyrenees. *Ext.* 30 miles long and nearly the same in breadth. *Area*, 191 square miles. *Desc.* Amongst the mildest districts of the Pyrenees, having little arable land, but exhibiting extensive pastures, with mountains entirely surrounding it. Little grain is grown, the inhabitants being mostly shepherds, who live an austere life, remote from the luxuries of cities. *Manf.* These are few and of the most primitive description. Iron is produced in the mines, and some rude implements and tools are made, but nothing that deserves the name of manufactures, as these are now understood in larger and more advanced communities. *Gov.* Under the protection of Spain, but the administration is carried on by twenty-four consuls elected by the whole population. COMMERCE. *Exp.* Iron to Spain, and wool and skins to France. *Imp.* The necessaries of life; and an active contraband trade is carried on by the republic between Spain and France. *Pop.* variously estimated at 6,000, 10,000, and 18,000.—In 790 Charlemagne defeated the Moors in a neighbouring valley, with the assistance of the Andorrans, and from that period they date the independence of their little state. As a recompense for their services, the French monarch allowed them to make their own laws, a privilege which they have continued ever since to enjoy.

ANDOVER, *ăn'-do-ver*, a town of Hampshire, on a rivulet called Ande, 12 miles from Winchester. It has an ancient Gothic church, is well paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with water. *Manf.* Principally silk, and it has a trade in timber. *Pop.* 5,500.—This place gives the title of viscount to the earl

of Suffolk, and is a station on the London and South-Western Railway.

ANDOVER, a small town, 21 miles from Boston, U.S. Amongst other educational establishments, there is here the Theological Seminary, having a large library, and being richly endowed.

ANDRADA, Anthony d', *an-dra'-da*, a Portuguese Jesuit, who, in 1624, discovered the country of Cathay and Tibet, of which he published an account. D. 1634.

ANDRÉ, John, *an'-drai*, originally a merchant's clerk, but quitting the counting-house for the camp, so greatly distinguished himself in the American war as to be raised to the rank of major. General Clinton had such an opinion of his address, that when the American general Arnold made a secret offer of surrendering an important post to the British, he employed Major André to negotiate the conditions. Having been taken in the performance of his mission, General Washington caused him to be tried as a spy, when he was condemned to suffer death. On going to the place of execution, he asked, with a revulsive feeling to the conceived ignominy of his end, "Must I die in this manner?" Being told it was unavoidable, he replied, "I am reconciled to my fate, but not to the mode; it will, however, be but a momentary pang." His fortitude excited the admiration and melted the hearts of the spectators. On being asked if he had anything to say: "Nothing," he replied, "but to request that you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." The intelligence of his death was received in England with general indignation. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, on which is an inscription describing his virtues and merits, and recording his age and the date of his execution. B. 1751; D. 1780.

ANDRE, ST., *sänt andre*, the name of three small towns in Hungary, Illyria, and Savoy.

ANDREA, ST., *an'-drai-a*, the name of a small town of Naples, another of Calabria, and of an island in the Adriatic Sea.

ANDREA, ST., Cape, on the N. promontory of the island of Cyprus.

ANDREAS, James, *an'-dre-as*, an eminent German reformer, and secretary to the conference at Worms. B. at Wurtemberg, 1528; D. 1590.

ANDREAS, John, a canonist and professor of civil law at Padua and Bologna. Lived in the 14th century. —His daughter Novella, in his absence, read lectures to his pupils, and a curtain was drawn before her, that the attention of the auditors might not be taken off by her beauty. His affection for her was so great, that he entitled his commentary on the decretals of Gregory X. the "Novellæ." She married John Calderinus, a famous canonist.

ANDREAS, ST., the name of a group of islands in the Gulf of Venice, N. of Ragusa, in one of which is a small town of the same name.

ANDREASBERG, *an-drai'-as-berg*, a mining town of Hanover, in the Hartz, 10 miles from Clausthal. The mine is of silver, and, with some manufactories of thread and lace, employs the inhabitants. *Pop.* about 4,500.

ANDREOSSI, Count, *an-dre-os-e*, a Frenchman of Italian descent, who took an active part in the great revolution, and subsequently served under Napoleon I., and distinguished himself at the siege of Mantua. He was with Napoleon in Egypt, and was one of the few officers chosen to return with him secretly to France. He gradually rose under the Bonaparte régime, and was successively appointed ambassador at the court of Vienna, governor of Vienna, and afterwards ambassador to the Sublime Porte, where he was much esteemed both by the Turks and the Franks. On the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, he was recalled from Constantinople, by Louis XVIII., who nevertheless conferred upon him the cross of St. Louis. He now withdrew from public life, but on the escape of his old master from Elba, he once more joined him, and during the Hundred Days was created a peer of France. After Waterloo, he again retired from public life, and employed himself in writing memoirs and reminiscences of those scenes and events which had engaged his attention whilst following the destinies of Napoleon. Several of his works are much esteemed, especially his "Constantinople and the Thracian Bosphorus." B. at Castelnaudry, 1761; D. at Montauban, 1828.

ANDREW I., *ăn'-droo*, king of Hungary, was the eldest son of Ladislaus the Bald. On the accession of Peter, in 1044, he and his brother Bala were obliged to quit Hungary; but on promising to abolish Christianity and to restore paganism, they were recalled. When Andrew, however, obtained the throne, he broke his engagement, and compelled his subjects to turn Christians. He was defeated and slain by his brother in 1059.—There were other kings of Hungary of this name, but there is nothing important to record of them.

ANDREW, ST. (*See* SAINT ANDREW.)

ANDREWS, Lancelot, *ăn'-droos*, an English prelate, who became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and who was employed by James I. to defend the sovereignty of kings against Bellarmine, who had attacked it under the name of Matthew Tortus. Dr. Andrews did this in a piece called "Tortura Torti," for which he was made almoner to the king, a privy councillor, dean of the chapel royal, and successively bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester. B. in London, 1565; D. 1626.—It is of this bishop that the following anecdote is told. Waller the poet was one day at court, while King James was at dinner, who was attended by the bishop of Winchester, and Neale, bishop of Durham. His majesty said to the prelates, "My lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" Bishop Neale quickly replied, "God forbid, sir, that you shouldn't; you are the breath of our nostrils." On which the king said to the bishop of Winchester, "Well, my lord, and what say you?" "Sir," replied Bishop Andrews, "I have no skill to judge of parliamentary cases." The king answered, "No put-offs, my lord; answer me presently." "Then, sir," said he, "I think it lawful for you to take brother Neale's money, for he offers it." He had a share in the translation of the present version of the Bible.

ANDREWS, ST., Scotland and United States. (*See* ST. ANDREWS.)

ANDREZIEUX, *an-dres'-e-u(r)*, a town of France, in the department of Loire. It is a great coal depôt, and a terminus of the St. Etienne and Andrezieux Railway. *Pop.* 1,000.

ANDRIA, *an'-dre-a*, a town of Naples, built in a plain, the seat of a bishop, and having a large almond trade. *Pop.* 24,000.

ANDRIEUX, François-Guillaume-Jean-Stanislas, *an'-dre-u(r)*, a professor of belles-lettres in Paris, who distinguished himself by the independence of his views during the Revolution. He became professor of literature in the College of France, and exceedingly popular as a lecturer. B. at Strasburg, 1759; D. at Paris, 1833.—He wrote fifteen plays and several professional works.

ANDRINOPLE. (*See* ADRIANOPLE.)

ANDROMACHE, *ăn-drom'-a-ke*, the wife of Hector of Troy, whom she loved with great tenderness. The parting of her and her husband during the siege in which he fell, is considered amongst the most beautiful and pathetic passages of the Iliad.

ANDROMACHUS, *ăn-drom'-a-kus*, physician to the emperor Nero, and the inventor of a celebrated compound medicine called *theriake*, described in Galen's works.—Lived in the 1st century A.D.

ANDRONICUS, Comnenus, *ăn-dro-ni'-kus*, a Greek emperor, grandson of Alexis Comnenus, put to death by his own subjects, 1185. There are other two emperors of this name, whose lives present nothing remarkable.

ANDRONICUS, Cyrestes, an Athenian, who first applied himself to the study of the winds. He built the famous octagonal Temple of the Winds at Athens, and was the inventor of weathercocks.

ANDRONICUS, Livius, the oldest dramatic author in the Latin language. His first piece was performed about 240 years before Christ. His works are lost.

ANDRONICUS of Rhodes, a Peripatetic philosopher, to whom we are indebted for restoring and publishing the works of Aristotle, in the time of Sylla.—Lived 63 B.C.

ANDROS, *ăn'-dros*, the most northern island of the Cyclades, in the Greek Archipelago. *Ext.* 25 miles long and 6 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, and fertile in

the valleys. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, wine, and silk. *Pop.* about 14,000. *Lat.* 37° 50′ N. *Lon.* 24° 50′ E.

ANDROS, the capital of the above island, situate on its east coast. *Pop.* 5,000.

ANDROS ISLANDS, a range of islands among the Bahamas, extending about 120 miles from N. to S. *Pop.* about 1,000, mostly coloured. *Lat.* between 23° 21 and 25° 10′ N. *Lon.* 77° 30′ and 78° 32′ W.

ANDROSCOGGIN, *ăn′-dro-scog′-in*, a river of Maine, U.S., which rises in Umbagog lake, and falls into the Atlantic 20 miles from Portland. Length, 150 miles.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, James, *an′-droo-ai doo seerso*, a French architect, who designed the grand gallery of the Louvre, the Pont-neuf, and many other noble erections. Lived in the 16th century.

ANDUJAR, *an-doosh′-ar*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, 20 miles from Jaen. *Manf.* Principally delfware. *Pop.* about 10,000.—Here, in 1808, the convention of Baylen was signed; and in 1823 the decree of the duc d'Angoulême, when he assumed for the French authority over Spain.

ANDUSE, a town of France, 6 miles from Alais, in the department of the Gard. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, stockings, and hats. *Pop.* 5,000, chiefly Protestants.

ANER, *ai′-ner*, 'answer,' 'song,' 'affliction,' or 'light;' a Canaanite chief, who confederated with Abraham.

ANERLEY, *ăn′-er-le*, a small town and station on the London and Brighton Railway, 7 miles from London.

ANET, *a′-nai*, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire. *Pop.* 1,500.—The plain of Ivry, where, in 1590, Henry IV. gained a complete victory over the armies of the League under Mayenne, is in this neighbourhood.

ANEURIN, *ăn-u′-rin*, a British poet, called the sovereign of bards and of flowing muse. He was a chieftain among the Olodinian Britons, who bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Cattraeth, which he made the subject of a poem, to be found in the Welsh Archæology, with another piece of his, entitled the "Odes of the Months," being all that is preserved of his works. D. 570 A.D.—It is supposed, with some plausibility, that Aneurin was the celebrated Gildas, the ecclesiastical historian.

ANGELO. (*See* BUONAROTTI.)

ANGELO, ST., *an′-shai-lo*, a town of Naples, 20 miles from Avellino. *Pop.* 6,500.—This is the name of several other smaller towns in Italy.

ANGELONI, Luigi, *an′-shai-lo′-ne*, an Italian, who took an active part in the affairs of the Roman states during their occupation by the French army under Berthier and Massena. In 1799 he became an emigrant, and went to Paris, where he entered into some secret plans of conspiracy against the government of Napoleon I.; but as no proof could be brought against him, he was released. On the overthrow of Napoleon, he was the first to claim for his country the restitution of the paintings, sculptures, and manuscripts of which she had been despoiled by the French in 1797-8. In 1823 he was shipped to England on account of suspicions being excited against him in reference to the political movements of Naples and Piedmont. B. 1758, at Frosinone; D. at London, 1842.

ANGERBURG, *an′-ger-boorg*, a town of East Prussia, 55 miles from Konigsberg. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 3,500.

ANGERMANNLAND, *an′-ger-man-land*, or ANGERMANIA, an old and extensive district of Sweden, now part of the province of West Nordland, 150 miles in length and 100 in breadth.

ANGERMUNDE, *an′-ger-munde*, a town of Brandenburg, Prussia, 42 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Hosiery and woollen cloth. *Pop.* about 5,000.—It is a station on the Berlin and Stettin Railway.

ANGERONA, *ăn′-je-ro′-na*, the goddess of silence.

ANGERS, *ansh′-air*, a handsome city of France, 160 miles from Paris, formerly the capital of Anjou, and now of the department of the Maine and Loire. It had, before the Revolution, a celebrated university, and an academy of great celebrity, and two commanderies of the order of Malta. The cathedral church is accounted one of the finest in France. *Manf.* Fine camlets, serge, and other stuffs, hats, and all sorts of leather goods. There are some sugar and wax refineries, and it has a considerable trade in corn, wine, and slates, quarried in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 47,000. *Lat.* 47° 28′ N. *Lon.* 0° 33′ 10″ W.—Angers is divided by the Mayenne into an upper and lower town, and is surrounded by an old wall, converted into boulevards and planted with trees. In its military college both Lord Chatham and the Duke of Wellington studied, and it is the birthplace of David the sculptor, and Bernier the traveller. In 1793 it was the scene of several sanguinary conflicts. It is connected with Paris by railway.

ANGERSTEIN, Julius, *ăn′-ger-stine*, a Russian, who, coming to London, became an eminent merchant, and a member of Lloyd's Coffee-house. He was remarkable for the practically benevolent tone of his public spirit, and was the first to propose a reward of £2,000 from the fund at Lloyd's to the inventor of lifeboats. He was a great patron of the fine arts, and his collection of paintings was purchased by the British government for £60,000, and formed the nucleus of the National Gallery. B. at St. Petersburg, 1735; D. at London, 1823.

ANGHIARI, *an′-ge-a′-re*, a well-built town of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, standing in a district fertile in producing vines, olives, and grain. *Pop.* about 7,000.

ANGLES, or ANGLE, *angl*, the name of a number of small towns and communes in France.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, *ăn′-gel-se*, an island and county of North Wales, in the Irish Sea, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait called Menai, across which there is a bridge of the same name. (*See* MENAI STRAITS.) *Ext.* 20 miles long and 17 broad. *Area*, 173,440 acres. *Desc.* Its form is triangular, whilst its land is mostly uninclosed, though well cultivated, and yielding the usual cerealia. It is well supplied with fish. *Rivers or Streams.* The principal are the Alam, Braint, Cefni, Fraw, and Dulas. *Manf.* Trifling; but its copper and lead mines, from the time of their discovery in 1768 to 1800, were the most important in the kingdom. Since that period they have declined. *Towns.* Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Holyhead. *Pop.* about 58,000.—This island is the Mona of Tacitus, and was the last stronghold of the Druids, of whose works it has many remains. Curious stone tables are to be seen in it; and there are several remains of architectural and monumental antiquities in the island. Coins, implements, and arms, both Roman and British, are still occasionally found.

ANGLESEY, earl of, Annesley, Arthur, a native of Dublin, who, in the Civil War, joined the royalist party, and, in 1643, sat in the parliament at Oxford; but afterwards made his peace with the parliamentarians, and was dispatched as a commissioner to Ulster. He took an active part in the restoration of Charles II., for which he was created earl of Anglesey, and in 1667 was made treasurer of the navy. He subsequently became lord privy seal, and in 1680 was accused by Dangerfield, at the bar of the House of Commons, of endeavouring to stifle evidence concering the popish plot. In 1682 he presented a spirited remonstrance to Charles II., relative to the state of the nation, and the danger to be apprehended from the duke of York's being a papist. Soon after this he was dismissed from office, when he retired to his country seat, where he died, leaving several children. B. 1614; D. 1686.—He wrote a "History of the Troubles of Ireland," from 1641 to 1660, which is lost; but his Memoirs, published in 1608, 8vo, are full of interesting matter.

ANGLESEY, marquis of, Henry William Paget, was the eldest son of the first earl of Uxbridge, and at an early age entered upon a military life. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war in 1793, he raised among his father's tenantry a regiment, which was at first called the Staffordshire militia, but was subsequently admitted into the regular army as the 80th foot. Of this regiment he became lieutenant-colonel, and in 1794 was with the duke of York in Flanders, where he greatly distinguished himself. When he returned to England, he was appointed to the command of a cavalry regiment, and devoted himself so successfully to his military duties, as to be recognized as the first cavalry officer in the service. He continued to be actively engaged throughout the wars with Napoleon. On the death of his father, in 1812, he succeeded to the title of earl of Uxbridge. At Waterloo he led the final charge

which destroyed the French Guards, and near the close of the battle received a shot in the knee, which caused him the loss of his limb. It was for his services in this great conflict that he was created a marquis, and made a knight of the Grand Cross of the order of the Bath. In 1818 he was elected a knight of the Garter, and in the following year was made a general of the army. In 1842 he was made colonel of the Horse Guards, and in 1846 was appointed field marshal. B. 1768; D. 1854.

ANGLI, *ăn'-gli*, an ancient people of Germany, from whom the English name is derived.

ANGOLA, *ăn-go'-la*, a state of western Africa, situate immediately S. of Congo. Its area has not been accurately defined, although a country of considerable importance. *Desc.* Flat and sterile along the coast, but mountainous in the interior, where the valleys are extremely fertile. *Rivers.* The principal are the Coanza, Bengo, and Danda. The country generally is well watered with numerous smaller streams. *Zoology.* Lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, and almost all the known wild animals of tropical Africa. Birds, reptiles, and insects are numerous. The rivers are infested with crocodiles, and the seacoasts teem with almost every description of fish. Hares, rabbits, antelopes, stags, and goats are abundant, and for domestic purposes, the horse, the ass, and the cow are in use. *Climate.* Although situate near the equator, this is, on account of the trade-winds, more temperate and healthy than other regions in the same latitude. *Pro.* Rice, millet, sugar, mandioca, potatoes, yams, and all kinds of tropical fruits. *Minerals.* Iron, gold, and copper; though none of these have, as yet, been produced in large quantities. Its chief town is Loanda Sah Paulo. *Pop.* estimated at 2,000,000, whose religion is chiefly Fetishism. *Lat.* between 8° 20′ and 9° 20′ S. *Lon.* extending from 14° to 19° E.—Angola was, in 1186, discovered by the Portuguese, who began to form settlements in it, and who still hold it, and traffic with the natives in ivory and other native products. It has been for its extensive traffic in slaves, however, that Angola has been principally notorious. (*See* LOANDA and BENGUELA.)

ANGORA, or ENKURE, *an'-gor'-a*, a city of Asia Minor, standing on a hill, at the distance of 142 miles from Konieh. It is a place containing extensive remains, of which its citadel is built. Here the famous *Monumentum Ancyranum*, erected in honour of Augustus, stood. It was constructed of white marble. *Manf.* Chiefly yarn and stuffs from the wool of the Angora goat. It has also a trade in grain, honey, wax, goat-hides, and Angora cat-skins. *Pop.* about 12,000, composed of Armenians, Mahometans, Greeks, and Jews. *Lat.* 39° 56′ N. *Lon.* 32° 50′ E.

ANGORNOW, *an-gor'-no*, a town of Bornou, situate on the west bank of Lake Tchad, in Central Africa. It is nothing more than a straggling aggregation of mud huts, but it is the centre of a large trade in cotton, amber, coral, and slaves. *Pop.* estimated at 25,000.

ANGOSTURA, *an-gos-too'-ra*, a city of Venezuela, S. America. *Pop.* 6,000.

ANGOULEME, *an'-goo-laim*, a town of France, on the Charente, 66 miles from Bordeaux. It is meanly built, and has an old castle, a cathedral, and a public library containing 65,000 volumes. *Manf.* Earthenware and serges, and it has some distilleries, a foundry for cannon-balls, and paper-mills. *Pop.* 22,000.—It is the birthplace of Margaret of Navarre, Balsac, and Montalembert, and is a station on the railway which runs from Paris to Bordeaux.

ANGOULEME, duke of, Charles de Valois, was the illegitimate son of Charles XI. Catherine de Medici bequeathed to him her estates of Auvergne and Lauragnais, when he married the daughter of Henry Montmorenci, constable of France. The will of Catherine, however, was set aside in favour of Margaret of Valois. Charles retained the title of count d'Auvergne, and in 1619 was created duke of Angoulême. He was actuated by a restless and an ambitious spirit, and, as a military commander, acquired considerable reputation. In 1628, the siege of Rochelle was commenced under him, and he was engaged in the wars of Germany, Languedoc, and Flanders. B. 1573; D. 1650.

ANGRA, *an'-gra*, a seaport-town, the capital of Terceira, one of the Azores. It was formerly very strong, and the fortifications on these islands have been extended. The town contains a cathedral, some monasteries and nunneries, also the royal magazines of naval stores. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 38° 39′ N. *Lon.* 27° 14′ W.

ANGUILLA, *an-guil'-a*, one of the leeward West-India islands. *Area*, 35 square miles. *Pop.* upwards of 3,000.

ANGUISCIOLA, Sofonisba, *an-ge'-se-o'-la*, a celebrated female painter of Cremona. She was patronized by Philip II. of Spain, and Vandyck said that he was taught more by her conversation than he had learned from the study of the works of the great masters. She was twice married, and became blind in her old days. A portrait of her is said to be at Althorp, Northamptonshire, in which she is represented as playing on the harpsichord. B. 1533; D. at Genoa, 1626.

ANGUS. (*See* FORFAR, county of.)

ANGUS, *ăn'-gus*, earls of, several members of the Douglas family, who, under the reign of the Stuarts in Scotland, distinguished themselves by the fierceness with which they exercised the great power which they possessed.

ANHALT, *an'-halt*, a principality of central Germany, surrounded by Prussian Saxony. *Area*, 1,077 square miles. This measurement embraces Anhalt-Bernburg in the west, Anhalt-Dessau in the east, and Anhalt-Kothen in the middle. *Desc.* Fertile in the centre, hilly in the south, and barren in the east. *Rivers.* The principal are the Elbe and the Salle. *Forests.* Considerable. Those of Bernburg occupy 50 square miles. *Manf.* Woollens chiefly, and a trade in earthen and metallic wares is carried on. The chief exports, however, consist of raw material, and the inhabitants may be considered as agricultural in their pursuits. *Pop.* 164,000, chiefly Protestant.

ANHALT, princes and dukes of, one of the oldest Saxon dynasties in northern Germany, now separated into the branches of Anhalt-Dessau and Anhalt-Bernburg, both of which have the title of Duke. Several of its members have greatly distinguished themselves in the European wars.

ANHOLT, *an'-holt*, a small Danish island in the Cattegat, between Lessoe and Zealand, on which is a lighthouse. *Pop.* about 300. *Lat.* 56° 39′ N. *Lon.* 11° 35′ E.—In 1811, the Danes made an unsuccessful attempt on this island, then in possession of the British.

ANICHINI, Lewis, *an'-e-ke'-ne*, a native of Ferrara, in Italy, who made for Pope Paul III. a medal, on which was represented the interview between Alexander the Great and the high-priest at Jerusalem, so exquisitely engraved that Michael Angelo, on examining it, exclaimed that the art had arrived at the height of perfection. Lived in the middle of the 16th century.

ANIELLO. (*See* MASSANIELLO.)

ANIGRUS, *ă-ni'-grus*, a Thessalian river, in which the Centaurs with whom Hercules had fought, washed their wounds.

ANIUS, *ă-ni'-us*, the father of three daughters, Œno, Spermo, and Elais, to whom Bacchus gave the power of changing everything they pleased into corn, wine, and oil, and who were themselves subsequently changed by Bacchus into doves.

ANJOU, *anzh-oo*, the name of an ancient province and government of France, now forming the departments of the Maine and Loire, and parts of the Indre and Loire, the Sarthe, and the Mayenne.

ANJOU, counts and dukes of, one of the earliest noble families of France, some of whose members have greatly distinguished themselves. In the 13th century, Charles, fourth son of Louis VIII., began the second branch of the house of Anjou, and became the head of the Guelphic party in Italy. He endeavoured by crushing the Ghibelins, to found an empire in Italy, but was unsuccessful. Whilst engaged in this work, the celebrated massacre, historically known as the "Sicilian Vespers," took place; in which 4,000 of his French soldiers were butchered by the Sicilians in Palermo, on the Easter Monday of 1282. He had laid siege to Messina, where his fleet was captured by the admiral of Peter of Aragon, who had assumed the title of king of Sicily. This event filled him with fury,

and he sent a challenge to Peter to meet him in single combat. In order to gain time, the challenge was accepted, though subsequently declined; shortly after which Charles died, in his 75th year, 1285.—He was by far the most distinguished of his house.

ANJOU, François de France, duke of, youngest son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici. He was first called duke of Alençon, and was of a treacherous, unstable disposition, although it is said that he was a friend of Admiral Coligny, and expressed his abhorrence of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In 1575 he was at the head of the Huguenot army, and, peace being soon concluded, the duchies of Anjou, Touraine, and Berri were transferred to him. In 1581, such of the Netherland states as were under the control of William of Orange, elected him sovereign, in the hope of obtaining the assistance of the French against the Spaniards, and he was one of the numerous suitors of Queen Elizabeth. The virgin monarch, however, dismissed him, and, becoming an object of suspicion in the Low Countries, he was finally expelled from the country. B. 1554; D. 1584.

ANKARSTROM, John James, *an-kar'-strom*, a Swedish regicide, who conspired against Gustavus III., king of Sweden, whom he shot with a pistol at a masked ball. He confessed the crime, for which he stood in the pillory three times, was publicly scourged, had his right hand cut off, and lastly, was beheaded, in 1792.

ANKLAM, *ank'-lam*, the chief town of the circle of the same name, in Pomerania, 36 miles from Stralsund. *Manf.* Principally woollens and linens. *Pop.* 9,000.

ANKOBAR, *an-ko'-bar*, an Abyssinian town in the state of Shoa, built on a mountain 8,198 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* estimated between 12,000 and 15,000, living in thatched houses shaded with trees.

ANNA, *ăn'-a*, the wife of Tobit, and his support in his poverty.—The daughter of Phanuel, and a prophetess.—The mother of the Blessed Virgin, and the wife of Joachim.

ANNA, a goddess of nourishment, to whom the Romans instituted festivals.

ANNA COMNENA, *ăn'-a kom-ne-na*, daughter of the emperor Alexis Comnenus I., a princess of extraordinary talents, who, for conspiring against her brother the emperor, was forced from court into retirement, where she employed herself in writing the history of her father's reign. This work has great merit, and is still extant. B. 1083; D. 1148. (*See* ALEXIS I.)

ANNA IVANOVNA, *e'-van-ov'-na*, empress of Russia, was the daughter of the czar Ivan Alexiovitch, who, on the death of her husband, Frederick William, duke of Courland, took into favour Ernest John Biren, a man of low origin, by whom she was ruled in an arbitrary manner during the remainder of her life. In 1730 she ascended the throne of Russia, but Biren managed all the affairs of government, and is said to have banished upwards of 20,000 persons to Siberia. B. 1693; D. 1740.—Anna left the crown to her grandnephew Ivan.

ANNABERG, ST., *an-a-berg*, a mining town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, in Misnia. *Manf.* Silk ribbons and fine lace; but its inhabitants are principally occupied in its mines, which produce tin, silver, and cobalt. *Pop.* 7,000.

ANNAGH, *a-na'*, a small island on the west coast of Ireland, between the isle of Achill and the mainland of the county of Mayo.

ANNAGHDOWN, *a-na-down*, a parish of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles from Galway. *Area*, 23,730 acres. *Pop.* 4,500.

ANNALIS LEX, *ăn-ai-lis lex*, settled the age at which a Roman citizen could exercise the offices of the state.

ANNAMBOE, *ăn'-am-bo'*, a seaport-town on the Gold Coast, Western Africa, 10 miles from Cape Coast Castle. Gold is its principal trade. *Pop.* 3,000.

ANNAN, *ăn-ăn*, a small river in Scotland, rising in the Hartfell, traversing Dumfriesshire, and falling into the Solway Frith.

ANNAN, a borough, seaport, and parish of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, situate on the river Annan, about 2 miles from the Solway Frith. *Area*, 16,000 acres. It has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable coasting trade: foreign timber is also imported. It has also an excellent salmon-fishery at the mouth of the river. *Manf.* Cotton goods; and has rope-walks, and exports provisions to England. *Pop.* 6,000.—It is a station on the Carlisle and Glasgow Railway.

ANNANDALE, *ăn'-an-dail*, a district of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on both sides of Annan river. *Ext.* 30 miles long, and from 15 to 18 broad. It contains many Roman antiquities.

ANNAPOLIS, *ă-năp'-o-lis*, a city of Maryland, U.S., on the S. bank of the Severn, 30 miles S. of Baltimore. *Pop.* upwards of 3,000.—There is a town of the same name in Nova Scotia; and although the first European settlement in this part of America, it has never flourished. It was settled in 1604, and has an excellent harbour, though somewhat difficult of entrance.

ANNE of Cleves, *ăn*, the wife of Henry VIII., king of England, was the daughter of John III., duke of Cleves. She was designated the "Flanders mare" by Henry VIII., and divorced by him. She had philosophy sufficient, however, not to take these circumstances much to heart, although she returned to her native country. D. 1557.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, was the second daughter of James II., by Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the great earl of Clarendon. In 1683 she married Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, but all of whom died young. In 1702, on the death of William III., she succeeded to the crown. Her reign was a continual scene of public glory; and the domineering power of the French nation was completely subdued by the vigour of the British troops under the command of the duke of Marlborough. B. 1664; D. 1714.—One of the greatest events of this important reign was the union of Scotland with England. On account of the number of eminent literary characters who flourished in her reign, it has been called the *Augustan age of Britain*. Queen Anne, though too much the dupe of her ministers and favourites, will ever stand distinguished for the general excellence of her private character.

ANNECY, *an'-e-ne*, a lake of Savoy, 9 miles long, and between 1 and 2 broad. It is 1,426 feet above the sea-level.

ANNECY, the capital of the Savoy part of the duchy of Genevois, on the lake of the same name, 24 miles from Geneva. Its principal edifices are a bishop's palace and a cathedral. *Manf.* Printed calicoes, glass, and steel wares. *Pop.* from 8,000 to 9,000.

ANNEYRON, *an'-ai-rong*, a town of France, in the department of Drôme. *Pop.* above 3,000.—Here are the vestiges of a castle, in which Boson was crowned king of Burgundy in 879.

ANNONAY, *an'-o-nai*, a town and parish of France, in the department Ardèche, at the confluence of the Deaume and the Cance. *Manf.* Woollen, worsted, cotton, and paper. *Pop.* 13,500.—It is the birthplace of Boissy d'Anglas and Montgolfier.

ANOOPSHEHR, *a-noop-sher*, the 'incomparable city,' a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Ganges. *Lat.* 28° 21 N. *Lon.* 78° 13' E. *Pop.* 8,900.

ANSELM, *ăn'-selm*, a distinguished archbishop of Canterbury, who took an active part in all that related to the church. B. at Aosta, in Piedmont, 1033; D. at Canterbury, 1109.—He was the first archbishop who restrained the English clergy from marrying, in a synod held at Westminster in 1102.

ANSON, George, General, *ăn-son*, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India during the earlier period of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857. He was advancing with his troops from Umballa to Delhi, when he was seized with cholera at Kurnaul, where he died, 27th May. It has been said that he was interred without even an ordinary salute.

ANSON, George, Lord, an eminent naval commander, who went to sea at a very early age, and in 1724 was made post-captain. In 1739 he was chosen commander of an expedition against the Spanish settlements in South America, and sailed from Portsmouth with five men-of-war, a sloop, and two victualling-vessels. In 1741 he doubled Cape Horn, after losing two of his ships. In June following he arrived off Juan Fernandez, with only two ships and two tenders; and having been successful in taking several rich prizes, and in causing much damage to the enemy, he returned to England in 1744, when, for his distinguished services against the

Spanish, he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and one of the lords of the Admiralty. He was also chosen member of parliament for the borough of Heydon. In 1747 he commanded the Channel fleet, and captured six French men-of-war and four East-Indiamen. For these services he was created Lord Anson, and on the death of Sir John Norris, was named vice-admiral of England. In 1751 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, which post he held, with a short interval, till his death. In 1758 he again commanded the Channel fleet, having under him the gallant Sir Edward Hawke. After this he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of the British fleet. B. in the parish of Colwich, Staffordshire, 1697; D. at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, 1762.—He is the hero of the well-known book called "Anson's Voyage round the World," which was written by a Mr. Benjamin Robins, from information furnished by Lord Anson.

ANSON, a county of North Carolina, United States, watered by the Rocky River. *Area*, 760 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom about one half are slaves.

ANSON, BAY OF, in the Canton river, China, situate between the headlands Chuenpe and Anunghoy, where the Chinese fleet was destroyed by the British in 1841.

ANSPACH, or ANSBACH, *ans-pak*, a fortified city and considerable district of Franconia, included in the circles of the Rezat and the Upper Danube. *Manf.* Silk and cotton stuffs, earthenware, tobacco, cards, white lead, and cutlery. *Pop.* about 17,000. *Lat.* 49° 12′ N. *Lon.* 10° 33′ E.

ANSTER, John, D.C.L., *ăn'-ster*, an eminent German scholar, and regius professor of civil law in the university of Dublin. His translations from German literature, especially that of Goethe's "Faust," have been received with great favour. Mr. Anster has also been a large contributor to periodical literature in the leading magazines. B. at Charleville, Cork, 1793.

ANSTEY, Christopher, *ăn'-ste*, a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and the author of the New Bath Guide, which, according to the statement of Dodsley, its publisher, was the most profitable book he ever sold within a certain period of time, and on this account he afterwards restored the copyright to the author, although he had purchased it—an instance of uncommon generosity. B. 1724; D. at Chippenham, 1805.

ANSTEY, a name common to several English parishes with small populations.

ANSTIS, John, *ăn'-stis*, an English antiquary, who obtained the appointment of Garter king-at-arms, and the post of genealogist and register of the Bath. B. at St. Neots, Cornwall, 1669; D. 1754.—He wrote several works illustrative of the orders of knighthood.

ANSTRUTHER, EASTER and WESTER, *ăn-struth'-er*, two small burghs and seaports of Scotland, in Fife, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth, 13 miles from Cupar. *Pop.* about 1,800.—In Easter Anstruther the late Dr. Chalmers was born.

ANTÆUS, *ăn'-tai-ē'-us*, the son of Neptune and Terra, a famous giant killed by Hercules.

ANTAKIA, *ăn-tā'-ki-a*, the modern name of Antioch. (*See* ANTIOCH.)

ANTARCTIC SEA, *ăn-tark'-tik*, that portion of the great ocean extending from *lat.* 60° 30′ S. to the south pole.

ANTENOR, *ăn-tē'-nor*, a Trojan prince, who urged the Greeks to make the wooden horse, which, through his influence, was taken within the walls of Troy.

ANTEQUERA, *an'-tai-kai'-ra*, a city of Andalusia, Spain, 28 miles from Malaga. It has a Moorish castle, churches, monasteries, nunneries, and some vestiges of antiquity. *Manf.* Woollen, silk, cotton, and paper. *Pop.* 17,000, chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits.

ANTEROS, *ăn-ter'-os*, one of the names of Cupid.

ANTHON, Charles, LL.D., *ăn'-thon*, a well-known American Greek scholar, rector of the College Grammar-school, New York. B. at New York, 1797.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, *ăn'-thro-pof'-a-ji*, a Scythian people, who lived on human flesh.

ANTIAS, *ăn'-tē-ăs*, the goddess of fortune.

ANTIBES, *an'-teeb*, a town of France, department of the Var, at the termination of a peninsula running into the Mediterranean. *Pop.* about 6,000, principally engaged in the sardine-fishery and the manufacture of earthenware. *Lat.* 43° 35′ N. *Lon.* 6° 47′ E.—This town is encompassed by orange, olive, and vine plantations, and was founded by a Greek colony, 340 B.C.

ANTICOSTI, *ăn'-ti-kos'-te*, a large island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. *Ext.* 125 miles long, and in its widest part 30 broad. *Area*, estimated at about 2,500 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded, though mountainous. There are no harbours of any note on the northern coast, whilst that of the south is low and dangerous. On its S.W. point there is a lighthouse 100 feet high. *Lat.* between 49° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 62° and 65° W.—In 1535 this island was first discovered by Jacques Cartier.

ANTIGONE, *ăn-tig'-o-ne*, a daughter of Laomedon, who, for preferring her own beauty to that of Juno, was changed into a stork.

ANTIGONUS I., *ăn-tig'-o-nus*, a Macedonian captain, who, on the death of Alexander the Great, obtained the provinces of Pamphylia, Lydia, and Phrygia Major, after which his ambition led him to enlarge his territories. He finally conquered Asia. He was slain in a battle which he fought with Seleucus and Lysimachus at Ipsus, in the 84th year of his age, 301 B.C.

ANTIGONUS GONATUS, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and grandson of the above, was a prince distinguished by his filial piety and his extraordinary humanity. D. 243 B.C.

ANTIGONUS DOSON, king of Macedon, succeeded his brother Demetrius II., defeated Cleomenes, and took the city of Sparta. He also repelled the Illyrians, who had invaded his territories. D. 221 B.C.

ANTIGONUS SOCHÆUS, the founder of the Jewish sect of the Sadducees, about 300 years B.C.

ANTIGUA, *ăn-tee'-ga*, one of the Leeward West-India islands. *Ext.* 21 miles long, about the same in breadth, and 50 miles in circumference. *Area*, 440 square miles. *Desc.* Richly diversified with hill and dale, whilst its rugged coasts are deeply indented with numerous bays. *Pro.* Sugar, rice, arrow-root, and tobacco. Large quantities of rum and molasses are made and exported. *Climate.* Healthy, although remarkably dry. *Towns.* St. John, Falmouth, and Parham. St. John is the capital, and the residence of the governor of the Leeward islands. *Pop.* about 37,000. *Lat.* between 17° and 17° 12′ N. *Lon.* between 61° 38′ and 61° 53′ W.—In 1493 this island was discovered by Columbus, and in 1632 was first settled by a few English families. In 1834, within the island, slavery was totally abolished by the legislature.

ANTILIBANUS, *ăn'-ti-li-bai'-nus*, one of the mountain-ranges of Palestine, which partially incloses the valley of Cœlesyria.

ANTILLES, *ăn-til'-es*, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, distinguished into the Windward and Leeward islands, and into Greater and Less. The Greater comprehend Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Less, Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Christophers, Guadaloupe, Martinico, Granada, Trinidad, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Dominica, St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Lucie, &c., all of which will receive special notice under their respective headings.

ANTILOCHUS, *ăn-til'-o-kus*, the son of Nestor by Eurydice, slain by Memnon at the siege of Troy.

ANTINOUS, *ăn-tin'-o-us*, a Bithynian youth, the favourite of the emperor Adrian, who erected a city to his memory, and named it Antinopolis.

ANTIOCH, *ăn'-te-ok'*, now called Antakia or Antakie, a city of Syria, situate on the south bank of the river Orontes, 57 miles from Aleppo. It is surrounded by walls, inclosing a space of several miles in circumference, a great portion of which is now occupied as gardens. Only a small portion of the original city, of which the extent is ascertained by the line of walls, is contained within their present inclosure. Antioch is restricted to one corner, in its modern state. The streets are narrow, with very elevated footpaths on each side. The houses are built of stone, and have sloping roofs, a circumstance unusual in the East. On the whole, the general appearance of the place is dull and monotonous. Although there are upwards of a dozen mosques, it is said that there is not a single Christian church; yet it was here that the designation of Christians was first applied to the followers of our Saviour. Its baths and bazaars are numerous. *Manf.* Leather, coarse pottery, cotton stuffs, and silk. This last is the principal branch of

industry. A great deal of it is exported to France. Goats' wool, yellow berries, and salted eels are also articles of export. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 36° 11′ N. *Lon.* 36° 9′ E.—Antioch was founded by Antigonus, and continued a splendid city during the whole period of Roman greatness. It has at various times been almost completely overthrown by earthquakes. In the contests which took place between the rival empires of Rome and Persia, Antioch was taken and plundered in the year 242 by Sapor, king of Persia. On two subsequent occasions it was attacked and taken by the same monarch, who demolished all its public edifices. In the 6th century it again fell into the hands of the Persians, by whom it was sacked; and in 634 it was captured by the Saracens, from whom it was recovered by the Romans, in whose possession it remained until conquered by the Turks. Towards the close of the 11th century, the crusaders made themselves masters of it. It was the scene of many conflicts; but was finally taken, in 1268, by the sultan of Babylon, on which occasion 15,000 citizens were killed, and 100,000 carried into captivity. Antioch was afterwards incorporated with the Turkish empire, but never regained its pristine celebrity.

ANTIOCH, BAY OF, in the Mediterranean, commanded by mountains 5,000 feet high. *Lat.* between 35° and 36° N. *Lon.* 36° E.

ANTIOCHUS III., *ăn-tī'-o-kus*, the Great, was the son of Seleucus Callinicus; and on the death of his brother Seleucus Ceraunus, 225 B.C., succeeded to the crown. Being defeated by Ptolemy Philopater at Raphia, he was forced to cede to him Palestine and Cœlesyria. He afterwards marched to India, where his success was such as to procure him the title of "great." On the death of Ptolemy Philopater, Antiochus recovered Palestine and Cœlesyria, and reduced a great part of upper Asia. At this the free cities of Greece became alarmed, and applied to the Romans for aid, while Hannibal sought the protection of Antiochus. After several embassies between the king and the republic, hostilities commenced, in which the armies of Greece, under the two Scipios, were victorious, and Antiochus was forced to make an ignoble peace. D. 187 B.C.—There were several other sovereigns of this name, who lived both before and after the above.

ANTIOCO, *an-te'-o-ko*, a fertile island lying to the S.W. of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean. *Ext.* 8 miles long and 3 broad. *Pop.* 2,300.

ANTIOQUIA, SANTA FE' DE, *an-te-o-ke'-a*, a town of New Grenada, S. America. It is the principal town of a district trading in sugar and maize. *Pop.* 3,500.

ANTIPAROS, *an-tip'-a-ros*, an island in the Grecian archipelago, between Paros and Siphanto, 16 miles in circuit. *Lat.* 37° 2′ N. *Lon.* 25° 13′ E.

ANTIPATER, *an-tip'-a-ter*, a native of Macedon, pupil of Aristotle, and the faithful minister of Philip and Alexander. While Alexander was abroad, he left Antipater in the government of Macedon; and by his prudent management he preserved Greece tranquil. On the death of his master, Antipater obtained the European provinces. Not long after, the confederate states of Greece attacked him; but he subdued them, and subverted their democratic forms of government; on which he was called the father of Greece. His last advice to his successor was "never to admit a woman to meddle in state affairs." D. 318 B.C.—There were two other kings of this name.

ANTIPHON, *ăn'-ti-fon*, the Rhamnusian, an Athenian orator, and the first to lay down rules of oratory. He is said to have assisted in establishing the tyranny of the four hundred, for which he was put to death, 411 B.C.—There are sixteen orations under his name, in the collection of ancient orators.

ANTIPODES, *ăn-tip'-o-dēz*, a small island, so called from being the land the most nearly opposite to Great Britain, in the S. Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 49° 32′ S. *Lon.* 178° E.

ANTISANA, *an-te-sa'-na*, a hamlet in the Andes, of the kingdom of Quito, 13,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest inhabited place on the surface of the globe.

ANTISTHENES, *ăn-tis'-the-nēz*, an Athenian philosopher, and founder of the sect of the Cynics. He procured Melitus to be put to death, and Anytus banished, for their persecution of Socrates. Lived 400 B.C. Of his works only a few apothegms remain.

ANTI-TAURUS, *ăn-ti-tor'-us*, a series of mountain-chains in Asiatic Turkey.

ANTIUM, *ăn'-tē-um*, a maritime town of Italy, built upon a promontory, 32 miles from Ostium. It was the capital of the Volsci. Camillus took it, and carried all the beaks of its ships to Rome, and placed them in the Forum on a tribunal, which thence was called *Rostrum*. The emperor Nero was born here.

ANTOINE, ST, *an'-to-een*, the name of several small towns and parishes in France.

ANTOINETTE, MARIE, *mar'-e ăn'-twoi-net*, archduchess of Austria, and queen of France, was one of the most beautiful persons of her time, as she was also one of the most unfortunate. She had a highly-cultivated mind, and in her fifteenth year was married to the son of Louis XV., afterwards Louis XVI. In 1793 she fell a victim to the fury of an infatuated French mob. B. at Vienna, 1755; beheaded at Paris, 1793.

ANTOMMARCHI, Francesco, *an-tom-ar'-ke*, a distinguished French anatomist, and physician to Napoleon I. at St. Helena. B. at Corsica; D. at San Antonio, Cuba, 1844.

ANTONELLI, Cardinal, *an-to-nel'-e*, prime minister of Pope Pius IX., in whose councils he has exercised great influence. His views are conservative. B. towards the end of the 18th century.

ANTONIA, *ăn-to'-ne-a*, the name of some eminent Roman ladies, the most remarkable of whom was the wife of Drusus, the son of Livia, and brother of Tiberius. She became mother of three children—Germanicus, Caligula's father; Claudius the emperor, and the debauched Livia. Lived A.D. 38.

ANTONIN, ST., *an-to-nă*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Tarn and Garonne, 20 miles from Montauban. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs and leather. *Pop.* 5,500.

ANTONINUS, *ăn-to-ni'-nus*, surnamed *Pius*, on account of his great and good qualities, was adopted by the emperor Adrian, whom he succeeded. When told of conquering heroes, he said, with Scipio, "I prefer the life and preservation of one citizen to the death of a hundred enemies." His life was a scene of universal benevolence, and his last moments were easy, though preceded by a lingering illness. D. 161 A.D.—He extended the boundaries of the Roman province in Britain, and built a rampart between the friths of Clyde and Forth; but he waged no wars during his reign, and only repulsed the enemies of the empire who appeared in the field. He was succeeded by his adopted son M. Aurelius Antoninus, surnamed the Philosopher, a prince as virtuous as his father.

ANTONIO, or ANTONELLO, DE MESSINE, *an-to'-ne-o*, the first Italian who painted in oil, which art he learned of John Van Eyck, in Flanders. In Italy, he imparted the secret to Bellini and Dominico. The latter communicated it to Andrew del Castagno, who, from the desire of gain, basely assassinated him. Thus, by these incidents, oil-painting soon spread over Italy. Antonio flourished about 1450. B. at Messina, about 1413; D. at Venice, 1493.

ANTONIUS, Marcus, *ăn-to'-ne-us*, a celebrated Roman orator, who was made consul, and was afterwards governor of Cilicia, where he distinguished himself by his military achievements, and obtained the honour of a triumph. After his return he discharged the office of censor with great credit. Cicero says, that in him Rome might boast of a rival in eloquence to Greece itself. He fell in the commotions raised by Marius and Cinna, 67 B.C.

ANTONIUS, Marcus (Mark Antony), the triumvir, was the son of M. Antonius Creticus, by Julia, a noble lady of great merit. On the death of his father, he led a very dissipated life. Afterwards he applied himself to the study of the art of war, and evinced great courage and address in restoring Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt. He next served in Gaul, under Cæsar, who enabled him to go to Rome, where he obtained the quæstorship, in which office he became very active in behalf of his patron. He assisted Cæsar in gaining the empire, for which service he was made governor of Italy, and commander of the legions, by whom he was greatly beloved, on account of his liberality. Cæsar

afterwards appointed him master of the horse, for his conduct at the battle of Pharsalia, and chose him as his colleague in the consulship, 44 B.C. After the death of Cæsar and the flight of his assassins, Antony began to exercise his authority in such a manner as to convince all parties that he aimed at assuming the sovereignty. To check his career, the patriots espoused the cause of Octavinnus, the heir of Cæsar, when Antony retired to his government of Cisalpine Gaul, and began a civil war by laying siege to Mertina, now Modena. The consuls Hirtius and Pansa, with Octavianus, were sent against him, and though he was defeated, both consuls were slain, and Octavianus alone left at the head of a victorious army. Antony now crossed the Alps, and joined Lepidus, with whom and Octavianus he contrived to form a second triumvirate, to which Cicero fell a victim, through the personal revenge of Antony. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, he went into Asia, and distinguished himself, above all other princes, by the splendour of his court. Here Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, captivated him, and he accompanied her to Alexandria, where he gave himself up to pleasure. In the mean time Octavianus, at the instigation of Fulvia, the wife of Antony, commenced hostilities in Italy; but a reconciliation being effected between them, Antony married Octavia, the sister of his colleague. A new division of the empire was the consequence of this alliance; the West being allotted to Octavianus, and the East to Antony, and Africa to Lepidus; but Antony, infatuated with the charms of Cleopatra, renewed his intercourse with her in a manner so shameless and undisguised, that he was deprived of his consular dignity, and war was declared against the Egyptian queen by the senate. Immense preparations were making on both sides, whilst Antony was immersed in dissipation, which destroyed his military spirit. At the battle of Actium he escaped in a small vessel, and finding himself deserted on all sides, stabbed himself. B. at Rome, 86 B.C.; D. 30 B.C.

ANTONY, ST., *ăn'-to-ne*, the founder of monachism, who, though born to a large estate, renounced the world, and assumed the habit of a recluse. He resided in a cell in the desert nearly twenty years, and the fame of his sanctity drew to him many followers, for whom he erected numerous monasteries. B. at Coma, Upper Egypt, 251; D. 356.—Roman Catholic writers relate many whimsical stories of the assaults which this saint encountered from evil spirits.

ANTONY, of Bourbon, king of Navarre, which title he obtained by his marriage with Jeanne d'Albert, in 1548. He was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, and, renouncing the Protestant religion, in which he had been educated, united with the duke of Guise and Montmorency in forming the famous Catholic league. On the breaking out of the civil war, he raised an army, and took Blois, Tours, and Rouen. At the siege of the last-mentioned place he received a wound in the shoulder, of which he died in 1562. He left a son, who was afterwards Henry IV. (*See* D'ALBERT, JEANNE.)

ANTRIM, *ăn'-trim*, a maritime county of Ireland, province of Ulster, bounded N. and E. by the sea, S. by Lough Neagh and the county of Down, and W. by the county of Londonderry. *Ext.* about 54 miles long and 35 broad. *Area*, 1,164 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous near the coast, and the south-west abounds with bogs. A stupendous assemblage of basaltic columns, the Giant's Causeway, is seen on the maritime confines of Antrim; as also Fair Head, and other lofty capes and promontories. *Rivers.* The principal are the Bann and the Laggan; the former forming the west, and the latter the south boundary. *Manf.* Linen yarn, white and brown linen, wool, canvas, kelp; and there is an iron-foundry. Considerable fisheries are carried on, and great quantities of butter made and sold for exportation. *Towns.* The chief are Antrim, Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Lisburn. *Pop.* Exclusive of Carrickfergus and Belfast, estimated at about 350,000.

ANTRIM, a town and parish of Ireland, in Antrim county, situate at the north end of Lough Neagh, near the point where it receives the Six-mile Water. *Area* of parish, 8,884 acres. *Manf.* Linen, hosiery, paper; and some malting and distilling are carried on. *Pop.* of parish, upwards of 5,000; of town, about 3,000.

ANTWERP, *ant'-werp*, one of the nine provinces of Belgium; bounded on the N. by Holland, S. by Brabant, E. by Limbourg, and W. by Flanders. *Ext.* 40 miles from E. to W., and 35 from N. to S. *Area*, 1,094 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, but fertile, and highly cultivated. In the northern parts there are some barren heaths, and towards the south the country is well wooded. *Pro.* All the crops common to England. *Rivers.* The principal are the Scheldt and its affluents, the Russel, the Dyle, and the Greater and Lesser Nèthe. *Manf.* Various and extensive; but these will be specified under the several headings of the chief towns in the province. *Towns.* The principal are Antwerp, Mechlin, Boom, Gheel, Lierre or Lier, and Turnhout. *Pop.* about 430,000.—This province is the see of the archbishop of Mechlin, and by the marriage of the Archduke Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy, it came into the possession of the house of Austria, with whom it remained till the French revolution. In 1814 it was made a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and in 1830 it became a province of Belgium. By means of its rivers, canals, and railroads, it is connected not only with the other provinces of Belgium, but France, Prussia, and the interior of Germany.

ANTWERP, a large and well-built city on the Scheldt, capital of the above province, and the principal seaport of Belgium. It has a deep and capacious harbour, and is defended by a strong citadel, built in 1568, by the notorious duke of Alva. (*See* ALVA.) Numerous canals permeate the city in all directions, and enable vessels to deposit their cargoes on the quays and wharfs the very centre of the town. Its Cathedral, which



ANTWERP CATHEDRAL.

is very large, is one of the most magnificent Gothic edifices in the world; and the Stadthouse is also an elegant structure. The Exchange, which was the finest in Europe, was destroyed by fire in 1858; and the depôt called the Warehouse for Baltic or East-country Merchandise, is a building of vast dimensions. There are several large and handsome parish churches, containing many magnificent works of art. In that of St. James's are deposited the remains of the great painter Rubens. *Manf.* Silk and cotton hosiery, linen cloth, embroidery, lace, thread; and calico-printing, bleaching, and sugar-refining, are carried on to a considerable extent. There are large shipbuilding docks, and the diamond-cutters

of Antwerp have a European celebrity. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* 51° 14′ N. *Lon.* 4° 24′ E.—Formerly, Antwerp was the greatest emporium of trade in Europe; but in 1648, by the treaty of Westphalia, which shut up the navigation of the Scheldt, its commerce was materially injured. When Holland was conquered by the French in 1792, the navigation of the river was opened, and its trade is now on the increase. Antwerp has frequently suffered from the calamities of war. In 1576 it was plundered by the Spaniards, on the occasion historically known as the "Spanish Fury;" it surrendered to Marlborough in 1706; and the French took it in 1746, but restored it at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again taken by the French in 1794, and occupied for twenty years. Teniers, Snyders, Vandyck, and Jordaen, the engraver Edelinck, and the geographer Ortelius, were all born here. From London and Hull there is regular steam communication to Antwerp, and from here most parts of the continent can be reached by railway.

ANYTUS, *ăn'-i-tus*, a rhetorician of Athens, the enemy of Socrates. He prevailed on Aristophanes to ridicule the philosopher in a comedy, and, in conjunction with Melitus, procured his condemnation. After the death of the philosopher, the people discovered their error, when Anytus was banished, and stoned to death at Heraclea. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

ANZIN, *an-zăi*, a town and parish of France, in the department Nord, 1 mile from Valenciennes. *Manf.* Glass and iron, being the centre of the greatest coal-works of France. *Pop.* 6,000.—It is a station on the railway from Douai to Hennes.

AOSTA, *a-os'-ta*, a town of Piedmont, on the Doria. It is meanly built: the only edifice of note is the episcopal palace. The district in which it stands is noted for its vegetable and mineral products, and the Val d'Aosta is one of the most lovely of the Alpine valleys. *Manf.* Leather, hemp, and cheese. Wine is produced. *Pop.* about 8,000.—Here a meteorological observatory is established, in *lat.* 45° 44′ 10″ N.; *lon.* 7° 20 12″ E.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. (*See* ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.)

APELLES, *ă-pel'-ez*, a native of the isle of Cos, called the "Prince of Painters," much admired by Alexander the Great, who would permit no other person to paint his picture. His most famous work was a painting of Venus rising from the sea, which Augustus purchased of the people of Cos, and placed in the temple of Cæsar. He was a man of wit, and much addicted to pleasure. Flourished in the beginning of the 4th century B.C.

APELLICON, *ă-pel'-i-con*, a Peripatetic philosopher, to whom the world is indebted for the works of Aristotle, which he bought at a vast price about ninety years B.C. They were afterwards seized by Sylla, and carried to Rome.

APENNINES, *ăp'-e-nines*, a chain of mountains in Italy, which, at about *lon.* 0° E., begins near Mount Appio, one of the maritime Alps, in the territory of Genoa, and after running a considerable distance to the E., traverses Italy in its whole length from N. to S., dividing it nearly equally. When near their termination, the chain separates into two branches, one of which runs to the south-east as far as Cape di Leuca, in the Terra di Otranto, and the other takes a westward direction to the Strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria. *Ext.* The entire length is about 800 miles. *Desc.* The Apennines are far inferior to the Alps in point of grandeur and elevation, their general height seldom reaching beyond 4,000 feet, whilst their highest point is that of Monte Corno, in the Abruzzo, attaining only 9,521 feet above the level of the sea. In their appearance they are neither peaked like the Alps nor the Pyrenees, but present themselves in smooth undulating forms, their rocks appearing bare only in the loftiest parts. *Minerals.* Not many. Iron is found in small quantities, and near Cosenza there are some extensive salt deposits. Their principal wealth consists of the marble of Carrara, Serravezza, and Sienna. *Vegetation.* Up to 3,000 feet the principal chain is covered with a varied vegetation; the olive, the palm, the citron, and the orange, forming the lower belt. Above this, the mountains are generally arid and destitute of vegetation. There are no extensive forests in the Apennines. *Volcanoes.* Vesuvius, the only active one on the continent of Europe. *Lat.* between 39° 10′ and 41° 10′ N. *Lon.* between 7° 40′ and 18° 20′ E.

APHION, or APIUM-KARA-HISSAR. (*See* APIUM KARA HISSAR.)

APICIUS, *ă-pish'-e-us*, the name of three celebrated Roman gluttons. The first lived under Sylla, the second under Augustus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. The second expended immense sums in gluttony, and was the inventor of several sorts of cakes. Finding his wealth reduced to a sum of £12,000, he, thinking he must starve, poisoned himself.

APOLDA, *a-pol'-da*, a town of Saxony, 4 miles from Jena. *Manf.* Chiefly hosiery. *Pop.* 4,500.—It has thermal springs, and is a station on the railway from Berlin to Weimar.

APOLLO, *ă-pol'-o*, the son of Jupiter and Latona, called also Phœbus, is often confounded with the sun. According to Cicero, there were four persons of this name. To the son of Jupiter and Latona, however, all the actions of the others seem to have been attributed. As soon as he was born, Apollo destroyed with arrows the serpent Python, which Juno had sent to persecute Latona. Hence he was called Pythius. Apollo was the god of the fine arts, of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence: of all these he was deemed the inventor. He had received from Jupiter the power of knowing futurity, and he was the only one of the gods whose oracles were in general repute over the world. He is generally represented with long hair, tall, beardless, with a handsome shape, holding in his hand a bow, and sometimes a lyre: his head is generally surrounded with beams of light. He had temples and statues in every country, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. The cock, the grasshopper, the wolf, the crow, the swan, the hawk, the olive, the laurel, the palm-tree, &c., were sacred to him; and in his sacrifices, wolves and hawks were offered, as they were the natural enemies of the flocks over which he presided. Bullocks and lambs were also immolated to him. As he presided over poetry, he was often seen on Mount Parnassus with the nine Muses. His most famous oracles were at Delphi, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha, and Patara. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, to which every nation and individual brought considerable presents when they consulted the oracle. He had a famous Colossus in Rhodes, which was one of the seven wonders of the world.

APOLLODORUS, *ă-pol'-o-dor'-us*, an eminent architect, who was employed by the emperor Trajan to build the great bridge over the Danube, and other structures. D. at Damascus. Lived in the second century.

APOLLODORUS, a famous painter at Athens, who flourished B.C. 408. He was outshone by Zeuxis, which he greatly lamented in a poem.

APOLLONIA, *ă'-pol-o'-ne-a*, the name of several ruined cities of antiquity.

APOLLYON, *ă-pol'-yon*, 'a destroyer,' a wicked, persecuting power.

APOSTLE, *ă-pos'-el*, a 'messenger or missionary;' the title given by Christ to each of his select disciples.

APPALACHICOLA, *ăp-a-lăk'-a-ko'-la*, a river of the United States, which, after a course of 70 miles, falls into St. George's Sound, in the Gulf of Mexico.

APPENWEIER, *ap-en-vai'-er*, a town 8 miles from Kehl, on the Baden Railway, Germany, where is the junction of the railways running into Germany, France, and Switzerland. *Pop.* 1,500.

APPENZELL, *ap-enl'-sel*, a canton of Switzerland, which is wholly encompassed by that of St. Gall. *Area*, 152 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, particularly in the S., where Mont Scntis rises to 8,232 feet. It is divided into what are called the outer and inner Rhodes, the latter of which is an agricultural district, and the former manufacturing. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods, dyeing, embroidery, and various other branches of industry. *Rivers.* The Sittern is the principal. *Towns.* Appenzell and Trogau, Gais and Herisau. *Pop.* about 60,000.—This canton holds the thirteenth place in the Swiss confederacy.

APPENZELL, the capital of Inner Rhodes, in the above canton, 6 miles from St. Gall. *Pop.* 3,300.

APPIN, *ăp-in*, an extensive district of Argyleshire, Scotland, and formerly the country of the Stuarts.

APPLEBY, *ăp'-el-be*, a borough and market-town of England, and the chief town of Westmoreland, on the Eden. *Pop.* 2,500.—Its castle was that which was held out, under the heroic Lady Pembroke, against the Parliamentary forces in the time of Charles I., and is now in the possession of her descendant, the earl of Thanet.

APPLEDORE, *ăp'-el-dor*, a seaport-town of England, in the county of Devon, on Barnstaple Bay.

APPLETON, *ăp'-el-ton*, the name of several small parishes in England.

APPOMATOX, *ăp-o-măt'-ox*, a county in the centre of Virginia, United States. *Area*, 320 square miles. *Pop.* 9,500, of which nearly the half are slaves.

APSHERON, *ăp-she'-ron*, an Asiatic peninsula, running 40 miles into the Caspian Sea, and terminating in Cape Apsheron, which forms the E. point of the Caucasian chain. This is the place of the sacred flame, whence the fire-worshipers of Asia drew their superstition. Sulphur and inflammable gas are so plentifully mixed with its soil, that immense quantities of white and black naphtha are annually taken from it. Saffron, salt, and madder are also obtained on this peninsula. *Lat.* of Cape Apsheron, 40° 12′ N. *Lon.* 50° 20′ E.

APT, *apt*, a town and parish of France, 29 miles from Avignon. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, confectionery, and earthenware. *Pop.* 6,000.—It is the Julia of antiquity, and was greatly embellished by Cæsar.

APULIA, or PUGLIA, *ă-pu'-le-a*, the common name for the country comprised in the three Neapolitan provinces of Bari, Otranto, and Basilicata, which extend along the western shore of the Adriatic.

APURE, *a'-poor*, a river of South America, which rises in New Grenada, and after running in an easterly direction for 500 miles, and receiving numerous tributaries, falls by several mouths into the Orinoco.

AQUAMBOE, *a-kam'-bo*, a kingdom in the interior of the Gold Coast of Africa, extending 20 miles along the river Volta, and 100 miles inland. It has a town of the same name.

AQUILA, *a-ke'-la*, a fortified town of Naples, situate on a hill, on the river Aterno, about 60 miles from Rome. It contains, exclusive of a cathedral, a number of parish churches, and a great many cloisters. *Manf.* Chiefly linen goods; but in general articles of commerce it does a considerable trade. *Pop.* 10,000.—It stands on the site of the ancient Amiternum, the birthplace of Sallust. In 1688, 1703, and 1706, it was seriously injured by earthquakes.

AQUINAS, St. Thomas, *ă-qui'-năs*, called the "Angelical Doctor," was born of a noble Italian family, and entered into the society of Preaching Friars at Naples, against the inclination of his parents. After teaching divinity in various universities, he settled at Naples, and obtained a pension from the king. He refused the archbishopric of Naples, which was offered him by Pope Clement IV. B. in the castle of Aquino, Italy, 1221; D. at the monastery of Fossanova, near Terracina, 1274.—The authority of Aquinas has always been very high in the Roman church, and he was canonized in 1323. His works make 17 vols. folio, and have been printed several times at several places.

ARABAT, *ă-ra-băt'*, a fortress on the Sea of Azov, 70 miles from Simpheropol, in the Crimea.

ARABIA, *ă-rai'-be-a*, an extensive country of Asia, the general outline of which forms an irregular quadrangle, bounded S. by the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Oman, W. by the Red Sea, E. by the Gulf of Persia, and N. by Turkey in Asia. *Ext.* 1,500 miles long, with an average breadth of 800. *Area*, 1,200,000 square miles. *Divisions.* Arabia is commonly divided into three parts: *Arabia Felix*, or Happy Arabia, bordering on the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the southern part of the Red Sea; *Arabia Petræa*, or Stony Arabia, lying on the Red Sea north of Arabia Felix; and *Arabia Deserta*, or the Desert, including all the interior and northern parts of the country. Among the Arabians these names are not known. The division which we call Arabia Deserta, they call Nedsjed; Arabia Petræa is denominated Hedjaz; and Arabia Felix is divided into the kingdoms of Yemen, Hadramaut, Ommon, and Lachsa. *Desc.* The general aspect of Arabia is a vast and arid desert, intersected about the centre by a range of mountains, supposed to stretch from the shores of the Red Sea by Mecca, to those of the Persian Gulf at the Bahrein Islands, with, here and there, some spots of fertile ground. The edges of the country on the seacoast contain some flourishing provinces and settlements; but in all parts they suffer for want of water. *Mountains.* These extend along the W. coast from the Straits of Bab-el-mandeb to the Gulf of Akaba, rising in peaked tops in some parts from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. Their length is about 1,000 miles, and their distance from the coast from 12 to 60. The Mount Sinai group lies between the Gulf of Akaba on the east, and that of Suez on the west, and nearly fills the peninsula, which there projects into the Red Sea. *Rivers.* None navigable. There are a few streams, but they are mostly dry in the hot season, and in some parts no rain falls sometimes for a year together. *Lakes.* Properly speaking, none. *Forests.* None worth naming. *Zoology.* The panther, jackal, wolf, and hyæna roam the deserts, and follow the Bedouins, or track the path of the caravans. Amongst the mountains, the rock-goat, the fox, and the musk-deer are found, whilst in the more fertile parts the antelope and gazelle may be witnessed browsing in the quiet solitudes far away from the haunts of men. The hilly regions are inhabited by a wild ass; monkeys are plentiful in the woods of Aden and Yemen; and the Arabian cows and oxen have a hunch over their shoulders. The most valuable animals of the country, however, are the camel and the horse. The horses have been celebrated in all ages, and the purity of their breed is preserved with the greatest care. The chief dependence of the Arabians, however, is on the camel, an animal peculiarly adapted for the inhabitants of a sandy country, being capable of undergoing great fatigue and supporting itself without water, or even food, for several days together. Of birds, the eagle, the vulture, and several species of hawk are common. The ostrich inhabits the desert, and the pelican the coast of the Red Sea. Pheasants and game, fowls, and various kinds of pigeons, are common in Yemen. Locusts abound in Arabia, and are eaten by the inhabitants. Fish is plentiful along the coasts, especially the east, where not only is the soil manured by them, but domestic animals are fed upon them. *Climate.* The driest in the world. In the mountainous region it is temperate, but in unsheltered situations intolerable heat prevails, aggravated by the pestiferous wind called the simoom or samiel, which frequently surprises the traveller in the desert, and almost suffocates him, while he is overwhelmed by moving clouds of sand. *Pro.* Dates and dourra, a kind of millet, wheat, barley, tobacco, indigo, the finest of coffee, sugar, tamarinds, spices, acacia, balm, various gums, raisins, drugs, and fruits. In the agricultural arts the inhabitants are extremely backward. *Minerals.* Silver, iron, basalt, blue alabaster, emerald, and the onyx. The country, however, has not been sufficiently examined to justify a decided opinion as to its poverty or wealth in mineral resources. INHABITANTS.—*Manners and Customs.* The natives are a Circassian race, of middle stature, thin, with slender extremities, black eyes, hair, and beard, and of swarthy complexion. The women are fairer, and, when young, many of them may be considered handsome; but when old, their features assume quite a different character, and are rather repulsive than otherwise. They all lead a frugal and abstemious life: many depend for subsistence entirely on their flocks. The flesh of the camel is sometimes, but rarely, eaten, except as a delicacy on great occasions. Porcupines, weasels, rats, lizards, and locusts form a portion of the food of the Arabians. Their common diet is not bread properly so called, but soft thin cakes half baked, and prepared of a species of millet. Wine is prohibited by the law of Mahomet, but different kinds of spirituous liquors are made from honey, sugar, or raisins, and other fruits. The dress of the Arabs varies. The men in general wear wide drawers and a shirt; they have a cape or handkerchief tied round their heads, and in the hottest parts go almost naked. The dress of the women consists of a cloak, a very wide shift, and pantaloons in proportion. They are frequently veiled. The majority of the people dwell in tents made of camel's hair, wandering about with their whole property from place to place; and many

inhabit villages, towns, and cities. *Gov.* Patriarchal; the chief power being vested in a shiekh, that is, an old man or elder, whose authority is like that of the head of a family, being, in general, regulated more by the sentiments and habits of the community than by an organized system of policy. *Towns.* Mecca, Medina, Aden, Sana, and Daraieh. Mecca is celebrated as the birthplace of Mahomet, and Medina for his tomb. Aden belongs to the British, and Sana is the capital of Yemen. Daraieh was once the capital of the Wahabees, but in 1819 it was destroyed by Ibrahim Pacha. *Manf.* On the west coast, coarse woollens and linen fabrics are wove; matchlocks, lance-heads, and other arms, with tin and copper vessels, are made. Silk and cotton turbans, with silks, canvas, earthen jars, arms, and gunpowder, are made in Oman; but most of the better kinds of manufactured goods are procured from other countries in exchange for Arabian produce. COMMERCE. Considerable—Arabia being well situated for carrying on a general intercourse with nations. The communication of the interior is mostly conducted by means of the camel, which transports across the deserts immense quantities of merchandise, by the robbery of which many of the Bedouins support themselves.



BEDOUIN ARABS.

*Exp.* Coffee, gums, drugs, and pearls. Mocha and Loheia are the centres of the coffee trade, and Muscat has recently become the entrepôt for the trade with India and the Persian Gulf. *Rel.* Mahometanism, which originated in Arabia. (*See* ALCORAN.) *Pop.* variously estimated from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000. *Lat.* between 12° and 34° N. *Lon.* between 32° 30′ and 60° E. —Until the time of Mahomet, our knowledge of the interior of Arabia is very imperfect; before his time, however, the Arabs, like those of the present day, partly dwelt in cities, and partly wandered over the desert, pitching their tents where either inclination induced, or necessity compelled them. In the beginning of the 7th century Mahomet united them, and, under the influence of the faith of Islam, inspired them with such courage and fervour, that within a century, their dominion, language, and faith extended from the Indus to the Atlantic, skirting the deserts of Africa, penetrating Spain and the south of France, embracing the whole of Asia Minor, and the countries surrounding the Caspian Sea. Mahomet died at Medina, in 632, in the 63rd year of his age; and for a century afterwards, during the reign of his successors, we read of nothing in connection with the Arabs but a series of conquests. In 749 the family of Abbas ascended the throne of the caliphs, and held it, although with gradually diminishing influence, until the taking of Bagdad in 1258, by Hulaku, when the dominion of the Abassides ended. From that time, with the exception of the wars of petty chiefs, struggling to maintain their authority, or to deprive others of theirs, and the annual pilgrimages to Mecca, there is nothing of general interest to record. In 891 the sect of Karmatians arose and obtained possession of Arabia, but about 990 their power fell. (*See* MECCA, MEDINA, MAHOMET, and other articles connected with Arabia.)

ARABIAN GULF. (*See* RED SEA.)

ARACAN, *ar'-a-kan*, formerly an independent kingdom of further India, but now a British province. It is situate to the S.E. of Bengal, extending from the river Naaf to Cape Negrais. *Ext.* 500 miles in length, but various in breadth; and the coast is studded with a number of formerly fertile islands. *Area*, 16,500 square miles. *Desc.* On the east it is divided from Pegu and Ava by a range of mountains, through which there are very few passes, and the country is, in some parts, covered with extensive forests. COMMERCE. Considerable, carried on with Bengal. *Exp.* Chiefly honey, wax, ivory, drugs, sapphires, rubies, and gold. *Imp.* Tissues, silks, muslins, European commodities of all kinds, pearls, and diamonds. *Pop.* 300,000. *Lat.* between 16° and 22° N. *Lon.* between 92° and 94° E. —In 1824 the province was taken from the Burmese by the British.

ARACAN, a city and capital of the above province, situate on a branch of the Kuladyne river, and encompassed by a series of low hills. It is fortified, and has a great number of pagodas. *Pop.* including the district in which it is situate, 140,000.

ARACHNE, *ă-răk'-ne*, a virgin of Lydia, who was turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.

ARAD, OLD, *a'-rad*, an Hungarian city, 60 miles from Szegedin. It is the see of a bishop, has a citadel, and does a large trade in corn. *Pop.* including Jews, 20,000.

ARAD, NEW, a fortified town of Hungary, opposite the above. *Pop.* 15,000.

ARAGO, François Jean Dominique, *a-ra'-go*, a distinguished French mathematician, astronomer, and man of science, who, in the "History of his Youth," has given a detailed narrative of his adventures up to his 22nd year. From 1812 to 1845 he lectured in Paris, on astronomy and kindred subjects, and was pronounced by the French emperor, Louis Napoleon, to be not only "the grand high-priest of science, but able to initiate the vulgar into its mysteries." In conjunction with Gay-Lussac, he established the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," a valuable serial still continued; and throughout his days, prosecuted scientific discovery with unwearied effort. Amongst his other discoveries may be here recorded that of a neutral point in the polarization of the atmosphere, and the suggestion of a positive proof of the theory of undulations, which has since been proved by Foucault. B. near Perpignan, 1786; D. at Paris, 1853.—Arago was a determined republican, and refused to take the oath of allegiance, after the *coup d'état* of 1852, and gave his reasons in a spirited letter to the government. Louis Napoleon was then the prince-president, and he, to his honour, caused his minister to write, that "a special exception would be made in favour of a philosopher whose labours had rendered France illustrious, and whose existence the government would be loath to sadden." How happy would it be for intellectual progress, if princes, under every change of circumstance and condition, would still continue to express a regard for the opinions of men of literature and science, similar to that embodied in the above sentence!

ARAGON, or ARRAGONIA, *ăr'-a-gon*, a province of Spain, bounded by the Pyrenees on the N., Navarro and Castile on the W., Valencia on the S., and Catalonia on the E. *Ext.* 240 miles, with an average breadth of about 90. *Area*, 22,000 square miles. *Desc.* The country is surrounded by mountains, whilst its interior is traversed by numerous offsets, with their slopes covered with forests of the beech, oak, and pine. The

province is divided by the Ebro nearly into two equal parts, watered by the Guadalaviar, the Tagus, the Xucar, and the Aragon. *Climate.* Variable but healthy. *Pro.* Fruit, grain, saffron, hemp, and flax. Silkworms are reared in immense numbers, and the quantity of silk made and exported is considerable. Rearing sheep is an important feature in the province. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, quicksilver, copper, coal, jasper, marble, cobalt, and alum. Immense tracts of the country are covered with stones, and other parts are left in a neglected state, although worthy of cultivation. *Manf.* Imperfect; consisting principally of woollen cloths, drapery, leather, cordage, wine, spirits, oil, and soda; most of which form articles of exportation. *Pop.* about 850,000. *Lat.* between 40° and 42° 54′ N. *Lon.* between 2° 10′ W. and 1° 45′ E.—The kingdom of Aragon was founded in 1034, and became united to the crown of Castile, by the marriage of Ferdinand the Catholic with Isabella, in 1474. The imperial canal of Aragon extends for 80 miles through the country, and crosses the Jalon river, by an aqueduct 4,800 feet in length.

ARAL, *air′-al*, a lake or inland sea of Asia, in Independent Tartary, the largest, with the exception of the Caspian Sea, in Asia. *Ext.* 265 miles long, by 125 broad. On the E. it receives the rivers Sir, or Jaxartes, and the Amu-daria. Near its south end are two islands, at one of which the Russians have a small fleet. *Lat.* between 43° 42′ and 46° 14′ N. *Lon.* between 58° 18′ and 61° 46′ E.

ARAM, Eugene, *air′-am*, a self-educated Yorkshireman, who, by persevering industry, obtained a knowledge of the mathematics, and an extensive acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, together with the Hebrew and Chaldee. In 1744 he taught Latin and writing at a school in London; and after passing many years in apparent innocence, in 1753 he was apprehended at Lynn, for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, perpetrated thirteen years before. He was brought to his trial in 1759, and made an admirable defence, but was found guilty; and the next morning confessed his crime, alleging that he was prompted to it through a suspicion of Clarke's having a criminal intercourse with his wife. Executed at York, 1759.—The history of this person has suggested one of the most interesting of Sir Bulwer Lytton's novels

ARAUCANIA, *ä-rän-kwi′-ne-a*, an independent territory of S. America, bounded N.W. by Chili, E. by the Andes, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 28,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, affording excellent pastures for the flocks, which constitute the chief wealth of the natives. *Lat.* between 37° and 39° S. *Lon.* between 70° and 75° W.

ARANDA, Don Pedro Pablo Abarco de Boles, count of, *a-ran′-da*, a distinguished Spanish statesman of the 18th century. He abolished the order of the Jesuits, and greatly diminished the power of the Inquisition. In 1773, to avoid ruin, he got himself appointed ambassador to Paris, where he remained till 1787. In 1792 he became the prime minister of Charles IV., but, through the intrigues of a rival, was soon afterwards dismissed. B. in Aragon, 1718; D. 1799.

ARANJO D'AZEVEDO, Antonio, *a-ransh′-o*, a Portuguese statesman, who devoted more time to literature and science than to politics, and thereby incapacitated himself for conducting with success the affairs of his country. In 1806, when Napoleon I. declared that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign, he made his escape to Brazil, whither he took his mineralogical collection, and a printing apparatus which he had imported from London. This was the first printing-press that had been seen in Rio Janeiro, where he began to busy himself with scientific pursuits. Whilst thus engaged, however, he felt severely the disgrace under which he lay, on account of his political errors. Accordingly, he wrote to the prince regent, defending his conduct against some assertions of his calumniators. He received a gracious reply, and in 1815 was created Count da Barca. He finally became sole minister in Brazil. B. at Ponte de Lima, 1754; D. at Rio Janeiro, 1817.

ARANJUEZ, *a-ransh-oo′-eth*, a beautiful palace of the Spanish royal family, situate on the Tagus, in the province of Toledo, 28 miles from Madrid. The town of Aranjuez was an inconsiderable village, and is indebted for its enlargement to Ferdinand VI. *Pop.* about 4,000. It is connected with Madrid by railway.

ARAPILES, *a-ra′-pe-lais*, a Spanish village, 4 miles from Salamanca. *Pop.* 400. This place is memorable from its being the scene of the battle of Salamanca, in which the French, under Marmont, were defeated by the British, under Wellington, July, 1812.

ARARAT, *ăr-a-răt*, a celebrated mountain of Armenia, held in great veneration, from a belief that Noah's ark rested on it. It has two principal summits, named respectively Agri-dagh and Allah-dagh, the former of which has an elevation of upwards of 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is the culminating point of Western Asia, where the Russian, Persian, and Turkish empires meet (*see* ARMENIA), and it is in the neighbourhood of its mountains,

"So varied, and so terrible in beauty,"

that the scene of Lord Byron's mystery, "Heaven and Earth," is laid.

ARAS, the ancient ARAXES, *a′-ras*, a river of Asia, which rises in Armenia, 20 miles S. of Erzeroum, and joins the Kur, in about *lat.* 40° 5′ N.; *lon.* 48° 30′ E. It has a rapid course of about 500 miles.

ARATUS, *a-rai′-tus*, a Greek poet, whose poem entitled "Phenomena," still extant, shows him to have been also an astronomer. B. in Cilicia, about 300 B.C.

ARATUS of Sicyon, son of Clinas, who, by his activity, established the Achæan league, and recovered Corinth from Antigonus of Macedon. B. 273; D. 216 B.C. He wrote commentaries on his own transactions.

ARBE, *arb*, an island in the Adriatic, off the coast of Croatia. *Pop.* 4,000. It has a town of the same name, which has 1,100 inhabitants. This island is the most northerly of the Dalmatians.

ARBIL, *ar′-bil*, the ancient Arbela, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles from Mosul. *Pop.* 6,000. Here Darius was signally defeated by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C.

ARBLAY, Madame d'. (*See* BURNEY.)

ARBOGAST, Louis François Antoine, *ar′-bo-gast*, a French mathematician, who, in 1800, published his great work called the "Calcul des Dérivations," a production which has been the means of throwing much light on the connection of various parts of analysis.

ARBOIS, *ar′-bwaw*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Jura, 6 miles from Poligny. It stands at an elevation of 940 feet. *Manf.* Paper and earthenware. *Pop.* nearly 7,000.

ARBORIO, Mercurino, *ar-bor′-e-o*, a faithful adviser and chancellor of Charles V. of Spain. Although a Catholic in his sentiments, he was the advocate of mild measures, and never lost the confidence of his great master. He became a cardinal, and throughout his career exercised a considerable influence upon the affairs of Germany. B. at Vercelli, Piedmont, 1465; D. at Innsbruck, 1530.

ARBROATH. (*See* ABERBROTHICK.)

ARBUTHNOT, John, *ar-buth′-not*, a celebrated writer and physician, educated at Aberdeen, and, coming to London, supported himself by teaching the mathematics. Accidentally administering relief to Prince George of Denmark at Epsom, he became physician to his royal highness, and in 1709 was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Anne. He engaged with Pope and Swift in a scheme to write a satire on the abuse of human learning, under the title of "Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus," but the death of the queen put an end to the project, and deprived the world of some ingenious performances. B. at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, Scotland, 1675; D. in London, 1735.—Arbuthnot was the author of several other performances, more in connection with his profession of a medical practitioner. It is said that he was one of the greatest wits of his time, that his humour was generally without any mixture of ill-nature, being a most humane and amiable man.

ARC. (*See* JOAN OF ARC.)

ARCADIA, *ar-kai′-de-a*, the ancient name of a mountainous and finely-wooded province in the Morea, Greece, much sung by the poets. *Lat.* 37° 14′ N. *Lon.* 21° 42 E.

ARCANO, Mauro d', *ar-ka'-no*, a celebrated Italian burlesque poet. Flourished in the 16th century.

ARCET, Jean d', *dar'-sai*, a French natural philosopher, who was the first to prove, by experiment, the perfect combustibility of the diamond. He was also the inventor of a metallic alloy, of which stereotypes are sometimes made, and to which his name is frequently given. He gave great attention to the study of minerals, and succeeded in producing a porcelain equal to the best of China and Japan. B. at Douazit, 1725; D. at Paris, 1801. He became inspector of the tapestry manufacture of Gobelins, and also of the public mint; and in the manufacture of the former, as well as in that of porcelain, suggested several improvements.

ARCHANGEL, or ARCHANGELSKOE, *ark-ain'-jel*, a government of Russia, bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea, on the W. by the Ural Mountains, on the S. by the governments of Vologda and Olonetz, and the islands of Wargatz, Dolgo, and Nova Zembla; on the E. by Finland. *Area*, estimated at 325,400 square miles. *General Desc.* Lying under an inclement sky, where the summer is short, and the winter of uncommon severity, the principal wealth of the country consists in its fisheries, which extend along the whole coast. In the south there are a number of large forests, many wild animals, valuable for their fur, and good breeds of domestic cattle. Its surface is mountainous, and nearly surrounds the White Sea, whilst it is watered by the rivers Dwina, Petchora, Mezen, Onega, Pinega, and Outcha. From October to May the rivers are frozen over in the north, but in the south there is excellent pasturage, although it abounds with marshes. Little corn is grown, but flax, hemp, and timber are plentiful. These, with pitch, turpentine, tallow, leather, and potash, constitute its principal exports. *Towns.* The principal are Archangel, Chenkoursk, Mezen, Onega, Kola, Pinega, and Kholmogory. *Pop.* 255,000, originally Finns, but now mostly Russians. *Lat.* between 61° and 71° N. *Lon.* between 29° and 68° E.

ARCHANGEL, or ST. MICHAEL, the capital of the above government, stands at the mouth of the Dwina, a few miles from the White Sea. It derives its name from a monastery, founded here in 1584, and dedicated to the archangel Michael. It became the chief town of the government in 1710, and is nearly entirely built of wood. As a place of commerce it is much frequented, especially by the English, the Dutch, and merchants of Bremen and Hamburg. Its trade was greatly injured by the erection of St. Petersburg into a commercial city, but it still is the chief deposit of foreign articles destined for Siberia. In summer is held the great market, in which train oil, tallow, tar, linseed, furs, wax, iron, and coarse linen, are exposed to sale, chiefly for the accommodation of foreigners. The harbour is open only from July to September, on account of the severity of the climate. *Pop.* about 25,000. *Lat.* 64° 32' N. *Lon.* 40° 33' E.

ARCHIDAMUS, *ar'-ki-doi'-mus*, the name of five kings of Sparta, of whom there is little or nothing to record.

ARCHILOCHUS, *ar-kil'-o-kus*, a Greek satirist, whose poems the Lacedæmonians prohibited. He was the inventor of iambic verses. B. in the isle of Paros, about 660 B.C.—Most of his writings are lost.

ARCHIMEDES, *ar'-ki-me'-des*, the greatest of the Greek mathematicians, said to have been related to Hiero, king of Syracuse. He boasted, that if he had a place to fix his machines, he would move the earth, which will not be deemed extravagant by those who can calculate the power of levers, &c. The story of the manner in which he discovered the fraud of the jeweller who made the crown of Hiero is too well known to require repetition here. He is said, amongst other ingenious mechanical contrivances, to have made a glass machine, which represented the motions of the heavenly bodies. He is also said to have made burning-glasses, which destroyed ships at a great distance. When Marcellus besieged Syracuse, 212 B.C., Archimedes contrived a variety of machines for annoying the enemy; and when the place was taken, the Roman commander gave strict orders that the house and person of the philosopher should be respected. He was, however, slain by a soldier, while he was deeply engaged in solving a geometrical problem, and inattentive to the noise occasioned by the taking of the city. B. at Syracuse: slain 212 B.C.—Several of his works are extant, but some of the most valuable are lost. When Cicero was quæstor in Sicily, he discovered Archimedes' tomb, with an inscription upon it.

ARCHIPELAGO, *ar'-ke-pel'-a-go*, a term applied to any portion of the sea abounding in small islands, but more especially to the Ægean Sea, or that part of the Mediterranean between the coasts of Asia Minor and Greece.

ARCHONTES, *ar-kon'-tes*, the name of the chief magistrates of Athens. They were nine in number, and none were chosen after the death of King Codrus, but such as were descended from ancestors who had been free citizens of the republic for three generations.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, *ar'-se-soor-obe'*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 16 miles from Troyes. *Manf.* Yarn and cotton stockings. *Pop.* about 3,000. —Near this place, in 1814, Napoleon I. defeated a division of the allied army.

ARCOLE, *ar-ko-lai* (Eng. ARCOLA, *ar-ko'-la*), a village of Italy, about 15 miles from Verona. *Pop.* 1,000.—The village and its bridge are famous for the defeat of the Austrians by Napoleon I., in a series of sanguinary actions, in 1796.

ARCON, Jean Claude d', *ar'-kong*, a French military engineer, who planned the floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, when commanded by General Elliot, on the 12th September, 1782. He afterwards served in the French army at the time of the Revolution, and took a part in the conquest of Holland. B. in Franche Comté, 1733; D. near Auteuil, 1799.

ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA, *ar'-kos dai la fron-tair'-a*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, built on a rock, 30 miles from Cadiz. *Manf.* Thread, ropes, and tanned leather, which latter was here first established in Andalusia. *Pop.* 11,000.—Both in Spain and Portugal there are several places of the name of Arcos.

ARCOT (NORTH and SOUTH), *ar-kot'*, two maritime districts in the presidency of Madras, British India. *Area* of both, 13,500 square miles. *Desc.* Full of jungles, and hilly in the interior, but low along the coast. *Rivers.* The Palaur and the Coleroon. *Pro.* Chiefly rice, and the usual cerealia. *Manf.* Comparatively none, these being almost entirely superseded by European goods. *Towns.* Arcot, Vellore, and Cuddalore. *Pop.* upwards of 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 11° and 14° N. *Lon.* between 78° and 80° E.—In 1801 the whole of this district was by a formal treaty ceded to the East-India Company by Azim-ul-Omrah, the nabob of the Carnatic.

ARCOT, the Mahometan capital and chief town of the above province, stands on the Palaur, 73 miles from Madras. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the palace of the former nabobs of the Carnatic, with some fine mosques and tombs. *Pop.* of town and its district, about 52,000. *Lat.* 12° 54' N. *Lon.* 79° 22' E.

ARCTIC OCEAN, or NORTHERN ICY SEA, *ark'-tik*, that portion of the ocean extending from *lat.* 66° 30' N. to the north pole, having communication with the Pacific Ocean through Behring's Straits on the N.E. of Asia, and with the Atlantic on the N.W. of Europe.

ARCTIC HIGHLANDS, *hi'-lands*, a region of N. America, lying between the mouth of the Mackenzie river and Hudson Sea.

ARDAGH, *ar'-da*, a village and parish of Ireland, 6 miles from Longford. *Area*, 11,417 acres. *Pop.* 4,524.—There are other smaller parishes of the same name.

ARDCHATTAN, *ard-chät'-an*, a parish in Argyleshire, Scotland, 8 miles from Oban, on Loch Etive.—In it is the mountain Bencruachan and the fabled city of Beregonium.

ARDECHE, *ar-daish'*, a department in the S.E. of France, bounded E. by the department of the Drôme, from which it is separated by the Rhone; S. by the department of the Gard; W. by the departments of the Lozère and Upper Loire, from which it is separated by the Cevennes; N.W. by the department of the Loire; and N.E. by that of the Isère. *Area*, 2,133 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with many mulberry plantations, and with a soil somewhat sandy, but rich in the production of minerals. *Rivers.* The Rhone, Loire, Cance, Doux Erieux, and Ardèche, from which the department takes its name. *Pro.* Wine in abundance, chestnuts, and olives. Silkworms are a source of con-

siderable wealth, and cattle are reared in large numbers. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, copper, manganese, coal, antimony, alum, marble of different colours, gypsum, and porcelain clay; granite, quartz, and pumice-stone abound. *Towns.* The principal are Privas, L'Argentière, and Tournon, which are the capitals of their several arrondissements. *Manf.* Paper, leather, woollens, silks, and cottons. *Pop.* about 390,000. *Lat.* extending between 44° 16 and 45° 21′ N. *Lon.* between 3° 50′ and 4° 50′ E.

ARDECHE, or ARDECE, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and, after a course of about 45 miles, falls into the Rhone above Pont St. Esprit.

ARDELAN, *ar'-de-lan*, a province of Persia, forming the eastern division of Kurdistan, and inhabited by various tribes, who are represented as brave and hospitable, but addicted to war and rapine, and scarcely considering murder as a crime. The capital town is Senna.

ARDENNES, FOREST OF, *ar-den'*, a very extensive forest in the department of Ardennes, which, in the time of Cæsar, extended far into Germany, but which is now embraced between the Moselle river on the E. and the sources of the Sambre, Scheldt, Oise, and the Somme, on the W.—It is rather a series of heights and woods, than an entire connected forest. Some of the scenes of Shakspeare's play of "As You like It" are laid here.

ARDENNES, a department in the N.E. of France, having on the N. the grand duchy of Luxembourg, and on the W. the departments of Aisne, on the S. Marne, and on the E. Meuse. *Ext.* 63 miles, running N. and S., with a breadth of 60, E. to W. *Area*, 2,021 square miles. *Desc.* In the north it is full of mountains and woods, in the south-east the soil is chalky, in the south-west it consists of a rich loam, and in the east it is stony. *Rivers.* The Meuse, and its affluents the Vence, the Bar, and the Sermone; the Aisne, and its affluents the Vaux, the Aire, and the Retourne. *Pro.* Corn in abundance. Cider and beer are made, little wine, and a great number of cattle, horses, and sheep are raised. *Minerals.* Iron, slate, marble, and potter's clay. *Towns.* The principal are Mézières, Rethel, Rocroy, Sedan, and Vouziers, which are the capitals of their several arrondissements. *Manf.* Ironmongery, cloth, and cashmere shawls, and other woollen stuffs, hosiery, shoe and white leather, hats; and there are iron-furnaces, glass-works, and limekilns. *Pop.* 332,000. *Lat.* between 49° 13′ and 50° 10′ N. *Lon.* between 4° 5′ and 5° 21′ E.

ARDGLASS, *ard-glas*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in county Down, 6 miles from Downpatrick. *Pop.* 1,100. —This is during the season a much-frequented bathing-place.

ARDLEIGH, *ard'-le*, a parish in Essex, 5 miles from Colchester. *Area*, 5,100 acres. *Pop.* 1,800.—A station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

ARDNAMURCHAN with SUNART, *ard-na-murk'-an, sun'-art*, a parish in Inverness and Argyleshire, including within its extent several mountainous peninsulas on the W. coast of Scotland, between lochs Moidart and Sunart. *Area*, estimated at 28,000 acres. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Some of the mountains of this parish attain an elevation of 3,000 feet, and Ardnamurchan Point, on which there is a lighthouse, is the furthest W. point of the mainland of Great Britain. *Lat.* 56° 45′ N. *Lon.* 6° 8′ 30″ W.

ARDOYE, *ar'-doi*, a market-town of Belgium, 16 miles from Bruges. *Manf.* Linen cloths; has bleaching and brewing establishments, and wax and tallow-candle factories. *Pop.* with parish, 7,500.

ARDRA, called also AZEM, *ar-dra*, a large city, situate 40 miles from Badagry, on the coast of Guinea, Africa.

ARDREA, or ARTREA, *ar'-dre-a*, a parish of Londonderry, Ireland, including a part of the town of Moneymore. *Pop.* about 25,000.

ARDROSSAN, *ar-dros'-an*, a seaport and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 16 miles from Ayr. *Pop.* 6,000.—During the season this is a popular bathing-place, having connection with Glasgow and Ayr by railway, and with Arran, Belfast, and Liverpool, by steamboats.

ARDSTRAW, *ard'-straw*, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, embracing the town of Newton-Stewart and the villages of Douglas and Ardstraw. *Pop.* about 18,000.

ARDWICK, *ard'-wik*, a chapelry of Lancashire, 1 mile from Manchester. *Pop.* nearly 16,000.—A station on the Sheffield and Birmingham Railway.

ARENDAL, *a'-ren-dal*, a seaport-town of Norway, 35 miles from Christiansand. *Pop.* 2,300.—This place is intersected by canals, greatly facilitating its trade, which is considerable in spirits and tobacco.

AREOPAGITE, *ăr'-e-op-a-jit'-te*, the judges of the Areopagus, a seat of justice on a hill of that name, near Athens, whose name is derived from *areios pagos*, 'the hill of Mars,' because Mars was the first who was tried there, for the murder of Hallirhotius.

AREQUIPA, *a'-re-ke'-pa*, a province in Peru, extending along the Pacific, and producing large quantities of wine and brandy, besides silver, sugar, and alpaca wool. *Lat.* between 15° and 21° S. *Lon.* between 69° and 75° W.—In this province is the volcano of Arequipa, 20,320 feet above the level of the sea.

AREQUIPA, the capital of the above province, in Peru, was founded by order of Pizarro, in 1536, in the valley of Quilca, at 60 miles' distance from the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the largest towns in Peru, and the houses are well built of stone, and vaulted. It is watered by the river Chili, which is let off by sluices, to irrigate the environs and enrich the fields. It has been frequently nearly destroyed by earthquakes from the 16th to the 18th centuries. *Lat.* 16° 10′ S. *Lon.* 71° 58′ W.

ARETHUSA, *ă-re-thu'-sa*, a celebrated fountain in the island of Ortygia, one of the five divisions of ancient, and the site of modern Syracuse. This fountain is the fabled nymph Arethusa. (*See* ALPHEUS.)

ARETINO, Pietro, *a'-rai-te'-no*, an Italian man of letters, called by his literary admirers the "Divine," and by his political, the "Scourge of Princes." His fame rests upon nothing either great or worthy, although he was patronized by Francis I., of France, by some of the Medici family, and corresponded with Titian, Tasso, and Michael Angelo. B. at Arezzo, 1492; D. at Venice, 1557.

ARETINO, Spinello, a celebrated Italian painter, who executed several works in fresco and distemper for the monasteries of San Mureato and Monte Oliveto, near Florence, and San Bernardo, at Arezzo. B. at Arezzo, 1316; D. about 1400.—He has been esteemed equal to Giotto in design, and his superior in painting.

AREZZO, *a-ret'-so*, a town in the grand duchy of Tuscany, at the influx of the Chiano into the Arno, 39 miles from Florence. It is the see of a bishop, has two collegiate churches, several parish churches, religious houses, and hospitals, besides a town-hall, custom-house, museum, and library. *Manf.* Anciently this place was celebrated for its terra-cotta vases; now its chief manufacture consists of furs and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* about 11,000.—There is a prefecture of Arezzo, which has an area of 1,776 square miles, and a population of upwards of 220,000.—In the immediate neighbourhood Michael Angelo was born, in 1474; and the town is the birthplace of Redi the physiologist, Guido the inventor of musical notation, Petrarch the poet, Vasari the painter, and Mecœnas the friend and minister of Augustus.

ARFE, *ar'-fai*, the name of two celebrated silversmiths of Spain, who designed and executed some of the most splendid tabernacles of the Spanish cathedrals. Lived in the 16th century.

ARGAEUS, MOUNT, *ar'-gans*, the highest mountain of Asia Minor, in the pashalic of Karamania. *Height*, 13,000 feet.

ARGAND, Aimé, *ar'-gänd*, a native of Switzerland, who invented the kind of lamp which bears his name. B. at Geneva, 1782; D. 1803.

ARGAUM, *ar'-gaum*, a town of Central India, 40 miles from Ellichpoor, where General Wellington (then Wellesley), in 1803, gained a decisive victory over the Nagpoor forces.

ARGELANDER, *ar-ge-lan'-der*, Frederick William Augustus, an eminent modern astronomer, who superintended, for five years, the observatory at Abo, Finland. On its being destroyed by fire in 1828, he undertook the erection of another at Helsingfors. In 1837 he was appointed professor of astronomy at Bonn University.

B. 1799.—He has written on his peculiar science with great success.

ARGENSON, Mark René le Voyer, marquis d', *darzh'-en-song*, an Italian, who, in the reign of Louis XIV., was appointed lieutenant-general of the police in Paris, and was the first to introduce lettres-de-cachet in the police. In 1719 he was made chancellor, in the room of d'Aguesseau, but the year following he was deprived of all his places. B. at Venice, 1652; D. at Paris, 1721.

ARGENTAN, *arzh'-en-tă*, a parish and well-built town of France, 20 miles from Alençon. *Manf.* Point lace, linen cloth, light stuffs, and leather. *Pop.* 5,600.

ARGENTEUIL, *arzh'-en-tu(r)-e*, a town of France, surrounded by walls and ditches, on the Seine, 6 miles from Paris. *Pop.* 5,000.—Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, of which the celebrated Heloise was prioress after her misfortunes with Abelard. (*See* ABELARD.)

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, or REPUBLIC, *ar-jen'-tine*. (*See* LA PLATA.)

ARGENTON, *arzh'-en-tong*, a parish and town of France, department of the Indre, on the Creuse, 18 miles from Châteauroux. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens. *Pop.* 5,500.

ARGO, *ar'-go*, an island in the Nile. *Ext.* 25 miles long, and about 5 broad, with a rich soil, but only partially cultivated. *Manf.* Yarns and cottons. *Lat.* between 19° 8′ and 19° 30′ N.

ARGO, the name of the ship which carried Jason and his companions, the Argonauts, to Colchis, when they resolved to recover the golden fleece. (*See* JASON.)

ARGOS, *ar'-gos*, the name of a small but famous kingdom of the Peloponnesus. Argos, the chief town, stands on the river Nacho, the ancient Inachus. It is considered the most ancient city of Greece. *Pop.* 9,000. *Lat.* 37° 40′ N. *Lon.* 22° 47′ E.

ARGOSTOLI, *ar-gos'-to-le*, the chief town of the island of Cephalonia, with a good harbour, 8 miles from Cephalonia. The houses are small and meanly built. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 38° 10′ N. *Lon.* 19° 59′ E.

ARGUS, *ar'-gus*, the son of Arestor, and said to have had a hundred eyes; but being killed by Mercury, when appointed by Juno to guard Io, his eyes were transferred to the tail of a peacock.

ARGYLL, or ARGYLL, *ar-gile'*, a maritime county on the west coast of Scotland, consisting partly of the mainland, partly of islands, and having on its N. Inverness-shire, E. Perth and Dumbarton shires, S. the Irish Sea and the river Clyde, and W the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, with islands, upwards of 3,000 square miles. *Desc.* Its shores consist of several long promontories and deep bays and inlets, in which the herring-fishery is prosecuted with success. A large portion of the shire consists of heath, rocks, and mountains, of which Ben Cruachan attains an elevation of 3,390 feet above the level of the sea, and throws its deep shadow upon Loch Awe, one of the most solemn lakes of Scotland, with a fresh-water area estimated at 52,000 acres. *Pro.* Mostly cattle, which are exported in great numbers to the markets in the south. The great bulk of the inhabitants are occupied in the fisheries, and in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Towns.* The principal are Oban, Inverary, and Campbeltown. *Pop.* about 90,000.

ARGYLL, CAMPBELLS, lords of. This family traces its descent from an individual of their name, who, in the 12th century, intermarried with the daughter of a Highland chief, and had for her dowry the lordship of Loch Awe, in Argyleshire. From that time the family has, more or less, taken a distinguished part in public affairs, and several of their members have risen to historical celebrity. The most remarkable of these are the following:—

ARGYLL, Campbell Archibald, marquis of, who was amongst the most zealous and the bravest of the partisans of the cause of the Covenanters. He took arms against King Charles I., and in 1644 commanded the army sent against Montrose, whom he proclaimed a traitor, and for whose head he offered a reward of £20,000. He subsequently took the leading part in the Scottish installation of Charles II., on whose head, on 1st January, 1651, he placed the crown at Scone, previous to the battle of Worcester. He afterwards submitted to Cromwell, and sat in the parliament of his son Richard as member for Aberdeenshire. For these acts he was, at the Restoration, indicted for high treason, convicted, and beheaded in Edinburgh, 1661. B. 1598.

ARGYLL, Archibald, earl of, son of the above, was a resolute and brave adherent to the royal cause, and so well known for the stanchness of his loyalty, that he was excepted by Cromwell from the general pardon which he granted in 1654. In 1682 he was indicted for treason, and condemned to suffer death, on account of his opposition to the measures of the duke of York; but he made his escape from prison in the train of his step-daughter, Lady Sophia Lindsay, as whose page he was disguised, and fled to Holland. Returning, however, in the April of 1685, he made a descent into Argyleshire at the head of a considerable force, but was made prisoner. On the 30th of June of the same year, on a single day's notice, he was executed at Edinburgh on his former sentence.

ARGYLL, John, second duke of, was the grandson of the above, whose father was created a duke by William III. The subject of our notice distinguished himself equally as a statesman and a soldier. In 1705 he was created an English peer by the titles of Baron Chatham and Earl of Greenwich, for his efforts in furthering the union of Scotland and England. As a brigadier-general he fought at the famous battle of Ramilies, and greatly distinguished himself at Oudenarde and Malplaquet, as well as at the sieges of Ostend, Meenen, Lisle, Ghent, and Tournay. On the accession of the Hanoverian family to the throne, he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the king's forces in Scotland, and in 1715 displayed great energy and decision in suppressing the rebellion in Scotland, popularly known in the north as "Mar's rising." He held several offices, of which he was deprived by Sir Robert Walpole, but to which he was again restored on the fall of that minister. B. 1678; D., without issue, 1743. With his death his English titles became extinct.

ARGYLL, George John Douglas Campbell, eighth duke of, early in life took an active part in the controversies raging between religious parties in Scotland, and in a pamphlet recommended the abolition of lay patronage in the church. Although going a great way with the views of Dr. Chalmers in reference to "the spiritual independence of the church," he could not go so far as to leave the establishment and become an absolute adherent to the free church movement. At this period he held the title of marquis of Lorn, but in 1847 he succeeded to the dukedom, on the demise of his father. In 1852 he held the office of Lord Privy Seal under the government of the earl of Aberdeen, and under the premiership of Lord Palmerston he continued to hold it till November, 1855, when he exchanged it for the office of Postmaster-general; but, however ardently he pursues certain political questions, he never forgets to bestow much of his time upon literary and scientific pursuits. On the fall of the government of Lord Palmerston, he resigned his office. B. 1823.

ARIADNE, *ă'-ri-ăd'-ne*, daughter of Minos, who, out of love to Theseus, gave him a clue of thread which guided him out of the Cretan labyrinth, and he married her; but he afterwards deserted her, when she became a priestess of Bacchus.

ARIANO, *ar-e-a'-no*, a town of Naples, 17 miles from Benevento. It is situate on a steep hill in the Principato Ultra, is the see of a bishop, and does an export trade in wine and butter. *Pop.* 14,000.—There is another small town of the same name in the States of the Church, 20 miles from Ferrara.

ARICA, *a-re'-ka*, the chief seaport-town of Southern Peru, on the coast of the Pacific, with a convenient port, but with a most unhealthy climate, and subject to frequent earthquakes. *Lat.* 18° 28′ S. *Lon.* 70° 18′ W.

ARIEGE, *a'-re-zish'*, a river of France, rising in the Pyrenees and falling into the Garonne.

ARIEGE, a department of S. France. *Ext.* 66 miles, running east and west, with an average breadth of 48 miles, from north to south. *Area*, 1,900 square miles. *General Desc.* Wooded and mountainous, with a mild climate generally, and with iron-mines, marble-quarries, and mineral waters. Its chief commerce is in grain, cheese, iron, and wood. Its manufactures consist of woollen, cotton, paper, and steel wares. *Towns.* Foix, Pamiers, and St. Girons. *Pop.* 270,000. *Lat.* between 42° 33′ and 43° 19′ N. *Lon.* between 0° 50′ and 2° 8′ E.

ARION, *a-ri'-on*, an ancient musician, who invented the dithyrambic measure, and became rich by his professional skill. Flourished in the 7th century B.C.

ARION, a lyric poet of Methymna, who, on his passage to Italy, saved his life from the cruelty of the sailors by means of dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought together.

ARIOSTI, *a'-re-os'-te*, an Italian dramatic composer, who wrote several operas, the most popular of which was "Coriolo," which is supposed to have been parodied by Gay in the "Beggar's Opera." He was one of the three composers whose services were engaged for the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in London. The others were Bononcini and Handel; but the reputation of Ariosti seems to have been based upon a slight foundation, as in a few years he fell into neglect. B. at Bologna.—We can find no record as to what became of this composer, who gave lessons to Handel, and by whom, in conjunction with Bononcini and his pupil, the well-known opera of "Muzio Scevola" was composed.

ARIOSTO, Ludovico, or Lewis, *a-re-os'-to*, an Italian poet, patronized by the cardinal d'Este, by whose interest he obtained several employments. He entered into the service of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, who appointed him governor of Graffingnana. His most famous piece is entitled "Orlando Furioso." He also wrote some comedies, which were performed in the hall of Ferrara, before the duke and his court. B. at Reggio, in Lombardy, 1474; D. at Ferrara, 1533.—Ariosto is considered among the best of Italian satirists, and he was one of the first writers of regular comedy in Italy. His "Orlando Furioso" has been translated into most continental languages, and the best in English is that by Mr. S. Rose.

ARISH, or EL ARISH, *el air'-ish*, a small town in Syria, where, in 1799, Sir Sydney Smith concluded a convention with the French, by which he permitted them to return to France with their arms and baggage, and which was afterwards disapproved by the British government. *Lat.* 31° 5′ N. *Lon.* 33° 48′ E.

ARISPE, *a-ris'-pe*, a mining town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Sonora, near the source of the river Yaqui. *Pop.* differently estimated from 3,500 to 7,000.

ARISTÆUS, *ă-ris-tæ'-us*, Apollo's son, who taught mankind to extract oil from the olive, to make butter, honey, &c.

ARISTARCHUS, *ă-ris-tar'-kus*, a Grecian philosopher, reputed to have been the first who asserted the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and its motion round the sun. He is also said to have invented sun-dials. B. at Samos. Lived 280 B.C.—Another, celebrated for his critical powers. He criticised Homer with such severity, that all severe critics since his time have been denominated "Aristarchi." He also criticised Pindar and other poets.

ARISTEAS, *ă-ris'-te-as*, an officer under Ptolemy Philadelphus, who is said to have been a Jew by birth, and to have had a principal share in getting the Hebrew scriptures translated into Greek, which version is called the Septuagint.

ARISTIDES, *ăr-is-ti'-dez*, a celebrated Athenian, who rose to the first offices in the state, and discharged them with such integrity as to obtain the surname of *the Just*. At Marathon he distinguished himself by his bravery, and though he had charge of the spoils, took nothing for himself. The party of Themistocles at length prevailed against him, and he was banished by the ostracism. D., in poverty, about 467 B.C.—The Athenians bestowed a magnificent funeral on him, and gave his son Lysimachus an estate and pension, besides giving his daughters portions from the state.

ARISTIPPUS, *ăr-is-tip'-us*, of Cyrene, the disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect. His maxim was, that pleasure is the chief good of man; and thus differed widely from the doctrines of his master. He flourished about 400 B.C.—His daughter Arete was famous for her wisdom and beauty.

ARISTOBULUS I. and II., *ăr-is-to-bu'-lus*, kings of the Jews, who reigned in the 1st century B.C.

ARISTOGITON and HARMODIUS, *ă-ris-to-gi'-ton, har-mo'-de-us*, two celebrated friends, of Athens, who, by their joint efforts, delivered their country from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ, 510 B.C.

ARISTOMENES, *ăr-is-tom'-e-nes*, a celebrated Greek, the son of Nicomedes, and descended from the kings of Messene. He defeated the Spartans in a great battle, for which his countrymen would have made him king, but he was content with the title of general. Lived in the 7th century B.C. D. at Rhodes, where he was buried with great pomp.

ARISTOPHANES, *ăr-is-tof'-a-nes*, a celebrated Greek play-writer, the son of Philip of Rhodes. He wrote fifty-four comedies, of which only eleven have come down to us. He lived in the time of Socrates, Demosthenes, and Euripides, and lashed the vices of his age with a masterly hand. The wit and excellence of his comedies are well known, but his attack upon Socrates is justly censured. Aristophanes has been called the prince of the ancient comedy, as Menander is of the new. The play called "Nubes" is that in which Socrates is ridiculed. B. in the island of Ægina. Flourished 434 B.C.

ARISTOTLE, *ăr'-is-tot'-el*, the head of the Peripatetic sect, was the son of Nicomachus, physician to Amyntas, grandfather of Alexander the Great. Losing his parents when young, it is said he led such a dissipated life as to squander away his estate, although others assert that he became a pupil of Plato at the age of seventeen. On the death of that philosopher, under whom he studied with great diligence, but to whom some assert he was ungrateful, he went to the court of Hermias, at Atarna, in Mysia, and married that prince's sister. He was afterwards sent for by Philip of Macedon to instruct Alexander, and gave such satisfaction to the king, that the latter erected statues to him, and rebuilt Stagira, his birthplace. On the accession of Alexander to the throne, Aristotle refused to accompany him in his expeditions, but recommended to him his kinsman Calisthenes, and he himself settled at Athens, where, in the Lyceum, he taught his philosophy to a great number of disciples. Here he composed his principal works. Being accused of impiety, he wrote an apology for himself, and addressed it to the magistrates. He soon, however, quitted this city, and spent the remainder of his days at Chalcis, a city in Eubœa. Some say that he poisoned himself; others, that he cast himself into the river Euripus; and some assert that he died a natural death, 323 B.C. B. at Stagira, 384 B.C.—The works of Aristotle may be classed under the heads of rhetoric, poetry, politics, ethics, physics, mathematics, logic, and metaphysics; and they display an immense amount of genius.

ARIUS, *air'-i-us*, founder of the sect of the Arians, whose opinions in reference to the divinity of Jesus Christ occasioned such disputes, that Constantine, in 325, called a council at Nice to put an end to them. In this council the heresy of Arius was condemned, and the celebrated confession of faith known by the name of the Nicene Creed, drawn up. Arius was now banished by the emperor; but two years after he was recalled to Constantinople, and made a confession of his faith, which was received as orthodox. He next went to Alexandria, where Athanasius refused to receive him. When that prelate was banished, Arius returned to that city, but the people obliged him to withdraw. He retired into Egypt, where he raised new disturbances by his opinions; on which the emperor sent for him to Constantinople, and demanded of him whether he adhered to the Nicene faith. Arius answered on oath that he did, and at the same time delivered his own confession, which, appearing sound, Constantine ordered that he should be readmitted into the church. He was then conducted in triumph by his followers to the great church, but died on the way, in 336. B. in Libya.—His doctrines did not expire with him, but occasioned fierce contentions in Christendom for ages.

ARKANSAS RIVER, *ar-kăn'-săs*, or *ar-kăn-saw'*, with the exception of the Missouri, the largest affluent of the Mississippi, which it joins at *lat.* 33° 56′ N.; *lon.* 91° 10′ W.—The course of this river is about 2,200 miles, and it is estimated to drain 178,000 square miles of country.—ARKANSAS COUNTY lies on both sides of this river. *Pop.* 4,000.

ARKANSAS, one of the United States, lying between the state of Missouri on the N., Louisiana on the S., the Texas on the W., and the Mississippi river on the E. *Ext.* 240 miles long, with an average width of 230.

*Area*, 52,000 square miles. *Desc.* The centre of this vast state is generally of a rich soil, and in the scenery which it presents, beautifully undulating and wooded; but towards the east it becomes soft and marshy, though still thickly clothed with forest-trees, whilst the W. rises into mountains. *Rivers.* Arkansas, Washita, and the Red and White. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, rice, sugar, potatoes, cotton, and tobacco. Extensive herds browse upon the prairies. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, and salt are the principal. *Towns.* Arkansas, Little Rock, Batesville, Columbia, and Fulton. Little Rock is the seat of government. *Manf.* Chiefly articles of necessary use. There are some tanneries, cotton-factories, distilleries, brick-fields, and numerous flour-mills. *Pop.* about 220,000, including 50,000 slaves. *Lat.* between 33° and 36° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 89° 40′ and 94° 40′ W.—Arkansas takes its name from a tribe of Indians, now extinct, and in 1685 was first explored and settled by the French. It formerly formed a portion of Louisiana, which in 1803 was purchased by the United States from France for 15,000,000 dollars.

ARKENGARTH-DALE, *ar-ken-garth*, a parish in the North Riding, Yorkshire, 11 miles from Richmond. *Area*, 14,180 acres. *Pop.* 1,300, chiefly employed in lead-mines, which, from a remote period, have been wrought, and are still very productive.

ARKLOW, *ark'-lo*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in county Wicklow, on the Avoca or Ovoca, near the Irish Sea, 12 miles from Wicklow. It stands in a barony of the same name. *Pop.* of barony, 26,000; of town, 3,500. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the herring and oyster fisheries. In the neighbourhood of the town a sanguinary engagement took place between the insurgent United Irishmen and the king's troops, in June, 1798.

ARKWRIGHT, *ark'-rite*, Sir Richard, an English manufacturer, who, from being originally a barber at Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, commenced travelling through the country buying hair, and at Warrington became acquainted with one Kay, a clockmaker, with whom he projected a machine for spinning cotton, in the perfecting of which they were assisted by Mr. Atherton, of Liverpool. Arkwright afterwards went into partnership with Mr. Smalley, of Preston, but not succeeding there, they went to Nottingham, and erected a cotton-mill, which was worked by horse-power. By this time Arkwright had taken out a patent for his machine, which, however, was, in 1785, set aside in the court of King's Bench. He afterwards erected works at Crumford, in Derbyshire, and acquired a large fortune. He was knighted in 1786. D. 1792.

ARLAUD, *ar'-lo*, James Antony, an eminent Swiss painter, who went, at the age of 20, to Paris. Here he was patronized by the royal family, painted his Leda, a copy of which he sold in London for £600, but would never part with the original; and it is said that, in a fit of enthusiasm, he destroyed this exquisite production by cutting it to pieces. B. at Geneva, 1668; D. 1743.

ARLES, ARELAS, or ARELATE, *arl*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 54 miles by railway from Marseilles. Besides the cathedral church, which is large, there are several parish churches and other religious houses, an hospital, and a royal academy of sciences, founded in 1689. Here have been held, at different periods, no less than 13 ecclesiastical councils. It carries on a trade in corn, wine, oil, fruit, sheep, and sausages, and has a few manufactures of serge, gold and silver articles, and saltpetre. *Pop.* 21,000. *Lat.* 43° 40 N. *Lon.* 5° 43′ E. —Constantine, the Roman emperor, took great delight in this place, and made it the seat of his empire in Gaul; and here are some remains of antiquities, of which a Roman amphitheatre, capable of holding 24,000 spectators, and an obelisk, are the most remarkable.

ARLES, CANAL OF, commences at the Rhone, at Arles, and ends at Port du Bouc, on the Mediterranean, being a distance of 25 miles. Its construction was suggested by the dangerous passage of the delta of the Rhone.

ARLOTTA, *ar-lot'-a*, mother of William the Conqueror. She was a tanner's daughter, at Falaise, where she attracted the notice of Robert, duke of Normandy. On his decease, she married a Norman gentleman, by whom she had three children, who were all provided for by William I.

ARMAGH, *ar-ma*, a county in Ireland, bounded N. by Lough Neagh, W. by Tyrone and Monaghan counties, S. by Louth, and E. by county Down. *Ext.* 31 miles long and 20 broad. *Area*, 512 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by a chain of mountains called the Fewes, and, with the exception of these, the soil is rich and well cultivated, besides being plentifully watered by numerous streams, and abounding in picturesque lakes. *Rivers.* Bann, Blackwater, Callan, and Newry-water. *Pro.* The usual cerealia of Britain, potatoes, flax, &c. *Towns.* The principal are Armagh, Lurgan, Portadown, and a portion of Newry. *Manf.* Linen fabrics chiefly. *Pop.* perhaps 200,000.

ARMAGH, 'the lofty field,' anciently the metropolis of Ireland, and now the capital of the above county, is situate on a hill, near the river Callan, 33 miles from Belfast, and 62 N. of Dublin. It is the seat of the consistorial court of the archbishop of Armagh, the primate and metropolitan of all Ireland. In the middle ages it was a populous city, but had greatly declined when its primate, Dr. Robinson, afterwards Baron Rokeby, repaired the cathedral, and had the town altogether renovated. He built and endowed an observatory, a library, and a palace, with a chapel on the glebe adjacent to the city; also a parish church, and a school, where children were to be educated gratuitously, according to the modern system. With these improvements a general revival took place among the population, who formed a public promenade, and called it the Mall. Armagh has a very large market every Tuesday; the principal commodity sold being linen cloth in the brown state. It has also a large inland trade in linen, corn, and yarn. *Pop.* about 11,000.—A station on the Belfast and Armagh Railway.

ARMAGNAC, *ar'-man-yak'*, a small territory in the old French territory of Gascogne, from which the counts of Armagnac took their title.

ARMAGNAC, counts of, a family descended from the ancient dukes of Aquitaine and Gascogne, and many of whose members were mixed up with the public affairs which agitated Europe between the beginning of the 14th and the end of the 15th centuries.

ARMENIA, *ar-me'-ne-a*, the Minni of the Scriptures, a country of western Asia, bounded N. by Georgia and Mingrelia, S. and E. by the territories of Julamerick and the province of Azerbijan, and W. by the river Euphrates. *Area*, from 80,000 to 90,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, and, owing to its height above the level of the sea, of a colder temperature than might have been expected from its geographical position. Here the celebrated Mount Ararat forms an angle of an immense range of mountains, and rears its lofty peak amid everlasting snows. *Rivers.* The Tigris, the heads of the Euphrates, the Aras, the Kur, and the Joruk. *Lakes.* Van, Urumiyah, and Sevan. *Pro.* Wheat and barley are extensively cultivated; cotton, hemp, tobacco, and raw silk are also plentiful. Manna is produced in sufficient quantities to be exported; and honey and wax are obtained in the hilly districts. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron; saltpetre, sulphur, and bitumen. There are productive quarries of jasper and marble. *Towns.* These are principally of the same names as the pashalics into which the country is divided; these being, Erzeroum, Kars, and Van. *Manf.* Unimportant, and mostly consisting of copper and iron, silk and cotton, wine, tobacco, and manna. *Pop.* It is impossible to say, but not much less, perhaps, than 2,000,000, of whom a seventh may be natives, and the rest divided into Persians, Turks, and Kurds. *Lat.* between 37° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 39° and 50° E —Armenia (*Major* and *Minor*) formed a part of the empire of the Medes, and passed through the same changes as that empire till 224 B.C., when Zadriades and Artaxeas revolted from Antiochus the Great, the former taking possession of Armenia Minor, and the latter of Armenia Major. Tigranes, who reigned here in 95 B.C., reduced Armenia Minor and other provinces. He became tributary to Rome in 66 B.C., and Trajan made this country a Roman province in 106. In 370 it was conquered by Sapor, king of Parthia, but the Romans soon recovered it. Afterwards it was governed by its own princes, till the Saracens obtained it, about 651. It was conquered by the Seljukian Turks

about 1046, after which it suffered many changes till it was reduced by the prince of Kharasm in 1200, who was driven out of it by Genghis Khan in 1218. In 1335 the Ilkanian dynasty began here, and continued till 1385, when it was conquered by Timur, from whom it was soon after recovered by the Ilkanian princes. On the death of Ahmed Jalayr, the last of that line, in 1405, Kara Yusef, the chief of the Turcomans, got possession of it. This dynasty had the name of the *Black Sheep*, and in 1488 it fell by conquest to the family of the *White Sheep*. In 1500 it was conquered by Ismael Sosi, and reduced by Selim II. in 1552; since which the Turks have held possession of all, except that part in the east which belongs to the Persians, and the Russian government of Transcaucasia. In the Russian war of 1854, Armenia was one of the theatres of the conflict. (*See* KARS, ERZEROUM, &c.)

ARMENTIERES, *ar-man'-ti-air*, a town of France, on the Lys, 9 miles from Lille, department of the North. *Manf.* Linen and other stuffs. *Pop.* 7,600.

ARMFELT, Gustavus Maurice, *arm'-felt*, a Finnish nobleman, who distinguished himself as a statesman in the service of Sweden. His life, however, was one of continual difficulty, danger, and vicissitude. He finally entered the Russian service, in which he was treated with the most distinguished honour. B. at Abo, 1757; D. at Tzarskoe-Selo, 1814.

ARMINIUS, James, *ar-min'-i-us*, a Dutch divine, and the founder of Arminianism, was in 1588 ordained, and became a popular preacher. About this time, Lydius, theological professor at Franeker, desired him to refute a piece on predestination, which had been written against Beza by some divines at Delft. In studying this point, Arminius became a convert to the opinion which he was employed to confute. In 1603 he was appointed professor of divinity at Leyden, where his lectures were much admired. His great adversary was Gomarus, with whom he held several conferences. B. at Oudewater, 1560; D. 1609.—Arminius was a very learned, pious, and eloquent man, and remarkable for the evenness of his temper. His motto was, "A good conscience is a paradise."

ARMITAGE, *ar'-mi-tuj*, a parish of Staffordshire, near Rugeley, through which the tunnel of the Grand Trunk Canal, which joins the Trent, is cut. *Pop.* 1,100.—It is a station on the London and North-western Railway.

ARMLEY, *arm'-le*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Leeds, on the Bradford Railway. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen. *Pop.* from 6,000 to 7,000. The Great Northern, Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways have each a station here.

ARMSDALE HEAD, *arms'-dail hed*, a cape on the N. coast of Scotland. *Lat.* 58° 36′ N. *Lon.* 3° 56′ W.

ARMSTRONG, *arm'-strong*, an agricultural county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. *Area*, 575 square miles. *Pop.* 29,500.

ARMSTRONG, John, a Scotch poet and physician, who, in 1732, took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh. In 1744 he published the "Art of Preserving Health," one of the best didactic poems in our language, and shortly afterwards received the appointment of physician to the military hospital. In 1760 he was appointed physician to the army in Germany, and the next year wrote a poem called "Day, an Epistle to John Wilkes, of Aylesbury, Esq." In this letter he threw out a reflection upon Churchill, which drew on him the resentment of that satirist. He published several other works of a miscellaneous character. B. at Castleton, Roxburghshire; D. at London, 1779.

ARNAUD, Henri, *ar'-no*, first the pastor of the Vaudois, and then their military leader in endeavouring to recover the possession of their valleys in Piedmont, from which they had been driven by the tyranny of a count of Savoy. He himself subsequently became the historian of this expedition, and says that in eighteen battles fought against his enemies he lost only thirty of his followers, whilst no fewer than 10,000 of his foes were slain. B. in La Tour, Piedmont, 1641; D. pastor of Schomberg, 1721.

ARNAULD, Antony, *ar'-nawld*, a French polemical writer of considerable reputation in his time. B. at Paris, 1612; D. 1694, when his heart, at his own request, was sent to be deposited in the Port Royal. His works are exceedingly numerous.

ARNAUTS, *ar'-nawts*, the name given by the Turks to the inhabitants of Albania. (*See* ALBANIA.)

ARNDT, Ernst Moritz, *arnt*, a German political writer of ability, who, on completing his collegiate studies at the university of Jena, assumed the profession of the church, and travelled through Italy, France, Hungary, Austria, and Sweden. The observations made in these travels were reduced to writing, and Arndt now became professor extraordinary at Griefswald. Here he denounced, in a work, the serfdom which then existed in Pomerania, and subsequently, in a still more spirited production, fervently appealed to the patriotism of his countrymen to check the bondage to which they were being reduced under the policy then pursued by Napoleon I. The boldness with which he spoke of the emperor, in subsequently expanding this work, forced him to flee his country, and he sought refuge in Stockholm. Returning to his country under an assumed name, he resumed his pen, and wrote a great many effusions both in poetry and prose, which had for their object the rousing of the whole spirit of Germany against the foreign yoke under which it groaned. These produced a great effect at the time, and after the peace (1815-16) he became the editor of a journal called "The Watchman," at Cologne. In 1818 he was presented by the king of Prussia with the professorial chair of modern history in the university of Bonn. His liberal tendencies, however, soon caused his suspension from his duties, although he was still allowed to retain his salary. For twenty years he lived in retirement, when, in 1848, the Revolution drew him once more into public life. He became a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort; from this, however, he soon withdrew, and has lived mostly in seclusion since. B. at Schoritz, isle of Rugen, 1769.

ARNE, Thomas Augustine, an English musician, articled to an attorney; but he soon abandoned the desk for the violin, on which he played so well that he was engaged as leader of the orchestra at Drury-lane. In 1733 he composed the music for Addison's opera of "Rosamond," which was received with universal applause. In 1738 he acquired great credit by setting Milton's "Comus," and in 1740 set Mallet's masque of "Alfred," in which first appeared the song of "Rule Britannia." In 1759 Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of music. B. 1710; D. 1778.

ARNHEIM, *arn'-hime*, the capital of Guelderland, Holland, standing at a distance of about 50 miles from Amsterdam, on the right bank of the Rhine, where it is crossed by a bridge of boats. It is neatly built, and its fortifications, in 1702, were greatly enlarged by the famous Cohorn. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, paper, and tobacco. It has likewise an active trade in other articles. *Pop.* 17,000. *Lat.* 52° N. *Lon.* 5° 37′ E.—Arnheim was taken from the Spaniards in 1585, and in 1813 the Prussians took it from the French. It is connected by railway with Utrecht, Amsterdam, Hague, Rotterdam, and will soon be, if not already, with Emmerich, in Rhenish Prussia.

ARNHEIM BAY, a spacious bay at the north-west extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is bordered by Arnheim Land, which was discovered by the crews of the *Arnheim* and *Pera*, in 1618. Kangaroos are abundant, and parrots are seen in the woods. *Lat.* of the entrance, 12° 11′ S. *Lon.* 136° 3′ E.

ARNO, *ar'-no*, the principal river of Tuscany, which has its source in Monte Falterona, of the Apennines, and after traversing the grand duchy from E. to W., enters, by an artificial mouth, the Mediterranean Sea, 8 miles below Pisa. Its valley is one of the most beautiful and most fertile in Italy.

ARNOLD, *ar'-nold*, a town and parish of England, 4 miles from Nottingham. *Manf.* Chiefly hosiery. *Area*, 4,670 acres. *Pop.* 5,000.

ARNOLD, Samuel, an English musician, who, about 1760, became composer to Covent-garden Theatre, where he distinguished himself by several fine productions. His "Cure of Saul" attracted crowded houses, and this was succeeded by the "Prodigal Son," an oratorio, for which, in 1773, he obtained his doctor's degree at Oxford. At this time he was proprietor of the Marylebone Gardens, then a favourite place of public amusement. On the death of Dr. Nares, in 1783, he was appointed organist and composer to the Chapel Royal. In 1786 he commenced a splendid edition of

Handel's works. B. 1740; D. 1802; and was buried in

chanical genius led him to effect great improvements in the marine chronometer. B. at Bodmin, 1744; D. 1799.

ARNOLD, Thomas, D.D. The father of Dr. Thomas Arnold was a collector of customs at Cowes, Isle of

poetry and history, and where he received the cognomen of "Poet Arnold," because he had composed an effusion after the manner of Sir W. Scott. Being thus early impressed with the chivalrous song of the "Minstrel of the North" might be deemed predictive of the manly tone which his own future character was to assume in all that appertained to the moral and intellectual stature of man's nature. In his sixteenth year (1811) he was removed to Oxford, having in Corpus Christi College obtained a scholarship. Here his character took a new direction. He merged the ideal in the real, already giving an omen of that "intense earnestness" with which his future existence was to be governed and guided. In defining his convictions at this period, we should say that he considered, in relation to duty and conduct, all mere professions to be the idealities of mankind, and only performances to be their realities. In 1814 he took a first-class degree, and became a fellow of Oriel College. In 1818 he became a deacon. In 1820 he got married, and settled at Laleham, near Staines, where another change seems to have passed over his character. He was now twenty-



DR. ARNOLD.

five, and he had taken several young men under his tuition to prepare them for the universities. He was at the same time employing his leisure, if he allowed himself any, in collecting materials for his edition of Thucydides, whilst contributing articles on Roman history to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." His industry, at this time, appears before us as a picture of the moral and intellectual development of a physical Hercules. Hitherto his character had been more or less marked by indolence, succeeded by that kind of restless energy which, so far as we have seen, we take to indicate generally some undefined longing of a strong and unsatisfied mind. It springs from an intense desire for the attainment of *something* which only appears in shadow to itself, and to which time and circumstance alone will give light, form, and embodiment. At Laleham the mind of Arnold attained its desire. It was there that the indolence and restlessness were exchanged for the industry and the active purpose, or, in his own language, the "intense earnestness" by which he was henceforth actuated in following out his mission of life. In 1828 he was elected head master of Rugby *school, and he entered upon his duties as a benevolent,* ardent, and enlightened instructor. His pupils were not half his years; they were therefore to be treated with kindness. They were to be educated in the polite arts; therefore they were to be held in control by a respectful authority. They were to enter the world, and to be presumed to pursue their destinies in it as gentlemen; therefore were they to be treated with courtesy. These few simple rules seem to us to have greatly guided Arnold in his conduct at Rugby, and to have been great aids to his gaining the universal respect and deep affection of all intrusted to his care. In 1835 he accepted the office of a fellowship in the new London University; but in 1838 retired, on account of some difference between the members upon the principle of voluntary examinations. In 1841 Lord Melbourne appointed him regius professor of modern history at Oxford, but he lived only to deliver his introductory course of lectures. B. at Cowes, 1795; D. 1842.—Dr. Arnold was buried in the chapel at Rugby, and after his death several scholarships were founded by subscription in honour of his name. His writings consist of a Roman history, an edition of Thucydides, a volume of lectures on modern history, several volumes of sermons, and other contributions of a miscellaneous kind to reviews and other periodicals.

ARNOLD, Benedict, an American general, who, although bred a surgeon, was for many years master of a trading vessel; but on the breaking out of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies, he entered into the service of the latter, and was chosen captain of a company of volunteers at Newhaven. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and commanded an expedition to Canada, where he was joined by General Montgomery, and in an attempt on Quebec, received a wound in the leg. He next commanded a flotilla on Lake Champlain, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. He continued in the American service till 1780, when he opened a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton for betraying West Point to the British, in which negotiation Major André became a victim. (*See* ANDRÉ.) Arnold had a narrow escape, and got on board an English ship of war. He now served with equal ardour on the other side, and, at the peace, retired to England, where he had a pension. He afterwards went to Nova Scotia, whence he sailed to the West Indies, and on his passage was taken by the French, from whom he effected an escape. B. in New England; D. in London, 1801.

ARNON, *ar'-non*, 'tumbling,' a river of Gilead, flowing into the Jordan.

ARNOTT, Neil, Dr., *ar'-not*, a Scotch medical practitioner, greatly distinguished for his benevolence, and his labours in the cause of sanitary improvement. He invented the water-bed and floating mattress, which, in cases of patients confined to their beds, have been used with great success. He is also the inventor of "Arnott's stove" and "Arnott's ventilator," which are now in almost universal use. B. near Montrose, 1788.—Dr. Arnott, as an author, has obtained great celebrity for his work entitled "Elements of Physics; or, Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, explained in plain or non-technical language." In 1854 the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford medal, and in 1855 the jurors of the class of the Universal Exposition of Paris awarded him the great gold medal, and Napoleon III. presented him with the cross of the Legion of Honour.

ARNSTADT, *arn'-stat*, a well-built and thriving town of Saxony, on the river Gera, with a considerable trade in corn and wool. *Pop.* 5,000.

ARPAD, *ar'-pad*, a chief of the Magyars, and founder of the Hungarian monarchy. Having crossed the Carpathian mountains, he entered a country which was split up into petty principalities, consisting of numerous Sclavonic tribes. These he won by presents, or conquered by arms, and finally took up his abode on the island of Tsepel, in the Danube. From this place he governed Hungary, and bequeathed it to Zoltan, his son and successor. D. 907.

ARRAH, *a'-ra*, a town and capital of a district in the province of Bengal, British India, 36 miles from Patna. It was in going to the relief of a few Englishmen who

had fortified themselves in the neighbourhood of this place, that 400 British fell into an ambuscade of the sepoys, and of whom 200 were slain, July, 1857.

ARRAN, *ăr'-ăn*, an island on the W. coast of Scotland, near the mouth of the Clyde, and forming the larger part of the shire of Bute. *Ext.* 20 miles long, and from 8 to 11 broad. *Area*, 165 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and picturesque. In it are found marble, jasper, agates, cairngorms, and a fine species of rock crystal commonly called the Arran diamond. Small patches of flax are cultivated, and an inconsiderable quantity of linen, and some woollens, are manufactured; and the island is laid out in extensive sheep-walks. Its shores are frequented by shoals of salmon, herring, and white fish. A few red deer are still found in the island, and blackcock and other species of grouse are plentiful. *Pop.* about 7,000.

ARRAN ISLES, a group of Irish islands, belonging to the county of Galway, Connaught. *United Area*, 11,287 acres. *Pop.* 3,500.

ARRAN FOWDY and ARRENIG, *ar'-an fow'-de, a-ren'-ig*, two Welsh mountains in the county of Merioneth, a few miles from Bala. *Height*, nearly 3,000 feet.

ARRAS, *ar'-as*, a large and strongly fortified town of France, the capital of the department of the Pas de Calais, on the Scarpe, 36 miles from Amiens. The seat of a bishopric, and there is a cathedral, a large building of the Grecian order. *Manf.* Tapestry, fine linen, dimities, lace, and porcelain; it has also some beet-root sugar and soap factories. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 50° N. *Lon.* 2° 46′ E.—This is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom, being the Atrebatum of the time of Cæsar. It is the birthplace of Robespierre, Lebon, and Damiens. For two years, during the first French revolution, Lebon governed this town with a ferocity and terrorism to be matched only by the fiercest tigers of the jungle.—It is a principal station on the Northern Railway of France.

ARRIA, *ăr'-e-a*, the wife of Cæcina Pætus, who perceiving the hesitation of her husband, the Roman consul, who was condemned by Claudius to fall upon his sword, plunged a dagger into her bosom, and drawing it out said, "My Pætus, it is not painful."

ARRIAN, *ăr'-e-an*, a Greek historian, who united the character of a warrior and philosopher, and rose to the highest dignities in Rome. B. at Nicomedia. Lived in the 2nd century.

ARRIAZA, Juan Bautista, *ar-e-ath'-a*, a Spanish poet, who takes rank among the best contemporary writers of his country. Many of his effusions have had a political aim in favour of monarchy and legitimacy. B. at Madrid, 1770; D. 1837.—He enjoyed a pension from Ferdinand VII., and held a post in the ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ARROQUHAR, *ăr-ok-ar*, a parish and village of Scotland, 4 miles from Ben Lomond, much resorted to by tourists. *Pop.* 600.

ARROW, *ăr'-o*, two small rivers of England, the one falling into the Lug, in Herefordshire, and the other into the Avon, in Worcestershire.

ARROW, a small river and loch of Ireland, 5 miles from Sligo.

ARROWSMITH, MOUNT, *ăr-o-smith*, Tasmania. *Lat.* 42° S. *Lon.* 146° E. *Height*, 4,000 feet.

ARROWSMITH, Aaron, an English map-maker, who, from an obscure beginning, by diligence and industry rose to prosperity. He executed upwards of one hundred and thirty maps. B. in Winston, Durham, 1750; D. in London, 1823.

ARRU, or ARoo, *ar'-oo*, a group of islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, which produce pearl, tortoise-shell, and trepang. These articles the inhabitants exchange with traders for British manufactured goods. *Lat.* between 5° 20′ and 6° 55′ S. *Lon.* between 134° and 134° 45′ E.

ARSACES I., *ar-sa'-sez*, founder of the Parthian monarchy. He induced his countrymen to rise against the Macedonian yoke, 250 B.C., on which they raised him to the throne. Arsaces was slain in battle, after reigning 38 years.—His successors all took his name.

ARSACES TIRANUS, *ti-ra'-nus*, king of Armenia, who being taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, was cast into prison at Ecbatana, where he died, 362 B.C. His country then became a Persian province.

ARSACIDES. (*See* SOLOMON ISLANDS.)

ARSINOE, *ar-sin'-o-e*, a name common to several females, fountains, and towns in ancient history.

ARTA, or LARTA, *ar'-ta*, a town of Albania, on a river of the same name. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and other cloths. 360 miles from Constantinople. *Lat.* 39° 30′ N. *Lon.* 21° 8′ E. *Pop.* 6,000.

ARTA, GULF OF, a gulf of the Ionian Sea, near the entrance of which the naval battle of Actium was fought, 29 B.C.

ARTABANUS IV., *ar'-ta-ba'-nus*, the last of the Parthian monarchs, who, in 217, escaping with great difficulty from a perfidious massacre commenced by the Romans, with Caracalla at their head, mustered an army, and engaged his foes in a battle which lasted two days; but as the armies were preparing to renew the combat, Artabanus was informed of the death of Caracalla: peace was then made on honourable terms. Artaxerxes afterwards incited his subjects to revolt, and in a battle in 226, Artabanus was taken and put to death. Thus ended, in the 3rd century, the Parthian empire.

ARTAVASDES I., *ar'-ta-vās'-dez*, a king of Armenia, who succeeded his father Tigranes. He joined the Roman forces under Crassus, but deserted to the enemy, and thus the Romans were defeated and Crassus slain. He similarly betrayed Mark Antony when engaged against the Medes; but afterwards, Artavasdes fell into Antony's power, and he was taken, with his wife and children, to Alexandria, where they were dragged at his chariot-wheels in chains of gold. After the battle of Actium, Cleopatra caused his head to be struck off, and sent to the king of Media. Reigned in the 1st century B.C.

ARTAXERXES I., *ar'-ta-xer'-xez*, surnamed Longimanus, was the third son of Xerxes, king of Persia, and, having murdered his brother Darius, ascended the throne, 465 B.C. D. 424 B.C. and was succeeded by his only son, Xerxes.—This prince is generally supposed to have been the Ahasuerus of scripture, who married Esther, and by whose permission Ezra restored the Jewish religion at Jerusalem. The seventy weeks of Daniel are also dated in his reign.

ARTAXERXES II., surnamed Mnemon, on account of his great memory, was the eldest son of Darius Nothus, and began his reign 404 B.C. His brother Cyrus formed a conspiracy against him, for which he was sentenced to death; but, at the intercession of his mother Parysatis, the sentence was commuted to banishment to Asia Minor. Cyrus repaid this act of clemency by mustering a large army of Asiatics, and some Greek troops under Clearchus, with whom he marched to Babylon; but, being encountered by Artaxerxes, he was defeated and slain. The Greeks, however, escaped, and reached their own country, under Xenophon. Artaxerxes died at the age of 94, after reigning 62 years.

ARTAXERXES III. succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, 359 B.C. To pave his way to the succession, he murdered two of his brothers, and afterwards put to death all the remaining branches of the family. He succeeded in suppressing several insurrections which were raised against him, and in Egypt slew the sacred bull Apis, and gave the flesh to his soldiers. For this his eunuch, Bagoas, an Egyptian, caused him to be poisoned, and after giving his carcass to cats, made knife-handles of his bones, 338 B.C.

ARTAXERXES BEBEGAN, or ARDSHIR, the first king of Persia of the race of Sassanides, was a shepherd's son; but his grandfather, by the mother's side, being governor of a province, he was sent to the court of King Ardavan. On the death of his grandfather, he, being refused an appointment, retired to Persia proper, where, exciting the people to revolt, he defeated and slew Ardavan and his son; on which he assumed the title of *king of kings*. He made vast conquests, and administered the affairs of his kingdom with wisdom. He married the daughter of Ardavan, who, attempting to poison him, was sentenced to death. The officer, however, to whom the execution of this sentence was committed, concealed the queen, who was soon afterwards delivered of a son. The king discovering the secret, applauded the conduct of his officer, and acknowledged the child as his heir. D. 240.

ARTEDI, Peter, *ar-te-de*, a Swedish naturalist,

between whom and Linnæus there was such an attachment, that they made each other heirs to all their MSS. Artedi devoted himself chiefly to ichthyology, which he greatly advanced. He was drowned at Leyden in 1735; Be 1705. Linnæus published, in 1738, his "Bibliotheca Ichthyologica" and his "Philosophia Ichthyologica."

ARTEMISIA I., *ar-te-mis'-e-a*, queen of Caria, who assisted Xerxes in person against the Greeks, and behaved with such valour that the Athenians offered a reward for her capture, and the Spartans erected a statue to her. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

ARTEMISIA II., queen of Caria, erected a monument to her husband Mausolus, which was so magnificent, that every splendid structure of the kind has since been called a mausoleum. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

ARTER, *ar'-ter*, a town in the island of Majorca. *Manf.* Linen and dyeing. Many of the inhabitants employ themselves in fishing. *Pop.* about 3,500.

ARTEVELDE, James and Philip, *ar'-te-vel*, the name of two Flemings, a father and son, distinguished for their patriotism in the 14th century. James, the father, was killed in a popular tumult at Ghent, 1345; and his son Philip, after making himself master of Bruges in 1382, was killed in the same year, at the battle of Rosbecq, where 25,000 Flemings fell.

ARTHUR, *ar'-thur*, a British prince, the son of Uther, pendragon or dictator of the Britons, by the wife of the duke of Cornwall. He succeeded Uther in 516, and instituted the military order of the Knights of the Round Table, and settled Christianity at York in the room of paganism. Of this celebrated personage there are many fabulous circumstances related. D. 542 A.D.

ARTHUR, duke of Brittany, the posthumous son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Henry I., by Constantia, daughter of the duke of Brittany, and declared heir by his uncle Richard I., who afterwards devised his kingdoms to his brother John. A peace, however, taking place, Arthur did homage to his uncle for the dukedom of Brittany. In another rupture between England and France, Arthur was taken prisoner by John, who caused him to be confined in the castle of Rouen, where it is supposed he was murdered. B. 1187. —It is upon the supposed murder of this prince that the interest of Shakspeare's play of "King John" turns.

ARTOIS, *ar'-twaw*, an old county and government of France, which is now divided into the departments of the Pas de Calais, the Somme, and the North. It is from the name of this province that the word Artesian, as applied to wells, is derived, from its being customary amongst the inhabitants to bore the earth for springs.

ARTVIN, *art'-vin*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 35 miles from Batoum. It has a trade in honey, wax, butter, and oil. *Pop.* about 7,000.

ARUN, *ă-run*, a small river of England, which flows into the sea at Little Hampton, in Sussex.

ARUNDEL, *ă'-run-del*, a town and parish of Sussex, situate on the Arun, 50 miles from London. The town is supported principally by a shipping trade in timber and corn. *Pop.* about 3,000. This was formerly a place of great strength, and was besieged by Henry I. in person, by whom it was taken, after a gallant resistance from the earl of Arundel. It is a station on the South Coast Railway.

ARUNDEL, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henries IV. and V. He was a severe persecutor of the followers of Wickliffe, and was one of the leaders in procuring the act "De Hæretico Comburendo." B. 1353; D. 1413.

ARVA, or ORAWA, *ar'-va*, a district in Hungary, situate among the Carpathian mountains, with an inclement atmosphere and barren soil. *Pop.*, composed chiefly of Bohemian Sclavonians, 74,000.

ARVE, *ar'-vai*, a river in Savoy, which falls into the Rhone near the town of Geneva. *Length*, 45 miles.

ARZAMASS, *ar-za-mas*, a town of Nijnii Novgorod, Russia, on the Teschu, a tributary of the Oka. *Manf.* Soap, leather, sail and linen cloths. *Pop.* about 5,000.

ARZANEAU, *ar'-za-no*, a town of France, in Brittany, department of Finisterre. *Pop.* 4,150.

ARZEW, *ar'-zoo*, a seaport-town in the W. of Algeria, 26 miles from Oran. It is considered to be the ancient Arsenaria, and it contains many relics of antiquity. *Lat.* 35° 52′ N. *Lon.* 1° E.

ARZIGNANO, *arts'-en-ya'-no*, a town of Lombardy, 12 miles from Vicenza. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, and silk twist. *Pop.* 4,000.

ARZILLA, *ar-zil'-a*, a small seaport-town of Morocco, the first on the Mediterranean after passing Cape Spartel, from which it is distant about 20 miles. *Pop.* 1,000.

ARZOBISPO ISLAND, *ar'-zo-bis'-po*, in the Pacific. (*See* BONIN ISLANDS.)

ASA, *ai'-sa*, 'physician,' a good king of Judah.

ASAPH, *ai'-saf*, a Hebrew musician of the tribe of Levi, cotemporary with David, and the composer of several of the psalms.

ASAPH, ST., *ăs'-af*, a town and parish of Flintshire, 20 miles from Chester. It has a plainly-built cathedral, 170 feet long and 90 feet deep. The episcopal palace is a spacious and commodious building. *Pop.* 3,500.

ASCALON, *ăs'-ka-lon*, a town of Palestine, 14 miles from Gaza. *Lat.* 31° 35′ N. *Lon.* 34° 47′ E.—In 1099 a great victory was won here by the Crusaders.

ASCENSION, *ă-sen'-shon*, a district of the United States, and of which we have very meagre information. *Area*, 280 square miles. *Pop.* about 11,000, of whom more than half are slaves.

ASCENSION, a volcanic island in the Atlantic, 800 miles from St. Helena, and a possession of Great Britain. *Ext.* 8 miles long, with an average breadth of 4 miles. *Area*, 35 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with one peak rising to a height of nearly 3,000 feet. Scarcely any verdure whatever clothes its surface. *Climate.* Dry but healthy. The castor-oil plant, pepper, the Cape gooseberry, and tomata, are indigenous. Turtle and birds' eggs form the principal exports of its inhabitants. *Pop.*, nearly all military, 500. *Lat.* 7° 55′ S. *Lon.* 14° 25′ W.—This island was, in 1501, discovered on Ascension Day; from which circumstance it takes its name. The British took possession of it in 1815, when Napoleon I. was sent to St. Helena, and made it a military station. There is a victualling establishment on the island for supplying the African squadron, engaged in the suppression of the slave trade.

ASCENSION BAY, on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, in the Bay of Honduras. *Lat.* 19° 30′ N. *Lon.* 88° 56′ W.

ASCH, *ash*, a market-town of Germany, on a rivulet of the same name, in the Bohemian circle of Egra. *Manf.* Woollens, hosiery, and wire. *Pop.* 8,000.

ASCHACH, *ash'-ak*, a large market-town of Upper Austria, with a fine castle, on the Danube, 13 miles from Linz. It is an entrepôt for timber, lattis, linens, and fruits.

ASCHAFFENBURG, *ash-af'-en-boorg*, the ancient Mercynia, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Maine, 24 miles from Frankfort. *Manf.* Woollens, paper, soap, straw goods, and tobacco. Shipbuilding is carried on, and it has a pretty fair transit trade. *Pop.* 10,000.—The electors of Mentz had here an elegant castle. The principal public buildings are the churches of St. Peter and St. Alexander, two other churches, the foundation called Insignis Collegiata, the Capuchin monastery, and the Jesuits' college, in which is now held the Lyceum, or public school, with a royal library of 25,000 volumes. It is a principal station on the Bavarian State Railway.

ASCHAM, Roger, *ăs'-kam*, a learned English writer, on whom, in 1544, Henry VIII. settled a pension of 10*l.* a year. About the same time he was appointed classical tutor to Lady, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth, and after being thus honourably employed two years, he returned to Cambridge, where he had been before teacher of Greek, and had a pension settled upon him by King Edward VI., at the same time filling the office of public orator with great reputation. In 1550 he attended Sir Richard Morysine in his embassy to the emperor Charles V., and remained in Germany three years. He was now appointed Latin secretary to King Edward, but on the death of that prince he lost his place and pension. Afterwards he was made Latin secretary to Queen Mary, and was employed by Cardinal Pole. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he

continued in his office of secretary, and became her private tutor in the learned languages. The only preferment he obtained was a prebend in the cathedral of York. B. at Kirby Wiske, near Northallerton, 1515; D. in London, 1568.—His most esteemed work is entitled "The Schoolmaster," of which an excellent edition by Mr. Upton appeared in 1711; his Latin epistles have been frequently printed, and are admired as elegant compositions. His works were printed entire, in 1 vol. 4to, in 1769.

ASCHERSLEBEN, *ash-ers-lā'-ben*, the chief town of a district of Prussian Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, between the rivers Eine and Wipper, 27 miles from Magdeburg. It was formerly a Hanse town. *Manf.* Friezes, flannels, linen fabrics, and earthenware. *Pop.* about 12,000.—In the neighbourhood of this town are the picturesque ruins of the ancient burgh of Ascania, the ancestral seat of the house of Anhalt.

ASCOLI, *as'-ko-le*, a frontier town of the Papal States, in the province of Fermo ed Ascoli, standing on the bank of the Tronto, 15 miles from Teramo. It is one of the pleasantest and best-built towns in the Papal States, and from its strong position and the stern character of the country in which it is situate, has, at all times of trouble, been considered an important place. Its trade is not great. *Pop.* 12,000.

ASCOT-HEATH, *ăs'-kot*, a celebrated horseracing-ground in Berkshire, 6 miles from Windsor.—The races of this place are held in the second week after those of Epsom, and are generally patronized by the sovereign and great numbers of the aristocracy. A branch line of the London and South-western Railway takes passengers to within a short distance of the race-course.

ASDRUBAL, and ASDRUBAL BARCA. (*See* HASDRUBAL.)

ASELE-LAPPMARK, *a'-sel-lăp-mark*, a town of Swedish Lapland, in a district of the same name, 85 miles from Umea. *Lat.* 64° 12′ N. *Lon.* 17° 4′ E.

ASENATH, *ăs'-e-nath*, 'peril' or 'misfortune,' an Egyptian princess, the wife of Joseph.

ASH, *ăsh*, a village in Surrey, on the London and South-western Railway, which, with Tongham, is the nearest station to the military camp, Aldershott. ASH is a name common to several parishes of England, none of which have a population over 3,000.

ASHANTEE, *ăsh'-ăn-te'*, an extensive territory of Western Africa, situate immediately behind the states which occupy the Gold Coast. *Ext.* About 300 miles long and the same broad; but its limits are very inaccurately defined. *Desc.*, Mountainous and well watered, but in many parts covered with dense forests, which remain impervious, save by several paths, which have been hewn through them with immense labour. *Rivers.* The principal are the Assinie and the Volta. These, however, would seem to have different names in different parts of the country. *Climate.* Hot; but, in the more elevated districts, considered healthy. *Zoology.* Elephants, lions, hyænas, wild hogs, deer, and antelopes. These are the principal wild quadrupeds. Of tame ones, cows, with horses of a small breed, with a kind of hairy sheep, and goats, are the chief. Of *Birds*, there are numerous vultures and hawks; parrots abound in the woods, and there are several smaller species of beautiful plumage, which are possessed of mellifluent powers of song. Of *Reptilia*, alligators and snakes are plentiful. *Pro.* The principal vegetable grown is the yam; but rice, corn, sugar-cane, and a mucilaginous vegetable called encruma, are cultivated; tobacco and the pine-apple are also cultivated, and gum and dye-woods are plentiful. *Minerals.* Gold, iron, and lead; the first is washed down the rivers in particles as well as in lumps, mingled with sand in the earth. *Towns.* The principal are Coomassia, the capital, Dwabin, Mankarno, Boossoor, Dinkira, Kickiwheri, Korsuza, Buntakoo, Salaga, and Yahndi, which are all capitals of the various districts, provinces, or kingdoms composing the country. *Manf.* Principally cotton cloth, which the Ashantees weave on a loom worked by strings and held between the toes. Their patterns are painted with a feather, and are often of brilliant colours. Leather is tanned, sword-blades are made, and figures of gold executed with considerable ingenuity. *Pop.* variously estimated; perhaps about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 6° and 8° *N. Lon.* 0° 3′ W.—In *1826* the Ashantees were defeated in a great battle by the British, under Sir Charles McCarthy, governor-in-chief of all the British settlements on the west coast of Africa, from the Gambia to the Volta, inclusive. Since that time there have been no further wars, and the power of the Ashantees has gradually declined.

ASHBOURNE, *ăsh'-borne*, a town and parish of Derbyshire, on the Dove, 140 miles from London. *Area*, 12,800 acres. *Manf.* Lace and cotton fabrics, whilst an active trade is carried on in cheese and malt. *Pop.* 6,000. It is a station on the North Staffordshire Railway.

ASHBURNHAM, *ăsh-burn-ham*, a parish of Sussex, 4 miles from Battle. *Area*, 4,280 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.—In the church of this place the shirt which Charles I. wore at his execution is preserved.

ASHBURNHAM, John, a stanch supporter of Charles I., and the only attendant, with the exception of Dr. Hudson, of that unfortunate monarch on his journey, in April, 1646, from Oxford to Newark, where the Scots army was lying. B. 1603; D. 1671.—This individual passed through many vicissitudes, yet was so fortunate as to be able to repurchase the family estates, which his father had squandered through dissipation. His grandson was made a peer in the time of William and Mary, and the earls of Ashburnham are now in the enjoyment of the estates which were recovered by his success.

ASHBURTON, *ăsh-bur'-ton*, a town and parish of Devonshire, 16 miles from Exeter. *Area*, 8,320 acres. Spinning and weaving are carried on in the town; and there are copper and tin mines in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3,400.

ASHBURTON, Alexander Baring, Baron, the second son of Sir Francis Baring, Bart., a London merchant of considerable wealth. In 1810, on the death of his father, he became the head of the firm of Baring Brothers and Co., and in 1812 was elected a member of parliament for Taunton. In 1834 he became a member of Sir Robert Peel's cabinet, as president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint, and was created Baron Ashburton. In 1841 he proceeded to America, and amicably settled the boundary question with the United States, and which settlement is known by the name of the "Ashburton Treaty." He continued to support Sir Robert Peel in the House of Lords until Sir Robert brought forward his measure for repealing the corn laws. To this measure he gave a decided opposition, and after it had passed into law, he intermeddled very little with politics. B. 1774; D. 1848.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, *ăsh'-be-del-a-zoosh*, a market-town of Leicestershire, 16 miles from Leicester. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hosiery, hats, bricks, and it has some iron-smelting furnaces. *Pop.* 6,000.—Here are the ruins of a castle in which Mary queen of Scots was imprisoned. It is a station on the Midland Railway.

ASHCHURCH, *ăsh'-church*, a parish of Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Tewkesbury. *Area*, 4,240 acres. *Pop.* 800.—Reached by the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

ASHDON, *ash'-don*, a parish of Essex, 4 miles from Saffron Walden. *Area*, 4,840 acres. *Pop.* 1,300.—This parish is supposed to have been the scene of the defeat of Edmund Ironside by Canute the Great, in 1016.

ASHFORD, *ăsh'-ford*, a market-town in the county of Kent, 53 miles from London. The church is of Gothic architecture, and there is here a free school. *Pop.* 5,000.—It is a station on the South-eastern Railway. This name is common to several parishes of England, generally with small populations.

ASHLAND, *ăsh'-land*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 342 square miles, with a fertile soil. *Pop.* 125,000.

ASHLEY, *ăsh'-le*, the name of several parishes in England.

ASHMOLE, Elias, *ăsh'-mole*, an eminent antiquary, who, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, went to Oxford, and entered Brasennose College. He was for some time in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined, he settled in London, and became a member of the Society of Astrologers. On the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed Windsor herald, and became one of the first members of the Royal

Society. In 1669 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. In 1672 he presented his "History of the Order of the Garter" to the king, who rewarded him with £400. In 1683 he presented the university of Oxford with his collection of curiosities, which gift was augmented at his death by the bequest of his MSS. and library. B. at Lichfield, 1617; D. in London, 1692.—He left a number of MSS., some of which were published; viz., "The Antiquities of Berkshire;" "Miscellanies on Several Curious Subjects;" and "Memoirs of his own Life."

ASHOVER, *ăsh'-o-vĕr*, a town and parish of Derbyshire, 6 miles from Chesterfield. *Manf.* Worsteds, stockings, and cotton goods. *Pop.* 3,500.

ASHTABULA, *ăsh-ta-bu'-la*, a county in the north-east part of Ohio, U.S., on Lake Erie, with a rich soil. *Pop.* 30,000.—Also a river of Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, 45 miles W. of Erie.

ASHTAROTH, *ăsh'-tă-roth*, 'flocks,' 'the sheep,' or 'riches,' the idol goddess of the Zidonians. From her the Saxons derive their Æster, and we have our Easter.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, *ăsh'-ton-under-line*, a town and parish of Lancashire, on the river Tame, 6 miles from Manchester. *Area* of parish, 9,300 acres, or 10 square miles. *Manf.* Principally cotton; but there are woollen, silk, and hat factories besides. Iron and brass-founding, brick-making, machine-making, bleaching, dyeing, and basket-making are also carried on to a considerable extent. In the immediate vicinity there are upwards of twenty collieries. *Pop.* 60,000.—The church of this town was built in the time of Henry V., and its tower has a peal of ten bells. Near it is "The Old Hall" and the remains of an ancient prison, which is known by the name of "The Dungeons," and which, till comparatively recently, was used as a place of confinement. The London and North-western, Manchester and Lincolnshire, and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways have each a station here. Ashton is a name common to many English parishes.

ASIA, *ā'-she-a*, the largest of the great divisions of the earth, taking its name from a syllable which signifies the 'sun,' and giving to its inhabitants the designation of 'People of the Sun.' It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, on the E. by the Pacific, on the S. by the Indian, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is united to Africa by the Isthmus of Suez, which is about 75 miles across, and is separated from N. America by Behring's Straits, about 48 miles wide at their narrowest part. *Ext.* This has been variously estimated; but the difference between the authorities we have consulted is not great. From Behring's Straits to the Dardanelles, the length may be taken at 7,500 miles; and from Cape Sievero Vostotchnia, in Siberia, to Point Romania, at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, the breadth at 5,200. *Area*, 17,000,000 square miles; the northern part being in the frigid, the middle in the temperate, and the southern in the torrid zones. *Coast.* Limited in proportion to its great size, being not half so extended as the coast of Europe. On three of its sides its shores are singularly irregular, and in the north are indented with deep bays; but from the sea being almost continually frozen, these are of comparatively little value in a commercial point of view. *Capes.* The principal are Sievero Vostotchnia, or East Cape; North-east Cape; Lopatka; Cape Romania, the most southern; *Negrais*, Comorin, Ras-al-had, and Baba, which is the most western. East Cape is the most easterly part of the continent, and North Cape the most northern. *Straits.* The chief are Behring's; the straits of Corea, Perouse, Saugor, Formosa, Malacca, Palk, Ormus, Bab-el-Mandeb, the Dardanelles, and the Straits of Constantinople. Those of Palk, Perouse, and Behring's, are named after their discoverers; Bab-el-Mandeb means the 'gate of tears,' and is so called from the great number of ships which were wrecked on its coasts. It is only 20 miles wide between Africa and Arabia. Formosa signifies 'beautiful,' and was so named by the Portuguese. The Dardanelles being one key to Constantinople and the Bosphorus, are strongly fortified, whilst their shores are classical with memorable associations. They were crossed by Xerxes when he invaded Greece. *Bays, Gulfs, and Seas.* The Sea of Kara and the Gulf of Obi are connected with the Arctic Ocean; the Gulf of Anadyr with the Sea of Kamchatka, the seas of Okhotsk and Japan with the Gulf of Tartary, the Yellow and China seas and the Gulf of Tonquin, are all connected with the Pacific; whilst the Indian Ocean has the Gulf of Martaban, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea with the Gulf of Cambay, the Gulf of Cutch, the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea, with the gulfs of Suez and Akaba. Besides these there are the Levant, Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black or Euxine Sea, and the Sea of Azov. The immense indentations which many of these make, cause corresponding projections of land, which, in the form of peninsulas, run far out into the ocean on the south, west, and east coasts. Thus we have the Tchuktches, stretching towards America; that of Kamchatka, the Corea, the Malayan, the Indian, and the Arabian, the aggregate area of which alone, independently of the central continental mass, may be taken at 3,500,000 square miles. *Desc.* To give a brief and at the same time a comprehensive description of Asia is impossible; but notwithstanding its great elevations, it may generally be defined as a flat country; and although extremely fertile in China, further India, and the greater part of Hindostan, yet is it defaced by immense steppes and morasses, and by sandy deserts, mostly impregnated with salt, stretching almost without interruption from the shores of the Arabian Gulf to those of the Pacific Ocean. The largest of these is the Gobi or Shamo, which is 1,400 miles long, and from 500 to 700 broad. These deserts are, in certain places, separated or divided either by rivers or chains of mountains. The Himalaya chain separates the Shamo, or sea of sand, from the deserts of North-western India, which again are separated from those of Beloochistan by the Indus; and those of Persia are parted from those of Turkey and Arabia by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. *Plains, Steppes, and Table-lands.* These are on the most gigantic scale. Nearly the whole of the north-west part of Asia is a vast plain, called the plain of Siberia and Tartary, extending from the mountains of Persia and the branches of the Hindoo-Koush to the shores of the Arctic Sea, and embracing an area of upwards of 7,000,000 square miles. Round the Caspian and the Aral seas there are extensive tracts of this territory many feet below the level of the sea, and exhibiting the largest physical depression on the face of the globe. In the north-east part of China there is an alluvial plain of 210,000 square miles, and Hindostan presents us with plains of 2,000 miles in extent. The plain of Iran, in Persia, covers an area of 1,700,000 square miles, and that of Tibet 7,600,000. The plain of Siberia is mostly a frozen morass in the north, whilst in the south it assumes the character of those steppes which produce a coarse kind of herbage. Very little of it is fit for cultivation. The Chinese plain, on the other hand, is extremely fertile. That portion of the Hindostan plain which is watered by the Ganges, is in the highest degree fertile; whilst that through which the Indus takes its course, is only so in detached parts and along the banks of the rivers. The plain of Iran is little better than a sandy desert, whilst the steppe or table-land of Tibet is struck with a stern sterility, which is heightened by the general coldness by which its atmosphere is characterized. *Mountains.* The chief mountain systems are the Himalaya, the Altai, the Thian-Shan or Celestial Mountains, and the Kuen-lun. These generally run parallel with the equator, and form the great central table-land of Asia, which is the most extensive on the earth. The entire length of the Himalayas is about 1,800 miles, measuring them from the Burrampooter, in Assam, to the western extremity of the Hindoo-Koosh, in Cabul. The amazing sublimity with which the summits of these rise amid the clouds of Indian skies, never fail to impress the mind with the deepest feelings of reverential awe of their Creator. Their peaks are the loftiest in the globe. Chumulari rises to nearly 24,000 feet; Consainthan to nearly 25,000; Jamnobri and Nanda Devi to nearly 26,000 each; Dhawalagiri to 27,600; and Kunchinginga—the monarch of mountains—to 28,178, according to the measurement of Lieutenant-Colonel Waugh, Surveyor-General of India. Many of the passes of this range are above 15,000 feet high, and some of them reach the extraordinary elevation of 18,000 and even 19,000 feet above the level of

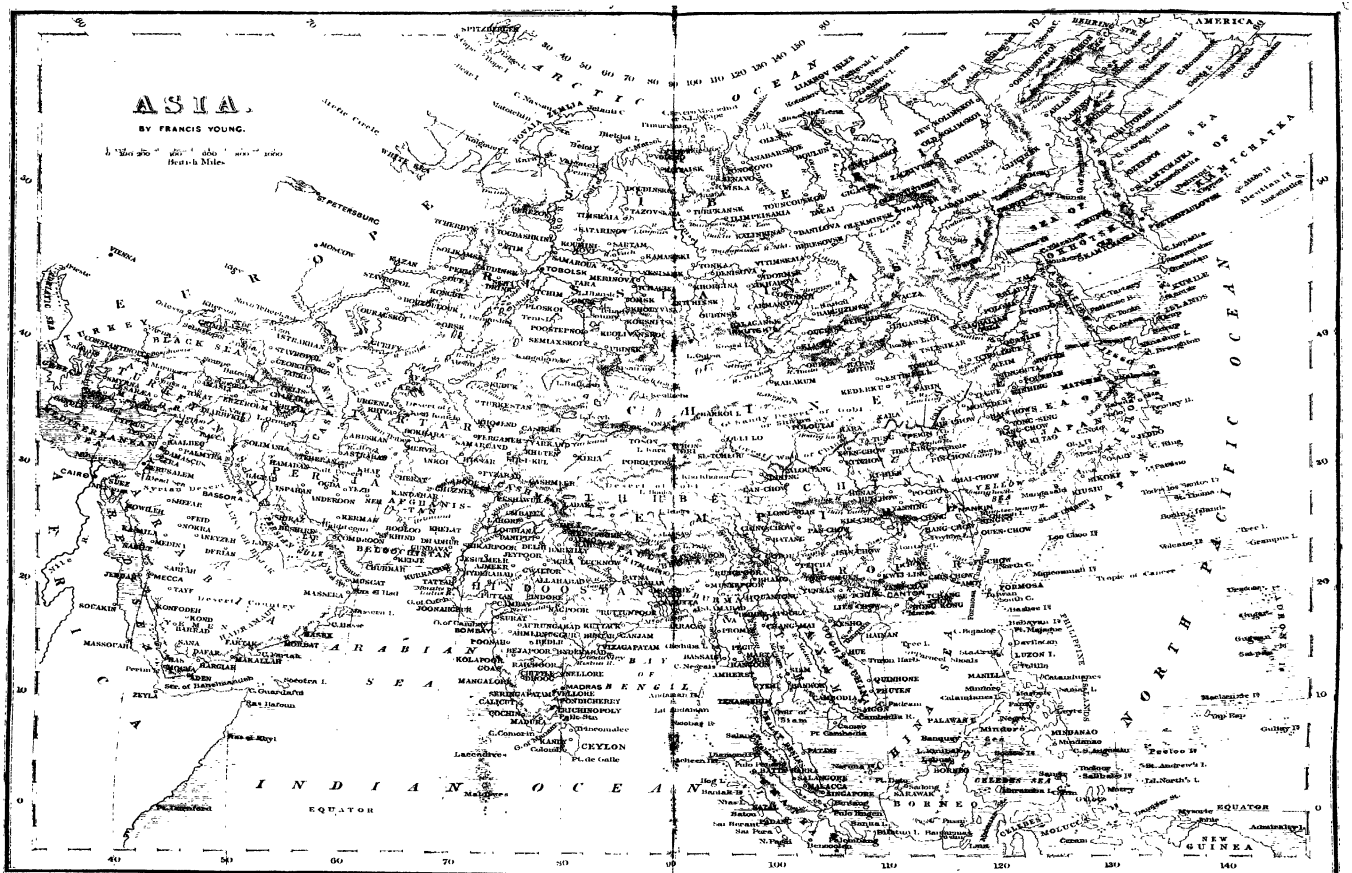
the sea. On the north side, the line of perpetual snow is at 16,620 feet, whilst that on the south is 12,981. The opposite of this would naturally be expected; but when the serenity of the sky on the north side is taken into consideration, with the more constant radiation of heat from the neighbouring plains, the apparent phenomenon is readily accounted for. The Altai system stretches, under various names, from the confluence of the Uba and Irtish, first to the Gulf of Okhotsk, and thence to East Cape. Their whole length is about 5,000 miles, and their breadth varies from 400 to 1,000. (*See* ALTAI.) The Thian-Shan, or Celestial Mountains, rise in Tartary, and taking a course nearly along the 42nd parallel of north latitude, terminate in the great desert of Gobi. Their highest mountain is the Bogdo-Oola, a huge, snow-clad, massive elevation, upheaving itself abruptly from a flat steppe, and deemed sacred by the Kalmucks. The Kuen-lun range runs nearly parallel with the Celestials, and in some places also with the Hindoo-Koosh. It takes its rise a little to the east of the 100th degree of east longitude, and under a variety of names runs west and north-west, and skirting the Caspian and Black seas on the south, finally terminates to the west of the latter. These are the principal mountain-chains of Asia. Those beyond the Altai ridges on the north-east are comparatively small, both in point of magnitude and elevation. In West Asia, the Ural and the Caucasian ranges are the principal. Besides these there are in Natolia the Taurus and the Anti-Taurus, the Persian mountains, the Western Ghauts in the Carnatic, the Vindyhias in Upper India, and the Assam chain, all of which will be more or less noticed when treating of the several countries to which they more especially belong. *Volcanoes.* Few on the continent in a state of activity, but in the Asiatic islands, these are abundant. Java contains a greater number than any other place on the globe of the same size. In West Asia, Demarcand is the only existing active volcano. On the eastern table-land, in the chain of Thian-Shan, there are two volcanoes, Peshan and Ho-cheou, widely apart from each other. In Kamchatka there are nine in a state of activity. In those regions where they occur, earthquakes are frequent. *Rivers.* Running into the Arctic Ocean, and draining the extensive country north of the great table-land, the principal are the Obi, with its tributary the Irtish, which has for its affluents the Ishim and Tobal; the Yenisei, with its tributary the Angara; and the Lena, with its tributary the Aldan. Running into the Pacific are the Amoor or Saghalen, the Hoang-ho, the Yang-tse-kiang, and the Si-keang, all of which have an eastern course; the Cambodia, or Maykiang, and the Meinam, which have a south course. Falling into the Indian Ocean are the Irrawady, Burrampooter, Ganges, with its tributaries the Jumna, which is swelled by its affluents the Chumbul and the Sone; the Mahanuddy, Godavery, Tapty, Kistnah, Nerbudda, and the Indus, which has for its tributaries the Cabul, Jhelum, Chenaub, Ravee, Beas, and Sutlej. In the west there is the Amoo or Jihoon, rising in a lake in the table-land of Parnir, and falling into the Sea of Aral. On the table-land there is the Yarkand, which, with many more smaller streams, flow for a certain distance, when they become lost in the deserts or discharge themselves into lakes, and have, therefore, no connection with the ocean. Some of the basins of these rivers are of great extent. That of the Obi has an area of 924,800 geographical square miles, which, with the exception of the basins of the Mississippi and the Amazon, is the largest in the world. The Yenisei has 784,530 geographical square miles; the Lena 594,000; and the Amoor, Yang-tse-kiang, and the Hoang-ho, have each above 500,000 geographical square miles. The Yang-tse-kiang has a length of 2,880 miles, and the Yenisei 2,800; these being the longest rivers in Asia. The other principal rivers have lengths varying from 1,300 to 2,400 miles. *Lakes.* The largest lake, of its kind, in the world, is that which is denominated the Caspian Sea, which takes its name from the Caspii, an ancient people who dwelt on its shores; and which, according to one authority, covers an area of 120,000 square miles, and according to another, 140,000. The other lakes are Aral, Van, Ooroomia, Asphaltites or the Dead Sea, which are all salt; and Baikal or Holy Sea. This last is of fresh water, has an area of 14,000 square miles, and forms a part of the great line of commercial communication between Russia and China. There are numerous other salt lakes distributed over Siberia, Tartary, Armenia, and Asia Minor; but these are the principal. *Forests.* These are regulated by the difference in climate and soil. In the north, trees are dwarfs, and vegetation decreases as we proceed eastward. In the south of Siberia we enter the region of the birch, the willow, and the fir; in Manchooria we are in the country of oak; but on the great north plain, and in the regions of the south-west, wood is thinly scattered. In Hindostan and further India, the teak and other oaks appear; the banyan-tree forms a grove in itself; the cocoa, areca, talpa, and other palms, spread their broad and protecting leaves, and the most esteemed woods, as ebony, rose, satin, sandal, and others, attain perfection. On the great table-land of Manchooria, the ginseng, valued so highly for its medicinal virtues by the Chinese, grows; and from Persia to China the rhubarb is found. The camphor-tree diffuses its fragrance in both China and Japan; the plant called asafœtida is found in Afghanistan, and the dried juice of the ash, designated manna, is produced in Persia and Turkey. In fruitage and floral vegetation Asia is prolific. To it Europe is indebted for many of its most esteemed fruits, which, with spontaneous luxuriance, are there growing wild. Amongst these may be noted the orange and the lemon, the peach and the apricot, the walnut and the cherry, the olive and the grape; whilst in Hindostan the pine-apple is so abundant as to be held by the natives as a fruit almost of no value. In flowers and ornamental shrubs, Europe has received from Asia the damask rose, the China aster, the Chinese primrose, chrysanthemums, hydrangea, and many others. *Wild Animals.* The principal are, the tiger, the panther, the leopard, and the jackal; the elephant, and rhinoceros; apes are abundant, and several kinds of deer, antelopes, and oxen. These all inhabit the southern or warmer portion of the continent. In the central regions there are the djiggetai, a kind of horse, the ass, musk, sheep, and goat. Here also are numerous herds of antelopes, roving at will over the boundless plains, but often falling sacrifices to the ferocity of the wolves and jackals, which pursue them in packs. The north is the habitat of the fur animals. Here the ermine and the sable have their haunts, and the fox pursues his depredations. The sea-otter infests the shores of Kamchatka, and the polar bear wanders over the trackless snows of the arctic regions, in which the hardy reindeer and elk also obtain a scanty subsistence. In Hindostan, the maneless, and in the south-west, the maned lion, are sometimes, but rarely, found. But in these regions, the tiger abounds, and has been found as far north as the 50th degree of latitude. *Birds.* Numerous and splendid in their plumage, but in general destitute of the charms of song. The more showy consist of parrots, parroquets, and peacocks; gold and silver pheasants, and all the wild stock of our common fowls. In Arabia, the ostrich sweeps the plains with the fleetness of an Arab steed, whilst herons, cranes, storks, pelicans, and wild ducks, are to be found in the vicinity of its lakes. To Southern Asia Europe is indebted for the common cock and hen. *Reptiles.* The principal haunts of Asiatic reptilia are the north and north-east parts of Hindostan, between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal; in China, and in the islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Celebes, and Java. At their head are the different species of the crocodile, haunting, and, with their loathsome forms, rendering horrid, the rivers of India. In the Ganges especially they are numerous. Of frogs there are ten species peculiar to Asia, and of toads there are nine, most of which are distributed over the islands. Fresh-water tortoises, and chameleons, are frequently found, and the woods, swamps, and jungles abound in serpents and snakes. Of these, the *cobra-de-capello* is the most deadly, and the python is the largest of the Eastern world. Tree-serpents, like parti-coloured garters, entwine the stems of the tropical forests; and the Indian Ocean, as well as fresh-water streams and lakes, swarm with innumerable snakes, as venomous as they are ferocious. In the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and on the shores of Ceylon, the pearl-oyster is found. *Insects.* Abundant, especially in the south, where the locust and the mosquito are intolerable pests. *Fish.*

Every description is to be found along the coast, in accordance with the situation and the kind of water necessary to their existence; but their characteristics are too nearly assimilated to those of other continents to require a detailed or particular notice here. *Domestic Animals.* The same as those of Europe, with the addition of the one-hunched and the two-hunched camel, and the elephant. The greater number of European domestic animals are supposed to have come originally from Asia, as man himself is supposed to have done. In the north the reindeer and the dog are broken in and employed as beasts of draught. In the central regions, the grunting ox, or yak, an animal with a tail like a horse, is similarly used; and in the south it is the Brahmin ox that is used. In the desert districts the camel is found; the dromedary, or one-hunched species, traversing the "sandy seas" of Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, North-west India, and Turkestan; the Bactrian camel, or two-hunched, the dreary wastes of the central table-land. This animal may be seen as far north as the 50th degree, and the reindeer may be seen as far south in the same hemisphere, although the one is naturally the inhabitant of an intensely hot, and the other of an intensely cold country. The elephant luxuriates in the rich vegetation of the south, whilst the Tibet or shawl-goat adheres to the central regions of the continent. The sheep whose tail often weighs from eight to ten pounds, is found in Afghanistan, Turkestan, and other parts, whilst the hog is abundant amongst the Chinese, although repudiated in the Mahometan countries of the south-west. *Climate.* Although Asia is mostly within the temperate zone, it is generally colder than might be supposed by the indications of its latitude. In the central, north, and east parts, the extremes of heat and cold are felt. The great table-land is both dry and cold; but to give a general and comprehensive definition, the continent may be said to be cold in the north; wet and cold in the east; dry and hot in the south-west; and wet and hot in the south, where the year is divided only into two seasons,—a wet and a dry. Here the monsoons blow from April to September from the south-west, and from September to April from the north-east. It is from this peculiarity that they have received their name, which, in the Malay language, signifies a season. The suffocating simoom—from the Arabic word *samma*, 'to poison,'—sweeps the deserts of Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Syria; whilst typhoons carry their terrors across Persia and the south-eastern countries generally. In China every variety of climate is experienced, in accordance with the difference of latitude in which it lies, and with other causes which combine to give it this character. Although its capital is in about the same latitude as Naples, in winter it has the atmosphere of the north of Europe, and in summer that of Egypt. *Pro.* The common cerealia, with rice, maize, and millet; the vine, olive, date; coffee, tea, sugar, orange, lemon, mulberry, tamarind, indigo, spices, pepper, cinnamon, and cotton. Barley and millet are produced in the north, wheat in the central, and maize and rice in the southern parts. Rice forms the staple article of food in the south-eastern hot and well-watered countries, and dates in the south-western sunny and dry ones. In the northern, central, and desert parts, there is little cultivation of any kind, the inhabitants being not only few in numbers, but mostly nomadic in their habits. From Turkey to China the vine is cultivated in about the same latitudes of these countries, whilst in the south-western countries the olive is carefully produced. Arabia supplies the coffee shrub; and China, Japan, and Assam, the tea-plant. Cinnamon, which is composed of the inner bark of a species of laurel, is produced in Ceylon; and sugar in Bengal, and other countries to the east. Malacca, Java, and Ceylon are also famed for their coffee and cloves; peppers and nutmegs have long been known as the products of the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The poppy is extensively cultivated in Natolia, Syria, and eastward into India. *Minerals.* All the useful as well as precious metals are found in Asia. Gold, silver, lead, platina, tin, copper, quicksilver, iron, coal, salt, diamonds, and other precious stones. In Siberia, India, China, and Japan, gold is found; silver in Siberia, India, China, Japan, and Turkey; lead, iron, and copper in several countries; platina in Siberia; tin in India and China; quicksilver in China, Japan, and Ceylon; coal in Hindostan and China; and salt in most parts. In Siberia it is said that there are coal districts to the west of the Yenisei, which are supposed to have been ignited by lightning, and which have been burning for upwards of one hundred years. *Race.* Circassian, Mongolian, and Malay. The Malayan race occupies the extreme south of Malacca; the Mongolian, Tibet, all the central table-land, Mandchooria, China, Japan, the Samoyede country, and are the inhabitants of further India; the Circassian, all the rest of the continent, including the inhabitants of Siberia and all the independent tribes of Tartary, the Georgians, Turks, Jews, Kurds, Maronites, Druses, and other inhabitants of Turkey; the Hindoos, Afghans, Beloochees, Persians, and Arabs. *Rel.* Brahminism, Buddhism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. As all these religions had their origin in Asia, they prevail more or less in all its parts. Hindostan is the principal seat of Brahminism, and Buddhism engrosses the venerative faculties of the inhabitants of further India, China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and Corea. In independent Tartary, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Persia, and Arabia, Mahometanism is professed, as it is also by the Tartars and Turks of Siberia and Turkey. In Asiatic Russia, Christianity prevails, and it has many believers in Turkey besides. In the extreme north of Siberia superstition and idolatry of the grossest kind hold dominion over the minds of the inhabitants. *Political Divisions.* These include six empires,—Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Britain, Russia, and China. That of Britain is chiefly in India, on the peninsula within the Ganges, where the Portuguese and the French still hold some comparatively trifling possessions. *Pop.* 650,000,000. *Lat.* islands inclusive, between 10° S. and 78° N. *Lon.* extending from 26° to 190° E. (or 170° W.)—Asia is considered to have been the cradle of the human race, as it is that division of the globe in which most of the events recorded in the Bible occurred. It has given birth to many of the greatest monarchies in the universe, and to its ancient inhabitants the moderns are indebted for most of the arts and sciences. In a political point of view, it was composed of many different empires, provinces, and states, of which the most conspicuous were the Assyrian and the Persian monarchies. As a continent, it was generally divided into Major and Minor. Asia Major was the most extensive, and comprehended all the eastern parts; and Asia Minor was a large country in the form of a peninsula, whose boundaries may be known by drawing a line from the Bay of Issus, in a northern direction, to the eastern part of the Euxine Sea. The western parts of Asia Minor were the receptacle of all the ancient emigrations from Greece, and it was totally peopled by Grecian colonies. The Romans generally and indiscriminately called Asia Minor by the name of Asia. (*See* NATOLIA and the various countries which now constitute this great continent.)

ASIA MINOR, the most western portion of the great continent of Asia, bounded N. by the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, E. by Armenia and Mesopotamia, W. by the Ægean Sea, and S. by Syria and the Mediterranean. *Area*, about 500,000 square miles. The whole country is under the Turkish government; and it is divided into several provinces, of which Natolia and Caramania are the most important. (*See* NATOLIA.)

ASIATIC or EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, *ā'-she-ăt'-ik*, the largest collection of islands on the globe, running by the equator from the S.E. coast of Asia to the W. of Australia. They lie between the China Sea on the N., the Pacific on the E. and S., and the Indian Ocean on the W. *Lat.* between 11° S. and 19° N. *Lon.* from 95° to 105° E. The peculiarities of the groups comprehended within this vast space will be treated of under their proper heads. (*See* JAVA, BANDA, SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES, MOLUCCAS, &c.)

ASKEW, Anne, *ăs'-ku*, an accomplished English lady, daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsay, in Lincolnshire. She was married, when young, to one Mr. Kyme, much against her inclination, and on account of harsh treatment received from him, went to the court of Henry VIII. to sue for a separation, where much attention was paid her by those ladies who were attached to the Reformation. In consequence of this she was arrested, and having confessed her religious


ASIA.
BY FRANCIS YOUNG.
British Miles.
ARCTIC OCEAN
EUROPE
ASIA
AMERICA
BERING STR.
SEA OF KAMTSCHATKA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
ST PETERSBURG
MOSCOW
WHITE SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CAIRO
JERUSALEM
MECCA
ARABIA
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
BOKHARA
CHINA
TIBET
JAPAN
FORMOSA
PHILIPPINE ISLES
INDIA
BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CEYLON
BORNEO
CELEBES SEA
NEW GUINEA
EQUATOR
Engraved by Lewis Becker on Steel, by his Patent Process.
London: Published by S.D. Becker, Bouverie St. Fleet St. E.C.

principles, was committed to Newgate. She was first racked with savage cruelty in the Tower, and then burnt in Smithfield. B. 1520; D. 1546. From her letters and other pieces in Foxe and Strype, it appears that she was an accomplished as well as a pious woman.

ASKOE, *as'-ko*, a small Danish island in the Great Belt. *Lat.* 54° 54′ N. *Lon.* 11° 29′ E.

ASLACTON, *ăs-lak-ton*, a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles from St. Mary Stratton. *Area*, 1,310 acres. *Pop.* 412. —It is a station on the Eastern Union Railway.—There is another small parish of this name in Notts, where Bishop Cranmer was born, in 1489.

ASNIERES, *a'-ne-air*, a small village a few miles from Paris, where are some large pleasure-gardens, much frequented by the Parisians and visitors to the capital of France. It is a station on the Western Railway of France.

ASOLA, *a'-so-la*, a fortified town of Northern Italy, situate on the Chiese, 20 miles from Mantua. *Manf.* Silk twist. *Pop.* about 5,000.

ASPASIA, *ăs-pai'-se-a*, a Grecian courtesan, celebrated for her beauty and her talents. She was so eminent for philosophy and rhetoric, that the greatest men of the age, including even Socrates, did not scruple to visit her house. Pericles having divorced his wife, married her. B. at Miletus. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

ASPATRIA, *ăs-pā'-tre-a*, a parish in Cumberland, 7 miles from Maryport. *Area*, 8,610 acres. *Pop.* 2,300. —It is a station on the Maryport and Carlisle Railway.

ASPERN, *as-pern'*, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 6 miles from Vienna; the scene of a great battle in 1809, between Napoleon I. and the Austrians, in which the former was defeated.

ASPHALTITES, LAKE, *ăs-făl-tī'-tes*. (*See* DEAD SEA.)

ASPROPOTAMO, *ăs-pro-pot'-a-mo*, the largest river of the kingdom of Greece, rising in Albania, and, after a course of 100 miles, falling into the Ionian Sea, 15 miles from Missolonghi.

ASSAM, or ASAM, *ăss'-am*, a British province of further India, in the presidency of Bengal, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Bootan, on the N. by the mountains of Tibet, and on the S.E. and S. by Burmah and Cachar. *Area*, 21,805 square miles. *Desc.* The river Burhampooter flows through the whole length of it, and it contains several extensive tracts of well-cultivated land. Though the country is in general soft and swampy, being largely intersected with half-filled channels and stagnant lakes, still, in the dry season, it is capable of high cultivation, and amply repays any labour bestowed upon it. *Rivers.* They are said to be 61 in number, 37 of them flowing from the N., and 24 from the S. mountains. The Burhampooter is the principal. *Climate.* Unhealthy. *Agriculture.* Defective, although in some localities an excellent kind of tea is gathered. *Manf.* Unimportant. Some different qualities of silk are made, and large quantities of lac are prepared for export; but there is little or no trade, except by way of barter, which consists in exchanging salt for lac, gold-dust, and ivory. From China and Burmah, nankeens, lacquered and china-ware, lead, copper, and silver are imported. *Towns.* The principal are Ghergong, Joorhath, and Gowhati. *Pop.* estimated at 710,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 28° N. *Lon.* between 90° and 97° E.—The Assamese have generally been described as a degenerate race, inferior even to the Bengalese. Their moral character is extremely depraved. The invention of gunpowder is ascribed to the Assamese. It was known in China and Hindostan in very remote antiquity; and in the code of Gentoo laws, there is a prohibition of the use of fire-arms; but, perhaps, these fire-arms were only some sort of missive torches, and the powder much less effective than that which is made in later times. In 1826 the Burmese ceded Assam to the British. Brahminism has superseded Buddhism in this province.

ASSAROTTI, Ottavio Giovanni Battista, *a'-sa-rot-ti*, an ecclesiastic, who first instituted schools for the deaf and dumb in Italy. B. at Genoa, 1753; D. 1829.

ASSAYE, or ASSYE, *ăs-ay*, a small town of Hindostan, in the province of Berar, 30 miles from Jaulna.—Here, in 1803, the duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, with but 8,000 men, only 1,500 of whom were Europeans, completely defeated the combined forces of Scindia and the rajah of Nagpoor, numbering 50,000 men.

ASSENDELFT, *as'-en-delft*, a village in Holland, 10 miles from Amsterdam. *Pop.* about 3,000.

ASSENEDE, *as-en-eed*, a town and parish in Flanders, 13 miles from Ghent. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and soap. *Pop.* 4,000.

ASSENS, *as'-ens*, a maritime town of Denmark, in the island of Fünen, 20 miles from Odense. Has a trade with Fünen and Schleswig. *Pop.* 3,000.

ASSER, or ASSERIUS MENEVENSIS, *ăs'-er*, bishop of Sherborne, was a native of Wales, and a monk of St. David's. It is said that Alfred contributed so greatly to the foundation of the university of Oxford by his advice. (*See* ALFRED.) In gratitude to that prince, by whom he was created a bishop, he wrote his life, which was published by Archbishop Parker in 1574. Lived in the 9th century.

ASSERGHUR, or HASSER, *a'-ser-gur*, a fort and town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 12 miles from Boorhanpoor.—First in 1803, and then in 1819, this fort was taken by the British. Since the latter period it has remained in their possession.

ASSHUR, *ă-shur*, a 'step' or 'pace,' the second son of Shem, and the founder of the Assyrian empire.

ASSINIBOINE, or RED RIVER, *ăs-in'-i-baw'-in*, a river of North America, which discharges its waters into the south-west side of Lake Winnipeg.

ASSINIE, *as'-i-ne'*, a country of Africa, at the west extremity of the Gold Coast. Here the French founded a factory in 1843, when they took possession of the country.

ASSISI, *as-e'-se*, a town of Italy, in the Papal States, with a fine cathedral church. It is about 13 miles from Perugia. *Manf.* Files and needles. *Pop.* 4,000.

ASSUAY, *a'-su-ai*, a department of South America, lying between Guayaquil, Peru, and Brazil. *Area*, estimated at 250,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and, on account of the varieties of elevation, more or less productive. Some of the mountains attain a height of from 13,000 to 15,500 feet. *Pro.* Every variety of the temperate and torrid zones. In the temperate, all the usual cerealia; and in the warmer, maize, indigo, sugar-cane, gums, bananas, &c., are raised. The cinchona bark is also produced. *Minerals.* Silver-mines are to some advantage worked at a place called Los Azoquis. *Towns.* Loxa, Cuenza, Jaca, and Borjei. *Pop.* uncertain; perhaps about 120,000. *Lat.* between 3° and 6° S. *Lon.* between 70° and 80° W.

ASSUMPTION, *ăs-um'-shon*, one of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 19° 45′ N. *Lon.* 140° 55′ E. —There is another island of the same name, forming one of the Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean.

ASSUMPTION, a parish of Louisiana, United States, on the Mississippi. *Area*, 396 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.

ASSUMPTION, or ASUNCION, the capital city of the province of Paraguay, in South America, situate on the Paraguay, 18 miles above the junction of the first mouth of the Pilcomayo. It is inhabited by Spaniards, and several thousands of Indians and Mestizoes. Its exports mostly consist of hides, tobacco, and sugar. *Lat.* 24° 47′ S. *Lon.* 59° 35′ W.

ASSYNT, *ăs-int*, a maritime parish in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. *Area*, estimated at 100,000 acres. Several of the mountains of this parish attain an elevation of 3,000 feet. *Pop.* about 3,000.—In it the marquis of Montrose was taken prisoner, and confined in the castle of Ardorack, previous to his being taken away to be beheaded.

ASSYRIA, *ă-sir'-e-a*. This ancient and extensive empire derives its name from Asshur, the second son of Shem, and cannot well be dated before the establishment of monarchy at Nineveh, in the person of Pul, 790 B.C. It was overthrown, and Nineveh taken, by Cyaxares, king of Media, and Nebuchodonoser, king of Babylon, 609 B.C. It afterwards shared the fate of the Babylonian and Persian empires, the greatest part being added to the Parthian empire. In 1514 it fell into the hands of Ismael Sofi, and was finally conquered by the Turks in 1637.

ASTBURY, J., *ăst'-bur-e*. The early history of this individual is quite unknown; but, by feigning weakness of intellect, he got himself introduced to the potteries of the Messrs. Elers, at Bradwell, near Burslem, and thus obtained many of their secrets in the art of making pottery. He subsequently established him-

self at Shelton, where he was the first to make use of Bideford pipe-clay for lining culinary vessels. He made many other improvements in his art, and realized a considerable fortune. B. about 1680; D. 1743.

**Astbury**, a parish in Cheshire, 1 mile from Congleton. *Area*, 18,970 acres. This parish has many silk-factories, which employ the greater portion of its population, amounting to about 17,000.

**Aster**, *ăs-ter*, a dexterous archer of Amphipolis, who offered his services to Philip, king of Macedonia. Upon being slighted, he retired into the city which Philip was besieging, and aimed an arrow, on which was written, "For Philip's right eye." It struck the king's eye, and put it out; and Philip, to return the pleasantry, threw back the same arrow, with these words, "If Philip takes the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word.

**Asterabad**, or **Astrabad**, *as-ter-a-bad'*, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, situate on the shore of the Caspian Sea, at the mouth of the Aster or Ester, which forms a convenient bay for shipping. Its trade is chiefly confined to horses and cattle, which are given in exchange for various articles of necessity brought to them by way of the Caspian Sea. *Pop.* about 4,000. *Lat.* 36° 55′ N. *Lon.* 54° 31′ E.

**Asti**, *as-te'*, the capital of the ancient district of the same name, on the Tanaro, in upper Italy, 26 miles from Turin. It is well built, and contains many churches and monastical institutions. *Manf.* Chiefly silk stuffs, and an active trade is carried on in corn and wine. The country around is said to produce the best wines in Piedmont. *Pop.* 26,000.—In the middle ages this place was celebrated for its commercial industry and enterprise. Here Alfieri was born. (*See* Alfieri.)

**Astle**, Thomas, *ăs'-tel*, an English antiquary, the son of a farmer in Staffordshire, who in 1766 was appointed to manage the printing of the ancient records of parliament. In 1775 he became chief clerk in the Record Office in the Tower, and on the decease of Sir John Shelley, succeeded to the office of keeper of the records. D. 1803.—Many papers by him are in the volumes of the "Archæologia;" besides which he wrote "The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary," first printed in 1784, 4to, and again in 1803.

**Astley**, *ăst'-le*, the name of several English parishes of small populations.

**Astley**, Philip, the founder of Astley's amphitheatre, in Lambeth, London, was bred a cabinet-maker, became a soldier in the 15th regiment, known as Elliot's light horse, and after his discharge began his career as an equestrian performer. B. at Newcastle-under-Lyne, 1742; D. in Paris, 1814.—His name is here introduced more on account of the well-known character of the place which he founded and to which he gave his name, than from any idea of his personal merits.

**Aston**, Sir Arthur, *ăs'-ton*, a commander in the service of Charles I., who commanded the dragoons at the battle of Edgehill, and thrice defeated the earl of Essex. He was successively governor of Reading and Oxford. Having the misfortune to break his leg, he was obliged to have it amputated. After the execution of the king, he served in Ireland, and was appointed governor of Drogheda, on the taking of which by Cromwell, he had his brains beaten out with his wooden leg. B. in Fulham. Lived in the 17th century.

**Astorga**, *as-tor'-ga*, a walled town of Spain, of great antiquity, on the bank of a small river, 26 miles from Leon. It is the see of a bishop, and contains four parish churches, and other religious houses. *Manf.* Linen and cloth yarn. *Pop.* about 3,000.

**Astracan**, or **Astrakhan**, *ăs-tra-kăn'*, a province of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Caucasus, lying on the N.W. of the Caspian Sea, and having the Maloi Uzan for its N.E. boundary, and the Manitch for its S.W. The Volga divides it into nearly two equal parts. *Ext.* 370 miles long, and 250 broad at its widest part. *Area*, estimated at 83,000 square miles. *Desc.* A vast sterile steppe or desert, divided in two by the Volga. Judging by the saline nature of its soil, it would seem at some former period, to have been submerged by the Caspian. *Climate.* One of extremes: winter shows 13°, and summer 70° of Fahrenheit. *Pop.* 290,000.

*Lat.* between 45° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 43° and 51° E.

**Astracan**, an archiepiscopal city, and the capital of the above province, is situate on an island about 52 miles from the mouth of the Volga, which discharges itself into the Caspian Sea. The buildings of this city were formerly chiefly of wood. Of the public ones, the most conspicuous are two commercial halls, for the reception and sale of merchandise, one for the Tartars, the other for the Persians. The modern houses are in general built of brick, or of a kind of freestone. The Kremlin stands on a hill, and contains the cathedral, a spacious brick edifice. There are many Russian churches and other houses for religious purposes, built by the various sects or denominations who form the population. *Manf.* Cotton, leather, silk, shagreen, gunpowder; and there are extensive salt-works in the neighbourhood. *Exp.* Among these may be enumerated fish, pig and bar iron, cochineal, and some indigo; woollen and linen cloths, Russia leather, brocades, taffetas, satin, and foreign velvets. *Imp.* Raw and spun cotton, and stuffs of the same material; raw and manufactured silk, shawls from Tibet and Cashmere, and some furs. There is a considerable trade in jewels; oriental turquoises are sold in great numbers, and at low prices, by the Astracan merchants; and the Indians deal in rubies and emeralds. The chief traffic with Persia is carried on by Armenians. *Pop.* about 50,000. *Lat.* 46° 27′ N. *Lon.* 48° 6′ E.—This place was taken from the Mongol Tartars in 1554.

**Astura**, *as-too'-ra*, a maritime village of Italy, at the mouth of the river Astura, 40 miles from Rome. *Pop.* 300.—We notice this place on account of the historical celebrity which attaches to it. It has a small harbour and a high tower, which is supposed to stand on the site of the villa of Cicero, and near which he was slain by order of Antony, B.C. 43. In 1268, after the battle of Tagliacozzo, Conradin, the last of the Hohenstauffen family, was here betrayed.

**Asturia**, or **Asturias**, *as-too'-re-a*, a principality in the north of Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by Las Montanas and the province of Biscay, S.E. by Old Castile, S. by Leon, and W. by Galicia. *Area*, 3,460 square miles. *Desc.* Wooded though mountainous. *Climate.* Damp and foggy. *Rivers.* The Eo, the Nalan, Navai, and their affluents. *Pro.* Maize, chestnuts, timber, cider, cattle, horses, and sheep. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, copper, antimony, and lead. *Towns.* Oviedo, Aviles, and Gijon. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 510,000. *Lat.* between 42° and 43° 47′ N. *Lon.* between 4° 30′ and 7° 9′ W.—The eldest son of the king of Spain takes the title of prince of Asturias, and bears the arms of the country.

**Atacama**, *a-ta-ka'-ma*, a maritime province of Bolivia, embracing a large part of the coast-line on the Pacific. In the south it is nothing more than a sandy desert. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 23° 30′ S. *Lon.* 69° 30′ W.

**Atahualpa**, or **Atabalipa**, *a'-ta-hoo-al'-pa*, the last of the incas of Peru. His father dying in 1529, he became king of Quito, and his brother Huascar obtained the throne of Peru; on which a war broke out between them, in which Huascar was defeated. About this time the Spaniards, headed by Pizarro, invaded Peru, where they were hospitably entertained by the king and his people, in return for which they treacherously held Atahualpa in captivity. The inca offered as a ransom, to fill a room full of gold; but after the Spaniards had received the treasure, they inhumanly burnt the unhappy monarch at the stake, in 1533.

**Ate**, *a'-te*, daughter of Jupiter, and the goddess of evil. She raised such jealousy and sedition in heaven among the gods, that Jupiter dragged her away by the hair, and banished her for ever from heaven, and sent her to dwell on earth, where she incited mankind to wickedness, and promoted discord among them.

**Ath**, or **Aeth**, *at*, a fortified town of Belgium, in Hainault, on the river Dender, 13 miles from Mons. *Manf.* Principally linen. There are, besides, several bleachfields and iron-works. *Pop.* 1,200.—Ath was ceded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668, and then pretty regularly fortified by Vauban; it was restored, however, to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. The French, under Marshal Catinat, took it in 1697, but in the same year it was restored by the peace of Ryswick. The allies,

under Field-marshal d'Averque, took it, October 1, 1706; and Ath remained in the possession of the Dutch till the year 1716, when it was given up to the emperor of Austria, with the rest of the Spanish Netherlands.

ATHABASCOW, *ă-tha-băs'-ko*, a lake in the N. W. of North America, in the 59th degree of N. lat.

ATHANASIUS, *ă-tha-nai'-she-us*, a native of Alexandria, who distinguished himself so much at the council of Nice, that, on the death of Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, he was chosen to succeed him. He had been greatly opposed by the Arians before his consecration, and now their efforts against him were redoubled, as he refused to admit their leader into the church. (*See* ARIUS.) They raised against him various accusations, and at length procured his banishment. On the death of the emperor he returned to Alexandria, where he was received with great joy. When Constantine came to the throne, his enemies again prevailed; on which he fled to Rome, where Pope Julius espoused his cause, and caused him to be reinstated in his bishopric. At the end of the emperor Julian's reign, he was driven into exile again; but, on the accession of Jovian, he was restored, and the Nicene creed with him. D. 371.—The creed of St. Athanasius is supposed to have been compiled by an African bishop in the 5th century.

ATHBOY, *ăth-boy*, the 'yellow ford,' a town and parish of Ireland, in Meath, 6 miles from Trim. *Area*, 11,884 acres. *Pop.* of parish, 5,365; of town, 1,826.

ATHELING, Edgar, *ăth'-e-ling*, son of Edward, and grandson of Edmund Ironside, king of England, was educated by Edward the Confessor, his great-uncle, who intended him for his successor. On his death, however, he was supplanted by Harold, son of Earl Godwin; and the success of William, duke of Normandy, at Hastings finally debarred him from the throne. He subsequently went with Baldwin II. to the crusade, and on his return was honoured by several of the European sovereigns for his valour. D. at Malmesbury.

ATHELNEY, *ăth'-el-ne*, formerly a small island, but now a tract of land, of about 100 acres, at the junction of the Tone and Parrot rivers. During the Danish invasion, Alfred the Great took refuge in this place, and founded an abbey about the year 888. (*See* ALFRED THE GREAT.)

ATHELSTAN, *ăth'-el-stan*, king of England, was the natural son of Edward the Elder, whom he succeeded in 925. He obtained a great victory over the Danes in Northumberland, after which he reigned in tranquillity. He greatly encouraged commerce by conferring the title of thane on every merchant who had made three voyages. D. 941.

ATHELSTANEFORD, *ăth-el-stan'-ford*, a village and parish of Scotland, 4 miles from Haddington. *Area*, 4,000 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.—Here Home, while minister of this parish, wrote his tragedy of "Douglas," which gave such offence to the Scottish Presbytery, that he was compelled to resign his living. (*See* HOME.)

ATHENÆUM, *ăth-e-ne'-um*, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets, philosophers, and rhetoricians generally declaimed and repeated their compositions.

ATHENÆUS, *ă-the-ne'-us*, a Greek grammarian, who wrote a work entitled the "Table-talk of the Sophists," published by Casaubon in 1657. B. at Naucratis, Egypt. Lived in the 3rd century.

ATHENAIS. (*See* EUDOCIA.)

ATHENS, *ath'-enz*, the Athenæ of ancient Greece, and now the capital of the kingdom of Greece, or Hellas, and of the government of Attica. It stands on the rivulets Ilissus and Cephissus, a few miles from the western shore of Attica. Athens, though much of its ancient glory has departed, is still famous for many beautiful remains. A considerable portion of the Acropolis, or ancient citadel, is still in existence. Of the Temple of Victory, there remain several exquisite columns of white marble, with gateways between them. Of the Parthenon, eight columns of the eastern front, and several of the side porticos, are still standing. There are various other splendid remains of ancient sculpture and architecture to be found in the streets, houses, churches, and fountains. The Theseum (the ancient temple of Theseus) is still entire, with the exception of the roof, which is of modern construction. The Areopagus, or Hill of Mars (*see* AREOPAGITE), which was almost in the centre of ancient Athens, is outside the present town; and here may still be discerned the steps cut in the rock to ascend to that famous tribunal; as also the seats of the judges, the accusers, and the accused. Of the three small harbours of Athens, the most ancient is the Phalerum, or Phalereus; the strongest, Munychia; but the most celebrated is the Piræus. This last, which was anciently the best-frequented port of Greece, is five miles distant from the town, and is formed by a recess in the shore, with two rocky points guarding a narrow entrance. It is now known by the name of Porto Leone. *Pop.* 25,331. *Lat.* 37° 38′ 10″ N. *Lon.* 23° 43′ 50″ E.—Athens was founded by Cecrops, who was either a native of Attica or Egypt, about 1556 B.C. His successors, amongst the most famous of whom were Erechtheus and Theseus, reigned for a period of nearly 500 years, Codrus being the last king of Athens. (*See* CODRUS.) On his death, in 1070, the government was administered by magistrates or archons; and under them we do not hear much of Athens until the time of Solon, 594 B.C., one of the seven wise men of Greece. (*See* SOLON.) This great lawgiver effected vast reforms, and Athens rose to such a prominent position, that Sparta, and other states of Greece, became jealous of her eminence, when the appearance of the Persians caused them to turn their attention to the common foe, who, at the great battle of Marathon, 490 B.C., were completely defeated by the Athenians. In 480 B.C., Xerxes, with an immense army, invaded Greece, and though, for a time, his progress was delayed by Leonidas at Thermopylæ, yet he made his way to Athens, which he burnt, and from which the inhabitants were compelled to flee. At Salamis, however, 480 B.C., the Athenians and other Greeks obtained a great naval victory over the Persians, and Xerxes retreated into Asia. His general Mardonius was also defeated at the battle of Platæa. Themistocles now rebuilt and extended the city, and the state rose to a great height of power and influence, when, in the time of Pericles, 431 B.C., the Peloponnesian war commenced, in which Sparta and the combined Greek states were banded against Athens. For twenty-seven years the struggle was continued with various success, until, in 404 B.C., the city was forced to yield, and never recovered its former supremacy, although the Athenians ceased not to cultivate those arts which have rendered them immortal. In 87 B.C. the Romans, under Sylla, took Athens by assault, demolished the fortifications, and inflicted a final blow on its commerce. It was afterwards ravished by the Goths, and in 1204 was given to Venice, and continued in the possession of the Christians till 1456, when it was seized by Mahomet II. Under the dominion of the Turks it fell into comparative insignificance, and in 1827, being occupied by the insurgent Greeks, it was bombarded by the sultan's troops, and much injured. In 1832 Greece was erected into an independent kingdom under Otho, son of Louis of Bavaria, and in 1835 became the seat of the Greek government, hitherto held at Nauplia. In 1853 the development of the resources of the country is such as may be viewed as giving hopeful encouragement to a new era in Grecian affairs. Ports, which centuries of barbarism had choked up, are now cleared out or constructed anew. The Strait of Chalcis has been enlarged and deepened. It is now for Greece an internal waterway, and it saves European ships a tedious route in fair weather, and a dangerous one in bad. Lighthouses are established at Salamis, Zea, Negropont, and Andros. High roads are being generally constructed throughout the kingdom, and the drainage of the marshes, Praotos, Alcas, Nikaria, and Florus, is being pursued with the appearance of soon being accomplished.

ATHENS, a county in Ohio, United States. *Area*, 468 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, though hilly, and containing bituminous coal and salt-works. *Pop.* 20,000.

ATHENS, a post-town in Greene county, New York, U.S., on the Hudson, opposite Hudson city, 28 miles below Albany. *Pop.* 3,000. This is also the name of several other townships in the United States.

ATHERSTONE, *ăth'-er-stun*, a market-town of Warwickshire, 12 miles from Coventry. *Manf.* Ribbons

and hats. *Pop.* about 4,000.—It is a station on the North-western Railway.

ATHERTON, or CHOWBENT, *ăth'-er-tun*, a township of Lancashire, 7 miles from Newton. *Manf.* Cotton-factories, and in its neighbourhood are some large collieries and iron-works. *Pop.* 5,000.—It is a station on the Bolton and Kenyon Railway.

ATHLONE, *ăth-lone'*, 'ford of the moon,' a market-town of Ireland, in county Westmeath, on the Shannon, by which it is intersected, 70 miles from Dublin. Its opposite sides are connected by a long, narrow, ancient stone bridge. *Manf.* Soap and leather. It has several distilleries, breweries, flour-mills; and carries on a considerable trade with Dublin by means of the Grand and Royal canals, and with Shannon harbour by Limerick steamers. The town, however, derives its principal support from the garrison, it being the military head-quarters for the West of Ireland. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 53° 25′ N. *Lon.* 7° 56′ 20″ W.—Athlone forms the great pass between Leinster and Connaught, and in 1691 was taken by General Ginkell from the army of King James. It gave the title of earl in the Irish peerage to the family of Ginkell.

ATHOL, ATHOLE, or ATHOLL, *ath-ole*, a district comprising the N. part of Perthshire, Scotland. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and highly picturesque. In it the celebrated mountain Cairn Gower attains a height of 3,690 feet, and a number of red deer still inhabit the forests of Athol. The pass of Killiecrankie, in which Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell in 1689, is in this district. Athol gives the title of duke to the ancient house of Murray.

ATHOL, a town of Massachusetts, U.S., 35 miles from Worcester, and 72 from Boston.

ATHOS, *ăth'-thos*, a mountain of Macedonia, projecting like a promontory into the Ægean Sea. When Xerxes invaded Greece, he made a trench of a mile and a half in length at the foot of this mountain, into which he brought the sea-water, and passed his fleet through it. Vestiges of this canal have been found. Athos is now called Monte Santo. *Lat.* 40° 16′ N. *Lon.* 24° 10′ E. *Height*, 6,778 feet.

ATHY, *ăth'-thy*, the 'western ford,' a town of county Kildare, Ireland. It stands on the Barrow, on an arm of the Grand Canal, 33 miles from Dublin. *Pop.* 9,000.—It is a station on the South-western Railway.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, *ăt-lăn'-tik*, taking its name from Mount Atlas, in Africa, lies between the continents of Africa and Europe, and the continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea, in Africa, to Brazil, in S. America, is 2,300 miles; its greatest, about 5,000. *Area*, 25,000,000 square miles. *Desc.* On one side of the equator it is called the North Atlantic Ocean, and on the other, the South Atlantic Ocean. Its coast is of unequal elevation, exhibiting some places rising in immense banks to within a few fathoms of the surface, and others sinking to immeasurable depths. In these depths communication was, in 1858, effected between the old and the new worlds, and was carried on from Valentia, in Ireland, to Newfoundland, by means of the electric telegraph wire; but the intercourse, through an accident, was interrupted shortly afterwards.

ATLAS, *ăt'-las*, an extensive and lofty chain of mountains, stretching through the greater part of Barbary, and dividing most of its cultivated territory from the vast desert of sand which fills the greater part of central and northern Africa. The mountains which form the eastern boundary of the empire of Morocco are by far the loftiest part of this chain. Their height, according to repeated observations, rises to upwards of 13,000 feet. (*See* AFRICA.)

ATLAS, one of the Titans, son of Japetus and Clymene.

ATOLL, or ATOLLAN, *a'-tol*, a name applied to several groups of coral islands, composing the Maldives, in the Indian Ocean. *Lat.* between 0° 45′ and 7° 6′ N. *Lon.* between 72° and 73° E.

ATOOI, or ATOWAY, *a-too'-e*, one of the largest Sandwich Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 500 square miles. *Lat.* 21° 57′ N. *Lon.* 159° 39′ W. *Pop.* 55,000.

ATRANI, *a-tra'-ne*, a maritime town of Naples, 1 mile from Amalfi, on the Gulf of Salerno. *Manf.* Principally woollens and maccaroni. *Pop.* 3,000.

ATRATO, *a-tra'-to*, a large river of S. America, which, after a course of about 200 miles, enters the Gulf of Darien, to the W. of the Bay of Choco. It is navigable to within 140 miles of its source. It disembogues itself at *lat.* 8° 10′ N.; *lon.* 77° 0′ W.

ATREUS, *a'-tre-us*, a son of Pelops, by Hippodamia, daughter of Œnomaus, king of Pisa, was king of Mycenæ, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

ATRI. (*See* ATRIA.)

ATRIDÆ, *ă-tri'-dæ*, a patronymic given by Homer to Agamemnon and Menelaus, as being the sons or descendants of Atreus.

ATROPOS, *ăt'-ro-pos*, one of the Parcæ, daughters of Nox and Erebus. According to the derivation of her name, *atrepos*, 'unchangeable,' she is inexorable, and her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life, without any regard to sex, age, or quality. (*See* PARCÆ.)

ATTALA, *ăt'-a-la*, a county of the United States, in the middle of the state of Mississippi. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000, of whom one-fourth are slaves.

ATTALUS, *ăt'-ă-lus*, a name common to several kings of Pergamus, of whom there is little to record.

ATTENBOROUGH, *ăt'-en-bur-o*, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles from Nottingham. *Area*, 1,930 acres. *Pop.* 1,030.

ATTERBURY, Francis, *ăt'-er-bur'-e*, an English prelate, who, after studying at Westminster school, was in 1681 elected to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1687 he took his degree of M.A., and, in the same year, vindicated the character of Luther against Obadiah Walker. He had for a pupil the Hon. Charles Boyle, afterwards earl of Orrery, whom he assisted in his controversy with Bentley. In 1691 he came to London, where his eloquence brought him into notice. He became chaplain to William and Mary, lecturer of St. Bride's, and preacher at the Bridewell chapel. In 1700 he engaged in a dispute with Dr. Wake on the rights of convocations, and was presented with his doctor's degree by the university of Oxford; the same year he was installed archdeacon of Totness. In 1704 he was promoted to the deanery of Carlisle, and in 1707, Bishop Trelawney appointed him canon residentiary of Exeter. In 1709 he had another dispute with Hoadly on passive obedience. In 1710 he assisted Dr. Sacheverel in drawing up his defence, for which the doctor left him a legacy. The same year he was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation. In 1712 he was made dean of Christchurch, and in the year following promoted to the bishopric of Rochester and the deanery of Westminster. The death of Queen Anne put a stop to further advancement. On the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, he and Bishop Smalridge refused to sign the declaration of the bishops; besides which, Atterbury drew up some violent protests in the House of Lords. In 1722 he was apprehended on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to bring in the Pretender, for which he was committed to the Tower. Before his trial, he raised a difficulty as to whether he should appear in person or by counsel. This point produced a warm debate in the upper house. It was, however, ultimately decided that a bishop is not a peer of the realm, but only a lord of parliament, and that, therefore, the honour of the peerage could not be touched by his being tried before the Commons. He was then banished for life, and left the kingdom in June, 1723. B. at Milton, in Buckinghamshire, 1662; D. at Paris, 1732. His remains were brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey. Bishop Atterbury was a man of great learning and brilliant talents, and as a speaker, a preacher, and a writer, has had few equals.

ATTERCLIFFE, *ăt'-er-klif*, a township in Yorkshire, 1½ mile from Sheffield. *Area*, 1,270 acres. *Pop.* 5,000.

ATTICA, *ăt'-i-ka*, a country of Achaia, or Hellas, at the south of Bœotia, west of the Ægean Sea, north of the Saronicus Sinus, and east of Megara. It received its name from Atthis, the daughter of Cranaus, but was originally called Acte, which signifies 'shore,' and Cecropia, from Cecrops, the first of its kings. The most famous of its cities is Athens, with its port the Piræus, and the towns Megara and Marathon. Its chief mountains are Elatea and Oxea, respectively attaining the heights of 4,629 and 4,636 feet above the level of the sea. It is watered by the Ilissus and Cephissus. *Pro.* Principally oil, honey, and marble. *Lat.* between 37° 39′ and 38° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 23° 5′ and 24° 5′ E.

ATTICUS, *ăt-i-cus*, Titus Pomponius, a Roman knight, who was descended from an ancient family, and whose manners were so affable that he preserved the good-will of opposite parties in times of the greatest dissensions. Whilst assisting Marius the younger in his schemes of ambition, he preserved the friendship of his adversary Sylla. In the contest between Cæsar and Pompey, he maintained the friendship of both these generals, as well as that of Brutus and of Antony. Notwithstanding, likewise, the contentions between Antony and Augustus, he enjoyed the esteem of both. He was greatly beloved by Cicero, and effected a reconciliation between him and Hortensius. Atticus never attempted to aggrandise himself, and to his moderation may be attributed the tranquillity and influence he enjoyed. His daughter was married to Agrippa. B. 109 B.C.; starved himself to death at the age of 77, 32 B.C.

ATTILA, *ăt'-i-la*, king of the Huns, who ascended the throne with his brother Bleda in 433, and afterwards caused his associate to be assassinated. He obliged Theodosius II. to sue for peace, and laid him under tribute. In the reign of Valentinian, he invaded the Roman empire with an army of 500,000 men, laying waste many of its provinces. He entered Gaul at the head of a numerous army, and committed great ravages. The imperialists, however, attacked him at Châlons, and after a bloody contest forced him to retreat. Having devastated the greater part of Italy, he retired, on condition that Valentinian should pay him a large sum of money. Soon after his return home he married a beautiful maiden, and died the same night by the bursting of a blood-vessel (453), and with him expired the empire of the Huns.—Attila rejoiced in the name of the "scourge of God," and, expressing a wish to extend his conquests over the whole world, often feasted his barbarity by dragging captive kings in his train. His body, deposited in a golden coffin, cased by another of silver and a third of iron, was buried in the midst of a large plain; and, like that of Alaric, his grave was filled with the most magnificent spoils obtained by conquest and war. After the ceremony, the barbarous Huns, desirous of concealing the tomb of their monarch, slaughtered all those captives who had dug the grave.

ATTIRET, Jean Denys, *ăt'-e-rai*, a French painter, attached to the Jesuit mission at Pekin, who, after completing his studies at Rome, went to China, and obtained the favour of the emperor Kien-Long, to whom he had presented a picture of the Adoration of the Kings. The "celestial" monarch, however, disliking oil-colours, chiefly employed him in water-colour painting. He made drawings of many Chinese processions, festivals, and other public ceremonials, which heightened his reputation with his sovereign, who created him a mandarin, but he refused that high dignity. Amongst others of his works was a portrait of the emperor, surrounding whom were introduced many of his distinguished officers, some of whom had to travel 2,400 miles merely to get their likenesses taken. B. at Dole, in Franche-Comté, 1702; D. at Pekin, 1768.

ATTOCK, or ATTOCK BENARAS, *at-ok*, a town and fort of the Punjaub, on the Indus, where it becomes navigable, and is crossed by a bridge of boats 40 miles from Peshawur. *Pop.* 2,000. *Lat.* 33° 0′ N. *Lon.* 71° 15′ E.—The fortress was built in 1581 by the emperor Akbar, and the town is supposed to be the ancient Taxila. Notwithstanding that the neighbourhood of this place was greatly agitated by the crisis of 1857, it soon became perfectly quiet, and the business of ploughing, sowing, and reaping continued with greater regularity and safety than it did previous to the mutiny.

ATTON, *at-on*, the largest of the Aleutian islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 70 miles long by about 30 broad. *Desc.* Volcanic and sterile. *Lat.* 52° 58′ N. *Lon.* 172° 17′ W.

ATTOOR, *at-oor*, a town of Hindostan, in Barramaul, presidency of Madras, 70 miles from Pondicherry. Another in Dindigul, 6 miles from Dindigul.

ATTWOOD, Thomas, *ăt'-wood*, an eminent musical composer, who, for the coronation of George IV., produced "The King shall rejoice," and for that of William IV., "O Lord, grant the King a long life," both of which are deservedly esteemed. He also composed a number of glees and songs of great merit. B. 1765; D. in London, 1838.—At the time of his death Attwood was composer to the Chapels Royal, and organist of St. Paul's, and was buried in the vaults of the cathedral, under the organ which he was in the habit of playing.

ATWOOD'S KEY, four or five small islands among the Bahamas. The highest hill of the group is in *lat.* 23° 5′ N., and *lon.* 63° 43′ W.

ATZGERSDORF, *ats'-gers-dorf*, a town of Austria, 5 miles from Vienna. *Manf.* Principally chemicals. *Pop.* 2,000. It is a station on the railway from Baden to Vienna.

AU, *ou*, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Iser. *Pop.* 1,000.—This is the name of several other small villages in Germany.

AUBAGNE, *o-ban'*, a town of France, in Provence, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles from Marseilles. *Manf.* Paper, earthenware, tiles; and there are some tanneries. *Pop.* 6,500.

AUBE, *obe*, a river of France, rising in the department of the Upper Marne, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the Seine at Marsilly.

AUBE, a department of France, bounded N. by the department of the Marne, E. by that of the Upper Marne, S.E. by that of the Côte d'Or, S.W. by that of the Yonne, and N.W. by that of the Seine and Marne. It comprehends part of the south of Champagne and a small part of Burgundy. *Ext.* 70 miles long from E. to W., and 54 from N. to S. *Area*, 2,317 square miles. *Desc.* In the north and north-west the surface is bare, but affords excellent sheep-pasture, and the flocks are numerous. In other portions of the department wood abounds, and the soil is in general fertile. As timber is dear, however, the houses of the peasantry are very inferior to those in other parts of France, being mostly built of turf, or sods dried in the sun, and their roofs covered with straw. The west of the department is soft and swampy. *Forests.* Clairvaux, Montmorency, Orient, and Soulaines. *Rivers.* The Seine, Aube, Ource, Troyes, the Yonne, and the Varines. *Pro.* All the usual cerealia, fruits, pulse, hemp, and considerable quantities of honey are gathered. There are some large vineyards laid out, and excellent wine is produced. *Towns.* The chief are Troyes, Arcis-sur-Aube, Nogent-sur-Seine, Bar-sur-Aube, and Bar-sur-Seine. These are the capitals of the five arrondissements of which the department is composed. *Manf.* Cottons, hosiery, broadcloths, yarns, blankets, leather, straw hats, gloves, pottery, porcelain, glass, paper; and there are numerous distilleries, large beetroot-sugar factories, vinegar-yards, and dyeing and bleaching establishments. *Pop.* about 300,000. *Lat.* between 47° 55′ and 48° 42′ N. *Lon.* between 3° 2′ and 4° 48′ E.

AUBENAS, *obe'-na*, a town of France, department of the Ardèche, 14 miles from Privas. *Manf.* Silk, woollen cloths, and paper. *Pop.* 7,500.

AUBER, Daniel Francis Esprit, *o'-bair*, a modern French musical composer, the son of a printseller, in which trade he was initiated, but did not long pursue. His abilities were originally displayed in the composition of small pieces; but he soon became known by more important productions, although his first operas, "Le Séjour Militaire" and "Le Testament et les Billets-doux," were not at all successful. "La Bergère Châtelaine," however, produced in Paris 1820, was a complete success; and after that he rose gradually in public favour, discovering a marvellous facility of composition, and writing about forty operas in the same number of years. B. at Caen, 1784.—Auber's style is light and graceful, and amongst his best-known works are—"Fra Diavolo," "Le Cheval de Bronze," "Le Domino Noir," "Les Diamans de la Couronne," "L'Enfant Prodigue," and "Muette de Portici," better known as "Masaniello."

AUBIGNÉ, Theodore Agrippa d', *do-been'-yai*, a celebrated French soldier and historian, greatly esteemed by Henry IV., who was desirous of advancing his fortunes. Having, however, lost the royal favour by his frankness and bluntness, he retired to Geneva, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. B. 1550; D. 1630.—His chief work is a Universal History, in 3 vols. folio, which was condemned by the parliament of Paris. His son, Constant d'Aubigné, was father of the celebrated Madame de Maintenon.

AUBIGNÉ', D. MERLE. (*See* D'AUBIGNÉ.)

AUBIGNY, or AVIGNY, *o-ben'-ye*, a town of France, department of the Cher, 28 miles from Bourges. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens and hardware. *Pop.* 2,500. There are several small towns of this name in France.

AUBIN, ST., *aw'-bin*, a small town in the island of Jersey, on the W. side of a beautiful bay of the same name, 4 miles from St. Heliers. *Pop.* 2,500.—There is an excellent pier here, running out from a rock, and above which is a fortress called St. Aubin's Castle.

AUBREY, John, *aw'-bre*, an English antiquary, who, in 1646, was entered of the Middle Temple, but did not continue the study of the law; and his means, which had been ample, began gradually to decline. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society; but, being reduced to poverty, was supported at the close of his life by Lady Long, of Draycot, in Wiltshire. B. at Easton-piers, Wiltshire, 1626; D. at Draycot, 1700.—His works are:—1. "Miscellanies, on Apparitions, Magic, Charms, &c.," 1696 and 1721, 8vo. 2. "A Perambulation of the County of Surrey," 1719, 5 vols. 8vo. Besides which he left several curious MSS. to the museum at Oxford, some of which were subsequently printed.

AUBRIOT, Hugh, *o'-bre-o*, mayor of Paris, who built the Bastille, in 1369, it being intended as a fortification against the English. He being accused of heresy, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment within the very building he had raised. In 1381 he was released by the Maillotins, a mob of insurgents who had risen against taxation, and named him as their chief; but, quitting them, he retired into Burgundy, where he died in 1382. Besides building the Bastille, he designed and improved many public edifices, bridges, and canals in Paris.

AUBRY, Céleste, *o'-bre*, a French opera-dancer, who, in the revolutionary times of 1793, was, from the rare beauty of her form, chosen to personify the Goddess of Reason in those ceremonies by which it was sought to supersede Christian worship.

AUBRY DE MONTDIDIER, a French soldier, supposed to have been assassinated by his comrade, Richard de Macaire, in 1371. He is the hero of many dramatic compositions, founded on the details of the discovery of his murderer. Aubry's faithful dog persisted in pursuing and harassing Macaire; and this coming to the ears of King Charles V., he ordered a combat to be tried between them. In this singular battle the dog was the victor; and he has been celebrated ever since in the play of the "Dog of Montargis," and the "Dog of Aubry, or the Forest of Bondy."

AUBRI DE LA BOUCHARDERIE, *boo-shar'-de-re*, Claude Charles, Count, an able French artillery officer, who, entering the army at an early age, was present at all the great battles on the Rhine, from 1792 to 1796. He afterwards joined Napoleon's army of Italy, and had the charge of the artillery during the perilous crossing of the Alps. Subsequently he served in St. Domingo; and, returning to France, performed great engineering feats with the army, and was present at the battle of Essling, where he was severely wounded. He accompanied Napoleon in the expedition to Russia, having the command of the artillery of the second division of the army, and greatly distinguished himself at Smolensko, Polotsk, and Beresina. At Lutzen and Bautzen, also, in 1813, he displayed great skill and bravery; and finally at Leipsic received his death-wound. B. 1773; D. 1813.

AUBURN, *aw'-bern*, capital of Cayuga county, New York, U.S., and 174 miles from Albany. It has numerous mills and manufactories. *Pop.* about 10,000. —Here is a very large prison, occupying a plot of ground 500 by 1,000 ft. It is held to be a model for all such institutions, and a few years since the earnings of the prisoners exceeded the expenditure by £1,700. There are several other places of this name in the United States.

AUBURN, formerly *Lisoy*, a hamlet in Westmeath, 6 miles from Athlone, Ireland, remarkable as being the supposed scene of Dr. Goldsmith's poem entitled "The Deserted Village."

AUBUSSON, *o-boos'-sawng*, a town of France, on the Creuse, 20 miles from Guéret, in the department of the Creuse. *Manf.* Woollens, carpets, yarns, velvets, and cotton thread. *Pop.* 6,000.

AUBUSSON, Peter d', grand master of the Knights of St. John, who, in 1480, vigorously repulsed the attack made upon the island of Rhodes by the Turks, and which was called the first siege of Rhodes, and lasted eighty-nine days. This was in the time of Mahomet II., who on this occasion is said to have had 9,000 slain and 15,000 wounded. Prince Zizim, brother of Bajazet, and son of Mahomet II., having escaped to Rhodes to avoid the vengeance of the sultan, d'Aubusson was, with much difficulty, prevailed on to deliver him to the pope; and for this and his other great services, both in the defence of Rhodes and in aid of the Christian religion against the Turks, he received a cardinal's hat. B. at La Marche, 1423; D. 1503.

AUCH, or AUSCH, *oshe*, a town of France, department of the Gers, 42 miles from Toulouse. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, and leather. There is a trade done in wine and Armagnac brandy. *Pop.* about 13,000.—Auch is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and in the time of Cæsar was the capital of the Ausci. It has a very fine cathedral, founded in 1489, though not completed till the reign of Louis XIV. The town itself, however, has a mean appearance, the streets being narrow, crooked, and ill-paved.

AUCHINLECK, *awk'-in-lek*, a parish in Scotland, 11 miles from Ayr. *Area*, 18,000 acres. *Pop.* 4,000.—It is a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway.—Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, lived in this parish, and here entertained the distinguished lexicographer on his return from his "Journey to the Hebrides."

AUCHMUTY, General Sir Samuel, *awk-mu'-te*, an American, who, in 1776, entered the British army as a volunteer under Sir William Howe, and was present at several actions during the first American war. In 1801, 1802, and 1803, he served in Egypt, and on his return to England, had the grand cross of the Bath conferred upon him. He subsequently commanded in South America, and on the 3rd October, 1807, attacked and took Monte Video, the Gibraltar of America, for which he received the thanks of both houses of parliament. In 1810 he sailed for India as commander-in-chief in the presidency of Fort St. George, and in 1811 commanded at the reduction of the island of Java. For this service he also received the thanks of both houses of parliament. On his return he was made a lieutenant-general, and subsequently commander of the forces in Ireland. B. in New York, 1756; D. in Dublin, 1822.

AUCHTERARDER, *awk'-te-rar'-der*, a town and parish of Scotland, 12 miles from Perth. *Pop.* 4,300, principally engaged in weaving.—In 1716 the town was burned by order of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. In more recent times, this parish originated the litigation between the earl of Kinnoul and the Scotch Presbytery, regarding the Veto Act; the result of which being in favour of his lordship, led to the formation of the Free Church of Scotland.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, *awk'-ter-muk'-te*, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 8 miles from Cupar. *Manf.* Woollen shawls, and linen and cotton goods. *Pop.* about 4,000.—It is a station on the Northern Railway.

AUCHTERTOUL, *awk'-ter-toul*, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Fife, 4 miles from Kirkcaldy. *Pop.* 517.—It is a station on the Northern Railway.

AUCKLAND, or OAKLAND, BISHOPS, *awk'-land*, a market-town of Durham, 9 miles from Durham. This town is in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, which has an area of about 45,000 acres, and a population of 23,000. *Pop.* of town about 5,000.—The name is derived from its being in the neighbourhood of the bishop's palace, which was originally erected in the 13th century, but since entirely rebuilt.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS, a group lying to the S. of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 50° 48′ S. *Lon.* 166° 42′ E.—These islands have been granted by the British government to the Messrs. Enderby as a central whaling station.

AUCKLAND, the capital of New Zealand, in the island of New Ulster, at the head of Waitimata Bay. The general appearance of the town is not attractive. *Pop.* uncertain; perhaps 8,000. *Lat.* 36° 51′ 30″ S. *Lon.* 175° 45′ E.

AUDE, *ode*, a river of France, which rises in the Eastern Pyrenees, and after a course of 90 miles, falls

into the Mediterranean, 6 miles from Narbonne. It is connected with Narbonne and Cette by the canal of Narbonne.

AUDE, a maritime department of France, including the S.W. part of Languedoc. It has the department of the Herault to the N.E., that of the Tarn to the N., the Mediterranean to the E., the department of the Eastern Pyrenees to the S., and that of the Ariège to the W. *Ext.* 79 miles from E. to W., and 52 from N. to S. *Area*, 2,436 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected with numerous valleys running north and south, and highly productive. *Rivers.* The principal are the Aude, of which there are thirty feeders; the Robive, and the Bère, which falls into the shore-lake of Sigean. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, millet, and barley. Both red and white wines are produced in considerable quantities, and chestnuts, walnuts, and olives are extensively cultivated. Great attention is paid to the rearing of bees, and large quantities of honey are collected. *Minerals.* Antimony, manganese, copper, silver, and lead. Coal, gypsum, and marble of great beauty, in association with slate, is found. *Manf.* The principal are fine broad-cloth, leather, hosiery, paper, hats, and pottery. There are numerous flour-mills, saw-mills, distilleries, and iron furnaces and foundries. *Towns.* The chief are Carcassonne, Limoux, Narbonne, and Castelnaudary, which are the capitals of the several arrondissements of which the department is composed. *Pop.* about 300,000. *Lat.* between 42° 38′ and 43° 29′ N. *Lon.* between 1° 41′ and 3° 13′ E.

AUDEBERT, Jean Baptiste, *o'-de-bair*, a talented French naturalist, draughtsman, and engraver, who excelled in elegant representations of animals. His productions in this respect are esteemed the most valuable of their kind. B. at Rochefort, 1759; D. 1800. —His first performance was "L'Hist. Nat. des Singes, des Makis et des Galéopithèques," 1 vol. folio, 1800; a work which, from the general excellence with which it was produced, created a great sensation among naturalists. He was engaged upon other works of equal magnificence when he died.

AUDENSHAW, *aw'-den-shaw*, a township in Lancashire, 5 miles from Manchester. *Manf.* Cottons, silks, and hats. *Pop.* 5,500. It is a station on the Sheffield Railway.

AUDLEY, James, Lord, *awd'-le*, of Heleigh, an English knight, who distinguished himself under Edward III. in France, and was one of the first knights of the Garter. He was present at the battle of Poictiers, where he was so badly wounded, that his esquires were obliged to bear him from the field. For his services a pension was assigned him, and he was appointed constable of Gloucester castle, governor of Aquitaine, and seneschal of Poitou. B. in Staffordshire, 1314; D. at Fontenay-le-Comte, Poitou, 1386.

AUDLEY, or AWDELY, Thomas, chancellor of England, was born of a noble family in Essex, and in 1529 was chosen speaker of the parliament, in which capacity he was very subservient to Henry VIII., who, on the resignation of Sir Thomas More, gave him the seals, and the priory of Christchurch, with all its church plate and lands. He sat in judgment on his predecessor, Sir Thomas More, and on Bishop Fisher. B. at Earl's Colne, Essex; D. in London, 1544.—Audley appears to have been a mere tool of King Henry, and to have been rapacious in the seizure of church property. He was a great benefactor to Magdalen College, Cambridge.

AUDONIN, Jean Victor, *o'-do-nĭ*, a French entomologist and comparative anatomist, who added many important facts to the science of which he was an ardent investigator. B. at Paris, 1797; D. 1841.

AUDRAN, *o'dra*, the name of a family of French artists. Charles, the elder, produced a great many excellent works, known by a letter K. B. at Paris, 1594; D. 1673.—Claude, a nephew of the preceding, studied under his uncle. He was employed by Le Brun in painting part of the pictures of Alexander's battles, at Versailles, and became professor of painting in the Royal Academy of Paris. B. at Lyons, 1639; D. at Paris, 1684.—Gérard, the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, studied under Le Brun at Paris, and engraved that artist's pictures of Alexander's battles in a masterly manner. B. at Lyons, 1640; D. at Paris, 1703.—Claude, nephew of Gérard, became famous for painting ornaments. He was appointed king's painter. B. at Lyons, 1685; D. 1734.

AUDUBON, John James, *aw'-doo-bon*, a distinguished American naturalist, whose father was the first to inspire him with that love of natural objects with which his pursuits were to be afterwards so prominently associated. The study of birds especially became a passion with him; and, in order that he might become a good draughtsman, his father, at the age of 14, sent him to Paris, and placed him in the studio of the celebrated David. By his seventeenth year he had applied himself so diligently, that he had become a skilful artist when he returned to his native country; and his father gave him a farm on the banks of the Schuylkil. Here ornithological studies employed a great deal more of his time than farming employments. He married, and continued to explore the American forests in search of new specimens of the feathered tribes to enlarge his collections: these excursions were prolonged to nearly fifteen consecutive years. Having removed to Louisville, he met Wilson, the celebrated Scotch ornithologist, whose conversation still added to his ardour in his favourite pursuits. In 1810, with his wife and child, he set out on an expedition down the Ohio; next went through Florida; and so continued, as long as he lived, to extend his knowledge of American birds. He visited England twice, and was everywhere received with the attention and distinction due to so truthful a naturalist. He became a fellow of the Zoological and Linnæan societies in London; of the Natural History Society of Paris, and of numerous other societies of smaller note. His book on American ornithology is the largest and grandest that has ever been published. B. in Louisiana, 1780; D. at Minniesland, near New York, 1851.

AUENBRUGGER, or AVENBRUGGER, Leopold, *ow'-en-broog'-er*, an eminent German physician, the inventor of percussion as a means of discovering diseases of the chest. B. at Gratz, in Styria, 1722; D. at Vienna, 1793.—Percussion was little practised in England till 1824, when the work of Auenbrugger, with Corvisart's commentaries, was translated by Dr. John Forbes; after which it came more into practice.

AUERBACH, *ow'-er-bak'*, the name of several towns and villages of Germany with small populations.

AUERSTADT, *ow'-er-stat*, a village of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles from Naumburg. On the 14th Oct., 1806, the Prussians were here defeated by the right division of the French army, under Davoust, on the same day that the battle of Jena was won by Napoleon with his left division. For his service on this occasion, Davoust received from Napoleon the title of Duke of Auerstadt.

AUGE, VALLE'E D', *ozhe*, a county of France, in the department Calvados. The county is distinguished for producing the finest horses and cattle of Normandy.

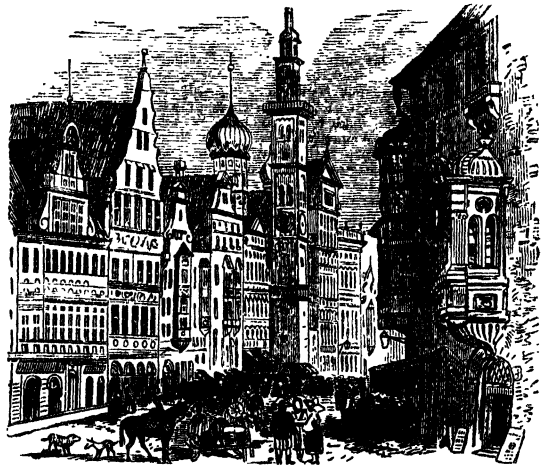
AUGEAS, or AUGIAS, *aw'-ge-as*, son of Eleus, was one of the Argonauts, and afterwards ascended the throne of Elis. He had an immense number of cattle, and the stables in which they were kept had never been cleansed, so that the task seemed an impossibility. Hercules undertook it, on promise of receiving the tenth part of the herds of Augeas. The hero changed the course of the river Alpheus, which immediately carried away the filth from the stables. Augeas refused the promised recompense, on pretence that Hercules had made use of artifice, and had not experienced any labour or trouble. The refusal was considered as a declaration of war. Hercules conquered Elis, put to death Augeas, and gave the crown to Phyleus. The proverb of the Augean stable is now applied to any arduous and difficult undertaking.

AUGER, Athanase, *ozh'-ai*, a French ecclesiastic, who, after having entered the Church, devoted nearly the whole of his life to the study of the Greek and Roman authors. B. at Paris, 1734; D. 1793.

AUGER, Edmund, a French Jesuit, who is said to have converted 40,000 Protestants to the Roman communion by the force of his arguments. B. 1530; D. 1591.

AUGEREAU, Pierre François Charles, *ozh'-e-ro*, duke of Castiglione, and marshal of France, entered the French carabiniers at 17, but subsequently became a soldier in the Neapolitan service. Having ob-

tained his discharge in 1792, he volunteered into the revolutionary army of his country, and so rapidly distinguished himself, that when Napoleon invaded Italy, he considered Augereau one of his most daring and successful officers. At the bridge of Lodi he headed his brigade, and carried it in the face of the batteries of the enemy; he captured Bologna, and gave Lugo up to pillage and massacre, on account of the stout resistance which its inhabitants made to his arms. At Castiglione, Augereau covered himself with glory, and had the title of duke conferred on him. At Arcola he particularly distinguished himself, and had his bravery rewarded and acknowledged by the Directory. The *coup d'état* of the 18th Fructidor, planned by Barras, was intrusted to his execution, and carried out with perfect success. For this service he had the command of the army on the German frontier given him; but, on account of the violence of his revolutionary principles, he was deprived of it and removed to Perpignan. When Napoleon returned from Egypt he was in Paris, but was slighted by that great general. In the campaign of Marengo he had the command of a division, and in 1805 was created a marshal. In 1806 he fought at Jena, and at Eylau commanded the left of the French. In this great battle he was suffering from a wound and from fever; but he had himself tied upon his horse, and remained to the last on the field. In 1809 and 1810 he commanded in Spain. In 1812, when Napoleon set out for Russia, he was left behind to form a corps of reserve at Berlin. In 1814 he was appointed to defend the south-east of France against the Austrians, but gave way before superior numbers. This irritated Napoleon, who viewed his conduct as approaching to treachery. On the fall of Napoleon, Augereau made his peace with the Bourbons, and was created a peer. On the return of the emperor from Elba he offered his services to Napoleon, but they were not accepted, and after Waterloo he sat on the council which condemned Marshal Ney. Soon after this his own life terminated. B. in Paris, 1757; D. 1815.



AUGSBURG.

AUGHAVAL, or OUGHEVAL, *aw'-ga-val*, a parish in county Mayo, Ireland. *Area*, 33,695 acres, consisting mostly of hills and bogs. *Pop.* 9,000.

AUGHNAMULLEN, *awg'-na-mul-en*, a parish of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles from Ballybay. *Area*, 30,710 acres. *Pop.* about 19,000.—This parish has a great many lochs.

AUGILA, *aw'-ge-la*, a district and town of Africa, on the route between Siwah and Fezzan. *Lat.* 29° 35′ N. *Lon.* 22° 25′ E.

AUGLAIZE, *aw'-glaiz*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 396 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. The Miami and Erie Canal intersects this county.

AUGSBURG, *augs'-boorg*, an ancient city of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Lech and Wertach, 35 miles from Munich. *Desc.* It is large, and has still some fortifications in the old style, with four principal gates and six smaller ones. The Catholics have several churches and monasteries, and the Lutherans have also several churches. In the public library there is a valuable collection of Grecian works, both in manuscript and print. There is an academy, a lyceum, and a polytechnic school. Of the public edifices, the cathedral, the town-house, the Perlach tower, the bishop's palace, and the beautiful bronze fountains, are worthy of attention. *Manf.* Fine cotton, wire, looking-glasses, tobacco, coloured papers, carpets, ribbons, chemicals; and there are considerable dyeing and bleaching works. A large trade is carried on in engraving, printing, and bookbinding, and the celebrated *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the leading journal of Germany, is here published. Next to Frankfort, Augsburg is the most influential money-market on the continent. *Pop.* 38,000.—Here the celebrated "Augsburg Confession," which, under the auspices of Luther, was drawn up by Melancthon, was, in 1531, presented to the emperor Charles V. In 1806, Augsburg, by the treaty of Presburg, was merged into the dominions of Bavaria, and was surrendered by the French general René into the hands of his Bavarian majesty. I is the birthplace of Holbein, Holl, and other eminent artists. It is connected by railroads with Munich and Lindau, on Lake Constance; and northward with Nurnberg and Bamberg, whence a line runs north-east, connecting Bavaria with the Saxon and Prussian railway system; and another westward to Frankfort-on-the-Rhine.

AUGST, *oste*, the name of three villages in Switzerland, of small populations. One of them, 6 miles from Basle, is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Augusta Rauracorum. Several Roman antiquities have been found in its vicinity.

AUGURES, *aw'-gu-reez*, certain officers at Rome, who foretold future events. They were first created by Romulus, and were three in number. Servius Tullius added a fourth, and the tribunes of the people increased the number to nine; and Sylla, during his dictatorship, added six more. The augur generally sat on a high tower to make his observations. His face was turned towards the east, and he had the north on his left and the south on his right. With a crooked staff he divided the face of the heavens into four parts, and afterwards sacrificed to the gods, covering his head with his vestment. There were generally five things from which omens were drawn; namely, the phenomena of the heavens, the chirping or flying of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, the motions of quadrupeds, and different casualties, such as spilling salt, stumbling, sneezing, &c.

AUGUSTA, *aw-gus'-ta*, a settlement in W. Australia, founded by Governor Stirling in 1830. The district is fertile, and is situate to the west of Flinders Bay.

AUGUSTA, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 860 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing the usual cerealia. *Pop.* about 25,000, of whom one fifth are slaves.

AUGUSTA, the capital of Richmond county, Georgia, U.S., on the Savannah river, 127 miles from Savannah, and the centre of a cotton district. *Pop.* 7,000. It is a station of the Charleston and Milledgeville Railway.—There are several other smaller towns and townships of the same name in America.

AUGUSTA HISTORIA, *aw-gus'-ta his-tor'-e-a*, a name applied to several Roman writers who composed the biographies of the emperors from the accession of Adrian to the death of Carinus, the immediate pre-

decessor of Diocletian, embracing a period of 167 years of the Roman empire.

AUGUSTI, Christian J. W., a distinguished German theologian, who rose to the highest academical honours. B. at Eschenberg 1772; D. 1841.

AUGUSTINE, ST., *aw-gus'-tine*, a cape in Brazil, 25 miles from Pernambuco. *Lat.* 8° 21′ S. *Lon.* 34° 56′ W. —This was the first point of land in S. America discovered in 1500 by Penzon.

AUGUSTINE'S, ST., a port and river on the Labrador coast.—Also a number of small islands on the same coast.

AUGUSTINE, ST., one of the fathers of the Christian church, who, although he had all the advantages of a good education, squandered much of his time in debauchery. In 371 his father sent him to Carthage, where he became a convert to the Manichees, and taught rhetoric with great reputation, but still continued his licentious course of life, notwithstanding the great efforts his mother made to reclaim him. Wearied with his African life, Augustine removed to Rome, where he taught rhetoric with great applause, and was appointed its professor at Milan. Here the sermons of St. Ambrose effected his conversion; and, renouncing his heretical opinions, he was baptized in 387. The next year he returned to Africa, and was ordained a priest. He was at first the coadjutor of Valerius, bishop of Hippo, and afterwards his successor. B. at Tagaste, in Africa, 354; D. 430.—His writings have always been held in veneration by the Catholic Church; and from them was formed that system commonly called scholastic divinity.

AUGUSTINE, or AUSTIN, ST., the first archbishop of Canterbury, was a Roman monk, sent, about 596, by Gregory I., with forty others, to preach the gospel in England. On landing in Thanet, they informed King Ethelbert of their purpose, when the king assigned them Canterbury for their residence, with permission to exercise their function. The monarch himself embraced Christianity, but never attempted to bring over his subjects by force. Augustine was consecrated at Arles, archbishop and metropolitan of the church, and fixed his seat at Canterbury. He now endeavoured to convert the Welsh bishops to his tenets, but met with great opposition from them, and died without accomplishing his object. D. early in the 7th century.

AUGUSTULUS, or ROMULUS AUGUSTUS, *aw-gus'-tu-lus rom'-u-lus*, the last of the Roman emperors in the West, was the son of Orestes, who, having deposed Julius Nepos, refused the throne for himself, but in 476 placed his son upon it. Shortly after, Odoacer, king of the Heruli, invaded Italy, slew Orestes, and deprived the young emperor of his dignity. He was, however, suffered to live a private life in Campania, and a pension of 6,000 pieces of gold annually allowed him. With him ended the Roman empire in the West.

AUGUSTUS OCTAVIANUS CÆSAR, *aw-gus'-tus ok-tai'-ve-ai'-nus se'-sar*, second emperor of Rome, was son of Octavius, a senator, and Accia, daughter of Julius, and sister of Julius Cæsar. He was born during the consulship of Cicero, and was adopted by his uncle, Julius Cæsar, the greatest part of whose fortune he inherited. At the age of twenty he was made consul, and though his youth and inexperience were ridiculed by his enemies, yet he rose by his prudence and valour, and made war against them, on pretence of avenging the death of his uncle. He waged, with success, five civil wars,—Mutina, Perusia, Philippi, Sicily, and Actium. The first and last were against M. Antony, the second against L. Antony, the brother of the triumvir. The third was against Brutus and Cassius, and the fourth against Sext. Pompey, the son of Pompey the Great. He united his forces with those of Antony at the battle of Philippi; but had he not been supported by the activity of his colleague, he would have been totally defeated in that engagement. In his triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus, he obtained the western parts of the Roman empire, and, like his two colleagues, more firmly to establish his power, he proscribed his enemies and cut them off. The triumvirate lasted ten years. He had given his sister Octavia in marriage to Antony, to cement their alliance; but when Cleopatra fascinated Antony, Octavia was repudiated. Augustus immediately took up arms, ostensibly to avenge the wrongs of his sister, but, perhaps, rather from a desire to remove a man whose existence and power kept him in continual alarm. Both parties met at Actium, 31 B.C., to decide the fate of Rome. Antony was supported by all the strength of the East, and Augustus by Italy. Cleopatra fled from the battle with sixty ships; an event which ruined the interest of Antony, who followed her into Egypt. The conqueror soon after pursued them, besieged Alexandria, and honoured with a magnificent funeral the unfortunate Antony and the celebrated queen, whom the fear of being led in the victor's triumph at Rome had driven to commit suicide. (*See* ANTONY.) Augustus having established peace all over the world, he closed the gates of the temple of Janus, in the same year which saw the birth of our Saviour. He was twice resolved to lay down the supreme power, immediately after the victory obtained over Antony, on account of his failing health; but his two faithful friends, Mœcenas and Agrippa, dissuaded him, and observed that he would leave the empire the prey of the most powerful, and expose himself to the greatest dangers. B. at Rome, 63 B.C.; D. at Nola, 14 A.D. after reigning 57 years.—He was an active ruler, and consulted the good of the Romans with the most anxious care. He visited all the provinces except Africa and Sardinia, and his consummate prudence and experience gave rise to many salutary laws. He is, however, accused of licentiousness; but the goodness of his heart, the fidelity of his friendship, and the many excellent qualities which the poets whom he patronized have, perhaps truly, celebrated, made some amends for his natural infirmities. He was ambitious of being thought handsome, and, as he was publicly reported to be the son of Apollo, he wished his flatterers to represent him with the figure and attributes of that god. He distinguished himself by his learning, was a master of the Greek language, and wrote some tragedies, besides memoirs of his life, and other works, none of which are extant. He married four times, but he was unhappy in his matrimonial connections, and his only daughter, Julia, disgraced herself and her father by the debauchery and licentiousness of her manners. He recommended at his death his adopted son, Tiberius, as his successor. Virgil wrote his scarcely-surpassed epic poem, the Æncid, at the desire of Augustus, whom he represented under the character of Æneas. The name of Augustus was afterwards given to succeeding Roman emperors.

AUGUSTUS I., elector of Saxony, reigned in general peace, and was, by some, esteemed a prince so wise as to be called the Justinian of Saxony. He greatly embellished Dresden, and built the splendid palace of Augustenburg. B. 1526; D. 1586.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK II., king of Poland and elector of Saxony. To the former dignity he was elected in 1697, out of many competitors. He formed a strict alliance with Peter the Great against Sweden and Turkey; and from this time may be dated the origin of Russian influence in Poland. In his wars with Sweden he may be said to have been unsuccessful, although his troops gained some victories; and at length, completely defeated at Klissof, 1702, he was forced by Charles XII. to abandon his claim to the Polish throne. The Swedish monarch, however, being beaten by Peter at Pultowa, Augustus was reinstated, and continued in possession of his kingdom, although it remained in a state of great disorganization, from which it never recovered. B. at Dresden, 1670; D. 1733.—His habits were luxurious and licentious, and one of his many natural children was the famous Marshal Saxe.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK III., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, was the son of Augustus II. He was an indolent, idle, and pleasure-seeking prince, and his politics were entirely dependent on Russia. His daughter Maria Josepha was married to the Dauphin of France, from which alliance sprung Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. B. at Dresden, 1696; D. 1763.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, prince of Great Britain and Ireland, and duke of Sussex. This was the sixth son and the ninth child of George III. He was a benevolent, unostentatious prince, taking a deep interest in those questions which had for their object the amelioration of the social condition of the people, promoting

political reform, and giving his hearty support to the abolition of the slave-trade. He was twice married; first to Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the earl of Dunmore, Scotland, which marriage was subsequently set aside; and secondly, to Lady Cecilia Letitia Buggin (widow of Sir George Buggin), who was created Duchess of Inverness. B. at Buckingham Palace, 1773; D. at Kensington Palace, 1843.

AULDEARN, *awl-dern*, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Nairn, on the Moray Frith. *Pop.* 1,809.—Here, in 1645, Montrose gained a victory over the Covenanters.

AULUS GELLIUS, *aw'-lus jel'-e-us*, a Greek grammarian, whose "Noctes Atticæ," or Attic Nights, has gone through a variety of editions, and been translated into English by Mr. Beloe. Lived in the 1st century, during the reign of Trajan.

AUMALE, *o'-mal*, formerly Albemarle, a town of France, on the Bresle, 13 miles from Neufchâtel. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollens, and yarns. *Pop.* 2,300. —Here, in 1592, a battle was fought between the Spaniards and Henry IV., in which the latter was wounded.

AUMALE, Charles de Lorraine, duc d', one of the leaders of the Catholic party in Paris, after the assassination of the duke of Guise, in 1588. He was sentenced to be broken on the wheel for high treason by the parliament of Paris. The sentence was carried out in effigy in July, 1595. D. at Brussels, 1631.

AUMALE, Henri Eugène Philippe Louis, duc d', fourth son of Louis Philippe, king of the French. He early entered the army, and served in Africa under the duke of Orleans and Generals Bugeaud and Baraguay d'Hilliers. Weakened by fever, he returned to Paris in 1841; and here an unsuccessful attempt was made to shoot him. Rejoining the forces in Algeria, he gained some considerable successes, and in 1847 was appointed governor-general, and in that capacity received the submission of Abd-el-Kader. The news of the revolution in Paris, of February, 1848, reached him in Algeria, and in the following month, embarking with his brother, he sailed to England to join there the other members of his family. B. 1822.

AUMONT, John d', *o'-mawng*, count of Châteauroux, a French general, who displayed great abilities, and was made, by Henry III., marshal of France. Henry IV. appointed him governor of Champagne, and afterwards of Brittany. He was shot at the siege of Camper, near Rennes, 1595. B. 1522.—He had served six monarchs, —Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV.

AUNOY, or AULNOY, Marie Catharine, countess of, *o'-noi*, a French authoress, who, at the close of the 17th century, was a distinguished ornament of the French court, and contributed largely to the light literature of her day. She is principally known through the success of her "Fairy Tales," which were imitations of a style of composition introduced in France by Charles Perrault, and which achieved an amount of popularity equal to those of her master. The titles of her stories will, to some extent, indicate their character. Some of these are "The White Cat," "The Yellow Dwarf," "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," "Cherry and Fair Star;" several of which have formed the basis of successful spectacles and pantomimes, and other extravaganzas. B. 1650; D. 1705. —This lady left four daughters behind her, one of whom, Madame de Hère, inherited similar talents to those by which her parent was distinguished.

AURAY, *o'-rai*, a town of France, department of Morbihan, 10 miles from Vannes. *Manf.* Cotton spinning, and there is a considerable trade done in fish. *Pop.* about 4,000.

AURELIAN, Lucius Domitius, *aw-re'-li-an*, a Roman emperor, was the son of a peasant in Illyricum. He displayed such skill and valour as a soldier, that Valerian, having raised him to very high rank in the army, at last invested him with the consulate. On the death of Claudius II., in 270, who recommended him as his successor, he ascended the imperial throne. He delivered Italy from the barbarians, defeated Tetricus, who had assumed the title of emperor in Gaul, and conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, 273. After these victories he entered Rome in triumph, and next turned his attention to the improvement of Rome, and to the reformation of public manners. On his march against Persia, he was assassinated by his mutinous troops, 275. B. about 212.

AURELIUS, *aw-re'-li-us*, a post township of the United States, New York, on Cayuga lake. *Pop.* about 3,000.

AURELIUS VICTOR, Sextus, a Roman historian, who, though born of mean parents, in Africa, raised himself by his talents to distinction. In 361 Julian made him prefect of the second Pannonia, and in 369 he was chosen consul with Valentinian. Lived in the 4th century.—His Roman history has been several times printed, and is considered both faithful and minute.

AURICH, *ow'-reesh*, the capital of the principality of East Friesland, in the kingdom of Hanover, 12 miles from Emden, with which it is connected by a canal. The town is built in the Dutch style, and has a handsome old palace, in which the former princes of East Friesland resided. *Manf.* Brandy, paper, leather, tobacco, and pipes. *Pop.* 4,000. A telegraph station.

AURIGNY, *o-reen'-ye*, one of the Channel Islands. (*See* ALDERNEY.)

AURILLAC, *o-ree'-yak*, the chief town in the department of the Cantal, France, on the river Jordanne, 40 miles from Tulle. *Manf.* Jewellery, copper utensils, paper, woollens, carpets, and blonde lace. There are tanning, dyeing, and brewing works, and a good trade is carried on in horses, mules, and cattle. *Pop.* 10,300. It is a telegraph station.

AURIOL, *o'-re-ole*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 15 miles from Marseilles. The town is irregularly built, though many of the houses have an elegant appearance. *Manf.* Cloths, paper, soda, bricks; and in the neighbourhood there are some collieries and beds of gypsum. *Pop.* 5,000.

AURORA, *aw-ror'-a*, a goddess, daughter of Hyperion and Thia, or Thea, or, according to others, of Titan and Terra. She married Astræus, by whom she had the winds, the stars, &c. She is generally described by the poets as drawn in a rose-coloured chariot, by white horses, and opening with her rosy fingers the gates of the east, pouring the dew upon the earth, and making the flowers grow. She is covered with a veil, Nox and Somnus fly before her, and the stars of heaven disappear at her approach. She always sets out before the sun, and is the forerunner of his rising. The Greeks call her Eos.

AURORA, a name common to several islands. 1. One of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific. *Pop.* 350. *Lat.* 16° 50′ S. *Lon.* 148° 11′ W.—2. One of the New Hebrides. *Lat.* 14° 50′ S. *Lon.* 168° 6′ E.—3. One in the Red Sea, inhabited by Bedouins. *Lat.* 25° 30′ N. *Lon.* 36° 20′ E.

AURORA, a town of New York, U.S., 15 miles from Buffalo. *Pop.* 3,000.—There are several small towns of this name in the United States.

AURUNGABAD, *o-rung'-a-bad*, an old province of Hindostan, formerly comprehending Ahmednuggur and Dowlatabad. It was situate in the Deccan, and in 1636 became one of the provinces of the Mogul empire, under the reign of Shah Jehan. It was subsequently divided between the Nizam and the Mahrattas, the latter receiving about three fourths, and the former one fourth of the territory. The greater part of it is now under the power of the British. *Desc.* In general mountainous, a large portion of it consisting of a table-land rising to about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is fertile, producing rice in great abundance, and bringing European fruits, particularly grapes, strawberries, and peaches, to the highest state of perfection. *Rivers.* The Neera, Beema, and Godavery. *Towns.* The principal are Aurungabad, Ahmednuggur, Poonah, and Dowlatabad. *Lat.* between 18° and 21° N. *Lon.* 73° and 77° E.—In this district are most of the cave-temples of India,—those of Elephanta, Salsette, Elora, and Carlee.

AURUNGABAD, a considerable city of the Deccan, and capital of Dowlatabad. It is but a modern city, owing its rise to the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. The chief ornament of the city is a mausoleum, built for a favourite daughter by this monarch, and is somewhat like, though very inferior to, the Taj Mahal of Agra. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* 19° 45′ N. *Lon.* 76° 2′ E.—This city is inclosed by a wall; and, at the distance of a mile from it, are cantonments, where a battalion of the Nizam's army,

under British officers, were quartered. Here the Nizam's irregular cavalry rebelled late in May, 1857, when it was found necessary to remove the English ladies to a place of greater safety. The mutineers, however, fled without having committed any of those excesses by which their conduct was marked in other places.

AURUNGZEBE, *aw-rung-zeeb'*, emperor of Hindostan, known as the Great Mogul, was the youngest son of Shah Jehan, of the dynasty of Timur, and early in his youth affected religious sanctity; but, in 1658, he and his brother Morad seized Agra, and made their father prisoner. Soon afterwards he put Morad and another brother, Dara, to death, still, however, acting with kindness towards his father, who died in 1666. Aurungzebe greatly enlarged his dominions, and became so formidable, that all the eastern princes sent him ambassadors. His latter days were embittered by jealousy of the ambitious views of his sons, and he constantly resided in his camp, which was prodigiously large, and resembled a populous city. B. 1618; D. at Ahmednuggur, 1707. By his will, Aurungzebe divided his possessions among his sons. He was the last of the energetic sovereigns who sat on the Mogul throne during the 17th century.

AUSONIUS, Decimus Magnus, *aw-so'-ne-us*, son of a physician at Bordeaux, who became a teacher of grammar and rhetoric, and also a writer of Latin poems, at that place. His fame reached Rome, and Valentinian, the emperor, appointed him tutor to his son Gratian. In 379 he was raised to the consular dignity. Flourished in the 4th century. His poems, though unequal, have great merit.

AUSPICES, *'aws'-pi-sez*, a sacerdotal order at Rome, nearly the same as the augurs.

AUSPITZ, *ous'-pitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, 42 miles from Olmutz. *Pop.* 3,000. It is a station on the railway from Vienna to Brunn.

AUSSEE, *ous-see*, a town of Styria, Austria, 8 miles from Hullstadt. *Pop.* 1,400.—The rock-salt mines of this place have been worked for upwards of 1,000 years.

AUSSEGG, or AUSSIG, *ous'-seeg*, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the district of Merseburg, where the emperor Charles V. had his head-quarters previous to the battle of Mühlberg, fought in 1547, with the elector of Saxony.

AUSTEN, William, *aws'-ten*, an English metal founder of considerable celebrity, who had a share in constructing the tomb of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, to be seen in St. Mary's church, Warwick. Lived in the 15th century.

AUSTEN, Jane, the authoress of several popular novels, which have appeared in different editions. All her portraitures are the delineation of characters of every-day English life, being marked by no very strong traits either morally or intellectually. The chief of her productions are "Sense and Sensibility;" "Pride and Prejudice;" "Mansfield Park;" "Emma;" and "Persuasion." B. at Steventon, Hampshire, 1775. D. at Winchester, 1817.

AUSTERLITZ, or SLAWKOW, *aws'-ter-litz* (Ger. *ous'-ter-litz*), a small town of Moravia, circle of Brunn, 12 miles from Brunn. *Pop.* 2,500. This town is noted for being the scene of a great battle fought on the 2nd December, 1805, between the French and the allied armies of Austria and Russia, in which the former gained a decisive victory. This battle was followed by the peace of Presburg, which was concluded on the 26th of the same month, and which stripped Austria of nearly 24,000 square miles of territory and 2,786,000 subjects. The fight was subsequently called the "battle of the three emperors," from there being present in the field, the emperors of France, Austria, and Russia.

AUSTERLITZ, the name of two small towns in the United States.

AUSTIN, *aus'-tin*, the capital of Texas, on the Colorado, in the U.S. *Pop.* 3,000.

AUSTIN, John, author of "Lectures on the Province of Jurisprudence."

AUSTLE, St., *aws'-tel*, a town and parish of Cornwall, 13 miles from Truro. Near it are several tin-mines, and large quantities of porcelain clay are exported to different places for the potteries. *Pop.* about 11,000.

AUSTONLEY, *aws'-ton-le*, a township in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Huddersfield. *Area*, 1,760 acres. *Pop.* 2,300.

AUSTRALASIA (SOUTH ASIA), *aws'-tral-ai'-she-a*, in modern geography, the fifth great division of the globe. It comprises New Holland or Australia, Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania, Papua or New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, and New Zealand, together with a multitude of islands surrounding them in all directions. It forms one of three portions into which some geographers have divided Oceanica; the other two being Polynesia and Malasia. For a general designation, the British have adopted Australasia, the French Oceanica, and the Germans have changed the Terra Australis into Australia. The principal island or continent is now termed Australia; and the French and other geographers apply the term Oceanica to all the islands in the eastern seas and in the Pacific Ocean, lying between *lat.* 35° N. and 56° S., and *lon.* 94° E. and 105° W. To the smaller islands and the mainland or continent of Australia, they give the name of Polynesia. *Area*, estimated at 6,096,000 geographical square miles. *Pop.* estimated at about 2,500,000.

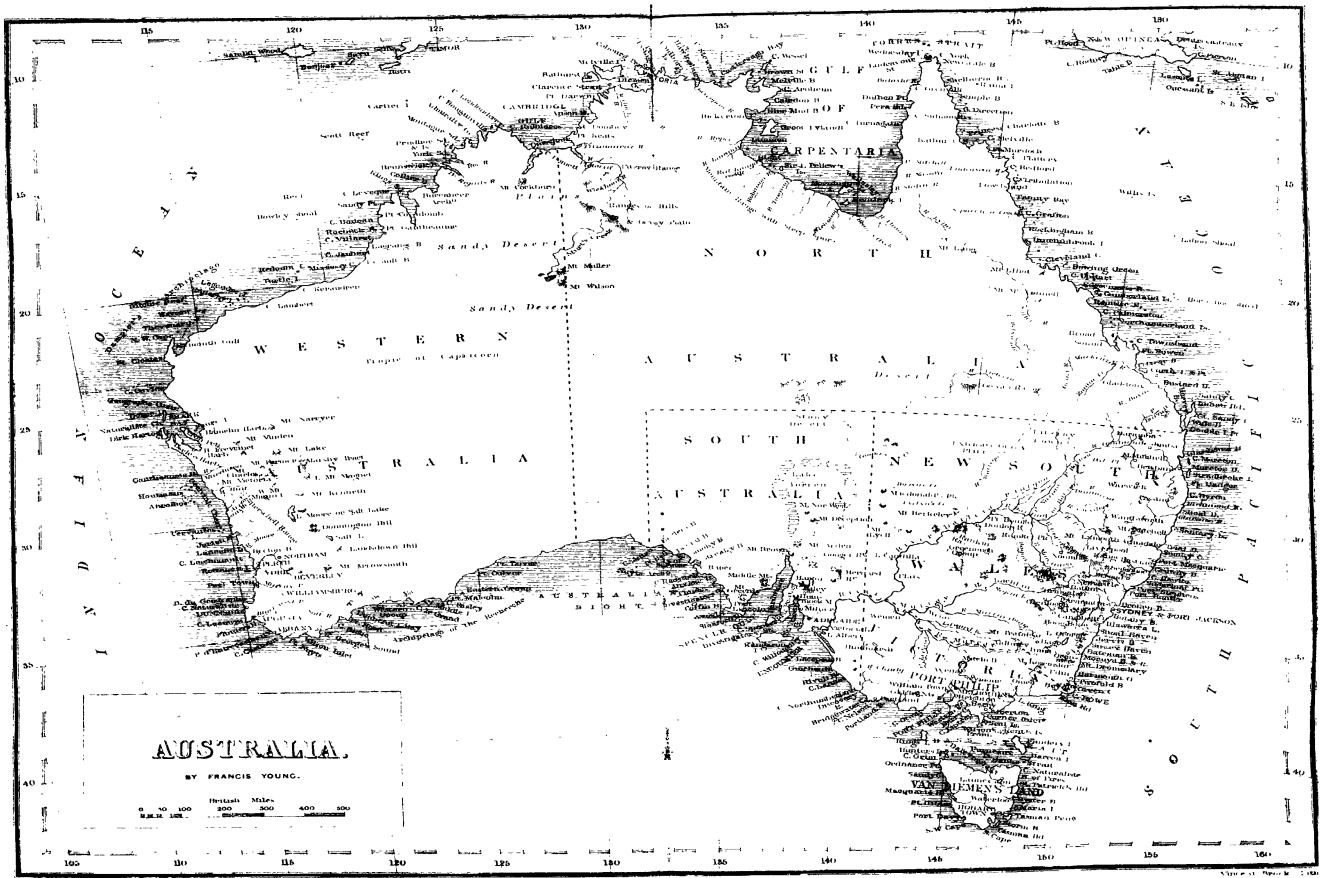
AUSTRALIA, or NEW HOLLAND, *aws-trai-le-a*, is the largest island in the world; indeed, it might rather be called a continent, from its great size. It lies to the S. of Asia, between the Indian and Pacific oceans; and is bounded on the N. by Torres Strait, the Sea of Timor, and the islands of Papua or New Guinea, Timor, &c.; on the S. by Bass's Strait, Van Diemen's Land, and the S. Pacific; on the E. by the S. Pacific; and on the W. by the Indian Ocean. *Ext.* Its greatest length is from Sharks Bay on the W., to Cape Sandy on the E. coast, which is estimated at 2,400 miles. Its greatest breadth is between Cape York, on Torres Strait, and Cape Otway, on Bass's Strait, which is computed at 1,400 miles. *Area*, 3,000,000 square miles. *Coast-line*, 8,000 miles. *Capes.* Beginning with Cape York, there are, on the E., Melville, Flattery, Gloucester, Townsend, Sandy, Moreton, Byron, and Howe; on the S. Wilson's Promontory, Cape Otway, Northumberland, Lannes, Jervis, and Radstock; on the W. Leeuwin, Naturaliste, and N.W. Cape; on the N. Bourgainville, Londonderry, and Cape Wessel. *Gulfs and Bays.* Notwithstanding that there are a great many excellent harbours on the Australian coasts, extensive indentations are comparatively few. The principal are the Gulf of Carpentaria on the N. and Spencer's Gulf on the S. The former has a breadth of 400 miles, and runs inland between 600 and 700, whilst the latter has a width at its broadest part of not more than 80 miles, and extends no further inland than about 180. Sharks Bay, on the W., is not more than 40 or 50 miles in length and width, and Harvey's Bay, on the E., is about the same. *Straits.* Torres, on the N., separating it from the island of Papua, and on the S. Bass's, separating it from Van Diemen's Land. *Seas.* The interior of this vast country cannot be fully described, as it has been explored in an extremely partial manner. It is believed to consist of an immense plain, here densely covered with vegetation and there running into boundless stony deserts, the termination of which it has been impossible to trace. Every traveller coincides with the general description given of it by Captain Sturt, who in 1845 set out from Adelaide with the intention of penetrating the interior, and pursued his object as far as *lat.* 25° 30′ S. and *lon.* 138 E. Speaking of the country through which he passed, he says it consisted of sand-ridges perfectly insurmountable, and so close that the base of one touched the base of the other, the whole aspect of the country being nothing but sand. The sand-hills he describes as a fiery red, running for miles and miles in parallel rows, with points like the vanishing points of an avenue. These were finally lost in a stony desert that stretched before him in absolute boundlessness. From this description and the concurring testimony of others, it would seem that the best parts of this continent have been already appropriated, and form the greater portions of its southern and eastern shores. In these localities the finest scenery is to be found. Extensive tracts are still available for farming and pasturage, whilst there is an abundance of both wood and water. At a distance varying from 30 to 90 miles from the sea, on the E. coast, a ridge of mountains runs for a considerable extent; but from Spencer's Gulf to Cape Leeuwin, on the S., the coast is generally low and flat. The

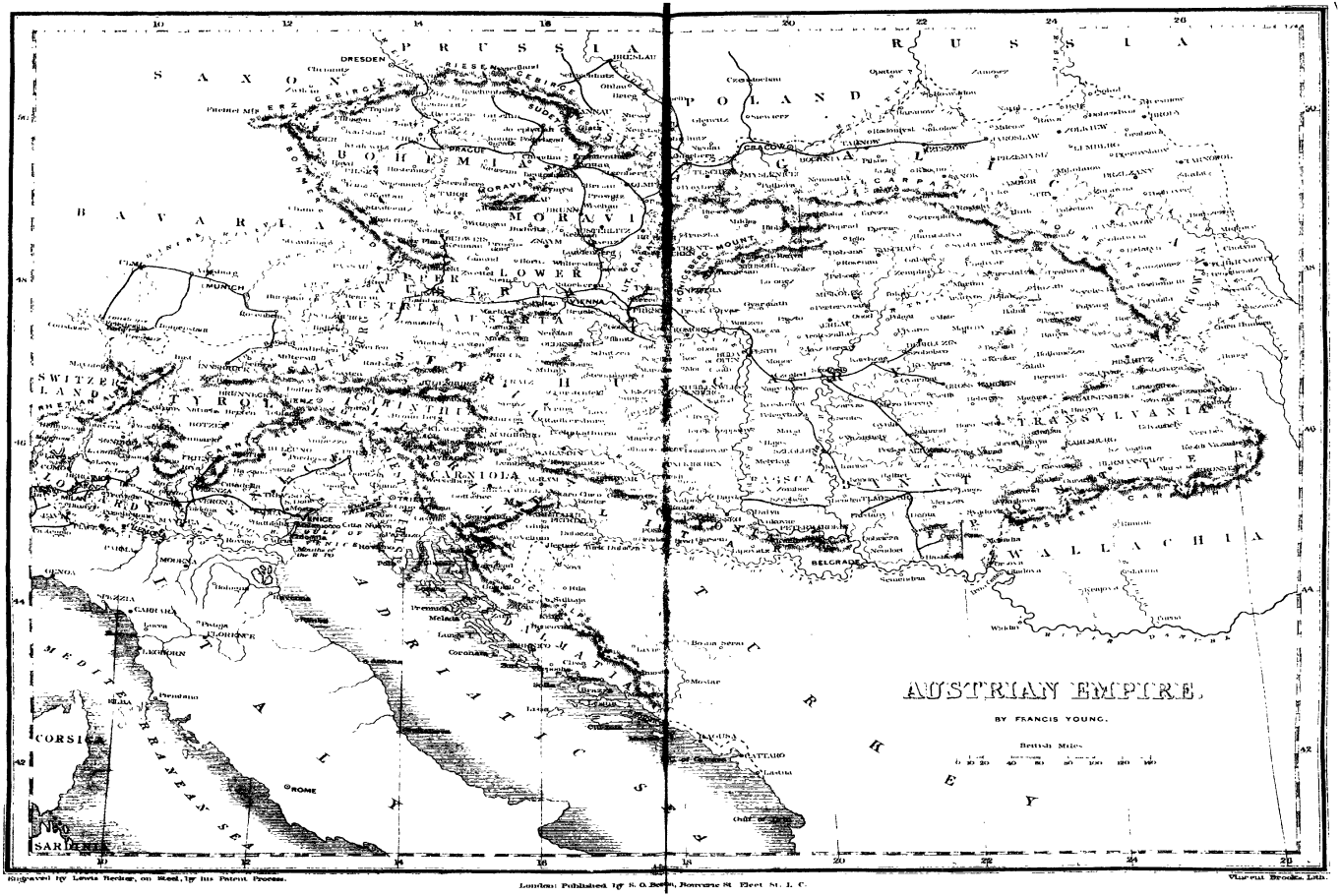
same may be observed of the W. and N. in so far as they have yet been explored; these extensive and dreary regions offering few temptations to induce the settler to take up his habitation upon their inhospitable shores. *Mountains.* The Warragongs, or Australian Alps, the Liverpool range, the Blue Mountains, and another range not yet named. This system extends from Wilson's Promontory on the S., and terminates in a series of low heights at Cape York, on Torres Strait. Their elevation is in general not great. The culminating point of the Blue Mountains is Mount York, which is 3,292 feet. The loftiest peaks of the Liverpool range have been variously computed at from 4,000 to 7,000 feet, whilst Mount Kosciusko, in the Australian Alps, has been ascertained to be 6,500 feet, estimated to command a prospect of country of 7,000 square miles. From this circumstance some idea of the flatness of this portion of Australia may be formed. On the S. coast the Australian Grampians, with which are connected the Australian Pyrenees, begin at Portland Bay, and, extending along the coast, take a northern direction, and finally become connected with the Australian Alps. In the S. another mountain-chain takes its rise at Cape Jervis, and running N. is lost in the depression of Lake Torrens. These are the principal mountain-ranges of Australia; amongst which are to be found many evidences of extinct volcanoes. *Rivers.* Of the rivers in the interior, the principal is the Murray, which has for its affluents the Darling, Castlereagh, Peel, Macquarie, Bogan, Lachlan, and Murrumbigee. The extent of the basin drained by this water-system is not known. The other chief rivers are the Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven, which fall into the Pacific on the E.; the Blackwood and Glenelg on the S.; the Swan and the Canning on the W.; and the Victoria, the Adelaide, the Liverpool, and the Alligator, on the N.: few of these, however, are open to internal navigation. *Lakes.* These hardly deserve the name, being rather marshes than lakes. The largest are the Victoria, the Dambeling, and the Torrens. The first is traversed by the river Murray, and is in S. Australia; the Torrens is also in this region, and is estimated to be about 400 miles in length, with an average breadth of from 15 to 20. In the dry season it is nothing more than a salt-marsh. The Dambeling is in W. Australia, and was discovered in 1843 by Messrs. Lander and Lefroy. It is 15 miles long and 8 broad, and is quite salt. *Forests.* Our knowledge of Australian vegetation is necessarily circumscribed, if the immense extent of territory yet to be explored is taken into consideration. As yet we can hardly be said to have penetrated beyond the coasts and maritime districts, where we find that the trees have generally an unvaried dull monotonous hue of olive-green: gloom is their pervading characteristic. In describing the general appearance of Australian tree-life, travellers say that, amid its apparent sameness, spots may be found teeming with a luxuriant and gigantic vegetation, sometimes laid out in stately groves, divested of copse or underwood, and at other times skirting an open country of hill and dale, gracefully sprinkled with isolated clumps of trees covered with the richest tufted herbage. Sometimes, again, they appear in immense thickets, interwoven with innumerable creepers, and forming bowers as impenetrable and picturesque as those which are found amid the forests of Brazil. The trees are mostly evergreens, and have a hard and horny species of leaves, which grow from the branches vertically, and not horizontally, as is the case with the trees of this country. It is affirmed that one eighth of all the known species of vegetables are peculiar to Australia. The most beautiful tree of the Australian forest is the fern-tree, which, when it has attained a height of 15 or 20 feet, throws out its gigantic leaves in every direction, each to the extent of 4 or 5 feet. Grass-trees are also numerous, but palms are confined to the E. and N. shores, where the vegetation assimilates itself more to that of India. *Wild Animals.* Not numerous, but peculiar, many of them being of the order Marsupialia, or having a pouch; the kangaroo, wombat, wild dog or dingo, and the ornithorhynchus, being the principal. The kangaroo is the largest native animal, and often attains the weight of from 160 to 200 lb. Australia has many varieties of it, the smallest and most beautiful being the kangaroo rat. The wombat is about the size of a





badger, burrowing in the sand-hills of the interior, and feeding exclusively upon vegetables. It is social in its habits, and, like the most of the Australian mammals, it is nocturnal, sleeping in its burrow during the day, and moving about in search of food only in the night. The dingoes, or wild dogs, do not bark like the common dog, but only yelp, and are the most frequently met with. When hard pressed by hunger, they devour each other, and, being very destructive to the sheep, they are eagerly hunted by the settlers. The ornithorhynchus is one of the most remarkable animals in existence. It has the bill of a duck, a body covered with fur, and resembling an otter. It is about thirteen inches long, from the tip of its beak to that of its tail. It is an aquatic animal, laying eggs, and frequenting the margins of rivers and lakes. In the autumn of 1858, the hare was introduced from this country. *Birds.* Of these the most remarkable are the emu, the black swan, and a kind of thrush called the laughing jackass. Birds of paradise are numerous in the north, and many of the songsters are exceedingly gorgeous in their plumage. The most magnificent, perhaps, are the rifle-bird and the ring oriole. The lyre-bird has a tail shaped like a lyre, and is most superbly plumaged. Of game birds, pheasants and partridges were, in the autumn of 1858, introduced from this country. *Reptiles.* These are numerous, but not dangerous. The most formidable is the alligator, which abounds in the north. There are many kinds of serpents; amongst which may be named the diamond-snake, the black snake, the grey, brown, yellow, and whip snakes, the bites of which are all more or less dangerous: that of the yellow snake especially is almost instantly fatal. Lizards and frogs abound; and scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas exist in considerable numbers. Insects are also numerous, although requiring no especial notice here on account of peculiarity. Fish are also plentiful along the coasts. *Domestic Animals.* The same as in this country. Sheep are very abundant, and their wool is very fine. In the autumn of 1858 twenty-one Alpacas were presented to the colony by a few returned colonists, in the hope that that animal would thrive, and become ultimately a valuable contribution to the commerce of the country. At the same time a goodly number of blackbirds and thrushes were transported with them, to be set free in the Australian forests; that the song-birds of the British emigrant may be heard reverberating in the far-away woods which have become the home of his adoption, and which, in this manner, may be a means of recalling those who are still dear to him in his father-land. *Climate.* In general dry and healthy, except during the heavy winter rains, which do not last long. It is, however, liable to sudden changes of temperature. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, the usual European cerealia, and fruits are cultivated. Tobacco, flax, sugar, olives, and grapes are also being extensively raised. As Australia, however, is a wool-growing country, sheep-farming is pursued on the largest scale. *Minerals.* Coal, slate, potters' clay, and beautiful marbles, suitable for the purposes of the statuary. Tin, lead, and copper abound; but the gold discoveries of 1851 in New S. Wales, and of 1852 in Victoria, have eclipsed all other mineral products. *Race.* The aborigines belong to the Papuan negro race, and are of a chocolate-colour, wandering in their habits, and exceedingly disgusting in the food which they eat. They are declared British subjects, having the protection of the laws equally with any of the colonists. They are extremely superstitious, believing in two spirits, a good and a bad, respectively called Koyan and Potoyan. Their number is not great, and is steadily decreasing. *Australian Colonies.* New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. The colony of New S. Wales was formed in 1788; that of W. Australia, or Swan River, in 1829; S. Australia in 1834; and Victoria in 1852. Each, however, will be treated fully under its respective name. *Pop.* of British colonies, including Tasmania and Norfolk Island, nearly 500,000. *Lat.* between 10° and 39° S. *Lon.* between 113° and 154° E.—About the beginning of the 17th century the Spaniards or the Dutch were the earliest European discoverers of Australia; but little was known of it till Dampier, Wallis, and Cook explored its coasts. The first British


AUSTRALIA.
BY FRANCIS YOUNG.
British Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
NORTH AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
VAN DIEMENS LAND
CARPENTARIA
GULF OF
Sandy Desert
Great Sandy Desert
Great Victoria Desert
Tropic of Capricorn
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Engraved by Lewis Becker, on Steel, by his Patent Process.




Engraved by Lewis Becker, on Steel, by his Patent Process.

London: Published by S. G. Bell, Bouverie St. Fleet St. L. C.

Vizetelly Brothers, Lith.

settlement was at Port Jackson, in 1788. Steam communication is established between Great Britain and Australia, and there is continual intercourse between these two countries, forming the antipodes of each other. There are three routes to Australia; the one by the Isthmus of Suez, called the East route; the other by the Cape of Good Hope; and the third by the Isthmus of Panama, called the West route. By this last the distance is only 12,690 miles; by the Cape it is 13,880; and by the first route it is 14,488. In going by Panama, then, the voyager would go 1,798 miles less than he would by the Isthmus of Suez and Singapore. (*See* NEW S. WALES, ADELAIDE, VICTORIA, MELBOURNE, PERTH, SYDNEY, and the various articles on the colonies and principal towns of Australia.)

AUSTRALIA FELIX. (*See* PORT PHILLIP.)

AUSTRALIA (EASTERN). (*See* NEW SOUTH WALES.)

AUSTRALIA (NORTH) is that part of the island-continent which lies N. of *lat.* 26° S., and E. of *lon.* 129° E. *Ext.* Its greatest length from W. to E. is about 1,500 miles, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. about 1,000. *Gulfs.* Carpentaria on the N., and Van Diemen and Cambridge on the W. Comparatively little is known of this large tract of country. There was a government station established at Port Essington, but, from the hot and unhealthy character of the climate, it was abandoned in 1849. At present not a single permanent settlement exists upon it.

AUSTRALIA (SOUTH) lies on the S. shore of the island-continent of Australia, and is bounded on the N. by unexplored territory, E. by Victoria, W. by Western Australia, and S. by the Southern Ocean. *Area*, 300,000 square miles. *Coast.* About 1,500 miles. *Desc.* The surface of this region is generally traversed by mountain-ranges, the highest summits of which do not attain an elevation of more than 3,012 feet. Of these, the highest are Mount Lofty, Black Rock Hill, Razor-back, and Mountain Bryan; the respective heights of which are 2,334, 2,750, 2,992, and 3,012 feet. It is at Mountain Bryan where the celebrated Burra Burra mine is. *Rivers.* Almost the only river of the colony is the Murray, which falls into the lagoon called Lake Victoria, communicating with Encounter Bay. All the other streams, for the greater part of the year, are nothing more than lines of ponds. *Climate.* Hot, but healthy. *Pro.* All the ordinary grain crops, maize, and potatoes. The vine flourishes, and many other fruits; whilst melons attain not only a large size, but are of an excellent quality. The country, however, is rather pastoral than agricultural. *Minerals.* Copper is the principal, and, with wool, forms the chief article of export in the colony. *Progress of the Colony.* The rapid development of this colony is seen by the official returns, which begin in 1840. In that year the entire population was only 14,610 souls, but in 1857 it had increased to 109,917 persons. The revenue of the colony in 1840 was £30,200; in 1857 it was £726,326. As regards the imports and exports,—in 1840 South Australia shipped colonial produce to the value of £15,050 only, and received £303,357; making, consequently, the imports more than the exports, or the colony a debtor to the mother or other countries; but this state of affairs soon changed, and in 1857 she was a creditor for £121,128, the exports having amounted to £1,744,180, while the value of imports was £1,623,052. The portion of the colony under cultivation in 1840 was 2,503 acres; in 1857 it was 235,965 acres; and more than 10,000 persons are engaged in pursuits connected with the land so brought into a productive state. There were then 70 flour-mills in the colony, and 226 manufactories of various descriptions. Horned cattle and sheep numbered 2,386,205 in 1857, besides 26,220 horses. The three principal branches of colonial merchandise in South Australia are pastoral, agricultural, and mining; and, taking the general population, with the acreage under cultivation, together with the value of the exports in 1857, there are about two acres to each individual, and the earnings are equivalent to £15. 17*s.* 4*d.* for every man, woman, and child. This is much in excess of the statistical results of other countries. The Burra Burra, Kapunda, and other copper-mines in the north, have hitherto been the chief source of supply; but other mines are now being developed; such as the North Rhine and Bon Accord. *Pop.* say 110,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 38° S. *Lon.*





between 132° and 141° E.—This colony was founded in 1834 by the South-Australian Company; but it was not firmly established till 1837. Adelaide is the capital. (*See* ADELAIDE.)

AUSTRALIA (WESTERN) is bounded on the E. by North and South Australia; and on the N., W., and S. by the Indian and S. Pacific oceans. *Area*, 1,000,000 square miles. Of this immense territory very little is yet known; its shores have only been partially explored; whilst its interior has never yet been penetrated. *Lat.* between 13° 45′ and 35° 10′ S. *Lon.* between 112° 40′ and 127° E.—The only portion of this country known with any degree of certainty is that which is embraced by the colony of West Australia, which see.

AUSTRALIA, WEST (Colony of). This portion of the above territory lies on the S.W. coast, and is the most thinly-populated of all the Australian colonies. *Ext.* 300 miles long from N. to S., and about 170 broad from E. to W. *Coast-line.* About 600 miles. *General Desc.* Consisting mostly of downs and slightly undulating hills, with a soil by no means remarkable for its fertility. The colony, however, is the least developed in its resources of all the others established in this part of the globe. Little trade is carried on with S. Australia or N. S. Wales; but with the Mauritius and Singapore an active communication is kept up. Its most important part is the Swan River settlement, which was founded in 1829 by Captain Stirling, who was appointed governor. Wool is the chief export. *Pop.* about 7,000. *Lat.* between 30° 30′ and 35° 10′ S. *Lon.* between 115° and 119° 35′ E. (*See* PERTH.)

AUSTRALIAN ALPS, GRAMPIANS, and PYRENEES, mountain-ranges of Australia. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

AUSTRIA, CIRCLE OF, *awst-tre-a*, the largest of the ten circles into which the empire of Germany was divided. Bounded on the N. by Bohemia, Bavaria, and Suabia; on the W. by Bavaria, Switzerland, and the country of the Grisons; on the S. by Lombardy and Istria; and on the E. by Croatia and Hungary. It comprehends Austria proper, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, part of Friuli and the Littorale, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, certain districts in Suabia, Trent, Brixen, and several domains belonging to the Teutonic order, since 1802. Most of these territories, however, are now comprised in the Austrian empire. Salzburg and part of Passau have likewise been included in it.

AUSTRIA, ARCHDUCHY OF, or, as it is frequently called, the "Hereditary States," forms a part of the above circle. It is bounded N. by Bohemia and Moravia; E. by Hungary; S. by Styria, Carinthia, and the Tyrol; and W. by Tyrol and Bavaria. *Area*, 15,052 square miles. *Divisions.* This archduchy is divided by the river Enns into two great parts, namely, Upper Austria and Lower Austria; and is further subdivided into the following four quarters:—on the south bank of the Danube, the quarter "above the forest of Vienna," and the quarter "below the forest of Vienna;" on the north bank of the Danube, the quarter "above the Manhartsberg," and the quarter below that mountain-tract. Upper Austria, in like manner, contains four divisions; viz. those of the Traun, Hausruck, and Inn, on the south bank of the Danube, and the Muhl on the north bank. *General Desc.* Fertile, and cultivated with great care and skill; abounding in forests and vineyards, producing annually 25,000,000 gallons of wine, and raising admirable crops of wheat, oats, and barley. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, alum, arsenic, and graphite. *Manf.* Weaving and spinning wool, cotton, and flax. *Towns.* The principal are Vienna, Linz, Wiener-Neustadt, and Salzburg. *Pop.* about 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 47° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 12° 10′ and 17° E.

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE OF, a central state of Europe, occupying a larger portion of the continent than the dominions of any other power, except Russia and Sweden. It is bounded on the N. by Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria; on the E. by Russia; on the S. by Parma, Modena, the States of the Church, Turkey, and the Adriatic; and on the W. by the Sardinian states, Lichtenstein, and Switzerland. *Ext.* Estimated at 870 miles long and 690 broad. *Area*, 255,722 square miles. *Coast.* The only seacoast possessed by this great empire is in the Adriatic, including the gulfs of Venice and Trieste, the numerous islands and channels of the Dalmatian coast, and the Gulf of

Cattaro, at the extreme south. The extent, therefore, of its coast-line may be taken at about 700 miles. *Desc.* Extremely mountainous, the plains not occupying more than a fifth part of the whole surface. *Mountains.* The Rhætian or Tyrolese, the Noric, the Carinthian, the Julian or Carniolian, and the Dinaric Alps. These mountains seldom exceed 6,000 feet in height, with the exception of the Ostler-Spitz, in the Tyrol, near the Swiss border, which has an elevation of 12,811 feet. The great Carpathian range forms the northern boundary of Hungary: it separates it from Galicia, and terminates a course of nearly 700 miles on the banks of the Danube, near the Wallachian frontier. The Carpathians are usually divided into the Lesser Carpathians, commencing near Presburg, and running in a north-easterly direction, and forming the boundary of Moravia, never exceeding 2,000 feet in elevation. The Central Carpathians, a grand range of an Alpine character, with glaciers, lakes, chasms, &c., have an average height of over 6,000 feet. The extent of the Carpathians is about 900 miles, with an average breadth of about 100. The Waldgebirge, or Forest Mountains, extend from south-eastern Galicia in a north-westerly direction across Hungary to the banks of the Hernad. The Transylvanian Alps, a series of parallel ranges, stretch from the Banat into the province whence they take their name, and subside in the plains of Moldavia, seldom reaching 4,000 feet in elevation. An extensive mountain-range, the Sudetes, or Hercynian chain, rises in the low country between the Vistula and the Oder, and follows a north-westerly direction of about 200 miles through Moravia, Silesia, and the north of Bohemia, until it reaches the Elbe at the borders of Saxony. Many of these mountains are extremely rich in minerals, especially the Carpathians, which abound in all the common sorts, with the exception of tin. *Plains.* These lie in Lower Hungary, Upper Hungary, Lombardy, and in N. Italy. They are remarkable for the uniformity of the level which they present. That of Lower Hungary occupies 36,000 square miles. *Rivers.* The Danube and the Dniester, falling into the Black Sea; the Po and the Adige, debouching into the Adriatic; the Vistula into the Baltic, and the Elbe into the German Ocean. Some of these have each several tributary streams of great extent and importance. *Lakes.* The principal in the mountain regions are Como, Maggiore, Lugano, Garda, and Iseo; in the plains, the Platten See and Lake Nieusiedel. *Forests.* Everywhere extensive, except in the lowlands of Lombardy, Hungary, and Lower Austria. They are estimated to cover an eighth part of the productive soil of the empire, and form a considerable source of its wealth. In Transylvania the forests abound with oak and other trees well adapted for shipbuilding and all other kinds of carpentry. *Wild Animals.* The black bear, the fox, and the lynx are plentiful; the chamois is getting rare; but herds of wild swine haunt the forests, and wild deer and horses roam over the plains. *Birds.* More numerous than in any other part of Europe. The white heron is especially abundant amongst the marshes of Hungary, and the vulture and golden eagle are numerous amongst the Alpine ranges. *Reptiles.* The land tortoise and leeches, which last are abundant. *Fish.* Plentiful in the rivers, the Theiss being considered the most plentifully supplied with fish of any river in Europe. *Domestic Animals.* The same as those of Britain. In Hungary and Galicia cattle-raising is extensively pursued, and in the mountains large herds of goats are reared. *Climate.* Various, but generally healthy. *Pro.* In the mountain districts in the N. the produce is nearly the same as in Britain; in the S. maize, millet, mulberries, and grapes are produced. The Hungarian wine, called Tokay, is deemed the finest in the world; and the hops of Bohemia are considered of the very best quality. In Lombardy the mulberry-tree is extensively cultivated for the support of the silkworm. As a matter of course, in the high Alps there is much land that cannot be reduced into productiveness; but in Lombardy, Galicia, and Hungary, the soil is as rich as any in Europe. *Minerals.* Abundant and valuable; comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, native steel, quicksilver, lead, coal, salt, marble, and precious stones. Transylvania may be pronounced the gold region, and Hungary the silver. Copper in both Hungary and Moravia; iron and coal in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia; lead and quicksilver in Carinthia and Carniola; native steel in Styria; and salt in Transylvania, Galicia, Upper Austria, and Hungary. The Bohemian carbuncle and the Hungarian opal are both much esteemed; and the chalcedony, emerald, jasper, ruby, amethyst, cornelian, and beryl are frequently found. Marble abounds in most of the provinces. *Race.* Sclavonic, German, Latin, and Asiatic. M. Czoernig, an Austrian statistician, estimates their division, in round numbers, thus:—The German races, including Austrians proper, and the bulk of the inhabitants of the Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, and Transylvania, 8,000,000; the Sclavonic, including the Czechs of Bohemia, the Poles, Croats, and other races, 15,000,000; the Latin, of which the principal inhabit the Italian states, 8,000,000; and the races of Asiatic origin, 6,000,000, of whom the Hungarian Magyars number about 5,000,000. The remainder of the population is composed of Armenians, Jews, gipsies, and various other races. *Towns.* The principal are Vienna, Linz, Innspruck, Graetz, Laybach, Trieste, Prague, Brunn, Lemberg, Buda, Klausenburg, Peterwardein, Zara, Milan, and Venice. In 1840 there were 795 towns, 2,315 boroughs, and 69,002 villages. *Manf.* Silk, linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, hardware, paper, and glass are the principal. COMMERCE. Not very great. *Exp.* Wool and woollen goods, silk in its raw, spun, and manufactured states, cotton goods, fine linens, and metals. *Imp.* Sugar, and other colonial produce, dye-stuffs, yarns, and olive-oil. *Army.* The peace establishment is 414,000, and the war establishment is from 700,000 to 800,000 men. *Navy.* Small, not carrying more than 800 guns. *Rel.* Roman Catholic; but there is a universal toleration. *Gov.* An hereditary monarchy, by order of primogeniture, in the male, and, failing it, in the female line; but nearly all the provinces have independent peculiarities and distinct usages. *Pop.* about 38,000,000, thus distributed:—Austria proper, 2,600,000; Hungary, 8,200,000; Tyrol, 1,000,000; Styria, 1,200,000; Bohemia, 4,600,000; Moravia and Silesia, 2,200,000; Illyria, 1,300,000; Galicia, 5,000,000; Croatia, 900,000; Transylvania, 2,200,000; the Military Frontier, 1,100,000; Servia and the Banat, 1,600,000; Dalmatia, 400,000; and the Italian provinces, 5,000,000. To these numbers we may add the army and navy, about 800,000. *Lat.* mostly between 45° and 51° 2′ N. *Lon.* 8° 35′ and 26° 35′ E.—The Austrian empire has been denominated the "Campania of Germany," and takes its name from "Oesterreich," or eastern kingdom, which word designated the limit of the emperor Charlemagne's dominions. After the death of Charlemagne, it became a dependency of Bavaria, and then came into the possession of the counts of Babenberg, in whose family it continued till 1246. On the demise of the last of this line, a war broke out, and, in 1276, Rudolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany, from whom sprang the present royal race, conquered Austria, and, seven years afterwards, invested his son Albert with the kingly dignity. In 1437 Albert II. was elected emperor of the German empire; and from that date till 1806, when Francis II. laid down the imperial dignity, and the great German empire was dissolved, it remained in the Hapsburg family. In 1526, Ferdinand I. became possessed, by marriage, of the kingdom of Hungary. The partition treaty of 1772, by which Poland was dismembered, added Galicia to the dominions of the empress Maria Theresa, and, in 1778, the Bakowine, or south-eastern portion, was ceded by the sultan. The Italian provinces were annexed in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht; but many vicissitudes occurred, and it was not till the treaties of Paris and Vienna, in 1814 and 1815, that this great empire, formed of so many antagonistic elements, was consolidated. During the continental revolutionary movements of 1848, the emperor Ferdinand abdicated in favour of his son Francis Joseph, who, in 1849, gave his subjects a new liberal constitution. This constitution, however, was set aside at the commencement of 1852, since which period ministers have been responsible to the emperor alone, who is, to all intents and purposes, an absolute monarch.

AUTAUGA, *aw-taw'-ga*, a county of Alabama, U.S., with a rich and fertile soil. *Pop.* about 16,000, of whom one half are slaves.

AUTOLYCUS, *aw-tol'-i-kus*, a son of Mercury, by Chione, a daughter of Dædalion, and one of the Argonauts. His exploits as a thief have been greatly celebrated. He stole the flocks of his neighbours, and mingled them with his own, after he had changed their marks. He appropriated some of those of Sisyphus, son of Æolus; but Sisyphus knew his own by a mark which he had made under their feet, which piece of cleverness greatly pleased Autolycus.

AUTUN, *o'-tu(r)*, an ancient town of France, 28 miles from Châlons-sur-Saône, on the Arroux, in the department of the Saône and Loire. It is picturesquely situate at the foot of a lofty range of mountains covered with wood. It has a fine cathedral, founded in the 11th century, a museum, library, and other buildings of interest. *Manf.* Carpets and paper; and has a trade in cattle, timber, and hemp. *Pop.* about 12,000.—Julius Cæsar mentions this place under the name of Bibracte, and under Augustus, its name was changed to Augustodunum, of which there are some fine ruins. It was the see of the great French diplomatist Talleyrand.

AUVERGNE, *o-vairn'*, an ancient province of France, now chiefly divided into the departments of the Puy-de-Dôme, in Lower Auvergne, and the Cantal, in Upper Auvergne. *Desc.* Mountainous, a branch of the Cevennes mountains occupying a great portion of the territory. The culminating points of some of these are Puy-de-Dôme, 4,806 feet; Cantal, 6,093; and Mont-d'Or, 6,188. Many of them have the appearance of being extinct volcanoes.

AUVERGNE, Theophilus de la Tour d', a distinguished French soldier and scholar, who early entered the service, distinguishing himself by his military bearing and by his devotion to study. He was present in many actions during the American war, and was offered a pension by the king of Spain, which, however, he refused. The French revolution found him a captain, and he was one of the first volunteers to defend the territory of France against its enemies, without any wish for promotion; and it was only as captain of the longest standing that he accepted the command of all the grenadier companies, called the Infernal Column. In every conflict he was ever foremost, and he introduced more generally the bayonet into the French army. He was taken prisoner by the English, and after regaining his liberty, resumed his career by replacing a simple conscript, the son of an old and feeble friend. He served in many battles under Bonaparte, who offered him higher rank, but which he refused, and was declared by Napoleon "the first grenadier of the French republic." B. 1743; killed at the battle of Newburg, 1800.—He is the author of a French-Celtic dictionary, a glossary of forty-five languages, and other philological works of merit. The following anecdote is told of him:—A person connected with the government was boasting of his influence, and desired to know what he could do for Auvergne, whose clothes were in a deplorable condition. "What do you wish to have, the command of a battalion, or a regiment? you have only to speak." "Oh no!" said La Tour, "I only want a pair of shoes."

AUXERRE, *okes-air'*, an ancient town of France, department of the Yonne, on the river Yonne, 90 miles from Paris. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, an ancient palace, and an abbey in which are the tombs of the early counts of Auxerre. *Manf.* Woollens, serges, druggets, blankets, hosiery, hats, yarns, violin-strings, and earthenware. *Pop.* about 12,000.—This was the ancient capital of the Auxerrois, or county of Auxerre, of which the district of that name is now the chief part.

AUXON, *okes-ong'*, a town of France, on a river of the same name, department of the Aube, 15 miles from Troyes. *Manf.* Chiefly hosiery. *Pop.* between 2,000 and 3,000.

AUXONNE, *okes-one'*, a town of France, on the Saône, 18 miles from Dijon. It has a castle, is fortified, the seat of a court of commerce, and has an artillery school. *Manf.* Woollens, serges, muslins, and hardware. It trades also in fruit, wine, brandy, flour, grain, coal, wood, and iron. *Pop.* about 5,000.—It was the capital of a small sovereignty, the monarchs of which took the title of Sires d'Auxonne.

AUZOUT, Adrian, *o-zoo'*, a French mathematician, who is said to have invented the micrometer, which is still in use amongst astronomers to measure the apparent diameter of celestial bodies, and his treatise on which was printed in 1667. B. at Rouen; D. 1691.—He was the first who thought of applying the telescope to the astronomical quadrant.

AVA, *a'-va*, a chief city of the Burmese empire, on the Irrawady. It is skilfully fortified, but many of its defences are in ill condition. The palace is of modern date, and possesses richness and beauty in its details. The habitations here are far better than those of Bengal and neighbouring states, being more generally elevated above the ground. The country round Ava is well cultivated; but there is little industry in the town, which is gradually deteriorating. *Pop.* from 25,000 to 30,000. *Lat.* 21° 51′ N. *Lon.* 95° 58′ E. (*See* BURMAH.)

AVAL, AWAL, or BAHREIN, *a'-val*, the largest of the Bahrein islands, in the Gulf of Persia. *Ext.* 30 miles long and 12 wide. *Desc.* Hilly towards its centre. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, dates, and other fruits. *Pop.* uncertain; perhaps 40,000. *Lat.* 26° 12′ N. *Lon.* 50° 40′ E.—In the sixteenth century this island was occupied by the Portuguese, who, in 1622, were expelled by the Persians. These again were driven from the island by the Arabs, who, in 1790, became its possessors. Since 1819, the fishermen along its coasts have been protected by British cruisers.

AVALON, *a'-va-long*, a town of France, department of the Yonne, 26 miles from Auxerre. It is well built, and has a court of commerce, a communal college, and an agricultural society. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, paper, and staves. It has some fulling-mills and tanneries, besides a trade in wine, coals, and grain. *Pop.* about 5,000.—It is the ancient Aballo.

AVALOS, Ferdinand Francis d', *a'-va-los*, marquis of Pescara, a Neapolitan who served with great distinction in the army of Charles V., and in 1512 was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna. He beguiled the hours of captivity by writing a "Dialogue on Love," which he dedicated to his wife, the beautiful and accomplished Vittoria Colonna. On being released, he again entered into active service, and contributed greatly to the gaining of the battle of Vicenza over Alviano and the Venetian forces. Subsequently he took Milan, gave up Como to pillage, and in 1522, in the campaign against the French, assisted in relieving Padua, and was present at Lodi and Pizzigetthone, as well as at the reduction of Cremona. In 1524 he played a foremost part in the battle of Pavia, which was so disastrous to Francis I., and his conduct to the captive king showed much magnanimity. He revealed to Charles V. a plot of the Italians to drive out the Spaniards, and soon after died. B. 1496; D. at Milan, 1525.—There are others of this name.

AVARES, AWARES, or OAR, *a-var-es*, a town and district of Persia, in the province of Lesghistan, in the eastern part of the Caucasus. *Area*, 2,287 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and infested by predatory tribes, who are nominally subject to Russia. *Pop.* uncertain: the province is said to contain 30,000; but, as they live mostly by plunder and the chase, this cannot be ascertained with accuracy.

AVATCHA, *a-vat-cha*, a spacious bay on the eastern coast of Kamchatka, into which the rivers Avatcha and Paratounka discharge. The entrance is in *lat.* 53° 51′ N., *lon.* 158° 49′ E. There is in this bay a mountain of the same name, which is volcanic, and, in 1827, was in a state of violent eruption. *Height*, upwards of 9,000 feet. The town of Avatcha also stood here, but its name was changed to Petropaulovski, which has been strongly fortified, and was, in 1854, unsuccessfully attacked by a small squadron of French and English vessels.

AVEBURY, ABURY, or ABERY, *ai'-bur-e*, a parish and village of Wiltshire, 29 miles from Salisbury. *Area*, 5,450 acres. *Pop.* 768.—In its neighbourhood are the remains of what was once the largest Celtic or Druidical structure in Europe.

AVEIRO, *a-vai'-e-ro*, a seaport-town of Beira, Portugal, 33 miles from Oporto. It trades in fish, salt, oil, wine, and oranges. *Pop.* 5,900.

AVELLINO, *a'-vel-e'-no*, a town of Naples, capital of the Principato Ultra. It is mostly composed of narrow, crooked, and gloomy streets, with a cathedral of little beauty. *Manf.* Paper, woollens, sausages, and maccaroni. The neighbourhood abounds in chestnuts and

hazel-nuts. *Pop.* about 15,000.—In 1694 and 1731 this town suffered considerably by earthquakes. Not far from it is the famous Val di Gazzano, where the Samnites forced a Roman army to lay down their arms, and pass singly under the yoke, 321 B.C.

AVEN, or AVON, a name common to several rivers in England and Scotland. (*See* AVON.)

AVENCHES, *a-vanzh'*, a town in Switzerland, 18 miles from Berne. *Pop.* 1,500.—This was the ancient Aventicum, of which there are some remains, and the capital of the Helvetii, which became a flourishing Roman colony, and was destroyed in 447 by the Huns.

AVENING, *av-ning*, a parish of Gloucester, 3 miles from Ledbury. *Area*, 4,660 acres. *Pop.* 2,300, chiefly employed in woollen-cloth weaving.

AVERDY, Clement Charles de l', *a-vair-de'*, a French statesman and finance minister under Louis XV. He was counsellor of parliament; but, through his propositions for reform, lost his position, and, in 1764, received his dismissal. He retired to his estate, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits, but was guillotined in 1793 on an absurd charge. B. at Paris, 1723.

AVERNUS, *ă-ver'-nus*, 'without a bird,' a lake of Campania, near Baiæ, the waters of which were so unwholesome and putrid, that no birds ever visited its banks. The ancients made it the entrance of hell. In the time of Virgil, a communication between it and the neighbouring Lucrine lake was made by Agrippa; but, in 1538, the latter was filled by a volcanic eruption, when Monte Nuovo rose in its place, rendering the Averno again a separate lake.—It is now called Averno (*a-vair'-no*), and on its banks, instead of pestilential marshes, are now beautiful gardens and vineyards. The grotto of the Cumæan sibyl is still to be seen here.—It may be observed, that all lakes whose stagnated waters were putrid and offensive to the smell, were indiscriminately called *Averna*.

AVERROES, or IBN ROSCHID, *a-ver-o'-es*, an Arabian philosopher and physician, who succeeded his father in the chief magistracy of Corduba, the capital of the Moorish possessions in Spain. He was afterwards made chief judge in Morocco, and having appointed deputies there, he returned to Spain. The freedom of his opinions, however, gave offence to the more zealous Mussulmans, and he was degraded from his office and thrown into prison; but on doing penance, and making a recantation, he was released. D. at Morocco, 1206. The admiration of Averroes for Aristotle was almost enthusiastic, and his commentaries on that philosopher's works procured him the name of the *commentator*. He also wrote a treatise on the art of physic, an epitome of Ptolemy's "Almagest," and a treatise on astrology.

AVERSA, *a-vair'-sa*, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 8 miles from Naples. It is situate in a very fine plain, covered with vineyards and orange-trees, and is a sort of nursery for the artists and artisans of the kingdom. Its sweetmeats are in great repute in Naples. *Pop.* about 16,000.—This place had formerly a castle, which served for an occasional palatial residence of the kings of Naples: it was replaced by a convent, in which Andreas of Hungary, the husband of Queen Joanna I., was strangled, in September, 1345. There is here a celebrated lunatic asylum.

AVES, or BIRD ISLANDS, *ai'-vees*, a small group of the Lesser Antilles, belonging to Holland, in the West Indies. *Lat.* 15° 30′ N. *Lon.* 63° 15′ W.—These islands received their name from the great number of birds which frequent them.

AVESBURY, Robert of, *aivz'-bur-e*, an English historian who wrote the history of the reign of Edward III. as far as 1356. D. 1356.—This personage styles himself registrar of the archbishop of Canterbury's court. The principal excellence of his work consists in the accuracy of its dates, and the simplicity with which he works his facts into a plain narrative.

AVESNES, or AVENNES, *a-vain'*, a fortified town on the river Helpe, in the department of the Nord, France, 50 miles from Lille. It is generally well built, and has a cathedral with a tower 300 feet high. *Manf.* Hosiery, serges, and soap. It has some tanneries, breweries, and marble-sawing works. *Pop.* about 3,000.—The name of several other smaller places in France.

AVEYRON, or AVEIRON, *a'-vai-rong'*, a department in the S. of France, bounded N. by the department of the Cantal, N.E. by Lozère, E. by Gard, S.E. by Herault, S.W. by Tarn, and W. by Lot. *Ext.* 70 miles long, with an average breadth of 40. *Area*, 3,385 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the N., where are numerous offshoots of the Cevennes and Cantal ranges. The W. consists chiefly of plains, well cultivated and productive, whilst the S. may be regarded as a high table-land connecting the Cevennes with the mountains of Cannes. *Rivers.* The Lot, with its feeders the Truyère and the Dourdon; the Aveyron, with its affluents the Serre, Alson, and Caude on the right, and on the left the Viaur, the Ceron, and the Verre; the Tarn, with its tributaries the Dourbie, the Lorgue, and the Rance. *Pro.* Oats, rye, wheat, truffles, chestnuts; and, where the soil is good, vineyards are planted. A great many horses, mules, and cattle are raised. Goats, sheep, and swine are numerous; and oxen and cows are used for ploughing. *Minerals.* Silver, copper, zinc, antimony, sulphur, alum, coal, iron, marble, rock-crystal, serpentine, marl, and gypsum. The department is rich in coal-mines. *Towns.* There are five arrondissements, of which the capitals are Rodez, Espalion, Milhau, Saint-Affrique, and Villefranche. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, cotton goods, paper, leather, and iron wares. *Pop.* upwards of 395,000. *Lat.* between 43° 41′ and 44° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 1° 50′ and 3° 26′ E.

AVEYRON, a rapid river of France, rising from the springs of the Cevennes mountains, and after a course of 130 miles, falling into the Tarn a little above Moissac.

AVIGLIANO, *a-veel'-ye-a'-no*, a town of Piedmont, 11 miles from Turin. In the neighbourhood of this town the finest and largest oxen in the kingdom are raised. *Pop.* 9,000.—In 1824, from a continuous fall of rain, a landslip carried away a considerable portion of the town.

AVIGNON, *a-veen'-yong*, a large and beautiful city of France, the capital of the department Vaucluse, 76 miles by railway from Marseilles. It is situate on the left bank of the Rhone, just above the junction of the Durance, and has narrow streets, but contains elegant churches and other public buildings. The palace formerly occupied by the popes is built in the old Gothic style, on the southern slope of the rock of Doms; and around the town there runs a fine avenue of trees, fully three miles long. *Manf.* Silk stuffs, saltpetre, oil of vitriol, and aquafortis, with several printing-establishments and copper-works. Its trade consists of wine, brandy, almonds, dried fruits, olives, oil, saffron, truffles, corn, and wool, all the products of the district in which it stands. This territory was formerly called the state or sovereignty of Avignon. It belonged to the Papal States till the period of the French revolution, when, in 1791, it was conquered by France. *Pop.* about 35,000.—Avignon, while under the dominion of the popes, was a much more interesting town than at present. It then contained sixty churches, among which was that of the Cordeliers, which contained the tombs of Laura de Sade and of the Laura of Petrarch. Its site is now converted into a fruit-garden and a cypress-tree indicates the spot where Laura is interred.—A railway connects the city with Cette, and the great trunk-line connects it with Lyons and Paris. Constant communication is kept up by steamers with Marseilles, Lyons, and Arles.

AVILA, *a-ve'-la*, a town of Old Castile, Spain, on the river Adaja, 53 miles from Madrid. This was once one of the richest cities in Spain, but it is now in a state of rapid decay. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

AVILA, a province of Old Castile, near the centre of the peninsula. *Area*, 4,917 square miles. *Desc.* Level in the N. and mountainous in the S. *Rivers.* The Alberche, Adaja, and several smaller streams. *Pro.* Grapes, mulberries, and other fruits, and the usual cerealia. A great many sheep, pigs, and horned cattle are reared. *Minerals.* Not plentiful; but silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal are found and partially wrought. *Manf.* Linen, silk, cloth, paper, earthenware, hardware, and leather. *Pop.* 133,000.

AVILA, Louis d', a Spanish historian, and commander of the order of Alcantara. He wrote the history of the war carried on by Charles V. against the German Protestants, and "Memoirs of the War in Africa." Lived

in the 16th century.—Charles deemed himself fortunate in having such an able chronicler of the remarkable events by which his reign was characterized. There are others of this name mentioned in Spanish history.

AVILA, Sancho d', a Spanish commander, who served under the duke of Alva and Requesens in the Netherlands, and equalled the ferocious Alva in his atrocities. He defeated Louis of Nassau, and gave up Antwerp to what is called the "Spanish fury." He was killed at the siege of Maestricht, 1579.

AVIZ, *a-veez'*, a walled town of Portugal, on the river Aviz, 27 miles from Portalègre. *Pop.* 1,415.—This was the principal place of the order of Military Knights of Aviz, founded by Alphonso I. in 1146.

AVOCA, or OVOCA, *a-vo'-ka*, a valley and river of county Wicklow, Ireland, celebrated as the scene of one of the many beautiful lyrics of Thomas Moore.

AVOLA, *a-vo'-la*, a seaport-town of Sicily, 12 miles from Syracuse. *Manf.* Home-grown sugar, and it does a considerable trade in cattle, corn, fruit, and oil. *Pop.* about 7,000.—This town occupies the supposed site of the ancient Ibla, and was built after an earthquake, which, in 1693, destroyed the ancient Avola.

AVOLONA, or AVLONA, *av-lo'-na*, a town and seaport of Albania, on a gulf of the same name, in the Adriatic. It is defended on its south side by the rocky fortress of Canina. *Pop.* about 8,000, consisting of Christians, Turks, and Jews. *Lat.* 40° 27′ N. *Lon.* 19° 26′ E.

AVON, *ăv'-on*, a name common to several rivers in both England and Scotland. 1. A river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Banff, and falls into the Spey. 2. Another in the county of Lanark, which falls into the Clyde, near Hamilton. 3. Another which falls into the Frith of Forth west of Borrowstounness. 4. A river of England, in Wiltshire, which falls into the English Channel. 5. Another of South Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel. 6. Another of North Wales, which flows into the Irish Sea.

AVON, LITTLE, a river of England, which runs into the Severn near Berkeley.

AVON, LOWER, a river in Wiltshire, which flows into the Severn.

AVON, UPPER, a river which flows into the Severn at Tewkesbury.

AVON, a river of Nova Scotia, which falls into the Atlantic, eastward of Halifax.—It is the name of some small places in the United States.

AVONDALE, or AVENDALE, *ăv'-on-dail*, a parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, not far from Strathaven. *Area*, 40,000 acres. *Pop.* about 7,000. Here, at the battle of Drumclog, fought June 1, 1679, Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanters.

AVRANCHES, *av'-ranzh*, a town of Lower Normandy, France, in the department of Manche, 30 miles from St. Lô. It has a cathedral church, which was founded in 1120, a castle, and an episcopal palace. *Manf.* Chiefly lace; but it trades in grain, flax, hemp, cattle, butter, wheat, salt, and cider. *Pop.* about 9,000.—In the cathedral the stone is preserved on which Henry II. did penance for the murder of Thomas à Becket.

AWE, LOCH, *aw.* (*See* ARGYLESHIRE.)

AX, *aks*, a town of France, department of the Ariège, 20 miles from Foix. Much frequented on account of its thermal springs. *Pop.* 2,000.

AX, or AXE, *ăks*, a river of England, which falls into the sea a little below Axmouth.—Another which falls into the Bristol Channel, about 8 miles lower down.

AXBRIDGE, *ăks'-bridge*, a town and parish in Somersetshire, on the AX, 11 miles from Glastonbury. *Pop.* about 1,000.

AXEL, *aks'-el*, a town of Holland, 27 miles from Antwerp, and the capital of a canton of the same name, in an island in the Scheldt. *Pop.* 2,200, chiefly devoted to agricultural pursuits.

AXHOLME, ISLE OF, *ăks-home*, Lincolnshire, is formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Don. *Ext.* 17 miles long and 5 broad. *Area*, 47,800 acres. *Desc.* Fertile, and large quantities of hemp, flax, rape, and turnip-seed are cultivated. *Pop.* upwards of 12,000.—In 1747 the body of a woman was found buried in a peat moss in this island, and, as she had antique sandals on her feet, it is supposed that she had lain there for ages. Her hair, her nails, and her skin showed scarcely any signs of decay.

AXMINSTER, *ăks'-min-ster*, a parish and town of Devonshire, on the AX, 26 miles from Exmouth. *Area* of parish, 6,590 acres. *Manf.* Carpets in imitation of those of Turkey, &c., druggets, woollen cloths, &c. *Pop.* about 3,000. Its church is a very ancient edifice, and contains some antique monuments. It was founded by Athelstan to commemorate a battle fought with the Danes in the neighbourhood.

AXMOUTH, *ăks'-mouth*, a village and parish of Devonshire, at the mouth of the AX, 2 miles from Colyton. *Area*, 4,280 acres. *Pop.* about 700.—In 1839, a great landslip, causing a chasm of more than a mile and a half long, occurred in this neighbourhood, in consequence of the peculiar structure of the lias formation, the great belt of which here abuts upon the coast.

AXTEL, Daniel, *äks-tel*, a colonel in the Parliamentary army during the civil war, who was originally a grocer, but becoming a follower of the Puritans, was persuaded to engage against the king. He had the principal charge of Charles I. on his trial, and behaved with singular brutality. He accompanied Cromwell to Ireland, where his courage procured him the governorship of Kilkenny. In 1659 he returned to England, to prevent, if possible, the restoration of Charles II. In 1660 he was seized by the royalists, tried for high treason, and executed.

AXUM, *äks'-um*, the ancient capital of Abyssinia, of which little remains, and which is situate about 85 miles from Antalo. The church of Axum appears to have been built in 1657, and is considered as the finest in the province of Tigré, except that of Chelicut.

AY, or AI, *ai*, a town of France, on the river Marne, celebrated for its champagne wine. *Pop.* 3,300.

AYACUCHO, *a'-ya-koo'-cho*, a town of Peru, in the department of the same name. Here, on December 9, 1824, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the Peruvians; and with this battle ended the dominion of Spain in America.

AYALA, Pedro Lopez de, *a-ya'-la*, the most popular of Spanish chroniclers, and a great favourite of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, as well as of his three successors, Don Henry of Trastamare, Don John I., and Henry III. He was made prisoner at the battle of Najera, in 1367, brought to England, where he was cast into a dark dungeon, and fettered with chains. His sorrows and sufferings in this state of "durance vile" are described in his poems. He was set at liberty after the payment of a large ransom; and, returning to Castile, was again actively engaged in the service of the crown. B. 1332; D. at Calahorra, 1407.—He was the contemporary of Froissart, and his chronicle embraces that period of history when Spain was most nearly connected with the political action of France and England. It is wanting in the picturesque chivalric painting of Froissart, but it is deemed honest and trustworthy.

AYAMONTE, *a'-ya-mon'-tai*, a fortified town of Andalusia, Spain, at the mouth of the Guadiana. *Manf.* Principally soap, but a trade is done in fish. *Pop.* about 6,000.

AYCLIFFE, *ai'-klif*, a village and parish of Durham, 5 miles from Darlington. *Area*, 10,490 acres. *Pop.* 1,366.—It is a station at the crossing of the Clarence and the Great North of England railways.

AYESHA, *ai-e'-sha*, wife of Mahomet, and daughter of Abubeker, one of the first and warmest supporters of the prophet. Though she bore her husband no children, yet he loved her better than his other wives; and in his last illness had himself conveyed to her house, where he died in her arms. She opposed the succession of Ali, and levied an army against him. After a severe contest she was taken prisoner, but was treated by the conqueror with great lenity. D. 677.

AYLESBURY, *ailz'-bur-e*, a borough and market-town of Bucks, 15 miles from Buckingham, situate in the fertile vale of Aylesbury. The parish church is a large cruciform structure, combining the Early English and the Perpendicular styles of architecture. *Manf.* Chiefly lace and straw-plait. *Pop.* 6,081. It is a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

AYLESFORD, *ailz'-ford*, a town and parish of Kent, on the Medway, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, 3 miles from Maidstone. *Area*, 3,330 acres. *Pop.* 1,487.—In this parish is the cromlech called Kit's-cot-house, which is supposed to indicate the burying-place of Catigern, who, in 455, was here slain,

with his enemy Horsa, in the third battle fought between the Saxons and the Britons.

AYLMER, John, *ail'-mer*, an English prelate, who was tutor to Lady Jane Grey. In 1553 he was made archdeacon of Stow, in Lincolnshire, and exerted himself strenuously against popery. On the accession of Mary he was forced to leave his country, but found a quiet retreat amidst the beautiful scenery of Zurich. Whilst here he answered a pamphlet published by the celebrated John Knox against government by women. When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, he returned to his native country; and in 1576 was made bishop of London. He was a very diligent prelate, and severe against the Puritans, for which he has been severely censured by their writers; but it is said that he was learned in the languages, a deep divine, and a ready disputant. B. in Norfolk, 1521; D. at Fulham, 1594.—An instance of the humour with which this prelate roused an inattentive audience whilst preaching, is given by Wood. "When his auditory grew dul and inattentive, he would, with some pretty and unexpected conceit, move them to attention. Among the rest was—He read a long text in Hebrew; whereupon all seemed to listen what would come after such strange words, as if they had taken it for some conjuration; but he showed their folly that, when he spake English, whereby they might be instructed and edified, they neglected and hearkened not to it; and now when he read Hebrew, which they understood no word of, they seemed careful and attentive." Something of this sort might be advantageously practised by some of our modern divines when they find their audiences becoming inappreciative of their discourses.

AYLOFFE, Sir Joseph, Bart., *ail'-lof*, of Framfield, in Sussex, an eminent antiquary, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. In 1737 he was appointed secretary to the commissioners for building Westminster bridge, and became one of the keepers of the state papers in the Paper-office. B. at Framfield, Sussex, 1709; D. 1781.—Sir Joseph was called the Montfaucon of England, and his wide and accurate knowledge of our municipal rights and national antiquities, and the agreeable manner in which he communicated what he knew to his friends and the public, made his death be sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He printed in 1772 calendars of the ancient charters, &c. in the Tower of London. He also edited "Leland's Collectanea," in 9 vols., "Liber Niger Scaccari," and "Hearne's Curious Discourses," besides other works. There are many curious papers of his in the "Archæologia."

AYMAR, or AIMAR, James, *ail'-mar*, a French impostor, who gained considerable wealth at the close of the 17th century by pretending to have a divining-rod, whereby he could discover hidden treasure. The fraud being detected, he returned to his former obscurity; but it gave occasion to De Vallemont's learned book on the powers of the divining-rod. B. at St. Vernau, Dauphiné, 1662.

AYR, *air*, a river of Scotland, which rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, and, after a westward course of 33 miles, falls into the sea, and forms a harbour at the town of Ayr.

AYR, a royal borough and seaport of Ayrshire, of which it is the capital, situate at the mouth of the river of the same name, 30 miles by railway from Glasgow. The town is remarkably clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. The "Twa Brigs" of Burns connect the town with the suburbs, Newton and Wallace-town, both on the right bank of the river. In the High street there is an erection called Wallace's Tower, standing on the site of an old structure, in which it is said that Wallace occasionally lived. It contains several handsome buildings, besides two parish churches and other religious houses for the various denominations in the town. *Manf.* Ship-building, rope and sail-making. It has a considerable trade in Glasgow woven goods, carpets, leather, iron, and coal. *Pop.* 9,115; with its suburbs, 17,624. *Lat.* 55° 27′ N. *Lon.* 4° 37′ W. The Glasgow and South-western Railway connects Ayr with all the principal lines of Scotland and England.

AYRSHIRE, *air-shire*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded N. by Renfrewshire, E. by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, S. by Galloway, and W. by the Irish Channel and Frith of Clyde. *Ext.* 70 miles, with a varying breadth of from 12 to 22. *Area*, 668,800 acres. *Desc.* Hilly to a considerable extent, but much of the county is fertile and productive. The insular rock of Ailsa, and the two Cumbraes, belong to it. *Rivers.* Besides the Frith of Clyde, which washes for a considerable extent the confines of the county, there are the rivers Stinchar, Lugar, Girvan, Doon, Irvine, Garnock, and Ayr; from which last the whetstone so useful to mechanics is obtained; and also several lakes. Most of these rivers rise in the shire, and fall into the sea or the Clyde. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, and iron are found; also black-lead and antimony. There is vast abundance of coal of different kinds, in successive seams, limestone, freestone of the best quality, agates, porphyry, jasper, and calcareous petrifactions. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, muslin, thread, and iron. *Towns.* The principal are Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Maybole, and Ardrossan. *Pop.* 189,858.—In the parish of Alloway, in this shire, Burns the poet was born, in 1759. The cottage stands by the roadside, about 2 miles from Ayr, and not far from the "auld haunted kirk" of Alloway, immortalized in the poem of "Tam o' Shanter." Many of the localities of the county are memorable in history, but Burns has given them a poetical celebrity, which has spread them to the ends of the earth. The Lugar recalls his "Nannie O," in which is one of the most beautiful, and at the same time simple similes, illustrative of the purity of a female, to be found in any poet:—

"The opening gowan wat wi' dew,
Nae purer is than Nannie O!"

And the "Braes o' Doon" are hallowed in the memory of every mind that can appreciate the pathetic in song.

AYR HEAD, or POINT OF, the northern point of the Isle of Man, on which is a revolving light, 106 feet high. *Lat.* 54° 24′ 59″ N. *Lon.* 4° 21′ 59″ W.

AYSCOUGH, Samuel, *ais'-ko(r)f*, an industrious compiler, who from being the servant of a miller, obtained a situation in the British Museum, where his abilities began to be respected and his salary increased, till he was appointed assistant-librarian. Entering into orders, he obtained the curacy of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and in 1790 was appointed to preach the Fairchild lecture on Whit-Tuesday, at Shoreditch church, before the Royal Society, which he continued to do till 1804. B. at Nottingham, 1745; D. at the British Museum, 1804. This person seems to have been gifted with the powers of labouring at the driest of all occupations,—that of index-making. He assisted in the regulation of the records in the Tower, and compiled a catalogue of the MSS. in the British Museum; an index to 56 vols. of the "Gentleman's Magazine," to the "Monthly Review," the "British Critic," to Shakspeare, and other works. He was also the author of "Remarks on the Letters of an American Farmer." Not long before his death, the lord chancellor gave him the living of Cudham, in Kent. In reference to the "American Farmer," Charles Lamb, in 1805, thus writes in a letter:—"Oh, tell Hazlitt not to forget to send me the 'American Farmer.' I dare say it is not so good a book as he fancies; but a book's a book."

AYSCUE, Sir George, *ais'-ku*, a brave admiral, descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and knighted by Charles I. He early declared for the Commonwealth, and distinguished himself greatly in the wars against the Dutch. In 1651 he and Admiral Blake reduced the Scilly Isles, and afterwards, proceeding to the West Indies, Sir George effected the conquest of Barbadoes and other islands. After the Restoration, he was appointed rear-admiral of the Blue, and in 1666 he hoisted his flag on board the *Royal Prince*, the finest ship then in the world. He was engaged in the great fight with the Dutch, in 1666, which lasted four days; but, on the third day, striking on the Galloper Shoal, his crew forced him to yield to the enemy. After remaining in Holland a prisoner for some time, he was permitted to return to England, where he spent the remainder of his days in retirement.

AYSGARTH, *ais'-garth*, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Middleham. *Area*, 79,980 acres. *Pop.* 5,635.

AYTON, *ai'-ton*, a village and parish of Berwickshire, on the Eye, in which there are vestiges of supposed ancient camps. *Pop.* 1,959.—It is a station on the North British Railway.

AYTON, a name common to several parishes of England, with small populations.

AYTON, or AYTOUN, Sir Robert, a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland, and the author of poems in the Latin, Greek, French, and English languages. He was employed, both at home and abroad, by James I. and Charles I.; and Aubrey says that "he was acquainted with all the wits of his time in England." He was very intimate with Hobbes, as well as with rare Ben Jonson; both of whom were employed as Aristarchi by the philosopher, while drawing up his dedicatory epistle to his translation of Thucydides. It is affirmed that the poems attributed to him in his own vernacular were greatly admired by Burns, who founded his "Auld Lang Syne" upon one of them. B. 1570; D. at Whitehall, 1638.

AYTOUN, William Edmonstoune, professor of literature and belles-lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and editor of "Blackwood's Magazine." To this celebrated periodical he was a long time a contributor, under the *nom de plume* of Augustus Dunshunner; and married the daughter of John Wilson, the former editor of Blackwood, and the distinguished Christopher North of his own pages. He is a poet of the very finest feather, with a strength of wing that knows no faltering in its flight. His "Execution of Montrose" and his "Burial-march of Dundee" are two noble historical ballads. His "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" are chiefly illustrations of the stirring scenes of the mediæval history of Scotland, and place before us, in vivid representation, some of the most striking incidents and events that form the narrative of the best historical pens. B. 1813.—Besides his "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," Professor Aytoun has written "Fermilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy," designed to ridicule a false and extravagant taste in some of the modern followers of the muses; "Poland, and other poems;" "Bothwell," a long poem; "The Life and Times of Richard Cœur de Lion;" "Ballads of Scotland," &c.

AZARA, Don Felix de, *a-tha'-ra*, a Spanish soldier, who, being sent to Paraguay to define the limits of the Spanish possessions there, undertook to make a map of the country, on which he laboured for thirteen years. In accomplishing this object he had to encounter many difficulties; but succeeded in executing his task with credit. In 1801 he was recalled to Spain. He subsequently became a member of the Council for Indian Affairs under Charles IV. of Spain. B. at Barbunales, in Aragon, 1746; D. at Aragon, 1811.

AZARA, Don José Nicolas de, agent for the ecclesiastical affairs of Spain at the court of Rome, in 1760. He was acquainted with all the distinguished men in art, science, or literature at Rome, and was the especial friend and patron of Mengs. When Napoleon I. threatened to advance on Rome, in 1796, Azara repaired to his head-quarters and prevented him; not, however, without having made immense sacrifices. After this his influence declined at the papal court. D. at Barbunales, 1731; D. 1803.—He wrote the life of Mengs, and translated Middleton's life of Cicero.

AZARIAH, or UZZIAH, *az-a-ri'-a*, king of Judah, succeeded Amaziah about 810 B.C. He began his reign with great reputation, but at the close of it turned idolater, and died a leper.—There are a considerable number of persons of this name in the Scripture, but the most celebrated was the above king.

AZAUGHAL, *a-zaw'-gal*, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 24 miles from Badajoz. It is inclosed in a valley by three hills. *Pop.* about 3,000, employed in the manufacture of brandy, weaving, and the pursuits of agriculture.

AZAY, *a-zai*, the name of several small parishes and towns in France.

AZCOITIA, *ath-koi'-te-a*, a town of Biscay, in Spain, at the foot of the mountain Itzarriz, 20 miles from Tolosa. *Manf.* Hardware and iron nails. There are some flour-mills in the neighbourhood, which is rich in the production of grain, fruits, chestnuts, and vegetables. *Pop.* 3,795.

AZERBIJAN, *a'-zer-bi-jan'*, a fertile province of Persia, part of ancient Media. *Area*, 30,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, some of its ranges varying between 7,000 and 9,000 feet high; and one of its peaks, Mount Savalany, attaining an elevation of between 12,000 and 13,000 ft. *Rivers.* The Aras, or Araxes, and its affluent the Karasu, on the N.; the Kizil-Ozein, with its numerous tributaries, on the S.; and several others which fall in Lake Urmiah. *Lakes.* Urmiah, which, being salt, is one of the most remarkable features of the province. *Pro.* Maize, rye, barley, flax, hemp, madder, cotton, honey, wax, fruits, and grapes. A great number of horses, camels, cattle, and sheep are reared. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, salt, saltpetre, and sulphur. *Manf.* Velvets, carpets, woollens, silk stuffs, arms, copper utensils, and some cutlery. There are several large tanneries, and dressing skins and furs is a general employment. *Climate.* Generally healthy, though intensely cold in the winter and hot in the summer and autumn months. *Towns.* The principal are Tabreez or Taurus, the capital, Meanna, Shebuster, Shar, Shelmust, Khoi, and Urmiah. This last is the birthplace of Zoroaster and Maragha. *Pop.* about 200,000. *Lat.* between 36° and 40° N. *Lon.* between 44° and 48° 44′ E.—On account of the grinding system of taxation pursued by the government, in 1832 a colony of 40,000 Armenians left this province and settled in the Russian territories. (AZERBIJAN is the same with ADERBEITZAN, which see.)

AZERGUE, BAHR-EL, or the BLUE RIVER, *a'-zer-goo*, the principal stream of Abyssinia, which, after a winding course through Abyssinia and Sennaar, falls into the Nile above Gerri.

AZIMGHUR, *a'-zim-gur'*, a town and district in the province of Allahabad, 60 miles from Benares, in Hindostan. *Area*, 2,520 square miles. *Pop.* 1,313,950. *Lat.* 26° 3′ N. *Lon.* 83° 4′ E.—The sepoys revolted in the town of Azimghur in June, 1857, and on the 18th July a battle was fought between them and the British residents, in which nearly 200 mutineers were slain, and 18 English killed and wounded. The victory on the side of the British, with very inferior numbers, was complete, the deputy magistrate, Mr. Venables, having commanded, and not a house in the town was plundered.

AZINCOURT. (*See* AGINCOURT.)

AZIMERIGUNGE, *az'-imer-i-goonj*, a town of further India, in the presidency of Bengal, 76 miles from Dacca. It has a considerable inland trade, and a place for the construction of native boats.

AZOPH, AZOF, or AZOV, *az'-of*, the ancient Palus Mœotis, an inland sea of Asiatic Russia, on the confines of Tartary, communicating with the Black Sea by a narrow channel, called the Straits of Yenikale. *Ext.* About 235 miles from N.E. to S.W., with a breadth of 110 at its greatest part. The soundings in general give from 35 to 40 feet in depth; therefore it is not very deep; but a great portion of the produce of Siberia is transported by it from the Don, which debouches into it at its N.E. extremity. The whole surface, except a portion towards the centre, freezes during about a month in winter. *Lat.* 45° 20′ to 47° 20′ N. *Lon.* 35° to 39° 30′ E.—On the shores of this sea are the towns of Taganrog, Marinpol, Yenikale, and Azov, with the names of which the enterprises of the last Russian war carried on in the Crimea have made us familiar.

AZOPH, AZOF, or AZOV, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, on the eastern extremity of the above sea, at the mouth of the river Don. It is situate on a high ridge, on the same site where it is supposed that the ancient Tanais stood. *Pop.* about 1,500. *Lat.* 47° N. *Lon.* 39° 14′ E.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, *a-zores'*, a group of nine islands in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, from which they are distant 800 miles. They are divided into three, of which the most eastern consists of the island of St. Michael, with the small adjacent one of St. Mary; the middle and largest is composed of the five islands of Tercera, Graciosa, St. George, Pico, and Fayal. The small islands of Corvo and Flores lie considerably further west, and appear almost detached from the others. *Area* of the whole, 700 square miles. *Desc.* Volcanic, with rugged perpendicular coasts, subject to earthquakes, of which the most remarkable is that of 1591, which continued twelve days without intermission, and destroyed entirely the flourishing town of Villa Franca. Besides these occasional and dreadful explosions, the existence of subterraneous fire is constantly indicated by numer-

rous hot springs throughout the islands. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the soil throughout the islands may be considered as exceedingly fertile. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, and Indian corn, besides fruits of all kinds, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, and rocella. The best vines are raised on the lofty sides of the Pico, which attains an elevation of 1,869 feet. *Exp.* Wine, brandy, oranges, pulse, beef, and salt pork to Portugal. *Imp.* Woollen and cotton goods, and hardware from England; iron, pitch, cordage, and glass from the north of Europe; rum, coffee, and sugar from Brazil; oil and timber from the United States, and tea from Portugal. *Pop.* upwards of 215,000, being a mixed race of negroes and Portuguese. *Lat.* between 45° 15′ and 47° 18′ N., and between the meridians of 35° and 39° E.—The Azores were first colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century. Their name is derived from *Açor*, the Portuguese word for hawk, many of that species of bird having been seen in them at the time.

AZPEYTIA, *ath-pi′-te-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15 miles from San Sebastian. *Manf.* Nails, iron utensils, and shoes. *Pop.* 5,300.—About a mile from this place, on the banks of the Urola, in a house which is still preserved within the marble walls of a convent that bears his name, Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order of the Jesuits, was born.

AZTECS, *az′-teks*, the name of a tribe of Indians who last settled in that part of America now called Mexico. In the 15th century it is conjectured by Humboldt that by success in war they had extended their conquests over 60,000 square miles of country. They were extremely superstitious, and worshipped a number of deities, although they had made some progress in the arts, as may be seen by representations of their paintings, and their architectural and sculptural monuments. They also cultivated the arts of oratory and poetry, but had no acquaintance with alphabetic writing, but represented past events by means of hieroglyphics. Montezuma II., who may be considered the last of their kings, and whose government degenerated into a complete despotism, reigned from 1502 to 1520.

AZUN, VAL D', *a′-zu(r)n*, a lovely valley in the south of France, called the "Eden of the Pyrenees," reaching the base of the Pic du Midi, and crossed by an important road into Spain.

AZZANA, CASTEL D', *ath-a′-na*, a village of Northern Italy, 5 miles from Verona, where, in May 1799, the Austrians were defeated by the French.

## B.

BAADSTED, or BATSTED, *bad′-sted*, a seaport-town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. *Lat.* 56° 28′ N. *Lon.* 12° 45′ E.

BAAGOE, *ba′-go*, two small islands in the Baltic. *Lat.* 54° 56′ N. *Lon.* 12° 3′ E.

BAAL, or BEL, *bal′-al*, 'lord,' the title of the principal idol among the Chaldeans.

BAALBEC. (*See* BALBEC.)

BAAL-PEOR, *bal-al-pe′-or*, 'lord of the opening,' an idol of the Moabites.

BAAL-ZEBUB, *ze-bub*, 'lord of the fly,' an idol worshipped as a protector against swarms of flies.

BAARLE, *barl*, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 12 miles from Breda. *Pop.* about 2,000.

BABA, *ba′-ba*, a seaport-town and cape near the W. extremity of Anatolia, in Asia Minor. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* of cape, 39° 29′ N. *Lon.* 26° 4′ E.—Another town of European Turkey, near Larissa. *Pop.* 2,000.—Another in S. America, in the province of Ecuador. *Pop.* 3,000.

BABA-DAGH, *ba′-ba-da*, a town of European Turkey, 90 miles from Silistria. It has several mosques, and a considerable trade through the port of Kara Kerman, an outlet of Lake Rassein, on the Black Sea. *Pop.* 10,000.

BABAHOYO, *ba′-ba-ho′-yo*, the capital of a district of the same name in South America, situate on the river of the same name. *Lat.* 1° 47′ S.

BAAN, John d', *baun*, a Dutch portrait-painter, who came to England and enjoyed for a time the patronage of Charles II. Returning to Holland, he painted the De Witts; and when the populace murdered those statesmen, they sought to destroy their portraits likewise, but Baan saved them. D. at the Hague, 1702.—His son James was a good artist, and accompanied William prince of Orange to England. D. at Rome, 1700, at the age of 27.

BABBAGE, Charles, *bab′-aje*, an eminent mathematician, the inventor of the calculating machine, the originator of the Statistical Society, and one of the founders of the Astronomical Society. The writings of this mathematician embrace a wide field of scientific knowledge. B. 1790.

BABEC, *ba′-bek*, a town of Persia, on the confines of the province of Kirman, formerly a fine city, but now falling into decay. *Lat.* 30° 3′ N. *Lon.* 54° 18′ E.

BABELMANDEB, STRAITS OF, *bab′-bel-man′-deb*, 'the gate of tears,' a channel uniting the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, 21 miles broad. (*See* ASIA.)—Also a small barren island in the straits.

BABELMANDEB, SEA or GULF OF, a part of the Arabian Sea, extending 550 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of from 100 to 200. *Lat.* between 10° and 15° N. *Lon.* between 43° and 51° E.

BABELTHUAP, *bab′-bel-thu′-ap*, the largest of the Pelew Islands, in the Pacific, having a circumference of about 50 miles. *Lat.* 7° 30′ N. *Lon.* 134° 40′ E.

BABEUF, Francis Noel, *ba′-buf*, a French writer, who, at the commencement of the French revolution, ardently supported its principles in a journal of Amiens; and, on account of the violence of his writing, was twice tried, but acquitted. He afterwards assumed the revolutionary name of Gracchus, and conducted an incendiary journal called the "Tribune of the People;" and, joining a secret society whose plans were divulged by one of the members, he was condemned for conspiracy to be guillotined. On hearing his sentence he stabbed himself, but was nevertheless borne bleeding and dying to the scaffold, May, 1797.

BABILUS, *bab′-i-lus*, an astrologer in Nero's age, who told the emperor that he would avert the danger which seemed to hang over his head from the appearance of a hairy comet, by putting all the leading men of Rome to death. His advice was faithfully followed.

BABINGTON, William, *bab′-ing-ton*, an eminent mineralogist, physician, and chemical lecturer at Guy's Hospital, London. He was one of the founders, if not the founder, of the Geological Society, and was the personal friend of most of the scientific men of his day. B. at Ban, near Coleraine, in Ireland, 1756; D. in London, 1833.

BABINGTON, Anthony, a gentleman of Derbyshire, who associated with other zealous Roman Catholics to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, and to liberate Mary queen of Scots. Babington, some say, was stimulated to this enterprise in the hopes that Mary, out of gratitude, would take him for her husband. The plot was discovered by Walsingham, and he, with thirteen other conspirators, was executed in 1586.

BABINOVITCHI, *ba′-bi-no-vit-chi*, a small town of European Russia, on the Loutchessa, in the government of Mohilev, 60 miles from Mohilev. *Lat.* 54° 52′ N. *Lon.* 30° 14′ E.

BABUYANES, or MADJICOSIMA ISLANDS, *ba-boo′-ya-nes*, a number of islands lying about 30 miles N. of the island of Luzon, and generally considered the most northern of the Philippines. *Pop.*, united, about 12,000. *Lat.* 18° 58′ to 19° 42′ N. *Lon.* 121° 15′ to 122° 5′ E. Subject to the Loo-Choo Islands.

BABYLON, *bab′-i-lon*, a son of Belus, who, as some suppose, founded the city which bears his name.

BABYLON, a celebrated city, the capital of the Assyrian empire, on the banks of the Euphrates, and about 60 miles from Bagdad. The modern town of Hillah is supposed to occupy a part of its site. It had 100 brazen gates, and its walls, which were cemented with bitumen, measured 60 miles in circumference, 87 feet in thickness, and 350 in height. It was taken by Cyrus, B.C. 538, after he had drained the waters of the Euphrates into a new channel, and marched his troops by night into the town through the dried bed. It was subsequently taken by Alexander the Great, and became famous on account of its being the place of his death. From it arose the new empire, which was afterwards established under the Seleucidæ.

BABYLONIA, *bab-i-lo′-ne-a*, a large province of Assyria, of which Babylon was the capital. The inhabitants

shook off the Assyrian yoke, and became very powerful.

BABYLONII, *băb-i-lo'-ni-i*, the inhabitants of Babylon, famous for their knowledge of astrology, and for first dividing the year into twelve months, and the zodiac into twelve signs.

BACALAR, *ba'-ka-lar'*, a town of Yucatan, in Central America, 80 miles from Belize. *Pop.* about 5,000, consisting principally of Indians.

BACCALARY SANNA, Vincent, *bak-a-lar'-e*, marquis of St. Philip, in Sardinia, and an eminent commander under Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain. D. 1726.—He wrote the "Monarchy of the Hebrews," and "Memoirs of Philip V."

BACCARAT, *ba'-ka-ra*, a parish and town of France, 15 miles from Luneville, on the Meurthe. *Manf.* Principally crystal. *Pop.* 4,000.

BACCHÆ, *băk'-e*, the priestesses of Bacchus.

BACCHANALIA, *băk-a-nai'-le-a*, Roman festivals in honour of Bacchus; the same as the Dionysia of the Greeks.

BACCHANTES, *băk-ăn'-tes*, priestesses of Bacchus, represented at the celebration of the orgies almost naked, with garlands of ivy, a thyrsus, and dishevelled hair. Their looks are wild, and they utter dreadful sounds, and clash various musical instruments together. They are also called Thyades and Menades.

BACCHIGLIONE, *ba'-keel-ye'-o-nai*, a navigable river of Upper Italy, rising in Vicenza, and, after a course of 55 miles, falling into the lagunes of Venice.

BACCHIS, or BALUS, *băk'-is, bai'-lus*, king of Corinth, who succeeded his father Prumnides. His successors were always called Bacchidæ, in remembrance of the wisdom of his reign. The Bacchidæ increased so much that they chose one of their number to preside among them with regal authority. Cypselus overthrew this institution by making himself absolute.

BACCHIUS and BITHUS, *băk'-i-us, bi'-thus*, two celebrated gladiators of equal age and strength; whence the proverb to express equality, *Bithus contra Bacchium.*

BACCHUS, *băk'-us*, the son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. There are different traditions concerning the manner of his education, which has led some to infer that there were several of the same name. Diodorus speaks of three, and Cicero of a greater number; but among them all, the son of Jupiter and Semele seems to have obtained the merit of the rest. Bacchus is the Osiris of the Egyptians, and his history is drawn from the Egyptian traditions concerning that ancient king. In his youth he was taken asleep in the island of Naxos, and carried away by mariners, whom he changed into dolphins, except the pilot, who had expressed some concern at his misfortune. One of his first exploits was to recover his mother from the infernal regions, into which she had been cast, and by the piety of her son and the consent of Jupiter, she was raised to immortal honours under the name of Thyone. Of all his achievements, his expedition into the East is the most celebrated. He marched at the head of an army composed of men and women, all inspired with divine fury, and armed with thyrsuses, cymbals, and other musical instruments. On this occasion he was drawn in a chariot by a lion and a tiger, and Pan and Silenus, and all the satyrs, accompanied him. His conquests were easy and bloodless; the people readily submitted, and gratefully elevated to the rank of a god the hero who taught them the use of the vine, the cultivation of the earth, and the manner of gathering honey. With all his benevolence to mankind, he was, however, relentless in punishing disrespect to his divinity. As he was the god of vintage, of wine, and of drinkers, he is generally represented crowned with vine and ivy leaves, with a thyrsus in his hand. His figure is that of an effeminate young man, to denote the joys which commonly prevail at feasts; and sometimes that of an old man, to teach us that wine taken immoderately will enervate us, render us loquacious and childish, like old men, and unable to keep secrets. The panther is sacred to him, because he went on his expedition covered with its skin. The magpie is his favourite bird, because in triumphs people were permitted to speak with boldness and liberty. He is sometimes represented as an infant, holding a thyrsus and clusters of grapes with a horn; and often appears naked, riding upon the shoulders of Pan, or in the arms of his foster-father, Silenus. He also sits upon a globe bespangled with stars, and is then the same as the Sun, or Osiris, of Egypt. The festivals of Bacchus, generally called Orgies, Canephoria, Phallica, Bacchanalia, or Dionysia, were introduced into Greece from Egypt by Danaus and his daughters. The infamous debaucheries at these festivals are well known to the classical student. (*See* DIONYSIA, &c.) His priestesses were called by the several names of Menades, Thyades, Bacchantes, Mimallonides, and Bassarides, according to the peculiarity of either their dress or their gestures. The Egyptians sacrificed pigs to him, before the doors of their houses. The fir-tree, the yew-tree, the fig-tree, the ivy, and the vine, were sacred to him; and the goat was generally sacrificed to him, on account of its propensity to destroy the vine. According to Pliny, he was the first who ever wore a crown. His beauty is compared to that of Apollo; and, like him, he is shown with fine hair loosely flowing down his shoulders, and is said to possess eternal youth. Sometimes he has horns, either because he taught the cultivation of the earth by oxen, or because Jupiter, his father, appeared to him in the deserts of Libya under the shape of a ram, and supplied his thirsty army with water. The three persons of the name of Bacchus, whom Diodorus mentions, are, the one who conquered the Indies, called the bearded Bacchus; a son of Jupiter and Proserpine, represented with horns; and the son of Jupiter and Semele, called the Bacchus of Thebes. Those mentioned by Cicero, are, a son of Proserpine; a son of Nysus, who built Nysa; a son of Caprius, who reigned in the Indies; a son of Jupiter and the moon; and a son of Thyone and Nisus.

BACCHYLIDES, *băk-il'-i-des*, a Greek lyric poet, nephew of the elder Simonides. His compositions were hymns, dithyrambic poems, odes in celebration of the Pythian victors, amatory poems, &c., all of which are now lost, except about twenty pieces. B. in the island of Cos; flourished 452 B.C. This was the last of the nine lyric poets, and Horace is said to have imitated him in several of his poems, particularly in the fifteenth ode of the first book.

BACCIO, Della Porta, *bach'-e-o*, better known as Fra Bartolomeo, a name he assumed, was an eminent Italian painter, who distinguished himself chiefly by the strength of his colouring and the excellence of his representations of the human figure. B. in the district of Savignano, 1469; D. at Florence, 1517.—The works of this painter are numerous, and are held in high estimation, and may be seen in the public galleries of Florence, Rome, the Louvre of Paris, Munich, &c.

BACH, John Sebastian, *bak*, an eminent German composer, who, in 1708, became musician to the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and obtained, in 1717, a victory at Dresden, over Marchand, a famous French organist, who fled, rather than endure the certainty of a defeat. He is said to have been equal to Handel on the organ, and his compositions are works of the highest excellence; and his strains may be recognized in all the religious edifices of the world. B. at Eisenach, 1685; D. at Leipsic, 1750. His sons Charles and John were also celebrated as performers and composers; and so fertile in musical talent were the Bach family, that fifty-nine members of it have been mentioned as celebrated musicians.

BACHARACH, or BACARATH, *ba'-ka-rak*, a town of Prussia, 22 miles from Coblentz. *Pop.* about 2,000. Here, on the 1st January, 1814, Blucher, with his army, crossed the Rhine.

BACHELIER, Nicholas, *ba-shel'-e-ai*, a French sculptor and architect, a pupil of Michael Angelo. He ornamented the churches of his native city with his productions. B. at Toulouse; D. 1554.—There are others of this name.

BACHIAN, or BATSHIAN, *bat'-she-an*, the largest of the Molucca islands, in the Ternate group, to the south of Gilolo. *Ext.* 54 miles long by 20 broad. *Area*, estimated at 900 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and mountainous. *Lat.* 1° S. *Lon.* 127° 33' E.—It was, in 1610, taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch.

BACHMAN, John, *băk'-man*, a distinguished American naturalist, and the assistant of Audubon in the pre-

paration of his great work on ornithology. B. at Dutchess, New York, 1790.

Baciccio, John Baptist Gauli, *ba-chitch'-e-o*, a celebrated Italian painter, who excelled in portraits and scriptural subjects. B. at Genoa, 1639; D. 1709.

Baciocchi, Marie Anne Elisa Bonaparte, *bach'-e-ok'-e*, the eldest of the sisters of Napoleon I., who, in 1797, at Marseilles, married a retired officer of a Corsican regiment. She subsequently rose with the fortunes of her great brother, and, with her husband, became prince and princess of Piombino, and shortly afterwards of Lucca. In 1809 she became grand duchess of Tuscany, and held her court at Florence, until the fall of the first Napoleonic empire. She subsequently lived at Bologna as countess of Campagnano. B. in Corsica, 1777; D. at Bologna, 1820.—Her husband was the purchaser of the magnificent palace of Ranuzzi, in Bologna, where, with the title of a Roman prince, he died in 1841.

Bacis, *bai-sis*, a famous bull consecrated to the sun, and worshipped with divine honours in Egypt. It was said that he had a symbolical resemblance to the sun, as his colour changed regularly each day, and his hair grew unlike that of other animals.

Back, Sir George, *bak*, a distinguished voyager and explorer in the Arctic regions. In 1818 he accompanied Sir John Franklin in his northern voyage, and in 1819 and 1823 he was with the same navigator in the Arctic seas. In 1833 he undertook an overland journey in search of Captain Ross. On this occasion he descended Back River till he reached the Polar Sea, and then traced the coasts as far as Bathurst Inlet. In 1835 he was made a captain, and in 1836 examined the coasts between Cape Turnagain and Regent Inlet. In 1838 he received the honour of knighthood, and was presented, for his exertions in the paths of geographical science, with a medal from the Geographical Society. B. at Stockport, 1796.—He has written two interesting works on the subject of his explorations.

Back's River, *baks*, formerly the Great Fish River, but now named Back's River, in honour of the above commander. It takes its rise in Sussex Lake, and falls into a bay in the Gulf of Boothia, in *lat.* 67° 7′ 31″ N.; *lon.* 94° 39′ 45″ W.

Back Land, the territory through which the above river flows, and so named from its having been explored by Captain Back in 1831.

Backer, James, *ba'-ker*, a Dutch historical painter of great merit. B. at Antwerp, in 1530; D. 1560.—Of this family there were others who were painters.

Backer, Jacob, a Dutch portrait and historical painter, whose works are held in great esteem. B. at Harlingen, 1609; D. 1641.

Backergunge, *ba'-ker-goonj'*, a district of Bengal, consisting of a part of the Sunderbund and the mouths of the Ganges and Brahmapootra. *Area*, 3,794 square miles. *Desc.* A thick impenetrable jungle, here and there relieved by some patches of fertile rice-ground. *Pop.* 733,800.—It has a town of the same name at about 120 miles from Calcutta.

Backhouse, William, *bak'-hous*, an astrologer and alchemist, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, but left it without a degree, and settled on his estate in Berkshire, where he devoted himself to his favourite studies. B. in Berkshire; D. 1662.—He published "The Pleasant Fountain of Knowledge," a translation from the French; "The Complaint of Nature;" "The Golden Fleece." He was also the inventor of an instrument called the waywiser. Elias Ashmole was his disciple, and used to call him father.

Backhuysen, or Bakhuysen, Ludolph, *bak-hoi'-sen*, an eminent Dutch painter, whose favourite subjects were shipping and sea-pieces. B. at Embden, 1631; D. at Amsterdam, 1709.—He was accustomed, when a storm arose, to embark in a small boat, and, going out to sea, would watch, with the greatest interest, the play of the waves and breakers as they lashed the sides of the rolling vessels. This study of nature enabled him to give to his productions the admirable truthfulness which distinguishes them.

Backnang, *bak'-nang*, a town of Wurtemberg, district of the Lower Neckar, 16 miles from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollen cloths and leather. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Bacon, Anne, *bai'-kon*, the second daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, the wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon and the mother of the great Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam. She had considerable literary talents and was well skilled in both the Latin and Italian languages, from both of which she translated some works. She also corresponded in Greek, and Beza dedicated his Meditations to her; but it is on account of her having been the mother of the illustrious chancellor of England, rather than on account of any distinguished talents of her own, that she is here noticed. D. 1528; D. 1600.

Bacon, Roger, an eminent English monk, scholar, and philosopher, educated at Oxford, under the auspices of Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, who, throughout his life, continued his greatest patron. Bacon was also encouraged and instructed in learning by Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury, William Shirwood, chancellor of Lincoln and an excellent mathematician, and Richard Fishacre, an able professor at Oxford and Paris. The last-mentioned university being at that time greatly frequented by students, Bacon went thither, and studied with so much diligence and success as to obtain the degree of D.D. On quitting France he retired to Oxford, and about the same time entered into the order of St. Francis. He now devoted himself principally to chemistry, natural philosophy, and mathematics; and so ardent was he in their pursuit, that he spent in the course of twenty years £2,000 entirely upon them; which, taking into consideration the time in which he lived, was no contemptible sum. The discoveries he made, and the fame he obtained, excited the envy and malice of the monks. It was reported, and believed, that he had recourse to the agency of evil spirits, and that all his knowledge consisted in his profound skill as a magician. In consequence of this, he was forbidden to read lectures in the university, and was even confined to his cell, without being allowed to see his friends, or to have a proper supply of food. The bigoted conduct of the monks seems only to have extended his reputation; for, while he was suffering from their persecution, he received a letter from the cardinal bishop of Sabina, the pope's legate in England, requesting a copy of his works, which Bacon at first declined; but when that prelate was raised to the papal chair by the name of Clement IV., he collected his writings into a volume, entitled "Opus Majus," or the Greater Work, and sent it to his holiness, who promised him his protection. On the death, however, of that pope he was exposed to new and more severe persecutions. His works were prohibited, and he was sentenced to close imprisonment, in which he remained above ten years. On being released, he retired to Oxford, where he died. B. at Ilchester, 1214. D. 1292. —Hallam says that the mind of Roger Bacon was strangely compounded of almost prophetic gleams of the future course of science, and the best principles of the inductive philosophy, with a more than usual credulity in the superstition of his own times. However this may be, he was certainly possessed of one of the most comprehensive minds of any man of his time. Bishop Bale mentions above eighty treatises written by him, of which he had himself seen near forty; and Dr. Jebb, the learned editor of his "Opus Majus," classes his writings under the heads of grammar, mathematics, physics, optics, geography, astronomy, chronology, chemistry, magic, medicine, logic, metaphysics, ethics, theology, philology, and miscellanies. His chemical tracts are in the "Thesaurus Chemicus," printed at Frankfort, in 8vo, 1620. His treatise on the "Means of avoiding the Infirmities of old Age" was first printed at Oxford in 1590; and an English translation of it, by Dr. Browne, appeared in 1683. Several pieces of his yet remain in MS. Bacon was a deep mathematician, and from some of his MSS. it appears that he had a knowledge of the nature of convex and concave glasses; and some consider him as the inventor of the telescope. He has, besides, the credit of having been the inventor of the air-pump, the diving-bell, the camera obscura, and of gunpowder, the composition of which is expressly mentioned in his treatise "De Nullitate Magiæ." Dr. Friend thinks that since the days of Archimedes, the world has not seen a greater genius. His acquaintance with astronomy and geography was very extensive and accurate. He detected the errors in the calendar, and suggested the reformation in it which was, long afterwards, adopted by Gregory XIII.,

and was, on the whole, according to Gerard Joannes, a man of such vast learning, that England, nay the world beside, had not, in this respect, his equal or his second; yet, either through the envy or the ignorance of the age in which he lived, he was stigmatized as a magician.

Bacon, Sir Nicholas, lord keeper of the great seal, studied at Bene't (now Corpus Christi) College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Gray's Inn, where he became so eminent in the law, that he was appointed attorney in the Court of Wards. After this, on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, he obtained from Henry VIII. possession of various manors in Suffolk. Having become a Protestant, he was on that account excluded from all employment during the reign of Mary; but, on the accession of Elizabeth, he was made a privy councillor and keeper of the great seal. In every political change his prudence seems to have preserved him from danger, whilst he made it his study never to entangle himself with any party. When the queen came to visit him at his new house at Redgrave, she observed, alluding to his corpulence, that he had built his house top little for him. "Not so, madam," answered he; "but your majesty has made me too big for my house." B. at Chislehurst, 1510; D. 1579.—He was twice married: by his first wife he had three sons and three daughters; and by his second he had two sons, Anthony and Francis, the future lord chancellor of England. He was a learned and wise rather than a great man. "I have come to the lord keeper," says Puttenham, "and found him sitting in his gallery alone, with the works of Quintilian before him. Indeed, he was a most eloquent man, of rare learning and wisdom, as ever I knew England to breed." His great son has, as it seems to us, thus correctly drawn his character:—"He was a plain man, direct and constant, without all finesse and doubleness, and one that was of a mind that a man in his private proceedings and estate, and in the proceedings of state, should rest upon the soundness and strength of his own courses, and not upon practice to circumvent others."

Bacon, Francis, Lord, an illustrious philosopher and eminent statesman, was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon by his second wife; and, whilst yet a mere boy, gave such indications of future eminence, that Queen Elizabeth used to call him her "young lord keeper." He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he discovered the futility of the Peripatetic or Aristotelian philosophy, which then prevailed. At the age of sixteen he went to France in the suite of Sir Amias Pawlet, ambassador to that court. During his residence there he wrote his work on the state of Europe, which displayed great observation, though he was then but nineteen years of age. On his return to England he entered Gray's Inn; and at the age of twenty-eight was appointed one of the queen's counsellors; but, from his attachment to the earl of Essex, who was at enmity with Cecil, Bacon lost those advantages at court which he might otherwise have reaped. That generous but unfortunate earl, however, feeling the value of his attachment, presented him with an estate, and showed him many acts of kindness, all of which, we grieve to say, were repaid with ingratitude, which, however, has been endeavoured to be palliated from the position in which he was placed. It is his conduct towards the fallen earl, however, considered in connection with his wisdom and other great qualities, which evoked his portrait by a great poet in the following line:—

"The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind."

In 1593 he was chosen member of parliament for Middlesex, and had the courage to oppose several arbitrary measures of the court; for which he incurred the Queen's displeasure. At this period he was, as through life, in possession of the friendship of rare Ben Jonson, who has bequeathed to us a graphic sketch of his oratorical powers. "No man ever spoke more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. No member of his speech but consisted of his own graces. His hearers could not cough or look aside from him without loss. * * * The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end." Ben, however, had a noble admiration of the intellectual qualities of the chancellor. On the accession of James I. he obtained the honour of knighthood, and in 1604 was appointed one of the king's counsel, with a pension. The next year he published a great work, entitled "The Advancement and Proficiency of Learning," for which he was made solicitor-general. About this time he married a daughter of Mr. Barnham, a rich alderman of London. In 1611 he was appointed judge of the Marshalsea court, and obtained the place of register of the Star Chamber, the reversion of which had been granted him twenty years before. In 1613 he was made attorney-general, and in 1616 sworn a privy councillor. At this time he contracted a close intimacy with the king's favourite, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, to whom he wrote an admirable letter of advice. In 1617 he was made lord keeper of the great seal; and, in January, 1618, was invested with the high chancellorship of Great Britain, and created a peer by the title of Baron Verulam. He was next made viscount of St. Albans. In 1620 he gave to the world the greatest of all his works, entitled the "Novum Organum," which was immediately hailed with the warmest expressions of admiration by the greatest minds of Europe, and which is "the central pile of that edifice of philosophy on which the world has bestowed his name." He had now reached the zenith of his glory, when he was accused in parliament of bribery and corruption in his high office. This heavy charge was admitted by himself. "I do plainly and ingenuously confess that I am guilty of corruption, and do renounce all defence." There is something humiliating, but, at the same time, extremely touching, in the fall of this great man. The confession, which was made by himself, could hardly be believed to have been so done. A committee, therefore, was sent by the Lords to inquire if such had been the case, and if it had been signed by him. "My lords, it is my act, my hand, my heart: I beseech your lordships to be merciful to a broken reed." He was sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and for ever rendered incapable of holding any public office. In a short time, however, he was restored to liberty, had his fine remitted, and was summoned to the first parliament of King Charles. It must not be omitted that the greatest part of the blame attaches to his servants; and of this he was sensible; for, during his trial, as he passed through the room where his domestics were sitting, they all rose up at his entrance; on which he said—



LORD BACON.

"Sit down, my masters; your rise hath been my fall." After this disgrace he went into retirement, where he devoted himself to his studies. B. in London, 1561; D. 1626.—His remains were interred in St. Michael's church, at St. Albans, where his secretary erected a monument to his memory. His writings are an inestimable treasure of sound wisdom, and he has justly been called the *father of experimental philosophy*. In closing this sketch, we cannot help quoting the few pathetic lines written of him by rare Ben Jonson, his faithful friend in adversity as well as in prosperity. "My conceit of his person was never increased towards him by his place or honours; but I have and do reverence him for the greatness that was only proper to himself, in that he seemed to me ever by his worth one of the greatest men and most worthy of admiration that had been in many ages. In his adversity I ever prayed that God would give him strength, for greatness he could not want."

BACON, Nathaniel, half-brother to the chancellor, had a taste for landscape-painting, in which he attained considerable excellence. D. 1615.

BACON, John, an English sculptor, at first was bound apprentice to a manufacturer of china at Lambeth, where he was employed in painting on porcelain. Here he became so expert in modelling shepherds, shepherdesses, and other ornamental figures, that in less than two years he formed all the models for the manufactory. While here, he had an opportunity of observing the models of different sculptors, which were sent to the pottery to be burnt; and by them he was inspired with a strong inclination for his future profession. He immediately began to apply himself with unremitting diligence, and his progress was so rapid that he obtained nine of the first premiums from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. The earliest of these was in 1758, for a figure of Peace, when he was only eighteen years of age. During his apprenticeship he formed a design of making statues in artificial stone or cement, which has since been brought to great perfection. About 1763 he began to work in marble; and having invented an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble, he saved a great deal of his time, and brought his instrument to be adopted by other sculptors. In 1769 he obtained from the Royal Academy the first gold medal given by that society, and the year following he was chosen an associate. The reputation acquired by the exhibition of his statue of Mars induced Dr. Markham, archbishop of York, to employ him in making a bust of George III. for the hall of Christ Church, Oxford. While modelling this bust, the king asked him "if he had ever been out of the kingdom;" and on being answered in the negative, "I am glad of it," said his majesty; "you will be the greater honour to it." His execution of this bust gained him the royal patronage, and he was employed in forming another for the university of Göttingen. In 1777 he was engaged to prepare a model of a monument to be erected in Guy's Hospital to the memory of the founder, which occasioned him to be employed in the execution of Lord Chatham's monument in Guildhall. The year following he became a Royal Academician, and completed a beautiful monument to the memory of Mrs. Draper, in Bristol cathedral. His other works are too numerous to be specified; suffice it to mention the monument of Lord Chatham in Westminster Abbey, and Howard's and Dr. Johnson's in St. Paul's Cathedral. B. in Southwark, 1740; D. 1799. He was an estimable private character, and he ordered the following inscription, which he wrote himself, to be placed on his tombstone:—"What I was as an artist seemed to me of some importance while I lived; but what I really was as a believer in Christ Jesus, is the only thing of importance to me now." He wrote the article *Sculpture* in Rees's Cyclopædia.

BACS, *baks*, a town of Hungary, 27 miles from Zomber. It has a considerable transit trade. *Pop.* 2,770. *Lat.* 45° 24′ N. *Lon.* 19° 20′ E.

BACS-BADROGHER, *ba-dro'-ger*, a district of S. Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube. *Area*, 3,625 square miles. *Desc.* At some seasons almost a morass; but fertile, and producing abundance of tobacco, wheat, and wine. *Pop.* 500,000.

BACTON, *bak-ton*, three English parishes, with small populations, one in Hereford, another in Norfolk, and the other in Suffolk.

BACUP, *bāk'-up*, a village and chapelry of Lancashire, 12 miles from Blackburn. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning and power-loom weaving. There are some considerable dye-works, also some brass and iron foundries. *Pop.* above 7,000.

BADAGRY, *bă-dăg-ry*, a town on the Bight of Benin, in Africa, 315 miles from Cape-Coast Castle. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 6° 24′ 12″ N. *Lon.* 2° 53′ 15″ W.

BADAJOS, or BADAJOZ, *bădʹ-a-jos* (Sp. *ba-da-hos*), a strongly fortified frontier city of Spain, the capital of a province of the same name, 130 miles from Lisbon. It is a town of great antiquity, with narrow and frequently crooked streets, standing on the Guadiana, which is here crossed by a bridge of twenty-eight arches. It has several parish churches, monasteries, nunneries, and hospitals. The cathedral church is the only edifice deserving notice. *Manf.* Coarse woollens, soap, and leather. *Pop.* 12,000.—Badajoz was a town of some note under the Romans, who called it *Pax Augusta*. It was taken by the French under Soult in 1811, and stormed by the British under Lord Wellington, April 6th, 1812, after a most determined resistance and terrible conflict, the loss of the British in killed and wounded being nearly 5,000; and then for two nights and days the city was sacked by the soldiery, Wellington in vain endeavouring to check them. It is the birthplace of the painter Morales, called El Divino.

BADAKSHAN, *ba-dak'-shan*, a district of Central Asia, comprising a portion of the Koondooz dominions. It contains cliffs of lapis lazuli, which are peculiar to this region, and ruby-mines. *Rivers.* The Oxus, the Badakshan, and several other streams. The inhabitants are Tadjiks and Mahometans, and speak the Persian language. *Lat.* between 36° and 38° N. *Lon.* between 69° and 73° E.

BADALOCCHIO, Sisto-Rosa, *ba'-da-lok'-e-o*, an Italian painter and engraver, held in considerable estimation, especially as a draughtsman. His works are to be found in Bologna, Modena, and Parma. B. 1581; D. 1647.

BADCOCK, Samuel, *bădʹ-kŏk*, an English divine, best known by his critiques in the "Monthly Review," on Madan's "Thelypthora," Dr. Priestley's "History of the Corruptions of Christianity, &c.;" and by the considerable share which he had in Dr. White's Bampton Lectures. He was a man of great liveliness, taste, and learning. B. at South Moulton, 1747; D. 1788.

BADDESLEY, *bădzʹ-le*, a name common to several English parishes with small populations.

BADEN, or BADENS, Francis, *ba'-den*, a Dutch historical and portrait painter. B. at Antwerp, 1571; D. 1603.—His warm colouring procured him the surname of "the Italian."

BADEN, GRAND DUCHY OF, a state of the German confederation, bounded S. by Switzerland and the Lake of Constance, E. by Wurtemburg, N. by Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, and W. by the Bavarian circle of the Rhine and the French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. *Divisions.* These are four;—Lake Constance, Upper Rhine, Middle Rhine, and Lower Rhine. *Area*, 5,904 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely mountainous, except in the west, where there is a continuous valley extending from Mannheim to Basle. *Rivers.* The Rhine, Kenzig, Murg, Weisen-Mayn, Danube, and Neckar. *Climate.* Severe in the mountain regions, but mild in the valley. *Pro.* As the chief wealth of the state springs from agriculture; barley, maize, wheat, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco are cultivated to a considerable extent, and vast numbers of sheep and cattle are reared. *Minerals.* Alum, sulphur, vitriol, silver, iron, copper, lead, and coal. *Manf.* Ribbon-weaving, straw-plait, wooden ornaments, paper, clocks, watches, organs, and musical boxes. *Pop.* 1,370,000. *Lat.* between 47° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 7° and 9° E.

BADEN, usually called Baden-Baden, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, 22 miles from Strasburg. It is noted for its mineral baths, and is most picturesquely situate in the midst of a valley rich in vineyards and orchards, the adjacent heights being crowned with grand old ruins. In the autumn the influx of visitors from England and all parts of the continent is very great; and the public gaming-tables

attract a host of ardent players and curious lookers-on. *Pop.* 6,400—A treaty, known by the name of the treaty of Radstadt, was signed here in 1714.

BADEN, a town of Lower Austria, 15 miles from Vienna, noted for its baths. *Pop.* 3,160. There are many places of this name on the Continent, it being the German word for 'bath.'

BADENOCH, *bäd-e-nok*, an extensive Highland district in the north of Scotland, forming part of Inverness-shire, and traversed by the Spey.

BADENWEILLER, *ba'-den-vai-ler*, a town of Germany, 2 miles from Mullheim. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, nails, and earthenware. *Pop.* 2,500.

BADEW, Richard de, *bäd'-u*, the founder of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who, in 1326, was chancellor of Cambridge. In the same year he laid the foundation of a building, to which he gave the name of University Hall; which, being burnt down, was rebuilt by the daughter of Sir Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, who named it Clare Hall. Lived in the 14th century.

BADIA, LA, *ba-de-a*, two small towns of Italy, the one on the Adige, 11 miles from Rovigo, and the other 14 miles from Verona.

BADILE, *ba'-de-lai*, Antony, an Italian painter, whose portraits bore a great resemblance to real life, but who has a higher merit in being the master of Paul Veronese and Zelotti. B. at Verona, 1480; D. 1560.

BADONG, *ba'-dong*, a state in the island of Bali, in the Asiatic Archipelago. *Area*, 100 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, cultivating and exporting maize, rice, coffee, tobacco, cattle, and pigs to the Mauritius, Singapore, and Australia.

BADULATO, *ba'-doo-la'-to*, a thriving town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 14 miles from Squillace. *Pop.* 3,000.

BAENA, or VAENA, *ba-aï'-na*, a town of Spain, 26 miles from Cordova. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics; and there are several oil-mills and tanneries. *Pop.* 13,000.

BAEPENDI, *ba'-ai-pain'-de*, a town and district of Brazil, 180 miles from Rio de Janeiro. *Pop.* of district, 9,000.

BAERSTRAT, *bar'-strat*, a Dutch painter, who excelled in sea-pieces and fish. His works are highly estimated. Lived in the 17th century.

BAEZA, or BAEÇA, *ba-aï'-tha*, a town of Spain, in the Andalusian province of Jaen. Its streets and squares are handsome and spacious: one of the latter is adorned with a beautiful fountain. *Manf.* Principally leather. *Pop.* about 12,000.—This was formerly a considerable place, having been the residence of several Moorish kings.

BAFFA, *bäf-a*, a seaport-town on the west coast of the island of Cyprus, 56 miles from Nicosia. It is situate on a rocky eminence close to the sea; and its harbour, once good, is now choked up with sand. *Lat.* 34° 48′ N. *Lon.* 33° 18′ E.

BAFFIN, William, *bäf'-in*, an English navigator, of whose early life little or nothing is known. In 1612 he made a voyage to the north-west, of which he wrote an account, and which was the first in which a method was adopted by Baffin of determining the longitude at sea, by observations made upon the heavenly bodies. In 1613 he made a voyage to Greenland, and in 1615 made another with Bylot, and in the following year acted as pilot to the same commander, and discovered the large sea which bears his name. In 1621 he joined the British expedition, which, acting in concert with the Persians, was to eject the Portuguese from the Persian Gulf, where, at the siege of Kismis, a small fort near Ormuz, he was killed. B. 1584; D. 1622.

BAFFIN'S SEA, erroneously called a bay, is situate between Greenland and the lands or islands on the north of Hudson's Bay. On the N. it is entered by Smith Sound from the Polar Sea; on the S. by Davis Strait from the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Jones Sound and Lancaster Sound from the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* extending from 68° to 78° N. *Lon.* from 55° to 80° E.

BAGDAD, PASHALIC OF, *bäg'-däd*, a Turkish pashalic or government of Asia, sometimes called the Afahian Irak; bounded on the N. by the pashalics of Van and Diarbekir, on the S. by Syria and Arabia, on the E. by Persia, and on the S.E. by the Persian Gulf. *Ext.* 550 miles long, with a breadth of 350. *Area*, 100,000 square miles. *Desc.* A great portion of the country consists of deserts destitute of vegetation of any kind, except along the banks of the streams and rivers. The plains east of the Tigris are fertile, and produce grain and fruit, and in the drier parts it is productive of fine dates. *Rivers.* The Euphrates and the Tigris. *Zoology.* The wild animals are lions, jackals, gazelles, hogs, and hares; and the domestic are horses, asses, mules, buffaloes, dromedaries, and single-humped camels. The horses are especially beautiful, and as beef is not eaten, oxen are raised, not for slaughter, but for agricultural purposes. The principal wild birds are blackcock, partridges, wild doves, and snipes; ducks, geese, widgeons, and pelicans haunt the lakes and marshes; whilst the only domestic birds are the pigeon and common fowl. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, dates, apples, pears, oranges, melons, cucumbers, and onions are all grown; but the heat of the climate in June, July, and August burns up almost everything that is green, whilst the winter is similar to a northern summer. *Pop.* 1,200,000. *Lat.* between 30° and 37° N. *Lon.* between 38° 40′ and 47° 30′ E.

BAGDAD, a city of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of the Turkish province of Bagdad, intersected by the Tigris, but principally situate on the east side of the river, 200 miles above its junction with the Euphrates. The city stands in the midst of a forest of date-trees; its domes and minarets ascending above them, and sufficiently striking and picturesque at a distance. On a nearer approach, however, the meanness of the houses of which the city is mostly composed, greatly detracts from any impression of the beauty with which it may have affected the traveller; as they are mostly of brick, and generally one story high. The streets are dirty and unpaved, and so narrow that two horsemen can scarcely pass each other abreast. The houses of the rich, however, are handsome, having windows of Venetian glass, ornamented ceilings, and a courtyard in the front, with a small plantation of orange-trees. There are said to be about 100 mosques in the town. The governor's palace is a spacious edifice. The baths and coffee-houses, though not kept in good repair, are well frequented; and the markets are well supplied with provisions, and the expense of subsistence is moderate. The bazaars consist of a magnificent display of shops, wherein every description of eastern merchandise may be found. *Manf.* The principal are red and yellow leather, which is much esteemed; silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* about 60,000, consisting mostly of Turks and Arabs. *Lat.* 33° 19′ 10″ N. *Lon.* 44° 22′ 45″ E.—Bagdad was founded in 766. In the 9th century the famous Haroun-al-Raschid reigned here. In a large burial-ground outside the walls of the town there is a tomb erected to the memory of Zobeide, the wife of this caliph, and the famous lady of the "Thousand and One Nights." Amongst other tombs, it is said that that of the Jewish prophet Ezekiel is here. Bagdad has undergone many revolutions, and was nearly destroyed in 1638, by Amurath IV., to whom it surrendered. Since then it has been nominally subject to the Porte.

BAGNA CAVALLO, *ban'-ya ka-val'-o*, a neat town of Italy, States of the Church, 24 miles from Ferrara. *Pop.* 4,000.

BAGNARA, *ban-yar'-a*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 16 miles from Reggio. In its neighbourhood excellent wine is produced. *Pop.* 5,000.—In 1783 this town was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake.

BAGNERES EN BIGORRE, *ban'-yair ang be-gor'*, a town of France, on the Adour, department of the Upper Pyrenees, 13 miles from Tarbes. This town is well built, containing several squares and numerous handsome streets. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, and crape called *barège*. It is celebrated for its bathing establishments, of which there are about twenty. *Pop.* between 8,000 and 9,000.

BAGNERES DE LUÇON, *loo-zong*, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne, 60 miles from Toulouse. It has sulphurous thermal springs, and a bath establishment, frequented from May to October.

BAGNES-LE-CHABLE, *ban le(r) shabl*, a parish and village of Switzerland, 7 miles from Martigny. They are situate in the valley of Bagne, which has an elevation of 2,716 feet. *Pop.* of parish, 9,000.—In 1818, the river Dranse being blocked up with ice, a lake was

formed; and, when it burst, the torrent swept away 400 cottages, and 34 lives were lost.

BAGNI, *ban'-ye*, a name common to several Italian villages, on account of their being bathing-places.

BAGNOLES, *ban'-yole*, a village of France, department of the Orne, 13 miles from Domfront. Here are some sulphurous springs.

BAGNOLO, *ban-yo'-lo*, the name of two towns of small populations, and of many villages in Italy.

BAGNOLS, *ban'-yols*, a town of France, department of the Gard, 12 miles from Uzès. *Manf.* Various kinds of silk and serges. *Pop.* about 5,000.

BAGOLINO, *ba'-go-le'-no*, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 24 miles from Brescia. In its vicinity are the sulphurous thermal springs of St. Giacomo. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BAGRATION, Peter Ivanovitch, Prince, *bă-grai-she-on*, a celebrated Russian general, who commenced his military career under Potemkin, and in 1794 served under Suwarov in Poland, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1799, in Italy, under the same leader, he proved himself so able a soldier, that Suwarov called him his "right arm." He took Brescia and Tortona, and defeated the French under Moreau near Marengo. At the taking of Turin, in the actions of Trebbia and the Adda, at the taking of Alessandria and of Serebasso, and at the battle of Novi, he added to his former reputation. In 1805 he commanded the vanguard of the allied Austrian and Russian army, under Kutusoff, and in that capacity displayed great abilities. He was present at the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, and Friedland, and at all showed his skill and courage. In 1807 he served in the campaign in Finland; and, gaining considerable successes, he was mainly instrumental in detaching from Sweden a large portion of Finland. He afterwards had the command of the Russian army in Turkey; and in 1812, when Napoleon invaded Russia, was appointed to the western army, and made a masterly retreat on Smolensko, where he joined his forces with those of Barclay de Tolly. After the battle there, he commanded the left wing at Borodino, where he was struck by a shell, of which wound he shortly after died at Semœ. B. 1765; D. 1812.

BAGSHOT, *băg'-shot*, formerly Holy Hall, a village of Surrey, 10 miles from Windsor. *Pop.* 1,000.—It gives its name to an extensive heath in its neighbourhood, once notorious as the haunt of highwaymen.

BAGULCOT, *ba-gul-kot*, a subdivision of the district of Darwar, in the presidency of Bombay, Hindostan. *Ext.* 54 miles long and 44 broad. *Area*, 1,230 square miles. It is deficient in a general supply of water, on which account the villages are mostly built on the banks of rivers. *Pop.* about 100,000.

BAHADURPOOR, *ba-ha'-dur-poor'*, the name of two towns in India. 1. In the province of Goojerat, 81 miles from Surat. 2. In the district of Chendaree, Malwa.

BAHAMA, or LUCAYO ISLANDS, *ba-ha'-ma*, in the Atlantic Ocean, situate opposite the coast of Florida, and belonging to Great Britain. They comprise all that chain of West-India islands lying to the north of Cuba and St. Domingo, and they have never been regularly surveyed; and though their numbers have been estimated at 500, a great proportion of them are nothing more than cliffs and rocks. *Area* of the whole, from 4,400 to 5,500 square miles. The following are the principal:—Abaco, Andros, Atwood's Key, Great Bahama, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exumas, French Keys, Hog Island, Hog Key, Harbour Island, Great Island, Long Key, Mayaguana, Ragged Island, Rose Island, Royal Island, San Salvador, Turk's Island, and Watling's Island. *Desc.* Mostly flat, barren, and rocky, chiefly producing cotton, maize, Guinea-corn, pineapples, and vegetables. The soil is mostly light or sandy, but is here and there spotted with patches of good land. In general, the islands are ill supplied with fresh water; but this is found by digging wells in the rocks to the depth of the sea-level. *Climate.* Salubrious. The more northern islands, during the winter months, are rendered cool and agreeable by the north-west breeze from the continent of America; the more southern are hotter throughout the year, being low, flat, barren, and rocky. *Pop.* about 26,000, a great proportion of whom are blacks and people of colour. *Lat.* between 21° and 28′ N. *Lon.* between 71° and 81° W.

The Bahama Islands were first settled by the English in 1629, possessed by Spain in 1781, but, in 1783, restored to Britain, when the seat of government was fixed at New Providence, upon which island Fort Nassau was built. From this period a regular colonial administration has been maintained.—The Great Bahama Island is near the N. extremity of the group; and San Salvador was the first land discovered by Columbus in his voyage of 1492. (*See* AMERICA, SOUTH.)

BAHAMA BANK, GREAT, a sand-bank extending from near the island of Cuba to the Bahama Islands. *Lat.* extending from 22° 20′ to 26° 15′ N.—There is also a smaller bank of the same name, which lies to the north of the island of Bahama.

BAHAMA CHANNEL, or GULF OF FLORIDA, *ba-ha'-ma*, the narrow sea between the coast of America and the Bahama Islands, 135 miles long and 46 broad.

BAHAR, or BEHAR, *be'-har*, an old, extensive, and populous province of Hindostan, formerly called Magadha, and once an independent kingdom. It is bounded on the N. by the territories of Nepaul, on the S. by those of Berar, on the W. by Oude and the Mahratta dominions, and on the E. by Bengal. *Area*, 52,000 square miles. *Desc.* One of the richest and most productive provinces of India. Its opium is the best cultivated in that country. Tobacco, indigo, and sugar are grown to a large extent. *Climate.* Temperate, and more salubrious than that of Bengal. *Pop.* 9,000,000. *Lat.* between 22° and 27° N. *Lon.* between 84° and 88° E.

BAHAR, a district of the above province, situate in its centre. *Area*, 5,694 square miles. *Pop.* 2,500,000.

BAHAR (*Vihar*, 'a monastery of Buddhists'), the capital of the above district, 35 miles from Patna. It has now fallen much to decay, but is still resorted to by pilgrims. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 25° 13′ N. *Lon.* 85° 37′ E.

BAHAWULPOOR, Hindostan. (*See* BHAWLPOOR.)

BAHIA, *ba-he'-a*, a name, which, with various affixes, designates a number of bays in different parts of the world.

BAHIA HONDA, a large and well-sheltered port of the island of Cuba. *Lat.* 22° 58′ N. *Lon.* 83° 6′ W. This port is the resort of privateers for landing their slaves.

BAHIA DE TODOS SANTOS, a province and captainship of Brazil, so named from the capacious bay on which its capital, San Salvador, stands.

BAHIA, or SAN SALVADOR, city of, capital of the above province. It has a cathedral, the palaces of the governor and the archbishop, a town-hall, an hospital, a theatre, and several religious houses. *Exp.* Sugar, rice, rum, dye and fancy woods, tobacco, cigars, cocoa-nuts, horns, hides, and bullion. *Imp.* Manufactured goods, flour, salt, provisions, iron, glass, and wines. *Pop.* 125,000, of whom two thirds are mulattoes and blacks. *Lat.* 13° S. *Lon.* 38° 31′ W.—This city was founded by Thomas de Souza, in 1549.

BAHR, *bar*, the Arabic name for a sea, lake, or river.

BAHR-EL-ABIAD, *bar-el-a'-be-ăd* (White River); BAHR-EL-ASREK (Blue River), rivers of Africa.

BAHREIN, *bah'-rein*, a cluster of islands on the south-west side of the Persian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia, the principal of which are named Bahrein or Awal, Arad, Maharay, and Tamahoy. The first, which is considered the chief, lies about 15 miles from the coast, and 90 from Bushire. *Ext.* 27 miles long and 10 broad. It produces wheat, barley, dates, and other fruits. Its pearl-fishery is the most productive in the world, amounting annually from £100,000 to £200,000. *Exp.* Pearls, sharks' fins, tortoise-shell, dried dates, canvas, and coloured cloths. *Imp.* Rice, spices, pepper, coffee, timber, iron, and corn. *Pop.* uncertain; perhaps 70,000. *Lat.* of its capital, Memama, 26° 12′ N. *Lon.* 50° 39′ 30″ E.

BAIÆ, *bai'-i-e*, a city of Campania, near the sea, founded by Baius, one of the companions of Ulysses. It is famous for its delightful situation and baths, and here many of the Roman senators had country houses.—J. M. W. Turner, the distinguished landscape painter, has a picture of the Bay of Baiæ.

BAIBOUT, *bai'-bout*, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea, 65 miles from Erzeroum. *Pop.* 3,000. —The snow which falls here in winter is so great as to interrupt all communication even with the neighbouring

villages. Baked cow-dung is the only fuel of the poorer classes, who are described as an active, hardy race.

BAIKAL, *bī'-kal*, a lake of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, sometimes called the Sea of Baikal, or the Holy Sea. *Lat.* 52° to 55° 41′ N. *Lon.* 104° to 110° E. (*See* ASIA.)

BAILDEN, or BAILDON, *bail'-den*, a town and chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles from Bradford. *Pop.* 3,000.

BAILEY, Philip James, *bai'-le*, is a member of the bar, and the son of the proprietor of the *Nottingham Mercury*. He is known in the literary world as the author of "Festus," the "Angel World," the "Mystic," the "Age," &c. "Festus" is his greatest work; and although it was finished when the author was little more than twenty years of age, it contains some beautiful passages, notwithstanding the peculiarity of many of the sentiments with which it is disfigured. B. 1816.

BAILIEBOROUGH, *bai'-le-bur'-o*, a market-town and parish of Ireland, standing on a head of the Blackwater river, county of Cavan, 14 miles from Cavan. *Area* of parish, 12,416 acres. *Pop.* 5,827.

BAILLEUL, or BELLE, *bai'-yu(r)l*, a dismantled town of France, on the river Lys, 13 miles from Lille. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, hats, lace, beetroot-sugar, and oil. The district in which it stands is famed for its cheese. *Pop* 10,000. This is the name of several other small towns of France.

BAILLI, Roche, *bai'-ye*, better known as *La Rivière*, was first physician to Henry IV., and pretended to great skill in astrology. He was a great admirer of Paracelsus, and wrote a summary of his doctrine. D. 1605.

BAILLIE, Robert, *bai'-le*, a Scotch divine, who, after taking his degree of M.A. in the Glasgow University, received episcopal orders, and became regent of philosophy. During the civil war he joined the Covenanters, and went to London to exhibit charges against Archbishop Laud. He was one of the commissioners sent by the General Assembly of Scotland to Charles II. at the Hague. At the Restoration he was made principal of his college, and might have had a bishopric if he would have conformed. B. at Glasgow; D. 1662. His letters, and journal of his transactions in England, were published at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1775.

BAILLIE, Joanna, a distinguished writer in an age when good authors were not scarce. Her father was a Scotch clergyman and her mother the sister of the celebrated Dr. William Hunter. The greater part of her life was passed at Hampstead, where she always lived in retirement, and for some years before her death, in strict seclusion. Though not in the habit of receiving company, nearly all the great authors of her age had, at one time or another, been her guests. Sir Walter Scott passed many delightful hours with her, and in 1806 she spent some weeks in his house at Edinburgh. She is best known by her plays, which were written with a view of delineating the strongest passions of the mind, and to each of which she devoted a whole tragedy or comedy. The canon by which she was regulated in the production of these effusions is thus set forth in the preparatory discourse to her dramas in 1798. "Let one single trait of the human heart, one expression of passion, genuine and true to nature, be introduced, and it will stand forth alone, in the boldness of reality; whilst the false and unnatural around it fades away on every side, like the rising exhalation of the morning." B. at Bothwell, 1762; D. at Hampstead, 1851, in her 89th year.—Joanna Baillie was esteemed "the Lady Bountiful" among the poor of the neighbourhood in which she lived, and up to the last retained the full possession of her faculties.

BAILLIE, Matthew, M.D., the brother of Joanna, who became eminent in the pursuits of medical science. He enjoyed the advantage of studying under his uncle, William Hunter, and became one of the most distinguished anatomists and pathologists of his day. In 1810 he was made physician to George III., and was offered a baronetcy, which he declined. He wrote several works in connection with his profession. B. at Bothwell, 1761; D. on his estate in Gloucestershire, 1823.—A monument has been erected to Dr. Baillie in Westminster Abbey. When Sir W. Scott heard of his death, he wrote to his sister Joanna, "We have, indeed, to mourn such a man as, since medicine was first esteemed a useful and honoured science, has rarely occurred to grace its annals, and who will be lamented as long as any one lives who has experienced the advantage of his professional skill and the affectionate kindness by which it was accompanied."

BAILLY, John Sylvain, *bai'-ye*, an eminent French astronomer, who at an early age evinced a strong inclination for scientific pursuits, which was encouraged by his friends. When young, he communicated some valuable papers to the Royal Academy, and in 1766 published a work on the satellites of Jupiter. In 1768 he published the elogy of Leibnitz, for which he received a gold medal from the Academy of Berlin. This was followed by the elogies of Charles V., La Caillo, and Corneille, which, with the former, were printed together. In 1775 appeared the first volume of his "History of Astronomy," the third and last volume of which was published in 1779. Besides these works, he published several historical disquisitions and astronomical observations. In 1764 he was elected a member of the French Academy, and entering eagerly into the political discussions of his native country, was chosen president of the first National Assembly. In June, 1789, he presided at that meeting of the deputies at the Tennis-court when all took oath not to dissolve until they had prepared a new constitution for France. In the following month he was made mayor of Paris, but soon lost his popularity, owing to the liberal sentiments which he expressed towards the royal family, and his enforcing obedience to the laws. In consequence of this, he resigned his office in 1791, and sought that philosophical retirement for which he was so much more suited. In the sanguinary period which followed, he was apprehended, and after a summary process, condemned to be guillotined. B. at Paris, 1736; suffered, 1793.—When on the scaffold, the demeanour of this philosopher is said to have been perfectly tranquil. "You tremble, Bailly," said one of his enemies to him. "My friend, it is with cold," was the calm reply. Although there is much eloquent writing in Bailly's astronomical works, yet they are not always to be received as essentially correct, as he appears oftentimes to deal in surmises and speculations, rather than in ascertained and calculated facts.

BAILLY, David, a Dutch painter, studied in Holland and Italy, and attained considerable eminence in portraits. In 1613 he settled at Leyden, where he died. B. at Leyden; D. 1630.

BAILY, Edward Hodges, R.A., *bai'-le*, an eminent sculptor, who began his career as an artist by producing small portrait busts in wax. Obtaining an introduction to Flaxman, he was admitted into the studio of that distinguished man. At the same time he entered as a student at the Royal Academy, where, in 1809, he obtained a silver medal, and in 1811 a gold medal, with an income of £50. The first work which fixed his popularity and placed him amongst the best sculptors of England, was his "Eve at the Fountain," which is now in the Bristol Library Institution. Many of the statues of late years erected in London and the provinces are by him; and there is scarcely an exhibition of the Royal Academy that is not adorned by some of his embodied poetical conceptions. Some of his happiest efforts have appeared in these; amongst which may be named his "Hercules casting Hylas into the Sea," "the Sleeping Nymph," "Eve listening to the Voice," "Helena," "Psyche," "Maternal Love," and "the Girl preparing for the Bath." Amongst his latest productions is "the Graces seated," which is considered one of his best performances. B. at Bristol, 1778.—Although he made large sums of money during the earlier portion of his life, yet, in 1859, the public discovered with astonishment that he was but indifferently provided for.

BAILY, Francis, the son of a banker, and himself a stockbroker up to his 51st year, when he began with ardour to cultivate the science of astronomy, which he unremittingly pursued throughout the rest of his life. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, and not only distinguished himself by his industry, but by the method with which he was enabled to produce a great many works upon his favourite science. B. at Newberry, 1774; D. 1844. "Baily's beads," a peculiar appearance sometimes visible during the

period of an eclipse, take their name from this astronomer.

BAIN, *bäng*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, 18 miles from Rennes. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, and it has a trade in cattle. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BAINBRIDGE, *bain'-bridj*, a township in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Askrigg. *Pop.* 1,000.

BAINBRIDGE, John, a physician and astronomer, who, after taking his degrees at Cambridge and keeping a school at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, settled in London, where he gained so great a reputation for his mathematical knowledge, that Sir Henry Saville appointed him his first astronomical professor at Oxford. B. at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1582; D. at Oxford, 1643.—He published several astronomical works, and also left some mathematical MSS.

BAINS, *bäng*, three towns of France with small populations. One in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 15 miles from Perpignan; the other in the department of the Vosges, 13 miles from Epinal; the third in the department Aude, 10 miles from Limoux.

BAIRD, Sir David, *baird*, an intrepid general, who, in 1799, led the storming party which took Seringapatam. For his bravery on this occasion he received the thanks of the Parliament and the East-India Company. This was the great exploit of his life, although he shared in the glory of Corunna, under Sir John Moore. On the death of that distinguished officer he became commander-in-chief, but could not take advantage of this success, from his arm being so dreadfully shattered that it had to be amputated at the shoulder. For his gallant conduct, however, he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was created a baronet. His military career was both long and active, having served in various parts of the globe. B. at Newbyth, in Scotland, 1757; D. 1829.

BAIRDSTOWN, *bairds'-town*, a post township of the United States, and capital of Nelson county, Kentucky. It is 55 miles from Lexington, on a branch of Salt River. *Pop.* 1,492.

BAIRENTH, *bi'-rent*, a city of Bavaria, the capital of Upper Franconia, 126 miles from Munich. *Manf.* Cottons and woollens, leather, parchment, porcelain, and tobacco. *Pop.* 17,000.—Here Jean Paul Richter died in 1825. A monument to his memory was erected in this place by the king of Bavaria.

BAIROUT, BEYEOUT, or BEIROUT, *bi-root'*, anciently Berytus, a seaport-town of Syria, in the pashalic of Saide, or Acre, situate on a plain, about 60 miles from Damascus, of which city it is the port. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the suburbs are nearly as large as the town, consisting of houses interspersed with gardens planted with fruit-trees, and having a beautiful appearance. Its walls are three miles in circumference. Its harbour is protected by a mole, and is not deep enough for ships; but in a bay beyond it these may anchor in a depth of from six to ten fathoms. *Manf.* Gold and silver thread and silk stuffs. *Exp.* Silk, wine, oil, galls, and madder. *Imp.* The manufactured goods of the west of Europe, cloths, muslins, and hardware. *Pop.* estimated at 12,000. *Lat.* 33° 50′ N. *Lon.* 35° 32′ E.—This place is well supplied with springs, and is said to have derived its name from the Phœnician deity Baal Beerith, signifying 'lord of wells.' In 1840 it was bombarded and taken by the British.

BAITHOSUS, *bai-thō'-sus*, a Jew, who, with his fellow-disciple Sadoc, founded a sect which denied a future state and resurrection. At first this sect was called both Baithosæi and Sadducees; but in process of time it was only distinguished by the latter term.

BAITOOL, *bai'-tool*, a fortified town and district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, 50 miles from Ellichpoor. *Area* of district, 990 square miles. *Pop.* 93,441.

BAIUS, Michael, *bai'-us*, a divine, who became professor of divinity in the university of Louvain, which appointed him its deputy at the council of Trent. His partiality to Augustine, however, brought upon him the charge of siding too much with Calvin; and several of his opinions were condemned by his college and the pope. B. at Melun, 1513; D. 1589.

BAIX, *bai*, a town of France, in the province of Maine, 8 miles from Mayenne. *Pop.* 1,314.

BAJA, *ba-zha*, a considerable market-town of Hungary, in the county of Bodrog, 83 miles from Buda. It has a castle, a county-court, and is a market for hogs. *Pop.* 14,500.

BAJADA-DE-SANTA-FE', *ba-ha'-da dai san'-ta fai*, a town of the Plata confederation, on the E. bank of the Parana, opposite Santa Fé. *Pop.* about 7,000.

BAJAZET I., *bā'-jā-zet*, sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Amurath I., in 1389, and soon after put his younger brother to death. He pushed his conquests far into Asia and Europe, and in 1396 gained a great victory over the Christian army under Sigismund, king of Hungary. In 1402, however, he experienced a terrible defeat from the famous Timur, or Tamerlane, on the plains of Angora. Bajazet was taken prisoner. Different accounts are given of his treatment, by the Persian and Turkish historians. The former assert that he was entertained in a liberal manner; while the latter maintain that Timur shut him in an iron cage, and exposed him to the derision of the populace. D. 1403.

BAJAZET II., sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Mahomet II., in 1481. He was opposed by his brother Zizim, whom he defeated. Zizim escaped to Rhodes, whence the grand master (*see* AUBUSSON) sent him to Italy, where Bajazet caused him to be assassinated. He obtained several advantages over the Venetians and other Christian powers. His son Selim rebelled against him; but Bajazet, instead of punishing him, abdicated in his favour, an act which, it is said, Selim repaid by causing him to be poisoned in 1512.

BAJOUR, *ba-joor*, a territory of N. Afghanistan. *Area*, estimated at 370 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, surrounded by mountains, clothed with forests of cedar and oak. Its chief town is called Bajour, and is supposed to be the Bazira of the historian of Alexander the Great. *Pop.* 120,000.

BAKER, Sir Richard, *bai'-ker*, an historical writer, who, in 1603, was knighted by James I., and, in 1620, was high-sheriff of Oxfordshire. An unfortunate marriage reduced him to poverty, and he was thrown into the Fleet prison, where he wrote several books, the chief of which is a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," which went through several editions, and was long popular with the people. B. at Sissinghurst, Kent, 1568; D. 1645.—This is the chronicle from which Addison, in his "Spectator," makes Sir Roger de Coverley say he drew "many observations." It brings the history of England down to the death of James I.; but it is, notwithstanding the praise of the simple knight of Addison, a dry and jejune performance.

BAKER, Thomas, a mathematician and divine, who published the "Geometrical Key; or, the Gate of Equations unlocked," 1684. The Royal Society sent him some questions, which he solved so satisfactorily that they presented him with a medal. B. at Ilton, in Somersetshire, 1625; D. 1690.

BAKER, Henry, an eminent naturalist, who was brought up a bookseller, but which pursuit he relinquished, and undertook the tuition of deaf and dumb persons, by which he acquired a handsome fortune. He married a daughter of Daniel de Foe, by whom he had two sons. He was chosen fellow of the Antiquarian and Royal societies, and, in 1740, obtained from the latter the gold medal for his microscopical experiments on saline particles. B. in London, 1703; D. 1774. He published the "Microscope made Easy," 8vo, 1742; and "Employment for the Microscope," 8vo, 1764. He also wrote original poems, serious and humorous, published in 8vo, 1725. He left £100 to the Royal Society for an anatomical or chemical lecture, which is called the Bakerian lecture.

BAKER, David Erskine, eldest son of the above, was adopted by an uncle, who was a silk-throwster in Spitalfields, and whom he succeeded in the business. Being fond of theatrical entertainments, however, he squandered his property and joined some strolling companies. Little is known of his history, but he is supposed to have died about 1770. He was the author of "A Companion to the Playhouse," 1764; since considerably improved and enlarged under the title of "Biographia Dramatica."

BAKER, a county of Georgia, U.S., watered by the river Flint. *Area*, 1,296 square miles. *Pro.* Principally

sugar. *Pop.* about 9,000, of whom nearly the half are slaves.

BAKER ISLAND, an island in the Polar Sea, discovered by Captain Parry. *Lat.* 74° 58′ N. *Lon.* 97° 54′ W.

BAKER'S ISLAND, an island in Massachusetts, U.S., off Salem Harbour, 5 miles from Salem. On its N. end is a lighthouse.

BAKER'S RIVER, a river of New Hampshire, U.S, which debouches into the Merrimac at Plymouth.

BAKEWELL, *baik'-wel*, a market-town and parish of Derbyshire, situate amidst beautiful scenery, near the confluence of the rivers Wye and Derwent, and 11 miles from Chesterfield. There are mines and quarries in the neighbourhood, and it has several cotton-mills. *Pop.* about 10,000.—About 2 miles from Bakewell stands Haddon Hall, the most perfect of England's baronial residences now in existence. Chatsworth, the beautiful seat of the duke of Devonshire, where Sir Joseph Paxton first displayed his horticultural talents, is also in this parish.

BAKEWELL, Robert, a celebrated agriculturist, who turned his attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle; for which purpose he travelled over England, and into Ireland and Holland. His endeavours were so successful that the Dishley sheep were distinguished above all others, and he let one of his rams for the sum of 400 guineas: another produced in one season 800 guineas. The race of Dishley sheep were known by the fineness of their bone and flesh, the lightness of the offal, the disposition to quietness, and consequently to mature and fatten with less food than other sheep of equal weight. He also greatly improved the breed of black cattle, which are still distinguished as the new Leicestershire breed of "long-horned." B. at Dishley, 1726; D. 1795.

BAKHSHISARAI, or BAGTCHE-SERAI, *bak'-she-sa'-rai*, 'the palace of the gardens,' a large town of European Russia, in the Crimea, 18 miles from Simferopol. It consists of irregular streets and houses, mostly of wood, and has 32 mosques, a Greek church, a palace, and many fountains. *Manf.* Turkey leather, saddles, silk stuffs, and cutlery. *Pop.* estimated at 14,000, mostly Tartars. *Lat.* 45° 10′ N. *Lon.* 33° 52′ E.—This is the only town in the Crimea which preserves the characteristics of its Tartar origin.

BAKTEGAN, or BAKTEGHIAN, *bak'-te-gan*, a salt lake of Persia, in the province of Fars, about 50 miles from Shiraz. *Ext.* 60 miles long, with an average breadth of 8. It yields salt in large quantities.

BAKU, or BADKU, *ba-ku*, a town belonging to Russia, in the province of Daghestan, occupying the peninsula of Apsheron, in the Caspian Sea. It stands on a declivity near to the sea, and is defended by a double wall and deep ditch. A great quantity of cotton is cultivated in the neighbourhood, which is particularly prized. *Exp.* Cotton, fruit, opium, rice, silk, wine, rock-salt, and naphtha. *Imp.* Wine, silks, cloths, dyestuffs, iron, and linen. Petroleum is obtained in vast abundance from wells in the principality, particularly about eight miles from the town. *Pop.* of town, 6,000; of district, 30,000. *Lat.* 42° 22′ N. *Lon.* 51° 7′ E.—The district was taken possession of by Russia in 1801. (For a description of the Apsheron peninsula *see* APSHERON.)

BALA, *ba'-la*, a township of North Wales, and a borough by prescription, in the county of Merioneth, situate on Bala Pool, 17 miles from Dolgelly. *Manf.* Knitted woollen gloves and stockings. *Pop.* 1,257.

BALAAM, *bai'-lăm*, the son of Beor, or Bosor, a soothsayer of Pethor, a town of Mesopotamia. He was sent for by Balak, king of Moab, to curse the Israelites; but, moved by a superior power, he pronounced a blessing instead of a curse. He was slain with Balak in battle, about 1450 B.C.

BALACHNA, or BALAKHNA, *ba-lak'-na*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Nijnii Novgorod, on the Volga, 120 miles from St. Petersburg. It has upwards of 12 churches, and has a good trade in grain. *Pop.* about 4,000. *Lat.* 56° 30′ N. *Lon.* 43° 29′ E.

BALADAN, *bă-lai'-dan*, 'ripeness of judgment,' a famous king of Babylon.

BALAGANSKOI, *ba'-la-gans'-koi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, 30 miles from Irkutsk. *Lat.* 53° 45′ N.

BALAGHAUT, *ba'-la-gaut*, 'above the ghauts or hills," a district of British India. (*See* BELLARY, CUDDAPAH, KURNOOL.)

BALAGUER, *ba'-la-goo'-air*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 16 miles from Lerida, on the Segre. *Pop.* nearly 5,000.—There is a strong castle here, which commands the town.

BALAK, *bai'-lak*, 'who lays waste,' an idolatrous king of Moab, an enemy of Israel.

BALAKLAVA, *bă-lăk-la'-va*, a small seaport-town of European Russia, in the Crimea, 30 miles from Simferopol. In its vicinity is the monastery of St. George. The harbour, which has a remarkably narrow entrance, resembles a deep Highland loch, and is surrounded by high rugged hills, and overhanging it are the ruins of an old Genoese fort.—It was to this place that the French and English allied army, after the battle of the Alma, made the celebrated flank march from the north of Sebastopol, reaching the valley on the 26th September, 1854; and in the port they were met by a portion of the fleet, carrying the siege train and provisions. Balaklava harbour, being too small for both the English and French fleets, was retained by the English, whilst the French occupied Kamiesch Bay. On October 25th, 1854, was fought the battle of Balaklava, in which the "thin red line" of Highland infantry under Lord Clyde, then Sir Colin Campbell, repelled the attack of the Russian cavalry. But this day is more especially memorable for the splendid charge of the light brigade of British cavalry; of which exploit Alfred Tennyson, the poet-laureate, has sung,—

"Into the jaws of death rode the six hundred."

Of 600 horsemen, nearly two thirds were killed, wounded, or made prisoners. The frightful state of Balaklava harbour during the winter of 1854-55, the miseries endured by the English army through the failure of the commissariat and other departments, and from want of transport from the port to the front, are matters of history, and belong to the narrative of the Crimean war. (*See* CRIMEA.)

BALAMBANGAN, *ba'-lam-ban'-gan*, a fruitful island of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Borneo and Magindano. *Lat.* 7° 15 N. *Lon.* 117° 5′ E.

BALAS, or BALÆ, *ba'-las*, a town of Syria, situate at the north-west corner of the Bay of Alexandretta or Iscanderoon, supposed to be the ancient Issus, in Cilicia. Not far from it was fought the second battle in which Alexander the Great defeated Darius.

BALASORE, *ba'-la-sor*, a maritime district of Hindostan, in Orissa, watered by the Booree Bellaun river. *Area*, 258 square miles. Salt and rice are the principal articles of produce. *Pop.* 19,000.—BALASORE, the capital of this district, is situate in the Boorabullung, 123 miles from Calcutta. It is a seaport much frequented by Maldive and coasting vessels. *Pop.* 11,500. *Lat.* 21° 31′ N. *Lon.* 87° 13′ E.

BALASSI, Mario, *ba-las'-se*, an Italian historical and portrait painter, whose best works are his picture of "St. Francis," and "The Miracle of St. Nicholas of Tolentino." B. at Florence, 1604; D. 1667.

BALATON, *ba'-la-ton*, a lake in Hungary, 55 miles from Pesth. *Ext.* 48 miles long, and from 3 to 10 broad. *Area*, estimated at 420 square miles. It abounds with fish, and its waters are slightly saline.

BALBASTRO, or BARBASTRO, *bal-bas'-tro*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 30 miles from Saragossa. *Pop.* 5,000.

BALBEC, *bäl'-bek*, the Baalath of Scripture, and the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, situate in a fertile valley, at the foot of Antilibanus. It is about 40 miles from Damascus, and is small and meanly built, surrounded by ruinous walls, flanked by square towers, and four miles in circuit. *Pop.* about 2,000. *Lat.* 34° 1′ N. *Lon.* 36° 11′ E.—Here are to be found some splendid remains of antiquity, particularly a magnificent temple, dedicated to the sun, said to have been built by the emperor Antoninus Pius. Until the time of the Moslem invasion, it was a place of considerable importance. In 1401 it was taken by Tamerlane, and in 1759 it was visited by an earthquake, which nearly reduced it to ruins.

BALBI, Gaspar, *bal'-be*, who, as a dealer in precious stones, left Aleppo in 1579, on a journey to the Indies, and did not return till 1588. On his return he pub-

lished an account of his journey. He visited Ormuz, Goa, Cochin, and Pegu, and describes what he saw with considerable spirit and, it is believed, with accuracy. Lived in the 16th century.

**Balbi**, Adrien, a Venetian, who at an early period of his life was appointed professor of geography and natural philosophy in his native town, but in 1820 went to Portugal. Here in 1822 he published his "Statistical Essay on the Kingdom of Portugal." This publication procured him considerable fame, when he settled in Paris, and in 1826 published his celebrated "Geographical Atlas, &c." which was the first work to make the French acquainted with the researches of Adelung and other German philologists. This work placed him high in the estimation of the learned and the public generally, and under the administration of Martignac he was placed in easy circumstances by the French government. He subsequently gave to the world an "Abridgment of Geography," on a new plan, which has been translated into most of the European languages. In 1832 he quitted Paris for Padua, where he resided until his death. B. at Venice, 1782; D. at Padua, 1848.

**Balbinus**, *băl-bī'-nus*, a Roman, who, after governing provinces with credit and honour, assassinated the Gordians, and seized the purple. He was some time after murdered by his soldiers, A.D. 238.

**Balboa**, Vasco Nuñez de, *vas'-ko noon'-yais bal-bo'-a*, a Castilian, was one of the first who visited the West Indies, where he gained immense riches. He settled on the coast of Darien, and built a town. In 1513 he crossed the isthmus, and returned next year with a prodigious quantity of wealth. He sent an account of his discovery to Spain, and the king appointed Pedrarias D'Avila governor of Darien, who on his arrival was astonished to see Balboa in a cotton jacket, with sandals made of hemp on his feet, and dwelling in a thatched hut. The governor, notwithstanding that he had given Balboa his daughter in marriage, was jealous of his abilities, and caused him to be beheaded. Suffered, 1517.

**Balbriggan**, *băl-brig'-ăn*, a maritime town and chapelry of Ireland, 17 miles from Dublin. It is a favourite watering-place, a coastguard station, and has a harbour protected by a quay, on which there is a lighthouse. *Manf.* Muslin embroidery and calico and stocking weaving. "Balbriggan hosiery" is a term well known to the dealers in those articles. *Pop.* 2,310.

**Balbus**, *băl'-bus*, a mountain of Africa, famous for the retreat of Masinissa, after he had fought a battle against Syphax.

**Balby**, *bal'-be*, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1 mile from Doncaster. *Pop.* 700. Here the Society of Friends held their first meetings.

**Balcanqual**, Walter, *băl'-kăn-qŭăl*, a learned Scotch divine, who attended James I. to England, and became chaplain to the king, master of the Savoy, and representative of the Church of Scotland at the synod of Dordt. In 1624 he was made dean of Rochester; and in 1639 dean of Durham. He suffered severely in the rebellion. D. at Chirk Castle, in Denbighshire, in 1645.—He wrote the declaration of King Charles I. concerning the late tumults in Scotland, folio, 1630; epistles concerning the synod of Dordt, in John Hales's "Golden Remains," and some sermons.

**Balcarry**, *băl-kăr'-e*, a seaport of Scotland, on the Solway Frith, 10 miles from Kirkcudbright.

**Balchen**, John, *bal'-chen*, an English admiral, who, entering early into the navy, rose to the command of a ship, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the Mediterranean, under Sir George Byng. In 1734 he was made an admiral; and in 1743 was appointed governor of Greenwich Hospital. He soon after went with a squadron to relieve Sir Charles Hardy, who, with a large fleet of transports, was blockaded in the Tagus. Having accomplished this service, he sailed for England; but encountering a violent storm, his ship, the *Victory*, was lost on the Caskets, near Jersey, and every soul on board perished, October 3, 1744. A monument commemorates this melancholy event in Westminster Abbey. B. 1669.

**Balcombe**, *bal'-kum*, a parish in the county of Sussex, 5 miles from Cuckfield. *Area*, 6,050 acres. *Pop.* about 900.—A tunnel, 3,418 feet in length, on the line of the London and Brighton Railway, passes through this parish.

**Baldegg**, *bald'-eg*, a lake of Switzerland, 9 miles from Lucerne. *Ext.* 4 miles long and 1 broad. It is upwards of 1,500 feet above the level of the sea.

**Balderic**, or **Baudry**, *bal'-de-rik*, a French historian, who became bishop of Dol, in Brittany, and was at the council of Clermont. He wrote a history of the crusade to the year 1099. D. 1130.—There was another bishop of the same age, who wrote a chronicle of the bishops of Arras and Cambray. D. 1097.

**Baldi**, Bernard, *bal'-de*, a learned Italian, who studied at Padua, and afterwards became mathematician to the duke of Guastalla. B. at Urbino, 1553; D. 1617.—He translated into Italian several works of the ancient mathematicians, and wrote some good poems in that language. He was also the author of several philological works, and commenced a "Universal Historical Geography." His lives of mathematicians were printed in 1707.

**Baldi**, Lazaro, an historical painter, a native of Tuscany, and the disciple of Pietro da Cortona. He was employed by Alexander VII. to paint for the palace of the Quirinal a "David killing Goliath." Many of his pictures are to be seen in the churches at Rome. B. 1623 or 1624; D. 1703.

**Baldini**, Baccio, *bal-de'-ne*, a Florentine engraver, who is said to have been taught the art by Finiguerra, who, according to the Italians, was its inventor, but whose instructions were ill carried out by his pupil. His works, therefore, have no value further than such as arises from their being representations of the first efforts of one of the earliest Italian engravers. Lived in the 15th century.

**Baldini**, John Anthony, a learned Italian nobleman, who was employed as ambassador at various courts in Europe, and attended the congress at Utrecht. B. at Placentia, 1654; D. 1725.

**Baldinucci**, Philip, *bal'-de-nootch'-e*, an Italian artist and biographer, who passed an industrious life both with the pencil and the pen. B. at Florence, 1624; D. 1696.—He wrote, 1. "The General History of Painters," 6 vols. 2. "A Vocabulary of Designs." 3. "An Account of the Progress of Engraving on Copper."

**Baldo, Mount**, *bal'-do*, a mountain of Lombardy, to the E. of Lago de Garda. *Height*, 7,100 feet.

**Baldock**, *bal'-dok*, Ralph de, bishop of London, whom, in 1307, King Edward I. appointed lord high chancellor. D. 1313. He wrote a history of British affairs, which Leland had seen, though it is now lost. —There was at the same time one Robert de Baldock, a divine, who was in great favour with Edward II., whose misfortunes he shared, and died in Newgate.

**Baldock**, a market-town and parish of England, in Hertford. Corn and malt are the chief articles of traffic. *Pop.* 1,550. 38 miles N. of London.

**Baldung**, Hans, *bal'-doong*, called also Hans Grun, a distinguished old German painter and wood-engraver, the friend of Albert Durer. As a painter, he was considered little inferior to his great friend. His heads are the best specimens of his works. B. in Suabia, about 1470; D. 1545.

**Baldwin I.**, *bald'-win*, emperor of the East, was the son of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and distinguished himself so greatly in the fourth crusade, that on the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, he was chosen emperor. The Greeks, however, assisted by the king of Bulgaria, defeated him in a battle, 1205, at the same time making him prisoner, and he died in confinement in the following year.

**Baldwin II.**, was the son of Peter de Courtenay, count of Auxerre, and the sister of the above emperor. He succeeded his brother Robert in the empire of the East, in 1228, being only eleven years of age. In 1261 Constantinople was taken by Michael Palæologus, and Baldwin escaped by sea to Italy, where he died in 1273. —With him terminated the dynasty of the Latin emperors of Constantinople.

**Baldwin**, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. On September 3rd, 1189, he crowned the latter in Westminster Abbey, and in 1190 followed his sovereign to the Holy Land. He arrived at Acre during the siege, and died in the same year. B. at Exeter.—His works were collected and published by Tissier, in 1662.

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace, count of Bouillon, and accompanied his brother Godfrey of Bouillon into Palestine, where he gained the sovereignty of the state of Edessa. He succeeded his brother on the throne of Jerusalem in 1100, and for eighteen years waged war against the Turks, the Arabs, the Persians, and the Saracens. He took many towns, and secured for the Christians the coast of Syria, from the Gulf of Issus to the confines of Egypt. D. at Laris, in the desert, 1118, and was buried on Mount Calvary.—In the first canto of the "Gerusalemme" of Tasso, the poet has depicted the character of this monarch as well as that of his brother Godfrey.

BALDWIN II., king of Jerusalem, the son of Hugh, count of Rethel, was crowned in 1118, after Eustace, brother of Baldwin I., had renounced all claim to the vacant throne. In 1120 he gained a great victory over the Saracens, but in 1124 he was taken prisoner by them, and was ransomed only by giving up the city of Tyre. In 1131 he abdicated in favour of his son-in-law, Foulques of Anjou, and retired to a monastery, where he died in the same year.—The military and religious order of the Templars, for the defence of the Holy Land, was instituted in the reign of this monarch.

BALDWIN III. was the son of Foulques of Anjou, whom he succeeded in 1143, under the guardianship of his mother. He took Ascalon and other places; but under his reign the Christians lost Edessa. B. 1130; D. at Antioch, 1162. He was succeeded by his brother, Amauri I. (*See* AMAURI.)

BALDWIN IV., the son of Amauri, succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem on the death of his father, in 1174; but being leprous, Raymond, count of Tripoli, governed the kingdom for him. He afterwards resigned the crown to his nephew, Baldwin V. D. 1186. The year following, his successor died of poison, supposed to have been administered by his mother, that her second husband, Guy de Lusignan, might enjoy the throne.—Soon after this event the Christians lost Jerusalem, which, in 1187, was taken by Saladin.

BALDWIN, the name of eight counts of Flanders, who lived between the beginning of the 9th and the end of the 12th century. Their reigns present nothing beyond the record of warfare with neighbouring principalities and powers. Baldwin II. married Alfrith, the daughter of Alfred of England; and Matilda, the wife of William of Normandy, afterwards king of England, was the daughter of Baldwin IV. Her father assisted William in the conquest of England, for which he received a pension of 300 marks of silver out of the English treasury.

BALDWIN, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In the centre of Georgia. *Area*, 329 square miles, producing sugar and tobacco. *Pop.* upwards of 8,000, of whom the half are slaves. 2. In the south of Alabama. *Area*, 2,000 square miles, of a fertile soil. *Pop.* 4,414, of whom the half are slaves.

BALDWIN, or BALDWYN, William, a schoolmaster and divine, who pursued the occupation of printing in order to promote the Reformation. He is said to have written some comedies; at all events, he was "engaged in the reigns of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary, if not earlier, in preparing theatrical entertainments for the court." His name, however, is most endeared to the lovers of literature for his having been one of the authors and editors of "The Mirrour for Magistrates," which "occupies the annals of English poetry from Surrey to Spenser." Flourished in the 16th century.

BALE, BASLE, or BASEL, *bal*, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded N. by the Brisgau, W. by the Sundgau, E. by the Frickthal, and S. by Solothurn. *Area*, about 180 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S., being intersected by branches of the Jura range; and flat in the N., where it is watered by the Rhine. *Rivers.* The Rhine, and its tributaries the Ergolz and Birz. Other affluents of the Rhine plentifully water the whole of the canton, which altogether belongs to the basin of that river. *Forests.* Considerable, and chiefly consisting of ash, pine, fir, and oak. *Pro.* Wine, corn, and fruit. Cattle are depastured in the mountain regions, and excellent butter and cheese are made. *Manf.* The greater part of the population is employed in manufactures, of which ribbon-making is the most important. Woollens, linens, leather, and steel-wares are made, however, and command an extensive sale. *Pop.* about 78,000. *Lat.* between 47° 21′ and 47° 37′ N. *Lon.* between 7° 29′ and 7° 48′ E.—In 1832 this canton was divided into two parts, each made entirely independent of the other, respectively called Basel-county and Basel-city. The former comprises the whole territory of the old canton, with the exception of the town of Basel, its suburbs, and three parishes on the right bank of the Rhine, which together form the canton of Basel-town.

BALE, or BASEL, the capital of the above canton, and the largest town in Switzerland. It lies on the Rhine, which divides it into two unequal parts, connected by a bridge of 600 feet in length. It has a cathedral church, occupying the site of the ancient Roman fort Basilia, a town-house, an arsenal, a university, founded in 1459, an excellent library, a cabinet of medals, and botanic garden. The cathedral was built in 1019, by Henry II., and contains the tombs of Erasmus, Œclampadius, Bernouilli, and Anne, the wife of Rudolph of Hapsburg, female parent of the line of Austrian princes. The arsenal contains the armour worn by Charles the Bold at the battle of Nancy. Erasmus, Bernouilli, and Euler were professors in the university; and the library connected with the botanic garden is said to be the richest of its kind in Europe. *Manf.* Ribbons, silk and cotton stuffs, paper, linen, and gloves. There are also a number of dyeing-works and bleaching-fields. *Pop.* 22,000. *Lat.* 47° 33′ 31″ N. *Lon.* 7° 35′ E.—In the 11th century this city was the greatest of Helvetia; and there is a cross a little way from its walls, commemorating the battle of St. Jacob, fought in 1444; where, out of 1,600 Swiss, only 10 were left alive by a French army which they attacked, and which was twenty times their number. The valour displayed by the Swiss on this occasion led to their enrolment as a body-guard of the monarchs of France. The field of this severe conflict produces a red wine, called *Schweizerblut* (Swiss blood), which is esteemed the best in the canton. Treaties of peace between France and Spain and France and Prussia were signed here July 22, 1795; until which year the clocks of the city were kept an hour in advance of those in all other places of Europe,—a curious circumstance, for the origin of which we have no account. It is the birthplace of Bernouilli, Euler, and the two Holbeins, and was the chosen residence of Erasmus, who, in 1536, died here. It is connected by railway with France and Germany.

BALE, John, *bail*, an English divine, who from a Carmelite monk became a zealous Protestant and writer against popery. On the death of his patron, Lord Cromwell, he went to Holland, but returned to England on the accession of Edward VI. and obtained a living in Hampshire. In 1552 he was appointed to the bishopric of Ossory, in Ireland, where he laboured in reforming his diocese with such zeal that his life was threatened by the priests. On the accession of Mary, he retired to Bâle, in Switzerland, where he remained till Elizabeth ascended the throne, when he returned to England, and obtained a prebend of Canterbury. B. at Cove, in Suffolk, 1495; D. 1563, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.—He wrote several works, the best of which is entitled "An Account of the Lives of Eminent Writers of Britain."

BALEARIC ISLANDS, *bāl-e-ar'-ik*, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, lying off the east coast of Spain, to whom they belong, and formerly constituting the kingdom of Majorca. They are five in number,—Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Iviza, and Formentara. *Area* of the whole, 1,753 square miles. *Pop.* perhaps 255,000. *Lat.* between 38° 40′ and 40° 5′ N. *Lon.* between 1° and 5° E. The name of these islands is derived from *ballein*, 'to throw,' because the inhabitants were expert archers and slingers, besides great pirates.—Florus relates that in these isles mothers never gave children their breakfast before they had struck with an arrow a certain mark in a tree.

BALECHOU, Nicholas, *bal'-shoo*, a French engraver, who was expelled from the Academy of Painters for surreptitiously selling first-proof impressions of his print of Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, contrary to the orders of the dauphiness.

B. at Arles, 1710; D. 1765. His engravings are held in high estimation.

BALEN, Henry Van, *ba'-len*, an historical and portrait painter, whose best works are "St. John preaching in the Desert," and the "Judgment of Paris." B. at Antwerp, 1560; D. 1632. His son John Van Balen distinguished himself as a painter of history and landscapes.

BALES, Peter, *bails*, a celebrated penman, who excelled not only in elegant writing, but in miniature penmanship; and was employed by Walsingham in imitating the handwriting of conspirators, whose letters he had intercepted. B. 1547; D. 1610. He published in 1590 the "Writing Master," in three parts; the first teaching swift writing; the second, true writing; the third, fair writing; and as a proof of his attainments in penmanship, we are told that he wrote out the Bible in shorthand so small that it could be inclosed in the shell of an English walnut.

BALESTRA, Antony, *ba-lais'-tra*, an eminent historical painter, who, in 1694, gained the prize of merit given by the Academy of St. Luke. B. at Verona, 1666; D. 1740. His productions were numerous, and many of his works are to be seen in the Venetian states.

BALFOUR, Sir James, *bal'-for*, lord president of the Court of Session in Scotland, and the reputed author of "Practicks of the Law," rose to eminence as a privy councillor and judge, and was with Mary queen of Scots at Holyrood on the night of the assassination of Rizzio. He was, shortly afterwards, knighted by the queen, and subsequently attached himself to the fortunes of Bothwell, uniting in the conspiracy against Darnley. He prepared the house in the Kirk of Field for the atrocious murder of that unfortunate nobleman, and was, in the despatch of the earl of Lennox, charged with being an accomplice in that crime. He seems to have changed sides with every party in power. After being concerned in nearly all the stormy intrigues of the times, now fleeing from his country to save his head, and now returning, to become an accuser, a prosecutor, and condemner of others, he died 1583.

BALFOUR, James, an advocate of the Scottish bar, who wrote two philosophical dissertations against the speculations of David Hume. These performances exhibited so much candour and good-feeling, that the philosopher whose opinions he had attacked, wrote to him sentiments expressive of his esteem, and, at the same time, requested the pleasure of his friendship. In 1754 he became professor of moral philosophy in Edinburgh; and in 1761 was appointed to the chair of public law. B. 1703; D. at Pilrig, 1795.—His life was a comment on the amiable philosophy which he laboured to teach.

BALFOUR, John Hutton, M.D., F.R.S.E., professor of botany in the university of Glasgow, in which he succeeded Sir William Jackson Hooker. He has written much on botanical science, and deservedly stands high in public estimation. B. at Edinburgh.

BALFRON, *bal'-fron*, a village and parish of Stirlingshire, 22 miles from Glasgow. *Area*, 24 square miles. *Pop.* 2,000.

BALFROSH, or BALFUROSH, *bal'-fu-rosh'*, an open town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, 20 miles from Sari. It is of an irregular form, and about a mile and a half in circuit. The inhabitants are chiefly moolahs, or learned men, merchants, and mechanics. It has a good trade in silk and cotton goods, and imports iron and naphtha. *Pop.* estimated at about 150,000. *Lat.* 35° 55′ N. *Lon.* 52° 40′ E.—On an artificial island on the south side of the town are the ruins of a palace built by Shah Abbas.

BALGOUNIE, BRIG OF, *bal-gow'-ne*, crosses the river Don in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen.

BALGUY, Thomas, *bal'-gi*, an eminent divine, who became prebendary of Winchester, and archdeacon of that diocese, and refused the bishopric of Gloucester. B. 1716; D. 1795.—A collection of his sermons and charges has been printed in one volume 8vo.

BALHARY, *bal-ha-re*, a fortified village of Hindostan, in Mysore, 187 miles from Seringapatam.

BALI, BALLY, or LITTLE JAVA, *bal'-i*, one of the Sunda islands, separated from Java by the Straits of Bally, 18 miles wide. *Ext.* about 75 miles long, by 40 broad. The mountain-ranges run from east to west, and have for their culminating point an extinct volcano, called Agoeng, the height of which is estimated at 11,326 feet. The island is well watered, and produces cotton, coffee, rice, tobacco, oil, and edible birds-nests. It imports gold, silver, ivory, opium, and betel. *Pop.* 700,000. *Lat.* 8° to 9° S. *Lon.* 115° E.—In 1843 a Dutch settlement was founded upon it, at a place called Port Badong.

BALINGEN, *bal'-ling-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, 36 miles from Stutgard. *Pop.* 3,000.

BALINTREE, *bā-lin-tre*, a village of Ireland, county of Roscommon, 80 miles from Dublin.

BALIOL, or BALLIOL, Sir John de, *bal'-le-ol*, founder of a college called by his name at Oxford, and governor of Carlisle, in 1248. On the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry III., to Alexander III., king of Scotland, the guardianship of the royal pair, as well as of the kingdom, was committed to him and Ros of Werke; but in about three years they were charged with abusing their trust, and Henry III. marched towards Scotland to punish them. However, by paying a large sum into the royal treasury, Baliol made his peace. In 1263 he laid the foundation of Baliol College, which was completed by his widow. In the contest between Henry III. and the barons, under Simon de Montfort, he sided with the king; for which the barons seized his lands. B. at Barnard Castle, Durham; D. 1269.

BALIOL, John de, son of the above, who, being at the head of the English interest in Scotland, laid claim, on the death of Queen Margaret (known as the Maiden of Norway), to the vacant throne, by virtue of his descent from David, earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the Lion, king of Scotland. His principal competitor for the crown was Robert Bruce, who was also descended from that nobleman, being the son of Isabella, his second daughter, Baliol being the grandson of Margaret, his eldest daughter. Edward I. being appointed arbitrator, declared in favour of Baliol, who did homage to him for the kingdom, November 12, 1292. But he did not hold the sceptre long; for, remonstrating against the power assumed by Edward over Scotland, he was summoned to his tribunal as a vassal. Baliol, provoked at this, concluded a treaty with France, the consequence of which was a war with England. The battle of Dunbar decided the fate of Baliol, who surrendered his crown into the hands of Edward, who sent him and his son to England, where they were committed to the Tower. At the intercession of the pope they were released, and delivered to his legate in 1299, when Baliol retired to his estates in Normandy, where he lived in retirement throughout the remainder of his life. D. 1314.—His son Edward afterwards set up a claim to the kingdom of Scotland, invaded and recovered it; but he did not keep it long, and dying afterwards without issue, the family became extinct.

BALIZE, *be-leez'* (Mex. *ba-le'-sa*), a river of Central America, which falls into the Bay of Honduras. *Lat.* 14° 50′ N. *Lon.* 91° 15′ W.

BALIZE, or BELIZE, a British colony, established at the mouth of the above river, and the only regular settlement which the English have formed in this country. *Ext.* 170 miles long and 100 broad. *Desc.* The general description of this country may be considered as embraced under the article SOUTH AMERICA; but we may say that although at the back of the settlement there is an immense swamp, it is not considered unhealthy. *Rivers.* The Balize, the Siboon, and Rio Hondo. *Pro.* Sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo; but the country is as yet in a state of only partial development. Mahogany, cedar, logwood, and other dyewoods form articles of export. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* between 15° 54′ and 18° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 88° and 90° W.—This colony finally came into possession of the British in 1783.

BALIZE, a seaport, the capital of the above colony, stands at the mouth of the river Balize, and is encompassed by plantations of cocoanut-trees. It is the depôt of British goods for Central America.

BALKAN, *bal-kan*, 'barrier,' a mountain-chain of European Turkey, extending from Cape Emineh, on the Black Sea, to the twenty-third degree of E. longitude. (*See* TURKEY IN EUROPE.)

BALKASH, or TENGIZ, *bal-kash*, a lake of Central Asia, on the borders of Chinese Turkestan. *Ext.* 150 miles

long and 75 broad. It has no known outlet, although it is fed by several streams.

BALKEE, *bal'-ke*, a town of Hindostan, fallen greatly into decay. *Lat.* 17° 49′ N. *Lon.* 77° 29′ E.

BALKH, *balk*, a province of Central Asia. *Ext.* 250 miles long and 120 broad. *Lat.* between 35° and 37° N. *Lon.* between 64° and 69° E.—This is the Bactria of the ancient Greeks. Its capital city is of the same name, and has a population of from 1,000 to 2,000.

BALL, John, *ball*, a Kentish preacher, who, in 1381, took part in the insurrection of Wat Tyler. To 100,000 of the insurgents on Blackheath he preached a sermon from these lines, which he took for his text:—

> When Adam delved and Eve span,
> Where was then the gentleman?

He, with Jack Straw and 1,500 others, was hanged, July 2, 1381.

BALL, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, intersected by a stream; 107 miles from Dublin.

BALL, Sir Alexander John, a British naval officer, who served with great distinction in the first American war, and afterwards in the Mediterranean under Nelson. At the battle of the Nile he commanded the *Alexander*, and it is said that from a peculiar combustible thrown from this ship, the explosion of the French man-of-war *L'Orient* is to be attributed. He subsequently was engaged in besieging the French garrison at Malta, but with the most inadequate means, both in men and supplies. The French, however, were at last compelled to surrender, and in 1800 Malta was occupied by the British, who have ever since retained it. Sir Alexander was made governor of the island, where he died in 1809, on the very day he was appointed rear-admiral of the red. He was buried close to the remains of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and a splendid monument was erected.—He early entered the naval service, choosing a sailor's life, it is said, from the reading of "Robinson Crusoe."

BALLAGHY, *bäl'-a-gi*, a village of Ireland, county of Londonderry, 18 miles from Coleraine.

BALLANTRAE, *bal'-an-trai*, a town and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, communicating with Glasgow thrice a week by steam-packets. *Pop.* about 2,000.

BALLANTYNE, James, *bäl'-an-tine*, a printer of Edinburgh, at whose press the novels of Sir Walter Scott were printed. He at one time edited a paper called the "Kelso Mail," and for many years conducted the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal." B. at Kelso; D. 1833.

BALLAS, *bal'-as*, a trading village on the Nile, in Upper Egypt, 10 miles from Dendera.

BALLENSTEDT, *bal'-en-stet*, a town of Germany, 27 miles from Nordhausen. *Pop.* 4,200.

BALLENY ISLANDS, *bal'-e-ni*, a group of five, in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered in 1839. They are volcanic, and of small size. *Lat.* 66° 4′ S. *Lon.* 163° 11′ E.

BALLESTEROS, Don Francisco, *ba-lais-tair-os*, a Spanish commander during the Peninsular war. On the invasion of the French, he, with his regiment and the troops of Castaños and Blake, had frequent sanguinary encounters with the enemy in the south of Spain. The regency of Cadiz afterwards made him lieutenant-general, and gave him the command of the army of Andalusia, where he was opposed to the most famous of Napoleon's marshals, Soult, Mortier, &c.; and when defeated, always adroitly made his escape. On the landing of the British, the chief command of the combined armies was given to the duke of Wellington. This measure Ballesteros resolutely opposed, and was, in consequence, banished to Ceuta, but was afterwards permitted to return to the army. When Ferdinand was restored, he was made minister of war, but soon after lost his office, and was sent to Valladolid. In 1820 we find him again commander of the Spanish forces, and compelled to yield to the superior strength of the French, when a convention was signed at Grenada. Subsequently Ferdinand annulled the constitution, and dismissed all the civil and military functionaries, when Ballesteros retired to Paris, where he died, 1832. B. at Saragossa, 1770.

BALLEXERD, James, *bal'-ex-erd*, a citizen of Geneva, who wrote a book on the physical education of children, which obtained the prize given by a society in Holland. He was also the author of a dissertation on this question, What are the principal causes of the deaths of so many children? B. 1726; D. 1774.

BALLIN, Claude, *bal-ä*, a French artist, who, at the age of nineteen, made four silver basins, on which were represented the four ages of the world, which were purchased by Cardinal Richelieu, who employed him to make four vases after the antique, to match them. He also executed several handsome pieces for Louis XIV. On the death of Varin, he was made director of the mint for casts and medals. B. 1615; D. 1678.

BALLINA, *bäl'-e-na'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the Moy, 6 miles from Killala. This place was formerly called Belleek, signifying 'the ford of flags.' *Pop.*, with Arduaree, which is in Sligo, 6,500.

BALLINAHINCH, *bal'-e-na-hinch'*, a barony in the province of Connaught, Ireland, 37 miles from Galway. *Pop.* 24,000.—In this barony is the mountain group called the "Twelve Pins." There is a small town of the same name in Ulster.

BALLINAKIL, *bäl-i-nä-kil'*, a market-town of Ireland, in Queen's county, 14 miles from Carlow. *Pop.* about 1,200, mostly engaged in woollen-weaving.

BALLINAMUCK, *bäl'-i-na-muk'*, a village of Ireland, 12 miles from Longford. Here a part of the French army, commanded by General Humbert, was, in 1798, captured by Lord Cornwallis.

BALLINASEREEN, *bäl-i-näs'-e-ren*, a parish in Londonderry, Ireland. *Area*, 32,492 acres. *Pop.* 8,384.

BALLINASLOE, *bäl'-i-nä-slo'*, a thriving and populous town of Ireland, standing on both sides of the Suck, in the counties of Roscommon and Galway, and 30 miles from Galway. The town is neatly built, and is the head-quarters of the Galway constabulary force. It is chiefly noted for its great wool fair and cattle-market. On an average, 12,000 head of black cattle and 90,000 sheep are annually disposed of in this market, which is the largest in Ireland. *Pop.* about 5,000.

BALLINDERRY, *bäl'-in-der-e*, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 73 miles from Dublin. *Pop.* 5,679. There are two other parishes of this name in Ireland.

BALLINGARRY, *bal'-in-gär-e*, the name of several parishes with small populations in Ireland.

BALLINROBE, *bal-in-robe*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 15 miles from Castlebar. The town stands on the river Robe, about 3 miles from where it debouches into Lough Mask. *Pop.* of parish, 11,150; of town, about 3,000.

BALLINTEMPLE, *bäl-in-temp'-el*, the name of several parishes with small populations in Ireland.

BALLINTOBBER, *bäl-in-tob'-er*, the name of two parishes with small populations in Ireland.

BALLINURE, *bäl'-in-ure*, the name of two parishes with small populations in Ireland.

BALLON, *bal-ong'*, a town of France, 15 miles from Le Mans, on the Orne, in the department of the Sarthe. *Pop.* upwards of 1,000.—It has the remains of an old castle, which, in the wars between the French and English, in the early part of the 15th century, was of some consequence.

BALLY, *bäl'-e*, a considerable town on the east coast of the island of Lombock, one of the East-India isles. *Lat.* 8° 31′ S. *Lon.* 116° 28′ E.

BALLY, signifying a town, is a frequent prefix in the names of Irish villages and parishes, the populations of which, except in a very few instances, do not reach beyond 5,000.

BALLYCOTTON, *bäl-e-kot'-on*, an island in St. George's Channel, on the south-west coast of Ireland. *Lat.* 51° 50′ N. *Lon.* 7° 59′ W.

BALLYDONEGAN, BALLYDOVELIN BAYS, *bäl-i-don'-e-gan*, two bays on the south-west coast of Ireland.

BALLYHLA BAY, *bäl-i-e'-la*, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. *Lat.* 52° 53′ N. *Lon.* 9° 20′ W.

BALLYMENA, *bäl'-i-me'-na*, a town of Ireland, county of Antrim, on the Braid, 22 miles from Carrickfergus. *Manf.* Principally linen goods, and there is a weekly market for horses and cattle. *Pop.*, with Henryville, 6,493.—It is by railway connected with Carrickfergus.

BALLYMONEY, *bäl-i-mon'-e*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, where there is a monthly market for linens. *Pop.* of parish, 10,322; of town, 2,578.

BALLYSHANNON, *bäl-i-shän'-on*, a seaport-town of Ireland, county of Donegal, situate on a bay at the

mouth of a river flowing from Lough Erne, which is crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches. It is 40 miles from Londonderry, is the head-quarters of the county militia, and has a good harbour, and two fisheries of eels and salmon. *Pop.* 3,697.

BALME, COL DE, *bam*, a pass of the Alps, forming the limit between Savoy and the Valais, and leading from the valley of Trient into that of Chamouni. *Height*, 7,218 feet above the level of the sea.

BALMERINO, *bäl-me-re'-no*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fife, on the Tay, 8 miles from St. Andrews. *Pop.* about 1,000.—The ruins of the abbey of Balmerino, founded in 1229 by Alexander II., are here to be seen.

BALMORAL, *bäl-mo-räl'*, the Highland residence of her Majesty Queen Victoria, in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 52 miles from Aberdeen, and 175 from Edinburgh.

BALNEÆ, 'baths,' *bäl'-ne-e*, were very numerous at Rome, private as well as public. In the ancient times simplicity was observed, but in the age of the emperors they became expensive. They were used after walking, exercise, or labour, and were deemed more necessary than luxurious. The Roman emperors generally built baths, and all endeavoured to eclipse each other in the magnificence of the structures. It is said that Diocletian employed 40,000 of his soldiers in building his baths; and when they were finished, he destroyed all the workmen. Alexander Severus first permitted the people to use them in the night. They generally read in bathing, and we find many compositions written while using the bath.

BALSHAM, Hugh de, *bal-sham*, bishop of Ely, who founded Peter-house, Cambridge. Lived in the 13th century.

BALSHAM, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 9 miles from Cambridge, in which are situate the Gogmagog Hills. *Area*, 4,402 acres. *Pop.* 1,352.

BALTA, *bäl-ta*, one of the Shetland islands, where, in 1817, experiments were made on the variations of the seconds pendulum. *Lat.* 60° 44′ 24″ N. *Lon.* 47′ 42″ W.

BALTHAZAR, Christopher, *bal-ta'-zar*, alearned French writer, who renounced his profession as an advocate, and embraced the Protestant religion. In 1659 the national synod at Loudun settled upon him a pension for his services as the champion of the Reformed. He combated Baronius, the librarian of the Vatican, in the time of Clement VIII., with great ability. Lived in the 17th century.

BALTHAZARINI, *bal-ta'-za-re'-ne*, an Italian musician, who was much admired at the court of Henry III. of France. In 1581 he composed a ballet for the nuptials of the duke de Joyeuse with Mademoiselle de Vaudemont, sister to the queen. This performance was called "Ceres and her Nymphs," and is supposed to be the origin of the *ballet héroique* in France.

BALTIC PORT, *bal'-tik*, a seaport of European Russia, in Esthonia, 150 miles from Riga.

BALTIC PROVINCES is the name employed to distinguish the Russian governments of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and St. Petersburg, with a part of Finland on the Baltic Sea.

BALTIC SEA, an inland sea in the north-west of Europe, which is, perhaps, more properly, a great gulf of the German Ocean. It begins at the Danish islands of Zealand and Funen, and is formed by the coasts of Denmark, Germany, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. *Ext.* 900 miles, from Swinemunde in the S. to Tornea in the N., with a varying breadth of from 40 to 200. *Area*, including the three gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, estimated at 160,000 square miles. As it receives the drainage of more than a fifth of Europe, its basin has been estimated at 900,000 square miles. *Desc.* As no sea has a greater influx of fresh water, it contains comparatively little salt; whilst the great quantities of sand and mud carried into it by the rivers have considerably raised its bottom, and gradually lessened its depth. It is frozen for about three months every year, so as to prevent navigation altogether. There are three passages from the Cattegat into the Baltic: the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt: of these the most frequented is the Sound. In 1323 it was frozen so hard that for six weeks travelling on the ice was carried on between Germany and Denmark. During the Russian war of 1854-55, the Baltic Sea was traversed by the allied French and English fleets. For the various incidents of the war of that period, *see* SWEABORG, &c.

BALTIMORE, *bal'-ti-more*, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situate on a headland projecting into the sea, with a good harbour, 13 miles from Bantry. *Pop.* 200.—In the beginning of the 17th century the Algerine pirates plundered the town, and carried away 200 prisoners to their country.

BALTIMORE, a county of the United States, in Maryland, on the west side of Chesapeake Bay, N. of Patapsco river. *Area*, 700 square miles. In a commercial point of view, this county ranks fifth in the Union. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, Indian corn, butter, beef, and pork. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, granite, gneiss, hornblende, and limestone. *Manf.* Woollens and cottons, iron and brass articles, earthenware, and chemicals. *Pop.* upwards of 210,000. In this county, the Baltimore and Ohio, Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the Philadelphia and Baltimore railways terminate.

BALTIMORE, a city and port of entry of the United States, in the above county, Maryland. It stands on the north side of Patapsco river, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and is generally well built. The houses are chiefly of brick; many of them handsome, and some splendid. Its principal street runs nearly east and west, parallel with the harbour, and is intersected by others at right angles. North and east of the city the land rises to a considerable elevation, from which there is a noble view of the city and harbour. It has several literary institutions, and a medical college, which was founded in 1807. The city is built round a bay, which sets up from the north side of the Patapsco, and affords a spacious and convenient harbour. A small river, called Jones' Falls, empties into the north side of the harbour, and divides the city into two parts, connected by bridges. Baltimore contains the state penitentiary, the city and county almshouse, a court-house, a museum, a theatre, a custom-house, an hospital (in which there is a fine collection of anatomical preparations in wax), an exchange (an immense edifice), market-houses, banks, and churches for Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians; besides two monuments, called the Washington and the Battle monuments. *Pop.* 169,054. *Lat.* 39° 17′ N. *Lon.* 76° 36′ W. By the extensive railway system now permeating the United States, Baltimore has easy communication with the most important places in the Union.—On September 12th, 1814, the British made an attack on Baltimore, but were repulsed.

BALTIMORE, George Calvert, Lord, founded the colony of Maryland, in N. America, Charles I. having granted him the whole of that tract of country which now constitutes the state of Maryland; he died, however, before the grant was legalized; but his son Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore, received the patent or charter confirming him in its possession. The instrument is dated the 20th June, 1632, and invests him and his heirs with full powers over the colony, to hold it "as of our castle of Windsor, and in fee and common soccage, by fealty only for all services, and not *in capite* or by knight's service; yielding and paying therefor to us, two Indian arrows of those parts every year, on Easter-Tuesday, and also the fifth part of all gold and silver mines which shall hereafter be discovered." In 1634 the colony was founded, and called Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I. Notwithstanding some difficulties thrown in the way of the colonists on account of their religious tenets, being all Catholics, the colony flourished; and although Lord Baltimore was the proprietor of Maryland, it is believed that he never saw it. D. 1676.

BALTINGLASS, *bäl-tin-glass*, a town and parish of Ireland, county of Wicklow, on the Slaney, 29 miles from Dublin. *Area*, 5,273 acres. *Manf.* Linen and woollen cloths. *Pop.* of parish, 4,163; of town, 1,572.

BALTONSBURY, *bal-tons-bur'-e*, a hamlet and parish of England, county of Somerset. *Area*, 2,700 acres. *Pop.* 760.

BALTSCHIK, or BALDJIK, *balt'-jik*, a town of European Turkey, 18 miles from Varna. In its neighbourhood

are the ruins of Tomi, to which the poet Ovid was banished.

Balue, John, *ba'-loo*, a Frenchman, who, by his servility and art, obtained the see of Angers, after he had procured the deposition of his patron and benefactor, the bishop of that diocese. By his intrigues, he induced Paul II. to give him a cardinal's hat. He engaged in a secret correspondence with the dukes of Burgundy and Berri, disclosing all the secrets of the state, which, being discovered by Louis XI., he was imprisoned eleven years in an iron cage, which he himself, it is said, had invented. On regaining his liberty, he went to Rome, and, working on the weakness of the pope, was sent to France as legate by Sixtus IV. B. about 1420; D. 1491.

Balzac, *bal'-zak*, a village and parish of France, 3 miles from Angoulême, in the department of Charente. *Pop.* 1,000.

Balzac, Honoré de, a French novelist, who on quitting school, was placed with a notary in Paris, and commenced his literary career by writing for the journals. Under the name of Horace de St. Aubin, between the years 1821 and 1827, he published many tales; but they attracted little attention. The first work which brought him prominently into notice was his "Peau de Chagrin," after which he continued to supply the public appetite for his productions with indefatigable industry. For twenty years he laboured at a series of compositions, which, under the title of "Comédie Humaine," were to embrace every phase of human society: some of these were very successful. B. at Tours, 1799; D. at Paris, 1850.

Balzac, John Lewis Guez de, a noble French writer, to whom Cardinal Richelieu granted a pension, and gave him the places of counsellor of state and historiographer royal. He gained great popularity by his "Letters," which were first published in 1624. At the close of life, Balzac, who had indulged in all the elegancies of a dissipated court, became very devout, had apartments fitted up for him in a convent, and bestowed considerable sums on the poor. B. at Angoulême, 1594; D. 1655. Besides his "Letters," he wrote—1. Le Prince; 2. Le Socrate Chrétien; 3. L'Aristippe; 4. Entretiens; 5. Christ Victorieux.

Bamba, *bam'-ba*, a province of the kingdom of Congo, extending upwards of 200 miles into the interior. It is considered one of the richest districts in Congo, having mines of silver, lead, iron, copper, and salt. *Lat.* 7° 2′ S. *Lon.* 13° 52′ E.

Bambara, *bam-bar'-a*, an ancient city in the province of Sinde, in Hindostan, now in ruins. *Lat.* 24° 46′ N. *Lon.* 67° 50′ E.

Bambarra, *bam-bar'-ra*, a large and powerful kingdom of Central Africa, bounded on the N. by Ludamar and Beroo, on the W. by Kaarta and Manding, on the E. by Timbuctoo and Baedoo, and on the S. by Kong and Mamana. *Desc.* The country is in general fertile, and is traversed by the Niger (here called the Joliba), which, from west to east, is navigable by canoes through the whole of its extent. The butter and cotton trees, the baobob, tamarind, date, and oil-palm, are indigenous; and maize, millet, rice, and cassava yield two crops a year. The inhabitants have made considerable progress in agricultural arts as well as in those of civil life. *Manf.* Leather, iron and gold ornaments, and various kinds of dyed fabrics. A considerable trade is carried on from Timbuctoo to Guinea. *Exp.* Iron, grain, ivory, slaves, and cloths. *Imp.* Arms, hardwares, cotton goods, and salt. *Pop.* estimated at 2,000,000, chiefly pagans. *Lat.* between 12° and 15° 22′ N. *Lon.* between 15° E. and 5° 20′ W.

Bamberg, *bam'-bairg*, a city of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, is situate on the Regnitz, which enters into the Maine a little below the town. It contains a cathedral, in which is the tomb of the emperor Henry II. and his empress Cunegunda, besides various churches and monasteries; but perhaps the most interesting of the public institutions is the university, originally founded in 1147. The principal charitable establishments are Ludwig's hospital, the lazaretto, the house of correction, and the workhouse. *Manf.* Principally gloves, porcelain, jewellery, tobacco, wax, starch, musical instruments, and marble wares. Large quantities of liquorice and garden seeds are raised in the neighbourhood, and the beer of Bamberg is so much in favour as to require upwards of 60 breweries to meet the demand for it. *Pop.* about 24,000. It is connected by railway with Nurnberg. *Lat* 49° 36′ N. *Lon.* 10° 35′ E.

Bamboccio, *bam-boch'-e-o*, an eminent painter, whose real name was Peter Van Laer; but he is better known by the nickname of Bamboccio, on account of his deformity. He lived at Rome several years, and improved himself by a close application to his profession. He painted inns, farriers' shops, and cattle, with great effect. His style is soft, and his touch delicate, with great transparency of colouring. B. at Laerden, near Narden, 1613; D. 1673.

Bamborough, or Bamburgh, *bam'-bur-o*, a village and parish in the county of Northumberland, 16 miles from Berwick. It stands on the sea-coast, and has a castle close to the shore, which, according to ancient historians, was built in 548, by Ina, king of the Northumbrians. This fortress is now converted to the charitable purpose of giving shelter to shipwrecked seamen. *Pop.* 4,545.

Bambouk, *bam-book*, a kingdom of Central Africa, lying between the Senegal and Gambia, and inclosed by the upper courses of the rivers Faleme and Senegal. *Ext.* Unascertained, but supposed to be about 100 miles from north to south, and 80 from east to west. *Desc.* Mountainous, but on the whole well watered and fertile. *Pro.* Maize, millet, cotton, and immense water-melons. It abounds with leguminous plants, and the lower lands, which are exposed to the inundations of the rivers, yield large crops of rice of the finest quality. *Climate.* The most unhealthy on the face of the globe, and uninhabitable by Europeans. *Minerals.* Gold in abundance, which is given to the Moors in exchange for salt. *Pop.* Unascertained. The inhabitants are a fierce Mandingo race, and are backward in the arts of civilization. In the 15th century this country was occupied by the Portuguese.

Bambridge, Christopher, *bām'-bridj*, archbishop of York, a native of Westmoreland, who was sent by Henry VIII. as an ambassador to Pope Julius II., who gave him a cardinal's hat. In 1514 he was poisoned by his servant, in revenge for some blows which he had inflicted upon him.

Bamian, or Baumeean, *ba-me'-an*, a valley and pass of Afghanistan, about a mile broad, and bounded on each side by perpendicular rocks. The elevation of the pass is 8,496 feet. *Lat.* 34° 17′ N. *Lon.* 68° 8′ E. —There is a town of the same name, which may be considered to occupy the whole extent of the valley, in which there are many relics of antiquity, in the shape of colossal idols and vast caves cut out of the face of the rock. These caves are so numerous as to extend in a continuous series for eight miles, and two of the idols are upwards of 130 feet in height. Besides these extraordinary remains of a past age and people, the valley is strewed with the ruins of the city of Ghulghuleh, which was destroyed, about the year 1221, by Zinghis Khan.

Bammakoo, *bam'-a-koo*, a town of Bambarra, in Africa, on the Niger, here called the Joliba. *Lat.* 12° 50′ N. *Lon.* 5° 48′ W.

Bampfield, or Bampfylde, Francis, *bām'-feeld*, a nonconformist divine, who, in 1641, obtained a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and was also minister of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, but was deprived of both situations at the Restoration, for nonconformity. He was imprisoned in Newgate, for holding conventicles, where he died in 1684.—He wrote a book in vindication of the observation of the seventh-day sabbath, and another called the "House of Wisdom." The object of this book was to make the Hebrew "the universal language over all the inhabited earth, to be taught in all schools, and children to be taught it as their mother tongue." All books, too, that were in the world, were to be translated into that language; and the only philosophy that was to be tolerated, was to proceed from Scripture. The Utopian character of such notions will, we fear, in the reader's estimation, scarcely coincide with the title of his book—as containing much "wisdom."

Bampoora, *bam-poor'-a*, a town in Hindostan, in Rajpootana, about 50 miles from Kotah. *Pop.* estimated at 20,000.

Bampton, or Bathampton, *bāmp'-ton*, a market-town and parish of Devonshire, 6 miles from Tiverton.

*Area*, 8,130 acres. *Pop.* about 2,500.—There are several other English parishes with small populations of this name.

BAMPTON, Rev. John, the founder of the celebrated series of lectures at Oxford which bear his name. He was educated at Trinity College, and to the university bequeathed, upon trust, his lands and estates, for the endowment of eight divinity-lecture sermons, to be delivered annually. These lectures form a valuable body of divinity, and a complete set of them is worth about £50. B. 1689; D. 1751.

BANAGANPILLY, *ba'-na-gan-pil'-e*, a village of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded territories, 70 miles from Cuddapah. It is celebrated for its diamond-mines. *Lat.* 14° 28′ N. *Lon.* 79° E.

BANAGHAR, *bān'-a-ghar*, a town of Ireland, in King's county, on the Shannon, 15 miles from Athlone. *Pop.* 1,846.—The Grand Canal locks down into the Shannon near this place.

BANAGHAR, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, 16 miles from Londonderry. *Area*, 32,475 acres. *Pop.* 5,036.

BANALBUFAR, *ba'-nal-boo'-far*, a town in the island of Majorca, 14 miles from Palmas. *Pop.* 5,000. In its neighbourhood are marble-quarries.

BANAT, *ba'-nat*, a province of S. Hungary, lying between Transylvania and Wallachia on the E., and the Theiss on the W. *Area*, about 7,600 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the E. and swampy in the W. *Rivers.* The Temes, Alt-bega, and the Karusch. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, other grains, and cotton. Silkworms are reared, and the cattle and horses are in high estimation. *Minerals.* Iron and copper in the mountain regions, and some gold has been discovered. *Pop.* in 1837, 243,923.—Banat is one of the military frontiers of Austria, formed in 1807 to repel the incursions of the Turks, and as a *cordon* against the plague.

BANAWARAM, *ba'-na-war-am*, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 76 miles from Seringapatam. *Lat.* 13° 24′ N. *Lon.* 76° 13′ E.—This place is situate in a fine open country, by the side of a large tank, which, when visited by the traveller Buchanan, was dry.

BANBRIDGE, *bān'-bridj*, a town of Ireland, in Ulster, 7 miles from Dromore. It stands on the river Baun, and is a neat, thriving place, being the centre of the linen trade of the county. *Pop.* 3,300.

BANBURY, *bān'-bur-e*, a market-town and parish of Oxfordshire, standing on the Charwell, 21 miles from Oxford. It is noted for its cheese, ale, and cakes; has markets for agricultural produce, and a considerable carrying trade by the Oxford and Birmingham Canal. *Pop.* upwards of 8,000.—Here the battle of Edgecott, or Banbury, was fought, in 1469, between the royalists and the rebels, who were encouraged to rise against the authority of Edward IV. by the earl of Warwick.

BANCA, BANKA, or BANGKA, *ban-ka*, one of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, belonging to Holland, and lying between Borneo and Sumatra. *Ext.* 108 miles long, and its broadest part about 64. *Area*, estimated at 4,300 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but none of its elevations are above 2,000 feet. *Climate.* Unhealthy, especially along the coast, where are numerous swamps, which render fever so prevalent, that the Dutch soldier conceives the being ordered to Banca as the preliminary step to his immediate death. *Pro.* The climate not being favourable to cultivation, agriculture is not followed to a great extent; among the vegetable products may be named dragon's blood, benzoin, nutmegs, sago, cassia, and sassafras. *Minerals.* Tin is the great mineral of this island; the first deposits of it were discovered by chance in 1710, and the yield has reached, in one year, 4,189 tons, of a quality nearly equal to that of Britain. The other minerals are iron, lead, copper, silver, and arsenic, rock-crystal, amethyst, and in the west part there are beds of lignite. *Pop.* 35,000, chiefly Malays and Chinese, the latter being the only laborious race on the island. *Lat.* between 1° 27′ and 3° 4′ S. *Lon.* between 105° 15′ and 106° 40′ E. Banca was ceded to Holland for Cochin in 1814.

BANCA, STRAITS OF, separate the above island from Sumatra, and are from 8 to 20 miles in width.

BANCALLAN, *ban'-kal-an*, a large and populous town near the western extremity of the island Madura, in the Malay Archipelago, 20 miles from Surabaya.

*Lat.* 7° 2′ S. *Lon.* 112° 43′ E.—Here the sultan of the island has a palace, in which he resides, and the Dutch have a residency.

BANCAPOOR, *ban'-ka-poor*, a large town and district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, 38 miles from Dharwar.

BANCE ISLAND, *bānce*, a small fortified island at the mouth of the Sierra Leone river, West Africa.

BANCHORY, *bān'-shor-e*, two parishes of small population in Aberdeenshire and Kincardine, in the north of Scotland.

BANCHI, Seraphin, *ban'-ke*, a Dominican of Florence, to whom Peter Barrière, a fanatic, revealed his intention of murdering King Henry IV. The priest communicated the secret to a nobleman, whereby the horrid design was prevented. The king gave him as a reward the archbishopric of Angoulême, which he afterwards resigned, and retired to a monastery at Paris, where he died, 1622.

BANCOCK (*see* BANGKOK). *Lat.* 13° 40′ N. *Lon.* 101° 10′ E.

BANCOORAH, or WEST BURDWAN, *ban-koo'-ra*, formerly called the Jungle Mehals, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 1,476 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, but it has gentle undulations, and inclines gradually to the south-east. It is watered by several streams, which are only navigable during the rainy season. The hills are covered with forest and jungle, and cultivation only exists in the valleys. *Pop.* estimated at 480,000. *Lat* between 22° 53′ and 23° 43′ N. *Lon.* between 87° and 87° 39′ E.

BANCOORAH, the chief town of the above district, 327 miles from Calcutta.

BANCOOT, or FORT VICTORIA, *ban-coot*, a fortified town of Hindostan, on the coast of Concan. *Lat.* 17° 56′ N. *Lon.* 72° 55′ E. It has a small trade in salt.

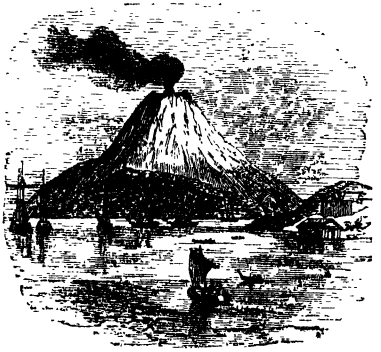
BANCROFT, George, *bān'-kroft*, is an American, and the son of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D.D., author of a "Life of Washington." He was originally designed for the pulpit, but a love of literature turned the course of his studies into different channels from such as are necessary to form the deep theologian and sound divine. His first publication was a volume of poems, in his twenty-third year; and shortly afterwards he produced a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1838 he was made collector of the port of Boston, and in 1845 was appointed secretary of the navy of the United States. In the following year he was despatched as minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, where he resided till 1849, and where he was much esteemed and respected. On his return to his native country, he adopted New York as the place of his residence, and entered eagerly into literary pursuits. He published some of his orations, and contributed articles to the North American and Boston Quarterly Reviews; but it is by his "History of the United States" that he is most widely and likely to be most permanently known. Of this work seven volumes have appeared: the last was published in 1858, and embraces the first period of the American revolution, leading us, in a lucid and well-sustained narrative, through all those stirring events and conflict of opinion which characterized the first features of the revolution immediately after the blockade of Boston. As an historian, his position ranks with Prescott and the best American writers. B. in Worcester, Massachussetts, 1800.

BANCROFT, Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, who evinced so much learning in combating the tenets of the Puritans, that in 1597 he was made bishop of London. He bore a principal part in the famous conference at Hampton-court, about the beginning of the reign of King James I.; and, on the death of Archbishop Whitgift, was translated to Canterbury, where he exerted himself with great vigilance in behalf of the Anglican church. B. at Farnworth, Lancashire, 1544; D. in his palace at Lambeth, 1610.—Fuller says that, when Bancroft was out of passion, "he spake most politely;" but his severity was very great against the Puritans. He was the principal supervisor of the authorized translation of the Bible.

BANCROFT, John, a nephew of the above, was in 1609 elected master of University College, Oxford, where he continued above twenty years. He was at

great pains and expense to recover the ancient lands belonging to that foundation. In 1622 he was made bishop of Oxford, for which see he built the palace of Cuddesden. D. 1640.

Banda Islands, *ban'-da*, a group of islands in the Moluccа Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch. They are twelve in number, but only six of them are inhabited. *Desc.* Lofty, with precipitous mountains, distinctly marked with volcanic features. *Pro.* The four largest are appropriated to the cultivation of nutmegs, of which about 500,000 lbs. are annually produced. About 150,000 lbs. of mace are also produced, and these form the principal articles of export. *Imp.* Provisions, manufactured goods, cutlery, iron, birds-nests, pearls, sago, and tortoise-shell. *Pop.* upwards of 5,000; of whom two thirds are slaves and convicts. *Lat.* between 3° 50′ and 4° 40′ S. *Lon.* between 129° 38′ and 130° 2′ E. Of the six inhabited islands of this group, Great Banda is the largest, although Banda Neira is the most important, and that upon which the governor resides. On one of the islands, Goenong Api, there is one of the



GOENONG API.

most active volcanoes in the Indian Archipelago: it forms an immense cone, rising to 7,880 feet above the level of the sea. The presence of this volcano subjects the group to frequent earthquakes, some of which have proved exceedingly destructive. They were discovered in 1512 by Antonio Abreu, a Portuguese, and settled by his countrymen in 1524; but they were driven out in 1599 by the Dutch. These islands, which had been taken by the British, were restored at the peace of Amiens, in 1801, but were again captured in 1810, and once more restored at the general peace of 1814.

Banda Oriental, South America. (*See* Uruguay.)

Banda, or Bandah, a flourishing town and district of Hindostan, tributary to the British, 95 miles from Allahabad. *Area*, 2,878 square miles. *Pop.* 552,526.

Bandarra, Gonzales, *ban-dar'-ra*, a Portuguese poet, whose verses aspired to be prophetic of the fate of Portugal. He fell under the suspicion of the Inquisition, and figured in an *auto-da-fé* in 1541, narrowly escaping being burnt as a heretic. D. 1556.—Although he could neither read nor write, his songs were in the mouths of all; and there appear to have been both talent and spirit in them.

Bandello, Matthew, *ban-dail'-o*, an Italian Dominican monk, who wrote some lively novels after the manner of Boccacio. On the invasion by the Spaniards of the Milanese territory, in 1525, he went to France, where he obtained the bishopric of Agen, but resigned it in 1555. D. 1561.—This author, besides his novels, wrote a vast number of Italian verses on different subjects.

Bandinelli, Baccio, *ban'-de-nel'-e*, a distinguished Florentine sculptor and painter, greatly patronized by Cosmo de Medici, Francis I., and other eminent personages. His works do not place him in the first rank of Italian sculptors, but he is among the foremost in the second. Among his best performances is his "Hercules and Cacus," which was executed with a view to rival the "David" of Michael Angelo, but which does not nearly approach the excellence of that composition. B. at Florence, 1487; D. 1560. Many of the works of this artist are to be seen in the churches and palaces of Florence. He was made a cavalier by Clement VII., and also by Charles V.

Bandon, *ban'-don*, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which rises in the Carbery mountains, and after a course of 40 miles falls into the sea at Kinsale, of which it forms the harbour.

Bandon, or Bandonbridge, a town of Ireland, 13 miles from Cork, and standing on the river Bandon, which the dreamy Spenser has celebrated as—

"The pleasant Bandon, crowned by many a wood."

The houses are built of stone, and there are several good streets, but no structures of remarkable interest. *Manf.* Linens, camlets, and coarse woollen stuffs; and there are works for tanning, brewing, and dyeing, particularly blue colours. *Pop.* about 9,000.

Banff, *banf*, a maritime shire of Scotland, bounded N. by the Murray Frith, S. and E. by the county of Aberdeen, and W. by the counties of Elgin and Inverness. *Ext.* 67 miles long, with an average breadth of about 12. *Area*, 647 square miles. *Desc.* This shire contains some of the highest mountains in Scotland; among which is Cairngorm, noted for its beautiful topazes, and attaining an elevation of 4,060 feet; Corryhabbie, Knockhill, and Cabrach, which respectively are 2,558, 2,500, and 2,377 feet above the level of the sea. The north side of Benmuedui, the loftiest of all the Scottish mountains, is also in this county. The valleys are fertile, and there is a level strip of country along the coast which is pretty well cultivated. Cattle-rearing, however, is the chief branch of rural industry. *Rivers.* The Spey, Avon, and Deveron. *Minerals.* Marble, limestone, granite, marl, slate, topazes, and rock-crystal. *Manf.* Inconsiderable; yarn and linen cloths. *Pop.* 54,171.

Banff, a handsome seaport-town and royal borough of Scotland, and capital of the above county. It is situate at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a fine bridge of seven arches; and its harbour is protected by a castle. The only public buildings of note are the town-house, which has an elegant spire, and an academy. *Manf.* Thread, linen, stockings, soap, and tanning; and it has a small trade with Russia, Sweden, and Holland. *Pop.* 5,309. *Lat.* 54° 40′ 18″ N. *Lon.* 2° 31′ 30″ W. Banff was constituted a royal borough by a charter of Robert II., dated 1372; which was afterwards confirmed by James VI. and Charles II. In 1645 it was plundered by the marquis of Montrose. In 1613 James Sharp, the celebrated archbishop of St. Andrews, who was murdered on Magus Moor, was born in the castle; and, in 1700, James Macpherson, the notorious Highland outlaw immortalized by Burns, was here executed.

Bangalore, *ban'-ga-lor*, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Mysore, formerly the capital of a kingdom, 70 miles from Seringapatam. Its houses are generally two stories high, constructed of red earth and roofed with tiles. In its neighbourhood the vine and the cypress flourish luxuriantly, and strawberries are raised in the gardens. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* 13° N. *Lon.* 77° 40′ E. In 1791 this town was stormed and taken by the British under Lord Cornwallis.

Bangkok, or Bancock, *băn'-kok*, a large city, and the capital of the kingdom of Siam, standing on the banks of the Menam, 15 miles above where it falls into the Gulf of Siam. It comprises three divisions: the town itself, the floating town, and the royal palace. This arrangement is necessary, on account of the annual inundations to which the city is exposed. There are no regular streets, and each house has a small boat or canoe always ready for use. The palace is built on an island from two to three miles in length, separated from the land by a narrow arm of the river. The floating town is composed of movable bamboo rafts, each of which contains a row of eight or ten houses. The city is adorned with many Buddhist temples, conspicuous by their tall spires and the gilding with which they are ornamented. *Exp.* Pepper, sugar, lac, ivory, aromatic woods, tin, cotton, rice, hides, salt fish, and edible nests. *Imp.* Tea, porcelain, silk and silk goods, nankin, paper, fruit, mercury, and

Chinese manufactured goods; Indian printed goods and British cottons, woollens and glass-ware. *Manf.* Tin utensils, iron wares, and leather, prepared in large quantities for exportation. *Pop.* 400,000, the half of whom are Chinese. *Lat.* 13° 58′ N. *Lon.* 109° 31′ E.

BANGOR, *băn'-gor*, 'white choir,' an ancient city and bishop's see of Wales, in the county of Carnarvon, 3 miles from Beaumaris. It consists only of one crooked street, about a mile long, and two or three smaller ones diverging from it. *Pop.* 6,338.—There are other two parishes of small populations in Wales of the same name.

BANGOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, standing 4 miles from Donaghadee, on the south side of Belfast Lough. It consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones diverging from it. *Pop.* 3,500; the males chiefly employed in fishing, and the females in hand-sewing. *Lat.* 54° 40′ N. *Lon.* 5° 35′ W. Here Hamilton, the poet, and correspondent of Allan Ramsay, was born; and Moore contends that it was the birthplace of Pelagius.

BANIAK ISLANDS, *ba'-ne-ak*, a group in the Indian Ocean, lying off the N. coast of Sumatra. *Lat.* 2° 20′ N. *Lon.* 96° 40′ E.

BANIALUKA, *ban'-e-a-loo'-ka*, a fortress and town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the river Verbas, 91 miles from Bosna Serai. It has a great many mosques, several colleges, baths, and bazaars, and a gunpowder factory. *Pop.* about 8,000.

BANIER, Anthony, *ba'-ne-ai*, a French writer, who, after studying at Paris, became tutor to the sons of M. de Metz. He wrote an historical explanation of the fables of antiquity, which was afterwards published under the title of "Mythology; or, the Fables explained by History." B. 1673; D. 1741. He had a hand in Picart's "Religious Ceremonies," and other esteemed works. An English translation of his "Mythology" was printed in 1711, in 4 vols. 8vo.

BANIM, John, *bań'-nim*, an Irish author of a number of popular novels, among which may be particularly noticed the first and second series of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family," which, on their appearance, were immediately recognized as works of genius. He was also the author of the celebrated tragedy of "Damon and Pythias." The greatest defect, perhaps, in his writings is a degree of overstrained excitement, which he generally produces by calling to his aid the operations of the worst and darkest passions of human nature. B. 1800; D. near Kilkenny, 1842.

BANJERMASSIN, *băn'-jer-mas-in*, from *banjer*, 'water,' and *masin*, 'salt,' an extensive district of country lying on the S.E. part of the island of Borneo. *Ext.* 350 miles long and about 270 broad. *Desc.* Generally flat, though intersected by a range of mountains running from N. to S. Where cultivation exists, the soil is extremely fertile, throwing up a luxuriant vegetation of great beauty and variety. *Rivers.* The Banjer and its tributary the Nagara, which water the west portion; and several large streams plentifully irrigate the east. *Pro.* Cotton, rice, wax, benzoin, pepper, dragon's-blood, and rattans. *Minerals.* Gold, iron, coal; and some large and fine diamonds are found. *Manf.* Swords, guns, pistols, and other arms. These are finished in the most elaborate style of workmanship, the decorations consisting of gold, silver, and copper. *Pop* estimated at 120,000, mostly Mahometans.—This country has been gradually ceded to the Dutch; from whom a portion of it is still held by a native sultan, whose power over his own district is absolute.

BANJERMASSIN, the capital of the above territory, situate at about 15 miles from the mouth of the Banjer, where it debouches into the Sea of Java. On account of the inundations of the river, the houses are built on piles of wood, at an elevation of three feet above the ground, and communicate with each other by means of planks. Many of the houses are built upon rafts, with their fronts turned towards the river, and exposing goods to sale; whilst on market-days the water forms the "great highway," on which all the necessaries of life are purchased at these floating marts. The town is in every respect a floating aggregate of houses, where there are no streets, nor carriages or horses, its whole business being entirely carried on by water communication. *Lat.* 3° 32′ S. *Lon.* 114° 42′ E.—For upwards of a hundred years the Dutch have had a factory in this place.

BANJOEMAS, *băn-jo'-e-mās*, a town and district of Java, situate nearly in the centre of the island. This country is one of the most fertile of the island, producing rice, sugar, coffee, and indigo in abundance. *Pop.* of district, 316,063; of town, 9,000. *Lat.* of town, 7° 33′ S. *Lon.* 109° 20′ E.

BANJOEWANGI, *băn-jo'-e-wăn-gi*, a town in the province of Bezoeki, on the E. coast of Java. It has a fort, and only one stone house, which is the residence of the governor. In its neighbourhood are several volcanoes, Idjeng, the loftiest, being 10,170 feet high.

BANKES, Sir John, *bănks*, an English judge, who, in 1630, was made attorney-general to the prince of Wales, and in 1640 chief justice of the Common Pleas. He displayed his loyalty and courage at the beginning of the civil war; and his lady defended Corfe Castle, the family seat, against the parliament forces, till it was relieved by the earl of Caernarvon. Sir John continued with the king at Oxford, and died there in 1644. B. at Keswick, 1589.

BANKS' ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, named after the celebrated botanist, Sir Joseph Banks. *Lat.* 13° 53′ S. *Lon.* 168° 45′ E.—There are various other islands, capes, and peninsulas of the same name in different parts of the world.

BANKS, John, an English play-writer, originally a lawyer; but, getting weary of the courts of Themis, he quitted them, and became a follower of Thespis. He produced several pieces which were once popular, particularly the "Unhappy Favourite; or, the Earl of Essex." When he died is uncertain: his remains were deposited in the church of St. James, Westminster. Lived at the end of the 17th century.

BANKS, Sir Joseph, a distinguished naturalist, who, in 1760, entered a gentleman commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1764 he came into possession of his paternal fortune, and in 1766 was chosen a member of the Royal Society. In the same year he made a voyage to Newfoundland for the purpose of collecting plants, and on the following winter returned by way of Lisbon. He now made the acquaintance of Dr. Solander, a Swedish gentleman who had been a pupil of Linnæus, and who had recently been appointed assistant librarian to the British Museum. In 1768, he and Dr. Solander, as naturalists to the expedition, accompanied Captain Cook on a voyage to the South Seas, the ostensible object being to observe the transit of the planet Venus over the disc of the sun. He remained four months on the island of Otaheite, and after being absent nearly three years, returned to England with a large collection of specimens illustrative of natural history. He afterwards made a voyage to Iceland with his friend Dr. Solander, during which they examined the Hebrides, and were the first to discover the columnar stratification of the rocks surrounding the caves of Staffa, an account of which was published in the same year, 1772, by Mr. Pennant, in his "Tour in Scotland." A large addition to his various botanical collections was the result of this voyage. In 1777 he was elected president of the Royal Society, which he held till the time of his death. B. at Westminster, 1743; D. 1820.—Sir Joseph bequeathed his books and botanical collections to the British Museum.

BANKS, Thomas, one of the best sculptors of Great Britain. By his thirty-third year his style was formed, and he competed, among many rivals, for the gold prize offered by the Royal Academy in 1770, and carried it away. His designs at this period were principally illustrative of classical history, and they discovered so much fertility of invention in the different modes in which the same subjects were treated, that the members of the Royal Academy determined to send him to Rome at the expense of that institution. Accordingly, in 1772 he set out for the "eternal city," where he placed himself under Capizoldi, a distinguished professor. He was, however, though much admired, little encouraged; and after spending seven years in Rome, he returned to England, only to meet with disappointment. He was now in his 49th year, and setting out for Russia, he received from the Empress Catharine an acknowledgment of his merits. She purchased a subject of his, called "Psyche with the Butterfly," and placed it in a temple expressly

built for it in her gardens. He soon again visited his native country, when his "Mourning Achilles," now in the hall of the British Institution, fixed him prominently and permanently in the eye of the public. He was now kept in constant employment throughout the remainder of his days. B. at Lambeth, 1735; D. 1805.

BANN, *băn*, the name of two small rivers in the N. of Ireland.

BANNALEC, *ban'-a-lek*, a town of France, in Brittany, 15 miles from Quimper. *Pop.* 4,160.

BANNATYNE, George, *băn'-a-tine*, the compiler of the celebrated MS. entitled "Corpus Poeticum Scotorum," or, body of Scotch poetry, now in the Advocates' library in Edinburgh. Of this work Allan Ramsay exhibited specimens in his "Evergreen;" but little or nothing is known of its compiler. In his diary, Sir Walter Scott remarks, "Thought upon an introduction to the notices which have been recovered of George Bannatyne. They are very jejune." Yet it is a satisfaction to know that this great benefactor to the literature of Scotland had a prosperous life, and enjoyed the pleasures of domestic society, and in a time peculiarly perilous, lived unmolested, and died in quiet. B. 1543; D. 1607. It was upon his name that the "Bannatyne Club" was founded in 1823, by Sir Walter Scott, over the meetings of which he presided from its nativity till 1831. Originally this association consisted only of 31 members; but as it rose in fame, many persons of rank and literary distinction were desirous of being connected with it; and, in 1828, the number was increased to 100.

BANNIER, or BANNER, John, *ban'-i-er*, a Swedish general, who served with great distinction under Gustavus Adolphus; on whose death he became commander-in-chief, and obtained several victories, and took many important places. Afterwards his good fortune failed, and the imperialists succeeded in driving him into Bohemia. B. 1595; D. 1641.

BANNOCKBURN, *băn'-ok-burn*, 'Bannock brook,' a village of Stirlingshire, on the Bannock, 2 miles from Stirling. It is memorable for a decisive battle fought near it, June 25, 1314, between the English, under Edward II., and the Scots, under Robert Bruce; wherein the former were totally defeated, and Scotland was thereby completely emancipated from the English yoke. Not far from it, at a place called SANCHIE BURN, James III. of Scotland was defeated by his son James IV.

BANQUO, or BANCHO, *ban'-quo*, a Scotch general of royal extraction, who obtained several victories over the Highlanders and the Danes, in the reign of Donald VII. He tarnished his glory by aiding Macbeth in a conspiracy against that monarch; but was afterwards put to death by the usurper.—Shakspere's tragedy of Macbeth is founded upon these events.

BANTAM, or BATAN, *băn'-tam*, a province of Java, occupying the whole of the W. portion of the island, bounded on the N. by the Java Sea, W. by the Strait of Sunda, and S. by the Indian Ocean. *Ext.* about 90 miles long, and the same in breadth at its widest part. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* of the fort, 6° 1′ 39″ S. *Lon.* 106° 10′ 41″ E.—The capital, of same name, was once a rich and flourishing place, but is now declined into a miserable village. The Bantam fowl came from here.

BANTRY, *ban'-tre*, a town of Ireland, on the east coast of a bay of that name, county of Cork, with a small harbour. *Pop.* about 3,000. *Lat.* 50° 40′ 48″ N. *Lon.* 9° 27′ 12″ W.

BANTRY BAY, a spacious bay on the south-west coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Ext.* 25 miles long, by 6 or 8 broad. In 1796, a French fleet anchored in this bay.

BANWELL, *băn'-wel*, a parish of Somersetshire, 4 miles from Axbridge. *Area*, 4,970 acres. *Pop.* 1,878. —It is a station on the Great Western Railway.

BANYA, *ban'-ya*, two towns of Hungary, with populations of above 5,000 each, and celebrated for their productive mines in gold, silver, and lead.

BANYULS-SUR-MER and BANYULS-DES-ASPRES, *băn'-yool*, two towns and parishes of France, in the department Pyrénées-Orientales. *Pop.* of the first, 2,562; of the second, 472.—Near the first are four ancient towers, one of which indicates the limits between France and Spain; and the second is memorable for the defence which its inhabitants made in 1793, when they compelled 7,000 Spaniards, who had attacked them, to surrender.

BAOWE, *ba'-o*, a rajahship tributary to the British, in Bundelcund, Hindostan. *Area*, 127 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

BAPAUME, *ba'-pome*, a strong town of France, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais. *Manf.* Laces, fine thread, woollens, and cottons. *Pop.* 3,265. 90 miles from Paris.

BAPTÆ, *băp-te'*, the priests of Cotytto, the goddess of lasciviousness and debauchery at Athens. Her festivals were celebrated in the night; and so obscene was the behaviour of the priests, that they disgusted even Cotytto herself. The name is derived from *baptein*, 'to wash,' because the priests bathed themselves in the most effeminate manner.

BAPTISTE, John Baptist Monnoyer, *bap'-teest*, a distinguished French painter in the department of fruits and flowers. He adorned the palaces of Versailles, Mendon, Marley, and Trianon. He visited England at the invitation of Lord Montague, and for nearly twenty years lived in that country, enjoying uninterrupted patronage from the great. B. at Lisle, 1635; D. 1699.

BAPTISTE, John Gaspar, *bap'-tist*, a Dutch painter, who came to England during the civil wars, and was much engaged by Sir Peter Lely in painting his draperies and backgrounds. B. at Antwerp; D. 1691.

BAPTISTIN, John Baptiste Struk, *bap-tis-teen*, an Italian musician, who first introduced the violoncello into France. He was, besides, a good composer. B. at Florence about 1677; D. 1755.

BARA, *bă'-ra*, one of the Hebrides, to the S. of South Uist. *Ext.* 12 miles in length, and about 3 to 6 in breadth. *Lat.* 56° 55′ N. *Lon.* 7° 30′ W.

BARABA STEPPE, *bar'-a-ba step*, N.W. of Omsk, in Asiatic Russia, about 400 miles in length and 300 in breadth, containing a few salt lakes, but in general of a good black soil, with forests of birch. It was colonized in 1767 by Russia, and there is no part of Siberia in which travelling is so rapid by means of horses as here.

BARACH, *bai-răk*, fourth judge of the Hebrews, after delivering them from bondage to Jabin, king of Canaan, and defeating Sisera. He ruled 33 years, and flourished about 1240 B.C.

BARACOA, or BARAZOA, *ba-ra-ko'-a*, a seaport on the N.E. of Cuba. *Lat.* 21° N. *Lon.* 76° 10′ W. In the vicinity of this town is a remarkable table-mountain, bearing the singular name of the "Anvil of Baracoa."

BARADÆUS, also called ZANZALUS JACOBUS, *băr'-rădé'-us*, a monk who revived the sect of the Monophysites, who maintained that there is but one nature in Christ. His party made him bishop of Edessa. He died in 588, and from him the sect took the name of Jacobites.

BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, *bar'-a-gai deel'-yiire*, a French general, who, in his eighteenth year, lost his left hand at the battle of Leipsic. Under Louis Philippe he served in Algiers; in 1849, under Louis Napoleon, was sent on a temporary mission to the pope. In 1854, during the war with Russia, he commanded a force of 10,000 men sent to the Baltic to co-operate with the allied French and English fleets in their attack on Bomarsund. B. Sept. 6, 1795.

BARAITCH, or BURAECH, *bu-raik*, a town of Oude, in Hindostan, situate on a tributary of the Gogra, 62 miles from Lucknow. It is here where Lord Clyde, in January, 1859, was engaged in trampling out the last sparks of the sepoy mutiny in the province of Oude. It is a place of great antiquity, and the district in which it is situate is covered with dense jungle. Many of the old Patan race are still found in it, and one of their chiefs yet enjoys the title of Khan of Baraitch.

BARAK, *ba'-rak*, the principal river of Cachar, in further India. Length, 350 miles. It unites with the Brahmaputra, 43 miles from Dacca.

BARAK, *bai'-răk*, 'thunder,' a judge and deliverer of Israel, counselled by the prophetess Deborah.

BARANTE, Amable Guillaume Prosper, Baron de Brugière, *ba-rant'*, the son of a French barrister. He served in several offices in the time of Napoleon I., whose fall did not affect his fortunes otherwise than successfully. He became, under Louis XVIII., counsellor of state, and secretary for the home department. In 1819 he was nominated a peer of France. After the revolution of July, 1830, he resided at the court of

Sardinia, in the capacity of ambassador, and, in 1835, occupied a similar position at the court of Russia. After the revolution of 1848 he retired from public life, residing in Auvergne. B. at Riom, 1782.—Notwithstanding a strict integrity in exercising his political functions, Barante has been able to devote much of his time and talents to literature. His most important work is his "History of the Dukes of Burgundy," which has placed him amongst the first of the French historians of the day. He has besides written a "History of the National Convention," in six volumes, and various other works. Others of this family were writers.

BARANYA, *ba-ran'-ya*, a county of Hungary, on the Danube. *Area*, 1,600 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in some parts, and swampy in others; but, where cultivation is carried on, the produce is great. *Pro.* Wheat, wine, fruit, and tobacco. Great numbers of cattle are reared. *Pop.* 285,000.

BARASET, *bar'-ra-set'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 1,424 square miles. *Pop.* 522,000.

BARATARIA, *bär'-rä-tair'-e-a*, an island in the United States, at the entrance of a bay of the same name in the Gulf of Mexico. *Lat.* 29° N. *Lon.* 90° W.

BARATIER, John Philip, *ba-ra'-te-er*, an extraordinary German youth, who, at five years of age, understood Greek, Latin, German, and French. He afterwards studied Hebrew; and at nine years of age was able to translate any part of the scripture into Latin, and made a dictionary of the most difficult Hebrew and Chaldaic words. In 1731 he was entered in the university of Altdorf, and the same year wrote a letter to M. le Maître on a new edition of the Bible, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Rabbinical, which is inserted in the "Bibliothèque Germanique." In his thirteenth year he published the "Travels of Benjamin of Tudela," translated from the Hebrew into French. In 1734 the margrave of Anspach gave him a pension of 50 florins a year and the use of his library. The year following he submitted a plan for finding the longitude, to the Royal Society, which, however, proved to be an old exploded scheme. He was the same year admitted a member of the Academy at Berlin, and created M.A. by the university of Halle. B. at Schwabach, near Nuremberg, in 1721; D. at Halle, in 1740.—Besides the above, he wrote critical dissertations upon points of ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the Socinians, called "Anti-Artemonius," yet, at his death, he wanted four months of being twenty years of age.

BARBACENA, Fchaberto-Caldeira-Brunt, marquis of, *bar'-ba-sai'-na*, a Brazilian statesman and soldier, who served with distinction in the Portuguese navy and army. He was chosen by Don Pedro, the prince-regent (afterwards emperor), to negotiate with Portugal, the mother-country, the independence of Brazil; and, by the mediation of England and Austria, a treaty was signed at Rio Janeiro, on August 27, 1823, which secured the separation of the two crowns of Portugal and Brazil. He was afterwards employed to accompany the young queen of Portugal to Europe, and subsequently became finance minister of Brazil; and, by his talents, contributed greatly to the progress of his country. He was the first to introduce from Europe the steam-engine and steamboat. B. at Sabora, 1772; D. at Rio Janeiro, 1842. (*See* BRAZIL.)

BARBACENA, *bar'-ba-sai'-na*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 125 miles from Rio Janeiro. *Pop.* of town and district, 12,000.

BARBACOA, *bar'-ba-ko'-a*, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, within the Gulf of Darien.

BARBACOAS, a city of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, 120 miles from Quito. *Lat.* 1° 42′ S. *Lon.* 78° 8′ W. 2. A town of South America, in the province of Venezuela, at the source of the Tucuyo. 3. A village in the same province, E. of Lake Maracaibo.

BARBADILLO, Alphonso Jerome de Salas, *bar'-ba-deel'-yo*, a Spanish dramatic writer, who, besides several comedies, also wrote the "Adventures of Don Diego de Noche," 1624, 8vo. B. at Madrid; D. 1630.

BARBADOES, *bar-bai'-doze*, one of the Caribbees, and the most eastern of the West-India islands of the Windward group, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* About 21 miles in length and 14 in breadth. *Area*, 166 square miles, or 106,470 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. The houses of the planters are very numerous all along the country; and these, with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently swelling hills, form a delightful scene. *Desc.* This island is low along the shore, except on the E.; but as it is generally free from marshy ground, it enjoys a more salubrious climate than many of the other islands to which it belongs. It has no mountains of any great elevation, the loftiest being Mount Hillaby, which is only 1,145 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, arrow-root, aloes, and ginger. *Towns.* Bridgetown, the capital, Speights Town, Oistins, and St. James. *Pop.* 122,198. *Lat.* 13° 10′ N. *Lon.* 59° W.—This island is the residence of the governor-general of all the British Windward Islands, and is frequently visited by sudden calamities, arising from the fury of the elements. It was settled in the year 1624-5, by the English, who laid the foundation of James Town. In 1627, the island was made over by patent to the earl of Carlisle, who afterwards conveyed his rights to Lord Willoughby. After the Restoration, the legislation of the island was vested in the crown.

BARBARI, *bar'-bä-ri'*, a name originally applied to those who spoke inelegantly, or with harshness and difficulty. The Greeks and Romans generally called all nations, except their own, by the despicable name of barbarians.

BARBARO, Francis, *bar'-ba-ro*, a learned Venetian, who was governor of several places, but distinguished chiefly on account of his oratorical powers and literary works, particularly his translations of some of Plutarch's Lives. He wrote "De Re Uxoriâ," "On the Choice of a Wife, and the Duties of Women," printed at Paris, in 1515, and which were afterwards translated into various languages. Besides these, a collection of his letters was printed in 1743. B. 1398; D. 1454.

BARBARO, Ermolao, grandson of the above, gave lectures on the Greek language gratuitously. The emperor Frederick, to whom he went ambassador, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and Pope Innocent VIII. made him patriarch of Aquileia, for accepting which dignity the Venetians expelled him their republic. He then went to Rome, where he resided during the remaining years of his life. B. 1454; D. 1495. He translated the Rhetoric of Aristotle, and other works; and published critical elucidations of Pliny.

BARBAROSSA, Horush, *bar'-ba-ros'-sa*, a famous pirate, who from being the son of a potter rose by his skill, cunning, and bravery, to lay the foundation of the Turkish dominion in Algiers. After having acquired immense wealth by piracy, he was called in to assist the Algerines against the Spaniards, when he took possession of the throne, and had himself proclaimed Horush, sultan of Algiers. He next defeated the king of Tunis, and having taken the capital, caused himself to be proclaimed king. After this he marched to Tlemsen, the inhabitants of which put to death their own monarch, and opened their gates to Horush. The heir to the kingdom of Tlemsen, however, applied for assistance to the marquis of Gomares, governor of Oran, who besieged Barbarossa in the citadel, and reduced him to the greatest distress. He escaped thence by a subterraneous passage, but was overtaken, with a small number of Turks, on the banks of the river Maileh, where he fell with his followers, after making a desperate defence. B. at Mitylene, about 1471; slain, 1518.—It is said that the name of Barbarossa was given to this adventurer by the Christian sailors, on account of the colour of his beard, which was red.

BARBAROSSA, Khair Eddin, 'the good of the faith,' succeeded his brother in the kingdom of Algiers, and became commander of the naval forces of Selim II., emperor of the Turks. He made himself master of Tunis, but was driven from it by Charles V. in 1536. After this he ravaged several parts of Italy, and reduced Yemen, in Arabia Felix, to the Turkish government. D. at Constantinople, in 1546.—It was under this adventurer that Algiers, in 1519, became subject to the dominion of the Porte.

BARBAROSSA, the Emperor. (*See* FREDERICK I.)

BARBAROUX, Charles, *bar'-ba-roo*, a member of the French National Assembly, and the enemy of Robespierre and Marat, against whom he repeatedly brought charges. It was he who proposed the trial of Louis XVI. and family. When the Girondists were overthrown, he

was arrested, but made his escape. He was afterwards taken, however, and guillotined at Bordeaux, in 1794. B. at Marseilles, 1767.—Before entering the political arena, he had devoted himself to the study of scientific subjects, and was a correspondent of Benjamin Franklin, and wrote an interesting sketch on the extinct volcanoes near Toulon.

Barbary, *bar'-bi-re*, a general division of Africa, between the Atlantic Ocean on the W., the Mediterranean Sea on the N., Egypt on the E., and the Sahara, or Great Desert, on the S. It comprises the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. *Ext.* 2,600 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 140 to about 550. *Area*, estimated at 650,000 square miles. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Libya. With the exception of Egypt, it is the most fertile country in Africa, producing an abundance of corn, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. The chief trade consists in fruits, in the horses called barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. *Lat.* extending between 25° and 37° N. *Lon.* between 10° W. and 25° E. (*See* Algeria, &c.) The name of this country is supposed to have been derived from the word Berbers, the name given to its ancient inhabitants by the Arabs, and some of whose descendants are still to be found amongst the valleys and mountains of the Atlas.

Barbatelli, Bernardino, *bar'-ba-tel'-e*, surnamed Poccetti, an Italian painter, who, at Rome, studied with so much assiduity as frequently to forget the refreshments of food and sleep. He excelled in painting historical subjects, fruit, animals, and flowers. D. in 1612.

Barbauld, Anna Lætitia, *bar'-bawld*, an authoress of considerable celebrity, and, in her "Essays on Romance," the best imitator of the style of Dr. Johnson. She edited selections from the "Spectator," "Tatler," "Guardian," and "Freeholder;" and also a series of the "British Novelists," published in 50 vols. She also wrote several poetical effusions, and, to some extent, assisted her brother, Dr. John Aikin, in producing his "Evenings at Home." (*See* Aikin.) B at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, 1743; D. at Stoke Newington, 1825.

Barbeau de la Bruyere, John Lewis, *bar'-bo broo'-yair*, a French writer, who published an historical map of the world, which combines geography, chronology, and history in one view. He also edited, and partly compiled, several other works of geographical and topographical merit. B. at Paris, 1710; D. 1781.

Barberini, Francis, *bar-be-re'-ne*, a Roman cardinal, nephew of Pope Urban VIII., and legate in France and Spain. He was the father of the poor, and the patron of the learned. D. 1679.—His brother Anthony was also a cardinal; but on the election of Innocent X., who was the enemy of his family, he retired to France, where he was made archbishop of Rheims, and where he died in 1671.

Barberino di Mugello, *bar-be-re'-no de moo-gail'-o*, a town of Tuscany, standing on the Sieve, 16 miles from Florence. *Manf.* Principally straw hats. *Pop.* 9,000. —In the neighbourhood of this town is the royal villa called *Cafuggiola*, the ancient residence of the Medici.

Barberino di val d'Elsa, *de val dail-sa*, a village, 14 miles from Florence, whence the Barberini family, to which Pope Urban VIII. and several cardinals belonged, derived their name. *Pop.* 800.

Barbès, Armand, *bar'-bai*, a French revolutionist, whose first attempt against the then existing government of Louis Philippe was in 1834, when he was arrested. Again, in 1835, he was included in those who were suspected of being privy to Fieschi's plot, and was liberated only again to be brought before the authorities, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for secretly manufacturing gunpowder. Again, in 1839, he was concerned in an overt act of rebellion, and was condemned to death, but was, at the last moment, pardoned by the king. The revolution of February, 1848, set him free, the 12th regiment made him their colonel, and the department of the Aude returned him as a member of the Constituent Assembly. But, with Barbès, to conspire was to live; and he was found guilty of an attempt, on the 15th May, 1848, to overturn the republican government, and was condemned to imprisonment for life in the prison of Belleisle-en-Mer. B. in the island of Guadaloupe, 1810.

Barbeyrac, John, *bar'-bai-rak*, an eminent French professor of law and history, first at Lausanne, and afterwards at Gröningen. He translated into French Puffendorf's "Law of Nature and Nations," his treatise on the "Duties of Man," and Grotius's book of the "Rights of War and Peace," with learned notes of his own. He also wrote a treatise on the "Morality of the Fathers," and another on "Gaming," the argument of which is to establish the proposition that games of chance of any kind are not, in themselves, unlawful. Besides these, he produced other essays upon historical and juridical subjects. B. at Beziers, 1674; D. at Gröningen, 1744.

Barbezieux, *bar-bez'-e-u(r)*, a town in the department of Charente, 45 miles from Bordeaux, celebrated for its truffled capons. *Manf.* Coarse hempen cloth, and there are some tanneries. *Pop.* 3,574.

Barbier d'Aucour, John, *bar'-be-ai do'-koor*, a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and tutor to the son of the famous Colbert. In 1683 he became a member of the French Academy. On the death of his patron he returned to the bar. B. at Langres, in 1641; D. at Paris, 1694. He wrote several pieces against the Jesuits.

Barbieri, John Francis, *bar'-be-air'-e*, surnamed Guercino, an eminent historical painter, who studied under Caracci, but followed the manner of Caravaggio. His taste was natural, but not always elegant. B. in 1590; D. in 1666.—His brother Paulo Antonio excelled in painting still life and animals. D. in 1640.

Barbour, John, *bar'-boor*, a Scotch divine, who became archdeacon of Aberdeen, and one of the earliest and best of Scottish poets and historians. King David Bruce made him his chaplain, and sent him on several embassies. He wrote in verse "The Life and Actions of King Robert Bruce," undertaken, it is supposed by Dr. Henry, at the request of David II., the son of the celebrated monarch. This, however, has been deemed doubtful, although the high character of the work has never been questioned. Warton, in his "History of English Poetry," speaking of Barbour and Henry the minstrel, says, "I cannot pass over two Scotch poets of this period" (the middle of the 14th century), "who have adorned the English language by a strain of versification, expression, and poetical imagery far superior to their age, and who, consequently, deserve to be mentioned in a general review of the progress of our national poetry." Although a Scotchman, Barbour figures as a student among the eminent names that adorn the scroll of Oxford. D. in 1396.—The metrical chronicle of "The Bruce" embraces the period between 1306 and 1329.

Barbour, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In the state of Alabama. *Area*, 825 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but fertile, and producing cotton, corn, and sugar. It is drained by the river Pea. *Pop.* 23,632; of whom about the half are slaves. 2. In the state of Virginia. *Area*, 330 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and well adapted for pasture. *Pro.* The usual cerealia. *Minerals.* Abundant, especially coal, iron, and stone. *Pop.* 9,000; of whom a few are slaves.

Barbud, *bar'-bud*, a Persian musician in the service of Kosru Parviz. His name was adopted to express the master of music in all succeeding times. The Persians also gave the name of Barbud to a sort of lyre.

Barbuda, *bar-boo'-da*, one of the Caribbean or West-India islands, belonging to the Leeward group, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 15 miles long and 8 broad. *Area*, about 75 square miles. *Desc.* Low, level, well covered with woods, and generally fertile. *Pro.* Cotton, corn, pepper, and tobacco; but no sugar. *Pop.* 1,600. *Lat.* 17° 33′ N. *Lon.* 61° 43′ W.—This island has no harbour, but a roadstead on its W. side.

Barby, *bar'-be*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, situate on the Elbe, 14 miles from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods. There are soapworks and distilleries. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Barca, *bar'-ka*, a country of Barbary, on the S. coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt; and forming the E. division of the regency of Tripoli. *Ext.* about 500 miles from N. to S., with a breadth of

about 400 from E. to W. *Desc.* Formerly this country was believed to be nothing more than a barren desert inhabited only by wandering Arabs; but it is now found to contain much excellent pasturage, more especially in the N. and E. The vegetable productions are the palm, the pine, the date, the olive, and the fig. There are, properly speaking, no rivers, but only streams, which are quite dry in the hot season, and generally are lost in the sands of the Libyan desert. *Pop.* estimated about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 33° N. *Lon.* between 20° and 25° E.—This country was the seat of the ancient five Greek cities, Arsinoe, Barca, Berenice, Apollonia, and Cyrene; all of which have passed into decay, save Berenice, which is now called Bengazia.

BARCELONA, *bar'-se-lo'-na*, a city of Spain, formerly the capital of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, 312 miles from Madrid. It is strongly fortified, being surrounded by walls and defences, which, however, are commanded by the fort of Montjoi, occupying a height of the same name on the south. It is divided into nearly two equal parts, is lighted with gas, and has for its principal edifice a cathedral, which occupies the highest part of the old town. The harbour, though very spacious, is difficult of entrance. A private school is established for the instruction of engineer officers in mathematics, and in the principles of fortification. There are also academies for jurisprudence, practical medicine, natural philosophy, history, the fine arts, and several libraries, one of which is rich in MSS. of Catalonia and Aragon. *Manf.* Leather, lace, silks, woollens, cottons, and jewellery. *Exp.* Iron, copper, arms, cork, silks, soap, paper, ribbons, laces, hats, shell-fruit, and brandies. *Imp.* Timber, hides, horns, wax, stock-fish, hemp, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and other colonial goods. *Pop.* including its suburb of Barceloneta, 122,000. *Lat.* 41° 21′ 4½″ N. *Lon.* 2° 9′ 57″ E. Barcelona is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barca, and hence its name. It was besieged during the War of the Succession by the duke of Berwick, to whom it surrendered in 1714, after an obstinate defence; and also in 1808 In 1843 it was bombarded by order of the regent Espartero.

BARCELONA, a city of South America, in the province of Cumana, on the river Neveri, at about 2 miles' distance from the sea. It is neither handsomely nor agreeably constructed, and the great number of hogs which are fed in the city contributes also to engender filth and disease. Its chief exports are horses and cattle. *Lat.* 10° 10′ S. *Lon.* 64° 47′ W.

BARCELORE, *bar'-se-lor*, a town of Hindostan, in Canara. *Lat.* 13° 45′ N. *Lon.* 74° 46′ E. This is the Barace of the ancients.

BARCHA, or BARCA, *bar'-ka*, the surname of a noble Carthaginian family, from which Hannibal and Hamilcar were descended. By means of their bribes and influence, they created a great faction, which is known in the annals of Carthage by the name of the Barchinian faction, and at last raised themselves to power, and to the independent disposal of all the offices of trust or emolument in the state.

BARCLAY, Alexander, *bar'-klai*, a writer, who, according to some, was a native of Scotland, but who others maintain was an Englishman. However this may be, we find that he travelled through most parts of Europe, and on his return became a monk at Ely; but on the dissolution of his monastery he obtained a living in Somersetshire, and afterwards in Essex. D. 1552. Barclay was one of the first refiners of our language by his productions, which are chiefly translations from foreign writers. He rendered into English that curious book entitled "Navis Stultifera; or, the Ship of Fools," and to which he added much original matter. This book was first printed by Pynson in 1509, a copy of which edition is very rare, and is worth about £100. Barclay also wrote some eclogues, which Warton says were the first that appeared in the English language, and were like Petrarch's and the Mantuan's; that is, of the moral and satirical kind, and containing few touches of rural description and bucolic imagery.

BARCLAY, John, a son of the above, who was educated in France, and on the death of his father visited London, where he lived ten years. B. at Pont-à-Mousson, 1582; D. at Rome, 1621.—He wrote several ingenious works; the chief of which are, "Euphormio," a satire in Latin, and a romance entitled "Argenis." This last has been translated into several languages, and is an evidence of the fleeting nature of literary popularity. "It absolutely distresses me," says Coleridge, "when I reflect that this work, admired as it has been by great men of all ages, and lately by the poet Cowper, should be only not unknown to the general reader." It was of this Barclay that the learned Grotius said,

> "A Scot by blood, and French by birth, this man
> At Rome speaks Latin as no Roman can."

BARCLAY, Robert, a Scotchman, who walked in his father's footsteps in so far as he embraced the tenets held by the Society of Friends. At an early age he was sent to Paris, to be under the care of his uncle, who was principal of the Scots college. He there embraced the Romish religion, on which his father sent for him home, and having himself become a convert to the opinions of the Quakers, he persuaded his son to do the same. In 1670 he published a defence of his new religion, at Aberdeen; and in 1675 printed a catechetical discourse, or system of faith, according to the opinions of his sect. But his greatest work is, "An Apology for the true Christian Divinity, as the same is held forth and preached by the people called, in scorn, Quakers," printed in Latin, at Amsterdam, in 1676, and translated into English in 1678. He not only benefited his party by his writings, but travelled through various countries, particularly Germany and Holland, to obtain converts. He spent the latter part of his life on his paternal estate of Ury, in Kincardineshire, Scotland. B. at Edinburgh, 1648; D. at Ury, 1690.

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, a Russian general, who, in the German and Polish campaigns of 1806-7, was made a field-marshal. He subsequently became commander-in-chief, headed the Russians at the battle of Leipsic, and in 1815 led them into France. Besides his military commands, he at one period held the post of minister of war, and had the title of prince conferred on him. D. 1818.

BARCOCHEBAS, or BARCOCHAB, *bar'-ko-ke'-bas*, 'the son of a star,' a famous impostor among the Jews, who pretended to be the *star* predicted by Balaam. He gained many followers, who overran Judæa, putting numbers of Romans to the sword. He was at last defeated and slain by Julius Severus, who, by way of revenge, committed a dreadful massacre on the Jewish nation, A.D. 134.

BARD, *bard*, a fortress and village of Piedmont, 23 miles from Aosta. It is situate on a height at the south entrance of the valley of Aosta, and in 1800 was razed by the French; but since that period it has been restored. This fort commands the passage of the Aosta valley, and here Napoleon, after crossing the Alps, in 1800, met with a formidable resistance from an Austrian garrison of 400 men.

BARDI, *bar'-di*, a priestly order among the ancient Gauls, who praised their heroes, and published their fame in verses, accompanied by musical instruments. They were so respected that, at their sight, two armies which were engaged in battle laid down their arms, and submitted to their orders. They censured, as well as commended, the behaviour of the people.

BARDNEY, *bard'-ne*, a parish of Lincolnshire, 6 miles from Wragby. *Area*, 5,490 acres. *Pop.* 1,329.—Ethelred, king of Mercia, is supposed to have been buried in this parish, where there is a barrow with a cross upon it.

BARDOLINO, *bar-do-le'-no*, a village of Austrian Italy, 14 miles from Verona. *Pop.* 2,000.—Near this place is the field of Rivoli, where, in January 1797, the French, under Napoleon I., defeated the Austrians under Alvinzi.

BARDOP, *bar'-dop*, a river of England, running into the Read, in Northumberland.

BARDSEY, *bard'-se*, an island on the coast of Wales, near the N. point of Cardigan Bay. *Ext.* 2 miles long and 1 broad. *Pop.* 100.—The name of this island is a corruption of "Bard's Island," which it was formerly called, from its having been the last retreat of the Welsh bards.

BAREBONE, Praise God, *bair'-bone*, a Puritan, who was by trade a leatherseller, and who became, in 1654, one of the most active members of Cromwell's parlia-

ment, which was named after him. When General Monk came to London to restore the king, this man appeared at the head of a formidable rabble, and presented a petition to parliament for the exclusion of the king and the royal family. Monk, in consequence, wrote a letter of complaint to the house for encouraging the furious zealot and his adherents. Lived in the middle of the 17th century.—It is said that there were three brothers of this family, each of whom had a sentence to his name; viz., "Praise God Barebone;" "Christ came into the world to save Barebone;" and "If Christ had not died thou hadst been damned Barebone." The parent of this hopeful family could scarcely have carried his fanaticism further in christening his children.

Barrilly, *ba-ril'-le*, a district of British India, in the N.W. provinces, forming a portion of Rohilcund, having the Kumaon hills on the N., the Ganges on the W., a portion of Oude on the E. and S., and on the N. and W. Furrukabad, Alighur, and Moradabad. *Area*, 2,937 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is in general level and the soil good, being well watered, and in every part producing sugar, rice, grain, and cotton. *Pop* 1,143,657. *Lat.* between 28° and 29° N.

Barrilly, the capital of the above district, stands on an affluent of the Ganges, 118 miles from Agra. It has several mosques, a strong quadrangular citadel, a great number of Persian and Hindoo schools, an English college, and is the head-quarters of a civil establishment and circuit court. *Pop.* 65,796.—Near this town the British obtained two victories over the Rohillas, the first in 1774, under Colonel Champion; the second in 1795, under Sir Robert Abercrombie. Here an outbreak of the Sepoys took place on the 1st of June, 1857, when Brigadier Sibbald and Ensign Tucker were killed on their way to the parade-ground, and all but three officers of the 18th regiment were also slaughtered in other places.

Barent, Dieterick, *ba-rent'*, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, who studied in the school of Titian, with whom he continued several years. B. at Amsterdam, 1534; D. 1582.

Baretti, Joseph, *ba-ret'-e*, an ingenious Italian writer, and the son of an architect at Turin, of the early part of whose life little is known, except that he was a great traveller. In 1750 he visited England, and soon acquired a knowledge of the language, which he afterwards wrote with facility and correctness. About 1753 he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, by whose means he was introduced as a teacher of Italian into the family of Mr. Thrale. In 1760 he returned to Italy, and began to publish at Venice a periodical work entitled "Frusta Literaria," but on account of the freedom of its sentiments, found it expedient to quit that country, and once more visited England. In 1769 he was tried at the Old Bailey for killing a man who had assaulted him in the Haymarket, and was acquitted. Next year he published his "Travels through France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy," 4 vols. 8vo. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he was appointed its foreign secretary, and during Lord North's administration obtained a pension. B. 1716; D. 1789.—He was a talented, pleasant, and charitable man. Besides the above, he wrote "A Dissertation on Italian Poetry;" "An Introduction to the Italian Language;" "The Italian Library," 8vo; "A Dictionary, English and Italian," 2 vols. 4to; "A Grammar of the Italian Language," 8vo; "An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy," 2 vols. 8vo; "An Introduction to the most Useful European Languages," 8vo; "A Dictionary, English and Spanish," 4to; by which, and his Italian Dictionary, he is best known.

Barfleur, *bar'-flur*, a parish and town of France, department of La Manche, 15 miles from Cherbourg. It was formerly a considerable town, and from it William the Conqueror sailed with his army to effect the conquest of England.

Barfleur, a cape on the coast of France, 18 miles E. of Cherbourg, on which there is a lighthouse 271 feet high.

Barford, *bar'-ford*, a name common to several English parishes with small populations.

Bargarrau, *bar-gar-ro*, a village in Scotland, 5 miles from Paisley, where the manufacture of fine thread was first established in that country.

Barham, Rev. Richard Harris, *bar'-ham*, rector of St. Augustine's and St. Faith, in London, known to the world by his literary name of Thomas Ingoldsby. His "Ingoldsby Legends" were first contributed to "Bentley's Miscellany," and afterwards collected into volumes. For many years he was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," the "Literary Gazette," and other periodicals; and he is the author of the popular novel entitled "My Cousin Nicholas." B. at Canterbury, 1788; D. 1845.

Bari, *bar'-e*, a province of Naples, having on the N. Capitanata, on the S. Otranto, on the W. Basilicata, and on the E. the Adriatic. *Ext.* 80 miles long, with an average breadth of 34. *Area*, 1,290 square miles. *Desc.* A level, fertile country, producing abundance of grain, fruit, and wine. Large numbers of goats, sheep, asses, and swine are reared. *Pop.* 426,000.

Bari, the chief town of the above province, lying on the Gulf of Venice, and well fortified, being, towards the sea, defended by strong walls. Its principal buildings are, a citadel, a cathedral, and a college of nobles; and it has civil and criminal courts. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and silk fabrics; glass, soap, and liqueurs. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 41° 7′ 52″ N. *Lon.* 16° 53′ 4″ E.—On the fall of the Roman empire, this town first passed into the hands of the Saracens, and afterwards into those of the Normans, when it became the capital of Apulia. It has thrice been taken and destroyed, and as often rebuilt on the same site.

Barigazzo, *bar'-e-gats'-o*, a village of Italy, in the province of Lunigiana, in the neighbourhood of which fire issues from the surface of the earth, ascends for several feet, and continues for some days.

Barile, *bar'-e-lai*, a town of Naples, 3 miles from Melfi. *Pop.* about 4,000.—It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1851.

Barjesus, *bar-je'-sus*, 'son of Jesus,' a Jewish magician, or false prophet, settled at Cyprus.

Barjona, *bar-jo'-na*, 'son of Jona,' the designation of Peter in Syriac.

Barker, Edmund Henry, *bar'-ker*, a contributor to the "Classical Journal" for twenty years, and a laborious Greek scholar. His *magnum opus*, or great work, as it might be called, is an edition of Stephens's "Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ," which comprises no fewer than 11,752 double-columned pages. Its principal value consists in its size and the comprehensiveness of its grasp, rather than in its merit. He was the editor of numerous other classical works, and, for some time, was the amanuensis of Dr. Parr. B. at Hollym, in Yorkshire; D. in London, 1839.

Barker, Robert, was an Irishman, and the inventor and patentee of panoramas. Amongst his most popular panoramas were the battles of Aboukir and Trafalgar. He was himself originally a painter, and, in the production of his pictures was assisted by R. R. Reinagle, R.A., from whose sketches a great number of his foreign views were painted. B. at Kells, Meath; D. in London, 1806.

Barker, Thomas, a successful artist, who established himself at Bath. His principal objects of study were rustic figures and landscapes. His "Woodman" is a well-known work of art, and has been almost universally popularized by its reproduction on earthenware, tobacco-boxes, and almost every article upon which a design could be printed or painted. B. near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, 1769; D. in Bath, 1847.

Barkham, John, *bark'-ham*, an English antiquary, who was made dean of Bocking, in Essex. B. at Exeter, 1572; D. at Bocking, in Essex, 1642. He bequeathed medals and coins to Archbishop Laud, who added them to the collection which he had given to the university of Oxford; and he is said to have been the sole author of the "Display of Heraldry," which goes under the name of Guillim.

Barking, *bar'-king*, a parish and market-town of Essex, situate on a creek of the same name, running into the Thames, 7 miles from London. *Area*, 10,170 acres. It has no manufactures, but has a timber and fishing trade. *Pop.* about 10,000.—The famous Gunpowder Plot, which was, at one fell swoop, to deprive England of its king, lords, and commons, is said to have been concocted in a house near this town.

Barlaam, *bar-lam*, a learned Italian monk, who was nearly the last who wrote in Greek upon his

favourite study of mathematics. Lived in the 14th century.

BAR-LE-DUC, or BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, *bar-le(r)-dook*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, 125 miles from Paris. It is the capital of the arrondissement Forestier. *Manf.* Cottons and calicoes. It has a considerable trade in timber, wine, wool, and iron. *Pop.* about 15,000. It is noted for its sweetmeats.

BARLETTA, *bar-let'-a*, a seaport-town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, on the Gulf of Venice. It is situate on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, and about 30 miles from Bari. The streets are wide and well paved; the houses large, lofty, and built of beautiful hewn stone. It has a cathedral, remarkable for its antique columns of granite; and a spacious citadel. In the market-place stands a colossal bronze statue of the emperor Heraclius. *Pro.* and *Manf.* Salt, almonds, liquorice, fruit, wool, and skins. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 41° 19 18″ N. *Lon.* 16° 17′ E.

BARLETTA, Gabriel, a Dominican monk and an extraordinary preacher, whose sermons exhibit such a mixture of religious and comic expressions, sublime and vulgar ideas, the serious and the ridiculous, and, what is more remarkable, the whole are written in such a barbarous language, compounded of Greek, Latin, and Italian, as to have rendered them among the most extraordinary productions in literature. So great, however, was his fame with his contemporaries, that it elicited the proverb, *Nescit prædicare qui nescit Barlettare.* B. in Naples, about 1400.—His sermons have passed through more than twenty editions: the best is that of Venice, in 1577, 2 vols. 8vo.

BARLOW, GREAT and LITTLE, *bar'-lo*, two adjoining townships in Derbyshire, 3 miles from Chesterfield. *Area*, 3,760 acres. *Pop.* 700.

BARLOW, Francis, an English painter, who studied under Shepherd, the portrait-painter. B. in Lincolnshire, 1626; D. 1702.—His principal excellence lay in painting beasts, birds, and fish, which he represented with great beauty on the ceilings of the country houses of sporting noblemen and gentlemen.

BARLOW, Joel, an American author and diplomatist, who, during the War of Independence, composed many patriotic songs and addresses to stimulate his countrymen in the great cause in which they were engaged. In 1787 he published by subscription a poem entitled the "Vision of Columbus," whilst engaged as the conductor of a weekly newspaper in the town of Hartford. In the following year he visited England as the agent of a company speculating in the sale of land, and united himself to that class who were then zealous in the advocacy of republican principles. After spending seventeen years in this country and in France, he returned to America, and in 1808 reproduced his "Vision of Columbus," under the new title of "The Columbiad." This performance never obtained a high popularity. He now engaged himself in collecting materials for a "History of the United States," but was interrupted by President Madison, who admired him so much as to appoint him minister plenipotentiary to the court of France. Accordingly, in 1812, he once more arrived in France, and soon afterwards died. B. at Reading, Connecticut, 1755; D. on his way to Wilna, near Cracow, 1812.

BARLOW, Peter, an eminent mathematician, who, although possessed of no other advantages than those which arise from the commonest education, rose to be a mathematical master at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and till 1847 filled the chair as its professor for forty years, when he retired. In 1825, the Royal Society awarded him their Copley medal for "various communications on the subject of magnetism." For his able "Essay on Magnetic Attractions," published in 1820, the Board of Longitude presented him with the parliamentary reward for useful discoveries in navigation. B. at Norwich, in 1776.

BARLOWE, William, an eminent mathematician, who, on entering into orders, was made prebendary of Winchester, and finally archdeacon of Sarum. He was the first English writer on the properties of the loadstone, and he likewise discovered the difference between iron and steel, and their tempers for magnetical uses. To him also we are indebted for the way of pointing magnetic needles, and of piecing and cementing loadstones. B. in Pembrokeshire; D. 1625.—As the first English writer on the nature and properties of the magnet, and as the inventor of the compass-box as now used at sea, the name of Barlowe deserves to stand high amongst those scientific investigators who have exerted their talents for the benefit of mankind.

BARMEN, *bar'-men*, a district of Rhenish Prussia, including several villages and hamlets in the circle of Elberfield, and stretching for 5 miles along the Wupper valley. *Manf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, steel and plated goods, and chemicals. *Pop.* about 30,000.

BARMOUTH, *bar'-mouth*, a seaport-town of Wales, in Merionethshire, 8 miles from Dolgelly. The town is built on very unequal ground, so that at the mouth of the Maw, or Avon, the houses gradually rise above each other in successive terraces. *Pop.* 1,000.—It is much frequented for sea-bathing, and the environs are very picturesque.

BARNABAS, St., *bar'-na-bas*, 'son of prophecy or of consolation,' the name given to Joses, of the tribe of Levi, who embraced the gospel, sold his estate, and gave the produce to the apostles, and became an eminent evangelist. He was sent to Antioch to confirm the new disciples; and was the companion of St. Paul. He was stoned to death by the Jews in Cyprus. B. in the island of Cyprus. Lived in the 1st century.—There is an epistle extant under his name, which was printed at Amsterdam, with notes, in 1724, by Le Clerc.

BARNARD, Sir John, *bar'-nard*, an eminent citizen of London, whose parents belonged to the Society of Friends. In his 19th year he quitted this body, and became a member of the established church, and was first brought into notice by being appointed by those engaged in the wine trade, and to which he himself belonged, to state before the House of Lords their objections to a bill then pending in that house, and affecting their trade. In consequence of the abilities he displayed on this occasion, he was, in 1721, nominated candidate for the city of London, and in the year following was elected. He continued to represent the city in parliament nearly forty years, and discharged that trust with a fidelity which gained for him the veneration of his fellow-citizens, who, in the Royal Exchange, erected his statue, which in the fire of 1838 was destroyed. In 1732 he received the honour of knighthood from George II. In 1737 he served the office of lord mayor, in which situation he considerably reformed the police. B. at Reading, 1685; D. at Clapham, 1764.—Sir John Barnard was a worthy magistrate, an upright senator, a good speaker, and a religious man.

BARNARD, Lady Anne, the daughter of James Lindsay, 5th earl of Balcarras, and the wife of Sir Andrew Barnard, librarian to George III. She is noticed here for being the authoress of the pathethic ballad entitled "Auld Robin Gray," the name of the writer of which was preserved a secret for upwards of fifty years. B. 1750; D. 1825.

BARNARD, Sir Andrew Francis, G.C.B. and G.C.H., a British general, who early entered the army, and saw much active service in the W. Indies, and was also in 1799 engaged in the expedition to the Helder, and subsequently was present in the peninsular war at Barrosa, where he was severely wounded, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, where he was again wounded, Orthes, and Toulouse. For his services he received many honours, and in 1815 fought and was slightly hurt at Waterloo. He stood so high in the duke of Wellington's opinion, that, when Paris capitulated, Sir Andrew was appointed commandant of the British troops there. B. in Donegal, 1773; D. Jan. 17, 1855.

BARNARD, Sir Henry William, a British general, who entered the army in 1814, and served in various ranks, when, in 1854, he was appointed to the command of one of the brigades in the Crimea, and was chief of the staff under General Simpson, until the appointment of General Windham. He afterwards had the command of the troops at Corfu, and finally was placed on the staff of the Bengal army. In June, 1857, he commanded the troops before Delhi at the commencement of its siege, in the place of General Reed, whose age and health unfitted him for the chief com-

mand of the Indian army, which had devolved upon him on the death of General Anson, but which he relinquished to Sir Henry Barnard. The latter, however, soon succumbed to the toils and anxieties of his position, and died of cholera, after a few hours' illness, 5th July, 1857.

BARNARD CASTLE, a town in the bishopric of Durham, situate on the river Tees, 22 miles from Durham. *Manf.* Carpets, thread, and hats. In its neighbourhood are some stone-quarries. *Pop.* nearly 6,000.—Here is a castle of great antiquity, built by Barnard Baliol, grandfather of John Baliol, who was born here, and who became king of Scotland. There is, besides, an hospital for poor persons, said to have been founded by John Baliol.

BARNAUL, *bar'-nawl*, a town of Siberia, situate on a river of the same name, where it joins the Oby, about 230 miles from Tomsk. It is the seat of a court of directors for the whole of the Kolyvan line, including the silver-mines on the Oby, and the mines of the Altai mountains. *Manf.* Glass, tiles, bricks; and here are smelted large quantities of lead, and also all auriferous silver ores. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 53° 20′ N. *Lon.* 83° 26′ E.

BARNAVE, Anthony, *bar'-nav*, one of the actors in and the victims of the French revolution. He was a member of the National Assembly, in which he was remarkable for the vehemence with which he enunciated his principles and opinions. When the king was stopped at Varennes, he was deputed to conduct him and the royal family to Paris; in which mission he behaved with great respect to his illustrious captives. As a royalist, he was guillotined at the age of 32. Suffered, 1794.

BARNBY, *barn'-be*, the name of several English parishes with small populations.

BARNES, Juliana, *burns*, a lady whose accomplishments procured her the place of prioress of Sopewell nunnery, which belonged to St. Albans. B. at Roding, Essex. Lived in the 15th century.—She wrote on heraldry, hunting, and hawking, which treatises were printed at the monastery of St. Albans.

BARNES, Robert, an English divine, who was chaplain to Henry VIII., by whom he was sent to Germany to confer with the divines of that country on the legality of his divorce. There he became a Lutheran, and on his return propagated his new opinions with such zeal, that he was arrested and burnt in Smithfield. Suffered in 1540.—He wrote a treatise on justification, and some other books.

BARNES, Albert, an American biblical commentator, well known as the author of "Barnes's Notes," which have gone through many editions in the United States, and have been republished in England, and are so much esteemed, that a circulation of nearly half a million is said to have been reached up to 1859. B. at Rome, U.S., 1798.

BARNES, a parish in Surrey, 5 miles from London. *Area*, 820 acres. *Pop.* about 2,000.—BARN-ELMS, where Walsingham entertained Queen Elizabeth, is in this parish.

BARNET, CHIPPING BARNET, or HIGH BARNET, *bar'-net*, a town of Hertfordshire, 11 miles from London. It has almshouses for twelve aged women, and a royal free grammar-school. In September, a very important horse and cattle fair is here held. *Pop.* 2,500.—Near this town, April 14th, 1471, on Gladsmore Heath, was fought the decisive battle of Barnet between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the latter were completely defeated, and their leader, the earl of Warwick, killed. In 1740, an obelisk was erected here, to commemorate the event. There are two other small places in England of this name, and one in the United States.

BARNEVELDT, John Van Olden, *barn'-velt*, Grand Pensionary of Holland, who rose from his position as an advocate to the first dignities in the Dutch government. During the struggle of the Netherlanders with the Spaniards, he assisted, in 1573, as a volunteer in the defence of Haarlem; and, in 1575, the year following the assassination of William, prince of Orange, was sent as ambassador to England. Here he was successful in procuring military assistance from Queen Elizabeth, and on his return from the embassy was made advocate-general. Endeavouring, however, to limit the power of Maurice, prince of Orange, the stadtholder, and also approving the doctrines of the Arminians, which Maurice, as a Gomarist, opposed, he made himself obnoxious to that prince, who was possessed of great power, and was arrested and tried for plotting to deliver up his country to the Spanish monarch. Of this he was found guilty, and beheaded in 1619. B. at Amersfoort, 1547.—His sons, William and Réné, formed a conspiracy against Maurice, to revenge their father's death, which was discovered. William escaped, but Réné was taken prisoner and executed. The wife of Barneveldt solicited for the pardon of Réné, and Prince Maurice expressed his astonishment that she should do for her son what she had refused to do for her husband. To this she nobly replied, "I would not seek pardon for my husband, because he was innocent; I ask it for my son, because he is guilty."

BARNEY, Joshua, *bar'-ne*, a distinguished American seaman, who early sought the sea, and, at the commencement of the War of Independence, was appointed mate of the American sloop *Hornet*. On board this and other vessels he soon showed his brave and seamanlike qualities, and was very active and successful in capturing British merchant-ships. He, however, was taken prisoner and sent to England; but, escaping, made his way home, and again commenced his attacks on the British. On peace being made, he was for a short time in the French navy, but resigned his command and engaged in commercial pursuits. In the second war between England and America, in 1812, he was appointed commander of the flotilla in Chesapeake Bay, and having landed his men to assist the land forces, was present at the engagement of Bladensburg, where he was wounded and again taken prisoner. B. 1759; D. 1818.

BARNHAM, *barn'-ham*, the name of several small parishes in England.

BARNINGHAM, *bar'-ning-ham*, a name common to several English parishes with small populations.

BARNSLEY, or BARNESLEY, *barns'-le*, a market-town and chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Sheffield. *Manf.* Damasks, drills, and linen yarns. It has coal-works and iron-foundries, needle and wire factories, and bleaching-fields. *Pop.* 15,000.—It is a station on the North Midland Railway.

BARNSTAPLE, *barn'-stap-el*, a town of Devonshire, always considered a seaport, although situate 6 miles from the sea, on the Taw, which is here crossed by a bridge of 16 arches. The town is generally well built, and placed amongst beautiful scenery. *Manf.* Principally porcelain, and formerly woollen goods were its staple. *Pop.* about 10,000.

BARNSTAPLE, a county of Massachusetts, U.S., comprising Cape Cod. *Pop.* about 35,000. The soil is principally sandy and barren, and the inhabitants engaged chiefly in the cod-fisheries.

BARNSTAPLE, a seaport and capital of the above county, 68 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 5,000.

BARNWELL, a district of South Carolina. *Pop.* 27,000; of whom about one half are slaves. Cotton is the chief production.

BARO, Peter, *bar'-o*, a French Protestant divine, who, to avoid persecution, came to England, and, in 1575, was chosen Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge; but involving himself in disputes by opposing the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, he, in 1596, resigned his professorship. D. about 1600.—He published some polemical books in Latin.

BAROCHE, Peter Jules, *bar'-rosh*, a celebrated French advocate, who, on the 23rd February, 1848, signed the bill of charges brought by Odilon Barrot against Guizot, for having prevented the reform banquet. Subsequently he became, under the government of Louis Napoleon, minister of the interior, foreign minister, and then president of the council of state. B. at Paris, 1802.

BAROCHE, or BAROCCI, Frederick, *ba-rot'-se*, an Italian painter, who received, at Rome, much praise and encouragement from Michael Angelo. He chiefly excelled in religious subjects, and his pictures, which are rare, are held in high esteem. B. 1528; D. 1612.

BARODA, *ba-ro'-da*, a city of Guzerat, Hindostan, 81 miles from Surat, and capital of the territory of the prince called the Guicowar. It has a considerable trade, and a British resident is stationed here, with a body of troops; and there is a corps, known as the

Guzerat Irregulars, commanded by British officers. *Pop.* perhaps 120,000.

**Baron**, Michael, *ba'-rong*, a famous French actor, the son of a leather-merchant, who himself was something of a performer. For nearly thirty years he played, with the greatest success, with Molière's *troupe*, and then, in 1691, without any apparent reason, suddenly retired from the stage. In 1720, however, he again returned, and was received with immense enthusiasm, playing, with great success, even the most youthful parts. In 1729 he was taken ill, whilst on the boards, and died shortly after. B. 1653.—Although his merit in his profession was very great, yet his vanity was equal. This will appear from a saying of his, "that once in a century we might see a Cæsar, but that 2,000 years were not sufficient to produce a Baron;" and he was about to refuse the pension granted him by Louis XIV., because the order for it was worded, "Pay to the within-named Michael Boyrun, called *Baron*," &c. He wrote also some plays, three volumes of his comedies being printed after his death.

**Baroni**, Leonora, *ba-ro'-ne*, a famous Italian singer, the daughter of the fair Adriana of Mantua, on whose beauty and accomplishments numerous panegyrics were printed. Leonora possessed eminent talents, and a volume of poems in different languages was, in 1636, printed in her praise. She also wrote several poetical pieces of merit. B. at Naples, and flourished during the 17th century.

**Baronius**, Cæsar, *bā-ro'-ne-us*, a learned cardinal, who entered into the congregation of the Oratory; and, in 1583, was elected superior-general of that order, and subsequently became librarian of the Vatican and confessor to Clement VIII., whom he would have succeeded as pope, but for the Spanish party. B. 1538; D. 1607.—The fame of Baronius rests on his celebrated and laborious work, "Annales Ecclesiasticæ" (Ecclesiastical Annals), which was published in 12 volumes, and has been reproduced in many forms, and contains the history of the first twelve ages of the church.

**Barotse**, *ba-rot'-se*, the name of an African tribe visited by Dr. Livingstone.

**Barozzi**, James, *ba-rot'-se*, a famous architect, surnamed **Vignola**, who first studied painting, but afterwards architecture, and became a member of the Academy of Design at Rome. He built several palaces in and near Bologna; but his greatest work is the palace at Caprarola, erected for Alexander Farnese. He also constructed the famous canal to Ferrara, and was employed to build some churches at Rome, and succeeded Michael Angelo as architect of Saint Peter's. He carried off the prize, from twenty-two competitors, for the design for the Escurial at Madrid, and wrote a celebrated book, entitled "Rules for the Five Orders of Architecture," which has gone through sixteen editions; also a treatise on Practical Perspective. B. 1507; D. 1573.—It is thought by some that Vignola was the first to settle the rules of taste in architecture. No one succeeded, before him, in defining such harmonious and just proportions, and no one since has dared to depart therefrom.

**Barquesimeto**, *bar'-kais-e-mai'-to*, an ancient city of South America, in Venezuela, 120 miles from Caracccas, capital of a province of the same name, and founded by the Spaniards in 1522. The city was well built, with a handsome church; but, in 1812, it suffered fearfully from an earthquake, which almost entirely destroyed it, and buried in its ruins nearly 1,500 persons. It has been gradually recovering from the effects of this catastrophe. *Pop.* perhaps 12,000. *Lat.* 9° 51′ 35″ N. *Lon.* 69° 12′ 27″ W.

**Barr**, *bar*, a village and parish of Ayrshire. Here are some mountains nearly 3,000 feet high, and several lochs. *Pop.* 837.

**Barra**, *bar'-ra*, a town of Italy, 3 miles from Naples. *Manf.* Silks. *Pop.* 6,000.—There is another town of the same name near Reggio. *Pop.* 3,000.

**Barra**, the name of several unimportant towns in Brazil, with different affixes.

**Barrackpoor**, *bar-ak-poor'*, a town of British India, on the Hooghly, 16 miles from Calcutta. The governor-general has a fine residence here, situate in a beautiful park; and there is a military cantonment, where several regiments of native infantry are usually stationed, with the bungalows or houses of their British officers.—In March, 1857, during the earlier period of the sepoy rebellion, the 19th regiment of native infantry was here disbanded, owing to its disaffection; and, in the following May, another regiment, the 34th, was also disbanded by General Hearsey.

**Barras**, *bar-ra*, Paul Francis John Nicholas, one of the five members of the French Directory, early entered into military life, and took part in the defence of Pondicherry, in India, against the English, and was present at the battle of Progua, and soon after returned to France. The revolution now discovering itself, Barras assisted at the taking of the Bastille, and afterwards of the Tuileries. In 1792 he was elected a member of the National Convention, and voted for the unconditional death of Louis XVI. He was sent, in 1793, to the south of France, and commanded the left wing of the besieging army under Dugommier, and it was here that he first met Napoleon Bonaparte, then captain of artillery. The patriotic reputation of Barras was so well established, that he and Fréron were the only representatives not denounced by the popular societies. Robespierre, however, was no friend of his, and often wished to arrest him; and Barras, knowing this, became one of the principal actors of the 9th Thermidor, and put himself at the head of the troops which surrounded Robespierre at the Hôtel de Ville. In 1794 he was named one of the "Commitee of Public Safety," and became a great enemy to the members of the Mountain; and, in February, 1795, he was elected president of the Convention, and, in that capacity, declared Paris in a state of siege, when the assembly was attacked by the populace. Afterwards, when the Convention was assailed, Bonaparte, by Barras' advice, was appointed to command the artillery; and that general, on the 13th Vendémiaire (Oct. 5, 1795), decisively repressed the royalist movement. For his services, Barras was now named one of the Directory, and took a prominent part in the changes which that body underwent until Napoleon's *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799), which effectually overthrew the power of Barras and his colleagues. His life, from this date, was, generally speaking, one of retirement; and, after living at Grosbois, Marseilles, and Brussels, he went to Chaillot, near Paris, where he died, 1829. B. 1755.—Napoleon said of him, "The passion with which he spoke would make one imagine he was a resolute, determined man; but he was not so,—he had no decided opinion on any subject connected with government."

**Barre**, *bar*, a name common to several townships in the United States.

**Barre**, Lewis Francis Joseph de la, an ingenious writer, who assisted Anselm Banduri in his "Imperium Orientale," and the collection of medals of Roman emperors from the emperor Decius, for which he had a pension given him by the duke of Tuscany. He also published "Memoirs for the History of France and Burgundy," and several other works. B. 1688; D. 1738. —There are others of this name in French history.

**Barreges**, *bar'-aizh*, a village and watering-place of France, in the department of the Hautes Pyrénées, 12 miles from Bagnères-en-Bigorre. It stands in a valley, upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and, in winter, is exposed to great danger from the falling of mountain avalanches.

**Barrelier**, *bar-rel'-e-ai*, a French botanist, at first a physician, but who became a Dominican, and devoted himself to the study of botany, travelling through the south of France and Spain, collecting specimens of plants. He subsequently visited Italy, and founded, at Rome, a botanical garden. Here he also had engraved some of the plants he had collected, and, after remaining at Rome 23 years, returned to Paris, where he endeavoured to perfect his labours, with a view of publishing an account of his discoveries, but died there, 1673. B. 1606.—His valuable MSS. were, after his death, nearly all destroyed by fire, and only a few of his copper-plates saved: these, however, were used by Antoine de Jussieu in a work published in 1714; and Plumier, in honour of Barrelier, established the genus *Barreliera*, of the order *Acanthaceæ*.

**Barren**, *bär'-en*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom about one fourth are slaves. The capital is Glasgow.

Barren Island, an island in the Bay of Bengal, with a volcanic mountain, which is frequently in eruption, and has a height of 1,843 feet.

Barrere de Vienzac, Bertrand, *bar'-air ve'-ĕ-zak*, a noted member of the "Committee of Public Safety," during the French revolution. He voted for the death of Louis XVI., whom he styled Louis the Traitor. In the troubles of this revolution, he acquired, from his flowery style when speaking or writing of the acts of the republicans, the name of the "Anacreon of the Guillotine." An intimate associate of Robespierre, he yet retained some influence after his death; and he was made, by Bonaparte, editor of a paper to declaim against the English, and became attached to the police. On the fall of Napoleon he retired to Belgium, but in 1830 returned to Paris, where he died. B. at Tarbes, 1755; D. 1841.

Barrett, George, *bar'-et*, a landscape-painter, who was self-taught, and obtained, when young, the premium of £50, offered by the Dublin Society for the best landscape in oil. In 1762 he came to London, and the year after his arrival he gained the premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., for the best landscape. B. at Dublin, 1732; D. at Paddington, 1784.—He was one of the first who suggested the foundation of the Royal Academy, of which he became a member.

Barrett, William, an English topographical author, who spent more than twenty years in collecting materials for a history of his native city, Bristol, which he published in 1788. D. 1789.—He was the early patron of the eccentric Chatterton.

Barrhead, *bar'-hed*, a small town of Scotland, 6 miles from Glasgow, and very picturesquely situate. *Pop.* 6,069. *Manf.* Cotton, prints, bleach-works.

Barri, Giraldus de. (*See* Giraldus Cambrensis.)

Barrier Reef, the Great, an immense coral reef, from 1,000 to 1,200 miles in length, on the N.E. coast of Australia, from which it is distant from 10 to 60 or 70 miles. Inside the reef the navigation is safe but intricate; and on one of the islands which dot its surface is a beacon 40 feet high.

Barriga Negra, *bar'-re-ga ne'-gra*, a town in a district of the same name, in Uruguay, where are large cattle-breeding estates, some of which have as many as 200,000 head.

Barrington, John Shute, Lord Viscount, *bar'-ing-ton*, the first Lord Barrington, was the son of Mr Shute, a merchant; but a Mr. Barrington, who had married his cousin, having left him his estate, he, by act of parliament, assumed his arms and name. He wrote several works advocating the rights of Protestant dissenters, and, in 1720, was created an Irish peer, being then member for Berwick. In 1725 he published his "Miscellanea Sacra." He also wrote "An Essay on the Several Dispensations of God to Mankind," and other works. B. at Theobald's, Herts, 1678; D. in Berkshire, 1734.—It is remarkable that another gentleman, John Wildman, of Becket, should also have left Lord Barrington a considerable estate in Berkshire, although they were but slightly acquainted.

Barrington, the Honourable Daines, fourth son of the above, was brought up to the law, and in 1757 was made a Welsh judge, after which he was appointed second justice of Chester. He resigned these offices long before his death, and lived in retirement in the Temple, engaging himself principally in the studies of antiquity and natural history. He wrote "Observations on the Statutes," a work which has frequently been reprinted, and to which, in the later editions, new matter has been added. He also wrote tracts on the possibility of reaching the north pole. These were intended to promote a favourite project of the author and embodied a vast amount of traditionary, as well as conjectural evidence. Besides these, he contributed several papers to the Royal and Antiquarian societies, of both of which he was a member, and of the latter vice-president. B. 1727; D. in the Temple, 1800.

Barrington, Samuel, younger brother of the above, who was, in 1778, created rear-admiral of the white, and sent to the West Indies, where his valour and prudence gained him the highest reputation; and, against a far superior force, he greatly distinguished himself by the taking of St. Lucia. In 1782 he served under Lord Howe, and bore a part in the memorable relief of Gibraltar. B. 1729; D. 1800.

Barrington, the name of several parishes in England, none of which has a population exceeding 600.

Barroccio, Frederigo, *bar-rotch'-e-o*, an eminent Italian painter, who, under the patronage of Pope Pius X., assisted in embellishing the Belvedere palace at Rome. The Annunciation, in fresco, on one of the ceilings, and a picture of the Holy Virgin with the infant Saviour, were of his execution; but his finest performances are the Presentation in the Temple, and the Visitation of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, which he painted for the Chiesa Nuova during the pontificate of Gregory XIII. B. at Urbino, 1528; D. 1612.

Barros, or De Barros, John, *bar'-ros*, a learned Portuguese historian, who was tutor to the sons of King Emanuel; and when his pupil Don Juan ascended the throne as King John III., he had conferred upon him the governorship of St. George da Mina, on the coast of Guinea. He was subsequently recalled to Lisbon, and appointed agent-general for the Portuguese colonies, in which capacity he composed his great work entitled "Asia Portugueza," and which he divided into four decades of ten books each. B. at Viseu, 1496; D. near Pombal, 1570.—The style of this writer is considered a model of Portuguese prose.

Barrosa, or Barossa, *ba-ros'-sa*, a village of Spain, 16 miles from Cadiz, where the French, under Victor, were defeated by the British, March 5, 1811.

Barrot, Camille Hyacinthe Odilon, *bar'-ro*, a celebrated French statesman, who showed great talents at an early age, and acquired considerable reputation as an advocate. After the revolution of 1830, in the principal transactions of which he was deeply engaged, he accompanied the dethroned dynasty to Cherbourg. Under Louis Philippe, Barrot, as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was in opposition to Guizot, and was ardent in agitating for reform, and attended several of the provincial banquets, the interdiction of which ultimately led to the revolution of 1848, at the commencement of which he pleaded in vain for the establishment of the regency of the duchess of Orleans. He subsequently became, in December, 1848, president of the council; and, in September, 1849, from ill health, resigned; and, in 1852, withdrew from public affairs. B. at Villefort, 1791.

Barrow, Isaac, *bar'-o*, an eminent mathematician and divine, who was first placed in the Charter-house, and afterwards removed to Felsted school, in Essex, whence he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1647 he was chosen a scholar, and subscribed the engagement; but repenting of what he had done, he went back and struck out his name from the list. This was in strict conformity with the remarkable antagonistic and belligerent spirit which, up to the present period, he had frequently, if not usually, displayed. At school he was distinguished for his pugilistic qualities, and in the eyes of his father, who was linen-draper to Charles I., seemed such an incorrigible boy, that in his conversation he would express himself that if it pleased Providence to remove any of his offspring, that it might be Isaac, as he could best be spared. But however high might be his combative qualities, they were by no means superior to his intellectual powers. He had been a hard student, and the writings of Bacon, Descartes, Galileo, and similar philosophers, were his favourites, because they were profound. In 1649 he was chosen fellow of his college, and studied physic with a view of making it his profession; but by the advice of his uncle, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, he forsook it, and devoted himself to theology. In 1655 he went on his travels, and at Constantinople read over all the works of St. Chrysostom. It was during this cruise up the Mediterranean, that the vessel in which he sailed was attacked by an Algerine pirate, when he assumed carnal weapons, and took his part with the rest of the crew in driving off the enemy. On his return he was episcopally ordained, and in 1660 was chosen Greek Professor at Cambridge. In 1662 he was appointed Gresham Professor of geometry; and in the year following was elected fellow of the Royal Society. In 1664 he gave up the Gresham professorship, on being appointed Lucasian Professor of mathematics at Cambridge, which chair he resigned in 1669 to his pupil, then Mr. Isaac Newton. In 1670

he was created D.D., and two years afterwards appointed master of Trinity College; on which occasion the king said that he had given it to the most learned man in England. In 1675 he served the office of vice-chancellor, at which time the life of this truly great man was drawing to a close. B. in London, 1630; D. 1677, in his 47th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—Not only as a mathematician, but as a divine, Barrow merits to rank with the highest of England's worthies. In the former capacity, Dr. Pemberton remarks, "He may be esteemed as having shown a compass of invention, equal, if not superior, to any of the moderns, Sir Isaac Newton only excepted." He was the originator of the idea of what has been called the incremental triangle, and proved the error of his predecessors in affirming that a portion of a curve may be taken so small, that it may, in calculation, be considered as a straight line. He was the author of many mathematical works; amongst which we may mention his "Lectiones Mathematicæ," which are esteemed as perfect models in the hands of those who are attached to the reasoning of sound geometry. As a divine, he seems inexhaustible in argument, knowledge, and power. Bishop Heber, speaking of the three greatest religious teachers of England, Taylor, Hooker, and Barrow, thus distinguishes them:—"Of such a triumvirate, who shall settle the pre-eminence? The first awes most, the second convinces most, the third delights and persuades most . . . To Barrow the praise must be assigned of the closest and clearest views, and of a taste the most controlled and chastened." If the opinion of Charles II. is worth anything, in judging of him as a preacher, he said Barrow was the most unfair, because he exhausted every subject on which he discoursed. Bishop Warburton remarks that in reading him you are obliged to think; and the great earl of Chatham, when, in early life, he was qualifying himself for public speaking, read his sermons again and again, till he could recite many of them *memoriter*. Of his personal prowess and courage there are many anecdotes.—Walking about the premises of a friend in the evening, he was attacked by a fierce mastiff, which being chained all day and let loose at night, set on him with great fury. The doctor caught him by the throat, and throwing him down, lay upon him; once he had a mind to kill him, but he altered his resolution on recollecting that this would be unjust, as the dog only had done his duty. At length he was heard by some of the family, who came out and freed both from their disagreeable situation. As a proof of his wit, we are told that, being on one occasion at court, he met the witty Lord Rochester, who, by way of banter, thus accosted him:—"Doctor, I am yours to my shoe-tie." Barrow, seeing his aim, returned his salute obsequiously, with, "My lord, I am yours to the ground." Rochester replied, "Doctor, I am yours to the centre;" which was followed by Barrow, with "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes." Upon which Rochester, scorning to be foiled by a musty old piece of divinity, as he used to call him, exclaimed, "Doctor, I am yours to the lowest pit of h—l." On which Barrow, turning on his heel, answered, "There, my lord, I leave you."

Barrow, Sir John, rose from being a mathematical teacher at Greenwich to the post of second secretary to the Admiralty, which he discharged for forty years. His first step to advancement in public life, however, arose from his accompanying, as private secretary of Sir George Staunton, the expedition of Lord Macartney to China. On his return he published his "Travels in China," which, at the time, was considered one of the most valuable and interesting accounts which had appeared of the Chinese. In 1797 he accompanied Lord Macartney to the Cape of Good Hope in the capacity of his private secretary; and on his return published a volume of his "Travels in Southern Africa." In 1814 he received his appointment from Lord Melville to the second-secretaryship of the Admiralty, when his ardour in the pursuit of geographical knowledge and scientific discovery was soon evinced by the manner in which he endeavoured to serve his country in bringing before various governments the desirability of prosecuting voyages to the arctic regions. These services were honourably noticed in various ways; and in 1835 he was created a baronet. B. near Ulverstone, 1764; D. 1848.

Barrow, a considerable river of Ireland, which, rising in the Sievebloom mountains, in Leinster, flows through Queen's County, King's County, Kildare, and Carlow, and, after a course of nearly 100 miles, during which it receives the Nore, Blackwood, and Green rivers, forms, with the Suir, the estuary Waterford Haven. At Athy it is joined by a branch of the Grand Canal, leading to Dublin.

Barrow, the name of several parishes in England.

Barrow Straits, the passage leading to Baffin's Bay from the Arctic Ocean, 40 miles wide, and 200 to 300 miles long, with high and rocky coasts and deep water. *Lat.* 74° N. *Lon.* between 84° and 90° W.—They were discovered by Baffin, in 1616, and derive their name from John Barrow, secretary of the Admiralty, who held that office when they were visited by Parry, in 1819.

Barry, Spranger, *bär'-e*, a celebrated actor, who was bred a silversmith, which trade he abandoned for the theatre, and made his first appearance in the character of Othello in 1744. In 1747 he came to England, and was engaged at Drury Lane, which he soon quitted for Covent Garden, and proved a formidable rival to Garrick, who was the leader of the former house. In 1758 he went to Ireland; but his speculations in two theatres, one in Dublin and the other in Cork, proving unsuccessful, he returned to England, when he and his wife were engaged by Mr. Foote, at the Haymarket. In 1766 he accepted proposals made by Garrick, and removed to Drury Lane. About 1773 Barry left Drury Lane for Covent Garden; but he did not live long after, being worn out by an hereditary gout. B. in Dublin, 1719.—His great excellence was in tragedy.

Barry, James, an eminent lawyer, whose father, in the time of Charles I., was a representative of the city of Dublin. In 1629 he was made king's serjeant, and in 1634 one of the barons of the Exchequer, with the honour of knighthood. He was a great friend to the earl of Strafford, and, at the Restoration, was advanced to the office of chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland and the peerage. B. at Dublin; D. 1673.—He wrote "The Case of Tenures upon the Commission of Defective Titles," Dublin, 1637, folio.

Barry, James, a celebrated painter, who, at the age of nineteen, painted an historical picture on the legend of the baptism of the king of Cashel, which was exhibited to the Dublin Society for the encouragement of arts. The genius exhibited in the treatment of this subject brought him under the notice of Burke, the distinguished statesman, who introduced him to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and other eminent men. Burke enabled him to visit Italy, where he studied with ardour. On his return, in 1775, he published "An Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England," 8vo, a work of considerable merit. About this time he proposed to paint gratuitously for the Society of Arts a series of pictures, illustrative of the position, that the happiness of mankind is promoted in proportion to the progress of knowledge. His offer was accepted, but his labour was ill requited, and these great works now adorn the institution in the Adelphi. He was subsequently elected royal academician, and in 1786 was appointed professor of painting to the Royal Academy, where his lectures were greatly admired. In 1799 he was removed from his office, and soon after expelled from that institution, on account of some severe allegations which he made against the Academy in outvoting him upon several of his propositions for the advancement of art. B. at Cork, 1741; D. in London, 1806.—Mr. Barry was engaged some years in painting a large picture of Pandora, eighteen feet long and ten broad; but it was not finished at his death. It is, however, on his Victors of Olympia that his fame principally rests. It forms the third of the series painted for the Society of Arts. "There is a grasp of mind in it," said Dr. Johnson when he saw it, "you will find nowhere else;" and Canova would have visited England for no other purpose but to see it, had he known of its previous existence.

Barry, Martin, a distinguished physiologist, who, having studied in the universities of Edinburgh, Paris, and Berlin, merits notice principally on account of his having devoted the greater portion of his time to the study of animal development and embryology. On these subjects he has written a number of treatises,

and in 1839 was the first to announce the important discovery "that the segmentation of the yolk, which had been observed in batrachian reptiles, was also true of mammals." B. at Fratton, Hampshire, 1802; D. at Beccles, in Suffolk, 1855.

Barry, Marie Jean, Countess du, *bar'-re*, the favourite of Louis XV., was the daughter of an exciseman of the name of Vaubenier. After having passed some portion of her early life in a convent, we find her, at little more than the age of fifteen, engaged in a fashionable milliner's in Paris. Possessing a remarkably handsome person, which she set off by a vulgar familiarity of demeanour, she had already passed through several stages of vice, when she was presented to Louis XV. by Lebel, his own valet-de-chambre. In order that she might appear at court, that licentious monarch conferred upon her the title by which she is generally known. During the reign of Louis XV. her influence was all-powerful; but when he died, in 1774, she was shut up in a convent near Meaux. She was subsequently released by Louis XVI.; and the residence of Luciennes, which the preceding sovereign had built for her, was restored to her with a pension. After this she lived in retirement and all but forgotten, when the Revolution broke out. It is gratifying to have it sometimes to record, that there are, in life, situations which will call forth, from the most depraved, virtues the most exalted. Gratitude is one of the noblest sentiments of the human mind; and, whatever may have been the vices of the Countess du Barry, she seems to have possessed this in an eminent degree. Appreciating the kindness with which she had been treated by Louis XVI., she now took the deepest interest in the misfortunes of him and his family. She left her retirement, not only to mourn over, but to endeavour to repair, the broken fortunes of royalty. Regardless of danger, she visited England in 1793, that she might dispose of her jewels, and, with the proceeds, assist the queen of France and her children, who were then prisoners in the Temple. On her return, she was arrested; and, in the November of the same year, she was taken before the revolutionary tribunal of her country, and, on the charge of "being a conspirator, and of having worn mourning in London for the death of the tyrant," was condemned and executed in the same month. B. at Vaucouleurs, 1746; suffered, 1793.

Barry, Sir Charles, R.A., *bär'-e*, architect of the Houses of Parliament, whose first building which attracted attention was the 'Travellers' Club-house, Pall-Mall. Fifteen years later he built the Reform Club-house; and amongst other buildings of which he was the architect may be named King Edward's Grammar-school, Birmingham; the new buildings at University College, Oxford; and Clifden House, near Maidenhead. B. in Westminster, 1795; knighted, 1852; D. 1860.

Bars, or Barsch, *barsh*, a county of Hungary, described as fertile in the produce of fruit and grain, and in its mountains yielding silver and gold. *Pop.* 150,000.

Bars, or Barsch, a town of Hungary, 60 miles from Pesth, which formerly gave its name to the above county, of which it is the capital.

Barsabas, *bar'-sa-bas*, 'son of rest,' a distinguished Christian, supposed to be one of the seventy disciples, called Joseph the Just.

Barsheim, *bar'-shime*, the name of four small parishes of England.

Barsine, or Barsene, *bar-si'-ne*, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander, by whom she had a son called Hercules. Cassander ordered her and her child to be put to death.

Barsoe, *bar'-so-e*, a small Danish island in the Little Belt, 10 miles from Apenrade.

Bar-sur-Aube, *bar-soor-obe*, a town in the department of Aube. It is seated on the river Aube, 18 miles from Joinville. *Pop.* 4,134.—In 1814, Napoleon I. had a sharp action in the neighbourhood of this place with the allies.

Bar-sur-Ornain. (*See* Bar-le-Duc.)

Bar-sur Seine, *bar'-soor-sain*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 18 miles from Troyes. *Manf.* Wine and brandy, and it has a trade in wool and grain. *Pop.* 3,000.—Here, in March, 1814, Marshal Macdonald opposed an obstinate resistance to the advance of the allied Austrian and Russian forces on Paris; but was ultimately obliged to retire before superior numbers.

Bart, John, *bart*, a celebrated French naval hero, whose father was a poor fisherman, and was killed in a naval action. Bart early entered the Dutch navy, and served under Admiral De Ruyter, distinguishing himself, from time to time, by his courage and strength, in which he was superior to most of his shipmates. When, in 1672, war was declared by France against the Dutch, Bart quitted that service, and entered that of the French, when, after several private enterprises, in which he greatly distinguished himself, his name became known to Louis XIV., who sent him a gold medal and chain, with the rank of lieutenant in the royal navy. He now rapidly rose, and, in 1690, commanded a 40-gun ship in the Brest fleet under Admiral de Tourville, to whom he was of signal service in the action off Dieppe, in which the French were successful over the English and Dutch fleets. In the following year he landed on the coast of Scotland, and destroyed several villages. In 1692 he had the command of a squadron of frigates and a fire-ship, with which he destroyed 86 sail of English merchant-ships, landed near Newcastle, where he burnt 200 houses, and returned to Dunkirk with prizes valued at 500,000 crowns. In 1694 he was sent with a squadron of six ships to convoy a fleet laden with corn. This fleet had been captured, when Bart fell in with it, by a Dutch squadron of eight men-of-war; but, though he was much inferior in force, he retook the prizes and their captors and carried them to France. For this he obtained a patent of nobility to him and his descendants. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, put an end to the war, after which he retired to live with his family. B. at Dunkirk, 1655; D. 1702.—The eldest son of this brave seaman became a vice-admiral, and died in 1755.

Bartan, *bar'-tan*, a town of Natolia, situate on the Black Sea, 50 miles from Eregli. *Pop.* 10,000.—This is the ancient Parthenius.

Bartas, William Sallust de, *bar'-ta*, a French poet, who was the son of a treasurer of France, and who rose to be honoured so far as to be sent by Henry IV. on several embassies. He wrote a poem, entitled "The Week of the Creation," in seven books, translated into English by Sylvester. The reputation of this work was so great, that it passed through thirty editions in six years. It was translated into several languages; and yet, although so popular on its appearance, it has long ago fallen into contempt. B. at Montfort, 1544; D. of the wounds he received at the battle of Ivry, 1590.

Barth, Dr. Heinrich, *bart*, the celebrated African traveller, who, in early life, commenced the pursuit of travelling, with the view of advancing geographical discovery. In 1845 he left Marseilles, and followed the French and Spanish shores as far as Gibraltar, passed over to Tangier, in Africa, and proceeded to Algiers, making excursions to Tunis and other places in the interior. On his way to Cairo, he was wounded in an affray with the Arabs, and lost all his papers. He then explored Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece; thus nearly making the circuit of the Mediterranean. These travels he published at his own expense. He afterwards accompanied Dr. Overweg and Mr. Richardson in their travels through North and Central Africa, during which they traversed more than 12,000 miles. (*See* Africa.) The volume in which he gives an account of these explorations is most valuable to the geographical student. B. at Hamburg, 1821.

Barth, a seaport-town of Prussian Pomerania, situate at the mouth of the Barth, 18 miles from Stralsund. It trades principally in wool and corn, and has some shipbuilding-docks. *Pop.* 5,000.

Barthe, Nicholas Thomas, *bart*, an ingenious French writer, the author of several dramatic pieces, and a translator of Ovid's "Art of Love" into French verse. B. at Marseilles, 1737; D. at Paris, 1785.

Barthe'lemy, John James, *bar-tai'-le-me*, a learned French writer, who received his education first in the college of the Oratory at Marseilles, whence he removed to that of the Jesuits. In 1744 he visited Paris, and was nominated associate in the care of the cabinet of medals, and afterwards became secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions, and obtained the appointment

of keeper of the cabinet of medals. In 1755 he visited Naples, then rendered interesting to an antiquary by the discovery of the treasures of Herculaneum. He wished much to have a specimen of the ancient writing in the Greek manuscripts; but he was told by those who had the care of the curiosities, that they could not grant his request. On this he only asked to see a manuscript page for a few minutes. It contained twenty-eight lines, which Barthélemy read attentively, and, going aside, transcribed the whole, and sent the facsimile to the Academy of Belles-lettres;—an act which many may applaud for its cleverness, but few for its honesty. In 1758 the duke de Choiseul gave him a pension, to which he subsequently added the treasurership of St. Martin de Tours and the place of secretary-general to the Swiss Guards. In 1788 he published his great work, entitled "The Voyage of the Younger Anacharsis in Greece," upon which he had been employed thirty years. Of the merits of this work it is now hardly necessary to speak, yet the sketches of Grecian manners which it gives are not much to be relied on. In 1789 he was chosen a member of the French Academy; and now, when he was nearly eighty years of age, he was arrested during the reign of terror, and, as an aristocrat, cast into prison. He was, however, released by Danton the next day, the Jacobins being themselves ashamed of the atrocity of such an act. B. at Cassis, in Provence, 1716; D. at Paris, 1795.—The abbé was a member of the most distinguished foreign societies, as well as of those in his own country. He united, with his profound learning, modesty, simplicity, and good-nature. Besides his Anacharsis, he wrote a number of papers, chiefly on medallic subjects, in the collection of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in the "Journal des Savans." If ever a man was weary of life, it was he; for the French revolution had not only swept away his income of 25,000 francs a year, for which he cared little; but he had seen his oldest, dearest, and best friends first cast into prison, and thence led to perish on the scaffold.

Barthe'lemy, St., a name common to several small parishes, towns, and villages of France.

Bartholine, Thomas, *bar-to-leen*, a celebrated physician at Copenhagen, who took his doctor's degree at Bâle, in 1645. In 1647 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and in the following year obtained the anatomical chair. Whilst he held this office, he published many valuable medical and anatomical works, the most celebrated treating of the discovery of the lymphatic vessels, to which he laid claim; but this is contested in favour of Rudbeck, a Swedish anatomist. In 1661, owing to delicate health, he resigned his professorship, and retired to the country; but, in 1670, a fire destroying his house, with his library and manuscripts, he returned to Copenhagen, when the king appointed him his physician, and afterwards, in 1675, member of the Grand Council of Denmark. B. 1616; D. 1680.—He left five sons and three daughters, most of whom were distinguished for their talents and learning.

Bartholomew, *bar-thol'-o-mu*, 'son of Tholmai,' a name of the apostle Nathanael.

Bartholomew, St., one of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, lying 30 miles W. of St. Christopher. *Area*, about 35 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing sugar, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 17° 53' N. *Lon.* 62° 52' W.—This is the only colony which Sweden has in America, having been ceded in 1784 by France to that country, who liberated the slaves there in 1847.

Bartholomew, a county of Indiana, U.S. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Desc.* In general, fertile; yielding excellent wheat and oats, and rearing cattle and horses. *Pop.* about 13,000.

Bartholomew, *bar-thol'-o-mu*, of the martyrs, archbishop of Braga. He assisted at the council of Trent, where he strenuously urged the necessity of a reform among the clergy. He was the father of his flock, and, in a time when the plague raged amongst them, remained at his post doing good. He subsequently resigned his archbishopric, and retired to a monastery, the convent of Viana, which he had founded. B. at Lisbon, 1514; D. 1590.—His works are in 2 vols. folio.

Bartholomew, commonly called Anglius, an English Franciscan monk, whose family name was Glanvil, and who studied at Oxford, Paris, and Rome. He was the author of a celebrated work entitled "De Proprietatibus Rerum," and nineteen books treating of God and the whole circle of created things.—Lived in the middle of the 14th century.

Bartholomew, St., one of the twelve apostles. He preached the gospel in the Indies, in Ethiopia, and Lycaonia, and is said to have been flayed alive in Armenia; but this assertion does not seem to be well founded.

Bartholomew, David Ewin, a native of Linlithgowshire, and captain in the British navy. He was impressed in 1795, and was promoted, for his exemplary conduct, to the petty officer's post of master's mate. In 1798 he won the patronage of Sir Home Popham, and for three years served under that officer, on the coast of India, in the *Romney*; and on their return, in 1803, was paid off. Failing to obtain promotion, he applied to the first lord of the Admiralty, which led to a most unwarrantable proceeding on the part of that minister, who took steps to secure his imprisonment, a second time, on his presenting himself at the Admiralty. This proceeding was brought under the notice of the House of Commons, who severely censured it as a violation of the usage of the navy. He was sent to join the *Inflexible* as foremastman, but was quickly replaced on the quarter-deck. In 1815 he was advanced to post-captain for gallant conduct in the river Potomac; and the same year obtained a companionship of the order of the Bath. In 1818 he fitted out the *Leven* for surveying service, and, after examining the whole of the Azores, part of the African coast, and some of the Cape de Verd Islands, terminated his career at the island of St. Mayo. D. 1821.

Bartimeus, *bar-tim'-e-us*, 'son of Timeus,' or 'of the honourable,' a blind beggar of Jericho, healed by our Saviour.

Bartisch, George, *bar'-tisch*, a German surgeon, born at Königsberg, author of a treatise on diseases of the eye, which was very popular. B. about the middle of the 16th century.

Bartleman, or Barthelemon, Hypolite, *bar'-tel-măn*, a celebrated violinist and composer. He was engaged by Garrick to set several dramatic pieces for the theatre; and was afterwards engaged for several seasons as leader at the Italian Opera. He was greatly admired for his taste and execution. B. 1741; D. 1801. —His facility at setting words to music was so great that he is reported, on his first interview with Garrick, to have written down the notes of a song to be introduced into the "Country Girl," as fast as the manager composed the verses.

Bartoli, Giovanni, *bar'-to-le*, a goldsmith of Siena, who made, with G. Marci, in 1369, by order of Pope Urban V., the silver busts of Peter and Paul, in which the skulls of these apostles were placed.

Bartoli, Daniele, an Italian, who, at the age of fifteen, entered the order of the Jesuits, and, in 1650, was sent for to Rome by the father-general, and commissioned to write the history of that order in the Italian language. He arranged his subject according to the several missions which the order had established; and his most interesting volumes are those treating of the first success of the Jesuits on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, and the rapid diffusion of Christianity in Japan, from the landing of Francis Xavier, in 1549, till its total eradication in 1637, when Japan was closed against all Europeans except the Dutch, and the missions to Cochin-China and Tonquin. He also wrote various works on morality, physical phenomena, and language, and was appointed rector of the Gregorian or Roman college, in 1671. B. at Ferrara, 1608; D. 1685.

Bartoli, Pietro Santi, a painter and engraver of Bartolâ, who bore also the name of Perugino. He was a pupil of Nicolas Poussin. His original pictures are few, as he chiefly copied from others; but he is celebrated for his engravings, which are very beautiful and highly finished. He was appointed antiquary to the pope and Christina, queen of Sweden. B. 1635; D. at Rome, 1700.

Bartolomeo, Andreas de, *bar'-to-lo'-me-o*, an eminent Italian jurist, who studied at Bologna, and took his doctor's degree n 1439. He afterwards became

professor of canon law at the university of Ferrara, which post he relinquished for the chair of civil law at Bologna, of which place he was created a citizen in 1442. He is supposed to have been present at the council of Bâle, in 1431, and distinguished himself by advocating the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. He was ted, in 1466, by John, king of Aragon, his counsellor, and was also knighted. His nativity is uncertain, both Messina and Noto having been named as the place. B. 1400; D. 1479.

BARTOLOMEO, a Spanish sculptor of the 13th century, who executed the nine statues at the portal of the cathedral of Tarragona.

BARTOLOMEO DI CAPUA, an Italian jurist, created, in 1284, by Charles II. of Naples, protonotary of his kingdom; which situation he held till his death. He took his doctor's degree in 1278, and D. 1328.

BARTOLOMEO, Leonardo di, a native of Palermo, one of the most celebrated politicians of Sicily in the 15th century. In 1431 he gained great popularity among his countrymen for having obtained most important privileges for the city of Palermo from King Alfonso the Magnificent. He had a great part of the supreme government in 1436, when the viceroy went to Gaeta; and he conferred a great benefit on the state, by obtaining for it the statute called *Ritus Magnæ Regiæ Curiæ et totius Regni Siciliæ Curiarum*, a regular code of legal procedure known under the title of *Rito del Re Alfonso*. He was killed at Palermo, in a popular tumult regarding the administration of public alms, it is said by command of King Alfonso, to whom his popularity had become offensive. The murderer (Tommaso Crispo) was never punished. D. 1450.

BARTOLOMEO, Dionisio di, a Neapolitan architect, who built, in the years 1586 to 1597, the church and convent of the PP. Oratorii at Naples, a celebrated architectural work.

BARTOLOMEO, Maestro, an early Italian painter of the 13th century, who painted the picture of the "Annunciation" in the church of the Servi in Florence.

BARTOLOMEO IN GALDO, St., a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 27 miles from Foggia. *Pop.* 5,500.

BARTOLOZZI, Francesco, *bar-to-lot'-se*, the eminent Florentine designer and engraver, was the son of a silversmith, and commenced engraving under Joseph Wagner, of Venice. When he had completed his engagement, he married a Venetian lady, and removed to Rome, whither Cardinal Bottari had invited him, and here he established his reputation by his plates from the "Life of St. Nilus," and his portraits for a new edition of Vasari. He shortly, however, returned to Venice, where he was engaged by Mr. Dalton, librarian to George III., to engrave a set of plates after Guercino, and afterwards was invited by him to England, on a stipend of £300 per annum. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1769; and, for thirty years after, was incessantly occupied in his profession, especially in the new mode of stippling in imitation of chalk. His most numerous engravings are from the pictures of Angelica Kauffman and his fellow-pupil at the Florentine academy, Cipriani, who had also settled in England, and with whom he had ever continued a close intimacy. In 1802 he accepted an invitation from the prince regent of Portugal to superintend a school of engraving at Lisbon, with a handsome salary, to which was annexed an elegant residence and the profit of the engravings. B. 1725; D. 1815.—Bartolozzi was the father of the celebrated Madame Vestris.

BARTON, Elizabeth, *bär'-ton*, commonly called "the Holy Maid of Kent," first became known in 1525, when a servant at an inn at Aldington, in Kent, for her sanctity and miraculous endowments. About 1534, during the negotiations for Henry VIII.'s divorce from Catherine of Aragon, she, under the influence of a trance, spoke words which were taken by those about her for the effect of inspiration, and a priest, named Richard Masters, conveyed an account of her proceedings to Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, who encouraged him to note carefully all she should say. Masters, in conjunction with Dr. Bocking, a monk of Canterbury, took her under his direction, and put into her mouth pretended revelations against the doctrines of the Reformation and the king's divorce. Among other things, she predicted, that, should the king proceed with the divorce, "he should not be a king a month longer, and, in the reputation of Almighty God, not one hour longer; but should die a villain's death." This denunciation was followed by others still more menacing, spoken by the favourers of Queen Catherine, and at length moved the king to harsh measures. The Maid of Kent, with her principal accomplices, was cast into prison, and a most wretched series of impostures was elicited. The parliament adjudged the offence one of treason; and she, with five priests, was executed at Tyburn in 1534.

BARTON, a name common to a number of hamlets, townships, and parishes in England, of small populations.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER, a market-town and parish in Lincolnshire, on the south side of the Humber, 6 miles from Hull. *Manf.* Cordage, bricks, and tiles. *Pop.* about 4,000. It is a station on the Manchester and Lincoln Railway.

BARTON-ON-IRWELL, a township in Lancashire, 7 miles from Manchester, on the Irwell. *Pop.* about 10,000, chiefly engaged in collieries, flax-mills, &c.

BARUCH, *bai'-ruk*, the prophet, was of noble family, and attached himself to Jeremiah, whom he followed into Egypt. The book which bears his name is not received as canonical either by the Jews or Protestants. Lived about 600 B.C.

BARUFFALDI, *ba'-roof-fall'-de*, a Jesuit, who, after the suppression of his order, became librarian and secretary of the Ariostean Academy, and wrote several religious and literary works, the chief of which is the "Life of Ariosto." B. at Ferrara, 1740; D. 1817.

BARWICK, John, *bar'-wik*, an English divine, who exerted himself with singular dexterity in behalf of the royal cause during the civil war, for which he was committed by the parliamentarians to the Tower, where he remained a long time. At the Restoration, in producing which he had a considerable share, he obtained the deanery of Durham, which he afterwards exchanged for that of St. Paul's. B. at Witnerslack, Westmoreland, 1612; D. 1664.

BARWICK, Peter, brother of the above, also favoured the royal cause; and, on the Restoration, was appointed physician to Charles II., and was assiduous in his duties at the time of the plague, being one of the few who did not desert his post. Of his writings, which are numerous, the most celebrated are those in defence of Dr. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood; works which were received with considerable favour. B. 1619; D. 1694.

BARZILLAI, *bar-zil'-ai-i*, 'son of iron,' a wealthy Gileadite.

BARZIZA, Gasparino, *bart-seed'-sa*, an Italian writer, who was one of the principal revivers of classical literature in Italy. Owing to his diligent research, three books of Cicero's "De Oratore," the treatise on Rhetoric, and Quintilian's Orations, were rescued from oblivion. B. about 1370; D. 1431.

BAS. (*See* LE BAS.)

BASAITI, Marco del Friuli, *ba'-sa-e-te*, an Italian painter, the rival of Bellini, whom he surpassed in composition, but not in colouring. His principal pictures are, the "Descent from the Cross," in the monastery of Sesto, at Friuli; "Christ Praying in the Garden," in the church of St. Giobie; and the "Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew," in the church of the Artosa, which is considered one of the most beautiful pictures of that age. Lived about 1510.

BASAN, Peter Francis, *ba'-sa*, a French engraver and printseller. He compiled many catalogues of prints, and a dictionary of ancient and modern engravers, which, notwithstanding its faults, is the best yet published. An edition of this reappeared in two volumes 8vo, in 1809. B. at Paris, 1723; D. 1797.

BASCHENIS, *bas-ke'-nis*, an Italian priest and painter, who is famed for his representations of every kind of musical instrument, which he interspersed with inkstands and other objects with a truthfulness which has not yet been equalled: his productions are still highly esteemed. B. at Bergamo, 1617; D. 1677.

BASCHENOW, Wassili, *bas-ke-nov*, a Russian architect, who studied at the academy of Moscow. He designed a model for the rebuilding of the Kremlin, and built the palace of Zarizin in the Gothic style, but

this palace was destroyed soon afterwards by order of the empress Catherine II. B. at the commencemen of the 18th century; D. 1798.

BASCHI, Matthew, *bas'-ke*, founder of the Capuchin Friars, was admitted at an early age into the order of St. Francis at Montefalconi, when, shocked at the abuses which had crept into this order, he set himself to restore the primitive discipline in all its original severity. For this purpose he gave out that St. Francis had appeared to him, clothed in a particular habit, which was surmounted by a hood, terminating in a peak called *capuccio*, and hence the designation of "Capuchins." Assuming this dress, he repaired to Rome, and obtained from Pope Clement VIII. permission to adopt the habit, and to observe literally the rule of St. Francis. This reform raised him many enemies, especially amongst those monks he had left, who succeeded in getting him sent to prison, from which he was liberated by the interest of the duchess of Camerino, niece of Clement, and in 1529 was appointed vicar-general of the order. Two years after he resigned the appointment, and went about preaching for nearly twenty years. B. about the end of the 15th century. D. at Venice, 1552.

BASCHKIRS, or BASHKIRS, *bash'-kirs*, a Tartar tribe of Russia, where they occupy a portion of the government of Orenburg, Perm, and Viatka. These people are in Asia generally called Ischtiaks, and they live principally in tents, and on the produce of the chase, troubling themselves but little with agriculture, except in the winter, which they pass in their villages. It is in their territory that the rich gold and platina mines exist. They are Mahometans, and pay no taxes, but are all held under military service to guard the frontier. Their number is about 200,000, of whom 70,000 are enrolled on the same footing as the Don Cossacks.

BASEDOW, John Bernard, *bas'-e-dou*, a German writer and philosopher, who made great efforts to reform education, and entered with zeal into the disputes concerning the truths of Christianity, he avowing himself a sceptic. In 1774, under the patronage of Prince Francis of Anhalt-Dessau, he established the "Philanthropinum," a school which became the model of many others which afterwards arose, and produced a number of excellent teachers. At Magdeburg he also busied himself with the reform of the system of instruction, and with some success. B. at Hamburg, 1723; D. at Magdeburg, 1790.—The principal of his works are "Philalethia; or, New Views into the Truths of Religion and Reason;" and an elementary work of education, illustrated by 100 engravings, the text of which was printed in German, French, and Latin. This latter was an enlargement of the educational plan of J.-J. Rousseau and Comenius.

BASEILHAC, John, *ba-sail-hak*, a celebrated French lithotomist, who studied surgery under his uncle at Lyons, after which he was admitted a student at the Hôtel-Dieu at Paris. Attracted by his talents, the archbishop of Bayeux appointed him his surgeon in ordinary, and built an hospital, which he confided to his care. In 1728 the archbishop died, leaving Baseilhac a collection of surgical instruments, and a sufficient sum of money to enable him to be received as a master in surgery. He was, however, so grieved at the loss of his patron, that he repaired to Paris, and was admitted, in 1729, by the Feuillars, or Begging Friars, under the name of Frère Jean de St. Côme, continuing still to follow the exercise of his profession, and soon became celebrated in Paris. He took no recompense from the poor, and devoted the sums received from the rich to the support of an hospital near the Rue St. Honoré, which he established in 1753. Although Baseilhac was eminent in every branch of his profession, he was particularly celebrated for his success in operations of the stone, and in the extraction of the cataract; in the former of which he used an instrument, which he had invented in 1743, known as "lithotome caché," and is said to have performed more than one thousand operations, and upwards of five hundred for cataract. Simple in his habits, sober in life, generous to the poor, and truly religious, Baseilhac ranks amongst the most celebrated men of his time. B. at Poyestruc, near Tarbes, 1703; D. at Paris, 1781.

BASHAN, *bai'-shan*, 'in the teeth,' or 'in slumbering,' a rich district of country east of the Jordan.

BASHEE, or BASHI ISLANDS, *bash'-e*, a group of the Philippines, between Luzon and Formosa. *Lat.* between 20° and 21° N. *Lon.* 122° E.—In 1687, these islands were discovered by Dampier, and a Spanish colony was founded upon them in 1783.

BASHKIN, Mattei Semenof, *bash'-kin*, the leader of an heretical sect at Moscow, which not only opposed the ordinances and ceremonies of the Greek church, but also the divinity of Christ. He was imprisoned by Ivan the Terrible, but recanted and gave up the names of his followers among the clergy and religious orders. Lived about the middle of the 16th century.

BASIDOH, or BASSADORE, *bas'-a-dor*, a village in the island of Kisham, in the Persian Gulf, in which it is used as the principal station for British ships. *Lat.* 26° 39′ N. *Lon.* 55° 22′ E.

BASIL, *bās-il*, a physician, the founder of a sect who asserted that God had another son besides Jesus Christ, called Sathanael, who, having revolted against his father, was, with his companions, cast down from heaven to earth; and that Jesus Christ being sent to destroy his power, shut him up in hell, and altered his name by cutting off the last syllable. His followers were allowed to have everything, even their wives, in common. By order of the emperor Alexius Comenus, he was burnt alive in 1118.

BASIL, first bishop of Ancyra, was ordained to that office by the bishops of the Eusebians, in place of Marcellus, but was himself excommunicated, and his ordination annulled in the council of Sardica, in 347, though he still retained the see. In 351 he attended the second council of Sirmium, where he disputed successfully against Photinus. He was one of the greatest enemies to the Arians, but considered the head of the Semi-Arians; and procured their opinions to be established by a council held at Ancyra in 358. He was deposed in 360. D. 362.

BASIL, ST., surnamed THE GREAT, bishop of Cæsarea, was ordained by Eusebius, whom he succeeded in 370. He was persecuted by the emperor Valens, because he would not embrace Arianism. The best edition of his works was published by the Benedictines of St. Maur, 3 vols. folio, Paris, 1721-30. B. 326; D. 379.

BASIL, archbishop of Thessalonica, generally known as Ascholius or Acholius. He baptized Theodosius on the occasion of a fit of illness, 300, and was the beloved friend of St. Ambrose. D. 384.

BASIL. (*See* BALE.)

BASILICATA, or BASILICATE, *bas'-il-e-kat'-ta*, a territory of Naples, bounded on the N. by the provinces Principato Ultra and Capitano, N.E. by Bari, E. by Otranto and the Gulf of Taranto, S. by Calabria Citra and the Mediterranean, and W. by Principato Citra. *Ext.* 95 miles from N. to S., by a breadth of 65 from E. to W. *Area*, about 3,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, and watered by several streams and rivers, in the valleys of which the fertility is considerable. *Pro.* Corn, maize, hemp, flax, liquorice, and tobacco. On the slopes of the mountains olives are planted, and the pasturage is excellent. Vast numbers of sheep, goats, and swine are reared. *Pop.* about 500,000. *Lat.* between 39° 56′ and 41° 8′ N. *Lon.* between 15° 22′ and 16° 49′ E.

BASILISCUS, *bas-i-lis'-kus*, emperor of the East, was brother to Verina, wife of the emperor Leo I., by whose means he was appointed to the command of a fleet sent against Genseric, king of the Vandals, who had conquered Africa; the greater part, however, of his fleet and army perished, and he fell into disgrace. At the death of Leo, he conspired against his successor Zeno, and succeeded in placing himself on the throne in 475; but subsequently Zeno defeated him and entered Constantinople, putting Basiliscus into confinement, where he died, 477.

BASILIUS I., or BASIL, *ba-sil'-e-us*, surnamed the *Macedonian*, rose to be emperor of the East, though originally a common soldier. His conduct recommended him to the emperor Michael III., who made him his equerry and chamberlain. He accused Bardas of conspiring against the emperor, and afterwards assassinated him in the emperor's tent, and was made by Michael his colleague in the empire, in 866. Basilius remon-

strating with the emperor for his cruelty, Michael attempted to depose him; but he anticipated his design, and one evening, when he retired intoxicated, murdered him in his bed, 867. His conduct on the throne was wise and equitable. He reformed the abuses in the state, defeated the Saracens in Asia, and carried the arms of the empire beyond the Euphrates in 872. He entered into a treaty with the Russians of Kiew, and sent them an archbishop; from which time the Russians acknowledged the authority of the Greek Church. D. at Adrianople, 813; D. from a blow by a stag while hunting, 886.

BASILIUS II. succeeded John Zimisces in 976. He was the son of Romanus the younger, and was associated in the government with his brother Constantine. He turned his arms against the Bulgarians, over whom he obtained a great victory in 1014; but treated his prisoners with horrid barbarity, dividing them into hundreds, and then putting out the eyes of ninety-nine, left the hundredth with one eye for a leader. In this condition they were sent to their king, Samuel, who was so horrified that he died two days after. D. 1025, after a reign of 50 years.

BASILOWITZ, John, emperor of Russia. (*See* IVAN.)

BASILUZZO, *bă'-se-loot'-so*, anciently *Insula Herculis*, one of the Lipari Islands, in Italy. It is uninhabited.

BASIN, *bā'-sin*, a geographical term applied to a collection of water, as a river, a sea, or a lake, and, in every instance, comprehending the countries which are drained by the waters that run into these.

BASING, *bā'-zing*, a parish in the county of Hants, 2 miles from Basingstoke. *Area*, 4,970 acres. *Pop.* 1,330.—During the civil war, the castle of this place was, for two years, defended against the parliamentary forces by the fifth marquis of Winchester. In 1645 Cromwell took it, and burned it to the ground.

BASINGSTOKE, *bā'-zing-stoke*, a populous town of Hampshire, 46 miles from London. *Pop.* 4,263.—Lancaster, the navigator, and the brothers John and Joseph Warton, were born in this town.—It is a station on the South-Western Railway.

BASKERVILLE, John, *băs'-ker-oil*, a celebrated printer, who, in 1726, kept a writing-school in Birmingham. He subsequently engaged in the japanning business, and became possessed of considerable property. In 1750 he turned printer and letter-founder, in which he was most successful. His types were purchased by a society at Paris, in 1779, who made use of them in printing an edition of Voltaire's works. B. at Wolverley, Worcestershire, 1706; D. 1775.—His works now possess a high value, especially his editions of some of the classics, which are greatly esteemed both in this country and on the continent.

BASQUE PROVINCES, *bask* (Span. VASCONGADAS PROVINCIAS), a territory of Spain, divided into three provinces,—Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava. *United Area*, about 4,863 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and picturesque, the hills being generally covered to their summits with beeches, oaks, chestnuts, and other trees. The pastures are rich, and agriculture is well understood. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, pulse, flax, and numerous flocks are reared. *Minerals.* Iron, tin, and copper; marble, jasper, and porphyry. *Towns.* The principal are Bilbao, San Sebastian, and Vittoria. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* between 42° 25′ and 43° 28′ N. *Lon.* 1° 44′ and 3° 25′ W.—The Basques are a brave and primitive race, much attached to music and dancing, and eminently fitted for that kind of guerilla warfare by which they have so long preserved their independence. Humboldt thinks them the descendants of the ancient Iberi; and they are supposed to have, at different periods, held the whole of Spain under their sway. The language which they speak has no analogy with any other living tongue, and is supposed to have been, in remote ages, in use over the whole of the Spanish peninsula. There is also in France a territory which was anciently called the "Basque country," but which is now comprised in the department of the Low Pyrenees; its principal towns being Bayonne and St. Jean de Luz.

BASQUE, Michael le, *bask*, a famous buccaneer, who, in connection with L'Olonnais, took, about 1660, the towns of Maracaibo and Gibraltar, in the Gulf of Venezuela; the plunder amounting to upwards of 400,000 crowns.

BASNAGE, *bas-naj*, the name of a family of French Protestants of the 17th century, distinguished for their literary attainments.

BASS, George, *băs*, the discoverer of Bass's Straits, between Australia and Tasmania, was a surgeon on board H.M.S. *Reliance*. With Captain Flinders in a small boat, called the *Tom Thumb*, with only one boy, Bass doubled the heads of Botany Bay, and explored George's River, and afterwards Port Hacking River. In 1797, being furnished with greater resources, he made further explorations, and in 1798 he determined the existence of the strait which now goes by his name. He died, it is said, somewhere in S. America, and received, for his discoveries, carried out with so few advantages, neither distinction nor reward.

BASS, a small island in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, in Scotland, about a mile from the south shore of E. Lothian, much frequented by Solan geese. *Lat.* 56° 3′ N. *Lon.* 2° 35′ W.—After the Revolution a desperate crew got possession of it; and having a boat, which they hoisted up on the rock or let down at pleasure, took a great many coasting vessels, and held out the longest of any place in Britain for King James II.; but their boat being either seized or lost, and for want of the usual supplies from France, they were obliged to surrender.

BASS'S STRAIT, a strait between Australia and Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, about 150 miles wide. It was explored by Bass, a surgeon in the British navy, in 1798.

BASSAIN, or BASSEIN, *bas'-sain*, a seaport-town of Pegu, 100 miles from Rangoon. *Pop.* about 3,000. *Lat.* 16° 45′ N. *Lon.* 94° 50′ E.—This port came into the possession of the British in 1852.

BASSANI, John Baptist, *bas-sa'-ne*, a musical composer of the 17th century, and master of the famous Corelli. His compositions, consisting of six operas and thirty-one other pieces, range from 1680 to 1703, and are characterized as pure and pathetic. B. at Padua, about 1657.

BASSANO, James, *bas-sa'-no*, called THE OLD, an Italian painter, who excelled in landscape, and whose works are held in high estimation. Three of his sons were eminent artists. Francis put an end to himself in 1597; Leander was knighted; John Baptist imitated the manner of his father; Jerome, another son, was educated for a physician, but became a painter also. B. at Bassano, 1510; D. at Venice, 1592.

BASSANO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, 15 miles from Vicenza. It is surrounded by walls, is well built, and well paved with marble footpaths. The river Brenta winds past it, and the neighbouring country produces excellent wine and fruits. *Manf.* Woollens, straw hats, and copper utensils. There is a very large printing-establishment, to which paper-mills are attached; and there is a school of engraving, in which Bartolozzi, Volpato, and other distinguished engravers, were greatly improved. *Pop.* 10,000.—This is the birthplace of Francesco, Giacomo, and Leonardo da Ponte, the fathers of the Venetian school of painting. On September 9, 1796, Napoleon I. here defeated the Austrians under Wurmser.

BASSANTIN, James, *băs'-an-tin*, a Scotch astronomer, who was educated first at Glasgow, and afterwards at Paris, where he became teacher of mathematics. B. about 1504; D. 1568.—On his return to Scotland in 1562, he had an interview with Robert Melvill, so chivalrously attached to Mary Stuart. It was universally believed that Bassantin had unveiled the future to Melvill, and he became celebrated as one who was thoroughly conversant with the occult sciences.

BASSET, Peter, *băs'-et*, an English historian. He was chamberlain to King Henry V., whose history he wrote, which is still extant in MS. in the College of Heralds. Lived in the 15th century.

BASSETERRE, *bas'-tair*, a town of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, on the S. side of the island. It is situate at the mouth of a river which opens into a bay called Basseterre Road. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 17° 17′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 62° 42′ W.

BASSETERRE, a seaport, and the capital of the French island of Guadaloupe, in the W. Indies. It has no harbour, and the roadstead is open. It is the seat of a royal court and courts of assize, and the residence of

the governor. *Pop.* of the district, 12,500, of whom nearly two-thirds are slaves; of the town, 5,500.

BASSI, Laura, *bas-se*, a learned Italian lady, was famed for her knowledge in philosophy, mathematics, and literature. Her singular attainments procured her, when twenty-one years of age, the title of doctor of philosophy. In 1745 she read lectures upon experimental philosophy, and continued to do so till her death. In 1738 she married Dr. Verati, and preserved an excellent character by the practice of every virtue. B. at Bologna, 1711; D. 1778.

BASSOMPIERRE, Francis, *bas'-som-pe'-air*, a marshal of France, celebrated for his gallantry, wit, and courage, during the reigns of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. In 1622 he was made marshal of France, and sent as ambassador to Spain; and in 1625 was ambassador, first in Switzerland, and then in England. He was afterwards present at the siege of Rochelle, which surrendered Oct. 28, 1628. Taking part with the aristocracy against Cardinal Richelieu, he incurred that minister's displeasure, and was imprisoned in the Bastille ten years. While there he wrote his memoirs, which are full of anecdotes of his time, and a narrative of his embassy. B. in Lorraine, 1597; D. 1646.

BASSORA, BUSSORAH, or BUSRAH, *bus'-o-ra*, a town in the pashalic of Bagdad, situate on the western bank of the Shat-el-Arab, about 70 miles from the mouth of that river, which is formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates. The walls, which are washed by the river, are at least 7 miles in circumference, within which space are extensive date-tree plantations and cornfields. They are entered by five gates, and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch. The city is indifferently built, the houses being mostly constructed of sun-dried clay, faced with burnt bricks; the streets are irregular, and, notwithstanding their being intersected by numerous canals, they are kept in a very filthy state. The English factory is esteemed the finest building in the city, although there is a governor's residence being built, and several mosques. COMMERCE. Bassora being the great emporium of the Turkish empire for eastern produce, this is extensive. Its imports comprise silk, muslin, linen, white and blue cloth for the clothing of the Arabians, gold and silver stuffs, various metals, sandal-wood, and indigo; pearls from Bahrein, and coffee from Mocha; shawls, fruit, and the precious metals, from Persia; spices from Java; and European commodities from different ports. *Exp.* The precious metals, copper, dates, gall-nuts, raw silk, gold fringe, and horses to Bombay. *Mode of Transit.* The trade with the interior is conducted by means of caravans to Aleppo and Bagdad, whence the goods are conveyed to Constantinople. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* 30° 30′ N. *Lon.* 47° 3′ 15″ E. Bassora was founded in the year 656, and was in 1668 taken by the Turks; by the Persians in 1777, and evacuated in 1778, when the Turks again took possession of it. They were once more, in 1787, expelled by the Arabs, but afterwards they recaptured the city.

BASTA, George, *bas'-ta*, a soldier and military writer of the 16th century, served under the duke of Parma, and distinguished himself in 1596, by provisioning the town of La Fère, which was besieged by Henry IV. Afterwards he was engaged by the emperor, to whom he rendered signal services in Hungary and Transylvania, and was made a count. B. at Rocca; D. 1697.—He wrote two works on military discipline.

BASTAN, *bas'-tan*, a valley of Spain, in the province of Pamplona, in Navarre, containing fourteen villages, and yielding excellent pasturage to numerous flocks.

BASTARNÆ and BASTERNÆ, *bas-tar'-ne*, a people who first inhabited that part of European Sarmatia which corresponds with a part of Poland and Prussia, and who are considered to have been the founders of the Russians and Sclavonians.

BASTIA, *bas'-te-a*, the former capital of the island of Corsica, built on a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre, 70 miles from Ajaccio. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has a safe harbour. *Manf.* Liqueurs and soup, and it has a trade in wine, oil, figs, pulse, and skins, in all of which the surrounding country is very productive. The stilettoes made here are much valued by the Italians. *Pop.* 26,000. *Lat.* 42° 41′ 48″ N. *Lon.* 9° 27′ E. Bastia is the seat of the Royal Court for the island.

BASTWICK, John, *bast-wik*, an English physician, who attacked the Church of England in several publications, for which he lost his ears in the pillory, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the isles of Scilly. In 1640 he was released by the Parliament, and had a reward of £5,000 allowed him out of the archbishop of Canterbury's estates. B. at Writtle, Essex, 1593; D. about 1650.

BATAVI, *bă-tai'-vi*, or *băt'-a-vi*, a people of Germany, who inhabited that part of the continent known now as Holland, and called by the ancients *Batavorum insula*.

BATAVIA, *bă-tai'-ve-a*, the capital not only of the island of Java, but of all the Dutch possessions in the East, lies embosomed in a beautiful bay studded with islands, nearly at the N.E. end of Java. It stands on a marshy flat, and is cut into two sections by the Tjiliwong, or Great River, whence, in various directions, diverge several canals. The old town being extremely unhealthy, the Europeans chiefly reside in the new or suburban parts, which run for several miles over the high grounds into the country; and as each house stands apart and alone from its neighbour, and is encompassed by cocoa, banana, and other tropical trees, its inhabitants enjoy all that delightful coolness and freshness of atmosphere which belong to the shadiness of groves. It is in the old part of the city, however, that all business is done: from ten till four the warehouses, offices, banks, and Exchange, present a busy scene. After that hour, when the merchants have retired to their homes, the place seems quite deserted. The principal buildings are a stadthouse, exchange, an hospital, and it has several churches, some Chinese temples, a mosque, two orphan asylums, and a club-house. Being the seat of the supreme commission of public instruction for the Dutch East Indies, it has a school of art and science, besides a newspaper. The streets are paved with footpaths on either side, for the use of Chinese or free natives, upon which, however, slaves must not walk, and Europeans never walk, unless followed by a carriage. As Batavia is the commercial emporium of the Asiatic archipelago, its trade is extensive. *Exp.* The principal are sugar, coffee, rice, pepper, mace, spice, and arrack. Of the three articles most in demand for European consumption, coffee, pepper, and sugar, the two former are entirely monopolized by the Dutch government. *Imp.* Cotton and linen goods, woollen stuffs, wines, provisions, and metallic wares, and all kinds of American and European manufactures. It receives spices from the Moluccas, diamonds and gold-dust from Borneo, tea, nankin, mother-of-pearl, paper, and tobacco, from China, and opium, drugs, patna, &c., from Bengal. *Pop.* 118,300, divided in the following proportions:—Dutch, English, Portuguese, 2,800; Chinese, 25,000; Javanese, 80,000; Moors and Arabs, 1,000, and slaves, 9,500. *Lat.* of the observatory, 6° 8′ S. *Lon.* 106° 50′ E.—In 1619, Batavia received from the Dutch its present name, and by 1723 it had risen to be a considerable town. In 1811 it was captured by the British, but was, by the treaty of 1815, restored to its former possessors.

BATE, George, *bait*, a writer and doctor, who became principal physician to Charles I. at Oxford. During the civil war he resided in London, where he was highly esteemed, and in 1651 attended Cromwell. At the Restoration he was made physician to the king, and elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Bate wrote a history of the civil wars in Latin, and some tracts on physical subjects. B. at Maids Morton, Buckinghamshire, 1608; D. in London, 1668.—Bate is reported to have administered some potion to Cromwell which accelerated his death, but the report has never been substantiated.

BATEMAN, William, *bait'-man*, bishop of Norwich, and a great master of civil and canon law. He founded Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1347, and was employed by Edward III. in many embassies in his long contention for the crown of France. B. at Norwich; D. at Avignon, 1355.

BATEMAN, Thomas, an English physician, distinguished for his great labours in the cause of medical science, principally connected with diseases of the

skin. B. at Whitby, 1778; D. 1821.—He is the author of several medical works, some of which have been translated into French and German.

BATES, William, *baits*, an English nonconformist divine, who was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference, for revising the liturgy, and was offered the deanery of Lichfield, which he refused. B. 1625; D. at Hackney, 1699. His theological works were collected and published in one volume folio, after his death. He published the "Lives of Learned and Pious Men," in one volume 4to, 1681, Latin.—Bates is considered the politest writer, if not the best scholar, of the whole body of ministers who, in 1622, on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, seceded from the church, and formed what is called the Dissenting interest.

BATH, *bath*, a city of Somersetshire, picturesquely situate on the river Avon, 100 miles from London, and long a fashionable resort for pleasure and the benefit of its mineral waters. It is well and regularly built of freestone, having many beautiful edifices, and presenting a fine appearance. Its principal buildings are the abbey church, St. James's and St. Michael's; the assembly and concert rooms; a guildhall, a clubhouse, a theatre, a jail, and the buildings connected with its baths. It has a literary and philosophical institution, a mechanics' institute, and a public subscription-library. The hot springs, to which the city principally owes its celebrity, were in use among the Romans. There are five public baths, four of which are the property, and under the direction, of the corporation. The temperature of the different springs varies from 93 to 117 degrees of Fahrenheit. The Abbey baths are the property of Earl Manners, and are handsomely furnished. The city also enjoys the luxury of a park, which lies to the west, and it has other public places of recreation. *Pop.* 54,240; but this number is continually fluctuating by the arrival and departure of visitors.—Bath is of great antiquity, and was known to the Romans under the appellation of *Aquæ Sulis Fontes Calidi*. In the 16th century it is said to have been maintained chiefly by the manufacture of woollen cloths. In conjunction with Wells, it forms a bishopric, which embraces all the county of Somerset, with the exception of a part of Bristol. Both the cathedral and the palace of the bishop, however, are at Wells. It stands on the Great Western Railway, and communicates with Bristol and other towns by the Kennet and Avon Canal.

BATHEASTON, *bath'-eest-on*, a parish of Somerset, 3 miles from Bath. *Pop.* 1,795.—On Salisbury Hill here, there are traces of a supposed encampment of the SAXONS during the siege of Bath, in 577. It has a station near the Great Western Railway.

BATHGATE, a town and parish of Linlithgowshire, 25 miles from Glasgow. *Pop.* 4,500. The celebrated mineral called Torbanehill coal is worked here. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

BATHORI, Stephen, *ba-to'-re*, king of Poland, who was sovereign prince of Transylvania, and was elected to the throne of Poland in the place of Henry of Valois. He reformed many abuses, and defeated the Russians, who were forced to cede Courland and a part of Livonia to the Poles. D. at Grondo, 1586. Others of his family succeeded him.

BATHSHEBA, *bith-she'-ba*, 'daughter of an oath,' the wife of Uriah, afterwards of David, and mother of Solomon.

BATHURST, Allen Earl, *bath'-urst*, an eminent statesman, who was a zealous opposer of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole. In 1742 he was admitted of the privy council; in 1757 was appointed treasurer to the prince of Wales, obtaining, at the accession of George III., a pension of £2,000 a year; and in 1772 was created Earl Bathurst. B. in Westminster, 1684; D. near Cirencester, 1775. His son Henry was, in 1771, created Lord Apsley, and made lord chancellor, and afterwards president of the council under Lord North. B. 1714; D. 1794.

BATHURST, a flourishing British settlement in W. Africa, on the island of St. Mary's, at the mouth of the Gambia. It exports WAX, ivory, gum, gold, hides, tortoise-shell, rice, cotton, African teak, and palm-oil. *Pop.* about 3,000, chiefly blacks. *Lat.* 13° 28′ N. *Lon.* 16° 32′ W.

BATHURST, the principal town in the gold regions of New South Wales, situate on the Macquarrie river, 120 miles from Sydney. *Pop.* varying; perhaps 8,000.—Another town in New Brunswick, North America. *Lat.* 47° 37′ N. *Lon.* 65° 45′ W.—A cape of British North America, in the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* 70° 30′ N. *Lon.* 12° 30′ W.—An island off North Australia, 30 miles long and 30 broad.—A lake in the centre of Newfoundland, 40 miles long by 6 wide.

BATIGNOLLES-MONCEAUX, *ba'-teen-yol maw'-so*, a suburb of Paris. In 1814 it was an open space, which the Prussians under Blucher used as a camp. It is now occupied by handsome buildings. *Pop.* about 20,000.

BATLEY, *bät'-le*, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Dewsbury. *Manf.* Chiefly cloths and carpets. *Pop.* about 18,000.

BATON ROUGE, *ba'-ton roozh*, the name of several towns and parishes in the United States, with populations ranging between 4,000 and 12,000.

BATONI, Pompeo, *ba-to'-ne*, an Italian painter, whose pieces are celebrated for their truthfulness, character, and colouring, and of which the most admired is "Simon the Sorcerer contending with St. Peter." B. at Lucca, 1708; D. at Rome, 1786.

BATOUM, *ba'-toom*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, 15 miles from the Russian frontier, and 110 from Trebizond. The harbour is the best on that side of the Black Sea. In the vicinity are great quantities of cattle, and delicious fruits are produced. *Pop.* 3,000, many of whom engage in fisheries. *Lat.* 41° 40′ N. *Lon.* 41° 37′ E.

BATRACHOMYOMACHIA, *bät'-tra-ko'-mi-o-mai'-ke-a*, a mock-heroic poem, of disputed ancient authorship, describing the fight between frogs and mice.

BATTAGLINI, Mark, *ba'-ta-gle'-ne*, bishop of Cesena. Wrote a History of Councils, 1686, folio, and "Annales du Sacerdoce et de l'Empire du XVII. Siècle," 1701 to 1711, 4 vols. folio. B. 1645; D. at Cesena, 1717.

BATTALAH, *ba-ta-la*, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahore. *Lat.* 31° 31′ N. *Lon.* 75° 3′ E. Its climate is considered the most healthy in the Punjab.

BATTANTA, *ba-tan'-ta*, an island in the Asiatic archipelago, with an estimated *area* of 200 square miles. *Lat.* 0° 56′ S. *Lon.* 130° 25′ E.

BATTEL, or BATTLE, *bät'-el*, a market-town and parish of Sussex, noted for a manufacture of gunpowder, which goes by its name. *Pop.* of parish, about 4,000.—The name of this place is derived from the battle of Hastings, which, on the 14th Oct., 1066, was fought here between William the Conqueror and Harold, and established the Norman conquest of England.

BATTERSEA, *bät'-er-se*, a village and parish of Surrey, on the Thames, across which is a bridge to Chelsea, in Middlesex. *Pop.* 11,000.—In the church of this parish is a monument to Lord Bolingbroke.

BATTHYANI, *bat'-te-a'-ne*, the name of a noble Hungarian family, various members of which, as princes, counts, bans of Croatia, bishops, &c., have played a distinguished part in the history of their country, and in that of Austria.

BATTLE-FIELD, a parish of Salop, 3 miles from Shrewsbury. *Pop.* 50.—In 1403, a battle was fought here between Henry IV. and the earl of Northumberland, whose son Hotspur was slain in the action. From this conflict the place derives its name.

BATU, or BATTOE, *ba'-too*, an island of the Malay archipelago, lying on the W. coast of Sumatra. *Area*, estimated at 400 square miles. *Desc.* Thickly wooded, and volcanic. *Lat.* 0° 10′ N. *Lon.* 98° 40′ E.

BATURIN, *ba'-too-rin*, a town of Little Russia, about 60 miles from Tchernigov. *Pop.* 5,000.—The Hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks resided here from 1699 to 1708. Mazeppa was one of these. (*See* MAZEPPA.)

BATYLLUS, *bä-til'-us*, a beautiful youth of Samos, greatly beloved by Polycrates the tyrant, and by Anacreon.

BAUCIS, *baw'-sis*, an old and infirm woman of Phrygia, who with her husband lived in a small cottage, in a penurious manner, when Jupiter and Mercury travelled in disguise over Asia. The gods came to the cottage, and were so pleased with the hospitality they received, that Jupiter changed their dwelling into a magnificent temple, of which Baucis and her husband were made priests. After they had lived happily to an extreme old

age, they died both at the same hour, according to their request to Jupiter, that one might not have the sorrow of following the other to the grave. Their bodies were changed into trees before the doors of the temple.

BAUDET, Stephen, *bo'-dai*, a French engraver, whose chief work is a print of Adam and Eve, from a painting by Dominichino. B. at Blois, 1643; D. 1716.

BAUER, Bruno, *bow'-er*, a modern German biblical critic and political writer, who, at an early age, commenced his theological disquisitions by reviewing Straus's "Life of Jesus," and other works. Many of his works contain very bold and speculative opinions, and one of them, "Christianity Unveiled," was destroyed in 1843 at Zurich, before its publication. In his "Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul," he argues that the four leading ones were not written by the apostle, but are the production of the 2nd century. B. at Eisenberg, 1809.

BAUG, *bawg*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Malwah, 80 miles from Oojein, and where there are some remarkable cave temples. *Pop.* 5,000.

BAUGE', *bo'-zhai*, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, 20 miles from Angers. *Pop.* 3,500.—Here, in 1421, the English, under the duke of Clarence, were defeated.

BAULEAH, *baw'-le-a*, a large town of Bengal, to the N.E. of the Ganges, about 25 miles from Moorshedabad.

BAUMEHAN, or BAUMIAN. (*See* BAMIAN.)

BAUME LES NONES, BAUME LES DAMES, or BAUME LES MOINES, or MESSIEURS, *bome, none, dam, mwo'-een*, a town of France, department of the Doubs, 16 miles from Besançon. It has paper and iron works, and quarries of gypsum. *Pop.* nearly 3,000.

BAUMGARTEN, Alexander Theophilus, *boum-gar'-ten*, a German philosopher, who studied at Halle, and became professor of philosophy there, and afterwards at Frankfort on the Oder. B. at Berlin, 1714; D. at Frankfort on the Oder, 1762.—Baumgarten may be considered as the creator of the æsthetic, or of the philosophy of the beautiful. He wrote "Metaphysica," 8vo; "Ethica Philosophica," 8vo; "Æsthetica Initia Philosophiæ practicæ primæ." His brother Sigismund was a distinguished divine of the Lutheran church, and professor of theology at Halle. He died in 1757.

BAUNACH, *bow'-nak*, a town of Bavaria, 7 miles from Bamberg. *Pop.* 1,000.—The grotto of the Magdalene is in the neighbourhood of this locality, and is frequented as a place of pilgrimage.

BAUR, John William, *bour*, a painter and engraver of Strasburg, whose pictures of buildings and landscapes are very excellent. B. 1600; D. at Vienna, 1640.

BAUR, Frederick Wilhelm von, a Russian engineer-general, who engaged early in military life; and in 1755 was in the British service, as an officer in the Hessian Artillery. In 1757 he obtained the rank of general and engineer. Frederick II. of Prussia ennobled him. In 1769 he entered into the service of Catherine II., empress of Russia, and was employed against the Turks. The empress had a high notion of his talents, and employed him in making the aqueduct of Sarskoe-Selo, for supplying Moscow with water, and in deepening the canal near St. Petersburg, at the end of which he constructed a large harbour, and other important undertakings. B. at Bieber, 1731; D. at St. Petersburg, 1783.—Baur had for his secretary the celebrated Kotzebue, who directed in his name the German theatre at St. Petersburg.

BAUTRU, William, *bo'-troo*, member of the French Academy, and a celebrated wit. B. at Angers, 1588; D. at Paris, 1665.

BAUTZEN, *bout'-sen*, a town of Saxony, on the river Spree, 31 miles from Dresden. The town-hall, the academy, the orphan-house, and house of correction, are all worthy of attention, as well as some ingenious water-machines, and the public walks. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, leather, and paper; and it has a considerable general trade. *Pop.* about 9,000.—On May 21 and 22, 1813, a great battle took place here, in which Napoleon I. defeated the Russian and Prussian army. It is the birthplace of Meissner the poet, who died in 1805.

BAVARIA, THE CIRCLE OF, *ba-vair'-e-a*, is an old subdivision of the German empire, which was bounded on the W. by Suabia, N.W. by Franconia, N.E. by Bohemia, and E. and S. by Austria. It embraced the modern kingdom of Bavaria, to the E. and S. of the Rhine, with the archbishopric of Salzburg.

BAVARIA, a kingdom of Central Europe, composed of two separate masses, the larger being bounded E. and S. by the Austrian dominions, W. by Wurtemberg and Baden, and N. by several small German states. The smaller is named Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate, and is situate on the W. of the Rhine, bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia and Hessen-Darmstadt, E. by Baden, S. by France, and W. by Rhenish Prussia and Hessen-Homberg. *United Area*, about 30,000 square miles. *Divisions or Circles.* This large territory is divided into eight circles, the names of which are Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, the Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper Franconia, Middle Franconia, Lower Franconia, and Suabia. *Desc.* Viewed as a whole, this country may be considered as hilly rather than mountainous, although in the S. the Alps, in the Zugspitz, attain an elevation of 10,150 feet; on the E., between Bavaria and Bohemia, the Arber and Rachelberg respectively attain to 4,613 and 4,501 feet. There are numerous other peaks scattered over the country, but none of them rising to more than 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. The principal plains are the valleys of the Lech and Isar, and the extensive elevated plateau on the S. of the Danube, called the Donau-moss. It is in these that the chief sources of Bavarian wealth are to be found, where the arts of agriculture are carried to the highest state of perfection. *Rivers.* The Danube, the Rhine, and the Main. The first on its right bank receives the Iller, Lech, and Isar; whilst on its left the Wornitz, Altmuhl, Naab, and Regen, with a great many more smaller streams, are taken into its course. The Rhine forms the eastern line of the Rhenish subdivision of the kingdom, and is merely a boundary river. The Main, which has its source in two small streams in Suabia, drains all the N. part of the principal territory, and during its course receives several affluents. The Danube, however, is the principal river in the kingdom, and in its course, through the Bavarian territory alone, is fed by no fewer than 38 streams. *Lakes.* These are neither numerous nor of great extent. The most remarkable are the Ammer, the Würm, and the Chien, which are all situate in the S. plateau. The largest is the Chien, which has a circuit of about 35 miles. There are some other lakes lying within the range of the Noric Alps, but they are of no great size. *Climate.* On the whole, temperate and healthy. *Forests.* Extensive, covering nearly a third of the entire surface of the country, and composed chiefly of pine and fir-trees. *Pro.* There are few countries so highly favoured for productiveness of soil. The principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, and, in some districts, maize, rice, spelt, and buckwheat. Tobacco, fruit, and potatoes are extensively cultivated in the valleys of the Rhine and the Main. The hop-plant and the vine are also largely cultivated; and the wines of Franconia have attained a wide-spread celebrity. The famed Steinwein is produced in Steinberg; and the Leistenwein is produced in the same district. The choicest of all the Bavarian wines, however, are the produce of the vineyards near Forst, Deidesheim, and Wachenheim, on the declivities of the Hardt mountains. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent, but the stock is generally of an inferior quality, notwithstanding the general excellence of the pastures; whilst swine, poultry, and wild fowl are abundant in all parts of the country. *Minerals.* The principal are salt, coal, and iron. The first is a government monopoly, and the second is found everywhere throughout the kingdom. Copper, manganese, mercury, and cobalt are also found; whilst there are numerous quarries of marble, alabaster, gypsum, and stone, distributed over various parts of the territory. Porcelain clay also abounds in various districts, and is usually of the finest quality. *Manf.* Unimportant, considering the state and position of the kingdom. They consist of linen, woollen, and cotton-weaving, paper-making, tanning, hardware, beetroot-sugar, porcelain, jewellery, toys, clocks, and optical instruments. The brewing of beer is the most important manufacture, there being nearly 6,000 taxed breweries, producing

100,000,000 gallons yearly. Their art manufactures are also very extensive, and are principally at the capital, Munich (which *see*). *Exp.* Grain, cattle, timber, wine, wool, hides, salt, hops, fruits, liquorice, madder, butter, cheese, jewellery, and glass. *Imp.* Principally coffee, sugar, cotton, silks, woollen fabrics, and colonial products. There is besides a transit trade with Austria, North Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. *Towns.* Munich, Passau, Speyer, Regensburg, Baireuth, Nurnberg, Wurzburg, Augsburg. *Rel.* The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics; but no predominant national church is recognized by the government. *Education.* Pretty generally diffused, and under the immediate superintendence of a superior board of education and ecclesiastical affairs. *Gov.* Monarchical, with the legislative power vested in two chambers conjointly, with the king as head of the state. *Pop.* about 5,000,000. *Lat.* extending from 47° 19′ to 50° 41′ N. *Lon.* from 8° 51′ to 13° 41′ E.—In 1805, Bavaria was, by the treaty of Presburg, raised to the rank of a kingdom; and in 1814 and 1815 was, by various treaties, confirmed in the accessions of territory which it had made. In 1848, the discreditable conduct of Louis, king of Bavaria, who became infatuated with the notorious Lola Montez, caused his subjects to take arms, when, after a short conflict with the soldiery, in which they were successful, he was, on March 21st, forced to resign his sceptre in favour of his son, the crown prince Maximilian, the second of that name who has filled the Bavarian throne, and who is the present reigning sovereign. The lines of railway permeate a considerable portion of the country; whilst the routes of navigation are secured by the Danube, the Rhine, the Main, and numerous other of the smaller rivers.

Bavrno, *ba-vai'-no*, a village of Piedmont, on the Lake Maggiore, opposite the Borromean Islands. *Pop.* about 1,000.—Here are fine marble and granite quarries, and behind the village is Monte Monterone, 4,350 feet high.

Bavius and Mævius, *bai'-ve-us, me'-ve-us*, two stupid and malevolent poets, in the age of Augustus, who attacked the superior talents of the contemporary writers, and have therefore become immortalized by the satire and ridicule which they drew upon themselves.

Bawian, *baw'-yan*, an island in the Eastern seas, 700 miles to the S.E. of Singapore. *Ext.* 30 miles in circumference. *Desc.* Mountainous, and intersected with fine valleys. *Pop.* 30,000, principally agricultural.

Baxter, Richard, *băx'-ter*, a celebrated nonconformist divine, who in 1638 was ordained by Bishop Thornborough, and two years later was chosen vicar of Kidderminster; but, on the breaking out of the civil war, he took suspicion at the designs of the Parliament, and resolved to repair instantly to the army and use his utmost endeavours to bring back the soldiers to the principles of loyalty to the king and submission to the Church. There was a grand sense of duty abroad in the breasts of the men of the 17th century. The moral as well as military heroism which sprung from this high sense makes us overlook, yea, almost forget, much of the violence by which many of their actions were crimsoned. Baxter, however, belonged to the church; but, so strong was the sense of duty in him, that, when Cromwell was declared Protector, he bravely withstood him to the face, telling him that "the honest people of the land took their ancient monarchy to be a blessing and not an evil." His inclinations, however, being with the Parliament, he became chaplain to Colonel Whalley's regiment. Whilst officiating in this capacity, he wrote his "Saint's Rest;" and was present at the taking of Bridgewater, and the sieges of Exeter, Bristol, and Worcester. Ill-health compelling him to leave the army, he, in 1657, returned to Kidderminster. Before his appointment to Whalley's regiment, however, he had passed some time at Coventry, officiating in the ministry; and he had even preached within hearing of the sound of cannon, when the roll of battle was passing over Edgehill. At the Restoration it was expected that moderation would have pervaded the councils of the nation, and that a form of ecclesiastical government that should reconcile all parties would be established; but this was not the case, and the Act of Uniformity of 1662 drove Baxter from the church. He now occupied himself with literary composition, and his "Call to the Unconverted" was one of the delightful fruits of this retirement. In 1672, when the flames of religious persecution, which had run over the land, began to expire, he once more came forth from his retreat. He settled in London, and, as a lecturer, preached usually at Pinners' Hall and Fetter Lane. He now occupied himself principally with writing and preaching, but was frequently suspended by those rigorous enactments to which the Nonconformists were, during the last two reigns of the Stuarts, frequently subjected. In 1682 the myrmidons of the law burst into his house whilst he was suffering from indisposition, and he was only saved from being dragged to a prison by the accidental interposition of his physician. Two years later he became one of the victims of the inhuman Jeffreys. He was apprehended on a charge of sedition, and for being hostile to episcopacy. His trial took place in 1684-5. On this occasion Jeffreys displayed his usual ferocity. When Baxter asked for time, "I will not give him a moment's time more to save his life. Yonder stands Oates in the pillory with him. I would say two of the greatest rogues and rascals in the kingdom stood there." When Baxter made an attempt to speak, the lord chief justice (how the title was abused in such a man!) exclaimed, "Richard! Richard! dost thou think we'll hear thee poison the court? Richard, thou art an old fellow, an old knave; thou hast written books enough to load a cart. Hadst thou been whipped out of thy writing trade forty years ago, it had been happy." The result was a fine of 500 marks, imprisonment till paid, and bonds for good behaviour for seven years. Lord Powis, however, stepped in, got the fine remitted, and Baxter was liberated in eighteen months. He lived for five years after this, preaching the gospel without molestation. B. in Shropshire, 1615; D. in London, 1691, and was buried in Christ Church.—The fame of this persevering, brave-spirited, and long-enduring man rests principally upon his two popular treatises, "The Saint's Everlasting Rest," and "A Call to the Unconverted."

Baxter, William, nephew of the above, who was celebrated for his proficiency in the classics, and his antiquarian research, and was appointed master of the Mercers' School in London. He published a grammar of the Latin tongue in 1679; an edition of Anacreon in 1695; an edition of Horace in 1710; and a Dictionary of British Antiquities in 1719. His Glossary of Roman Antiquities was not printed till 1726. B. at Lanlugan, 1650; D. 1723.

Baxter, Andrew, a Scottish philosopher, and author of "An Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul." B. at Aberdeen, 1686; D. 1750.

Bay, *bai*, a portion of the sea which is wider at the part nearest the open sea, and narrower as it recedes inland.

Bay Islands, Colony of the, a group in the Bay of Honduras, consisting of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Barbarat, Helené, and Morat. *Lat.* between 16° 5′ and 16° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 85° 45′ and 87° W.—This group was, on the 17th July, 1852, proclaimed a British colony, and has been the subject of discussion between Great Britain and the United States, as it is considered by the American government that the formation of these islands into a colony is a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Bay of Islands, the name of several bays. 1. In the Straits of Magellan. 2. On the W. coast of King George the Third's Archipelago. 3. On the W. coast of Newfoundland. 4. On the N.E. coast of New Holland, in *lat.* 10° 31′ S.

Bay of Islands, a bay on the east coast of New Zealand, where are the settlements of Kororarika and Russell. *Lat.* 35° 14′ S. *Lon.* 174° 11′ E.

Bayan, or Bain Khara Coola, *bai'-yan*, a lofty mountain-range in Asia, on the N.E. border of Tibet, between the sources of the Hoang-ho and the Yang-tse-kiang.

Bayard, Peter, Chevalier de, *bai'-yar*, the celebrated French warrior, and called "the Good Knight, without fear and without reproach" (le Bon Chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche), had an ancestry of warriors, most of whom fell on various continental battle-fields. His father fought in many of the battles of

Louis XI., his grandfather fell at Montlhery, his great-grandfather at Cressy, and his great-great-grandfather at Poictiers. As was the practice in the 15th century with those who were designed for the profession of arms, Bayard, at 13 years old, was placed as a page in the house of the duke of Savoy, where he remained for five years. On the completion of his eighteenth year he entered upon the actual duties of a soldier. The first battle at which he fought was that of Fornovo, in 1494, under the banner of Charles VIII.; and the chivalric spirit of his ancestors, it was evident, had found a fitting representative in the young hero. Two horses were killed under him in that field; and he himself performed feats that procured him the approbation of all who beheld him. Several years after this he was engaged in the Italian wars of Louis XII., when, on one occasion, it is said that he held a bridge over the Garigliano, single-handed, against 200 Spaniards, and



CHEVALIER DE BAYARD.

enabled the main body of the French to make good their retreat. In 1513 he fought at the famous battle of Spurs, in Picardy, when his valour saved the disgrace of the whole French army. In this field, also, fought Henry VIII. of England, then a young man, but commanding in person the English force. On this occasion Bayard surrendered to an English knight, but was soon exchanged. In the battle of Marignano, fought September 13th, 1515, Bayard displayed his usual prowess; and in 1522 he defended Mezières, a frontier town of France, against the count of Nassau, with a force of 35,000 men, assisted by a powerful artillery. In 1524, whilst fighting against the Imperialists in Italy, he continued to discover his usual romantic valour, when he fell from his horse, wounded by a ball. In this condition he was pressed to withdraw from the field; but answering that he never turned his back upon an enemy, desired that he might be placed with his back against a tree, that he might watch the varying fortunes of the fight; and he there sunk under his wound. B. in Dauphiné, 1476; D. on the banks of the Sesia, 1524.—The duke of Pescara, who, on this occasion, commanded the Spanish troops, caused the body of Bayard to be embalmed and sent to his relations. When it drew near the country of his birth, people of all ranks came forth to meet it.

BAYAZID, or BAGAZID, *baj'-a-zid*, a fortified city of Turkish Armenia, in the pashalic of Erzeroum, surrounded by a wall and ramparts, 150 miles from Erzeroum. It contains two churches, three mosques, and a monastery, which latter is distinguished alike by the beauty of its architecture and the remoteness of its antiquity. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 39° 24′ N. *Lon.* 43° 45′ E.—Here, in August, 1854, the Turks were defeated by the Russians; Selim Pasha having, contrary to the directions of General Guyon (Kurshid Pasha), attacked the Muscovites, who killed, wounded, and took prisoners nearly 2,000 Turks.

BAYER, John, *bai'-er*, a German astronomer, who, in 1603, published an excellent work, entitled "Uranometria," being a celestial atlas, or folio charts of all the constellations. He was the first to distinguish the stars by the letters of the Greek alphabet, and according to the order of the magnitude of the stars in each constellation. This work was republished, with great improvements by the author, in 1627, under a new title; viz., "Cœlum stellatum Christianum." B. at Augsburg about the end of the sixteenth century; D. 1660.

BAYER, Theophilus Sigfred, grandson of the above, a learned philologist, who acquired a great knowledge of the eastern languages, particularly the Chinese. In 1717 he was appointed librarian at Königsberg; and in 1726 was invited to St. Petersburg, where he was made professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. His "Museum Sinicum," printed in 1730, in 2 vols. 8vo, is a very curious and learned work. B. at Königsberg, 1694; D. at St. Petersburg, 1738.

BAYEUX, George, *bai'-yu(r)*, a French advocate, who obtained from the academy at Rouen the prize for a poem on filial piety. He translated the "Fasti" of Ovid, and wrote also "Reflections on the Reign of Trajan." He was sent to prison, and massacred by the rabble of Caen. B. at Caen, about 1752; D. 1792.

BAYEUX, a town of France, on the river Aure, in the department of the Calvados, and about 20 miles from Caen. It has a magnificent cathedral with three towers, besides churches, convents, and a castle. *Manf.* Lace, damask, calico, cotton yarn, serges, and porcelain. It has a considerable trade in cattle, horses, and butter. *Pop.* 10,000.—In the cathedral is preserved the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, said to have been wrought by Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror, or the Empress Matilda, wife of Henry I. of England, and which represents the deeds done by the Norman duke in effecting the conquest of England. Napoleon, during the excitement of his meditated invasion of England, caused this piece of tapestry to be carried from town to town and exhibited in the theatres between the acts, to rouse the spectators to the achievement of a second conquest. Bayeux is of great antiquity, having existed before the invasion of Gaul by the Romans.

BAYLE, Peter, *bail*, a celebrated French writer, author of the well-known "Historical and Critical Dictionary," was educated for the ministry among the Protestants; but, while attending the Jesuits' college, became a Roman Catholic. Shortly afterwards, however, returning to his former communion, he went to Geneva, where he formed an intimacy with Basnage. He was subsequently appointed to the chair of philosophy at Sedan; but when that academy was suppressed, in 1681, he removed to Rotterdam, and was chosen professor of philosophy and history there. In 1684 he began a literary journal entitled "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres," which obtained great celebrity. In 1693 he was deprived of his professorship; and, in two years afterwards, appeared the first volume of his greatest work, "The Historical and Critical Dictionary," which quickly reached a second edition. B. at Carla, in Foix, 1647; D. 1706.—Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote, "Thoughts on Comets," "A Criticism on Maimbourg's History of Calvinism," "A Philosophical Comment on the Words of Christ, 'Compel them to come in,'" &c. His writings, however, are generally allowed to betray no small portion of scepticism on religious subjects.

BAYLY, Lewis, *bai'-le*, an eminent prelate, educated at Oxford, who was ordained bishop of Bangor, 1616, and is celebrated for his well-known work entitled "The Practice of Piety." B. at Carmarthen, about 1565; D. 1632.

BAYONNE, *bai-yon'*, a well-built, opulent, and commercial town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, situate at the confluence of the Nive and

Adour, at a distance of three miles from the sea. These rivers here form a commodious harbour, three miles from the Bay of Biscay, and divide the town into three parts, called Great and Little Bayonne and St. Esprit. A citadel, constructed by Vauban, on the top of an eminence in the suburb, commands both the harbour and the town, which are further defended by small redoubts. The cathedral is a venerable structure, and the quay is much frequented as a promenade; but the most beautiful part of the city is the *Place de Grammont*. A wooden drawbridge, which allows vessels to pass, and where a small toll is levied, connects the suburbs with the town. Its public buildings are a mint, a theatre, a tribunal, and chamber of commerce; and naval and commercial docks. *Manf.* Glass, ropes, cordage, chocolate, and liqueurs. It has some sugar-refineries. *Exp.* Resins, woollen cloths, serges, linens, dyed silks, drugs, cream of tartar, and wines. *Imp.* Fine Spanish wool, liquorice-root and juice, iron, cocoa, olive-oil, millstones, &c. The principal objects of the maritime trade are the cod and whale fishery. The hams of Bayonne have long been famous, and its wines and chocolate are exported in great quantities to the north of Europe. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 43° 29′ N. *Lon.* 1° 24′ W.—The military weapon called the bayonet takes its name from this city. A Basque regiment in a fight with the Spaniards near here, in 1523, found their ammunition exhausted, and fixed their long knives to their musket-barrels, and so charged the enemy. Although the city itself has often been besieged, it has never been taken.

Baza, *ba-tha*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 50 miles from Grenada, and situate at the foot of a sierra of the same name. *Pop.* between 11,000 and 12,000, military inclusive.—In 1480 this place was taken from the Moors, by the assistance of nine iron cannons, which it still preserves as memorials of the event.

Bazas, *ba'-za*, a town of France, department of the Gironde, 30 miles from Bordeaux. *Pop.* about 5,000, many of whom are engaged in the manufacture of glass.

Beachy Head, *be'-che*, the highest promontory on the S. coast of England, in the county of Sussex, 27 miles from Dungeness. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 50° 44′ 24″ N. *Lon.* 0° 12′ 42″ E.—It was off here, on the 30th June, 1690, that the French defeated the English and Dutch fleets, commanded by the earl of Torrington. (*See* Bart, John.)

Beaconsfield, *be'-kons-feeld*, a market-town and parish of Buckinghamshire, 23 miles from London. It consists of four streets, arranged as a cross. *Pop.* 1,732.—Within the precincts of the church of this place lie the remains of Edmund Burke, the statesman, and Waller the poet.

Beale, Mary, *beel*, an English portrait-painter, who copied with great exactness the works of Sir Peter Lely and Vandyke. B. 1631; D. 1697.

Beaminster, *be'-mins-ter*, a town of Dorsetshire, 12 miles from Dorchester. The tower of the church is nearly 100 feet high. *Manf.* Sailcloth, iron, and copper goods. *Pop.* about 3,000.

Bear Island, *bair*, an island on the S.W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Bantry Bay, sheltering the harbour of Bearhaven, considered the finest in Ireland. *Ext.* 6 miles long, by 1½ broad.

Bear Lake, Great, a lake of British North America, lying near the Arctic circle. (*See* America, North.)

Beard, John, *beerd*, an English actor and singer, who was brought up in the king's chapel. His first appearance on the stage was in the character of Sir John Loverule, in the "Devil to Pay," in 1737, at Drury Lane. In 1739 he married Lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, and widow of Lord Edward Herbert, who brought him little fortune. After quitting the stage some years, he returned to it in 1744, and continued engaged at Covent Garden till 1758. B. 1694; D. 1768.

Be'arn, *bai'-arn*, an ancient province of France, now included in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées.

Be'arn, Cape, a promontory in the department Pyrénées Orientales. *Lat.* 42° 31′ N. *Lon.* 3° 7′ 30″ E. Height of lighthouse, 751 feet above the level of the sea.

Beas, *be-as*, one of the great rivers of the Punjab, rising near the Ritauka pass, in the Himalayas, 13,200 feet above the level of the sea, and joining the Sutlej at Endressa, 30 miles from Amritsir. *Lat.* 32° 34′ N. *Lon.* 77° 12′ E.

Beaton, David, *be'-ton*, a cardinal, and archbishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. In 1519 he was appointed resident at the court of France, and in 1523 he obtained the rich abbey of Arbroath. In 1528 he was made lord privy seal, and negotiated the marriage of James V. with Princess Magdalen of France, and afterwards with Princess Mary. Paul III. raised him to the cardinalate in 1538; about which time he was made primate of Scotland. On the death of the king, the lords of the council sent the cardinal to prison, whence he was released, not long after, by the regent, and made chancellor. He persecuted the Protestants with great fury; and, among others, caused the celebrated Wishart to be burnt before his own palace. B. 1494; fell by the hands of assassins, 1546.

Beattie, James, LL.D., *be'-tie*, a distinguished Scotch writer, was the son of a shopkeeper and farmer, who sent him to the University of Aberdeen, where he pursued his studies with so much success as to receive a bursary, which is equivalent to an exhibition of scholarship in the English universities. After following the profession of a schoolmaster for some time, and publishing a volume of poems, and other works, in 1771, he produced the first canto of his poem called "The Minstrel," which was received with great favour. He was now admitted into the friendship of Dr. Johnson, Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other celebrities of the period. Previous to the appearance of this effusion, he had published an "Essay on Truth," designed to stem, if possible, the tide of infidelity, which the philosophic speculations of David Hume were then diffusing over the land. For this he received, in 1773, a substantial token of the royal favour in a pension of £200 a year. The second canto of "The Minstrel" appeared in 1774, and was as enthusiastically received as was the first. He had now been sixteen years professor of moral philosophy and logic in Mareschal College, Aberdeen, an appointment which he retained until a short period before his death. B. at Lawrence-kirk, Scotland, 1735; D. 1803.—Beattie wrote several other works, which were much thought of in his days; but his fame rests principally on his "Minstrel," which was designed to trace the progress of a poetical genius, from the first dawning of fancy and reason till that period at which he may be supposed capable of appearing in the world as a minstrel.

Beattie, James Hay, eldest son of the above, was a youth of great promise, being unusually pious and talented. He was a good musician, performing well on the organ and violin, and succeeded in building an organ for himself. B. at Aberdeen, 1768; D. Nov. 19, 1790.

Beatus Rhenanus, *be-ai'-tus re-nai'-nus*, a learned man, whose name was Bilde, which he altered to Rhenanus, from the place of his nativity, Rheinach. He was a profound scholar, and was the first who published the History of Velleius Paterculus. He also edited the works of Tertullian, to which he added valuable notes, which he also did to several classical works. D. at Strasburg, 1547.

Beau, Charles le, *le(r) bo*, a French writer, was professor in the Royal College, and secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions. B. 1701; D. at Paris, 1778.—He is the author of a "History of the Lower Empire," in 22 vols. 12mo, and also of "Opera Latina," 3 vols. 12mo. A brother, John Louis le Beau, was the editor of an edition of Homer, Greek and Latin.

Beaucaire de Peguillon, Francis, *bo'-kair*, archbishop of Metz, who, at the council of Trent, pleaded with great eloquence in favour of reformation. He afterwards resigned his bishopric, and went into retirement, and wrote his "Rerum Gallicarum Commentaria, ab anno 1461 ad annum 1562." D. 1591.

Beaucaire, a well-built town of France, on the right bank of the Rhone, in the department of the Gard, chiefly remarkable for its great annual fair held from the 22nd to the 28th of July. It has a trade in silk, wine, oil, almonds, spices, drugs, leather, wool, and cotton; and during the period of its fair is frequented by merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia, to the number of 100,000. *Pop.* about 12,000.—On the opposite side of the Rhone is Tarascon, with

which Beaucaire is connected by a very fine iron suspension bridge, considered second only to that of Menai.

BEAUCOURT, *bo'-koor*, a town of France, in the department of Haut-Rhin, 10 miles from Belfort. *Manf.* Watch and clock movements in great quantities. *Pop.* 2,000.

BEAUFORT, Cardinal Henry, *bo'-fort*, was bishop of Winchester and cardinal of St. Eusebius, and a son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the father of Henry IV., by Catherine Swynford. He became the guardian of Henry VI. in opposition to Humphry, duke of Gloucester, who was the nominal head of the council of regency, which assumed the reins of government on the death of Henry V. In 1429, after several years of determined rivalship, the cardinal succeeded in destroying the power of the duke, and had the young king crowned. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the hostility between them continued until the death of the duke of Gloucester, which took place on the 28th February, 1447. The cardinal survived him only six weeks, according to Shakspere's delineation, in an agony of despair.

> "Lord Cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,
> Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.—
> He dies, and makes no sign."

His last words to those by whom his deathbed was surrounded were, "I pray you all to pray for me." B. about 1370; D. 1447.—He was buried in the elegant chantry which bears his name in Winchester Cathedral.

BEAUFORT, Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, was the daughter and heiress of John, duke of Somerset, and married Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry VII. Her first husband dying in 1456, she married Sir Henry Stafford, by whom she had no issue; and on his death she became the wife of Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards earl of Derby. B. 1441; D. 1509, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. She distinguished herself as an author, and founded the colleges of Christ and St. John, in Cambridge.

BEAUFORT, Francis de Vendôme, duke of, the son of Cæsar, duke of Vendôme, who was imprisoned on the charge of conspiring against Cardinal Mazarin, but, escaping, began a civil war, which soon ended. He was subsequently made admiral of France, and in 1665 defeated the Turkish fleet near Tunis. B. 1616; killed at the siege of Candia, 1669.

BEAUFORT, Louis de, a learned writer, who was chosen fellow of the Royal Society of London, and is the author of the "History of Germanicus," "Dissertation upon the Uncertainty of the First Five Ages of the Roman Republic," "History of the Roman Republic; or, Plan of the Ancient Government of Rome." D. at Maestricht, 1795.

BEAUFORT, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on the Sound and river of Pamlico. *Area*, 670 square miles. *Desc.* In general level, and producing maize, cotton, tar, and turpentine. *Pop.* about 15,000, slaves inclusive.

BEAUFORT, a district of South Carolina, U.S., on the seacoast, between the Savannah and Combarree rivers. *Area*, 1,540 square miles. *Desc.* Of a light and sandy soil, but producing cotton, Indian corn, rice, and sweet potatoes. *Pop.* about 40,000, slaves inclusive.

BEAUFORT, an inland district of the W. division of Cape Colony, S. Africa. *Area*, 13,050 square miles. *Pop.* about 8,000.—Its capital town is of the same name, and is situate on the Gamka or Great Lyon River, on a southern slope of the Nieuwveld Mountains.

BEAUFORT, a district of W. Australia, lying between the counties of Lansdowne, Howick, and Minto.

BEAUFORT, a town of Savoy, 30 miles from Chamberry, and celebrated for its *gruyères* cheese. *Pop.* 3,000.

BEAUFORT BAY, a bay of Russian America, in the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* 70° N. *Lon.* 142° W.—CAPE, a bold headland in a bay further W. *Lat.* 69° N. *Lon.* 163° W.

BEAUFORT EN VALLE'E, *val'-ai*, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, 16 miles from Angers. It carries on an active trade in grain, wine, and hemp, with manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, and hats. *Pop.* about 5,500.—There is another small town of the same name in the department of Jura, 8 miles from Lons-le-Saunier. *Pop.* 1,200.

BEAUGENCY, *bozh-en-se*, a town of France, department of the Loiret, on the Loire, 15 miles from Orleans. It trades in wine and brandy. *Pop.* 5,300.—It is a station on the railway from Orleans to Tours.

BEAUHARNAIS, Eugène de, *bo-har'-nai*, was the son of Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon I., and of Viscount Alexander de Beauharnais, who, in his 34th year, suffered on the revolutionary scaffold of Paris. He entered the army, and under the eye of Napoleon, fought in the campaigns of Italy, and also went with him to Egypt, where he acted as his aide-de-camp. As a matter of course, he rose to rank with his years, and with the fortunes of Napoleon I., and fought in the Consular Guards at Marengo. When Napoleon assumed the emperorship, he was created a prince, and in 1805 was appointed viceroy of the kingdom of Italy. In the following year he was adopted by Napoleon, and married to the daughter of the king of Bavaria. When, in 1809, the war between Austria and France broke out, he was actively engaged, being placed in command of the French and Italian army, and displaying great knowledge of his profession. He was with the emperor in the Russian campaign of 1812; and during the retreat, after Napoleon and Murat had left the army, he took the chief command. At the battle of Lutzen he commanded the left of the new army which the emperor had raised. So long as the last rays of fortune shone upon Napoleon, he adhered to him; but when these were shed, he retired with his family to Bavaria. During the remainder of his life he lived principally at Munich, with the title of Prince of Leuchtenberg. B. at Paris, 1781; D. at Munich, 1824.

BEAUHARNAIS, a county of Lower Canada, lying to the S.W. of Montreal. *Ext.* 55 miles long and 22 broad. *Area*, 710 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and, from the extent of its frontage to the St. Lawrence, possessing considerable advantages. *Pop.* 15,000, chiefly Scotch, Irish, and Americans.

BEAUJEU, *bozh-u(r)*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Rhone, 30 miles from Lyons. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hats, and paper; and it is famous for its mines. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BEAULEY, *bo'-le*, a river of Scotland, county of Inverness, which flows into the Moray Frith, and forms its upper basin.

BEAULIEU, Sebastian Pontault de, *bole-yu(r)*, a French engineer, and field-marshal under Louis XIV., and the author of "Views and Plans of the Sieges and Battles of Louis XIV." D. 1674.

BEAULIEU, John Peter, Baron de, an Austrian general, who was actively engaged as an artillery officer during the Seven Years' war, and in 1792 commanded the Austrians against the forces whom the French republic sent into the Netherlands, and gained several victories over them. In 1796 he was commander-in-chief in Italy, and his army was routed in several conflicts with General Bonaparte, whose fame was then beginning to dawn. B. 1725; D. 1820.

BEAULIEU, a town of France, department of the Corrèze, 20 miles from Tulle. *Pop.* 2,500.—Another in the department of the Indre and Loire, 2 miles from Loches. *Pop.* 2,000.—Another in the department of the Loiret, with a small population.—This name is common to several more small towns in France.

BEAULIEU, or EXE, *bo'-lu*, a parish at the mouth of the river Exe, 6 miles from Lymington, where Margaret of Anjou, and afterwards Perkin Warbeck, fled for refuge. Exemption from arrest for debt is still a privilege within its manorial bounds.

BEAUMARCHAIS, Peter Augustin Caron de, *bo-mar'-shai*, a celebrated French writer, was the son of a clockmaker at Paris, and applying himself to the same trade, was the inventor of a new escapement, which brought him into notice at the French court, where he became a great favourite with the daughters of Louis XVI., having great musical talent, and playing exceedingly well on the flute and harp, which latter instrument he much improved. He now became acquainted with Duverney, the rich farmer-general, and at his death was involved in lawsuits with his heir, gaining great notoriety from the wit,

satire, and reasoning which distinguished his pleadings and memorials. He is best known to the world, however, by his being the author of several comedies, of which "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro" are the best; the latter meeting with immense success. B. at Paris, 1732; D. in prison, 1799.

BEAUMARIS, *bo-mar'-is*, a seaport-town and borough of the isle of Anglesey, in a spacious bay in North Wales, near the entrance to the Menai Straits, and 3 miles from Bangor. It has a handsome church, with a lofty square tower, and an elegant town-hall, a custom-house, and a free school. There is little trade, but, as a sea-bathing place, it is much resorted to. *Pop.* about 3,000.—Beaumaris has steam-communication with Liverpool.

BEAUMONT, Francis, *bo'-mont*. Of the life of this distinguished dramatist very little is known. His grandfather was a master of the Rolls, and his father, Francis, one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. He himself became a member of the Inner Temple, but from the shortness of his life, and the great number of his productions, it is to be presumed that he devoted very little of his time to the worship of Themis. He tells us himself, in an epistle, that he was intimate with rare Ben Jonson, whom, with other wits of the period, he would seem to have been in the habit of meeting at the Mermaid tavern. Here he would, no doubt, also see William Shakspere; but how or where he became acquainted with his friend Fletcher, who was ten years older than himself, we have no means of knowing. It is beautiful, in retrospect, to contemplate the friendships of these two celebrated dramatists. Their affection for each other appears, in every respect, to have been of the closest kind: they lived in the same house, and, it is affirmed, held their worldly goods in common; and although their geniuses would seem to have been cast in different moulds, yet how well and how sweetly do they amalgamate! "I have heard," says Aubrey, "Dr. John Earle (since bishop of Sarum), who knew them, say that Beaumont's main business was to correct the overflowings of Fletcher's wit." But be this as it may, the names of Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher will, as long as the language shall last, be associated as two of the brightest ornaments of our dramatic literature. B. in Leicestershire, 1586; D. in London, 1615, being not quite thirty.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX, Hardouin, *bo'-mong*, a French historian, tutor to Louis XIV., by whom he was made archbishop of Paris. He wrote a "History of Henry IV." D. 1670.

BEAUMONT, Elie de, a French advocate, who distinguished himself by his memoir in favour of the unfortunate family of Calas, which produced a powerful effect upon the nation. B. at Carentan, 1732; D. 1785. He was also the author of several other esteemed pieces; and his wife produced a novel, entitled "Letters of the Marquis de Roselle."

BEAUMONT, the name of various towns and villages in France, none of them with a population above 5,000.

BEAUNE, Floriment de, *bone*, a French mathematician, who discovered a method of determining the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles. D. 1652.

BEAUNE, James de, baron of Samblançai, was superintendent of the finances under Francis I., and lent to the queen-mother a sum of 300,000 crowns, which had been sent to Lautrec to pay his troops, and for want of which the expedition to relieve Milan failed. The queen-mother bribed his secretary, Gentil, to deliver to her the receipts she had given, which being the only testimonies poor Samblançai had, he was accused of having applied the money to his own use, and was hanged in 1527. The fraud was afterwards discovered, and his secretary, Gentil, hanged.

BEAUNE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, 23 miles from Dijon. It is tolerably well fortified, has a castle, a large library, and an hospital, and is celebrated for its wines. *Pop.* 11,000.—Here Gaspar Monge, the chief improver, if not the inventor, of descriptive geometry, was born.

BEAUHAIN, John de, *bo'-rā*, a celebrated geographer at the court of Louis XV., who constructed a number of charts, and published a topographical and military description of the campaigns of Luxembourg from 1690 to 1694. B. at Aix-en-Essart, 1696; D. at Paris, 1771.

BEAUREPAIRE, *bawr'-pair*, the names of several cantons and villages of France.

BEAURIEU, Gaspard-Guillard de, *bo'-re-u(r)*, an ingenious French philosopher, the author of "L'Elève de la Nature" (the Pupil of Nature) and of many other works. To the eternal disgrace of the Revolution, he died in an hospital in 1795; B. in Artois, 1728.

BEAUSSET, LE, *bose'-sai*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 7 miles from Toulon. *Manf.* Wine, brandy, and soap. *Pop.* 3,000.

BEAUVAIS, *bo-vai*, a well-built commercial town of France, in the department of the Oise, 40 miles from Paris. This place is distinguished for the manufacture of its carpets and tapestry, in which a great number of hands are employed. Before the Revolution it was the see of a bishop (who had under his inspection 598 parishes), a governor, and several royal offices. The cathedral of Beauvais is much admired, its choir being the loftiest in the world, being 153 feet from the pavement to the roof; which is 13 feet higher than that of Amiens. *Pop.* about 13,000.—This town is of great antiquity, and was in existence in the time of the Romans. In 1472 it successfully withstood a siege against an army of 80,000 Burgundians under Charles the Bold. On this occasion the women particularly distinguished themselves, especially Jeanne Hachette, who seeing a Burgundian planting his standard on the walls, hurled him to the earth, and bore away the banner in triumph. The raising of the siege is still commemorated in the procession of St. Angadrème, when the ladies, conformably to an order of Louis XI., lead the procession, carrying the trophy which Jeanne Hachette so valorously acquired. The original name of this heroine was Lainé; but from the battleaxe with which she accomplished the above feat, she was henceforth distinguished as Hachette.

BEAUVILLIERS, Francis de, *bo-vil'-e-ai*, Duke of St. Aignan, a member of the French Academy; he wrote several poems, and had the direction of the court fêtes of Louis XIV. B. 1607; D. 1687. There are other members of this family, whose names will be seen in French history.

BEAUVOIR SUR MER, *bove'-waw soor mair*, a town of France, in the department of La Vendée, 30 miles from Nantes, and 3 miles from the sea, with which it is connected by a canal. *Pop.* 2,690.—There are several villages of France of this name.

BEAUVOIS, Ambrose Maria Francis Joseph Palisot de, *bo'-vraw*, a French naturalist and traveller, whose enterprising disposition led him to pursue his investigations over a great portion of W. Africa and America. During his wanderings in the latter country, he discovered, on the banks of the Ohio, the jaws and molar teeth of the great mastadon, and from the west of Virginia brought the tooth of a megalonyx. He published various works in connection with his travels and pursuits. B. at Arras, 1752; D. at Paris, 1820.

BEAUZE'E, Nicholas, *bo'-zai*, a French writer and member of the academy, who wrote the articles on grammar in the Encyclopédie; and though allied with sceptics, was himself a sincere Christian. Beauzée once asked Diderot how they came to elect him a member of the academy, as he was a Christian? "Because," answered the other, "we had not a grammarian among us, and we knew you to be an honest man." He wrote a "Universal Grammar; or, an Exposition of the Elements of Languages;" an "Exposition of the Historical Proofs of Religion," and other works. B. at Verdun, 1717; D. 1789.

BEAVER, *be'-ver*, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Ohio and Beaver rivers. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, producing wool, wheat, oats, butter, and pork. Timber is plentiful, and in minerals it produces coal and limestone. The county being well supplied with water, has many saw-mills on its different streams. *Manf.* Woollens and cottons; it has some iron-foundries, tanneries, breweries, and paper-manufactories. *Pop.* 30,000.—It is intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railway.

**Beaver Islands**, a chain of islands in Lake Michigan, 40 miles from Mackinaw. *Area* of the largest estimated at 40 square miles.—This name is common to several villages and creeks in America.

**Bebington**, *beb'-ing-ton*, a parish of Cheshire, on the Mersey, 5 miles from Great Neston. *Area*, 5,250 acres. *Pop.* about 11,000.

**Bebryx**, *beb'-briks*, a king of part of Spain. His daughter Pyrene is supposed to have given her name to the Pyrenean mountains, which formed part of her father's dominions.

**Becan**, or **Bekan**, *be'-kan*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, in the barony of Costello. *Area*, 20,303 acres. *Pop.* nearly 5,000.

**Beccadelli**, Antonio, *bek'-ka-del'-e*, called Antony of Palermo, and also **Panormita**, was professor of belles-lettres and rhetoric at Pavia, where he, in 1432, received the poetic laurel from the emperor Sigismund. Alphonso, king of Naples, created him a nobleman, and gave him several honourable employments. He wrote a book on the sayings and actions of Alphonso, king of Aragon; and a collection of his epistles and other pieces was printed at Venice, in 1553. B. at Palermo, in 1374; D. at Naples, 1471.—This man is said to have sold a farm in order to buy a copy of Livy.

**Beccafumi**, Dominico, *bek-ka-foo'-me*, originally a shepherd, became an historical painter, and studied the works of Raphael and Michael Angelo Buonarotti. B. at Sienna, 1484; D. at Genoa, 1549.—His Saint Sebastian is one of the finest pictures in the Borghese palace.

**Beccaria**, John Baptist, *bek-ka'-re-a*, a Piedmontese philosopher, who was professor at Palermo and at Rome, whence he removed to Turin. He was greatly respected by the king of Sardinia, to whose sons he was tutor, and made several discoveries in electricity, publishing some valuable works on that and other philosophical subjects. B. at Mondori, 1716; D. 1781.

**Beccles**, *bek'-kels*, a market-town and parish of Suffolk, on the river Waveney, 33 miles from Ipswich. It has an elegant Gothic church, a town-hall, and a jail. *Pop.* about 4,500.—In its neighbourhood there are 940 acres of land, called Beccles Fen, upon which every householder in the parish has a right to pasture cattle.

**Becerra**, Gaspard, *bai-ser'-ra*, a celebrated Spanish sculptor, the pupil of Michael Angelo. His principal work is a statue of the Virgin, executed by order of Queen Isabella de Valois. He also painted well in fresco. B. at Bajesa, 1520; D. at Madrid, 1570.

**Becher**, John Joachim, *bek'-er*, an eminent German chemist, who was appointed first physician to the elector of Mentz and Bavaria. He was of a roving disposition, residing for some time at Vienna, and assisting in a variety of manufactures; then at Haarlem, where he invented a machine for throwing silk. In 1680 he went to England, and examined the mines in Cornwall and Scotland, and, returning to Germany, he there died. B. at Spires, 1625; D. 1682.—His principal works are "Physica Subterranea," "Institutiones Chymicæ," and "Epistolæ Chymicæ."

**Bechstein**, John Matthew, *bek'-stine*, a celebrated German ornithologist, who, intended for the church, relinquished theology for natural history; and, in 1785, was made professor of the Botanic Institute of Salzmann, at Schnepfenthal. In 1791 he proposed to the duke of Gotha to create a forest-school; but, not meeting with success, he resolved to establish one, at his own cost, at Kemnote, near Walterhausen. He afterwards published a journal devoted to forest science, called "Diana;" and in 1800 offered his services to the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who gave him the direction of a botanic academy, newly founded at Dreissgacker. B. at Walterhausen, 1757; D. 1822.—Bechstein's whole life was spent in enriching natural history with most important observations. He published many valuable works, of which may be named "German Natural History," "Forest Entomology," "Complete Course of Forest Science," "Natural History of Cage-birds," which has been translated into English, and has passed through several editions.

**Becker**, *bek'-er*, the name of several Germans known as writers, poets, musicians, painters, &c.; but whose biographies do not call for any special notice.

**Becket**, Thomas à, *bek'-et*, archbishop of Canterbury, distinguished in English history by the haughty demeanour which he displayed in his quarrels with his sovereign, King Henry II. B. in London, 1119; assassinated before the altar of the cathedral of Canterbury, 1171.—It was an expression of momentary passion which caused the death of Becket, for which King Henry was afterwards obliged, by the Pope, to do penance before his tomb, by having his royal back scourged by the monks, and passing one whole day and night fasting upon the bare stones. Two years after his death, Becket was canonized; and his pretended miracles were so numerous that his shrine became the richest in Europe.

**Beckford**, William, *bek'-ford*, the only legitimate son of Alderman Beckford, who, in the time of George III., was twice mayor of London. He is known by his great wealth, which enabled him to erect the magnificent structure called Fonthill; and by his being the author of "Vathek," and several other works. This work is an Arabian tale, which was composed at one sitting. "It took me," said he, "three days and two nights of hard labour. I never took off my clothes the whole time." It is a work of great genius, and, according to Byron, for correctness of costume, beauty of description, and power of imagination, the most eastern and sublime tale of all European imitations. B. 1770; D. near Bath, 1844.

**Beckingham**, Charles, *bek'-ing-ham*, an English dramatic writer, who wrote two plays of merit, viz., "Henry IV. of France," and "Scipio Africanus." He also wrote some poems. B. in London, 1699; D. 1730.

**Beckley**, *bek'-le*, the name of two English parishes, one in Bucks and the other in Sussex, neither of which has a population above 1,500.

**Beckmann**, John, *bek'-man*, professor of philosophy at the university of Göttingen, known to the world by his remarkable work entitled "Contributions to the History of Inventions." This work has, in several different editions, appeared in England in a translated form. B. at Hoga, Hanover, 1739; D. at Göttingen, 1811.

**Becksherick**, *bek'-she-rik*, two towns of Hungary, the **Great** and the **Little**, standing on the river Theiss, the former 45 miles from Temesvar, and the latter 10. *Pop.* of the former, 15,317.

**Becquerel**, Antoine Cæsar, *bek'-e-rel*, a distinguished French physicist, to whom we are indebted for several discoveries in electro-chemistry, especially the method of electric coloration on gold, silver, and copper, now generally adopted in the arts. B. at Châtillon-sur-Loing, 1788.

**Beda**, or **Bede**, *beed*, the Venerable, an ancient English writer, whose fame for learning was so great, that Pope Sergius wrote to his abbot to send him to Rome; but Bede declined the honour. He devoted the whole of his life to the writing his "Ecclesiastical History" and other works, and in instructing the young monks. B. at Wearmouth, Durham, 672; D. 735.—An English council directed his works to be publicly read in churches.

**Bedale**, *bed'-dail*, a market-town and parish in Yorkshire, on a rivulet which runs into the Swale near Gatesby, 32 miles from York. *Area*, 7,070 acres. *Pop.* 3,000.—The church here is a large structure, containing some ancient monuments, and erected in the time of Edward III. During an inroad of the Scots, the inhabitants converted its tower into a fortress; and, from its great strength, were enabled successfully to defend themselves.

**Bé'darieux**, *bai-dar'-e-u(r)*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, 18 miles from Beziers. *Manf.* Silks, hosiery, woollens, and paper. *Pop.* 10,000.

**Bedford**, *bed'-ford*, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Hertford, and on the W. by the counties of Buckingham and Northampton. *Ext.* 36¼ miles from N. to S., by 22½ from E. to W. *Area*, 295,582 acres. It is the smallest county in England, with the exception of Middlesex, Huntingdon, and Rutland. *Desc.* Generally level, or slightly undulating, except on the S., where it is crossed by the Chiltern Hills. The western and eastern parts of the county are, in many parts, sandy;

the centre is flat, and three fourths of the whole is judged to be alluvial soil. Limestone, coarse marble, and imperfect coal are obtained here; and a variety of petrifactions, particularly the *Cornu Ammonis*, and different shells, as also petrified wood. *Rivers.* The Ouse, Ivel, Lea, and Ouzel. *Manf.* Confined almost exclusively to the plaiting of straw and making thread lace, in which nearly three fourths of the female population are employed. *Towns.* Bedford, Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable, and Luton. *Pop.* 124,478.

BEDFORD, John, duke of, was the third son of Henry IV. of England, and one of the greatest commanders ever opposed to the French. By the will of Henry V. he became regent of France, and well sustained the glory of his country in the whole of the struggle which raged in that kingdom throughout his career. He laid siege to Orleans, which, on account of the supernatural awe which his troops entertained for Joan of Arc, he was compelled to raise; but was subsequently one of the principal instruments in bringing that extraordinary maid to the stake. D. at Rouen, 1435.

BEDFORD, NEW, a port of entry in the state of Massachusetts, United States, 55 miles from Boston. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in whale-fishing, ship-building, and candle-making. *Pop.* 16,500. —This town communicates with Boston by railway, and has a harbour which connects it with Fairhaven.

BEDFORD, the name of three counties in the United States. 1. In Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected by fertile valleys, producing wheat, oats, and butter. *Pop.* 24,000—2. Another in the S. part of Virginia. *Area*, 504 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, yielding abundance of Indian corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco. *Pop.* 25,000, of whom nearly one half are slaves.—3. In Tennessee. *Area*, 550 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing corn, tobacco, and wool, and rearing a great number of cattle and swine. *Pop.* 22,000, of whom one fourth are slaves.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a tract of land in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the isle of Ely, consisting of about 400,000 acres, a large portion of it being marshy ground. At various periods, this immense tract was tried to be reclaimed; but it was not accomplished till the 17th century, when the duke of Bedford effected what had baffled all previous attempts. It produces fine crops of grain, flax, and cole-seed.

BEDLINGTON, *bed'-ling-ton*, a parish in the county of Northumberland, 5 miles from Morpeth. *Area*, 8,910 acres. *Pop.* 5,102, principally employed in iron-works.

BEDLOE, William, Captain, *bed'-lo*, an infamous informer, who gave evidence respecting the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and for his perjury received a reward of £500. D. 1680.

BEDNORE, or NUGGUR, *bed'-nor*, a town of Hindostan, the capital of a district of the same name, 150 miles from Seringapatam. It is said that this was once a magnificent city, containing 100,000 inhabitants, fortified by natural and artificial defences; but it has been greatly reduced in the course of its successive captures, by Hyder Ali (who, in 1763, pillaged it of property value £12,000,000), Tippoo, and the British. Here, in 1783, General Matthews, being attacked by a vastly superior force under Tippoo Sahib, was obliged to surrender, and he and the principal officers were put to death, the remainder of his force being closely imprisoned.

BEDOUINS, *bed'-oo-ins*, a tribe of wandering Arabs, whose home is in the desert.

BEDOUS, *bed'-oo*, a village and parish of France, in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles from Oleron. *Pop.* about 1,400.—This is the last post-house in France on the route to Spain.

BEDWORTH, *bed'-worth*, a parish of Warwickshire, 4 miles from Nuneaton. *Area*, 2,240 acres. *Pop.* about 5,000, many of whom are engaged in silk-mills.

BEECHER, Lyman, D.D., *be'-cher*, studied divinity under President Dwight, in Yale College, United States, and in 1798 became pastor of a church at East Hampton. He subsequently became pastor of a church in Boston, and took an active part in the opposition to Dr. Channing and others, in the controversy which occurred among members of a number of the churches of New England, in 1826. In 1832 he became president of the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati; but since 1842 he has resided principally at Boston. B. at N. Haven, Connecticut, 1775.—He is the author of many theological works, sermons, and treatises on temperance; and the father of Mrs. Beecher Stowe.

BEECHER, Henry Ward, son of the above, studied theology under his father at Lane Seminary, and in 1847 became pastor of the Plymouth church, in Brooklyn, New York. As a preacher, he is said to have the largest uniform congregation in the United States. B. at Lichfield, Connecticut, 1813.—He is the author of several works, which have for their object the promotion of the religious welfare of the community.

BEECHER, Harriet. (*See* STOWE.)

BEECHY, Sir William, R.A., *be'-che*, a celebrated English portrait-painter, who, although originally articled to a conveyancer, pursued his art with such ardour, that he became portrait-painter to the queen of George III. He painted the portraits of most of the celebrated characters of his time, became a Royal Academician, and received the honour of knighthood. B. at Burford, in Oxfordshire, 1753; D. at Hampstead, 1839.

BEECHY, Frederic William, son of the above, early entered the navy, and in 1818 accompanied Franklin as a lieutenant in his voyage in search of the north-west passage. Being possessed of considerable artistic talent, he made drawings of many of the natural objects which came under his observation in this expedition, and for which he was rewarded by a parliamentary grant of £200. In 1843 he published a narrative of the voyage. In the following year he accompanied Sir Edward Parry to the polar seas, and in 1821 was commissioned, with his brother, to examine the coasts of N. Africa to the east of Tripoli. On his return from this service, he received the command of the *Blossom*, with orders to penetrate the Polar Sea by the Pacific Ocean and Behring's Strait, while Franklin was to make the attempt over-land by North America. This expedition occupied two years and a half. In 1827 he received the rank of post-captain, and being afterwards unemployed for some time, he devoted himself to writing accounts of the various expeditions in which he had been engaged. Between 1829 and 1839, he was employed in surveying the coasts of S. America and Ireland, and in 1851 was created rear-admiral of the blue. B. in London, 1796.

BEEK, David, *beke*, a Dutch artist, a pupil of Vandyke. He was much esteemed by Charles I. of England, and subsequently was appointed portrait-painter to Queen Christina of Sweden, who commissioned him to paint the sovereigns of Europe for her gallery. B. at Delft, 1621; D. at the Hague, 1656.

BEEK, the name of several villages in Belgian Limburg.

BEELZEBUB. (*See* BAALZEBUB.)

BEER, *be'-er*, 'a well,' a place near Shechem.

BEER-LAHAI-ROI, *be'-er-la-hai-roi*, 'the well of the visions of life,' a place in the desert of Shur.

BEEROTH, *be-e-roth*, 'the wells,' or 'illuminations,' a city of the Gibeonites.

BEERSHEBA, *be'-er-she'-ba*, 'the well of an oath,' or 'the well of seven,' a city in the south of Canaan.

BEES, ST., *bees*, a parish of Cumberland, 3 miles from Egremont, on the coast. *Area*, 69,260 acres. It embraces the town and port of Whitehaven, and several other chapelries and townships. *Pop.* 23,496.

BEES HEAD, ST., a cape in the Irish Sea, forming the western extremity of the county of Cumberland. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 54° 30′ 50″ N. *Lon.* 3° 38′ 7″ W.

BEESKOW, *bees'-kow*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 18 miles from Frankfort. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* upwards of 4,000.

BEESTON, the name of several small English parishes, none of whose populations exceed 3,000.

BEETHOVEN, Ludwig von, *bait'-ho-ven*, a celebrated musical composer, and the pupil of Haydn. In his thirteenth year he was capable of playing extemporaneous fantasias, which were the admiration of the most accomplished musicians of his time. About 1791

he composed his opera of "Leonore," better known in England by the name of "Fidelio," which, however, had not much success. He continued, however, to compose in every style of music, bequeathing to posterity a noble monument of his industry and genius in his many brilliant compositions. B. at Bonn, 1770; D. at Vienna, 1827.—In 1845 a statue was erected to his memory in his native town, in the presence of the queen of England.

BEETON, Samuel Orchart, *be'-ton*, the originator and one of the editors of this work, the "DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION." In 1852 he commenced business as a publisher, and was the first to introduce to this country Mrs. Beecher Stowe's celebrated novel of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The success of this work was so satisfactory, that he undertook a voyage across the Atlantic to present the authoress with £500, which he increased on his return by a further sum of £250. He has, from that time, continued to devote himself to the dissemination of cheap and wholesome literature amongst the people; and his "Boy's Own Magazine" and "The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine" are amongst the most popular and successful periodicals now in the hands of the public. B. in London, 1831.

BEFORT, or BELFORT, *bel'-for*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the small river Savoureuse, 36 miles from Strasburg. It carries on an extensive trade with Switzerland and Germany. *Pop.* about 8,000. It is a strong place, and was fortified by Vauban.

BEGEYN, Abraham, *be'-gine*, a Dutch painter, who executed some fine landscapes for the royal palaces, and several good pictures, which are at the Hague. B. in Holland, 1650.

BE'GON, Michael, *bai'-gawng*, a magistrate of the French West-India islands, who collected a noble library, and a cabinet of antiques and curiosities. He also caused to be engraved portraits of the illustrious men of the 17th century, and collected memoirs of their lives. B. at Blois, 1638; D. at Rochefort, 1710. In his honour the order of plants *Begonia* was so named.

BEG-SHEHR, *beg-sher*, a river, lake, and town of Asia Minor, in the province of Karamania. The lake is about 20 miles long, and from 5 to 10 broad, containing many small islands. It is supposed to be the ancient Caralites.

BEHBEHAN, *be'-be-han*, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars. It stands in a fertile plain, at the distance of 130 miles from Shiraz. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BEHEM, Martin, *be-hem*, a German geographer and navigator, who is said to have discovered the isle of Fayal and the Brazils, and to have sailed as far as the Straits of Magellan; but this is doubtful. John II. of Portugal created him a chevalier. There is, at Nuremberg, a very curious globe made by him, on which are traced his discoveries. B. at Nuremberg, 1436; D. at Lisbon, 1506.

BEHEMOTH, *be'-he-moth*, a monstrous animal, or the hippopotamus of the Nile.

BEHN, Aphra, *ben*, an English authoress, who at Surinam became acquainted with Prince Oroonoko, whose story she afterwards published. In 1666 she was at Antwerp, where, it is said, she was employed as a spy by the English government, and discovered the design of the Dutch to ascend the Thames and burn the English fleet. This intelligence she communicated to the English court; but it was treated with contempt. She subsequently returned to London, and devoted herself to pleasure and the muses, writing several plays, histories, and novels, which evince a lively but licentious imagination. B. at Canterbury; D. in London, 1689.

BEHRING, Vitus, *beer'-ing*, a Dane, who, entering the naval service of Russia, was subsequently, by the empress Catharine, promoted to the command of various expeditions fitted out for the purposes of geographical discovery. Behring's Strait derives its name from him, although it is believed that he never reached it; and he was the founder of a settlement at Petropaulovski. Shipwrecked on Behring's Island, where he died, 1741.

BEHRING'S ISLAND, one of the Aleutian islands, in the N. Pacific. *Area*, 30 square miles. *Pop.* 2,500. *Lat* 55° 22′ N. *Lon.* 166° E.—Here, in 1741, Behring was shipwrecked and died.

BEHRING'S STRAIT, discovered in 1728 by Behring, and first explored by Cook in 1788. (*See* AMERICA and ASIA.)

BEICH, Joachim Francis, *bike*, a German painter and engraver, who excelled in painting landscapes and battles. B. at Ravensburg, 1665; D. at Munich, 1748.

BEILAN, *bi'-lan*, a town and pass of Syria, on the E. side of the Gulf of Iscanderoon. *Pop.* 5,000.—This pass is considered identical with the Amanian Gates of antiquity, as it is the only generally practicable route from Syria into Cilicia. In 1832 the Turks were here defeated by the Egyptians.

BEINASCHI, or BENASCHI, John Baptiste, *be-nas'-ke*, an historical painter, was a native of Piedmont, whose principal works are cupolas, ceilings, &c.; and are to be seen in the churches of Naples. B. at Turin, 1636; D. about 1690.—He was so little able to bear criticism, that he would assault, sword in hand, those who discovered faults in his works.

BEIRA, *bai-e'-ra*, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by the province of Tras-los-Montes and Entre Duero e Minho, on the E. by Spain, on the S. by Portuguese Estremadura and Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic. *Area*, 5,817 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general; and, where fertility exists, wheat, barley, and rye are extensively cultivated. Its honey is in great repute, and the valley of Mandego produces fine oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits. The inhabitants, however, are mostly employed in agriculture, and immense numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are pastured. *Rivers.* The Douro in the N., Tagus in the S., the Aguada in the N.E., and the Mandego in the centre. *Towns.* Coimbra, Ovar, Oveiro, and Lamego. *Pop.* about 650,000. *Lat.* between 39° 30′ and 41° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 6° 40′ and 9° 50′ W.

BEIT-EL-FAKIH, *bite-el-fa-ke*, 'house of a saint,' a maritime town of Arabia, 100 miles from Sana, on the Red Sea. *Pop.* about 8,000.—This place is the centre of the Yemen trade in coffee.

BEITHAR, or ABEN BEITHAR, Abdallah-ben-Ahmed, *bi'-thar*, an African botanist and physician, who wrote a work entitled "Recueil de Médicaments Simples," treating of all substances, animal, vegetable, and mineral, used in pharmacy. B. at Benana, near Malaga, at the end of the 12th century; D. at Damas, 1248.

BEJA, *baizh-ah*, a town of Portugal, surrounded by walls flanked by forty towers. It stands on a hill 36 miles from Evora, and has a castle, a cathedral, and a Latin school. *Pop.* 5,500.

BEJAPOOR, or VISIAPOUR, *bej'-a-poor*, an old province of Hindostan, bounded on the N. and E. by the provinces of Aurungabad and Beeder, on the S. by North Canara and the river Toombudra, and on the W. by the sea. It is now subdivided among the dominions of the Nizam, the state of Sattara, and the British.

BEJAPOOR, or VISIAPOUR, the capital of the above province, is situate in a fertile plain, 130 miles from Sattara. It has a citadel of great strength, besides several mosques and mausoleums, adorned with all the embellishments of Eastern architecture. *Lat.* 16° 48′ N. *Lon.* 75° 46 E.—Bejapoor was besieged by Aurungzebe, and surrendered by capitulation in 1689.

BEKKER, Balthasar, *bek'-er*, a Dutch divine, who published a book entitled, "The World Bewitched," in which he opposed the popular superstitions respecting witchcraft, incantations, &c.; and which was a great thing to attempt in those days. This work has been translated into French, English, and Italian. B. in Friesland, 1634; D. 1698.

BEL, Matthias, *bel*, an Hungarian divine, the author of "Apparatus ad Historiam Hungariæ, et Notitiæ Hungariæ novæ," for writing which the emperor Charles VI. appointed him imperial historiographer. B. at Orsova, 1684; D. 1749.—His son Charles Andrew was librarian and professor of philosophy and poetry to the Leipsic university.

BEL, 'old,' or 'lord,' a Chaldean idol.

BELBEYS, *bel'-bez*, a town of Lower Egypt, on the E. arm of the Nile, 28 miles from Cairo. *Pop.* 5,000.—It is a station on the route from Egypt to Syria.

BELEM, *be'-lem*, a town of Portugal, 2 miles from Lisbon. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 38° 40′ N. *Lon.* 9° 14′ W. —In 1807 this town was taken by the French, and in 1833 by the troops of Don Pedro.

BELESIS, *bel'-e-sis*, a Chaldean, who raised Arsaces to the throne of Media, for which he was rewarded with the government of Babylon, 770 B.C. When Sardanapalus, with his gold and silver, was burnt in his palace, Belesis was permitted to take away the ashes, and extracted immense treasures. Lived eight centuries B.C.

BELFAST, *bel'-fast*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, situate at the efflux of the river Lagan, at the head of Belfast Lough, 86 miles from Dublin. This town is well built, chiefly of brick, and the streets are broad, straight, well paved, and lighted. Its public edifices are numerous; amongst which may be noticed the Linen-hall and the Exchange, over which is a good assembly-room; and there are barracks for 800 men. Belfast is the principal depôt of the Irish linen trade, as well as the chief place of the cotton manufactures of Ireland. Its principal exports are linen, butter, beef, pork, and oatmeal; and a considerable trade is carried on with the West Indies, America, and other parts of the world. Convenient docks have been constructed. Belfast is a royal borough, and was incorporated by a charter of James II. *Pop.* 100,300. *Lat.* 54° 36′ 8″ N. *Lon.* 5° 57′ 53″ W.—This town is the head-quarters of the northern military district of Ireland, and the head of the custom, excise, and constabulary districts of Belfast. It is connected by railway with Armagh, Ballymena, Carrickfergus, and several other places.

BELGÆ, *bel'-je*, a people of ancient Gaul, who inhabited the country extending from the Rhenus or Rhine, to the Liger or Loire. They seem to have been originally Scythians or Goths, who, after defeating the Cimbri, took possession of the north-west part of Gaul. According to the testimony of Cæsar, they were the most warlike of the Gauls. Some of the Britons were also called Belgæ, as being no doubt descended from a Belgic colony.

BELGAUM, *bel-gawm*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 41 miles from Darwar. It is situate in a district comprising an area of upwards of 5,000 square miles. *Pop.* 860,000.—In 1818 it was taken by the British, and is now the head-quarters of the S. division of the Bombay army.

BELGIUM, *bel'-je-um*, a kingdom of central Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, E. by the duchy of Luxembourg, Rhenish Prussia, and Dutch Limbourg, S. and S.W. by France, and W. by the North Sea. *Area*, 11,313 square miles. *Political Divisions.* These consist of nine provinces,—Antwerp, West Flanders, East Flanders, Hainault, Liège, Brabant, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur. *Desc.* This country may be regarded as an inclined plane, interspersed with hills in the S.E., more or less gradually falling away in slopes, until they finally sink into plains, only a few feet above the level of the sea. It has, properly speaking, no mountains, and what hills it has, are connected with the Ardennes and the Vosges, which, stretching along the S. of Namur, occupy the greater part of Luxembourg, and attain their culminating point in the neighbourhood of Spa, where they rise to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Maas and the Scheldt, with the tributaries of the former, consisting of the Ourthe, Sambre, and Lesse. *Forests.* Extensive, covering one fifth of the entire country, and containing a great deal of oak, from which charcoal is made for the iron-foundries, and the bark is used for tanning. *Wild Animals.* The bear, the wild boar, and the wolf. *Domestic Animals.* The same as those of Britain, but, in general, of an inferior quality. Flanders, however, is noted for the largeness of its breed of horses. *Climate.* Wet and foggy, except in the S.E. *Soil.* Extremely fertile; but there are some extensive swamps and heaths. W. Flanders was once little better than a desert of sand, but the application of good manures has brought it into its high state of cultivation. The Campine, lying to the N.E. of Antwerp, is the largest waste in the country. *Pro.* There is no country in the world in which agriculture has been brought to a higher state of perfection. The chief objects of culture are flax, hemp, rape-seed, clover, hops, and potatoes, with the usual cerealia. Beet-root, chiccory, and tobacco are raised in the central provinces, and England is indebted to Belgium for the cabbage, lettuce, clover, the gooseberry-tree, the carnation, the tulip, and the wall-flower. It is estimated that little more than one eighth of the country is uncultivated; that one eighth of it lies in meadow, one fifth in forest, and one half is arable. *Minerals.* Considerable: coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, marble, and building stones. Belgium, in coal, is the richest of any country known except England. *Towns.* Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Mons, Liège, Brussels, Hasselt, Arlon, and Namur. *Manf.* Important; carpets, woollen cloths, linens, lace, cotton, hardware, and cutlery; embroidery, ribbons, hats, hosiery, leather, oil-cloth, paper, glass, porcelain, nail-making, bronze-wares, chemicals, and scientific and musical instruments. *Exp.* Coal, corn, flax, hemp, oil, laces, woollen, linen, and cotton goods; arms and hardware. *Imp.* Colonial produce, and the raw material for woollen and cotton manufactures. *Army*, 100,000 men, and her navy is inconsiderable. *Rel.* Roman Catholic; but all are paid by the state. *Gov.* Limited monarchy. *Pop.* about 4,500,000. *Lat.* between 49° 30′ and 51° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 2° 33′ and 6° 5′ E. Belgium takes its name from the old inhabitants, the Belgæ, and at different times, from the 15th century, formed part of the dominions of Austria and Spain. In 1795 it was conquered by the French, and at the peace of 1814 was joined to Holland, when they together formed the kingdom of the Netherlands. It continued annexed to Holland till the autumn of 1830, when, after a revolution of a few days, it gained its independence. Belgium has been called the battle-field of Europe, from its having so frequently been the scene of the conflict of nations.—Its railway system is the most complete in Europe.

BELGRADE, *bel'-graid*, a town and fortress of Servia, near the conflux of the Save and Danube, 44 miles from Peterwardin. It consists of four parts. 1st. The fortress, standing on a steep eminence in the centre of the whole, inclosed with high walls, and commanding the Danube. 2nd. The water-side division. 3rd. The Rascian town, in the direction of the Save. 4th. The Palanka, which encircles the fortress on the south and east. The number of mosques in the town is considerable. *Manf.* Arms, cutlery, saddlery, carpets, and silk goods. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 44° 47′ 57″ N. *Lon.* 20° 28′ 14″ E.—This important fortress was taken by Solyman, the Turkish emperor, in 1522; retaken by the Imperialists, under the elector of Bavaria, in 1688; but again lost in 1690. It surrendered to Prince Eugene in 1717; but was taken by the Turks in 1739. The Imperialists retook it in the year 1789, but were forced to restore it at the peace of 1791. In the year 1806 it was taken by the Servian insurgents; and in 1813 was greatly injured by the Servian insurrection. Since that period the town has been considerably improved.

BELGRADO, James, *bel-gra'-do*, an Italian Jesuit, who was an eminent mathematician, antiquary, and poet. B. at Udina, 1704; D. 1789.—His works are principally in Latin, and in his eighty-first year he published a book filled with new views in Egyptian architecture.

BELIAL, *be-le'-yal*, 'wicked,' 'rebellious,' or 'worthless,' as a licentious person. The Jews applied this title to the devil.

BELIDOR, Bernard Forest de, *bel'-e-dor*, a continental engineer, professor of the French school of artillery at La Fère, well known by his "Dictionnaire Portatif de l'Ingénieur," and his "Course of Mathematics, Hydraulics, and Architecture," for engineer and artillery officers. This work rapidly passed through many editions, and Belidor's fame brought around him military men of all countries and high rank to gain instruction. B. in Catalonia, 1693; D. at Paris, 1761. —He made numerous experiments on, and entered deeply into, the powers of gunpowder; and discovered that it was erroneous to suppose that the greater the charge the further the bullet would be carried; and he proved that nearly one half of the powder used at that time was wasted.

BELING, Richard, *be'-ling*, an Irish writer, who was concerned in the rebellion of 1641, and was appointed

ambassador from the council of Kilkenny to the pope in 1645. On his return, he went over to the marquis of Ormond, through whose intercession at the Restoration he recovered his estates. B. at Belingstown, Dublin, 1613; D. at Dublin, 1677.

BELISARIUS, *bel'-i-sair'-re-us*, a Roman general in the emperor Justinian's reign, who ended the war in which that prince was engaged with the Persians. In 533 he took Carthage, and made prisoner Gilimer, king of the Vandals. He was next sent against the Goths, in Italy; and, arriving on the coasts of Sicily, he took Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and other places. He then proceeded to Naples, which he took, and marched to Rome. After this he conquered Vitiges, king of the Goths, and sent him to Constantinople, at the same time refusing the crown, which was offered him. For these great exploits he was selected sole consul in 535, and was regarded as the saviour of the empire; and medals are still extant which bear this inscription, *Belisarius gloria Romanorum*. He was soon obliged to go into the East against Chosroes I., king of Persia; and, having succeeded, he returned to Italy, whence he expelled the Huns in 558. In 563 Belisarius was accused of participating in a conspiracy against the emperor, who imprisoned him, and confiscated his estates, to which, however, he was shortly restored. The tradition that he was deprived of his eyes is not authentic. B. at Germania, in Illyria, about 505; D. 565.—Belisarius married, 527, Antonina, an actress of abandoned character, who exercised great influence over him, and doubtless was the cause of the worst passages of his life.

BELKNAP, *bel'-nap*, a county of the United States, in New Hampshire. *Area*, 387 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and productive in the usual cerealia, with numerous saw-mills upon its streams and rivers, and several iron-foundries. *Pop.* about 20,000.

BELL, Henry, *bel*, the first person who applied steam successfully to the purposes of navigation in Europe. In 1812 he launched a small steam-vessel, which he called the *Comet*, on the river Clyde, to be propelled with a steam-engine of his own construction; and so successful was his experiment, that it encouraged others of greater means to undertake similar enterprises. B. in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 1767; D. at Hellensburgh, on the Clyde, 1830.

BELL, John, an eminent modern sculptor, who has executed many beautiful and graceful figures; among which may be noticed his "Una and the Lion," his "Babes in the Wood," his "Dorothea," and his "Child's own Attitude," which is now the property of the queen. He has also sculptured some of the historical statues for the new Houses of Parliament; such as Falkland, Shakspere, and some others. B. in Norfolk, 1800.

BELL, Sir Charles, one of the most distinguished anatomists of modern times, and the discoverer of the arrangement and operation of the nervous system, which places him on an equality with Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. B. at Edinburgh, 1774; D. at Hallow Park, the seat of Mrs. Holland, on his way to London, 1842.

BELL, Thomas, an eminent naturalist, who, conjointly with Kirby and McLeay, originated the Zoological Club of the Linnæan Society. B. at Poole, 1792.

BELLARMIN, Robert, *bel'-ar-meen*, a Roman cardinal, who, at the age of eighteen, entered in the society of Jesuits. In 1569 he was made a cardinal, and in 1601 archbishop of Capua. B. in Tuscany, 1542; D. at Rome, 1621.—His writings are numerous, but chiefly polemical, and have acquired a great reputation. He was one of the most virtuous members of the conclave, and was accustomed to say that "one ounce of peace was worth a pound of victory."

BELLARY, *bel'-a-re*, one of the Balaghaut ceded districts of British India, in the presidency of Madras, and occupying the W. section of Ballaghaut. *Area*, 13,056 square miles. *Pop.* 200,000.—The capital of this district is of the same name, and has military barracks and cantonments.

BELLAY, Joachim du, *bel'-ai*, a French poet, surnamed the French Ovid, was celebrated for his odes, both in French and Latin. B. at Liré, near Angers, 1524; D. at Paris, 1560.—Forty-seven sonnets of his on the "Antiquities of Rome" were, in 1611, translated into English verse.

BELLE, Alexis Simon, *bel*, a French portrait-painter, who was a disciple of Francis de Troy. B. 1674; D. 1734.

BELLE ALLIANCE, LA, *la bel al-le'-anz*, a hamlet of Belgium, 13 miles from Brussels, and memorable for being the nucleus of the operations in the field of Waterloo, and the locality where Napoleon I. commanded in this conflict, designated by the Prussians the battle of La Belle Alliance, fought on the 18th June, 1815. After the battle had been won, it was here that Wellington and Blucher met.

BELLEAU, Remi, *bel'-lo*, a French poet, one of the seven poets known as la Pléiade Française, and whose pastorals are held in great esteem. B. at Nogent le Rotrou, 1528; D. at Paris, 1577.

BELLEISLE, *bel'-ile*, an island of British North America, in the Atlantic Ocean, lying between Labrador and the N. extremity of Newfoundland. *Area*, 21 miles in circumference; and said to yield wheat, potatoes, and vegetables. *Lat.* 52° 1′ 16″ N. *Lon.* 55° 19′ 4″ W.

BELLEISLE-EN-MER, *bel-eel-ŭ-mair*, an island of France, in the Atlantic, 8 miles from Quiberon Point. *Ext.* 11 miles long, by 6 broad. It is noted for the excellence of its draught-horses and its wheat. *Pop.* about 10,000.—In 1761 it was captured by the British, and held by them till 1763. In 1765 an attempt was made to retake it, but it failed.

BELLEROPHON, *bel-ler'-o-fon*, son of Glaucus, king of Ephyre, by Eurymede, was at first called Hipponous. The murder of his brother, whom some call Alcimenus and Beller, procured him the name of Bellerophon, or *murderer of Beller*. After this murder, Bellerophon fled to the court of Prœtus, king of Argos, whose wife became enamoured of him; and because he slighted her passion, she sought to destroy him. He, however, escaped her machinations, was introduced to the court of Jobates, king of Lycia, and after a number of adventures, in one of which he conquered the Chimæra, he married the daughter of Jobates and succeeded to the throne of Lycia.

BELLIN, James Nicholas, *bel'-lă*, a French marine geographer, who was member of the Royal Society of London, and published the "Hydrographic Françoise," containing maps of all the coast-board in the world then known, and several other valuable geographical works. B. at Paris, 1703; D. at Versailles, 1772.

BELLIN, or BELLINI, Gentile, *bel-le'-ne*, a Venetian painter, who was employed by the republic in painting the pictures for the council-hall. It is said that, while at Constantinople, he was engaged by Mahomet II. to paint the Beheading of St. John the Baptist. The sultan, who was a connoisseur, pronounced the work inaccurate, and ordered a slave to be beheaded in his presence, to prove that the skin of the Baptist's neck was faultily painted. This sight so shocked the painter, that he took the earliest opportunity to return to his own country. B. 1421; D. 1501.

BELLINI, John, brother of the above, who, with his brother, is generally held to be the founder of the Venetian school of painting, which afterwards produced Giorgione and Titian. B. 1426; D. 1516.—In 1819, at Lebrun's sale, a half-length figure of the "Virgin holding the Infant Jesus" was sold for £4,000, and the "Virgin at her Throne," once in the Louvre, but restored to the church of St. Zacharias, in Naples, is estimated to be worth £8,000. James, the father of these two painters, was likewise an artist of merit.

BELLINI, Vincenzo, *bel-le'-ne*, a distinguished musical composer, who in his youth discovered so much genius as to induce the inhabitants of the town of Cattania to send him to Naples to study at their expense. In his twenty-third year, he produced his first opera, which was performed within the walls of the Conservatorio at Naples, and contained sufficient indications of the originality of his genius, to raise high expectations in those who heard it. In 1831 he produced, at Milan, "La Sonnambula" and "Norma," both of which were received with the utmost enthusiasm. In 1833 appeared his "Beatrice di Tenda," which was heavy; and, in 1834, came forth his "I Puritani," which is one of his most brilliant efforts, and shortly after this he was taken ill, and ended his short career in a few days.

B. at Catania, in Sicily, 1802; D. at Pateaux, near Paris, 1835, aged 32.

BELLONA, *bel-lo'-na*, the goddess of war, and, according to some, the sister of Mars, but according to others, his daughter or his wife. The Romans paid great adoration to her. In her temple at Rome, the senators gave audience to foreign ambassadors, and to generals returned from war. At the gate was a small column, called "the column of war," against which they threw a spear whenever war was declared against an enemy.

BELLOTTI, Peter, *bel-lot'-e*, an Italian artist, who painted portraits and caricatures with astonishing exactness and delicacy. B. at Volgano, 1625; D. at Gurignano, 1700.

BELLOY, Peter Lawrence Buyrette de, *bel-loi'*, a French dramatist, who was for some time an advocate, but quitted the law for the stage, and went to Russia, where he acted as a comedian with considerable success. Returning to France in 1758, he brought out his tragedy of "Titus," which was followed by the "Siege of Calais," and other pieces. B. at St. Flour, 1727; D. 1775.—The inhabitants of Calais were so delighted with the tragedy of the "Siege of Calais," that they sent him the freedom of their town in a gold box.

BELL ROCK, *bel' rok*, a reef of rocks in the German Ocean, 12 miles S. of Arbroath. It has a lighthouse 90 feet high and 42 in diameter at its base. *Lat.* 56° 26′ 3″ N. *Lon.* 2° 23′ 6″ W.

BELLUCCI, Anthony, *bel-loot-se*, an Italian painter of the modern Venetian school, whose *chef-d'œuvre* is the ceiling at Buckingham House. B. at Pieve di Soligo, 1654; D. 1726.

BELLUNO, *bel-loo'-no*, a city of Italy, on the Paive, 50 miles from Venice. It is surrounded by walls, and has manufactures of silk, hats, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 10,000.—It gave the title of duke of Belluno to Marshal Victor, one of the generals of Napoleon I.

BELMONT, *bel-mont'*, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area*, 520 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing wheat, oats, tobacco, and rearing cattle and horses. *Pop.* 35,000.—The Ohio Central Railway passes through this county.

BELON, Peter, *bel'-awng*, a distinguished French naturalist, who travelled into Palestine, Greece, and Arabia, and formed during his travels a valuable collection, and enriched natural history with a number of entirely original observations, and also examined the ruins and the antiquities of the countries he visited. The tribe of plants known as *Bellonia* are named after him. He was assassinated in the Bois de Boulogne. B. 1517; D. 1564.—The result of his travels he communicated to the world in his "Observations of many Singular and Memorable things found in Greece, Asia, Judæa, Egypt, Arabia, &c.," which has been translated into Latin and German.

BELOOCHISTAN, *bel'-oo-kis-tan'*, a country of Asia, situate on the north-west coast of the Indian peninsula, and extending from Seistan and the country of the Afghans on the N., to the Indian Ocean; and from the provinces of Laristan and Kerman on the W., to that of Scinde on the E. *Area*, estimated at 160,000 square miles. *Divisions.* These comprise six provinces, —Jhalawan, Sarawan, Kelat, Mekran, Lus, and Cutch Gundava. *Desc.* Very diversified; the climate in the higher parts being extremely cold, while the heat, during the summer season, is scarcely supportable in the plains. There is a general scarcity of water. A large proportion of the country is mountainous, the eastern part especially being so. *Pro.* All sorts of grain and vegetables, and the finest fruits flourish abundantly. In the northern districts, madder, cotton, and indigo are produced, the latter of excellent quality. Asafœtida, which is a favourite kind of food among the Beloochees, grows among the hills. Trees of large size are seen, although Beloochistan does not seem generally to be a woody country. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, limestone, marble, rocksalt, sulphur, and saltpetre. *Zoology.* The domestic animals are horses, mules, asses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, black-cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats, besides fowls and pigeons. There are neither geese, turkeys, nor ducks. The wild animals are lions, tigers, leopards, hyænas, wolves, jackals, tiger-cats, wild dogs, foxes, hares, mongooses, mountain goats, antelopes, elks, red and moose deer, and wild asses, which inhabit both the mountains and the plains. Of birds there are almost every species to be met with either in Europe or India. *Inhabitants.* This country is occupied principally by two great classes of inhabitants, namely, the Beloochees and Brahooes, differing from each other in their outward appearance, as well as in their manners. These are divided into an infinite variety of tribes, which it is impossible to enumerate. In their domestic life, the Beloochees are almost all pastoral; they usually reside in ghedons or tents, made of black felt or coarse blankets, stretched over a frame of wicker-work. An assemblage of these constitutes a village, and the people a kheil or society. Though naturally indolent, they are fearless of danger, and in battle fight with great gallantry. They are a race of lawless robbers, however, and undertake distant excursions in quest of booty, or for the purpose of carrying off the inhabitants of other countries for slaves. *Rel.* All the Beloochees are Mahometans of the Soonee faith, and entertain a great antipathy to other sects. Polygamy is common among them. *Pop.* estimated at about 500,000. *Lat.* between 24° 50′ and 30° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 57° 40′ and 69° 18′ E.—The inhabitants of this country are supposed to be under the government of the khan of Kelat, which is the capital of the country, and which was taken by the British in 1839. In the following year it changed hands, but in 1841 it was again captured and held for some time.

BELPER, *bel'-per*, a market-town of Derbyshire, 8 miles from Derby. *Manf.* Cottons, silks, earthenware, and nails. *Pop.* about 10,000.—It is a station on the North Midland Railway.

BELSHAZZAR, *bel-shăz'-ar*, 'master of the treasure,' a profligate king of Babylon, son of Evilmerodach, and grandson of Nebuchadnezzar.

BELSUNCE, Henry Francis Xavier de, *bel-soonz*, a French prelate, who was made bishop of Marseilles in 1709. He showed his zeal and charity during the plague in 1720, and his devotion will always be worthy of admiration. He was offered, in 1723, the bishopric of Laon, but refused it, saying, "he would not leave a church to which he had devoted his life;" and he also refused the bishopric of Bordeaux, 1729. B. in Perigord, 1671; D. at Marseilles, 1755.—Belsunce is mentioned by Pope in his "Essay on Man."

BELT, GREAT and LITTLE, *belt*, two straits which unite the Baltic Sea and the Kattegat.

BELTESHAZZAR, *bel-te-shăz'-ar*, 'who lays up treasures in secret,' a title of honour given to Daniel in Babylon.

BELTON, *bel'-ton*, the name of several parishes of England, none of which has a population exceeding 2,000.

BELUS, *be'-lus*. Among those of this name mentioned by ancient writers, the most celebrated is one of the ancient kings of Babylon, who was worshipped with much ceremony by the Assyrians and Babylonians. He was supposed to be the son of the Osiris of the Egyptians.

BELZONI, Giovani, *bel-zo'-ne*, a distinguished traveller, whose Egyptian explorations have been of great value to those who are engaged in the study of antiquities. He caused to be transported from Egypt the colossal bust now in the British Museum, and was the first to open the great temple of Abousambul, which is cut in the side of an Egyptian mountain. In 1817 he commenced his excavations at Karnak, and opened the splendid tomb in the Beban-el-Molouk, or Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. He also opened numerous other sepulchres, and in all that he did, not only displayed great ingenuity, but much perseverance, under labours and difficulties of the most discouraging kind. In 1818 he visited the shores of the Red Sea, and discovered the ruins of the ancient Berenice, and visited the emerald-mines of Mount Zabarah. After an absence of five years, he returned to England, and published an account of his operations. In 1823 he set out for Africa, with the view of exploring part of that country. Arriving at the Bight of Benin, he was well received by the king of Benin, and prepared to set out on a journey to Houssa, when he was attacked by dysentery, which

carried him off. B. at Padua; D. at Gato, in Benin, 1823.

BEM, Joseph, *bem*, a brave general, who first served in the army under Marshal Davoust, and subsequently under Macdonald, at the siege of Hamburg. In 1819 he was made a captain, and became professor of a school of artillery established at Warsaw. In 1830 he took part in the Polish insurrection, and after the defeat of the Polish army, fled into France. On the commencement of the revolution of 1848, he tried to organize an insurrection at Vienna, and afterwards attached himself to the Hungarian cause. In 1849 he fought at the battle of Temesvar, in which the Hungarians were defeated. Seeking refuge in Turkey, he subsequently became a Mussulman, and was raised by Abdul-Medjid to the dignity of a Pasha. B. in Galicia, 1795; D. at Aleppo, 1850.

BEMBO, Peter, *baim'-bo*, a cardinal and poet, who, in 1513, was appointed by Leo X. his secretary, and made bishop of Bergamo by Paul III. He was also a favourite of the celebrated Lucrezia Borgia when residing at Venice. His principal works are the "History of Venice;" "Letters," containing anecdotes of the age, and a "Treatise on the Nature of Love." B. at Venice, 1470; D. 1547.

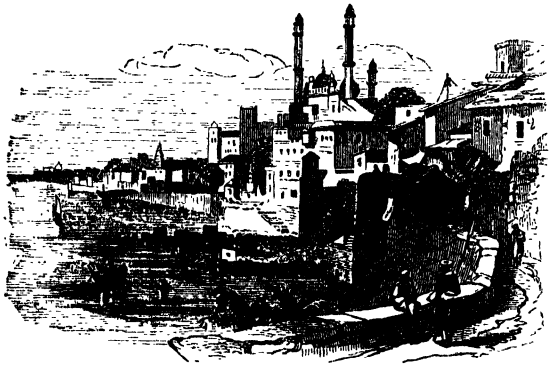
BEN, *ben*, a Gaelic word, signifying an elevated summit, and applied with various affixes to a number of the highest of the Scotch mountains, which, in this work, will generally be found noticed in the shires in which they are.

BENAIAH, *ben-ai-ya*, 'son of the Lord,' or 'understanding of the Lord,' a captain of King David's guard, and chief general to Solomon. There was a famous king of Judah also of this name.

BENANOIR, *ben'-a-noir*, the 'mountain of gold,' one of the peaks or "paps" of the island of Jura, in Scotland. *Height*, 2,420 feet.

BENARES, *be-nar'-es*, a district of Hindostan, lying on both sides of the Ganges. *Area*, 19,834 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing wheat, barley, pulse, opium, indigo, and sugar. *Pop.* 7,121,087. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 82° and 84° 30′ E.—This is one of the most flourishing provinces in India, and in 1775 was ceded to the East-India Company by the nabob of Oude.

BENARES, the capital of the above district, and the most celebrated seat of Hindoo learning, is situate on the Ganges, at a distance of 120 miles from Delhi, and



BENARES.

390 from Calcutta. It is about four miles long, by two broad; but the streets are narrow, and many of the houses, which are built of stone, five or six stories high. During the religious festivals, the concourse of people which assembles here is immense, this city being considered "the most holy." The bank of the river is entirely lined with stone, formed into flights of steps, and adorned by numerous temples, in the midst of which rises the superb mosque erected by the emperor Aurungzebe, in the 17th century, and having two minarets each 232 feet above the Ganges. This city carries on a very extensive trade with all parts of India, and its bankers have been known to grant bills to the confines of Russia. It is the principal mart for the diamonds found in the mines of Bundelcund; and its manufactures of gold and silver lace, silks, and brocades, are carried to all parts of the East. *Pop.* about 200,000, which is immensely increased during the festival seasons. *Lat.* 25° 18′ 33″ N. *Lon.* 82° 55′ 52″ E. Benares is the residence of the British Court of Circuit. In 1017 it was taken by Sultan Mahmoud, and from 1190 till 1775 shared the fortunes of the sovereigns of Delhi. In that year it passed into the hands of the British. On the 4th of June, 1857, the 37th native infantry rebelled against their officers, and after a sharp action between them and the British, they were put to flight, leaving 100 slain and 200 wounded on the field.

BENBOW, John, a brave English admiral, who early entered the merchant service, and in 1680 commanded a ship in the Mediterranean trade, with which he beat off a Sallee rover. The gallantry of this action being reported to Charles II. of Spain, he invited the captain to court, and presented him with a letter of recommendation to King James II., who gave him an appointment in the navy. William III. dispatched him to the West Indies to protect the British colonies, and on his return he had great respect paid to him. After his return he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral, and after a brief period, during which he was sent to blockade Dunkirk, he was once more, in 1701, dispatched to the West Indies. Shortly after his arrival there, he fell in with the French admiral Du Casse, near St. Martha, on the Spanish coast, when a skirmishing action commenced, which continued three or four days; in the last day the admiral was singly engaged with the French, his other ships having fallen astern. Though a chain-shot had shattered his leg, he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued the fight till morning, when the French bore away. The admiral made signal for his ships to follow; but his orders were disobeyed. In consequence of this, he was obliged to return to Jamaica, and on his arrival, ordered those officers who had behaved so ill to be confined, and brought to a court-martial, when the most culpable of them suffered according to their deserts. B. 1650; D. from the effects of his wound, 1702.

BENCOOLEN, *ben-koo'-len*, a seaport-town and Dutch residency, situate on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. The official name of the fort and town is Marlborough. The town is inhabited by a mixed population of natives of the country, Malays, Javanese, natives of Bengal, Malabar, and Coromandel, and a trifling proportion of Europeans and their descendants. *Pop.* of town, 12,000; of residency, 95,000. *Lat.* 3° 47′ 6″ S. *Lon.* 102° 19′ E.—The English settled here in 1685, after they were compelled to quit Batavia; and, in 1824, ceded it to the Dutch in exchange for Malacca.

BENDA, *ben'-da*, the name of a German family, distinguished for their abilities as musical composers and performers.

BENDER, *ben'-der*, a small but strong and regularly-fortified town of European Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, the capital of the territory of the same name, 58 miles from Odessa. *Pop.* 10,000.—This place was taken and stormed by the Russians in 1770 and in 1809. In its vicinity is Varnitza, a place celebrated as the retreat of Charles XII., king of Sweden, from 1709 to 1712, after the battle of Pultowa.

BENDISH, Bridget, *ben'-dish*, is worthy of notice here, as being the daughter of General Ireton, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell. Her husband's name was Thomas Bendish. D. about 1727.

BENEDICT, *ben'-e-dikt*, a famous English abbot, who made frequent tours to Rome, and took to England several artists, eminent in architecture,

painting, and music. He founded the monastery at Wearmouth in 674, and that of Jarrow in 682. B. in Northumberland; D. 690.

BENEDICT, ST., founder of the religious order of the Benedictines, and who retired at an early age to Subiago, 40 miles from Rome. He was followed by a number of persons, who adopted the rules he established, and in a short time he had twelve monasteries under his direction. About 528 he withdrew to Mount Cassino, where he founded a monastery, which became the prototype of all the institutions of that kind in western Europe. B. at Nursia, 480; D. 542 or 543.

BENEDICT, *ben'-e-dikt*, a name adopted by a great number of the Roman pontiffs, among whom the most distinguished were:—

BENEDICT VIII., who obtained the tiara in 1012. He crowned the emperor Henry II. and his wife in the church of St. Peter, on which occasion the pope presented the emperor with an apple of gold, surrounded with two circles of precious stones crossed, and surmounted with a cross of gold. This pope united the warrior with the ecclesiastic, and defeated the Saracens and Greeks, who invaded his territories. D. 1024.



BENEVENTO.

BENEDICT XII. was the son of a baker, and became doctor of the university of Paris, and cardinal priest. In 1334 he was elected to the papal chair, on the death of John XXII. On this occasion he said to the cardinals, "You have chosen an ass." He corrected several abuses in the Church. D. at Avignon, 1342.

BENEDICT XIII. was born at Rome in 1649, of an illustrious family, and took the religious habit among the Dominicans at Venice. In 1672 he was made cardinal, and obtained also the archbishopric of Benevento, where, in 1688, his palace was shattered by an earthquake, and the cardinal narrowly escaped with his life. In 1724 he was chosen pope; and the year after he called a council at Rome, in which the bull *Unigenitus* was confirmed. D. 1730.

BENEDICT XIV. was born at Bologna in 1675, of the noble family of Lambertini. In 1728 he received a cardinal's hat; and in 1731 was nominated archbishop of Bologna. On the death of Clement XII., the cardinals were a long time deliberating on the choice of a successor. Lambertini, by way of quickening them, said, "Why do you waste your time in discussions? If you wish for a saint, elect Gotti; a politician, choose Aldrovandus; a good companion, take me." This sally pleased them so much, that they elected him at once. He reformed abuses, introduced good regulations, cultivated letters, encouraged men of learning, and was a patron of the fine arts. D. 1758. His works make 6 vols. folio. He was chosen pope in 1740.

BENEDICT, Jules, a modern German pianist and musical composer. He studied under Hummel and Weber, and in 1824, on the recommendation of the latter, was appointed musical director of the theatre of the Carthusians at Vienna. At the San Carlo of Naples he produced his first compositions, and was subsequently very favourably known as an admirable performer on the piano in most of the large cities of southern Europe, and finally settled in London. He was with Jenny Lind in the United States, during her remarkably successful engagement there under the auspices of Barnum. B. at Stuttgart, 1805. The principal of his works are, "I Portoghesi a Goa," "Un Anno ed un Giorno," "The Gipsy's Warning."

BENEVENTO, *bai'-ne-vain'-to*, a city of Italy, chief town of the duchy of the same name, consisting of the town of Benevento, and a small district around it, about 11 miles square, 30 miles from Naples. It is situate between two narrow valleys, and no place in Italy, with the exception of Rome, contains so many interesting remains of antiquity. Among others, the triumphal arch, which was erected in honour of the emperor Trajan, A.D. 114, is still in good preservation. The cathedral is a clumsy edifice in the Gothic style; and the church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is remarkable for nothing but its antiquity. *Pop.* 23,000.—This city is of great age, and is supposed to have been one of the principal towns of the Samnites. In a neighbouring plain, Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, defeated and slew his rival, Manfred, in 1266. Under the Lombards, Benevento was the capital of a duchy. In 1806, Napoleon I. gave it to Talleyrand, with the title of prince; but, in 1815, it was restored to the pope, and is now governed by a cardinal, with the title of legate.—The delegation of Benevento is inclosed by the province of Principato Ultra, and contains an area of 90 square miles, with a population of 21,000.

BENEZET, Antony, *ben'-e-zet*, an American philanthropist, who, at an early age, removed with his family from France to Philadelphia, where they became Quakers. He devoted his life to acts of charity, and the negroes were especially objects of his care. He published various tracts on Guinea and the slave-trade, an account of the Society of Friends, &c. B. at St. Quentin, Picardy, 1713; D. 1784.—A fine eulogium was pronounced over his remains by an American officer. "I would rather," says he, "be Antony Benezet in that coffin, than George Washington with all his fame."

BENGAL, *ben-gawl'*, the largest of the three presidencies of British India, bounded on the N. by Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bootan; W. by Bahar, E. by the Birmese empire, and S. by the Bay of Bengal and the district of Midnapore in Orissa. *Ext.* 350 miles long from east to west, and 300 broad from north to south. *Area*, 97,244 square miles. *Political Divisions.* The presidency is divided into 17 districts; namely, Backergunge, Birbhum, Burdwan, Chittagong, Hooghly, Jessore, Mymansingh, Moorshedabad, Nuddeah, Purneah, Rajshahy, Rungpore, Silhet, Tiperah, the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and the Jungle Mahals. *Desc.* In general level, without any great elevations throughout the province. The soil, too, is generally of a light sandy loam, except in those tracts which are inundated by the overflowing of the rivers, and which are enriched by the deposit of a rich vegetable matter, thus renewing its productive capabilities. *Rivers.* The Ganges and the Brahmapootra, and numerous other streams, which water it in every direction. It is affirmed that there is hardly a spot in the province twenty miles distant from a river, which, in the rainy season, is not navigable. *Lakes.* Properly speaking, there are none. Extensive jeels or shallow collections of water are found in the rainy season; but these in the dry season all but disappear. *Climate.* From the beginning of

June to the end of September the rainy season prevails, from November to February the cold season, and in the middle of the latter month the hot weather begins, and continues up to April. In this last month a change begins to take place, the heat being tempered by thunder-storms and rain, and wind from the north-west. *Pro.* Almost every kind of grain cultivated in Europe, besides rice, millet, pease, beans, linseed, mustard-seed, sesamum, sugar, cotton, indigo, silk, opium, pine-apples, citron, lemons, grapes, pomegranates, almonds, tamarinds, plantains, ginger, and vegetables of most descriptions. Buffaloes are kept for the sake of their milk, and cattle are employed for the purposes of husbandry. Sheep and horses are reared, but they are of inferior qualities. Camels and elephants are much used by the wealthier classes, not only for the purpose of making journeys of pleasure, but for the conveyance of goods. *Minerals.* Not abundant; iron, coal, nitre, and salt. *Zoology.* The wild animals are lions, tigers, bears, wolves, foxes, jackals, leopards, hyenas, panthers, zebras, buffaloes, antelopes, apes, and monkeys. The tiger is the most formidable of all. He infests the thick jungles, watching unseen every opportunity to pounce upon his prey. Dogs swarm in the streets of every Bengal town, and goats are numerous. Of birds, a large kind of heron frequents the towns, and clears them of their offal. Reptiles are both numerous and formidable; and fish is so abundant as to be within the reach of the poorest inhabitant. *Towns.* Calcutta, the capital, Burdwan, Chandernagore, Dacca, Dinagepore, Moorshedabad, Narraingunge, Purneah, and Rajmahal. *Manf.* Cotton piece-goods of various kinds, chintzes, blanketing, diaper, woven silks, packthread, and sail-cloth. Formerly muslins of the most beautiful and delicate texture were made at Dacca, but the manufacture is now extinct. *Pop.* estimated at 25,000,000. *Lat.* between 20° and 31° N. *Lon.* 74° and 91° E.—Bengal was first invaded and conquered by the Afghan Mahometans in A.D. 1203, and continued tributary to the emperor of Delhi till the year 1340. From this period it continued independent till 1538, when it was subdued by Shere Shah, from whose descendants it was conquered by the emperor Akbar, and continued subject to Delhi, or nominally so, till the year 1757, when it fell into the hands of the English. At the beginning of 1857, exactly one hundred years from the battle of Plassy, which established the British power in India, commenced in Bengal that terrible series of events now historically known as the Great Indian Mutiny; and which, at its first outbreak, required all the great qualities and resources of the Anglo-Saxon race to make head against, so sudden and unlooked for was the revolt, and so numerous and well provided were the rebellious sepoys. The peculiar constitution of the Bengal army was undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the mutiny; for it was recruited generally from Hindus of the Brahmin, or highest caste, of Rajpootana, and from the inhabitants of Oude, a warlike and disaffected population; and thus presented to the designing emissary a fair field for his labours. Of the organization of this vast conspiracy against the Europeans in India little is known; but at the commencement of 1856, whilst the British were engaged in the Persian war, a traitorous correspondence was carried on between the Shah of Persia and the court of Delhi, and efforts were also made to induce Dost Mahomed, king of Cabul, to invade the Punjab, so soon as the contemplated rising of the Bengal army should leave the frontier defenceless. The first prime object, however, was to create a dissatisfaction in the mind of the native soldier; and the Hindu sepoys were sedulously taught that the government intended to insult their faith and make them Christians. Accident greatly favoured the design of the conspirators; and, in the new cartridges (which the sepoys thought were greased with a preparation of the fat of cows and pigs, and thus were abhorrent to the Hindu and Mahometan) for the Enfield rifles they saw the first step of their forcible conversion. At Dumdum, near Calcutta, and at Barrackpoor (which *see*), the first expression of dislike to these cartridges, on the part of the natives, took place, and measures were taken by the government and officers to allay the irritation; but it was too late; the train had been laid, the spark had unconsciously been set to it, and soon, from Meerut and Delhi to within a few miles of Calcutta itself, the light of the revolt shone out. First came the massacre of the officers, the civilians, their wives and their children, at Meerut; the naming of Delhi as the head-quarters of the rebels, whither all were to hasten with their arms and their plunder; then the march of the small British force on that ancient seat of the Mogul power; the successful attack on the mutineers, and the difficult position of the British before the city; the rising at Futtehghur, and the pitiless massacre by the Nana (Sahib) of the helpless fugitives; the Allahabad atrocities, the terrible massacres at Jhansi, the Azimghur mutiny, the gallant defence of Benares, the Bareilly assassinations, and, to crown the disastrous and horrid list, the Cawnpore butchery by the Nana. The worst was reached. General Havelock, too late to save the poor Cawnpore victims, was, by energy almost unexampled, enabled to relieve Lucknow. Delhi was successfully stormed; and Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, assuming the command of the army, commenced a successful campaign against the rebels, whose power in Oude, Rohilcund, and all the more disaffected localities, was at length effectually crushed, in the winter of 1858-59. (*See* AGRA, BENARES, CAWNPORE, &c.)

BENGAL, BAY OF, a part of the Indian Ocean, which includes the sea from Cape Negrais on the E. to the delta of the Godavery on the W., and extending from hither to further India. The Ganges, Brahmaputra, and the Godavery disembogue themselves into it. *Lat.* between 16° 30′ and 23° N. The Sea of Bengal extends to *Lat.* 8° N. between the islands of Junkseylon and Ceylon.

BENGUELA, *ben'-gu-e'-la* (Port. *bain-gal'-la*), an extensive territory of Western Africa, to the S. of Congo and Angola, claimed by Portugal. *Desc.* Mountainous, rising gradually in the interior, with a well-watered and fertile soil, producing all the tropical fruits, European vegetables, and some corn. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, sulphur, and petroleum. *Inhabitants*, mostly savages; among whom are the Giagas, a race much dreaded by the Portuguese. On the whole, comparatively little is known of the country. *Lat.* between 9° and 16° S. *Lon.* between 12° and 17° E.

BENGUELA, NEW, OR ST. PHILIPE DE BENGUELA, capital of the above, a town built by the Portuguese, and which is now the chief centre of their trade upon the African coast. *Pop.* 3,000. *Lat.* 12° 28′ S. *Lon.* 13° 30′ E.—Some of the inhabitants of this town are slave-dealers; and these, in one year alone, have sold as many as 38,000 Africans to a life of perpetual and inhuman misery. Near here is a saltpetre-mine, reputed the richest in the world. The Portuguese transport some of their convicts to Benguela.

BENHADAD, *ben-hai'-dăd*, the name of three kings of Syria or Damascus who waged war with Israel. Flourished from 940 to 800 years B.C.

BENI, *ben'-e*, a large and navigable river of the province of Cuzco, Peru, uniting with the Rio Mamore near the Brazilian fortress of Biera, and forming the river Madeira, which thus becomes one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon.

BENI, a department of Bolivia, S. America. *Pop.* 35,000.—This district was formed in 1843, by uniting the provinces Caupolican and Apolabamba.

BENIN, *ben-een'*, a kingdom of Western Africa, bounded on the N. by Yariba, S. by the Bight of Benin, E. by the Lesser Niger, and W. by Dahomey. *Area*, estimated at 50,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, well watered, and, in general, fertile. The Niger is the principal river, and the inhabitants trade in palm-oil, salt, pepper, jasper, leopard skins, native dyed cloths, and slaves. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 4° and 9° N. *Lon.* between 4° and 8° E.

BENIN, a city of Africa, capital of the above kingdom, standing on the Benin river, 70 miles above its mouth. It is said to be 18 miles in circumference. Daily markets are held in the great streets, and separate quarters are allotted to each distinct species of merchandise. *Pop.* estimated at 15,000. *Lat.* 6° 20′ N. *Lon.* 5° 50′ E.

BENIN, BIGHT OF, a bay in the N. of the Gulf of Guinea.—It has no ports, except at the entrance of unnavigable rivers.

BENJAMIN, *ben'-ja-min*, 'son of the right hand,' or 'son of strength,' the youngest son of Jacob and Rachel, called, by his dying mother, Benoni.

BENJAMITE, one of the tribe of Benjamin.

BENNET, Henry, *ben'-et*, earl of Arlington, a statesman, who served in the royal army during the civil war, and after the Restoration made one of the ministry known by the name of the Cabal, which word was formed from the initials of the noblemen who composed it; viz.—Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale. In 1672 he was created an earl, and afterwards invested with the order of the Garter, and appointed lord chamberlain. B. at Arlington, 1618; D. 1685.

BENNETT, William Cox, a modern English song-writer, whose poems of childhood and other home subjects have deservedly attained celebrity. His first volume of "Poems" was published 1847; "War Songs," 1857; "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance and other Poems," 1858; "Songs by a Song-writer," and "Baby May and other Poems on Infants," both in 1859. B. at Greenwich, 1820.—His verses have a large number of readers as well in America as in England.

BENNINGTON, *ben'-ing-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,200.

BENNINGTON, a county of Vermont, U.S. *Area*, 700 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing the usual cerealia, potatoes, butter, and cheese. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, marble, and yellow ochre. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, paper, gunpowder; and there are many saw and planing-mills, and some iron-foundries. *Pop.* about 20,000.

BENNINGTON, a post township and capital of the above, 37 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 4,000, mostly engaged in manufactories. Here the English were defeated by the American general Stark, Aug. 16, 1777. —There is another town of this name in the state of New York, with a population of about 3,000.

BENOIT, St., *ben'-waw*, the name of several small parishes in France, none of them with a population above 1,600.

BENOIT, BENEDICT, the name of thirteen popes of Rome, who attained the tiara at various periods between 574 and 1740. (*See* BENEDICT.)

BENONI, *be-no'-ni*, 'son of sorrow.'

BENOWM, *ben'-owm*, a town of Soudan, central Africa, forming a caravan-station between Timbuctoo and Senegal. *Lat.* 15° 5′ N. *Lon.* 9° W.

BENSERADE, Isaac de, *ben-se-rad'*, a French poet, whose wit and poetical talents introduced him to the court of Louis XIV., where he obtained the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu. His writings consist principally of sonnets and dramas. B. at Lyons la Forêt, 1612; D. at Paris, 1691.

BENTHAM, *ben'-tham*, a parish of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles from Settle. *Area*, 24,990 acres. *Manf.* Principally linens. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BENTHAM, Jeremy, the son of an attorney, and remarkable from his earliest years for the fascination which books had over him. In his fifth year he was named by his family the "philosopher;" and in his fourteenth was admitted to Queen's College, Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself among his fellow students. He studied for the law, but abandoned that profession, in disgust at the exorbitant and unjust charges which he beheld made upon suitors, and from other corruptions by which he saw the machinery of the law upheld. After visiting France three different times previous to the breaking out of the great Revolution, he became acquainted with M. Dumont, the Swiss librarian of the marquis of Lansdowne, then residing at Bowood. This gentleman greatly assisted him in the improving and the polishing of his compositions before they were given to the world. The biography of such a person as Bentham can contain little more than the record of his writings and opinions. The sum of his existence was the improvement of legislation and jurisprudence. The leading principle of his philosophy is, that the end of all human actions and morality is happiness. Seeing, in a pamphlet of Dr. Priestley, the phrase, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," he saw delineated, for the first time, "a plain as well as a true standard of whatever is right or wrong, useful, useless, or mischievous in human conduct, whether in the field of morals or politics." From this his whole life took its direction, and he laboured long and continually for what he conceived to be the happiness of his species. B. in London, 1748.9; D. in Westminster, 1832.—The principal works of this distinguished juridical philosopher are his "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," a "Fragment on Government," a "Book of Fallacies," the "Rationale of Judicial Evidence," the "Plan of a Judicial Establishment," and his "Panopticon," a work on prison discipline. He produced many more works, and, in the words of Sir James Mackintosh, "has done more than any other writer to rouse the spirit of juridical reformation, which is now gradually examining every part of law; and, when further progress is facilitated by digesting the present laws, will, doubtless, proceed to the improvement of all. Greater praise it is given to few to earn."

BENTINCK, William, *ben'-tink*, the first earl of Portland, was a page to William Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.), to whom he endeared himself by a singular act of devotion. The prince being ill of the small-pox, it was deemed necessary that he should receive the natural warmth of a young person in the same bed with him. Bentinck, though he never had had the distemper, immediately proposed himself for this hazardous service. He subsequently suffered severely from the disease, but recovered, and his master ever afterwards esteemed him as one of his greatest friends. He accompanied William to England, and, on the prince's accession to the English crown, he was created earl of Portland, and was employed in several high offices, military and civil, and attended his master on his death-bed. B. in Holland, 1648; D. in London, 1709, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

BENTINCK, Lord William Henry Cavendish, the second son of the third duke of Portland, entered the army, and, after serving in Flanders, Russia, and Egypt, attained to high rank, and, in 1803, became governor of Madras. Here the singularity of his reforms in reference to the beards, moustaches, and turbans of the sepoys led, in 1806, to the mutiny at Vellore, which caused him to be recalled. On his return he received several diplomatic appointments, filled some military commands with indifferent success, and, in 1828, under the government of Canning, was appointed to the governor-generalship of India. There again his reforming spirit led to much dissatisfaction among the soldiery. He, however, effected the abolition of suttee, or the practice of widow-burning, which, on December 17th, 1829, was declared illegal. He also obtained the liberty for Englishmen to settle in India, although belonging to neither the military nor the civil service; systematically favoured the native population, and extended the liberty of the press. He also annexed the territory of the rajah of Coorg to the British possessions. In 1835 his health began to fail, when he resigned his office, and left Calcutta in the month of March of the same year. The native population regretted his departure, and erected an equestrian statue to commemorate his administration. After his arrival in England he became, in 1836, M.P. for Glasgow, for which city he sat until a few days before he died, when he resigned. B. 1774; D. at Paris, 1839.

BENTINCK, Lord William George Frederick Cavendish, was the third son of William Henry, fourth duke of Portland. This nobleman is better known as Lord George Bentinck, and entered the army, but quitted the profession of arms to take a part in the politics of his country. In 1826 he became private secretary to his uncle George Canning, who was then secretary for foreign affairs. In 1827 he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of King's Lynn, for which he sat till the close of his life. Up to 1846 he may be said to have been an ardent supporter of Sir Robert Peel; but when, in that year, that statesman repealed the corn-laws, he became one of his greatest opponents. B. 1802; D. 1848.—Lord George threw great ardour and energy into all that he undertook; and, with Mr. Disraeli for his ally, was one of the strongest opponents of free trade. He was passionately fond of horse-racing, and was wont to say that "the winning of the Derby was the blue-ribbon of the turf."

**Bentivoglio**, Guy, *ben'-te-ro'-le-o*, a cardinal, was sent as nuncio to Flanders by Paul V., to endeavour to bring it again under the papal authority; and here it was he wrote his historical work on the insurrection of Flanders against the Spaniards, and the subsequent wars of the duke of Alva and the Hollanders. In 1616 Bentivoglio was sent as nuncio to France, and in 1621 was made a cardinal, and afterwards became the confidant of Urban VIII., to whom it was supposed he would have succeeded as pope but for his death. B. at Ferrara, 1579; D. 1644.

**Bentivoglio**, Hercules, an Italian poet, whose satires are considered next in merit to those of Ariosto. B. at Bologna, 1506; D. at Venice, 1573.

**Bentley**, *ben'-tle*, the name of several English parishes, none of them with a population above 1,000.

**Bentley**, Richard, a celebrated divine and critic, who, from Wakefield school, was sent, at the age of fifteen, to St. John's College, Cambridge. Thence he removed to Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., and, in 1691, published a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill, containing critical observations on the Chronology of John Malala. He was the first who preached the lecture founded by Mr. Boyle, on which occasion he delivered eight admirable discourses in confutation of atheism. In 1693 he was appointed keeper of the royal library. In 1697 commenced his famous controversy with the Honourable Mr. Boyle on the genuineness of the epistles of Phalaris, in which much personal abuse passed on both sides; but, though some of the greatest wits of the age were on the side of Boyle, posterity has determined the case in favour of Bentley. About this time he was presented to the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, with which he held the archdeaconry of Ely; but, in consequence of some encroachments made by him on the college for his own emolument, a charge was laid against him, which never came to a determination. He afterwards became regius professor of divinity, when, having exacted an exorbitant fee from persons who were admitted to the degree of D.D. by mandate, he was suspended in the vice-chancellor's court. This arbitrary decree was subsequently reversed by the court of King's Bench, and the doctor was restored to his privileges. B. at Oulton, in Yorkshire, in 1661; D. 1742. —Dr. Bentley is advantageously known as a critic by his editions of Horace, Terence, and Phædrus, his unrivalled epistle to Mill, and his splendid dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris. These last established his reputation throughout Europe as a critic of the very highest order of excellence.

**Benton**, *ben'-ton*, a parish of Northumberland, 3 miles from Newcastle. *Area*, 8,769 acres. *Pop.* about 10,000, chiefly engaged in foundries, collieries, and stone-quarries.

**Benton**, the name of several counties in the United States, the largest of which is in Alabama, and has an area of upwards of 1,000 square miles, and a population of 15,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.

**Benvenuto Cellini.** (*See* Cellini.)

**Benykeba**, Lakes of, *ben-yer'-ta*, two lakes in North Africa, the one salt and the other fresh. They are about 30 miles from Tunis, the inhabitants of which they supply with fish. Between the channel of the one that is salt and the sea, stands the town of Bizerta, which *see*.

**Benyowsky**, *ben'-e-ous'-ke*, Count Mauritius Augustus de, an Hungarian adventurer, who in 1768 joined the confederacy of the Poles against the Russians. Falling into the hands of the latter, he was exiled to Kamchatka; but, gaining the good offices of the governor, Nilof, he was made preceptor to his children, the youngest of whom, Alphanasia, fell in love with and married him. Afterwards, accompanied by her and some seventy companions, he quitted Kamchatka, and, in 1771, sailed to Formosa, and afterwards to Macao, where his wife and most of his comrades died. On his return to France, he was commissioned to found a colony in Madagascar, and in 1774 landed there, and gaining the esteem of many of the aborigines, was, in 1776, made their king. A short time after he returned to Europe to form alliances for his new rule. In 1783 he sought assistance from England and America for another expedition to Madagascar, and landed there in 1785. At the commencement of hostilities against the French he was mortally wounded. Benyowsky wrote an account of his memoirs and travels. B. at Verbova, 1741; fell, 1786.

**Be'ranger**, Pierre Jean de, *bai-rawnzh'-ai*, a French poet, who, from being first a tailor, became a printer, and then a writer of poetry. His first performances were by no means propitious to his fame or his fortunes; and when Napoleon I. was in Egypt, Béranger entertained the idea of proceeding to that country and realizing a dream of riches and glory with which he had been haunted. This, however, circumstances prevented; and in 1803, when suffering from great indigence, he sent some of his poems to Lucien Bonaparte, who subsequently assigned him an income as a member of the Institute. He now continued to write, became an editor, and, in 1809, was appointed a clerk in the secretary's department in the Academy. By this time he had written many songs, and had become popular. His effusions had spread far and wide; and as many of them were pointed satires against the governments which succeeded the fall of Napoleon, in 1821 he was discharged from his office, and subsequently, up to 1830, was twice fined and imprisoned. In the revolution of that year, he says, "he was treated with as one of the great powers;" but he remained free and independent. After the revolution he was elected a representative of the department of the Seine, in the Constituent Assembly, but soon resigned the honour which the admiration of his country had forced upon him. In his retirement he continued to chant and employ himself with a biography of his contemporaries, but did not publish so freely as he had formerly done. B. at Paris, 1780; D. in Paris, July 17, 1857.—His funeral, on the day after his death, was attended by an immense concourse, who assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of one of the greatest of the national poets of France.

**Berar**, *bai-rar'*, an old province of the Deccan, in Hindostan. It was distributed among the territories of the Bombay presidency, the Nizam, and the Nagpoor rajah. *Lat.* between 20° and 21° N. *Lon.* between 76° and 79° E.

**Berat**, *bai-rat'*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, standing on the river Ergent, 30 miles from Avlona. *Pop.* about 10,000.—This place commands a narrow pass, which has frequently been disputed by contending pashas. Its neighbourhood abounds with grain, wine, and oil.

**Berbera**, *ber'-be-ra*, a large town, capital of the Somauli country, on the Gulf of Aden, and the land of myrrh, incense, and gums. Here an annual fair is held, greatly resorted to by caravans from the interior, there being sometimes from 10,000 to 20,000 persons present, engaged in the interchange of various kinds of commodities. *Lat.* 10° 26′ 15″ N. *Lon.* 45° 7′ 57″ E.

**Berbers**, *ber-bers*, a name given by the Arabs to the original inhabitants of N. Africa, from whom Barbary is so called. (*See* Barbary.)

**Berbice**, *ber'-beece*, a river of Guiana, S. America, rising in the mountains, about 100 miles from the coast, and entering the Atlantic Ocean at *lat.* 6° 20′ N.; *lon.* 57° 20′ W. Among the vegetation on the banks of this river the *Victoria regia* was discovered by Sir Robert Schomburgh.

**Berbice**, a district of Guiana, which formerly belonged to the Dutch, but now to the British, having been taken by them in 1796, and ceded to them by the peace of Paris in 1814. It extends from Abarry Creek on the west to Courantine river on the east, along the seacoast, about 150 miles. *Pro.* Cotton, coffee, and sugar. *Pop.* about 22,000, of whom not more than 1,000 are whites. *Lat.* between 6° and 7° N. *Lon.* between 57° and 58° W.

**Berchett**, Peter, *bair'-shai*, a French historical painter and engraver, who painted the ceiling of the chapel in Trinity College, Oxford. B. 1659; D. 1720.

**Berdiansk**, *ber-de-ansk'*, a maritime town of South Russia, situate on the N. shore of the Sea of Azof, 150 miles from Simferopol. In its neighbourhood are coal-mines and salt lakes, which last furnish an annual supply of 1,600 tons. *Pop.* about 7,000. *Lat.* 46° 38′ 12″ N. *Lon.* 36° 48′ 15″ E.

**Berea**, *be-re'-a*, 'heavy,' a city of Macedonia.

**Berediteheev**, *ber'-e-ditch-ef'*, a town of Russian

Poland, 24 miles from Jitomir. It has four annual fairs, at which goods to the yearly value of £600,000 are sold. *Pop.* 20,000.

BEREGH, *ber'-eg*, a county of Upper Hungary, partly skirted by the Theiss. *Area*, 1,070 square miles. *Desc.* Abounding in wood, and well watered, with large quantities of game and fish. *Minerals.* Iron, rock-crystal, and alum-stone. *Pop.* 121,500.

BERENGARIA, wife of Richard Cœur de Lion. (*See* RICHARD I.)

BERENGARIUS, Jacobus, *ber'-en-gair'-e-us*, an eminent anatomist of Carpi, was the first to discover the peculiar curative qualities of mercury, and used it with great effect. Lived in the first half of the 16th century.—He amassed great wealth, which he bequeathed to the duke of Ferrara.

BERENGER I., *bai'-rainzh-air*, the name of two kings of Italy, the first of whom was crowned 888, and the second, who was grandson of the preceding, in 950.

BERENICE and BERONICE, *be-re-ni'-se*, a name common to many of the queens and princesses in the Ptolemean family in Egypt. The most celebrated was the daughter of Philadelphus and Arsinoe. She married her own brother Ergetes. When he went on a dangerous expedition, she vowed all the hair of her head to the goddess Venus, if he returned. Some time after his return, the locks, which were in the temple of Venus, disappeared, and Conon, an astronomer, to make his court to the queen, publicly reported that Jupiter had carried them away, and had made them a constellation. She was put to death by her own son, B.C. 221.

BERENICE, daughter of Agrippa the Elder, king of the Jews. She was married to Herod, her uncle, after whose death she became the wife of Ptolemy, king of Cilicia; but she afterwards left her husband, and lived in an incestuous manner with her brother Agrippa. Titus fell in love with her, and would have declared her empress, but for fear of the Roman people. B. 28.—Berenice forms the subject of one of Racine's tragedies.

BERENICE, an ancient city of Egypt, on the W. side of the Red Sea, where a number of interesting antiquities have been found. It is 20 miles from Ras Bernass, and is said by Belzoni to have once contained 10,000 inhabitants.

BERENICIUS, Paul Peter, *ber'-e-nis'-e-us*, a Dutch poet and adventurer, who was conjectured to be an expelled Jesuit, and got his livelihood by sweeping chimneys and grinding knives. It is reported that he would turn into extempore verses what was said to him in prose; translate the gazettes from Flemish into Greek or Latin verse, standing on one foot; that modern and ancient languages were quite familiar to him; and that he knew by heart Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, and several parts of Cicero and Pliny. He was suffocated in a bog, into which he fell in a fit of intoxication. The "Georgarchoniomachia" is attributed to him. Lived about the middle of the 17th century.

BERESFORD, William Carr, Viscount, *ber'-es-ford*, was the natural son of the first marquis of Waterford, and early entered the army. He served in Nova Scotia, at Toulon, and several other places, when, in 1808, he went to Portugal with the British forces, and organized the Portuguese army. On May 4th, 1811, he invested Badajoz, and on the 16th defeated Marshal Soult at Albuera. In 1812 he was wounded at Salamanca; and, under Wellington, had command of a division at Vittoria and Bayonne, where he greatly distinguished himself. On the 10th of April, 1814, he carried the heights of Toulouse, and was created a British peer, with the title of Baron Beresford. In 1814 and 1815 he was at Brazil; and on his return resumed the command of the army of Portugal, but in a few years resigned it. In 1823 he was made Viscount Beresford, and in 1828 was appointed master-general of the ordnance; and, at the time of his death, was governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and also governor of Jersey. B. 1768; D. at Bedgebury Park, Kent, 1854.

BERETTINI, Peter, surnamed PETER of CORTONA, *ber'-et-te'-ne*, an eminent Tuscan painter, remarkable for the boldness of his conceptions. He decorated many chapels at Rome, as also the Barberini Palace; then went to Florence, where he painted the ceiling of the Pitti Palace. His style, however, is described as loose, and as having tended to corrupt the taste of his age. B. at Cortona, 1596; D. 1669.

BEREZINA, *bai'-rai-ze'-na*, a river of Russian Lithuania, rising in White Russia, near Polosk, and falling into the Dnieper. The small town of Beresina is situate on its banks. At the village of the same name Charles XII. crossed the Berezina on June 29th, 1708; but this river has been especially rendered famous on account of its disastrous passage by the French army during the retreat of Napoleon I. from Russia in 1812.

BEREZOV, *ber'-e-zof*, a town of Siberia, 400 miles from Tobolsk. Its inhabitants are principally Cossacks, subsisting by fishing and the chase. *Lat.* 63° 55′ N. *Lon.* 65° 4′ 19″ E.—Here Prince Menschikoff, the favourite of Peter the Great, died in exile in 1731. He had been banished by Peter II., the grandson of Peter I. In 1821 his grave was opened, and the coffin, from being embedded in the frozen soil, had some of its contents entire. Parts of the clothing, the eyebrows, and the heart were taken from the body, and sent to the prince's descendants.

BERG, Mathias van den, *bairg*, a Flemish painter, who became a pupil of Rubens. He excelled chiefly as a skilful copyist, being defective in composition. B. 1615; D. 1647.

BERG, the name of a great number of villages with small populations in Germany.

BERG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded N. by the duchy of Cleves, E. by the county of Mark and the duchy of Westphalia, S. by the Westerwald, and W. by the Rhine. This territory was formed by Napoleon I. in 1806, but was in 1815 ceded to Prussia, and is now included in Prussian Westphalia.

BERGA, *bair'-ga*, a town of Spain, 50 miles from Barcelona. It is overlooked and defended by a castle. *Pop.* about 7,000, engaged in the mechanical arts, the manufacture of cotton fabrics, and as muleteers conveying the produce of the neighbourhood from place to place. It was taken and retaken during the civil war of Spain in 1840.

BERGAMA, *ber'-ga-ma*, a ruined city of Natolia, in Asia Minor, standing about two miles distant from the site of ancient Troy.

BERGAMO, *bair'-ga-mo*, a province of Lombardy, divided into eighteen districts. *Ext.* about 100 miles long by 45 broad. *Area*, 928 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and covered with wood; in the N. and in the S. fertile and level; abounding in rich pastures, rearing large numbers of sheep and goats, and producing chestnuts and olives in great quantities, but neither corn nor wine equal to the consumption of its inhabitants. *Minerals.* Iron, marble, whetstones, and lignite. *Pop.* 363,754.

BERGAMO, the capital of the above district, situate between the rivers Brembo and Serio, and 28 miles from Milan. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a rocky hill, and is provided with walls, bastions, and ditches. It is, besides, protected and commanded by a castle, to which there is a covered passage from the city. It contains a number of parish churches, monasteries, and convents. The cathedral is adorned with many valuable paintings. One of the most remarkable edifices in Bergamo is the place for the annual fair, which is held in August, and at which the aggregate sales sometimes amount to £1,200,000. The charitable institutions are numerous, and the great article of trade is silk; also wine, iron, and grindstones. *Pop.* about 35,000.—This is an ancient city, being the Bergomum of the Romans. It is the birthplace of Bernardo Tasso, the father of Torquato Tasso, the author of "Jerusalem Delivered," to whom there is a statue erected in the great square of the city. It is also the birthplace of many painters of note. In 1798 it was taken by the French and made the capital of the Serio.

BERGARA, *bair'-ga-ra*, a town of Spain, situate on the bank of the Deva, 25 miles from Bilbao. *Pop.* about 4,000.—Here the "Convention of Bergara" was concluded on August 31st, 1839, between Espartero and Maroto, which terminated the disastrous civil war that had been raging for years, Don Carlos being obliged to seek refuge in France.

BERGEN, Dirk van den, *bair'-gen*, a celebrated land-

scape and animal painter, who was a pupil of Vanderveldt. B. at Haarlem, about 1640; D. 1689.

BERGEN, a seaport and capital of a province of the same name in Norway, and one of the largest and best-built places in that country, situate about 270 miles from Drontheim. It lies at the bottom of a long bay, inclosed on all sides by rugged and barren rocks. The houses are in general good, although, from their being founded on rocks, many of the streets are uneven and slanting. It has frequently suffered from fire. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in navigation, trade, and fishing. It has a German church, and several Danish parochial churches. There is also an hospital for the reception of persons infected with leprosy, a naval academy, national museum, several schools, and five public libraries. It is besides one of the three public treasuries of Norway, and the station of a naval squadron. *Pop.* 24,000. *Lat.* 60° 24′ N. *Lon.* 5° 18′ E. The PROVINCE of BERGEN has an area of 6,661 square miles, with a mountainous coast, indented with numerous bays, gulfs, and fiords. Its inhabitants chiefly subsist by agriculture, cattle-rearing, and fishing. *Pop.* 184,000. *Lat.* between 59° 30′ and 62° 41′ N. *Lon.* between 4° 42′ and 8° 12′ E.

BERGEN, the capital of the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, at the end of a small lake, 13 miles from Stralsund. *Pop.* about 3,300, principally employed in linen manufacture and agricultural pursuits.

BERGEN, a small town of Germany, about 2 miles from Frankfort, where, in 1759, the French under the duke of Broglio defeated the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick.

BERGEN, *ber'-jen*, the name of a county in New Jersey, United States. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. *Pop.* 15,000.—This is also the name of two townships in the United States, the one in New Jersey, the other in New York.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, or BERG-OP-ZOOM, *op-zoom*, an important fortress and town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 22 miles from Breda. It has a harbour, two arsenals, and a town-house, with a trade in anchovies, and earthenware manufactories. *Pop.* about 8,000.—So early as 422 a castle is said to have occupied a site in this town, which, at various times, has suffered greatly during the wars of Spain. In 1747, after a siege of sixty-three days, it was taken by the French under the count of Lowenthal; and again, in 1794, it fell before the arms of the French. In 1813-14 an attempt was made to reduce it by the British, under Sir Thomas Graham; but it was unsuccessful, and the loss to the besiegers considerable.

BERGERAC, *bairzh'-e-rak*, a town of France, department of the Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, which divides it into two parishes, 48 miles from Bordeaux. Its trade chiefly consists in wine, brandy, and corn; and its principal manufactures are earthenware, paper, woollen caps, and other stuffs. *Pop.* 7,605.

BERGHEM, Nicholas, *bairg'-hem*, a Dutch painter, celebrated for his landscapes, into which he introduced architectural ruins, and groups of figures and cattle so admirably arranged that they appeared directly copied from nature. Some of his compositions are in the Dulwich Gallery. His drawings and etchings are also very beautiful, and are eagerly sought after. B. at Haarlem, 1624; D. 1683.

BERGHIER, Nicholas, *bair-ge-ai*, a French historian, who wrote a History of the Great Roads of the Roman Empire. This work is of great utility to the student of ancient geography, and the best edition is that of 1736, published at Brussels. B. at Rheims, 1567; D. at Grignan, 1623.

BERGION and ALBION, *ber'-ge-on, all'-be-on*, two giants, sons of Neptune, who opposed Hercules as he attempted to cross the Rhone, and who were killed with stones from heaven.

BERGMAN, Torbernolof, *bairg'-man*, a celebrated Swedish chemist, was educated at Upsal, where he devoted himself to medicine and the sciences connected with it. Here he gained the friendship of Linnæus, to whom he communicated a collection of nondescript insects, to one of which Linnæus gave the name of Bergman. In 1761 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, and we find his name in the list of those who observed the transit of Venus in 1761. In 1767 he obtained the chemical professorship. We are indebted to him for the knowledge of the nature of fixed air, and for a number of chemical experiments. He was knighted by the king of Sweden, and received a pension of 150 rix-dollars; and his wife, at his death, received a pension of 200 rix-dollars, on condition of giving up his library and apparatus to the Royal Society of Upsala. His works were published in 6 vols., under the title of "Opuscula Physica et Chemica." B. at Catherinberg, 1735; D. at Mederi, 1784.

BERGUES, *bairg*, a town in the department of Le Nord, 5 miles from Dunkirk. *Manf.* Building of boats; lace also is made, and it is famous for its cheese. *Pop.* 5,455.—During various wars, it has been several times taken and retaken, and was ceded to France at the peace of the Pyrenees, 1659. The British unsuccessfully laid siege to it in 1793.

BERGUN, *bair'-goon*, a village of Switzerland, standing on the N. slope of the Albula mountain, on the route from the Engadine to Coiri. *Pop.* 600.—This village stands at a height of 4,544 feet, and overlooks the valley of Bergünerstein.

BERINA, *bai-re'-na*, a mountain of the Rhætian Alps, 36 miles from Coire, and remarkable for its extensive glacier. Its pass between the Upper Engadine and Valteline is at a height of 7,672 feet.

BERING. (*See* BEHRING.)

BERJA, *bairzh'-a*, a town of Spain, on the S. slope of the Sierra de Gador, 20 miles from Almeria. *Pop.* about 10,000.—This town is in the centre of a district abounding in lead-mines, and was, in 1804, visited by an earthquake, by which sixty-seven lives were lost.

BERKELEY, George, earl of, *berk'-le*, descended from Robert Fitzharding, of the royal house of Denmark, was one of the privy council to Charles II., and bestowed on Sion College a valuable library. He was the author of a valuable little book, entitled "Historical Applications and Occasional Meditations upon Several Subjects, written by a Person of Honour," 12mo. 1670. D. 1698.

BERKELEY, Sir William, of the same family, was vice-admiral of the white, and led the van in the desperate engagement with the Dutch, June 1, 1666. He steered into the midst of the enemy's fleet, where he was overpowered by numbers, and was found dead in his cabin, covered with blood.

BERKELEY, George, a celebrated divine, who was educated first at Kilkenny, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was chosen fellow in 1707. The same year he published "Arithmetica absque Algebra aut Euclide demonstrata." In 1709 he published his "Theory of Vision," which was the first attempt that ever was made to distinguish the immediate and natural objects of sight from the conclusions we have been accustomed from infancy to draw from them. In 1710 appeared the "Principles of Human Knowledge," and in 1713 the "Dialogues between Hylas and Philonus;" the object of both being to disprove the common notion of the existence of matter, and to establish the hypothesis that material objects have no other existence than in the mind. However singular his opinions were, there was so much beauty in his writings that the greatest men—amongst others Steele and Swift—courted his friendship. For the former he wrote several papers in the "Guardian," and through him became intimate with Pope. Swift recommended him to the earl of Peterborough, who took him abroad as his chaplain. In 1714 he returned to England, but set out again for the continent, with a son of Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher, and continued on his travels four years. He returned in 1721, and became chaplain to the duke of Grafton, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. At this time he took his degree of D.D., and a fortune was bequeathed to him by a lady of Dublin. In 1724 he was promoted to the deanery of Derry, and the year following he printed a proposal for converting the American Indians, by erecting a college in the Bermudas. His mind was so intent on this project that he obtained a grant of £10,000 from the Commons, and set sail for America, where he resided nearly two years; but the scheme failed, owing to the minister's applying the money to other purposes. In 1732 he published the "Minute Philosopher," in 2 vols. 8vo, which is a masterly attack on infidelity. The next year he was made bishop of Cloyne, and about this time published the "Analyst," in which he endea-

voured to prove that the mathematicians admitted mysteries, and even falsities, in science, particularly instancing the doctrine of fluxions. He was answered by several writers, to whom he replied in 1739, in "A Defence of Freethinking in Mathematics." In 1736 he published the "Querist," addressed to magistrates, occasioned by the licentiousness of the times; and in 1744 his book on the virtues of tar-water made its appearance. B. at Kilorin, in Ireland, 1684; D. at Oxford in 1753, and was buried in Christ-church, where there is a monument to his memory.—Pope ascribed, no less justly than beautifully, to Berkeley, "every virtue under heaven." But Pope was not the only one who admired and loved the good bishop of Cloyne. Bishop Atterbury says, "So much understanding, so much innocence, and such humility I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman." He, of all mankind, died possessed of

"That which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends."

BERKELEY, a market-town and parish of England, in the county of Gloucester, situate on the Little Avon, 19 miles from Bristol. It principally consists of two irregular streets, and has a church in the style of the later Norman and early English architecture, which is the burial-place of the celebrated Dr. Edward Jenner. It has a trade in timber, cheese, coal, and malt, which is greatly facilitated by the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal. *Pop.* 4,344.—This town is famous for its Gothic castle, begun in the reign of Henry I. and finished in that of Stephen. The room in which King Edward II. was imprisoned and murdered, in 1327, is still to be seen. Berkeley is a station on the Gloucester and Bristol Railway.

BERKELEY VALE, a valley in the above parish, noted for producing a much-esteemed kind of cheese called "Double Gloucester."

BERKEN, or BERQUEN, *bair'-ken*, a Fleming, who in 1476 discovered the art of cutting and polishing the diamond by means of a wheel and diamond-powder. B. at the commencement of the 15th century.

BERKENHOUT, John, *bair'-ken-hout*, a physician and naturalist, who was descended from a Dutch family, and intended for the mercantile profession, which he quitted, and entered first into the military service of Prussia, and next into that of England. In 1760 he went to Edinburgh, and studied physic, but took his doctor's degree at Leyden in 1765. While at Edinburgh he published his "Clavis Anglica Linguæ Botanicæ," a book of considerable merit. In 1778 he attended the British commissioners to America, and on his return obtained a pension. B. at Leeds, 1730; D. at Besselsleigh, near Oxford, 1791.

BERKHAMSTEAD, GREAT, *berk'-ham-sted*, a town and parish of Hertfordshire, 28 miles from London. The town has two principal streets, at the end of one of which are the remains of an ancient castle, of an elliptical form, defended on the one side by a double, and on the other by a triple moat. It has a church, a goodly number of chapels, and a house of correction. *Pop.* 3,400.—This town was formerly a Roman station, where the kings of Mercia afterwards resided in the castle. A wittenagemot, or Saxon parliament, was held in it in 697, and Ina's laws were published here. Cowper the poet was born in this parish in 1731, while his father was its rector. It is a station on the North-Western Railway. Little Berkhamstead is in the same county, and has a population of 600.

BERKHEYDEN, Job, *bairk-hi'-den*, a Dutch painter, who excelled in portraits and landscapes. B. at Haarlem, 1628; D. 1698.—His brother Gerard, also a painter, was famed for his architectural designs. B. 1643; D. 1693.

BERKLEY, Sir William, governor of Virginia, was born of an ancient family near London, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1641 he was named governor of Virginia; and, during the civil war, took the side of the king, Virginia being the last of the colonies to acknowledge the authority of Cromwell. In 1651 he was compelled to submit to the rule of the Commonwealth; but, on the death of Governor Matthews, who had been appointed by Cromwell, he resumed the government, on condition that the people would submit to the king's authority. This was agreed to, and Charles II. was accordingly proclaimed in Virginia before his restoration to the throne took place in England. D. 1677.

BERKLEY, a county of Virginia, U.S., on the Potomac. *Area*, 392 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing corn, wheat, and butter. It abounds with iron, coal, and lime; has saw and paper-mills, and is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. *Pop.* about 12,000, of whom one sixth are slaves.

BERKS, or BERKSHIRE, *berks*, a county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, from which it is separated by the river Thames, E. by Surrey, S. by Hampshire, and W. by Wiltshire. *Ext.* 48 miles long, by 28 broad, though in one part contracting to 7. *Area*, about 476,160 square acres, or nearly 744 square miles. *Desc.* In this shire a great deal of chalk is found lying in beds, and strata of fossil shells are found below the surface. A considerable portion of its eastern part is occupied by Windsor Forest, which is estimated to be 56 miles in circuit, including a great part of Bagshot Heath. In many other places it is well clothed with timber, particularly oak and beech. *Rivers.* The Thames, Kennet, Loddon, Ock, Aubourn, and Lambourn. *Manf.* Berkshire was formerly one of the principal seats of the clothing manufacture, which was carried on until the middle of the 17th century; but it has since entirely declined. Cotton, sacking, paper, and blankets are made in different places, and also silk to some extent. *Towns.* Reading, Windsor, Wallingford, Abingdon, and Newbury. *Pop.* about 200,000.

BERKS, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Schuylkill. *Area*, 1,020 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and well watered, producing the usual cerealia, and rearing numbers of cattle, pigs, and horses. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, tin, and porcelain clay. *Manf.* Paper, gunpowder, and there are several distilleries, tanneries, saw, rolling, and linseed-oil mills. *Pop.* 78,000.

BERKSHIRE, a county of Massachusetts, U.S., in the west part of the state. *Area*, 1,400 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, and limestone. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, iron, paper, glass, and calico-printing. Distilling and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 50,000.—This is also the name of several townships in the United States.

BERLIN, *ber-lin'*, the capital of the Prussian states, situate on the Spree, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, and 100 miles from Dresden. The circumference of its walls and palisades is about 11 English miles, and it is entered through 16 gateways. The streets are for the most part broad and straight, and the squares regular and spacious. Berlin is indebted for its principal attractions to the celebrated Frederick II., who is supposed to have expended yearly, in its improvement, 400,000 dollars. It comprises five distinct towns: 1. *Berlin Proper*, founded in 1163, and containing, among other remarkable buildings, the Calvinist parish church, and Joachimsthal Academy; the garrison church, built in 1722, and adorned with the portraits of Generals Schwerin, Keith, Winterfield, Zeithen, and Von Kleist the poet. In this edifice are also deposited a quantity of colours and other trophies taken in the field. Besides these structures, there is the Lutheran parish church of St. Nicholas, built in 1223, and the most ancient church in the city; the royal arsenal, from which the Prussian army is supplied with clothing; Frederick's Hospital, or Orphans' Asylum, in which 900 children are educated and maintained gratis; the porcelain manufactory; the seminary for cadets, in which young noblemen are instructed in languages, sciences, and field exercises; and various other public institutions. In the suburbs are to be seen the large workhouse, the mint, the public storehouse, the extensive hospital of La Charité, the sugar-refineries, and the hospital of invalids, built in 1748. Across the main branch of the Spree, between Berlin Proper and Cologne, there is a fine freestone bridge, of five arches, and 160 feet in length, ornamented with the statue of the elector Frederick William, moulded by Schluser, cast by Jacobi, and erected in 1703. 2. *Cologne on the Spree.*—The most remarkable edifice here is the royal palace, 474 feet in length, 284 in breadth, and 104 in height. In it are the cabinet of antiquities, minerals, and medals, with the museum of natural and artificial curiosities, the great library,

the royal treasury, and archives depôt, with the White Hall, which has recently been fitted up at a cost of £120,000. Near the palace stands the magnificent cathedral, opened for public worship in 1750, and belonging to the Calvinists. Besides these buildings in this quarter there is the Salzhof, or royal salt-magazine, in which are storehouses for salt and millstones.—3. *Friedrichswerder*, or *Frederick's Island*, contains the medical college, the old custom-house, the principal mint, the royal hunting-lodge, the palace of the prince of Prussia, the royal arsenal and foundry, the stamp-office, the opera-house, which was burnt down in 1843, and rebuilt in the following year, and the royal guard-house, by the side of which are colossal statues of Scharnhorst and Bulow, two celebrated commanders in the campaigns between 1812 and 1815. In this part is also a monument to Prince Blucher, the work of Rauch, and erected in 1826.—4. *Dorotheenstadt*, or *New Town*, contains, among other public buildings, the Royal Academy of Sciences, with its elegant hall, library, and cabinet of medals; the Observatory, the Anatomical Theatre, and the Brandenburg gate, the finest in the city, carried away by the French in 1807, but restored seven years afterwards.—5. *Frederickstadt*, founded by the elector Frederick III. in 1688, and the largest of all the sections. Here are situated the principal courts of law, the gold and silver fabrics connected with the orphan-house at Potsdam, the porcelain manufactory, the magnificent palace of the grand master of the order of Malta, the Jerusalem, Trinity, and French churches, and the Bethlem church, belonging to the Lutherans of Bohemia; also the gymnasium of Frederick William, the house of the Society of Naturalists, and other buildings as much distinguished for their external beauty as for the usefulness of the objects to which they are applied. *Manf.* The principal manufactures of Berlin are silk, serge, fustian, muslin, camlets, and other woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs; also stockings, carpets, embroidery, jewellery, bronze, iron, and steel, black and white lead, borax, vitriol, dye-stuffs (particularly Prussian blue), tobacco, wax, starch, paper, powder, soap, leather, hats, clocks, and watches. Berlin is a city of extensive commercial transactions, the annual sales in its wool-market alone amounting to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling. *Pop.* 450,000. *Lat.* 52° 30′ 16″ N. *Lon.* 13° 23′ 59″ E.—Berlin was taken by the Austrians and Russians in 1760, and was occupied by Napoleon I. in 1806, after the battle of Jena. On the 21st October of that year he entered it, and until the complete failure of the French expedition to Moscow in 1812, Prussia was forced to acknowledge the supremacy of France.

BERLIN, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, U.S. *Pop.* 2,562.—There are several other townships in the United States of this name.

BERLIOZ, Hector, *bair'-le-oz*, an eminent French musician, whose father was a physician, and who was forced to study for the medical profession greatly against his inclinations. When he had reached his twentieth year, he was sent to Paris to finish his studies; but there the natural bent of his genius prevailed over every other sense of duty. He quitted the lectures of the faculty and entered the Conservatoire de Musique, and in 1830 gained the first prize of the Conservatoire by his cantata of "Sardanapalus." He then went to Italy, where he studied for eighteen months, when he returned, and produced his overture to "King Lear." He now gradually rose in fame, and is the author of a great many works, although public opinion is divided as to his merits as a composer. As a conductor of concerts, however, he has attained considerable eminence both in England, Germany, and Russia. B. at Côte-St.-André, in the department of Isère, 1803.

BERMEO, *bair'-maio*, a seaport-town of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, 14 miles from Bilbao. *Pop.* about 4,000, chiefly occupied in the fisheries.—In this place the epic poet Alonzo de Ercilla was born in 1530.

BERMONDSEY, *ber'-mond-se*, a suburb of London, included in the borough of Southwark, in which leather-tanning is carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* 48,128.

BERMUDAS, or SOMERS' ISLANDS, *ber-mu'-das*, a cluster of small islands belonging to Great Britain, in the Atlantic Ocean, in number about 300, but for the most part so small and barren as to have neither inhabitants nor name. *Area*, 20 square miles. *Desc.* The largest of them is St. George, which is 16 miles long, and two in breadth; St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Long Island, Bird Island, and Nonesuch. The island of St. George has different ports, and two castles. But the whole group is so completely hemmed in with rocks, that no other fortification is necessary, it being difficult for a vessel of 10 tons to enter the roads. *Pro.* Indian tobacco, fruit, and legumes. *Climate.* The temperature is so mild, that a perpetual spring prevails, except during the middle of summer, when the heats are oppressive. *Pop.* about 11,000, comprising whites, coloured and free blacks. *Lat.* between 32° 14′ and 32° 25′ N. *Lon.* between 64° 38′ and 64° 52′ W.—These islands were discovered in 1522 by Juan Bermudas, a Spaniard, and in 1609, George Somers, an Englishman, was wrecked there, and soon afterwards the British formed a settlement upon them. Hulks were established subsequently, wherein were confined a great number of convicts.

BERN, or BERNE, *bern*, a canton of Switzerland, the largest, and now the second canton in rank of the Swiss confederation, is bounded on the E. by Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne; on the N. by Aargau and Solothurn; on the W. by the Jura mountains, Fribourg, and Vaud; and on the S. by the Valais. *Area*, 2,584 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the south, where are many of the highest points of the Alps, and many of the most beautiful valleys, as those of Simmenthal, Grindelwald, and Hasli. The Jura mountains cover the north, the two regions being separated by the valley of the Aar, whilst the whole of the territory is included in the basin of the Rhine. *Rivers.* The Rhine, the Aar and its tributaries, the Emmen, Simmen, Kander, and Thiele. *Lakes.* Neuchatel, Bienne, Thun, and Brienz, the two former being formed by the Thiele, and the two latter by the Aar. *Forests.* Pretty extensive, covering the mountains, and chiefly consisting of pine and beech. *Pro.* The vine is cultivated in the valleys, and cheese is produced as an article of commerce; grain, hemp, lint, and potatoes are grown in sufficient quantities for the purposes of the inhabitants; but the rearing of cattle and horses is the chief source of wealth. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, gypsum, free-stone, lime, and granite. *Manf.* The wooden wares of the Oberland; iron and copper wares, watches, linens, woollens. *Imp.* Grain, tobacco, colonial products, and metals. *Pop.* 460,000, chiefly Protestants. *Lat.* between 46° 20′ and 47° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 6° 50′ and 8° 27′ E.—Bern, in 1353, joined the Helvetic league, which then only included seven cantons, and in 1528 adopted the Reformed religion. In the Swiss revolution of 1847 Bern was elected the principal canton, and the city of Bern was by the National Council chosen in the following year to be the capital of Switzerland.

BERN, the capital of the above canton, stands on the declivity of a hill, near the Aar, where it is crossed by two stone bridges, 22 miles from Bâle. It is large, in part fortified, and has some beautiful edifices. The three principal streets are furnished with arcades or piazzas on both sides. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, founded in the year 1471, and which is a beautiful Gothic edifice; the church of the Saint Esprit, the council-house, the arsenal, the great hospital, the orphan-house, the town library, the university, founded in 1834, the cabinet of medals and antiquities, the Economical Society, and the concert-hall. *Manf.* Crape, silk, linen, woollen and cotton stuffs, leather, clocks, and watches. *Pop.* 22,500.—Bern was founded in 1191, by Berthold V.; in 1218 it was made an imperial city; and, in 1288, was unsuccessfully besieged by Rudolph of Hapsburg. In 1405 the whole town was destroyed by fire, but afterwards rebuilt in its present form. Its name is said to be the old Suabian word for bear, its site having originally been a favourite resort of that animal. In 1835 its fortifications were destroyed, and, up to 1847, the federal diet held its sessions in it, alternately with Zurich and Lucerne. Since that time, Bern has been the seat of the government. It is the residence of three foreign ministers, and the birth-place of Haller, to whom a statue is erected in the Botanic Garden.

BERNADOTTE, Jean Baptiste Jules. (*See* CHARLES XIV. of Sweden.)

BERNARD, GREAT ST., *bair'-nar*, a pass of the Pennine

Alps, in Switzerland, where is a monastery, built by Bernard of Menthon, about 962 A.D., at an elevation of 8,150 feet above the level of the sea. This is near the line of perpetual snow, and is the highest habitation in Europe. Its inmates are monks of the order of St. Augustine, and have long enjoyed a great celebrity for their humane efforts in saving and assisting lost travellers in the mountains. The dogs of



GREAT ST. BERNARD.

St. Bernard also enjoy a world-wide fame for their sagacity in assisting the monks in tracking out those who have been so unfortunate as to sink exhausted amongst the snows of these sublime but terrific Alpine heights. —St. Bernard, Little, a mountain of the Graian Alps, to the south of Mont Blanc, upon which there is also a hospice, 7,076 feet above the sea. (*See* Alps.)

Bernard of Menthon, the founder of the hospices of Great and Little St. Bernard, was descended from one of the most illustrious houses of Savoy, and early embracing the ecclesiastical life, became archdeacon of the church of Aosta, at the foot of the Alps. Here he employed himself for forty years in propagating Christianity among the mountaineers, and erected, in 962, on the ruins of two temples dedicated to Jupiter, the two monasteries mentioned above. B. near Annecy, 923; D. at Novara, 1008.

Bernard of Thuringia, a hermit, who, at the close of the 10th century, announced that the end of the world was approaching. A total eclipse of the sun happening at that time, many people hid themselves in caves; but the return of light dispelled their fears, the hermit retired to his cell, and the world resumed its tranquillity, although confidence was not entirely restored till the end of the 11th century.

Bernard, St., the founder of the order of Bernardines, one of the most distinguished saints of the Romish calendar, was educated at the university of Paris, which in his time was one of the most celebrated seats of learning in Europe, and, at the age of 22, entered the Cistercian monastery of Citeaux, near Dijon, inducing upwards of thirty of his companions to accompany him in his retirement. By his rigorous practice of the austerities of the order (the strictest in France), Bernard so recommended himself, that he was chosen, in 1115, head of the colony which founded the abbey of Clairvaux. His celebrity was so great, that, in 1128, he was employed to draw up the statutes of the order of the Templars; and his influence prevailed so far at the courts of both France and England as to induce them to acknowledge, contrary to justice, Innocent II. as legitimate pope, in opposition to Anacletus. In 1146 he persuaded the king of France, and other sovereigns, to enter on a crusade, and was offered the command of the army, which, however, he refused. He was canonized by Alexander III. in 1174. B. at Fontaine, 1091; D. at Citeaux, 1153.—His works were published at Paris in 2 vols. 1719.

Bernard, Claude, surnamed Poor Bernard, was the eldest son of a distinguished French magistrate, in the time of Henry IV., and after a youth spent in dissipation, took orders and consecrated his life to the poor, the sick, and the criminal. For twenty years he exercised his charity at the hospitals in Paris, devoting his heritage of £20,000 to the use of the unfortunate. B. at Dijon, 1588; D. at Paris, 1641.

Bernard, duke of Saxe-Weimar, a celebrated general, who was one of the principal supports of the Protestant cause in Germany, during the Thirty-years War. His first essay in arms was made under the king of Bohemia, and when nineteen years of age he distinguished himself at the battle of Wimpfen. He afterwards served under Gustavus Adolphus, gaining several advantages over Wallenstein, and aiding in the taking of Wurtsburg and Mannheim. On the death of Gustavus, at the battle of Lutzen, 1632, he took the command of the army, and followed up the victory. In 1634, however, he was beaten in the decisive battle of Nordlingen, which was gained by the Imperialists. From that time he allied himself closely to France, which had joined the Protestant league, and succoured and retook several towns—amongst others, Mayence, in 1635, and effected an admirable retreat into Lorraine. Subsequently, in 1636, he supported the movements of Condé in Burgundy, and in 1638 took Rheinfeld, Fribourg, and Brisach. In the midst of his successes he died, some say by poison, near Huningue, 1639. B. at Weimar, 1603.

Bernard, Samuel, a French painter and engraver, who was a pupil of Vouet and professor in the Royal Academy at Paris. He excelled in miniatures and gouaches, and was the father of the celebrated banker Samuel Bernard, who rendered valuable services to the governments of Louis XIV. and XV. B. at Paris, 1615; D. at Paris, 1687.

Bernard, J. Frederick, a learned Dutch writer and publisher, who established himself at Amsterdam in 1711. He is the author of a number of works, of which the most important are a "Collection of Voyages to the North," "Religious Customs and Ceremonies of all Nations," and "Ancient and Modern Superstitions." D. 1752.

Bernard, Catherine, a celebrated French authoress, who composed many novels, poems, and two tragedies, "Brutus" and "Laodamia," the former of which was much esteemed. She was admitted a member of the Académie des Ricovrati at Padua, and obtained the poetical prizes many times at the French Academy, and at the Jeux Floraux at Toulouse. She was the friend of Fontenelle. B. at Rouen, 1662; D. at Paris, 1712.

Bernard, James, a French divine, who was educated at Geneva, after which he became minister of the church of Vinsobres; but when the persecution commenced, he retired to Switzerland till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and then went to Holland, where he established a school for fine arts, philosophy, and mathematics. He wrote an historical and political account of the state of Europe," and succeeded Le Clerc in the management of the "Bibliothèque Universelle." In 1693 he began the "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres." In 1705 he was chosen one of the ministers of the Walloon church at Leyden, and professor of philosophy and mathematics in that university. B. at Nions, 1658; D. 1718.

Bernard, Edward, a learned astronomer and philologer, who, in 1669, was appointed deputy to Sir Christopher Wren in the Savilian professorship of astronomy, and, in 1673, succeeded that great man. In 1684 he took his degree of D.D.; and, in 1691, was presented to the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire. B. near Towcester, 1638; D. at Oxford, 1697.—Bernard is celebrated for his knowledge of the Eastern languages and mathematics, and for the labour he expended in searching for and collecting MSS. for the reprints of the old mathematicians, which rendered the Oxford press famous at that period. His works are very numerous.

Bernard, Peter Joseph, called by Voltaire, Gentil-

Bernard ('pleasant'), showed, at an early age, a great taste for poesy, and was at first only an attorney's clerk, but afterwards became secretary to Marshal Coigny, who had the command of the army of Italy. After the marshal's death, he obtained a lucrative appointment, and was now able to indulge his poetic faculties. He wrote an opera, "Castor and Pollux," which had a great success; "The Art of Loving," and a number of odes, songs, &c. His works were collected and reprinted in 1803. B. at Grenoble, 1710; D. at Paris, 1775.—In 1771, Gentil-Bernard, having been guilty of an excess, entirely lost his memory, and for four years was in a state of second childhood.

BERNARDES, Diogo, *bair-nar'-dais*, a Portuguese poet, who has especially succeeded in the idyl, and is regarded as the Theocritus of Portugal. He has called a collection of his eclogues "Lyma," from the name of the stream on the banks of which he composed his verses. B. about 1540; D. 1596.

BERNARDI, John, *bair-nar'-de*, an Italian artist, who excelled in cutting grand subjects in crystals for jewellers, and whose works are said to rival those of the ancients. B. at Castel-Bolognese, about 1495; D. at Faënza, 1555.

BERNARDIN, St., *bair-nar'-deen*, of Sienna, an Italian monk, whose courage and charity were conspicuous during the plague which ravaged Sienna in 1400. In 1404 he entered the order of Franciscans, and was sent to the Holy Land. On his return to Italy he founded above 300 monasteries. He was much respected by the emperor Sigismund, and his eloquence had the most beneficial effect on all classes in Italy. B. at Massa-Carrara, 1380; D. at Aquila, 1444.

BERNARDINO, PASS OF, *bair-nar-de'-no*, one of the principal passes between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, on the route from Coire to Bellinzona. *Height*, 6,970 feet above the level of the sea.

BERNAZZANO, *bair-nad-sa'-no*, an Italian painter of the 16th century. He excelled in landscape, fruit, flowers, and animals; and is said to have rivalled Zeuxis, having painted a fresco of a strawberry-plant, covered with fruit, so beautifully that the peacocks came and pecked at the wall till it was destroyed. D. 1536.

BERNBURG, *bairn'-boorg*, a town of Germany, 24 miles from Magdeburg. It is the capital of Anhalt-Bernburg. *Manf.* Porcelain, starch, and paper. *Pop.* 7,000.—Railways connect it with Berlin, Magdeburg, and Dresden.

BERNERS, John Bourchier, Lord, *ber'-ners*, a favourite of Henry VIII., who employed him in several capacities, and gave him the appointment of governor of Calais, where he remained until his death. B. about 1474; D. 1532.—He was the author of several productions; but his greatest work is his translation of Froissart's "Chronicles," which was undertaken by the king's command.

BERNERS, Juliana, related to the above, and one of the earliest female writers of England. Hollinshed says that she was "a gentlewoman endued with great gifts, both of body and mind, and wrote certaine treatises on hawking and hunting, delighting greatly herself in those exercises and pastimes. She wrote, also, a book of the lawes of armes and knowledge appertaining to heraldes." Lived in the 15th century.

BERNIA, or BERNI, Francis, *bair'-ne-a*, an Italian poet and canon of Florence, who is famous for his witty and satirical pieces, and has given his name to that class of writing in Italy. He was attached to Alexander and Hippolitus de Medici, who had quarrelled, and is supposed to have been poisoned by the former. D. 1536.—He is called the Scarron of the Italians.

BERNIER, Francis, *bair'-ne-ai*, a French traveller and physician, whose account of his travels was much appreciated, as he visited countries before unknown to Europeans, and threw considerable light on the state of India up to the time of Aurungzebe, at whose court he resided twelve years, during eight of which he held the appointment of physician to the emperor. He was a favourite of the emir Danichmand, who took him to Cashmere; and on his return to France, Bernier published his travels and philosophical works. D. 1688.

BERNINI, or BERNIN, *bair-ne'-ne*, Giovanni Lorenzo, a Florentine sculptor and architect, exercised his profession chiefly at Rome, where he produced his most famous works; amongst which may be mentioned "the Confession of St. Peter," the Barberini Palace, and the front of the College de Propaganda Fide. He executed also three busts of Charles I. of England from a picture by Vandyke, on viewing which he is said to have observed, that it was the most unfortunate face he ever beheld. At the age of 69 he visited Paris, at the pressing invitation of Louis XIV., and his progress to that city was one continuous ovation. He was received by Louis as a man whose presence honoured France; but when he saw the front of the Louvre, then being erected under Claude Perrault, Bernini said "that a country which had architects of that stamp had no need of him." While at Paris he executed a bust of Louis XIV., and on his return to Rome an equestrian statue of the same monarch, which was placed at Versailles. At 80 years of age he executed a statue of Christ, and presented it to Queen Christina of Sweden, who, however, declined it, saying she was not rich enough to pay for it as it deserved; he, however, bequeathed it to her by his will. Bernini was also a painter, and left about 150 pictures. B. at Naples, 1598; D. at Rome, 1680.

BERNIS, Francis Joachim de Pierre de, *bair'-ne*, a French cardinal and archbishop of Albi, who was indebted to the marchioness of Pompadour for his preferments in church and state. After having been employed as ambassador to different courts, he was made minister of foreign affairs, and obtained a cardinal's hat. But the ill success of the French arms, and the derangement of the finances, occasioned his disgrace and temporary banishment from court. In 1764 he was recalled, and nominated archbishop of Albi. He afterwards was appointed ambassador to the pope, and had a considerable share in procuring the destruction of the Jesuits. He had the additional title of protector of the French Church at Rome, where he lived in splendour and hospitality till the Revolution disordered his finances, on which he obtained a pension from the court of Spain. He wrote some works, consisting principally of poems. B. at St. Marcel, 1715; D. at Rome, 1794.

BERNOUILLI, James, *bair'-noo-eel'-e*, a famous mathematician, who was destined for the Reformed church, but whose inclination led him to the study of mathematics, which he pursued privately and without any assistance but from books. In 1676 he set out on his travels, and at Geneva devised a method of teaching a blind girl to write. He wrote a treatise on the comet which appeared in 1680, and soon after went to Holland, where he studied the new philosophy. He returned to Bâle in 1682, and read lectures on experimental philosophy and mechanics. About 1684, Leibnitz published, in the "Acta Eruditorum" at Leipsic, some essays on his new calculus differentialis, but without discovering the method. Bernouilli, however, and his brother, discovered the secret, and were highly praised by Leibnitz. His works were printed at Geneva, 1744. B. at Bâle, 1654; D. 1705.

BERNOUILLI, John, brother to the above, whose labours in the sciences he shared, was in 1695 appointed professor of mathematics at Groningen, and on the death of James he returned to Bâle, where he succeeded him in the professorship of mathematics. In 1714 he published a treatise on the management of ships; and in 1730 his memoir on the elliptical figure of the planets gained the prize of the Academy of Sciences. His writings were published at Geneva in 1742. B. at Bâle, 1667; D. 1748. John Bernouilli left three sons, Nicholas, Daniel, and John, who were all celebrated for their mathematical acquirements.

BERNSTORFF, John Ernest Hartwig, Count of, *bairn'-storf*, a celebrated Danish statesman, who in 1750 became prime minister of Denmark, under Frederic V., in which office he distinguished himself as the patron of manufactures, commerce, and art. Under Christian VII. he was created a count, but was deprived of the offices he held at the instigation of Struensée; at whose death, however, he was reinstated. He emancipated the peasants on his estates, who in gratitude raised a monument to his memory. B. at Hanover, 1712; D. at Copenhagen, 1772.

BERNSTORFF, Andrew Peter, Count of, nephew of the preceding, was educated at Leipsic and Gottingen, and after travelling through Europe, became gentleman

of the chamber to the king of Denmark. He was created count in 1767, and in 1769 was appointed prime minister, when he ceded to Russia the Gottorp part of Holstein for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. He introduced a new system of finance and prepared the abolition of villanage in Schleswig and Holstein; he was also warmly opposed to any restriction of the liberty of the press, and his death was considered a public calamity. B. at Hanover, 1735; D. 1797.

BERODACH-BALADAN, *be-ro'-dăk bă-lăi'-dan*, 'who creates contrition,' or 'the son of death,' a king of Babylon, called Merodach.

BERQUIN, Arnauld, *bair-kĕ*, a French writer, who first distinguished himself by his idyls, which are full of sensibility and sweetness, but whose principal work is his "Ami des Enfans" (the Children's Friend), which the French Academy declared to be the most useful book that had been published during the year. He translated from the English, "Sandford and Merton," and several other interesting and wholesome books for youth. B. at Bordeaux, 1749; D. at Paris, 1791.

BERRY, Sir John, *ber'-e*, an English naval commander, who first distinguished himself at the battle of Southwold Bay, for which he was knighted. In 1682 he commanded the *Gloucester* frigate, in which James, duke of York, was proceeding to Scotland; and when that vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Humber, by his presence of mind saved the prince, with many about him. On the prince of Orange's approach in 1688, Sir John Berry became sole commander of the fleet; but on William III.'s accession to the throne, he became attached to his government, and so retained his appointments and influence. He was poisoned while paying off a king's ship. B. in Devonshire, 1635; D. at Portsmouth, 1691.

BERRY, Caroline Ferdinande Louise, Duchess de, *bair-re'*, was the daughter of Ferdinand I., king of Naples and Sicily, and was married to the duke of Berry, the second son of Charles X. He was assassinated on a Sunday, whilst handing the duchess to a carriage as she came out of the opera-house. She passed through a variety of troubles, and in 1830, after the French revolution, accompanied Charles X. to Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh. In 1832 a movement in La Vendée took place in her favour. She was under hiding in Nantes, when, being betrayed by a converted Jew, she was found in a small hole behind a stove, where she had been inclosed for sixteen hours, and was carried to the castle of Blaye. In 1833 she was released, having remarried a son of the prince of Lucchesi-Palli, with whom she retired to Sicily. B. at Naples, 1798.

BERRYER, Antoine Pierre, *bair'-re-ai*, a distinguished French advocate and pleader, who, in 1815, assisted in the defence of the generals who followed Napoleon I. to Waterloo. From that period he rose to great eminence as a defender of order and an assertor of the liberties of his country. He unsuccessfully defended Louis Napoleon on his trial for lauding at Boulogne, and in 1858 was engaged for the defence of the count de Montalembert, when that nobleman was proceeded against by the French government for certain alleged libellous expressions contained in his celebrated article in the "Correspondant" newspaper, "A Debate in the English Parliament on India." B. in Paris, 1790.

BERTAUT, John, *bair'-to*, a French bishop and poet, whose first essays charmed the court of Henry III. He was mainly instrumental, with the cardinal of Penon, in the conversion of Henry IV., who gave him the rich abbey of Aumay, and he was named chief chaplain to Marie de Medici on her marriage with the French monarch. In 1606 he was made bishop of Séez. His poems were printed at Paris in 1620; and besides these he wrote several theological pieces. B. at Caen, 1570; D. 1611.

BERTHIER, Alexander, *bair'-te-ai*, one of the marshals of Napoleon I., prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, and vice-constable of France. He first served in the American War of Independence, under Lafayette, and at the commencement of the French revolution was made a general. He behaved with great bravery in La Vendée, and was at the head of Napoleon's staff in Italy, Egypt, and Germany. Indeed, he occupied the first place in the confidence of the emperor, and was with him in all his expeditions. In 1814 he submitted to the new régime and was created a peer; but when the emperor escaped from Elba, he retired to his family at Bamberg, where he shortly afterwards committed suicide by throwing himself from the third story of his palace. B. 1753; D. 1815.

BERTHOLLET, Claude Louis, *bair'-tol-ai*, one of the most eminent chemists of his day, who, with Lavoisier, Fourcroy, and Guyton de Morveau, planned a new chemical nomenclature, which, with all its drawbacks, was found of essential service to chemical science. He accompanied Napoleon I. in his Egyptian expedition; and on his return became a senator and an officer of the Legion of Honour. On the fall of the emperor, however, he was among the first to desert him; and Louis XVIII. conferred on him the title of count. His greatest work is "Essai de Statique Chimique;" but he wrote a great number of memoirs and other scientific essays. B. at Talloire, in Savoy, 1748; D. 1822.

BERTIE, *ber'-te*, a county of North Carolina, U.S., on the Roanoke, at its entrance into Albemarle Sound. *Area*, 680 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing cotton and tobacco in abundance. *Pop.* 13,000, of whom one half are slaves.

BERTIUS, Peter, *bair'-te-oos*, a Flemish geographer, who became professor of philosophy at Leyden, which office he lost for being an Arminian. He then went to Paris, joined the Romish church, and was made cosmographer to Louis XIII., and professor of mathematics. B. at Bavaren, 1565; D. 1629.—His best works are "Theatrum Geographiæ Veteris," and an "Introduction to Universal Geography."

BERVIE, or INVERBERVIE, *ber'-ve*, a town and parish of Kincardineshire, situate on the coast of the North Sea, at the mouth of a stream called Bervie, 9 miles from Stonehaven. *Area*, 2,000 acres. It has manufactories of linen, but its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. *Pop.* 1,459.—It is a station on the Aberdeen Railway.

BERWICK, *ber-rik*, the name of several towns in the United States, none of them with a population above 1,800.

BERWICK, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 500.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the county of Haddington, E. by the German Ocean, W. by Mid-Lothian, and S. by Roxburghshire and the river Tweed. *Area*, 446 square miles. *Desc.* The surface of the country is unequal, except on the banks of the rivers; and it is in general bare of wood, although planting has been carried on to a considerable extent, and the hilly tracts have been converted into extensive sheep-pastures. Agriculture in all its branches is also pursued to great perfection. *Rivers.* The Tweed and its affluents, the Blackadder and the Whiteadder; the Eye, the Eden, and the Leader. *Minerals.* None of importance. *Manf.* Inconsiderable. The only harbour, properly so called, is at Eyemouth. *Towns.* Dunse, Greenlaw, Lauder, Eyemouth, and Coldstream. *Pop.* 36,297.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, formerly a town and county in itself, on the Tweed, independent of England and Scotland, but, since the Municipal Reform Act, included in England for all purposes except parliamentary elections. It is 47 miles from Edinburgh. *Area* of parish, 5,120 acres. It is connected with its suburbs, Tweedmouth and Spittal, by a bridge over the Tweed, which has 15 arches, and measures 1,164 feet long and 17 wide. The Town-house is a handsome structure, with a stately spire, 150 feet high, where there is a choir of eight bells. The barracks, with the store-house, form a handsome square; and, besides the church, which is a spacious building, without a spire, there are several other places of worship for Presbyterians. Its chief trade consists in exporting corn, pork, eggs, and salmon; and it has sail-cloth, cordage, and linen manufactories. It has a long pier, which was begun in 1811, and which shelters a harbour, and stretches a long way into the sea. *Pop.* of parish, 10,007; of parliamentary borough, 15,094.—This town was long the theatre of many sanguinary combats between the English and Scotch before it was finally ceded to England in 1502.—It is a station on the North British Railway.

BERWICK, NORTH, a seaport-town and parish of Haddingtonshire, situate on the coast of the Frith of

Forth, 20 miles from Edinburgh. It has a harbour and a small trade in corn. *Pop.* of parish, 1,643; of borough, 863.—In this parish are Tantallon Castle, the Bass Rock, and North-Berwick Law, which last is a conical hill, nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.—Here are the termini of a branch of the North British Railway.

BERZELIUS, Jons Jacob, *ber-ze'-le-us*, a distinguished Swedish chemist, whose powers as an analyst were considered perfect. He rose to the highest honours in his native country, and, in 1836, the Royal Society of London awarded him the Copley medal. He was a member of almost all the learned societies in the world; and at his death the members of the scientific societies of his native country wore mourning for two months out of respect for his memory. B. at Wasersunda, East Gothland, 1779; D. at Stockholm, 1848.

BESANÇON, *bai-sang'-sawng*, a city in the department of Doubs, on the river Doubs, 52 miles from Dijon. It was fortified by Louis XIV.; and, besides a library of 80,000 volumes, it has a museum, a cathedral, court-house, royal college, a barracks, an arsenal, and an hospital. It has also an academy of painting and sculpture, which was founded in 1773. *Manf.* Druggets, carpets, watches, jewellery, porcelain, and leather. It has also a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and iron goods. *Pop.* 42,000.—This is an ancient town, being in existence in the time of the Romans, and some of its streets still have Roman names. It was twice taken by Louis XIV., and was in 1678 united to France. In 1814 the Austrians laid siege to it, but without success.

BESOR, *be'-sor*, 'joyful,' or 'beautiful,' a small stream in the south of Canaan.

BESSARABIA, *bes'-sa-rai'-be-a*, a frontier province of Russia in Europe, lying on the Black Sea, between the northern mouth of the Danube and the Dniester, and bounded on the west by Moldavia, of which it once formed a part. *Area*, 18,018 square miles. *Desc.* In general flat and lying low, except in the north, where it is traversed by some of the off-shoots of the Carpathians. *Rivers.* The Danube, Pruth, and Dniester, by which the province is, with the exception of the N.W. extremity, wholly inclosed. *Pro.* The usual cerealia, and millet, maize, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Fruits and wines are produced; but a great portion of the land is devoted to pasture. *Exp.* Tallow, salt, cheese, wool, and cattle. *Towns.* Akerman, Bender, Kishenau, and Ismail. *Pop.* about 800,000. *Lat.* between 44° 45′ and 48° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 26° 35′ and 30° 30′ E.—Bessarabia was successively included in the empire of the Goths, Huns, Avares, and finally formed a portion of Moldavia. It was conquered by the Turks in 1484. In 1812 it was ceded by Turkey to Russia, and in 1829 the treaty of Adrianople gave Russia the right of establishing a quarantine station on the Sulina mouths of the Danube.

BESSEL, Frederick William, *bes'-sel*, an eminent Prussian astronomer, who, in 1810, became director of an observatory erected by the king of Prussia at Königsberg. Here he pursued his labours uninterruptedly, and in 1818 produced his "Fundamenta Astronomiæ," a work which struck the greatest philosophers with amazement, and placed his reputation on the highest pinnacle of scientific renown. He produced many other works, and was elected a member of most of the celebrated learned societies of the world. B. at Minden, 1784; D. 1846.

BESSIERES, Jean Baptiste, *bes'-se-air*, one of the marshals of Napoleon I., and created by that emperor duke of Istria. He distinguished himself in many memorable battles, and at Marengo led the charge which decided the fate of the day. He defeated Kutusoff at Olmutz, and at Jena, Friedland, and Eylau displayed the most consummate skill in handling his troops. For his conduct in the Peninsula, he was, in 1809, made duke of Istria, and at the battle of Eslingen, in Germany, he worsted the division of the Austrian general Hohenzollern. In the Russian expedition, he was commander of the cavalry of the Guard, and in 1813 commanded the whole of the French army in Germany. On the morning before the battle of Lutzen, Bessieres fell, struck by a bullet in the breast, and for some time his death was kept a secret from the army. D. at Preissac, near Cahors, 1768; D. 1813.

BETHABARA, *be-thăb'-a-ra*, 'the house of passage,' a ford of the river Jordan.

BETHANY, *beth'-a-ne*, 'the house of song or of affliction,' a noted village at the foot of Mount Olivet, near Jerusalem.

BETHAVEN, *beth-ai'-ven*, 'the house of vanity or of grief,' a town near to Bethel.

BETHEL, *beth'-el*, 'the house of God,' a city so named by Jacob. It became a seat of idolatry in Israel; hence, "Come to Bethel" expressed an invitation to idol-worship.

BETHELITE, a native of Bethel.

BETHENCOURT, John de, *bai'-ten-koor*, a Norman baron, who was chamberlain to Charles VI., king of France, and being ruined in the war with England, sought to repair his fortunes in foreign countries, and made a descent from Spain on the Canary Isles, in 1402. Not having sufficient force, however, he returned, and obtained reinforcements from Henry III. of Castile, with which he was successful, and was crowned king in 1404, under the title of Louis. He converted the greater portion of the Canaries to Christianity, and in 1405 received from the Pope the appointment of bishop to the islands. The following year he went to Normandy, where he passed the remainder of his days. D. 1425.

BETHER, *be'-ther*, 'division,' a place near Jerusalem.

BETHESDA, *be-thes'-da*, 'house of mercy,' a pool used as a public bath, near the temple of Jerusalem.

BETHLEHEM, *beth'-le-hem*, a city of Judah, about 6 miles from Jerusalem, the birthplace of David and of Jesus. *Pop.*, at present, about 3,000. Here is a very fine church, built in the 4th century by the empress Helena, on the supposed site of the Nativity. There are also convents, chapels, and schools, and every spot is associated with sacred history.

BETHNAL GREEN, *beth'-nal*, one of the E. suburbs of London, in the county of Middlesex. In it silk-weaving is carried on to a great extent, and it is the centre of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 90,192.

BETHPHAGE, *beth'-faje*, 'the house of the valley, or of fire, or of figs,' a village near Bethany.

BETHSAIDA, *beth-sai'-da*, 'the house of hunters or of fishers,' a city of Galilee, near Tiberias.

BETHSHAN, or BETHSHEAN, *beth-she'-an*, 'the house of the tooth,' or 'the dwelling of sheep,' a town of the Philistines.

BETHSHEMESH, *beth-she'-mesh*, 'the house of the sun,' a city of the Levites, in Judah, an idol city of Egypt.

BETHUEL, *be-thu'-el*, 'the filiation of God,' a nephew of Abraham, and father of Rebecca.

BETHUNE, *bai-toon'*, a fortified town of France, department of the Pas-de-Calais, 16 miles from Arras. The houses and streets are of mean construction, but the market-place is large and regular. *Pop.* nearly 8,000.—In 1645 this town was taken by the French, but in 1710 was retaken by the allies. In 1714 it was secured to France by the treaty of Utrecht.

BETIS, *be'-tis*, governor of Gaza, for Darius, which city he courageously defended against Alexander the Great, who, after taking it, put him to death, and dragged his corpse at his chariot wheels, B.C. 332.

BETLIS, *bet'-lis*, a town of Armenia, in Kurdistan, situate in a fine and highly-cultivated valley, 60 miles from Lake Van, and standing upwards of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 26,000, chiefly Mahometans. In its neighbourhood Solyman the Magnificent was, in 1554, defeated by the Persians.

BETTINI, Dominico, *bet-te'-ne*, an eminent Italian painter, who was a pupil of Mario di Fiori, the most celebrated flower-painter then in Italy, and, adopting the same style, almost equalled his master. He was the first to group flowers and fruits in landscapes, in place of drawing them detached, as was previously the style. B. at Florence, 1644; D. at Bologna, 1705.

BETUSSI, Joseph, *be-toos'-se*, an Italian poet, who wrote some amorous poems, and translated the Latin works of Boccacio into Italian. Lived in the beginning of 16th century.

BEULAH, *bu'-la*, 'married,' a name given by prophecy to the church, indicating the kindness of God.

BEVERIDGE, William, *bev'-e-ridj*, an eminent bishop and theological writer, who at the age of eighteen wrote a treatise on the excellence and use of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan, with a Syriac

grammar. In 1661 he was ordained, and soon after presented to the vicarage of Ealing, in Middlesex, which he resigned on being chosen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. His earnestness and diligence were so unwearied, that he was called "the restorer and reviver of primitive piety;" and his parish was referred to as a model of Christian regularity and order. He was successively prebendary of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, and prebendary of Canterbury. In 1704 he was preferred to the see of St. Asaph, in which he behaved as an apostolical prelate. His works, which are very numerous, and are very highly esteemed, were published complete in 9 volumes 8vo, in 1824. B. at Barrow, in Leceistershire, 1638; D. at Westminster, in 1708.

Beverley, *bev'-er-le*, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Hull. It has considerable trade in corn, coal, and leather, which is greatly facilitated by means of a canal communicating with Hull. *Pop.* 10,050. It is a station on the North-Eastern Railway.

Beverley, John of, an English ecclesiastic, who was one of the first scholars of his age and tutor to the venerable Bede. He embraced the monastic life, and became abbot of St. Hilda, till Alfred, king of Northumberland, made him bishop of Hexham, whence, in 687, he was translated to York, which see he held for upwards of thirty-three years. In 704 he founded a college for secular priests at Beverley. B. at Harpham, York; D. at Beverley, 721. So highly was he venerated, that when William the Conqueror ravaged the north, he ordered that the town of Beverley should be spared.

Beverningk, Jerome Van, *bai-vair-neenk*, a Dutch statesman, who was one of the most skilful diplomatists of the day, obtained the cognomen of the "Pacificator." He concluded the peace between England and Holland, in 1654; and was successfully employed in various other negotiations, the chief of which was the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. He was, besides, a celebrated botanist, and on account of his scientific acquirements, was named curator of the University of Leyden. B. at Tergau, 1614; D. at Leyden, 1690.

Beverwyck, *bai'-vair-veek*, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles from Haarlem. *Pop.* 2,300.—In this neighbourhood the expedition of the prince of Orange to England, and the revolution of 1688, were planned.

Bewdley, or Beaulieu, *bude'-le*, a town of Worcestershire, on the Severn, 14 miles from Worcester. It contains a neat church, built in 1748, besides several meeting-houses; and has a considerable trade in salt, malt, leather, and iron-ware. *Pop.* 7,318.

Bewick, Thomas, *bu'-ik*, an English artist, who, from his spirited illustrations of his "History of Quadrupeds," imparted the first impulse to the art of wood-engraving, which has now attained to such a high state of perfection. He, in conjunction with his brother, illustrated numerous other works, and deservedly rose to considerable celebrity. B. at Cherryburn, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1753; D. 1823.



BEYROUT.

Beyrout, Beirout, or Bairut, *bi-root'*, a fortified seaport-town of Syria, situate on a bay of the Mediterranean, nearly 60 miles from Damascus. It is encompassed by walls 3 miles in circumference, on the outside of which are extensive suburbs. *Manf.* Gold and silver thread, and silk stuffs. *Exp.* Wine, oils, gums, galls, madder, and silk. *Imp.* Cloths, cottons, tin, and hardware goods. *Pop.* about 12,000.—This place has a plentiful supply of water, and from that circumstance is said to derive its name, from a Phœnician deity named Baal Beerith, which signifies 'lord of wells.' In 1840 it was bombarded and taken by the British.

Beza, Theodore, *bai'-za*, a learned divine, and one of the chief reformers of his age, was educated for the bar at Orleans, and there, after a youth of dissipation, imbibed the principles of the Reformed religion, retired to Geneva, and shortly after was appointed to the Greek professorship at Lausanne. After residing there about ten years, he became assistant to Calvin in the church and university of Geneva, which had just been founded. Some time afterwards he went to Navarre by desire of the king, to assist at a conference held with the Catholic divines, where he displayed his eloquence to great advantage, converting to Protestantism the king of Navarre. In the war between the Catholics and the Huguenots, he accompanied the prince of Condé, and was present at the battle of Dreux. In 1563 he returned to Geneva, and in the following year, on the death of Calvin, was, everywhere, regarded as the head of the reformers. In 1571 he went to France, and presided at the synod of Rochelle, where all the churches of the reformed religion were represented; and he ceased not till his death to work most zealously towards the propagation of his doctrines. B. at Vezelai, Burgundy, 1519; D. 1605.—The principal works of Beza are a "Translation of the Psalms of David into French Verse," a "History of the French Reformed Churches," and a new translation of the New Testament. A Greek MS. of the New Testament which once belonged to Beza is now in the University library at Cambridge.

Bezaleel, *bez-a-le'-el*, 'in the shadow of God,' an artificer divinely inspired to construct the tabernacle.

Bezek, *be'-zek*, 'lightning,' the capital of Adonibezek, in Canaan.

Bezer, *be'-zer*, 'fortification,' 'vintage,' or 'distress,' a city of Reuben, in Arabia.

Beziers, *baiz'-e-ai*, a well-built town of France, in Lower Languedoc, 40 miles from Montpelier. It carries on a trade in almonds, olive oil, muscadel wine, brandy, corn, nuts, soda, wool, and silk; and has manufactures of cotton, calico, fustian, and other stuffs; also of earthenware, brandy, and leather. *Pop.* nearly 20,000.

Bezout, Stephen, *bai'-zoot*, a French mathematician, who was a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1763 he was appointed by M. de Choiseul examiner of the marines, and the pupils of the artillery corps. He wrote a course of mathematics for the use of the navy, with a treatise on navigation; another course of mathematics for the corps of artillery, a general theory of algebraic equations, and other esteemed works. B. at Nemours, 1730; D. in le Gatinais, 1783.

Bhadrinath, *bad-ri-nath'*, a town and celebrated temple in Hindostan, situate in a valley of the Himalaya, 80 miles from Almora. It is upwards of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the temple is said to be enriched by the revenues of 700 villages, and annually resorted to by 50,000 Hindoo pilgrims. There is a mountain peak of the same name about 20 miles from the town, and rising to a height of 23,441 feet. *Lat.* 30° 42′ N. *Lon.* 79° 15′ E.

Bhamo, or Bhaumo, *baw'-mo*, the third town of Burmah, and the chief place of its trade with China, on the Irrawadi, nearly 200 miles from Ava. It is fortified or defended by a barrier of pointed stakes, and is surrounded by many villages. The commercial transactions of the country are conducted upon the

principle of barter; the various tribes exchanging their native produce for rice, salt, and a kind of sauce made of dried fish. It imports silk, woollen, and cotton goods from China. *Pop.* perhaps 20,000.

BHAWLPOOR, or DAODPOOTRA, *bawl'-poor*, an independent state of Hindostan, separated from the Punjab by the rivers Indus and Ghara, and having Jessulmere on its S. and Scinde on its S.W. *Area*, estimated at 22,000 square miles. *Desc.* In general level and barren, except along the banks of the Ghara, where there is a border of land, about 10 miles wide, of great fertility. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, rice, indigo, sugar, opium, and the choicest fruits. Cattle and pigs are reared, and game and poultry are abundant. *Pop.* 600,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 30° N. *Lon.* between 69° and 74° E. The rajah of this territory having adhered to the British interest in the Afghan war of 1843, was rewarded by some of the districts of North Scinde being annexed to his dominions.—BHAWLPOOR is the capital of the district, and has a population of about 20,000.

BHITOOR, BIHTOOR, or BITHOOR, *bit-toor'*, a town of British India, 12 miles from Cawnpore. It is situate on a rising ground, encompassed by orchards and a dense cultivation, and protected by a deep muddy creek, which runs up from the Ganges, round the base of the hill.—Here was the residence of the arch-monster of the Cawnpore massacre, Nana Sahib, who was the adopted son of Bajee Rao, the former peishwah of the place. It was successfully attacked by Havelock in August, 1857, when it was computed that upwards of 300 of the rebels fell.

BHOOJ, *booj*, a fortified city of Hindostan, about 30 miles from the Gulf of Cutch. *Pop.* 30,000.—This place is celebrated for its gold and silver manufactures, and near it is a temple to the Nag, or cobra-de-capella.

BHOPAUL, or BOPAUL, *bo-pawl'*, a state tributary to the British, in Hindostan. *Area*, 6,764 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and traversed by the Vindhyan mountains. *Pop.* 663,656. *Lat.* between 22° 30′ and 23° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 77° and 79° E.—The capital town of this district is of the same name.

BHOWANIPOOR, *bo-wan-e-poor'*, a station of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, where there is a great annual fair held in the month of April. It lasts for ten days, and is attended by upwards of 100,000 persons.

BHURTPOOR, *boort-poor'*, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British. *Area*, 1,946 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and well watered, producing cotton, corn, and sugar in abundance. *Pop.* Undetermined. *Lat.* between 26° 30′ and 27° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 77° and 78° E.—In 1805, Lord Lake lost 2,300 men in his attempt to take Bhurtpoor, the capital of this state. In 1826, after a desperate resistance, it was taken by the British under Lord Combermere, who immediately levelled its fortifications with the ground.

BIAFRA, BIGHT OF, *be-af'-ra*, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa, containing the islands Fernando Po, Prince, and St. Thomas. It lies within 3° and 5° N.

BIALYSTOCK, *be-al'-e-stok*, formerly a part of Poland, but now a province of European Russia. *Area*, 3,424 square miles. *Desc.* Flat but fertile, with extensive and valuable forests. *Pop.* 265,944. *Lat.* between 52° and 54° N. *Lon.* between 22° and 24° E. This province was ceded to Russia at the peace of Tilsit, 1807.

BIALYSTOCK, a well-built town of European Russia, capital of the above, and extending about 40 miles from Grodno. *Pop.* about 8,000.—Here is a fine castle belonging to the Counts Potocki.

BIANCHI, Francesco Ferrari, *be-an'-ke*, an Italian painter, whose works are not of much importance; but he is worthy of notice as being the reputed master of Correggio. B. at Modena, 1447; D. 1510.

BIANCHI, Peter, an Italian painter, who was celebrated for the comprehensiveness of his style; painting with equal facility historical subjects, landscapes, portraits, sea-pieces, and animals, as well in oil as distemper. B. at Rome, 1694; D. 1740. There are other Italians of this name, which signifies 'white.'

BIANCHINI, Francis, *be-an-ke'-ne*, an Italian astronomer and antiquary, who at an early age went to Rome, where he enjoyed the favour of Pope Alexander VIII. and his successors, being employed in several important scientific missions. He was Alexander's librarian, and was secretary of a commission charged with the reform of the calendar. He also erected a dial on a very large scale in the church of St. Mary of the Angels, drew a meridian line across Italy, and improved many astronomical instruments, and discovered the spots on the planet Venus. His principal works are "Universal History," in Italian, and "Observationes circa Planetam Veneris." B. at Verona, 1662; D. at Rome, 1729.

BIARD, Peter, *be'-ar*, a French sculptor and architect, who executed many excellent pieces, the chief of which is the equestrian statue of Henry IV., placed over the grand entrance to the Hôtel de Ville, Paris. B. at Paris, 1559; D. 1609.

BIARD, Auguste-François, a distinguished French artist, whose paintings of "Crossing the Line" and "the Slave Trade" have made him as well known in England as in France. In 1832 his picture of a "Family of Mendicants" gained him the prize of a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition. He has exercised his genius on a vast number of subjects, and has attained very high celebrity. B. at Lyons, 1800.

BIARRITZ, *be'-ar-reets'*, a sea-side village of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 5 miles from Bayonne. *Pop.* 1,928.—This place is much frequented for the sake of its baths and the beautiful scenery in its vicinity, and from its having been the chosen marine residence of Napoleon III., the emperor of the French, who built a château here. It has a communication with Paris by telegraph.

BIAS, *bi'-as*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who devoted himself to the study of philosophy, and practised what he learnt. He took an active part in public affairs, and made good use of the ample fortune he possessed. After the defeat of Crœsus, Bias recommended the Ionians to settle in Sardinia; but they would not listen to him, and were subsequently subjugated by the generals of Cyrus. The inhabitants of Priene, his native town, alone resolved to leave, and take their household goods with them; and, seeing that Bias was unencumbered, asked "why he was not saving something;" to which he replied, "All my goods I carry with me." B. at Priene, about 570 B.C.

BIBAN, or BIBEN, *be'-bang*, 'the gates of iron,' a dangerous defile of the Atlas mountains, between Algiers and Constantine. It is traversed by a number of torrents; and the French, in 1839, led by the duke of Orleans and Marshal Valée, passed through it. *Lat.* 36° N. *Lon.* 2° 10′ E.

BIBBIENA, Bernard, *beeb'-be-ai'-na*, a Roman cardinal, who entered into the service of the Medici family, and was made cardinal by Leo X., who employed him on several important missions. Aspiring to the papacy, he is said to have excited the pope's jealousy, and is supposed to have been poisoned. Bibbiena wrote a famous comedy called "Callandra," which is still in repute among the Italians. B. at Bibbiena, 1470; D. 1520.

BIBBIENA, a town of Tuscany, 40 miles from Florence. *Pop.* 2,162.—An important fair is held here.

BIBERACH, *be'-bai-rak'*, a town of Wurtemburg, on the Reiss, 25 miles from Ulm, with walls flanked by towers. In the neighbourhood there are baths which are much frequented. *Pop.* 4,450.—It is a principal station on the Wurtemburg Railway; and here, in 1796, Moreau, commanding the French, defeated the Austrians. Biberach was formerly a portion of Argovia, but, in 1802, it was given to Baden, and, in 1806, to Wurtemburg. It is the birthplace of Wieland, the celebrated German writer.

BIBIENA, Ferdinand Galli, *be'-be-ai-na*, an Italian painter and architect, one of the most eminent artists of his day. He introduced a new form in the building of theatres, and was the inventor of theatrical decorations. He went to Barcelona, on the marriage of the archduke of Austria, to superintend the fêtes, and was named by him, when emperor, superintendent of the court fêtes at Vienna. He wrote on architecture, perspective, and theatrical decoration. D. at Bologna, 1657; D. blind, 1745.

BIBLIANDER, Theodore, *beeb'-le-an'-der*, a Protestant divine, whose real name was Buchmann, and who became professor of divinity at Zurich, after Zwigler's death. He published a translation of the Koran, with

a life of Mahomet, and commentaries on the Scriptures. B. at Bischoffzell, 1504; D. at Zurich, of the plague, 1564.

BIBULUS, Marcus Calpurnius, *bil'-u-lus*, consul of Rome at the same time with Cæsar. Opposing at first the democratic measures proposed by his colleague, he saw that his resistance was useless, and took no further part in public affairs. The wits of Rome were accustomed to designate that period as the year of the consulate of Caius and Julius Cæsar, alluding to Cæsar's two prenomens. D. about 40 B.C.

BICANEER, *bik'-a-neer*, a Rajpoot state of Hindostan, tributary to the British. *Area*, 18,060 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and sandy, producing rice, wheat, sugar, indigo, spices, and opium. *Pop.* Undetermined. *Lat.* between 27° and 29° N. *Lon.* between 72° and 76° E.—Has a capital of the same name.

BICETRE, *be-saitr'*, an hospital village, 1 mile from Paris, where, in the reign of Charles V., a large building was erected for disabled soldiers, but which was destroyed in the wars under Charles VI. It was rebuilt by Louis XIII., and was used as a military asylum until the Hôtel des Invalides was established at Paris. It was afterwards used as an hospital for the old, the sick, and the insane, and also served as a prison. A fort was built in 1842. *Pop.* 6,500.

BICHAT, Marie Francis Xavier, *be'-sha*, a celebrated French physiologist, who, at the age of 29, was appointed physician to the Hôtel-Dieu at Paris. He, at the same time, was engaged in the duties of a professorship, and, surrounded by pupils, still pursued laborious anatomical researches, and published some great works. His health failed, however, under these numerous occupations, and he died 1802. B. at Thoirette, near Bourg, 1771.—A statue was erected to his memory at Bourg.

BICKERSTAFF, Isaac, *bik'-er-staf*, the author of a number of light comedies and musical pieces, produced under the management of Garrick. His "Love in a Village" and his "Maid of the Mill" for a long time held possession of the stage. B. in Ireland, 1735; D. on the continent, in obscurity.

BIDASSOA, *be-das-so'-a*, a river rising in the Pyrenees, and falling into the Bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia. This river divides Spain from France, and was crossed by the French in 1823. At its mouth is an island, where, in 1659, the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded.

BIDEFORD, *bid'-e-ford*, a seaport-town of Devonshire, occupying both sides of the Towridge, which is crossed by a bridge of twenty-four Gothic arches, 8 miles from Barnstaple. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollens, and carpets. It has also some tanyards and shipbuilding-docks. *Pop.* nearly 6,000.—It is a station on the North Devon railway.

BIDLOO, Godfrey, *beed'-loo*, a celebrated anatomist, who was successively professor of anatomy at the Hague and at Leyden, and afterwards became physician to William III. His writings prove that the surgical profession was very little advanced in his day. B. at Amsterdam, 1649; D. at Leyden, 1713.

BIE, Adrian de, *be*, a celebrated Flemish artist, whose paintings on gold and silver plates and on gems are esteemed for their extraordinary finish and purity of design. B. at Lierre, 1594.

BIEBERICH, *be'-bur-reesh*, a town of the duchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, about a mile from Wiesbaden. *Pop.* 2,500,—There is a fine palace here, with beautiful gardens attached, which forms the summer residence of the dukes of Nassau. It is a station on the Nassau Railway.

BIELEFELD, *bele-felt*, a town of Prussia, 26 miles from Minden. It is the centre of the Westphalian linen trade, and has manufactures of leather, soap, woollen stuffs, and thread, along with excellent bleaching-grounds. *Pop.* upwards of 10,000.—It is a station on the Minden and Cologne Railway, and the surrounding country is very beautiful.

BIELGOROD, *bele-gor'-od*, an old town of European Russia, 73 miles from Koursk. *Pop.* 8,000.—Large fairs are held here.

BIELLA, *be-ail'-la*, the capital of a province of the same name in Sardinia, on the Cervo, 50 miles from Turin. *Pop.* 7,700. It is a station on the Turin and Ticino Railway.

BIENNE, LAKE OF, *be-ainé'*, 16 miles from Berne, in Switzerland. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by from 1 to 3 broad.—The island of St. Pierre, which adorns its waters, was the residence of Rousseau in 1765.—A town of the same name stands at the N. extremity of the lake. *Pop.* nearly 4,500, chiefly Protestants.

BIERLEY, NORTH, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Bradford. In its neighbourhood are a number of quarries and coal-pits, which employ many of the inhabitants. *Pop.* about 12,000.

BIERVLIET, *beer'-fleet*, a town of the Netherlands, situate on an island of the same name, 20 miles from Ghent. *Pop.* 1,700.—In 1377 an inundation, submerging nineteen villages, separated this place from the continent. It is said that William Beukels, the inventor of the art of curing herrings, was born here, and to whom Charles V. erected a handsome monument.

BIES-BOSCH, *beev'-bosk*, a marshy lake of the Netherlands, containing several islands, and lying between North Brabant and South Holland. It was formed in 1421 by an inundation of a branch of the Maas, which swallowed up 72 villages and 100,000 inhabitants.

BIETIGHEIM, *beet'-i-geem*, a town of Wurtemburg, 6 miles from Ludwigsburg. *Manf.* Cloth and dyeing-works. *Pop.* 2,560. It is a station on the Wurtemburg Railway.

BIEZELINGEN, *beez'-ling-en*, Christian Jans Van, a Dutch portrait-painter, whose portrait of William prince of Orange, the opponent of Philip II. of Spain, after his assassination, was considered a better likeness than any taken during his lifetime. B. at Delft, 1558; D. 1600.

BIGGAR, *big-gar'*, a town and parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 11 miles from Lanark. *United pop.* 3,600. Here, in the time of Edward II., a battle was fought between the Scots and English, and its neighbourhood is the scene of some of the exploits of Sir William Wallace.

BIGGLESWADE, *big'-els-waid*, a market-town and parish of Bedfordshire, on the river Ivel, 10 miles from Bedford. *Pop.* 4,460. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

BIGHORN RIVER, *big'-horn*, a river of North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, and falling, after a course of more than 300 miles, into the Yellow Stone river at Fort Manuel. *Lat.* 47° N.

BIGNON, Jerome, *been'-yawng*, a French writer and statesman, who became preceptor to the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. At the age of ten years he wrote a description of the Holy Land, and at fourteen an account of the principal antiquities of Rome. When only thirty-one years old he was made advocate-general in the grand council, and, some time after, the king appointed him counsellor of state, and advocate-general in the parliament. The next year he was made king's librarian. His learning was said to be so great, that there was no branch of human knowledge in which he was not profoundly versed. B. at Paris, 1589; D. 1656.

BIGORRE, *be-gor'*, an ancient province of Gascony, France, which was afterwards included in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées. It was formerly a part of the duchy of Aquitaine, and in 1284 was united to the crown by the marriage of Philip the Fair to Jeanne, the count of Bigorre's heiress. In 1369 the territory was conquered by Edward the Black Prince, but Charles V. retook it; and in 1425 it was ceded to the count de Foix, whence it passed to the house of d'Albret, and to Henry IV., under whom it thus came again to the throne.

BIG SANDY RIVER, *sin'-de*, a river of North America, which falls into the Ohio, in *lat.* 38° 30′ N.

BIGTHAN, *big'-thin*, 'a garden,' a chamberlain of King Ahasuerus.

BIJANAGUR, or ANNAGOONDY, *be-jan'-a-goor'*, a city of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded territories, situate on the river Toombudra, once the capital of a great sovereignty, but now in a ruinous state. *Lat.* 15° 14′ N. *Lon.* 76° 34′ E.—This place was founded in 1336; but it was taken, plundered, and destroyed by the Mahometans of the Deccan about the middle of the 17th century.

BILBAO, *beel-ba'-o*, a town of Spain, capital of Biscay proper, on the Nervion, 6 miles from the sea, and 40 from Vittoria. It has a spacious harbour, and several

parish churches; and carries on an extensive trade, holding the position of principal port of the north of Spain. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 43° 14′ 3″ N. *Lon.* 2° 56′ 5″ W. —This place was taken and retaken in 1808 and 1809, during the Peninsular war. It was also the scene of much fighting in the Carlist wars; and here Zumalacarregui received his fatal wound in June, 1835.

**Bilbrough**, *bil'-bro*, a parish in Yorkshire, 4 miles from Tadcaster. *Area*, 1,410 acres. *Pop.* about 300. —In the parish church of this place, General Fairfax, who commanded the parliamentary forces in the time of Charles I., is interred.

**Bildad**, *bil-dăd*, 'a son of strife,' one of Job's friends.

**Bilderdyk**, Willem, *beel'-dair-dike*, one of the most eminent litterateurs of Holland. His works embrace poetry, prose, and translations from the Greek classics. B. at Amsterdam, 1756; D. at Haarlem, 1831.

**Bilhah**, *bil'-ha*, 'who is old or troubled,' one of the secondary wives of Jacob.

**Bilin**, *be'-leen*, a town of Bohemia, on the Bila, 17 miles from Leitweritz. *Pop.* 3,300. From this place 500,000 jars of acidulated waters are yearly exported.

**Billault**, Augustus Adolphus Marie, a French politician, who, in Louis Philippe's reign, at first supported the policy of M. Thiers, but afterwards opposed that minister, and also M. Guizot. At the revolution of 1848 he joined the Socialist party, and subsequently attached himself to the fortunes of Louis Napoleon. After the *coup-d'état* of December 2, 1851, he was made president of the legislative body. B. at Vannes, Morbihan, 1805.

**Billingsley**, Sir Henry, *bil'-lings-le*, an eminent mathematician, who was educated at Oxford; after which he was bound apprentice to a haberdasher in London. He acquired a large fortune, and became successively sheriff, alderman, and in 1596 lord mayor, when he was knighted. He received into his house Whitehead, an expelled friar, from whom he learned mathematics, in which he became remarkably skilled. Sir Henry was the first who published Euclid's Elements in English, with annotations drawn from the MSS. of his master. This was in 1570. D. 1606.

**Billiton**, *beel-e-ton*, an island in the Eastern seas, lying between Borneo and Sumatra. *Area*, 1,150 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded, and surrounded by rocks and islets. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 3° 13′ S. *Lon.* 108° 7′ E.—It was ceded to the English, with Banca, by the sultan of Palembang; but in 1822 was given up to the Dutch.

**Bilson**, Thomas, *bil'-son*, a learned prelate, who was educated at Winchester school, of which he afterwards became master, prebendary of the cathedral there, and warden of the college. In 1585 he published a treatise of the "Difference between Christian Subjection and Unchristian Rebellion," dedicated to Queen Elizabeth; and in 1593 another, on the "Perpetual Government of Christ's Church," one of the most able treatises in favour of episcopacy ever written. In 1596 he was made bishop of Worcester, and the following year was translated to Winchester. In 1604 he published a famous book, on "Christ's Descent into Hell;" and in the same year was one of the managers at the Hampton-court conference. He had also a share in the present translation of the Bible. B. at Winchester, 1530; D. at Westminster, 1616.

**Bilston**, *bils'-ton*, a town of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Wolverhampton. It has great iron-works, and numerous manufactories for japanned enamelled goods and iron-ware. *Pop.* 23,527. The Birmingham and Staffordshire Canal runs through this town, and it is about one mile from the Willenhall station, on the Liverpool and Birmingham Railway.

**Binab**, *be'-nab*, a town of Persia, 55 miles from Tabriz. It contributes a contingent of 400 men to the army of Azerbijan.

**Binabola**, or **Twelve Pins**, *bin-a-bo-la*, a mountain-range in Galway, Ireland, not far from Ballinahinch. The highest point is 2,400 feet above the level of the sea.

**Binche**, *beensh*, a town of Belgium, on the Haine, 10 miles from Mons. *Manf.* Hardwares, cutlery, lace, and paper. *Pop.* 5,235.

**Bindrabund**, *been-drà-boond'*, a town of Hindostan, on the Jumna, 40 miles from Agra. Here the temples which are dedicated to Krishna are amongst the most colossal works of Hindoo architecture.

**Binfield**, *bin'-feeld*, a parish of Berkshire, 3 miles from Wokingham. *Area*, 3,530 acres. *Pop.* 1,280.—Here it is said that Pope composed his "Windsor Forest."

**Bingen**, *bing'-en*, a frontier town, on the Rhine, in the grand duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt. It has a good trade in corn and wines, and is beautifully situate at a part where the river makes a considerable curve. It is much frequented by tourists. *Pop.* about 3,000. There is a short railway from here to Kreuznach.

**Bingham**, Joseph, *bing'-ham*, a learned divine, who was elected a fellow of University College, Oxford, in 1689, and became one of the college tutors. In 1695 he delivered a sermon on the doctrine of the Trinity, which raised such a party against him, that he was compelled to resign his fellowship and retire to the rectory of Headbourne-worthy, in Hampshire, to which he was presented by Dr. Radcliffe, the most celebrated physician of his day. Here he began the "Origines Ecclesiasticæ," which was completed in 1772, in 10 vols. 8vo and 2 vols. folio, and which is one of the most celebrated ecclesiastical works in the English language. In 1712 Bishop Trelawny gave him the rectory of Havant, near Portsmouth. B. at Wakefield, 1668; D. at Headbourne-worthy, 1723.

**Bingley**, *bing'-le*, a town and parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 15 miles from Leeds. *Manf.* Worsted, cotton, yarns, and paper. *Pop.* 15,339.—It is a station on the Midland Railway.

**Bintang**, *been'-tang*, an island of the Dutch East Indies. *Area*, 600 square miles. Gum, pepper, and rice are its principal products. *Pop.*, inclusive of the neighbouring smaller islands, 13,000.

**Bion**, *bi'-on*, a Greek bucolic poet, who was a contemporary of Theocritus and Moschus. He wrote some idyls, which are marked by great taste, and which have been translated into several languages. B. at Smyrna. Flourished about three centuries B.C.—The subjects of pastoral composition, however, admit of very little variety.

**Bion**, a philosopher and sophist of Borysthenes, in Scythia, who rendered himself famous for his knowledge of poetry, music, and philosophy. D. 241 B.C.

**Biot**, Jean Baptiste, *be'-o*, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher of France, whose researches in, and connected with, the polarization of light, procured him the award of the Rumford medal by the Royal Society of London in 1840. He was an extensive contributor to science, and a member of several of the leading learned societies of Europe. B. at Paris, 1774

**Bir**, *bir*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situate on the Euphrates, 115 miles from Antioch, formerly an important place; but it was taken and destroyed by Tamerlane. It was here that the navigation of the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf was first proposed.—The name signifies 'a well,' and is common to many small towns in Arabia.

**Biragne**, Réne de, *be'-rag*, a Milanese of a noble family, who entered the French service, and became a favourite of Henry II., who gave him the government of the Lyonnese. Biragne soon became a confidant of Catherine of Medici, and, under Charles IX., one of the principal instigators of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. By this monarch he was naturalized, and, in 1570, was appointed keeper of the seals, and, in 1573, chancellor. He entered into all the follies and vices of the court of Henry III., and introduced the fashion of keeping the breed of small Maltese and Lyonnese dogs. On becoming a widower he took orders, and was made bishop of Lavaur, and then cardinal. He restored and magnificently endowed the church of St. Catherine du Val des Ecoliers, at Paris, and erected close by, a monumental fountain. Indeed so lavish was he, that at his death, his only daughter was supported by alms. D. 1583.—He was a time-serving and unprincipled character.

**Biragne**, Clement, a Spanish engraver, who discovered the art of engraving on diamonds. The first work he executed of this kind was a portrait of Don Carlos, son of Philip II.; and he also engraved on a

diamond the arms of Spain, to serve as a seal for that prince. Lived in the second half of the 16th century.

BIRBHOOM, or BEERBHOOM, *beerb'-hoom*, a district of Bengal, situate at the N.W. extremity of the province. *Area*, 3,300 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and mostly covered with jungle; but in the open parts rice and sugar are produced in abundance. *Minerals.* Coal and iron, which is smelted and wrought by the natives. *Pop.* 1,580,600. *Lat.* between 23° 25′ and 24° 25′ N. *Lon.* between 86° 20′ and 88° 20′ E.

BIRCH, Thomas, *birch*, an English divine, who was indefatigable in literary pursuits, and has left many valuable historical and biographical works. He was designed by his parents, who were Quakers, for business; but, at his earnest desire, was permitted to indulge his taste for literature. In 1730 he was ordained in the established church, and was introduced to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, to whom he principally owed his advancement. He was a fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, and a trustee of the British Museum, to which institution he bequeathed his library and MSS., and £500 towards increasing the stipends of the three assistant librarians. His principal work was "The General Dictionary, Historical and Critical," in 10 volumes, which included a translation of Bayle's; and, besides this, he wrote several other biographical and historical works. B. in London, 1705; D. by a fall from his horse, 1766.

BIRD, William, *bird*, an English musician, who was attached to the chapel royal of Edward VI.; and, in the reign of Elizabeth, was organist of the queen's chapel. His compositions are numerous and excellent, he being one of the principal contributors to Queen Elizabeth's "Virginal Book," and the celebrated canon, "Non Nobis Domine" is also generally ascribed to him. B. 1543; D. 1623.

BIRD, Edward, R.A., an artist, who confined himself principally to comic subjects, but produced many historical and religious pieces besides. He became historical painter to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. B. at Wolverhampton, 1772; D. in Bristol, 1819.—His "Village Politicians" is a well-known picture.

BIRD ISLAND, the name of various small islands, discovered at different periods in the Eastern seas, and the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

BIREN, John Ernest, *be'-rĕ*, duke of Courland, was descended from a mean family in that country, and repaired in 1714 to St. Petersburg, where he ingratiated himself into the good graces of Anna, duchess dowager of Courland, who made him her favourite; and, when she became empress of Russia, intrusted to him the administration of the kingdom. His conduct was arbitrary and cruel. Several noble families were reduced to ruin, and more than 20,000 persons were exiled by him to Siberia. In 1737 the empress compelled the nobles to choose him duke of Courland, where he governed in the like despotic manner. On the death of the empress he assumed the regency, by virtue of her will; but, in 1740, a conspiracy was formed against him by Marshal Munich, and he was condemned to death, which sentence was changed to banishment. Peter III. recalled him, and Catherine II. restored him to his former dignity. In 1763 Biren re-entered Mitau; and, profiting by the lessons of misfortune he had experienced, governed for the remainder of his life with mildness and justice. B. 1690; D. 1772. (*See* ANNA.)

BIRGER DE BIELBO, *beer'-ger beel'-bo*, regent of Sweden, who married Ingeborg, daughter of King Eric le Bègue. In 1236 he saved Lubeck, which was besieged by the Danes, and subsequently brought over to Christianity the inhabitants of Finland, whose incursions had desolated Sweden. At the death of Eric IX., he was named regent, and governed well and wisely till his death in 1266. B. 1210.—It was he who founded the city of Stockholm.

BIRGHAM, or BEIGHAM, *brig'-am*, a village of Northumberland, 4 miles from Coldstream. Here, in 1290, a treaty of peace was concluded between England and Scotland, but, on the demise of Margaret, queen of Scotland, it was broken.

BIRINGOCCIO, or BIRINGUCCI, Vannuccio, *be'-reen-gotch'-e-o*, an Italian mathematician, who was the first of his countrymen who wrote on the art of casting cannon, making gunpowder, and fireworks. His work entitled "Pyrotechnia" was printed at Venice, in 1540, 4to. Lived in the first half of the 16th century.

BIRKBECK, George, M.D., *birk-bek*, one of the greatest friends of the working classes of England, and an active promoter of every professional or scientific pursuit which had for its aim public utility. In 1799 he became a lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow. In 1804 he relinquished his professorship and went to London, where he settled and rapidly rose into eminence as a physician. He was the originator of the mechanics' institutions, and in 1823 presided at a meeting which had for its object the founding of the "London Mechanics' Institution." On the 15th December of the same year, he was elected president of that institution, an office which he held to the time of his death. B. at Settle, in Yorkshire, 1776; D. in London, 1841.

BIRKENFELD, *beer'-ken-felt*, a principality of West Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, and inclosed by Rhenish Prussia and Meissenheim. *Area*, 143 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded, and watered by the Nahe, one of the tributaries of the Rhine. *Pro.* Cattle, hemp, flax, and oil-seeds. *Minerals.* Coal and iron. *Pop.* 31,000.—This province was ceded to Oldenburg by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815; and its capital has the same name.

BIRKENHEAD, *bir-ken-hed*, a new and well-built town and township of Cheshire, on the bank of the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, and 15 miles from Chester. It sprung into existence principally through the construction of shipbuilding-docks in 1824. *Pop.* about 25,000.

BIRKENHEAD, Sir John, a political writer, who, in the civil war, conducted, in favour of the court, a periodical work, called "Mercurius Aulicus," and also wrote a number of pamphlets against the parliamentarians, when these were in power, for which he was several times imprisoned. At the Restoration he was knighted and made master of requests; and was a member of the Royal Society. B. at Northwich, Cheshire, 1615; D. at Westminster, 1679.

BIRMAN EMPIRE. (*See* BURMAH.)

BIRMINGHAM, *bir'-ming-ham*, one of the principal manufacturing towns of England, situate in Warwickshire, and 112 miles from London by railway. It stands on the river Rea, and embraces within its boundaries the neighbouring townships of Aston and Edgbaston. It has a great many places of worship for almost every denomination, and various charitable establishments; as King Edward VI.'s Free Grammar-school, founded in 1552, and rebuilt in 1835 from designs by Barry; the Blue-coat school, established in 1722; the dissenters' charity school, and several others. There is a convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Birmingham, and it possesses a general hospital, a dispensary for the relief of indigent sick persons at their own residences, and a handsome theatre, built in 1792. The Town-hall, where assemblies and public meetings are held, is one of the most magnificent structures in the town. It occupies a commanding site, is built with classic elegance, and is capable of accommodating 8,000 persons standing, or 4,000 seated. Its organ is one of the finest in the kingdom, and the triennial musical festivals, which are held in this building, are unsurpassed throughout the country. A Queen's College has lately been established and munificently endowed in connection with London University. The town has also large bathing-establishments, and many places adapted for public recreation and amusement. *Manf.* These embrace almost every kind of iron, brass, steel, and electro-plated goods; bronze, or-molu, and japanned wares; buttons, toys, jewellery, papier-maché goods, pins, steel pens, tools, saddlery, glass, cutlery, and fire-arms. The steam-engine factory of Soho, which is in this town, and with which the name of Watt is associated, is the largest in the world. It is estimated that not fewer than 20,000 families are directly and indirectly employed in the various kinds of manufactures produced in this town. *Pop.* 232,841.—Birmingham is supposed to have been a place for the manufacture of arms even in the time of the ancient Britons, but it has not been the scene of many historical events. It is in communication with all the chief cities of the kingdom by means of railways. There is a town named Birmingham in Pennsylvania, U.S.

**Birnam**, *bir'-nam*, a hill of Scotland, 12 miles from Perth, and about the same distance from Dunsinane. It is noticed here from its connection with the tragedy of Shakspeare's "Macbeth," in which the apparition of a child, crowned, and holding a bough, affirms that

> "Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
> Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill
> Shall come against him."

**Biron**, Armand de Gontaut, baron de, *be-rawng'*, a celebrated French general, who was for some time page to Queen Margaret of Navarre; and, afterwards entering the army, signalized himself in the wars of Piedmont, under Marshal Brissac. He displayed great courage and prudence in the civil war, being present with the Catholic army at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, and Moncontour, although he secretly favoured the Huguenot party, and saved several of his friends in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. In 1577 he was made a marshal of France, and was dispatched by Henry III. to the Low Countries to succour the duke of Alençon, but was defeated by the duke of Parma. On the death of Henry III. he was one of the first to recognize Henry IV., and rendered great services to that prince at the battle of Arques and the attack on Paris. B. in Périgord, 1524; D. 1592, at the siege of Epernay, in Champagne.

**Biron**, Charles de Gontaut, duc de, son of the above, was admiral and marshal of France, and is noted for the friendship which Henry IV. entertained for him, and for his treason towards that monarch. He made his first essays in war under his father, and covered himself with glory at the battles of Arques and Ivry, and at the sieges of Paris and Rouen. The king loaded him with honours, and saved his life at the fight of Fontaine Française, and sent him ambassador to England. Notwithstanding, however, all these favours, Biron, swollen with pride, ambition, and avarice, entered into a conspiracy with Spain and Savoy against his sovereign; and the plot being revealed by Lafin, who had been its instigator, he was beheaded. Henry endeavoured to make him avow his crime, with the view of pardoning him, but was unsuccessful in his magnanimous attempt. B. 1562; suffered 1602.

**Birr**, *beer*, a village of Switzerland, 3 miles from Brugg, in the canton of Aargau, where, in 1768, Pestalozzi began first to teach his celebrated educational system.

**Birr**, *bir*, formerly called Parson's Town, a town in King's County, Ireland, 34 miles from Limerick. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Here the earl of Rosse erected his magnificent telescope for the study of astronomy.

**Birsha**, *bir-sha*, 'in evil,' the king of Gomorrah.

**Birstall**, *bir'-stall*, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles from Leeds. *Area*, 13,180 acres. *Manf.* Woollen, worsted, cotton, and silk. In its neighbourhood are both coal and iron mines. *Pop.* 38,222.—It is near the York and North Midland Railway.

**Biscaino**, Dominique, *bees-ka-e'-no*, an Italian painter and engraver, the best of whose works are in the Dresden Gallery; viz. the "Adoration of the Magi," the "Circumcision," and the "Woman taken in Adultery." B. at Genoa, 1632; D. 1657.

**Biscay**, *bis'-kai*, one of the three Basque provinces, inclosed by the Bay of Biscay, Old Castile, Alava, and Guipuscoa. *Area*, 1,200 miles. *Pop.* 150,000.—(*See* Basque Provinces.)

**Biscay, Bay of**, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies between the island of Ushant in France and Cape Ortegal in Spain, having the Spanish province of Biscay to the south. It washes the whole west coast of France and the north coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Adour, Charente, Gironde, and Loire, and contains the islands Belleisle, which is used as a convict station, Ré, and Oleron, on the coast of France. *Depth.* Varying from 20 fathoms on the W. of France, to 200 on the N. of Spain.

**Biscop**, John van, *bees'-kop*, a Dutch designer and engraver, who, although following the profession of an advocate, executed a great number of prints, the most considerable of which is a set of plates for the "Paradigmata Graphices variorum Artificum." B. at the Hague, 1646; D. at Amsterdam, 1686.

**Bishop**, Sir Henry Rowley, *bish'-op*, one of the best of English musical composers, who received his musical tuition under Signor Bianchi; and in the course of nearly twenty years, during which he was connected with Drury-lane or Covent-garden theatres, produced upwards of seventy operas, ballets, and musical entertainments. Many of his songs and glees are the most beautiful effusions in English melody, and by their qualities of animation, grace, and pathos, will yet long continue to charm the ear. He relinquished composing for the stage in 1826, and in 1848 was elected professor of music at Oxford University. B. in London, 1780; D. 1855.—We may mention, as among his best works, "Guy Mannering," "The Slave," "The Virgin of the Sun," the "Miller and his Men," and "Maid Marian." Many of his arrangements are also extremely beautiful.

**Bishop Auckland**. (*See* Auckland.)

**Bishop-Stortford**, *stor'-ford*, a town and parish of Hertfordshire, on the river Stort; it is 10 miles from Hertford. A navigable canal, completed in 1769, joins the river Lea, and allows communication with the metropolis by water. The town is built on the side of a hill, and consists of four principal streets in the form of a cross. The church was partly rebuilt in 1820. *Pop.* 5,280.—It is a station on the Eastern Counties and Norfolk Railway. The vestiges of a castle, built by William the Conqueror, on an artificial mount, are to be seen here.

**Bishopthorpe**, *thorp*, a parish of Yorkshire, 4 miles from York. *Area*, 760 acres. *Pop.* 500.—There is a palace in this place, which, ever since the demolition of Cawood Castle, in the Cromwellian wars, has been the residence of the archbishop of York.

**Bishop-Wearmouth**, *weer'-mouth*, a parish of Durham, united by an iron bridge over the Wear to the town of Sunderland. *Area*, 8,880 acres. *Pop.* 35,035.

**Bisi**, Bonaventure, *bee'-ze*, an Italian artist, who relinquished historical subjects to paint miniatures, reproducing in this way the choicest of Guido's productions. His works are held in considerable estimation. B. at Bologna, 1612; D. at Modena, 1662.

**Bissagos**, *bees-sa'-goes*, a group of islands, about 16 in number, with numerous islets, lying off the western coast of Africa, between the Gambia and Sierra Leone, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. These islands are inhabited by a tall and intrepid race of men, fond of war; but little is known of them.

**Bissao**, *bees'-sa-o'*, one of the largest islands in the archipelago of the Bissagos. *Ext.* 40 miles long by 30 wide. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 11° 24′ N. *Lon.* 14° 10′ W. It is the centre of the Portuguese slave-trade, and all the white inhabitants upon it are engaged in the odious traffic.

**Bistritz**, *bees'-treetz*, a town of Transylvania, on a small river of the same name, 30 miles from Szamosujvar. *Pop.* 6,500.—This place is the capital of a district of the same name, which has an area of 530 geographical square miles, and a *Pop.* of 55,000. It is divided by a branch of the Carpathian mountains, and the climate is pronounced invigorating.

**Bitche**, *beetch*, a town and fortress of France, in the department of the Moselle, about 60 miles from Metz. It is situate in a pass of the Vosges, and its fort is on an isolated rock in the middle of the town, mounting, it is said, eighty pieces of cannon, and requiring 1,000 men for its defence. It is deemed almost impregnable. *Pop.* 4,000. The Prussians unsuccessfully besieged it in 1797.

**Bithynia**, *bi-thin'-e-a*, a country of Asia Minor, formerly called Bebrycia. It lay to the south of the Euxine Sea, and was a beautiful and romantic country, intersected by lofty mountains and fertile plains, rich in fruits and wine, and abounding in forests.

**Biton**, *bi'-ton*, a Greek mathematician, who wrote a treatise on warlike machines, which is extant in the "Mathematici Veteres," Paris. Lived in the fourth century before Christ.

**Bizerta**, *be-zer'-ta*, the most northern town of Africa, in a bay of the same name, 35 miles from Tunis. It has two castles; but these are all but useless as defences, being commanded by the neighbouring heights. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 37° 16′ 36″ N. *Lon.* 9° 49′ 15″ E.

**Bizot**, Peter, *be'-zo*, a French numismatist, who was canon of St. Saviour d'Herrison, and wrote a work

entitled "Histoire Médallique de la République de Hollande:" Amsterdam, 1690. B. 1630; D. 1696.

BLACK, Joseph, *blăk*, an eminent Scotch chemist, who, in 1765, succeeded Dr. Cullen in the chemical chair at Edinburgh. He was the author of several chemical works, and was the discoverer of latent heat, on which subject he issued a pamphlet; but his researches principally appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions of London," and in the "Memoirs of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine, was greatly indebted to the knowledge of Dr. Black. B. at Bordeaux, of Scotch parents, 1728; D. at Edinburgh, 1799.

BLACKBOURN, William, *blăk'-boorn*, an English architect, who obtained considerable reputation by his plans for the erection of penitentiary-houses and prisons. B. at Southwark, 1750; D. 1790.

BLACKBURN, *blăk'-burn*, a market-town and parish of Lancashire, on the Derwent, 22 miles from Manchester. *Area*, 45,620 acres. The town is irregularly built, but contains many places of worship, a free grammar-school, a charity school for girls, a national and a Lancasterian school, several Sunday schools, a theological academy, a cloth-hall, lying-in hospital, several banks, a horticultural society, an assembly-room, and a theatre. It is a place of considerable commercial importance. *Manf.* Extensive, principally cotton goods; and coal is abundant in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 46,536.—It communicates with Bury, Bolton, and Manchester by railway.

BLACKBURNE, Francis, an English divine, archdeacon of Cleveland, who wrote in favour of religious liberty, and was desirous of removing subscriptions to the Articles of the Church, and remodelling the liturgy so as to embrace every description of Protestant against the Papists. He leaned so much towards the dissenters, that the congregation of Dr. Chandler, on his death, invited him to become their minister, but he declined. His principal work is "The Confessional," which first brought him into notice, and a complete edition of his works was published in 1805, 7 vols. 8vo. B. at Richmond, Yorkshire, 1705; D. 1787.

BLACK FOREST, a mountainous region in the grand duchy of Baden, separating the basins of the Rhine and the Neckar. *Desc.* Covered almost entirely with wood, and in several parts attaining an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Feldberg is the highest mountain in West Germany, being 4,675 feet. *Rivers.* The Danube, Neckar, Murg, Kinzig, and Els, all of which have their sources in this region. *Pro.* Chiefly timber and live stock. *Minerals.* Silver, lead, zinc, iron, and copper. *Manf.* Woollens, wooden clocks, and toys. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 47° 30′ and 49° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 7° 40′ and 9° E.

BLACKHEATH, *blăk-heeth'*, an open and elevated common at the N.W. extremity of Kent. In the vicinity is Morden College, an hospital erected by Sir John Morden, in 1695, for the reception of decayed merchants. Many fine villas stand on the heath, which is crossed by the Roman Watling-street, and which has been the scene of some remarkable events in history. It is a station on the North Kent Railway.

BLACKLOCK, Thomas, *blăk'-lok*, a Scotch divine and poet, who was the son of a mason, and lost his sight by the small-pox in his infancy. In 1740 he was deprived of his father, who had been particularly attentive to his education; and Dr. Stephenson, a physician of Edinburgh, then placed him at the university, where he made considerable progress in the classics and sciences. In 1762 the earl of Selkirk procured for him a presentation to the church of Kirkcudbright; but the appointment was violently opposed by the congregation, on account of his blindness and the too great elevation and refinement of his preaching. After two years' litigation, he resigned, and retired to Edinburgh on a small annuity. His poems were published in 1754. B. at Annan, 1721; D. at Edinburgh, 1791.

BLACK SEA, the PONTUS EUXINUS of the ancients, washed the shores of Asia Minor on the S., those of Sarmatia on the E. and N., and those of Dacia, Mœsia, and Thracia on the W. *Ext.* 700 miles, with an average breadth of 240. *Area*, 172,000 square miles. *Desc.* It abounds with fish, and receives the waters of more than forty rivers; among which are the Danube, the Dniester, the Dnieper, the Bug, the Don, and the Kuban. It was anciently called Axenus, from Ashkenas, the son of Gomer, who settled on its shores, in Asia Minor. But this origin being forgotten in course of time, the Greeks explained the term by *axeinos*, 'inhospitalis,' in which they were favoured by the *inhospitable* and stormy nature of the sea itself, as well as by the savage manners of the people who dwelt around it. In the course of time, however, when their ferocity had been gradually softened by intercourse with foreign nations, and by the numerous colonies which had been planted on their coasts, the name of the sea was changed to *euxinos*, 'hospitalis.' Its modern name, the *Black Sea*, has been obtained from the gloomy appearance of its *black* and rocky shores, covered with dark and impenetrable woods, as well as from the dreadful storms and thick fogs with which it is infested in winter. *Lat.* between 40° 45′ and 46° 45′ N. *Lon.* extending from 27° 30′ to 41° 50′ E.—On Nov. 14, 1854, a hurricane swept over this sea, and destroyed a great number of French and British transports, laden with stores for the Anglo-French army then in the Crimea.

BLACKSTONE, Sir William, *blăk'-stone*, a learned English judge, who, in 1738, was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, and at the age of 20 composed a treatise on the elements of architecture. He also cultivated poetry, and obtained Mr. Benson's prize medal for the best verses on Milton. These pursuits, however, were abandoned for the study of the law, when he composed his well-known effusion, called "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse." In 1740 he was entered at the Middle Temple, and in 1744 chosen fellow of All-souls College. In 1749 he was appointed recorder of Wallingford, in Berkshire, and in the following year became LL.D., and published an "Essay on Collateral Consanguinity," occasioned by the exclusive claim to fellowships made by the founder's kindred at All-souls. In 1758 he printed "Considerations on Copyholders;" and the same year was appointed Vinerian professor of the common law, in which capacity his lectures gave rise to his celebrated Commentaries. In 1759 he published "Reflections on the Opinions of Messrs. Pratt, Moreton, and Wilbraham," relating to Lord Lichfield's disqualification; his lordship being then candidate for the chancellorship. The same year appeared his edition of "The Great Charter, and Charter of the Forest." Of this work it has been said that there is not a sentence in the composition that is not necessary to the whole, and that should not be perused. In 1761 he was made king's counsel, and chosen member of parliament for Hindon, in Wilts. The same year he vacated his fellowship by marriage, and was appointed principal of New-inn Hall. In 1763 he was appointed solicitor-general to the queen, and bencher of the Middle Temple. In the next year appeared the first volume of his "Commentaries," which was followed by three others. It is upon these that his fame now principally rests; and, although opinion is divided as to the correctness and depth of the matter they contain, the beauty, precision, and elegance of their style have called forth universal admiration. In 1766 he resigned his places at Oxford; and in 1768 was chosen member for Westbury, in Wiltshire. In 1770 he became one of the judges in the court of King's Bench, whence he removed to the Common Pleas. He now fixed his residence in London, and attended to the duties of his office with great application, until overtaken by death. B. in London, 1723; D. 1780.—The fundamental error in the "Commentaries" is thus pointed out by Jeremy Bentham. "There are two characters," says he, "one or other of which every man who finds anything to say on the subject of law may be said to take upon him,—that of the expositor, and that of the censor. To the province of the expositor it belongs to explain to us what he supposes the law is; to that of the censor, to observe to us what he thinks it ought to be. Of these two perfectly distinguishable functions, the former alone is that which it fell necessarily within our author's province to discharge." Blackstone, however, makes use of both these functions throughout his work, and hence the confusion. His productions have found several translators on the continent.

BLACKWALL, *blăk-wawl'*, a suburb of London, on the

E. side of the Thames, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Pop.* 29,384.—Here are the East and West India docks and shipbuilding-yards. This suburb is connected with London by a railway, raised above the streets to almost a level with the roofs of the houses, on a brick viaduct. It is noted for its whitebait, a small and delicate fish, caught off here in the Thames.

BLACK WATER, two rivers in Ireland; one in the county of Cork, rising near Killarney, and falling into the sea at Youghal, and the other traversing the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and falling into Lough Neagh.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, *blăk'-wels*, is in the East River, opposite New York, in the United States, and is the seat of the penitentiary and a lunatic asylum.

BLACKWOOD, Sir Henry, *blăk'-wood*, a brave British admiral, who entered the navy in his eleventh year, and was present at the engagement off the Dogger Bank. When hostilities began with the French in 1793, he was made first-lieutenant in the *Invincible* man-of-war; and when "the glorious first of June" of 1794 arrived, he fought with such gallantry that he was promoted to the rank of commander. In 1798 he became captain of the *Brilliant*, of twenty-eight guns; and off the island of Teneriffe, defeated two French frigates, each of them nearly double his strength. He continued to be actively engaged till he was appointed to the *Penelope*, of thirty-six guns, serving under Lords Keith and Nelson, Sir Sydney Smith, and other distinguished commanders. At Trafalgar he was captain of the *Euryalus*, and was present at the death of the heroic Nelson, whose last words to him were, "God bless you, Blackwood, I shall never see you more." In 1806 he was appointed to the command of the *Ajax*, of eighty guns, which, on the night of the 14th of February, 1807, took fire, and went down, carrying half of her crew along with her. Sir Henry was saved with the greatest difficulty. He now commanded the *Warspite*, and continued throughout the war to be constantly employed against the enemy. In 1814 he was made captain of the fleet, and was deputed to convey to this country the allied sovereigns. On this occasion he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and made a baronet. In 1819 he became commander-in-chief of the naval forces in India, and in 1827 was elevated to the command at Chatham. B. 1770; D. 1832.

BLADEN, Martin, *blā'-den*, a lieutenant-colonel under the duke of Marlborough, to whom he dedicated a translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries." He sat in five parliaments, and in 1715 was made comptroller of the Mint, and in 1717 commissioner of trade and plantations. D. 1746.—Besides translating the "Commentaries," he was the author of "Orpheus and Eurydice," a masque; and "Solon," a tragi-comedy.

BLADENSBURG, *blā'-dens-burg*, a village of the United States, on the banks of the Potomac, 7 miles from Washington. Here, in August, 1814, the Americans were defeated in a battle by the British.

BLAIR, Robert, *blair*, an ingenious Scotch poet, and the minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, Scotland. He is known to fame as being the author of "The Grave," in which is the often-quoted sentiment of "Angels' visits few and far between." B. at Edinburgh, 1699; D. 1747.

BLAIR, John, a learned Scotch chronologist, who, in 1754, published his "Chronological Tables," folio, which were well received, and reached a second edition in 1768. He subsequently was appointed mathematical tutor to the duke of York, and in consequence obtained several church preferments, the principal of which was a prebend of Westminster. B. at Edinburgh; D. 1782.—Sir Henry Ellis, principal librarian in the British Museum, edited an edition of the Chronology of this author in 1844.

BLAIR, Hugh, an eminent Scottish divine, was the son of a merchant of Edinburgh, where he received his education. While yet a student, he formed a comprehensive scheme of chronological tables for his own use, which being communicated to his learned friend John Blair, mentioned above, were improved and extended by the latter into a work of great labour and value. In 1739 he took the degree of M.A., and in 1741 was licensed to preach. The year following he was ordained to the parish of Colessie in Fife, and to the charge of the Canongate church at Edinburgh, where he officiated till 1758, when he was removed to the High Church, which was the most important ecclesiastical charge in Scotland. The university of St. Andrews conferred on him, in 1757, the degree of D.D., and in 1759 he began a course of lectures on rhetoric and belles-lettres, which were so much applauded, that in 1762 George III. endowed a professorship for him at Edinburgh, with a salary of 70*l.* a year. In 1763 he wrote a dissertation on the poems of Ossian, in which he urged many ingenious observations in behalf of their authenticity. In 1777 a volume of his sermons appeared, which attained so rapid a sale as to induce the author to publish another volume in 1779, which was as well received as the former; and these were subsequently followed by three volumes more. In 1780 he obtained a pension from the crown of £200 a year, and three years afterwards he quitted his professorship through infirmities; but his salary was continued to him for life, and an addition of £100 a year was made to his pension. At that time he published his lectures, which have had an immense circulation, and, as has been the case with his sermons, have been translated into various languages. B. at Edinburgh, 1718; D. 1800.

BLAIR ATHOL, or ATHOL, *ăth'-ol*, a village and parish in Perthshire, Scotland, 30 miles from Perth. *Area*, 312 square miles. *Pop.* 2,084. This parish contains the mountains Benygloe and Bendearg, which are respectively 3,725 and 3,550 feet above the level of the sea. In it is also the castle of Blair-Athol, the pass of Killiecrankie, and Athol forest.

BLAKE, Robert, *blaik*, one of England's most skilful and intrepid naval and military commanders, was educated at Oxford, where, in 1617, he took the degree of B.A. In 1640 he represented Bridgewater in parliament, and at the beginning of the civil war took part with the Parliamentarians, and served under Colonel Fiennes at Bristol, when that town was taken by Prince Rupert. He afterwards assisted in taking Taunton by surprise, and of this place he was made governor, and in 1645 defended it against Goring with such bravery for two successive sieges, that he was publicly thanked and rewarded by Parliament. In 1649 he was appointed commander of the fleet in conjunction with Deane and Popham; and soon afterwards sailed in search of Prince Rupert, whose fleet he blockaded in Kinsale harbour. The prince afterwards escaping to Lisbon, he was there followed by Blake, who demanded leave of the king of Portugal to attack him, and, being refused, he took several of the Portuguese ships coming home from Brazil laden with treasure. During his absence Prince Rupert made sail to the Mediterranean, whither he was followed by Blake, who attacked him in the harbour of Malaga, and destroyed nearly the whole of his fleet. After this he returned to England with several prizes, again receiving the thanks of Parliament, by whom he was also made warden of the Cinque Ports. Soon after this he reduced the Scilly isles, Guernsey, and Jersey, for which he was again thanked by the House and appointed one of the council of state. On the prospect of a war with the Dutch in 1652, he was appointed sole admiral of the fleet, and was attacked in the Downs by Van Tromp, who had 45 sail, whilst Blake had only 23. He fought, however, with such determination, that the Dutch admiral was glad to retreat. In the November following, Van Tromp sailed into the Downs, with above 80 men of war, and off the Goodwin Sands, on the 29th of that month, an obstinate battle was fought between him and Blake, who had only half his force, and who was compelled to run with his shattered ships into the Thames. It was on this occasion that Van Tromp passed through the English Channel with a broom at his maintop, signifying that he had swept the sea of the English ships. In February, 1653, Blake was enabled to put to sea with 80 men of war, and off Cape la Hogue fell in with the Dutch, who had an equal number and 300 merchantmen under convoy. A most bloody engagement ensued, which lasted three days, and in which the Dutch lost 11 men of war and 30 merchant vessels, whilst the English lost only one ship. In June following the fleets of the belligerent admirals fought again off the Foreland; and the Dutch sustaining a severe defeat, barely saved themselves in the shallow waters of Calais,

In 1654 Blake sailed into the Mediterranean, where he demolished the castle of Tunis because the dey refused to deliver up the English whom he held as captives. A squadron of his ships, also, under the command of Captain Stayner, intercepted a Spanish Plate fleet, and took the admiral, vice-admiral, and two galleons. Blake having received information that another Plate fleet lay at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, sailed thither, and notwithstanding the strength of the place, boldly went in, burnt the ships, and came out with comparatively little loss, whilst the slaughter of the Spaniards was immense. For this he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was presented with a diamond ring worth £500. He soon afterwards returned to his station at Cadiz, but his ill health inspired him with a strong desire to return to England; and accordingly he set sail for his native land, but died as his ship was entering Plymouth harbour, August 27, 1657. His body was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster Abbey, whence it was removed at the Restoration, and buried in St. Margaret's churchyard. B. at Bridgewater, 1599.

BLANC, MONT, *blang*, the highest mountain in Europe, belonging to the Alps of Savoy. *Height*, 15,777 feet. *Lat.* 45° 49′ 58″ N. *Lon.* 6° 51′ 54″ E.—On the 8th August, 1786, this mountain was first ascended by Paccard. Since that time, however, many ascents have been made, and in 1851, Mr. Albert Smith, an English litterateur, having climbed the mountain, undertook, by the aid of painted scenes and dioramas, to explain the operation to the English public. This entertainment was entirely successful, having been presented, with various additions and alterations, more than a thousand times up to its close in 1858. (*See* ALPS.)

BLANC, Louis, a talented French political and historical writer, who, in 1839, established a paper in Paris, called "La Revue du Progrès," intended to be the organ of certain democratic sections of the French community then in existence. In 1840 his work on the "Organization of Labour" appeared, advocating the doctrine that men should labour for the community, rather than for themselves, and that they should be remunerated in accordance with their wants by a central government under a chosen administration. These principles enjoyed an ephemeral popularity even in England, which, however, was soon at an end. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected a member of the provisional government, and was principally instrumental in abolishing the punishment of death for political offences. In the same year he was compelled to leave his country, when he took refuge in London. B. at Paris, 1813.—Louis Blanc has written a "History of the Ten Years," from 1830 to 1840; and is at present engaged on a "History of the French Revolution," eight volumes of which have already appeared.

BLANCHARD, Laman, *blănch'-ard*, a various and frequent contributor to English periodical literature. His first work was entitled the "Lyric Offering," which was published in 1828, and in 1831 he became editor of the "New Monthly Magazine." He was afterwards editor of the "True Sun" newspaper, and was subsequently on the staff of several other papers, and at his death assisted in conducting the "Examiner." B. at Great Yarmouth, 1803. Put an end to his life in London, 1845.

BLANCHE of Castile, *blansh*, queen of France, was the daughter of Alphonso IX., king of Castile, and in 1200 married Louis VIII. of France, by whom she had nine sons and two daughters. On the death of her husband in 1226, she became regent, her son Louis (afterwards Louis IX.) being only twelve years old. In this position, aided by Cardinal Romain, she acted with firmness and prudence, and defeated several attempts made against her and the government. The education of the young king she sedulously promoted, and he was early married to the daughter of the count of Provence. During the expedition of St. Louis to the Holy Land, she also governed the kingdom with great discretion; but the news of his defeat and imprisonment so affected her spirits, that she died in 1252. B. 1197.—Blanche was equally noted for her beauty as her wisdom. Thibaut, count of Champagne, was greatly enamoured of her, and sang her charms in his verses.

BLANCO, CAPE, *blăn'-ko*, the name of various capes in different parts of the world, the principal being on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 20° 46′ 55″ N. *Lon.* 16° 58′ 6″ W.

BLANDFORD, or BLANDFORD FORUM, *blăn'-ford*, a neat and well-built town and parish in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour, 17 miles from Dorchester. *Manf.* Principally buttons. *Pop.* nearly 3,000.

BLARNEY, *blar'-ne*, a village of Ireland, 4 miles from Cork. It has few inhabitants, but is remarkable for having in its neighbourhood what is called the "Blarney Stone," the kissing of which is said to confer upon the Irish an eloquent power in the language of courtship.

BLASTUS, *blăs-tus*, 'one that sprouts or brings forth,' the chamberlain of Herod Agrippa.

BLAUBEREN, *blow-bair'-en*, a town of Wurtemburg, on the Blau, 10 miles from Ulm. *Pop.* 1,700.—The French, in 1800, here defeated the Austrians.

BLAYE, *blai*, an old town of France, in Guienne, on the Gironde, 21 miles from Bordeaux. *Pop.* 3,389.—Here, in 1833, the duchess de Berry was imprisoned. (*See* BERRY, DUCHESS OF.)

BLEDDYN, *bled'-in*, an ancient British prince, who reigned, with his brother Rhiwallon, in North Wales, till 1068, when he ruled alone. Fell in battle in 1072. Bleddyn was an active prince, and framed a code of good laws.

BLEDDYN, a British bard, many of whose pieces are in the Welsh Archæology.—Flourished in the 13th century.

BLEECK, Peter Van, *blesk*, an eminent painter, who executed the celebrated picture of Johnson and Griffin, two famous comedians, in the characters of Ananias and Tribulation, in the "Alchymist." D. in London, 1764.

BLEIBACH, *blī'-bak*, a village in Illyria, 8 miles from Bleiberg. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Here are lead-mines, which annually yield from 33,000 to 35,000 cwt. of mineral.

BLE'NEAU, *blei'-no*, a village of France, 30 miles from Auxerre. *Pop.* 1,400.—Here, in 1652, Marshal Turenne defeated the prince of Condé.

BLENHEIM, or BLINDHEIM, *blen'-him*, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, 8 miles from Donawert. It gives name to a great battle fought in its vicinity, on the 13th August, 1704, by the English and Imperialists, under the duke of Marlborough, with the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard, Count Marsin, and the elector of Bavaria; the latter being completely defeated. In this celebrated battle 10,000 French and Bavarians were left dead on the field, the greater part of thirty squadrons of horse and dragoons perished in the Danube, and about 13,000 (including Marshal Tallard), and many other officers of distinction, were made prisoners. On the other side, about 4,500 men were killed, and about 8,000 wounded. This battle is known on the continent as the battle of Hochstadt.

BLENHEIM PARK, formerly Woodstock Park, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire, which was presented, together with a magnificent palace and grounds, to the first duke of Marlborough, by the nation, in commemoration of the above-mentioned victory. *Area* of the park, 2,940 acres.

BLESS, Henry, *bless*, an historical and landscape painter, whose pieces are called owl-pictures, because he placed that bird as a mark. B. in Bovine, near Dinant, 1480; D. 1550.

BLESSINGTON, Marguerite, countess of, *bles'-sing-ton*, was the third daughter of a Mr. Edmund Power, whose fortunes were entirely dissipated by a reckless extravagance. She, in her 15th year, was married to a Captain Farmer, with whom she led a very unhappy life, and whose house she left. Subsequently, he, in a state of intoxication, fell from a window in the King's Bench prison, and was killed. Four months after this event she married the earl of Blessington, and after passing a few years in the enjoyment of every luxury, she and her husband in 1822 set out on a continental tour, which was prolonged to the death of the earl, which took place in 1829. In 1827 Count D'Orsay had married a daughter of Lord Blessington by his first wife; but this marriage proving unhappy, they separated, and he, after the death of the earl, continued to live with Lady Blessington during the remainder of her life. After the decease of the earl, she came to London,

where, for twenty years, her *salons* were as popular as those of Holland House, and were the resort of all the celebrated men of the day. To support her expenditure, she entered upon a career of authorship, which knew little relaxation throughout the remainder



COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

of her life. She wrote "Conversations with Lord Byron," several novels, an endless number of tales and sketches; edited Heath's "Book of Beauty," "the Keepsake," "Gems of Beauty;" and also contributed to the columns of the *Daily News*, and those of the *Sunday Times*. With all this industry, however, she could not support her extravagance, and, in 1849, the costly furniture of Gore House had to be sold. Count D'Orsay, in the hope of getting employment under Louis Napoleon, went to Paris, where he died in 1852. The countess had followed him in April, 1849, and shortly afterwards suddenly expired. B. near Clonmel, Ireland, 1799; D. at Paris, 1849.

BLIGH, William, *bli*, a seaman, who, when a lieutenant, was appointed to the command of the ship *Bounty*, in which he made a voyage to Otaheite for the purpose of obtaining bread-fruit plants and others, to be transported to the islands of the West Indies. A mutiny took place on board his ship, when he and eighteen others were cast adrift in an open boat, in which, after sailing upwards of 3,500 miles, they arrived at the island of Timor without having lost a man. Bligh subsequently reached England, and narrated the history of his adventures, when he was again sent out to the South Seas, and carried out the object of his original mission. In 1806 he was appointed governor of New South Wales, but the wildness of his conduct and the severity of his measures caused him to be arrested by order of the civil and military officers of the colony, which ended his government. B. 1753; D. 1817. —The mutiny of the *Bounty* was made use of by Lord Byron for some of the passages in his poem of "the Island." (For the fate of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, *see* ADAMS, John.)

BLOCH, Mark Eleazar, *blok*, a German naturalist, who practised medicine at Berlin, and was a member of the Society of the Curiosities of Nature. He wrote a "Natural History of Fishes," with 432 plates, which has been translated into French, and forms 12 vols. folio. It is one of the finest works of its kind. B. at Unspach, 1723; D. at Carlstad, Bohemia, 1799.

BLOEMART, *blo'-mart*, a family of Flemish painters and engravers, of whom the best known is Cornelius. He went to Paris, 1630, and executed the engravings for the "Temple of the Muses." He afterwards went to Rome, and he is the head of the school which produced the Natalis, Rousselet, &c.

BLOIS, *blwaw*, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, on the Loire, 100 miles from Paris. The streets are narrow, and many of the houses low. The castle, intimately connected with many events in French history, stands on a rock overhanging the river. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the Jesuits' college (now a provincial school), the episcopal palace; and it has a public library with 20,000 vols. *Manf.* Serge, stamine, and other cloths, as well as hardware and glass. It has, besides, a trade in wine, brandy, corn, timber, and fruit. *Pop.* about 18,000.—Before the time of Gregory of Tours, the French historian, who lived in the 6th century, this was an important place. Thibaut, count de Chartres, took possession of it in the reign of Charles the Simple, and his successors held it till the time of Guy II., who, in 1391, sold his possessions to the duke of Orleans. Blois thence became the favourite residence of the Valois family. Louis XII. was born, and Francis I., Charles IX., and Henry III. resided here. During the religious wars of the 16th century, Blois was, in 1576 and 1588, the seat of the States-general. At the meeting in 1576, Jean Bodin defended the royal prerogatives against the growing power of the League; but, unable to defeat it, Henry III. was obliged to put himself at its head. Again convoked after the "day of the barricades," 1588, the States made the "edict of union" a "state law," and called the duke de Guise to the supreme power; but Henry III. caused him to be assassinated in the castle of Blois. In 1814 the empress Maria Louisa retired here, and thence her last decrees were dated.

BLOMFIELD, *blom'-feeld*, Charles James, bishop of London, was the son of a schoolmaster, and received his university education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was distinguished by his classical, critical, and philological abilities. In 1824 he was raised from the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, to the episcopal bench as bishop of Chester; and, in 1828, succeeded Bishop Howley as bishop of London. From that time he exerted himself to extend the influence of the Church, and in the discussion of all ecclesiastical subjects took a prominent part in the House of Lords. B. at Bury St. Edmunds, 1786; D. 1857.—He edited, with commentaries, an edition of the tragedies of Æschylus.

BLONDEL, *blon-del'*, a favourite minstrel of Richard I., Cœur-de-Lion, who, on being made prisoner and thrown into a German dungeon, on his return from the Crusades, was accidentally discovered by Blondel singing, beneath the walls of his prison, the first part of a lay of their joint composition. Lived in the 12th century.

BLOOD, Colonel Thomas, *blud*, originally an officer in Cromwell's army, and who has rendered himself famous by his extraordinary exploits. One of these was the seizing of the duke of Ormond with an intent to hang him at Tyburn; from which fate his grace was delivered by his servants. A second was the stealing of the crown and other regalia from the Tower. In this daring enterprise he was taken disguised as a clergyman. Charles II. caused him to be brought before him; and, in his presence, Blood confessed that he had once formed a design against his life, but that the sight of his majesty awed him so greatly, that he desisted from its execution. The king granted him a pardon, and gave him an estate of £500 a year in Ireland; but for what reason, or upon what principle of justice, history has never yet explained. D. 1680.

BLOOMFIELD, Robert, *bloom'-feeld*, was the son of a tailor, and himself a shoemaker, in which capacity he composed "the Farmer's Boy," a beautiful didactic poem, in which the scenes of rustic labour are truthfully described. He was patronized by Capel Loft, Esq., who brought out his poem in 1800. The admiration which it excited is attested by the fact of 26,000 copies having been sold in three years. He wrote several other effusions, but his first was the best. B. at Bury St. Edmunds, 1766; D. at Shefferd, Bedfordshire, 1823.

BLOUNT, Charles, *blount*, Lord Mountjoy and earl of Devonshire, was the second son of James Lord Mountjoy. His person and accomplishments attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and some of our readers will remember the manner in which he is introduced,

among the courtiers of that queen, in Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth." In 1594 he was made governor of Portsmouth, and succeeded his brother in the peerage, assembling some troops, with which he served in the Netherlands and in Brittany; but the queen was displeased at his absence, and ordered him to remain at court. She made him knight of the Garter in 1597, and gave him a military appointment in Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion. In 1603 he returned to England, bringing with him Tyrone, the rebel chieftain. Subsequently, James I. created him earl of Devonshire, and made him master of the ordnance. Towards the close of his life he fell into disgrace, by marrying the divorced Lady Rich, daughter of Essex. B. 1563; D. 1606.

BLUCHER, Field-Marshal Lebrecht Von, *bloo'-ker*, a distinguished Prussian general, whose bravery and boldness procured him the sobriquet of "Marshal Forward." In his fourteenth year he entered the Swedish service as an ensign, and fought against the Prussians in "the Seven Years' War." He was made a prisoner, when he was persuaded to enter the Prussian service, in which he was afterwards to become so distinguished. He soon rose to a senior captaincy, but, taking disgust at the system which promoted an inferior officer of merit over him, he requested permission to retire, which was granted by his eccentric sovereign Frederick the Great. He now became a farmer in Silesia, where, by industry, he accumulated a good estate, upon which he seemed likely to settle for life, as he had already passed fifteen years in getting it together. In 1786, however, Frederick-William succeeded to the throne of Prussia, when he was courteously recalled to the army, invested with the rank of major in his old regiment of Black Hussars, and began to serve against the French. In 1789 he received the order of Merit; and, in 1793-4, fought at the battles of Orchies, Luxembourg, Oppenheim, Frankenstein, Kirchweiller, and Edesheim. In 1802 he possessed himself of Erfurt and Muhlhausen; and, in the same year, after the battle of Jena, made a successful retreat before Soult, Murat, and Bernadotte, although ultimately forced to capitulate, only upon the condition, stated in writing, of being "without ammunition and provisions." Being now a prisoner of the French, he was exchanged for General Victor; and, in 1813, was again in the field, at the head of a combined force of Prussians and Russians. At the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Haynau he greatly distinguished himself, and received, in acknowledgment, the order of St. George, from the emperor Alexander of Russia. In 1813 he held the undivided command of 60,000 men, with whom he defeated Marshals Ney, Macdonald, Sebastiani, and Lauriston, and contributed greatly to the victorious results of the battle of Leipzig. In 1814 he took possession of Nancy; and, at Brienne, withstood a determined attack from Napoleon I. In the same year he entered Paris, and would have taken a dreadful revenge upon its inhabitants, had he not been restrained by Wellington and the other generals. He now wore upon his breast all the insignia of all the illustrious orders of Europe, and the king of Prussia created a new one for his especial honour. Its symbol was a cross of iron, as the sign of his invincible courage. At this time he visited England, where he had the academical degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the university of Oxford. After this he returned to his country, and retired to his Silesian estate. In 1815, however, the escape of Napoleon from Elba summoned him once more to the battle-field, and he took command of the Prussian army in Belgium. He was defeated, with great loss, at Ligny, on the 16th of June, when his horse was shot under him, and when he himself lay, covered by the animal, until several regiments of French cuirassiers had passed over him. He was reported dead to Napoleon; but *le vieux diable*, 'the old devil,' Napoleon's name for him, appeared at the close of the battle of Waterloo, and inflicted a terrific slaughter upon the flying French. After this crowning triumph, he once more retired to his château in Silesia, where his sovereign visited him in his latest moments. "I know I shall die," said the veteran; "I am not sorry for it, seeing that I am now no longer of any use." B. at Rostock, on the Baltic, 1742; D. at Krulowitz, Silesia, 1819.

BLUE FIELDS, a river of the Mosquito territory, Central America, falling into an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, after a course of several hundred miles. At its mouth is a town of the same name, where is the residence of the king, and which commands the entrance of the harbour.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Australia and New Holland, N.W. of Port Jackson.

BLUE RIDGE, the easternmost ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, U.S., about 130 miles from the Atlantic. (*See* ALLEGHANY or APALLACHIAN MOUNTAINS.)

BLUMENBACH, Johann Friedrich, *bloo'-men-bak*, a distinguished German anatomist and physiologist, who in 1775 published a work on the "Varieties of the Human Race," which fixed his fame. In 1776 he became extraordinary professor of medicine in the university of Gottingen; and from that time devoted himself to the promotion of the sciences in connection with medicine, anatomy, and physiology. He published numerous works, and in 1812 was appointed secretary to the Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen. In 1816 he was made physician to the king of Great Britain and Holland; and in 1821 a knight commander of the Guelphic order. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. B. at Gotha, 1752; D. 1840.

BLYTH, *blythe*, four rivers of England; one of which falls into the German Ocean, near Southwold; another into the river Tame, Warwickshire; another into the North Sea, at Blyth, Northumberland; another into the Trent, about 5 miles from Rugeley.

BLYTH, a seaport-town of Northumberland, at the mouth of the Blythe, 11 miles from Newcastle. The chief trade is in coals and salt. *Pop.* 2,060.

BLYTH, a market-town and parish of England, 3 miles from Nottingham. *Area*, 17,070 acres. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BOADICEA, *bo'-a-dis'-e-a*, or *bo-a-di-se'-a*, an ancient British queen, the wife of Prasatagus, king of the Iceni, who, for the security of his family, made the Roman emperor co-heir with his daughters. On this, the Roman officers took possession of his palace, gave the princesses up to the brutality of the soldiers, and scourged the queen in public. Boadicea, roused to revenge, assembled her countrymen and stormed Camalodunum (the present Colchester), and put its garrison to the sword. Subsequently Suetonius Paulinus defeated the Britons, and Boadicea either fell among the slain or poisoned herself after her defeat, A.D. 60.

BOANERGES, *bo'-a-ner'-ges*, 'sons of thunder,' a title given to James and John, as zealous preachers.

BOAZ, *bo'-az*, 'alacrity,' a wealthy citizen of Bethlehem, who married Ruth.

BOCCACIO, John, *bok-ka'-che-o*, a celebrated Italian writer, the son of a Florentine merchant, and who, when young, became intimate with the poet Petrarch. He resided a long time at Naples, where he fell in love with the natural daughter of the king, and where the sight of the tomb of Virgil determined his future vocation. His "La Teseide," written in octave-syllabic measure, was the first chivalrous poem in the Italian language. Chaucer borrowed from it his "Knight's Tale," to which Dryden gave a new name, and re-cast it as "Palamon and Arcite." He wrote several other poems; but the work upon which his fame rests is the "Decamerone," consisting of one hundred tales, ten of which are supposed to be told in the afternoons of ten successive days, by a party of three young men and seven young women. The stories chiefly consist of love-intrigues, and are of a licentious character. B. at Certaldo, in Tuscany, 1313; D. at Certaldo, 1375.—Boccacio and Petrarch were the revivers of classical learning in Italy, and the former may justly be considered as the father of Italian prose in its purer state; for, although he is chiefly known as an admirable story-teller, yet he, at the same time, was a learned man, and wrote several treatises on classical subjects, and was the first to introduce into Italy copies of the Iliad and Odyssey. Of Boccacio's works many editions and translations have been published.

BOCCAGE, Maria Anne le Page, a French poetess, who at the age of 16 married Peter Joseph du Boccage. At an early period she displayed a taste for poetry,

and acquired the friendship of several eminent literary characters; amongst whom were Voltaire, Heinault, and Montesquieu. In 1746 she obtained a prize from the academy at Rouen; and contended for another given by the French Academy for a eulogium on Louis XV.; but on this occasion succumbed to Marmontel. She published a poem entitled "Paradis Terrestre," taken from Milton, and translated the "Death of Abel." B. at Rouen, 1710; D. 1802.

Boccanera, *bok'-ka-nair'-a*, the name of a noble Italian family, who figured in Italian history during the 13th and 14th centuries. One of them, Simon, was the first doge or duke of Genoa, being elected in 1339. D. of poison, 1362. (*See* Genoa.)

Boccherini, *bok-ker-e'-ne*, a musical composer, who excelled in symphonies, in which he was the precursor of Haydn. The king of Spain attached him to his court, and he settled at Madrid. B. at Lucca, 1740; D. 1805.—Continental critics say that his compositions are of so religious a kind, that if the Almighty wished to listen to mundane music, he would choose Boccherini's.

Bocchetta, *bok-ket'-ta*, a celebrated pass of the Apennines, the key of the route from Novi to Genoa, and from which a magnificent view may be had of the surrounding scenery. Redoubts were raised here by the Imperialists in 1746, and the French passed the defile in 1796.

Boccold, John, *bok'-kold*, commonly called John of Leyden, *li'-den*, a fanatic tailor of that city, who associated himself with Mathias, a baker of Haarlem. They, at the head of a rabble of Anabaptists, made themselves masters of the city of Munster. Here, however, they were besieged by the bishop, and Mathias being slain in a sally, Boccold succeeded him, assuming the regal and prophetic character. He set up a government modelled according to a perversion of scriptural declarations, and called himself king of Sion. He allowed a plurality of wives, and took fourteen to himself; one of whom he put to death for questioning his divine authority. The city being taken, Boccold was hanged, in the 26th year of his age. This happened in 1536.

Bochart, *bok'-ar*, a celebrated Oriental scholar, who was a minister at Caen, Normandy. He was versed in most of the Eastern languages,—Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, Arabic, Ethiopian, &c. Christina of Sweden, wishing to see him, he in 1652 went to Stockholm, where he was received with great honours. He died suddenly at Caen, in 1667, whilst arguing against Huet in the academy there. He is the author of many works; of which the principal are, "Sacred Geography," "History of the Animals of Scripture," "An Account of the Minerals, Plants, and Precious Stones of the Bible." B. at Rouen, 1599.

Bochim, *bo'-kim*, 'weepers,' a place where the Israelites assembled after the death of Joshua.

Bock, Jerome, *bok*, called also Le Bouc, a German naturalist, one of the fathers of botany, being the first who attempted a natural classification of plants, and to seek under their modern names those mentioned in the Bible. B. at Heidelbach, 1498; D. at Hornbach, 1554.

Bodley, Sir Thomas, the patron of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and from whom it derives its name, was, in 1564, chosen fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and served the offices of public orator and proctor. He was subsequently employed by Queen Elizabeth in several embassies; but, in 1597, falling into disgrace, he determined to retire from public life, and the same year began to restore the University Library of Oxford. That noble fabric was almost wholly rebuilt by him, and furnished with a great number of books collected at a considerable expense, and at his death he bequeathed nearly his whole property for its support and augmentation. By this means the Bodleian Library has come to be the first of its kind in the world. On the accession of James I. he received the honour of knighthood. B. at Exeter in 1544; D. at Oxford in 1612, and was buried in the chapel of Merton College.

Bodmin, *bod'-min*, a market-town and parish of Cornwall, 26 miles from Plymouth. It principally consists of one wide street, extending nearly a mile from E. to W. It has a spacious church, a county jail, a bridewell, and a lunatic asylum. *Pop.* 4,705.

Boece, or Boethius, Hector, *bo-e'-the-us*, a Scotch historian, who, on the foundation of King's College, Aberdeen, by Archbishop Elphinstone, was appointed the first principal. In gratitude for this honour, he, on the death of that prelate, wrote his life, with an account of his predecessors in that see. But his greatest work is the History of Scotland, in Latin, which is written in an elegant style, although full of legendary tales and perverted facts. B. at Dundee in 1470; D. 1536, and was buried near the tomb of Bishop Elphinstone, in the chapel of his college.

Bœotia, *be-o'-she-a*, a country of Greece, forming a part of the modern Livadia. It was called Bœotia, according to some, from Bœotus, son of Itonus; or, according to others, from *bous*, 'an ox,' owing to Cadmus having been led by an ox to the spot where he built Thebes. Its inhabitants were noted for their natural dullness and stupidity, even to a proverb (*Boiötia us*); yet it will be found that no single province in Greece, save Attica, could furnish a list of poets and other writers in which are included such names as Hesiod, Corinna, Pindar, and Plutarch.

Boerhaave, Herman, *boor'-haf*, a celebrated physician, who was educated at the university of Leyden, with a view to the ministry, and in 1689 took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In two discourses he had refuted the doctrines of Epicurus and Spinosa, by which he raised his character for piety and learning. Subsequently, however, a report spread that he had become a disciple of Spinosa, and which, although untrue, determined him to renounce the ministry, and adopt medicine for his profession. In 1701 he read lectures upon the institutes of physic; and in 1709 was appointed professor of medicine and botany. In 1714 he was chosen rector of the university, and displayed so much spirit against Cartesianism, as to rouse the resentment of the friends of that system against him, particularly a theological professor at Franeker, who charged Boerhaave with being a deist; for which the furious divine was obliged, by his own university, to make an apology. In 1713 he was nominated professor of chemistry, a science which he greatly improved. In 1715 he was appointed rector of the university of Leyden and physician to the hospital of St. Augustine. His fame had now spread over the world. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London; and a Chinese mandarin is said to have written him a letter with this direction, "To the illustrious Boerhaave, physician, in Europe." B. at Voorhout, near Leyden, 1668; D. in 1738.—Boerhaave was the most distinguished physician of his age, and wrote a great many works upon those sciences in close connection with his profession. He excelled as an illustrative experimentalist, and it is said that he had such unwearied patience, that he performed one experiment 300 and another 877 times.

Boethius, or Boetius, *bo-e'-the-us*, Anitius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, a Roman philosopher, who was descended from a patrician family, and who in 510 was advanced to the consulship. He was a profound scholar, and well versed in mathematical learning. He defended the Catholic faith against the Arians, and for his zeal in defence of Albinus, a senator, Theodoric, king of Italy, sent him prisoner to the tower of Pavia, where he wrote his immortal book, entitled "Consolation of Philosophy," which has passed through numerous editions, and was translated into Anglo-Saxon by King Alfred. B. at Rome, 455; beheaded in prison, in Pavia, 526. In 996 Otho III. erected to his memory, in the church of St. Augustine, in Pavia, a monument, which existed till the last century, when the church was destroyed.

Bogli poor, *bog-le-poor'*, the capital of a district of the same name in British India, on the Ganges, 104 miles from Moorshedabad. It is a handsome and flourishing town. *Pop.* 30,000.—The district is watered by the Ganges, and is supposed to be inhabited by the aborigines of Hindostan. *Area*, 8,270 square miles. *Pop.* 2,019,900. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 86° and 89° E.

Bogota, *bo-go'-ta*, the capital of the republic of New Grenada, S. America, situate on a plateau nearly 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. Nearly one half of this city is occupied by religious buildings, and it is parcelled out into large squares, in which there are several palaces, a theatre, a mint, a barracks, and

some convents. It has, besides, a university, and the river San Francisco runs through it. In its neighbourhood are coal-fields and salt-mines. *Pop.* 40,000.—An earthquake seriously damaged this town in 1826.

BOGOTA, RIO DE, a large river of S. America, rising near the city of Santa Fé, and, running through a narrow glen of 40 miles long, forms the cataract of Tequendama, 900 feet high.

BOHEMIA, *bo-he'-me-a*, a kingdom of Europe, forming part of the Austrian dominions, and comprised in the Germanic confederation, is situate nearly in the heart of Germany. It has Bavaria on the W., the kingdom of Saxony on the N., Silesia and Moravia on the E., and Austria proper on the S. *Ext.* Its greatest length from E. to W. is 210, with a breadth from N. to S. of 171 miles. *Area*, 20,223 square miles. *Divisions* or *Circles.* This country is divided into the following sixteen circles, exclusive of the metropolis, Prague, which ranks as a separate district: Buntzlau, Königingratz, Bitschow, Chrudim, Czaslau, Budweis, Tabor, Prachin, Pilsen, Klattau, Saatz, Elnbogen (including the small district of Egra), Leutmeritz, Rakonitz, Beraun, and Kaurzim. *Desc.* Bohemia is separated into nearly two equal parts by the river Moldau, and forms an inclosed plateau, traversed by various off-shoots from the lofty mountains with which it is surrounded. These are the Rasenberg, or Giant Mountains, on the N.; the Suderengebirge on the N.E.; the Bohmerwald on the S.W.; and the Erzgeberge, or Ore Mountains, in the N.W. *Rivers.* The Moldau and the Elbe, of which Bohemia forms the upper basin, and to which all its streams are affluents. There are on the right the Isar, and on the left the Aussе, Mettau, Moldau, Erlitz, and Eger. The Moldau is the largest, and also receives several tributaries. *Lakes.* None, properly speaking. There are many small pieces of water and some extensive swamps and morasses, particularly the Servina swamp, a considerable portion of which has been drained and converted into pasture-land. *Forests.* Extensive, and supplying a large amount of timber. *Climate.* Cold but healthy. *Pro.* The soil being fertile, corn, pulse, hops, flax, hemp, fruit, and all kinds of garden vegetables are produced in abundance. Saffron is raised in a smaller proportion; and wine, though made of an excellent flavour, is produced but in small quantities. *Minerals.* Bohemia formerly had mines of gold; and still has those of silver, tin, iron, quicksilver, cobalt, zinc, arsenic, bismuth, calamine, antimony, sulphur, saltpetre, vitriol, alum, and pit-coal; garnets, sapphires, topazes, hyacinths, chrysolites, amethysts, opals, chalcedonies, cornelians, and agates, are also found. The Bohemian diamond is a species of rock crystal. This country abounds likewise in marble, alabaster, porphyry, jasper, asbestos, serpentine, gypsum, and moonstone, as well as in porcelain earth and granite. Mineral waters exist in various situations. *Manf.* Yarn, linen, cambric, veils, lace, ribbons, stockings, thread, printed linen, woollen stuffs, wax-cloth, glass, mirrors, garnets, and other minerals (exclusive of metals); cotton and silk stuffs, hats, paper, leather, wooden wares, musical instruments, alum, vitriol, and gunpowder. *Exp.* Besides the foregoing articles, there are exported great quantities of metals, both raw and wrought, vegetable products, cattle, and wool. *Imp.* The principal imports consist of salt, wine, colonial products, spirituous liquors, silk, Spanish wool, cotton, quicksilver, iron, lead, hardware, jewels, trinkets, and dye-stuffs. *Towns.* Prague, and the capitals of the sixteen circles, most of which are of the same names. *Rel.* Roman Catholic, but all denominations are tolerated. *Gov.* Hereditary monarchy, with the right of both male and female succession. *Pop.* 4,500,000, of whom one third are Tchèques or Sclaves, about one half Germans, and the rest Jews. *Lat.* between 48° 33′ and 51° 3′ N. *Lon.* between 12° and 16° 46′ E.—Bohemia derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic race, who took possession of the country about 600 years B.C., but who were driven out, under Augustus, by the Marcomans, who were in their turn conquered by the Tchèques, a race of the Sclaves. These founded many states or republics, the principal of which was Prague. At the commencement of the eighth century, all these states were united under one chief, named Croc or Crac. Pozémysl, who had married Crac's daughter, succeeded; and thus, in 722, laid the foundation of a dynasty which did not expire till 1306. Up to 1086, it had been a dukedom, but in that year Wratislas II. was named king by a decree of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, Duke Spitignew I. having, in the 10th century, recognized the suzerainty of the Germanic empire. At the death of Wenceslas II. in 1306, the kingdom passed at first to Rudolph of Austria, then to Henry of Carinthia, and finally to the house of Luxembourg, belonging to which four kings reigned, from 1309 to 1437. It was in the reign of Wenceslas IV., one of this dynasty, that John Huss and his disciples spread through Bohemia the doctrines of reform. In 1437 Albert of Austria, by marriage, became possessed of Bohemia; but his son, Ladislas I., dying in 1457 without issue, George Podiebrad, a simple gentleman, was then elected. This monarch maintained his position in spite of the thunders of the Vatican, the treason of his son-in-law, Mathias, king of Hungary, and the rebellion of his most powerful nobles. After him Ladislas II. and Louis of the Jagellons of Poland, occupied the throne. In 1526 Ferdinand I., brother of Charles V., was elected king; and with him commenced the Austrian house of Bohemia. Up to 1547 the kings had been elected; after that time they became hereditary, and since that date, Austria retained possession of this kingdom. The king of Bohemia was one of the seven electors of the German emperors.

BOHEMOND, or BOEMOND, Mark, *bo-he'-mond*, the first prince of Antioch, who, in 1081, accompanied his father, Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia, in his attempt on the Eastern empire. On the return of Guiscard to Italy, he left the command to his son, who defeated the emperor Alexis in two battles. On his father's death in 1085, he became prince of Tarentum; but, desiring to increase his dominions, took part in the first crusade. In 1098 he took Antioch, of which he was made prince by the Crusaders, and established there a little kingdom, which existed nearly 200 years. He afterwards took Laodicea, but was himself made prisoner. On gaining his liberty, he returned to Greece with a large army, but met with little success. D. 1111.—Six princes of his name succeeded him in the sovereignty of Antioch, the last, Bohemond VII., being dethroned in 1288. (*See* ANTIOCH.)

BOILDIEU, *bwoild'-yu(r)*, a celebrated French musical composer, who was made professor at the Conservatory, and subsequently quitted Paris for St. Petersburg, where the emperor Alexander appointed him master of the chapel. In 1812 he returned to Paris. His principal works are, "The Caliph of Bagdad," and "La Dame Blanche." B. at Rouen, 1775; D. at Jarcy, la Brie, 1834.

BOILEAU, Nicholas, surnamed DESPREAUX, *bwoi-lo'*, a famous French poet, who was bred to the law, in which, however, he made little progress. His satires gained him great reputation, and placed him in the foremost rank of the reforming poets of his time. Louis XIV. was highly pleased with them, and distinguished him by several marks of his favour. His "Art of Poetry" appeared in 1673, and served in some degree as a model for the English poet Pope, who imitated it in many of his best passages in the "Essay on Criticism." In 1684 he was chosen member of the French Academy, and in 1701 was elected pensionary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Medals, which he held till 1705, when his growing infirmities obliged him to resign. The best edition of his works is that of Durand, in 1747, 5 vols. 8vo. B. at Paris, in 1636; D. 1711.—Boileau rendered great services to French literature in superseding the vicious works of his age, and teaching the people to admire Corneille, Molière, and Racine, and at the same time himself offering the most beautiful models of pure and perfect poetry. He had two brothers, who were the authors of some unimportant writings.

BOIS-LE-DUC, *bwaw-le(r)-dook*, 'the duke's wood,' is a strongly fortified-town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, situate at the conflux of the rivers Dommel and Aa, 28 miles from Utrecht. The town is entered by four gates, and is approached by water at three openings. The cathedral church, built in 1366, is one of the finest structures in the Netherlands. A considerable trade is carried on, particularly in corn; they have also manufactures of knives and needles. Commerce is greatly promoted by the many

canals which pass through the town. *Pop.*, garrison inclusive, 22,000.—This city surrendered in 1794, without much opposition, to the French under General Pichegru. In January, 1814, it again surrendered to the Prussian army under General Bulow.

BOISMONT, *bwaw'-mawng*, a celebrated .French preacher, well known for his sermons and panegyrics, in which are many very eloquent passages, and who was admitted to the Academy in 1755. His sermon which is most to be noted was preached in 1782, in order to gather contributions for the establishment of an asylum for disabled soldiers and ecclesiastics. Such was its great effect on his auditors, that a sum of £150,000 was collected, and the asylum founded at Rougemont. He delivered the funeral orations over the Dauphin, Queen Maria Leczinska, Louis XV., and Maria Theresa. B. 1715; D. 1786.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS, Francis Antony, *bwoiss'-se dawng'-gla*, a French statesman, who was, in 1792, elected by the department of Ardèche a member of the Convention, in which assembly he distinguished himself by his moderation, powers of application, and by his heroic firmness. He was president on the 1st Prairial (1795), when the mob, invading the Assembly, wished to force the Convention to establish the reign of terror. Boissy was insulted and menaced; and, to terrify him, the head of representative Féraud, who had just been beheaded before his eyes, was shown to him. He uncovered himself, and saluted this relic of his unfortunate colleague; then, resuming his seat, remained unmoved in this scene of disorder and anarchy. He took a part in all the affairs of his country during the Republic and the Empire, and, at the restoration, was made a peer. B. at St. Jean Chantre, 1756; D. at Paris, 1826.

BOJADOR, CAPE, *boj'-a-dor'*, situate on the W. coast of Africa, in *lat.* 26° 12′ N.; *lon.* 16° 47′ E.—The ancients considered it the end of the world. It was doubled for the first time about 1433, by Gillianez, a Portuguese.

BOKHARA, or UZBEKSTAN, *bok-ha'-ra*, a country of Central Asia, bounded on the N. by the desert of Kizil-Koom and the khanat of Kokhand, E. by Kunduz and Badakshan, S. by Cabul, and W. by the desert of Kharism. *Area*, estimated at 235,000 square miles. *Desc.* Barren, its soil mostly consisting of a stiff clay of great aridity, save where it is watered by the streams which descend from the high mountain-ranges with which it is surrounded. *Rivers.* The Kohik, the Oxus or Amoo, and the Kushku or Kurshee. About nine tenths of the cultivated land of the country is situate on the banks of these rivers. *Pro.* Rice, pulse, wheat, barley, maize, cotton, indigo, and fruits, which are very fine. In the gardens, great quantities of melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers are raised. Of the first, Bokhara would appear to be the native country, and from it the natives extract a kind of molasses. In the mountainous regions a considerable quantity of timber is grown, and, in the plains, willows and poplars, which are used in house-building. *Minerals.* Some gold is found among the sands of the Oxus or Amoo, but all other metals are imported from Russia. *Manf.* Unimportant; the most extensive are those of cotton and silk, and a cloth in which both of these materials are combined. The people make excellent morocco leather, have good dyes, and are skilful in the manufacture of swords, although much inferior to the Persians. *Towns.* Bokhara, Samarcand, and Balkh. *Pop.* 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 36° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 63° and 70° E.—The government of this country is administered by a khan, who is despotic, and who maintains a standing army of about 25,000 men, of whom 4,000 are infantry. He is the most powerful of the princes of Turkistan, and can, if required, easily raise his army to 100,000 men.

BOKHARA, the capital of the above, is situate on the banks of the Kohik, 130 miles from Samarcand. It is said to be 9 miles in circumference, and to be entered by twelve gates. The citadel is in the centre of the city, and it contains the palace, the harem, the royal stables, the residences of the state officers, and the barracks. A vast number of mosques adorn the city, and there are schools and colleges in abundance. As the merchants of Turkey, Persia, Russia, China, Tartary, India, and Cabul meet here, there is an active commerce carried on. *Pop.* estimated at 160,000. *Lat.* 39° 48′ N. *Lon.* 64° 26′ E.

BOLAN PASS, *bo-lan'*, a defile in the mountains of Beloochistan, on the route from the Lower Indus to Afghanistan, and about 55 miles in length. It is infested by the Beloochee freebooters, and has an elevation, at its highest point, of 5,793 feet. *Lat.* 29° 30′ to 29° 52′ N. *Lon.* between 67° and 67° 40′ E.—The BOLAN RIVER runs through this pass, which, in 1839, took the Bengal column, with its accompanying artillery, six days to march through it.

BOLBEC, *bol'-bek*, a town of France, on the Bolbec, 17 miles from Havre. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, linens, dye-works, and chemical factories. *Pop.* 9,664.

BOLESLAS, *bo-les'-la*, the name of five kings of Poland, who reigned at different periods between 992 and 1289.

BOLEYN, Anne, *bool'-en*, wife of Henry VIII., king of England, and mother of Queen Elizabeth, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, afterwards created Viscount Rochford and earl of Wiltshire. Her mother was Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the duke of Norfolk. Her early years were spent at the French court, where she attended the wife of Louis XII., on whose death she returned to England, and became maid of honour to Queen Catharine, which occasioned her to be often in the company of Henry. That monarch became enamoured of her person, and in order to make her his wife, determined to procure a divorce of his queen. This design he carried into execution, and married Anne privately; but, when she became pregnant, he publicly acknowledged her his queen, and she so continued till he conceived a passion for Jane Seymour. He then caused her to be tried for high treason, in having been unchaste with her brother and four other persons,—Henry Norris, Sir Francis Weston, William Brereton, and Mark Smeton, all of whom suffered death for their alleged crime. B. 1507; beheaded, on the green before the Tower, 1536.—The body of this unfortunate lady was thrown into a common chest of elm-tree, "used to put arrows in," and her brutal husband married Jane Seymour the day following her execution.

BOLINGBROKE, *bol'-ing-brok*, a market-town and parish of Lincolnshire, 4 miles from Spilsby. *Area*, 2,570 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.—Here are the remains of a castle in which Henry IV. was born.

BOLINGBROKE, *bol'-ing-brok*, or *bool'-ing-brok*, Henry St. John Viscount, a distinguished political writer and statesman, who, in 1701, entered parliament as member for Wotton-Basset, and, in 1704, became secretary at war. In 1707 he resigned; but, in 1710, he was one of the ministry. For the next four years he assisted in governing the country, and, by the inglorious treaty of Utrecht, in April, 1713, brought the war with France to a close. In 1712 he was created Viscount Bolingbroke; and, in 1714, Queen Anne died. This was a fatal blow to Bolingbroke, who had quarrelled with his old friend Harley, the earl of Oxford, and who was endeavouring to form a new cabinet. The death of the queen disarranged all his measures, and, in the following year, he was compelled to make his escape to France in disguise, to evade the vengeance of his enemies. On the accession of George I., he was impeached, by Walpole, at the bar of the House of Lords, and, not appearing to take his trial, he was attainted by act of parliament. Meanwhile he had entered the service of Charles Stuart, the Pretender, who appointed him his prime minister, but who, after his return from Scotland, dismissed him. In 1723 he was permitted to return to England, but he was not re-admitted to the House of Lords. This excited his animosity, and he began to write against the ministry with considerable effect, and finally succeeded in overthrowing Sir Robert Walpole. In 1735 he once more withdrew to France, where he resided until the death of his father; which event enabled him to take possession of the family estates at Battersea. Here he passed the remainder of his days, employing his pen upon other subjects besides such as had political tendencies. B. at Battersea, 1678; D. at Battersea, 1751.—The works of Bolingbroke are now little read, notwithstanding the many charms which his style possesses.

BOLIVAR, Simon, *bol'-e-var*, a South American, and the liberator of Bolivia from the Spanish yoke, was the most distinguished general that has yet ap-

peared in that country. He received his university education at Madrid, and afterwards visited Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, and England. In 1802 he returned to Madrid, and married a beautiful lady three years younger than himself, he being then only 19. In 1809 he returned to S. America, where, shortly after his arrival, his wife died, when he once more visited Europe, and did not return till the following year, when he dedicated himself to the freedom of his country, and, at Venezuela, entered upon his military career as a colonel in the service of the newly-founded republic. In June, 1810, we find him in London, endeavouring to induce the British cabinet to assist the independent party against the royalists, and in the following year he was acting as governor of Puerto Cabello, the strongest fortress of Venezuela. He was now fairly committed to the revolutionary cause, serving under General Miranda, whom he afterwards accused as a traitor, and who subsequently died in a dungeon in Spain. The war continued to rage, and after many reverses and changes, he gradually won his way to that goal for which he heroically and disinterestedly fought. At length, in 1821, the independent troops were successful in the battle of Carabobo, where the royalists lost upwards of 6,000 men, and which decided the cause against Spain. On the 20th of August of the same year a republican constitution was adopted, and decreed to continue, as then defined, till 1834. Bolivar was chosen president, and he turned his attention to the internal administration of the country. In 1823 he assisted the Peruvians to obtain their independence, and was declared their liberator, and invested with supreme authority. On the 10th of February, 1825, however, he convoked a congress, and resigned his dictatorship in the following words: "I felicitate Peru on being delivered from two things which, of all others on earth, are most dreadful—war, by the victory of Ayacucho, and despotism, by this my resignation." He now visited the upper provinces of Peru, which, calling a convention at Chuquisaca, gave the name of Bolivia to their country, in honour of their liberator, and appointed him perpetual protector, and to draw up a constitution. On the 25th of May, 1826, he presented his Bolivian code to the congress of Bolivia, which was afterwards adopted, though with some dissatisfaction, although it was also subsequently adopted by the congress of Lima, where, under its provisions, he himself was elected president for life. He now set out for Colombia, where disaffection and party strife were at their height. His conduct here was misconstrued, and he was supposed to be assuming the powers of a dictator. These suspicions seem to have deeply affected him, for he wrote to the senate, in February, 1827: "Suspicions of tyrannous usurpation rest upon my name, and disturb the hearts of Colombians. I desire to be made only a private citizen." In 1829 new disturbances arose, and in 1830 a convention was called for the purpose of framing a new constitution for Colombia. The proceedings were begun by Bolivar, who once more tendered his resignation. He was pressed to retain his position; but his resolution was already formed, and he bade adieu to public life, broken in mind and body. He retired to Carthagena, whence, in 1831, he sent an address to the Colombians, vindicating his conduct, and complaining of their ingratitude. This was his last act which had relation to public affairs; for by the end of another week he was no more. B. at Caracas, 1783; D. at San Pedro, near Carthagena, 1831.

BOLIVIA and UPPER PERU, *bo-liv'-e-a*, an independent republic of S. America, nearly inclosed by the states of Brazil, Peru, Chili, and the Argentine Republic. *Ext.* Its extreme length is 1,100, and its breadth 800 miles. *Area*, 374,480 square miles. *Divisions.* It is divided into nine departments,—La Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Chuquisaca, or Sucre, Cochabamba, Beni, Santa Cruz, Tarija, and Lamar, or Cobija. These again are subdivided into provinces. *Desc.* Nearly the whole of this country being within the tropics, it might be supposed that its climate would correspond with its geographical position; but from the centre of the country being composed of ramifications of the Andes, high table-lands and valleys, the air is, on this account, tempered; so that not more than one half of its surface has a tropical climate. As a whole, therefore, the country is fertile in the valleys, whilst the region between the Pacific and the Andes is nearly barren. The plains of Chuquitos and Moxos are clothed with immense forests, and the lands between the various hill-ridges may be characterized as undulating plains covered with a coarse grass, on which vast herds of llamas are pastured. *Rivers.* The Beni, Mamore, Rio Grande, or Guapai. All these are affluents of the Madeira, which, in its turn, becomes an affluent of the Amazon. The Pilcomayo and Paraguay are other streams which are tributaries of the La Plata. These all come from the E. declivity of the Andes, whilst those on the W., except in the case of the Loa, do not reach the Pacific, but are lost in their course. The Desaguadero flows out of Lake Titiaco, and runs for 200 miles through Bolivia. *Lakes.* Titiaco, the largest in S. America. There are many other collections of water, formed principally in the rainy season, but which cannot properly be called lakes. *Pro.* Rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, Peruvian bark, cacao, medicinal drugs, potatoes, the choicest fruits, and timber. *Minerals.* Gold is found in all the rivers of the E. Cordillera of the Andes, and the "mines of Potosi" have been proverbial for their richness in silver, and lead, tin, sulphur, nitre, and salt are obtained. Copper-mines are abundant, although, from their distance in the interior, they cannot be successfully wrought. *Manf.* Limited; the natives principally occupy themselves with the pursuit of agriculture and the rearing of cattle; but the Indian population produce fine cloths, parasols, and fans; cotton goods and glass wares are manufactured at Cochabamba; cloths of llama and alpaca hair at La Paz; hats of wool at Atacania, and silver-wire vessels in the mining districts. *Towns.* La Paz, Potosi, Oruro, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Tarija, and Cobija. *Pop.* 1,030,000. *Lat.* between 12° 10′ and 25° 30′ S. *Lon.* between 58° and 70° 40′ W.—Bolivia, under the name of Upper Peru, was formerly comprised in the Spanish viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, but on gaining its independence, it assumed the name of Bolivia. (*See* BOLIVAR.)

BOLOGNA, *bo-lone'-ya*, a city of Italy, built in a plain, in the States of the Church, 24 miles from Modena. It lies at the foot of the Apennines, between the rivers Savena and Reno, in a rich and fertile valley. It contains a number of elegant churches and cloisters, which are adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings. Among other public edifices may be noticed its palaces, the Registry, the Chamber of Commerce, and the two towers degli Asinelli and de' Garisendi; the former 371 feet in height, the loftiest in Italy; the latter originally 130 feet in height, but now reduced to nearly 70, from its leaning to one side. A famous university exists here, which had the honour of first drawing the attention of Europe to the Roman law; and, besides, an observatory, galleries of sculpture and painting, a school of music, cabinets, libraries, and a botanical garden. *Manf.* Cloth, silk stockings, and other stuffs; satins, damasks, taffeta, velvet, gauze, crape, and linen. The other products of Bologna and its environs are fruit, wine, the well-known soap-ball, cheese, oil, and honey. *Pop.* 78,000. *Lat.* of Observatory, 44° 29′ 54″ N. *Lon.* 11° 21′ E.—This city, occupying the site of the ancient Felsona, has filled a considerable place in Italian history, from its having been the residence of many illustrious families, and from its having been the seat of the school of the Caracci, who restored a correct taste in painting, after Michael Angelo and Raphael. It is the birth-place of Aldrovani, Galvani, Malpighi, Massighi, the Zanoki, the painters Albani, Guido, Domenichino, and the three Caracci. In 1506 it was finally annexed to the Ecclesiastical States. In 1796 it was entered by Bonaparte, who expelled from it the papal authorities. After the revolutionary movements of 1848, an Austrian *corps d'armée* made it its headquarters. This occupation of the Papal States by Austrian troops was for many years the fertile source of danger to the peace of Europe, France and Sardinia especially protesting against the Austrian occupation.

BOLOGNA, LEGATION OF, a province of Italy, in the pope's dominions, having the Ferrarese on the N., Romagna on the E., Tuscany on the S., and Modena on the W. *Ext.* 50 miles long by about 30 broad.

*Area*, 1,292 square miles. *Desc.* Marshy in the north-east part of the province, where it is watered by the Po; level and productive in the middle, and mountainous in the south. *Pro.* Rice, corn, wine, oil, fruit, hemp, flax, saffron, silk, and all kinds of vegetables. Pigs and horned cattle are reared in great numbers, and bees are preserved for their honey. *Minerals.* Chalk, gypsum, and marble. *Pop.* 322,228.

BOLOR-TAGH, *bo'-lor-taw*, a mountain-chain of Central Asia, separating China on the E. from Koondooz and Kafristan on the W. *Lat.* extending from 35° to 45° N. *Lon.* between 70° and 75° E.—Its culminating point exceeds 19,000 feet in height. *Lat.* between 35° and 40° N.

BOLTON LE MOOR, *bole'-ton*, a town of Lancashire, situate on an affluent of the Irwell, 12 miles from Manchester, and consisting of two townships,—Great and Little Bolton. It has a dispensary and news-room, besides other charitable and useful institutions, a parish church, chapels of ease, and numerous dissenting places of worship. It has also a theatre, an assembly-room, and a concert-room; a mechanics' institute, and some libraries. *Manf.* Muslins, calicoes, quiltings, shawls, jeans, and fustians. In its neighbourhood are several coal-pits, and it has paper and flax mills, besides chemical works. *Pop.* about 9,000.—The prosperity of this town is to be attributed to the introduction of the mule-jenny, which was invented by Arkwright and Crompton, and gave such a wonderful impetus to the cotton manufacture of the country. It is connected by railway with Manchester, Bury, and many more of the manufacturing towns of the north of England.

BOLTON, a township and parish in Northumberland, not far from Alnwick. *Area*, 2,048 acres. *Pop.* 165.—This is the place where, in 1513, the earl of Surrey collected his troops before the battle of Flodden, where James IV. of Scotland and so many of his nobility fell.

BOMARSUND. (*See* ÅLAND.)

BOMBAY, THE ISLAND OF, *bom-bai'*, is situate on the western coast of Hindostan, off the shore of Concan, in the province of Bejapore. *Ext.* 8 miles long by about 3 broad. *Area*, including Colaba island, 18 square miles. In 1661 this island was taken possession of by the English.

BOMBAY, PRESIDENCY OF, one of the three presidencies into which British India is divided. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the dominions of the Guicowar; on the W. by the Indian Ocean; on the S. by Goa, Mysore, and the presidency of Madras; and on the E. by the territories of the Nizam and Indore. *Area*, 120,065 square miles. To this extensive territory may be added the recently-acquired possessions of Scinde, which, with the states of the native princes subject to the British government, gives an additional 20,600 square miles. *Districts.* These are Bombay Island, with Ahmedabad, Baroach, Surat, Kaira, all lying N. of the island; Candeish, Darwar, N. and S. Concan, Poonah, and Ahmednuggur, lying south of the island; and Scinde. *Desc.* This immense expanse of territory is necessarily diversified in its physical aspects, which, under the heads of the various districts of which it is composed, are, where necessary, described in this work; but, considering the many diversities which it presents, it may be viewed as an aggregate of barren hills, elevated table-lands, long valleys, and rugged mountain tracts. *Rivers.* The principal are the Nerbudda, Mhye, Taptee, and Sabermutty, disemboguing themselves in the Gulf of Cambay. There are several other streams which have their sources in the presidency; such as the Godavery and the Kishna, which empty themselves into the Bay of Bengal. *Climate.* Not so hot, and more healthy in general, than the other presidencies. *Pro.* Rice and cotton are the chief objects of culture; sugar and indigo are produced in Candeish, and a vast quantity of fruits in the N. parts; dates and cocoa-palms are abundant. *Manf.* Sugar, indigo, and silk cloths, ornamented with gold and silver, and wove at Poonah. These are the principal manufactures; the roads in the interior being so bad, and the navigable rivers so few, as to impede a rapid development of the resources of the country. *Gov.* This is vested in a governor, assisted by three councillors, with several secretaries and various other officers of state, subject to the governor-general of India, who resides at Calcutta. *Pop.* including the presidency and all the state, 15,600,000. *Lat.* between 14° and 24° N. *Lon.* between 72° and 76° E.

BOMBAY, CITY OF, derives its name from the Portuguese Bom-bahia, signifying 'good harbour,' the capital of the above presidency, and is situate on a narrow point of land at the S.E. extremity of the island of the same name. It is surrounded by strong fortifications. The castle is a regular quadrangle, with numerous works, particularly towards the sea; and the whole is encompassed by a broad deep ditch, which can be flooded at pleasure. In the centre of the town is the Green, a wide open space, which is surrounded with many large and well-built houses. Here is the English church, an extremely handsome edifice, to the left of which is the government-house; on the right is the bazaar, or market-place; and at the entrance to this street stands the theatre, which is a fine building. Besides the English church, there are a Scotch church, numerous temples for the worship of the Hindoos, mosques for the Mahometans, and a synagogue for the Jews. The Portuguese Roman Catholics have also several chapels. The Elphinstone College was founded in 1837; and in the presidency there are 120 native schools, besides nearly 2,000 native Hindoos village schools. There is also an observatory. COMMERCE. From the situation of Bombay, it commands an extensive commercial intercourse with the countries situate in the Persian and Arabian gulfs, with both the western and eastern coasts of India, as well as with the islands in the Eastern Ocean, and with China. Of the trade to China, the principal commodity is cotton-wool; the other articles of which the trade of Bombay consists, are sandal-wood and pepper, the produce of Malabar and the other adjacent countries; gums, drugs, and pearls from Arabia, Abyssinia, and Persia; elephants' teeth, cornelians, and other produce from Cambay; sharks' fins, birds' nests, and other articles from the Maldive and Laccadive islands. With Europe also, and with different parts of America, Bombay carries on a considerable trade. The art of shipbuilding is carried to great perfection by the Parsees, who are accounted superior ship-carpenters. There are excellent rope-walks, which are equal to any in England, with the exception of the government yards. Its dockyard is large and well contrived, and has abundance of naval stores, together with large quantities of timber for building and repairing ships, and forges for all kinds of smith's work. *Pop.* upwards of 500,000, composed of British, Portuguese, Armenians, Jews, Mahometans, Hindoos, and Parsees. *Lat.* of the Observatory, 18° 53′ 45″ N. *Lon.* 72° 51′ 14″ E.—The first line of railway in Hindostan was opened in 1853, between Bombay and Tanna, a distance of 20 miles. Railways, which will almost girdle the three presidencies, are now in contemplation.

BONA, *bo'-na*, a considerable seaport of Algeria, in the province of Constantina, with a commodious harbour, 45 miles from Constantine. This place is nearly two miles in circumference, is entered by four gateways, and is, in every respect, greatly improved since it became a possession of the French. It has excellent markets and bazaars, cafés, washing-rooms, and a theatre. *Manf.* Tapestry, saddlery, and native clothing; besides having a trade in corn, wool, and wax. *Pop.* 12,000, of whom a third are natives. *Lat.* 36° 53′ 58″ N. *Lon.* 7° 46′ 5″ E. This was formerly one of the settlements of the French African Company, established during the reign of Louis XIV.; but in 1805 it fell into the hands of the English. It is now one of the most flourishing towns in the province of Algeria.

BONA DEA, *bo'-na de'-a*, a name given to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, Rhea, by the Greeks; and, by the Latins, to Fauna or Fatua. This goddess was so chaste, that no man but her husband saw her after her marriage. Her festivals were celebrated only in the night, by the Roman matrons in their houses; and all the statues of the men were carefully covered with a veil where the ceremonies were observed.

BONAPARTE, FAMILY OF, *bo'-na-parte*, a distinguished family, originally from Tuscany, but settled in Corsica for several generations previous to the close of the last century.

BONAPARTE, the EMPERORS. (*See* NAPOLEON I., II., and III.)

BONAPARTE, Charles, a judge of the island of Corsica, the father of Napoleon I., emperor of the French, and of a large family of sons and daughters, most of whom, under the patronage of their great brother, attained a considerable position and influence in Europe. Charles Bonaparte married, in 1767, Letitia Ramolini. D. at Montpellier, 1785, shortly after the death of his youngest child, Jérome. Letitia, left with eight children and little property, was obliged in 1793 to quit Corsica, and repaired to Marseilles, where she lived with her family in a very humble manner. On the establishment of the consular government, in 1789, the Bonapartes went to Paris, altering but little the style of their living. In 1804, Napoleon, being proclaimed emperor, Letitia received the title of Madame la Mère, and also that of "general protectress of charitable establishments." She saved a large sum of money, and was in the habit of saying, "Who knows but one day I shall have to find bread for all these kings?" After the downfall of the Empire, she retired to Rome. D. there 1839; B. at Ajaccio, 1750.—Letitia was a woman of great energy and courage; and Napoleon ascribed no little of his greatness to the influence of the early training of his mother.—The eight children of Charles and his wife are mentioned below in the order in which they were born.

BONAPARTE, Joseph, eldest son of the above, after taking a prominent part in the events which happened during the Consulate and the Empire, was appointed, in 1806, by Napoleon I., king of Naples. Reigning over this kingdom two years, he was transferred, in 1808, to Madrid, and was nominally king of Spain till 1813. He afterwards retired to the United States, under the name of Count of Survillers, then to England, and finally to Florence. B. 1768; D. at Florence, 1814, leaving two daughters. In 1794 he married Julia Clary, daughter of a Marseilles merchant.

BONAPARTE, Napoleon, second son of the above. (*See* NAPOLEON I.)

BONAPARTE, Lucien, third son of the above, was, in 1799, president of the council of the Five Hundred, and contributed greatly to the successful result of the Napoleon *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire. He was afterwards employed in a mission to the court of Spain, and in 1804 was made prince of Canino. On his way to America he was, in 1810, taken prisoner by the English, and detained at Ludlow, Shropshire, for three years. After 1814, he returned to Italy. B. 1775; D. at Viterbo, 1840.—Lucien was possessed of great boldness and talent; and, less docile than his brothers, Napoleon I. could not so effectually mould him to his purposes, being encountered, in all his demands on Lucien, by a haughtiness and intelligence equal to his own. He was twice married; the best-known of his children being Charles Lucien, prince of Musignano and Canino.

BONAPARTE, Eliza, eldest daughter of the above, was married in 1797 to Felix Bacciocchi, a Corsican soldier of good birth. She was afterwards made princess of Piombino and Lucca, and subsequently grand duchess of Tuscany. In all these positions Eliza had the chief power, her husband being simply her first subject and aide-de-camp. B. 1777; D. at Trieste, 1820.—She left one child, Napoleon Eliza. (*See* BACIOCCHI.)

BONAPARTE, Louis, fourth son of the above, accompanied Napoleon in his expeditions to Italy and Egypt, was employed by the emperor in several capacities, and, in 1806, was proclaimed king of Holland. For four years he reigned over the Dutch; and although but a viceroy of his brother, yet his good and admirable qualities endeared him greatly to the people. In 1814 he retired to Rome; and afterwards, under the name of count de St. Leu, to Florence. B. 1778; D. at Florence, 1846.—Louis was fond of study and retirement, and it was only in obedience to the stronger mind of Napoleon that he undertook the burdens of administration and government. In 1802 he married Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine; but this marriage, although his wife was a most beautiful and accomplished woman, proved exceedingly unhappy, and they separated in 1810. Their first son, Napoleon Charles, whom the emperor fondly loved and adopted, died in 1807. Their second son, Charles Napoleon, died at Forli, in 1831, fighting for Italian independence. Their third son, Louis Napoleon, born in 1808, was elected president of the French republic, 1848, and emperor of th. French, 1852. (*See* HORTENSE.)

BONAPARTE, Marie Pauline, second daughter of the above, was first married to General Leclerc, whom she accompanied to St. Domingo, where she displayed the greatest courage. Leclerc dying in the isle of Tortua, Pauline returned to France, and Napoleon married her in 1803 to Prince Camillo Borghese, duke of Guastalla, a wealthy Italian noble. This union, unlike the first, was not a happy one. B. 1780; D. 1825.—Pauline was of a haughty but kind disposition, and possessed strong prejudices. She was never favourably inclined to Maria Louisa, and Napoleon exiled her from court in consequence of a public affront to that empress. After the emperor's downfall, however, Pauline thought no more of his resentment, but sent him some magnificent and valuable diamonds, the only offering she had in her power to make. She left no children.

BONAPARTE, Caroline, third daughter of the above, married in 1800 Joachim Murat, grand duke of Berg, who was proclaimed in 1808 king of Naples. On the death of her husband in 1815, she retired to Italy, where she lived with the title of countess of Lipona. B. 1782; D. 1839.—She left one child, Lucien Napoleon Murat, better known as Prince Murat. B. 1803.

BONAPARTE, Jérome, fifth and youngest son of the above, after serving in the West Indies, and performing various missions in the service of France, married, in the United States, a Miss Paterson, daughter of a rich Baltimore merchant. This marriage was afterwards dissolved, and Jérome, by Napoleon's desire, married, in 1807, the Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg, and in a few days after he became king of Westphalia, which dignity he held till 1813. After the fall of Napoleon, he resided in Italy for some time, with the title of prince de Montfort. When, under Louis Napoleon, the fortunes of the Bonaparte family were again in the ascendant, Jérome returned to Paris, and was appointed president of the state council. B. 1784.—He had by his second wife the Princess Mathilde, B. 1820, who was married in 1841 to Prince Demidoff, and Prince Napoleon Joseph, B. 1822, known as Prince Napoleon.

BONAPARTE, Prince Louis Lucien, second son of Lucien Bonaparte, is distinguished for his devotion to scientific and philological pursuits, and has written several works on chemistry, in French and Italian, and in 1857 published the "Bonaparte Polyglot," being the parable of the sower, from St. Matthew, in seventy-two European languages and dialects. He is likewise a proficient in that singular language, the Basque, and of which he has published a grammar. Under Napoleon III. he was made a senator. B. at Morngrove, Worcestershire, 1813.

BONAPARTE, Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles, son of Jérome Bonaparte and Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg, was, on the recall of the Bonaparte family from their long exile, elected to the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the leaders of the extreme republican party. He subsequently, however, retired from this course, and attached himself to his cousin, Napoleon III. In 1854 he had a command in the expedition of the allies against Sebastopol, and fought at the battle of the Alma. In 1858 he was appointed minister of Algeria, but shortly afterwards resigned this post. In 1859 he married the Princess Clothilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia. B. at Trieste, 1822.

BONAVISTA, or BOAVISTA, *bo'-na-vees'-ta*, the largest of the Cape de Verde islands, next to St. Jago, *Circumference*, 48 miles. *Pop.* 4,396. *Lat.* 16° 17′ N. *Lon.* 22° 59′ E.

BONAVISTA, CAPE AND BAY OF, lie on the east side of Newfoundland. The cape lies in *lat.* 48° 15′ N.; *lon.* 52° 32′ W.

BONDOU, *bon'-doo*, a kingdom of Central Africa, situate on the W. bank of the Falcme, with a healthy climate and a fertile soil. *Pro.* Corn, gums; and a great number of cattle are reared. *Pop.* 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 14° and 15° N. *Lon.* between 11° and 13° W.

BONHEUR, Rosa, *bon-hur'*, a French artist, distinguished as a painter of animal and still life. Her father, being himself an artist, directed her studies and taught her to copy nature; and with this view he frequently took her into the country, where she could see

it in all its aspects, and at the same time copy the *living* creation as she beheld it moving in its freest and most careless conditions, or in a state of labour. Her "Labourage Nivernais" (ploughing in the snow) fixed her reputation, and her "Horse Fair," which was exhibited in 1855, at the French Exhibition, in London, excited universal admiration. Her whole family are more or less artistic in their tastes, and she has both brothers and sisters who have acquired distinction in the paths of sculpture and painting. B. at Bordeaux, 1823.

BONI, *bo-ne'*, an independent state of the Celebes, in the South Pacific Ocean, with a town of the same name. This is the most powerful state in the island. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 4° 20′ and 5° 20′ S. *Lon.* between 119° 35′ and 120° 30′ E.

BONI, GULF OF, separates the two S. peninsulas of the Celebes, and is 200 miles in length by from 40 to 75 in breadth.

BONIFACE, ST., *bon'-i-face*, a saint of the Roman calendar, and a native of England, who was sent by Gregory II. to convert the Germans. Gregory III. made him an archbishop. B. in Devonshire, 680; slain by some peasants in Friesland, in 755. His letters were printed in 1616.

BONIFACE I., pope and saint, succeeded Zozimus in 418, and was maintained in the pontifical chair by the emperor Honorius, against his rival Eulalius. D. 422.

BONIFACE II. succeeded Felix IV. in 530. He was born at Rome, his father being a Goth. He compelled the bishops in a council to allow him to nominate his successor, and accordingly he named Vigil; but another council disavowed the proceedings of the first. D. 532.

BONIFACE III. succeeded Sabinen in 606, and died a few months after his election; but he obtained from the emperor Phocas the acknowledgment that the see of Rome was supreme over all other churches.

BONIFACE IV. was the son of a physician, and came to the tiara in 607. He converted the Pantheon into a church. D. 615.

BONIFACE V. was a Neapolitan, and succeeded Adeodatus in 617. He endeavoured to convert the natives of Britain to Christianity, and confirmed the right of sanctuary in churches. D. 625.

BONIFACE VI. came to the chair on the death of Formosus, in 896, but held it only fifteen days; for, being elected by a popular faction, he was deposed.

BONIFACE VII., whose surname was Francon, assumed the chair after murdering Benedict VI. and John XIV. He was acknowledged sovereign pontiff in 974, and died a few months after. His corpse was exposed in the public streets, and trodden under foot.

BONIFACE VIII., in 1294, terrified his predecessor Celestine into a resignation, by denouncing to him, at midnight, eternal damnation if he did not quit the pontifical chair. The credulous pope, thinking this a supernatural voice, obeyed the command next day, and the crafty cardinal was elected. He commenced his pontificate by imprisoning his predecessor, and laying Denmark under an interdict. He also behaved in a haughty manner towards the Colonnas, a distinguished Roman family, who protested against his election, and called a council to examine the charge. Boniface excommunicated them as heretics, and preached a crusade against them. He incited the princes of Germany to revolt against Albert of Austria; and also issued a bull, in which he asserted that God had set him over kings and kingdoms. Philip the Fair caused this bull to be burnt at Paris; on which Boniface laid France under an interdict. Philip appealed to a general council, and sent his army into Italy, which took Boniface prisoner. The pontiff's behaviour on this occasion was bold enough; for, putting on the tiara, and taking the keys and the crosier in his hands, he said, "I am a pope, and a pope I will die." D. at Rome a few months afterwards, in 1303. He wrote several works. His persecuting qualities are alluded to by Dante in the 27th chapter of the "Inferno."

BONIFACE IX. was a Neapolitan by birth, and of a noble family. He was made cardinal in 1381, and pope in 1389. D. 1404.

BONIFACIO, CAPE, *bon'-e-fa'-che-o*, the south-east point of the island of Corsica.

BONIFACIO, a seaport-town of Corsica, on the S. coast, 44 miles from Ajaccio. It is neatly built, and tolerably fortified. *Pop.* 3,400.

BONIFACIO, STRAIT OF, is between the islands of Sardinia and Corsica, and at its narrowest part is 7 miles across.

BONIN, or ARZOBISPO ISLANDS, *bo-nin'*, three groups in the North Pacific, known individually as the Parry, the Baily, and the Peel and Kater islands. On the Peel Islands there are a few English and other Europeans settled, engaged in the whale-fishery. *Lat.* between 26° 30′ and 27° 44′ N. *Lon.* between 142° and 143° E.

BONN, *bon*, a neat town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 14 miles from Cologne. It has four parish churches, a library with 100,000 volumes, an observatory, a museum, a botanic garden, and a university. It is the seat of a superior mining court. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, and tobacco. *Pop.* 15,000.—This town was formerly very strongly fortified, but was taken, in 1703, by Marlborough, after a severe bombardment. It is the birthplace of Beethoven, to whose memory a monument has been erected. His royal highness Prince Albert, the late Prince Consort, was educated at the university of Bonn.

BONNER, Edmund, *bon'-ner*, who rose to be an English prelate, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards entered into the service of Wolsey, who bestowed upon him several benefices. Henry VIII., to whom he was chaplain, sent him to Rome to get the sentence of divorce from Catherine of Aragon confirmed; and here his behaviour was so bold, that the pope threatened to throw him into a caldron of boiling lead. In 1538 he was nominated bishop of Hereford, being then ambassador at Paris; but, before his consecration, he was translated to the see of London. Hitherto he had professed a zeal for the Reformed doctrines, but now that Henry was dead, and Edward VI. reigning in his stead, he scrupled to take the oath of supremacy, for which he was sent to prison; but, on making his submission, was released. His negligence, however, in complying with the laws, occasioned him a second imprisonment, and the loss of his bishopric. On the accession of Mary, he was restored to his episcopal functions, when he deprived the married priests in his diocese, set up the mass in St. Paul's, and, through the whole of this reign, evinced a most sanguinary spirit, bringing numbers of Protestants to the stake. When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, however, retributive justice fell upon his head, and he was sent to the Marshalsea prison, where he was confined during the remainder of his life. His body was interred in St. George's churchyard, Southwark. B. at Hanley, Worcestershire, at the close of the 15th century; D. in prison, 1569.

BONNET, Charles, *bon'-nai*, a Swiss naturalist, whose studies were chiefly directed to the consideration of the conditions of insect life. B. at Geneva, 1720; D. 1793.

BONNEVAL, Claude Alexander, count de, *bon'-ne-val*, a French military adventurer, who, after serving in the army and navy of his own country, transferred his allegiance to Austria, and subsequently became a Musulman. In Turkey he attained high distinction; and, under the title of Achmet Pasha, introduced European tactics, and taught the Turks the management of artillery. B. 1675; D. in Turkey, 1747.

BONNIVARD, Francis de, *bon'-ne-var*, Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon," whose liberal opinions induced him to adopt the republic of Geneva as the most agreeable government for him to live under. For his defence of the rights of the republic against Charles III., duke of Savoy, he was twice imprisoned, the first time at Grolée, where he was immured for two years; and the second in the castle of Chillon, on Lake Geneva, where he remained six years. B. at Seyssel, in the French district of Buge, 1496; D. at Geneva, 1570.—Bonnivard wrote a history of Geneva, bequeathed his ecclesiastical possessions to the state, and to the town his books, which were the foundation of its public library. The shuddering picture which Byron has drawn of the sufferings of the two brothers of Bonnivard while chained to the stone columns in the dungeon of Chillon, has no foundation in truth. "The eldest of the three" was the only one of his kindred confined there.

BONONCINI, Giovanni, *bo-non-se'-ne*, a musical composer, who, in conjunction with Handel and Ariosti, was engaged for the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in London. His compositions were

deficient in vigour, but were marked by much grace and tenderness. B. at Bologna, 1660. (*See* ARIOSTI.)

BONPLAND, Aimé, *bonp'-land*, a superior botanist, and the companion of Humboldt in his South-American explorations. In 1804 he became superintendent of the gardens of the empress Josephine at Malmaison, and when she died, in 1814, he resigned his situation. In 1816 he once more visited S. America, and, after encountering considerable dangers, finally settled in the neighbourhood of San Borja, a small town on the banks of the Uruguay, in Brazil, where he continued to reside till his death. B. at La Rochelle, 1773; D. 1858.

BOODROOM, or BODRUN, *bood-room*, a small town of Asia Minor, in Natolia, situate at the head of a deep bay, nearly 100 miles from Smyrna. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Halicarnassus. Many relics of antiquity are to be observed here, and in the vicinity. Vestiges of the ancient walls may be discerned; and above the town are the remains of a theatre, measuring about 280 feet in diameter, and which appears to have had 36 rows of marble seats. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 37° N. *Lon.* 27° 20′ E.

BOONE, Daniel, *boon*, a colonel in the United States service, and one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky, where he signalized himself by his many daring exploits against the Red Indians, and also by his extensive surveys and explorations of that state. In 1793 he removed to Upper Louisiana, then belonging to the Spaniards, and was named by them commandant of a district there. B. in Pennsylvania, 1735; D. in Missouri, 1820.—Boone was one of the most successful of the enterprising American pioneers of the 18th century, and may be said to have explored, defended, and aided in the settlement of the country from the Alleghany Mountains to the frontier of Missouri.

BOONE, *boon*, the name of several counties and townships in the United States.

BOORO, *boor'-o*, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, 50 miles from Ceram. *Area*, 1,970 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and fertile, producing sago, rice, fruits, cajeput-oil, and dye-woods. *Pop.* 18,000. *Lat.* between 3° and 4° S. *Lon.* between 126° and 127° E.—In this island are mounts Tamahoo and Dome, respectively 6,528 and 10,400 feet high.

BOOSEMPRA, or BOOSUM PRAH, *boo'-sem-pra'*, a river of the country of Ashantee, in W. Africa. It disembogues itself into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 4° 52′ N.; *lon.* 2° 30′ W.

BOOTAN, or BHOTAN, *boo'-tan*, an extensive region of Northern Hindostan, lying between Bengal and Tibet, having Sikkim on the W., Bengal and Assam on the S. and E., and the great Himalaya chain on the N. *Area*, 64,500 square miles. *Desc.* Very mountainous, and in many parts extremely cold, but productive and highly cultivated, the slopes of the mountains being cut into terraces for this purpose. *Mountains.* These consist of offshoots from the Himalaya chain, which here attains an elevation of 25,000 feet. *Forests.* In the lower part of the country these are both fine and extensive, notwithstanding that they are on a height of 8,000 or 10,000 feet above the sea. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, barley, buckwheat, and rice. *Minerals.* Iron and copper, and other metals are said to be plentiful. *Manf.* Woven goods, hardware articles, arms, gunpowder, and paper, which consists of a kind of satin obtained from bark. *Towns.* Tassimdon and Punakka. *Rel.* Buddhism. *Pop.* 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 26° 30′ and 28° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 88° 30′ and 94° E.

BOOTES, *bo-o'-tes*, a northern constellation near the Ursa Major, also called Bubulcus and Arctophylax.

BOOTH, Barton, *booth*, an English actor, who, at the age of 17, entered into a strolling company, and whose reputation became so great that Betterton engaged him. When Addison's "Cato" was to be acted, he was selected to perform the principal part, and sustained it so well that one night a subscription of fifty guineas was collected in the boxes and sent to him. He afterwards became manager of the house, and continued to perform nearly to his death. B. in Lancashire, probably at Warrington, 1681; D. 1733.

BOOTH, Sir Felix, the owner of a large distillery, distinguished for the great liberality he showed, when sheriff of London in 1829, in paying all the expenses, amounting to £17,000, of Captain Ross's second expedition to the Arctic regions, and whose name will always be honourably connected with the history of maritime discovery. He was knighted by William IV., and received the thanks of Parliament. B. 1755; D. at Brighton, 1850.

BOOTHIA FELIX, *boo'-the-a fe'-lix*, an insular portion of British North America, running into the Arctic Ocean, named in honour of Sir Felix Booth. *Lat.* between 69° and 75° N. *Lon.* between 92° and 97° W. This country was discovered by Captain John Ross, who here determined the position of the magnetic pole.

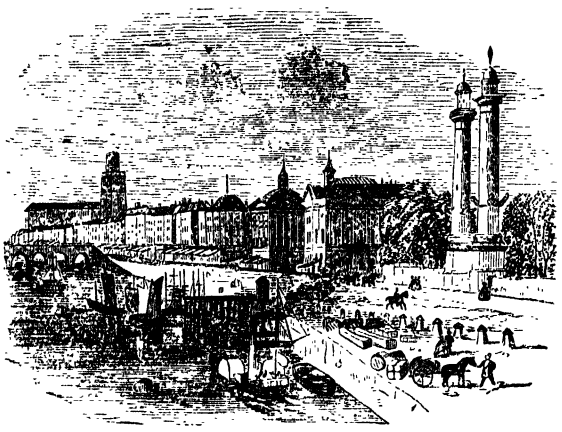
BOOTON, *boot'-on*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, lying to the S.E. of the Celebes. *Area*, estimated at 1,800 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing maize, rice, cloves, and tropical fruits in abundance. *Pop.* including Panganasane, another island, perhaps 300,000. *Lat.* 5° S. *Lon.* 123° E. The Dutch used formerly to dispatch annually to this island an extirpator, to destroy the clove and nutmeg trees, in order that they might secure a monopoly of the trade.

BORDA, John Charles, *bor'-da*, a French mathematician, who early entered the navy, and was employed on a voyage of discovery along the coasts of Europe and Africa, with a view of improving navigation and geography. The result of this expedition was published in two vols. 4to, 1778. In the American war he served under D'Estaing, with the rank of rear-admiral. Before this he had introduced uniformity into the architecture of the French ships of war. He contributed numerous papers to the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, chiefly relating to the construction of vessels and hydraulics. In 1787 he published the "Description and Use of the Circle of Reflection," in which he recommended the employment of the specular circles invented by Tobias Mayer. He also invented the mensuration-rod, for ascertaining the station-lines. One of his last labours was the accurate determination of the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds at Paris. B. at Dax, 1733; D. at Paris, 1799. To this mathematician and Coulomb is ascribed the rise of the correct views of experimental philosophy for which the French have since become distinguished.

BORDE, John Benjamin, *bord*, a French writer, who became first valet to Louis XV., and on the death of that monarch was appointed farmer-general. He employed his leisure hours in studying music and the belles-lettres. His collection of airs, in 4 vols. 8vo, and essays on music, ancient and modern, in 4 vols. 4to, are proofs of his skill in the first, and in the second he distinguished himself by the "Memoirs of Coucy," 2 vols. 8vo, "Interesting Pieces towards a History of the Reigns of Louis XIII. and of Louis XIV.," "Letters upon Switzerland," "History of the South Sea," and other works. B. at Paris, 1734; guillotined, 1794.

BORDEAUX, *bor-do'*, a commercial city of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the Gironde, situate 60 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. The old town is not very attractive, the streets being for the most part crooked, narrow, and badly paved; but it has a number of handsome edifices. The new town is finely built, possessing large and handsome quays, and the bridge over the Gironde is one of the finest in Europe. The most remarkable public buildings are the Exchange, the ancient Hôtel des Fermes, the palace founded by Bonaparte in 1810, an elegant theatre, the old town-house, and the palace, first occupied by the dukes of Guienne, and afterwards by the Parliament. The cathedral is a structure of great antiquity, and the other churches are also interesting; but many of them were greatly injured during the Revolution. The institutions in literature are, a university, which was founded in 1441, and consists of two colleges, with a lyceum; an academy of arts and sciences, instituted in 1712; a public library with 120,000 volumes; and an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, founded in 1670, and revived in 1768. *Manf.* Glass, earthenware, woollen stuffs, lac, cottons, woollens, printed calicoes, tobacco, chemicals; and there are iron-foundries and a great number of sugar-refineries. *Exp.* Wine and brandy are exported in great quantities to Britain, Ireland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and other northern states. Vinegar, plums, raisins, chestnuts, walnuts, wood, turpentine, cork, honey, and hams are also exported. *Imp.* The principal are, from

England, woollen stuffs, tin, lead, coal, herrings, salted flesh, leather, dye-stuffs, and different kinds of provisions; from Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, staves, deals, timber for ship-building, hemp, pitch, copper, and



BORDEAUX.

cheese. A great trade is also carried on with the colonies. *Pop.* 137,538. *Lat.* 44° 50′ 19″ N. *Lon.* 0° 34′ 32″ W.—This is the Burdigala of the Romans, and was celebrated for its mines in the 4th century. In 1132 it passed into the hands of the English, who kept it till 1451. In 1548 it was visited with great severity by Henry II. of France. He sent the duke of Montmorency to execute his commission, and at every tenth house a Bordelais was hanged, and the municipal authorities executed in the public square. This rigour was on account of an insurrection which had taken place against the salt-tax. It is the birthplace of Ausonius, the Latin poet, Edward the Black Prince, and his son Richard II. of England, Pope Clement, the distinguished painter Charles Vernet, and the historian Montesquieu.

BORDEAUX, DUC DE, Henry Charles Ferdinand Mario Dieudonne d'Artois, the son of Charles Ferdinand, duc de Berry. On the dethronement of Charles X. of France, his son the Dauphin, Louis Antoine, renounced his claim to the throne in favour of this prince; but he left France with the royal family in August, 1830. Louis Philippe then ascended the throne, and the duc de Bordeaux took the title of comte de Chambord. The French legitimists designate him as Henry V. B. 1820.

BOREAS, *bor'-e-as*, the name of the north wind blowing from the Hyperborean mountains. He was worshipped as a deity, and represented with wings and white hair.

BOREL, or BORELLI, Giovanni, *bo-rel'-le*, an eminent Italian professor of mathematics and medicine, who discovered and translated the lost books of Apollonius Pergæus, wrote the first theory of Jupiter's satellites, and endeavoured to apply mathematics to medicine. In 1666 he was called to the professor's chair at Pisa, where he lectured with great success, and wrote much in connection with the sciences he pursued. Being supposed to have favoured a revolt of the Messinians, amongst whom he had gone to live, he was invited by Queen Christina of Sweden to Rome, where she then was. Thither he immediately went, and lived under the favour of her patronage until his death. B. at Naples, 1608; D. at Rome, 1679.—The work "De Motu Animalium" is that upon which the medical reputation of Borelli depends.

BORGHESE, FAMILY OF, *bor-gai'-zai*, a distinguished Italian family, amongst whom have been several cardinals, and other members who have taken distinguished positions in the public affairs of Italy. One of the family, Prince Camillo Borghese, married the widow of General Leclerc, Marie Pauline Bonaparte, the sister of Napoleon I. In 1805 he was created a prince of the French empire, and, with the title of duke of Guastalla, became governor-general of the departments beyond the Alps, which embraced those former Italian states, and which were now annexed to France. Subsequently to the fall of the emperor, he fixed his abode at Florence, where, in a palatial structure, he lived in princely splendour. He had another residence at Rome, which he adorned with costly works of art. D. 1832.

BORGIA, Cæsar, *bor'-je-a*, a profligate son of Pope Alexander VI., on whose accession he was made archbishop of Valenza and cardinal; but being jealous of his brother Francis, who was most in favour, he contrived to have him drowned. He also dispatched a number of other persons, to gratify his avarice and revenge. Having renounced the cardinalship, he was made duke of Valentinois by Louis XII. of France, with whom he entered into a league for the conquest of the Milanese. On the death of his father, he was sent prisoner to Spain, but made his escape, and died fighting as a volunteer in the service of his brother-in-law, the king of Navarre, under the walls of Pampeluna, in 1507.

BORGIA, Lucretia, sister of the above, has been represented as equally profligate with her brother; a charge which is hardly credible, when we consider the characters of those who have been her panegyrists. Among these are the names of Ariosto, Strozzi, and Timbaedio, and several historians, who could not all have concurred in commending an embodiment of wickedness. She was three married, and left several sons, which may be considered as another argument greatly in her favour. D. at Ferrara, 1523.

BORGO, *bor'-go*, 'a town,' the prefix of many of the names of places in Italy.

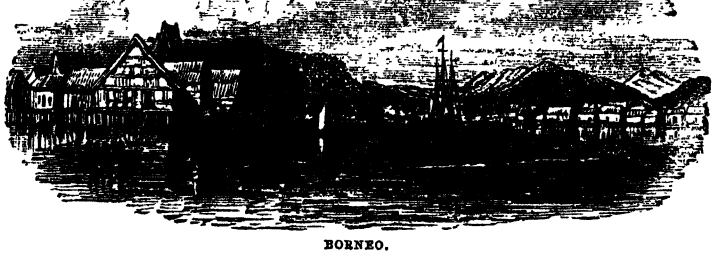
BORINAGE, *bor'-e-naj*, a district of Belgium, in the province of Hainault. *Pop.* 32,000.—Almost its whole extent is covered with coal-mines.

BORISSOV, *bo-ris'-sof*, a small town of European Russia, on the Beresina, 36 miles from Minsk. Near this was the scene of the disastrous passage of the Beresina by the French in 1812.

BORLASE, William, *bor'-lais*, an ingenious antiquary, who in 1720 entered into orders, and two years afterwards obtained the rectory of Ludgvan, and afterwards that of St. Just, in Cornwall. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and, having presented a variety of fossils and pieces of antiquity to the university of Oxford, he received the thanks of that learned body, and the degree of LL.D. He also gave many curious ores and fossils to the poet Pope for his grotto at Twickenham. B. at St. Just, Cornwall, 1696: D. 1772.—He wrote an essay on Cornish crystals, in the "Philosophical Transactions," "Antiquities of the County of Cornwall," folio, two editions; "Observations on the Scilly Islands," 4to; and "The Natural History of Cornwall," folio; all of them valuable.

BORNEO, *bor'-ne-o*, an island of Asia, in the Eastern Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, encompassed by the China Sea, the Sea of Java, the Sea of Celebes, and the Straits of Macassar. *Ext.* about 800 miles in length, by 700 in breadth. *Area*, estimated at 300,000 square miles, being the largest island, with the exception of Australia or New Holland, in the world. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, and flat and marshy for 10 or 15 miles inland along the coast. *Mountains.* Of the interior of this island not much is known; and although its mountain system is extensive, still little, beyond indicating the general direction of its ranges, can be said upon it. To the north of the Krunbang Mountains, which form the S. boundary of Sarawak, are the Batang-

Lupar and the Madi ranges, and between these and the Chinese Sea lies Borneo proper. Running in a N.W. direction from Lake Kili-Babi (*lat.* 5° 30′ N.), the highest known point in Borneo is reached. This is attained in Mount Kili-Babi, which is 13,698 feet above the level of the sea. Other ranges traverse the country, but their heights are not definitely ascertained. *Rivers.* The principal are the Borneo or Brunai, the Batang-Lopar, the Sarawak, the Pontianak, the Majak, the Pembuan, and several others of more or less extent, and traversing the country in all directions; so that Borneo presents, in this respect, a great contrast to New Holland; being one of the best-watered countries on the face of the globe. *Lakes.* The only known one of importance is the Kili-Babi, which is 35 miles long by 30 broad. *Forests.* Very extensive, in which the gutta-percha tree is a conspicuous object. *Climate.* In the higher parts, as temperate as it is in Europe; but in the lower, hot and unhealthy. *Zoology.* The elephant, rhinoceros, striped tiger, leopard, bear, deer, horse, and monkey. The ourang-outang is thought to be peculiar to Borneo and Sumatra. There is a porcupine which is said to be a favourite food of the natives, and the only animal that can feed on the upas-tree with impunity. The peninsula of Unsoong, in this country, is declared the most eastern point on the globe in which the elephant is found in its wild state. Birds are found in great variety, as are insects. Bees especially abound, and their wax is transported to China. The lac insect is also found. Crocodiles appear in the rivers, which are well supplied with fish. On the north and north-eastern coasts tortoises abound, and their shells are exported to China. *Pro.* Rice, sago, mandioc, sugar, camphor, cassia, cotton, opium, pepper, nutmeg, cloves, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, areca-palm, and a great variety of timber trees; also sandal-wood, ebony, banana, bread-fruit, cajeput-oil, benzoin, gums, and woods used for frankincense; indigo, safflower, turmeric, several dye-woods, and fruits of every description. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, iron, tin, and coal. The principal diamond-mines are those of Landak, on the river of the same name, about 50 miles from Pontianak. *Pop.* about 3,000,000, consisting of Dyaks, Malays, and Chinese. *Lat.* between 7° 4′ N. and 4° 10′ S. *Lon.* between 108° 50′ and 119° 20′ E.—Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is divided into several districts, governed by independent sovereigns, who frequently wage war with each other. Several of the European powers have endeavoured to establish colonial settlements in Borneo; but, with the exception of the Dutch, none of these had any permanent success, till Sir James Brooke, an English gentleman of independent fortune, landed on its coast in 1838. After that time the attention of a great many merchants of this country was directed to the proceedings of Sir James, whose efforts to establish and extend the commercial relations of England with this distant part of the globe, exemplified uncommon perseverance and enterprise. (*See* BROOKE, Sir James; SARAWAK, &c.)



BORNEO.

BORNEO, a seaport and capital of the kingdom of Borneo, on the north-west part of the island, 10 miles distant from the sea, on the river Brunai. The houses which occupy the banks on both sides of the river are supported on piles, and ascended by ladders, the river being freely permitted to flow under them. It is a place of considerable trade. *Pop.* about 20,000. *Lat.* 4° 56′ N. *Lon.* 114° 44′ E.

BORNHOLM, *born'-hawlm*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, about 100 miles from the outer point of Zealand. *Ext.* 30 miles long by 20 broad; area, including three small neighbouring islands, 227 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous. *Pro.* Flax, hemp, and oats. *Minerals.* Potter's clay, blue marble, and coal. *Manf.* Linens, wooden clocks, and earthenware. *Pop.* 27,000. *Lat.* between 54° 59′ and 55° 19′ N. *Lon.* between 14° 42′ and 15° 10′ E.

BORNOU, *bor-noo'*, an extensive country of Africa, bounded on the N.W. by Fezzan, N. by the country of Bilma, S.E. by Cashna, and S.W. by Nubia. The whole country may be regarded as a level plain, with a thick copse, high coarse grass, and numerous creeping and climbing plants. Around Lake Tchad, for a considerable distance, there is an alluvial soil, susceptible of a higher cultivation than has yet been bestowed upon it. *Rivers.* The Shary and Yeou. *Climate.* This is characterized by an intense heat, though not by a uniform heat. Two seasons, commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them, from the S.E. and S., an intense heat, with the deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning as destroy multitudes of cattle and numbers of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat lessens; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. *Zoology.* Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels (the flesh of which is much esteemed) are the common animals. The game consists of partridges, wild ducks, and ostriches, the flesh of which is prized above all other kinds. The other animals are the lion, leopard, civet-cat, wolf, fox, elephant, antelope, camelopardalis, crocodile, and hippopotamus; and there are many snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. Bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. *Pro.* Maize, cotton, hemp, indigo, and all kinds of grain. The india-rubber tree is found in abundance. The riches of the inhabitants chiefly consist in slaves and cattle. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 12° and 18° N. *Lon.* between 12° and 18° E.

BORODINO, *bo-ro-de'-no*, a village in Russia, near Moskwa, about 90 miles W. Moscow, remarkable for the great battle gained on September 7, 1812, by the French over the Russians.

BORRODALE, *bor'-ro-dail*, in the S.E. part of Cumberland, bordering on Westmoreland, a romantic district, among Derwentwater fells, 7 miles from Keswick. These fells or hills are some of the loftiest in England, and it is in one of them that the black lead, or plumbago, is found, wherewith almost all the world is supplied. The mines are opened only once in seven years, and when a sufficient quantity of this valuable and singular mineral is taken out, they are carefully closed again. *Pop.* 425.

…ño, …, cardinal and
… of Milan, …ned the Ambrosian
England, w… Milan. B. at Milan, in 1564; D. in 1634.
flesh, leathe…s are all theological.—His cousin, CHARLES,
sions; from …hbishop of Milan, and had great influence
deals, timber …h church. He caused to be drawn up the
…atechism of Trent," and was one of the
…tial prelates who attended the Council of
…538; D. 1584.

…I, Francis, *bor-ro-mē'-ne*, an eminent archi-
… is said, was driven mad by the reputation
…another architect, and stabbed himself. He
…urch of La Sapienza at Rome, the college
…nda, and several other elegant structures.
…strict of Como, 1599; D. 1667.

…, George, an English author, whose singular
…dventure led him into the society of the
…t only of England and Ireland, but those of
…h peninsula. Many of the scenes through
…as passed are supposed to be given in his
…he Zincali," "the Bible in Spain," "Laven-
…"Rommany Rye." B. at Norwich, 1803.

…STOWNNESS, frequently abbreviated to Bo'-
*…-ness*, a seaport-town of Scotland, county of
…gow, on the southern bank of the river Forth,
…s from Edinburgh. The town is irregularly
…but has a very good harbour. There are exten-
…collieries, which afford fuel both for home con-
…tion and export, and have been wrought during
…ries, and penetrate so far beneath the bed of the
… as to meet those of Culross, on the opposite side.
…. about 5,200. It is a station on the Monkland
…lway.

BORSCHOD, *bor'-shod*, a county of Hungary, on the
…eiss. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing wine, grain, and
…its in abundance. It also rears considerable num-
…rs of cattle, has copper-mines, and its commerce is
…xtensive. *Pop.* 216,500.

…h BORT, *bort*, a town and parish of France, in the
…p department Corrèze, 14 miles from Ussel. It trades in
…horses and cattle. *Pop.* 2,600.—This is the birthplace
…of Turmontel.

…nd th…USSI, *bo-rus'-se*, a people of Sarmatia, who inha-
…n 1525 …russia, which takes its name from them.

…f Fran… *bo'-sa*, a town of Sardinia, 4 miles from
…xecute… near the mouth of the Terno. It has a coral-
Bordelais …and is one of the unhealthiest places in the
…xecuted …*Pop.* 6,000.

…econ… …WEN, Edward, *bos-ko'-en*, a distinguished
…gosc… admiral, was the second son of Hugh, Viscount
…nglish…th. He early entered the navy, and was, in
…tic, mo… made captain of the *Shoreham*. He particularly
…uish, n… guished himself at the taking of Porto Bello and
…fonte… siege of Carthagena. On his return to England,
BOSCAWEN married the daughter of William Glanville, Esq.,
…lario D… chosen M.P. for Truro, in Cornwall. In 1744
…mand, made captain of the *Dreadnought*, of 60 guns,
…harles …n after took the *Medea*, commanded by Captain
…ntoine, …rt, the first French ship of war captured that
…us prin… In 1747 he distinguished himself under Anson,
…Augu… in an engagement with the French fleet off
…hrone, …isterre, where he was wounded in the shoulder
…omte de… …sket-ball, and when Hoquart again became his
…ate him… The same year he was made rear-admiral of
BOSSAN… and commander of the land and sea forces
…lowing …d in an expedition to the East Indies. On his
…ssai… …e laid siege to Pondicherry, but was obliged to
…a… …on account of the monsoon; and the manner in
which he effected his retreat added to his fame. He soon afterwards took Madras, and peace being concluded, returned to England, where he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty. In 1755 he sailed to intercept a French squadron bound to North America, of which he took two ships, and Hoquart became his prisoner a third time. For this service he received the thanks of the House of Commons. In 1758 he took Cape Breton and Louisburg, in conjunction with General Amherst. The year following he commanded in the Mediterranean, and while lying at Gibraltar, hearing that the French admiral, M. De la Clue, had passed the Straits, he refitted his ships, and came up with the French fleet, of which he took three and burnt two in Lagos Bay. He once more received the thanks of Parliament, and had an annual pension of £3,000 conferred upon him. In 1760 he was appointed general of the marines, with a salary of £3,000 a year, which he retained until his death. B. in Cornwall, 1711; D. at Hatchfield Park, near Guildford, 1761.—It was of this admiral that Lord Chatham said, when he proposed expeditions to other commanders, he heard nothing but difficulties; but when he applied to him, these were either set aside or expedients suggested to remove them.

BOSCOBEL, *bos'-ko-bel*, Shropshire, near White Ladies, in the parish of Tong. *Pop.* 20.—Its grove is noted for the oak in which Charles II. was hid, and where he saw the parliament soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester, in 1651.

BOSJESMANS, *boz-jes'-manz*, literally 'bushmen,' is the designation applied by the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope to a nomadic people who skirt the colony on the north, and who neither rear cattle nor have tribal distinctions such as the Hottentots have.

BOSNA-SERAJO, *bos'-na se-ra'-jo*, a town of European Turkey, the capital of Bosnia, situate on the Bosnia, 120 miles from Belgrade. It is meanly built, with the exception of a few of the public offices. The old citadel, which stands at some distance from the town, is surrounded with thick walls, turrets, and bastions, and defended by numerous cannon. *Manf.* Lances, daggers, and other arms; there is likewise a considerable trade with Dalmatia, Turkey, Croatia, and South Germany. *Pop.* about 35,000.—In the neighbourhood there are mineral baths and iron-mines.

BOSNIA, *bos'-ne-a*, a river which gives its name to a province of European Turkey, and which, after a course of 150 miles, unites with the Save, 24 miles from Brod.

BOSNIA, a country of the south of Europe, subject to the Turks, separated from Sclavonia on the N. by the Save, from Servia on the E. by the Drin, from Dalmatia on the S. by a ridge of mountains, and from Croatia on the W. by the Verba. *Area*, 18,800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but containing many fruitful fields and vineyards, especially in the north. Its mountains are offshoots from the Dinaric and Julian Alps, in some places attaining an elevation of 6,000 feet. *Rivers.* The Save and its tributaries, the Bosnia, Verba, and Drin; and the Narenta in the S. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, flax, hemp, tobacco, wines, olives, and fruits. A great number of cattle are reared, the pasturage being good. The sheep are celebrated for their wool, and there is an excellent breed of horses. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, mercury, lead, and iron. The last two only are allowed by the government to be mined. *Pop.* 1,100,000. *Lat.* between 42° 30′ and 45° 15′ N. *Lon.* between 15° 50′ and 19° 30′ E.—This country belonged to the ancient Pannonia, and, in the middle ages, was sometimes tributary to Hungary and sometimes to Servia. In 1463 it became tributary to Turkey and, in 1522, was united to that empire. The Bosniac have frequently risen against their rulers; and, in 1850-51, Omar Pasha gained considerable reputation by suppressing a rebellion against accepting the Tanzimat or reformed constitution of Turkey.

BOSPHORUS, or BOSPORUS, *bos'-fo-rus*, two narrow straits, situate at the confines of Europe and Asia. One was called Cimmerian, and joined the Palus Mæotis to the Euxine, and is called by the moderns the Strait of Kaffa; and the other was called the Thracian, and by the moderns "Canal of Constantinople," which connects the Euxine Sea with the Propontis. It is so narrow that, in a calm day, persons could converse with each other from the opposite banks.

BOSQUET, General, *bos'-kā*, a French commander, who, in 1829, entered the Polytechnic School, and, in 1833, became a sub-lieutenant in the artillery. In 1835 he went with his regiment to Algeria, where he began to distinguish himself. Between 1836 and 1848 he had passed through the successive ranks of captain, chef-de-bataillon, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, when, in that year, he was appointed by the republican government, general of brigade. In 1854 the emperor Napoleon III. raised him to the rank of general of division, and enrolled him in the staff of the army of Marshal St. Arnaud. He was with the French army in the Crimea, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was wounded in the assault on the Malakoff tower at the siege of Sebastopol. He was made a marshal of

France, and in 1859 appointed to a command in the war against Austria. B. at Pau, in 1810.

BOSSUET, James, *bos'-soo-ai*, a celebrated French preacher, who, in 1669, was made bishop of Condom, at which time he was also appointed tutor to the dauphin, for whom he composed his "Discourse on Universal History," which was printed in 1681. It was from this work that Voltaire conceived his opinion of Bossuet's great eloquence. It is divided into three parts, and Mr. Charles Butler, a critic, says that it scarcely contains a sentence in which there is not some noun or verb conveying an image, or suggesting a sentiment of the noblest kind. The same year he was made bishop of Meaux. In 1697 he was appointed counsellor of state. Bossuet distinguished himself as a controversialist against the Protestants, and his "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church upon Matters of Controversy" was written with so much talent and ingenuity as to draw many persons over to popery. It was translated into several languages, and procured for the author the thanks of the pope. Several able Protestants attacked the bishop, who encountered them with great spirit. B. at Dijon, 1627; D. at Paris, 1704.—His funeral orations are, no doubt, splendid, affecting, and eloquent; but their style is by far too dramatic to suit the tastes of those who view the occasions which call them forth, as being better adapted for an humble expression of sorrow, than for a pompous display of sentiment.

BOSTON, *bos'-ton*, a seaport-town and parish of Lincolnshire, situate on both sides of the river Witham, 28 miles from Lincoln. *Area* of parish, 5,220 acres. This is an ancient town, and was formerly rich in monastic and religious institutions, though scarcely a vestige is now left of the six friaries and three colleges which it once contained. The parish church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a noble Gothic structure, justly admired for its elegance and simplicity. It was founded in 1309. Besides the church, there are places of worship belonging to Baptists of different denominations, to Unitarians, and Methodists; also a Quaker meeting-house. The neighbouring sea yields great numbers of fish; and a considerable traffic is carried on in shrimps, immense quantities of which are sent to London. Since the inclosure of the neighbouring fens, large quantities of oats are annually shipped for London. *Pop.* 17,600.—A station on the Great Northern Railway.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, U.S., stands on a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, about 210 miles from New York. It is built in the form of a crescent about the harbour, gradually rising backwards upon a slope. The streets are generally spacious and well built of red brick; but the surface on which they are laid being uneven, they have a somewhat irregular appearance. The principal edifices are the State-house, Faneuil-hall, the City-hall, Exchange, hospital, Custom-house, gaol, houses of industry and correction, an athenæum, an Odeon, about one hundred churches, and two theatres. There are a great many schools, literary, scientific, and charitable institutions, and the medical branch of the Harvard University is here. Literature flourishes in this town above, perhaps, any place in the United States,—authors, printers, and publishers existing in large numbers. Longfellow's poems, Prescott's histories, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom," were all originally published in Boston. The harbour is commodious, the largest class of vessels being able to lie close to the quays. There is a beautiful park, comprising fifty acres, and forming a fine promenade. *Imp.* This town being the great emporium of New England, it imports most kinds of European manufactures, E. and W. India produce, and flour, grain, cotton, tobacco, staves, and coal from most of the other states of the Union. *Exp.* Beef, pork, lard, woollen and cotton manufactured goods, cordage, boots, shoes, paper, hardware, and furniture. *Pop.* in 1850, 138,788; including the villages within a compass of 9 miles round the Exchange, the population was, in the same year, 269,874. *Lat.* 42° 21′ 23″ N. *Lon.* 71° 4′ 9″ W.—Boston was founded about 1630, and was formerly called Trimountain, from three hills, on and around which it is built. It was subsequently called Boston, in compliment to the Rev. John Cotton, who had been a clergyman at Boston, in Lincolnshire, and who had fled here from religious persecution. It is called the cradle of American independence. In June, 1775, the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought in its neighbourhood, where there is a granite column commemorating the victory over the British. It is the birthplace of Franklin the philosopher.

BOSWELL, James, *bos'-wel*, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, was the son of Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, one of the justices of session. He was educated at the school and university of Edinburgh, and early distinguished himself by his love of poetry and the *belles-lettres*. Being, however, rather addicted to pleasure, and wishing to enter into the army, his father, who designed him for his own profession, would not allow him to adopt a military life. At his request he went to London, where he contracted an intimacy with Dr. Johnson and other men of literary eminence. Thence he went to Utrecht and studied the civil law; after which he travelled through Germany and Switzerland. In the latter country he was introduced to Rousseau, and at Ferney visited Voltaire. He next went to Italy, and passed over to Corsica, where, by means of an introductory letter which he received from Rousseau, he formed an intimacy with General Paoli. On his return he published an account of Corsica. About this time he was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar, and distinguished himself in the famous Douglas cause against the Hamilton family, who laid claim to the property of the last duke of Douglas, in opposition to Mr. Archibald Douglas, the legitimacy of whose birth was disputed. The indolence of his disposition, however, coupled with his fondness for pleasure, were powerful impediments to his advancement in the legal profession; accordingly, he made little progress as a votary of Themis. In 1773 he accompanied Dr. Johnson in a tour through the Highlands and the western isles of Scotland, of which tour he wrote an entertaining account, published in 1785. On the death of his father he removed to London, and was admitted at the English bar, but never attained any considerable practice. By the favour of Lord Lonsdale, however, he was chosen recorder of Carlisle. In 1790 he published a book of high value in biographical literature,—"The Memoirs of Dr. Johnson," in 2 vols. 4to, and since reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo. It is upon this work that his fame rests. It has received the commendation of the highest authorities, has given gratification to thousands upon thousands of readers, and presents us with the best portrait of a great man that has ever been painted. B. at Edinburgh, 1740; D. 1795.—It may be considered a somewhat curious fact, that during more than the twenty years of acquaintance which subsisted between Dr. Johnson and Boswell, they had been in each other's company not more than 276 days. This period embraces their tour to the Hebrides, when they were together from the 18th of August to the 22nd of November, 1773. Out of this period one of the most entertaining books that has ever been written was produced,—a book which is the richest storehouse of wit and wisdom of which any language can boast.

BOSWORTH, *bos'-worth*, a town of Leicestershire, 11 miles from Leicester. The church is spacious, and has a beautiful spire. *Pop.* 2,500, chiefly engaged in knitting worsted stockings.—About three miles from the town is Bosworth Field, where, in 1458, the memorable battle between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., was fought. On Crownhill, an adjoining knoll, Lord Stanley put the crown upon the head of "Courageous Richmond." In allusion to this fact, Shakspere makes Stanley say, in Richard III.,—

"Lo! here this long usurpèd royalty,
From the dead temples of this bloody wretch,
Have I pluck'd off, to grace thy brows withal;
Wear it, enjoy it, and make much of it."

BOSWORTH, Joseph, D.D., F.R.S., &c., an eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar and philologist, who was reared for the church, in which he officiated for several years, both in England and Scotland; but whose declining health forced him to resign his duties. In 1823 he published his "Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar," which brought him into correspondence and acquaintance with some of the leading Anglo-Saxon scholars of the day. In 1838 his "Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon

Language" appeared, of which another edition, in a more compendious form, was published in 1848. After that period he occupied himself in translating several Anglo-Saxon works, and in preparing for publication the Anglo-Saxon and Morso-Gothic gospels in parallel columns. B. in Derbyshire, 1788.

**Botany Bay**, *bot'-a-ne*, a bay on the south-east coast of Australia, New South Wales, 5 miles from Sydney. *Lat.* 34° S. *Lon.* 151° 15′ E. It was, in 1770, discovered by Captain Cook, who named it Botany, from the great quantity of herbs which he found on its shores. In 1787 it became an English penal settlement. In 1825 a column was erected on its shore to the memory of La Perouse, the French navigator.

**Bothnia**, *both'-ne-a*, an extensive province in the north of Europe, which was formerly divided into East and West, the eastern division being ceded to Russia at the peace of Frederickshamm in 1809. West Bothnia, with Lapland, constitutes the most northern portion of Sweden, reaching, on the west side of the gulf, from the borders of Angermanland to Tornea. It is divided into the four districts of Umea, Pitea, Lulea, and Tornea, so called from their chief towns. *Area*, about 62,500 square miles. *Lat.* between 63° 30′ and 69° N. *Lon.* between 14° 20′ and 24° E.

**Bothnia, Gulf of**, is that part of the Baltic Sea which separates Sweden from Finland. It begins at the island of Aland, and extends 360 miles in length and 135 in extreme breadth, to Tornea, between *lat.* 60° 20′ and 65° 50′ N.—This gulf receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland; but its depth is not greater than that of the Baltic generally.

**Bothwell**, *both'-well*, a village and parish in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 9 miles from Glasgow. *Pop.* 15,300.—This village is famous for a battle fought, in 1679, between the Scottish Covenanters and the royal forces, wherein the former were completely routed. Bothwell Bridge was the scene of the action. Reached by the Clydesdale Junction Railway.

**Bothwell**, James Hepburn, Earl, remarkable in the history of Scotland in connection with Mary, queen of Scots, and his supposed share in the murder of Henry Darnley, her husband. When that unfortunate prince was blown up in the house where he slept, in the vicinity of Holyrood palace, suspicion fell strongly upon Bothwell and the queen. Bothwell was tried and acquitted. After this, he seized Mary near Edinburgh, and carried her prisoner to Dunbar Castle, where he first endeavoured, by soothing speeches and protestations of love, to prevail on her to marry him. That she did so at last is certain; but it is said, and seemingly with justice, that she was forced to it by the worst advantages being taken of her. During these iniquitous proceedings, Bothwell procured a divorce from his former wife. Mary soon after created him earl of Orkney. But a confederacy among the lords being formed against him, he retired to the Orkneys, and thence to Denmark, where he died in prison, it is said confessing his own guilt and the queen's innocence of the king's murder. D. in the castle of Malmory, in 1576.—This is the historical personage chosen by Professor Aytoun for the hero of his poem of "Bothwell." (*See* Aytoun.)

**Botta**, Carlo Guiseppe, *bot'-ta*, an Italian, who studied medicine at the university of Turin, and in 1786, took a doctor's degree. He wrote several historical works, and received a pension, with the honour of knighthood, from Charles Albert, king of Sardinia. He wrote a "History of Italy," and a continuation of Guicciardini's history from 1530 down to 1789; upon the merits of which public opinion is divided. He is also the author of a "History of American Independence," which has been highly spoken of in the United States. B. at San Giorgio, Piedmont, 1766; D. at Paris, 1837.

**Botta**, Paul Emile, son of the above, became French consul at Mosul, and early distinguished himself as a naturalist. After spending some years in Egypt, and making a journey through a portion of Arabia, he settled at Mosul, and in 1843 disentombed an Assyrian palace in the mound of Khorsabad, 14 miles from the seat of his consulship. This was before the discoveries made by Mr. Layard; so that M. Botta may be considered the first who led the way in the path of Assyrian remains. B. at Paris, about 1800.

**Bouche**, *boosh*, under Napoleon I., this was the prefix to the names of several departments of the French empire.

**Bouches-du-Rhone.** (*See* Rhone, Mouths of.)

**Bouchier**, Thomas, *boo'-sheer*, an archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have introduced the art of printing into England in 1464, by bringing over a compositor from Haarlem at his own expense. D. 1486.

**Bouffleis**, Lewis Francis de, *boof'-flai*, a marshal of France, who early in life entered the army, and in 1669 became colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and distinguished himself in several actions under the gallant Turenne. In 1708, after the battle of Oudenarde, he defended Lisle against Prince Eugene, for which he was created a peer. At the battle of Malplaquet, he effected his retreat without losing any of his artillery or soldiers. This was his last public achievement. B. 1644; D. at Fontainebleau, 1711.—When William III. took Namur, he kept Bouffliers prisoner, contrary to the capitulation. The marshal asking the reason of this conduct, was told it was on account of the French having kept the garrison of Dixmude: "Then," said he, "mine ought to be detained rather than myself." "Sir," it was replied, "you are of more value than 10,000 men."

**Boughton**, *baw'-ton*, the name of a number of English parishes, none of which has a population over 1,500.

**Bouillon**, *boo'-ee-yawng*, the chief town of a duchy of the same name, in Belgium, 50 miles from Namur. It is small, but neatly built, and has a castle. *Pop.* 2,700, principally engaged in the manufacture of woollens.

**Bouillon**, Godfrey, duc de, one of the leaders in the Crusades. He took Antioch and Jerusalem, of which the Christian soldiery proclaimed him the first Latin king. He, however, rejected the title, and contented himself with that of "Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre." In 1099 he defeated the sultan of Egypt at Ascalon. B. about 1060; D. 1100.—The glowing eulogy of Tasso preserves the memory of this warrior fresh in the minds of the lovers of historical romance.

**Boulac**, **Boolak**, or **Bulak**, *boo'-lak*, a town of Egypt, situate on the Nile, 1 mile from Cairo, of which it is a suburb. *Pop.* about 13,000.—In 1799 this place was burned by the French; but it was rebuilt by Mehemet Ali, and has since become a town of considerable importance. It is the place whence the passengers for Suez and India debark.

**Boulogne-sur-Mer**, *boo'-loyne*, an old seaport-town of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais, at the mouth of the Liane, 20 miles from Calais. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. The latter lies on the shore, and is better built, and considerably more populous, than the other, which, at a short distance, stands on an eminence. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, a town-hall, and other public buildings. The inhabitants of Boulogne carry on an active trade in fresh and salt fish, especially herrings and mackerel, which are caught in great numbers off the coast; also in coal, salt, fresh and salted butter, soap, and earthenware, as well as in the linen and woollen stuffs manufactured in the town. *Pop.* 31,000. *Lat.* 50° 44′ 32″ N. *Lon.* 1° 36′ 15″ E.—It has steam communication with Folkstone, and is at the head of the railway from Boulogne to Amiens and Paris.

**Boulogne**, a parish and town of France on the Seine, about 4 miles from Paris. *Pop.* nearly 8,000.—The "Bois de Boulogne," which Napoleon III. immensely improved, takes its name from this town, and is the most beautiful and fashionable promenade in the vicinity of Paris.

**Boulton**, Matthew, *bolt'-ton*, an inventor and improver in the mechanical arts. In 1769 he entered into communication with Watt, the improver of the steam-engine; after which the Soho works, near Birmingham, became famous for the mechanical skill displayed in the construction of its steam-engines. His coining-machinery was a triumph of its kind, and he, in conjunction with his partner, Watt, greatly contributed to give an impetus to British industry. B. at Birmingham, 1728; D. 1809.—Boulton was of a generous and ardent disposition, and is said to have expended £47,000 in experiments on the steam-engine, before Watt had so far perfected it as to bring any return of profit.

Bou-Maza, *boo'-ma'-za*, an Arab chief, whose real name was Si Mahomet ben Abdallah. Like Abd-el-Kader, he acquired in early life a saintly reputation, and, declaring himself invulnerable, promised heaven and riches to all who assisted in the expulsion of the French from Africa. In 1845, in connection with Abd-el-Kader, he obtained several advantages over the generals of France, but was subsequently, in 1846, defeated by Colonel (afterwards Marshal) St. Arnaud. Ultimately, on 10th January, 1847, General Herbillon completely routed his forces, and he surrendered in the following April to St. Arnaud. Brought to France, he had a handsome residence assigned to him in Paris, with a pension of 15,000 francs. In 1854 he quitted the French soil, commanded, during the Russian war, a body of Bashi-Bazouks, and was made a colonel in the Turkish service. B. about 1820.—(*See* Abd-el-Kader.)

Bourbon, *boor'-bawng*, the family of, succeeded the line of Valois, and reigned in France from 1589 to 1848, except during the period of the Napoleonic régime. It is a branch of the stock of Capet, being descended from a brother of Philip the Fair.

Bourbon, Charles, duke of, constable of France, was the son of Gilbert, count of Montpensier, who distinguished himself at the famous battle of Marignan, in 1516, but soon after fell into disgrace, through the enmity of the mother of Francis I., whose offer of marriage he had rejected. On this he associated with Charles V. and the king of England against his sovereign. The plot, however, was discovered, and he escaped into Italy, where he became lieutenant-general to the emperor Charles, and afterwards his commander-in-chief. B. 1489; killed in an assault upon Rome, 1527.

Bourbon, or Reunion, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 400 miles to the east of Madagascar. *Ext.* 38, with a breadth of 28 miles. *Desc.* The island is composed of two mountains; the smallest is the southern one, in which the volcanic fires are still raging. A great part of its surface is a complete volcanic desert, destitute of every kind of vegetation. In other parts, however, the soil is fertile, the air pure, the climate delicious, and the sky always beautiful. Its volcanic peaks range from 7,218 to 10,100 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Coffee, tobacco, sugar, rice, and cloves. The forests contain wood fit for shipbuilding; also aloe, ebony, palm, with a variety of trees that afford odoriferous gums and resins. Though earthquakes are unknown, the island is subject to violent hurricanes, which injure the crops, often throw down houses, root up trees, and occasion the destruction of shipping. *Towns.* St. Denis is the principal and capital. *Pop.* about 105,000, inclusive of the inhabitants of some small neighbouring islands. *Lat.* 20° 51′ 43″ S. *Lon.* 55° 30′ 18″ E.—This island was, in 1545, discovered by the Portuguese, and in 1810 was occupied by the English, and restored to France in 1814. It is the only settlement now possessed by the French between Africa and India.

Bourdeilles, Peter de. (*See* Brantome.)

Bourg, *boorg*, the name of a great number of towns and villages in France, of which the principal is the capital of the department of Ain, situate 20 miles from Macon. *Pop.* upwards of 12,000.—It is the birthplace of Lalande, the astronomer.

Bourges, *boorj*, a large but ill-built town of France, in the department of Cher, 123 miles from Paris. It stands on a rising ground, between the rivers Yévrette and Auron, which here unite their streams. The only public buildings of note are the fine Gothic cathedral, and the great tower, formerly used as a state prison. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs, stockings, caps, and other articles of clothing. The chief articles of trade are corn, wine, cattle, wool, hemp, and cloth. *Pop.* 26,000.—This town, in the time of Cæsar, was one of the strongest cities of Gaul. It is the birthplace of Louis XI., and a station on the railway du Centre.

Bourmont, Louis Auguste Victor de Chaisne, Marshal Count de, *boor'-mawng*, a French general, who, at the age of 15, entered the army, and, under the empire of Napoleon I., rose to be one of his marshals. On the fall of the emperor, he attached himself to the Bourbons, and in 1830 was appointed to the command of the army which was to reduce Algeria under the power of France. In a few weeks he won this extensive colony, but was superseded in his command by General Clauzel, who charged him with having appropriated to his own purposes the treasure of one of the captured towns. After this he retired from public life, living in exile in Germany, Holland, and England, as his inclination led him. On the accession of Louis Philippe he was permitted to return to France, when he took up his residence in the castle of Bourmont, in Anjou, where he lived in strict retirement to the time of his death. B. at Paris, 1773; D. at the castle of Bourmont, in Anjou, in 1846.

Bourne, Vincent, *born*, an English poet, usher of Westminster School, whose effusions show a classical taste and a fertile imagination. B. about 1696; D. 1747.

Bourrienne, Louis Antoine Fauvelet de, *boor'-re-en*, in his ninth year entered the military school of Brienne, where he became acquainted with the future emperor, Napoleon I., of France. From being schoolfellows they became acquaintances, and from acquaintances friends. Bourrienne was being educated for the French artillery, but was forced to relinquish the military profession when he found that he could not hold a commission in the French army unless he could give proofs of being of noble lineage. Directing his ambition into another channel, in his twentieth year he was attached to the embassy of the Marquis de Noailles, ambassador of Louis XVI. at the court of the emperor Joseph of Austria. In 1792 he returned to Paris, after two years of the study of international law at Warsaw, and a short stay at the Polish court of King Poniatowski. Napoleon was in Paris at this time, and the friendship of the two schoolfellows was renewed. The fortunes of neither of them were very bright, and they used to share the purses of each other, and wander about the streets of Paris without employment. It was at this period that they beheld, on the 20th June, the attack which was made by the people on the Tuileries, and which is so spiritedly described in Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon." On the fall of the Bourbons and the rise of Napoleon, Bourrienne became his private secretary, a post which he held from 1796 to 1802, when he was dismissed for some scandalous connection with the house of Coulon, the army contractors. In 1805 he was appointed chargé d'affaires of France for the circle of Lower Saxony, in which office he was charged with peculation, and forced to refund a million of francs. He was now a ruined man. On the fall of Napoleon he attached himself to the Bourbon dynasty, and became a deputy for the department of Yonne in the representative chamber. In 1828 he was compelled to seek refuge in Belgium from his creditors, where he commenced writing his Memoirs of the emperor. This work was published in ten volumes in the course of 1829-30, and created an immense sensation. This was the greatest act of his life. The revolution of 1830 unsettled his reason, when he was put into an hospital for the insane in Caen, Normandy, where he ended his days. B. at Sens, 1769; D. 1834.

Bourtang, *boor'-tawng*, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Groningen, in an extensive morass, 12 miles from Winschoten. In 1593 it was taken by the Spaniards, and in 1795 again by the French.

Boussa, *boos'-sa*, a town of Central Africa, on the Niger, east of Timbuctoo. *Pop.* estimated at 15,000. *Lat.* 10° 14′ N. *Lon.* 5° 20′ E.—Here Mungo Park, the traveller, was murdered.

Bouvines, *boo'-veen*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, 6 miles from Lille. Here, in 1214, the emperor Otho was defeated by Philip Augustus.

Bow, or Stratford le Bow, *bo*, a village and parish in the county of Middlesex, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Area*, 630 acres. *Pop.* 7,000. It is a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

Bowdich, Thomas Edward, *bou'-dich*, an English traveller who forms one of the exploring band who have helped to render the continent of Africa known to the eyes of men by their explorations and writings. He was the son of a Bristol merchant, and was for a short time a partner in his father's house. In 1814, however, he embarked for Cape-Coast Castle, where his uncle, Mr. Hope Smith, was governor of the settlements belonging to the African Company. Returning to England in 1816, he was appointed the chief of a mission to the king of the Ashantees. The embassy was

quite successful, mainly through the energy and talents of young Bowdich; and in 1819 he published an account of it, with the title "A Mission to Ashantee." He then went to Paris, where he resided about eighteen months, engaged in the study of natural science. In 1822, after having published several works, by which he made some money, he undertook another voyage to Africa, with the view of exploring that continent. He reached, with his wife, the mouths of the Gambia (*see* AFRICA), and there, being seized with fever, died, January 10, 1824. B. at Bristol, 1790.—After his death, Mrs. Bowdich published several works, from materials collected by her husband in his various travels.

BOWDITCH ISLAND, *bo'-ditch*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 8 miles long and 4 broad. *Pop.* 600. *Lat.* 9° 23′ S. *Lon.* 141° 12′ W. The American exploring expedition discovered this island in 1841.

BOWLES, Reverend William Lisle, *boles*, was educated at Oxford, and received several preferments in the Church, when, in 1828, he became canon residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral. He is distinguished in the annals of literature, not only by a great many excellent publications, but by the "Pope and Bowles controversy," which lasted from 1819 to 1828. This controversy originated in a proposition which Mr. Bowles thus laid down in his "Essay on the Poetical Character of Pope:"—"All images drawn from what is beautiful or sublime in nature are more beautiful and sublime than images drawn from art, and are therefore more poetical; and in like manner, the passions of the human heart, which belong to nature in general, are, *per se*, more adapted to the higher species of poetry than those which are derived from incidental and transient manners." Both Byron and Campbell entered the lists against him. The proposition of Mr. Bowles, however, in our opinion, is sound. B. at King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, 1762; D. at Salisbury, in 1850.

BOWRING, Sir John, *bou'-ring*, a various and voluminous writer, who has distinguished himself in the paths of philology, politics, poetry, and as a translator and reviewer. His knowledge of the principal European languages is not only extensive but accurate, which is proved by the translation she has, from time to time, given to the world, of the poetry of different nations. These compriso "Specimens of the Russian Poets," "Batavian Anthology," "Specimens of the Polish Poets," "Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain," "Specimens of the Magyars," and "Christian Anthology." In 1825 he was appointed to the editorship of the "Westminster Review," in which the principles of Jeremy Bentham received a large share of his exposition. In 1834-5 he was sent as a commissioner to France, to report on the actual state of commerce between that country and Great Britain. He also visited Switzerland, Italy, and Syria, studying their commercial relations, and reporting upon them to Parliament. In 1835 he became a member of the House of Commons, in which he sat till 1837. In 1841 he was again elected, and kept his seat till 1849. Between 1838 and 1839 he produced a complete edition of the works of Jeremy Bentham, edited by himself, and published at Edinburgh, in 11 volumes. In 1849 he was appointed British consul at Hong-Kong, and superintendent of trade in China. In 1853 he returned to London, and published his "Decimal System," and in 1854 was knighted and appointed governor of Hong-Kong. In November, 1856, in consequence of acts of hostility against the British, he ordered Admiral Seymour to bombard the city of Canton, and thus commenced the war with China, which ended in the treaty of Tien-tsin, which *see*, as also ELGIN, Lord. B. at Exeter, 1792.

BOWYER, William, *bo'-yer*, the most learned English printer of whom we have any account. Both his father and grandfather were printers; so that the noble art may be said to have become hereditary in his family. In 1716 he was admitted a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he remained till 1722. From this period he commenced contributing to various learned works in the way of corrections, annotations, prefaces, &c., whilst, at the same time, he superintended his printing business. In 1763 his celebrated edition of the Greek Testament, with conjectural emendations, appeared. This work has been much commended and been translated into German. It is, however, as an erudite and critically accurate printer of the works of others that Bowyer is celebrated. His bust in marble, with a portrait of his father, is to be seen in Stationers' Hall. B. in London, 1699; D. 1777.

BOX, *box*, a parish in Wiltshire, 7 miles from Chippenham. *Area*, 4,130 acres. *Pop.* 2,000.—In this parish the Great Western Railway runs through a freestone hill by a tunnel 1¼ mile long.

BOXTEL, *box'-tel*, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles from Bois-le-Duc, in the province of North Brabant. *Pop.* about 4,000.—Here, in 1794, the Anglo-Dutch army was defeated by the French.

BOYACA, *bo-ya'-ka*, a department of Bolivia, S. America, including the whole of the E. Andes, and comprising the provinces of Canazare, Pamplona, Socorro, and Tunja. It is watered by several rivers, and produces coffee, cotton, indigo, tobacco, caiva, and wheat.—The village of Boyaca stands 5 miles from Tunja, and is remarkable for a victory which secured the independence of Colombia, and which was achieved by Bolivia over the Spaniards in 1819.

BOYD, Robert, Lord, *boid*, a Scotch nobleman, was the son of Sir Thomas Boyd, of Kilmarnock, who was killed in 1439, in revenge for having murdered Lord Darnley. The son acquired great popularity with King James II. and the people. The former created him a peer by the title of Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock. On the death of that monarch, in 1460, he was appointed justiciary of the kingdom, and one of the lords of the regency during the minority of James III. He and his family engrossed almost all the public offices to themselves, and went so far as to carry off the young king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, where Lord Boyd got himself declared sole regent. He also effected a marriage between the king's sister and his son, afterwards earl of Arran. In 1469 the king, at the instigation of some of his nobles, called a parliament to examine into the conduct of Boyd, who fled to England. D. at Alnwick, 1470.—The earl of Arran was divorced from his lady, and died in exile at Antwerp, in 1474. The unfortunate Lord Kilmarnock, who suffered in 1746, was a descendant of this house.

BOYDELL, John, *boi'-del*, an ingenious artist, and magistrate of London, was brought up a land-surveyor under his father; but seeing some landscapes which greatly pleased him, he apprenticed himself to an engraver. In 1745 he published some small landscapes for the use of learners, and the encouragement he received induced him to persevere in engraving and publishing. He also sought out English artists, to whom he was a liberal patron, particularly to Woollet. But Mr. Boydell did not confine himself to prints. He had the honour to establish an English school of historical painting, which received the name of the Shakspeare Gallery. He also presented to the corporation of London some fine pictures for the council-chamber in Guildhall. In 1791 he was made lord mayor. By the French revolution, and the consequent war, this worthy man experienced such losses as to be under the necessity of procuring an act of parliament for the disposal of the Shakspeare Gallery, and his pictures and prints, by way of lottery. B. at Dorrington, 1719; D. 1804.

BOYER, Abel, *bwoi'-yai*, a French lexicographer and grammarian, who quitted his country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He went to Geneva, and afterwards visited England, where he taught the French language and compiled a French and English grammar and dictionary, which have gone through numerous editions. B. at Castres, 1664; D. in England, 1729.

BOYLE, Robert, *boil*, a learned writer and philosopher, the seventh son of Richard, earl of Cork. He early devoted himself to the study of natural science; was frequently present at Oxford, where a philosophical society was held, which afterwards became the famous Royal Society, of which he was one of the earliest members. In 1654 he fixed his residence at this town, for the sake of enjoying the company of his learned friends. Here he remained till 1668, applying himself principally to experimental philosophy, and contriving a more perfect air-pump than that which had hitherto been in use. Natural philosophy, however, was not the only subject which engaged his attention at this period of his life. He cultivated an acquaintance with the

learned languages, and devoted so much time to the study of theology and sacred criticism, that at the restoration of Charles II. he was pressed to enter into orders, with a view of being raised to the episcopacy. A natural diffidence, however, induced him to decline this and every other offer of preferment. Whilst labouring incessantly in the cause of science, he did not neglect the duties of the Christian philanthropist, and particularly exerted himself in advancing designs of charity and schemes of improvement. As a director of the East-India Company, he was the principal instrument in procuring their charter; for which he only required, as a return, that they would do something towards propagating Christianity in their settlements. With this view he caused to be printed at Oxford 500 copies of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in the Malay tongue. He was also at the expense of printing, in Arabic, "Grotius de Veritate." In 1678 he declined the high honour of the presidency of the Royal Society. Three years afterwards he was engaged in promoting the propagation of the gospel among the Indians of North America. Two years before his death he was obliged to have recourse to an advertisement to prevent the intrusion of visitors, and thus gained time to perfect some important works, particularly in the department of chemistry. B. at Lismore, in Ireland, 1627; D. in London, 1691, a week after his sister, Lady Ranelagh, with whom he had resided since 1688.—By his will he founded an annual lecture at St. Paul's, on the principal truths of natural and revealed religion. It is said, that, from imitating the stammering of other children, he, when young, contracted the habit, which afterwards proved incurable.

Boyle, a barony of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon. *Area*, 94,283 Irish acres, of which about 30,000 are waste and bog.

Boyle, a town and parish in the above barony, 8 miles from Carrick-on-Shannon. *Area*, 20,737 acres. *Pop.* of parish, 10,265; of town, 3,500.—This place is situate on the banks of a river of the same name.

Boyne, *boin*, a river of Ireland, rising in the Bog of Allen, near Carbery, and falling into the Irish Sea, 4 miles below Drogheda. On the banks of this river, 3 miles to the west of Drogheda, the "battle of the Boyne" was fought and won by William III. over the forces of James II., on the 1st July, 1690.

Bozrah, *boz'-ra*, 'tribulation,' a famous city of Idumea, on the frontiers of Edom and Moab.

Bozzaris, *boz-za'-ris*, Marco, the Leonidas of modern Greece, was a Souliote, who distinguished himself by his devotion to his country in defending it against the Turks. He fell in the August of 1823, in a night attack upon a body of Albanians, who were advancing with the view of taking Missolonghi, which he had successfully defended for a considerable time. B. about the beginning of the present century, in the mountains of Epirus. Fell near Kerpinisi, 1st August, 1823. This Greek hero was buried in Missolonghi with every mark of honour, when the Greek executive government issued a decree, in which they styled him the Leonidas of modern Greece.

Brabant, duchy of, *brä-bänt'* (Fr. *brab'-a*), formerly one of the most important provinces of the Netherlands, but now divided into the provinces of Antwerp and South Brabant in Belgium, and North Brabant, which still forms a part of Holland. For its history, *see* Holland, &c.

Brabant, North, a province of the Netherlands. *Area*, 2,000 square miles. *Desc.* A uniform level, without much fertility, bare of wood, and in some parts forming large marshes. *Rivers.* The Aa, Maese, Dommel, Donge, and Dintel. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, lint, and fruit. Sheep and cattle rearing is the chief branch of rural industry. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, and leather. *Pop.* about 404,000. *Lat.* between 51° 13′ and 51° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 4° 12′ and 5° 58′ E.

Brabant, South, a province of Belgium, occupying a central position in that kingdom. *Area*, 1,200 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly in the south, well watered, and fertile. *Rivers.* The Dyle, Senne, and Demer. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, flax, hops, and oil-seed. Cattle and sheep rearing is extensively pursued, and a considerable portion of the soil is occupied by wood. *Minerals.* Iron and stone. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics; lace, soap, leather, and chemicals. *Pop.* about 800,000. *Lat.* between 50° 32′ and 51° 3′ N. *Lon.* between 4° and 5° 10′ E.—It is intersected both by canals and railways.

Bracciolini, Francis, *brat'che-o-le'-na*, an Italian poet, whose poem, entitled "La Croce Ritaquistrata," published in 1605, is esteemed next to Tasso's "Jerusalem." B. at Pistoia, 1566; D. 1645.

Brachmanes, *brăk-mai'-nes*, Indian philosophers, who derive their name from Brahma, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. According to some authors, Brahma is the parent of all mankind, or the patriarch Abraham, who, in the language of the Indian philosophers, is called Brachma or Brama.

Bradfield, *brăd'-feeld*, the name of several parishes in England with small populations, and of a chapelry, 7 miles from Sheffield, with a population of about 7,000.

Bradford, *brăd'-ford*, a market-town and parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Leeds. *Area* of parish, 33,710 acres. This is the principal seat of the stuff and woollen yarn manufactories of England. In its vicinity are both coal and iron-works, whilst it is connected with both the North and Irish seas by means of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. It has several churches and chapels; an academic establishment, called Airedale College, at Undercliffe; a free grammar-school, a mechanics' institution, exchange, cloth-hall, court-house, gaol, a dispensary, infirmary, and several other charitable institutions. *Pop.* of parish, 149,543; of parliamentary borough, with its several townships of Bowling, Manningham, and Horton, 103,778. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

Bradford-on-Avon, a market-town and parish in Wiltshire, 30 miles from Salisbury. *Area*, 11,740 acres. This town is divided by the river Avon, and is celebrated for its woollen-cloth manufactures. *Pop.* 4,240.—There are several other parishes with small populations named Bradford in England.

Bradford, a county in Pennsylvania, U. S. *Area*, 1,170 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing wheat, oats, potatoes, Indian corn, and butter. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, and sandstone. It has a number of different kinds of mills, driven by water-power. *Pop.* 43,000.

Bradgate Park, *brăd'-gait*, a small parochial liberty, 5 miles from Leicester, where, in 1537, the unhappy Lady Jane Grey was born.

Bradley, James, *brăd'-le*, an eminent astronomer, who entered the Church, but, in 1721, becoming Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, he resigned his livings. In 1741 he succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer royal, and, at the same time, the university of Oxford presented him with the degree of D.D. In the fifth year of his office he addressed a letter to the earl of Macclesfield, on the apparent motion of the fixed stars, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Society. In 1748 he obtained a grant of £1,000 to procure instruments for the Greenwich observatory, and subsequently obtained a yearly pension of £250. B. at Shireborn, in Gloucestershire, 1692; D. at Chalford, 1762, and was buried in Minchinhampton.—Bradley was a careful observer, and Newton gave him the character of being the best astronomer in Europe. He discovered the laws of aberration and of nutation. He left behind him, in MS., a vast number of valuable observations, which were subsequently published, and which are computed at about 60,000 in number.

Bradshaw, John, *brăd'-shaw*, a noted English lawyer, who was named "President of the High Court of Justice," which sat in judgment on Charles I. For discharging the duties of this office, the Parliament rewarded him with a present of Summer Hill, a seat of the earl of St. Alban's. B. in Derbyshire, 1586; D. 1659. At the Restoration, his body, after being hung at Tyburn with the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton, was buried under the gallows.

Brady, Nicholas, *brai'-de*, a divine and poet, who is well known by his version of the Psalms of David, which he executed, in conjunction with Mr. Tate, and which is now generally used in churches. B. at Ban-

don, Ireland, 1659; D. rector of Richmond and Clapham, Surrey, 1726.

BRAGA, *bra'-ga*, a city of Portugal, 35 miles from Oporto. This place is the residence of the primate of Portugal, and has a magnificent cathedral and palace. *Manf.* Cutlery, jewellery, and firearms. *Pop.* 17,000.

BRAGANÇA, *bra-gan'-sa*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes, on the Ferrenza, 26 miles from Miranda. It is protected by a citadel, and has a college. *Manf.* Silk, velvet, and other fabrics. *Pop.* 5,600.

BRAGANÇA, HOUSE OF, dates from the commencement of the 15th century, and is now represented in the reigning dynasty of the kingdom of Portugal. Its originator was a natural son of King John I., named Alfonso, who was, by his father, created duke of Bragança and lord of Guimaraens. He married Beatrix, daughter and heiress of the count of Barcellos and Ourem, from which union sprang the dukes of Bragança. The present line ascended the Portuguese throne in 1640, when that people revolted against the yoke of Spain, and when the then duke of Bragança was proclaimed, and assumed the title of John IV. From that period the crown has continued in the same line. This family also gave an emperor to Brazil.

BRAHE, Tycho, *bra*, a famous astronomer, was descended from a noble Swedish family, settled at Knudstorp, in Denmark, where he studied philosophy and rhetoric, with a view of making the law his profession. The solar eclipse, however, which happened whilst he was at the university of Copenhagen, in 1560, directed his attention to astronomy, which he considered as a divine study, and to which he applied himself with the greatest assiduity. In 1565 he returned home, and in a quarrel with a Danish nobleman lost his nose, which he supplied with an artificial one made of gold, so naturally formed and painted, that the defect was hardly to be perceived. About this time he ardently entered upon the study of chemistry, in hopes of finding the philosopher's stone. After this he travelled for some years, and on his return to Denmark, resided with his uncle, who furnished him with the means of making celestial observations; and here it was that, in 1573, he discovered a new star in the constellation Cassiopea. Shortly afterwards he incurred the displeasure of his relations by a marriage which was deemed imprudent on account of the humbleness of the connection; and the quarrel was so great, that the king was obliged to interfere to effect a reconciliation. At the command of his sovereign, Frederick II., he was somewhat reluctantly, on account of his rank, made to read lectures on astronomy at Copenhagen. The king, however, was so delighted with the pursuits of Brahe, that he gave him the isle of Hven or Hoen, where he laid the foundation of an observatory, to which he gave the name of Uraniburg, or the City of the Heavens. Besides this he had an observatory sunk in the ground, to which he gave the name of Stelberg, or the City of the Stars. The king added to the donation a pension and some lucrative places. In this situation he resided about twenty years; but on the death of the king he lost his pension, and in 1596, in the time of Christian IV., he was driven from his country by the united influences of ignorance, envy, and detraction. The emperor, Rudolph II., pressed him to come to his dominions, and in 1601 he settled at Prague, with a pension of 3,000 ducats. In 1600 he had been joined by the celebrated Kepler, and these illustrious men pursued their studies together until the death of Tycho. B. at Knudstorp, in Denmark, in 1546; D. at Prague, 1601.—He was a man of great genius, but superstitious, being addicted to judicial astrology and attentive to omens. His works show him to have been an accurate observer. The "Rudolphine Tables" and the "Historia Cœlestis" are the best.

BRAHMA, *bra'-ma*, one of the three gods who, according to the superstition of the Hindoos, were created by God, and who assisted in the creation of the world.

BRAHMAPOOTRA, *bra'-ma-poo'-tra*, the largest river of India, and known in Tibet by the name of the Sanpoo. It joins the Megna in *lat.* 25° 20′ N., and after receiving numerous affluents, and uniting with the Ganges 30 miles below Pubna, it takes the local name of Pudda, and falls into the Bay of Bengal. Entire length, 1,500 miles.

BRAHMINS, *bra'-mins*, Indian philosophers, who worship the god Brahma, live frugally, eating no flesh, and abstaining from the use of wine, and all carnal enjoyments. (*See* BRACHMANES.)

BRAMAH, Joseph, *bra'-ma*, the son of a Yorkshire farmer, who, from being a carpenter and joiner, went to London, and adopted the profession of engineer and machinist. In 1784 he patented the lock which goes by his name, and which is considered one of the most ingenious that has ever been invented. He also made numerous improvements in pumps, fire-engines, water-cocks, and the hydraulic press. His inventions in connection with this last, he patented in 1796. His whole life was directed to mechanical improvements, and his last patent was obtained for discovering a mode of preventing dry-rot in timber, by covering it with a thin coating of Parker's Roman cement. B. at Flamborough, in Yorkshire, 1749; D. in 1814.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, Lazarus, *bra-man'-tai*, a celebrated Italian architect, who executed several great works for the popes Alexander VI. and Julius II. His fame, however, rests on his being the architect of St. Peter's, at Rome, of which magnificent cathedral he drew the plans, laid the foundations in 1513, but did not live to see it completed, leaving the execution of it at his death to Michael Angelo Buonarotti. B. at Castle Durante, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1444; D. at Rome, 1514.

BRAN, *brăn*, the son of Llyr, and father of Caradog, or Caractacus, king of Britain, is classed with Prydain and Dynwall, as having consolidated the form of elective monarchy in Britain. When his son was delivered up to the Romans, Bran and his family were carried to Rome, where they embraced the Christian religion, and at their return introduced it among their countrymen. D. about 80.

BRANDENBURG, *bran'-den-boorg*, an important province of Prussia, having Brunswick and Hanover on the W., Mecklenburg and Pomerania on the N., the grand duchy of Posen on the E., and Silesia, with a part of Saxony, Anhalt, and Magdeburg, on the S. *Area*, about 1,600 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, with a sandy soil, and comparatively unfruitful. *Rivers.* The Elbe and the Oder, which are connected by canals. *Pro.* Buckwheat, rye, hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, and potatoes. *Minerals.* Iron, alum, gypsum, and vitriol. *Pop.* 267,000.—This province is divided into the two regencies of Frankfort and Potsdam, and has numerous canals and railways.

BRANDENBURG, an old town of the above province, on the Havel, which divides it into the old and new towns, 37 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Cloth and fustian, woven and knitted stockings; and there are breweries, tanneries, and a boat-building yard. *Pop.* 16,500.

BRANDENBURG, MARK OF, an old state of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian province of Brandenburg, a part of the province of Saxony. The margraves of Brandenburg having united themselves to the electorate, the great elector, Frederick III., in 1701, declared himself king of Prussia, with the title of Frederick I.

BRANDENBURG, NEW, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 18 miles from Strelitz. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, leather, paper, and chemicals. *Pop.* 6,000.

BRANDON, *brăn'-don*, a town of Suffolk, on the Lesser Ouse, 70 miles from London. It has a trade in corn, malt, coals, and timber. *Pop.* 2,300.—It is a station on the Eastern Counties and Norwich Railway.

BRANDON, Charles. (*See* SUFFOLK, Duke of.)

BRANDT, Sebastian, *brant*, a German poet, who wrote a number of works, the most celebrated of which is "The Ship of Fools," a burlesque poem, in which he satirizes the writings of his age. It met with great success, and found translators in several countries. B. at Strasburg, 1454; D. 1520. (*See* BARCLAY, Alexander.)

BRANDT, a Hamburg chemist, who in 1669 accidentally discovered phosphorus, whilst making experiments with urine in search of gold. He received a pension from the elector of Hanover. D. about 1692.

BRASIDAS, *brăs'-i-dăs*, a Spartan general, who distinguished himself in the Peloponnesian war, and in 426 B.C. made himself master of Amphipolis. He was wounded in a combat with Cleon, the Athenian gene-

ral, who was endeavouring to retake this place, and D. 422 B.C.

BRANDYWINE CREEK, *brăn'-de-wine*, a river of the United States, rising in Pennsylvania, and falling into Christiana Creek, at Wilmington.—At Chadd's Fort, on this river, a determined battle was fought on September 11th, 1777, between the British and American forces, when the former gained a complete victory.

BRANTOME, Lord Abbot *of, bran'-tome*, the name given to Peter de Bourdeilles. He was a licentious French writer, who, in fifteen volumes, has given us lively pictures of the times in which he lived, and is distinguished for his vivid descriptions of beauty, courtesy, and knightly prowess. B. at Périgord, 1527; D. at Richemont, 1614.

BRAUNSBERG, *brouns'-bairg*, a town of Prussia, on the Passarge, 35 miles from Konigsberg. *Pop.* 8,500. This is the birthplace of Baron Trenck, and in its cathedral lie the remains of the astronomer Copernicus, who in 1545 died and was buried here.

BRAVA, *bra'-va*, an island of Africa, in the Cape Verd archipelago. *Ext.* 7 miles long and 6 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 14° 19′ N. *Lon.* 21° 45′ W.—This island was, in 1680, taken possession of by the Portuguese, when they were driven from the neighbouring island of Fogo by a volcanic eruption.

BRAVO MURILLO, Don Juan, *bra'-vo moo-reel'-yo*, a modern Spanish statesman, who has been an active participator in the numerous changes in the government of his country. He held office in 1836 under the Isturitz ministry, and in 1840 was compromised in a conspiracy formed against the regent Espartero, being obliged to take refuge in France for three years. In 1847 he was minister of justice under the duke of Sotomayor, and afterwards served under Narvaez, as minister of commerce, public works, and finance. When that minister resigned, in 1850, Bravo Murillo remained at the head of affairs; but just as he seemed all-powerful, he, in 1852, lost the favour of the queen, and fell. He was a Conservative, opposing all reform. B. 1803.

BRAY, Sir Reginald, *brai*, an eminent statesman, who assisted in placing Henry VII. upon the throne, and with whom he was in great favour. Besides being a politician, he seems to have possessed a genius for architecture, as Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster was built under his direction. D. 1501, and was buried at Windsor.

BRAY, Thomas, an English divine, who, after being in Virginia, U.S., for some time, returned to England, and formed the scheme of establishing parochial libraries. He laboured with great zeal in his favourite object of propagating the gospel among the Indians and negroes, and went to America several times to promote it. In 1696 he took the degree of D.D., and in 1706 accepted the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate. B. in Shropshire, 1656; D. 1730. He wrote "Catechetical Lectures," "Bibliotheca Parochialis," and some other religious pieces.

BRAY, a parish of Berkshire, on the Thames, 2 miles from Maidenhead. *Area,* 8,900 acres. *Pop.* 4,000. Monkey Island is here, situate in the Thames.—This is the parish in which Pendleton, the time-serving vicar of the reign of Henry VIII., officiated, and lived and died the "Vicar of Bray," notwithstanding the many changes of doctrine which took place in the reign of that monarch and his three successors. The well-known song, the "Vicar of Bray," was written in allusion to this easy changing individual. The concluding lines of each verse, are:—

> "That this is law, I will maintain,
> Until my dying day, Sir,
> That whatsoever king shall reign,
> I'll be Vicar of Bray, Sir."

BRAY, a maritime town and parish of Ireland, 12 miles from Dublin. *Area* of parish, 2,986 acres. *Pop.* 3,200.—The scenery in the neighbourhood of this town is remarkably beautiful.

BRAZIL, *bra-zil'*, an immense empire of South America, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the W. by Peru and Paraguay, although the respective limits of those countries are not exactly defined; on the N. the great river Amazon, and on the S. the Plata, form the natural boundaries; but with the exception of Chili and Patagonia, its internal territories touch all the different states of the south portion of the American continent. *Ext.* about 2,600 miles from N. to S., and 2,400 from W. to E. *Area,* estimated at from 2,500,000 to 2,780,000 square miles, or more than twelve times larger than France. *Coast-line,* 3,500 miles. *Divisions.* These consist of nineteen provinces, fifteen of which are situate along the coast, and four in the interior. *Desc.* It may be viewed as divided into two kinds of country, an upland and a lowland, occupying nearly equal portions. The upland extends over the central and eastern part, and the lowland chiefly stretches along both sides of the river Amazon, occupying likewise a smaller portion of the shores and the south-west border of the country. Towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 3,000 to 5,000 or 6,000 feet above the level of the sea; and in these temperate regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, and generally for all sorts of tropical produce. *Mountains, table-lands, and plains.* There are no mountains of very great elevation. The country is from N. to S. traversed by two parallel ranges, from which others diverge, and inclose extensive plains and low-lying tracts. In the province of Minas Geraes, the peak of Itambe attains an elevation of 8,426 feet above the level of the sea. The culminating points of the Serro de Espinhaco chain are Itacolami and Piedade, which respectively attain an elevation of 5,750 and 5,830 feet. The Serra dos Orgaos, or Organ Mountains, so called from the resemblance of their peaks to the tubes of an organ, reach their culminating point in the Morro dos Canados, which has an elevation of 4,476 feet. These are the loftiest peaks of the Brazilian mountains. The table-lands occupy more than half the empire, and have an elevation of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet; whilst the plains of Silvas, equal to six times the size of France, occupy the shores of the Amazon and its affluents, and afford provender to innumerable herds of wild animals. *Rivers.* Unequalled for number and extent in any other part of the globe. The Amazon, the largest, though not the longest in the world, and its tributaries the Rio Francesco, Negro, and Madeira; the Branco, a tributary of the Rio Negro; the Tapajos, and Xinju; the Araguay, Maranhao, Paranahyba, and Toncantins; the Vazabarris, Itapicuru, Paraguassu, and the Belmonte; in the interior, the Uruguay, Yguazu, Tietaz, Para, Paraguay, and Parana, with many other streams of smaller dimensions meandering through the country. *Lakes.* Comparatively few of great extent. The Lagoa dos Platos, in the province of Rio Grande, Sao Pedro, is the largest, being 150 miles long, and 35 in its broadest part. There are some others of from 20 to 30 miles in length in the W. provinces, requiring no particular description. *Forests.* Immense. Humboldt says, "If the name of primeval forests can be given to any forests on the face of the earth, none can claim it perhaps so strictly as those that fill the connected basins of the Orinoco and the Amazon." All travellers concur in stating that the interior of Brazil forms in general a vast and impenetrable forest, the trees of which are closely interwoven with brushwood, and with innumerable shrubs and creeeping plants, which cling round them to their summits, and which, being generally adorned with the most beautiful flowers, give a peculiar and rich appearance to the scenery. These forests also abound in the greatest varieties of useful and beautiful woods, well adapted for dyeing, for cabinet-work, or for ship-building. There are some of these which have the property of hardness in a superior degree, and others which are very heavy, and have a peculiar fragrance. Among them may be noticed the cocoa-nut, mahogany, logwood, rosewood, Brazil-wood, and the caoutchouc tree; all of which are found in abundance. The variety and the beauty of the flowers of this favoured land are not the least remarkable features in its vegetable productions. In some parts, the whole country is like a vast flower-garden, and almost overpowers the senses by the intensity of its loveliness. *Climate.* In the northern parts, and in the neighbourhood of the Amazon, great heat prevails; in the higher parts, and towards the

south, the climate is more temperate, and even cold, the thermometer falling as low as 40°. On the whole, however, the climate is delightful. *Zoology.* The forests afford a haunt to innumerable apes, and other wild animals, such as the jaguar, the wolf, the saratu, which has the appearance of a fox, the opossum, the sloth, the porcupine, the ounce, the tapir, the wild boar, the squirrel, rats; and several kinds of bats, vampires, and quanchrù, which in the night fasten on domestic animals and suck their blood. The birds of Brazil are of wonderful variety and beauty. The largest is the American ostrich, or emu. There are many varieties of eagles, hawks, and kites; besides toucans, parrots, woodpeckers, and humming-birds. Pigeons are caught by grain steeped in the juice of the mandioc-root, and the lakes in the south abound with water-fowl. Insects and reptiles are numerous in most parts. Of domestic animals, immense herds of horses, sheep, goats, and pigs are reared; whilst the extensive thinly-wooded plains literally swarm with horned cattle, whose tallow, hides, and horns form the articles of a large export trade. *Pro.* The land in Brazil almost everywhere yields an abundant produce. Maize, beans, cassava-root, which is generally used as bread by all ranks, are very generally cultivated; also wheat and other European cereals; and where the farmer has a sufficient supply of provisions, and has the means, he grows coffee, and prepares for cultivating and manufacturing sugar, manioc, cocoa, rice, tobacco, maize, bananas, ginger, yams, cloves, cinnamon, lemons, oranges, figs, and other kinds of fruits. *Minerals.* These are considerable, and comprise gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Gold and diamonds, for which Brazil has been so long celebrated, abound in almost all the higher regions of the interior; and they are chiefly found in the beds of the mountain torrents, where the stream is most rapid. Through the country of Minas Geraes, which is one of the eastern provinces of Brazil, runs a ridge of mountains, in which those streams have their rise, which, running to the S.W., fall into the Parana, or, turning to the S.E., are carried by the Rio Francesco into the Atlantic. All those streams, more especially near their sources, have been found rich both in gold and diamonds; and almost all the towns in the interior were originally mining stations. On the river Cuiaba, about 1,000 miles into the interior, are situate the most western mining stations that are to be found in Brazil. Diamonds, however, have mostly been found in the beds of rivers. The largest was found in the Rio Abasté, in 1791; it weighed 138½ carets. In 1847 another was found by a negro, worth £15,000. In the diamond-mines about 20,000 negroes are employed; but, notwithstanding the immense riches which these jewels may be supposed to confer, it has been found that, in the short space of a year and a half, the exports of sugar and coffee were of more value than all the diamonds that had been found in the country during a period of eighty years. The district of Cerro do Frio, or of the Cold Mountains, in which the diamond-works are established, consists of a range of rugged mountains, which have a northerly and southerly direction, and are generally estimated to rise 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The tract of country termed the diamond-ground extends about 50 miles from north to south, and about 25 from east to west. *Manf.* Cotton-weaving and tanning. All the branches of industry, however, are mostly performed by slaves. *Towns.* Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, San Paulo, Maranham, Para, Villa Bella, and Cachaeira. *Pop.* about 5,300,000. *Lat.* between 4° 30′ N. and 33° S. *Lon.* between 35° and 70° W.—Brazil was discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cobral, a Portuguese navigator; but it was not till about the year 1549 that the court of Portugal sent a governor to regulate and superintend the affairs of the new colony. The possession of Brazil was long contested by the Portuguese and the Dutch, the latter being, however, at last driven from the country. In 1808 King John VI., having been driven from Europe by Napoleon I., took up his residence in Brazil. Returning in 1821, Brazil was lost to Portugal; for in 1822 it declared itself an independent state, electing the son of John VI., Don Pedro, its emperor. In the following year its independence was acknowledged by Portugal. In 1831 the throne was abdicated in favour of the emperor, Don Pedro II., who was then only in his sixth year, and who, in 1841, in his fifteenth year, was forced to do away with the regency and assume the reins of government. Under his sway Brazil has materially advanced in all the arts of civilization. In 1843 the Prince de Joinville, Louis Philippe's son, married a sister of Don Pedro II. In 1851, the war which had been carried on between Brazil and Buenos Ayres led to the fall of Rosas and the opening of the Parana. (*See* Barbacena.)

Brazos de Dios, *bra'-zos de(r) de'-os*, one of the largest rivers of Texas, U.S., which rises in that state, and, after a course of 900 miles, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, 50 miles from Galveston.

Brazza, *brat'-sa*, an island in the Adriatic, belonging to Austria, opposite to Spalatro, in Dalmatia. *Ext.* about 30 miles long, and from 6 to 9 broad. *Area,* 170 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but producing corn, figs, almonds, oil, saffron, and wine. *Pop.* 15,500.

Breadalbane, *bre-dâl'-ban*, a mountainous district of Scotland, forming the W. part of Perthshire. In it are the mountain Ben Lawers, 3,945 feet high, and Lochs Tay and Lyon.

Brechin, *brech'-in*, a town and parish in Forfarshire, Scotland, on the side of a hill rising from the N. bank of the Esk, which is here crossed by a good bridge of two arches, 8 miles from Montrose. A bishop's see was founded at Brechin about the year 1150, and well endowed by King David I.; and there are the remains, partly entire, of an ancient cathedral, 160 feet in length by 61 in breadth. Linen is the staple manufacture. *Pop.* of parish, 8,210; of town, 6,637.

Brecknock, or Brecon, *brek'-nok*, a county of S. Wales, bounded N. by Radnor, W. by Cardigan and Carmarthen, S. by Monmouth and Glamorgan, and E. by Hereford and Monmouth. *Ext.* about 35 miles in length, by 30 in breadth. *Area,* 731 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and about a third of the whole entirely waste and uncultivated. *Rivers.* Wye, Usk, Irvon, Tawe, and the Taaf. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, abundance of iron, and great quantities of coal and limestone. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, wool, worsted stockings; and there is a trade in timber, iron, cattle, sheep, swine, butter, and cheese. *Pop.* 61,474.—In this county are Brecknock Beacon, which is the loftiest hill in S. Wales, being 2,862 feet, and Cradle Mountain, 2,515 feet above the level of the sea.

Brecknock, or Brecon, *brek'-on*, the county-town of Brecknockshire, situate at the confluence of the rivers Usk and Honddu, or Hondey, 14 miles from Builth. It is irregularly built, consisting principally of three streets, and the houses in general are of very indifferent structure. There are three parish churches, St. John's, St. David's, and St. Mary's, within the precincts of the ancient wall, and several other places of worship. *Manf.* Chiefly cloth and cotton stockings. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Mrs. Henry Siddons was born here in 1755.

Breda, *brai'-da*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Merck, near the influx of the Aa, having an easy communication with the sea, and 24 miles from Bois-le-Duc. It has a church with a spire 362 feet high, a town-hall, magnetic observatory, Latin school, and several Roman Catholic and Protestant places of worship. The town is of a triangular form, with a gate at each angle. Its natural position, being in the midst of a marsh, contributes materially to its defence; and the adjoining country can be laid under water by means of sluices which communicate with the Merck. It is further protected by a large castle, constructed by William, prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England. *Manf.* Breda was in former times a commercial town, and had extensive cloth-manufactories; but there are now only a few manufactories of stockings, carpets, hats, musical instruments, and several breweries. *Pop.* about 13,000.—Before the revolt of the Netherlands against the matchless severity of Philip II. of Spain, this was a favourite residence of William I. of Orange. Here, occupied more with hounds and hawks than with politics, he exercised a princely hospitality. In 1566 Louis of Nassau and Count St. Aldegondo first proposed the famous league of the nobles, called "the Compromise of Breda," in this town; and Charles II. of England resided in it during part of his exile.

Several congresses have sat here—in 1575, 1667, and 1748. That of 1667 led to the peace of Breda between England and Holland, by which the Dutch ceded to Great Britain, New York and New Jersey states, then called New Belgium. The railway connecting Antwerp and the Hague passes through Breda.

BREDERODE, Henry, Count, *brai'-dai-rod*, a Dutch patriot, who joined with the counts Egmont and Horn in opposing the tyranny of Cardinal Granvelle, the Spanish governor of the Netherlands. In 1566 he presented to Margaret of Parma, who had succeeded Granvelle, the famous "Request," which gave rise to the insurrection of the "*Gueux*" or "Beggars." Under the grinding oppression of the duke of Alva's administration in the Low Countries, he retired to Germany. D. 1588.

BRE'GUET, Abraham Louis, *brai'-goo-ai*, a celebrated French clock and watch mechanician, who, at an early age, went to Paris, and first perfected those continually-going watches which wind themselves. Afterwards, he invented for watches repeating movements and escapements of all kinds, of a delicacy and precision before unknown. He was a member of the Institute, and of other learned societies; and greatly enriched and extended the science of horology. B. in Switzerland, his parents being French Protestant refugees; D. at Paris, 1823. The *bréguet* chain takes its name from him.—His grandson, LOUIS, was one of the first scientific men in France to apply himself to the study of the electric telegraph, and to recognize its immense advantages. B. 1804.

BREITKOPF, John Gottlieb Emmanuel, *brite'-kopf*, an ingenious German printer and letter-founder, who considerably improved the shape of printing-types. He also devised a method of printing music, maps, and charts with types. B. at Leipsic, 1719; D. 1794.—He is the author of a treatise on the Origin of Printing, and another on the History of Playing-cards, the Invention of Paper made from Linen, and the Invention of Engraving on Wood in Europe.

BREMEN, *brem'-en*, a duchy of the kingdom of Hanover, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, and having Hadeln on the E., and Luneburg with Verden on the S. *Area*, 2,000 square miles. *Desc.* In the low grounds, along the banks of the rivers, the soil is excellent. In the central part, on the other hand, it is rather arid. *Pop.* about 200,000.—In 1719 this duchy, exclusive of the town of Bremen, was sold to the duke of Brunswick; but it now belongs to Hanover.

BREMEN, one of the four free cities of the Germanic confederation, stands on the Weser, 60 miles from Hamburg. *Area* of district, 112 square miles. The town is divided by the Weser into the old and new, both of which are fortified. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Cathedral, Exchange, and Town-hall, and the Observatory of Olbers. The principal street is of great length, and, like the greater part of the town, is well built and paved. *Commerce.* The trade of Bremen consists partly of its manufactures of refined sugar, cotton, woollen cloths, dye-stuffs, &c.; but chiefly of the exportation of the products of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, and the importation of great quantities of foreign goods. *Pop.* including district, about 80,000. —Under the reign of Napoleon I. this town was the capital of the department Weser; but, in 1815, the treaty of Vienna restored it to its old franchises. In the Germanic confederation, it holds the third rank among the free cities, and, with them, holds the seventeenth rank in the diet.—It is connected by railway with E., N., and W. Germany, Belgium, and France.

BREMER, Frederika, *bre'-mer*, an eminent Swedish novelist, known to English readers by her novels of "Neighbours," "The President's Daughter," "Life in Dalecarlia," and several other works, mostly translated by Mrs. Mary Howitt. B. at Abo, in Finland, 1802.

BRENDITZ, *brain'-ditz*, a village of Moravia, 2 miles from Znaym. The archduke Charles made this place his head-quarters during the battle of Znaym, in 1809.

BRENNER, *brain'-ner*, one of the culminating points of the mountains of the Tyrol. It rises between the Inn, the Aicha, and the Adige, to a height of 6,778 feet; and the mountain to which it belongs, is traversed at an elevation of 4,050 feet on the way to Innspruck from Brixon.

BRENNUS, *bren'-nus*, a general of the Galli Senones, who invaded Italy, defeated the Romans at the river Allia, and entered their city without opposition. The Romans fled into the Capitol, and left the whole city in the possession of the enemies. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and the Capitol would have been taken, had not the Romans been awakened by the noise of geese which were before the doors, and immediately repelled the enemy. Camillus, who was in banishment, marched to the relief of his country, and so totally destroyed the Gauls, that not one remained to tell the news of their fate.

BRENTA, *brain'-ta*, a river of Austrian Italy, having its source in Lake Caldonazzo, in the Tyrol, and, after a course of 112 miles, falling into the Adriatic, through the canal of Brenta-nova, or Brentono, at Brondolo.

BRENTFORD, *brent'-ford*, a market-town, and the nominal capital of Middlesex, on the Thames, 8 miles from London. The town is divided by the river Brent, which is crossed by a bridge. *Pop.* about 6,500.

BRESCIA, *brai'-sha*, a large city of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the capital of the delegation of the same name, 34 miles from Parma. It is surrounded by walls, ditches, and bastions, and the ramparts are lined with trees. It contains several handsome squares and streets, numerous churches, an episcopal palace, a theatre, and the Broletto, or old palace of the republic. There are also several fountains; and on the outside of the walls are to be seen the remains of an ancient aqueduct. *Manf.* Arms, leather, silk, flax, wool, linen; and there are a number of oil-mills. Its wine enjoys a high reputation. *Pop.* of town, 35,000.—This place is celebrated for its Roman remains. In 1822 an entire edifice was excavated, and now forms a museum of antiquities. In 1796 it was taken by the French, and by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, was assigned to Austria. In 1849 it was involved in the commotions which then distracted continental Europe, and although barricaded, the Austrians, under General Haynau, carried it at the point of the bayonet. Its fortifications were, afterwards, greatly strengthened.

BRESCIA BRESCIANO, a district of Lombardy, which takes its name from the above, and formerly belonged to the republic of Venice. *Ext.* 65 miles in length and 25 in breadth. *Pop.* 316,000.

BRESLAU, *bres'-lou*, the capital of Silesia, Prussia, is situate in a principality of the same name, on the Oder, at the influx of the small river Ohlau, which divides the town, at a distance of 130 miles from Dresden. It consists of the old and new towns, contiguous to which are five suburbs, one standing on an island in the Oder. It is surrounded with strong walls and other fortifications, and has six large and six small gates. There are a great many places of worship, belonging to different denominations, and the cathedral of St. John, built on an island outside of the town, has seventeen chapels. The university, transferred here from Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1811, has a public library of 250,000 volumes and 2,300 MSS. The town has several other libraries, gymnasia, schools of industry and arts, several Protestant colleges, and it is the seat of a mining board. The number of hospitals and other charitable institutions is considerable, and there are several establishments for poor students. *Manf.* Linen, printed cottons, calico, chintzes, woollen stuffs, silk, Turkish yarn, thread, needles, plate, earthenware, jewellery, starch, snuff, and sealing-wax. It has a trade in timber, flax, hemp, corn, oxen, madder, and mining produce. *Pop.* 112,500.—In 1807 Breslau was bombarded and taken by the French. It has communication with Vienna, Berlin, Stettin, and Hamburg, by railway.

BRESLAU, a government of Prussia, in the province of Silesia. *Area*, 3,870 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S., but level in other directions. *Rivers.* The Oder, with its tributaries the Stober and the Weide. *Pro.* The usual cereals, with flax, madder, hops, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, zinc, and arsenic. Cornelians, opals, agates, and garnets, are frequently found. *Pop.* 1,084,522.

BRESSAY, *bres'-sai*, one of the Shetland islands. *Ext.* about 4½ miles long and 3 broad. It is separated from the mainland of Shetland by Bressay Sound, a fine

harbour, where the Greenland whale-ships and Dutch herring-vessels frequently rendezvous. *Pop.* about 1,000. *Lat.* 60° 14′ N. *Lon.* 1° 12′ W.

BREST, *brest*, a seaport city of France, one of the chief stations of the French marine, and one of the best harbours in Europe, is situate on a bay on the west coast of Brittany, in the department of Finisterre, 310 miles from Paris. The greater part of the town is built on a hill, and consists of narrrow, steep, winding, and dirty streets; in the suburb of Recouvrance, however, these are broad and regular, and the houses very handsome. The harbour, situate between this suburb and the town, is in the form of a long canal, and is capable of containing 60 ships of the line. On a steep rock at the entrance stands the citadel, which is defended towards the land by strong outworks. Opposite to it is a stately tower, which serves, with the citadel and several batteries, to protect the harbour. The principal public buildings and objects of curiosity in the town are the barracks, rope-walks, cloth-manufactories, forges, and foundries; the immense naval arsenal and dockyard; a prison, called *Le Bagne*, built on a hill, and capable of accommodating 4,000 convicts; the two quays which encompass the harbour; the house of correction, the hospital, theatre, two marine academies, and the fine walk called *Le Cours*. Its commerce is principally limited to the supplying of provisions to the town and port. *Pop.* 61,160. *Lat.* 48° 23′ 32″ N. *Lon.* 4° 29′ 25″ W.—Cardinal Richelieu was the first to take advantage of the situation of Brest and convert it into a naval station. Vauban extended and improved its fortifications. It was at Brest that Mary queen of Scots landed, when on her way to St. Germain. In 1694 it was attacked by an English fleet under Admiral Berkeley; but the expedition failed. As a naval school and port of construction, it ranked before both Cherbourg and Toulon, until the vast extensions and improvements made by Napoleon III. at Cherbourg, placed the latter in advance of all the other ports of France.

BRETAGNE, or BRITTANY, *brit′-a-ne*, one of the provinces into which France was divided before the Revolution. It now forms the departments of Finisterre, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, and Loire Inférieure. It takes its name from the Britons, and is supposed to have been peopled by the natives of Great Britain, at the time of the Roman dominion, and after the Saxon invasion.

BRETIGNY, *bre-teen′-ye*, a village of France, department of the Eure and Loire, 6 miles from Chartres.—This place is memorable for a treaty concluded there in 1360. By it the French king, John, recovered his freedom from being a prisoner since the battle of Poictiers.

BRETON, CAPE, *bret′-on*, an insular colony of British N. America, situate to the E. of Nova Scotia. *Ext.* Extreme length from N. to S. 100 miles, by an extreme breadth of 84. *Area*, 3,120 square miles. *Desc.* It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called the Gut of Canso, about three miles wide, and is about 60 miles from Newfoundland, the intervening space forming the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This island derives its importance from the fisheries carried on in the adjoining seas, to which the possession of a port in the island became necessary. Its principal towns are Sydney and Louisburg. *Pop.* 35,000.—This island was first taken possession of in August, 1712, by the French, and in 1745 by the British, to whom it was finally ceded in 1763.

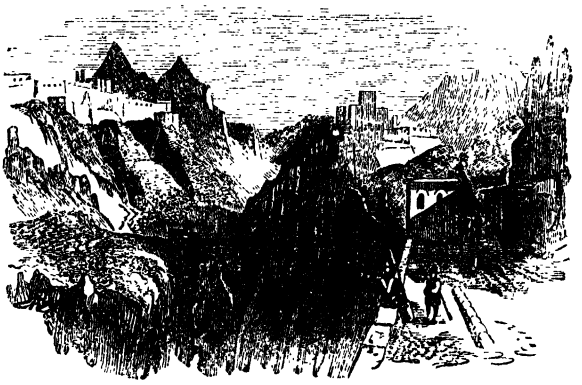
BRETON, CAPE, a cape on the E. coast of the above island. *Lat.* 45° 55′ N. *Lon.* 59° 40′ W.

BRETT, *bret*, a river of Essex, falling into the Stour.

BREUGHEL, *broi′-gel*, the name of a Flemish family of painters, who originally came from a village of the same name near Breda. Flourished in the 16th century.

BREWSTER, Sir David, *broo′-ster*, a distinguished experimental philosopher, whose discoveries in reference to the properties of light have led to great improvements in the illumination of lighthouses. In 1815 he received the Copley medal for his paper on the "Polarization of Light by Reflection," and in the following year, for his discoveries in physics, received from the Institute of France 1,500 francs, which was the half of their prize. In 1816 he invented the kaleidoscope, in 1818 received the Rumford medal of the Royal Society, and in 1830 was presented with the medal of the Royal Society for his further researches on the properties of light. In the same year, with Davy, Herschel, and Babbage, he originated the British Association, the first meeting of which was held at York, in 1831. He was now knighted by William IV., and decorated with the Hanoverian Guelphic order. In 1841 he became principal of St. Leonard's College at St. Andrew's. In 1849 he was elected president of the British Association, and the same year had the high honour of being chosen, in the place of Berzelius, one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences. His writings on scientific subjects are very numerous, and for twenty-two years he edited the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia." Of the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," he was also one of the editors, as well as of the "Edinburgh Journal of Science." B. at Jedburgh, Scotland, 1781.

BRIANÇON, *bre′-an-sawng*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, 50 miles from



BRIANÇON.

Grenoble. *Manf.* Cutlery, cotton goods, and lead pencils. *Pop.* 4,500.—This is the most elevated town in France, being 4,285 feet above the level of the sea, and was one of the head-quarters of the French army at the commencement of the war against Austria, 1859.

BRIAREUS, *bri-air′-e-us*, a famous giant, son of Cœlus and Terra, who had a hundred hands and fifty heads, and was called by men Ægeon, and only by the gods Briareus. He assisted the giants in their war against the gods, and, according to the accounts of some, was thrown under Mount Ætna.

BRIDE, ST., *bride*, the name of several parishes, with small populations, in England and Wales. The largest is in the city of London. *Pop.* 6,039.

BRIDGEND, *bridj′-end*, a town of Glamorganshire, S. Wales, 6 miles from Cowbridge. *Pop.* 1,471.

BRIDGETOWN, *bridg′-town*, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situate in the Bay of Carlisle, which is 4 miles broad and 3 long. It is esteemed one of the finest cities in the West-India islands. *Pop.* about 20,000. *Lat.* 13° 4′ N. *Lon.* 59° 37′ W.—Bridgetown was made a city in 1842, and has suffered, at different times, both from fires and hurricanes. It was burnt down in April, 1668. The greatest part of it was again destroyed by fire in 1756, 1766, and 1767. It had scarcely recovered from the effects of the dreadful conflagrations of these years, when it was torn from its foundations by the storm of 10th October, 1780, in which above 4,000 of the inhabitants miserably perished.

BRIDGETOWN, the name of several townships in the United States. One in Cumberland, New Jersey; another in Queen Anne County, Maryland; and a third in Kent, a county of the same state.

BRIDGETOWN, the name of a parish in Cork, Ireland. *Pop.* 1,000.—This is also the name of several villages in Ireland.

BRIDGEWATER, *bridg'-waw-ter*, a town of Somersetshire, situate on the river Parret, 10 miles from Taunton, with which it is connected by a canal. The streets of this town are wide and well paved, but the houses are irregularly built. Besides the parish church, which is a spacious and handsome building, with a lofty spire, there are places of public worship for various other denominations. It has also a large town-hall, a gaol, a court-house, and an infirmary. *Pop.* of parish, about 11,000.—Here Admiral Blake was born in 1599. It is a station on the Exeter and Bristol Railway.

BRIDGEWATER, the name of several townships in different states of the United States.

BRIDGEWATER, Francis Egerton, duke of, was the youngest son of Scroop, fourth earl, and first duke, of Bridgewater, and succeeded to the title in 1748, on the death of his brother. He has been styled the "Father of British Inland Navigation," being mainly instrumental in the cutting of the first navigable canal in England. This was from Salford, near Manchester, to Worsley, and succeeded so well, that another was executed to pass from the river Worsley, over the Irwell, to Manchester. This canal begins at Worsley Mill, about seven miles from Manchester, and has an aqueduct over the river Irwell, where the canal runs thirty-nine feet above the river, and where the barges pass on the canal, and the vessels in the river sail under them. This aqueduct begins at Barton Bridge, three miles from Worsley, and is carried two hundred yards over a valley. The duke afterwards extended his canal to the Mersey. He spent prodigious sums upon these projects, to accomplish which he lived on the simplest fare, and with scarcely a servant to attend him. By them, however, he ultimately realized an immense fortune. B. 1736; D. 1803. (*See* BRINDLEY.)

BRIDGEWATER, earl of, Francis Henry Egerton, eighth earl of Bridgewater, ninth Viscount Brackley, and Baron Ellesmere, was the younger son of John, lord bishop of Durham, by Lady A. S. Grey, daughter of the duke of Kent, chamberlain to Queen Anne. He was a person of learning, and published an edition of the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, with scholia, various readings, and copious notes in Latin. He is noticed here chiefly on account of bequeathing £8,000 to be applied to the publication of one thousand copies of a work "On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation, &c." This bequest elicited a series of separate works, known as the "Bridgewater Treatises," written by some of the most distinguished religious and scientific men of the time. The earl also bequeathed £12,000 to the British Museum, the annual income of which was to be applied to the purchase of MSS., and the taking proper care of them for the use of the public. B. 1758; D. in Paris, 1829.—In his latter years this earl fell into singular eccentricities; among which was a great partiality for canine company, which he carried so far as to dress some of his favourite dogs in the garments of men, and have them at table to dine with him.

BRIDGNORTH, *bridg'-north*, a town of Shropshire, divided by the Severn into the Low and High towns, 20 miles from Shrewsbury.—The two are connected by a stone bridge, which has six arches. It was formerly surrounded with walls, part of which still remain. At each extremity of the High Town stand the churches of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Leonard. Immense quantities of excellent malt are made here, equal, if not superior, to any other place in the kingdom. *Pop.* 5,734.

BRIDLINGTON. (*See* BURLINGTON.)

BRIDPORT, *brid'-port*, a seaport-town of Dorsetshire, situate on the Brit or Bride river, 15 miles from Dorchester, and one mile from its own harbour. It lies between two branches of the river, and consists principally of three spacious streets, which, from time to time, have been greatly improved. The church, dedicated to St. Mary in 1362, is a large Gothic edifice, in the form of a cross, and its tower is seventy-two feet high. There are alms-houses, an endowed charity-school, besides other benevolent institutions, a market-house, a town-hall, and a prison. *Manf.* Cordage, sail-cloth, nets, and twines of all descriptions. *Pop.* 4,653.

BRIEG, *breeg*, a well-built and populous town of Silesia, Prussia, in a principality of the same name, on the Oder, over which there is here a stately wooden bridge, 24 miles from Breslau. It has a ducal castle, a gymnasium, a library, and there are various workhouses and establishments for the poor. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* about 14,000.—It is a station on the railway from Breslau to Oppeln.

BRIELLE, or BRILL, *breel*, a town of the Netherlands, on the island of East Voorne, not far from the mouth of the Maese, 15 miles from Rotterdam. It has a good harbour, and is a handsome, well-built town, and strongly fortified. *Pop.* about 5,000.—The capture of this place by William de la Marck, at the head of the "beggars of the sea," in 1572, was the first important event which took place in the struggle between Holland and Spain, and laid the foundation of the Dutch republic. It is the birthplace of De Witt, the famous statesman, and Van Tromp, the famous admiral of Holland.

BRIENNE, John de, *bre'-en*, elected king of Jerusalem in 1210. The emperor Frederick II. married his daughter, having the kingdom of Jerusalem as a dowry. He was afterwards elected emperor of Constantinople, which he defended with great bravery against the Greeks and Bulgarians. On one occasion, says Gibbon, he made a sally at the head of his cavalry, and out of forty-eight squadrons of the enemy, no more than three escaped from the edge of his invincible sword. D. 1237.—A contemporary poet affirms that the deeds of valour which this hero performed outshone those of Hector, Ajax, Roland, Uggier, and Judas Maccabæus. His reign is given at length by Du Cange, in the third book of his history of Constantinople. His avarice, however, disgraced his other qualities, and hastened the ruin of the empire.

BRIENNE-LE-CHATEAU, *bre'-en-le(r)-sha'-to*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 14 miles from Bar-sur-Aube. *Pop.* 2,000.—Here Napoleon I. and Bourrienne received the rudiments of their military education, and here, in 1814, the emperor gained an advantage over the allies, when his fortunes were fast on the wane.

BRIENZ, *bre'-entz*, a village of Switzerland, 30 miles from Bern. It is situate on the lake of Brienz, which is 800 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by lofty mountains, whose numerous torrents and waterfalls are sublimely picturesque. Among these the fall of the Giesbach is the principal. *Pop.* 3,200.

BRIEUC, or BRIEUX, ST., *bre'-u(r)*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, 238 miles from Paris. It has a trade in grain, flax, thread, linen, woollen, cattle, honey, wax, paper, leather, and iron, and has manufactures of earthenware, and thriving fisheries. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 48° 31′ 1″ N. *Lon.* 2° 45′ 6″ W.—This town arose from a monastery erected here at the end of the 5th century by St. Brieuc.

BRIGGS, Henry, *brigs*, an English mathematician, who, in 1596, was appointed Gresham professor of geometry, which he resigned in 1615, on being made Savilian professor at Oxford. B. at Warleywood, near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1556; D. at Oxford, 1630.—He was the first improver of logarithms, after Napier, the original inventor, whom he visited twice, and each time resided with, in Scotland. He published, in 1624, a work of stupendous labour, entitled "Arithmetica Logarithmica," containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. He also wrote some other valuable books on mathematical subjects.

BRIGGS, Henry Perronet, R.A., an eminent English painter, both in history and portraits. The principal of his historical works are "The First Interview between the Spaniards and Peruvians," and "The Ancient Britons instructed by the Romans in the Mechanical Arts." Among his portraits are Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Opie, Reverend Sidney Smith, and the Duke of Wellington. B. 1793; D. in London, 1844.—One of his composition-pictures is "Othello relating his Adventures to Desdemona."

BRIGHAM, Nicholas, *brig'-ham*, a lawyer and poet, who deserves to be noticed, if for nothing more than his admiration of Chaucer, the father of English poetry. He caused the remains of that poet to be removed to the south transept of Westminster Abbey, where he erected a monument to his memory. D. in Oxfordshire; D. 1559.—He wrote "Memoirs of Eminent Persons," "Memoirs by way of Diary," "Miscellaneous Poems."

BRIGHT, John, *brite*, a cotton-spinner and manufacturer of Rochdale, in Lancashire, who became an active member of an association called the Anti Corn-Law League, when it was formed in 1838, and in conjunction with Mr. Cobden, proved himself one of the warmest advocates of the repeal of the corn laws. In 1843 he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Durham; but in the next election which took place, he was returned for that city, and sat for it till 1847, when he was elected member for Manchester. In 1854 he formed one of the deputation who made a journey to Russia for the purpose of persuading the emperor Nicholas to adopt a peace policy, his advocacy of which for a time impaired his popularity. In 1858 he was returned member for Birmingham, and again in the general election of 1859. By his warm and effective advocacy of an extended parliamentary representation of the people, he must be considered, in a great measure, to have been the means of defeating, in 1859, the Reform Bill of the Derby administration. B. 1811.

BRIGHTON, or BRIGHTHELMSTONE, *brit'-ton*, a fashionable watering-place of Sussex, 47 miles from London, situate at the bottom of a bay formed by Beachy Head and Worthing Point, in the English Channel. Brighton occupies an eminence declining towards a lawn called the Steyne, and to a wide and handsome road, more than two miles long, facing the sea, where are built fine shops and mansions, and which is frequented as a promenade. It consists of a number of streets, most of them composed of commodious and elegant houses, specially adapted for the accommodation of strangers, in addition to its permanent population. Besides the parish church, it has places of public worship belonging to almost every denomination of Christians, also a Jewish synagogue. It likewise contains several free schools, and a school of industry, where a number of indigent females are educated. A theatre was opened in 1807; and there are assembly-rooms, a suspension chain-pier, extending 1,014 feet into the sea, a large town-hall, and baths, besides several places of amusement. A building, with domes and minarets, called the Marine Pavilion, was erected here for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., in 1784, near the N.W. corner of the Steyne; and it is the seat of the Sussex Literary and Scientific Institution, founded in 1836. From its various attractions, the town is usually crowded during the summer season. *Pop.* about 70,000. —It is a principal station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

BRIGHTSIDE BIERLOW, *brite'-side beer'-lo*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, adjoining Sheffield. *Pop.* 12,042.

BRIGHTWELL, *brite'-wel*, the name of several English parishes, none with a population above 800.

BRIGNOLES, *breen'-yol*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 20 miles from Toulon. In the neighbourhood are grown excellent plums. It has a trade in brandies, wines, prunes, and olives. *Pop.* 6,000.

BRINDISI, *brin-de'-se*, an ancient fortified city and seaport of Naples, on the Adriatic, in the Terra d' Otranto, 44 miles from Taranto. Its harbour was nearly choked up; but, since 1843, when a lighthouse was erected on the mole, it has been greatly improved. *Pop.* about 7,000. *Lat.* 40° 39′ 17″ N. *Lon.* 17° 58′ 21″ E.—This is the ancient Brundusium, and was the place whence the Roman generals almost invariably sailed in their wars with Greece, Macedonia, and Asia. In consequence of its situation, it has been the scene of many remarkable historical events. Virgil died in it. Horace, in one of his satires, has immortalized it. Octavius assumed the name of Cæsar in it, and Agrippina landed on its shores with the ashes of Germanicus, her husband. On the fall of the Roman empire, it shared in the general calamities which befell Roman cities. Steamers to the Ionian Islands and Malta now touch at it, and it has lately been made an entrepôt for foreign goods, with large warehouses for bonding them.

BRINDLEY, James, *brind'-le*, an eminent engineer, who, after serving his apprenticeship to the trade of a millwright, and discovering his skill in the erection of several mills, was employed by the duke of Bridgewater on his famous canal from Worsley to Manchester, which he afterwards extended to the Mersey. He was next employed to construct a canal from the Grand Trunk near Haywood, Staffordshire, to the river Severn, near Bewdley, by which means Bristol obtained a communication with Liverpool. In consequence of the success of his undertakings, his reputation stood very high, and he was engaged in a variety of similar plans in different parts of the kingdom. B. at Thornsett, Derbyshire, 1716; D. at Turnhurst, Staffordshire, 1772. (*See* BRIDGEWATER.)

BRINVILLIERS, Maria Margaret, marchioness of, *brē-veel'-e-ai*, a notorious poisoner. In 1651 she was married to the marquis, and formed an improper attachment to St. Croix, a young cavalry officer. The latter was imprisoned in the Bastille, and there learnt from Exili, an Italian, the composition of poisons, which art he afterwards taught to his mistress. They then commenced a series of poisonings, the first victim being the marquis's father, then his two brothers and his sister, with a view to the ultimate possession of their fortunes. These crimes were not discovered until the death of St. Croix, in 1676, when there were found on him some papers which cast suspicion on the marchioness. She fled, but was arrested at Liège, brought to Paris, and executed, 1676.

BRISBANE, *bris'-bain*, a county of New South Wales, with a capital of the same name, situate on a river also of the same name. It was formerly a penal settlement, which it ceased to be in 1842. *Pop.* of town, about 2,000. In the neighbourhood there are extensive pasture-lands called BRISBANE DOWNS, well adapted for sheep-walks. *Lat.* between 36° and 37° S. *Lon.* 149° E.

BRISEIS, *bri-se'-is*, a girl of Lyrnessus, called also Hippodamia. When her country was taken by the Greeks, she fell to the share of Achilles in the division of the spoils. Agamemnon afterwards took possession of her, and Achilles thereupon made a vow to absent himself from the field of battle at Troy. This incident Homer makes one of the chief features of his Iliad.

BRISSOT, John Peter, *breess'-so*, one of the leading men in the French revolution, the son of a pastry-cook, and bred to the law, which he never followed. An acquaintance with English books gave him a turn for politics; when, for a time, he settled at Boulogne, and edited the *Courrier de l'Europe*. On the suppression of this journal, he went to Paris, where he soon afterwards published his "Theory of Criminal Laws," 2 vols. 8vo. He began, also, a book entitled "A Philosophical Library of Criminal Laws," and wrote a volume on "Truth; or, Meditations on the Means of reaching Truth in all Branches of Human Knowledge." About this time he married Mademoiselle Dupont, who was employed as reader to the daughter of the duke of Orleans. Finding little encouragement in France, however, he went to London, where he conducted a periodical journal called "Universal Correspondence on all that concerns the Happiness of Men in Society." This journal was designed to disseminate in France such political principles as were based on reason. It therefore gave offence to the French government, and was seized and suppressed. On his return to Paris, in 1784, he was sent to the Bastille on the charge of having assisted in the publication of a libel; but obtained his release by the interest of the duke of Orleans, whose ambitious projects on the government he laboured, by his talents, to advance. His political pamphleteering activity forced him to flee from France, when he went to Holland, and thence to America. After a time he returned to France, and became a warm advocate of republican principles during the revolutionary period. By his exertions he created a party called Brissotines and Girondists, from the members of the department of Gironde, of which it chiefly consisted. He was, however, adverse to the execution of the king, which he proposed to be deferred till the perfection of the constitution. The ascension

of Robespierre to power was the signal for the downfall of Brissot and his party. He and they were denounced and arrested, to expiate upon the scaffold their principles and opinions. B. near Chartres, 1754; guillotined, with twenty other Girondists, October 31, 1793.

Bristol, *bris'-tol*, a city, seaport, and county of England, situate in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, on the river Avon, which is here joined by the Frome. The river is crossed by a bridge originally constructed 500 years ago, and rebuilt in 1768: it consists of three wide and lofty arches. The town is irregularly built, and part of a monastery founded by Stephen, in 1140, has been converted into a cathedral, which is the principal edifice in the city. The church of St. Mark, opposite the cathedral, was formerly collegiate; it is the mayor's chapel. All the churches are neat, beautifully decorated, and most of them have many handsome monuments. The muniment-room of St. Mary's, Redcliffe, is where the unfortunate Chatterton declared he had found the poems he attributed to Rowley. This city also contains many large alms-houses and charity-schools. The Exchange is a fine edifice of Grecian architecture, and there is a structure called the Commercial Rooms, for the use of the mercantile interest, which was erected in 1809. An elegant and convenient theatre was built in 1766, and in Princes Street is an assembly-room, with a fine front. Its other remarkable public buildings are the Merchants' Hall, Council-house, the new Guild-hall, a large and convenient custom-house, the gaol, Bristol Institution, the Victoria Rooms, the baths and pump-rooms at Clifton, and numerous bridges. It contains a vast number of dissenting meeting-houses, and places of worship for almost every kind of religion. Bristol has long been engaged in a very extensive foreign trade, chiefly with the West Indies, and its commercial connections with Ireland are very extensive. *Pop.*, with suburbs, 140,158.—The city was erected into an independent county in 1372, by Edward III. It was constituted a bishop's see by Henry VIII., and has since been endowed with various privileges and immunities. In 1848 it was made a free port. About a mile west of Bristol, close to the river, stands the village of the Hot Wells, celebrated for a tepid spring, which has been found a powerful specific in various maladies. Bristol is the birthplace of Sebastian Cabot, the discoverer of Newfoundland, and Baily the sculptor, Chatterton the poet, Bowdich the African traveller, and Southey. It is connected by railway with all the principal towns of England.

Bristol, the name of several counties, ports, and townships in the United States. The counties are—1. In Massachusetts, with an area of 620 square miles, and a population of 77,000. 2. In Rhode Island, with an area of 96 square miles, and a population of 9,000. —None of the other places have a population above 5,000.

Bristol Bay, a large bay in the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North America. *Lat.* 54° N. *Lon.* 160° W. Also, a river which empties itself into this bay.

Bristol Channel, a portion of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Great Britain, lying between the S. coast of Wales and the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. The Severn flows into it, and it contains, on the N., Milford Haven and the bays of Carmarthen and Swansea; on the S., the bays of Barnstaple, Bridgewater, and Porlock. The rapidity with which its tide flows forms the singular phenomenon called the "bore," when it meets with the currents of the Severn. *Lat.* between 50° and 51° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 3° and 5° 3′ W.

Brit, or Bride, *brit*, a river of England, which runs into the sea 2 miles from Bridport.

Britain, Great, *brit'-an*, the largest of the British isles, is bounded N. by the North Sea, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the English Channel, and W. by St. George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* From N. to S. 587 miles in length; its greatest breadth from E. to W. is about 300. *Area*, computed at 87,502 square miles. *Desc.* Its whole coast is deeply penetrated by bays, creeks, and estuaries, which afford many safe and commodious harbours, and which, under the heads of England, Scotland, and Wales, will be specifically mentioned. The form of the island has been compared to a triangle, but it may more appropriately be described as shaped like a wedge, the point of which is at the north, and the head at the south. Its surface is mountainous in the N. and the N.W., hilly in the centre, and in the S.E. level in general, and possessed of an alluvial soil. A considerable portion of the mountainous districts is barren, and appears irreclaimable by any efforts of the cultivator. The greater part, however, is fertile, and in favourable seasons abundant harvests are produced. *Mountains.* These consist of several ranges, one of which runs through Cornwall, Devonshire, and Somersetshire, and thence into Wales, where it attains its culminating point in Snowdon, 3,571 feet above the level of the sea. Another, branching from the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire, runs through Derbyshire, and continues northward till it terminates in the lofty peaks of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland. The next are the Cheviots, the Lammermoor, and the Grampians, which intersect Scotland, and which, in Ben Nevis on the W., and Ben Macdhui on the N.E., attain the respective heights of 3,910 and 4,300 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Thames, Medway, Trent, Humber, Tyne, Forth, Tay, and Spey, on the E. coast, and on the W. the Severn, Dee, Mersey, and Clyde. *Lakes.* Those of Cumberland and Westmoreland in England, and many, called lochs, in Scotland. *Climate.* Cold and variable, but healthy and invigorating. *Zoology.* The badger, fox, martin, stoat, wild cat, squirrel, hedgehog, hare, rabbit, dormouse, and mole. The fallow deer and the stag are still to be found, as are the eagle, the bittern, and other birds of prey; but the wild animals of Britain are fast disappearing. Of domestic animals the horse, horned cattle, and sheep are of the best description. *Pro.* The vegetable productions of Britain exist in considerable variety, but they are chiefly the products of art, only a small proportion of them being indigenous. Every species of fruit requires the most careful culture to attain perfection; and as the eastern portion of the island is in general devoted to agricultural purposes, and the western to grazing, all the usual grains and grasses are grown. The average of land under cultivation and pasture in the island has been estimated at about 50,000,000 acres, 23,000,000 of which are supposed to be annually in crop and in gardens, &c. The amount of corn, deducting the seed, is taken at 54,500,000 quarters a year. *Minerals.* Granite, porphyry, schistus, limestone, and very beautiful marble; coal in abundance; lead, iron, copper, tin, and small quantities of silver. In the mountains of Scotland are found great variety of transparent and coloured crystals; real topazes have been found, as well as the beryl and garnet. The well-known spars which are produced in Derbyshire are well adapted for ornamental purposes; and fossil salt is extracted in large quantities from pits in Cheshire and Worcestershire. It was calculated that, in the year 1857, the coal-fields of Great Britain yielded 63,000,000 tons. *Manf.* These are various and extensive, comprehending every possible variety of fabric into which the rude material can be fashioned by the hand of art, aided by the most perfect machinery. The most important are those of wool, cotton, linen, silk, leather, paper, glass, pottery, the working of metals, such as iron, copper, and tin. The commerce of Great Britain consists, generally speaking, in the export of her own manufactured goods, for the raw material of less opulent and civilized countries. No better idea of the immensity of its manufacturing industry and trade can be formed than by stating the fact that, in 1859, in Manchester and its environs, a motive steam power equal to 1,200,000 horses was constantly maintained; to support which there were consumed 30,000 tons of coal per day, or 9,500,000 a year. In the manufacture of salt alone about 3,000 tons were consumed per day, or 950,000 a year. The Transatlantic steamers from Liverpool and other ports consume 700,000 tons per year, and the manufacture of gas absorbs at least 10,000,000 tons per year. The export of coal from England reached, in 1858, 6,079,000 tons; and notwithstanding this immense consumption, it is estimated that England alone could furnish enough coal for the consumption of the whole of Europe for the space of 4,000 years. *Gov.* A limited monarchy, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons. These different powers

constitute the legislature, and their united consent is necessary to the passing of every law. *Rev.* about £60,000,000. *Army.* Inclusive of British troops engaged in India, from 220,000 to 230,000 men. *Navy.* The largest in the world, numbering about 600 ships of war, carrying 20,000 guns and 80,000 seamen, boys, and marines. *Rel.* Episcopacy in England, and Presbyterianism in Scotland. *Pop.* In 1851, it was 22,000,000. *Lat.* between 50° and 58° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 5° 45′ W. and 1° 45′ E.—According to Camden, the name of Britain is derived from the word Brit, which, in the language of the ancient inhabitants, signifies painted or stained; it being a common custom with the natives to paint their naked bodies, and to wear no clothes when they were engaged in any laborious employment, the chase, or the field of battle. Throughout the more populous parts of Great Britain, her canal, railway, and postal systems have been brought to the highest state of perfection. The distance over which mails are now (1859) conveyed within the United Kingdom by railways, mail coaches, &c., steamers, boats, and foot messengers, is about 133,000 miles per day, being 3,000 more than at the end of 1857: this increase is chiefly in railway conveyance. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in 1858 was 523,000,000; and was in the ratio of 22 to each person in England, 7 in Ireland, and 16 in Scotland. The total shows an increase of 19,000,000 over the year 1857, and, as compared with 1839 (the year previous to the introduction of the penny postage scheme), one of 447,000,000. (*See* ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES.)

BRITAIN, NEW, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, consisting of several islands of different dimensions. *Lat.* 1° 30′ to 6° 50′ S. *Lon.* 148° 5′ W.

BRITANNICUS, *bri-tăn'-i-kus*, son of the emperor Claudius, by his third wife, Messalina. His original name was Tiberius Claudius Germanicus, which was subsequently changed to Britannicus, from the conquests which were made in Britain. B. 42; poisoned by Nero in his fourteenth year.

BRITISH EMPIRE, THE, is the most powerful on the face of the globe, embracing within its extent an immense aggregated area and population. It comprehends two great divisions; namely, the British Isles, or what is commonly called the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," and her "Colonies and Dependencies." Its superficial extent and population will be best seen by being given in the following approximated tabular form:—

| States. | Area in sq. miles. | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| IN EUROPE. | | |
| The United Kingdom, Wales, Ireland, and Islands ..... | 122,493 | 30,000,000 |
| Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands ..... | 1,325 | 400,000 |
| IN ASIA. | | |
| British India, Ceylon, Protected States in India, Labuan, and Hong-Kong | 1,236,318 | 180,000,000 |
| AUSTRALIA, Tasmania, and New Zealand..... | 1,500,000 | 3,561,000 |
| IN AFRICA. | | |
| Cape Colony, Port Natal, Mauritius, and Gold Coast | 150,000 | 967,000 |
| IN AMERICA. | | |
| The Canadas, Nova-Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Labrador, Hudson Bay Territory, and Honduras | 3,560,000 | 2,588,000 |
| The West Indies and Guiana | 89,414 | 947,000 |

(*See* ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, INDIA, CANADA, AMERICA (NORTH), &c.)

BRITISH ISLES, THE, include Ireland, Anglesea, Man, the Channel, Scilly, Orkney, and Shetland Islands, and the Hebrides, all of which will be noticed under their respective headings.

BRITTANY, or BRETAGNE. (*See* BRETAGNE.)

BRITTON, John, *brit'-ton*, an architectural, antiquarian, and topographical writer, who, from an humble compiler of street song-books, rose to attempt greater things, and succeeded in producing a large number of valuable illustrated works, which, at the time of their publication, had the effect, in no small degree, of improving the public feeling in reference to our national antiquities. B. near Chippenham, Wiltshire, 1771; D. 1857.

BRIVIO, *bre'-ve-o*, a town of Lombardy, about 20 miles from Milan, where, in 1799, the French were defeated by the Austrians.

BRIXEN, *brix'-en*, a fortified town of the Tyrol, 40 miles from Innspruck. *Pop.* 3,000.—This town lies in the route of the Brenner Pass, between Germany and Italy.

BRIXHAM, *brix'-ham*, a seaport and fishing-town of Devonshire, in Tor Bay, 24 miles from Exeter. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fishing trade, and have a considerable number of vessels, which carry their cargoes to London, Bristol, and elsewhere. *Pop.* 6,000.—Here William III. landed in 1688. A monument with an inscription commemorates the event.

BRIXTON, *brix'-ton*, the name of several English parishes, the largest of which is in Surrey, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Pop.* about 14,000.

BRIZO, *bri'-zo*, the goddess of dreams, worshipped by the women of Delos.

BROAD BAY, a bay on the coast of Maine, N. America. *Lat.* 43° 50′ N. *Lon.* 65° 19′ W.

BROAD CREEK, the name of several rivers in the United States.

BROADHAVEN, a bay of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, 11 miles from Bangor; average length and breadth 4 miles.

BROAD KILL, a river of the United States, running into Delaware Bay.

BROAD RIVER, an arm of the sea, on the E. coast of N. America, which extends along the W. and the N.W. sides of Beaufort or Port Royal Island, on the coast of South Carolina, and receives the river Coosa from the N.W.—Another river in Georgia, running into Savannah river, between Petersburg and Lisbon.

BROADSTAIRS, a seaside village of Kent, in the isle of Thanet, much resorted to for sea-bathing, 2 miles from Ramsgate. It is a station on the South-Eastern Railway.

BROADWAY, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

BROCKEN, *brok'-ken*, the culminating point of the Harz Mountains, in Prussia, in the province of Saxony, cultivated nearly to its summit, which is 3,740 feet above the level of the sea. The phenomenon called the Spectre of the Brocken is here occasionally seen at sunset and sunrise. It is caused by the perpendicular rising of the mists from the valley opposite to the sun, at the same time leaving the top of the mountain clear. The effect produced is a wonderful enlargement of every object reflected by this dense mass of vapour ascending from the valley.

BROCKLESBY, Richard, *brok'-els-be*, a physician, who settled in London, acquired considerable wealth, and became intimate with Dr. Johnson. When the proposal for the increase of the pension of that great man failed, he generously offered him £100 a year for life, which the doctor declined to accept. He next urged him to live with him, that he might have him continually under his care, and finally became "his physician in ordinary, and saw him almost every day." To Mr. Burke he bequeathed in his will £1,000; but finding that the affairs of the great statesman were embarrassed, he gave it to him in his lifetime. B. at Nunehead, in Somersetshire, 1722; D. 1797.—Apart from the pecuniary benevolence of such a man as Brocklesby, it is impossible not to admire the goodness and humanity with which his whole disposition seems to have been imbued. "You write to me," says Dr. Johnson, a few months before his own death, "you write to me with a zeal that animates, and a tenderness that melts me." In presenting Burke with the £1,000, he enhances its

value a hundred-fold by the kind and handsome manner in which it is done. "That you may long live," he says, "for talent, an ornament to human kind, and for your country, your friends, and family, the same happy man in prosperity, as you have ever approved yourself whilst withdrawn from the sunshine of a court; this, with much more (if anything can be better), is the fervent wish of, my dear Burke, your sincere and ever affectionate humble servant, RICHARD BROCKLESBY." He published an essay on the "Mortality of the Horned Cattle," 8vo, 1746; "Economical and Medical Observations from 1738 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Medical Hospitals," 8vo, 1764; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

BROD, *brod*, a name common to many small towns in the south-eastern and central parts of Europe.

BRODERIP, William John, *brod'-e-rip*, was for 31 years a police-magistrate in the metropolis, but is noticed here on account of his merits as a naturalist. He is the author of by far the largest number of papers in the zoological department of the "Penny Cyclopædia," as well as of works entitled "Zoological Recreations," "Leaves from the Note-book of a Naturalist," and numerous papers in the "Quarterly Review." He had a splendid collection of shells, which have been purchased by the British Museum. B. at Bristol; D. at Richmond, 1859.

BRODIE, Sir Benjamin Collins, Bart., *brō'-de*, an eminent physician, whose practice is most extensive. In 1811 he was presented, by the Royal Society, with the Copley medal, for his papers on physiology; and in 1814 produced his "Experiments and Observations on the Influence of the Nerves of the Eighth Pair on the Secretions of the Stomach." His professional progress has been gradual, but sure; and, in 1832, he was appointed sergeant-surgeon to the queen. In 1834 he was created a baronet; and in 1850 received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford. He is a member of several scientific societies, and has produced various other works connected with his profession. B. at Winterslow, Wiltshire, 1783.—Sir Benjamin has a son, professor of chemistry in the university of Oxford, &c., F.R.S.

BRODY, *brō'-de*, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Brody or Zloczow, 60 miles from Lemberg. *Pop.* 18,000.—On account of the great number of Jews in this town, it has been nicknamed the German Jerusalem. It was made a free commercial town in 1779.

BROEK-IN-WATERLAND, *brook*, a village of Holland, 6 miles from Amsterdam, remarkable for its neatness and cleanliness, every part of the streets and the houses being almost spotless. No beast is permitted to come within its precincts, and the tiles with which its streets are paved are undergoing an almost constant ablution. *Pop.* 1,500.

BROGLIO, Victor Maurice, Count de, *brō'-le-o*, a French general, was born of a good family at Quercy, served with glory in the wars of Louis XIV., and was made a marshal of France. D. 1727.—His son Francis-Marie was also a marshal of France, and distinguished himself greatly in Italy, in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734.—His son, the celebrated Marshal de Broglio, commanded with great glory in the Seven Years' war. He quitted France in 1794, and, after residing in England some time, went to Russia, where he obtained a military rank equal to that which he had held in France.—His son, Claude Victor, prince of Broglio, became active on the side of the popular party at the commencement of the French Revolution, and was made maréchal-de-camp. Guillotined 1794.

BROMBERG, *brom'-bairg*, a town of Prussian Poland, 70 miles from Posen. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, Prussian blue, and chicory. *Pop.* 10,000.—The Bromberg Canal, by uniting the rivers Netz and Brahe, connects the Oder and Elbe with the Vistula.

BROME, Adam de, *brome*, an English divine, who founded Oriel College, Oxford. Lived in the 14th century.

BROMSEBRO, *broms'-bro*, a hamlet in Sweden, 30 miles from Calmar, noted by the treaties of 1541, 1641, and 1645, made here between Denmark and Sweden.

BROMLEY, *brum'-le*, a market-town and parish of Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 10 miles from London. *Pop.* 4,300. It is the head of a poor-law union.—There are several more parishes of this name in England.

BROMPTON, *brump'-ton*, the name of several places in England, of which the principal are—1. A western suburb of London, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Pop.* 11,000. 2. A chapelry in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Northallerton, where, in 1138, the battle of the "Standard" was fought between the Scotch and English, and the former defeated. *Pop.* 1,500. 3. A hamlet in Kent, included within the fortifications of Chatham. *Pop.* 5,500.

BROMSGROVE, *broms'-grove*, a town of Worcestershire, situate near the rise of the river Salwarp, 15 miles from Worcester. *Manf.* Buttons, nails, needles, and lindseys. *Pop.* 11,000.—It is a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway.

BROMWICH, WEST, *brum'-idg*, a town and parish of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Wednesbury, with mines of iron and coal in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 35,000.

BRONTE, or BRONTI, *bron'-te*, a market-town in the island of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, bestowed, with its territory and an income of £3,750, by the Neapolitan government, on Lord Nelson, in 1799, under the title of a duchy, in reward for his naval exploits.

BRONTË, Charlotte, was the daughter of the Reverend Patrick Brontë, curate of Haworth, in Yorkshire. She married her father's curate, the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, and, with her two sisters, under the assumed names of Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell, became widely known to the readers of light literature. Charlotte, as an authoress, was the most successful of the three, and, by the production of her "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Villette," acquired a large reputation. B. 1824; D. a year after her marriage, 1855.—Anne wrote the "Tenant of Wildfeld Hall," and, in conjunction with her sister Emily, "Wuthering Heights" and "Agnes Grey." She died, 1848; and Emily, in 1849.—The three sisters also produced, in 1846, a volume of poems.

BROOKE, Sir James, *brook*, rajah of Sarawak, an enterprising Englishman, who early entered the Indian army, and served in the Burmese war. He was severely wounded at Rungpoor, and soon after quitted the service. On the death of his father, who had been in the East-India Company's civil service, he found himself possessed of a large fortune. Having in 1830 made a voyage to the Malay archipelago, he, in 1835, purchased a yacht of 140 tons, and, getting together an expert crew, set sail for the East, with the avowed purpose of destroying the Malay pirates. Landing at Sarawak, a province in the N.E. of Borneo, he gained the affection of Muda Hassim, uncle of the sultan of the island, and having assisted in suppressing a rebellion of the Dyaks, he received the title of rajah of Sarawak,—a title reluctantly confirmed in 1841 by the Bornean sultan. He now devoted all his energies to the extinction of piracy, in which he was very successful. But the sultan having caused Muda Hassim, and other supporters of the English, to be massacred, Sir James, with the assistance of Admiral Cochrane, led an expedition against the capital, defeated the sultan's army, and obtained the cession to England of the island of Labuan, destined by its position to become an important commercial station. On his return to Great Britain in 1847, the rajah was received with great honours, obtaining the decoration of the Bath, and the title of governor of Labuan, with a salary of £2,000 a year. He returned to the East, and went, in 1851, a second time to England, to defend himself against the fierce attack made in the House of Commons upon his pirate-killing propensities. The charges against him were not proved. In February, 1857, at Sarawak, an insurrection of the Chinese population broke out, threatening destruction to all the European settlers, who were obliged to fly and take refuge in the neighbouring swamps, until, aided by the Dyaks, they were placed in safety at Sabong. An English steamer entering the river Sarawak, it was placed at Sir James's disposal, and a severe retribution overtook the treacherous Chinese, nearly 3,000 perishing, principally in the guerilla contest carried on against them by the Dyaks. B. at Bandel, Bengal, 1803.

BROOKE, Henry, an Irish author, who, after a poetical effort on "Universal Beauty," which gained the approbation of Pope, produced his "Gustavus Vasa," which the government would not permit to be acted, on account of the boldness of its language. This opposition increased his fame, and the play had a great sale. The

prince of Wales became his friend; but though every prospect of advancement was presented to him, he relinquished all and returned to his native country of Ireland, where he continued the remainder of his days in privacy. He wrote some pieces for the Irish stage, which were successful, and the novels known as the "Fool of Quality," and "Juliet Grenville." B. at Rantavan, Ireland, 1706; D. in Dublin, 1783.—Throughout the whole of the compositions of this writer there breathes a strong spirit of liberty.

BROOKFIELD, *brook'-feeld*, the name of several small townships in the United States.

BROOKHAVEN, a township of Long Island, United States, including twelve villages within its compass. *Area*, 215 square miles. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton factories. *Pop.* 10,000.

BROOKLYN, *brook'-lin*, a city and seaport of the United States, at the extremity of Long Island, opposite New York. It is separated from New York by the East River, which is here three quarters of a mile wide. It is a large city, standing on uneven ground, with a vast number of churches, a city-hall of white marble, reading-rooms, libraries, and literary institutions, several banks, a naval yard comprising 40 acres, dry docks, and geological and mineralogical museums. Its dock, called the Atlantic, is the largest in the U.S. *Pop.* about 100,000.—In 1776 this part of Long Island was the principal locality of the War of Independence. —There are several other towns of the same name in the U.S.

BROOKS, Shirley, *brooks*, a modern English author, who at first studied for the bar, but relinquished the law to write dramatic pieces and tales, which were received with favour. In 1854 he visited, for the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, Southern Russia, Turkey, and Egypt. His letters were afterwards collected and published in one volume. B. 1816.

BROOME, William, *broom*, an English poet, who was employed by Pope in writing notes on the Iliad, and translating part of the Odyssey, for which he received £500 and one hundred copies. Afterwards, however, Pope gave him a place in the Dunciad. In 1728 he was created LL.D., and obtained the rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, and the vicarage of Eye, in Suffolk. D. in Cheshire; D. 1745.—To Broome Dr. Johnson gives the credit of producing smooth and mellifluous lines, and a diction select and elegant.

BROOME, a county of the U.S., bordering on Pennsylvania. *Area*, 680 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing Indian corn and the usual cereals. It has both iron-foundries and woollen factories, and contains a great many churches. *Pop.* 32,000.

BROSCHI, Carlo, *bros'-ke*. (*See* FARINELLI.)

BROSELEY, *brose'-le*, a town and parish of Salop, on the Severn, 12 miles from Shrewsbury. It has extensive iron-works. *Pop.* 5,000.

BROTHERS, THE, a group of islets at the entrance of the Red Sea, 10 miles from Perim Island, varying from 300 to 350 feet in height.

BROTHERTON, *broth'-er-ton*, a part of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, where the second wife of Edward I. gave birth to a son. It is 4 miles from Pontefract. *Pop.* 1,600.

BROUGHAM, Lord Henry, *broo'-ham*, or *bro'-ham*, received his education at the High School and university of his native city of Edinburgh, early distinguishing himself by his mathematical studies. He was designed for the legal profession; but, previous to his settling down as a practitioner, he travelled for some time on the continent, storing his mind with such useful knowledge as came within the scope of his observation. On his return he was admitted a member of the Edinburgh Society of Advocates; and, having made the acquaintance of Horner, Jeffrey and several other talented young men, a "Speculative Society" was formed, in which Brougham soon distinguished himself as an extemporaneous debater. In 1802 the "Edinburgh Review" was started, and Brougham, after the third number, was admitted as a contributor to its pages. He was at this period only twenty-three years of age; but was fresh and vigorous in his intellect, hale and healthful in his body, and greatly ambitious of literary fame. He had for his coadjutors Horner and Brown, the metaphysician, neither of whom was more than twenty-four, Jeffrey, who was twenty-nine, Sydney Smith, who was thirty-one, and Allen, who was the oldest, yet not more than thirty-two. Brougham, however, was the largest and most versatile contributor; and although the pay was only £10 a sheet, it was soon more than doubled. Whilst he was devoting his energies to the "Review," he was also writing "An Enquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers," which in 1803 was published in Edinburgh in two volumes, and was considered a remarkable work for so young a man to produce. Finding the practice of the Scottish bar but a limited field for such ambition as his, he went to London, where, in 1807, we find him qualifying himself for the English bar. In 1808 he began to practise as an English barrister at the court of King's Bench, and on the northern circuit. Here he soon became distinguished by his eloquence; and, as an ally of the Whig party, was returned for Camelford to the House of Commons, by the earl of Darlington, who was the patron of the borough. His maiden speech was delivered on the 5th of March, 1810; and although not remarkable for any quality beyond its general ability and appropriateness, still it was sufficiently striking to fix attention upon the man as likely to prove an able auxiliary to his party. He soon became accustomed to the new arena into which his abilities had called him. He measured the men with whom he had to contend. He took his stand upon the consciousness of the strength and variety of his own intellectual attainments. When he spoke, he delivered himself with a daring vehemence, and an unexampled fluency. There was no hesitation, no confusion, no timidity in his utterance. On rolled the stream of his eloquence, strong from conviction, vehement from passion, and burning with invective as the occasion demanded. He soon stood all but alone in the house, Canning being the only one, in the opposition lists, that dared to oppose him. From 1812 to 1816 he was out of parliament, but in that year was returned for Winchelsea, again under the patronage of the earl of Darlington. The splendour and versatility of his talents were now universally acknowledged, when, in 1820, he was called upon to undertake the defence of Queen Caroline against her husband, George IV.; and this trial greatly increased his popularity. In 1830 he became lord-chancellor, under the administration of Earl Grey. In 1834 a change of the ministry took place, Sir Robert Peel having come into office. In the following year another change occurred, when Lord Melbourne became premier, and Lord John Russell home secretary. From this government Lord Brougham was excluded, but upon what grounds has never been clearly ascertained. From that time his defection, if it can be so called, from the Whigs, dates. As an ex-chancellor, he has lived upon his pension of £5,000 a year, but by no means the life of an idler, or of one who is weary of well-doing in the affairs of his country. Throughout his whole career he has been on the side of reform, and into whatever question he has entered, he has pursued it with an ardour and a perseverance which could only have been sustained by the most powerful conviction of its necessity. In 1821 he took a prominent part with Dr. Birkbeck in the establishment of literary and scientific institutions throughout the country, and was the principal founder of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He has been the unwearied advocate of slave emancipation, and has strenuously laboured in the cause of popular education. Amid the multifarious and exciting duties which devolve upon the legal politician and statesman, he has ever remembered the sweets of literature and the pleasures of science, pursuing them both with the fervour of a devotee. In 1858 his speech at the inauguration of a monument to the memory of Newton, in Lincolnshire, was a masterpiece of its kind, and at the meeting of the British Association in the same year he delivered an address, which showed how well he was fitted to digest masses of materials into succinct forms, and to make subservient to his purposes every kind of knowledge, to the acquirement of which a long and industrious life enabled him to devote himself. B. at Edinburgh, 1778.

BROUGHTON, *braw'-ton*, the name of a great many places in England and Wales, with populations ranging from 200 up to 7,000 or 8,000, but with nothing particularly interesting to record of them.

**Brown**, General Sir George, *broun*, entered the army in 1800 as an ensign in the 43rd regiment of foot. In 1807 he was a lieutenant, and took part in the bombardment of Copenhagen. He served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, from 1808 to 1814, during which he was wounded at Talavera, and led the forlorn hope at the storming of Badajoz. He was, in 1814, made a lieutenant-colonel, and served in the short American war. Rising through the various ranks of his profession, he was made a lieutenant-general in 1851, and in 1854 commanded the light division, which distinguished itself at the battle of the Alma, in the Crimea. On November 5, 1854, he was severely wounded at Inkermann, and was obliged to relinquish his command, and retire for a time to Malta. In the following year he returned to his command, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. He had the command-in-chief of the storming party which was unsuccessful in the first attack on the redan of Sebastopol, and shortly afterwards returned to England. In 1856 he was gazetted "General in the army for distinguished service in the field." B. near Elgin, Scotland, 1790.

**Brown**, Robert, the founder of the sect called Brownists, was descended of a good family, and educated at Cambridge. Having formed, about 1580, a religious society at Norwich, he was imprisoned, but by means of treasurer Burleigh, to whom he was related, he obtained his liberty. After a life of difficulties, on account of religious principle and zeal, he ended his days in Northampton gaol, where he had been imprisoned for an assault. B. 1550; D. 1630.

**Brown**, Thomas, M.D., one of the most distinguished of modern metaphysicians, who studied in Edinburgh, and who, in 1806, entered into co-partnership with Dr. Gregory. Dugald Stewart, professor of moral philosophy, being indisposed in the winter of 1808-9, engaged Dr. Brown to read lectures for him in his class. In this capacity his success was so complete that, in 1810, he was induced to resign his practice, and accept the appointment of colleague to Dugald Stewart in the chair of moral philosophy, in the university of Edinburgh. B. at Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, 1778; D. at Brompton, London, whither he had removed for his health, 1826.—His lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind were published after his decease, and they have been pronounced masterpieces of their kind. His style is certainly the most captivating that has ever been employed to convey a knowledge of philosophy. He was the author of several poems which are now forgotten, and one of the young men whose talents contributed to the popularity and establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*. (*See* Brougham.)

**Brown**, Ulysses Maximilian, a field marshal, of Irish origin, in the Austrian army, who rendered great services to the empress Maria Theresa, gaining in 1746 the battle of Placentia, and taking Genoa. In 1758 he defeated the Prussians, who had invaded Bohemia, and won the battle of Losowitz. He was mortally wounded at the batte of Prague. B. at Bâle, 1705; D. 1757.

**Brown**, Captain Sir Samuel, R.N., a naval officer, who rose to the rank of commander, but in 1842 accepted a retired captaincy. He devoted much of his time to civil engineering, and may be regarded as the first to introduce the use of chain-cables and suspension-bridges. Telford adopted his principle in constructing the Menai Bridge. In 1821 Captain Brown constructed the Trinity suspension pier at Newhaven, near Edinburgh, and subsequently several other bridges and piers, especially the one at Brighton. He was knighted in 1835. B. in London, 1776; D. 1852.

**Brown**, Robert, D.C.L., F.R.S., an eminent botanist, was the son of a Scottish Episcopalian clergyman, and educated for the medical profession, accompanying, in 1795, a Scotch fencible regiment to Ireland. His peculiar aptitude for botanical study had, however, already developed itself; and on his friend Sir Joseph Banks's recommendation, he threw up his commission, and, in 1801, embarked as naturalist in the expedition under Captain Flinders, for the survey of the Australian coasts. Thence he returned to England, in 1805, bringing with him nearly 4,000 species of plants, a large proportion of which were entirely new to science, and also an inexhaustible store of new ideas in relation to the characters, distribution, and affinities of the singular vegetation which distinguishes the great continent of Australia from every other botanical region. To work out these ideas, both in relation to the plants of New Holland and in their comparison with those of other parts of the world, with wonderful sagacity, with the utmost minuteness of detail, and, at the same time, with the most comprehensive generalization, was the labour of many succeeding years. His memoirs on Asclepiadeæ and Proteaceæ, his "Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ," vol. i., published in 1810, and his "General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis," published in 1814, revealed to the scientific world how great a master in botanical science had arisen among us. The natural system of Jussieu, with important modifications, was adopted by him, and led to its general substitution in place of the Linnæan method. Honours were showered on him from all lands. His illustrious friend Alexander Von Humboldt justly called him "Botanicorum facile Princeps;" and after the death of Dryander, in 1810, he received the charge of the noble library and splendid collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed to him their enjoyment for life. At a later period these were, with his assent, transferred to the British Museum, where, for 30 years, he was keeper of botany, receiving also a pension of £200 per annum, in recognition of his distinguished merits. B. at Montrose, Dec. 21, 1773; D. in London, June 10, 1858.—Robert Brown was a truthful, amiable, and humorous companion, and possessed of an uprightness of judgment which rendered him an invaluable counsellor. He was for several years president of the Linnæan Society, and was succeeded, as keeper of botany in the British Museum, by his friend and associate, John J. Bennett.

**Brown**, the name of several counties in the United States,—in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

**Browne**, Sir Thomas, an eminent physician, who having taken his degrees in arts, went to Leyden, where he became an M.D., and in 1642 published his famous book, the "Religio Medici," which excited uncommon attention at home and abroad. In 1636 he settled at Norwich as a physician, and acquired a good practice. In 1646 appeared his book on "Vulgar Errors," in folio. Charles II. honoured him with knighthood in 1671. B. in London, 1605; D. at Norwich, 1682.—His works were printed in one volume, folio, after his death, and Dr. Johnson wrote his life.

**Browne**, Sir William, an English physician, who left a sum for two prize medals, to be given annually at Cambridge for the best odes; and wrote several ingenious poems, miscellaneous tracts, speeches, and a work entitled "Opuscula." He also translated Dr. Gregory's "Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics," from Latin into English, with additions. D. 1774.

**Browning**, Robert, *broun'-ing*, a distinguished modern English poet. In 1836 he published "Paracelsus," which was favourably received; and in 1837 produced "Strafford," a tragedy, in which Mr. Macready, the actor, personated the hero. His other works are "Sordello,"—"Pippa Passes,"—"The Blot in the Scutcheon,"—"King Victor and King Charles,"—"Dramatic Lyrics,"—"Return of the Druses,"—"Columbe's Birth-day,"—and "Dramatic Romances," &c. Of all his writings, perhaps his "Pippa Passes" and "The Blot in the Scutcheon" are the best. B. at Camberwell, 1812.—In 1846 Mr. Browning married Elizabeth Barrett, one of the most learned of living poetesses.

**Browning**, Elizabeth, originally Miss Barrett, wife of the above, gave early indications of genius, and was educated with the utmost care. At the age of seventeen she published "An Essay of Mind, with other Poems;" and in 1838 appeared her "Seraphim," which was succeeded by "The Romaunt of the Page," —"The Drama of Exile,"—"Isabel's Child,"—"Casa Guidi Windows," and several miscellaneous pieces, all of which occupy a high place in our poetical literature. Besides those original works, she had translated the "Prometheus Bound," of Æschylus, and contributed a series of papers to the London *Athenæum* on the Greek Christian poets. In 1856 appeared her "Aurora Leigh," which has many admirers. B. in London.

**Bruce**, Robert, *broose*, king of Scotland, one of the bravest and wisest of the Scottish monarchs. Through a long series of years he struggled against hardship and

danger in endeavouring to recover the independence of his country, which, by the overthrow of the English at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, he achieved. This event established his sovereignty over his country, and the remainder of his life was passed in regulating his administration, and consolidating his power. B. 1274; D. in his castle at Cardross, on the shore of the Frith of Clyde, 1329.—The heart of Bruce was embalmed, and carried by Douglas to the Holy Land. His remains were interred in the abbey church of Dunfermline.

BRUCE, Michael, a Scottish poet, the son of a weaver. He died too early to have written much; but his descriptive poem of "Lochleven," based upon the model of Thomson, makes us regret that he was so early taken from us. His "Elegy," however, is his finest poem, describing in the most touching pathos his feelings in anticipation of his own early dissolution. B. at Kinneswood, Kinross-shire, 1746; D. 1767.

BRUCE, James, a celebrated traveller, descended from the royal house of Bruce, and educated first at Harrow, and next at Edinburgh, where he studied the law, which profession, however, he did not follow. On leaving Edinburgh he went to London, and entered into partnership with a wine-merchant, whose daughter he married; but after a few months she died, when he went on a journey through Portugal, Spain, France, and the Netherlands. Meanwhile his father dying, he returned to England, and took possession of the patrimonial estate. In 1761 he dissolved partnership with his father-in-law, and in 1762 was appointed consul-general in Algiers. In the following year he arrived there, but in 1765 was superseded in his office. He now set out upon his travels, and visited Asia Minor, where he made drawings of the ruins of Palmyra and Balbec. In 1768 he departed on his tour to explore the source of the Nile. From Alexandria he went to Cairo, and crossed the desert to the Red Sea, after which he spent a considerable time in Arabia Felix. In 1770 he arrived at Gondar, in Abyssinia, and in that country rendered himself a favourite by his skill in physic and his splendid horsemanship. In the same year he discovered the sources of the Ahawi, which was then considered the principal stream of the Nile. Having accomplished this object, he returned to Abyssinia, where he served in the army under the reigning king, and it was with difficulty he obtained leave to quit the country, after residing there two years. He was nearly thirteen months in travelling to Cairo, during which he endured many hardships. He returned to England in 1773, and retired to his seat at Kinnaird, where he again married. In 1790 he published the long-expected history of his travels, in five quarto volumes, which contained much curious information, though the veracity of the author in several instances has been called in question. B. at Kinnaird, Stirlingshire, 1730; D. from a fall down the stairs of his own house, 1794.

BRUCK, VON, Charles Louis, Baron, *brook*, an Austrian politician, who originally entered a commercial house at Bonn, and afterwards established himself at Trieste, where he married the daughter of a rich merchant. Called to the direction of the Austrian Lloyd's, he displayed great administrative powers, and in 1848 was elected a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort. When the Viennese revolution broke out, he remained faithful to the monarchy, and was subsequently engaged in various measures for the re-establishment of the authority of the emperor of Austria, and for the maintenance of order. In 1855 he was made minister of finance, and administered that when war between Austria and Sardinia was declared in 1859.

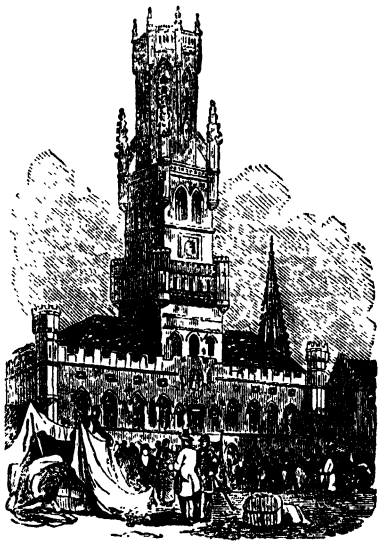
BRUCK, a 'bridge,' the name of many small towns in Germany, but none of them having a population above 3,000.

BRUEYS, Francis Paul de, *broo'-ais*, a rear-admiral in the French navy. He commanded the fleet which carried the French army to Egypt, in 1798; and, in the same year, was defeated by Nelson in the battle of Aboukir, in which he himself was killed. B. at Uzès, 1760.

BRUGES, *broozh*, a large and opulent city of Belgium, with a number of canals centering in it, about 6 miles from the German Ocean, and 55 from Brussels. It is encompassed by walls, and the principal public buildings are the Town-hall, the Exchange, and the Lycée, formerly the celebrated convent of the Downs de Dunes, and the beautiful Gothic church of Notre Dame, with its elevated spire, famous belfry, and peal of bells, of which the American poet Longfellow sings in his "Belfry of Bruges:"—

"In the market-place of Bruges stands the belfry old and brown,
Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilded, still it watches o'er the town."

Besides these, there are an academy of painting and sculpture, a seminary of theology, a school of



BRUGES.

surgery, and a number of charitable institutions. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, lace, tobacco, soap; and several distilleries, tanneries, dye-works, sugar-refineries, and ship-building yards. *Pop.* about 55,000. *Lat.* 51° 12′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 3° 13′ 44″ E.—In the 13th century this was one of the greatest commercial cities in Europe; but when the cruel persecutions of Philip II. compelled its inhabitants to flee into England, it began to decline. In the church of Notre Dame are the tombs of Charles the Bold, and his daughter, Mary of Burgundy. Van Eyck, the painter, died here in 1441, and Charles II. of England lived here some time during his exile.

BRUN, Charles le. (*See* LEBRUN.)

BRUNDUSIUM, *brun-du'-se-um*, a city of Calabria, on the Adriatic Sea, where the Appian road was terminated, founded by Diomedes, or, according to Strabo, by Theseus. It is famous for being the birthplace of the poet Pacuvius, and the scene of the death of Virgil. (*See* BRINDISC.)

BRUNE, Marshal, *broon*, a French soldier, who was brought up to the law, but who, when the Revolution broke out, took up arms and served under Dumourier. He rose rapidly, and in 1795 became a general of brigade under Napoleon I. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army which invaded Switzerland, after the peace of Campo Formio; and also of that of Italy after the fall of Berne. In 1805 he was made a marshal of the French empire, and in 1807 he became governor of the Hanseatic towns, but fell into disgrace for omitting the titles of Napoleon in the text of the convention which procured for France from Sweden the surrender of the island of Rugen. He now went into retirement till the first abdication of Napoleon, when he submitted to Louis XVIII., who gave him the cross

of St. Louis. In the "Hundred Days," he joined Napoleon, but after the battle of Waterloo, proclaimed the king. Leaving his corps and proceeding to Paris, he entered an inn at Avignon, where he was attacked by an infuriated mob, who accused him of having been a terrorist, and taken part in the massacres of 1792. At that time, however, he said he was fighting on the frontiers of his country against the enemy. Nevertheless they immediately shot him, dragged his body through the streets, and threw it into the Rhone. D. at Brives, 1763; killed, 1815.

BRUNEL, Sir Mark Isambard, *broo-nel'*, discovered from his boyhood a decided predilection for mechanical studies, and seized upon every opportunity of giving them a practical effect. His parents, who were respectable French agriculturists, discountenanced these pursuits; but the force of nature would not be restrained, and after passing some time with the family of a friend of his father, of the name of Carpentier, he was induced to enter the mercantile marine, in which he made several voyages to the West Indies. Whilst employed in this service, he continued to give specimens of his mechanical ingenuity, and actually constructed a pianoforte whilst his ship was lying at Guadaloupe. The French revolution of 1793 drove him from his country, and, landing in New York, he resolved to endeavour to turn his engineering skill to some account. Accordingly, he, conjointly with another, surveyed the ground for the canal which now connects the river Hudson at Albany with Lake Champlain. Desirous, however, of returning to Europe, he came to England, where he produced several inventions, and submitted to the government a plan for making block-pulleys for ships, by machinery. This was carried into execution in the dockyard at Portsmouth, and proved a wonderful success. Brunel was now a made man: he continued to exercise his talents in constructive works, and in 1825 commenced excavating for the Thames Tunnel. This extraordinary work was opened to the public in 1843; but in 1841 the honour of knighthood had been conferred upon him. B. at Hacqueville, near Rouen, 1769; D. 1849.

BRUNEL, Isambard Kingdom, son of the above, finished his education at the college of Henri IV. at Caen, in France, and commenced the study of civil engineering under his father. He was the resident engineer of the Thames Tunnel, and was the designer and civil engineer of the *Great Western*, which was the first steamship built to cross the Atlantic. He was also the constructor of the magnificent iron steam-ship the *Great Eastern*, which was built at Millwall. In 1833 he was appointed engineer to the Great Western Railway, and all the tunnels and works connected with that line and its branches were constructed under his direction. He also superintended the erection of many bridges; among which may be mentioned the Hungerford suspension-bridge across the Thames, now being removed to give place to a railway-bridge, and the bridge of the Cornwall Railway, crossing the Tamar at Saltash. This latter is supported by a central pier from a depth of 80 feet of water, which is the deepest yet achieved in civil engineering. It was opened in May, 1859, by Prince Albert, after whom it was named, and is the greatest undertaking of its kind in the world. (*See* SALTASH.) B. at Portsmouth, 1806; D. 1859.

BRUNELLESCHI, Philip, *broo-nel-les'-ke*, an Italian architect, who erected the dome of the cathedral at Florence, which Michael Angelo pronounced a work of uncommon beauty. He was patronized by the Medici family, for whom he built some magnificent structures. He was also an excellent engineer, and skilled in military architecture. B. at Florence, 1377; D. 1414.

BRUNN, *broon*, the capital of Moravia, strongly fortified, and the chief town in a circle of the same name, 116 miles from Prague. It has manufactures of fine cloth, silk stuffs, hair cloth, and soap. Among the public buildings are the parish church of St. James, the meeting-house of the States, the town-hall, the palaces of Kaunitz, Dietrichstein, and other nobles. It is the seat of the principal military and legal courts of Moravian and Austrian Silesia, and has several public institutions for amusement and instruction. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, silk, soap, glass, tobacco, leather-factories, and machinery. It is the centre of a trade between Austria and Bohemia, and the countries to the N. and E. of the Carpathian mountains. *Pop.* about 50,000. *Lat.* 49° 11′ 39″ N. *Lon.* 16° 36′ 54″ E. —Brunn before the battle of Austerlitz was the head-quarters of Napoleon I.

BRUNNEN, *broon'-nen*, a village of Switzerland, near the mouth of the Muotta, on Lake Lucerne. Here the basis of the Helvetic republic was laid by the three original cantons, Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden, in 1315.—In Germany the name of the "Brunnens" is applied to watering-places collectively.

BRUNNOW, Ernest Philip, Baron, *broon'-no*, a modern Russian diplomatist, who assisted at the congress of Laybach and Troppau. After being engaged in various important positions in England, Turkey, Germany, and his own court, he was sent as ambassador to Great Britain in 1840, and remained in that post till the breaking out of the Russian war in 1854. In 1856 he was at the congress of Paris, and in 1858 returned to the court of St. James's.

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of, *brunz'-wik*, in the circle of Lower Saxony, is, since 1833, divided into six circles,—Brunswick, Helmstadt, Wolfenbuttel, Blankenburg, Gandersheim, and Holzminden. *Area*, 1,526 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the S. portion; and, on the whole, indifferently watered. It is partly traversed by the branches of the Harz mountains. *Rivers.* The Ocker, Leine, and Wesser. *Pro.* The usual cerealia, with flax, seed-oil, tobacco, chicory, hops, and fruits. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent, and the sheep are esteemed as composed of excellent breeds. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, litharge, lead, sulphur, vitriol, and alum. *Manf.* Linens and woollens, paper, soap, lacquered wares, glass, and beer. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* between 51° 38′ and 52° 28′ N. *Lon.* between 9° 23′ and 11° 30′ E.—This duchy, with Hanover, belongs to the German Commercial Union.

BRUNSWICK, a large and fortified town, capital of the above, is situate on the river Ocker, 50 miles from Magdeburg. Its principal public buildings are its churches, large wine-cellars, Exchequer, meeting-house of the Diet, Mint, Opera-house, Town-hall, Arsenal, and Cathedral of St. Blasius, with the tombs of deceased members of the royal family. *Manf.* Wool, yarn, linen, porcelain, pasteboard, paper-hangings, and a variety of chemical preparations. *Pop.* about 70,000. This place is the nativity of the poet Lafontaine, the theologian Henke, and the historian Meibom. It is connected by railway with Magdeburg, Hanover, and Neustadt.

BRUNSWICK, a post township of Cumberland county, Maine, U.S., on the S.W. side of the Androscoggin. The falls of the Androscoggin furnish many valuable seats for mills and manufactories. Bowdoin College, one of the richest and most celebrated of American institutions, and so called from Governor Bowdoin, its most liberal patron, was founded in this town in 1794. Its library contains 20,000 volumes. *Pop.* 5,000.—This is the name of two counties, other two townships, and several villages in the United States.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, a British province in N. America, bounded S. by the Bay of Fundy, W. by the United States and part of Lower Canada, N. by Chaleur Bay, E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Area*, 28,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in general, but much of it still lies in a state of forest, which supplies vast quantities of timber for exportation. This, in fact, constitutes the principal wealth of the colony. *Rivers.* The St. John, Miramichi, and Ristigouche. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, maize, barley, and potatoes. The fisheries are a considerable source of wealth, and the rearing of cattle is becoming more an object of interest. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, and manganese. *Pop.* 125,000. *Lat.* between 45° and 48° N. *Lon.* between 63° 48′ and 67° 30′ W.—This province, with Canada, was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris, in 1763.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, a city of New Jersey, on the south-west bank of the Raritan, 30 miles from New York, U.S. It contains a court-house, gaol, college edifice, and several places of public worship. The college edifice is of stone, three stories high. *Pop.* 14,000.—It is connected with Trenton by canal, and with New York and Philadelphia by railway.

**Brunswick, House of,** one of the oldest German families, deriving its descent from Albert Azo I., margrave of Este, in Italy, who died in 964. Her majesty Queen Alexandrina Victoria is a descendant of one of the branches of this family. Several distinguished commanders have sprung from this house; among whom may be noticed Charles William Ferdinand, who was educated a soldier, and who, after having fought in many campaigns, was defeated at Jena and Auerstadt, where he was wounded in October, 1806, and died the following month. His son, William Frederick, fell at Ligny, on June 16, 1815. It is to the gallantry of this prince that Byron, in the third canto of his "Childe Harold," dedicates a stanza in his description of the battle of Waterloo.

**Brussa,** or **Broussa,** *broos'-sa,* a city of Natolia, in Asia Minor, about 60 miles from Constantinople. It is one of the most flourishing commercial emporiums of the Turkish dominions, and, in all ages, has been celebrated for its thermal springs. *Pop.* 60,000.—Until Amurath removed his court to Adrianople, this was the capital and burial-place of the Turkish sultans. It was the place to which Abd-el-Kader was permitted to retire by Louis Napoleon, in 1853. (*See* Abd-el-Kader.)

**Brussels,** *brus'-sels* (Fr. **Bruxelles,** *broox'-el*), a large and important city, the capital of the kingdom of Belgium, situate in Brabant, on the river Senne, or Sienne, 20 miles from Antwerp. Its circumference is said to be 7 English miles, and its ramparts are planted with trees, and form most beautiful walks. It has extensive suburbs, consisting of various villages, joined to the city by a continuity of streets. It has, besides, several public squares, of great beauty and elegance. Its chief ornaments, however, are its public promenades; no city in Europe possessing one superior to that which is called the Allée Verte, or Green Alley, or to the great interior square called the Park, in which the chief struggle in the revolution of 1830 took place. In the great market-place stands the *hôtel-de-ville,* an old but handsome edifice in the Gothic style. Its turret is 364 feet in height, and surmounted by a gigantic figure of St. Michael, in copper, 17 feet high. The church of St. Gudule is a magnificent structure, containing no less than sixteen chapels, adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings and sculptures, and celebrated for its finely-carved pulpit. The chapel of Notre Dame is likewise an elegant building. There are, besides, within the walls, several elegant mansions, belonging to noblemen. The Opera-house is a stately edifice, in the Italian style, built in the year 1700. The public fountains are numerous, and are all embellished with sculptures. A statue to Godfrey de Bouillon was inaugurated in 1848. Belgium has many charitable foundations, and establishments for public instruction. There are, besides, a library, containing nearly 100,000 volumes, mostly saved from suppressed convents; an extensive and valuable collection of paintings, a cabinet of natural history, a polytechnic, an academy of painting, sculpture, and engraving, and numerous primary and industrial schools. There are several literary and scientific establishments, an academy of Belles-Lettres, and a botanical garden. *Manf.* Lace, camlets, carpets, carriages, ticking, various kinds of cotton and woollen stuffs, silk stockings, galoons, earthenware, &c. It carries on considerable trade by means of the canals which bring it into communication with the Scheldt. *Pop.* about 220,000. *Lat.* 50° 51′ 11″ N. *Lon.* 4° 21′ 10″ E.—This city is supposed to have been founded at the commencement of the 7th century. Otho II. held his court here in the 10th century, and it was fortified in the 11th century. In its palace, which was built in 1300, and had been the residence of the dukes of Brabant since the time of John II., Charles V. of Spain abdicated his crown in favour of his son, Philip II., on October 25, 1555; and, twelve years after, the tyranny of the duke of Alva, Philip's bloodthirsty governor, drove 10,000 of its citizens to seek refuge and to settle in England. Under the French empire, it was the capital of the department of the Dyle, and previous to 1830 it was one of the capitals of the kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1848 the first peace congress was held in it, and in 1853 a general European statistical congress also assembled here.

**Brutii,** *broo'-ti-i,* a people in the farthest parts of Italy. They received this name from their cowardice in submitting, without opposition, to Hannibal in the second Punic war, and were ever after held in the greatest contempt.

**Bruton,** *broo'-ton,* a market-town and parish of Somersetshire, in which are a number of silk-mills and manufactures in woollen and hosiery. *Pop.* 4,000.—Dampier, the navigator, was born here.

**Brutus,** L. Junius, *broo'-tus,* the son of M. Junius and Tarquinia, second daughter of Tarquin Priscus. His father, with his eldest son, having been murdered by Tarquin the Proud, he was called Brutus on account of his stupidity, which, however, was only feigned. He expelled the Tarquins from Rome, condemned to death his own sons Titus and Tiberius for conspiring against their country, and fell fighting for the liberties of the people, in the 6th century B.C.—His body was brought to Rome, and received as in triumph; a funeral oration was spoken over it, and the Roman matrons showed their grief by mourning a year for the father of the republic.

**Brutus,** M. Junius, the son of Servilia, Cato's sister, and Decimus Junius Brutus, was lineally descended from the above. At the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only spared the life of Brutus, but he made him one of his most faithful friends. He however forgot the favour, because Cæsar aspired to tyranny. He conspired with many of the most illustrious citizens of Rome against the tyrant, and stabbed him in Pompey's Basilica. Antony having taken up arms to avenge Cæsar, Brutus retired into Greece, where he gained himself many friends by his arms, as well as by persuasion; but he was soon after pursued thither by Antony, whom young Octavius accompanied. A battle was fought at Philippi. Brutus, who commanded the right wing of the republican army, defeated the enemy, and even took the camp of Octavius; but Cassius, who had the care of the left, was overpowered by the persevering valour of Antony; and as he knew not the situation of his friend, and grew desperate, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through. Brutus deeply deplored his fall, and in the fulness of his grief called him the last of the Romans. In another battle, the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory; but the other was defeated, and he found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He however made his escape; but hearing that many of his personal friends had deserted to the conquerors, and that their attempts to seduce his soldiers were incessant and too successful, he at last fell upon his sword exclaiming, "O virtue, thou art but an empty name; I have worshipped thee as a goddess, but thou art the slave of fortune." Fell 42 B.C.—Brutus is not less celebrated for his literary talents than his valour in the field. When he was in the camp, the greatest part of his time was occupied with reading and writing; and on the day which preceded one of his most bloody battles, while the rest of his army was under continual apprehensions, Brutus calmly spent his hours till the evening in writing an epitome of Polybius. Plutarch mentions, that Cæsar's ghost made its appearance to him in his tent, and told him that he would meet him at Philippi. He married Claudia, whom he afterwards divorced without assigning any reason, for which his conduct was deservedly reprehended, and he immediately took for his second wife, Porcia, the daughter of Cato, who killed herself by swallowing burning coals, when she heard the fate of her husband.—It is said that both Brutus and Cassius fell upon those very swords which they had raised against the life of Julius Cæsar.

**Brutus,** D. Jun. Albinus, also one of Cæsar's murderers, was distantly related to the above. It was he who prevailed upon the dictator to go to the senate-house, when he seemed doubtful, in consequence of the unfavourable appearance of the omens. He was betrayed into the hands of Antony, and put to death, B.C. 42.

**Bruyere,** John de la, *broo'-yair,* a French writer of eminence, whom Bossuet employed as a teacher of history to the duke of Burgundy. He was admitted a member of the French Academy. B. at Dourdan, in Normandy, 1644; D. at Versailles, 1696.—Bruyère's "Characters in the manner of Theophrastus" acquired

great popularity, as they were drawn from real persons, and exposed the prevailing follies in a bold yet delicate style. The best editions are those of Amsterdam, 1741, and Paris, 1765.

BRYANT, William Cullen, *bri'-ant*, one of the best of the American poets. He was educated for the law; but having early enrolled himself under the banner of the Muses, he abandoned Themis, and devoted himself to the study of literature. This took place in 1825, when, in conjunction with Robert Sands, he founded the *New York Review and Athenæum Magazine*. He next began the publication of an annual called the "Talisman," which extended his popularity as a poet. Seeking, however, either a more extended sphere of usefulness or excitement, he resigned all connection with the Muses, and became editor of the *New York Evening Post*. To this paper he has devoted his energies for upwards of thirty years. B. at Cummington, Massachusetts, 1794.—The "Ages" is the longest and the best poem of Mr. Bryant, but his other effusions have very great merit.

BUCEPHALUS, *bu-sef'-a-lus*, a horse of Alexander, whose head resembled that of a bull, whence his name (*Bous kephalos*, '*bovis caput*'). Alexander was the only one who could mount him. In an engagement in Asia, where he received a heavy wound, he hastened immediately out of the battle, and dropped dead as soon as he had set down the king in a safe place. Alexander built a city which he called after his name.

BUCER, Martin, *boo'-sair*, one of the Protestant reformers, who first united with Luther, but afterwards inclined to Zuinglius, though he laboured much to bring the two parties to a union. He came to England in 1549, and was made divinity professor at Cambridge. B. in Alsace, 1491; D. 1551.—In the reign of Mary, his body was taken up and burnt. His writings are very numerous.

BUCHAN, William, *buk'-an*, a physician, who, after studying medicine at Edinburgh, became physician to the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth, Yorkshire. He continued there till the institution was dissolved, and then returned to Edinburgh, where he practised several years with success. In 1770 he published his popular book, entitled "Domestic Medicine; or, a Treatise on the Cure and Prevention of Diseases," which attained to a sale of 80,000 copies during the author's lifetime. He now removed to London, where he obtained considerable practice, which was diminished by the preference he gave to society rather than to business. B. at Ancram, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1729; D. 1824. He published two other professional books, which went through three editions.

BUCHANAN, George, *bu-kăn'-an*, an eminent writer, who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and was employed by James V. as a tutor to his natural son, the earl of Moray. At the same king's command he attacked the Franciscans in a satirical poem, for which his life being threatened, he fled to England, and thence to France, where he obtained a professorship in the college of Guienne, in Bordeaux, and subsequently held the regency in the college of Cardinal Le Moine, from 1544 to 1547. He next went to Portugal, and became a teacher of philosophy in the university of Coimbra; but expressing some free opinions, he was confined in a monastery, in which he translated the Psalms of David into Latin. This is generally considered to be the finest Latin version of the book of Psalms. In 1551 he obtained his liberty, and after residing some time in France and England, returned to his native country, where he was appointed principal of the college of St. Leonard, in the university of St. Andrews. This favour he obtained from Queen Mary, which he ill requited by writing a book called a "Detection of her Doings," designed to prejudice the minds of her subjects against her. The Scottish nobility now nominated him tutor to James VI. In this capacity he laboured to imbue the Scottish Solomon with wisdom, but succeeded only in making him a pedant, because, as he said, he could make nothing else of him. B. at Kilbarn, Stirlingshire, 1506; D. at Edinburgh, 1582.

BUCHANAN, James, president of the United States for the years 1857 to 1861, was bred a lawyer, and at 25 years of age was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Pennsylvania, and kept his seat for eleven years. He then entered upon diplomacy, concluded an important commercial treaty with Russia, and was minister plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburg till 1833. Returning to America, he gained a seat in Congress, and was subsequently secretary of state under President Polk. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce ambassador to England, and remained there till 1856, when, being recalled, he was chosen by the democratic party as their candidate. In the struggle for the presidency, he represented the singular alliance between democratic progress and the retention of the "peculiar institution" of slavery. He beat his most formidable opponent, Colonel Fremont, by 163 votes to 125. B. at Stony Batter, Pennsylvania, 1795.

BUCHANNESS, *buk-ăn-ness'*, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, situate in the district of Buchan, in Aberdeenshire, 3 miles from Peterhead. *Lat.* 57° 29′ N. *Lon.* 1° 26′ W. Between this promontory and the town of Peterhead is the place called the Bullers or Boilers of Buchan, a large oval cavity in the steep rocks on the coast, about 150 feet deep. Boats frequently fall into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the E. end, and resembling the window of some great cathedral.

BUCHAREST, BUKHAREST, or BUKHOREST, *boo'-kar-est*, the capital city of Wallachia, situate on the Dunbovetza, in a swampy plain. It has more the appearance of a country village than a city, the houses being encompassed by gardens, and partially concealed by the foliage of the trees. It has a great many churches and monasteries, besides several hospitals and a poor-house. *Pop.* 60,000.—*Lat.* 44° 25′ 39″ N. *Lon.* 26° 5′ 24″ E.—This is the entrepôt for the trade between Turkey and Austria. The treaty of peace, by which Turkey ceded Bessarabia and a portion of Moldavia to Russia, was, in 1812, concluded here. In 1854 the Austrians entered the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, and made Bucharest their headquarters. They thus placed themselves between the Turks on the one side and the Russians on the other. This arrangement was one of strict neutrality, and prevented any collision between the army of Prince Gortschakoff and that of Omar Pasha. But, unfortunately for the allies, it enabled the Russians to send immense reinforcements to Prince Menchikoff in the Crimea.

BUCKENHAM, or BOKENHAM, FERRY, *bok'-en-ham*, the name of four English parishes, none of them with a population above 1,500.

BUCKINGHAM, *buk'-ing-ham*, a town, borough, and parish of Buckinghamshire, situate on the Ouse, over which there are three stone bridges, 52 miles from London. The buildings, which are principally of brick, are scattered over a considerable surface. The church, which occupies an elevated site, was built in 1780. Its tower and spire are 150 feet high. It has a town-hall, prison, and workhouse. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the making of bobbin lace. *Pop.* of the borough, 8,069; of parish, 4,020.—In 1644 this town was, for a few days, the head-quarters of Charles I.

BUCKINGHAM, a county in Lower Canada, chiefly in the district of Three-Rivers, on the S. side of the river St. Lawrence.

BUCKINGHAM, a county of Virginia, U.S., on James river. *Area*, 680 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, producing the usual cerealia, tobacco, and live stock. *Rivers.* The Willis and Slate. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom more than one half are slaves.

BUCKINGHAM, Duke of, George Villiers, the profligate favourite of the pedant king James I., was the son of Sir George Villiers, a knight, who had lands in Leicestershire. He rose to the highest offices and honours, and conducted an attack upon the island of Rhé, in which he lost 2,000 men, displaying his incapacity for such enterprises, and returned to England discredited both as an admiral and a general, and bringing no praise with him, as Hume says, "but the vulgar one of valour and personal bravery." Being intrusted with the command of a large force to relieve La Rochelle, he went to Portsmouth to superintend the necessary preparations, previous to his departure, when he was stabbed by a half-madman of the name of John Fenton.

B. at Brookesley, Leicestershire, 1592; assassinated at Portsmouth, 1628.—His son, of the same name and title, was the favourite of Charles II., and was as distinguished by his wit as his profligacy. He was a man who had made "the whole body of vice" his study, and even had the heartlessness to propose the removal of the wife and queen of his sovereign to a West-Indian plantation, to quiet his apprehensions of her interfering with some of his infamous intrigues. His name contributes a letter in the anagram of the "Cabal" ministry, of which he was a member. B. in London, 1627; D. at Kirby Moorside, in the house of one of his tenantry, Yorkshire, 1688.—This is the nobleman who furnished Pope with a subject for a few satirical lines in one of his moral essays, and also sat for Dryden's portrait of Zimri, in his "Absalom and Achitophel." He himself was an author of considerable wit, and produced several pieces which, in their day, enjoyed some reputation. His "Rehearsal" especially was popular, on account of the severe ridicule which it bestowed upon Dryden, under the character of Bayes, as well as on account of the wit with which it sparkled.

BUCKINGHAM, James Silk, an enterprising traveller, a lecturer, and a social reformer, who, from humble circumstances, rose to represent in parliament the constituency of Sheffield from 1832 to 1837. The results of his travels he gave to the world at different times, and established in London the *Oriental Herald*, which was the precursor of the *Athenæum*, and several other publications. In 1816 he had established a journal in India; but, from the freedom of his criticisms upon the administration of public affairs, he was expelled from the presidency of Bengal, and ruined in his fortunes. To make some amends for this treatment, the Honourable East-India Company, a few years before his death, allowed him a pension. In 1843 he was the chief agent in establishing the "British and Foreign" Institute, of which he was appointed secretary, but which preserved a languid existence only for three years. He subsequently became a pensioner on the civil list to the extent of £200 a year. B. at Flushing, near Falmouth, Cornwall, 1786; D. in London, 1855.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Duke of, John Sheffield, was the son of Edmund, earl of Mulgrave, and served under Marshal Turenne, and took an active part in the revolution of 1688. In 1703 he was created duke of Normanby and Buckinghamshire. Buckingham House, in St. James's Park, now the royal palace, was erected by him. B. 1649; D. 1720-1.—He wrote some poems, which, we imagine, in his time were presumed to evince genius, rather than to be in the actual possession of it, notwithstanding that he received the praises of Pope and Dryden.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or BUCKS, *buk'-ing-ham-sheer*, a county of England, having Northampton on the N.; Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex on the E.; Berks on the S.; and Oxford on the W. *Ext.* About 45 miles in length, by 18 in breadth. *Area*, estimated at 748 square miles. *Desc.* The south-eastern part of the county is hilly, but the other parts, particularly the vale of Aylesbury, are noted for fertility. *Rivers.* The Thames, Ouse, Thane, and Colne. *Pro.* Corn and cattle, for which it enjoys a high reputation; large plantations of beech are grown. *Manf.* Paper, lace, and straw-plait. *Pop.* about 165,000.—The revolution which brought Charles I. to the scaffold, had its commencement in this county. It is intersected by the Great Western and North-Western railways and the Grand Junction Canal.

BUCKLAND, the Very Rev. William, *buk'-land*, dean of Westminster, and a distinguished geologist and mineralogist. In 1813 he was appointed reader in mineralogy, and in 1818 reader in geology, at the university of Oxford. In 1822 the Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal for "An account of an assemblage of fossil teeth and bones of the elephant, hippopotamus, bear, tiger, hyæna, and sixteen other animals, discovered in a cave at Kirkdale, Yorkshire." He has published several works in connection with his favourite science, and it may safely be affirmed, that it is to his vigorous exertions more than to those of any other man, that geological science is so far advanced in this country as it is. In 1845 he was made dean of Westminster. He is a member of several scientific societies, and a trustee of the British Museum. B. at Axminster, Devonshire, 1784.

BUCKLAND, the name of a great number of parishes in England, but none with a population above 2,000. It is also the name of several hamlets, one of which is a considerable suburb of Portsmouth.

BUCKS, a county of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the Delaware. *Area*, 600 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing the usual cerealia, and having a great many streams driving a considerable amount of mill-machinery. *Minerals.* Iron, limestone, sandstone, and plumbago. *Manf.* Paper and woollen fabrics. There are some foundries, distilleries, and several grist and saw mills. *Pop.* about 60,000.—This was one of the three original counties formed by William Penn.

BUDA, *boo'-da*, a city of the Austrian empire, and the capital of the lower division of Hungary, on the west bank of the Danube, opposite Pesth, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge. It is about 150 miles from Vienna. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, and its castle was chosen by the emperor Louis I. as his place of residence. Here Matthias I. founded a celebrated library, which was destroyed by the Turks in 1526. It is a place of considerable trade, and is celebrated for its baths. *Pop.*, with Pesth and the neighbourhood, about 130,000. *Lat.* 47° 29′ 12″ N. *Lon.* 19° 3′ 10″ E.—In 1526 this place was taken by Soliman the Magnificent, but retaken in the following year by Ferdinand I., king of Bohemia. In 1529 it was again taken by Soliman, and held by the Turks till 1680, when it was taken by the duke of Lorraine, who blew up the castle. During the civil war of 1849, it was bombarded by Georgey, on the 17th, 18th, and 20th of May, and suffered severely. On the 20th it was stormed. General Henzi, who had defended it with great bravery, died of his wounds on the 21st, and a colossal cast-iron monument, erected to commemorate his valour, and that of his companions in arms who fell on that occasion, was in 1852 inaugurated in presence of the emperor Francis Joseph. Since that time the fortifications of the city have undergone extensive repairs.

BUDGELL, Eustace, *budj'-el*, an English writer, who received his education at Christ-church, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, for the purpose of following the profession of the law. Mr. Addison, to whom he was related, took him to Ireland as one of his clerks, when he was appointed secretary to the earl of Wharton, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He wrote several papers for the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*; "Lives of the Family of the Boyles," and translated Theophrastus's Characters from the Greek. B. at Exeter, 1685; drowned in the Thames, 1736.

BUDWEIS, *boot'-vise*, a mining town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle of the same name, situate on the Moldau, 75 miles from Prague. *Manf.* Cloth and saltpetre. *Pop.* about 9,000. It is connected with Linz, on the Danube, by railway.

BUENAVENTURA, *boo'-ai-na-vain-too'-ra*, a Spanish settlement and mission on the coast of New California. *Lat.* 34° 16′ N. *Lon.* 119° W.

BUENAVENTURA, a seaport of S. America, 30 miles from Tampico. *Lat.* 3° 56′ N. *Lon.* 76° 42′ E.—Here, in 1847, an inferior force of United States troops repulsed an army of Mexicans.

BUENOS AYRES, *boo-ai'-nose i'-ress*, the principal province of the Argentine republic, S. America, is bounded N. by extensive tracts of desert country, E. by Brazil and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Patagonia, and W. by Peru and Chili. *Ext.* Its length may be estimated at upwards of 1,600 miles, and its breadth at nearly 1,000. *Area*, estimated at 200,000 square miles. *Desc.* In the N. large portions of it are covered with swamps and lakes, and it is, in general, flat. In the S. and S.E. it is, for the most part, mountainous, the Sierra del Vulcan and the Sierra Ventana occupying large portions of its area. *Rivers.* The Quequin, Salta, and Saldana. *Climate.* Variable and moist. Some years the droughts are excessive; but usually the rains are sufficient to serve all the purposes of a healthy and productive vegetation. In the N. the dry kind of wind, characteristic of the sirocco in Italy, prevails; and in the S. the *pamperos* or hurricanes, accompanied by fierce peals of thunder, are sometimes terrific. *Pro.* Though an immense portion of the

province is adapted for agriculture, yet is it affirmed that not one thousandth part of it is under cultivation. A considerable quantity of corn, however, is raised; but the inhabitants are averse to settled pursuits, and devote by far the greater portion of their lives to the rearing of cattle, horses, mules, and asses, and fishing and navigation. Immense flocks of sheep are raised, and the cattle-farms, or *estancias*, as they are called, are upon a vast scale. Many of the largest of them are the property of British subjects, who rear their stock for exportation. *Exp.* Horses, mules, and asses; hides, horns, hair, tallow, and jerked beef. Wool and wheat, to a limited extent, are also exported. *Imp.* Cotton, woollen, and silk goods; hardware, cutlery, iron, and glass from Britain; wines, lace, fine cloth, gloves, and fancy articles from France; and principally spirits, soap, candles, provisions, and coarse cloths from the United States. A large coasting trade in fruits is also done. *Pop.* 330,000. *Lat.* between 33° and 41° S. *Lon.* between 56° and 70° W.—In 1816 this province became independent of the Spanish government, and, along with the adjoining states, formed a confederated republic, called the Argentine, or La Plata. The form of government adopted on this occasion, however, did not long exist, but was broken up in 1853, and each state assumed a distinct and independent administration. The executive now consists of a governor, or captain-general, who is elected for five years, and who is assisted by a council of ministers chosen by himself. In religious matters there is a general toleration, although the recognized form of worship is the Roman Catholic. (*See* La Plata.)

Buenos Ayres, 'good air,' the capital of the above province, is situate in a plain about 200 miles from the mouth of the river La Plata, on its southern shore, where the river is 30 miles broad. Its streets are large, and are laid out according to a regular plan, being paved on each side, though not in the middle. Almost every house has a garden, both before and behind; and many have balconies with lattice-work, for the reception of odoriferous shrubs and flowers. The cathedral is spacious and elegant, and is surmounted by a large and lofty dome. The church of St. Francis and that of the Convent of Mercy are also worthy of notice. The church of St. John, which is on the skirts of the town, is appropriated to the Christian Indians. The town-hall, which stands on one side of the great square, or Plaza de la Vittoria, is a large and handsome building; and there are several convents and nunneries; also an hospital for men, and one for women; a foundling hospital, and an hospital for orphans. All these edifices are built of a fine white stone, which is found in a small plain not far from the town. The castle or fort is very insignificant as a military position: it contains a house for the military governor, and a royal chapel. The port of Buenos Ayres is a great outlet for the produce, not only of the extensive country which lies to the east of the Andes, but also for that of Peru and Chili. The most valuable commodities are sent here to be exchanged for European goods, such as vicunha wool from Peru, copper from the mines of Coquimbo, gold from Chili, and silver from Potosi. The finest tobacco, sugars, cotton, thread, yellow wax, and cotton cloth are imported, also Paraguay tea. The commerce carried on between Peru and Buenos Ayres is chiefly for cattle and mules to an immense value. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* 34° 36′ 29″ S. *Lon.* 58° 23′ 34″ W.—Buenos Ayres was founded in 1535 by Don Pedro de Mendoza, and was taken possession of by the British in 1806. It was retaken, six weeks after, by the inhabitants; and a new attempt to take it by the British, after they had received reinforcements, failed, with great loss.

Buet, le, *boo'-ai*, one of the Alps of Savoy, between Chamouni and Sixt, to the N. of Mont Blanc, with an elevation of 10,128 feet above the level of the sea.

Buffalo, *buf'-a-lo*, the capital of Niagara county, New York, at the outlet of Lake Erie, 16 miles from Niagara Falls, to which there is a railway. It was burnt by the British during the war of American Independence, but was subsequently rebuilt. *Pop.* 45,000.—This is the name of several other unimportant towns and villages in the United States.

Buffalo, a river of Niagara county, New York, running into Lake Erie, at Buffalo. Another in Pennsylvania, running into the W. branch of the Susquehannah, above Louisburg. Another, which runs into the Mississippi, 2 miles above Fort Adams. There are several other smaller rivers of the same name in the United States.

Buffalo Lake, the name of three lakes in British N. America, between *Lat.* 52° and 66° N. *Lon.* between 112° 10′ and 113° 45′ W.

Buffalora, *boof'-fa-lor'-a*, a town of Lombardy, in the province of Pavia, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Pavia. *Pop.* 1,300.—There is a bridge at this place crossing the Ticino, over which a division of the invading army of Austria marched on the 29th of April, 1859. This was the first overt act of hostility in the war between Austria and Sardinia. To unravel as briefly as possible the complications which led to this war, we may observe that it would seem to have been supposed by Austria that it was the object of some other powers, especially Sardinia and France, to wrest from her those territories in Venice and Lombardy which she possessed by virtue of the treaties of 1815. These possessions were hers by right. The judgment of Europe affirmed that she was entitled to keep them; but her system of governing them had been such as to excite great discontent among their populations. In 1815, after the great war, when Europe was resettled, statesmen looked to what had been the danger of the preceding period. That danger was the overwhelming power of France, and it was against the recurrence of that peril that almost all the European arrangements were then made. Austria was, at that time, supposed to be the power which could best oppose a barrier to France in Italy. Accordingly, territories were then given to Austria in Italy which she did not herself wish to have, and her possession of which was a source of infinite misery to the people of the whole of the Italian peninsula. This sprung from the evil policy which Austria pursued in conducting the administration of those territories. Unfortunately, she was not satisfied with ruling her own provinces in the manner which she doubtless conceived to be the most conducive to her own interests, but she entered into treaties, negotiations, and engagements, which exerted an influence over all the other states of Italy from the river Po to the Mediterranean Sea. These treaties gave rise to gross misgovernment on the part of the Italian rulers, with whom they were made. These abused their power, from the confidence which they felt that, should their subjects at any period rebel against the tyranny with which they were oppressed, Austria would move to their aid with an overwhelming force, and teach them submission at the point of the bayonet. This was the origin of the war of 1859, which it was believed by some of the ablest British statesmen at the time, might have been prevented if Austria had consented to confine herself for the future within the boundaries of her own lawful territories, and ceased longer to interfere, either by political influence or military force, with the internal affairs of those Italian provinces which lie to the south of the river Po.

Buffon, George Lewis le Clerc, *boof'-fawng*, an illustrious French naturalist, was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, where he studied for the law. His inclination, however, led him into the paths of science, and he paid much attention to astronomy and geometry. At the age of 20 he made the tour of Italy, after which he visited England, and, in 1735, published some translations from the English. In 1739 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and appointed superintendent of the royal garden and cabinet, which, by his care, were considerably enriched and improved. Profiting by the resources of the establishment over which he presided, he devoted himself entirely to the study of natural history. In 1749 appeared the first part of his great work, "Natural History, general and particular," which was not completed till 1767, when it amounted to 15 vols. 4to, and 31 vols. 12mo. To it were afterwards added several volumes more by way of supplement. In 1771 appeared his "History of Birds," and in the same year he was created a count. In 1773 he began his "History of Minerals." B. at Montbard, Burgundy, 1707; D. 1788.

Bug or Bog, *boog*, two rivers of Russian Poland.

The first, rising in Galicia, joins the Vistula 18 miles from Warsaw, after a course of 300 miles. It is connected by a canal with the Dnieper. The second is the ancient Hypanis, and after a course of 340 miles, falls into the estuary of the Dnieper, 30 miles from Kherson.

BUGEAUD DE LA PICONNERIE, Thomas Robert, *boozh'-o*, duke of Isly, a marshal of France, who, in 1804, entered the army as a private, went through all the campaigns of Napoleon I., and rose to the rank of colonel by his valour in the field. Even after the decisive defeat of the emperor at Waterloo, he held his ground in Savoy; and on the 28th June, 1815, at L'Hôpital-sous-Conflans, made the last stand against the allies, defeating with 1,700 men a body of 8,000 Austrians. After Napoleon's abdication, he busied himself with agricultural pursuits. In 1830 he was recalled from his retirement, and under Louis Philippe energetically repressed the insurrections in Paris. In 1836 he was sent to Algeria, where he defeated Abd-el-Kader on the Sikkah, but made a treaty with the Arab chief at Tafna, which unfortunately gave that formidable opponent of France many advantages. In 1840 he was made governor of Algeria, and displayed in that capacity considerable administrative talents. He was incessant in his pursuit of Abd-el-Kader, who was again in arms at the head of a large force; and after several minor successes, General Bugeaud, who was made a marshal in 1843, met the Arab army at Isly, and there gained, with 10,000 men against 40,000, a decisive victory. This battle gave him the title of duke of Isly. In 1847 he retired, discontented that his plans for colonizing Algeria were thwarted. Summoned to the aid of Louis Philippe on the night of the 23rd and 24th of February, 1848, the command of the army was, a few hours afterwards, taken from him, just as he had adopted decisive measures to save the monarchy. After the election of Louis Napoleon, in the December following, as president of the republic, Bugeaud was taken into favour, and received the command of the army of the Alps, but died soon after. B. at Limoges, 1784; D. at Paris, 1849.

BUILTH, *bilth*, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, 12 miles from S. Radnor, S. Wales. *Pop.* 1,100.—Here are the remains of an ancient castle, which seems to have stood on several acres of ground.

BUKHARIA, a large territory of Central Asia. (*See* BOKHARA, TURKESTAN.)

BUKKUR, or BUKHU, *book'-koor*, a fortress island of Scinde, in the Indus, about 800 yards long and 300 wide, and nearly wholly occupied by a fortress. *Lat.* 27° 41′ N. *Lon.* 68° 52′ E.—In 1839 the British army, destined for Afghanistan, here crossed the Indus on a bridge of boats.

BUKOWINE, *boo'-ko-veen*, a province of Austria, bounded N. by the Dniester, E. and S. by Moldavia, W. by Transylvania, Galicia proper, and Lodomeria. *Area*, 2,944 geographical square miles. It is a well-watered productive country, enjoying a trade in cattle, wool, hides, honey, and wax. *Lat.* between 47° 20′ and 48° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 24° 45′ and 26° 20′ E.—In 1777 this country was united to Galicia, and in 1849 was constituted a province.

BULGARIA, *bool-gair'-e-a*, a province of Turkey in Europe, extending from the Black Sea to Servia, from which it is separated by high mountains. The Danube, which discharges itself into the Black Sea, on the N. extremity, divides it from Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia; while the Balkhan mountains separate it on the S. from Macedon and Roumelia proper. *Area*, estimated at 34,000 square miles. *Desc.* In the S. it is, in general, well wooded, and rich in pastures; but in the N. it is mountainous. *Rivers.* The Danube, with its affluents the Isker, Vid, Jantra, and Osma; and the Pravadi and the Kamtchik. This last falls into the Black Sea. *Lakes.* Rassein. *Pro.* Hemp, flax, cattle, hides, horns, timber, and attar of roses. The usual cerealia of Europe are raised, but not in great quantities. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, and rifle-barrels; but as a large proportion of the inhabitants devote themselves to rural occupations, manufactures are not actively pursued. *Pop.* about 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 42° 8′ and 45° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 22° 15′ and 29° 35′ E.—Bulgaria was, in 1392, conquered by the Turks.

BULGRAD, or BOLGRAD, *bol'-grad*, a town, formerly of Bessarabia, situate not far from the river Yalpack, and memorable as the principal subject of dispute at the conference held, in 1857, at Paris, after the Russian war, to settle the boundary-line between Russia and Turkey.

BULL, John, Dr., *bool*, a famous musician, who, in 1591, was created doctor, and appointed organist of the royal chapel. He was the first professor of music in Gresham College. B. at Wells, Somersetshire, 1563; D. at Lubeck, 1622.—He is the composer of the national anthem "God Save the King."

BULL, Ole, a celebrated Norwegian violinist, whose father destined him for the church. He was educated at the university of Christiana, but made little progress until he had an opportunity of showing his great natural musical talents. He then became an object of enthusiasm with his countrymen, for he was the first musical genius Norway had produced. In spite of his ignorance of its theory, he filled, for some time, the office of director of music. In 1829 he set out for Germany; but neither here nor in France had he, at first, any success. After meeting with much misfortune, however, he achieved everywhere great triumphs, and performed in most of the cities of the continent, and England. He ultimately settled in the United States, where he founded a Scandinavian colony, called Olebullia. Whenever he wants money for this colony, he gives a concert. B. at Bergen, 1810.

BULLER, the Right Hon. Charles, *bool'-ler*, was the son of a gentleman in the civil service of the East-India Company, and was returned M.P. for West Looe, Cornwall, in 1830. In 1832 he became member for Liskeard, for which town he sat until his death. In 1847 he was appointed president of the Poor-law Commission, and was an extensive contributor to the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster Reviews*, as well as to the newspaper press. B. at Calcutta, 1806; D. in London, 1848.

BULOW, Frederick William, *boo'-lo*, a distinguished Prussian general, who, in the campaign of 1813, saved Berlin by the victories he gained at Grossbeeren and Dennewitz, and from which latter he obtained the title of Count of Dennewitz. He took a prominent part in the battle of Leipsic, and also in the final defeat and pursuit of the French at Waterloo. B. 1755; D. 1816.

BULWER, Sir E. Lytton.—(*See* LYTTON, SIR E. BULWER.)

BULWER, Sir Henry Lytton Earle, *bool'-wer*, a privy councellor, a diplomatist, and an author. He has been connected with diplomatic missions to Berlin, Vienna, the Hague, Paris, Brussels, Constantinople, and in 1843 was dispatched to Madrid as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In 1848 he was dismissed from the Spanish court, on account of his opposition to the arbitrary conduct of the government of that country, but he was supported by his own government, and Spain was, for two years, without a British representative at her court. In 1849 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and in 1851 became envoy extraordinary to Tuscany. In 1851 he was made Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath, and, in 1858, succeeded Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as ambassador at the Ottoman Porte. His literary performances are "An Autumn in Greece,"—"France, Social and Literary,"—"The Monarchy of the Middle Classes." B. 1804.

BULWUDUN, *bool-woo'-doon*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, Natolia, 220 miles from Smyrna, containing many antiquarian remains. It is the ancient Polybotum.

BUNBURY, *bun'-bur-e*, a parish of Cheshire, 4 miles from Liverpool. *Area*, 17,600 acres. *Pop.* about 5,000. It is a station on the Chester and Crewe Railway.

BUNCOMBE, *bun'-kum*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom one seventh are slaves. In this county are Black, Bald, and Smoky mountains, lofty peaks of the Blue Ridge.

BUNDELCUND, *boon-del-koond'*, an extensive district of Hindostan, in the province of Allahabad, and partly belonging to the British. *Area*, unascertained. *Desc.* Mountainous, crossed by the Vindhyan range, and watered by several tributaries of the Jumna. *Pop.* 2,500,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° 26′ N. *Lon.* between 78° and 81° 33′ E.—In this province are the diamond-mines of Pannah. This was one of the districts where the mutinous sepoys of 1857-8 held out

for a long period, and to clear which gave the British much trouble.

BUNGAY, *bun'-gai*, a town of Suffolk, on the Waveney, 30 miles from Ipswich. It has two parish churches, an assembly-room, theatre, and bath-house; and there are also the ruins of a Benedictine monastery. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BUNKER'S HILL. (*See* BOSTON, U.S.)

BUNSEN, Christian Karl Josias, Chevalier de, *boon'-sen*, diplomatist, theologian, and philologist, was educated at the university of Gottingen, where he greatly distinguished himself as a classical scholar. He subsequently went to Paris, to study eastern languages under Sylvestre de Sacy, the orientalist, with a view of going to India. Having been introduced to the celebrated Niebuhr, he became his secretary at Rome, but soon obtained a higher position as secretary to the Prussian embassy in the Roman capital. Here he pursued his classical studies with Niebuhr, and, at the same time, took a deep interest in the hieroglyphical researches of Champollion. In 1822 the king of Prussia visited Rome, and soon became aware of the abilities of his secretary of legation. This was the prelude to his rise in the world of diplomacy. When Niebuhr retired from the embassy at Rome, Bunsen was appointed to fill his place. In 1839 he became ambassador to the Swiss confederacy, and, in 1841, was appointed Prussian ambassador to England. Here he remained, esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, till 1854, when his opinions of Prussian policy relative to the Russian war led either to his resignation or recall. He has written a great many works; but he is, perhaps, best known in England by the one entitled "Egypt's Place in History." B. at Corbach, in the principality of Waldeck, 1791.

BUNYAN, John, *bun'-yan*, one of the most celebrated English writers, was originally a travelling tinker, and,



BUNYAN.

having neither been taught to read nor to write, led a profane kind of life for some years. At length his attention was happily drawn to higher subjects, and he began to study the Scriptures, of which he acquired a great knowledge. In the civil war he took the side of the Parliament, and was present at the siege of Leicester. About 1655 he became a member of, and was accustomed to address, a Baptist congregation at Bedford. On this account, he was, at the Restoration, confined in the gaol of that town for twelve years and a half, supporting himself and family by tagging laces. Here he wrote his esteemed "Pilgrim's Progress," a religious allegory, which has received universal praise and been translated into different languages. On his release from prison, he became teacher of the Baptist congregation at Bedford, often travelling into different parts of England to visit the people of that persuasion, and was consequently called Bishop Bunyan. B. at Elstow, 1628; D. in London, 1688.—His works have often been printed collectively, and, perhaps, are more widely known than those of any other religious writer in the language.

BUNZLAU, *boonts'-lou*, the name of several unimportant towns of Germany, none of them with a population above 7,000.

BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, Count de, *boo'-ol*, a modern Austrian diplomatist, who commenced his career as *chargé d'affaires* for Austria at the Hague. In 1792 he was appointed chamberlain; and, a short time after, was sent to Bâle as envoy extraordinary, and afterwards presided at the diet of Ratisbon, where his efforts were used to maintain the union of the allied princes against France. He was afterwards employed at Hamburg on a diplomatic mission. In 1815 he represented Austria at the diet of Frankfort; and, up to 1822, filled the high position of president of the Germanic confederation. He then retired from public affairs till 1850, when he again presided at Frankfort, and was afterwards prime minister of Austria. He was at the head of affairs when war was declared against Sardinia in April, 1859, but resigned in May following, being succeeded by Count Rechberg.

BUONAROTTI. (*See* MICHAEL ANGELO.)

BURBAGE, *bur'-baj*, the name of two English parishes, neither of them with a population above 2,000.

BURCKHARDT, John Lewis, *boork'-hart*, a Swiss traveller, who, in 1806, arrived in London with a letter from the celebrated Blumenbach to Sir Joseph Banks. Having succeeded in making an engagement with the African Association to endeavour to penetrate into the interior of Africa from the north, he sailed from Portsmouth in 1809. He passed two years and a half in Syria, and made two journeys through Nubia, which occupied him down to 1814. He next passed a considerable time in Arabia, visited the cities of Mecca and Medina, where he fell ill; but, on recovering, set out for Cairo, where he arrived after an absence of upwards of two years. The plague having broken out in 1816 at Cairo, he departed for the desert of Sensi. In 1817 we find him again in Cairo, where he was taken ill of dysentery, of which he never recovered. B. at Lausanne, Switzerland, 1784; D. at Cairo, 1817.—The works of this traveller comprise "Travels in Nubia," "Travels in Nubia and the Holy Land," "Travels in Arabia," and "Notes on the Bedoweens and Wahabees."

BURDETT, Sir Francis, Bart., *bur-det'*, a distinguished political reformer, who, for nearly the first half of the nineteenth century, filled a large space in the public eye. B. 1770; D. 1844.

BURDWAN, *boord'-wan*, the capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal, on the N. bank of the Dummoodah. *Lat.* 23° 15′ N. *Lon.* 87° 57′ E. *Pop.* about 55,000.—The district is inclosed by Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Hooghly, and Bancoorah. *Area*, 2,224 square miles. *Pop.* estimated at 1,521,000.—The coal-fields of this district give an annual yield of nearly 50,000 tons.

BURFORD, *bur'-ford*, a town and parish of Oxfordshire, on the river Windrush, 17 miles from Oxford. The church is spacious, with a good spire. *Manf.* Saddlery and rugs. *Pop.* 2,000.—In the neighbourhood of this place is Edgehill, where, in 1649, the Parliamentarian troops, under General Fairfax, defeated the Royalists.

BURG, *boorg*, a town of the Prussian states, on the river Ihle, 13 miles from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Woollens and dyeing-works. *Pop.* 15,000.—There is another town of the same name in Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles from Cologne. *Pop.* about 2,000.

BURGH, the name of a great many English parishes, none of them with a population above 1,500.

BURGOS, *boor'-gos*, a city of Spain, the capital of a province of the same name, in Old Castile, 130 miles from Madrid. It is a place of great antiquity, standing on the right bank of the river Arlanzon, formerly

defended by a strong castle, now in ruins. It is built in the form of a crescent, and the streets are for the most part narrow, winding, and gloomy. Of the squares, there is one of considerable elegance, with a fine piazza. The public fountains are numerous. It has a college, a school for the fine arts, and a surgical institution. Among the public buildings are the town-hall, the palace of Velascos, and several churches. The cathedral is of such extent, that divine service can be simultaneously performed in eight of its chapels, without causing confusion. In it are the tombs of the Cid and Don Fernando, celebrated throughout Spain for their achievements against the Moors. There are other churches containing splendid mausoleums. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 16,000. Burgos was taken by the French in 1808 and 1809. In 1812 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the British, but in the following year it surrendered, without resistance.—The province of Burgos has an *area* of 7,082 square miles, and is both fertile and productive, yielding corn, vegetables, and fruit, in abundance; whilst its mineral riches consist of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, quicksilver, sulphur, marble, and stone. Its manufactures are cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, earthenware, leather, paper, cutlery, and brandy. *Pop.* about 240,000.

Burgoyne, John, *bur'-goin*, an English general, who, after two severe engagements with the Americans during the War of Independence, was forced to surrender, with his whole army, in 1777, to General Gates, and to sign the capitulation of Saratoga, which decided France to recognize the independence of the United States. On his return to England, he devoted himself to pleasure and the muses; and, amongst other performances, produced the "Maid of the Oaks," "Bon Ton," the "Heiress," and the "Lord of the Manor," which had their day of success upon the stage. D. 1792.

Burgoyne, Sir John, early entered the army as one of the corps of Royal Engineers, and, in 1800, was made a lieutenant, and, in 1805, a captain. In 1845 he received the appointment of inspector-general of fortifications in England, and, in 1851, attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and the following year was created a Knight Grand Cross. In 1854 he was dispatched to Turkey, and was chief of the engineering department of the British army in the Crimea until recalled and replaced by Sir Harry Jones in 1855. In the same year the sultan bestowed on him the order of the Medjidie, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

Burguete, el, *boor-gai'-tai*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 miles from Pampeluna. It stands in the valley of Roncesvalles, where, in 778, the nephew of Charlemagne, the famous Roland, fell in a battle against the Moors, who cut to pieces the rear-guard of the French army.

Burgundy, or Bourgogne, *bur'-gun-de*, an old province in the E. of France, now divided into the departments of the Saône and Loire, the Côte d'Or, and the Yonne; part of it also lies in those of the Nièvre, the Aube, the Upper Marne, and the Ain.—The Canal of Burgundy joins the Yonne to the Saône.

Burias, *boo'-re-as*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Asiatic archipelago, 20 miles from Luzon. *Lat.* 13° N. *Lon.* 123° E.

Burke, Edmund, *burk*, an illustrious writer and statesman, whose father was an attorney, and who received his education under Abraham Shackleton, a Quaker, at Ballytore, near Carlow. His first performance which brought him prominently into notice was the essay on the "Sublime and Beautiful," published in 1757. This philosophical piece of criticism, written in a fine and elegant style, procured the author a great reputation, and the esteem of the first literary characters of the age: the principal of whom was Dr. Johnson, who says "it is an example of true criticism;" although a critic equally acute has dissented from the theory it seeks to establish. In 1758 he suggested to Mr. Dodsley, the bookseller, the plan of the "Annual Register," the historical part of which he wrote for several years. In 1761 he went to Ireland as the companion of his friend Mr. Hamilton, secretary to the earl of Halifax, then lord-lieutenant. On his return, he was made private secretary to the marquis of Rockingham, first lord of the Treasury, who, in 1766, brought him into parliament for Wendover. He subsequently was returned for Malton, in Yorkshire, and gained great popularity by his introduction of a bill for a reform in the national expenditure, on which he spent prodigious labour, but it was unsuccessful. When the marquis of Rockingham returned to power, on the resignation of Lord North, in 1782, Mr. Burke obtained the post of paymaster-general of the forces, and a seat in the privy council; but on the death of his patron in the same year, Lord Shelburne became first lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Burke, with several of his friends, resigned their places. The principal acts of his political life after this were the share he took in the impeachment of Warren Hastings for his mal-administration in India; his opposition to Mr. Pitt's design of forming a limited regency on the king's illness, in 1788; and the strong part he took against the authors and defenders of the French revolution. In the house he avowed his detestation of the revolutionists with such force that a separation between him and Mr. Fox, and many more of his old friends, took place. In 1790 he published his famous "Reflections on the Revolution in France," which attracted great attention, and produced a surprising effect upon the public mind. After this, he published a variety of pamphlets in support of the positions he had taken up. His zeal on this occasion, as well as his extraordinary talents, recommended him to the royal favour, and he obtained a pension, which gave room for those who had been galled by his arguments to reproach him; and some illiberal animadversions were made upon him in the senate, which drew from him that admirable defence, his "Letter to a noble Lord" (Earl Fitzwilliam), in which he retaliates upon a celebrated duke (duke of Bedford) in a strain of keen irony and dignified remonstrance. Mr. Burke withdrew from parliament in 1794, leaving his seat for Malton to his son, an accomplished young man, who died shortly after. This melancholy event hastened his own end, as it left him alone, with none "to meet his enemies in the gate." B. in Dublin, 1728; D. at Beaconsfield, 1797.—Mr. Burke was an amiable man, and a faithful friend, charitable and pious. He had a fine taste for the arts, and was fond of gardening and architecture. Dr. Johnson considered him the greatest man in England, and Fox declared that he was indebted to him for all the fame he possessed. Gibbon said that he admired his eloquence, approved his politics, adored his chivalry, and almost forgave his reverence for church establishments. "That great master of eloquence, Edmund Burke!" exclaims Lord Macaulay, "in aptitude of comprehension and richness of imagination, superior to every orator, ancient or modern."

Burke, a county of North Carolina, U.S., on Catawba river, among the mountains of the Blue Ridge. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Desc.* Elevated, yielding wheat and live stock. *Pop.* 8,000, of whom one fourth are slaves.—2. A county in Georgia, on Savannah river. *Area*, 1,040 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000, of whom two thirds are slaves.——3. A post township in Caledonia county, Vermont, 45 miles from Montpelier. *Pop.* 1,200.

Burleigh, William Cecil, Lord, *bur'-li*, a secretary of state under Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and grand treasurer of England. In 1588 parliament was assembled, and, by his advice, a plan of religious reform was laid before it. In this he had a considerable share; and he also took the greatest part in the establishment of the Thirty-nine Articles of faith, which form the basis of the Reformed religion. To him is also due the regulation of the coinage, which had been altered since Henry VIII.'s time. He was created Baron Burleigh in 1571, and in 1588 concluded an advantageous treaty with the Netherlands. B. in Lincolnshire, 1520; D. 1598.—His son, Robert Cecil, minister under Elizabeth and James I., was sent to the court of Henry IV. of France to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain. He was greatly instrumental to the death of the earl of Essex, and was loaded with honours by James I., and created marquis of Salisbury.

Burley, a township of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, 2 miles from Otley. *Pop.* 2,000.

Burlingham, *bur'-ling-ham*, three parishes adjoining each other in Norfolk. None of them has a population above 300.

BURLINGTON, or BRIDLINGTON, *brid'-ling-ton*, a seaport town and parish in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, situate on a bay called Burlington Bay, formed by Flamborough Head, which is about 5 miles distant. *Area* of parish, 12,410 acres. Considerable trade is carried on here; and that part of it called Burlington Quay, which is built on the coast, is much resorted to for sea-bathing. *Pop.* 7,000.

BURLINGTON, *bur'-ling-ton*, the name of several places in the United States.—1. A county in New Jersey, on the Atlantic, and extending N.W. to Delaware river. *Pop.* 24,000.—2. A city, port of entry, and capital of Burlington county, New Jersey, on Delaware river, 17 miles from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 6,000. The most populous part is on an island in the Delaware, to which there are four entrances by bridges. It was settled in 1677.—3. A town in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. 4. A town in Belmont county, Ohio, on Ohio river, 4 miles above Wheeling, Kentucky.—5. Another in Licking county.—6. Another post township and capital of Lawrence county, Ohio, on Ohio river, 75 miles from Chilicothe.

BURMAH, or BIRMAH, *bur'-ma*, a state of Further India, distinguished as the Burmese empire, and formerly the most extensive and powerful in that peninsula. It is bounded on the N. by Upper Assam and the Nagos territory, E. by the Chinese province of Yun-nan and the Laos country, W. by Munipoor and Aracan, and S. by the Gulf of Martaban and the Bay of Bengal. *Ext.* Its length is estimated at 950 miles, with an average breadth of 220. *Area*, 254,000 square miles. *Coast-line*, 240 miles, extending from Cape Kyai-kami, near the British settlement of Amherst, in Martaban, to Cape Negrais, the S. extremity of the Aracan mountains. *Desc.* Burmah may be considered to be encompassed by mountains, attaining an elevation which ranges between 2,000 and 5,000 feet. Its centre forms the basin of the Irrawady, abounding in lagoons, but consisting of a soil fertile in the highest degree. *Rivers.* The Irrawady and its tributaries; the Pegu, and the Saluen. *Climate.* Healthy; from September to March the weather is delightful, the heat being moderate and agreeable; but in April and May the heat becomes excessive, and continues so until the commencement of the rainy season, which takes place in May, and continues till the middle of September. *Zoology.* The wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, wild cat, bear, otter, deer, hog, and buffalo. Elephants are numerous in the lower provinces, but they are often tamed and greatly in use as beasts of burden. There is a race of small white elephants, which are made use of by royalty. Of birds, parrots are numerous, and the woods teem with peacocks. The jungle-fowl is generally spread over the country, and pheasants, partridges, quails, geese, ducks, and snipes are plentiful. Many of the land-birds are remarkable for the splendour of their plumage, and the feathers of the blue jay are taken to adorn the state dresses of the Chinese mandarins. Of reptiles there are numbers, and serpents of nearly all kinds are used for food after their heads are cut off. Alligators are found in the deltas of the great rivers, and lizards, tortoises, and turtles are plentiful. Bees fly wild in the woods, and in such swarms that their wax makes a staple article of commerce. The domestic animals consist of elephants, horses, oxen, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats; of poultry, only a few common fowls and ducks are reared. *Pro.* Rice, Indian millet, pulses, maize, sesamum, yams, sweet potatoes, gourds, cotton, capsicums, indigo, tobacco, oil-plants, sugar, onions, garlic, a kind of tea, bananas, and other fruits. Notwithstanding the general fertility of the soil, much of the country is left to lie in a state of waste, or is very imperfectly tilled. The sesamum is largely grown, and its oil is employed as a substitute for butter. The forests abound with teak, oak, and other woods, whilst the palm and the bamboo attain a large size. It is in the Burman forests that the varnish is found which is generally used in the manufacture of lacquer-ware. Stick-lac is also obtained in large quantities, and of excellent quality. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, petroleum, amber, serpentine, marble, sapphires, and other gems; sulphur, nitre, antimony, and coal. *Manf.* In the useful as well as ornamental arts, the





Burmese are very backward. They build boats, and cast bells; weave silk and cotton fabrics, and dye them in the most fanciful colours; work in gold and silver, and manufacture paper, coarse earthenware, lacquered goods, and other articles. Most of their manufactured wares are imported from other countries. *Exp.* Cotton, feathers, ivory, horn, birds-nests, gums, teak-wood, terra japonica, stick-lac, bees-wax, orpiment, gold, silver, rubies, sapphires, and horses. *Imp.* Cotton piece-goods, British woollens, areca, cocoanuts, hardwares, English glass, firearms, gunpowder, sugar, and spirits. *Towns.* Ava and Monchobo are alternately the capital; Amarapura, Bassain, Martaban, Rangoon, Sakaing, Setang, Patango, Yandabo, and Bhamo. *Rel.* Buddhism; neither the Mahometan nor the Christian religion has made much progress. *Gov.* A despotic and hereditary monarchy. *Pop.* 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 16° and 27° N. *Lon.* between 93° and 99° E.—By a proclamation in 1852, the governor-general of India annexed to British India the province of Pegu, containing an area of about 22,000 square miles, and comprising the whole of the Burmese coast and the delta of the Irrawady. The general insalubrity of this part of the country, however, has hitherto prevented a permanent occupation of Pegu by the British.

BURN, Richard, *burn*, an English divine, and celebrated law-writer, who, on taking orders, obtained the vicarage of Orton, in his native county, and became a justice of the peace. This circumstance led him to form a digest of the common law necessary to be known by magistrates. This work was published at first in 2 vols. 8vo; but its success was such, that every new edition received considerable additions; so that "Burn's Justice" became a standard book. He also compiled the "Ecclesiastical Law," a book of merit, for which he was made chancellor of Carlisle. Dr. Burn likewise wrote part of the history of his native county. B. at Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, 1720; D. at his vicarage, 1785.—His only son, JOHN BURN, was bred to the law, which he did not follow, though calculated to shine in it, as appears from the additions made by him to his father's "Justice of the Peace." D. 1802.

BURNES, Sir Alexander, a Scotch officer, who served with distinction in India, and surveyed the mouths of the Indus and mapped the lower parts of its course. He made a journey by Balk and Bokhara across central India, full of peril, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society and the royal premium of fifty guineas. The French Geographical Society also awarded him their silver medal. These honours were conferred during a visit to this country in 1833-4. In 1835 he again embarked for India, and having been engaged in several missions of importance, he was knighted in 1838. In 1839 he was appointed political resident at Cabul, which office he held until the breaking out of the insurrection in that city, when, with his brother Charles and some others, he was slain. B. at Montrose, 1805; murdered at Cabul, 1841.

BURNET, Gilbert, *bur'-net*, an eminent divine, who, in 1664, went to Holland, where he studied the Hebrew language, and on his return was ordained and presented to the living of Saltoun. He subsequently became bishop of Salisbury, and is known principally by his "History of the Reformation," and by that of "His own Times." B. at Edinburgh, 1643; D. 1715. He was interred in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell. Besides the above, he published an excellent treatise on Pastoral Care, and several Sermons. The "History of his own Times" appeared in 1724, and is very entertaining, though far from being impartial. The bishop possessed many virtues, although somewhat vain and credulous.

BURNET, John, a Scotch engraver and writer on art, who was a student with Wilkie in the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, and who first was brought into notice by the excellent manner in which he engraved his friend's picture of the "Jew's Harp." His next picture was the "Blind Fiddler," which was followed by "The Rent-day,"—"The Rabbit on the Wall,"—"The Chelsea Pensioners," and several others. The writings of Mr. Burnet are a "Practical Treatise on Painting,"—"Hints on Composition,"—"On Light and Shade,"—"On Colour," and several other more elaborate works, which are illustrated by numerous engravings, drawn

and executed by himself. B. at Fisherrow, near Edinburgh, 1784.

BURNETT, James. (*See* MONBODDO, LORD.)

BURNEY, Charles, *burr'-ne*, Mus. D., commenced his musical studies at Chester, under Mr. Baker, who was organist of the cathedral of that city. His talents were further developed under the instructions of the celebrated Dr. Arne, in conjunction with whom he subsequently composed the music of three pieces for the theatre of Drury Lane. These were entitled "Alfred," "Robin Hood," and "Queen Mab." He brought forward some other pieces on the stage, and, in 1769, received the degree of Doctor of Music from Oxford university. In 1770 he travelled on the continent to procure materials for his "General History of Music," which appeared in 4 volumes, between 1776 and 1789. He wrote several other works, and contributed most of the musical articles to Rees's Cyclopædia, for which he received £1,000. In 1806 he was granted a pension of £300 a year, and in 1810 was elected a member of the Institute of France. B. at Shrewsbury, 1726; D. at Chelsea College, 1814.

BURNEY, Frances. (*See* D'ARBLAY, MADAME.)

BURNHAM, *burn'-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,500.

BURNHAM-THORPE, a parish and village of Norfolk, about 35 miles from Norwich. *Pop.* 500.—This place is celebrated as being the birthplace of Admiral Lord Nelson.

BURNLEY, *burn'-le*, a town of Lancashire. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, and machinery.—There are iron and brass foundries, rope-walks, and tanneries. *Pop.* 15,000. It is connected by railway with Manchester, Blackburn, and Bury.

BURNS, Robert, *burns*, the national poet of Scotland, was the son of a small farmer settled in Ayrshire. He received a common education, during the progress of which he was employed in rustic labour. By application, however, he added to his mental acquirements some knowledge of the French language and the mathematics, besides cultivating an acquaintance with a few of the English poets. On the death of his father, he went into partnership with his brother Gilbert in a small farm, in which he was unsuccessful. An illicit amour at the same time rendered his circumstances still more perplexing, and he was about to emigrate to the West Indies, when the publication of a volume of his poems was suggested to him. This appeared in 1785, at Kilmarnock, and had a wonderful success. The poems were in the popular language of his country, and on subjects familiar to the common people. Dr. Blacklock, of Edinburgh, was charmed with the genius exhibited in them, and invited Burns to that city. His reception there was triumphant, and a new edition of his poems produced him £500. He then commenced again as a farmer, and obtained a place in the excise, before which, however, he married the young woman whose affections he had won, and whose personal charms he has celebrated in the beautiful song entitled "Bonnie Jean." The union of his occupations as excise-officer and farmer, however, only served to embarrass him, and at last he settled in Dumfries only as an exciseman. Here his habits of conviviality led him too frequently into excesses, as unworthy of his great genius as they were destructive of that independent manliness of character which he had ever endeavoured to cultivate, maintain, and advocate. He still continued to write, however, and kept up his correspondence with numerous friends and admirers. Many of his letters are as remarkable for the vigour of their style of composition as for the originality of the sentiments which they contain. B. in the parish of Alloway, near Ayr, 1759; D. 1796.—Byron, whose genius and history in many points have a striking resemblance to those of Burns, declares that the Scottish poet was the "very first of his art." An edition of his poems and letters appeared in 1800, in 4 vols. 8vo, under the management of Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, which produced above £1,000 for the benefit of his family.

BURNTISLAND, *brunt'-i-land*, a royal burgh and parish of Fifeshire, Scotland, on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth. It has a good harbour, and is shut in towards the N. by steep hills. *Pop.* about 3,000, principally employed in the fisheries. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway.

BURRITT, Elihu, *bur'-rit*, an American linguist, whose father was a village shoemaker, and he himself a blacksmith. He had a great facility, however, in the acquirement of languages, and whilst serving his apprenticeship to his trade, he laboured at self-instruction, and made considerable progress in the Latin and French languages. When his term of apprenticeship had expired, he had six months' education at the school of his brother, where he made further advancement in these languages, and also gained some knowledge of the mathematics. On returning to his trade, he assiduously pursued his studies, and made himself acquainted with the Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, Spanish, Bohemian, Polish, and Danish languages. In 1842 he translated some of the Icelandic Sagas, and contributed to the "American Eclectic Review" translations from the Samaritan, Arabic, and Hebrew. In 1843 he commenced the study of the Persian, Turkish, and Ethiopic languages, and, in the following year, started a newspaper called "The Christian Citizen." Since then, he has edited several journals, and lectured throughout Europe and America, endeavouring to form a "League of Universal Brotherhood," and establish an ocean penny postage. He has also produced several works advocating these schemes, and others of a kindred nature. B. at New Britain, Connecticut, United States, 1811.

BURSA. (*See* BRUSSA.)

BURSLEM, *burs'-lem*, a town and parish of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne. *Manf.* Principally earthenwares, for the production of which it has been celebrated since the early part of the 17th century. Its potteries are very extensive. *Pop.* about 16,000.—This is the birthplace of Josiah Wedgewood, the great improver of the manufacture of English pottery. It is a station on the North Staffordshire Railway.

BURTON, *bur'-ton*, the name common to a large number of parishes and townships in England and Wales, but none of them with a population above 1,500.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, an ancient town of Staffordshire, on the Trent, 21 miles from Stafford. It consists principally of one spacious street, parallel to the river, which is crossed by another at right angles. It has a neat town-hall, a free grammar-school, several charitable institutions, two churches, and numerous dissenting establishments. *Manf.* Cotton goods and hats. There are some iron-works, a large number of very extensive breweries, the water of the Trent being, it is said, exceedingly suitable for the brewing of ale. The India pale or bitter ale is made here in immense quantities. *Pop.* about 10,000. It is a station on the Midland Railway.—The Mersey and the Trent are connected by the Grand Trunk Canal, and the Trent is navigable up to this town from the Humber.

BURTON, Robert, an English writer, who became a student of Christ-church, and was presented first to the vicarage of St. Thomas's, Oxford, and next to the rectory of Seagrave, in Leicestershire. Here he wrote his "Anatomy of Melancholy," a work which those who have not read may felicitate themselves in having yet an intellectual feast in store for them. It is the only book that ever took Dr. Johnson two hours out of his bed before he wished to rise. It supplied Sterne with much of his wit, and Byron declares "it is the most amusing and instructive medley of quotations and classical anecdotes *he* ever perused." B. at Lindley, Leicestershire, 1576; D. at his rectory, 1640. Burton was a believer in astrology, and it is said that he predicted he would die on or about the day when that event occurred.

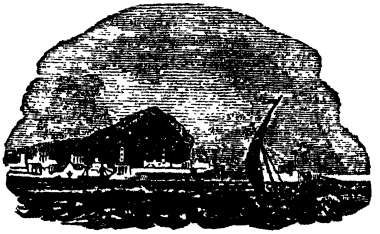
BURY, *bur'-e*, a town and parish of Lancashire, on the Irwell, 9 miles from Manchester. Besides the parish church, there are several places of worship for different denominations; public libraries, a mechanics' institution, horticultural society, and news-room. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, and calico-printing. There are bleaching establishments and iron-works. In the neighbourhood there are extensive coal-mines. *Pop.* of parish, about 72,000; of town, 32,000.—It is connected by railway with Liverpool, Wigan, Bolton, Bury, Manchester, and Leeds. In the vicinity is Chamber Hall, where Sir Robert Peel was born.

Bury St. Edmund's, a town of England, county of Suffolk, on the Larke, 24 miles from Ipswich. It has two parish churches, St. Mary's and St. James's, both of which contain numerous monuments. There are other places of worship for dissenters of various denominations, a mechanics' institute, a botanic garden, an assembly-room, a theatre, a shire-hall, a guild-hall, and a wool-hall. Great quantities of wool are brought yearly, and exposed to sale in the hall; and it has a trade in corn, butter, and cheese. *Pop.* 14,000. It is a station on the Eastern Union Railway.—Here are the remains of an abbey, anciently one of the most wealthy and magnificent in Britain.

Busaco, *boo-sa'-ko*, a hamlet of Portugal, 20 miles from Coimbra. Here the duke of Wellington repulsed an attack of the French, on September 27th, 1810.

Buschetto, da Dulichio, *boos-ket'-to*, a Greek architect, who built the cathedral at Pisa, where he died, and had a monument erected to his memory. Lived in the 11th century.

Bushire, *boosh'-ire*, an important city of Persia, situate at the head of the Persian Gulf, on a sandy peninsula. It is protected on the land side by a wall, and has a good harbour. A large trade is carried on with India and Arabia, its principal imports being



BUSHIRE.

coffee and European manufactures, and its exports raw silk, wool, shawls, horses (for the British cavalry in India), carpets, &c. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 28° N. *Lon.* 50° 52′ E.—On the 10th December, 1856, Great Britain then being at war with Persia, this place surrendered, after a short bombardment, to the English fleet under Admiral Lecke.

Bute, Earl of, John Stuart, *bute*, an English statesman, who was indebted for the honours which were showered upon him rather to the dignity of his manners than the splendour of his talents. "But is a fine showy man," said Frederick, prince of Wales, who died in 1751, "and would make an excellent ambassador in any court where there is no business." On the accession of George III., in 1760, however, he became a privy councillor and groom of the stole. In the following year he was made a secretary of state. In 1762 he became first lord of the Treasury, and was made a knight of the Garter. After effecting the termination of the war by the peace of Paris, he resigned in 1763; so that his administration did not last a year; yet he had managed to render himself so unpopular in that time, that he thus wrote to a friend, stating his reason for drawing his reign of power so soon to a close:—"Single in a cabinet of my own forming, no soul in the House of Lords to support me except two peers (Lords Denbigh and Pomfret), both the secretaries of state silent, and the lord chief justice, whom I brought myself into office, voting for me, yet speaking against me,—the ground I tread upon is so hollow, that I am afraid of not only falling myself, but of involving my royal master in my ruin. It is time for me to retire." He went into the country, having built a house on the edge of a cliff at Christchurch, in Hampshire, overlooking the Needles and the Isle of Wight, "where," says Sir Egerton Brydges, "his principal delight was to listen to the melancholy roar of the sea;"—a strange delight, truly, to occupy the mind of an unpopular statesman. He, however, had a loftier pleasure in botanical pursuits, to which he devoted the days of his retirement, and which resulted in a work of 9 vols., of which only 12 copies were printed, at an expense of £10,000! Could the folly of exclusiveness carry itself further? B. 1713; D. in London, 1792.

Bute, an island of Scotland, lying at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde, and separated by a narrow channel from the coast of Argyleshire. *Ext.* 15 miles in length, and nowhere above 5 in breadth. *Area*, 60 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N., but fertile in the S., and with a climate so salubrious that it is the resort of many invalids. *Pop.* 11,000, mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits. *Lat.* between 55° and 56° N. *Lon.* between 4° 58′ and 5° 10′ W.

Buteshire, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands Arran, Bute, the Cumbrays, Inchmarnock, the Holy Isle, and Pladda. *Area*, estimated at 257 square miles, of which only about one third is cultivated, another third being unprofitable. *Pop.* About 18,000. *Lat.* between 55° 32′ and 55° 56′ N. *Lon.* between 4° 52′ and 5° 17′ W.

Butler, Samuel, *but'-ler*, a celebrated English poet, who for some time resided with Sir Samuel Luke in Bedfordshire, a gentleman very zealous in behalf of the Covenant and puritanical principles. Here he became acquainted with the characters of the leading men of that party, and formed the plan of his famous poem "Hudibras," the principal person of which was, unquestionably, Sir Samuel. The idea of this inimitable production, which gives so faithful a picture of the cant and hypocrisy of his times, was taken generally from "Don Quixote;" but the humour and the poetry are wholly Butler's; and in these he stands unrivalled. After the Restoration, Butler became secretary to the earl of Carberry, who appointed him steward of the court held at Ludlow Castle. About this time also he married Mrs. Herbert, a lady of family, but whose fortune was lost to him by being invested in bad securities. It is said, that although Butler lived in good society, he was suffered to die in extreme indigence. B. at Strensham, Worcestershire, 1612; D. in London, 1680, and was buried in St. Paul's church, Covent Garden. In 1721, Alderman Barber, the printer, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

Butler, Joseph, a learned prelate, who, in 1736, was made clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline, who delighted much in his conversation. Two years afterwards he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, and, in a short time, made dean of St. Paul's, on which he resigned the rectory of Stanhope. In 1746 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and, in 1750, translated to the see of Durham. B. at Wantage, Berkshire, 1692; D. at Bath, 1752.—The great work of Butler is entitled "The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature." This treatise is a masterpiece of reasoning,—clear, profound, simple, yet grand.

Butler, *but'-ter*, the name of four counties in the United States. 1. In Pennsylvania. *Area*, 800 square miles. *Pop.* 31,000. 2. In Alabama. *Area*, 875 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000, of whom one third are slaves. 3. In Kentucky. *Area*, 500 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom a sixth are slaves. 4. In Ohio. *Area*, 455 square miles. *Pop.* 32,000.

Buttisholz, *boot'-tees-holz*, a village of Switzerland, 12 miles from Lucerne. *Pop.* 2,000.—In the vicinity is a mound which is said to indicate the grave of 3,000 Englishmen, who, as followers of De Coucy, fell here in 1376.

Buxar, *boox-ar'*, a town and fortress of British India, 70 miles from Patna, where, in 1764, Sir H. Munro, with an army of 7,000, defeated 40,000 natives.

Buxton, *bux'-ton*, a market-town of Derbyshire, situate in a valley surrounded by hills, celebrated for its mineral waters, 30 miles from Derby. The chief ornament and pride of Buxton is the Crescent, a magnificent edifice, erected by a former duke of Devonshire, at a cost of £120,000. *Pop.* 1,500.—In the neighbourhood is Dismond Hill; so named from the great quantity of crystals exhibited in its structure.

Buxton, a post township of York county, Maine, U.S., on Saco river, 40 miles from York. *Pop.* 3,000.

Buz, *bus*, 'despised,' a nephew of Abraham. Elihu the Buzite is supposed to have been of his family.

Byng, George, *bing*, Viscount Torrington, and a brave English admiral, entered the navy early in life, and after passing through different ranks of his profession, was, in 1703, made a rear-admiral. In 1715, George I. created

him a baronet. In 1717, an invasion being intended by Sweden, in favour of the Pretender, he was sent into the Baltic, where he remained till that project was abandoned. In 1718 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, where he defeated the Spanish fleet, off Sicily. For this victory he had the honour to receive letters of thanks from George I., the emperor Charles, and the queen of Denmark. It was owing to his exertions that Sicily was saved from the Spaniards, and he displayed as much skill as a politician and negotiator as he did valour and prudence as a commander. In 1721 he was created Viscount Torrington, and knight of the Bath. He was afterwards appointed first lord of the Admiralty, which office he held till his death. B. in Kent, 1663; D. 1733.

BYNG, John, an English admiral, son of the above. He served under his father in most of his expeditions, and was always esteemed a good seaman and brave man. He was sent in 1756 to relieve Minorca, then besieged by the French, under the Marquis de la Galissonière; but after a partial action he was forced to bear away, and the place was taken. On this account the public clamour rose high against the ministry, who had not supplied him with a properly-manned fleet, but who, in order to save themselves, threw a great part of the blame upon Byng, and caused him to be tried by a court-martial. He was sentenced to be shot, though the court recommended him to mercy, which, however, was not granted, and he suffered with great fortitude at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757. B. in *Kent, 1704.*

BYRAM, *bi'-ram*, a river of N. America, which runs into Long Island Sound, between Connecticut and New York.

BYROM, John, *bi'-rom*, an English poet, who wrote the beautiful pastoral to Phœbe in the *Spectator*, and the letters in the same work signed "John Shadow." He supported himself chiefly by teaching short-hand, of which he wrote an improved system. In 1724 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society. B. at Kersal, near Manchester, 1691; D. at Manchester, 1763.

BYRON, the Hon. John, *bi'-ron*, a distinguished British admiral, and the grandfather of the illustrious poet. He sailed round the world in the years 1764, 1765, and 1766, and encountered some severe storms off the coast of Patagonia. In 1769 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and in 1778 commanded the fleet destined to serve in the West Indies. B. 1723; D. in London, 1786.—It is in allusion to the sufferings of this seaman in his enterprises, that the poet thus sings in the second canto of his "Don Juan:"—

"—— His sufferings were comparative
To those related in my grandad's narrative."

BYRON, George Gordon, Lord, was the only child of Captain John Byron, of the Guards, and Miss Catherine Gordon, of Gight, in Aberdeenshire. It was in the reign of Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the monasteries, that the church and priory of Newstead, with the lands adjoining, were conferred upon one of his ancestors. The fortunate recipient was "Sir John Byron the Little, with the great beard." The poet was weakly proud of his ancestry, and said that he would rather be the descendant of those Byrons who accompanied William the Conqueror into England than the author of "Childe Harold" and "Manfred." Such is the extent of human folly in its admiration of titles conferred without intellectual distinction! In 1807 he published his "Hours of Idleness," a volume of juvenile effusions, which were severely criticised in the "Edinburgh Review." Two years later appeared his reply, with the title of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," a satire, which obtained immediate celebrity, although its merit is far inferior to the efforts of both Dryden and Pope in the same path. Byron afterwards calls it himself "a miserable record of misplaced anger and indiscriminate acrimony," and did all he could to suppress it. He now went to the continent, and, in 1812, gave the world the fruits of his travels in the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." The effect of this poem was electric, and "Childe Harold" became the theme of every tongue. In 1815 he married Miss Anne Isabella, the only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank, with whom he received £10,000. Dissipation on his part, and, perhaps, an utter absence of congeniality of feeling and sentiment between them, soon parted the poet and his young wife. She returned to her father's in the January of 1816. Ada, afterwards countess of Lovelace, was the only offspring of this unhappy union. In April, 1816, Byron left his country with the avowed intention of never seeing it again. After travelling through a great portion of the continent, he took up his abode in Venice, then at Pisa, and then passed a short time in Genoa. Meanwhile his pen was in continual exercise. Writing had become such a habit with him, that he could not be idle; and the activity as well as the splendour of his genius was such, that nothing could restrain the strength and magnificence of its flight. During this period he produced "The Corsair," "The Giaour," "The Siege of Corinth," "The Bride of Abydos," "Parisina," "Beppo," "Mazeppa," "Manfred," "Cain; a Mystery," "The Lament of Tasso," cantos III. and IV. of "Childe Harold," and many more effusions, as remarkable for the beauty of their diction as the originality by which they are all more or less characterized. He also continued to issue cantos of his "Don Juan," which, notwithstanding its moral defects, is the most wonderful of all his poems. At the end of December, 1823, he sailed for Cephalonia, to take part with the Greeks in the cause of their independence. He reached Missolonghi on January 10, 1824. On February 15 he was seized with a convulsive fit, which rendered him both senseless and speechless for some time. On April 9, he got wet, took cold, and fevered; on the 11th he got worse, on the 14th he was in danger, and on the 19th he died.

"So sinks the day-star in his ocean bed."

Byron was only thirty-six years and three months old. B. in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, 1788; D. at Missolonghi, 1824.

BYRON'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 12 miles in length. *Lat.* 1° 18′ S. *Lon.* 173° 10′ E.

BYRSA, *bir'-sa*, a citadel in the middle of Carthage, on which was the temple of Æsculapius. Asdrubal's wife burnt it when the city was taken. When Dido came to Africa, she bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be encompassed by a bull's hide. After the purchase, she cut the hide in small thongs, and inclosed with them a large piece of territory, on which she built a citadel, and called it Byrsa, *bursa*, 'a hide.'

BYZANTINE HISTORIANS, *bi-zan'-tine*, a name applied to a number of Greek writers who flourished under the Eastern or Byzantine empire, between the sixth and fifteenth centuries. Most of their writings were collected and published by order of and at the expense of Louis XIV., in 1645—1711.

BYZANTIUM, *bi-zan'-ti-um*, a town situate on the Thracian Bosphorus. The pleasantness and convenience of its situation were observed by Constantine the Great, who made it the capital of the eastern Roman empire, A.D. 328, and called it Constantinopolis, *i. e.*, the city of Constantine. (*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

## C.

CABAGAN, *ka-ba-gan'*, a town at the N. extremity of the island of Luzar, Philippine islands. *Pop.* about 12,000.

CABARRUS, *ka-bar'-rus*, a county of the United States, in the S. of North Carolina. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, yielding cotton, corn, and cattle. *Pop.* about 10,000, of whom one fourth are slaves.

CABEL, Adrian van der, *ka-bail'*, an eminent Dutch painter, whose landscapes and cattle are held in high estimation. B. at Ryswick, 1631; D. 1695.

CABELL, *ka-bel'*, a county of the United States, in the W. of Virginia, on the Ohio river. *Area*, 680 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000, of whom about one half are slaves.

CABENDA, *ka-ben'-da*, a seaport town on the W. coast of Africa, situate a little N. of the river Zaire. *Lat.* 5° 40′ S. *Lon.* 12° 30′ E.

CABES, *kai'-beez*, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N. E. of Africa. *Lat.* 34° N. *Lon.*

from 10° to 11° E. This is the ancient Syrtis Minor. —There is a town of the same name in this gulf.

CABESTAN, or CABESTAING, William de, *ka'-bes-ta*, a Provençal poet, whose fate was remarkable. He served the wife of Raymond de Scillans, and became so great a favourite of that lady as to excite the jealousy of her husband, who killed him, and tore out his heart. The barbarian caused this signal of his cruelty to be dressed and served up to his wife. After she had eaten it, he informed her what it was, on which she died of grief, about 1213. Lived in the 13th century.—This shocking incident has frequently been made the subject of ballads and legendary tales.

CABET, Etienne, *ka'-bai*, a leader of the French Communists, was trained to the bar, but failing to obtain sufficient practice, adopted the profession of a *littérateur*, and for several years conducted "The Journal of Jurisprudence." His ultra-democratic principles, however, led him into difficulties, and in 1834 he was condemned to two years' imprisonment for some strictures upon the conduct of the king. In 1842 he published his "Voyage en Icarie," in which he unfolded his socialist views, and found many to embrace them. He obtained a grant of land in Texas, and in 1847 a goodly number of his followers embarked for this land of promise, which their own fervid imaginations had too fondly pictured to themselves. It was soon found, however, that the new Canaan was not filled with milk and honey, and they were compelled to quit the country. They wandered through the United States, and hearing of the city of Nauvoo, which had been abandoned by the Mormons, on the banks of the Mississippi, Cabet took possession of it. In 1850 he returned to Paris, but Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, caused him to again repair to America. B. at Dijon, 1788; D. at St. Louis, Missouri, 1856.

CABEZON DE LA SAL, *ka'-be-zone*, a town of Spain, on the Pisuerza, 7 miles from Valladolid, where, in 1808, one of the first battles of the Peninsular war was fought.

CABIRI, *kă-bi'-ri*, certain deities whose worship was held in the greatest veneration at Thebes and Lemnos, but more particularly in the islands of Samothrace and Imbros. Their number is uncertain. They are often confounded with the Corybantes, Anaces, Dioscuri, &c.; and, according to Herodotus, Vulcan was their father. The obscenity practised in their celebration has obliged all authors to pass it over in silence, and say it was unlawful to reveal it. They were supposed to preside over metals.

CABO FRIO, *ka'-bo fre'-o*, a seaport town of Brazil, about 80 miles from Rio Janeiro, with an insalubrious climate. *Pop.* about 4,000.

CABOT, Sebastian, *kăb'-ot*, a celebrated navigator, whose father was likewise a navigator and a mathematician, with whom, before he was twenty, he made several voyages. In one of their voyages for a north-west passage, they fell in with Newfoundland, the coasts of which Sebastian afterwards explored, when we hear little more of him for the next twenty years. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. he sailed again, with a design of proceeding to the East Indies; but owing to some disappointment, he went no farther than the Brazils, whence he shaped his course for Hispaniola and Porto Rico, and returned. In 1524 he entered the Spanish service, but, after one voyage to America, he returned to England, and settled in his native city. Edward VI., to whom he was introduced by the duke of Somerset, the lord protector, delighted in ca[illegible] conversation, and allowed him were [illegible]sion of £166. 13s. 4d., as taken [illegible]ilot of England. A new struggle [illegible] called Merchant Adventurers [illegible] been formed, and Sebastian was placed [illegible] Brittany; D. [illegible] it. By his means a voyage was made this resolute ch[illegible] 1552, and a trade commenced with Russia, which gave rise to the Russian Company. B. at Bristol, 1477; D. 1557.—In "Hackluyt's Collection" are his instructions for the direction of a voyage to Cathay. He was the first who noticed the variation of the compass, and wrote "Navigazione nelle Parti Settentrionali, Venice, 1583, folio.

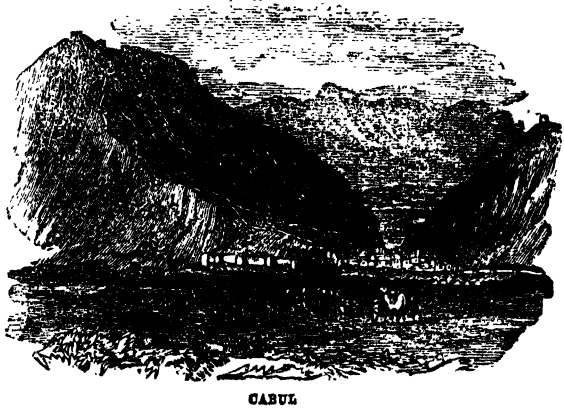
CABRA, *ka'-bra*, a town of Spain, 30 miles from Cordova. It is clean and well paved, and has manufactures of linen, bricks, and soap. Its neighbourhood produces a superior quality of wines. *Pop.* about 12,000.—There are several other small towns of the same name in Spain.

CABRAL, or CABRERA, Pedro Alvares, *ka'-bral*, a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1500, commanded the fleet sent to the East Indies by Emanuel, king of Portugal. In this voyage he accidentally discovered Brazil, being driven by a storm on its coast, where he landed, and called the spot Santa Cruz. Thence he crossed to the coast of Africa, and afterwards proceeded to Calicut, where he engaged in a war with the Zamorin, whom he forced to comply with his terms. In 1501 he returned to Portugal richly laden, after which his history ceases to have any interest. Lived in the 16th century.

CABRERA, Don Ramon, *ka-brair'-a*, one of the most prominent Carlist leaders in the recent history of Spain, first became known to fame in 1834. In that year he concerted measures with Don Carlos for the promotion of his cause, to advance which he committed cruelties to a degree far beyond such as we have been accustomed to see exercised by the most stern of partisan chiefs. The opposite party, or the upholders of Queen Christina, were incensed to ungovernable wrath against him; and as they were unable to lay their hands on him, they seized his mother, and sentenced her to be shot. The sentence was carried into effect, when Cabrera commanded the wives of thirty officers to be massacred, and the war became one of the most atrocious kind. He continued it with success for several years. The political changes which subsequently took place drove him, in 1840, to seek refuge in France; but in 1848 he returned to recommence the war in Spain. In 1840 he was forced to fly to France again, after which he came to England, where he married, and removed to Naples. The last time he was publicly heard of was as a follower of the remains of Don Carlos at his funeral in Trieste. B. at Tortosa, 1810.

CABRERA, one of the Balearic islands, 10 miles from Majorca. It is used by the Spanish government as a place of exile. *Ext.* About 4 miles long by 3 broad.

CABUL, CAUBUL, or CABOOL, *ka-bool'* or *kaw'-bul*, a province of Afghanistan, situate between *lat.* 33° and 35° N. It comprises an area of 10,000 square miles, and has for its principal cities Cabul, Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Istalif. Its chief river is the Cabool,



CABUL

which is a tributary of the Indus, and which, after a course of 320 miles, it joins nearly opposite Attock.

CABUL, CAUBUL, or CABOOL, a very ancient and

fortified city, the capital of Afghanistan. It stands on the Cabool river, which is here crossed by three bridges, at a distance of 80 miles from Ghuznee. The houses are built of rough stones and clay, and have but a mean appearance. There are, however, four good bazars or markets. The citadel, called Bala-Hissar, or the 'Palace of Kings,' contains the palace and other public buildings, the royal gardens, an inner fort, and a town of 5,000 inhabitants. It is a place of great traffic, and persons of every country of the East are here to be met with. The outer town has a circumference of three miles, and is subdivided into districts, with narrow intricate streets, lined with high houses, built of wood and sun-dried bricks. To those of the more opulent classes are attached extensive courts and gardens. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* 34° 30′ N. *Lon.* 69° 6′ E. —(*See* AFGHANISTAN.)

CACCIA, Guglielmo, *katch'-e-a*, a celebrated Piedmontese artist, and the best painter of his time, in fresco. His finest efforts in fresco are shown in the church of Sant' Antonio Abate, at Milan, and in San Paolo, at Novara. In San Gaudenzio, at Novara, is to be seen his "Descent from the Cross," which is considered his master-piece in oil. B. at Montabone, near Casale, in 1568; D. 1625.—Caccia was usually called Moncalvo, from the place where he resided. He had two daughters, who excelled in painting, the elder of whom, Orsola, was the founder of the Conservatorio delle Orseline or Urselines, in Moncalvo. Her paintings are marked with a flower. Those of Francesca, the younger daughter, are indicated by a bird.

CACERES, *kă'-tha-raise*, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 25 miles from Truxillo. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and is divided into an old and new town. *Manf.* Linen, cloth, hats, baize, ropes, leather, and earthenware. It has, besides, a considerable trade in oil, wine, pigs, bacon, and merino wool. There are also some dyeing and wool-washing establishments. *Pop.* about 12,000.—The province is bounded on the N. by Salamanca, W. by Portugal, E. by Avila, Ciudad Real, and Toledo, and S. by Badajoz. *Area*, 10,917 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded, with fertile valleys, but little attended to by the agriculturist. *Minerals.* Abundant, consisting of iron, copper, lead, slate, and granite. *Pop.* 265,000.—Cortez and the two Pizarros were natives of this province.

CACHAO, or KACHEO, *katch'-o*, a city of Anam, and the capital of the province of Tonquin, on the river of the same name, about 80 miles from the sea. It is of great extent, and is an open and defenceless place. Many of the houses are built of brick, though the larger proportion are constructed of mud and timber, and thatched with leaves, straw, or reeds. It is a city of great commercial resort. Gold is obtained in abundance; many beautiful silks are manufactured; and the lacquered ware, which, together with these, is exported, is deemed superior to any in the East. The imports are long cloths, chintz, arms, pepper, and other articles. Both English and Dutch factories were formerly established here. *Pop.* estimated at 100,000. *Lat.* 22° 36′ N. *Lon.* 105° 15′ E.

CACHAR, *katch'-ar*, anciently Hairumbo, a territory of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 4,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and mostly uncultivated. In some parts, however, it is relieved by fertile plains. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, and rice; and it exports iron ore, ivory, and limestone. Its principal river is the Barak. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 92° and 93° 30′ E.

CACUS, *kaï'-kus*, a famous robber, son of Vulcan and Medusa. He is represented as a three-headed monster, and as vomiting flames. Hercules strangled him in his arms, and this combat forms one of the finest passages in the eighth book of Virgil's "Æneid."

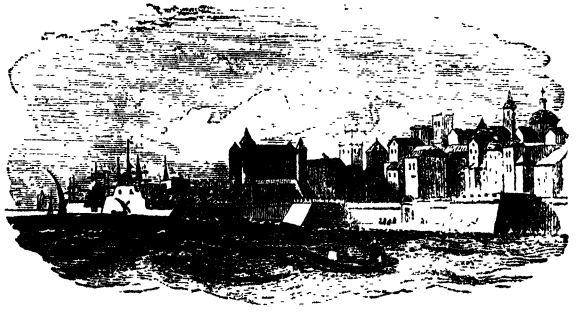
CADDER, *kăd'-der*, a parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 5 miles from Glasgow. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Wallace was betrayed at Robroystone, in this parish, and captured, August 5, 1305.

CADE, John, *kaid*, an Irishman, commonly called "Jack Cade," who, in 1450, headed an insurrection in Kent, and on the 17th of June, with many followers, encamped at Blackheath. He assumed the name of Mortimer, and gave out that he was the rightful heir to the throne, pretending that he was a bastard relation of the duke of York. He defeated a detachment of the king's forces which had been brought against him at Sevenoaks, and re-encamped on Blackheath. On the 1st July he entered London, and with his sword struck the old London stone and exclaimed, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city." His followers, on the third day after his entrance, began to plunder the city, and he, himself, it is said, robbed the very house in which he had dined. Measures were now taken to expel the rebels, and a pardon offered to those who would return to their homes. This had the desired effect. The followers of Cade melted away, and he fled on horseback to Lewes, in Sussex. Here he was killed by one Alexander Iden, on the 11th July, and his head transported to London, and stuck upon the old bridge.—Lived in the 15th century. For a humorous scene suggested by the adventure of "Jack Cade," we refer the reader to the second scene in Act 4, of the Second Part of Shakspeare's "King Henry VI."

CADEMOSTO, Lewis, *ka-de-mos'-to*, a Venetian navigator, engaged in the service of the king of Portugal. In 1455 he sailed to the Canary Islands, and thence the coast of Africa, where, it is said, he discovered Cape Verd Islands. B. 1422; D. at Venice, 1464.—He left an account of his voyages, which was afterwards published.

CADER IDRIS, *kaï'-der i'-dris*, a mountain in Merionethshire, 5 miles from Dolgelly, 2,914 feet high.

CADIZ, *kaï'-diz* (Sp. *kă'-deeth*), anciently GADES, a fortified city of Spain, in Andalusia, the principal trading port in the south of that country. It is situate at the extremity of a long tongue of land projecting from the island of Leon, the isthmus of which forms a vast bay, one of the finest in the world, and affording excellent anchorage for shipping. Its lighthouse of St. Sebastian is 172 feet high. The town is surrounded by the sea on the north-east and west, and its form is nearly a square of 1¼ English mile. The houses are high, the streets in some parts narrow, which, with the smallness of the windows, gives them a gloomy appearance. The chief buildings are the hospital, custom-



CADIZ.

house, the churches, convents, and a bull-ring. The private houses are, in general, white-washed and painted yellow. The trade of Cadiz has fluctuated greatly, but there are few large seaports in Europe that are not occasionally connected with it. In the adjoining country, linen is manufactured in considerable quantities, and there are productive salt-pits; whilst its dependency, St. Mary, is the centre of the trade in sherry wine. *Pop.* about 60,000 [illegible] 70,000. *Lat.* 36° 31′ 41″ N. *Lon.* 6° 17′ 13″ W.—The city was taken and pillaged in 1596 by the English, by Lord Wimbledon, an unsuccessful attempt was made on it [illegible]

bledon; and in 1702 by the duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke. In 1800 it was bombarded by the British, and in 1808 the French fleet off Cadiz surrendered to the Spaniards. It was afterwards blockaded by the French, who did not leave it till after the battle of Salamanca, in 1812. In 1829 it was made a free port, but it did not enjoy this advantage till 1832.—Byron, in his "Childe Harold," thus contrasts Cadiz with Seville:—

"Fair is proud Seville; let her country boast
Her strength, her wealth, her site of ancient days;
But Cadiz, rising on the distant coast,
Calls forth a sweeter though ignoble praise;—
Ah, vice! how soft are thy voluptuous ways!"

CADIZ, a province of Spain, in Andalusia, bounded N. by the provinces of Seville and Huelva, S. and W. by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Atlantic, and E. by Malaga. *Area*, 3,905 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by the Ronda mountains in the E., but fertile in general, and yielding the usual cereals, with fruits of almost every kind. *Rivers.* The Guadiaro and the Guadalete, with their tributaries. *Pop.* about 360,000.—This province is one of the three into which the ancient kingdom of Seville has been divided.

CADIZ, BAY OF, an immense inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Spain. On its E. side is the islet of Caracca, where are the most important shipbuilding-yards and arsenals in the kingdom. *Lat.* 36° 30′ N. *Lon.* 6° 15′ W.

CADMEA, *kăd-me'-a.* (*See* THEBES.)

CADMUS, *kăd'-mus*, son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, was ordered by his father to go in quest of his sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away, and he was never to return to Phœnicia if he did not bring her back. His search led him into Bœotia, where, although unsuccessful in the object of his journey, he founded the city of Thebes. He is believed to have been the first to introduce the use of letters into Greece from Phœnicia. D. about 1432 B.C.

CADMUS, the Milesian, was the first Grecian who wrote history in prose. He composed the history of Ionia, which is lost. Lived in the 7th century B.C.

CADOG, *kad'-dog*, son of Brychan, a saint and founder of some churches in Wales in the 5th century. He died in France.

CADOG, commonly called the Wise, a bard, and the first who collected the British proverbs together. There are some churches dedicated to him in South Wales. Flourished in the 6th century.

CADOGAN, William, *ka-dug'-an*, the first earl of Cadogan, was trained to a military life, and rose, by merit, to the rank of brigadier-general, in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Blenheim, fought 1704. He took part in most of the battles in which the duke of Marlborough gained his renown; and succeeded that great general as commander-in-chief, and master of the ordnance. D. 1727.

CADORE (PIAVE DI), *ka-dor'-ai*, a town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles from Belluno. *Pop.* about 2,000. This place stands on the Piave, and is distinguished as the birthplace of Titian. In 1797 the French here obtained a victory over the Austrians.

CADOUDAL, Georges, *ka-doo'-dal*, a distinguished Chouan chief, who, after vainly endeavouring to restore the Bourbons, made his peace, in 1800, with General Brune, dispersed his troops, and went to London. Having declared a strong personal hatred to the First Consul of France, he was accused by the French government of being the planner of the infernal machine. About the same time the count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., gave him, with his own hand, the *cordon rouge*, in the king's name. In 1802 he united himself with Pichegru to overthrow the French government, and, in the following year, made his way secretly to Paris, where he lay concealed for six months, waiting the *denoûment* of events that would enable him to carry out his design. Meanwhile, the police of Paris were on his track, and on the 4th March, 1804, he was taken in a cabriolet near the Luxembourg. In the struggle which ensued at his capture, he wounded one man and killed another. B. 1769, near Auray, Lower Brittany; D. on the scaffold, 1804.—The character of this resolute chief was highly estimated by Napoleon I. "In my hands," said he, "Cadoudal would have done great things."

CADOXTON, *kăd'-ox-ton*, the name of two parishes in Glamorganshire. One, ½ mile from Neath. *Pop.* 8,000. Another, 5 miles from Cardiff. *Pop.* 272.

CADWALADYR, *kăd-wal'-a-dir*, son of Cadwallon ab Cadvan, succeeded to the nominal sovereignty of Britain in 660; but, disheartened with the progress of the Saxons, he went to Rome in 680, where he died in 708. With him ceased the title of king of the Britons. He was called one of the three blessed kings, on account of his charity to distressed Christians.

CADWALADYR CRÉAIL, a Welsh poet, many of whose pieces yet remain in manuscript. There was another of the same name and age, whose works are to be met with, but unpublished. Both flourished in the 16th century.

CADWALLON, *kăd-wal'-lon*, prince of North Wales, who, being defeated by Edwin, king of Northumberland, went to Ireland in 620, and remained there several years. On his return he assumed the title of king of the Britons, which he supported through a series of years of continual warfare against the Saxons. He was a great patron of the bards, and in his youth had been admitted among them. Lived in the 7th century.

CADWGAN, *kăd'-gan*, son of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, became prince of a part of Powys in 1073, and, for some time, had part of South Wales. In 1107 he gave a banquet at Aberteivi, which almost ruined him, on account of his son Owain being captivated with the charms of Nest, the wife of Gerald, whom he carried off. In consequence of this, both he and his father were obliged to fly to Ireland. He returned the year after, but was assassinated by his nephew in 1110.

CAEDMON, *seed'-mon*, the reputed father of English song, and the first metrical author in our vernacular language. His composition is a kind of religious hymn, celebrating the praises of the Creator, and is preserved in the translation of Bede by Alfred. Besides this, there is a *long* Saxon poem attributed to him, but upon doubtful authority. It is supposed to be a later production, and was published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 8vo, 1832. It consists of a paraphrase of some parts of the Scriptures. Flourished in the 5th century.

CAEN, *ka*, a large and well-built town of France, situate at the junction of the small river Odon with the larger stream of the Orne, 10 miles from the English Channel. Its streets are less narrow and crooked than in most towns of France; and the houses, being generally built of a white stone, have a fine appearance. It contains a number of parish churches, amongst which, the most remarkable is the Abbaye aux Hommes, built by William the Conqueror, and in which is the tomb of him and his wife Matilda. The cathedral of St. Etienne is also worthy of notice, as being one of the finest in Normandy. Besides these, there are several hospitals, a palace of justice, an hôtel-de-ville, a museum, public library, a botanical garden, and a custom-house. The inhabitants manufacture quantities of linen, serges, lace, stockings, caps, and Angora gloves. In these commodities, as well as in cider, dye-stuffs, skins, and in the cattle and horses reared in the surrounding country, an active trade is carried on. *Pop.* 46,000.—This town was greatly adorned by William the Conqueror and his wife Matilda, and became the capital of Lower Normandy. In 1346 it was taken and plundered by Edward III. of England. It was again taken in 1417, and held till 1450, when it was retaken by Dunois. On this occasion, the duke of Somerset, with 4,000 troops, were made prisoners. Till 1793, Caen was the seat of a university founded by Henry VI. of England. It is the birthplace of Malherbe, the father of French poetry, and Auber the composer.

CAER, the Celtic word for 'castle,' employed as a prefix to several places in Wales and Scotland.

CAERLAVEROCK, *kar-laiv'-rok*, a parish of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, containing the ruins of an ancient castle of the same name, famous for its warlike associations. *Pop.* 1,300.

CAERLEON, *kar'-le-on*, a town of Monmouthshire, on the Usk, which is here crossed by a handsome modern-built stone bridge, 3 miles from Newport. *Pop.* 1,300.—The name of this place signifies 'Castle of the Legion,'

and is the ancient Isca Silurum. It was the capital of Britannia Secunda (modern Wales), and was a place of importance, until ruined by the wars between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans.

CAERMARTHEN, or CARMARTHENSHIRE, *kar-mar'-then*, a county of S. Wales, bounded N. by Cardiganshire, E. by Brecknock and Glamorgan shires, S. by the Bristol Channel, and W. by Pembrokeshire. *Ext.* About 45 miles in length, by 20 in breadth. *Area*, 974 square miles. *Desc.* Consisting of alternate hills and valleys; the former being generally of black and dreary aspect. *Rivers.* The Towy, Cothy, and Taff. *Pro.* Quantities of oats and barley are raised; but wheat, except partially, is not successfully cultivated. Numbers of black cattle and horses are bred on the hills. These, together with grain, oak bark, coals, tinned iron plates, and lead, are exported. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, coals, and lime. *Manf.* Principally woollen stockings and tinned iron plates. *Pop.* 111,000.

CAERMARTHEN BAY, a large inlet of the Bristol Channel, lying between St. Goggan's Point, Pembrokeshire, and Worm's Head, Glamorganshire. The Taff, Towy, and Llychwr rivers fall into it. There is an island in it, called Caldby, with a lighthouse 210 feet above the sea.

CAERMARTHEN, or CARMARTHEN, a seaport-town of South Wales, situate on the river Towy, which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 11 miles from Llanelly. The town is of considerable extent, but the streets are steep and irregular. The church is spacious, and the town-hall, a neat edifice. There is a county gaol, built on the site of an ancient castle. It is the seat of the county assizes. There are some shipbuilding-docks, and an active trade is carried on in timber, bark, corn, and slates. *Pop.* 11,000.—It is connected with Llanelly by railway.

CAERNARVON, or CARNARVONSHIRE, *kar-nar'-von*, a county of N. Wales, bounded N. by the sea, E. by Denbighshire, S. by the county of Merioneth and the sea, and W. by the Irish Sea and the Menai Strait. *Ext.* About 45 miles in length, by 13 in breadth. *Area*, 544 square miles. *Desc.* The most mountainous county of Wales, being traversed by some of the loftiest ranges in Britain. Many lakes and pools are seen among their recesses, and the climate, owing to the elevation of the ground, is cold and piercing. *Rivers.* The Conway is the principal. *Pro.* Oats and barley; but cattle is the chief feature in the rural industry of the county. A diminutive breed of sheep is pastured upon the mountains. *Minerals.* Lead and copper mines are wrought, and there are extensive slate-quarries. Yellow ochre, excellent hones, and other minerals, are also found. The exports consist chiefly of oats, barley, butter, cheese, and cattle. Herrings, lobsters, and oysters are plentiful on the coasts. *Pop.* about 88,000. —The mountains Snowdon and Penmaen-Mawr are in this county.

CAERNARVON BAY washes the W. coast of the counties Caernarvon and Anglesea. Its entrance is about 35 miles wide, and it communicates through the Menai Strait with the Irish Sea.

CAERNARVON, or CARNARVON, the chief town of the above county, on the shore of the Strait of Menai, about 8 miles from Menai Bridge. The town is well built, and the streets, which are narrow, are at right angles, corresponding with the position of the gates. The church stands half a mile distant, and there are chapels for various denominations. It has both hot and cold baths. Considerable trade is carried on with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland. Copper ore and slates are exported. The imports are for the most part Irish cloth, fine wool, hides, tallow, and groceries. *Pop.* about 9,000.—The remains of the castle constructed by Edward I. extend over an oblong space of between two and three acres. Edward II., the first prince of Wales, was born in the Eagle tower of this fortress, which was besieged during the civil war by the Parliamentarians, and surrendered in June, 1646.

CAERPHILLY, *kar-fil'-le*, a market-town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, 7 miles from Cardiff. *Manf.* Shirting, checks, and linsey-woolseys. In its neighbourhood are iron-works and collieries. *Pop.* about 3,000.—Here are the ruins of a castle, which belonged to the younger Spencer, the favourite of Edward II., and which he defended against the nobles in 1326.

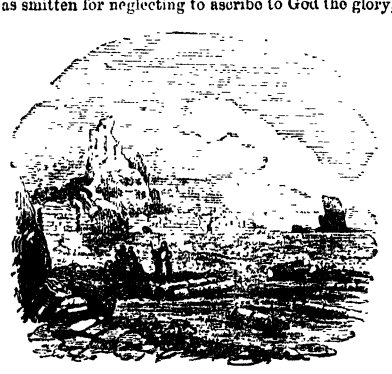
CAERWYS, or CAER AR WYS, *kar'-wis*, 'the Fort over the Waters,' a town of N. Wales, in the county of Flint, 5 miles from Holywell. It stands on a rising ground, and consists of four spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles. *Pop.* 917.—Here met for many centuries the Eisteddfod, or sessions of the Welsh bards and minstrels.

CÆSAR, *se'-sar*, the family name of the distinguished house of Julian. It came to be adopted by several Roman emperors, as being previously marked out to be in the line of succession to the imperial purple.

CÆSAR, Caius Julius, was descended from the Julian family, and lost his father when young. He married the daughter of Cornelius Cinna, and was designed for the office of high priest to Jupiter, but was deprived of it by Sylla, who was Cinna's inveterate enemy. Sylla carried his revenge so far as to confiscate the property of Cæsar, and even issued a proscription against him, when he retired from the capital and went to reside with Nicomedes, king of Bithynia. On the death of Sylla he was recalled to Rome, when he distinguished himself as an orator in impeaching Dolabella for misgovernment in the affairs of Greece. He now joined the party of Marius, and united with Cicero in promoting the Manilian law, which gained him the friendship of Pompey. The first dignity he obtained was that of military tribune, after which he served the offices of quæstor and ædile. In these offices his profusion procured him great popularity, but at the sacrifice of the independence of his circumstances, which were much embarrassed by them. On the death of his wife Cornelia, he married Pompeia, from whom he obtained a divorce on account of her receiving Clodius into her house at the time of celebrating the rites of the *bona Dea*. He did not, however, prosecute Clodius, and when asked why he had dismissed Pompeia, his answer was, that "Cæsar's wife should be above suspicion." On the expiration of his prætorship, he was appointed governor of the farther Spain, where he realized sufficient property to pay his debts, which are said to have amounted to a million and a half sterling. He now formed the first triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus; the former of whom married his daughter Julia, and he himself married Calpurnia, daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, and shortly afterwards set out for Gaul. Here he distinguished himself as a military commandor, and, in the fourth year of his government, crossed over to Britain, but did little more than reconnoitre the coast. On his next expedition he entered the Thames, and ravaged a great part of the country, taking several of the inhabitants as hostages. Having completely reduced Gaul to the condition of a Roman province, and acquired prodigious wealth, Pompey became jealous of him, and the senate deprived him of his government. This being considered by him as a declaration of war, he crossed the Rubicon, a small river which parted Cisalpine Gaul from Italy, with a determination of revenging himself upon his enemies. His army was zealously attached to him, and success attended him everywhere on his march. Rome was filled with fear and confusion. Pompey and the magistrates withdrew on his approach, when Cæsar entered the metropolis without his troops, in an affected style of moderation; yet he seized the public treasury, which enabled him to complete the subjugation of the people. The civil war which had begun, now raged with fury throughout the empire. Cæsar, however, by himself or his lieutenants, was everywhere triumphant, except in his blockade of Dyrrachium, where Pompey gained an advantage, and whence he retired to Macedonia, followed by that general, whom he defeated on the plains of Pharsalia. He next embarked for Alexandria, where the head of Pompey being brought to him, he burst into tears, and caused it to be solemnly interred. Here he entered into a war with Ptolemy, in which the famous Alexandrian library, containing 400,000 volumes, was accidentally destroyed. This war was attended with various success, but Cæsar's good fortune prevailed; the Egyptians were defeated, and Ptolemy was drowned. On the news of the death of Pompey, the Roman senate proclaimed Cæsar consul for five years, and created him

dictator; thus placing the executive power in his hands. He next conquered Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates the Great, in Asia Minor; on which occasion he wrote his well-known laconic letter, "*Veni, vidi, vici*,"—I came, I saw, I conquered. After settling the affairs of Greece, he proceeded to Rome, where he showed his clemency by pardoning all who had conspired against him in his absence. He next made an expedition into Africa, in the course of which he displayed his usual address in quelling a mutiny which had broken out in his favourite legion. In this war he defeated Scipio, Labienus, and Juba, and drove Cato to the extremity of putting himself to death at Utica. On his return to Rome he behaved with great liberality to the people, and enacted several good laws. Among other reforms which he introduced, was that of the calendar, which bears the name of the *Julian calendar*. The two sons of Pompey having excited a revolt in Spain, Cæsar marched against them, and after a bloody battle, succeeded in completing the subjugation of that country. His return to Rome was crowned with a triumph. He now assumed the imperial dignity, which roused the jealousy of several of his friends, who joined with the republicans in a conspiracy against his life. It is recorded of him, that a soothsayer bade him beware of the ides of March, and that his wife, Calpurnia, was so apprehensive that danger awaited him, as to dissuade him from going to meet the senate. The remonstrances, however, of Decimus Brutus, one of the conspirators, overruled his reluctance, and Cæsar went to the senate-house, where he was assassinated, 43 B.C. B. 100 B.C. —Thus fell Julius Cæsar, one of the greatest men of antiquity. His talents were of the first order; and he might have shone as an orator if he had devoted himself to that profession, as Cicero himself acknowledges. His literary powers appear to great advantage in his Commentaries, written in the true spirit of historical dignity and faithfulness. Some of his epistles are extant among those of Cicero.

CÆSAREA, *ses-a-re'-a*, an ancient place in Palestine, formerly called Strabo's Tower, on the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 62 miles from Jerusalem. It is celebrated as being the scene of several events recorded in the New Testament. Here King Agrippa was smitten for neglecting to ascribe to God the glory,



CÆSAREA.

when flattered by the people; and here Paul continued a prisoner for two years before he was conducted to Rome, after he had appealed to Nero. Here, also, Cornelius the centurion was baptized by Peter; and here, also, the prophet Agabus foretold to the apostle Paul that he would be bound at Jerusalem. It received its name in honour of Augustus, 22 B.C., and, under the Romans, was the residence of a proconsul. It was ruined during the Crusades, and its remains still bear testimony to the greatness of its former extent.

CAFFA, or KAFFA, *kaf'-fa*, now THEODOSIA, a town of European Russia, in the Crimea, at the end of a large bay on the northern shore of the Black Sea, 100 miles from Perekop. *Pop.* about 9,000.—In 1770 the Russians took this place by assault, and in 1774 it was ceded, with the rest of the Crimea, to the khan of Tartary, who made it his residence. The consequence of this was, the emigration of the Turkish part of the population, which proved a death-blow to its prosperity. With a view to revive its fallen commerce, it was declared, in 1798, a free port for 30 years.

CAFFA, Melchior, *kaf'-fa*, an able sculptor and designer. He adorned many churches at Rome with his works, which occasioned him to be compared to the celebrated Bernini. B. at Malta, 1631; D. at Rome, 1687.

CAFFIAUX, D. Joseph, *kaf'-fe-o*, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who wrote, in conjunction with Grenier, the "History of Picardy;" and an essay towards a "History of Music," 4to; but his principal work is the "Genealogical Treasure," full of curious researches. B. at Valenciennes, 1712; D. at St. Germain des Près, 1777.

CAFFRARIA, KAFFRARIA, or KAFIRLAND, *kaf'-frair'-e-a*, an extensive region of S. Africa, bounded on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, on the W. by the Kieskama, the Chumie, and the Kliss Plaat rivers, and on the N. by a range of mountains running E. and W., but not accurately defined. *Area*, unascertained. *Desc.* Mountainous, well watered, and the soil, in many parts, fertile, producing maize, millet, and water-melons; but as the inhabitants chiefly live on the produce of the chase, the cultivation of the earth is little attended to. *Lat.* between 32° and 34° S. *Lon.* between 27° 30′ and 29° 30′ E.—Between 1835 and 1853 the Kaffirs made frequent inroads upon the Cape Colony, which finally led to an appropriation of a large portion of their territory, now called British Caffraria, and more recently the new divisions of Victoria and Albert. The capital of British Caffraria is King-William Town.

CAFIRISTAN, or KAFIRISTAN, *ka'-fir-is-tan'*, a country of Central Asia, inclosed by Afghanistan, Koondooz, Badakshan, and Chitral. *Area*, estimated at 7,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with narrow and fertile valleys, and producing fruits in abundance, with some millet and wheat. The principal wealth of the country consists of cattle, sheep, and goats. It is chiefly watered by the affluents of the Cabool river. *Lat.* between 35° and 36° N. *Lon.* between 69° 20′ and 71° 20′ E. Comparatively little is known of this country, but its inhabitants are a primitive and fierce people, hostile to the Mahometans, and distinguished from surrounding tribes by drinking wine. They claim to be brothers of the Feringhi, or Europeans, and they have both the Caucasian features and complexion.

CAGAYAN, *ka-ga'-yan*, a province in the island of Luzon, in the Eastern seas, comprising 20 towns and villages. *Pop.* about 60,000.

CAGAYAN-SOOLOO, *ka-ga'-yan soo'-loo*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Sooloo [illegible], with a circumference of 20 miles. *Lat.* 6° 58′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 118° 28′ 11″ E.

CAGLIARI, *kal-ye-ar'-e*, the capital of the island of Sardinia, situate on the S. coast, in the Gulf of Cagliari. Its streets are narrow and miserably paved. It has a great many monasteries, nunneries, and churches, a handsome theatre, and a spacious and secure harbour with a road. The old town comprises the citadel, cathedral, and vice-regal palace. *Manf.* Gunpowder, soap, furniture, leather, cotton fabrics, and cake-saffron. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 39° 13′ 14″ N. *Lon.* 9° 7′ 48″ E. This place is the seat of a royal court, and the residence of the viceroy and the archbishop-primate of Sardinia.

CAGLIARI, BAY OF, is on the S. coast of the island of Sardinia, between capes Carbonara and Pula, in the Mediterranean Sea. At its entrance it is about 30 miles broad.

CAGLIARI, an Italian family, which has produced several painters. The most famous is Paul Cagliari, known as Paul Veronese, whom *see*.

CAGLIOSTRO, *kal'-ye-os-tro*, a famous impostor, whose real name was Joseph Balsamo; but he assumed the name of Cagliostro from his godmother. He left his native country and went to Rome, where he married a young woman as full of deception as himself. His first adventure was the cheating a goldsmith of Palermo out of a considerable sum, under the pretence of discovering to him some hidden treasure. On this occasion he was obliged to quit Sicily. At Messina he

became acquainted with a Greek, named Altotas, who pretended to a knowledge of chemistry. With him he visited the Archipelago and Egypt, and, on their return, touched at Malta, where they worked in the laboratory of the grand master, Pinto. Here Altotas died, and Balsamo going to Naples, assumed the title of Marquis Pelligrini. He now visited some other countries of Europe, and, in France, called himself the Marquis Cagliostro; but being implicated with the Cardinal Rohan in the affair of the diamond necklace purchased for the Queen Marie Antoinette, he was sent to the Bastille. In England he met with greater success, pretending to wonderful skill in medicine, and to a knowledge of the occult sciences. At last he returned to Italy, and was seized at Rome, where he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and died in the castle of St. Leon, near Rome, 1795. B. at Palermo, 1743.—Balsamo's deceptions were mostly played upon the opulent and noble, whose credulity he excited by pretensions the most extravagant, and, in several cases, the most impious.

CAGNALA, Luigi, Marquis, *kan-ya'-la*, an eminent Italian architect, who was intended for the profession of the law, but whose tastes led him to devote himself to quite an opposite kind of study. In 1812 he was engaged by the government of Milan to check the progressive ruin of the sixteen Corinthian columns which form the chief remains of the ancient baths of Maximian. Previous to this, however, he had signalized himself by several designs. In 1807 the first stone was laid of the Arco della Pace, a beautiful arch, originally constructed of wood, to celebrate the marriage of the viceroy, Eugène Beauharnais, with the Princess Amelia of Bavaria, in 1806. Political changes put a stop, for some time, to the progress of this work; but it was finally completed by Francis I. of Austria. With the exception of the Arc de l'Etoile at Paris, it is the most magnificent structure of the kind of which modern times can boast. A great many other works, evincing a high order of genius and taste, were executed by Cagnala, who also held some official post in the civil government of Milan. B. at Milan, 1762; D. 1833.

CAGNANO, *kan-ya'-no*, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 25 miles from Foggia. *Pop.* 4,500.

CAGSANA, *kag-sa'-na*, a town of the Philippines, near the S. extremity of the island of Luzon. *Pop.* with district, 13,000.

CAHAWBA, KAHAWBA, or CABO, *ka-haw'-ba*, a river of the United States, in Alabama, which, after a southerly course, joins the Alabama, 120 miles below its forks, at the village of CAHAWBA, 70 miles from Tuscaloosa.

CAHIR, or CAHIR, *ka'-her*, the name of several unimportant places in Ireland.

CAHIRCIVREN, *ka'-her-ki-veen*, a town of Kerry, Ireland, 3 miles from Valentia. *Pop.* about 2,000.—Here Daniel O'Connell was born, 1775.

CAHOOS FALLS, *ka-hoos'*, in Mohawk river, U.S., 3 miles above its mouth. The river is here about 1,000 feet wide; and the rock over which it pours extends across, in a direct line, from S.W. to N.E., and is 70 feet high. From the bridge, three quarters of a mile below, the falls are in full view.

CAHORS, *ka'-or*, a town of France, department of Lot, on the river Lot, here crossed by three bridges, 60 miles from Toulouse. It contains several manufactures, partly ratteens and other woollen stuffs, and partly fine linen; brandy and oil are also prepared. *Pop.* about 14,000.

CAHUSAC, Lewis de, *ka-hoo'-sak*, a French writer, who, in 1736, produced his tragedy of "Pharamond," which obtained great success. He was made secretary to the count de Clermont. B. at Montauban, 1700; D. at Paris, 1759.

CAIAPHAS, *kai'-ă-fus*, high priest of the Jews, who condemned Christ, and was afterwards dismissed his office by Vitellius, on which he put an end to his life.

CAICOS, *kai'-kos*, a small cluster of islands in the Atlantic, between the island of St. Domingo and the Bahamas. *Lat.* 21° N. *Lon.* 72° W. *Pop.* about 2,000, principally freed negroes, and engaged in the cultivation of sugar and cotton.

CAIFA, CAIPHA, or HAIFA, *kai'-i-fa*, a seaport-town of Palestine, situate on the S. side of the Bay of Acre, and 13 miles from Acre. It is irregularly built, and is defended by walls on the land side. *Lat.* 32° 44′ N. *Lon.* 35° 10′ E.

CAILLE, Nicholas Lewis de la, *kail*, an eminent mathematician, who became the friend of Cassini, and was associated with M. de Thury in projecting the meridian line. In 1739 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the college of Mazarine, and, in 1741, elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1750 he went to the Cape of Good Hope, to examine the stars of the southern hemisphere. B. at Rumigny, 1713; D. at Paris, 1762.—His writings amount to several volumes, and are greatly esteemed, particularly his "Elements of Astronomy."

CAILLIAUD, *kail'-le-o*, a celebrated French geologist, who spent a considerable portion of his time in travelling. After visiting Holland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Sicily, he passed into Egypt, and, under the auspices of Mahomet Ali, explored a portion of the Nile. He afterwards went into Nubia, and discovered, on Mount Zabarah, the emerald-mines which had been worked in the reigns of the Ptolemies, and was enabled, by his own exertions, to transmit to the pasha ten pounds weight of the precious stones which he found in the vast excavations of the mountain. He visited Thebes, and returned to Paris in 1819; but, before the expiry of the same year, he once more set out for Egypt, to prosecute his travels. He now visited the remains of the temple of Ammon, other oases in the desert, and subsequently discovered Assour, above the confluence of the Tuccazze with the Nile. In 1822 he returned to Paris, and afterwards took up his residence in Nantes. The results of his travels and discoveries have been given to the world in various volumes. B. at Nantes, 1787.

CAIN, *kain*, the eldest son of our first parents, who slew his brother Abel and became an outcast, travelling east of Eden, where he built a city, and had a son, named Enoch. The Jewish tradition is, that he was slain by Lamech. There was a sect of Gnostics in the 2nd century, called Cainites, who entertained great respect for this murderer, and for another of equal reputation,—Judas Iscariot. Lived 130 A.M.—The murder of Abel suggested to Byron his "Mystery" of Cain, which he inscribed to Sir Walter Scott.

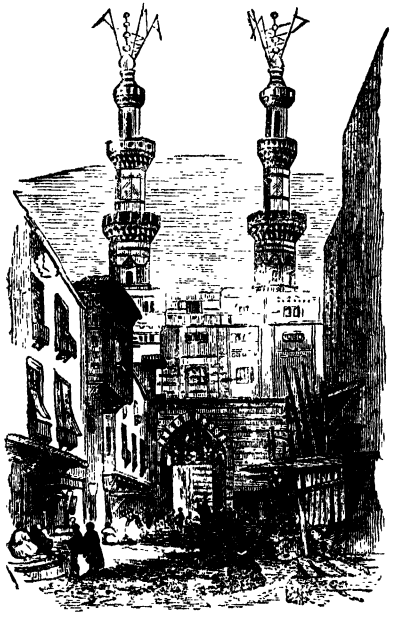
CAINAN, *kai'-năn*, or *kai-i'-năn*, 'possession' or 'purchaser,' a son of Enos; also a son of Arphaxad.

CAIRNAPLE, *kairn'-a-ple*, a mountain in the parish of Torphichen, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 1,498 feet high.

CAIRNGORM, *kairn'-gorm*, a mountain of Scotland, 30 miles from Fort Augustus, and remarkable for its beautiful topazes, called "Cairngorm stones." *Height*, 4,095 feet.

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO, *ki'-ro*, the El Kahireh, 'the victorious,' of the Arabs, is the metropolis of modern Egypt. It is situate on the right bank of the Nile, 5 miles from the origin of the Delta, 120 miles from Alexandria, and 81 from Suez. The new city, which is properly called Cairo, stands at about a mile from the river, and is built on a slope of one of the lowest ridges of the mountain-chain of Jebel Mokkatam. It occupies an area of about 3 square miles, but its streets are, in general, winding and narrow. The widest street is one which goes the whole length of the city, but would be looked upon only as a lane in Europe. The others are so narrow, that a slight covering is frequently thrown across them, to exclude the rays of the sun. The city is divided into several distinct quarters, appropriated to the different races or religious sects who make up the inhabitants; and each has a gate, which is shut as soon as it is dark. There are several small streets, or squares, consisting wholly of shops. The interior of the houses is generally elegant and commodious. One of the features is a large hall, rising the whole height of the house, and covered with a small dome. Here everything is arranged with a view to coolness, as rain very seldom falls, although there are abundant dews. The floor is inlaid with coloured stone and earthenware, and fountains spring up into marble basins. The floor and walls are also suitably adorned. Of the public edifices, the mosques are the chief objects of architectural decoration. In the minarets, of which several are attached to every

mosque, the Arabian architecture is preserved almost pure. These edifices are always neat, and generally elegant. The tombs of the Mamelukes, which are on the outside of the walls, are also beautiful. They are of white marble, and, for the most part, have carved, painted, or gilded domes. The obelisk of Heliopolis lies to the N.E. of the city; and in the island of Rhodah is the Nilometer, a column which indicates the height of the water during an inundation of the river. The castle of Cairo, built on a hill to the south of the city, is about a mile in circumference, but the greater part of it is in a dilapidated state. The grand saloon, now partly unroofed, is called Joseph's Hall; it is adorned with large and beautiful pillars of red



CAIRO.

granite. Above it, is a terrace, commanding a most delightful prospect of Cairo, the Pyramids, and all the surrounding country. One of the objects which has most attracted the attention of travellers, is the well in the castle, commonly called Joseph's Well. It is about 270 feet deep, and sunk in the solid rock. The passage down is by steps carried round the well, which have about two feet thickness of rock interposed between them and the well. The water never fails, and is raised by a wheel turned by oxen. On the whole, no city presents a greater variety of population than Cairo. It exhibits, as it were, an epitome of both the continents at whose limits it is placed. From Asia are seen Turks, Arabians, Persians, Jews, and Armenians; from Africa, Moors, Arabs, Berbers, Abyssinians, and negroes of every description. The commerce of Cairo is very extensive. Through it the various productions of Asia and the East Indies, and, partly also, those of Europe, are transmitted into the vast regions of interior Africa. Its communication in this direction is chiefly maintained by three caravans, which go to Sennaar, to Darfur, and to Mourzouk. From these places, particularly the last, it is extended to Nigritia and the other regions in the interior. The returns are made in gold, ivory, senna, gums, hides, and above all, in slaves. Specimens of almost all the native tribes of the continent are to be seen in the slave-market of Cairo. Boulac is the lower part of Cairo. *Pop.* including the suburbs of Old Cairo and Boulac, estimated at 250,000; comprising Mahometans, Copts, Jews, and foreigners. *Lat.* 30° 2′ 4″ N. *Lon.* 31° 15′ 36″ E.—Cairo was founded by the Arabs in 970, and its fortress was erected by Saladin in 1176. Till 1507 Cairo was the capital of the Egyptian sultans, but since that time, it has only been the residence of governors or pachas of the province in which it is situate. In 1798 it was taken by the French, and in 1801 by the British, who restored it to the Porte. Within its walls, on the 1st March, 1811, the massacre of the Mamelukes took place. Travellers by the overland route to India proceed by rail from Alexandria to Cairo and Suez, and thence by steamer down the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea.

CAIRO, OLD, is situate about 2 miles to the south of New or Grand Cairo. It is mostly inhabited by Copts. The Jews have a synagogue in it, said to have been built 1,600 years ago. In Old Cairo are the granaries, which, like many other ancient buildings, are dignified with the name of Joseph's. They are merely square courts, surrounded by walls, 15 or 20 feet high, and without any roof. They are used for depositing the grain collected as tribute in Upper Egypt.

CAIRO, formerly CANTON, a post township of the United States, in Green county, New York, 10 miles from Catskill. *Pop.* about 3,000.—There is a village of the same name in Illinois, at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio.

CAIRO, *ka'-e-ro*, a town of Piedmont, duchy of Montferrat, on the Bormida, 18 miles from Acqui. *Pop.* 3,500. —Here the French defeated the Austrians in 1794.

CAISTOR, *kais'-tor*, a town of Lincolnshire, 11 miles from Grimsby. *Pop.* 2,500.—It is near the Manchester and Lincoln Railway.—There are two parishes of the same name in the county of Norfolk.

CAITHNESS, *kaith'-ness*, the most northern county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Pentland frith, E. by the Murray frith and the German Ocean, and S. and W. by Sutherlandshire. *Area*, 616 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and mountainous. There are many bays and promontories on the coast; and in some parts the shore is penetrated by deep caverns, which afford shelter to numerous seals. It contains a great number of small lakes, and its rivers are the Thurso, the Water of Wick, Water of Forss, and Water of Wester, none of which are navigable. The coast and the salmon river fisheries employ a great proportion of the inhabitants, and are the principal branch of trade. Cattle-rearing is pursued to a considerable extent, and agriculture has recently improved. *Minerals.* Limestone, shale, sandstone; and lead-ore has been found. *Manf.* Inconsiderable. *Pop.* about 40,000.—The early inhabitants of Caithness are supposed to have been Celts, who gave way to the Danes and Norwegians, whose sovereigns held dominion over this part of the country in the middle ages. There are many ruins of castles to be seen, and the traditions of war and bloodshed are still numerous amongst the inhabitants of the various localities in which these are to be found.

CAIUS, or KAY, John, *kai-us*, a physician, who was educated at Gonville-hall, Cambridge, but took his degree of M.D. at Padua, in 1541, where he was Greek lecturer and reader in physic. On his return to England, he was appointed physician to Edward VI., and continued to serve Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth in the same capacity. B. at Norwich, 1510; D. at Cambridge, 1573. He left his estate for erecting Gonville-hall into a college, now called Gonville and Caius, and wrote the "History of Cambridge," and some medical works, which do honour to his learning.

CALABAR, OLD, *kăl-ă-bar'*, a territory of Western Africa, situate on Cross river, which is of considerable magnitude, and forms, at its mouth, a species of estuary, opening into the Bight of Biafra. The principal towns on its banks are Acoono, Coono, and Omun, or Bosun, on an island of the same name. There are also places called Duke Town and Creek Town, the seats of missions, which have been greatly instrumental in promoting the civilization of the inhabitants.

CALABAR, NEW, a river and town, situate about 80 miles to the west of Old Calabar. The town of New Calabar is the centre of Dutch commerce in this country. It is situate on an island formed by two branches of the river. *Lat.* 4° 30′ N. *Lon.* 6° 30′ E.

CALABRIA, *kă-lā'-bre-a* (It. *ka-la'-bre-a*), the south

part of the kingdom of Naples, forming a peninsula, separated from the island of Sicily by the Strait of Messina. It is bounded on the N. by the interior of the kingdom of Naples, N.E. by the Gulf of Tarento, and E. and S. by the Mediterranean. *Ext.* Its greatest length is about 165 miles, with a varying breadth of from 18 to 70. *Area*, 7,200 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed in its whole length by the last ridge of the Apennines, which attain an elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. A branch of the chain crosses the province in the direction of east and west, dividing it into Calabria Citra or Inferiore, to the north, and Calabria Ultra, or Alta, to the south. Both divisions are extremely fertile. *Pro.* Abundant; consisting of fruit, oil, wine, grain, rice, hemp, cotton, flax, wood, saffron, manna, honey, and silk. *Minerals.* Salt, sulphur, alabaster, talc, and rock crystal, with a few mines of lead, iron, and even of gold and silver. *Pop.* of Calabria Citra, 436,000; of Calabria Ultra, 320,000: united, 756,000. This country is subject to be visited by frightful earthquakes. In 1783, 40,000 of the inhabitants of the Calabrias and Sicily perished by one; and 20,000 more by causes resulting from it. To Francis II., son of Ferdinand II., king of Naples, Calabria gave the title of duke, previous to his accession to the throne, in May, 1859.

CALAH, *kaï'-la*, 'favourable,' or 'humility,' a city of Assyria.

CALAIS, *kăl'-ais* (Fr. *kă'-lai*), a seaport-town of France, situate in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, 19 miles from Boulogne, and 26 from Dover, to which it is opposite. It is surrounded with a moat and wall, defended by a very large citadel, and by means of sluices, the neighbouring country can be laid under water. The streets are wide and regular. Its form is that of an oblong square, and it has two gates, one towards the sea, the other towards the land. Most of the houses are built of brick. The harbour, which is not large, is defended by several small forts, and consists of a large quay, terminated by two long wooden piers which stretch into the sea. *Manf.* Hosiery, tulle, and bobbin-net. It has distilleries, carriage-factories, and shipbuilding-docks, and carries on a considerable traffic in brandy, Bordeaux wine, and cured fish. To England it exports eggs in considerable quantities. *Pop.* 11,000. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 50° 57′ 45″ N. *Lon.* 1° 51′ 18″ E.—Calais surrendered to Edward III. of England in 1347, and in 1558 was retaken by the duke de Guise. It has communication with Dover by submarine telegraph, also by steam with London, Ramsgate, and Dover. With St. Omar it is connected by canal.

CALAIS, two post-townships of the United States.—1. In Washington county, Vermont, 9 miles from Montpelier. *Pop.* about 2,000.—2. In Maine, on the river St. Croix, opposite St. Andrew's, in New Brunswick. *Pop.* 5,000.

CALAMIANES, *kă-lai'-me-ai-nees*, a group of islands in the Asiatic archipelago, situate N. and N.E. of Paragoa, the most westerly of the Philippines. *Lat.* 12° N. *Lon.* 120° 20′ E.

CALANUS, *ka-lai'-nus*, a celebrated Indian philosopher, one of the sect of the Gymnosophists. He followed Alexander in his Indian expedition, and having fallen ill in his 83rd year, ordered a pile to be raised, upon which he mounted, decked with flowers and garlands, in the presence of the whole Macedonian army. An officer asking him if he had nothing to say to Alexander, "No," answered he, "I shall meet him again in three months at Babylon." Alexander died within the time. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

CALAS, John, *ka'-la*, a Protestant merchant of Toulouse, who was accused, in 1761, of strangling his eldest son, Mark Antony, on account of his having secretly embraced the Roman Catholic religion. The young man was of an impatient and gloomy disposition, and in a fit of melancholy had hanged himself. His unfortunate father was put to the torture to make him confess, and finally, without any evidence, broken on the wheel, declaring his innocence to the last. The widow and children found a friend in the philosopher Voltaire, and, through his talent and energy, the proceedings were considered in the council, when Calas, in 1765, was pronounced innocent. B. 1698; suffered 1762.

CALATAGIRONE, *ka-la'-tazh-e-ro'-nai*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 35 miles from Catania. *Manf.* Chiefly earthenware. *Pop.* 22,000.

CALATANAZOR, *ka-la'-ta-na-thor*, a town of Spain, in the province of Soria, and 10 miles from the town of the same name. *Pop.* 1,200. This place is celebrated as the scene of the defeat of Almanzor by the Christians, in 1001, when 50,000 Moors perished.

CALATAYUD, *ka-la'-ta-yood*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Xalon, 50 miles from Saragossa. It contains several squares and streets, some handsome edifices, and there are agreeable promenades in the skirts of the town. *Manf.* Leather, woollens, paper, and soap. *Pop.* 7,300.—Ayoub, a Moorish captain, founded this place in the 8th century, and from him it takes its name, *cal-a't* Ayoub,—'the castle of Ayoub.' Alphonso of Aragon drove out the Moors in 1118, and finally, in 1362, the king of Castile took possession.

CALAUREA, or CALAURIA, *kăl-au-ree'-a*, an island near Trœzene, in the Bay of Argos, where was the tomb of Demosthenes, who fled hither from the persecutions of Antipater, and poisoned himself, 322 B.C.

CALAVERAS, *kăl-u-veer'-as*, a county of the United States, in the N. of Central California. *Area*, 3,000 square miles. It has extensive gold-mining works. *Pop.* about 25,000.

CALCA, *kal'-ka*, a province of Peru, in the department of Cuzco, and a few miles from the town of that name. *Desc.* Undulating, with a fertile soil, yielding wheat, maize, and sugar, and watered by the Beni or Paro, the Urubamba, and the Yambari.

CALCAGNINI, Celio, *kal'-kan-ye'-ne*, a learned Italian, who served in the imperial army some time, and was employed in several embassies and other honourable commissions. At last he became professor of belles-lettres at Ferrara, and wrote several works, particularly on the Roman antiquities, which show great erudition. He also asserted the motion of the earth, before Copernicus published his system. B. at Ferrara, 1579; D. 1640.

CALCAR, John de, an eminent painter, a disciple of Titian. His pictures are hardly to be distinguished from those of that master. B. at Calcar, Prussia, 1499; D. at Naples, 1547. The portraits in Vasari's "Lives of Painters and Sculptors" are by him.

CALCASIU, *kal'-ka-she(r)*, a river of Louisiana, U.S., entering the Gulf of Mexico. Also a parish of the United States, in Louisiana. *Pop.* 1,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.

CALCHAS, *kăl'-kăs*, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Thestor. He accompanied the Greeks to Troy, in the office of high priest, and prophesied the principal events which were destined to take place regarding that doomed city. He had received the power of divination from Apollo, and was informed that as soon as he found a man more skilled than himself, he must perish. This happened near Colophon, after the Trojan war. He was unable to tell how many figs were on the branches of a certain tree; and when Mopsus mentioned the exact number, Calchas died through grief. Lived in the 12th century B.C.

CALCUTTA, *kăl-kut'-ta*, a city of Bengal, and the capital of British India, standing on the E. bank of the Hooghly river, at the distance of 100 miles from the Bay of Bengal. It takes its name from Caly, the Hindoo goddess of time, and Cutta, 'a house or temple,' which stood in the village of Caly Cutta. In the vicinity of the villages of Chuttanutty and Gobindpore, in the year 1690, the English founded a factory, by virtue of a firman granted by Aurungzebe; and in the year 1696, in consequence of a rebellion in Bengal, they were allowed to fortify it. In 1698, Prince Azeen Ooshan, grandson of the emperor Aurungzebe, granted the company a perpetual lease of these villages with Caly Cutta, and in the subsequent year, the factory was named Fort William, in compliment to William III. This is the largest fortress in India, and was constructed at a cost of £2,000,000. It is an irregular octagon, and contains handsome barracks, mounts 620 guns, and has an armoury of 80,000 stand of arms. Opposite the fort, at the distance of three quarters of a mile, stands the government-house or palace, built by Lord Wellesley; in a line with which runs a row of superb houses, inhabited by the principal civil servants. At right angles from this, and eastward of the government-house, there have been erected a number of hand-

some houses, with colonnaded fronts and flat roofs, each house being surrounded by a garden or grass-plot, and commanding a view of the fort, esplanade, and race-grounds. On the right hand of the government-house are the treasury and court of justice. The town, which comprises two sections, a native and a European, is inhabited by merchants of all the countries of the world. It has an extensive square, with a large tank or pond of fresh water, called the Lall Diggy, and sixty feet deep. One side of this square is occupied by the writers' buildings, where all the junior civil servants of the company have apartments, whilst on the other side stands the college. On the third side of the square, there are some handsome shops and houses, occupied by merchants and others engaged in business. At the N.W. corner of the square is the obelisk, which commemorates the capture of the fort; and the apartment known as the "Black Hole of Calcutta" is now used as a store-room. The principal public buildings, besides those mentioned, are the town-hall, the mint, a cathedral, numerous Protestant churches, Roman Catholic chapels, an Arminian church, a Mahometan college, several mosques, and a number of Hindoo temples. Opposite to the town, the Hooghly is a mile wide, and there is good anchorage for ships of 500 tons burden, but the larger vessels are obliged to stop at Diamond Harbour, about 50 miles down the river. There are several shipbuilding-docks, and its trade is very extensive, as it monopolizes nearly the whole of the interior commerce of Bengal. It is the seat of the metropolitan, who has the title of bishop of Calcutta, with a salary fixed by act of parliament at £5,000 per annum. *Pop.* 700,000. *Lat.* of Fort William, 22° 35′ N. *Lon.* 88° 30′ E.—The mutiny of the sepoys, which broke out in 1857, and was finally suppressed in 1859, imparted to Calcutta, as the capital of the Indian empire, an interest much greater than it had ever before obtained in the eyes of the civilized world. The consequence of this was innumerable descriptions of it from writers of every variety; and among these, one from the special correspondent of the *Times* newspaper. In one of the letters of this authority we find it stated, that "you must go to the top of the Auchterlony monument to have any notion of the size of this city. It is quite five miles long, and in some parts three miles broad; nor can the population—I speak after talking the matter over with those best able to form a judgment—be less than 700,000 souls. There is Fort William, to be sure; but in all other respects it is the most defenceless city in the world." Although it is incompatible with the design of this work to admit descriptions which are not consistent with the greatest possible brevity, still the following, from the same writer, may be admitted to show the nature of the attention which an Englishman must be prepared to receive the moment he sets foot in the capital of a land where his countrymen have carried all before them by their courage and their genius:—"When you land at Calcutta, you are in another world. You may fancy yourself, if you please, a grand seigneur, reigning in the hearts of a devoted people, whose affections you have secured by a lifetime of beneficent acts. You are scarcely housed before you are waited upon by a deputation of your subjects, with their hands upon their lips and their bodies bent in lowly obeisance. Their highest aspiration is to have the honour of becoming your highness's domestic slaves. That Hindoo, whose large deep eyes are cast earthwards, and who, in his dress of irreproachable whiteness, is waiting patiently till your notice shall warm him into life, desires only to be your bearer, the keeper of your wardrobe, and your tireman. The rather taller Mussulman, whose salaam is a little less lowly, has placed all his hopes upon becoming your kitmutgar,—to wait upon you at table, to bring you cow's flesh, aye, and even swine's flesh, if your grace should delight in such uncleanliness. The three more loosely-clad lords of creation who are adoring you, hesitate to promise themselves the happiness of swinging your punkah. Relieving each other every four hours, they will employ all their energies day and night, while you sleep and while you wake, in passing cool air over your heated brow. Four other men, whose costume is still more scanty, express their devotion by the humility of their prostrations. Their ambition is to carry about your honoured corporation; say you are 20 stone weight, still they will bear you about under the hot sun at a smart trot, your honour reclining all the while in a huge box, like a midshipman's chest, with sliding panels to it, reading, smoking, or sleeping, as you list,—

"Il est si doux de faire les heureux,"

and you may gratify the whole of these expectants at the expense of something less than £2 per week."

CALDAS, *kal'-das*, several small towns of Portugal, celebrated for baths and medicinal springs. Also two small towns of Spain.

CALDECOT, or CALDECOTE, *kăl'-de-kot*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

CALDER, *kal'-der*, two rivers of England; one rising near Burnley, on the borders of Lancashire, and falling into the Aire, 2 miles from Pontefract; the other rising near the former, and falling into the Ribble, near Whalley.

CALDER, the name of several unimportant parishes and places in Scotland.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, Don Pedro, *kal'-dai-rone*, a celebrated Spanish soldier, priest, and dramatic writer, who wrote his first piece at the age of fourteen. He was a private soldier at twenty-five, but continued to pursue poesy with great success. Philip IV. recognizing his great talents, called him to the court, bestowed on him his patronage, and provided the necessary funds for the representation of his plays. He subsequently entered the church, becoming canon of Toledo. His plays were printed at Madrid, in 9 vols. 4to, 1689. B. at Madrid, 1600; D. 1681.

CALDERONE, *kal'-de-ro'-nai*, three small islands in the Mediterranean, 15 miles from Crete.

CALDEWGATE, *kăl'-du-gait*, a suburb of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland. *Pop.* about 8,000.—It is intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway.

CALDIERO, *kal'-de-air'-o*, a village of N. Italy, 7 miles from Verona, once celebrated for its thermal springs. *Pop.* 1,600.—Here, just before the battle of Arcola, the French, under Napoleon I., were repulsed by the Austrians under Alvinzi, in 1796, and in 1805 were beaten under Massena, by the archduke Charles.

CALDWELL, *kawld'-well*, the name of four fertile counties in the United States. 1. In North Carolina. *Area*, 150 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom a fourth are slaves. 2. In Kentucky. *Area*, 700 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom a fourth are slaves. 3. In Missouri. *Area*, 435 square miles. *Pop.* 3,000, of whom one third are slaves. 4. In Central Texas. *Area*, 540 square miles. *Pop.* 1,000, of whom a fifth are slaves.

CALDY, *kal'-de*, an island off the coast of N. Wales, 2 miles from Tenby. *Area*, 611 acres. *Pop.* 100.—It has a lighthouse 210 feet high.

CALEB, *kai'-leb*, one of the Hebrews sent by Joshua to view the land of Canaan, of which he gave a faithful description, and thereby raised the spirits of the people. He possessed the country of Hebron, and died at the age of 114. Lived in the 15th century B.C.

CALED, or KHALED, *kai'-led*, one of the bravest of Mahomet's captains. He had at first taken part against him, and had contributed to the victory of Ohod, where the prophet had been defeated. In 630, however (the 8th year of the Hegira), he embraced the new religion, and was chiefly instrumental in the conquest of Syria, Mahomet conferring on him the title of the Sword of God. D. 642.

CALEDONIA, *kăl-e-do'-ne-a*, the ancient name of that part of Great Britain now called Scotland. Various etymologies have been assigned to it. Camden derives it from the Celtic *caled*, 'hard,' as allusive to the uncivilized state of the country; Buchanan obtains it from the Scottish *calden*, 'a hazel-tree;' and others compound it of the two British words *Cail dun*, 'Gauls of the mountains,' or *Gael doch*, 'Gaul district.' Caledonia comprehended all those countries which lay to the north of the Forth and Clyde. The large limbs, red hair, and blue eyes of its inhabitants, according to Tacitus, seemed to assert a Germanic extraction. It was never reduced to subjection by the Romans, although Agricola penetrated to the river Tay, and Severus into the very heart of the country.

CALEDONIA, a county of Vermont, bounded N. by

Essex county, E. by Connecticut river, S. by Orange county, W. by Washington and Orleans counties. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and well watered, yielding oats, potatoes, and maple sugar. *Minerals.* Limestone and granite, and it has sulphur-springs. *Pop.* 25,000.—Several villages in the United States have this name.

CALEDONIA, a post-township of the United States, in Genesee county, New York, on Genesee river, 17 miles from Batavia, chiefly settled by emigrants from Scotland. *Pop.* 2,000.—The Big Springs here are a curiosity. They discharge water enough, at all seasons, to supply numerous mills.

CALEDONIA, NEW, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, supposed to be called Balade by the inhabitants. *Ext.* About 220 miles long, by about 30 broad. It is inhabited by Papuan savages. *Lat.* between 19° 37′ and 22° 30′ S. *Lon.* between 163° 37′ and 167° 14′ E.—In 1774 this island was discovered by Captain Cook. The French took possession of it and its dependency, the Isle of Pines, in 1853.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, THE, connects the North and Irish seas, extending from the Moray Firth to Loch Eil. *Length*, 60 miles.—This canal was begun in 1805, and opened in 1822. It passes through lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy.

CALENTIUS, Elisius, *kă-len'-she-us*, an Italian writer, who was tutor to the son of Ferdinand II., king of Naples. B. in Apulia, about 1450; D. 1503.—He is known to fame by his poem of "The Battle between the Frogs and Mice," in imitation of Homer, which was printed in 1738, at Rouen.

CALEPINO, or DA CALEPIO, Ambrose, *kal'-lai-pe'-no*, a learned Italian, descended from a noble family. He embraced the monastic habit of the Augustines, and spent all his life in the compilation of a dictionary of the Latin, Italian, and other languages. The first edition of this appeared in 1503, and became very famous; and, after passing through a great number of editions, swelled, in 1681, to two volumes folio. B. at Bergamo, 1435; D. blind, in 1511.

CALF OF MAN, a small island in the Irish Sea, near the Isle of Man. *Pop.* 40. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 54° 3′ N. *Lon.* 4° 49′ W.

CALHOUN, *kal-hoon'*, two counties of the United States. 1. In Michigan. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and intersected by the Michigan Central Railway. *Pop.* 20,000.—2. In Illinois. *Area*, 260 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000.

CALHOUN, John Caldwell, a distinguished American statesman, who, during a period of forty years, rendered faithful services to the Union, in the various capacities of representative, secretary of war, vice-president, and senator. B. in Abbeville district, South Carolina, 1782; D. at Washington, 1850.—The works of this statesman were published in 1853-4, in 6 vols. 8vo.

CALI, or SANTIAGO DE CALI, *ka'-le*, a city of Popayan, in Quito, founded in 1537. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 3° 24′ S. *Lon.* 76° 23′ W.

CALIANO, *kal'-e-a'-no*, a town of the Tyrol, Austria, 10 miles from Trent. It stands on the left bank of the Adige, where the Venetians were defeated by the Austrians, in 1487.

CALICUT, *kil'-i-kut*, a district of Hindostan, in the province of Malabar. It extends 60 or 70 miles along the coast, but its breadth is inconsiderable. Its principal town is of the same name, and was formerly a magnificent and extensive city, but it is now comparatively inconsiderable. It stands on the Indian Ocean, about 100 miles from Seringapatam. The port is frequented by vessels from Arabia and the Red Sea. *Exp.* Teak, sandal-wood, cocoa-nuts, cordage, pepper, and wax. *Pop.* estimated at 25,000. *Lat.* 11° 15′ N. *Lon.* 75° 52′ E.—This was the first place in India at which Vasco de Gama touched, in 1498.

CALIDASA, *kal'-le-da'-sa*, a much-admired Indian poet. Tradition pronounces him one of the *nine gems* who lived in the court of King Vicramaditya. He wrote several poems, which display a remarkable genius. His "Sacuntala" was translated by Sir William Jones, and was the first work which made his name known to Europeans. Supposed to have flourished under the reign of Vicramaditya II., in the 5th century.

CALIFORNIA, LOWER, or OLD, *kăl'-i-for'-ne-a*, a province of Mexico, or New Spain. It is united on the N. to the continent of N. America, from which it is separated on the E. by the Gulf of California, and is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* Nearly 750 miles long, and in different places 30, 60, 90, and 120 miles broad. *Area*, 60,000 square miles. *Desc.* A chain of mountains runs through the centre of this peninsula, whose greatest elevation is from 4,500 to 4,900 feet above the level of the sea. Wherever the soil is watered by springs, it is of singular fertility; but in general the ground is uneven, rough, and barren, full of mountainous ridges, and stony and sandy places, and deficient in moisture. It abounds with mules, horses, cattle, swine, goats, and sheep. *Pop.* probably 8,000, of whom one half are Indians. *Lat.* extending from Cape San Lucas, 22° 45′ N., to the northern extremity of the gulf, 32° N. *Lon.* 109° 53′ W. This country was discovered by Hernando de Grixalva in 1534, but was not known to be a peninsula till 1541.

CALIFORNIA, UPPER, or NEW, formerly a province of Mexico, or New Spain, but now one of the United States of N. America. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon, on the E. by Utah, on the S. by Lower California, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 188,981 square miles. *Bays.* The San Francisco, Humboldt, Monterry, Pelican, and San Diego. The San Francisco is 70 miles long, with an average breadth of 8. *Desc.* The soil is well watered and fertile, and it is one of the most picturesque countries which can well be imagined. Two ranges of mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, traverse it from north-west to south-east, and have, between them, the magnificent valley of the Sacramento and the Joaquin. The loftiest known peak is the Shasta, which attains an elevation of 14,400 feet, and is covered with perpetual snow. *Rivers.* The Sacramento and the San Joaquin, with their tributaries. The Sacramento has its rise in the northern extremity of the valley of the same name, the principal of its streams issuing from Mount Shasta, or some of its spurs. *Lakes.* Bonpland, Clear, Owen, Keru, and Tulare. *Climate.* Genial and mild. The seasons may be considered as consisting of two, a dry and a wet, there being no frost, and rarely snow, except on the mountains. *Zoology.* Bears, wolves, foxes, otters, wild cats, beavers, antelopes, hares, and rabbits. There are large herds of wild horses, cattle, deer, and elks browsing on the slopes of the hills; mules, goats, sheep, and hogs also are plentiful. Of birds, the turkey, quail, buzzard, and woodpecker are common; whilst ducks, geese, and cranes are numerous. There are many varieties of snakes; among which the rattlesnake may be mentioned. Lizards and scorpions are found, and mosquitoes are innumerable. *Forests.* Extensive; consisting chiefly of the pine and the oak. *Pro.* Rice, maize, the usual cereals, tobacco, and, with the exception of cotton, nearly all the plants which grow in the warmer parts of the United States; grapes, peaches, and mostly all the kinds of fruit which belong to a moderately warm climate. Onions, tomatoes, melons, and olives are largely cultivated. *Minerals.* Important; comprising gold, silver, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper, coal, granite, marble, and diamonds. Gold is found in great abundance, and was, in 1848, accidentally discovered in New Helvetia, on the banks of the Sacramento. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* The "California State Register" for 1859 gives the following distributive estimate:—Americans, 365,315; French, 15,000; English, 2,000; Irish, 10,000; Germans, 10,000; Mexicans, 15,000; various, 15,000; Chinese, 38,000; negroes, 2,000; Indians, 65,000; total, 538,000. *Lat.* between 32° and 42° N. *Lon.* Eastern boundary, 120° W. In 1850, California was admitted into the union of the States of N. America. (*See* ALBION, NEW.)

CALIFORNIA, GULF OF, a gulf of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America, formerly celebrated for its pearl-fisheries, which, however, have greatly fallen off. It is 700 miles long, with a breadth varying between 45 and 150. *Lat.* between 23° and 32° 30′ N.

CALIGULA, C., *kă-lig'-u-la*, a Roman emperor, who received this surname from his wearing in the camp the *caliga*, a kind of shoe in use among the common soldiers. He was son of Germanicus, by Agrippina, and grandson to Tiberius. During the first eight months of his reign, Rome was governed with mildness; but he soon displayed his true character, and became proud, wanton, and cruel. He built a temple to himself, and

ordered his head to be placed on the images of the gods, while he wished to imitate the thunders and powers of Jupiter. The statues of all great men were removed, and he appeared in public places in the most indecent manner, encouraged roguery, committed, himself, the worst of crimes, and established public places of prostitution. He often amused himself with putting innocent people to death, and attempted to famish Rome, by a monopoly of corn. He was pleased with the greatest disasters which befell his subjects, and often wished the Romans had but one head, that he might strike it off at a blow. Wild beasts were constantly fed in his palace with human victims; and, as if to insult the feelings and the dignity of fallen Rome, a favourite horse was made high priest and consul, and kept in marble apartments, adorned with the most valuable trappings and pearls which the Roman empire could furnish. In consequence of his numerous acts of tyranny, a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was murdered, 41. B. 12. It has been said that Caligula wrote a treatise on rhetoric; but his estimate of learning may be rather obtained from his attempts to destroy the writings of Homer and Virgil.

CALIPPUS, *kă-lip'-pus*, a mathematician of Cyzicus, famous for having corrected the cycle or period of nineteen years, invented by Meton, for the purpose of showing the correspondence in point of time between the revolutions of the sun and moon, and which is sometimes called the Calippic period. Lived 330 B.C.

CALIXTUS I., *kă-lix'-tus*, pope and saint, succeeded Zephyrinus in 219, and suffered martyrdom in 222.

CALIXTUS II. was the son of the count of Burgundy, and became archbishop of Vienna in 1083, and pope in 1119. D. 1124.

CALIXTUS III. was a native of Xativa, in Spain, elected pope in 1455. D. 1458.—His character was respectable for learning, moderation, and piety.

CALLAN, *kăl'-lan*, a town and parish of Kilkenny, Ireland. *Area* of parish, 5,631 acres. *Pop.* of parish, about 7,000; of town, 2,500. The church, once a stately fabric, is now nearly in ruins.

CALLANDER, *kăl'-an-der*, a village and parish of Perthshire, Scotland, 16 miles from Stirling. *Pop.* 2,300.—This village stands nearly at the foot of the mountain Benledi, and is about 10 miles from the romantic scenery of the Trossachs, through which the tourist passes *en route* from Stirling to Loch Katrine, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

CALLAO, *kal-la'-o*, or *kal-ya'-o*, a fortified seaport of Peru, situate on a river of the same name, 6 miles from Lima. The houses are generally built of slight materials; for, from the fact of its never raining in this country, stone houses are unnecessary. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 12° 8. *Lon.* 77° 13' 7" W.—Earthquakes are frequent here. The most remarkable happened in 1746, when three fourths of Lima was laid in ruins, and Callao was entirely demolished. Three thousand persons perished in the catastrophe.

CALLAO, a small island of further India, in the China Sea. It is 16 miles from the mouth of the Fai-Fo river. *Area*, 10 square miles. *Lat.* 15° 48' N. *Lon.* 108° 30' E.

CALLAS, *kal'-la*, a town of France, in Provence, 5 miles from Draguignan. *Pop.* 2,300.

CALLAWAY, *kăl'-la-wai*, two counties of the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* about 9,000, of whom 100 are slaves. 2. In Missouri. *Area*, 743 square miles. *Pop.* about 15,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.

CALLCOTT, Sir Augustus Wall, R.A., *kăl'-kot*, an eminent landscape-painter, and brother of the illustrious musical composer. In 1810 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and, for his diploma picture, presented a fine painting called "Morning." He subsequently produced "Evening," "Italy," "The Ferry," "Returning from Market," "Waiting for the Passage-Boat," and several others, which are generally known from their having been engraved. He also executed several marine subjects, and, in 1833, exhibited his beautiful picture called "Harvest in the Highlands," which was engraved by Wilmore for the subscribers to the Art Union for 1836. In 1837 he exhibited his "Raffaele and Fornarina," and, in 1840, "Milton dictating to his Daughters." This was a failure. Indeed, Callcott was not calculated to excel in figure-painting, of which, perhaps, he himself was fully aware, as he allowed E. Landseer to paint the figures in his "Harvest in the Highlands." In landscape, however, he was great; and, by his friends, has been called the English Claude. B. at Kensington, 1779; D. in the same place, 1844.—He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1837.

CALLCOTT, John Wall, one of the most distinguished composers in the British school of music. In 1785, when only nineteen years of age, he carried off three out of the four gold medals offered as prizes by the Catch Club. Among his compositions in this competitorship, was his fine piece, "Oh, sovereign of the willing soul!" In 1790 he became musical doctor at Oxford; and, in 1805, produced his "Musical Grammar." Subsequently, his mind gave way under excess of study, and the excitement which musical composition often creates; not, however, until he had produced an immense number of original and highly-esteemed works. B. at Kensington, 1766; D. 1821.—He left many MS. volumes, intended as materials for a comprehensive musical dictionary.

CALLE, LA, *kal*, a seaport on the coast of Algiers, 75 miles from Tunis. *Pop.* 400.—This is the seat of the French coral-fishery.

CALLICRATIDAS, *kăl'-li-krăt'-i-das*, a Spartan general, who succeeded Lysander in the command of the Lacedæmonian fleet. He took Methymna, and blockaded Conon, in Mitylene, but was conquered and killed the same year by the Athenians, at Arginusæ. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

CALLIMACHUS, *kăl-lim'-ă-kus*, a Greek poet and historian, who had the charge of the library of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He was tutor of Apollonius, the author of the "Argonautica." B. at Cyrene, and flourished in the 3rd century B.C.

CALLIMACHUS, an architect, who invented the capital so much admired in the Corinthian order of Grecian architecture. The occasion of the discovery is said to have been this:—A plant of acanthus being placed upon the tomb of a Corinthian lady, spread its leaves over the basket in so graceful a manner, that the architect adopted it as a suitable ornament for his pillars. Lived in the 6th century B.C.

CALLINGER, *kal'-lin-jer*, a strong and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the presidency of Bengal. It is built of stone, on the top of a mountain, 1,200 feet above the neighbouring plains. It is 5 miles in circuit, and contains several good ponds of water, a number of Hindoo temples, and in 1812 was captured by the British. *Lat.* 24° 58' N. *Lon.* 80° 25' E.

CALLINGTON, or KELLINGTON, a town and parish of Cornwall, 10 miles from Launceston. *Area* of parish, 2,600 acres. *Pop.* 2,200.—In its neighbourhood are tin and copper mines.

CALLINICUS, *kăl-lin'-i-kus*, an ancient architect, who invented the Greek fire, and communicated his secret to the emperor Constantine Pogonat, who made use of it to burn the Saracen fleet at Cyzicus, in 673. B. at Heliopolis, Egypt.—The knowledge of this composition was afterwards lost; but a Frenchman, in Louis XV.'s reign, again discovered it; and the king, in 1756, bought the secret, in order to bury so frightful a knowledge in oblivion.

CALLINUS, *kal-li'-nus*, an orator of Ephesus, who is said to have invented elegiac poetry. Flourished about the 8th century B.C.

CALLIOPE, *kăl-li'-o-pe*, the muse of eloquence and heroic poetry. The poets call her the mother of Orpheus, and of the Corybantes and Sirenes. She was represented as a young girl, with a majestic appearance, crowned with laurel, holding in one hand a trumpet, and in the other an epic poem.

CALLIRRHOE, *kal-lir'-ro-e*, a name common in classic fable. The best known is the daughter of the river Achelous. She married *Alcmæon*, and became the involuntary cause of his death, in asking for the fatal necklace of Eriphyle. (*See* ALCMÆON.)

CALLISTHENES, *kăl-lis'-the-nees*, a Greek philosopher, disciple and grandson of Aristotle, who followed Alexander in his Asiatic expedition. He refused to acknowledge the alleged divinity of this hero, and even had the misfortune to displease him by his railleries. He was afterwards accused of conspiracy,

and confined, it is said, in an iron cage. Put to death at Cariatæ, in Bactriana, 328 B.C. B. 365 B.C.—None of his writings are extant.

CALLOT, Jacques, *kal'-lo*, a celebrated draughtsman, painter, and engraver. He learnt his art at Rome, whither he went against the wishes of his family, who were noble. He acquired a great reputation, and his engravings are highly valued. B. at Nancy, 1593; D. at Florence, 1635.—After the taking of his birthplace by Louis XII., in 1633, he refused to commemorate the event with his graver. Callot's works show his great genius in the representation of popular and grotesque subjects, and in caricaturing the vices and follies of mankind.

CALMAR, or KALMAR, *kal'-mar*, a fortified town of Sweden, and the capital of a province, on the sound or strait of the same name, in the Baltic, opposite the island of Oland. Outside the town stands the castle. It is mostly built of wood, and is deemed one of the strongest in Sweden, but is now converted into a house of correction. The harbour is small, but secure. The commerce consists in the export of timber, alum, tar, and hemp. *Pop.* 6,000.—Calmar is the see of a bishop, has a fine cathedral church, an academy, and a dockyard. In 1397, the treaty of Calmar, by which Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were united, was signed here.

CALMAR, or KALMAR, a maritime province of Sweden, extending along its eastern coast, and bounded by the Baltic on the E., and by the provinces of Linkoping, Jonkoping, Carlskrona, and Wexio on the land side. *Area*, including the island of Oland, 4,258 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, especially in the N., with numerous lakes. Its coasts are indented with many bays, and the country produces corn, flax, timber, and iron. It also rears numerous herds of cattle. *Pop.* about 205,000. *Lat.* between 56° 20′ and 58° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 15° 30′ and 17° E.

CALMET, Augustin, *kal'-met* (Fr. *kal'-mai*), a learned and laborious French Benedictine, who wrote a "Literal Commentary upon all the Books of the Scripture," 23 vols. 4to; a "History of the Old and New Testament," 4 vols. 4to; an "Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible;" a "Universal History," 15 vols. 4to; and other learned works. B. in Lorraine, 1672; D. abbot of Senones, 1757.

CALMINA, *kal-me'-na*, a large town of Dahomey, in Africa, 15 miles from Abomey. *Pop.* 15,000.

CALMUCKS, KALMUCKS, or ELANTHES, *kal'-mucks*, a people of Mongol extraction, inhabiting various portions of Central Asia, but more especially the W. part of Mongolia, extending from Asiatic Russia to China proper. Our knowledge both of the people and the country is still imperfect.

CALNE, *kan*, a town and parish of Wiltshire, 7 miles from Devizes. The church is a large structure, with a handsome square tower at the north-east end; and there are places of worship for other denominations. It has, besides, a free-school, town-hall, union-workhouse, and woollen manufactories. *Pop.* 5,300.—The town is reached by a branch of the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal.

CALNEH, *kal'-ne*, 'our consummation,' a city in the land of Shinar.

CALOMARDE, Francisco Tadeo, *kal'-o-mar'-dai*, the leading Spanish minister for ten years under Ferdinand VII., studied for the law, and, through his marriage with the daughter of Beltran, physician to Godoy, the favourite of Ferdinand, he was immediately brought into prominent notice. He has the blame of most of the tyrannical measures which passed in Spain between 1823 and 1833, although, no doubt, many of them belong to Ferdinand, whose malignant passions stimulated him to the adoption of absolutist principles in their sternest form. On the expected death of Ferdinand, he paid his court to Don Carlos; but his attentions were too precipitate, and he was forced to flee his country in disgrace. He made his escape in disguise to France, but returned to Spain on the death of the king. He then offered his services to Don Carlos, but they were rejected, when he returned to France, where he passed the remainder of his life, principally at Toulouse. B. at Villel, in Lower Aragon, 1773; D. at Toulouse, 1842.

CALONNE, Charles Alexander de, *ka'-lon*, a French statesman, who succeeded Necker, in 1783, as comptroller general of the finances, and found not a single crown in the treasury. In this office he continued till 1787. During this period he maintained the public credit by a punctuality, till then unknown in the payments of the royal treasury, though he found it drained to the lowest ebb. He laboured with unwearied assiduity to restore the equipoise between the annual income and expenditure, and to provide a supply for the emergencies of the state, without increasing the burthens of the people. For this purpose he advised the king to revive the ancient usage of convening national assemblies of the "notables," to whom he proposed the bold project of suppressing the pecuniary privileges and exemptions of the nobility, clergy, and magistracy. This measure alarmed those powerful bodies, and M. de Calonne found it necessary to retire to England, where he wrote two elegant defences of himself,—his "Requête au Roi," and "Réponse à l'Ecrit de M. Necker." He subsequently returned to Paris, but did not long survive that event. B. at Douay, 1734; D. at Paris, 1802.—Besides the above, he wrote several other works; among which was his essay entitled "De l'État de la France présent et à venir," 1790, 8vo, in which he predicted the disasters which afterwards befell his unhappy country.

CALPE, *kal'-pe*, a lofty mountain in the most southern part of Spain, opposite to Mount Abyla, on the African coast. These two mountains were called the Pillars of Hercules. It is the modern Gibraltar.

CALPENTYN, *kal-pen'-tin*, a long narrow peninsula on the W. coast of Ceylon, with a fort near its northern extremity. *Lat.* 8° 14′ N. *Lon.* 79° 53′ E.—During the N.E. monsoon this peninsula becomes an island.

CALPURNIA, *kal-pur'-ne-a*, a daughter of L. Piso, and the fourth wife of Julius Cæsar. The night previous to her husband's murder, she dreamed that the roof of her house had fallen, and that he had been stabbed in her arms. On that account she attempted, but in vain, to detain him at home. Lived in the first century B.C.—It is to Calpurnia that Shakspeare makes Cæsar say, when she would dissuade him from going to the Capitol,—

> "Cowards die many times before their deaths;
> The valiant never taste of death but once."

CALSTOCK, *kal'-stok*, a parish of Cornwall, 5 miles from Callington. *Area*, 5,450 acres. *Pop.* 4,600.

CALTANISETTA, *kal'-ta-ne-set'-ta*, a city of Sicily, situate in a valley of the same name, 28 miles from Girgenti. The neighbouring country is highly fertile, and near the town are sulphur-works and mineral springs. *Pop.* about 17,000.

CALTONICA, *kal-to'-ne-ka*, a town of Sicily, 15 miles from Girgenti. *Pop.* 7,300. In its vicinity are sulphur-works.

CALVADOS, *kal-va'-dos*, a maritime department of France, forming an important part of Lower Normandy, and taking its name from a dangerous ridge of rocks on the coast. It is bounded on the E. by the department Eure, W. by La Manche, S. by Orne, and N. by the English Channel. *Area*, 2,200 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and varied with fertile valleys and beautiful plains. The department is well watered, and fruitful in the highest degree; producing corn and fruit in abundance, besides hemp and lint, and large quantities of timber. Pasturage being abundant, cattle, sheep, and horses are reared. The trade of fish-curing is pursued along the coast. *Minerals.* Coal, gray marble, and freestone are mined and quarried. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton stuffs, lace, yarn, jewellery, cutlery, porcelain, and paper. *Pop.* about 500,000.

CALVART, Denis, *kal'-var*, a Flemish painter, who opened a school for artists at Bologna, where he had amongst his pupils, Guido, Albano, and Domenichino. B. at Antwerp, 1565; D. at Bologna, 1619.

CALVARY, *kal'-vā-re*, 'the place of a skull,' a hill near Jerusalem, where criminals were crucified, and the spot where Christ suffered.

CALVENTURA ISLANDS, *kal-ven-too'-ra*, two groups of small islands in the Bay of Bengal, off the E. coast of Burmah. *Lat.* 16° 55′ N. *Lon.* 94° 14′ E.

CALVERLY, *kal'-ver-le*, a parish in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Leeds. *Area*, 8,390 acres. *Pop.* including the township of Pudsey, 24,500.

CALVERT, *kal'-vert*, a county of the United States, in

Maryland, on the west shore of the Chesapeake. *Area*, 2,039 square miles. *Pop.* about 10,000, of whom one half are slaves.

CALVERT ISLAND is situate on the W. coast of British North America. *Lat.* 51° 30′ N. *Lon.* 128° 10′ W. —There is a group of islands of the same name in the Pacific. *Lat.* 8° 55′ N. *Lon.* 172° 10′ E.

CALVERT, George. (*See* BALTIMORE, Lord.)

CALVI, *kal'-ve*, a fortified town in Corsica, in the Gulf of Calvi, about 40 miles from Bastia. *Pop.* about 2,000. It was taken by the English in 1794, after a siege of 51 days.

CALVIN, John, *kăl'-vin*, an eminent reformer, the founder of the religious sect called Calvinists, was educated at Paris, under Corderius, with a view to the church. Two benefices were procured for him, but he had become dissatisfied with the tenets of the Church of Rome, and changed his opinions with respect to the ecclesiastical state. He was now induced to study the law, in which he made considerable progress; but his open avowal of the Protestant faith rendered his stay in France dangerous, and he retired to Basle, where he published, in 1535, his "Institution of the Christian Religion," to which he prefixed an elegant dedication to Francis I. This work rendered his name famous, and it was translated into several languages. In the following year he settled at Geneva, as minister and professor of divinity, having Farel for his colleague. Both he and Farel, however, were in a short time compelled to leave Geneva, for refusing to administer the sacrament indiscriminately to the people. Calvin now went to Strasburg, where he officiated in a French church of his own establishment, and was also chosen professor of divinity. The divines of this town appointed him their deputy at the Diet of Worms. In the mean time, the citizens of Geneva requested his return to their city, and after repeated solicitations, he, in 1541, complied, and resided there, actively engaged both as a writer and a preacher, until his death. B. at Noyon, Picardy, 1509; D. 1564.—The moral disposition of Calvin was inestimable, and whatever may be the opinions of the creed he professed and promulgated, there can be no doubt as to the greatness of his character. Of his unparalleled industry, Dr. Hoyle says,—"It may be the truest object of admiration, how one lean, worn, spent, and wearied body could hold out. He read, every week of the year through, three divinity lectures; every other week, over and above, he preached every day; so that (as Erasmus said of Chrysostom), I know not whether more to admire his constancy, or theirs that heard him. Some have reckoned his yearly lectures to be 186, and his yearly sermons 286. Every Thursday he sat in the presbytery; every Friday, when the ministers met to consult upon difficult texts, he made as good as a lecture. Besides all this, there was scarce a day that exercised him not in answering, either by word of mouth or writing, the doubts and questions of different churches and pastors, yea, sometimes more at once, so that he might say with Paul, 'the care of all churches lieth upon me.' Scarcely a year wherein, over and above all these former employments, some great volume in folio, or other, came not forth." His works have been published in 9 vols. folio.

CALVISANO, *kal-ve-sa'-no*, a town of Austrian Italy, in Lombardy, 15 miles from Brescia, situate in a beautiful and fertile plain, rich in grain and pasture, and containing numerous mulberry-plantations. *Pop.* about 3,000.

CALVITIUS, Sethus, *kăl-vish'-e-us*, a learned chronologer, whose principal work is the "Opus Chronologicum," the last edition of which was that of Frankfort, in 1685. Scaliger speaks highly of it. B. in Thuringia, 1556; D. 1615.

CALYDON, *kăl'-i-don*, a city of Ætolia, celebrated as the place where the wild boar was hunted by all the princes of the age. This boar-hunt, under the name of the chase of Calydon, has been much celebrated by the poets. (*See* MELEAGER.)

CALYPSO, *kă-lip'-so*, one of the Oceanides, the goddess of silence, who reigned in the island of Ogygia. Ulysses being shipwrecked on her coasts, she became enamoured of that hero, and succeeded in detaining him in her island seven years: after that, however, Ulysses quitted her to rejoin Penelope. This incident forms a considerable portion of the Odyssey of Homer.

CAM, or GRANTA, *kăm*, a river of England, rising in Essex, and flowing through the north-east part of the county of Cambridge, until it falls into the Ouse, 4 miles from Ely. It is navigable from the Ouse to Cambridge, and has a course altogether of 40 miles.—Another, which rises in Gloucestershire, and runs into the Severn.

CAM, a village and parish of Gloucestershire. *Pop.* about 2,000, chiefly employed in the cloth manufacture.

CAMAMU, *ka'-ma-moo*, the name of an island, a flourishing town, and a bay, of Brazil. The bay is 75 miles from Bahia, and the town has a trade in timber, rum, and rice. *Pop.* 2,000.

CAMANA, *ka-ma'-na*, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, situate on the river Camana, about 6 miles from the sea. *Pop.* 1,500.

CAMARGUE, LA, *ka-marg'*, an island of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and divided into 9 parishes. It is quite flat, and mostly composed of mud-banks and arid sand, yielding, on the banks of the Rhone, wheat, and affording pasture to wild horses, cattle, and sheep. The phenomenon of the mirage is here frequently to be seen during the heats of summer.

CAMBACERES, Jean Jacques Regis, *kam-las'-a-rai*, came prominently into notice during the first great revolution of France. He commenced life as a lawyer, and by his talents succeeded in attracting the notice of the Convention, who employed him in various official situations. In the discussion on the conduct of Louis XVI. he declared the monarch guilty, but disputed the authority of the Convention to judge him; he, therefore, voted only for his provisionary arrest, and his death in case of a hostile invasion. The management of foreign affairs was, for some time, committed to his hands, and when Napoleon was made First Consul, Cambacérès was chosen Second. When Bonaparte rose to the throne, Cambacérès became a great favourite, and had several honours conferred upon him. Subsequently he was created duke of Parma, and appointed to the presidency of the Chamber of Peers. Devotedly attached to Napoleon, he adhered to him throughout his reign. On his final fall, he was banished from France, but was afterwards permitted to returnto Paris. B. at Montpellier, 1753; D. at Paris, 1824.

CAMBAY, *kam'-bai*, a seaport town of Hindostan, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, nearly 80 miles from Surat: a great portion of it is in ruins. Its trade has greatly declined, but it is still celebrated for the taste with which it produces articles of carnelian and bloodstone. *Pop.* 10,000. The gulf is 72 miles long, 2 miles wide at its entrance, and receives from the E. the rivers Dhadar, Narbada, and Mahi; from the N. the Sabarmati, and from the W. the Bhadar. *Lat.* between 21° 5′ and 22° 17′ N. *Lon.* between 72° 19′ and 72° 51′ E.

CAMBERT, Robert, *kam'-bair*, a French musician, who was the first to exhibit operas in France; but being rivalled by Lulli, he went, in 1672, to England, where he became master of the king's band. D. 1677.

CAMBERWELL, *kăm'-ber-wel*, a parish and suburb of London, in the county of Surrey, 2 miles from St. Paul's cathedral. *Area*, 4,570 acres. *Pop.* 55,000.

CAMBIASO, Luca, *kam'-be-a'-so*, sometimes called Luchetto of Genoa, a distinguished Italian painter in fresco and oil. After becoming eminent in Genoa, he went to Spain, where he was commissioned by Philip II. to paint for the Escurial; accordingly, he executed several works; among which is an immense fresco of Paradise, crowded with figures, on the ceiling of the choir of the church of San Lorenzo. This, however, is considered both stiff and formal in its execution. He also painted in oil, for the Escurial, "John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness," which is esteemed as the best of his Spanish works. The best of his Genoese works are, "The Martyrdom of St. George," in the church of San Giorgio; and "The Rape of the Sabines," at Terralba, near Genoa. B. near Genoa, 1527; D. at the Escurial, Spain, 1585.

CAMBIS-VELLERON, Joseph Lewis Dominic, Marquis de, *kam'-be-vel'-le-rawng*, a learned French nobleman, who diligently collected a library, which was among the largest and most select in his country. He published, 1. A Catalogue Raisonné of the MSS. in his cabinet, 2 vols. 8vo, a curious work; 2. "Mémoires historiques de la Vie de Roger de Saint-Lary de Bellegrade," 1767,

12mo; and gathered materials for a history of his native province. B. at Avignon, 1706; D. 1772.

CAMBODIA, CAMBOJA, or CAMBOGE, *kăm'-bo'-de-a*, a country of Asia, formerly of considerable extent, but now reduced to a small tributary state of Siam. It is bounded on the N. by Assam, W. by the river Me-kong, S. by the China Sea, and E. by Cochin-China. *Desc.* The soil is exceedingly fertile, producing abundance of rice, legumes, and fruits, as well as many medicinal plants. *Pop.* estimated at 500,000.

CAMBODIA, or CAMBOJIA, one of the provinces of Cochin-China, comprising nearly the whole of the above, and still called by the same name. *Desc.* As far as it is known, distinguished by its fertility, being formed by the alluvia of its large rivers, and almost a level. *Zoology.* Elephants, buffaloes, horned cattle, hogs, wild and tame goats, hares, cranes, and all kinds of poultry. *Pro.* Rice, areca-nuts, betel, spices, gamboge, sandal-wood, sapan-wood, and ivory. Mats make a large portion of its exports. (*See* ANAM and COCHIN-CHINA.)

CAMBODIA, CAPE, the S. extremity of Cambodia. *Lat.* 10° N. *Lon.* 106° E.

CAMBOJA, or MARKHAUM, *kăm-bo'-ja*, a river of Asia, which rises among the mountains of independent Tartary. It passes through the province of Yunan, in China, the countries of Laos and Cambodia, and falls into the Chinese Sea by several mouths. *Lat.* 10° N. *Lon.* 104° 10' E.

CAMBORNE, *kăm'-born*, a town and parish of Cornwall, 4 miles from Redruth, and the centre of a mining population. *Area* of parish, 6,900 acres. *Pop.* 12,887. —The copper-mine of Dalcoate, in this parish, is 1,000 feet in depth.

CAMBRAY, or CAMBRAI, *kăm'-brai*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North, on the Scheldt, which divides it into two parts. It is 17 miles from Valenciennes, and is entered through four gateways. Its citadel is one of the strongest in Europe. *Manf.* Cambrics, which take their name from the town, thread, lace, leather, and soap. It has a trade in wool, flax, butter, and hops. *Pop.* about 22,000.—In 1508 the league of Cambray was concluded here. It was formed by Maximilian I. of Germany, Louis XII. of France, the king of Aragon, Ferdinand of Spain, and Pope Julius, against the Venetian republic. In 1529 peace between Francis I. and Charles V. was also concluded here. This was called the Ladies' Treaty, being negotiated by Margaret of Austria, Charles V.'s aunt, and Louise of Savoy, Francis I.'s mother. In 1536 this treaty, which was disadvantageous to France, was broken.

CAMBRIA, *kăm'-bre-a*, a post-township of Niagara county, New York, 22 miles from Buffalo. *Pop.* 2,500. —2. A county of Pennsylvania. *Area*, 670 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, with coal and iron in abundance. *Pop.* 18,000.—This county is traversed by the Pennsylvania Canal and Portage Railway, and by the Central Railway.

CAMBRIDGE, George William Frederick Charles, duke of, *kaim'-bridj*, cousin-german to Queen Victoria, early entered the army, and in 1837 was a colonel of infantry, and successively commanded a regiment of dragoons and the Scots fusiliers. In 1852 he was appointed inspector-general of the army, and in 1854 became lieutenant-general, with the command of a division, with which he proceeded to the Crimea. He fought at the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and in 1855 returned to England. On the death of Lord Hardinge, in 1856, he became commander-in-chief of the British forces. In 1857 he was presented by the citizens of London with a sword of honour, accompanied with the freedom of the city. B. at Hanover, 1819.

CAMBRIDGE, anciently GRANTA, the capital of Cambridgeshire, is situate on the river Cam, by which it is intersected unequally. The town is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, decreasing towards each extremity; and most of the streets, as well as the buildings, are irregular. Cambridge is chiefly celebrated for its university; the first public instrument relating to which does not ascend higher than an act of parliament of Henry III.'s reign, A.D. 1229, though it must have subsisted a considerable time before. The university consists of thirteen different colleges, four halls, the schools, the public library, calculated to contain 100,000 volumes, and the senate-house. The colleges have been founded at different periods during the six preceding centuries, and are very unequal in extent and decoration. 1. St. Peter's, or Peter House, in 1257, and consisting of two small courts. 2. Clare Hall, erected originally in 1326. 3. Pembroke Hall, in 1347. 4. Corpus Christi, Benit, or Benedict College, in 1351. 5. Trinity Hall, in 1350. 6. Gonville and Caius College, in 1348. 7. King's College, in 1441. The chapel of this college, said to be the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe, was founded by King Henry VI., but not completed before the reign of Henry VIII. It consists of several detached piles of building, of which the chapel is the most admired. 8. Queen's College, founded in 1446. 9. Catherine Hall, founded in 1475. 10. Jesus College, originally a monastic edifice, converted, in 1496, into a college. 11. Christ College, in 1505, by Margaret, countess of Derby. 12. St. John's College was also founded by the same Margaret, in 1511. 13. Mary Magdalen College, founded by Thomas, Baron Audley, in 1519. 14. Trinity College, founded by King Henry VIII. in 1546; here there is a library, which ranks among the first in Great Britain, for its collection of printed books, manuscripts, Roman antiquities, and natural curiosities. The structure containing is was erected by Sir Christopher Wren. 15. Emmanuel College, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay in 1584. 16. Sidney Sussex College, founded in 1596. 17. Downing College, founded in the year 1800, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, made 1717. The total number of members on the boards may be between 7,000 and 8,000. Each college has its own statutes, by which it is governed; but the government of the colleges, as a confederation, rests with a senate composed of two houses, the members of which amount to 4,000, and have the degree of Doctor or M.A. The university sends two members to the House of Commons, who are chosen by this senate. No manufacture of consequence is carried on in Cambridge; its chief trade consists in oil, corn, and iron. *Pop.* 28,000.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-town of Massachusetts, U.S., on Charles river, 3 miles from Boston. It contains a court-house, county gaol, state arsenal, and several churches for different sects. It also contains Harvard College, or the University of Cambridge, the oldest and most wealthy literary institution in the United States. It was founded in 1638, in less than twenty years after the first settlement of New England. It possesses a library, a laboratory, museum, and botanical garden. *Pop.* 16,000.—Many of the most eminent literary men of the United States have resided in Cambridge; amongst others, Longfellow, the poet, who occupied a house which George Washington formerly inhabited.—Another, in Washington county, New York, 12 miles from Salem. *Pop.* 3,000.—The name of several other townships.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, *kaim'-bridj-sheer*, an inland county of England, bounded N. by Lincolnshire, N.W. by Northamptonshire, N.E. by Norfolk, E. by Suffolk, S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, S.W. by Bedfordshire, and W. by Huntingdonshire. *Ext.* 50 miles long, by 30 broad. *Area*, 857 square miles. *Desc.* The N. part is occupied by the isle of Ely, which is fertile, and produces luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, and cole-seed. On the dairy farms, butter of the finest quality is made; and the vicinity of Cottenham is noted for new cheese of delicious flavour. By far the most agreeable districts are to the S. and S.W., consisting chiefly of elevated land. The S.E. division, reaching from the Gogmagog hills to Newmarket, is bleak and heathy. *Rivers.* The Great Ouse, the Cam or Granta, and the Nene. *Pop.* 186,000.

CAMBUSLANG, *kăm-bus-lăng*, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 8 miles from Glasgow. *Pop.* 3,500.

CAMBUSNETHAN, *kăm-bus-ne'-than*, a village and parish of Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 15 miles from Glasgow. *Area*, 26,000 acres. *Pop.* about 9,000.

CAMBYNA, *kăm-bi'-na*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, 15 miles from Celebes. *Ext.* 20 miles long, by 15 broad. *Lat.* 5° 21' S. *Lon.* 121° 57' E.

CAMBYSES, *kăm-bi'-sees*, king of Persia, was the son of Cyrus the Great, whom he succeeded 529 B.C. He

conquered the Egyptians, killed their god Apis, and plundered their temples. Cambyses afterwards sent an army of 50,000 men to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon; but they were lost in the deserts of Libya. In his Ethiopian war he was not more successful, a horrible famine reducing his soldiers to live one on the other. He died of a small wound he had given himself with his sword as he mounted on horseback, 521 B.C. —All historians represent this monarch as a furious tyrant; he caused his brother Smerdis to be killed, and also his sister Meroë and her husband.

CAMDEN, William, *kăm'-den*, a learned antiquary, who, in 1586, published, in elegant Latin, "The History of the Ancient Inhabitants of Britain; their Origin, Manners, and Laws." A third edition of this work appeared in 1590, at which time the author had a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, but without being in orders. In 1598 he became head master of Westminster School, and, next year, published an enlarged edition of his "Britannia." In 1597 he printed his Greek Grammar for the use of Westminster School, and, the same year, was made Clarencieux king at arms. Three years later his "Catalogue of the Monuments in Westminster Abbey" appeared, and also a new impression of his "Britannia." In 1603 he published at Frankfort "A Collection of our Ancient Historians," in Latin; and, in the following year, his "Remains Concerning Britain," in 4to. In 1615 he printed his "Annals of Queen Elizabeth." B. in London, 1551; D. at Chiselhurst, in Kent, 1623, his remains being interred in Westminster Abbey.—He founded a history professorship at Oxford, and bequeathed all his books and papers to Sir Robert Cotton.

CAMDEN, Charles Pratt, earl of, was a younger son of Sir John Pratt, chief justice of the court of King's Bench in the reign of George I. He was trained to the law, and, in 1738, was called to the bar. For several years he had little success; but, in 1752, he was engaged as junior counsel in defence of Owen, a bookseller, who had been prosecuted by the attorney-general for publishing a libel upon the House of Commons. In this case he greatly contributed to the success of his client in gaining a favourable verdict. From that time his fortune and fame were fixed. In 1757 he was made attorney-general, and, almost immediately, was returned member of parliament for Downton, a borough, since abolished, in Wiltshire. In 1761 he was raised to the bench as lord chief justice; and, in 1765, was created a peer, with the title of Baron Camden, of Camden Place, in the county of Kent. On the breaking up of the Rockingham administration, in 1766, he became lord chancellor. It was as a judge in the court of Chancery, however, that he earned the praise of his countrymen. Only one of his decisions was reversed, and that reversal, Lord Eldon said, was probably wrong. B. 1714; D. 1794.

CAMDEN, a county on the coast of Georgia, U.S., separated from Florida by St. Mary's river. *Area*, 765 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom nearly two thirds are slaves.—Another, in North Carolina. *Area*, 280 square miles. *Pop.* 6,500, of whom a third are slaves.—Also the name of several other cities and townships in the United States.

CAMDEN, a maritime county of New South Wales, inclosed landward by the counties of Cork, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Argyle, and St. Vincent; and bounded on the E. by the Pacific.—Also, a village, in the same county, 30 miles from Sydney.

CAMDEN, a bay of Russian America, in the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* 70° N. *Lon.* 115° W.

CAMEL, *kăm'-el*, a small river of England. (*See* ALAN.)

CAMELFORD, a town of Cornwall, on the river Camel, 18 miles from Launceston. The streets are broad and well paved, but the houses are indifferent. *Pop.* 800.

CAMEL'S RUMP, a mountain of Vermont, United States, and one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains. *Height*, 4,188 feet.

CAMERARIUS, Joachim, *kăm'-e-rair'-e-us*, a learned German writer, who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and formed a friendship with Melancthon, whose life he wrote. On the establishment of a college at Nuremberg, he was made professor of belles-lettres, and afterwards removed to Leipsic to superintend the university of that city. He aided Melancthon in drawing up the famous "Confession of Augsburg," wrote some good books, and translated a great number of the Greek authors. B. at Bamberg, 1500; D. at Leipsic, 1574.—His son Joachim devoted himself chiefly to medicine and botany, on which last subject he wrote some pieces. D. at Nuremberg, 1598.

CAMERON, *kăm'-e-ron*, a county of Texas, U.S., on the Gulf of Mexico. *Area*, 5,460 square miles. *Pop.* about 9,000, of whom a few are slaves.

CAMERON, Rev. Richard, the founder of a sect known in the religious history of Scotland as the Cameronians. He was one of the boldest opponents of the measures of Charles II., and, with twenty others, in 1680, entered armed into the town of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, and, at the market cross, renounced his allegiance, and pronounced Charles a tyrant and a traitor to the civil and religious principles of the people. His party kept in arms for a month in the hill districts of Ayrshire and Nithsdale; but, in a skirmish with the king's troops, they were defeated at Airdsmoss, where Cameron was slain. Fell July 20, 1680.—A monument marks the spot where this event occurred.

CAMEROONS, *kăm'-e-roons*, a river of Africa, falling into the Bight of Biafra, near *lat.* 4° N.; *lon.* 9° 40' E. —CAPE CAMEROONS is on an island in the estuary of this river.—CAMEROONS PEAK, the highest point of a range of mountains of the same name. *Lat.* 4° 13' N. *Lon.* 9° 10' E. *Height*, estimated at 13,000 feet.

CAMESA, *kam'-ai-sa*, a town of Brazil, on the bank of the Tocantins, 85 miles from Belem. *Pop.* 20,000.— A fertile district was assigned to this town in 1839.

CAMILLA, *kă-mil'-la*, queen of the Volsci, daughter of Metabus and Casmilla, is mentioned in the Æneid. Being, from her infancy, bred to the sports of the chase and war, she was famous for her extreme agility and skill with the bow. Whilst assisting Turnus against Æneas, she was treacherously killed by Aruns.

CAMILLUS, Marcus Furius, *kă-mil'-lus*, an illustrious Roman, who obtained four triumphs, and was five times dictator. This great man, whose virtues were equal to his talents, was prosecuted on a charge of peculation, on which he went into voluntary banishment. While he was absent, Brennus, at the head of an army of Gauls, took Rome, and besieged the senate in the Capitol. Camillus, forgetting his wrongs, flew to the relief of his country, defeated the barbarian, and was created dictator. D. of the plague, 365 B.C.

CAMISANO, *ka-me-sa'-no*, a town of Lombardo-Venetia, 6 miles from Crema. There is an ancient Gothic castle here, with a large tower. *Pop.* 2,050.—Another, in the same territory, 10 miles from Vicenza. *Pop.* 3,700.

CAMŒNÆ. (*See* MUSES, THE.)

CAMOENS, Lewis, *kam'-o-ens*, the most celebrated poet of Portugal, who entered the army, and served with great reputation in Africa against the Moors. Soon after his return to Portugal, he engaged in an expedition to the East Indies, where he wrote a great part of his famous poem entitled the "Lusiad." On his passage home he suffered shipwreck, but preserved the MS. of his poem, which was published in 1569. B. at Lisbon, 1527; D. 1579.—The people of Macao are still proud of showing a cave where Camoens amused himself in writing his "Lusiad." It has been translated into English both by Sir Richard Fanshaw and Mr. Mickle.

CAMOGHE, *kam'-og*, a mountain of Switzerland, 7 miles from Lago Lugano. *Height*, 8,800 feet.

CAMOGLI, *kam'-o-gle*, a maritime town of Sardinia, built in the waters of the Gulf of Genoa, 13 miles from Genoa. *Pop.* about 6,000.

CAMONICA, or VALLE CAMONICA, *ka-mo'-ne-ka*, a well-cultivated valley of Austrian Italy, extending for 50 miles, and terminating at the Lake of Isco. It is watered by the Oglio, and is the route from Italy to the Tyrol. It has marble and slate quarries, and lead, iron, and copper mines. *Pop.* about 60,000.

CAMOU, General, *ka'-moo*, a military commander, who, at the head of the voltigeurs of the French Guard, distinguished himself at the battle of Magenta, against the Austrians, June 4, 1859.

CAMPAGNA, *kam-pan'-ya*, a town of Naples, situate amid high mountains, 20 miles from Salerno, in the province of Principato Citra. It has a cathedral, and

is a bishop's see. *Pop.* about 9,000.—There is a village of the same name 12 miles from Venice.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, *de ro'-ma*, an old province of the States of the Church, Italy. It is bounded on the N. by Il Patrimonio di San Pietro and Sabina, N.E. and E. by the kingdom of Naples, S. and W. by the Tuscan Sea. *Ext.* It comprehends the greater part of ancient Latium, and is from 60 to 70 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. On account of malaria, this region is but little inhabited.

CAMPAGNAC, *kam-pan'-yak*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, 24 miles from Rodez. *Pop.* 1,300.

CAMPAN, *kam'-pa*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, 12 miles from Bagnères-en-Bigorre. *Pop.* 4,000. In its neighbourhood there are marble-quarries.

CAMPAN, Madame, in her fifteenth year was appointed reader to the daughters of Louis XV. of France, and in 1770 married, and became first lady of the bedchamber to Marie Antoinette, the dauphiness. With this princess she remained till the Revolution parted them, when she opened a boarding-school at St. Germaine-en-Laye. She subsequently became superintendent of the establishment at Ecouen, founded by Napoleon I. for the daughters and sisters of the officers of the Legion of Honour. This establishment was, after the Restoration, suppressed, when she retired to Mantes, where she passed the remainder of her days, enjoying a reputation for many virtues and accomplishments. B. 1752; D. at Mantes, 1822. She wrote "Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie Antoinette," and "Historical Anecdotes of the Reigns of Louis XV. and XVI."

CAMPANA, *kam-pa'-na*, an island off the W. coast of Patagonia. *Ext.* 55 miles long, with an average breadth of 10. *Lat.* 48° 30′ S. *Lon.* 75° 30′ W.

CAMPANELLA, Thomas, *kam'-pa-nel'-la*, an Italian philosopher, and a monk of the Dominican order. His sagacity enabled him to discover the falsity of the Peripatetic system, when he formed one of his own, which attracted attention, and procured him many enemies. In 1599 he was seized at Naples, and committed to prison on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Spaniards, who were then masters of his country. He was imprisoned 27 years, and was several times tortured, five times brought to trial, and finally sent to Rome at the request of the pope. In 1634 he escaped and went to France, where Cardinal Richelieu allowed him a pension. B. at Stello, Calabria, 1568; D. at Paris, 1639. His principal works are "De rectâ Ratione studendi," in which are some excellent rules for philosophizing, "Aphorismata Politica," and "De Monarchiâ Hispanicâ."

CAMPANIA, *kam-pai'-ne-a*, the ancient name of that part of the present kingdom of Naples which is now called Terra di Lavoro.

CAMPANO, John Antonio, *kam-pa'-no*, a learned Italian, who was originally a shepherd-boy. In this capacity he attracted the notice of a priest, who took him home, and gave him a liberal education. Acquiring considerable knowledge of the Greek language, he subsequently became professor of rhetoric at Perugia. Pius II. made him a bishop, and sent him to the congress at Ratisbon. Sixtus IV. appointed him governor of Citta da Castello; but Campano, having resisted an arbitrary act of his against the inhabitants, incurred the pope's displeasure; on which he withdrew to his bishopric of Terrano, where he died. B. in Campania, 1429; D. at Terrano, 1477.—He wrote the history of Andrew Braccio, a famous commander; several moral and political treatises, letters, orations, and Latin poems; all of which were published together in 1707 and 1734, at Leipsic.

CAMPANUS, John, *kăm-pai'-nus*, of Novara, sometimes called Novarese Campano, an Italian mathematician, the first translator of Euclid from the Arabic, flourished about the 13th century. Some authorities say before this.—Although his works, which consisted of writings on astronomy and geometry principally, are long exploded, yet he deserves praise, as one of those studious men who, though few, laboured zealously at the exact sciences, and did their best to extend the knowledge of them.

CAMPASPE, *kăm-păs'-pe*, the wife of Apelles.

CAMPBELL, *John, Lord, kam'-bel*, lord chancellor of England, was the second son of the Rev. Dr. George Campbell, minister of Cupar, Fifeshire. He received his education at the university of St. Andrew's, and in 1800 was entered a student at Lincoln's Inn, London. In 1826 he was called to the bar, and in 1827 became a bencher. In 1830 he was elected member of parliament for Stafford, and in 1832 was appointed solicitor-general. In 1834 he was attorney-general, and in 1841 became lord chancellor of Ireland, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Campbell. The same year he resigned the chancellorship, and in 1846 became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1850 he attained the position due to his industry, and became lord chief justice of the court of Queen's Bench, with a salary of £8,000 a year. In June, 1859, he was appointed, under the Palmerston administration, lord chancellor. As a member of parliament he represented first, Stafford, then Dudley, and then Edinburgh; for which he sat till 1841. In 1846 he produced his "Lives of the Lord Chancellors, &c.," and in 1849 the "Lives of the Chief Justices,"—works which, in a literary point of view, added to his reputation. B. near Cupar, Scotland, 1779.

CAMPBELL, John, an ingenious Scotch writer, who in his fifth year was brought to Windsor, and never after visited his native country. He was designed for the law, but renounced that profession on the expiration of his clerkship, and devoted himself to literature. His first performance was the "Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough," in 2 vols. folio, published in 1736. This work was well received, and occasioned the author to be employed in writing the "Universal History," of which the cosmogony is known to be his. While he was engaged in this work, he published several books, the principal of which was the "Lives of the Admirals," 4 vols. 8vo; a performance of great merit. In 1743 he published a curious tract, entitled "Hermippus redivivus; or, the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave." The year following appeared his improved edition of Harris's collection of Voyages and Travels, 2 vols. folio. He next engaged in that great undertaking the "Biographia Britannica," which began to be published in numbers in 1745, and was completed in seven volumes folio. In 1750 he published his "Present State of Europe," which went through six editions; and in 1754, the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He wrote a vindication of the peace in 1763, for which he was appointed king's agent for the province of Georgia. His greatest work, in the composition of which he spent many years, is his "Political Survey of Britain," which appeared in 2 vols. 4to, 1774, and abounds in speculative projects and political schemes. He wrote, besides, a great number of pamphlets and anonymous books, and contributed to a variety of compilations. B. at Edinburgh, 1708; D. 1775.

CAMPBELL, Rev. George, an eminent Scotch divine, who in 1759 was appointed principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1763 he answered Hume's Essay on Miracles; and subsequently had the degree of D.D. conferred on him by King's College, Aberdeen. In 1771 he was appointed professor of divinity, and in 1776 published his "Philosophy of Rhetoric," which, with the exception of Whateley's, is, perhaps, the ablest work on the subject. Campbell undoubtedly possessed a highly philosophical mind, of great depth, acuteness, and critical power. He wrote several other works of a theological kind. B. at Aberdeen, 1709; D. 1796.—Some years previous to his death he had resigned his professorship, when King George III. granted him a pension of £300 year.

CAMPBELL, Thomas, one of the most chaste of modern poets, was the youngest of a family consisting of eleven sons and daughters. After passing through the university of Glasgow, in which he excelled as a Greek scholar, he went to Edinburgh, where, in 1799, he published his "Pleasures of Hope," which Byron, who ought to be a judge, pronounces "one of the most beautiful didactic poems in the language." It, however, has some of the faults of a juvenile performance, notwithstanding the splendour of its diction, and the fervour with which it is throughout imbued. The profits arising from this performance enabled him to visit the continent. During this tour he had a view from a

distance of the battle of Hohenlinden, which he afterwards celebrated in his epic poem of that name. On his return to Edinburgh he continued to write, but in 1803 removed to London, where he began to pursue literature as a profession. In 1806 he received from the Fox ministry a pension of £200 a year, which he enjoyed for life. In 1809 he published his "Gertrude of Wyoming," which Lord Jeffrey pronounced "a polished and pathetic poem in the old style of English pathos and poetry." It is unquestionably superior to the "Pleasures of Hope" in purity of diction, and, in every other quality, its equal. In 1820 he became the editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," which post he held till 1830. In 1824 appeared his "Theodoric," a poem of great sweetness, though deficient in power. In 1831 he established the "Metropolitan Magazine," which he managed only a short time. In 1842 he published his "Pilgrim of Glencoe," which did not raise his poetical character above the point it already had attained. During his intervals of repose from severer duties, he occasionally produced smaller effusions, which, from their strength and beauty, have long kept possession of the popular mind. His lyrics are, perhaps, the noblest bursts of poetical feeling, fervour, and enthusiasm, that have ever flashed from any poet. B. at Glasgow, 1777; D. at Boulogne, 1844.—Campbell also wrote several prose biographies and other works. He was elected twice to the lord rectorship of Glasgow, and took an active part in forming the London University, now University College, which he indeed claimed the merit of originating. His body rests in Westminster Abbey, where, near the centre of the Poets' Corner, there is a marble statue of him by Marshall.

CAMPBELL, Rev. John, a Scotch clergyman, who took an active part in almost every Christian work. In 1801 he was appointed pastor of the Independent church at Kingsland, and greatly assisted in the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In 1812 he made a voyage to Africa, for the purpose of visiting the stations of the London Missionary Society, and returned in 1814. He revisited that country in 1818-21. Of these voyages he published accounts, and founded the "Youth's Magazine," of which he acted as editor for eighteen years. He also published numerous other works of a religious tendency. D. at Edinburgh, 1766.

CAMPBELL, Sir Alexander, a lieutenant-general in the British army, who aided in the defence of Gibraltar, and assisted in the destruction of the enemy's floating batteries. After serving abroad nearly 20 years, principally in the East, where he was present at the siege of Seringapatam, and all the great conflicts from 1793 to 1808, he returned in the latter year to England. Shortly after he went to the Peninsula, where, in 1809, at the battle of Talavera, he commanded the right wing, and was dangerously wounded. Recovering from this, he again joined the army, and fought at Busaco and other places. The last appointment he received was commander-in-chief of Madras. D. in Perthshire, 1759; D. at Fort St. George, 1824.

CAMPBELL, Lords of Argyle. (*See* ARGYLE, Lords of.)

CAMPBELL, Sir Colin. (*See* CLYDE, Lord.)

CAMPBELL, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Virginia. *Area*, 570 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000, of whom nearly a half are slaves. 2. In Kentucky, on the Ohio. *Area*, 120 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom a few are slaves. 3. In Tennessee. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom a half are slaves. 4. In Georgia. *Area*, 360 square miles. *Pop.* 7,500, of whom 1,500 are slaves.—All these counties have a fertile soil, and yield grain and tobacco.

CAMPBELL ISLAND lies in the South Pacific, and is 36 miles in circumference. Its coast is indented with bays, and it is said to have an interesting flora. *Lat.* 52° 33′ S. *Lon.* 169° 8′ 41″ E.

CAMPBELTOWN, a seaport-town of Argyleshire, Scotland, situate on the coast of Cantire, 30 miles from Ayr. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in distilling, and in the herring-fishery. *Pop.* 10,000.—Also a village in Inverness-shire, on Beauley Firth, 10 miles from Inverness.

CAMPDEN, or CAMDEN, *kăm'-den*, a town and parish of Gloucestershire, 24 miles from Gloucester. *Area* of parish, 4,660 acres. *Pop.* about 3,000.

CAMPEACHY, *kăm-pe'-che*, the chief seaport-town of Yucatan, Central America, 90 miles from Merida. Its houses are well built of stone. There is a good dock and fort, which commands both the town and harbour. It has, besides, churches, convents, a college, and shipbuilding-docks. Cotton and wax are its principal exports, and it is the centre of the Campeachy wood or logwood trade. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 20° 50′ N. *Lon.* 90° 33′ W.

CAMPEGGIO, Lorenzo, *kam-pej'-e-o*, a cardinal, who was originally a professor of civil law at Bologna, and had married; but losing his wife, entered the church, and was made a bishop. Leo X. created him a cardinal while he was nuncio at the imperial court. In 1519 he was sent legate to England, to collect the tithes for the war against the Turks; and, while there, he was nominated bishop of Salisbury. In 1524 he was sent into Germany, as the delegate of the pope, to oppose the progress of Lutheranism, in which he met with no success. The subject of the separation between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Aragon brought him once more to England; but he was so unsuccessful in his mission, that he incurred the blame of all parties. He was recalled in 1529, and the pope sent him again to Germany, where he attended the diet of Augsburg. B. at Milan, 1474; D. at Rome, 1539.—He was a learned man, and the friend of Erasmus and other eminent scholars. Some of his letters are in a collection printed at Bâle in 1550. He had a brother, called Thomas, who was also a bishop. He published several works on the canon law, and died in 1564.

CAMPEGINE, *kam'-pai-je'-nai*, a town of the duchy of Modena, on the Enza, 8 miles from Reggio. *Pop.* 2,000.

CAMPER, Peter, *kăm'-per*, an eminent German physician and naturalist, who studied under Boerhaave, Muschenbroek, Gravesande, and other great men in Leyden university. Having lost his parents at the age of twenty-six, he visited England, France, and Germany where he cultivated the acquaintance of men of letters. At Berlin he met with a flattering reception from Frederick the Great. To the study of medicine he united that of many other sciences, and cultivated a taste for the fine arts. He designed, painted, and modelled with exactness and elegance; but he excelled in the study of philosophy and natural history. His works on these subjects are in 6 vols. 8vo, enriched with above 100 folio plates of the most curious objects. He wrote also on the physiognomies of men of different countries, a work of considerable ingenuity, though necessarily not altogether to be relied on. B. at Leyden, 1722; D. 1789.

CAMPERDOWN, *kăm'-per-down*, a village of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, 27 miles from Amsterdam. It gives its name to the victory of Admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet, October 11, 1797.

CAMPHUSEN, Dirk, *kamp-hoo'-sen*, an eminent painter, whose landscapes and moonlight-pieces are extremely beautiful. B. at Gorcum, 1586.

CAMPI, *kam'-pe*, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Terra di Otranto, 9 miles from Lecce. *Manf.* Straw hats. *Pop.* 4,101.

CAMPI, a district in the grand duchy of Tuscany, in the Val d'Arno, below Florence. It contains several villages of the same name, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the preparation of the fine Tuscan straw for hats and bonnets.

CAMPISTRON, John Galbert de, *kam-pees'-frawng*, a French poet, who, at an early age, went to Paris, and there was fortunate enough to acquire the friendship, and receive the advice of the poet Racine. Through him he became secretary to the duke of Vendôme. His plays possess many beauties, and are formed on the model of those of Racine. B. at Toulouse, 1656; D. 1723.—He also wrote some operas, of which the best known is "Acis and Galatea."

CAMPO, *kam'-po*, the name of a number of unimportant villages and towns in Spain.

CAMPO BASSO, *kam'-po bas'-so*, a fortified town of Naples, in the province of Molise, about 60 miles from Naples. *Manf.* Cutlery and arms. *Pop.* 3,000.

CAMPO BELLO, *kăm'-po bel'-lo*, an island of New Brunswick, with a lighthouse 60 feet high. It has several excellent harbours. *Ext.* 9 miles long, and from 5 to 3 broad. *Lat.* 44° 57′ N. *Lon.* 66° 55′ W.

CAMPO FORMIO, *kam'-po for'-me-o*, a town of Lombardo-Venetia, 4 miles from Udine. *Pop.* 1,800. It is remarkable as the place where a treaty of peace was

signed between Austria and France, on the 17th October, 1797. By it, Austria ceded the Low Countries and the territory of the empire as far as the Rhine, she recognized the Cisalpine republic, and received in return the Venetian territories.

CAMPO SANTO, *kam'-po san'-to*, a town of the duchy of Modena, Italy, situate on the Pavaro, 15 miles from the town of Modena. *Pop.* 2,500.—In 1743, a sanguinary battle was fought here, between the Spanish and Austrian forces.

CAMPOS DOS GOITACAZES, *kam'-pos dos goi'-ta-ka'-zais*, a city of Brazil, on the Parahiba, about 160 miles from Rio Janeiro. *Pop.* 4,000. There is a district attached to this city containing a population of 40,000, and producing considerable quantities of sugar-cane.

CAMPRODON, *kam'-pro-done*, a fortified town of Catalonia, Spain, 28 miles from Gerona. *Pop.* 1,200. This town was taken by the French in 1794.

CAMPSIE, *kămp'-se*, a village and parish of Stirlingshire, Scotland, 15 miles from Stirling. *Area*, 22,400 acres. *Pop.* 7,000, chiefly employed in calico-printing, cotton factories, and chemical works. In its picturesque neighbourhood are CAMPSIE FELLS, which attain a height of 1,500 feet.

CAMPUS MARTIUS, *kăm'-pus mar'-she-us*, a large plain at Rome, without the walls of the city, where the Roman youths performed their exercises, wrestled, hurled the javelin, threw the discus, rode the horse, and drove the chariot. Here the public assemblies were held, the officers of state chosen, and audience given to foreign ambassadors. It was called Martius, because dedicated to Mars; and was sometimes called Tiberinus, from its closeness to the Tiber.

CAMROOP, *kam'-roop*, an old subdivision of British India, now broken up, and distributed under other names. *Area*, 2,783 square miles. *Pop.* 300,000.

CAMTOOS, *kăm'-toos*, a considerable river of S. Africa, in the E. part of the Cape Colony. It rises in the Niewveld mountains, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the sea, 20 miles from Uitenhage.

CAMULOGENUS, *kăm'-u-lo-je'-nus*, a general of the Gauls, chief of the Parisii (Parisians), who defended Lutetia (Paris) against the Romans under Labienus, one of Cæsar's lieutenants, and perished in a battle outside the walls, on the spot now called the Plain of Vaugirard. Lived in the 1st century B.C.

CANA, *kai'-na*, a ruined town of Palestine, 12 miles from Acre. It is supposed to be the scene of the miracle of changing water into wine, recorded in St. John. There are two other villages of this name in Palestine.

CANAAN, *kai'-năn*, 'a merchant,' the wicked son of Ham, whose posterity, the Amorites, Hivites, and others, suffered, in accordance with the prophetic curse of Noah.

CANAAN, a country which bordered the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, where the Supreme Being announced most of his holy oracles after the death of Moses, and where many of the principal events recorded in Scripture took place. It has been, from this circumstance, commonly called the Holy Land.

CANAAN, a name common to several townships in the United States. 1. In Somerset county, Maine. 2. In Grafton county, New Hampshire. 3. In Essex county, Vermont. 4. In Lichfield county, Connecticut.

CANADA, *kăn'-a-da*, the most extensive and important British colony in America. It is divided into Canada East, or Upper Canada, and Canada West, or Lower Canada. It is bounded on the N.W. and E. by other British territories, but the lines of demarcation are not positively determined; on the S. and partly on the E. it is bounded by the United States. *Ext.* From Lake Superior to the island of Anticosti, about 1,000 miles, with an average breadth of 300. *Area*, variously stated at 300,000 and 350,000 square miles.—Approximating to this latter extent, 90,000 are given to the Upper province, 205,863 to the Lower, and 52,500 square miles to the St. Lawrence and its estuary. *Desc.* The Upper province may be viewed as possessed of a generally even surface, having few great elevations. It has a table ridge running S.E. and N.W., and forming a watershed between lakes Huron and Superior: but there are no physical features sufficiently striking to require particular description. The Lower province may be viewed as mountainous when compared with the other. The principal ranges run parallel with each other, and stretch from S.W. to N.E. They are called the Green, the Mealy, and the Wotchish mountains. The first commences at Quebec, and, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, follows the course of that river to where the range ends, between the Bay of Chaleur and Gaspe Point. The second stretches along the N. side of the river, and ends at Sandwich Bay; and the third, in the form of a crescent, lies between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. *Rivers.* The St. Lawrence and its tributaries, the Ottawa, Seguenay, St. Maurice, or Three Rivers, Richlieu, Chaudiere, and St. Francis. *Lakes.* The largest in the world, and extremely numerous, the sizes of most of which are already noticed in the article on AMERICA, NORTH, which see. *Climate.* Excessive. In Upper Canada the winter is considerable shorter than in Lower, and is also milder, on account of its nearer proximity to the great lakes. The skies of Canada are celebrated for their purity and transparency, fogs being hardly known. *Zoology.* Bears, wolves, beavers, foxes, otters, martens, racoons, minks, muskrats, and squirrels. Deer were at one time plentiful, but they have become scarce, and the lynx and the wild cat have almost disappeared before the axe of the settler. Wild turkeys, swans, woodcocks, and snipes are frequently met with; whilst ducks and geese abound. The sky is sometimes darkened by flights of wild pigeons and jays. Woodpeckers and blackbirds are found in many and beautiful varieties. Besides these, there are eagles, hawks, kites, owls, crows, bitterns, and herons. Among reptiles, the rattlesnake and adder are found; but, although snakes are numerous, they are not so abundant as they are in the United States. Of insects, the bee and the mosquito are plentiful, and both the lakes and the rivers are well supplied with fish. The domestic animals are the same as those of this country. *Forests.* Immense; indeed, the greater part of the country is still covered with wood, chiefly consisting of the red and white pine, mingled with various kinds of ash, black and white birch, beech, elm, hickory, the butternut-tree, black walnut, cherry, bird's-eye-maple, sugar-maple, lime-tree, white sycamore, and button-wood. In moist places, the alder, the willow, and several varieties of thorn appear; whilst the tamarack and the red and white cedar spread their green foliage over the swamps. A profusion of flowers paint the earth, and wild fruits of the choicest description are gathered from the fruit-bearing bushes and trees. Among these may be noticed, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, cranberries, cherries, grapes, plums, strawberries, figs, &c. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, pease, maize, buckwheat, and potatoes; nearly all kinds of vegetables thrive with proper cultivation, and pumpkins and squashes grow to an enormous size in the open fields. A considerable portion of ground is laid out for pasture and cattle, and sheep and hogs are raised. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, tin, silver, marble, and lithographic stones. *Exp.* Timber is the principal article; but large quantities of barrelled beef, pork, flour, wheat, butter, pease, pot and pearl ashes, are also exported. There is a considerable trade carried on in lumber, fur, and wool, and a vast capital is invested in sawmills and log-ponds. *Imp.* Wines, spirits, molasses, tobacco, tea, coffee, and refined sugars. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Gov.* Resembles that of Great Britain. The executive is vested in a governor-general, appointed by the Crown, and assisted in his administration by an executive council, the members of which hold their seats for life, unless forfeited by crime. The Legislative House consists of members elected by the people, and the mode of proceeding in the provincial parliament is precisely the same as that followed by the parliament of Great Britain. *Pop.* about 2,000,000, the inhabitants of each province being pretty equally divided. *Lat.* between 42° and 53° N. *Lon.* between 64° 15′ and 90° 14′ W.—The name of Canada is taken from the Indian word *kanata*, which signifies a collection of huts. In 1499 the country was discovered by J. and S. Cabot, and, in 1535, was taken possession of by Jacques Cartier, in the name of Francis I., and called New France. In 1542, La Roque of Roberval, at no great distance from Quebec, founded the fort of Charlebourg; and, in 1608, Samuel Champlain laid the foundation of Quebec. In

1617 a French expedition was formed to explore the colony, on which the English made several attempts between 1689 and 1711, without much success. In 1754 the war between France and England broke out, and continued till between 1759-60, when Canada was conquered by the British, and definitively ceded to them by the treaty of Paris in 1763. One of the chief events of this war was the taking of Quebec, in 1759, where the French general, Montcalm, and the British leader, Wolfe, both fell, mortally wounded. During the American war of independence, Canada, in 1775, was invaded, but without success. In 1791 an act of parliament divided Canada into two provinces,—an Upper and Lower. In 1793 it was made an English bishopric; and there are now bishops of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, besides Roman Catholic bishops and Protestant ministers of all denominations. In 1812, during the second American war, Lower Canada was the scene of frequent combats between the British and Americans. In 1838 and 1839 the Lower province was shaken by a violent insurrectionary movement, which was successfully quelled by the firmness of the British power. In the latter year the Canadas were re-united under one governor-general.

Canadian River, after a course estimated at 800 miles, joins the Arkansas, in the state of Arkansas, North America, near *lat.* 37° N., and *lon.* 106° W.

Canale, *ka-na'-lai*, a town of Piedmont, 10 miles from Alba. It has mineral waters. *Pop.* 3,200.

Canandaigua, *kăn'-in-dai'-ga*, a post-township and village in the county of Ontario, U.S., 208 miles from Albany. *Pop.* about 7,000.—The town stands on a lake of the same name, 15 miles long, with an average breadth of about 2 miles.

Cananore, *kan'-a-nor*, a seaport-town of Hindostan, on the coast of Malabar, in the presidency of Madras, and 100 miles from Seringapatam. It was the capital of a territory long ruled over by female sovereigns, and is the chief military station of the British in Malabar.—In 1501 a small fort was built here by the Portuguese, which was, in 1664, taken by the Dutch. These were driven out by Tippoo Sahib, and, in 1790, the British took possession.

Canar, *ka'-nar*, a small town of New Grenada, S. America, 150 miles from Quito, celebrated for its numerous ruins, and for a palace of the Incas, in an extraordinary state of preservation.

Canara, *kan'-a-ra*, a province on the Malabar coast of Hindostan. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Bejapore, E. by the Mysore and Balaghaut district, S. by Malabar, and W. by the sea. *Ext.* 180 miles long, by 30 to 70 broad. *Area*, 7,720 square miles. *Pop.* about 1,000,000.—This province was ceded to the British government in 1799.

Canaries, or Canary Islands, *kă-nair'-es*, a group in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Africa, the largest of which are Teneriffe, Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, Palma, Hierro or Ferro, Gomera, and Lancerote. They were celebrated in antiquity, under the appellation of the Fortunate Islands. *United Area*, estimated at 4,000 square miles. *Desc.* The whole have a mountainous character, some of their peaks attaining a great height, and Teneriffe culminating in 12,182 feet above the level of the sea. The sides of the mountains, which incline towards the west and north, are covered with vegetation, and exhibit, rising above each other, the plants of the torrid, the temperate, and even the frigid zone. The most verdant and fertile islands are Grand Canary and Teneriffe; Lancerote and Fuerteventura are dry and sandy; but they are all more or less volcanic. *Climate.* Hot, though greatly moderated by Atlantic breezes. *Zoology.* There are many dogs, and the goat is of great service, as also the camel and ass, which are used as beasts of burden. The principal birds are the vulture, bustard, pheasant, wood-pigeon, and the canary-bird, so well known throughout the civilized world. *Pro.* The most valuable production of the Canaries is wine, of which Teneriffe yields a great quantity; wheat, maize, potatoes, and French beans. The other articles of trade are brandy, archil, and soda. *Pop.* perhaps 205,000. *Lat.* between 27° 40′ and 29° 25′ N. *Lon.* between 13° 25′ and 18° 16′ W.—These islands were first discovered about 1330, when a Spanish or French vessel was driven upon them by stress of weather. In 1402 the Spaniards took possession of some of the islands, and, in 1512, their government was supreme throughout the group, and they have since retained possession of them.

Canary, Grand, the largest and most fertile of the group of the Canaries. *Ext.* About 35 miles long, by 28 broad. *Area*, 758 square miles. *Desc.* The whole island consists in a manner of one mountain, the culminating point of which is El Cumbre, which rises to 6,648 feet above the level of the sea, with its summit capped in perpetual snow. The lofty central parts of the island contain copious springs of pure water, which flow down in rivulets through the valleys, and preserve almost uninterrupted verdure and fertility. There are two, sometimes even three, harvests in the year, of wheat and maize. *Pop.* about 60,000.

Cancale, *kan'-kal*, a seaport-town and parish of France, in the department Ille-et-Vilaine, 3 miles from St. Malo. *Pop.* 6,000.—The rocks around Cancale furnish large quantities of oysters.

Cancellara, *kan-sail-la'-ra*, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 9 miles from Potenza. *Pop.* 3,140.

Canche, *kansh*, a river of France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, which rises near Estrées, and falls, after a course of 50 miles, into the British Channel.

Candace, *kăn-dai'-se*, the designation conferred on the warrior queens of Æthiopia, in the later period of the kingdom of Meröe. The most distinguished in history invaded Egypt 22 B.C., but was defeated by the Romans, and compelled to sue to Augustus for peace. This she obtained, with a remission of the tribute imposed on her by Petronius, one of the generals of the Roman army. Lived in the 1st century B.C.

Candahar, or Kandahar, *kan'-da-har'*, a fortified city of Afghanistan, and one of its capitals. It stands in a fertile plain, 200 miles from Cabool, and about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* unascertained; but variously stated from 30,000 to 100,000. *Lat.* 32° 37′ N. *Lon.* 66° 20′ E.—This city is supposed to have originally been founded by Alexander the Great. (*See* Afghanistan.)

Candeish, or Khandesh, *kan'-dish*, an old province of Hindostan, now belonging to the presidency of Bombay, inclosed by the districts Surat and Ahmednuggur, and the Indore, Gwalior, and Nizam's territories. *Area*, about 9,400 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, nearly encompassed by mountains, and watered by the Nerbudda, the Tuptee or Taptee, and other considerable streams. *Pro.* Grain, indigo, and cotton. *Pop.* 800,000. *Lat.* between 20° and 22° N. *Lon.* between 73° and 76° E.—Taken by the British in 1819.

Candelaro, *kan'-dai-la'-ro*, a river of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, rising in Mount Liburno. After receiving the Triolo, Salsola, and Celone, during a course of 40 miles, it falls into the Adriatic Sea. At its mouth are salt-works.

Candia, or Crete, *kăn'-de-a*, an island belonging to Turkey, in the Mediterranean, situate to the south of the Grecian archipelago. *Ext.* 150 miles long, with a breadth ranging from 6 to 35. *Desc.* Mountainous, being traversed by a high range throughout its entire length. Mount Ida, renowned in classic story, rises, near its centre, to a height of 7,674 feet. Upon it Jupiter is said to have been educated by the Corybantes. The coasts are indented with caverns, and the soil of the valleys is fertile and productive. *Climate.* Genial and healthy. *Pro.* Oil, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, honey, cotton, and corn. *Manf.* Leather, soap, spirits, sacking, and coarse cloths. *Pop.* estimated at 160,000, of whom 50,000 are Turks, the rest Greeks. *Lat.* between 34° 55′ and 35° 43′ N. *Lon.* between 23° 30′ and 26° 20′ E.—This island has been, at different times, ruled by different powers. After a war of twenty years, it was finally taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1669.

Candia, the capital of the above island, is situate in an elevated plain on the N. coast, and is strongly fortified. The houses are mean and ill-built. The harbour, once capacious, is now available only for vessels of light draught. The soap-works here are the largest in the island. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 35° 16′ N. *Lon.* 25° 4′ E.—This town fell before the arms of the Turks in 1669. It was besieged for three years, during which 29,000 Christians and 70,000 Turks were slain. The Turks made 69 assaults, and the Venetians 80 sorties, and 1,364 mines were exploded on both sides.

CANDIA, *kan'-de-a*, a town of Piedmont, 20 miles from Novara. *Pop.* 2,300.—Another in the province of Ivrea. *Pop.* 2,300.

CANDLISH, Robert Smith, D.D., *kăn'-dlish*, one of the most eminent ministers of the Free Church of Scotland. He was educated for the ministry of the established Church of Scotland, and held the parochial charge of St. George's Church, Edinburgh. At the disruption of the Establishment in 1843, Dr. Candlish took a leading part, and assisted, with other eminent clergymen, to form the Free Church. He afterwards became the pastor of Free St. George's, in the Lothian-road, Edinburgh. He published numerous pamphlets and sermons, besides some works on religious subjects.

CANDY, or KANDY, *kăn'-de*, a kingdom of Ceylon, formerly occupying the central parts of that island, and extending outward, so as to leave a narrow ring around the whole coast. The Dutch were formerly masters of Ceylon; but being expelled by the English, the latter entered into a war with the Candians, and obtained possession of their capital, in which only a detachment of troops was left. These now suffered so much by the climate, that, being attacked by the Candians, they were compelled to retreat. Afterwards, though they surrendered on terms, all were put to the sword, with the exception of Major Davie, the commander, who was detained prisoner by the Candians, among whom he died. Candy, the capital, was again taken possession of by the British, and abandoned. In 1815 the country was again invaded with 3,000 men, and the sovereign being formally deposed in 1816, the kingdom of Candy was annexed to the British dominions.

CANDY, or KANDY, a town of Ceylon, formerly the capital of the above, situate in a plain, amidst mountains covered with wood, 62 miles from Colombo. It consists mostly of mud huts with European barracks, the residence of the British governor, several missionary schools, an hospital, and many small temples. It now belongs to the British. *Pop.* unascertained. *Lat.* 7° 23′ N. *Lon.* 80° 47′ E.

CANEA, or KHANIA, a fortified seaport of the island of Candia, on the north coast, 65 miles from Candia. It is a neat town, the buildings being almost all Venetian. Its harbour is the best in the island; it has a lighthouse, and is defended by a fort. *Manf.* Chiefly soap. *Pop.* 8,000, of whom about two thirds are Mahometans.

CANELLI, *ka-nell'-le*, a town of the Sardinian states, Piedmont, 12 miles from Asti. *Pop.* 3,500.

CANGA ARGUELLES, José, *kan'-ga ar-gail'-yais*, a Spanish author and statesman. In 1823 he became an exile in England, where he produced a "Dictionary of Finance" and "Observations on the Histories of the Peninsular War." These are his most important works, although he is the writer of several others. After passing seven years in London, he suddenly became an apologist for the measures of Ferdinand, and was permitted to return to his country. He subsequently became a member of the Cortes for the third time. B. in the Asturias, 1770; D. 1843.

CANGE, Charles du Fresne du. (*See* DUCANGE.)

CANGIAGO, or CAMBIGI, Ludovico, *kan-ja'-go*, a Genoese painter, who executed some admirable works in Italy and Spain. B. 1527; D. 1585.

CANICATTI, *kan'-e-kat'-te*, a town in Sicily, on the Naro, 15 miles from Girgenti. It is well built; and most of its inhabitants are connected with agriculture. *Pop.* 16,500.

CANIGOU, *kan'-e-goo*, a mountain of France, 25 miles from Perpignan. *Height*, 9,137 feet; being one of the culminating points of the Pyrenees.

CANINO, *ka-ne'-no*, a town in the States of the Church, Italy, 40 miles from Viterbo. Here is a fine palace, given by Pius VII. to Lucien Bonaparte, who also took the title of prince of Canino.

CANNÆ, *kăn'-ne*, a small village of Apulia, 8 miles from Barletta, near the Ofanto (formerly Aufidus), where Hannibal defeated the Roman consuls P. Æmilius and Terentius Varro, with immense slaughter, on the 21st of May, 216 B.C. The present inhabitants still call the place where the battle occurred, "the field of blood."

CANNES, or CANES, *kan*, a small seaport of France, in Provence, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles from Draguignan. It trades in fruit, corn, and anchovies. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Here Bonaparte landed on 1st March, 1815, on his return from Elba. Lord Brougham had a residence here, where he annually went, to avoid the rigours of the English winter.

CANNING, the Right Honourable George, *kăn'-ning*, was, on the paternal side, of Irish extraction. His father came to London, entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Meeting with little practice, he abandoned the law for literature, but being unable to maintain himself in this new vocation, became a wine-merchant, in which capacity he failed, and died of a broken heart. His mother became an actress, and married an actor. He also dying, she was now married to a Mr. Hunn, a linen-draper of Exeter, and lived long enough to see her son attain the eminence to which his distinguished abilities entitled him. George was educated first at Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, then at Eton, and then at Oxford, where he was recognized as a high-class man. He then entered Lincoln's Inn, to follow the law as a profession, but being introduced by Mr. Pitt to the House of Commons, he abandoned the bar, and devoted himself wholly to the study of politics. This was in 1793. In 1796 he was appointed under-secretary of state, and in 1800 received a fortune of £100,000 by his marriage with Joanna, the daughter of General Scott. In 1801 he was appointed treasurer of the navy; and in 1807, a year after the death of Pitt, he was appointed, for the second time, secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1809 he fought a duel with Lord Castlereagh; and in 1812 became member for Liverpool, which again elected him in 1814, 1818, and 1820. In 1816 he became president of the Board of Control, and in 1822 was named governor-general of India, and was about to embark for that country, when Lord Castlereagh, then marquis of Londonderry, committed suicide. This circumstance led to Mr. Canning relinquishing his appointment, and again accepting that of secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1827 he became premier, the great object of a long and arduous political life. The last time he spoke in parliament was on the 20th of June, 1827. B. in London, 1770; D. at the villa of the duke of Devonshire, Chiswick, 1827.—Mr. Canning had great oratorical ability, with considerable poetical power, and much brilliancy of wit. He was a firm supporter of the cause of Catholic emancipation, and the main promoter of the independence of Greece.

CANNING, Charles John, Earl, was the only son of the Right Honourable George Canning, and on the death of his mother, in 1828, became Viscount Canning. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and under Sir Robert Peel became commissioner of woods and forests, and afterwards postmaster-general. In 1856 he succeeded Lord Dalhousie as governor-general of India, which appointment he held throughout the whole of the mutiny of the sepoys of 1857, 1858, and part of 1859. For his conduct during this trying period he was, in 1859, created an earl. B. 1812; D. 1862.

CANNINGTON, *kăn'-ning-ton*, a village and parish of Somersetshire, 3 miles from Bridgewater. *Area*, 3,970 acres. *Pop.* 1,600. In the neighbourhood is Kit-hill, with an elevation of 1,060 feet.—A station on the Great Western Railway.

CANNOCK, *kăn'-nok*, a parish of Staffordshire. *Area*, 11,970 acres. *Pop.* 3,000.—CANNOCK CHASE, a bleak tract of 25,000 acres, is in this neighbourhood.

CANO (Alonzo), *kă'-no*, is called the Michael Angelo of Spain, from the greatness of his talents in painting, statuary, and architecture. He studied architecture under his father, sculpture under Pacheco of Seville, and painting under Juan del Castillo. His two colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul were considered very fine, and many foreign artists came to copy them. He was soon taken notice of by Philip IV., and created first royal architect, king's painter, and instructor to the prince Don Balthazar Carlos. He adorned the palaces and churches with elegant pieces both in sculpture and painting; but a singular misfortune occurred while he was in the career of glory. Coming home one evening, he found his house robbed, his wife murdered, and his Italian man-servant fled. Notwithstanding the strong presumption against this man, the magistrates fastened their suspicion on Cano, who was

known to be of a jealous temper. Fearful of the consequences, he fled; but afterwards returned to Madrid, where he was racked to extort confession. He endured the torture without uttering a word to criminate himself, when the king caused him to be delivered, and took him again into favour. After this he entered the church as an asylum from further persecution, but still continued his professional pursuits. In his last moments, when the priest held to him a crucifix, wretchedly executed, he told him to take it away, for that it was so badly done he could not bear the sight of it. B, at Grenada, 1600; D. 1676.

CANO, Sebastian del, the first seaman who sailed round the globe. He accompanied Magellan to the East Indies, and, after the death of that famous sailor, sailed to the isles of Sunda, and doubled, after many attempts, the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to Spain in 1522, after a voyage of more than three years. B. in Biscay, and lived in the 16th century.—There was also a JACQUES CANUS, a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1481, discovered the kingdom of Congo.

CANOPUS, *kä-no'-pus*, a god of the water, amongst the Egyptians, represented under the form of a vase, surmounted with a man's or animal's head.

CANOPUS, a city of Egypt, 12 miles from Alexandria, celebrated for the temple of Serapis. It received its name, it is said, from Canopus, the pilot of the vessel of Menelaus, who was buried in this place. Some affirm that the modern Aboukir stands here.

CANOVA, Antonio, *ka-no'-va*, the eminent Italian sculptor, who, at fourteen years of age, was received into the studio of Bernardi Torretti at Venice, and subsequently into that of Ferrari. His first imaginative group was "Orpheus and Eurydice;" his next, "Dædalus and Icarus," which immediately brought him prominently into notice. Through the interest of Falliero, a senator of Venice, he was enabled to exhibit his work among the leading artists of Rome; and their judgment was so satisfactory that it stimulated him to higher efforts in his beautiful art. He returned to Venice for a short time, but afterwards went back to Rome, with a pension of 300 ducats, settled by his own government upon him for three years. He now produced his "Theseus and the Minotaur," and gave such strong evidences of a graceful yet simple talent, that he was chosen to execute the monument of Ganganelli (Pope Clement XIV.), for the church of the SS. Apostoli at Rome. This exquisite performance was exhibited in 1787, and it, at once, raised him to the highest rank in his profession. He next executed Rezzonico's (Clement XIII.) monument, which, if possible, surpassed the other. This work is in St. Peter's, at Rome. His fame being now established, he employed himself in the production of imaginative subjects. His genius was classical, yet in the highest degree pure and natural. "The Graces," "Cupid and Psyche," "Endymion," "Statues of Nymphs," "Hercules hurling Lycas from the Rock," are all evidences of the originality, as well as of that refined and exalted taste by which he was distinguished. Besides such works, he executed a large number of monumental groups, as well as portrait statues; among which we may mention his Napoleon I., and Letitia, the mother of that emperor. After his fame may be said to have travelled to the ends of the earth, he visited England, where he was highly gratified with his reception. The object of this visit was chiefly to see the Elgin marbles, the sight of which, he said, was sufficient to recompense him for his journey from Rome. On his return to Rome he received a patent of nobility, with the title of marquis of Ischia, which he never assumed, but, to the last, had his cards engraved with plain Antonio Canova. B. at Possagno, a village in the Venetian territory, 1757; D. at Venice, 1822.

CANROBERT, François Certain de, *kan'-ro-bair*, a French marshal, who, in 1830, entered the army as a private. By attention to his duties and considerable quickness of talent, he rapidly rose through the successive ranks of his profession, and, in 1835, was sent to Africa as a sous-lieutenant. Here he rose to a captaincy; but, on entering the breach at the storming of Constantine, was severely wounded, and afterwards received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In 1846 he became lieutenant-colonel, and was soon afterwards appointed to the command of a regiment of Zouaves. In 1850 he was made a brigadier-general, in 1852 aide-de-camp to Napoleon III., and, in 1853, a general of division. In 1854 he had the command of the first division of the army of the Crimea, under Marshal St. Arnaud; and, at the battle of the Alma, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell. On the death of St. Arnaud, he rose to be first in command; but the rising star of Bosquet burned with greater brilliancy in the eyes of the French. On the 5th of November he was wounded at Inkermann, and had his horse shot under him. The siege of Sebastopol, however, languished; dissatisfaction with the leaders of the allied army began to be expressed; and Canrobert, in 1855, resigned his chiefship. He did not, however, leave the Crimea, but resumed the command of his old division, and continued to serve with his usual zeal under the orders of Marshal Pélissier, who had superseded him. If this was done voluntarily, we cannot sufficiently admire the excellent temper which could submit to what most men, in his position, would have felt to be a galling humiliation. Ill health compelled him to quit the Crimea and return to Paris, where, on the birth of an heir to the imperial throne, in 1856, he was created a marshal. In 1859 he was appointed to the command of a division destined to operate against the Austrians in Piedmont; and at the battle of Magenta, fought on the 4th of June, shared in the honours of that field with General MacMahon. B. in Brittany, 1809.

CANSO, *kan'-so*, an island, cape, and small fishing bank, on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, in *lat.* 45° 20′ N. —The GUT OF CANSO leads from the Atlantic Ocean into Northumberland Straits, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

CANSTADT, or CANNSTADT, *kan'-stat*, a well-built town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 4 miles from Stuttgart, of the inhabitants of which it is a favourite resort. *Pop.* 1,500.—In the vicinity a battle was fought in 1796, between General Moreau and the Archduke Charles of Austria.

CANTA, *kan'-ta*, a province and government of Peru, said to contain 62 towns. *Ext.* 100 miles long, by 72 broad. *Desc.* Intersected by the Andes, on the sides of which fruits and vegetables are cultivated. Cattle, sheep, and wild goats are numerous; but little is known of the country. *Pop.* of province, about 13,000. Its capital, of the same name, is in *lat.* 11° 10′ S.

CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS, *kăn-tai'-bre-an*, the W. continuation of the system of the Pyrenees, in Spain, extending as far as Cape Finisterre. Some of their summits attain an elevation of 10,000 feet.

CANTAL, *kan'-tal*, a department of France, which comprises the greater part of the old province Auvergne. *Area*, 2,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with its surface almost entirely covered with the débris of extinct volcanoes. There is, consequently, no great fertility, except in the valleys. *Rivers.* The Alagnon, the Lot, and Dordogne, with their affluents. *Pro.* Buckwheat, corn, potatoes, and chestnuts; cattle are depastured on the slopes of the hills, and the manufacture of cheese is considerable. The best quality of that article is called Roquefort. *Pop.* 254,000.

CANTARINI, Simon, *kan'-ta-re'-ne*, called the "Pezarese," a disciple of Guido, whose paintings are often taken for those of his master. D. at Verona, 1648.

CANTELEUX, *kan'-te-lu(r)*, a town of France, in the department Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 3 miles from Rouen. *Pop.* 3,500.

CANTEMIR, Demetrius, *känt-e'-mir*, a Moldavian prince, of Tartarian extraction. Early in life he served the grand seignior, who appointed him governor of Moldavia, which he surrendered to Peter the Great, and obtained from him the title of prince. B. 1673; D. 1723.—He wrote a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire," in Latin; "The System of the Mahometan Religion;" "The Present State of Moldavia," &c.

CANTEMIR, Antiochus, son of the preceding, was educated at St. Petersburg. He was raised to several important offices, and sent ambassador to Paris and London. B. 1710; D. 1744.—He wrote poems in the Russian language, and translated Anacreon and other authors.

CANTERBURY, *kăn'-ter-ber'-re*, a city, borough, and

county of itself, in Kent, on the Stour, 53 miles from London. *Area*, 3,240 acres. The town consists of four principal streets, disposed in the form of a cross, and was formerly environed by walls, many portions of which remain. The dignity of being the metropolitan archiepiscopal see of all England belongs to it, and its spacious and magnificent cathedral, composed of the architecture of different periods, was, in the 12th century, erected on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon England. It is in the form of a double cross, 514 feet in length, and 71 at its greatest breadth. The height of the vaulted roof is 80 feet, and that of the great tower 235. Many of the windows are superbly adorned with painted glass. Besides the cathedral, there are many parish churches within the walls of the city, and three in the suburbs. There are likewise places of worship for other denominations, several charitable institutions, a handsome and commodious court-hall or guild, a philosophical institution, with a library and museum, a gaol, a theatre, and barracks both for cavalry and infantry. A high mound, known by the name of "Dane John Hill," and encompassed by the city wall, is supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes. It forms the chief promenade of the citizens, as the old ramparts have been turned into terraces, and new ones added. There are two mineral springs, which are much resorted to. *Manf.* Silk and cotton. *Pop.* 18,500.—This city is very ancient, and was called *Durovernum* by the Romans. The archbishop of Canterbury is the first peer of the realm, next to the royal family, and crowns the sovereign in Westminster Hall. Here is the Old Chequers Inn, celebrated by Chaucer, and here Thomas à Becket was assassinated in 1171. (*See* BECKET, Thomas à.)

CANTERBURY, a village and township of the United States, in New Hampshire, 8 miles from Concord. *Pop.* 1,700.—Another in Connecticut, 12 miles from Norwich. *Pop.* 1,800, chiefly engaged in cotton and woollen factories.

CANTERBURY, a settlement on the north part of the island of New Zealand, founded by a committee of Episcopalians. The district is fertile, and is calculated to embrace an area of 2,400,000 acres.

CANTIRE, or KINTYRE, *kin'-tire*, a peninsula running between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean. It forms the S. extremity of Argyleshire, Scotland. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with an average breadth of 6½.—The MULL is the S.W. point of the peninsula, and has a lighthouse 297 feet high. *Lat.* 55° 19′ N. *Lon.* 5° 49′ W.

CANTON, John, *kăn'-ton*, an experimental philosopher, who, after obtaining a common education, was apprenticed to the trade of broadcloth-weaving. His leisure hours were devoted to mathematical studies, in which he succeeded so well as to make a dial upon stone, which not only gave the hour of the day, but the rising of the sun, his place in the ecliptic, and other particulars. This was fixed against the front of his father's house, and so pleased many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, that he found, by access to their libraries, great helps in his favourite pursuits. In 1739 he went to London, and was engaged as assistant to Mr. Watkins, master of an academy in Spitalfields, whom he afterwards succeeded. About 1746 he made some discoveries in electricity, and in 1750 presented to the Royal Society a method of making artificial magnets, for which he was elected a member, and received the gold medal. In 1751 he was honoured with the degree of M.A. by the University of Aberdeen, and chosen one of the council of the Royal Society. His communications to that learned body, upon astronomical and philosophical subjects, were numerous and important, but he never published any separate work. B. at Stroud, Gloucestershire, 1718; D. 1772.

CANTON, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5,000.

CANTON, a city and seaport of China, in the province of Quang-tong, of which it is the capital. It is situate on a river of the same name, at a distance of about 70 miles from its mouth, and is surrounded by walls about six or seven miles in circuit, mounted with several cannon, and entered by twelve gates. The suburbs are very extensive, and the streets are long, straight, and narrow, some of the principal not exceeding 15 or 20 feet in width. The houses are built of brick, one story high, with two or three courts behind, for warehouses, or apartments for the females of the family. All the streets are well furnished with shops. The factories of the different European powers extend along the banks of the river, having their respective flags displayed. They usually consist of four or five houses; and the factory belonging to the British surpasses the others in size and elegance. A broad parade, called Respondentia Walk, extends along the river in front of the factories, where the Europeans resort to enjoy the cool of the evening. It is a place of very great trade, and several canals, crossed by stone bridges, intersect it in different parts. A large portion of the population live on the water and the banks of the river, and canals are lined with mud huts, in which the poorer classes take up their abodes at the rate of from 12 to 20 persons in one apartment. The principal exports are tea, nankeen, silks, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, tutenag, China-ware, and many other articles. The imports from Great Britain and her eastern settlements are woollen cloths, cotton, opium, betel-nut, furs, and watches. *Pop.* estimated at upwards of 1,000,000. *Lat.* 23° 6′ 9″ N. *Lon.* 113° 15′ E.—In October, 1856, a serious misunderstanding arose between Great Britain and China, out of the Chinese boarding the *Arrow*, a small vessel with a British colonial register, lying in the Canton river. For an account of the proceedings connected with this, and of the operations of the naval and military authorities, *see* ELGIN, Lord; SEYMOUR, Sir Michael; TIEN-TSIN, and CHINA.)

CANTON, the name of numerous townships with small populations in the United States of America.

CANTON RIVER, the Choo-Keang, or "Pearl River," of the Chinese, is the lower part of the Pe-Kiang. It has a navigable course of 300 miles, and 40 miles below Canton is called the Bocca Tigris. It is studded all round Canton with numerous islands, upon which rice is cultivated, and many forts are placed.

CANTU, Cesare, *kan'-too*, an Italian historian, whose liberal opinions drew upon him, in 1812, the vengeance of the Austrian government, who condemned him to a year's imprisonment. His principal work is his "Storia Universale," which was published at Milan, and extends to 20 vols. 8vo. It has passed through several editions, and has also been translated into French. He has written several other works; among which we may notice his "Reformation in Europe," which was translated into English and published in 1817. In poetry and poetic criticism he has, likewise, exercised his pen. B. at Brescia, 1805.

CANUTE, or KNUD, *kăn'-ute*, the Great, king of Denmark and England, succeeded his father Sweyn in the former kingdom about the year 1014. Coming to England at the commencement of his reign in Denmark, he landed on the southern coast, where he committed dreadful ravages. Edmund Ironside, however, opposed him with such bravery that Canute agreed to divide the kingdom between them. On the murder of Edmund by Edric, in 1017, Canute obtained the whole kingdom, in an assembly of the states, conciliating the people by his espousal of Ethelred's widow. He then put to death Edric and several of the English nobility who had basely deserted their sovereign. He likewise levied heavy taxes, particularly on the inhabitants of London, but distributed justice with an even hand, and showed no partiality to the Danes in preference to the English. The king of Sweden having attacked Denmark, he embarked on an expedition against him, and slew the Swedish monarch in battle. Great now as was his power, he did not suffer it to inflate him with vanity. He returned to England, where it is said some of his flatterers praised him beyond the limits of even parasitical adulation. Shocked at the extravagance of his courtiers, whilst at Southampton, he caused a chair to be placed on the seashore. In this he seated himself, and commanding the waves not to approach nearer, calmly awaited his mandate to be obeyed. The heedless tide, however, rolled nearer and nearer, until it touched his royal feet. "See," said he to his flatterers, "how regardless of my power are these waves;" and bade them remember that no one should be called sovereign but the Great Being whom the waters and the winds alike

obey. He subsequently made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his return founded the monasteries of St. Benuet, at Holme, and St. Edmund's Bury. D. 1035.

CANUTE III. (*See* HARDICANUTE.)

CANUTE IV., called the Pious, king of Denmark, succeeded his brother Harold in 1080. He undertook an expedition to England, which failed. He made such extraordinary grants of land to the Church, that it excited his subjects to rise against him, and he was slain in a tumult, 1087. On this account he was canonized by Pope Alexander III. in 1164. There were some other princes of the same name, but their history contains nothing of importance.

CAPE, properly a small portion of land jutting into the sea; although the term is also used to define a promontory. For all capes, not given below, see their respective names.

CAPE CHARLES, a headland of British North America. *Lat.* 52° 25′ N. *Lon.* 55° 10′ W.

CAPE CLEAR, the most southern headland of Ireland, on an island, with a lighthouse 455 feet above the sea. *Lat.* 51° 26′ N. *Lon.* 9° 29′ W.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, the capital of the British settlements on the coast of N. Guinea, Africa. *Desc.* Wooded in the neighbourhood, but deficient in water. *Climate.* Humid and unhealthy. *Pro.* Palm-oil and maize, which, with gold-dust and tortoiseshell, are exported. *Lat.* 5° 5′ 25″ N. *Lon.* 1° 12′ 45″ W.

CAPE COD, a peninsula of North America, in the Atlantic. *Lat.* 42° 2′ 23″ N. *Lon.* 70° 3′ 55″ W.—It is so called from the great number of codfish found in Massachusetts Bay.

CAPE-DA-ROCA, *da-ro'-ka*, the most western headland of Portugal, with a lighthouse and fort, 30 miles from Lisbon.

CAPE FEAR, a headland forming the S. point of Smith's Island, North America. *Lat.* 33° 48′ N. *Lon.* 78° 9′ W.

CAPE FRIO, *fre'-o*, a headland on the coast of Brazil, 80 miles from Rio Janeiro. *Lat.* 22° 59′ 9″ S. *Lon.* 41° 57′ 2″ W.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *je'-rar-do*, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area*, 864 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom about 2,000 are slaves.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, or CAPE COLONY, commonly known as "The Cape," a tract of country in Southern Africa, colonized by the British, and taking its name from the cape which forms its southern extremity. It is bounded on the N. by the Orange and Val rivers; on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, Caffraria, Natal, and the Drakenberg mountains; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 900 miles in length, with a breadth of 400. *Area*, about 170,000 square miles. *Bays.* St. Helena, Table, False, St. Sebastian, Mossel, Plattenberg, and Algoa. *Divisions.* The colony is divided into 21 districts, of which Stellenbosch is the principal wine, and Zwellendam the principal corn districts; the others are chiefly devoted to cattle-grazing. *Desc.* The Cape territory consists of three successive ranges of mountains, running parallel to each other and to the southern coast. Each of these, as it ascends above the other, is proportionably barren. The last range attains a height of 10,000 feet, and the table-land or plain, from which it takes its rise, is considerably more elevated than either of the two other ranges. Thus Southern Africa forms a succession of mountain terraces, rising above each other. The plain, next the sea, has a deep and fertile soil, is watered by numerous rivulets, well clothed with grass, and exhibits a rich variety of trees and shrubs. The second terrace contains a considerable proportion of well-watered and fertile lands; whilst the third, called the Great Karoo, is about 200 miles long, and 50 broad, and consists of an impenetrable soil, nearly destitute of every trace of vegetation. What is called the Cape District consists chiefly of a peninsula formed by the ocean on the W., by Table Bay on the N., and False Bay on the S. It is connected with the continent by an isthmus, low, flat, and sandy, of considerable breadth, while the peninsula itself is entirely composed of mountains. Of these the most conspicuous is Table Mountain, forming its N. extremity, immediately above Cape Town, and rising to the height of 3,582 feet. *Rivers.* Great Fish, Keiskamma, Bushman, Sunday, Camtoos, Briede Berg, Oliphant, and Orange. Although the streams are numerous, in the summer they are mostly dry. *Zoology.* The wild animals, such as wolves, hyenas, elephants, hippopotami, tigers, antelopes, &c. have almost disappeared from every part of the settlement. In place of these, cattle and sheep have multiplied, and their breeds have been much improved. The merino sheep thrives admirably, and large quantities of its wool are sent to England. The ostrich is found in the plains, and the eagle in the mountains, whilst snakes abound. *Climate.* Excessive; the country is deluged with rain during the cold season; while in the hot months scarcely a shower falls to refresh the earth. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, however, the grain of the Cape is said to be equal in quality to any in the world. *Pro.* Nowhere, perhaps, are produced plants and flowers more distinguished by the elegance of their forms and the brilliancy of their colours, yet the cultivation of the useful cereals has not progressed to a great extent. The culture of the vine, which grows here freely, although the fruit, perhaps, is rather abundant than of first-rate quality, receives considerable attention. There is a large exportation, principally to the mother country, of the wines known as Cape and Constantia, and a kind of port wine is also manufactured. *Minerals.* Gold has been found in the basin of the Orange river, and there are copper-mines at work, yielding, it is said, 60 to 70 per cent. of pure metal. *Pop.* 286,000. *Lat.* between 26° 30′ and 34° 51′ S. *Lon.* between 17° 10′ and 29° 20′ E.—The Cape of Good Hope, which was long a barrier to the progress of Europeans eastward, was discovered in 1486 by Barthélemy Diaz, a Portuguese navigator. He called it the "Cape of Tempests," on account of the storms which he had there experienced. John II., of Portugal, however, altered its title to that of "Good Hope," as he justly thought that it would open the road to the Indies. It was doubled in 1497, by the Portuguese navigator Vasco de Gama; then European ships were seen, for the first time, in the Indian seas. The Dutch, in 1600, in the infancy of their Indian trade, fixed upon it as a station for their vessels to take in water and provisions, and at last began to colonize it. The Hottentots were either reduced to slavery, or driven beyond the mountains, and the Cape settlement was gradually extended. It 1795 it was reduced by the British naval force, but restored to Holland by the peace of Amiens. It was again reduced in January, 1806, and was permanently confirmed to Britain at the congress of Vienna.

CAPE HATTERAS, *hät'-te-ras*, in the United States, at the angle of a long reef which lines the coast of N. Carolina. *Lat.* 35° 14′ N. *Lon.* 75° 30′ W.

CAPE HAYTIEN, *hai'-ti-en*, a seaport-town of Hayti, 40 miles from Port au Prince. *Pop.* perhaps 14,000. *Lat.* 19° 40′ N. *Lon.* 69° 54′ W.

CAPE HORN, or HOORN, *horn*, the most southern point of America, named by Schouten, its discoverer, after the place of his nativity in the Netherlands. *Lat.* 55° 58′ 40″ S. *Lon.* 67° 16′ W.

CAPE LA HAGUE, *haig*, a promontory of France, in the English Channel, opposite the island of Alderney, 16 miles from Cherbourg. *Lat.* 49° 43′ 22″ N. *Lon.* 1° 57′ 6″ W.—CAPE LA HOGUE is on the opposite side of the same peninsula, off which the united Dutch and English fleets, under Admiral Russell, defeated the French naval force under Tourville, May 19th, 1692.

CAPE MAY, a county and headland of New Jersey, in the United States. *Area*, 240 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. *Pop.* 7,000.

CAPE MOUNT, a river of W. Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean in *lat.* 6° 44′ N.; *lon.* 11° 25′ W.

CAPE RIVER, or VAUNKS, *vawnks*, a river of Central America, which, after a course of 300 miles, falls into the Caribbean Sea, at Cape Gracios a Dios. Its course is through the Maragua and Mosquito country, and it is navigable to a considerable distance inland.

CAPE TOWN, a fortified seaport-town in S. Africa, agreeably situate at the head of Table Bay, on a plain sloping downwards from Table Mount, and 32 miles from "the Cape." The streets are built with great regularity, being all parallel to, and intersecting each other at right angles; they are open and airy, watered by canals, which are walled in, and planted with oaks on each side. There are a great

many churches and chapels, an exchange, an observatory, a college, the South African Institution, a public library, and a botanic garden. Cape Town is defended by a castle of considerable strength, to which numerous batteries were added by Sir James Craig. *Lat.* 33° 56′ S. *Lon.* 18° 28′ 7″ E.—On the 1st July, 1854, the first parliament elected by the colony was here opened.

CAPE VERD, *verd*, the most W. cape of Africa, called from a group of baobab trees, which crown its summit. *Lat.* 14° 43′ N. *Lon.* 17° 31′ W.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS, a Portuguese group in the Atlantic Ocean, 320 miles W. of the above cape. They consist of ten islands and four islets. Their names are Bonavista, Sal, Mayo, Santiago, Brava, Fogo, Grande, Rombo, S. Nicolao, and S. Luzia; Branco, Razo, S. Vialente, and S. Antao. *United Area*, estimated at 1,680 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, with some of the peaks rising to a considerable height. The volcano of Fogo attains an elevation of 9,157 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Maize, rice, French beans, coffee, cotton, indigo, tobacco, orchil, and an abundance of the usual tropical fruits. Cattle are reared, and pigs and goats are numerous. Mules and asses are the beasts of burden, and fowls are plentiful. Fish abound in the neighbouring seas, and amber is found along the coasts. The scarcity of fresh water, however, is a great drawback, and is the occasion of frequent and severe distress. The principal branches of industry are the preparation of salt and agriculture. *Manf.* Leather, linen, soap, and pottery. *Pop.* estimated at about 70,000, of which there are some slaves. *Lat.* between 14° 45′ and 17° 13′ N. *Lon.* between 22° 45′ and 25° 25′ W.—The province of CAPE VERD comprises these islands and the Portuguese possessions near Cape Roxo, on the African continent, the capital of which is Mindello, in the island of St. Vincent. The only worship is the Roman Catholic.

CAPE WRATH, *rawth*, is the N.W. extremity of Scotland, and is formed by a pyramid of gneiss, topped by a lighthouse 400 feet above the sea. *Lat.* 58° 38′ N. *Lon.* 4° 58′ 5″ W.

CAPE YORK, the extreme point of the N.E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 10° 38′ S. *Lon.* 142° 33′ E.

CAPEFIGUE, Baptiste Honoré Raymond, *kap'-feeg*, a French historian and periodical writer, who studied for the law; but becoming a contributor to the newspapers in Paris, adopted literature as a profession. For a time he was editor of the "Quotidienne," and subsequently devoted the energies of his pen to the columns of most of the Parisian leading papers; besides writing for the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Whilst supporting himself by this means, he was labouring in the mine of history, and has produced upwards of one hundred volumes, most of which have relation to some period in the annals of his own country. B. at Marseilles, 1801.

CAPEL, Arthur Lord, *kai'-pel*, an English nobleman, who, in the parliament of 1640, voted for the attainder of the earl of Strafford, a measure which he afterwards sincerely repented. Finding that the Parliament went farther against the king than he wished, he began to oppose their violent measures, for which he was created Lord Capel of Hadham. In the war which followed, his zeal in the royal cause induced the Parliament to confiscate his estates. In 1648 he, with the earl of Norwich and Sir Charles Lucas, defended Colchester against the parliament forces, but was obliged at last to surrender, upon promise of quarter. He was, however, committed to the Tower, whence he made his escape, but being soon taken, was tried and executed, March 9, 1649.

CAPELL, Edward, an editor of Shakspeare, who obtained the place of deputy-inspector of plays, with a salary of £200 a year. He spent 20 years on his edition of Shakspeare; but his comments are rather suggestive than solid. His style is obscure, pedantic, and crippled; so much so that it drew from Dr. Johnson the remark that "the man should have come to me, and I would have endowed his purpose with words; as it is, he doth gabble monstrously." He wrote and edited other works, but with as little ability as he did those of Shakspeare. B. near Bury St. Edmund's, 1713; D. 1781.

CAPELLEN, Goderd Alexander Gerard Philip, Baron Van der, *ka-pel'-len*, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, was, in 1809, appointed minister of internal affairs under King Louis Bonaparte, with whom, in 1811, he went to his retreat at Gratz, in Stiria. On the emancipation of Holland from the French yoke, Capellen was, in 1814, made governor-general of the Dutch East Indies; but he did not set out for the scene of his administration till after the battle of Waterloo, when he proceeded to Java. In 1826 he was recalled in disgrace, notwithstanding the many excellent reforms which he effected among the people he had been sent to govern. For a long time the prejudice against him was great; but justice, though tardy, came at last and vindicated his conduct in the eyes of his countrymen. He rose once more into favour, and was appointed ambassador to England on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria. B. at Utrecht, 1778; D. at his seat at Vollenhoven, 1848.

CAPELLO, Bianca, *ka-pel'-lo*, a Venetian lady, who, from the mistress became the wife of Francis, son of the grand duke Cosmo de Medici. She possessed considerable talents for intrigue, and deceived her lover, who was desirous of offspring, by pretending that she had had a child born to her. She and her husband died within a few days of each other, in 1587, not without strong suspicion of being poisoned by the cardinal Ferdinand, brother of Francis. D. at Venice, about 1542.

CAPERNAUM, *kă-per'-nă-um*, 'the field of repentance,' or 'city of comfort,' the capital of Galilee, on the Sea of Tiberias, and the chief residence of Christ while exercising his ministry.

CAPESTERRE, LA, or LE MARIGOT, *kaps'-tair, mar'-e-go*, a town of Guadaloupe, 13 miles from Basseterre. *Pop.* 4,000, of whom upwards of 3,000 are slaves.

CAPET, Hugues, *ka'-pai*, the founder of the Capet dynasty of French princes, of whom very little is known. He is said to have been of plebeian origin, and to have usurped the throne in the 10th century. D. 996.—On the accession of the house of Bourbon, the name of Capet was either given to them or taken by them, and all the processes in the trial of Louis XVI. were made against Louis Capet.

CAPHTOR, *kif'-tor*, 'a sphere,' 'a buckle,' or 'a hand,' supposed to be the island of Crete. Its people are designated Caphtorims.

CAPITANATA, *ka'-pe-ta-na'-ta*, a province of Naples, extending from the Gulf of Venice to the province of Principato Citra. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing fruit, wine, saffron, and salt. The pastures are rich, and numerous herds are reared. *Pop.* about 320,000.

CAPITOLIUM, *kăp-i-to'-le-um*, 'the Capitol,' a celebrated temple and citadel at Rome, on the Tarpeian rock, the plan of which was drawn by Tarquin Priscus, the building commenced by Servius Tullius, finished by Tarquin Superbus, and consecrated by the consul Horatius, after the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. It stood upon four acres of ground; the front was adorned with three rows of pillars, and the other sides with two. The ascent to it from the ground was by a hundred steps. The magnificence and richness of the Capitol were immense, all the consuls successively giving donations to it. Its thresholds were of brass, and its roof of gold, and, throughout, it was adorned with vessels and shields of solid silver, golden chariots, &c. It was destroyed three times,—once during the civil wars, and twice under the emperors; but it rose again, more magnificent than ever, under Domitian. When its foundation was sunk, the head of a man called Tolus was found in it, and the hill was, from the circumstance, called *Capitolium; a capite Toli.* The consuls and magistrates offered sacrifices there when they first entered upon their offices; and, in triumphs, the procession was always conducted to the Capitol.

CAPIZ, *ka'-peeth*, a city of the Philippines, on the coast of the island of Panay, of which it is the capital. It is the residence of the governor of a province. *Pop.* 12,000.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, Count of, *ka'-po dees'-tre-a*, a Greek, who began life as a student of medicine, but who entered the service of Russia, and was attached to the embassy at Vienna. In 1813 he became the plenipotentiary of Russia to Switzerland, and gained the favour of the Swiss by advocating the restoration of

all the territory which the French had taken from them, and the re-establishment of Helvetian independence. In 1814 he was at the congress of Vienna, and, in the following year, was the plenipotentiary of Russia in the final treaty of peace with France. For the next ten or twelve years he laboured to undermine Turkey; and, on the separation of Greece from that power, he was, after the battle of Navarino, in 1828, installed president of the Greek government. In this capacity, however, he acquired little credit, being constantly at variance with the people over whom he presided. B. in Corfu, 1780; assassinated at Napoli di Romania, 1831.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a fortified seaport of Austria, in the circle of Istria, and on a small island in the Gulf of Trieste. It communicates with the mainland by a drawbridge nearly half a mile long, and has a cathedral, a great many churches, a gymnasium, and a prison. *Manf.* Soap and leather. *Pop.* about 7,000.

CAPPADOCIA, *kap'-pa-do'-she-a*, a country of Asia Minor, between the Halys, the Euphrates, and the Euxine. It received its name from the river Cappadox, which separated it from Galatia. Its inhabitants were vile and superstitious, and addicted to every vice, according to the ancients. They reared sheep and beautiful horses.

CAPPAGH, *kăp'-pa*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 5 miles from Omagh. *Area*, 37,671 acres. *Pop.* 12,000.

CAPPEL, *kap-pel'*, a village of Switzerland, 10 miles from Zurich. Here, in 1531, Ulrich Zwinglius was killed in a skirmish against the papists.

CAPRAJA, *ka'-pra-e-a*, a small island of Sardinia, in the Tuscan Sea, 18 miles from Corsica. *Area*, 3½ miles long, by 1½ broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, and productive in wine and oil. There is a small fortified port of the same name on the island. *Pop.* about 3,000.—It takes its name from the numerous wild goats found upon it.

CAPRERA, *ka-prair'-a*, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, off the N. coast of Sardinia. *Length*, 5 miles.

CAPRI, *ka'-pre*, a small island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, and 20 miles from the city of Naples. *Ext.* 5 miles long, by 3 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a rocky soil, but producing fruit, grain, oil, and wine. *Pop.* 2,300.—The PORT OF CAPRI is a small fortified town on its S. side.

CAPRICORN ISLANDS, *kăr'-pri-korn*, a small group on the tropic of the same name, off the E. coast of Australia.

CAPUA, *ka'-poo-a*, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 20 miles from Naples. It contains, besides the cathedral, a collegiate church, several parish churches, and a number of convents. Capua has a strong citadel, and is considered to be the key of Naples on the N. *Pop.* about 8,000.—In ancient times this city rivalled Rome, being called *altera Roma*, another Rome; and possessed so many pleasures and luxuries, that it enervated the soldiers of Hannibal, and rendered them unfit for the severities of war.

CARACALLA, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, *kăr'-a-kăl'-la*, a Roman emperor, who, with Geta his brother, succeeded his father Severus; but, desirous of reigning alone, he slew his brother whilst in the arms of his mother. After gaining over the soldiers, he wantoned in cruelty, and married his mother-in-law. The people of Alexandria, having uttered some sarcasms on the murder of Geta, he entered it with his army, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. Slain by one of his guards, at Edessa, in 217.

CARACCAS, *ka-rak'-kas*, a province of Venezuela, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the S. by Venezuela proper and Guiana, on the E. by Barcelona, and on the W. by Varinas and Carabobo. *Area*, about 46,000 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Varied with hill and dale, but flat along the coast. *Pro.* Indigo, coffee, and cocoa. *Pop.* 243,000. *Lat.* between 7° 38' and 10° 26' N. *Lon.* between 65° 30' and 68° W.

CARACCAS, the capital of Venezuela, in the above province. It is built on a declivity, nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, at a distance of about 16 miles from the coast of the Caribbean Sea. Its situation is healthy, and it is plentifully supplied with water. *Pop.* from 40,000 to 50,000.—In 1812 an earthquake destroyed 12,000 persons in this place.

CARACTACUS, or CARADOC, *kă-răk'-ta-kus*, a British king, celebrated for his magnanimous deportment when brought before the emperor Claudius, in 52. He had been betrayed by Cartismandua. Claudius was so touched on the occasion as to take him into his favour, and to give him his liberty. There were some other British princes of the same name.

CARADOG, *kăr'-a-dog*, a British historian, who wrote the chronicle of Wales from 636 to his own time. Of this work several copies remain. D. 1156.—One copy of his chronicle has been continued to 1196, and another to 1280. They are all in MS.

CARAFFA, *ka-raf'-fa*, an eminent Neapolitan family, divided into many branches, and all descended from Filippo Caraffa, lord of Spinalonga, who died in 1220.

CARA HISSAR. (*See* AFIOM-KARA-HISSAR.)

CARAMANIA, or KARAMAN, *ka-ra-mai'-ne-a*, an extensive province of Asiatic Turkey, bounded N. and W. by Natolia, and S. by the Mediterranean, with Sinas and Marash on its other sides. Its boundaries here, however, are not exactly defined. *Desc.* Mountainous, but intersected with beautiful valleys, in which cotton, sesamum, fruits, and tobacco are raised. Silk is also produced; but the rearing of cattle is the principal branch of industry. It is watered by the Sihon and Kizil Irmak, besides being supplied with numerous small lakes. *Pop.* 2,500,000, perhaps. *Lat.* between 37° and 40° N. *Lon.* between 31° and 37° E.

CARANACA, *ka'-ra-na'-ka*, a town of Spain, 40 miles from Murcia. Near it is a mountain, in which is the stalactitic cavern of Barquilla. *Pop.* 10,000.

CARAUSIUS, *kă-raw'-si-us*, a Roman captain, a native of Belgic Gaul, whom Maximian employed to defend the coasts of Gaul against the piratical Franks and Saxons. Here he acquired so much wealth by his prizes, as to excite the jealousy of the emperor. Carausius, foreseeing the results of this, sailed for Britain, where, in 287, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor by the Roman legions. He now maintained a formidable fleet, and was enabled to resist all attempts to expel him, the Romans being obliged to acknowledge his independence in a treaty. Assassinated by Allectus, one of his principal officers, 293.

CARAVAGGIO, *kar'-a-vaj'-e-o*, a town of Northern Italy, 15 miles from Bergamo. *Pop.* about 7,000. —Here Francis Sforza defeated the Venetians in 1448. The painters Polidoro Caldaro and Michael Angelo Merigi, both surnamed Caravaggio, were natives of this town.

CARBLT, LE, *kar'-bai*, the capital of Martinique, 2 miles from Saint-Pierre. To the S. of this town is a volcanic mountain, estimated above 5,000 feet high. *Pop.* about 4,000, of whom two thirds are slaves.

CARBON, *kar'-bon*, a county of Pennsylvania, in the United States. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Desc.* Rough and barren, but the most extensive coal-mining district in the United States. It has a great number of saw, flour, grist, and powder-mills, and several local railways in operation to facilitate the trade of the county. *Pop.* about 20,000.

CARCASSONNE, *kar-kas-son'*, an ancient city and parish of France, divided into the Upper and Lower towns by the river Aude, 55 miles from Toulouse. The former contains the castle and cathedral church, but the latter is better built, being comparatively modern. It is the see of a bishop, has a college and a tribunal of commerce. *Manf.* Cloth, paper, leather, linen, soap, and nails. It also trades in grain, fruit, flour, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 21,000.—The old town is very ancient, and suffered greatly in the wars against the Albigenses. The river, where the town stands, is crossed by a bridge of 10 arches.

CARCHEMISH, *kăr'-ke-mish*, 'a lamb carried off,' a city of Mesopotamia, on the river Euphrates.

CARDAN, Jerome, *kar'-dan*, a celebrated Italian physician, who, in 1552, went to Scotland, and cured the archbishop of St. Andrew's of an asthma which had baffled the skill of numerous physicians. He was next admitted to the court of Edward VI., and cast the nativity of that prince. Thence he rambled through various countries, and at Bologna was committed to prison. On recovering his liberty he went to Rome, where he ended his days. B. at Pavia, 1501; D. at Rome, 1576.—As a physician he was empirical, and in philosophy fanciful and extravagant, but in mathe-

matical knowledge he was eminent. He was so addicted to astrology, that, having foretold the time of his own death, it is said, he starved himself to prove the truth of his prediction. His works were printed at Lyons in 1663, in 10 vols. folio.

CARDIFF, *kar-dif*, a seaport-town of Glamorganshire, on the Taff, which is here crossed by a bridge of five arches, 11 miles from Newport. A navigable canal, 25 miles long, constructed among the mountains, communicates with the Merthyr Tydvil works, whence a great quantity of cast and wrought iron is brought. Its public buildings are a church, a new town-hall, a county gaol, law-courts, and a theatre. *Pop.* 18,500.—Cardiff is an ancient place, and is surrounded by walls, in which were four gates. Its castle, once large and strongly fortified, was erected about the year 1079. Robert, duke of Normandy, was confined in it for 26 years after the battle of Tinchebrai. This fortress was afterwards taken and partially demolished by Cromwell, but still forms an interesting object, much of its ancient grandeur having been preserved or restored. It is a station on the Taff Vale and Aberdare Railway.

CARDIGAN, earl of, James Thomas Brudenell, *kar'-di-gan*, entered the army in his 27th year, and in 1830 became a lieutenant-colonel of hussars. The death of his father brought him into possession of a large fortune, and he devoted a considerable sum to the service of his regiment. In 1841 he was tried and acquitted by the House of Lords for having fought a duel, in which he had wounded his adversary. In 1854 he commanded the 11th hussars, and, in the same year, was appointed a major-general of the light cavalry despatched to serve in the Crimea. On the 25th October he led the celebrated charge at Balaclava against upwards of 5,000 Russian cavalry. In 1855 he was created a commander of the Bath, and in the following year was made a commander of the Legion of Honour by Napoleon III., and appointed inspector-general of cavalry. D. in London, 1797.

CARDIGAN, the capital of Cardiganshire, situate about two miles from the mouth of the river Tivey, which is here crossed by a bridge of seven arches. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle, now in ruins. It is about 35 miles from Aberystwith, has a church, a town-hall, a poor-house, and the county gaol. There is a good trade in slates, oats, butter, coal, limestone, and timber. *Pop.* 4,000.

CARDIGAN BAY, an inlet of St. George's Channel, encompassed by the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, Caernarvon, and Merioneth. Near its N. extremity is the island of Bardsey.

CARDIGANSHIRE, *kar'-di-gan-sheer*, a maritime county of Wales, bounded N. by the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, E. by those of Radnor and Brecknock, S. by Caermarthenshire, and W. by the Irish Sea. *Area*, 675 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, interspersed with plains and mosses. Plinlimmon, 2,463 feet high, is its greatest elevation. There are many valuable mines in Cardiganshire, which afford silver, lead, and copper. Cattle, sheep, and wool are the staple commodities of the county; and a large proportion of the latter is manufactured for home use. *Rivers.* The Tivey, Arth, Cledon, Wirrai, Ystwith, Rheidol, Towy. *Pop.* 71,000.

CARDINGTON, *kar'-ding-ton*, a village and parish of Bedfordshire. *Area*, 5,050 acres. *Pop.* 1,500.—Howard the philanthropist lived here, and there is a tablet to his memory in the church.

CARDONA, *kar-do'-na*, a town of Spain, 45 miles from Barcelona. *Pop.* 2,500.—In its vicinity there is a mountain of rock salt, 500 feet high, yielding an inexhaustible supply of the article of which it is composed.

CARDROSS, *kar'-dross*, a village and parish of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 4 miles from Dumbarton, on the Clyde. *Pop.* 4,500.—Smollett the historian and novelist was born in this parish in 1720.

CARDUCCIO, *kar-dootch'-o*, the name of two brothers, Florentine painters, who resided principally in Spain, and attained great distinction in the service of Kings Philip II., III., and IV. Lived in the 16th century.

CARDWELL, Edward, *kard'-wel*, a modern English statesman, belonging to the party known as Peelites, who studied for the bar, and in 18— became a member of the Inner Temple. In 1842 he was elected member for Clitheroe, and in 1847 and 1853 represented Liverpool and Oxford successively. His principles attaching him to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, he held the office of secretary for the Treasury in 1845-46. Under the administration of Lord John Russell, 1852, he was president of the Board of Trade, which he resigned on the accession of the ministry of Lord Palmerston in 1855. In 1852 he was made a privy councillor, and, under the administration of Lord Palmerston, in 1859, was appointed secretary for Ireland. D. in Liverpool, 1813.

CAREME, Marie Antoine, *ka-raim'*, a celebrated French cook, who, abandoned by his parents when quite a child, filled the commonest situations in the kitchen. By his study and labour, however, he raised the culinary art almost to a science, and made his name celebrated at all the courts of Europe. He wrote several works, where he has laid down the principles of his art. The chief of these is, "The Art of Cookery in the 19th Century." B. at Paris, 1784; D. 1833.

CAREW, George, *ka-roo'*, a learned English nobleman, who entered upon a military life, and served with reputation in Ireland and at Cadiz. James I. made him governor of Guernsey, and created him Lord Carew of Clopton. He afterwards became master-general of the ordnance, and a privy councillor. Charles I. created him earl of Totness. B. in Devonshire, 1557; D. 1629.—He wrote a "History of the Wars in Ireland," printed in 1633, folio.

CAREW, Thomas, an English poet, educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber, and sewer (taster) in ordinary to Charles I. B. in Gloucestershire, 1589; D. 1639.—His masque entitled "Cœlum Britannicum" was performed before the king and nobility at Whitehall, 1633; and the beautiful airiness of his effusions places him equal, if not superior, to Waller.

CAREW, Richard, an English topographer, known by his "Survey of Cornwall," printed first in 1602, 4to, again in 1723, and lastly in 1769. Of this county he was, in 1586, appointed high sheriff. B. at Anthony, Cornwall, 1555; D. 1620.

CAREW, Bampfylde Moore, "king of the gipsies," an Englishman of roving habits, and the son of a clergyman. He became acquainted with some gipsies located in the neighbourhood of his native town, and was so fascinated by the romantic carelessness of their mode of life, that he abandoned his friends and linked himself to the fortunes of this strange people. The exploits into which his adoption of their wandering habits led him, have been related with a kind of incredible wonder. He would impose upon the same company three or four times a day under different disguises, and with new tales of distress. Sometimes he was a distressed clergyman, ruined because he could not take the oaths; at others, a Quaker, who had met with severe losses in trade. Now a shipwrecked mariner; and the same day, a blacksmith whose house and family had perished by fire. Proteus would hardly seem to have been a greater adept in the variety of his changes, and he had a method of enticing away people's dogs, for which he was twice transported from Exeter to America, but made his escape. On one of these occasions he travelled from Virginia through the woods, and swam across the Delaware upon a horse, with only a handkerchief for a bridle. He was a man of strong memory and pleasing address, and could assume the manners of a gentleman with as much ease as those of any other character. The fraternity to which he belonged, elected him their king; and he remained faithful to them to the last. D. at Bickley, Devonshire, 1693; D. about 1770.

CAREY, Harry, *kair'-e*, an English musician, who wrote several excellent songs, the best known of which is "Sally in our Alley." He was also the author of several farces, and was supposed by some to have composed the national anthem. Put an end to his existence 1774.

CAREY, William, a distinguished English orientalist, who, in 1793, went to India for the purpose of disseminating the principles of Christianity. His labours were originally mostly confined to Bengal, and, in 1801, he became professor of Sanscrit, in Calcutta. He acquired a great facility in many of the eastern dialects, and published of them several grammars and dictionaries, which have been the means of greatly extending the knowledge of the oriental languages. B. at Pau-

lersbury, Northamptonshire, 1762; D. at Serampore, 1834.

CAREY, Alice, an American authoress, who has acquired a wide popularity by her contributions to light literature. In 1850, in conjunction with her sister, she published a volume of poems, which were much admired, and, in the following year, appeared her romance of "Clovernook," which immediately brought her prominently into notice. Her next work was "Hagar," which was followed by several other performances, by no means inferior to their predecessors. B. near Cincinnati, in Ohio, 1822.

CARIA, *ka'-re-a*, an ancient country of Asia Minor, whose boundaries have been different in different ages. Generally speaking, it was at the south of Ionia, at the east and north of the Icarian Sea, and at the west of Phrygia Major and Lycia. It has been called Phœnicia, because a Phœnician colony first settled there. It afterwards received the name of Caria, from Car, one of its kings, who first invented the auguries of birds. Its chief town was Halicarnassus.

CARIACO, *ka'-re-a'-ko*, a city of South America, in E. mana, on a river of the same name, 40 miles from w mana. *Pop.* about 7,500. *Lat.* 10° 30' N. *Lon.* di 40' W.—GULF OF CARIACO, on the coast of the ince of Cumana, extends 35 miles from W. to E., be is 68 miles broad.—CARIACO, the river, runs ough the province of Cumana, and enters the gulf.

CARIBBEAN SEA, *kă'-rib-be'-an*, a part of the Atlantic, bounded N. by Jamaica, St. Domingo, Porto-Rico, and the Virgin Islands, S. and W. by the continent, and E. by the Caribbean Islands. Its principal inlets are Darien, Honduras, and Maracaybo. (*See* ANTILLES.)

CARIGNANO, *ka'-reen-ya'-no*, a very old town of Piedmont, on the Po, 12 miles from Turin. *Manf.* Silk. *Pop.* 8,000.

CARIMATO ISLANDS, *ka'-re-ma'-to*, a group in the China Sea, between Borneo and Billiton. The largest is named Carimata, and has a circumference of 15 miles. They have no settled population. *Lat.* of their highest peak, 1° 36' S. *Lon.* 108° 54' E.—The passage between Billiton and Borneo is 120 miles wide.

CARIMON JAVA, *ka'-ri-mon*, a cluster of 10 or 12 small islands in the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 5° 45' S. *Lon.* 110° 15' E.—Another group in the Strait of Malacca, 30 miles from Singapore. *Lat.* 1° 5' N. *Lon.* 103° 30' E.

CARINI, *ka-re'-ne*, a town of Sicily, 12 miles from Palermo. *Pop.* 7,000.

CARINOLA, *ka-re-no'-la*, a town of Naples, 20 miles from Gaeta, in the neighbourhood of which excellent wine is produced. *Pop.* about 5,000.

CARINTHIA, *ka-rin'-the-a*, a province of the Austrian empire, bounded N. and E. by Salzburg and Styria, S. by Carniola and Friuli, and W. by Tyrol. *Area*, 3,800 square miles. *Desc.* Covered with mountains over its whole surface. The soil is by no means fertile, except in the valley of Lavant and other favoured spots, which abound in the fruits of the south. *Rivers.* The principal is the Drave. *Lakes.* The Klagenfurth, Leopoldstein, and Ossiach. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, millet, buckwheat, rye, and barley. Although the valleys of the Alps furnish excellent pasture, the breeding of cattle is very little understood. The chief wealth of Carinthia lies in its metallic mines, its beautiful white marble, and, in certain situations, its precious stones. *Pop.* 350,000.

CARIPE, *ka'-re-pai*, a town and valley of Venezuela, S. America, 40 miles from Cumana. *Pop.* 5,000.

CARISBROOK, *kăr'-is-brook*, a village of the Isle of Wight, formerly of large extent, and still remarkable for its church and castle, both of which are of great antiquity. It is about 1 mile from Newport. *Pop.* 1,000.—Here Charles I. was confined 13 months previous to his execution.

CARISSIMI, J. J., *ka-rees'-se-me*, an eminent Italian musical composer, who, at the beginning of the 17th century, effected a great reformation in the modern music of Italy. In 1649 he was appointed master of the pontifical chapel, and introduced into the church instrumental accompaniments. He composed masses, oratorios, motets, and cantatas, of which the most remarkable are "Jephtha's Sacrifice" and "Solomon's Judgment." D. at Venice, 1582; D. about 1672.

CARLA DE ROQUEFORT, *kar'-la rok'-fort*, a parish and village of France, in the department Ariège, 9 miles from Foix. *Pop.* 404. Bayle, the philosopher, was born here, in 1647. (*See* BAYLE.)

CARLEE, *kar'-lee*, a village of British India, in the Bombay presidency, 35 miles from Poona, remarkable for its Buddhic cave temples.

CARLEN, Emilie, *kar-len'*, a Swedish novelist, whose works have procured for her both an English and an American reputation. She is the authoress of a great many novels, most of them, if not all, illustrative of Swedish scenery and character. Her best known in England is "The Rose of Tistelön," which appeared in an English dress in 1844, and which has been followed by several other performances in the same manner, and with various success. The rapidity with which her productions have succeeded each other has, by some, been considered to have a damaging effect on her reputation; but to this opinion we demur. Even a bare enumeration of the titles of her performances, however, would occupy a considerable space. B. at Bohusland, near the Norwegian frontier, 1807.

CARLENTINI, *kar-len-te'-ne*, a town of Sicily, 20 miles from Syracuse. *Pop.* about 1,600.—This place was founded by Charles V. to be the head-quarters of his army of Sicily, but it was never completed, and an earthquake, in 1693, may have had some effect in preventing its ever rising into importance.

CARLETON, William, *karl'-ton*, an Irish romance-writer of considerable genius and power. The first work which fixed the attention of the public upon him was his "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," which was published in 1832, and received by the general public with great favour. This was followed by several other works, which fully sustained the reputation he had already received, as one of the happiest delineators of Irish character. In 1840 appeared his "Fawn of Spring Vale;" in 1845, "Valentine Macclutchy;" and in 1847, the "Black Prophet," in which some of the appalling features connected with the famine of 1846 are graphically depicted. These were followed by "Rody the Rover," the "Tithe-Proctor," "The Clarionet," and "Willy Reilly," which came out in 1855. For his services to the national literature, Mr. Carleton enjoyed a pension from government. B. at Clogher, in Tyrone, 1798.

CARLI, Gian Rinaldo, *kar'-le*, an Italian, who, in 1824, was appointed to a new professorial chair of astronomy and navigation in Padua. He subsequently was made president of the new council of commerce at Milan. In 1769 he became the privy councillor of Joseph II., and induced that sovereign to abolish the tribunal of the Inquisition, which had existed in Milan for centuries. B. at Capo d'Istria, 1720; D. 1795.—Carli wrote many works on archæology and other subjects; among which we may mention his "History of the Coins and Currency," and on "The Institution of the Mint of Italy."

CARLINGFORD, *kar'-ling-ford*, a seaport town and parish of Ireland, county of Louth, in a bay to which it gives name, 50 miles from Dublin. *Pop.* of parish, 9,500; of town, about 1,000. The bay is about 12 miles long and 3 broad, and is connected with Lough Neagh by the Newry Canal.—CARLINGFORD MOUNTAINS, on the S. side of the bay, rise to a height of nearly 2,000 feet.

CARLISLE, Sir Anthony, *kar'-lile*, an eminent surgeon, who, after finishing his studies in York, where, for some time, he had received instructions from Mr. Green, the founder of the hospital in that city, went to London, and, in 1793, was appointed surgeon to Westminster Hospital. He now rose rapidly in his profession, and became surgeon extraordinary to George IV. when Prince Regent, who knighted him on the first levée he held after his accession to the throne. In 1808 he became professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy, an appointment which he held for sixteen years. His contributions to medical literature were varied and extensive. He was the first to point out the fact that water might be decomposed by the galvanic battery. B. near Durham, 1768; D. in London, 1840.

CARLISLE, a city of Cumberland, near the confluence of the rivers Eden and Caldew, 60 miles from Newcastle. In former times it was a military post of great strength, having a citadel and a castle, the latter situate so as to command the passage of the river Eden. It is still

kept in repair. Mary, queen of Scotland, was imprisoned in it in 1568. The place of her promenade preserves remembrance of her, under the appellation of the Lady's Walk. The castle is said to have been first built in the 7th century, by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, and the walls are ascribed to William Rufus. The principal streets diverge from the market-place as a centre, and the city contains some good houses, with a town-hall, guildhall, gaol, council-chamber, infirmary, news-room, theatre, assembly-rooms, libraries, and philosophical and mechanics' institutions. The cathedral is a venerable structure, partly of Saxon and partly of Gothic architecture; and it has five other churches, besides chapels for various denominations. An abbey, attached to the cathedral, was completed by Henry I. There is a very large and handsome bridge over the Eden, nearly a quarter of a mile in length. Considerable trade and manufactures are carried on, consisting of cotton in all its branches, woollens, linen, leather, hats, hardware, and various other commodities. There are several foundries, and also breweries, which produce a large quantity of malt liquor. *Pop.* 26,500.—Carlisle suffered severely in the civil wars, for its having espoused the cause of Charles I. In 1745 it surrendered to Prince Charles Stuart, but was retaken by William, duke of Cumberland.

CARLISLE, a post-township of the United States, in Schoharie county, New York, 8 miles from Schoharie. *Pop.* 1,800.—Another, in Pennsylvania, 24 miles from Harrisburgh. *Pop.* 5,000.

CARLISLE BAY,—1. On the western coast of Barbadoes. 2. In the island of Antigua. 3. On the south coast of Jamaica.

CARLO, *kar'-lo*, a small island in the Gulf of Bothnia, 18 miles from Utenborg, in Finland. *Lat.* W. point beacon, 65° 2′ N. *Lon.* 24° 33′ E.

CARLOMAN, *kar'-lo-man*, the eldest son of Charles Martel, whom he succeeded as king of Austrasia in 741. He and his father Pepin united in defending their dominions against the encroachments of their neighbours, and defeated the Germans in 743. Carloman then entered Saxony, took its duke prisoner, and, after several successful expeditions, became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. He assembled a famous council in 742, the acts of which bear his name. Lived in the 8th century.—There were three others of the same name; the first was the younger brother of Charlemagne, with whom he had some contention about the kingdom, but, on his death, in 771, left him in full possession.—The second was the son of Lewis II., whom he succeeded in 879, in conjunction with his brother Lewis III. On the death of the latter, he was declared sole king of France, and was killed in hunting, by a wild boar, in 884.—The third Carloman was the eldest son of Lewis I., king of Germany, whom he succeeded in 876, in the kingdom of Bavaria. He made some partial conquests in Italy. D. 880.

CARLOS, Don, *kar'-los*, son of Philip II., king of Spain, was deformed in his person, and so perverse in his temper, that he endeavoured to kill his tutor for gently reproving him. A match was negotiated between him and the Princess Elizabeth, of France, but Philip, becoming a widower, married her himself. He was then desirous of marrying his cousin, Anne of Austria; but being crossed by his father, he endeavoured to excite discontent among the nobles. For this he was arrested, and condemned to death. Shortly afterwards he was found dead in prison, not without suspicions of violence. D. 1545; D. 1567.

CARLOS, Don Count de Molina, was the second son of Charles IV. of Spain. He was educated by Catholic priests, and was little heard of until the accession of his brother, Ferdinand VII., when he was sent to meet Bonaparte, who had announced his intention of paying a visit to the Spanish sovereign in his own dominions. Don Carlos, however, was made a prisoner, and his brother Ferdinand was soon compelled to abdicate all claims to the Spanish kingdom, in favour of his ally, the emperor of the French. Both the brothers were kept prisoners till 1813, when they were restored to liberty, and Ferdinand once more ascended the Spanish throne. Don Carlos now plotted, in conjunction with the absolutist party, against his brother, and in 1825 shared in an insurrectionary movement in Catalonia. In 1830 a daughter, Isabella, was born to Ferdinand, and she was declared the heir to the throne of Spain, which set aside the Salic law in her favour. In 1833, however, this law was restored by Ferdinand, when so ill as to be in expectation of death, and from an apprehension of the evils which would arise to his people from the exclusion of Don Carlos from the throne. He, however, recovered, when the evidences that were to secure the succession of Don Carlos were destroyed, and Isabella, on the death of her father, ascended the throne. A civil war now commenced between the Carlists and the adherents of Isabella. For five years the country was desolated by the most savage cruelties that ever marked the progress of a civil conflict. It terminated in favour of Isabella, when, in 1839, Don Carlos took refuge in France. In 1845 he formally relinquished his claim to the crown, and in 1847 went to live at Trieste, where he spent the remainder of his days. B. 1788; D. 1855.

CARLOS, SAN, a handsome city of South America, province of Venezuela, on the Aguerre, 30 miles from Caracccas. The wealth of the inhabitants consists chiefly in cattle. *Pop.* 9,509.—The name of various other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

CARLOTA, LA, *kar-lo'-ta*, a town of Spain, 18 miles from Cordova. It is one of the German colonies founded in the Sierra Morena in 1767. *Pop.* 3,300.

CARLOW, or CATHERLOGH, *kar'-lo*, a county of Ireland, bounded N. and N.W. by Kildare and Queen's county, E. by the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, and S.W. by Kilkenny. *Area*, 214 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, but, in general, flat. *Rivers.* The Barrow and the Slany. *Manf.* Unimportant; but it has a trade in corn, flour, butter, bacon, and malt. Granite is found throughout the county. *Pop.* 70,000.

CARLOW, the capital town and a parish of the above county, situate on the Barrow, where it is joined by the Burrar, 44 miles from Dublin. It consists of a main street, intersected by two others at right angles. Its public buildings are a market-house, court-house, gaol, barracks, a college for divinity students, a lunatic asylum, and a venerable old church. There are also two nunneries, and the ruins of a very fine abbey, supposed to have been founded about the year 634. On an eminence commanding the river stands a strong castle, supposed to have been erected by King John, which is now in ruins. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloths; and it supplies the adjacent country with stone-coal. *Pop.* of parish, 10,300; of town, 7,200.

CARLOWITZ, or KARLOWITZ, *kar'-lo-vitz*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Danube, below Peterwardein. *Pop.* 7,000.—Here, in 1699, a treaty was concluded between Turkey and Austria; and here Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1716. It is a station for steam-vessels navigating the Danube.

CARLSBAD, or KARLSBAD, *karls'-bat*, 'Charles's bath,' a town of Bohemia, on the small river Tepl, near its junction with the Eger, 70 miles from Prague. *Pop.* about 3,000; but, during summer, this is doubled by strangers. It is one of the most celebrated watering-places in Germany, and its springs are the hottest in Europe. It was the favourite residence of Hoffman, Gothe, and Werner.

CARLSBURG, or KARLSBURG, *karls'-boorg*, a fortified town of Austria, on the Maroo, about 30 miles from Hermanstadt. It consists of an upper and lower town, and is defended by a walled citadel, built by Charles IV. *Pop.* 12,500.—This place occupies the site of the ancient Apulum.

CARLSCRONA, CARLSCROON, or KARLSCRONA, *karls-kro'-na*, a strongly fortified seaport of Sweden, the capital of a county of the same name, on the Baltic, and the principal depôt of the Swedish navy. It is built on five small islands, connected by bridges with each other and the mainland, 55 miles from Christianstadt. It has a commodious harbour, defended by forts. The town, however, is constructed chiefly of wood, and is separated by a wall from its dockyard and naval arsenal. *Manf.* Linen cloths, tobacco, sugar-refineries, and whatever is necessary for fitting out a navy. *Pop.* 12,500. *Lat.* 56° 9′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 15° 35′ 2″ E.

CARLSCRONA, or KARLSCRONA, a laen or county, of which the above is the capital, is bounded on the N. by Wexio, N.E. by Kalmar, W. by Christianstadt, and S. and E. by the Baltic. *Area*, 1,132 square miles.

*Pop.* about 105,000. *Lat.* between 56° and 56° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 14° 30′ and 16° E.

CARLSHAMN, *karls'-ham*, 'Charles's harbour,' a fortified seaport-town of Sweden, on the Baltic, 25 miles from Carlscrona. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, hats, and tobacco. It has both shipbuilding-docks and dye-works, with an active trade in timber, pitch, tar, and potash.

CARLSLO, *karls'-lo*, a small island in the Baltic, lying to the W. of Gothard. *Lat.* 57° 19′ 39″ N. *Lon.* 18° E.

CARLSRUHE, or KARLSRUHE, *karls'-roo*, 'Charles's rest,' the capital of the grand duchy of Baden, standing in a fine plain, 4 miles E. of the Rhine, and 40 miles from Stuttgart. It is built almost entirely of stone. In the middle of the Schloss or ducal palace is a spire, and in the left wing stands the chapel. In the right wing is the valuable library of the grand duke, with a cabinet of minerals and medals, and a philosophical apparatus; the whole surrounded by a botanic garden. Among the other public edifices are the Lutheran, Calvinist, and Catholic churches, the Jewish synagogue, the chancery, the town-house, the workhouse, the barracks, a polytechnic school, in the style of the middle ages, and several hospitals, one of them endowed by the London tailor, Stultz, who on account of his humanity was created a baron. Besides these, there are a number of literary institutions, a lyceum, medical and veterinary schools, and academies of painting, music, and architecture. *Manf.* Carpets, cabinet-work, carriages, chemicals, and jewellery. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 49° 0′ 50″ N. *Lon.* 8° 24′ 44″ E. —Carlsruhe is a modern city, having been founded in 1715 by Charles William, margrave of Baden, in a hunting locality. Its connection with the Rhine, and an extensive railway system, give it great facilities for trade.

CARLSTAD, *karl'-stat*, an island of Sweden, near the N. shore of Lake Wener, 160 miles from Stockholm. It exports copper, iron, salt, timber, and corn. *Pop.* 3,000.

CARLSTAD, a county of Sweden, of which the above is the capital. *Area*, 9,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; interspersed with numerous lakes, and abounding in streams and rivers. It is rich in iron-mines. *Pop.* 196,000. *Lat.* between 59° and 61° N. *Lon.* between 12° and 14° 30′ E.

CARLSTADT, *karl'-stat*, the capital of Austrian Croatia, seated near the conflux of the Dobra and Kulpa, 34 miles from Agram. *Pop.* about 5,000.—There is another town of the same name in Bavaria, 14 miles from Wurzburg. *Pop.* 2,200.

CARLTON, *karl'-ton*, a name common to numerous parishes and small places in England.

CARLTON, a township of the United States, on Lake Ontario, 220 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 3,000.

CARLUKE, *kar'-look*, a town and parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 5 miles from Lanark. *Area*, 15,360 acres. *Pop.* 7,000, chiefly engaged in cotton, coal, iron, and lime-works.

CARLYLE, Thomas, *kar-lile'*, a writer of great power and originality, who, after passing through the university of Edinburgh, with a view to entering the Scottish Church, abandoned that intention, and prepared to devote himself to a literary life. In 1823 he acted as tutor to Charles Buller, who became distinguished in the political history of his country; and, whilst acting in that capacity, he occupied his leisure in translating from the German. The works which he produced between his 26th and 32nd years were "A Life of Schiller," "Legendre's Geometry," to which he prefixed an Essay on Proportion; the "Wilhelm Meister" of Goethe, and "Specimens of German Romance," all of which were received with approbation by those who were best qualified to judge of the difficulties with which he had to contend, in imbuing his translations with the true spirit of the originals which he had chosen to render into an English dress. He had now made himself well known in the world of letters, and became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," in which he wrote many masterly critical articles. Among these may be noticed his "Essay on Burns" and on "German Literature." In 1833-4 appeared his "Sartor Resartus," in "Fraser's Magazine." From that time he commanded a large circle of admirers, and afterwards produced many works of sterling merit. In 1837 he delivered a course of lectures on "German Literature," in Willis's Rooms, in London, which he followed up by lecturing on other subjects, down to 1840, when he lectured on "Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History." This, we believe, was the most popular of his course. In 1845 appeared "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," which added considerably to his reputation. In 1850 he published the "Latter-Day Pamphlets," which were more remarkable for the singularity of their style than the soundness of their doctrines. In 1851 appeared his "Life of John Sterling," and in 1859, his "Life and Times of Frederick the Great." B. near Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1795.

CARMAGNOLA, *kar-man-yo'-la*, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 16 miles from Turin. *Manf.* Jewellery. An active trade is carried on in corn, cattle, flax, and silk. *Pop.* 13,000.

CARMEL, MOUNT, *kar'-mel*, a celebrated mountain of Palestine, on the N. side of the Bay of Acre. On its summit are oaks and pines, and, lower down, laurels and olives. It is celebrated as being the place where Elijah destroyed the priests of Baal. Near its top is a monastery, occupied by some of the monks called Carmelites. *Height*, 1,500 feet. *Lat.* 32° 51′ 10″ N. *Lon.* 34° 57′ 42″ E.

CARMEL, a post-township of Putnam county, New York, U.S., 26 miles from Poughkeepsie. *Pop.* 2,100.

CARMEN, *kar'-men*, an island in the Gulf of California, opposite Loreto, containing a large salt lake.

CARMEN, EL, or PATAGONES, *kar'-main*, a town of Buenos Ayres, on the Rio Negro, 20 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. It has an export trade in skins, oil, beef, salt, and Patagonian mantles. *Pop.* 2,000. *Lat.* 40° 36′ S. *Lon.* 63° 18′ W.—Another town in New Grenada, in the department Canca, and province of Antioquia.

CARMOE, or KARMOE, *kar'-moo*, an island of Norway, 20 miles from Stavanger, in the North Sea. *Ext.* 21 miles long, with an average breadth of 5. *Pop.* 6,500. *Lat.* 59° 20′ N. *Lon.* 5° 15′ E.

CARNATIC, *kar-nät'-ik*, a division of Southern India, extending along its E. coast from Cape Comorin to the river Gondegam. *Ext.* 550 miles long, with an average breadth of about 90. *Desc.* The general division of the country is into an Upper and a Lower Carnatic; but a more specific division gives a Southern, a Central, and a Northern Carnatic. In the upper, or high grounds, the soil is poor, but grain of all kinds is cultivated. In the lower, the soil being well watered and fertile, rice, sugar, and indigo are raised. Cotton of the dwarf kind is grown, but few trees will spring spontaneously, from the poverty of the soil. Madras is situate near the centre of Central Carnatic, where the soil is stricken with a stern sterility, and where there is little vegetation of any kind. *Climate.* In the Lower Carnatic, the hottest in India; but, along the coast, for 10 or 12 miles inland, the excessive heat is moderated by the sea-breezes. *Rivers.* The principal are the Pannair, Palair, Colerun, and Vaygaru. *Inhabitants.* Mostly Hindoos. The Mahometans are not numerous, the Sudras being the chief cultivators of the soil which they dig with their own hands. *Pop.* about 7,000,000. *Lat.* between 8° and 16° N. *Lon.* between 77° and 81° E.—The Carnatic was conquered by the British in 1783, but was not definitively ceded to them till 1801.

CARNE, or CARNA, *karn*, two parishes and a hamlet in Ireland, none of them with a population above 800.

CARNEADES, *kar-ne'-a-des*, of Cyrene, in Africa, the founder of the third academy at Athens. His eloquence was dreaded by his adversaries. It is recorded of him, that when the Athenians sent him, with other ambassadors, to Rome, to get a fine, which had been imposed upon them, mitigated, Cato the elder pressed the senate to dismiss them, lest the oratory of Carneades should corrupt the Roman youth. D. 128 B.C.

CARNEILLE, LA, and CARNET, *kar'-nail*, two unimportant towns in France, neither of them with a population above 1,600.

CARNEW, *kar'-nu*, a township and parish of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 7 miles from Gorey. *Pop.* of parish, 6,000; of town, 1,000.

CARNICOBAR, *kar-nik-o-bar'*, the most northern of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, with a cir-

cumference of 40 miles. It is fertile and well wooded, but unhealthy. *Lat.* 9° 10′ N. *Lon.* 92° 48′ E.

CARNIOLA, or KRAIN, *kar'-ne-o'-la*, a province of Austria, with the title of duchy, bounded N. by Carinthia, N.E. by Styria, E. and S.E. by Croatia, S. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Istria, Friuli, and the county of Goritz. *Ext.* About 120 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. *Area*, 2,903 geographical square miles, divided into the circles of Laybach, Neustadt, and Adelsberg. *Desc.* Fertile in some portions of the south, and producing oil and excellent wine; but the north and north-west parts, where the province is separated from Carinthia by lofty mountains, are cold, bleak, and barren. On the whole, however, Carniola is one of the least productive regions of the empire. *Rivers.* The principal are the Save, the Laybach, the Gurk, and the Kulpa. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, fruits of various kinds, and flax. Bees are numerous; therefore honey is plentiful; and silkworms are reared. *Minerals.* This province contains a number of iron-mines, the most ancient and noted of which is the one in the mountain of Eisenberg. Quicksilver is found near Ostraga; and the famous mines of that metal at Idria may likewise be considered as belonging to this province. Coal and marble are also abundant. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, lace, stockings, leather, wooden articles, and iron. *Exp.* Steel wares, quicksilver, linens, hats, wax, glass, wine, and flour. *Imp.* Salt, fruit, oil, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cloths, and cattle. *Pop.* about 500,000. *Lat.* between 45° 10′ and 46° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 13° 50′ and 16° 25′ E.—Carniola in the 12th century became a duchy under the counts of Tyrol. In 1809, by the treaty of Vienna, it was ceded to France, and incorporated with the kingdom of Illyria. In 1814 it passed into the possession of Austria. (*See* ILLYRIA.)

CARNOT, Lazare Nicholas Marguerite, *kar'-no*, a French engineer, who entered the army in 1771, and became war minister to Napoleon I. As a member of the Convention, he voted for the death of the king, and in 1793 became a member of the Committee of Public Safety. The most successful period of the republic, in a military sense, was during the time that he had the organization of its military affairs. It was accordingly said of him that he had "organized victory." In 1797 he was forced into exile, from being suspected of having become favourable to royalty; but, on Napoleon becoming first consul, he was recalled. He was then appointed minister of war, but was deprived of that office, with all his other posts, for voting against the consulate for life. After the Russian campaign, he again offered his services to Napoleon, and received the command of Antwerp, which he kept till the abdication of 1814. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was once more appointed minister of war, but, on the fall of the emperor, he retired, first to Warsaw and then to Magdeburg, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Nolay, in Burgundy, 1753; D. at Magdeburg, 1823.—As a writer, Carnot is favourably known by his "Essai sur les Machines en Général;" his "Geometry of Position," and several other scientific treatises.

CARNWATH, *karn'-wath*, a parish and village of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 25 miles from Edinburgh, near the Caledonian Railway. It has extensive iron-works. *Area* of parish, 35,190 acres. *Pop.* 3,600.

CAROLINA, LA, *kar-o-le'-na*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 36 miles from Jaen. *Pop.* about 2,000.—This is one of the principal places established in 1776, in the Sierra Morena, for German colonists.

CAROLINA, NORTH, *kăr-o-lī'-na*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Virginia, E. by the Atlantic, S. by South Carolina, and W. by Tennessee. *Ext.* 430 miles long, and 180 broad. *Area*, 45,000 square miles. *Desc.* Along the whole coast is a ridge of sand, separated from the mainland, in some places by narrow sounds, in others by broad bays. The coast is indented by numerous inlets, the principal of which are Pamlico and Albemarle sounds. Between these is the Great Alligator Swamp; and N. of it, extending into the state of Virginia, is the Dismal Swamp. At a distance of 60 or 80 miles inland from the shore, the country swells into hills, and, in the most western part, rises into mountains. *Rivers.* The Chowan, Roanoke, Neuse, Cape Fear, Catawba, Pamlico, and Yadkin. These are generally navigable for small vessels from 60 to 100 miles, and still farther for boats. Westward of the Alleghany mountains, the Tennessee flows through part of this state in its progress to the Ohio, and there are various smaller streams which it receives in its course. *Climate.* Unhealthy, especially on the low grounds and in the neighbourhood of the swamps. *Pro.* Cotton and rice in the low lands: and on the higher grounds, wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, flax, tobacco, and various fruits are cultivated. *Minerals.* Iron and gold. *Pop.* 870,000, of whom about 250,000 are slaves. *Lat.* between 33° 50′ and 36° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 75° 45′ and 84° W.—Carolina was the last part of America which was planted by the English, after Sir Walter Raleigh's unfortunate attempts to colonize it, in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This country seems to have been entirely overlooked till after the restoration of King Charles II. The ministry were then informed that it would produce wine, oil, silk, and almost every article of trade which Britain wanted; when they obtained a patent from the king, in 1663, which was granted to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Lord Berkeley, Lord Ashley Cooper, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Colleton, and others.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States, bounded N. and N.E. by North Carolina, S.E. by the Atlantic, and S.W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by Savannah river. *Ext.* 200 miles long, and 125 broad. *Area*, 24,000 square miles. *Desc.* The coast is bordered with a chain of islands, and the mainland is divided into the Lower and Upper country. The low country runs from 80 to 100 miles inland from the coast, and is covered with extensive forests of pitch-pine, called pine barrens, interspersed with swamps and marshes of a rich soil. This part is succeeded by a region of little sand-hills, resembling the waves of the ocean in a high sea. It is sometimes called the Middle country, and continues for 50 or 60 miles, where it is bounded by a ridge of high ground, which, in its turn, is succeeded by a fine healthy, undulating country, terminating at the western extremity of the state, in the lofty Appalachian mountain-chain, which in Table Mountain attains an elevation of 4,000 feet. *Rivers.* The principal are the Pedee, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, and Savannah. *Climate.* The climate of the Upper country is healthy at all seasons of the year. In the Low country, the summer months are sickly, particularly August and September; and at this season the climate frequently proves fatal to strangers. *Pro.* Rice, maize, wheat, and other cerealia, tobacco, indigo, sugar, silk, cotton, and other crops. A great quantity of rice is annually raised, and the islands which line the coast, produce the famous sea-island cotton. Great numbers of live stock are also reared. *Pop.* about 700,000, of whom about one half are slaves. *Lat.* between 32° and 35° N. *Lon.* between 78° 24′ and 83° 30′ W.—Carolina was discovered in 1512, by Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard. In 1562, Jean de Ribault, a French navigator, was commissioned by Charles IX. to form a colony on the coast of Florida, and he gave the name of Caroline to a fort which he erected, in honour of the reigning queen. It is doubtful, however, if this gave the name to the present state. In 1565 the Spaniards surprised this colony, and massacred the French settlers. In 1663 the English established themselves here, and retained possession until the declaration of American independence in 1776.

CAROLINE, *kăr'-o-line*, the name of several places in the United States. 1. A county in Maryland, on the eastern shore, bounded N.W. by Queen Anne county, E. by Delaware, S. by Dorchester county, and W. by Talbot. *Area*, 310 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000, of whom 1,000 are slaves. 2. In the E. part of Virginia. *Area*, 580 square miles. *Pop.* 19,000. 3. A township in New York state, 12 miles from Ithaca. *Pop.* 2,500.

CAROLINE, Amelia Elizabeth, wife of George IV. (*See* GEORGE IV.)

CAROLINE ISLANDS, or NEW PHILIPPINES, a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending over a space estimated at 2,000 miles. They include various groups; as the Pelew, the Yap, the Egoi, and others. The Ulalan is the most E. of the group, and has a circumference of 24 miles. *Desc.* Many of the various groups are mere coral reefs, but little elevated above the

surface of the ocean. Those, however, which are capable of bearing vegetation, produce palms, bananas, and breadfruit-trees. *Lat.* between 3° and 12° N. *Lon.* between 132° and 172° E.—The inhabitants of these islands comprise various races, and live mostly by fishing. A great portion of them are Malays, and make excellent seamen. The islands were discovered in 1543, by Lopez de Villalobos, a Spaniard; and although they nominally belong to Spain, the Spaniards have no settlement upon them.

CAROLINE ISLAND, one of the Marquesas group, lying to the north of Erineo, in the South Pacific Ocean. It is 5 miles in circumference, and is covered with verdure, but has a very little elevation above the surface of the sea. *Lat.* 9° 57′ S. *Lon.* 150° 25′ W.

CARONY, *ka'-ro-ne*, a river of South America, rising in the Sierra Pacaraima, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining the Orinoco at about 150 miles from its mouth. It has for its affluents the Paragua and the Acamon, but its cataracts render it unfit for the purposes of navigation.

CARORA, *kar-or'-a*, a city of South America, in the province of Venezuela, on the river Morera, 270 miles W. of the Caracccas. The inhabitants rear oxen, mules, horses, sheep, goats, &c., and contrive, by their industry, to live in great comfort, although the surrounding country is parched and barren. *Pop.* about 7,000. *Lat.* 9° 50′ N.

CAROUGE, *kar-oozh'*, a town of Switzerland, on the Arve, 2 miles from Geneva. *Manf.* Leather, clay pipes, thread, and matches. *Pop.* 5,000.

CARPANE, or CARPANEDO, *kar-pa'-nai*, a village of N. Italy, on the Brenta, 2½ miles from Vicenza. *Pop.* about 2,000.—Here, in 1796, the French were defeated by the Austrians.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, or KRAPACKS, *kar-pai'-the-an*, an extensive chain, which reaches from the Black Sea to the borders of Saxony, having a semi-circular form, and covering a space of 800 miles long and 250 broad. They may be divided into two great sections, the E. and the W.; the former extending from the mouth of the Nera to the source of the Theiss, and marking the boundary-line between the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and Austria. The latter may be viewed as bounding Galicia and Hungary, having its commencement at the sources of the Theiss, and its termination on the Danube, near to Presburg. These are divided into various groups, with different names, presenting numerous peaks and summits, of higher or lower degrees of altitude. The loftiest points of the E. Carpathians are Ruska-Poyana and Garluvipi, which, respectively, attain an elevation of 9,009 and 9,587 feet above the level of the sea. In the W. Carpathians, the highest is the Latra range, in which the Eisthalerspitze culminates at 8,521 feet. *Minerals.* Abundant; comprising gold, copper, quicksilver, iron, mercury, silver; salt is found in beds, with a thickness of 600 or 700 feet, and is apparently inexhaustible. *Pro.* Corn and fruit grow to the height of 1,500 feet, and forests of pine ascend to 5,500. At 6,000 feet the limit of vegetation is attained, where a few lichens may be seen clinging to the bare and rugged rocks, but nothing more to clothe their naked conical forms, which apparently bid defiance alike to time and the elements.

CARPENTARIA, GULF OF, *kar'-pen-tair'-e-a*, on the north coast of Australia, between Capes York and Arnhem. *Ext.* Averaging, in both length and breadth, 350 miles. It contains several islands, among which may be mentioned Wellesley and Groote. *Lat.* between 11° and 17° 30′ S. *Lon.* between 135° and 142° E.—The first authenticated discovery of any part of the Australian continent was on the E. coast of this gulf. It was made by the Dutch captain Carpenter, in 1606, from whom it took its name.

CARPENTER, Benjamin, M.D., *kar'-pen-ter*, one of the most eminent physiologists of modern times, passed his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Society in 1835, and subsequently pursued his studies in the university of Edinburgh. Whilst here he made himself popular by the publication of several scientific treatises, and, in 1839, published his "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology, &c.," which at once drew upon him the attention of the most distinguished physiologists of the day. He now went to reside in Bristol, where he became lecturer on medical jurisprudence, and produced several other works in connection with his profession. Indeed, his contributions to physiological science have been of the most important kind, and have been very extensive. A bare enumeration of their titles would occupy a considerable space, and his works would form, in themselves, a large encyclopædia. He became lecturer on medical jurisprudence in University College, London, as well as an examiner in physiology and comparative anatomy. He was, also, lecturer on general anatomy and physiology at the London Hospital School of Medicine, and in 1844 was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1849 he gained the prize of 100 guineas for his essay on "Alcoholic Liquors," which was published in 1850. B. at Bristol.

CARPENTRAS, *kar'-pen-tra*, a town of France, in Provence, on the river Auson, 15 miles from Avignon. Its principal edifices are a palace of justice, cathedral, and an hospital. There is also an aqueduct over the river. As an entrepôt for the south of France, its trade is considerable in silk, wool, madder, honey, wax, olive-oil, and saffron. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen-spinning, chemicals, leather, and dyes. It has some dye-works. *Pop.* about 11,000.

CARPI, *kar'-pe*, two towns of N. Italy; one, on the canal of Carpi, 19 miles from Modena, with a citadel and a cathedral. *Pop.* about 5,000. The other, on the Adige, 28 miles from Verona. *Pop.* 1,300.—In 1701 Prince Eugene here defeated the French.

CARPI, Ugo da, an artist, who discovered the secret of painting in chiaroscuro, with two pieces of boxwood, one of which marked the outlines and shadows, and the other impressed any colour laid upon it. In this manner he executed several prints after great pictures; among which we may notice "David killing Goliath" and the "Massacre of the Innocents." B. in Rome, about 1486.

CARPINI, John de Plano, *kar-pe'-ne*, a Dominican friar, who, in 1245, formed one of an embassy from Pope Innocent IV. to the descendants of Zenghis Khan. The object was to induce them to turn their arms against the Turks and Saracens, instead of invading Europe. There is great obscurity as to the exact place and time of his birth; but it is supposed that he was born in the kingdom of Naples, about 1210.

CARPINO, *kar-pe'-no*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, on Monte Gargano, 20 miles from San Severo. *Pop.* 5,500.—Also the name of a mountain in Calabria, near Cosenza, and of an affluent of the river Tiber, in the States of the Church.

CARR, John, *kar*, an English architect, who gained considerable celebrity in his native county of York, where, and in the adjoining counties, he erected a number of stately mansions. He was twice lord mayor of York, and died worth, it is said, £150,000. B. at Horbury, near Wakefield, 1721; D. at his residence, Askam Hall, Yorkshire, 1807.

CARR, Robert. (*See* SOMERSET, Duke of.)

CARRA, John Louis, *kar'-ra*, a French political revolutionist, distinguished for his violence in the first great revolution. He joined the party of Brissot, and fell with his leader. B. at Pont-de-Veslo, 1743; guillotined, 1793.

CARRACCI, or CARACCI, Lewis, *kar-ratch'-e*, the founder of a famous school of painting at Bologna, was the son of a butcher, who gave him an indifferent education; but his taste for drawing was so strong that he was induced to become a disciple of Prospero Fontana. He afterwards pursued his studies in the academy of Passignano, at Florence, and improved himself by visiting the principal cities in Italy. On his return to Bologna his merits became conspicuous, and he was considered as superior to his old master. Being greatly attached to his cousins, Augustin and Annibal, he formed, in conjunction with them, that school and style of painting which has rendered their names celebrated throughout the civilized world. Lewis was great in landscapes as well as in figures, and his private character was held in high estimation. B. at Bologna, 1555; D. 1619, and was interred with much ceremony in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, a Bologna.—Speaking of this artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds says: "His breadth of light and shadow, the simplicity

of his colouring, and the solemn effect of that twilight that seems diffused over his pictures, is better suited to the grave and dignified subjects he generally treated than the more artificial brilliancy of sunshine which enlightens the pictures of Titian." Many of his pictures have been engraved, and some by himself.

CARRACCI, Augustin, the elder of the two cousins of Lewis, was the son of a tailor at Cremona. He was placed in the school of Fontana, and afterwards under Passerotti, whilst, at the same time, he studied the art of engraving, which acted detrimentally on his powers as a painter. Having painted his celebrated picture of Jerome, its success roused the jealousy of his brother Annibal, and caused a separation between them, although they were both engaged in producing important works for the palazzi Magnani and Zampieri. Augustin, for a time, led a free course of life, but at last the contemplation of a Madonna of his own painting, struck him with remorse, and he retired to a convent, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Bologna, 1558; D. 1602.—He was an accomplished scholar, and, as an engraver, ranks among the first artists of Italy.

CARRACCI, Annibal, younger brother of the above, studied under his cousin Lewis, by whom he was sent to Rome, where he worked for the pope. He invented a manner so excellent that both Lewis and Augustin adopted it. The Farnese gallery immortalized his name, though he received only the petty sum of 300 crowns of gold (about £200 sterling) for the labour of eight years. B. at Bologna, 1560; D. 1609.—With the death of these three Carracci, the period which may be designated as the golden age of Italian painting, closed.—ANTONY, a natural son of Augustin, was a pupil of Annibal, and painted some fine pieces in fresco at Rome. B. 1585; D. 1618.

CARRAN-TUAL, *kăr-ran-tu'-al*, the loftiest mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 5 miles from Killarney. It belongs to the MacGillicuddy Rocks range, and has an elevation of 3,410 feet.

CARRARA, DA, *kar-ra'-ra*, the name of an Italian family, the members of which, in the middle ages, held considerable sway over Padua and the neighbouring provinces. It became extinct in 1435.

CARRARA, a town of Italy, on the Avenza, 2 miles from where it falls into the Mediterranean Sea. Its port is at L'Avenza. *Pop.* about 6,000.—In its vicinity are the celebrated marble-quarries which produce the Carrara statuary marble.

CARREIRA ISLES, *kar-ri'-ra*, a group off the E. coast of Galicia, about 20 miles from Vigo. They belong to Spain. *Pop.* 1,200.

CARREL, Armand Nicholas, *kar'-rel*, the principal editor of the French *National* newspaper, and a distinguished political writer. Opposed alike to the extremities of absolutism in royalty or democracy, he attained a high position as a French journalist; but, being led into a quarrel with Emile de Girardin, editor of the *Presse*, a fatal duel was the consequence. B. at Rouen, 1800; D. of a pistol-shot at St. Mandé, 1836.

CARRICK, *kăr-rik*, the south division of Ayrshire, Scotland.

CARRICK, the name of several parishes with small populations in Ireland.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, the capital town of the county of Leitrim, Ireland, about 20 miles from Longford. It stands on the Shannon, and communicates with a small suburb by a bridge. *Pop.* 2,000.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, a market-town and parish in Tipperary, Ireland, 12 miles from Waterford. *Area* of parish, 2,126 acres. Its public buildings are a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a monastery, nunnery, school-house, a prison, an hospital, and a barracks. The river has been made navigable to the town, which has an export trade of corn and cotton. *Pop.* of parish, about 8,500; of town, about 6,300.

CARRICKFERGUS, *kăr'-rik-fer'-gus*, a seaport-town and parish of Antrim, Ireland, on a bay called Belfast Lough, or Carrickfergus Bay, 8 miles from Belfast. *Area* of parish, 16,700 acres. It has an ancient church, and a castle situate on a rock. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* of town, about 3,600.—Here William III. landed in 1690. In its neighbourhood extensive salt-mines were discovered in 1852.

CARRICKMACROSS, *kăr'-rik-mă-kross'*, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 12 miles from Dundalk. *Area* of parish, 16,702 acres. *Pop.* about 11,000; of town, about 3,000.

CARRIDEN, *kăr-ri-den*, a maritime parish of Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 15 miles from Edinburgh. *Pop.* about 2,000.—The terminating point of the wall of Antoninus seems to have been in this parish.

CARRIER, John Baptist, *kar'-re-ai*, one of the most ferocious of the French revolutionists, who became deputy of the department of Cantal, in the national Convention. In 1793 he was despatched on a mission to the departments in the west, where the civil war was raging. The cruelties of Carrier at Nantes recalled to mind the times of Nero. He caused to be constructed covered barges, in which he sunk 100 persons at once. He also invented those horrible executions, which went by the name of "republican marriages," and which consisted in fastening together, by the neck, a man and woman, who were then thrown into the Loire. By his means 15,000 individuals are said to have perished, and the water of the Loire was so polluted with dead bodies, that it was prohibited to be drunk. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to the scaffold. B. at Aurillac, 1756; guillotined 1794.

CARRIERA, Rosa Alba, *kar'-re-air'-a*, known also as ROSALBA, an Italian female painter, who learnt the rudiments of the art from her father. She was afterwards placed under an eminent artist, and her progress was so great, that her full-length portraits became famous throughout Italy. She went to Paris, and in 1720 was admitted a member of the Academy of Painting. After executing portraits of the royal family of France, she proceeded to Vienna, where she received distinguished honours. B. at Venice, 1672; D. blind, 1757. Her miniatures are very highly esteemed.

CARRIGALINE, or BEAVER, *kăr'-ri-gă-line'*, a maritime parish of Ireland, in Cork harbour, 8 miles from the city of Cork. *Area*, 14,498 acres. *Pop.* 6,000, partly engaged in slate and marble quarries in the neighbourhood.

CARRIGALLEN, *kăr'-ri-găl'-len*, a barony of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, Connaught. *Area*, 63,501 acres. *Pop.* 21,000. Also a parish in the same county, 12 miles from Mohill. *Area*, 18,104 acres. *Pop.* 6,000.

CARRIONE, *kar'-re-one*, several unimportant towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 3,500.

CARROLL, *kăr'-roll*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In New Hampshire. *Area*, 560 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000.—2. In Maryland. *Area*, 500 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000, of whom 11,000 are slaves.—3. In Virginia. *Area*, 410 square miles. *Pop.* about 6,000, with a few slaves.—4. In Mississippi. *Area*, 950 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000, of whom a half are slaves.—5. In Georgia. *Area*, 800 square miles. *Pop.* about 10,000, of whom one tenth are slaves.—6. In Tennessee. *Area*, 960 square miles. *Pop.* 34,000, of whom 2,500 are slaves.—7. In Kentucky. *Area*, 140 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom one sixth are slaves.—8. In Ohio. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Pop.* about 20,000.—9. In Indiana. *Area*, 380 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—10. In Illinois. *Area*, 416 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000.—11. In Arkansas. *Area*, 1,038 square miles. *Pop.* about 5,000, of whom a few are slaves.—12. In Missouri. *Area*, 700 square miles. *Pop.* about 6,000, of whom 700 are slaves.—There are several parishes and small towns, besides, of the same in the United States.

CARRON, [illegible]*ron*, a village of Stirlingshire, [illegible]ream of the same name, falling into the river Forth 3 miles from Falkirk. It is noted for its extensive iron-works, in which a great number of persons are employed. All kinds of iron goods are manufactured here;—heavy ordnance, cylinders, steam-engines, pumps, boilers, flies, wheels, and pinions, together with other ponderous apparatus used either in war or the arts. The carronade, a peculiar kind of gun, derives its name from this place, the first having been manufactured here.

CARRON, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea in the county of Kincardine.

CARR ROCK, *kar*, a portion of a reef in the North Sea, 12 miles from the Bell Rock lighthouse. *Lat.* 56° 17′ N. *Lon.* 2° 35′ W.

CARRU, *kar'-roo*, a town and parish of Piedmont, in the province of Mondovi, 6 miles from Mondovi. *Pop.* with parish, about 4,000.

CARSE, *kars*, a term in Scotland, applied to low and fertile land, generally adjacent to a river.—1. The CARSE OF GOWRIE is in Perthshire, and extends for 15 miles between the Sidlaw Hills and the river Tay.—2. The CARSE OF FALKIRK runs along the Firth of Forth from Bo'ness to Airth.—3. The CARSE OF STIRLING lies between the E. extremity of Stirlingshire and Bucklyvie, and comprises an area of 30,000 acres of great fertility.

CARSPHAIRN, or CARSFERN, *kars'-fern*, a parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, 12 miles from New Galloway. *Area*, 128,000 acres. *Pop.* about 1,000.—It contains several lead-mines.

CARSTAIRS, *kar'-stairs*, a parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 5 miles from Lanark. *Area*, 12,000 acres. *Pop.* 1,066.

CARSTENS, Asmus Jacob, *kars'-tens*, a Danish painter, was the son of a miller, and had his mother for his first drawing-master. In 1789 he went to Berlin, where he was named professor of drawing, and in 1792 to Rome, where he died, 1798. B. near Schleswig, 1754.—Amongst his best paintings are "The Death of Achilles" and "The Fall of the Angels."

CART, *kart*, two rivers in Renfrewshire, Scotland. They unite and enter the river Clyde 6 miles below Glasgow.

CARTAGO, *kar-ta'-go*, the name of a town, mountain, river, and bay of Central America, in the state of Costa Rica. In 1841 the town, formerly the capital, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake. The mountain, once volcanic, attains a height of 11,500 feet. The river falls into the Gulf of Nicoya, 50 miles from Cartago. The bay, a large lagoon, communicates with the Caribbean Sea.—There is also a town of this name in New Grenada, S. America, on the Vieja. It is a well-built, thriving place, and its trade consists principally in pigs, dried beef, fruits, coffee, and tobacco. In the neighbourhood minerals abound. *Pop.* 5,500.

CARTE, *kart*, Thomas, an English historian, who entered the church, and published a defence of Charles I. in the matter of the Irish massacre. On the accession of George I. he refused the oaths, but afterwards became secretary to Bishop Atterbury. When that prelate was committed to the Tower, a reward of £1,000 was offered for apprehending Carte, who escaped to France, where he remained till Queen Caroline obtained permission for him to return to England. In 1736 he published his "Life of James, Duke of Ormond," in 3 vols. folio. Soon after this, he issued proposals for a history of England. He met with great encouragement, and this work, completed in four volumes, has been highly praised. His MSS. are in the Bodleian library. Besides those mentioned, he published a "Collection of Original Letters and Papers relating to the Affairs of England," in 2 vols. 8vo; a "History of the Revolutions of Portugal," and some other pieces. B. at Clifton, Warwickshire, 1686; D. 1754.

CARTEAUX, Jean Francois, *kar'-to*, a French brigadier-general, who entered the service as a private, and rose from grade to grade, until he received the command of a brigade. His principal success was the taking of Toulon in 1793, then held by the British. Here he was ably seconded by Napoleon Bonaparte, at that time a simple artillery captain.

CARTER, Elizabeth, *kar'-ter*, an English lady, who became an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, besides acquiring a knowledge of the German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Arabic, and Hebrew. She executed several translations, and contributed a paper to the "Rambler" of Dr. Johnson. It was of her attainments in Greek that the distinguished lexicographer said "that he understood that language better than any one he had ever known, except Elizabeth Carter." B. at Deal, Kent, 1717; D. 1806.

CARTER, Thomas, a distinguished Irish musician and composer of vocal music. Amongst many others, he composed the melodies, "Oh, Nannie! wilt thou gang wi' me?" and "Stand to your guns, my Hearts of Oak." D. 1804.

CARTER, two counties of the United States. 1. In Tennessee. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom about 400 are slaves.—2. In Kentucky. *Area*, 550 square miles. *Pop.* about 7,000, of whom about 300 are slaves.

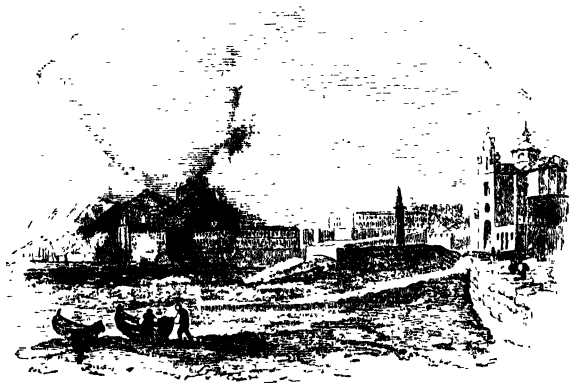
CARTERET, John. (*See* GRANVILLE, Earl of.)

CARTERET, Philip, *kar'-te-ret*, a distinguished naval officer, who, in conjunction with Captain Wallis, in 1766, commanded an expedition to the South Seas. Dr. Hawkesworth, in his Introduction to his narrative of Cook's voyages, gives an account of their discoveries. Lived in the 18th century.

CARTERET, an island in the Pacific, in the Solomon archipelago. *Lat.* 8° 50′ S. *Lon.* 160° 48′ E.—Named after Carteret, its discoverer in 1767.

CARTERET, a maritime county of North Carolina, U.S., on Core and Pamlico sounds. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom 1,500 are slaves.

CARTHAGE, *kar'-thage*, a celebrated city of Africa, the rival of Rome. The precise time of its foundation is unknown. Some writers say that it was first built by Dido, about 869 years before the Christian era; others, 72 or 93 years before the foundation of Rome. It and its republic flourished for 737 years; and the time of its greatest glory was under Hannibal and Hamilcar. It maintained three famous wars against Rome, called the Punic wars, and was at last totally destroyed by Scipio, the second Africanus, B.C. 147. In circumference it was 23 miles; and when set on fire by the Romans, it burned incessantly during seventeen days. Cæsar planted a small colony on its ruins, and Adrian rebuilt a part of it, which he designated Adrianopolis. Carthage was conquered from the Romans by the arms of Genseric, A.D. 439; and it was, for more than a century, the seat of the Vandal empire in Africa, falling into the hands of the Saracens in the 7th century. The Carthaginians were governed as a republic, and had two persons yearly chosen among them with regal authority. They bore the character of a faithless and treacherous people, and the proverb *Punica fides* is well known. In 1859 excavations were carried on by both English and French archæologists on the site of this ancient city; and several discoveries, further revealing the social and moral character of its former inhabitants, were the result.—Carthage is the name of some places in the United States.



CARTHAGENA.

CARTHAGE CAPE, a headland in the Mediterranean. *Lat.* 36° 52′ 22″ N. *Lon.* 10° 21′ 49″ E.

CARTHAGENA, or CARTAGENA, *kar'-ta-zhai'-na*, a fortified city and seaport of Spain, on a bay in the Mediter-

ranean, about 30 miles from Murcia. It is the principal naval arsenal of Spain, and lies in a natural basin, forming one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean. It has several churches, convents, a town-hall, hospitals, a school of marine, custom-house, observatory, theatre, and circus. *Manf.* Canvas and cordage, besides other articles necessary for the equipment of ships. It has a glass-factory and smelting-works, and trades in agricultural produce and tunny-fish. Its shipbuilding-docks are extensive, and sufficiently large for constructing ships of war. The old mines of Cartagena were discovered a few years ago. *Pop.* about 35,000. *Lat.* 36° 5′ N. *Lon.* 0° 56′ 36″ W.—This town was built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, and was taken by Scipio 210 B.C. At that time it was one of the richest places in the world. It was subsequently reduced by the Goths, and did not begin to rise into importance again till the time of Philip II. By means of the Lorca canal, it communicates with the river Segura.

CARTHAGENA, a fortified city of South America, capital of a province, and situate on a sandy peninsula, in a commodious bay. The city and suburbs are well laid out, the streets being straight, broad, uniform, and well paved. The houses are built chiefly of stone, except a few of brick. It has various churches and convents, some of which are magnificent. The bay extends 2½ leagues from north to south, has a sufficient depth of water and good anchorage, and is so smooth that the ships are no more agitated in it than in a river. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 10° 25′ 36″ *N. Lon.* 75° 34′ 25″ W. —In 1544 Carthagena was taken by the French under a Corsican pilot; also by Sir Francis Drake, who, after pillaging it, set it on fire, and its complete destruction was only prevented by a ransom of 120,000 ducats, paid him by the neighbouring colonies. It was captured and pillaged a third time, by the French under Monsieur de Pointis, 1697. In 1741 it was besieged by the English; but the enterprise miscarried. In the contest with the mother country, Carthagena was besieged first by Bolivar, and afterwards by Morillo, to whom it surrendered. It was subsequently reduced by the independent troops.

CARTIER, or QUARTIER, James, *kar'-te-ai*, a French navigator, employed by Francis I. in exploring the coast of North America, where, in 1534, he completed the discovery of Canada. B. at St. Malo. (*See* CANADA.)

CARTISMANDUA, *kar'-tis-man'-du-a*, a queen of the Brigantes, in Britain, who has gained an unenviable fame by her treachery in betraying to the Romans the unfortunate Caractacus. She put away her lawful husband, Venutius, and took, in his room, his armourbearer Vellocatus. On this, her subjects revolted, which induced her to call to her assistance the Romans, who made themselves, thereby, masters of the country. Lived in the 1st century. (*See* CARACTACUS.)

CARTOUCHE, Louis Dominique, *kar-toosh'*, the most famous robber of modern times, was the son of a Parisian artisan. Whilst very young he displayed his thieving propensities, and was expelled from the school where he had been placed. He then joined a band of robbers who infested Normandy, and soon was made their chief. He afterwards brought his accomplices to Paris, and there daily performed extraordinary feats of robbery, displaying great audacity, courage, and strength. For a long time the officers of justice sought him in vain; but, after many wonderful escapes, he was at length taken in 1721, and broken on the wheel. B. about 1693.—His life has formed the subject of numerous books, and he has been represented on the stage.

CARTWRIGHT, Edmund, *kart'-rits*, the inventor of the power-loom for weaving, was educated for the church, and first held the living of Brampton, near Chesterfield, and afterwards that of Goadby-Marwood, in Leicestershire. He had published several poetical effusions, besides contributing to the "Monthly Review," when his attention was accidentally drawn to the subject of mechanical weaving. Accordingly, in the April of 1785, his first power-loom was put in motion; and, although its introduction was much opposed both by manufacturers and their workmen, it gradually rose into importance, until it has become one of the greatest of the mechanical forces of Great Britain. In 1809 Parliament granted him £10,000 for "the good service he had rendered the public by his invention of weaving." B. at Marnham, Notts, 1743; D. 1823.—JOHN, a brother of the above, was considerably interested in the early history of the question of parliamentary reform. He was generally called Major Cartwright, although he held his commission in the navy. B. at Marnham, 1740; D. 1824.—There is a bronze statue of him in Burton Crescent, London.

CARUS, Marcus Aurelius, *kair'-us*, a Roman emperor, prefect of the prætorians under Probus, on whose death, in 281, he was elected emperor by the soldiers. He defeated the Sarmatians in Illyria, conquered Mesopotamia, the towns of Seleucia and Ctesiphon, and died, it is said by a lightning-stroke, at the latter town, 282.

CARVAJAL, Francis de, *kar'-vash-al*, a Spanish captain, who served in America, and contributed greatly to the success of Vaca de Castro, governor of Peru, over the young Almagro. He subsequently joined his fortunes to those of Pizarro, and, in 1548, was taken with him, and hanged as a traitor, at Cuzco.

CASA, DE LA, John, *ka'-sa*, an Italian prelate, who, in 1544, was created archbishop of Benevento, and, the same year, was sent nuncio to Venice, where he displayed great diplomatic abilities. He was in disgrace under Julius III., on account of his connection with Cardinal Farnese; but was restored to favour by Paul IV., who made him secretary of state. B. at Florence, 1503; D. 1556.—He is accounted one of the most elegant of the Italian writers, and his Latin poetry is very fine. His principal performance is the "Galateo; or, Art of Living in the World;" besides which he wrote some beautiful Italian poems, the lives of Cardinals Contarini and Bembo, and other works, collected at Venice, in 5 vols. 4to, 1728.

CASABIANCA, Louis, *ka'-sa-be-an'-ka*, a distinguished captain in the French navy, who represented Corsica in the National Convention, and was also a member of the Council of Five Hundred. In Napoleon's expedition to Egypt he commanded the *Orient*, a 120-gun ship; and, in 1798, at the battle of the Nile, perished with his son, a youth of ten years, who, though seeing the vessel about to sink, would not abandon his dying parent. B. about 1755.

CASALE, or CASAL, *ka-sa'-lai*, a town of Piedmont, the capital of a province of the same name, on the Po, 36 miles from Turin, once the capital and residence of the marquis of Montferrat. Its principal public buildings are a cathedral, several churches, hospitals, a college, library, town-hall, theatre, and corn magazine. It was formerly fortified, and was one of the strongest places in Italy, but was suffered to fall into comparative decay till 1849, when, under the direction of General de la Marmora, it was again strongly fortified. The clock-tower, which was built in 1000 and repaired in 1510, is a curious structure; and an iron bridge, which here crosses the Po, is worthy of notice. *Pop.* 21,500.—The province has an area of 334 square miles, producing wine and truffles, and rearing vast numbers of sheep. *Pop.* 121,000.—In May, 1859, an Austrian reconnoitring party, who had advanced from Vercelli, were here repulsed by the Sardinian Bersaglieri (riflemen).—There are several other Piedmontese towns, with small populations, of the same name.

CASALE MAGGIORE, *maj'-je-or'-ai*, a town of Lombardy, on the Po, about 20 miles from Cremona. Manf. Principally earthenware. *Pop.* 16,000.

CASALNUOVO, *kasl-noo-o-vo*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, 15 miles from Castrovillari. *Pop.* 5,500.—Casale, with various affixes, is the name of several other small towns in Italy.

CASANARE, *ka'-sa-na'-rai*, a large river of South America, rising in the mountains of Chita, and falling into the Meta. *Lat.* 5° 56′ N. *Lon.* 76° 50′ W.—Also a province of New Grenada, extending from the slope of the Andes to the Orinoco, watered by several rivers, and comprising extensive forests and meadows.

CASANOVA, James, *ka'-sa-no'-va*, a famous adventurer, of Venetian extraction, who visited different countries of Europe in various capacities. He was at once a schoolmaster, soldier, musician, chemist, alchemist, writer, and politician; and displayed, in these various callings, a great amount of talent, accompanied, necessarily, by equal chicanery. He was imprisoned at Vienna, and ultimately died there, 1803; B. at

Venice, 1725.—He left, besides other books, a "History of his Captivity," and his "Memoirs," which have been translated into French.—His brother Francis was a painter of battle-pieces.

CASANOVA, a town of Naples, to the south of Capua, and 3 miles from Caserta. *Pop.* 3,000.

CASATISMA, *kaʹ-sa-teesʹ-ma*, a village in the neighbourhood of Montebello, and included in the operations of that battle, fought 20th May, 1859, between the French and Piedmontese on the one side, and the Austrians on the other. The latter were defeated.

CASAUBON, Isaac, *ka-soʹ-bawng*, a learned Swiss divine and critic, who, at the age of 23, was chosen professor of Greek at Geneva, and subsequently at Montpellier and Paris. In 1586 he married a daughter of Henry Stephens, a learned printer, by whom he had twenty children. In 1600 he was appointed one of the Protestant judges in the controversy between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay, and decided against the latter. Three years later he became head librarian to Henry IV. of France, and on the death of that monarch, removed to England, where James I. settled upon him a considerable pension, and gave him a prebend of Westminster, and another of Canterbury. In this country he passed the remainder of his days, a rigid adherent to the principles of Protestantism. B. at Geneva, 1559; D. 1614, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—Casaubon was the author of many learned works; among which we may notice his "De Libertate Ecclesiasticâ," suppressed by Henry IV. as offensive to the pope; "De Rebus Sacris et Ecclesiasticis," "A Criticism on Baronius" and his "Epistolæ."

CASAUBON, Meric, son of the above, obtained a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, and two livings in Kent, of which he was deprived in the civil war. Cromwell made him large offers to induce him to write the history of the war, but he steadily refused to comply. He also refused to accept an invitation from Christina, queen of Sweden, to superintend the universities in her kingdom. At the Restoration he recovered his preferments. B. at Geneva, 1599; D. 1671.—His most remarkable work is a treatise on "Credulity and Incredulity," wherein he maintains the existence of witches.

CASBIN, or KASBIN, *kâsʹ-bin*, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak, 90 miles from Teheran. It is of a square form, each side about a mile long, and surrounded by brick walls. It has a royal palace, bazaars, schools, and baths. *Manf.* Carpets, made of pieces of cloth of different colours, which are much valued, and bear a high price. Sword-blades were also formerly manufactured, but that branch of industry scarcely exists now. *Pop.* Uncertain; perhaps 40,000.

CASCADE, or PRESIDENT MOUNTAINS, *kâs-kaidʹ*, a range traversing Oregon, U.S., and part of British Columbia, at a distance of from 100 to 150 miles from the shore. The highest summits are Mounts Washington, Baker, Hood, and Jefferson, rising to altitudes of from 13,000 to 14,000 feet. The name is taken from the number of falls and rapids into which the river Columbia is here broken.

CASCAVEL, *kasʹ-ka-vel*, a town of Brazil, built on the banks of a river, and the capital of a district of the same name. *Pop.* about 10,000.

CASCO BAY, *kâsʹ-ko*, in the county of Cumberland, state of Maine, U.S., has a width of 20 miles at its entrance. The town of Portland stands on its W. shore, and it contains 300 islands. *Lat.* 44° N. *Lon.* 68° W.

CASERTA, *ka-sairʹ-ta*, a city of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles from Naples, at the foot of Mount Caserta. Its royal palace was begun in 1752 by Charles III. of Spain, and is a magnificent structure. It has several churches, a convent, hospital, military school, and a spacious barracks, and stands in a district which produces much excellent fruit, and wine of a superior quality. *Pop.* 5,000.—About two miles from this place is CASERTA VECCHIA, which has a fine cathedral, and was an important place before the foundation of the above.

CASEY, *kâʹ-se*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. *Area*, 448 square miles. *Pop.* about 7,000, of whom a few are slaves.

CASHAN, or KASHAN, *kâsh'-an*, a city of Persia,





province of Irak, 90 miles from Ispahan, and containing a royal palace, many fine mosques, bazaars, and caravanserais. All kinds of copper utensils are made, and artists work skilfully in gold and silver. *Pop.* 30,000.

CASHEL, *kâshʹ-el*, a city of the county of Tipperary, 50 miles from Cork. It is an archiepiscopal see, and has a cathedral and a library containing many curious manuscripts. There is a handsome market-house, a sessions-house, a county infirmary, a charter school liberally endowed, barracks, an hospital, and an archbishop's palace. There are fine ruins of an old cathedral, situate on the edge of a remarkable perpendicular rock. Adjoining it are the remains of buildings called the Chapel and Hall of Audience of Cormac M'Culinan, king and bishop, commonly called Cormac's Chapel, and which is said to have been erected in the year 901. *Pop.* 8,500.—In the ancient cathedral was formerly deposited the stone upon which the sovereigns of England are now crowned. In 513, it is said, Feargus, a prince of the royal line of Cashel, obtained the throne of Scotland, and used this stone at his coronation at Dunstaffnage. Here it remained until the time of Kennett II., who removed it to Scone; and thence, in 1296, Edward I. of England had it conveyed to Westminster, and placed under the coronation chair. Cashel was the ancient residence of the kings of Munster, and in it was assembled, in 1172, the synod by which Ireland was confirmed to Henry II. of England. Dean Swift was born here, 1667.—A parish 5 miles from Lanesborough. *Area*, 22,151 acres. *Pop.* 6,000.

CASHMERE, *kâshʹ-meer*, a province of Northern India, now united to the dominions of the Punjab. *Ext.* about 80 miles long, by about 40 broad. *Area*, estimated at 4,500 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of an extensive alluvial valley, of an irregularly oval form, surrounded on all sides by mountains, whence descend numerous rivulets, which form several beautiful lakes. The summits of these mountains ascend far into the skies, and are capped with perpetual snow. The highest peak is Pir Panjal, which attains the elevation of 15,000 feet. *Rivers.* The principal is the Jailum, which forms a navigable communication from its eastern to its western boundary. *Lakes.* The Dal or City Lake, the Manasa Bul, the Great Wuller, the Ossun, and the Wusikars. The Dal is 6 miles long by 4 broad, and the Great Wuller may be regarded as nothing more than a shallow expansion of the Jailum. *Climate.* Excessive, but on the whole, salubrious. *Pro.* Rice in the valley, and, in the higher lands, wheat, barley, and various other grains; but the most valuable vegetable production is saffron, of which great quantities are exported to Hindostan and other countries. *Manf.* Shawls, which constitute the chief source of the wealth of Cashmere. The wool or hair of which the shawl is made, is produced by a goat, only found in Tibet, whence the Cashmere merchants are supplied with the wool, and have a monopoly of the commodity. Sugar, paper, gun and pistol barrels, lacquered ware, otto of roses, and some drugs are also made and exported. *Pop.* estimated at 200,000, to which in 20 years, it has been reduced by famine, pestilence, and earthquakes, from 800,000. *Lat.* between 33° 3′ and 34° 27′ N. *Lon.* between 74° 30′ and 76° 14′ E. In 1586 this country was taken by the emperor Akbar, and added to his empire. In 1752 it was conquered by the Afghans, who kept it till 1819, when it was wrested from them by the Sikhs, under whose dominion it remained, in connection with the Punjab, till 1845, when a dispute with the British resulted in its cession to them, upon conditions of mutual assistance being rendered in cases of war.

CASHMERE, called also SERINAGHUR, the capital of the above province, extends 3 miles on each side of the river Jailum, over which there are several wooden bridges. Many of the houses are three stories high, and are principally built of wood, with partition-walls of brick and mortar. The residence of the governor is on the right bank of the river. The streets are narrow, and choked with the filth of the inhabitants, who are proverbially a dirty people. In the environs, on the banks of a lake, are the remains of several handsome palaces, built by the emperors of Hindostan. Its opulence has greatly decayed. *Pop.* Uncertain: at the commencement of the present century it was estimated

at 150,000; but pestilence and misrule have immensely reduced it. *Lat.* 34° 5′ N. *Lon.* 74° 57′ E.

CASILINUM, *kăs-i-lī'-num*, an ancient city of Campania, on the Vulturnus, opposite Capua. It was in this vicinity that Hannibal was inclosed by Fabius in an upland valley, whence the Carthaginian general escaped by driving before him, up the hill-sides, oxen with blazing fagots fixed to their horns, about 217 B.C.

CASIMIR I., *kăs'-i-meer*, king of Poland, surnamed the Peaceful, son of Micilas, whom he succeeded in 1034. The Poles revolting under the regency of his mother, he went to Paris, and became a monk. The Poles, a prey to internal dissensions, induced Pope Benedict IX. to allow him to return to his kingdom and marry. Accordingly, he espoused a daughter of the grand-duke of Russia, and afterwards governed his kingdom with great wisdom. D. 1058.

CASIMIR II., king of Poland, surnamed the Just, was the younger son of Boleslaus III. When his brother Mieczlaus was, on account of his tyranny, deposed in 1177, the Poles conferred the crown on Casimir. He was an upright, generous prince. B. 1117; D. 1194.

CASIMIR III., the Great, succeeded Ladislaus in 1333. He defeated John, king of Bohemia, and conquered a part of Russia. He united to his warlike qualities the powers of a great king; maintained peace, founded several churches and hospitals, and built numerous fortresses. He is said, however, to have been a man of strong passions, in which he frequently indulged to excess. B. 1309; D. 1370.—In his reign, privileges were bestowed on the Jews, which they ever continued to enjoy; these were granted at the request of a Jewess, named Esther, one of his favourites.

CASIMIR IV. was grand-duke of Lithuania, and ascended the throne of Poland 1447. He defeated the Teutonic knights, and made war with various success against the king of Hungary and the Tartars. D. 1492.

CASIMIR V., John [illegible] of Sigismund III., succeeded to the throne of Pol[illegible] on the death of Ladislaus VII.; obtaining permission [illegible] marry his brother's widow. Defeated at first by Charles Gustavus of Sweden, he subsequently, with the aid of the emperor Leopold, was victorious, and, in 1660, concluded the treaty of Oliva with his successor. Shortly after, his troops, under Sobieski, defeated the Tartars. The cares of government, and the loss of his wife in 1667, induced him to resign the crown, and retire to France, where he died in 1672. D. 1609.

CASIRI, *ka-seer'-e*, a learned Oriental scholar, who took orders at Rome, and taught the Eastern languages in that city. In 1748 he repaired to Madrid, where he was made a member of the Academy of History, interpreter to the king, and head librarian of the Escurial. From 1750 to 1770 this industrious man laboured at the compilation of a description and analysis of all the Arabian MSS. contained in the library of the Escurial, the richest in Europe in works of that kind. This esteemed production was published at Madrid, 2 vols. folio, the second containing most interesting accounts of the battles of the Moors and Christians in the Peninsula. B. at Tripoli, Syria, 1710; D. at Madrid, 1791.

CASKETS, THE, *kas'-kets*, a group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 miles from Alderney. They have often been fatal to vessels, and, in 1119, Prince William, son of Henry I., and his suite, perished here. In 1744, the *Victory* ship of war, of 110 guns, also was shipwrecked upon them. On the highest there is a lighthouse in *lat.* 49° 45′ N.; *lon.* 2° 22′ W.

CASPIAN SEA, *kăs'-pe-ăn*, an inland sea of Asia, bounded N. by the government of Astracan, E. by Tartary, S. by Persia, and W. by the ridges of Caucasus, the principalities of Baku, Derbend, and Circassia, together with part of the government of Astracan. *Ext.* 730 miles long, by 150 to 270 broad. *Area*, estimated by different authorities at 120,000 and 140,000 square miles; in certain places it is of great depth. The water is salt, but less so than the ocean, on account of its receiving a great many large fresh-water rivers, which will be noticed under their names. It has neither tides nor outlets, its superfluous waters being exhausted by evaporation, and it is well supplied with fish. On the upper coasts, seals abound, and tortoises are numerous at the mouths of the Ural and Volga. Many thousands of persons are employed in the Upper Caspian fisheries, and sturgeon and sterlet are taken in vast quantities. The Russian delicacy *caviar* is here made, being the roe of the sturgeon, salted and smoked. *Lat.* between 36° 55′ and 47° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 46° 48′ and 55° 25′ E.—This sea was known to the Greeks and Romans, and took its name from the Caspii, a people who inhabited its S. coast. Although its navigation is difficult, it is now traversed by steam vessels, and is a naval rendezvous for Russian ships. (*See* ASIA.)

CASS, *kăss*, the name of several places in the United States.—1. A county of Indiana. *Area*, 415 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—2. In Georgia. *Area*, 432 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.—3. In Michigan. *Area*, 528 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—4. In Illinois. *Area*, 360 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—5. In Missouri. *Area*, 670 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000. Also a river and a lake in N. America.

CASS, Lewis, an American politician, who, in the war between England and the United States, in 1812, made an incursion into Canada, and was taken prisoner. When peace was concluded, he was appointed governor of Michigan, and organized that vast territory, making treaties with the Indian tribes, by which three millions of acres were added to the state. Under the presidency of General Jackson, in 1831, he was secretary for war, and four years afterwards, was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary. Here he remained seven years, and whilst engaged in this mission, published his "Views on the Subject of the Limitation of the Northern Frontiers of the Union," and protested against the adhesion of M. Guizot to the doctrine of the "right of visit." The treaty concluded in 1842, between England and the United States, not meeting his approval, he resigned, and returned to America. In the senate he voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, and in 1857 was made secretary of state under President Buchanan. B. 1778.

CASSANDRA, daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was passionately loved by Apollo, who promised to grant her whatever she might require, if she would look with favour on his suit. She demanded the power of prophecy, and as soon as she had received it, refused to perform her promise, and slighted Apollo. The god, thus disappointed, wetted her lips with his tongue, and thus no belief was ever placed in her predictions. She endeavoured to prevent the entrance into Troy of the wooden horse of the Greeks, but was unsuccessful, and when that city was taken, she suffered violence at the hands of Ajax Oileus. In the division of the spoils of Troy, she fell to the share of Agamemnon, who carried her to Greece. She repeatedly foretold to him the calamities that awaited his return; but he gave no credit to her, and was assassinated by his wife Clytemnestra. Cassandra shared his fate, after seeing all her prophecies but too truly fulfilled. Lived in the 12th century B.C.

CASSANDRA NOVA, *kas-san'-dra*, a town of European Turkey, between the gulfs of Salonica and Cassandra. *Lat.* 40° N. *Lon.* 23° 20′ E.—The GULF is 33 miles long by 10 broad.

CASSANDER, *kăs-săn'-der*, the son of Antipater, took possession of the kingly power in Macedonia, on the death of his father. He caused the death of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, and also of his son, the young Alexander. Joining his forces to those of Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus, he defeated Antigonus at the battle of Ipsus, 301 B.C., the latter monarch falling on the field, and the four conquerors dividing between them Alexander's empire into the [illegible] kingdoms of Macedonia, Thrace, Egypt, and Syria. (*See* ANTIGONUS, &c.)

CASSANO, *kas-sa'-no*, a town of Calabria Citra, 35 miles from Cosenza. It is the capital of a circle, and has a cathedral, several convents, and mineral springs. Timber, corn, and fruit are raised in the neighbourhood, and it has a trade in leather, yarn, and cotton and silk fabrics. *Pop.* about 8,000.—There are several other smaller Neapolitan towns of the same name.

CASSANO, a town of Lombardo-Venetia, 16 miles from Milan, on the Adda, across which is here a bridge. *Pop.* 2,500.—In 1259 Eccelino Romano, chief of the Ghibelines, was here defeated and killed. In 1705 the French, under the duke of Vendôme, gained a victory over the Imperialists, commanded by Prince Eugène; and, in 1799, Suwarrow inflicted a defeat on

the French, under Moreau. There are several villages of Northern Italy of this name, none of them with a population above 3,000.

CASSAY, KATHEE, or MUNEEPOOR, *kas-sai'*, formerly a province of the Birman empire, but now independent, is bounded on the N., E., and S. by Burmah, and on the W. by Cachar. *Area*, estimated at 7,500 square miles. *Desc.* A valley, encompassed by rugged and precipitous mountains, watered by the tributaries of the Irawadi or the Barah. *Pro.* Cotton, indigo, tobacco, rice, sugar, opium, and mustard. The tea-plant is produced in the N., and a valuable breed of ponies is reared. *Manf.* Muslins, silk stuffs, cotton cloths, and iron wares. *Pop.* Uncertain; perhaps 30,000. *Lat.* between 23° 49′ and 25° 41′ N. *Lon.* between 93° 5′ and 94° 32′ E.—The government of this country is invested in an hereditary rajah, assisted by a divan. In 1826 the treaty of Yandabo rendered it independent.

CASSEL, or KASSEL, *kas'-sel*, a town of Germany, on the Fulda, across which there is, here, a fine stone bridge, 90 miles from Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It is the principal town of the circle of Lower Hessen, and the seat of government. The Fulda divides it into an old and new town, in the former of which is the town-hall, the government offices, the arsenal, the foundry, the house of correction, the Parade Square, the large barracks, the church of St. Martin, and the public library. The other public buildings are the opera, a picture-gallery, observatory, a mint, and a riding-school. Besides these there are pleasure-gardens, an orangery, baths, many churches, a college, an academy of arts, and societies of trade and agriculture. *Manf.* Fabrics of silk, cotton, and wool, leather, paper-hangings, gloves, chemicals, jewellery, earthen and lacquered wares, hats, and dyes. In the neighbourhood are oil, gunpowder, and other mills. *Pop.* 33,000; of its circle, 66,500.—This town was the capital of Westphalia under Napoleon I. It has communication with Leipsic and Frankfort by railway.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the Nord, 15 miles from Dunkirk. *Manf.* Linen cloth, thread, lace, hosiery, and soap. It has some salt-refineries and oil-mills, besides a trade in cattle and poultry. *Pop.* about 6,000.—It is connected by rail with Lille and Dunkirk.

CASSEL, or KASSEL, a town of Germany, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Mayence, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. *Pop.* 2,500.

CASSELLE, *kas-sail'-lai*, the name of several towns in the Sardinian states.—1. 8 miles from Turin. *Pop.* 3,500.—2. In Lombardy, 7 miles from Lodi. *Pop.* 1,500.—3. In Lombardy, 20 miles from Lodi. *Pop.* 3,000.

CASSENEUIL, *kas-sen'-e(r)-e'*, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, 5 miles from Villeneuve-sur-Lot. *Pop.* 2,000.

CASSIANO, SAN, *kas'-se-a'-no*, a village of Lombardy, 8 miles from Peschiera, included in the operations of the battle of Solferino, fought June 24, 1859, between the Austrians and the allied French and Sardinians.

CASSIM PASHA, *kas'-sim pa'-sha*, a suburb of Constantinople, separated, by burying-grounds, from Galata. In it are the imperial dockyard, the naval arsenal, and the palace of the capitan-pasha.

CASSINA, or CASHNA, *kash'-na*, an extensive kingdom of Central Africa, situate W. of Bornou and S. of the Niger. It is but little known.

CASSINI, John Dominic, a celebrated Italian astronomer, educated among the Jesuits at Genoa, who succeeded, in 1650, Cavalieri, as professor of astronomy at Bologna. He here gained so great a reputation that both the pope and the senate of Bologna intrusted him with several scientific and political missions. In 1669 Colbert induced him to visit France. He there was naturalized, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. B. in the county of Nice, 1625; D. at Paris, 1712.—Cassini discovered several of Jupiter's and Saturn's satellites, and determined the rotation of Jupiter, Mars, and Venus. He published a "Theory of Jupiter's Satellites," remarkable for its correctness, and assisted in the measurement of the meridian line of Paris. He left behind him a great number of astronomical memoirs and observations.

CASSINI, James, son of the above, succeeded his father in the Academy of Sciences, and enriched science with many valuable discoveries. In 1720 he published a book on the figure of the earth, in which he maintained, in opposition to Newton, that it was an oblong spheroid. To determine this, the French king sent two companies of mathematicians, one towards the polar circle, and the other to the equator, to measure a degree, the result of which was a decided refutation of Cassini's opinion. B. at Paris, 1677; D. 1756.

CASSINI DE THURY, Cæsar Francis, son of the above, evinced, at a very early age, great talents for astronomy, and was received into the Academy of Sciences at 22. He was employed many years in perfecting a general chart of France, and in continuing the perpendicular of the meridian of Paris. The former was composed of 180 pages, and gave a most complete representation of the country, on a scale of a line to 6 feet. Cæsar François was unable to finish it; but it was at length concluded by his son, who presented it, in 1784, to the National Assembly. He published a great number of papers in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences." B. at Paris, 1714; D. 1784.—He was succeeded in his office by his only son, Count John Dominic Cassini.

CASSIODORUS, Marcus Aurelius, *kăs-si-o-dor'-us*, an Italian of great talents, who was appointed by Theodoric, king of the Goths, governor of Sicily, and filled some of the highest offices in Rome, and afterwards retired to a monastery in Calabria. He is celebrated as a chronologist and historian, and is said to have devoted himself also to mechanical pursuits, and invented water-clocks, sun-dials, and lamps. B. in Calabria, 481; D. 577.

CASSIOPE, or CASSIOPEA, *kăs-si'-o-pe*, or *kăs'-si-o-pe'-a*, wife of Cepheus and mother to Andromeda. Boasting herself fairer than the Nereides, Neptune was exasperated, and sent a huge sea-monster to ravage her dominions, and she was forced to expose Andromeda to its fury. After her death, Cassiope was made a constellation. (*See* ANDROMEDA.)

CASSIQUIARI, *kas'-se-ke'-a-re'*, a large and copious branch of the Rio Negro, in South America, communicating with the Orinoco and Amazons.

CASSITERIDES, *kăs'-si-ter'-i-dees*, a group of islands, so named by the Greeks, on account of the quantity of tin (*kassiteros*) there found. They are supposed to be the Scilly Isles, off the coast of Cornwall.

CASSIUS, Caius, *kăsh'-e-us*, a Roman general, one of Cæsar's murderers. During the civil wars between Pompey and Cæsar, he followed the fortunes of the former. After the decisive battle of Pharsalia, he was, however, spared by the conqueror. Returning to Rome, he married Junia, the sister of Brutus, and in conjunction with the latter, formed a conspiracy against the emperor. After the death of their victim, 44 B.C., Cassius received Africa as his reward, but found himself unable to maintain himself there, in consequence of the influence of Cæsar's friends. Passing into the East, he levied numerous troops and joined Brutus in Macedon. On the plains of Philippi, where Antony and Octavius met them, the left of the army, under Cassius, was defeated by Antony's troops, and this neutralized the success which Brutus was achieving on the right. Fearing to fall into the enemy's hands, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through, and perished by that very sword which had given a wound to Cæsar, 42 B.C.—His body was honoured with a magnificent funeral by his friend Brutus, who declared over him that he deserved to be called "the last of the Romans." If he was brave, he was equally learned. Some of his letters are still extant among Cicero's epistles. He was often too rash and too violent, and many of the wrong steps which Brutus took, are to be ascribed to the prevailing advice of Cassius. Shakspeare describes him as having "a lean and hungry look," and makes Cæsar say,—

> ——"He reads much;
> He is a great observer, and he looks
> Quite through the deeds of men; he loves no plays,
> As thou dost, Antony; he hears no music:
> Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a sort,
> As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit,
> That could be moved to smile at anything."

The day after Cæsar's murder he dined at the house of Antony, who asked him whether he had then a dagger

concealed in his bosom. "Yes," replied he, "if you aspire to tyranny." There were many other Romans of this name, in whose lives there is nothing very remarkable.

CASSIVELAUNUS, *kăs'-si-ve-law'-nus*, a British chief, who was invested with the supreme command of the forces of the island, to oppose Julius Cæsar during his invasion of Britain, 54 B.C.

CAST, ST., *kast*, a village on the coast of France, in the department Côte du Nord, having a small harbour. *Pop.* 1,481. Here, in 1758, a landing of the British was repulsed (*see* CAVENDISH, Lord), and 100 years afterwards, a column was inaugurated to commemorate the event.

CASTAGNO, Andrea del, *kas-tan'-yo*, a Tuscan painter, who worked first in fresco, but afterwards learned the art of painting in oil from Domenico Veneziano. His repayment for this was to assassinate his friend. Unsuspected, he pursued his calling, and produced some fine pictures, the principal of which is the "Execution of the Conspirators against the Medici," now in the Hall of Justice at Florence. B. at Castagno, 1406; D. 1189.—Stung with remorse, he, on his deathbed, confessed, amidst universal execration, the atrocious crime of which he had been guilty.

CASTASEGNA, *kas'-ta-sain'-ya*, a village and parish of the Grisons, Switzerland, 8 miles from Chiavenna. It is situate at the W. extremity of the Val di Bregaglia. This is the limit of the mulberry; consequently, north of this village the silkworm cannot be extensively cultivated.

CASTEGGIO, *kas-tedj'-e-o*, a town of Piedmont, in the division of Alessandria, 6 miles from Voghera. *Pop.* with parish, about 3,000.—On June 9, 1800, the battle of Montebello was gained by the French, under Lannes, over the Austrians, in the neighbourhood of this place. Another engagement was also fought on May 20, 1859, when Count Stadion, at the head of his Austrians, stormed the town on his advance upon Montebello, where, met by the French and Sardinian forces, the Austrians were defeated. (*See* MONTEBELLO.)

CASTEL, *kas'-tel*, the name, with various affixes, of a number of small Italian towns and villages.

CASTELLAMARE, *kas-tel'-a-ma'-rai*, a seaport-town of Sicily, 20 miles from Trapani. In its neighbourhood are the vestiges of the ancient Segesta. *Pop.* 8,000.—The GULF of the same name is on the N. coast, about *lat.* 38° 10′ N.; *lon.* 13° E.—Richelieu defeated the Spanish fleet here in 1648; and in 1799 a battle was fought between the French under Marshal Macdonald, and the allied English and Neapolitans.

CASTEL CALDO, *kal'-do*, a town of Italy, 30 miles from Padua. *Pop.* 3,000.

CASTEL FRANCO, *fran'-ko*, the name of several small towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 4,300.

CASTELL, SAN, *kas-tel'*, the names, with various affixes, of several small Italian towns, none with a population above 3,500.

CASTELLAMARE, a seaport of Naples, 15 miles from Naples, built at the foot of a hill. It has a royal dockyard, a palace, and a military hospital. *Manf.* Leather, silk, cotton, linen fabrics, and sail-cloth. *Pop.* 30,000.—This place is built on the site of the ancient Stabiæ, near which the elder Pliny met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius, in the year 79. Here, also, considerable damage was done from the shock of an earthquake, which extended over a wide area, in 1857. It is connected with Naples by railway.

CASTELLAMONTE, *kas'-tel-la-mon'-tai*, a town of Piedmont, 10 miles from Ivrea. *Pop.* 5,000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of pottery.

CASTELLARO, *kas-tel-la'-ro*, the name of several villages in Sardinia, and of a small town in Lombardy.

CASTELLAZZO, *kas'-tel-lat'-so*, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles from Alessandria. *Pop.* 5,300.

CASTELLETTO, *kas'-tel-let'-to*, the name of several considerable villages in the Sardinian states.

CASTELLO, *kas-tel'-lo*, the name, with various affixes, of several small Italian towns, none of them with a population above 2,300.

CASTELLO, the name, with various affixes, of several towns of Portugal, none of them with a population above 6,000.

CASTELLON DE LA PLANA, *kas'-tel-lone dai la pla'-na*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 4 miles from the Mediterranean. Some of its old Moorish walls still remain. It has a church, several chapels, the town-house, and a vast tower or belfry, 260 feet in height, and 116 in circumference. *Manf.* Brandy; and an active commerce in other articles is carried on. *Pop.* 17,000.

CASTELNAU, *kas'-tel-no*, the name, with various affixes, of several towns, villages, and parishes in France, of small populations. It is also the name of a fortress, in the department of Gard, 8 miles from Uzès, where Roland, the chief of the Camisards, met his death, in August, 1704.

CASTELNAU, Pierre de, archdeacon of Maguelone, was sent, at the commencement of the 13th century, by Innocent III. into the S. of France as legate extraordinary, in order to search out the heretic Albigenses, and deliver them over to the secular arm. He was met by a determined resistance, and was at last slain in the territory of Raymond, count of Toulouse. This murder led to the excommunication of Raymond, and also to the war of the Albigenses. Killed 1208.

CASTELNAUDARY, *kas-tel'-no-da-re'*, a town of France, department of the Aude, 33 miles from Toulouse. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics and earthenware. It has also shipbuilding-docks. *Pop.* 10,000.—In 1355 this place was taken and burnt by Edward the Black Prince.

CASTELNOVO, *kas-tel-no'-vo*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 3,500.

CASTEL NUOVO, *noo-o'-vo*, a town and parish of Piedmont, 12 miles from Alessandria. *Pop.* 7,000. The name of several other small towns in Italy.

CASTELNUOVO, a fortified seaport-town of Austria, Dalmatia, 11 miles from Cattaro, defended by a citadel and two forts on neighbouring heights. *Pop.* of parish, 7,000.—The British took it in 1814.

CASTEL-SARDO, *sar'-do*, a fortified seaport-town on the N. coast of Sardinia, and the strongest on the island. *Pop.* about 2,500.

CASTEL SARRASIN, *sar'-ra-săi*, a town of France, on the Garonne, 30 miles from Toulouse. *Pop.* 7,000.

CASTELVETERE, *kas'-tel-vai-ter'-ai*, the name of several towns of Naples, the largest of which has a population of 3,500.

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE, *kas-teel'-ye-o'-nai*, a fortified town of Lombardy, 20 miles from Mantua. *Pop.* 5,300.—Here, in 1796, the French, under Augereau, gained a decisive victory over the Austrians. The French commander was afterwards made, on account of this battle, Duc de Castiglione. In 1859, the battle of Solferino also occurred in its neighbourhood.—Castiglione is the name of numerous other small towns and villages in Italy.

CASTIGLIONE, Duc de. (*See* AUGEREAU, Marshal.)

CASTIGLIONE, Giovanni Benedetto, called by the French Le Benedette, and at Mantua Il Grechetto. He is one of the most eminent of the Genoese painters and etchers. In animal and pastoral painting especially he excelled. His *chef-d'œuvre* is "The Nativity of the Saviour," in the church of San Luca, Genoa. B. at Genoa, 1616; D. at Mantua, 1670.

CASTIGLIONE, Balthazar, an Italian writer and politician, who, after serving with great bravery in a military capacity, was employed by the duke of Urbino in state affairs, and sent ambassador to several courts. He was also engaged in the same service by Pope Clement VII., and became nuncio at the court of Charles V., who held him in high estimation. B. at Mantua, 1478; D. at Toledo, 1529.—His greatest work is "Il Cortigiano," or the Courtier, written in an elegant style, and abounding with good rules and reflections.

CASTILE, *kăs-teel'*, a part of Spain, occupying the central table-land of the peninsula, and erected into a kingdom at the beginning of the 11th century. It was subsequently extended by the additions of Andalusia, Estremadura, and Leon. In 1174 the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon with Isabella of Castile was consummated. This circumstance brought all the Christian states of Spain under one sceptre. In 1492 the conquest of Grenada was achieved, which paved the way for the constitution of the Spanish kingdom. (*See* SPAIN.)

CASTILE, OLD, an extensive province of Spain, forming the N. portion of the ancient kingdom of Castile, and inclosed by Aragon, New Castile, Estremadura, Leon, Asturias, Biscay, and Navarre. The provinces now comprised in it are Avila, Burgos, Logrono, Palencia, Santandar, Segovia, Soria, and Valladolid. *Area*, 26,768 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by mountains in the N., S., and centre, and watered by the Xalon, the Douro, the Ebro, the Carrion, and the Tormes. The plains are fertile, and yield abundance of fruit and grain; and the pasture being excellent, sheep and cattle are extensively reared. The mountains supply some useful minerals, and are, in some parts, covered with wood. *Manf.* Unimportant; consisting of paper, glass, leather, and earthenware. The chief articles of export are corn, wool, and madder. *Pop.* 1,428,000.

CASTILE, NEW, one of the largest provinces of Spain, forming the S. portion of the ancient kingdom of Castile, and inclosed by Old Castile, Aragon, Valencia, Murcia, La Mancha, and Estremadura. The provinces now comprising it are Ciudad-real, Cuença, Guadalaxara, Madrid, and Toledo. *Area*, 42,994 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N. and S., and its centre is traversed by numerous ranges, separating extensive plains and fertile valleys. From the great drought of the climate, the soil suffers from want of water. *Rivers.* The Tagus, the Xucart, and the Guadiana, and many smaller streams; such as the Xarama, the Molina, and the Alberche. *Pro.* Oil, wine, madder, saffron, hemp, and fruit. Agriculture is in general neglected; but large herds of cattle are raised, and the sheep of the Sierras Molina and Cuença supply the merino wool. Horses are numerous and of excellent quality. *Minerals.* Abundant; the Sierra Morena yields the richest in the kingdom. Rock-salt and marble are plentiful in several parts of the province. *Manf.* Paper, silk, cotton, and cloth are the principal. *Pop.* 1,491,000.

CASTILHO, Antonio Feliciando de, *kas-teel'-yo*, one of the most distinguished modern Portuguese poets, who early discovered his genius, and first came into notice by the publication of a meritorious imitation of Ovid, entitled "Letters from Echo to Narcissus." He has written much poetry with various success, and was the founder of a magazine which had a considerable circulation. B. at Lisbon, 1800.

CASTILLON, *kas-tee'-yawng*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Gironde, 10 miles from Libourne. *Pop.* 3,000.—In the neighbourhood of this place Montaigne, the French essayist, was born and died. In 1453, under the walls of this town, the English were defeated by the French, and Talbot, their leader, was slain.

CASTLE, *kas'-el*, the prefix to the names of numerous places in the United Kingdom, having small populations, and, in general, with little to record of them. The most important are given below.

CASTLEBAR, *kas'-el-bar*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 10 miles from Westport. *Area* of parish, 14,794 acres. *Pop.* 9,300; of the town, 4,000.—This town was occupied by the French when they landed in Killalea Bay, in 1798; but, on the approach of Lord Cornwallis, shortly afterwards, was evacuated.—The CASTLEBAR RIVER flows from a lake 3 miles in length, and falls into Loch Cullin.

CASTLECOMER, *kas'-el-ko'-mer*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, near extensive coal-mines, 10 miles from Kilkenny. *Area* of parish, 21,592 acres. *Pop.* 9,000; of town, 1,695.—In the rebellion of 1798 this town was attacked by the rebels, and nearly destroyed by fire.

CASTLE-CONNELL, *kas'-el-kon'-nel*, a town and parish of Ireland, on the Shannon, 7 miles from Limerick. *Area* of parish, 6,698 acres. *Pop.* 4,200; of the town, 600.—It has mineral springs.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, *kas'-el-dug'-las*, a market-town of Kirkcudbright, 18 miles from Dumfries, in Scotland. *Pop.* 2,000.

CASTLE-REA, or CASTLEREAGH, *kas'-el-re*, a market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, 16 miles from Roscommon, the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 1,300.

CASTLEREAGH, Lord. (*See* LONDONDERRY, Marquis of.)

CASTLE-RISING, *kas'-el-ri'-sing*, a town and parish of Norfolk, 4 miles from King's Lynn. *Area* of parish, 2,330 acres. *Pop.* 400.—This place is remarkable for having a castle in which Isabella, the queen of Edward II., was incarcerated after the murder of her husband, in 1327.

CASTLETON, *kas'-el-ton*, a village of Derbyshire, 13 miles from Sheffield. It stands at the bottom of a precipitous rock, on which is erected Peak Castle, the fortress of William Peveril, natural son of the Conqueror. The supposed founder was the Peveril of the Peak in Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name. In the neighbourhood is the Peak Cavern, 46 feet high and 120 wide.

CASTLETON, a township of Lancashire, 2 miles from Rochdale. *Pop.* 17,500.

CASTLETOWN, or CASTLE RUSHEN, the chief town of the Isle of Man, on the south coast. It is tolerably well built, and has a safe and commodious harbour. *Pop.* 2,300.—The keep of the ancient castle of Rushen now forms the only prison on the island. This town was the ancient Sodo.

CASTLETOWN ROCHE, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Area* of parish, 6,485 acres. *Pop.* 3,500; of town, 1,064.

CASTOR and POLLUX, *kas'-tor*, were twin brothers, sons of Jupiter, by Leda, and were supposed both to have sprung from one egg. As soon as they had arrived at years of maturity, they embarked with Jason in quest of the golden fleece, and behaved with great courage. Pollux slew Amycus in the combat of the cestus, and is the god and patron of boxing and wrestling. Castor distinguished himself in the management of horses. After many adventures, Castor was killed, and his death avenged by Pollux. (*See* POLLUX.)

CASTRACANI, Castruccio. (*See* CASTRUCCIO.)

CASTRES, *kastr*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 23 miles from Albi, divided into two parts by the river Agout. It contains many fine public buildings, particularly the ancient palace of the bishops of Castres, and the cathedral church. *Pop.* 3,994.—Here Rapin, the historian, was born in 1661.

CASTRI, *kas'-tre*, a village of Greece, occupying a portion of the site of ancient Delphi. It stands on the S. declivity of Parnassus, at a distance of 7 miles from Salona. In its immediate neighbourhood is the celebrated spring of Castalia.

CASTRO, *kas'-tro*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 55 miles from Rome.—This is the prefix to the names of numerous places in Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

CASTRO, the ancient Mitylene, a seaport-town of the island of Mitylene, about a mile in circumference. *Pop.* 6,500.

CASTRO, a town of Brazil, in the province of San Paulo, 85 miles from Curitiba. *Pop.* of district, 9,000.

CASTRO, Juan de, a Portuguese viceroy of the Indies, allied to the royal family of his country. In 1545 he was appointed to the government of the East, and gained several considerable victories over the natives. As honest as brave, he died poor, and was buried at the public expense. It is is said that once, wanting to raise a loan to assist commerce, he offered his "moustaches" as a security; the lenders, however, were satisfied with his word. B. at Lisbon, 1500; D. at Goa, India, 1548.

CASTRO, Vaca de, priest and judge-royal of Valladolid, was sent by Charles V. to Peru, in 1540, to suppress the various contending factions, and to regulate the interior administration of the kingdom. On his arrival he learnt the assassination of Pizarro, and Almagro's usurpation. Marching an army against the latter, he defeated, and executed him with his accomplices. This done, he endeavoured to ameliorate the lot of the Indians by wise regulations, but fell into disgrace on this account, 1544. D. in Spain, 1558.

CASTRO-DEL-RIO-EL-LEAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, and 18 miles from the town of that name. *Pop.* 9,000, mostly engaged in woollen manufacture.

CASTRO GIOVANNI, *cho-van'-ne*, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 40 miles from Catania. *Pop.* about 6,000.—This is the Enna of antiquity, fabled as the

nativity of Ceres, and the site of her most celebrated temple. At a distance of 6 miles is the Lake of Pergusa, where Pluto found Proserpine and carried her off.

Castro Nuovo, *noo-o'-vo*, a fortified town of Sicily, 20 miles from Palermo. *Pop.* 6,000. In its vicinity are marble-quarries.

Castro Urdiales, *oor'-de-a-laies*, a seaport-town of Spain, 28 miles from Santander, in the Bay of Biscay. *Pop.* 3,000. In 1811 this town was sacked by the French; but it was afterwards rebuilt.

Castrovillari, *kas'-tro-veel-la-re*, a fortified town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, 8 miles from Cassano. *Pop.* about 8,000. Near Monte Pollino, in its neighbourhood, the famous cheese called *cacio cavallo* is made.

Castro Virreyna, *ve-ri'-na*, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, situate on a lofty mountain, where the cold is intense. It is 112 miles from Guamanga. *Pop.* of the province, 14,000. The cold of this region arises from its elevation; otherwise, it is situate within the tropics.

Castruccio, Castracani, *kas-troot-ch'-e-o*, a distinguished Italian soldier, who was designed for the church. In his youth the quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibelines were distracting Italy, and he, as one of the latter party, was driven out of Pavia. After serving with distinction in Lombardy, he went to England, and entered the army of Edward I.; but was forced to quit that country, having killed a nobleman in a duel. He then became a soldier under Philip the Fair, of France, and subsequently returned to Italy, where the Ghibelines of Lucca made him their chief. He had here much to combat, both in the jealousies of his friends and the strength of his enemies; but ultimately succeeded in overcoming all difficulties. In 1320 he was proclaimed duke of Lucca, and was recognized by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. B. at Lucca, 1281; D. 1328.—His life has been written by Macchiavelli.

Castua, *kas-too-a*, a town of Illyria, Austria, 30 miles from Trieste. *Pop.* 500. This place was formerly the capital of Liburnia.

Castuera, *kas'-too-air'-a*, a town of Spain, about 70 miles from Badajoz. It stands on the right bank of the Guadalefra, and has a trade in wine and fruit. *Pop.* 6,000.

Caswell, *kăs'-well*, a county in the N. of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and diversified with hill and dale. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, and tobacco. *Manf.* Cotton, tobacco, and iron wares; it has also numerous flour, corn, and saw mills. *Pop.* 16,000, of whom the half are slaves.

Cat Island, one of the Bahama islands, also called San Salvador. (*See* Bahamas.)

Catalina, Santa, *ka'-ta-le'-na*, the name of several small islands in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean. Also a Cape of central America, 70 miles from Nicaragua, and a Harbour on the E. coast of Newfoundland, at the N. entrance of Trinity Bay.

Catalonia, *kăt'-a-lo'-ne-a*, a province of Spain, situate in the N.E. part of the kingdom, and bounded N. by the Pyrences, which separate it from France; E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Valencia, and W. by Aragon. It now comprises the provinces of Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida, and Tarragona. *Area*, 12,111 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but less fertile than either of the Castiles, though its inhabitants are far more industrious, and more advanced in manufactures, commerce, and agriculture. Near its centre, Mont Serrat attains an elevation of 4,054 feet. *Rivers.* The Ebro, the Ler, and the Llobregat. *Pro.* All the usual cerealia, with flax, hemp, madder, liquorice, saffron, barilla, fruits, and wine. *Minerals.* Coal, zinc, manganese, copper, and lead. There are salt-works along the coast, and a salt-mine at Cardona. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, woollen, paper, leather, and fire-arms. *Pop.* 1,284,000. —This province was anciently under the dominion of the Romans, who were ejected in the 5th century by the Goths, who, in their turn, were ejected by the Moors, at the beginning of the 8th century. The Spaniards finally reconquered it, and its people were represented by local parliaments. From 1137, when the province was united to Aragon, the history of the Catalonians is nothing more than a record of rebellions, which were not finally suppressed until Philip V., who, after the capture of Barcelona, in 1714, crushed their liberties and deprived them of their ancient cortes.

Catamarca, *ka'-ta-mar'-ka*, a department of the confederation of La Plata, S. America, bounded on the W. by the Andes, which separate it from the northern provinces of Chili. On the other sides it has the departments Cordova, Salta, Tucuman, and Rioja. *Area*, unascertained. *Desc.* Fertile, having excellent pasture lands, and producing maize and other corns in abundance; it also grows good cotton, and exports large quantities of red pepper to Buenos Ayres. *Pop.* of department, estimated at 35,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 29° S. *Lon.* between 66° and 69° W.

Catanduanes, *ka'-tan-doo-a'-nais*, one of the Philippine isles. *Ext.* 40 miles long, by 15 broad. It is fertile. *Lat.* 15° N. *Lon.* 124° 30′ E.

Catania, *kă-tai'-ne-a*, a city and seaport of Sicily, beautifully situate at the foot of Mount Etna, 30 miles from Syracuse. Although destroyed three times by the lava of Etna, Catania appears to have always risen with renewed splendour from its ashes, to rank among the elegant cities of Europe. It consists of two very long and spacious streets, which are intersected at right angles by several others, and are all regularly built and well paved with lava. The houses are generally very handsome, and the public buildings superb: they consist of a number of monasteries, a foundling hospital, poor-house, and an asylum; numerous churches, and other places of public worship; a senate-house, which is a model of architecture; the cathedral, originally founded by Roger, earl of Normandy, in the year 1091, and rebuilt after the earthquake of 1693, very beautiful in the simplicity and grandeur of its design. There is a great square formed by the town-hall, cathedral, and university. The harbour of Catania is one of the largest in the island, and is inclosed by a natural mole of lava. *Pop.* 56,000. *Lat.* 37° 28′ 18″ N. *Lon.* 15° 5′ 12″ E.—The Gulf of Catania extends from La Trizza on the N. to Santa Croce on the S., a distance of 17 miles. It forms a dentation in the coast about 10 miles deep.

Catanzaro, *ka'-tan-za'-ro*, a town of Naples, the capital of Calabria Ultra, built on a mountain 5 miles from the Gulf of Squillace. It has a citadel, a cathedral, several convents, a royal academy of sciences, a lyceum, and some charitable institutions. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics, and it has an active trade in agricultural produce. *Pop.* about 14,000. In 1783 this town suffered severely by an earthquake.

Catawba, *kă-taw'-ba*, a county in the centre of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 250 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in maize and wheat, besides having rich pastures. *Minerals.* Iron is the principal. *Pop.* 9,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.

Cateau Cambresis, *ka'-to kam-bres'-e*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Nord, 14 miles from Cambrai. *Manf.* Merinoes, shawls, and calicoes. *Pop.* 8,500.—The treaty which bears the name of this place was here made in 1559, between Philip II. of Spain, and Henry II. of France. Marshal Mortier was born here, in 1768.

Caterina, Santa, *ka'-tai-re'-na*, a fortified town of Sicily, 8 miles from Caltanisetta, near the bank of the Salso. *Pop.* 6,000. In the neighbourhood fine jaspers and agates are found.

Catesby, Mark, F.R.S., an English naturalist, who from 1712 to 1726 occupied himself in collecting specimens of natural history in Virginia, Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama isles. Returning to England, he published, in 2 vols. folio, with beautiful coloured plates, the Natural History of those countries. He is also the author of other works. B. 1680; D. 1749. Gronovius designated a genus of plants Catesbia after him.

Catesby, Robert, instigator of the Gunpowder Plot. (*See* James I.)

Catharina Santa, *ka-ta-re'-na san'-ta*, a maritime province of S. Brazil, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the other sides by the provinces of San Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. *Area*, 31,746 square miles. *Desc.* Low along the coast, but otherwise consisting of long valleys, sheltered by mountain-ranges, and traversed by numerous streams. The soil is remarkable for its fertility. *Pro.* Sugar, rice, man-

dioc, millet, beans, and onions of an immense size. *Pop.* 90,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 30° S. *Lon.* between 49° and 51° W.—There is a fortified island of the same name from 3 to 7 miles from the coast. *Ext.* 37 miles long, by 10 broad. *Desc.* Fertile, yielding rice, coffee, wheat, millet, and fruit. Its garden fruits are esteemed the best in Brazil. *Pop.* 12,000.

CATHARINE, the daughter of Charles VI. of France, and wife of Henry V., king of England. After the death of that prince, she married Owen Tudor, by whom she had a son called Edmund, who became the father of Henry VII. D. 1431.—For the manner in which this lady, according to Shakspeare, was wooed and won by "Harry of England," the reader is referred to the fifth act of "Henry V."

CATHARINE I., empress of Russia, from being born of poor Livonian parents, became the wife of a Swedish dragoon, who was killed at the taking of Marienburg by the Russians. She then became the mistress of General Bauer, and subsequently obtained a situation in the family of Prince Menzikoff, who was fascinated by her beauty. She now attracted the notice of the Czar, Peter the Great, who made her his mistress, and, in 1711, his wife. At his death he left her the throne. In 1725 she was proclaimed empress, and continued to execute the great designs which had been left unfinished by her husband, B. in Livonia, 1683; D. 1727. (*See* PETER THE GREAT.)

CATHARINE II., empress of Russia, was the daughter of the prince of Anhalt Zerbst. Her original name was Sophia Augusta, but on her marriage, in 1745, with the grand-duke of Russia, afterwards Peter III., she was baptized according to the formulary of the Greek church, and named Catharine Alexiewna. She brought her husband two children: Paul, who succeeded her, and Anne, who died an infant. On the death of the empress Elizabeth, in 1761, Peter came to the throne, and soon discovered his intention of disinheriting his son and divorcing Catharine. She, however, anticipated his designs, and formed a conspiracy against him. Accordingly, she gained over the nobility and the army, and on June 27, 1762, Peter, after signing a renunciation of his crown, was sent prisoner to the palace of Robscha. Between the prisons and the graves of princes the distance is short. On the 17th of July, Alexius Orloff, the empress's favourite, with some other conspirators, strangled Peter, who, the empress gave out, had died of colic. She did not take any measures against the assassins, and in the following September was crowned at Moscow. The regulations adopted at the beginning of her reign were in the manner and spirit of Peter the Great. She affected to rule by clemency, and laboured to win the hearts of her subjects by acts of liberality. She also avoided foreign war till she had settled the tranquillity of the empire. Fond of literature and the arts, she gave unbounded encouragement to their introduction to her dominions, and held a correspondence with the most eminent literary characters in Europe. In 1764 she caused her favourite, Poniatowski, to be crowned king of Poland, under the name of Stanislaus Augustus. She also caused a liberal code of laws to be enacted, in which the practice of torture was abolished; attended to the subject of education, and took means to diffuse knowledge among all classes of her subjects. She encouraged medical discovery by submitting, herself, to inoculation, and in every way laboured for the enlightenment of her people. In 1769 Turkey declared war against Russia; the result of which was the first partition of Poland, between Catharine, Joseph II. of Austria, and Frederick of Prussia, in 1772. More than one-third of the kingdom fell to the share of Russia, and which included the larger portion of Livonia and Lithuania. In 1774 the peace of Kainarji was concluded, and Azof and Taganrog were annexed to Russia, and the Crimea made independent of Turkey. Peace being restored, the empress devoted her attention to public improvements and to political engagements. In 1780 she formed, with the other northern states, the famed *armed neutrality*, the object of which was to protect the Baltic trade from the belligerent powers. In 1782 she founded a Roman Catholic archbishopric in her dominions, for her subjects of that persuasion. About the same time she created a new military order by the title of St. Wolodimir. In 1785 she seized on the Crimea and Cuban, which so alarmed the Porte, that war became almost inevitable; but the accession of Germany as an ally to Russia stopped the preparations, and the Turks yielded to the aggression. In 1787 Catharine travelled through her new territory with a magnificent retinue, and at Cherson had an interview with the emperor Joseph II. Immediately after this, war again broke out between



CATHARINE II. OF RUSSIA.

Russia and the Porte, in which the former was assisted by Germany and the latter by Sweden. Hostilities were carried on with great fury. Oczakoff was stormed by the Russians, and a prodigious carnage ensued; Ismail was also taken by Suwarrow in the same manner, and the Turks were, in general, everywhere unsuccessful. In 1792 peace was concluded, when, by the treaty of Yassi, the Porte ceded to Catharine the important fortress of Oczakoff, and the frontiers of Russia were extended to the Dniester. Shortly after, the attention of Catharine was drawn to the state of Poland, where a spirit of revolt had broken out, and the people seemed determined to shake off a foreign yoke. A Russian army was immediately dispatched to that province, and decided the fate of Poland, by the massacre of the inhabitants of Warsaw. That kingdom was again partitioned between Russia, Germany, and Prussia, when the whole of Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia were given to Russia. This is historically called the second partition of Poland, and took place in 1793. In 1795 the third and last partition of Poland was effected, when Russia had all that remained of that kingdom, with the exception of Warsaw, which was assigned to Prussia, and Galicia, which was handed over to Austria. Courland was next annexed by Catharine to her empire, after which her life was suddenly terminated by a fit of apoplexy. B. 1729; D. 1796.—The passions of this woman were as gross as her mental powers were great to govern her empire.

CATHARINE OF ARAGON. (*See* HENRY VIII.)

CATHARINE DE MEDICIS, queen of France, was the daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Urbino. In 1533 she married the second son Francis I., afterwards Henry II. After the death of her husband and that of her eldest son, Francis II., she possessed herself of the regency of the kingdom during the minority of her second son, Charles IX. Chicane and dissimulation distinguished her government. Exciting the civil war between the Catholics and Huguenots, she

resolved on the destruction of the latter, after having feigned to favour them for a time, and will be ever infamous as the principal instigator of the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. Subsequently, she quarrelled with her son, Charles IX., and lost her power at court, in the reign of Henry III. of France. B. at Florence, 1519; D. at Blois, 1589.—Notwithstanding her evil propensities, Catharine possessed the love of literature and the arts, which distinguished the Medici family. By her orders the palace of the Tuileries, the Château of Monceaux, &c., were built. She was, it is said, a strong believer in astrology.

CATHARINE PARR. (*See* HENRY VIII.)

CATHARINE OF SIENNA, a saint in the Romish calendar, was a dyer's daughter, and entered, at the age of 20, into the institution of the Dominican sisters. There, it is asserted, revelations were made to her, which soon rendered her famous. She played an important part in the schism in the Church which broke out in 1378, between Popes Urban VI. and Clement VII., Catharine declaring for the former. She wrote some treatises on devotion, letters, and poetical pieces, which have been described as remarkable for the elegance and purity of their style. This, however, is somewhat doubtful. B. at Siena, 1347; D. emaciated by her austere penances, 1380.—Mr. Trollope, in his "Decade of Italian Women," published in 1859, presents an interesting account of Catharine of Sienna.—There were, at Bologna and Genoa, two other saints of this name, celebrated for their piety and mystical writings. The former lived in the 15th, the latter in the 16th century.

CATHCART, *kath'-kart*, a parish of Scotland, 2 miles from Glasgow. *Area*, 3,000 acres. *Pop.* 3,000.—Here, in 1568, the battle of Langside, which ended in the defeat of Queen Mary, was fought. When she beheld her adherents defeated, she fled to the abbey of Dundrennan, in Galloway, and thence to England, whence she never returned.

CATHCART, the Honourable Sir George, K.C.B., entered the army in 1810, and served with distinction throughout the campaigns of Germany, in 1813, and of France, in 1814. At Quatre-Bras and Waterloo he acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington, and continued on his staff to the end of the service of the army of occupation. In 1818 he accompanied his grace to the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, to Verona in 1822, and to Prussia in 1826. He subsequently served with success in Canada; and, in 1852, was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, where he brought the Caffir war to a successful termination. In 1853 he was appointed adjutant-general, and, the following year, received the command of the fourth division of the army destined to operate in the Crimea. At the battle of the Alma, his division, with the cavalry, was held in reserve; but at Inkermann he bore a distinguished part, and fell, mortally wounded, in the thickest of the fight. B. at Walton, Essex, 1783; killed at Inkermann, November 5, 1854.

CATHERINE'S, ST., an island lying off the coast of Georgia, in the United States, 12 miles from Riceborough. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by 5 broad.

CATILINA, L. Sergius, *kăt-ă-lī'-na* (CATILINE), born of a noble Roman family, squandered his fortune in debaucheries and extravagance. Being refused the consulship, he conspired, with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, to extirpate the senate and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicero, who, in the full senate, crushed Catiline with his eloquence, and forced him to unmask himself. Catiline then retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Petreius, the lieutenant of Antonius, Cicero's colleague, attacked his ill-disciplined troops, and routed them, Catiline himself falling, 63 B.C.—Sallust has written an excellent account of this conspiracy.

CATINAT, Nicholas, *ka'-te-na*, an illustrious French marshal, who, in 1690, defeated the duke of Savoy at the battle of Staffarde, in Piedmont, and again, in 1693, at Marseilles. Subsequently he was appointed commander of the army in Italy against Prince Eugène; but the want of funds and provisions paralyzed his efforts; and, meeting with several disasters, he was forced to retreat. These checks brought him into disgrace, to which he submitted with great philosophy, living contentedly in retirement. B. at Paris, 1637; D. on his estate of St. Gratian, 1712.

CATO, Marcus Portius, *kaī'-to*, an illustrious Roman, surnamed the Elder, or the Censor, who served in the army at the age of 17, and distinguished himself alike by his valour and his temperance, never drinking anything but water, and always contenting himself with the plainest food. By the interest of his friend Valerius Flaccus, he was appointed military tribune in Sicily, and afterwards became quæstor in Africa under Scipio, where he displayed strict economy in the expenditure of the public money. After passing through other employments, he was chosen consul, 195 B.C., in which station he had Valerius Flaccus for his colleague. He conducted the war in Further Spain with great success, and, on his arrival at Rome, was honoured with a triumph. Eight years afterwards, he was elected censor, and exercised the functions of that office with a stringency which passed into a proverb; and a statue was erected to him with a laudatory inscription. In his latter years, fearing the rivalry of Carthage, he always concluded his speeches in the senate with the expression, "*Delenda est Carthago*,"—Carthage must be destroyed. B. at Tusculum, 235 B.C.; D. 150 B.C.—He wrote a history of Roman affairs, of which only a few fragments remain; but a treatise of his on husbandry is extant in the "Scriptores de Re Rustică."

CATO, Marcus Portius, surnamed of Utica, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and at an early age manifested that inflexibility of disposition which marked the whole of his public conduct in after-life. His habits of austerity and frugality led him to embrace the doctrines of the Stoics. He served in the army with his brother Cæpio against Spartacus, and displayed so much valour and prudence as to obtain the commission of tribune in the army sent to Macedonia. In his civil character he served first the office of quæstor, and by his uprightness in administering justice gained great popularity, and rendered his name proverbial for integrity. He gave his support to Cicero, when that great man was consul, and publicly honoured him with the title of "father of his country." Penetrating the ambitious designs then contemplated by Cæsar, he opposed him to the utmost of his power, and was afterwards sent into Asia to announce to Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, the decree which deprived that sovereign of his dominions. This resulted in Ptolemy's poisoning himself and Cato seizing the royal treasure for the republic. He supported Pompey against Cæsar, whose designs he considered as dangerous to Roman liberty; but the civil war which ensued, filled him with grief. After the battle of Pharsalia, he retired to Africa, where he had thought Pompey had fled, and endured, with his troops, great hardships in marching across the desert to join Scipio at Utica, with whom he had some contest about the mode of carrying on the war. Cato also gave offence to that general by sparing those inhabitants of Utica who were attached to Cæsar. When that conqueror came before the place, Cato retired to his chamber and after reading Plato's "Phædo," or Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, fell upon his sword, 45 B.C. B. about 93 B.C. When Cæsar arrived, he said, "Cato, I envy thee thy death, since thou didst envy me the glory of saving thy life."—The principal events in the life of this great Roman furnished Addison with a theme for his celebrated tragedy of "Cato." There are others of the name of Cato in Roman history.

CATORCHE, *ka-tor'-chai*, the richest silver-mine of Mexico, in the state of San Luis de Potosi, from the town of which name it is distant 120 miles. This mine produces annually nearly £1,000,000 sterling.

CATS, Jacob, *kats*, an eminent Dutch poet, who rose to represent his country twice at two very dissimilar courts in England—Charles the First's and Oliver Cromwell's. He was knighted by Charles in 1627, but was unsuccessful in his mission with the Protector. After he returned to his country, he retired from public life, and in a rural retreat, near the Hague, betook himself to the cultivation of the muses. Here he composed his "Court Life," a poem full of practical precepts of wisdom and virtue, but having little pretensions to any very lofty flights of the imagination. He was long a favourite with his countrymen, who still

affectionately style him "Vader Cats,"—Father Cats. B. in Zealand, 1577; D. near the Hague, 1660.

CATSKILL, *kăts'-kil*, the capital of Greene county, New York, U.S., on the Hudson, 33 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 5,500. The MOUNTAINS of the same name are in the neighbourhood; their highest peak is called Round Top, and rises to 3,804 feet.

CATTARAUGUS, *kat'-tă-raw'-gus*, a county of the state of New York, U.S., with a fertile soil and excellent pasture. *Pop.* 40,000. This county is intersected by the New York and Erie Railway and the Genessee Valley Canal.

CATTARO, *kat-ta'-ro*, a fortified town of Dalmatia, Austria, at the bottom of the Gulf of Cattaro, on the east side of the Adriatic, 33 miles from Ragusa. It is surrounded by mountains, the heights of which are covered with fortifications. It has a cathedral, several other churches, and an excellent harbour. *Pop.* 4,000. —This place was captured by the British in 1813, and till 1814 belonged successively to Austria and France. The Gulf of Cattaro is about 30 miles long, sheltered on all sides by mountains in such a manner as to make it one of the safest harbours in the Adriatic. Its depth varies from 15 to 20 fathoms.

CATTEGAT, or KATTEGAT, *kăt'-te-gät*, a large inlet of the German Ocean, between the E. coast of Jutland, the islands of Funen and Zealand, the W. coast of Sweden, and the Scaget-rock. *Ext.* 120 miles long, and between 60 and 70 broad. (*See* BALTIC.)

CATTERMOLE, George, *kăt'-ter-mole*, one of the most original and expressive of the English school of water-colour painters. Though dealing mostly with imaginative or demi-historical subjects, his genius found ample scope in the manner in which he treated them, whilst his style is entirely his own. Scenes from Shakspeare's plays and the novels of Sir Walter Scott he conceived and executed with an originality which few have equalled. He is, therefore, quite free from the charge of being an imitator, and merited the high position which his poetic feeling and artistic execution enabled him to attain. Subsequently he painted chiefly in oil. B. at Dukleburgh, Norfolk, 1800.

CATULLUS, Valerius, *kă-tul'-lus*, a Latin poet, whose compositions, though elegant, are the offspring of a too luxuriant imagination. He had the boldness to satirize Cæsar, but the emperor soon gained the poet's heart by his liberality. Catullus was the first Roman who imitated with success the Greek writers, and introduced their numbers among the Latins. B. at Verona, 86 B.C.; D. 16 B.C.—The effusions of this poet are said to have been lost till the beginning of the 15th century, when, in 1425, a copy was accidentally found in a granary, and transmitted to his native city.

CATULUS, Q. Luctatius, *kăt'-u-lus*, a Roman consul, who commanded the fleet during the first Punic war against the Carthaginians, and destroyed their navy under Hamilcar, near the Ægates, sinking 50 and taking 66 of their ships. This decisive victory put an end to the war.

CAUB, *koub*, a town of N. Germany, 20 miles from Wiesbaden, where, in the January of 1814, Blucher crossed the Rhine with his army.

CAUCA, *kow'-ka*, a large river of S. America, rising in the province of Popayan, between the great western and middle ridges of the Andes, and, after a course of about 500 miles, falling into the Magdalena, in *lat.* 4° 30′ S. It gives its name to a department of New Grenada, having 68,300 square miles, with a population of 200,000.

CAUCASUS, *kaw'-kă-sus*, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, commencing to the S. of the fortress of Kopil, at the mouth of the river Kuban, and, after taking a southerly direction, traversing Mingrelia to the source of the river Kuma. Thence it takes a S. course, and enters Georgia near the source of the Kur, and afterwards turning E., runs along the W. shores of the Caspian Sea, and terminates in the peninsula of Apsheron. *Ext.* 750 miles long, and from 65 to 150 broad. The culminating point of the chain is Mount Elburz, which attains a height of 18,493 feet; the next point is Mount Kazbek, which rises to 16,523 feet. The height of the other peaks is much less. *Passes.* The only practicable pass for carriages is from Mogdok to Tiflis, by the valley of the Terek: on the E. the chief is that of Derbend. *Desc.* The slopes of the Caucasus are covered with wood, and the valleys which intersect them are fertile in the highest degree. *Pro.* The usual cereals, some kinds of which are cultivated at a height of 8,000 feet. In the lower valleys, cotton and rice, tobacco, lint, indigo, and the grape are raised. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, sulphur, lead, and copper. Although some of the tribes of this country are nominally subject to Russia, they struggle against her authority, and endeavour to preserve an independent existence, in spite of the lines of forts which successive czars have placed on the summits of their mountains.—From the regions of Caucasus it is supposed that the white race of mankind, which now covers the whole of Europe and a great part of Asia, issued, and is thus called the "Caucasian race."

CAUCASUS, GOVERNMENT OF, a province of Russia, embracing a large portion of the chain of the Caucasus. It is bounded on the N. by the governments of Astrakan and the Don Cossacks; E. by the Caspian Sea; S. by the Persian and Turkish dominions, and the territories of independent tribes; and W. by the Sea of Azof and province of Taurida. *Desc.* An extensive flat, covered with marshes, the steppes affording excellent pasturage, and the banks of the rivers teeming with fertility. *Pro.* Corn, silk, cotton, wine, cattle, and horses. *Pop.* estimated at 600,000.

CAUCHY, Augustin Louis, F.R.S., *ko'-she*, a modern French mathematician, who, after passing through the Polytechnic School and attracting considerable notice by his talents, was appointed engineer for the port of Cherbourg. He was a large contributor to mathematical science. His loyalty to the Bourbon dynasty he suffered greatly to stand in the way of his pecuniary interests, and rather than take the oath of allegiance to Louis Philippe, he resigned his public employments. The republican government of 1848 absolved him from taking any oath, and he took the chair of the Sorbonne. Louis Napoleon also pursued the same course, demanding no oath either from him or the astronomer Arago. Independently of his scientific pursuits, he applied himself to the cultivation of the muses, and produced several poems of considerable merit. B. at Paris, 1789; D. 1857.

CAUDEBEC, *kō'-de-bek*, a town of France, on the Seine, 26 miles from Havre. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 3,000. Formerly the fortified capital of the Pays de Caux, and in 1419 taken by the English. The Pays de Caux is now comprised in the department of the Seine Inférieure.

CAUDIUM, *kaw'-di-um*, a city of Samnium, on the frontiers of Campania, between Beneventum and Capua. In its neighbourhood is the defile known as the "Caudine Forks," celebrated for the check which the Romans here received at the hands of the Samnites, 321 B.C. Closed up in the defile by a stratagem of the Samnite general, the whole Roman army, with the consuls Calvinus and Albinus, was obliged to surrender, and pass under the yoke.

CAULAINCOURT, Armand Augustin Lewis, *kō'-lăn-koor*, duke of Vicenza, a French military officer and diplomatist, who took part in most of the wars of the French revolution, and attracted the attention of Napoleon I., who successively made him grand equerry, general of division, and duke of Vicenza. In 1807 he was sent as ambassador to Russia, and succeeded in gaining the friendship and esteem of the emperor Alexander. Returning to France in 1811, he accompanied the expedition to Moscow, and, subsequently, was Napoleon's companion when he left the army for Paris. After the reverses of this Russian campaign, he was sent on various missions to the courts of Napoleon's allies, and ever showed himself devoted to the interests of the emperor and his dynasty. From 1837 to 1840 he published, under the title of "Souvenirs of the Duke of Vicenza," interesting memorials of the empire. B. at Caulaincourt, Somme, 1772; D. 1827.—His brother, Auguste Jean Gabriel, was a general in the French army, serving on the Rhine, at Marengo, in Spain, and Portugal. He was finally killed at the battle of the Moskwa, 1812. B. 1777.

CAUSSIDIÈRE, Mark, *ko-sid'-e-air*, a French politician, born of a family of humble artisans, took an active part with the revolutionists of 1834, in Lyons and St. Etienne. He was taken prisoner and sent to Mount

St. Michel, where he was confined till 1837, when he was released by the amnesty granted by the minister Molé. In 1848, when his party triumphed, he was appointed prefect of police, in which capacity he acted with great firmness, and had the glory of extracting order from disorder. He was one of the firmest defenders of the rights of property throughout the insurrectionary movements of the time. For the inactivity which he showed on the 15th of May, he was accused before the National Assembly; but he not only defended himself, but justified his conduct. After the days of June, he was again accused, and by a vote of the Assembly, condemned on the night of the 25-26th of August. He immediately took refuge in London, where he published his memoirs, in which a full explanation of his conduct will be found. After this he relinquished politics and entered on a mercantile life. B. at Lyons, 1809.

CAVADONGA. (*See* COVADUNGA.)

CAVAIGNAC, Louis Eugène, *kaV-vän-yak*, a French general and statesman, entered his country's army, and, as a captain of engineers, served in the Morea, when the revolution of 1830 found him one of its firmest adherents. A warm republican and fearless in the expression of his opinions, it was found necessary to give him employment abroad. Accordingly, in 1832, he was sent to join the army of Africa. Here he distinguished himself in various skirmishes and battles, when, in 1836, he was appointed to the command of the garrison in the citadel of Tlemsen. In this post he continued to extend his fame for determination and valour. Soon afterwards, he had the command of a battalion in the infantry of the line. In 1840 we find him holding a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Zouaves, with whom he had served before; and in the following year he was made a colonel; but, subsequently, he again entered the line, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Isly. In this conflict he commanded the vanguard under General Bugeaud, and, for his conduct, was, in 1844, created a maréchal-de-camp. In 1846, at the head of 6,000 men, he drove Abd-el-Kader before him; and, in the following year, succeeded Lamoricière in the government of Oran. In 1848 he was appointed governor-general of Algeria, and, two months afterwards, was invited by Lamartine to Paris, where he promptly suppressed the insurrection of June, and established his character for great decision and military ability. On this occasion he became dictator, and defeated the anarchists after a general slaughter of 8,000 individuals. On the achievement of this feat, he resigned the dictatorship, and was appointed president of the council by the National Assembly. He next came forward as a candidate for the office of president of the republic, and was supported by nearly 1,450,000 votes. On December 2, 1851, he was arrested; but, shortly afterwards, was set at large, and permitted to live undisturbed in France, although he abstained from giving his support to the government of Napoleon III. In 1857 he was elected, with M. Carnot, a member of the Legislative Assembly, by the 4th arrondissement of Paris; but both refused to take the oath to the emperor. Cavaignac died suddenly, a few weeks after. B. at Paris, 1802; D. 1857.—He was buried at Paris, and all agreed in regretting, in the death of the ex-dictator, an honest, worthy citizen.

CAVALIER, Jean, *ka-val'-e-ai*, one of the principal leaders of the Camisards, or Protestants of Cevennes, when forced into rebellion against Louis XIV., by the persecutions of the Catholics. He defeated the best generals that came against him, and compelled Marshal de Villars to make a treaty with him. He was then taken into the king's service as colonel of a regiment; but being apprehensive that some design was formed against him, he entered into the service of England, and commanded, with his usual skill, a regiment of French refugees at the battle of Almanza, in Spain. He was afterwards appointed governor of Guernsey and Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his days. B. in the Cevennes, 1679; D. 1740.—The marvellous defence of the Cevennes against the best regular troops of France has been often used as a proof of the great deeds which may be done by bodies of riflemen, voluntarily enrolled and acting on their own soil.

CAVALIERI, Buonaventura, *ka-val'-e-air-e*, an Italian friar, who, from being a disciple of Galileo, became a mathematical professor at Bologna. He wrote several treatises upon his favourite science, of which he was the first to attempt the generalization. B. at Milan, 1598; D. 1647.

CAVALIERS, *käv'-ä-leers*, a familiar name given to the royalist party in the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament.

CAVALLINI, Pietro, *ka-val-le'-ne*, a distinguished artist, who assisted his master, Giotto, in the famous mosaic in the porch of St. Peter's at Rome. Some of his own mosaics are to be seen in the basilica of San Paolo; but we know of no remains of his paintings. The last of these were consumed in the fire of 1824, when the old basilica of San Paolo was nearly entirely destroyed. Some of his frescoes still exist at Orvieto, Florence, and Assisi. It is conjectured that he was the architect of the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. B. 1259; D. 1344.

CAVALLO, Tiberius, *ka-val'-lo*, an eminent electrician, who began his manhood as a merchant, and ended it as a natural philosopher. His performances were not characterized by originality, so much as by the industry they displayed, and the untiring energy with which he laboured to illustrate electricity and magnetism. B. at Naples, 1749; D. in London, 1809.

CAVAN, *käv'-an*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Fermanagh, E. by Monaghan, S. by the counties of Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, and W. by Leitrim. *Area*, 470 square miles. *Desc.* It consists entirely of hill and dale, and is mountainous towards the S.W. In general the soil is light and poor, except along the courses of the streams. *Rivers.* The Erne, Croghan, Annalee, and other streams. *Lakes.* Lough Erne, Lough Oughter, Lough Ramor, and Sheelan. *Pro.* Oats, potatoes, turnips, and, in some districts, flax. Agriculture, however, is in general in a backward state. *Minerals.* Silver, lead, and iron. Manganese is obtained; also pure sulphur, coal, and very small quantities of limestone. *Manf.* The principal are yarn and linen. *Pop.* 176,071.

CAVAN, the principal town of the above county, 57 miles from Dublin, situate on a small river of the same name. It has a court-house, a gaol, a county infirmary, and barracks for the military. Its trade is inconsiderable. *Pop.* nearly 4,000.

CAVE, William, *kaiv*, a distinguished English divine, who wrote a great number of works of a religious tendency, and others with a view to illustrate ecclesiastical history. He is remembered chiefly by his "Primitive Christianity," "Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs," and his "Historia Literaria." B. at Pickwell, Leicestershire, 1637; D. at Windsor, 1713.

CAVE, Edward, a London bookseller, who was originally a clerk in the excise, but afterwards went to London, where he apprenticed himself to a printer. On the expiration of his time he obtained a place in the Post-office, but still continued at intervals to follow his business. He corrected the "Gradus ad Parnassum," and wrote for the newspapers. On being dismissed from his place for resisting abuses in the privilege of franking, he started the "Gentleman's Magazine," which had great success, and to which Dr. Johnson, the future lexicographer, was a contributor. Indeed, Cave is to be remembered chiefly on account of his being the early patron and friend of the immortal doctor, who wrote his biography. B. at Newton, in Warwickshire, 1691; D. in London, 1754.

CAVE, two parishes of Yorkshire, with small populations.

CAVENDISH, Henry, *käv'-en-dish*, was the younger son of Lord Charles Cavendish, and the first to lay the foundation of the modern form which the science of chemistry has taken. His philosophical researches have been followed by the most important results; and it is said that he supplied Lavoisier with the materials for his system. Sir Humphry Davy observed, shortly after his death, that "his processes were all of a finished nature, perfected by the hand of a master; they required no correction; and though many of them were performed in the very infancy of chemical science, yet their accuracy and their beauty have remained unimpaired amidst the progress of discovery." B. at Nice, 1731; D. 1810.—This phi-

losopher was of so singular and retired a disposition, that he could hardly bear the presence of strangers. He was never married; indeed, it is doubtful whether he ever spoke to a woman. At all events, Lord Brougham says of him, that "he used to order his dinner daily by a note, which he left at a certain hour on the hall table, whence the housekeeper was to take it." It is also said, that if a female servant showed herself to him, she was immediately dismissed. He died worth upwards of £1,000,000 sterling.

CAVENDISH, Margaret, Duchess of, the eccentric wife, first of Sir Charles Lucas, and then of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. After the Restoration, she passed the greater part of her time in literary composition, holding the belief that she was one of the greatest geniuses that ever held a pen. She also believed the same of her husband, who, very singularly, entertained a similar opinion of her. The best-known works of the duchess are some plays, which will hardly carry her name down to a very distant posterity. B. in Essex; D. 1673.

CAVENDISH, or CANDISH, Thomas, an enterprising English navigator, who, about 1585, fitted out "a stout bark" of 120 tons, and proceeded to Virginia and the West Indies. By this expedition his fortune was not increased; but on his return he assumed the manners of a courtier, and became one of the gallants of the court of Queen Elizabeth. The mode of life which he then led still further impaired his fortune, when he undertook another voyage to endeavour to repair the evil which extravagance and dissipation had wrought upon his funds. For this expedition he fitted out three small vessels of 40, 60, and 120 tons; and, with a total crew of about 125 men, set sail from Plymouth, on July 21, 1586. He crossed the Atlantic, passed through the Straits of Magellan, and, entering the Pacific, reached the scene where he had intended to recruit his finances. His object was to plunder the Spaniards, with whom England was then at war, and who were, according to the manners of the times, considered fair game to occupy the buccaneering pastime of any English gentleman who had the courage to attack them. Accordingly, he commenced his career of fortune; fought, captured, burned, and sunk wherever he could; and, after great success, circumnavigated the globe, and arrived at Plymouth in September, 1588. He was now rich enough to purchase an earldom, and was knighted by the queen. In three years, however, he was again reduced in circumstances, when he once more looked to the New World to replenish his coffers. Another expedition was fitted out, but in the manner of a joint-stock concern. It met with no success; and Cavendish, a disappointed and broken-hearted man, ended his days whilst on his passage back from this ill-starred enterprise. D. in Suffolk, 1564; D. at sea, 1593.

CAVENDISH, Lord Frederick, a field-marshal in the English service, entered early on a military life. In 1758 he was in the action of St. Cast, on the coast of France, and was taken prisoner. The duke d'Aiguillon, who commanded the French army, politely offered the British officers permission to return to England on their paroles. They all accepted this offer except Lord Frederick, who gave as his reason for not doing so, that he was a member of parliament. "And what has that to do with it?" inquired the duke. "Why, sir," replied Lord Frederick, "whilst I am attending to my parliamentary duties I should vote for the supplies for carrying on the war, which might be considered as a breach of my parole." "Poh, poh!" said the duke, "we should as soon think of restraining you from getting a child, lest, when it came to maturity, it should conquer France." B. 1729; D. at Twickenham, 1803.—This officer was one of the six who, at the beginning of the "Seven Years War," entered into an agreement with each other not to marry until peace was restored, so that no domestic relations might influence their conduct. Generals Wolfe, Monkton, and Keppel were among the number.

CAVENDISH. (*See* BENTINCK, Lord George.)

CAVERS, *kai'-vers*, a parish of Roxburghshire, Scotland. It is near Hawick, and comprises the Wisp mountain, which rises to 1,839 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 1,500.

CAVERY, or CAUVERY, a celebrated river of India, which, after a winding course of nearly 470 miles through the Mysore and Carnatic, falls into the Bay of Bengal, through various mouths, in the district of Tanjore. This is the most useful river of India. It rises in *lat.* 12° 25′ N.; and *lon.* 75° 34′ E.

CAVIANA, *ka'-ve-a'-na*, an island of Brazil, in the northern mouth of the Amazon, on the equator. *Ext.* 35 miles long, and 20 broad. *Desc.* Fertile, and well stocked with cattle.

CAVITE, *ka'-ve-tai*, a fortified seaport-town of Luzon, one of the Philippines, 10 miles from Manilla. This is the capital of a province of the same name, and the head naval depôt of the Spanish possessions in the East. *Pop.* 5,200.—The province of CAVITE is flat, but productive in rice, indigo, sugar, and coffee. Its rivers are unimportant. *Pop.* 84,500.

CAVOUR, Camille, Count de, *ka-voor'*, a modern Sardinian statesman, whose father amassed a considerable fortune by speculation, and was created a count by Charles-Albert. In 1847, when the principles of reform became prevalent in the states, Count Cavour took a leading part in examining the economical questions of the day; but, in the following year, did not play a very important part in the struggle between his country and Austria. After the disaster of Novara, he entered, in 1849, the Chamber of Deputies, succeeding Santa Rosa as minister of commerce and agriculture. In 1851 he became minister of finance, and, by his abilities, re-established the equilibrium which, by the wars of Charles-Albert, had been deranged. He now took the government of Great Britain for his model, and laboured to organize a similar free-trade system for his country, but met with many difficulties in the attempt. In 1852 he became president of the council, and was, for the succeeding seven years, the moving spirit of Sardinian affairs. The great question which occupied his attention after 1848, was the establishment of the union and independence of the Italian states; and, regardless of the threats of Austria, he pursued his object with unswerving constancy. Relying on the active assistance of the emperor of the French, the liberal sympathies of western Europe, and the national sentiment expressed by the elections of 1857, he persevered in his course, which may be considered to have tended greatly to precipitate the war with Austria in 1859. On the sudden termination of this war in July of the same year, the count retired from the high position which he had filled with so much energy. B. at Turin, 1809.

CAVOUR, or CIVOR, a town and parish of the Sardinian states, Piedmont, 7 miles from Pinerolo. *Manf.* Leather, linen, and silk twist. In its vicinity are marble and slate quarries. *Pop.* about 8,000.

CAVRIANA, *kav-re-a'-na*, a village of Lombardy, about 6 miles from Peschiera. The tower of Cavriana formed one of the principal positions of the centre of the Austrian army, from which it was driven by the Franco-Sardinian forces, under Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, at the battle of Solferino, June 24, 1859.

CAWNPORE, *kawn'-por*, a district in the N.W. provinces of British India. It is separated from Oude by the Ganges, and from the British districts of Humeerpoor and Calpee by the Jumna. It lies within the limits of the Doab between the Ganges and the Jumna. *Area*, 2,337 square miles. *Desc.* A fertile alluvial plain, in a state of high cultivation. *Rivers.* The tributaries of the Ganges, Esun, and Jumna, all of which are navigable. *Pro.* Maize, pulse, wheat, barley, sugar, rice, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, poppy, oil-seeds, European vegetables and fruits. Wine is produced, and indigo grows wild. *Pop.* 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 25° 55′ and 27° N. *Lon.* between 79° 34′ and 81° 37′ E.—In this district the mutiny of 1857 was marked by the most atrocious cruelties perpetrated on the British by the leaders of the sepoys.

CAWNPORE (properly Kahnpur, 'chief's town'), the capital of the above, stands on the right bank of the Ganges, 124 miles from Allahabad, and 628 from Calcutta. It is a place of great extent, the cantonments, before the mutiny of 1857, extending six miles from one extremity to the other. It contains many handsome mosques, and the view of the town from the country approaches, gives quite the idea of a

city. Most of the European houses are large and roomy, standing in extensive compounds, and built one story high, with sloping roofs, first thatched, and then covered with tiles,—a roof which is found better than any other to exclude the heat of the sun, and to possess a freedom from the many accidents to which a mere thatched roof is liable. The great inconveniences of the place are its glare and dust; defects, however, which are, in a considerable degree, removed by the multitude of trees planted in all directions. The shops in Cawnpore are large, and, though far from showy, contain many excellent articles, which are sold very little dearer than in Calcutta. The necessaries of life are barely half the price which they are there, and an excellent house may be rented for eighty or ninety rupees (£8) monthly. On the whole, it is, in many respects, one of the most considerable towns in northern India, although it has no fine ancient buildings. *Pop.* exclusively of the military, about 60,000.—Here, on June 15, 1857, "the bloodiest record in the book of time" took place. The Nana Sahib ordered 205 British women and children to be murdered in cold blood; and when the butchery was completed, he gave a nautch, or dancing-ball in an adjoining hotel to his friends. On the following day he ordered the bodies to be flung into a well in the compound; but, as this receptacle was too small to hold them all, he caused some to be thrown into the Ganges and other places.

CAWOOD, *ka-wood*, a town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 18 miles from Leeds. *Pop.* 1,200. This place was long the principal residence of the archbishops of York, and here, after his fall, Cardinal Wolsey retired, and was arrested on a charge of high treason, by the earl of Northumberland.

CAXAMARCA, *kax'-a-mar'-ka*, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, 70 miles from Truxillo. The houses are built of clay, and its streets are wide and straight. The parish church, erected in 1682, is of finely-worked stone. *Pop.* 7,000. The PROVINCE is chiefly agricultural, although some mines are worked in it, and gold-washing to some extent carried on. It is well watered, and traversed by a chain of the W. Cordilleras. *Area*, 2,165 square miles. *Pop.* 85,000.

CAXAMARQUILLA, *kax'-a-mar-keel'-la*, called also PATAZ, or PATA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, 95 miles from Truxillo. *Pop.* 8,000.

CAXATAMBO, *kax'-a-tam'-bo*, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, 140 miles from Lima. *Pop.* 6,000. The PROVINCE is the most barren in Peru, though yielding good pasturage on the slopes of the mountains, of which it is chiefly composed. *Area*, 1,494 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.

CAXTON, William, *kax'-ton*, the first English printer, who, at the age of 15, was apprenticed to a mercer, and on the death of his master, went to the continent, as agent of the Mercers' Company. During his residence in Flanders, he acquired a knowledge of the new invention of printing, and the first book he put to press, was the "Recuel of the History of Troy," in the rigmal. This work, he himself afterwards translated by commandment of Margaret, duchess of Bourgoyne, &c.," and printed in 1471. In 1474 appeared "The Game and Playe of the Chess," which was succeeded by other works. He printed in the Almoury in Westminster; and whilst the literary pilgrim directs his footsteps to the Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, to recall the effusions which received expression from the immortal dust which is entombed in that sacred edifice, let him remember, that it is to the enterprising spirit of William Caxton that he is indebted for the introduction to this country of the sublime art, which gives him so much mental enjoyment. D. in Kent, 1410; D. 1491.

CAYENNE, *kay'-en*, an island of S. America, in French Guiana. *Ext.* 18 miles in length from N. to S., and 10 broad. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, coffee, and rice. *Pop.* nearly 8,000, of whom by far the greater proportion are slaves. *Lat.* 5° 0′ N. *Lon.* 53° 15′ W.—It was taken by the British in 1809, but was restored to France at the peace of Paris, in 1814. The climate is described as unhealthy in the extreme; and hence, in the swamps, were deported, by the government of Louis Napoleon, political criminals.

CAYENNE, the capital of the above island, stands at the mouth of the river Cayenne, where it falls into the Atlantic. It has a large and convenient port, protected by batteries, and is the centre of all the trade of French Guiana. *Pop.* 5,300, of whom half are slaves.—The river CAYENNE, after a course of 300 miles, falls into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 4° 56′ 5″ N.; *lon.* 52° 20′ W.

CAYMANS, *kai'-mans*, three islands of the British West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 130 miles from Cuba. *Pop.* 200, chiefly occupied in catching turtle for the inhabitants of some of the other islands.

CAYSTER, *kais'-ter*, a river of Natolia, which, after a course of 75 miles, falls into the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 miles from Smyrna. The ruins of Ephesus stand at its mouth.

CAYUGA, *kai-yoo'-ga*, a county of New York, U.S., E. of Cayuga lake. *Area*, 648 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing the usual cereals, and having gypsum and salt, with numerous sulphur-springs. *Pop.* 56,000.—CAYUGA CREEK, a small stream of Niagara county, U.S., the most northern ford of Buffalo Creek.—CAYUGA LAKE, between Cayuga and Seneca counties, U.S., 40 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad. Its outlet is Seneca river, which falls into Lake Erie.

CAZALLA-DE-LA-SIERRA, *ka-thal'-la*, a town in the Sierra-Morena, Spain, 40 miles from Seville. *Manf.* Chiefly linens. *Pop.* about 8,000.

CAZEMBE, *ka-zem'-be*, a country in the interior of Africa, with a fortified capital town, said to be some miles in circumference. *Pro.* Maize, manioc, copper, iron, and ivory. *Lat.* of its capital, 11° 45′ S. *Lon.* 30° 30′ E.

CAZENOVIA, *kais'-e-no'-ve-a*, a post township of New York, U.S., 40 miles from Utica. It is a pleasant and flourishing place, and contains a court-house, gaol, church, and bank. Woollen and fulling mills are the principal sources of industry. *Pop.* 5,000.

CEARA, *sai-ar'-a*, a maritime province of Brazil, stretching along the N. coast, where it is bounded by the Atlantic. On the other sides it is inclosed by the Rio Grande-do-Norte, Pernambuco, and Piauhi. *Area*, 66,387 square miles. *Desc.* Rather flat than mountainous, rising from the Atlantic coast towards the centre, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is fertile and well watered, producing a great deal of timber, and abounds with minerals. *Pop.* 190,000. *Lat.* between 2° 40′ and 7° 25′ S. *Lon.* between 37° 40′ and 41° 30′ W.

CEBES, *se'-bees*, a Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates. The "Pinax," or Picture of Human Life, is generally attributed to him. It is usually printed with the "Enchiridion" of Epictetus. D. at Thebes, and lived in the 5th century B C.

CECIL, *ses'-il*, a county of Maryland, U.S, on the E. shore of the Chesapeake, inclosed by Penn-sylvania, Delaware, Kent county, and the Chesapeake. *Pop.* 20,000, including 2,000 slaves.

CECIL, Robert, earl of Salisbury. (*See* BURLEIGH.)

CECROPS, *se'-krops*, the founder of Athens, who led a colony to Attica about the 16th century B C., and divided the country into twelve communities, of which Athens afterwards became the capital. He established the tribunal of the Areopagus, extended the worship of Minerva and Jupiter, introduced agriculture, and the rites of marriage and burial. Athens was originally called Cecropia, in honour of Cecrops, and the word is often used for Attica, the Athenians being also called Cecropidæ. D. at Saïs, Egypt; lived in the 16th century B C.

CEDAR MOUNTAINS, *se'-dar*, a range in Cape Colony, South Africa. It runs between the Thorn and Elephant rivers, having a varying elevation of from 1,500 to 5,000 feet. The mountains take their name from the cedar-trees with which their sides are, in different places, clothed.

CEDAR LAKE, a lake of N. America, about 60 miles from Lake Winnipeg.—Cedar is the prefix to the name of several unimportant places in the United States.

CEDRON, *se'-dron*, 'black or sad,' a brook flowing at the foot of Mount Olivet into the Sea of Sodom, near Jerusalem.

CELAKOWSKY, Frantisek Ladislaw, *sel'-a-kov'-ske*, a modern Bohemian poet and philologist, who, besides some original effusions, produced a translation of Sir W. Scott's "Lady of the Lake," into a kind of Ossianic prose, which does not seem to have had the effect of inspiring his countrymen with a very exalted idea of

the poetical qualities of the Scottish minstrel. He subsequently became the editor of the leading newspaper at Prague, and also professor of the Bohemian language at that university. These situations he afterwards lost on account of an article which he wrote against the severities exercised by the emperor Nicholas of Russia upon the insurgent Poles of 1831. In 1842 he obtained a professorship of Sclavonian literature in Breslau, where he remained for several years. In 1849 he returned to Prague, mentally shattered, through misfortunes and domestic calamities, which he did not long survive. B. at Strakonue, 60 miles from Prague, 1799; D. at Prague, 1852.—In 1832 Sir John Bowring dedicated to Celakowsky his volume of "Cheskian Anthology."

CELEBES, *sel'-e-bees*, a large island of a very irregular figure, comprised in the Asiatic archipelago. It consists of four peninsulas, between which immense bays are formed, affording secure harbours for shipping. *Area*, estimated at 73,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, but mountainous in the centre, where Lampo Betang attains an elevation of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Volcanoes exist in the N. and S. peninsulas. This island, generally, is well watered, and its climate healthy. *Pro.* Maize, rice, cassava, tobacco, cotton, yams, sago, and sugar. Excellent breeds of cattle and horses are raised, vegetables are abundant, and poultry is plentiful. *Minerals.* Iron, salt, and gold. *Manf.* Cloths and variegated mats, but the native produce is collected and exchanged for muskets, gunpowder, calicoes, and other British and Indian manufactures. Turtles abound on the coasts, and the Badjus, or sea-gipsies, who live in their vessels, carry on an active trade with the Chinese in tortoise-shell, birds-nests, trepang, pearl, and sharks' fins. *Pop.* nearly 2,000,000. *Lat.* between 1° 50′ N. and 5° 30′ S. *Lon.* between 119° and 125° E.—The Portuguese established themselves in Celebes in 1512, and were expelled by the Dutch in 1667. The latter were dispossessed by the British in 1811; but by the treaty of Paris, in 1816, the Dutch settlements were again restored.

CELERES, *sel'-e-rees*, the body-guard of Romulus, composed of 300 of the most noble and accomplished Roman youths.

CELESTIAL MOUNTAINS. (*See* ASIA.)

CELESTINE I., *sel'-es-teen*, a pope and saint, succeeded Boniface I. in 422. He condemned the doctrine of Nestorius in a council held at Rome, in 430. D. 432.—CELESTINE II. was elected in 1143, on the death of Innocent II., and sat in the chair only five months.—CELESTINE III. succeeded Clement III. in 1191. He claimed the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and gave the latter to Frederick, the son of the emperor Henry VI., on condition of his paying a tribute to the Holy See. D. 1198.—CELESTINE IV. D. 1241, eighteen days after his election.—CELESTINE V., a Benedictine monk, who founded a new order called the Celestines, suppressed in France in 1778. Confining himself to his cell, he spent a life of constant devotion, which led to his being elected pope, in 1294. Cardinal Cajetan prevailed upon him to resign the chair, and was afterwards elected in his stead, by the name of Boniface VIII. He then caused the credulous Celestine to be imprisoned in a castle, where he died, 1296. Clement V. canonized him in 1313.

CELLARIUS, Christopher, *sel-lair'-e-us*, a German professor of philosophy and Oriental languages at Jena, attracted the attention of Frederick I., elector of Brandenburg, and first king of Prussia, who gave him the professorship of history and rhetoric in the university of Halle, Saxony. In this tranquil capacity he passed the greater part of his life, and produced several works of great merit. Among these may be noticed his "Atlas Cælestis," and his "Notitia Orbis Antiquæ." B. at Smalkald, 1638; D. at Halle, 1707.

CELLE, or ZELL, *tsell*, a town of Hanover, on the Aller, 24 miles from Hanover. It is well built and paved, containing several churches, a library, gymnasium, lying-in hospital, royal palace, medical school, and penitentiary. In the old parish church is the burial-vault of the house of Brunswick-Luneberg. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, hosiery, soap, chicory, tobacco, wafers, and brandy. *Pop.* 12,000.—Matilda, queen of Denmark and sister of George III., died here, and the town contains a monument to her memory.—CELLE, or CELLES, is also the name of a number of parishes and villages in Belgium and France.

CELLINI, Benvenuto, *chel-le'-ne*, a famous Florentine artist, who served an apprenticeship to a jeweller and goldsmith, and, at the same time, applied himself to the study of drawing, engraving, and music. He was appointed by Clement VII. his goldsmith and musician. Being of a very turbulent disposition, he was frequently engaged in quarrels, in one of which he so severely wounded his antagonist that he was forced to make his escape from Florence to Rome, in the disguise of a friar. Here he distinguished himself by his courage in defending the citadel against the duke of Bourbon, whom he said he killed as he attempted to scale the city walls. He also defended the castle of St. Angelo, and the duke of Orange, he declares, was killed by the ball which was shot from a cannon he had directed. After this, he was employed to engrave stamps for the mint, and the coins and medals which he executed are very beautiful. On the death of Clement VII., in 1534, he returned to Florence, whence he went to France, where he was patronized by Francis I., but soon, quitting that country, revisited Rome, where he was confined a long time in the Castle of St. Angelo, on the charge of having robbed the fortress of a considerable treasure, when he had the care of it. He escaped, but was retaken, and suffered great hardships till released by the mediation of Cardinal Ferrara. He then revisited France, where he executed some fine works of sculpture, and cast large figures in metal, which gained him a high reputation. After staying there five years, he returned to his own country, and was employed by the grand duke Cosmo de Medici, who gave him a studio, where he commenced his great work, "Perseus," which was not finished for some time afterwards. The success of this performance was so great that, in gratitude, he went on a pilgrimage to Valambrosa and Camaldoli. He now contested the palm of glory with Bandinelli for a design of Neptune. Cellini's work being pronounced the best, caused the death of the rival sculptor, through grief. His fame was now firmly established, and he spent the remainder of his days in Florence. B. at Florence, 1500; D. 1570.—He worked equally well in marble and metal, and wrote a treatise on the goldsmith's art, and another on sculpture and the casting of metals. He also wrote his own life, which has been translated into English by W. Roscoe, and which presents us with a tolerably accurate picture of the manners of the 16th century.

CELSIUS, Olaus, *sel'-se-oos*, a Swedish botanist, theologian, and orientalist. He was the professor of theology and the eastern languages at Upsal, and, by command of Charles XI., visited the principal states of Europe, to compile an account of the plants mentioned in the Bible. He wrote a number of works, the principal of which are "Hierobotanicon," being dissertations on the plants of the Scriptures, and "De Linguâ Novi Testamenti Originali." B. 1670; D. 1756.—Celsius is regarded as the founder of natural history in Sweden. He was the first master and patron of Linnæus, the great botanist, who gave to a new genus of plants the name of Celsia.

CELSUS, Aurelius Cornelius, *sel'-sus*, a celebrated Roman physician, who lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Nothing is known with certainty of his personal history, but he is supposed to have practised medicine at Rome. He appears to have understood the sciences of rhetoric, agriculture, and military tactics, as well as medicine, and compiled a kind of cyclopædia, treating on those various subjects, with great ability and success. Only one work of his has come down to the moderns, called "De Medicinâ," consisting of eight books, and it is considered the most precious work of its kind which the Romans have left us. Celsus was styled the Hippocrates of the Latins, and is universally admired for his extensive erudition and the purity of his language. Eighty editions of his "De Medicinâ" have been published, and a good English translation by Dr. Grieve appeared in 1756.

CELTÆ, *sel'-te*, the Celts, a great people of Gaul, a portion of the Indo-Germanic race, who, at a very early period, would seem to have spread from east to west across central Europe, and to have left in their route

various tribes; amongst others, the Cimmerians, in the Crimea; the Cimbrians, in Jutland; and different races in ancient Illyria, before the great body of them settled in Gaul. According to some authorities, the name of Gaul or Gael (Gallus) is synonymous with the Celts dwelling in Gaul; but, according to others, it means the primitive indigenous population, with whom the Celts, who would then be no other than the Cimbri (or Kymri), divided the country. From Gaul the united Gauls and Celts swarmed into Germany, where they occupied Bohemia, and then Bavaria; thence into Italy, of which almost the whole northern portion took the name of Cisalpine Gaul; and here they left the Ligurians, the Isombrians, and the Ombrians. They afterwards overran Spain and Portugal, Britain, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

CENCI (THE), *chen'-che*, a Roman family, noted for their wealth, crimes, and misfortunes, of whom the most remarkable are the following:—

CENCI, Francesco, who plunged into the lowest depths of infamy, and was only saved from an ignominious end by his gold, with which he corrupted the judges. He



BEATRICE CENCI.

had four sons and one daughter, the celebrated Beatrice Cenci, all of whom he treated with the most abominable cruelty. He is even accused of having assassinated his two elder sons. Revolting at the horrible scenes she had passed through, Beatrice, in concert with two of her brothers, and Lucretia, her mother, accomplished the death of the hated Francesco. Accused and found guilty of the murder, all four perished on the scaffold, that sentence having been passed on them by Clement VIII. This terrible event made a profound impression on the people of Rome, and for many ages the name of Beatrice Cenci was preserved in the popular airs. The death of the Cenci has been the subject for many paintings, of which the most celebrated is in the Colonna palace, Rome, and was for a long time attributed to Guido Reni. The life of Beatrice has also been dramatized.

CENIS, MOUNT, *se-ne'*, a mountain of the Alps, in Savoy. (*See* ALPS.)

CENSORES, *sen-sor'-es*, CENSORS, the name of certain magistrates of great authority at Rome, whose functions at first consisted in making the census, or numbering the citizens and estimating their wealth. Afterwards, however, they acquired greater power, and were charged with the regulation of manners, and could inquire into the expenses of every citizen, and even degrade a senator from all his privileges and honours, if guilty of any extravagance. The first censors were created 442 B.C.; they were two in number, and were elected for five years. This term was afterwards diminished to one year and a half, lest they should abuse their authority. The office was at first reserved for the patricians, but was thrown open to plebeians 352 B.C. The censorship was abolished under Augustus, but the emperors, up to Vespasian, exercised its rights; after his death, all trace of the office disappears. The emperor Decius wished to re-establish it, but was unsuccessful in his attempts. (*See* CATO.)

CENTAURI, *sen-taw'-ri*, Centaurs, a people of Thessaly, half men and half horses. They are supposed by some to be the offspring of Centaurus, son of Apollo, by Stilbia, daughter of the Peneus, and by others, to be the progeny of Ixion. The battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ is famous in classic history, and the distinguished painters Phidias and Parrhasius represented it in the temple of Jupiter, at Olympia and at Athens. The origin of this battle was a quarrel at the marriage of Hippodamia with Pirithous, where the intoxicated Centaurs offered rude violence to the women that were present. This insult irritated Hercules, Theseus, and others of the Lapithæ, and they attacked and defeated the Centaurs, obliging them to leave the country and retire to Arcadia. They were afterwards extirpated by Hercules, few escaping his vengeance.

CENTLIVRE, Susannah, *sent-le'-ver*, an English actress and dramatic writer, whose performances are marked by considerable elegance and vivacity, though not altogether free from a charge of indelicacy. Among her best plays are "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," "The Busybody," and "The Wonder." B., it is presumed, in Ireland, 1680; D. in London, 1723.

CENTO, *chen'-to*, a town of the States of the Church, 13 miles from Bologna. It is encompassed by a wall and a fosse, and contains several churches, convents, and a cathedral. *Pop.* 4,500. It is the birthplace of Barbieri, generally called Guercino, who, in 1616, founded a school of art. (*See* BARBIERI.)

CENTRAL AMERICA. (*See* AMERICA, CENTRAL.)

CENTRE, *sen'-ter*, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., inclosed by the counties of Lycoming, Northumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, and Clearfield. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with barren mountains and fertile valleys, yielding a considerable quantity of timber, and the usual cerealia. It has also iron, coal, and limestone. *Pop.* 25,000.—The name also of three small towns in the United States.

CENTREVILLE, *sen'-ter-veel*, a town of the United States, 45 miles from Buffalo. *Pop.* 1,500.—A name common to many small towns in the United States.

CENTUMVIRI, *sen-tum'-vi-ri*, centumvirs, certain magistrates of Rome, who, at first, numbered 105, but were afterwards increased to 180. Causes of the highest importance were tried before them, and from their decision there was no appeal.

CENTURIA, *sen-tu'-re-a*, a division of the people among the Romans, consisting of a hundred. The word centuria is also applied to a subdivision of one of the Roman legions. It consisted of a hundred men, and was the sixth part of a cohort, and the sixtieth part of a legion. The commander of a centuria was called centurion, and he was distinguished from the rest by the branch of a vine which he carried in his hand.

CEOS. (*See* ZEA.)

CEPHALONIA, *sef'-ă-lo'-ne-a*, the largest of the Ionian islands, is situate in the Mediterranean, opposite the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto, between Santa Maura, Zante, and the coasts of Morea and Livadia. *Area*, 348 square miles. *Capes.* The principal are Fiscardo in the north, and Capra in the south. *Desc.* Irregular in shape, and uneven in surface. Mount Nero, or Black Mountain, in the south, rises to a height of upwards of 5,300 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, corn, currants, flax, cotton, olive oil, wine, and salt. Of these, a considerable quantity is exported. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* between 38° 3′ and 38° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 20° 21′ and 20° 49′ E.—This is the Tetrapolis of Thucydides. In 1809 it was taken by the British, under whose protection it still continues. (*See* IONIAN ISLES.)

CEPHALUS, *sef'-ă-lus*, son of Deioneus, king of Thessaly, and husband of Procris, an Athenian princess. Aurora became enamoured of him, but he remained faithful to his wife. Aurora, however, with a view of gaining his affections from Procris, wished him to prove his wife's fidelity. Disguised as a merchant, he entered his own house, and Procris's virtue was not proof against the riches he offered her. He then drove her from his door; but a reconciliation was soon effected between them. Finally, Cephalus, whilst hunting, accidentally pierced her with his spear; and, in despair at her death, killed himself with the same weapon.

CEPHISUS, or CEPHISSUS, *se-fi'-sus*, a celebrated river of Greece, rising at Lilæa, in Phocis, and, after passing to the N. of Delphi and Mount Parnassus, entered Bœotia, where it flowed into the lake Copais. The Graces loved this river, and were called the goddesses of the Cephisus.—There was another river of the same name in Attica, and also in Argolis.

CERAM, *se'-ram*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, 20 miles from Amboyna. *Area*, estimated at 10,500 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by a chain of mountains, which attain an average elevation of 7,000 feet, and produce fine timber. The valleys teem with fertility, and the vegetation is both luxuriant and gigantic. *Pop.* Unascertained; estimated at 230,000. *Lat.* between 2° 47′ and 3° 50′ S. *Lon.* between 127° 51′ and 123° 56′ E.

CERAMICUS, *se-ra-mi'-kus*, a public walk of Athens, which was, at first, full of pottery or ceramic works. It was afterwards used as a burial-place for those who were killed in defence of their country; and many temples, porticos, and theatres rising here, it became one of the handsomest quarters of the city. Near it were the gardens of Academus.

CERBERUS, *ser'-be-rus*, a dog with three heads, who was stationed as a watch at the entrance of Hades, and guarded it night and day. Orpheus, when he descended into the infernal regions in search of Eurydice, lulled him to sleep with his lyre; and Hercules dragged him from the gate of Hades, when he went to redeem Alceste.

CERDIC, *ser'-dik*, a Saxon chief, who, in the first year of the 6th century, invaded England, and, after an obstinate resistance from the Britons, sustaining many defeats, yet winning more victories, established, about 516, the kingdom of Wessex. At his death, in 534, he possessed the Isle of Wight and the present counties of Hants, Dorset, Wilts, and Berks, and was succeeded by his son Cynric.

CERE, ST., *scer*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, 35 miles from Cahors. *Manf.* Principally hats, and it has a linen trade. *Pop.* 4,500.

CERES, *se'-rees*, the goddess of corn and of harvests, was the daughter of Saturn and Vesta. She had a daughter by Jupiter, whom she called Pherephata, 'fruit-bearing,' and afterwards Proserpine. This daughter was carried away by Pluto, as she was gathering flowers in the plains near Enna. Ceres went in search of her daughter, and, during her absence, Attica had become the most desolate country in the world, when she instructed Triptolemus of Eleusis in everything which concerned agriculture. She taught him how to plough the ground, to sow and reap corn, to make bread, and to take particular care of fruit-trees. After these instructions she gave him her chariot, and commanded him to travel all over the world, and communicate his knowledge of agriculture to the rude inhabitants, who had hitherto lived upon acorns and the roots of the earth. Her benefits to mankind made Ceres respected, and Sicily was supposed to be the favourite retreat of the goddess. Attica, which had been so eminently distinguished by her, gratefully remembered her favours in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries. Ceres is the same as the Isis of the Egyptians; and her worship, it is said, was first brought into Greece by Erechtheus. She was represented with a garland of ears of corn on her head, holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, which was sacred to her. The Romans paid her great adoration, and her festivals, called Cerealia, were yearly celebrated by their matrons in the month of April, during eight days. Ceres is metaphorically called bread and corn, as the word Bacchus is sometimes used to signify wine.

CERES, a parish in Scotland, 3 miles from Cupar-Fife, in Fifeshire. *Pop.* 3,000. Here Archbishop Sharpe was murdered in 1679.

CERESOLE, *che'-re-so-lai*, a village of Piedmont, 14 miles from Alba. *Pop.* 1,600.—In 1544 the Imperialists were defeated by the French in the neighbourhood of this town.

CERET, *ser-ai'*, a town of France, in Roussillon, 15 miles from Perpignan. *Manf.* Copper wares and leather. *Pop.* 4,000.—Here, in 1660, the plenipotentiaries of Spain and France met to determine the limits of the two kingdoms.

CERIGNOLA, *che-reen'-yo-la*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 28 miles from Manfredonia. *Manf.* Chiefly linen; and the district produces large quantities of cotton and almonds. *Pop.* 16,000.—Here, in 1503, the French were defeated by the Spaniards, and the duke of Nemours, who commanded the former, was slain.

CERIGO, or KERIGO, *cher'-e-go*, one of the Ionian islands, situate at the entrance of the Archipelago, to the S. of the Morea. *Area*, 116 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, with fertile valleys, and a precipitous and rocky coast. *Pro.* Grain crops, olives, and the vine. *Pop.* about 13,000, of Greek origin, and belonging to the Greek church. *Lat.* between 36° 7′ and 36° 23′ N. *Lon.* 23° E. This island was noted in antiquity for the worship of Venus, and it still contains some remains of the ancient Cythera and its temples. (*See* IONIAN ISLES.)

CERIGOTTO, or KERIGOTTO, *cher'-e-got'-to*, the most S. of the Ionian islands, 18 miles from Cerigo. *Ext.* 6 miles long, by from 1 to 2 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, and fertile in producing olives. *Pop.* 300. This was long a favourite resort of Greek pirates. (*See* IONIAN ISLES.)

CERRO DE PASCO, *ther-ro* or *ser-ro dai pas'-ko*, a town of Peru, about 150 miles from Lima. It stands 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, with a climate throughout the year resembling the winter of England. Its silver-mines are the richest in Peru. *Pop.* uncertain, but estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000.—Cerro is a prefix to several other places in S. America.

CERTALDO, *chair-tal'-do*, a town of Tuscany, on the Elsa, 20 miles from Florence. *Pop.* 2,000.—Boccacio was born here in 1313. (*See* BOCCACIO.)

CERVANTES DE SAAVEDRA, Miguel, *ser-van'-tees*, a distinguished Spanish novelist, the author of "Don Quixote," who from early years discovered a strong predilection for literature, but whose necessities forced him to seek for a livelihood by some other means than by that, which, at best, is considered to be of the most precarious kind. Consequently, he entered the service of Cardinal Aquaviva of Rome, as a page, but subsequently entered the navy, and lost an arm at the famous battle of Lepanto, in 1571. This misfortune did not prevent him joining the troops of the king of Spain at Naples; but in returning to Spain by sea, he was made a prisoner by pirates, who took him to Algiers, where, for five years, he was kept as a slave. After this period he was ransomed, when he went to Madrid. Here he settled, got married, and, in the course of about ten years, published about thirty dramas. The prolific Lope de Vega, however, was at that time at the head of the Spanish drama, to whom, therefore, he resigned the palm of superiority, and directing his genius into a kindred channel, he produced the immortal novel of "Don Quixote." Inimitable in its wit and humour as this work is, it was at first received with comparative indifference. Ultimately, however, it met with the greatest applause, although the author reaped few or none of the emoluments which might have been expected from it. He was compelled to continue to struggle on in the shades of poverty, sustained only by the consciousness of being possessed of such talents as fall to the lot of few to cultivate. D. at Alcala de Henares, New Castile, 1547; D. 1616.

CERVERA, *sair-vair'-a*, the name of three small Spanish towns, and a cape in the Mediterranean. *Lat.* of cape, 42° 26′ N. *Lon.* 3° 10′ E.

CERVETERE, *chair-vai-tair'-ai*, an Italian village in the States of the Church, 30 miles from Rome. *Pop.* 750. This is the Cære of antiquity, and is celebrated by Virgil as the capital of Mezentius.

CERVIN, MONT, *sair'-vă*, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, 40 miles from Mont Blanc. *Height*, 14,835 feet. (*See* ALPS.)

CESAROTTI, Melchior, *sai'-sa-rot'-te*, an Italian poet, and professor of rhetoric, Greek, and Hebrew in the university of Padua. In 1762 he translated the poems of the Scottish Ossian into Italian blank verse, and declared that he preferred the fitful flights of Ossian the Scot to the steady and sustained grandeur of Homer the Greek. He also translated the "Iliad" into Italian; but the performance was rather a caricature than what it professed to be, and brought upon the head of Cesarotti a considerable amount of ridicule. Besides these, he produced some critical and philosophical works, which have a higher claim to respect than his poetical translations of the poets we have named. He was a great admirer of Napoleon, and wrote a poem called "Pronea" (Providence), which aimed at exhibiting that personage as the envoy of the Almighty. Whether the emperor was pleased with this performance, we have no means of knowing; but as he was a great admirer of Cesarotti's Ossian, he created him a knight of the Iron Crown, and gave him a pension. B. at Padua, 1730; D. 1808.—Besides the above, he translated the works of several of the Greek writers of antiquity.

CESENA, *chai-sai'-na*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 12 miles from Forli. It stands on the Sorano, at the foot of a mountain, and has a cathedral, monasteries, nunneries, an agricultural society, a seminary, and some silk-mills. *Pop.* 14,000.—In the neighbourhood are some sulphur-mines, and it is the birthplace of the popes Pius VI. and VII.

CESENATICO, *chai'-sai-na'-te-ko*, a town of the Papal States, 18 miles from Ravenna, near the Adriatic. *Pop.* 8,000.—This town was bombarded by the British in 1800.

CESPEDES, Paul, *ses-pai'-dais*, an eminent Spanish painter, whose picture of the "Last Supper," in the cathedral of Cordova, is greatly admired. He wrote a learned book on ancient and modern art, was a linguist and poet, and practised sculpture as well as architecture. B. at Cordova, 1538; D. 1608, and was buried in the cathedral of his native city.

CETHEGUS, *se-the'-gus*, an ancient and illustrious Roman family, noted for their austerity, and for their affecting a peculiar costume, which left their arms bare. The following are its most important members. Marcus Cornelius, who was successively pontifex maximus, prætor, censor, and consul. In 206, whilst consul, he defeated Mago, Hannibal's brother, in Cisalpine Gaul, and obliged him to quit Italy. D. 196 B.C.—He was, according to Cicero, the best orator of his time.—Caius Cornelius, who followed, in their turn, the fortunes of Marius, Sylla, Pompey, and Antony, and ended by taking a part in Catiline's conspiracy. He was arrested by command of Cicero, and strangled in prison with the other conspirators.

CETONA, *che-to'-na*, a town of Tuscany, in the Val de Chiana, 35 miles from Arezzo. It is built round the foot of a mount of the same name. *Pop.* 3,500.

CETRARO, *che-tra'-ro*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, 24 miles from Cosenza. It has a small fishing port on the Mediterranean. *Pop.* 5,000.

CETTE, or SETTE, *set*, a fortified seaport of France, in the department of Herault, 18 miles from Montpellier. It has a commodious harbour, defended by a citadel, formed by two moles, on both of which are forts, which, with the citadel, defend the entrance of the harbour. There is also a broad and deep canal, bordered by quays and warehouses, connected with the Lagoon of Thau, and with other canals leading to the Rhone, and greatly facilitating the trade of the place. *Manf.* Soap, cork, spirits, perfumes, grape, sugar, liqueurs, and casks. There are shipbuilding-yards and glass-works, and sardines are caught on the coast, and here salted. Salt-works are established in the neighbourhood, and a considerable commerce is carried on in wine, there being an extensive manufactory for the preparation of port, sherry, claret, and champagne, for the English and other markets. For this purpose large quantities of Benecarlo wine are imported from Spain. *Pop.* about 20,000.—Steamers ply from this place to Marseilles, and it is at the head of a railway from Beaucaire.

CEUTA, *soo'-ta*, a fortified seaport of Morocco, opposite Gibraltar. The castle stands on the highest point of the ancient Abyla, one of the pillars of Hercules, terminating a peninsula, and has a fine appearance from the sea. The town, however, is extremely mean, and is used mostly as a penal settlement for the state prisoners of Spain, and has little to attract the attention or excite the interest of the stranger. It has a good harbour for small vessels. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 35° 54′ N. *Lon.* 5° 18′ W.—This was a Mauritanian town under the Romans, and in 1415 was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese. In 1580 it passed into the possession of the Spanish, in whose hands it afterwards remained.

CEVA, *chai'-va*, an ancient town of Piedmont, in the district of Mondovi, on the Tanaro, 40 miles from Genoa. It has a trade in cheese, and a manufactory of silk twist. *Pop.* 5,000.

CEVENNES, *se-ven'*, a range of mountains in the S. of France, divided into N. and S. The district, bearing this name in former times, occupied a large tract of Languedoc. It was generally a wild, rugged country, and the abode of many Protestants, who here maintained themselves against the persecutions of their enemies. (*See* CAVALIER, Jean.) Their highest points are Mazin, 5,794 feet, and Lozère, 4,884 feet above the level of the sea. (*See* ALBIER and AVEYRON.)

CEYLON, *se-lon'*, an island in the Indian Ocean, separated from the south extremity of Hindostan by a channel called the Straits of Manaar and Palk's Strait. *Ext.* 270 miles long, with an average breadth of 100. *Area*, 24,600 square miles. *Desc.* On the N.W. the coast presents a flat and monotonous appearance, but on the S. and E. it rises into bold and rocky heights, crowned by a luxuriant vegetation. The centre may be characterized as mountainous, some of the summits rising to 7,000 and 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Of these the most remarkable is Adam's Peak, which, though not the highest, is seen at a great distance from the sea, and was the point whence Buddha, according to his followers, rose to heaven, a huge footprint still bearing testimony to the fact. *Rivers.* The principal are the Mahawelli Ganga, Kalani Ganga, Kalu Ganga, and the Walawe Ganga, all of which have their sources in the central mountain mass. *Lakes.* None of any great extent, the largest having a breadth of not more than 4 miles. *Climate.* Exceedingly diversified; in some parts hot and oppressive, and liable to frightful storms of thunder and lightning; in others more temperate and salubrious; but in the neighbourhood of the woods particularly destructive to strangers. *Zoology.* Ceylon contains a considerable proportion of the animals indigenous to the East. Its elephants are highly celebrated for strength and sagacity. Buffaloes, wild hogs, deer, and hares abound. The cheetah, or hunting tiger, two species of wild cats, the bear, and jackal, inhabit the forests. Monkeys of various species are seen everywhere, and, with the apes, sometimes do much mischief. The great snake, or boa-constrictor, is said to attain the length of 30 feet; and there are some of the most venomous species, as the cobra di capella, as well as others, which do not bear poison. Alligators, and all the lizard tribe, are numerous; fish are various and abundant; and the birds form a large class of themselves. *Pro.* Rice, cotton, tobacco, pepper, coffee, an infinite variety of vegetables, and the finest fruits. The most valuable of all the Ceylonese plants, however, is the cinnamon-tree, of which the natives enumerate ten species, five of which only are esteemed fit for use. Amongst the most useful of other trees, are the cocoa-palm, the Palmyra-palm, talipot-tree, jack-tree, tamarind, and the bread-fruit. *Minerals.* Tin, lead, iron in abundance, manganese, plumbago, and precious stones in great variety. The most extensive pearl-fishery in the globe was carried on in the Straits of Manaar. In the year 1804, the rent amounted to £120,000 for the right of fishing 30 days, with 150 boats; but, since 1837, the pearl-fishery has been abandoned. *Manf.* Unimportant, with the exception of arrack, which is extracted from the blossoms of the cocoanut-tree. The native manufactures consist of handkerchiefs, napkins, towels, sail-cloth, table-cloths, and a coarse material made use of for their own dresses. The natives also are ingenious workers in gold and silver, and excel in producing

lacquered ware. *Fortresses.* The principal are Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle, and Jaffna. *Gov.* Consisting of a governor and two councils, executive and legislative, of both of which the governor is president. *Pop.* upwards of 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 5° 56′ and 9° 46′ N. *Lon.* between 79° 36′ and 81° 58′ E.—Little was known of this island till 1505, when the Portuguese established a regular intercourse with its inhabitants, and were paid by the king of Candy, to whom it belonged, a tribute in cinnamon to defend it from the attacks of Arabian pirates. Subsequently, the Portuguese were expelled by the Dutch, who, in their turn, were driven from it by the British, to whom the island was ceded by the peace of Amiens, in 1801. It now forms one of the British governments in India, and is a central point for the Oriental mail packets. From it, branch mails issue to Calcutta, Madras, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Australia.

CEZE, *saiz*, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and, after a course of 50 miles, unites with the Rhone 6 miles from Orange. Its sands are said to be auriferous.

CHABEUIL, *shă′-be(r)e*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Drôme, 8 miles from Valence, on the Veure. *Manf.* Chiefly silk. *Pop.* about 6,000.

CHABLAIS, *shab-lai′*, the most N. province of Savoy, on the Lake Geneva. It lies between the Geneveso and the Valese. *Area*, 336 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with fine forests and excellent pastures, producing grain, grapes, chestnuts, and other fruits. It has a considerable trade in mules, cattle, pigs, and dairy produce. *Pop.* 55,000.—This is one of the Sardinian provinces which, by the acts of the congress of Vienna, was comprised in the Swiss neutrality.

CHABLIS, *shab-le′*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 9 miles from Auxerre. *Pop.* 3,000.—In the neighbourhood the wine called Chablis is produced.

CHABRIAS, *kaï′-bre-as*, an Athenian general, famous for his many naval victories. From 388 to 376 B.C. he defeated, in several engagements, the Spartans, who were commanded by Agesilaus, and took a prominent part in the war in Egypt. D. at the siege of Chios, fighting on his ship, 357 B.C.—Cornelius Nepos has written his life.

CHACEWATER, *chais-waw′-ter*, a town of Cornwall, 6 miles from Truro. *Pop.* about 2,000. In its neighbourhood are valuable copper-mines.

CHACO, *chă′-ko*, an extensive country, mostly included within the boundaries of Peru, and frequently called Gran Chaco. It is bounded E. by the river Paraguay, and extends as far S. as Buenos Ayres. *Ext.* 450 miles long from N. to S., with a breadth towards its N. part of about 250. *Desc.* Well watered by the affluents of the Paraguay, and has extensive plains and marshes interspersed with immense tracts of sand and salt-pools. In other portions there are dense forests and a luxuriant vegetation; but it is, in general, little known and thinly inhabited. Its population chiefly consists of wandering tribes of Indians.

CHAD. (*See* TCHAD, Lake.)

CHADDA. (*See* TCHADDA, River.)

CHADWICK, Edwin, *chăd′-wik*, a modern social reformer, who, in 1834, was appointed secretary to the board of the Poor Law Commission. In 1842 he completed a report "On the General Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Classes in Great Britain," and in 1847 was appointed to the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission. The following year he became a member of the General Board of Health, and in 1854 received a retiring pension for the labour of a long series of years devoted to the advocacy of questions, by the practical application of which the social comforts of the community at large were greatly improved. Whilst labouring as commissioner of the General Board of Health, the honour of companion of the Bath was conferred upon him. B. at Manchester, 1801.

CHÆRONIA, CHÆRONEA, or CHERRONEA, *ker′-o-ne′-a*, a city of Bœotia, on the Cephisus, so called from Chæron, the founder. It is celebrated for a defeat of the Athenians by the Bœotians, 447 B.C., and for the victory which Philip of Macedon obtained here, at the head of 32,000 men, over the confederate army of the Thebans and Athenians, consisting of 30,000 men, August 2, 338 B.C.—It is the birthplace of Plutarch.

CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, *shă′-gos*, a group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, comprising the Peros Banhos group and the Egmont Isles. The most important of them is Diego Garcia, or Great Chagos Island, which is represented as being a wall of coral of a circular form, inclosing a natural harbour or lagoon. *Pro.* Cocoanut oil, vegetables, poultry, &c., for which latter, ships often touch the island. *Pop.* unascertained. *Lat.* between 5° and 7° S. *Lon.* 71° and 73° E.—The French formerly had a small settlement here, dependent on Mauritius; but this island, with Chagos Archipelago, came into the possession of the English in 1810.

CHAGRES, *shagr*, a large and navigable river of the Isthmus of Panama, rising 30 miles from the town of that name, and falling into the Caribbean Sea near *lat.* 9° 18′ 13″ N.—A town of the same name stands at the mouth of this river, with a harbour; but the unhealthy nature of the climate makes it a place little resorted to.

CHAKA MOUNTAINS, *chă′-ka*, a range of Abyssinia, forming the S. boundary of Shoa, the watershed between the rivers Nile and Hawash.

CHALCEDON, *kăl-se′-don*, a city of Bithynia, at the entrance of the Pontus, opposite Byzantium, colonized by the Megarees. It was a flourishing place for a long period, and retained its independence under the Roman empire. It was destroyed by the Scythians under Gallienus, in the 3rd century, and rebuilt by Justinian in the 6th. It is the birthplace of Zenocrates.

CHALCIS, or NEGROPONT, *kăl′-sis*, a maritime town of Greece, capital of Eubœa, built on the Euripus, where it is crossed by a bridge, 18 miles from Thebes. *Pop.* 5,000.—Aristotle died here, 322 B.C.

CHALDEA, *kăl-de′-a*, the ancient country of Shinar, or Babyloma, watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. (*See* BABYLON.)

CHALEUR BAY, *shă′-lur*, a large bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North America. It separates New Brunswick from Lower Canada, and has a length of 90 miles, with a varying width of from 12 to 20. *Lat.* 48° N. *Lon.* 65° W.

CHALFONT, *chăl′-font*, the name of two parishes in England. 1. (ST. GILES.) In Buckinghamshire, where Milton finished his "Paradise Lost," and where William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, in the United States, is buried. It is 3 miles from Amersham. *Pop.* 1,200.—2. (ST. PETER'S.) 4 miles from Beaconsfield. *Pop.* 1,500.

CHALKY ISLAND, *chaw′-ke*, is situate in a bay of the same name, at the extremity of Middle Island, New Zealand. *Lat.* of the bay, 46° S. *Lon.* 169° 29′ E.

CHALMERS, Alexander, *chal′-mers*, received a Scottish classical education, and settled in London as a literary man. He was employed by the most eminent booksellers and printers of his time, edited a great variety of works and contributed largely to periodical literature. B. at Aberdeen, 1759; D. in London, 1834. —Amongst other works, Mr. Chalmers edited the "General Biographical Dictionary," 32 vols.; "The British Essayists, with Prefaces, Historical and Biographical," in 45 vols.; "The British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper," in 21 vols.; and Shakspeare, in 9 vols.

CHALMERS, Reverend Dr. Thomas, one of the most distinguished modern Scottish divines. In 1803 he was appointed to the living of Kilmany, in Fifeshire, where, in conjunction with his clerical duties, he, for twelve years, devoted himself to the study of mathematical and chemical science. In 1809 he became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," then under the editorship of Dr. David Brewster; and other periodicals, among which were the "Christian Instructor" and "Eclectic Review." In 1815 he was called to the Tron Church of Glasgow, where he officiated for eight years. He was already, however, a man of note; and in the following year, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow. His eloquence now excited a national interest. "It reminds me more of what one reads of as the effect of the eloquence of Demosthenes, than anything I ever heard," says Lord Jeffrey, whose opinion has been echoed by Canning, Wilberforce, Hazlitt, Hall, and others. It was his extraordinary

union of thought and imagination which struck us as being the secret of his power over assembled multitudes; and to this union he added the force of an earnest delivery, at once grand and impressive. In 1816 he began his "Astronomical Discourses," which created an unprecedented excitement amongst all who heard them. He was immediately raised to the apex of popularity, for which he had to pay the usual penalty, as may be gathered from the following passage:—"A popularity," says he, "which rifles home of its sweets, and, by elevating a man above his fellows, places him in a region of desolation, where he stands, a conspicuous mark for the shafts of malice, envy, and detraction;—a popularity which, with its head among storms and its feet on the treacherous quicksands, has nothing to lull the agonies of its tottering existence but the hosannahs of a drivelling generation." He now devoted himself to what we would call organizing Christianity among the people; and in this was so successful, that he created a new era in the parish in which he officiated as pastor. He removed from the Tron Church to St. John's, where Edward Irving was for some time his assistant; and, perhaps, no two such extraordinary men ever before officiated to one and the same congregation as ministers of the gospel. In 1823, when at the very zenith of his fame, Dr. Chalmers resigned his charge, and accepted the chair of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's. In this capacity his emoluments were much less, but his duties were better suited to his tastes, for his health was already somewhat shaken. Here he remained for five years, when, in 1828, he was appointed to the divinity chair of the university of Edinburgh. He officiated here for fifteen years, when, in 1843, the disruption in the Church of Scotland called him to another sphere of action. Then, at the head of 400 clergymen, he seceded from the establishment, and instituted the "Free Church," and became principal and professor of divinity in the new college, founded by its adherents. In this position he continued, during the remainder of his days, imparting Christian life and moral strength to all who came within the scope of his influence. B. at Anstruther, Fifeshire, 1780; D. at Edinburgh, 1847. —Dr. Chalmers was emphatically a great man, working for the good of his species with untiring energy and assiduity. His writings are numerous, and all of a religious tendency. Perhaps his best-known work is his Bridgewater treatise "On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man."

CHALONNE-SUR-LOIRE, *sha-lon'*, a town of France, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles from Angers. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, *sha'-lawng*, a parish town of France, in Champagne, on the Marne, and in the department of the same name, 25 miles from Rheims. It is divided by the river into three parts, and is crossed by several bridges, one of which, erected in 1787, is admired for its boldness and elegance, and has an elevation of 270 feet. The public buildings are a handsome town-house, Gothic cathedral, built in the 13th century, several parish churches, three secularized abbeys, some convents; and there is a fine public walk. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods. Both dyeing and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 16,000.

CHALONS-SUR-SAÔNE, a town and parish of France, in the department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, 30 miles from Macon. It has a wide circuit, is well built, and has a cathedral, town-hall, hospital, hospice, theatre, college, public library, and baths. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics, watches, and jewellery; also glass-manufactures and iron goods. *Pop.* 17,000. —It is the centre of a considerable trade, which is greatly facilitated by its position, being at the commencement of the Canal du Centre, and having connection with the Rhone, Saône, and Loire, and, by means of great roads, with the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and North Sea.

CHALUS, *sha'-loo*, a town of France, in the department of Haute-Vienne, 18 miles from Limoges. *Pop.* 1,091. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the remains of the castle of Chabrol, besieging which, in 1199, Richard Cœur de Lion was mortally wounded.

CHALYBES, *kil'-i-bees*, a small tribe of Asia, in Paphlagonia. This country produced iron in considerable quantities, and from it they manufactured steel. The Greeks took their name for this metal from these people, and from it (*chalybs*) we derive our word chalybeate.

CHAMALARI, *sha'-ma-lar'-e*, one of the principal peaks of the Himalaya mountains, in Central Asia. *Height*, nearly 28,000 feet. *Lat.* 28° 4′ N. *Lon.* 90° E.

CHAMBERS, *chaim'-bers*, a county in Alabama, U.S. *Area*, 775 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000, of whom half are slaves.

CHAMBERS, Ephraim, the compiler of an extensive cyclopædia, who, while an apprentice to Mr. Senex, a globe-maker in London, formed the plan of his dictionary. This design occupied his whole attention, and some of the articles are said to have been written by him whilst standing behind the counter. The first edition appeared in 1728, in 2 vols. folio. The next year he was chosen F.R.S. In 1738 a new edition was published, with additions; a third in the following year; a fourth in 1741; and a fifth in 1743. It was afterwards continued by Mr. Scot and Dr. Hill, and subsequently enlarged by Dr. Rees. Besides this work, he was engaged in translating and abridging the "History of the Academy of Sciences of Paris." He also translated the "Jesuits' Perspective." B. at Kendal, Westmoreland; D. in London, 1740.—Chambers may be considered the originator of all the encyclopædias which afterwards appeared in England, as well as on the continent.

CHAMBERS, Sir William, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., a celebrated English architect, surveyor-general of the Board of Works, treasurer of the Royal Academy, and knight of the Polar Star in Sweden, was descended of an ancient Scotch family. At the age of eighteen he was appointed supercargo to the Swedish East-India Company, and brought from China the Asiatic style of ornament, which became so fashionable in England at one time, under the patronage of King George III. He then settled in England as an architect, and erected some magnificent mansions in various parts of the kingdom. His principal work, however, is Somerset House, which will prove a lasting monument of his taste. He was very successful in his staircases, and designs for interior ornaments. B. at Stockholm, of English parents, 1726; D. 1796, leaving a large fortune. —He wrote a treatise on civil architecture, which is deemed valuable.

CHAMBERS, George, an English marine painter, who, in his tenth year, was sent to sea as a cabin-boy. Whilst serving his apprenticeship, he discovered his imitative genius by making rough sketches of sea scenes for the amusement of his brother sailors. These attracted the notice of the captain of the ship, who had sufficient appreciation of their merit to induce him to cancel the indentures of Chambers, and allow him to follow a profession for which he seemed by nature to have been designed. Accordingly, he worked his way to Whitby, where, in order to get an acquaintance with colours, he apprenticed himself to an old woman who kept a painter's shop. At the same time he worked as a house-painter, then took lessons of a drawing-master, and finally began to paint small marine pieces, which met with a ready sale. Three years after this, he worked his passage to London as a seaman, where, after some difficulty, he became a painter of ships. He now attracted the attention of a Mr. Horner, who employed him on a panorama of London, which was exhibited at the Colosseum. He was next engaged to paint for the Pavilion Theatre, where he received the patronage of Vice-Admiral Lord Mark Kerr, who introduced him to William IV. and Queen Adelaide. His fortune was now made, and he became marine painter to their majesties. B. at Whitby, Yorkshire; D. in London, 1840.

CHAMBERS, William and Robert, two eminent modern Scotch publishers, whose practical good sense and high moral rectitude of taste have been directed to the elevation of the people, through the means of their numerous publications. In accordance with the design of this work, Robert has the highest claim to our notice, as it is to him that the public debt of gratitude is due for much of the literary ability which has

characterized the publications emanating from their establishment. At the age of sixteen he commenced, on very limited means, as a bookseller in Edinburgh, and subsequently contributed some popular works to "Constable's Miscellany." These were marked by considerable ability, and in 1832 led him, with his brother William, who was also following the trade of a bookseller, to unite in the establishment of "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal." The success of this periodical was complete, and it largely helped to exalt the intellectual enjoyments of its readers, both in England and Scotland, but more especially in the latter. Independently of his contributions to his "Journal," Robert wrote "Traditions of Edinburgh," a "History of the Rebellion of 1745-46," a work, in our opinion, of great merit; "Popular Rhymes of Scotland," and "The Life and Works of Burns," of whom he is an enthusiastic admirer, and to whose family he has been of great service. He has also devoted much of his time to scientific pursuits, and deserved well of his age for the unwearied efforts he has made, in conjunction with his brother, to shed the placid beams of a light and agreeable literature throughout the length and breadth of the land. B. both in Peebles, William, 1800; Robert, 1802.

CHAMBERSBURG, the capital of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, U.S., 46 miles from Harrisburg. Its situation is healthy, and the surrounding country rich and highly cultivated. The town is composed of two large streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and having a public square in the centre. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHAMBERY, *sham'-ber-e*, the capital of Savoy, situate in a fruitful valley, 45 miles from Geneva. It is protected by a large castle and several old fortifications; is an archbishop's see, the seat of the superior tribunal, and of the Academy of Savoy. *Manf.* Gauze, silk lace, leather, hats, and soap. *Pop.* 18,000.—From 1792 to 1815 this was the capital of the French department Mont Blanc.

CHAMBON, *sham'-bawng*, several towns and parishes of France, with small populations, and little of interest to record.

CHAMBORD, *sham'-bor*, a village in the department of Loire-et-Cher, France, 4 miles from St. Dié-sur-Loire, surrounded by the large forest of Chambord. *Pop.* 470. —This place is famous for its fine château, which was commenced by Francis I., after designs by Primaticcio, and finished under Louis XIV., vast sums having been spent in its erection. It was for some time the residence of Stanislaus Leczinsky, king of Poland; was afterwards presented by Louis XV. to Marshal Saxe; by Louis XVI. to the Polignac family; to Napoleon, by Berthier; and subsequently was purchased by public subscription, and given to the duke of Bordeaux. A park is attached to it, 21 miles in circumference.

CHAMBORD, Count of. (*See* BORDEAUX, Duke of.)

CHAMBRAY, Georges, Marquis de, *sham'-brai*, a French general and historian, who, entering the artillery, served in the German campaigns of 1806-9. He rose to the rank of captain, but in the Russian campaign fell sick at Wilna, and was taken by the Russians, and transported into the Ukraine. After the fall of Napoleon, he returned to France, and in 1825 became colonel-director of the artillery of Perpignan. In 1829, on account of bad health, he was permitted to retire from the service with the honorary title of maréchal-de-camp. B. at Paris, 1783; D. 1850.—In his retirement, the marquis wrote a history of the Russian expedition, which, in 2 vols., appeared in 1833. This work passed through several editions, and was recognized as a production of considerable merit. He also wrote some other works upon military tactics.

CHAMFORT, Sebastien Roch Nicholas, *sham'-for*, a French writer, who became connected with the "Revue Encyclopédique." His Elogies of Molière and Fontenelle procured him prizes from the French Academy, and that of Marseilles. He next compiled a "French Vocabulary," and a "Dictionary of Dramatic Anecdotes." The latter work led him to dramatic composition, and his tragedy of "Mustapha" was very successful. He was honoured with the patronage of the Prince de Condé, Madame Helvetius, and Madame Elizabeth. At the breaking out of the French revolution, he, at first, supported its principles, but afterwards became shocked at its outrages. Being a friend of Mirabeau, he assisted him in many of his works. He suffered imprisonment under Robespierre, and the horrors he witnessed had such an effect on his mind that he attempted to destroy himself. B. in Auvergne; D. from the effects of his wounds, 1794.—His works have been printed in 4 vols. 8vo.

CHAMIER, Captain, *cha'-meer*, a modern English writer of naval tales, who entered the navy 1809, and distinguished himself in the American war of 1812. In 1833 he quitted the service. The best known of his works are "Ben Brace," the "Arethusa," "Life of a Sailor," and "Tom Bowling." B. in London, 1796.

CHAMILLY, Noel Bonton, Count of, *sha'-me-ye*, a marshal of France in the reign of Louis XIV., who greatly distinguished himself in the defence of Grave, 1677. The siege of this place occupied 93 days, and cost William, prince of Orange, 16,000 men. The count, however, is better known as the receiver of the charming epistles known as the "Portuguese Love-Letters," written to him, when in Portugal, under Schomberg, by a nun, who had conceived a violent passion for him. These he had the bad taste to show to his friends, and, returning to France, to publish. D. 1715.

CHAMISSO, Aldebert Von, *sha-mees'-so*, a German poet, traveller, and naturalist, of French extraction, the author of "Peter Schlemil." The misfortunes brought upon his family by the first revolution, drove them from France, and in 1796 they took up their residence in Berlin. Aldebert became one of the pages of the queen of Prussia, who had him educated with great care, and made well acquainted with German literature. In 1798 he entered the Prussian army, and soon after commenced writing poetry in German, and from 1804 to 1806 was one of the editors of the "Musen-Almanach." In 1810 he returned to France, where his family had again settled, and recovered the greater portion of their property; but his mind having become thoroughly Germanized, he returned to that country, and devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences. In 1813 he wrote, for the amusement of the children of a friend, a little book called "Peter Schlemil," containing the story of a man who lost his shadow, which was translated into English, and most other European languages. In 1815 Chamisso accompanied an exploring expedition round the world, in the capacity of naturalist, and after an absence of three years, returned, and appended a supplement to the work of Kotzebue, who wrote an account of the expedition. He now took up his abode at Berlin, and became the inspector of the Botanical Gardens of that city. Here he remained to the end of his life, cultivating poetry and botany, and living in the esteem of many friends. B. at the château of Boncourt, Champagne, 1781; D. at Berlin, 1838.—His ballads and legends are considered among the best effusions of their kind in German literature.

CHAMOUNI, or CHAMONIX, *sha'-moo-nee*, a valley of the Sardinian states, forming the upper portion of the basin of the Arve, with a length of 12 miles, and a breadth of from 1 to 6. It has on the N. Mont Breven, and on the S. Mont Blanc, whilst its village of the same name has an elevation of 3,425 feet above the level of the sea. No situation more sublime can be conceived, heightened, as it is, by a view of the Mer de Glace, one of the grandest glaciers of the Alps. *Pro.* Grain and fruits are cultivated, and cattle are reared. The soil, however, is not fertile, but much honey is collected. The village of Chamouni is on the right bank of the Arve, 14 miles from Sallenche. *Pop.* 1,800.

CHAMPAGNE, *shăm-pain'*, an old province of France, in the eastern part of the kingdom, adjacent to Franche-Comté and Lorraine. It now forms the whole of the departments of the Ardennes, the Marne, the Upper Marne, and the Aube, and the greater part of those of the Yonne and the Seine-and-Marne. *Pro.* Slate, chalk, and marl, in abundance; besides large quantities of grain, fruits, and vegetables. Champagne, however, is above all celebrated for its sparkling wine called Champagne, produced from the grape which flourishes here. In 1286 the union of Philip the Fair with Jeanne de Navarre annexed it to France.—The name also of several small towns in France, and of a district of the departments of the Charente and the

Charente-Inférieure, celebrated for its wines and brandy called Cognac.

CHAMPAIGN, a county of Ohio, U.S., on a branch of the Miami. *Area*, 390 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000. It is intersected by the Erie Railway.

CHAMPAUBERT, *shawmp-o'-bair*, a village and parish of France, 30 miles from Chalons, where the progress of the allied Russian and Prussian army was arrested by Napoleon I. in 1814.

CHAMPLAIN, *sham-plain'*, a large lake, forming the boundary between New York and Vermont, U.S. *Ext.* 105 miles long, with a varying breadth from 1 to 10. It contains numerous islands, and was the scene of many of the military operations of the revolutionary war. Its superfluous waters are carried off by the Richelieu river into the St. Lawrence, and a canal connects it with the river Hudson. In 1811 a British flotilla sustained a reverse on this lake at the hands of the Americans.

CHAMPLAIN, a post-township and port of entry of Clinton county, New York, U.S., on Lake Champlain. *Pop.* about 6,000.

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de, a French naval officer, who founded Quebec, and of which he became governor-general. The above lake was named after him. B. at Le Brouage, 1570; D. 1634. He was the author of "Travels in New France, or Canada," 4to. (*See* CANADA.)

CHAMPMESLÉ, Mary-Desmares de, *shaw-mail'-ai*, a French actress, who was at first a strolling player, and afterwards appeared at Paris, where she had uncommon success. She received instructions from Racine in the performance of tragedy. B. at Rouen, 1644; D. 1698.—Her husband was also an actor and a dramatic writer. He died 1701, and his works were published in 1742, 2 vols. 12mo.

CHAMPOLLION, Jean Jacques, *sham-pol'-le-awng*, from being professor of Greek literature in Grenoble, became, in 1840, keeper of the library in the palace of Fontainebleau, and in 1856 librarian to the emperor Napoleon III. He has written several scientific, chronological, and antiquarian works, and in 1819 received the prize of the Academy of Inscriptions. He also wrote a work entitled "The Tournaments of King Réné," of which only 200 copies were printed, and which is very expensive. He was also a considerable contributor to periodical literature. B. at Figeac, 1778.

CHAMPOLLION, Jean François, a younger brother of the above; distinguished himself as an archæologist. In 1828 he accompanied a party of savans to Egypt, where important discoveries were made relative to the manners and customs of the ancient inhabitants of that country. Among his numerous works, we may mention his "Panthéon Egyptien," and his "Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens." B. at Figeac, 1790; D. at Paris, 1832.

CHANCELLOR, Richard, *chan'-sel-lor*, an English navigator, who had a command under Sir Hugh Willoughby in the unfortunate voyage, undertaken under the direction of Sebastian Cabot, to discover a N.E. passage to China. Parting company with Sir Hugh, who perished on the coast of Lapland, Chancellor discovered the port of Archangel, Russia, and had an audience of the grand-duke John Basilovitz, who received him graciously, giving permission to the English to trade with his subjects. This was the foundation of the Russian Company. On Chancellor's arrival in England, a company was incorporated, by whom he was sent again to Russia; but on returning, he was unfortunately lost on the coast of Norway. Perished, 1556.

CHANDAH, *shan'-da*, a town of Hindostan, in Nagpore, 430 miles from Bombay. It is surrounded by walls, and has an extensive suburb.

CHANDAHNEE, *shan-da-ne'*, the capital of a district of the same name in the province of Lahore, Hindostan. It stands near an affluent of the Chenab, and is 75 miles from Serinagur.

CHANDELEUR ISLES and BAY, *shan'-de-lur*, a group of small islands, uninhabited, in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Louisiana. *Lat.* 29° 32′ N. *Lon.* 91° 15′ W.—The BAY is formed by these islands and those of Grand Grozier and Briton.

CHANDERI, or CHANDHAREE, *shan-dair-e'*, a town in the province of Malwa, Hindostan, 170 miles from Agra. This town has a strong fort built on a hill, but it has greatly fallen into decay.

CHANDERNAGORE, *shan'-der-na-gor'*, the principal settlement of the French in Bengal, 17 miles from Calcutta, and encompassed by the British district of Hooghly. *Area*, 2,330 acres.—The town is well built, but falling to decay. *Pop.* about 33,000, all of whom are natives, with the exception of a few hundreds.—In 1757 this settlement was taken by the British, but restored in 1763. In 1793 it was again taken by the British, but again restored in 1816.

CHANDLER, Richard, *chand'-ler*, an eminent English scholar and antiquary, who published, in 1763, a magnificent edition of the "Marmora Oxoniensia." Commissioned to examine the monuments of antiquity, he, from 1764 to 1766, visited Asia Minor and Greece, bringing back to England a vast amount of valuable materials. He published, during the succeeding years, the result of his travels and researches, some of which have been translated into French. B. at Elson, Hants, 1738; D. 1810.

CHANDOR, *shan-dor*, a fortified town of British India, 150 miles from Bombay. *Pop.* about 8,000.—In 1804 and 1818 this place capitulated to the British.

CHANDOS, John, Lord, *shan'-dos*, a celebrated English captain in the reign of Edward III. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the English possessions in France; and, at the battle of Auray, in 1364, took Dugueselin prisoner. When Edward III. erected Aquitaine into a principality for his son, the Black Prince, Chandos became the prince's constable. He was present at the battle of Poitiers, 1356; and was killed, bravely fighting, at the battle of Lussac, 1369.—Chandos was a chivalric soldier, and was held in equal esteem by his adversaries and friends.

CHANGARNIER, Nicolas-Anne-Théodule, *shan-gar'-ne-ai*, a French general, once the confidant, and, in a measure, the rival, of Napoleon III., before the elevation of the latter to the throne. In 1815 he entered the army as a private, and in 1821 accompanied the duke of Angoulême to Spain, where he distinguished himself both by his courage and capacity. After the revolution of 1830, he went with the rank of captain to Algeria, where he greatly increased his renown, and became a chef-de-bataillon. His coolness and intrepidity, in the first unsuccessful attack on Constantine, were the forerunners of greater fame and honour to him; for at Mansourah, on the 24th November, 1836, with only 300 men, he defeated 6,000 of the enemy. In 1838 he was made a colonel, and in 1841 was wounded at the head of his brigade in an affair with Abd-el-Kader, in which, as usual, he distinguished himself by his bravery. In 1843 he had the rank of lieutenant-general conferred on him; and, after serving a period of thirteen years, returned to France. In 1847 the duke d'Aumale became governor of Algeria, and induced Changarnier to accept the command of the army in that province. In the following year the duke was forced to quit Algeria, when the government was provisionally handed over to General Cavaignac, and Changarnier, once more, returned to France. He was now appointed governor-general of Algeria, in the place of Cavaignac, who was recalled to Paris; and, on the election of Louis Napoleon to the presidency of the republic, he was made commander of the first military division, with the whole of the military command of Paris. His influence, however, was now too great to be viewed with ease by Napoleon, who stripped him of his command, and reduced him to the condition of a private citizen. After the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, he was exiled, and afterwards lived mostly at Brussels. B. at Autun, 1793.

CHANG-CHOW, *chang-chow'*, a city in the province of Fo-Kien, in China, 30 miles from Amoy. *Pop.* 800,000.

CHANG-MAI, *chang-mai*, a town of Laos, on the bank of the Menam. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 20° 16′ N. *Lon.* 99° 2′ E.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, a name given to a group in the English Channel, off the N.W. coast of France. They are the only portions of ancient Normandy now belonging to the British crown, under the power of which they have remained since the Conquest. (*See* ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, &c.)

CHANNING, William Ellery, *chan'-ning*, an eminent

Unitarian minister of the United States, who in 1803 became pastor of the Federal-street congregation in Boston. As a preacher, he was remarkable for the polished grace with which he adorned his style, and the love of pure and lofty morality with which his sentiments were imbued. His writings are animated by the same spirit, and have justly obtained for him a considerable celebrity wherever the English language is spoken. His "Remarks on the Character and Writings of John Milton," and his "Remarks on the Life and Character of Napoleon Bonaparte," are the two performances by which he is best known in Great Britain. B. at Newport, Rhode Island, 1780; D. at Burlington, Vermont, 1842.

CHANTENEY, *shant'-nai*, the name of several unimportant places in France, with small populations.

CHANTIBUN, *shan-te-boon*, an inland town of Siam, near the mouth of a river in the Gulf of Siam. It is about 180 miles from Bangkok, and exports dye-woods, ivory, hides, horns, and gums. It its vicinity are mines of precious stones.

CHANTILLY, *shan-te'-ye*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Oise, 24 miles from Paris. *Manf.* Porcelain and lace. *Pop.* 2,500.—The FOREST OF CHANTILLY, in the neighbourhood, comprises 6,700 acres. Here is the best race-course in France. English horses are often sent by their owners to run in its races, and not seldom carry off the stakes.

CHANTREY, Sir Francis, *chant'-re*, an eminent English sculptor, who was designed by his father, a Derbyshire farmer, for the law, but who preferred the precarious pursuits of an artist, and was, accordingly, bound three years to a carver in Sheffield. Whilst serving his apprenticeship, he became a modeller in clay, and, in this capacity, subsequently tried his fortune successively in Dublin, Edinburgh, and London. In this last he was taken by the hand by Nollekins, who greatly smoothed his path to fame and fortune. His abilities as a monumental sculptor were great; and, being universally acknowledged, he was uniformly successful in his career. In 1818 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and, in the following year, paid a visit to Italy. In 1837 he was knighted by Queen Victoria. B. at Norton, Derbyshire, 1782; D. 1841.—Chantrey had little of the poetry of his art. He therefore prudently confined himself within the limits of what it was in his power to achieve. One of his best statues is that of Pitt, in Hanover Square, London; another, that of Canning, in Westminster Abbey.

CHAOS, or BIRD ISLANDS, *kai'-os*, several rocky islets off the coast of S. Africa, about 40 miles from Port Elizabeth. On one of them the Portuguese navigator Bartholomew Diaz perished in 1500.

CHAPALA, *sha-pa'-la*, a lake of Mexico, containing many islands, and traversed by the Rio Grande de Lerma. *Area*, estimated at upwards of 300 square miles. *Lat.* 20° 20′ N. *Lon.* 102° to 103° W.

CHAPELAIN, John, *shap-lā*, a French poet, who wrote "La Pucelle" (the Maid of Orleans), which, at first, was received with immense favour. It passed through six editions in eighteen months, but was subsequently neglected. Besides the above, he produced some other effusions, and had a fate unusual with his order, —that of dying very rich, having himself amassed his fortune. B. at Paris, 1595; D. 1674.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a town and parish of Derbyshire, 5 miles from Buxton. It is encompassed by hills, and is the seat of petty sessions. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton and paper. In its neighbourhood are coal and lead mines, and lime-works. *Pop.* 3,500.

CHAPELLE (LA), *sha-pel'*, the name of a great number of villages and towns of France, with populations varying between 1,000 and 9,000, but with nothing remarkable to record of them.

CHAPMAN, George, *chāp'-man*, an English poet, who was well versed in the Latin and Greek languages, and translated Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" into English. This work, if less elegant than Pope's, is more faithful; and Pope is said to have been greatly indebted to it in his own translations of the immortal Greek bard. He also wrote many dramatic pieces. B. supposed in Hertfordshire, 1557; D. in London, 1634.

CHAPTAL, Jean Antoine, *shap'-tal*, a distinguished French chemist, who, in 1793, became manager of the saltpetre manufactory at Paris, and one of the first professors of the Polytechnic School. In 1801, during the consulate of Napoleon I., he became minister of the interior; but, in three years, retired from this post, to devote himself to pursuits more in accordance with his tastes. In this spirit he directed his attention to the manufacturing interests of his country, instituted chambers of commerce, and established councils of arts and manufactures. From time to time, he gave to the public the results of his studies and investigations, and, by every means in his power, endeavoured to improve and extend the manufactures of France. His chemical works are numerous and highly appreciated, and he was one of the founders of the Society of Encouragement, over which he presided for many years. B. at Nozaret, 1756; D. at Paris, 1832.—At the time of his death, Chaptal was a peer of France and a grand officer of the Legion of Honour.

CHARD, *chard*, a parish and town of Somersetshire, 12 miles from Taunton. *Manf.* Woollen and lace goods. *Pop.* about 5,500.—Here the royalists were defeated in the Cromwellian wars.

CHARDIN, Sir John, *shar'-dī*, a French traveller, who went to the East to endeavour to advance "his fortunes and estate." He twice visited Persia, remaining several years each time, between 1664 and 1677, and making himself acquainted with the manners and customs of the country. On his return, he visited London, where, in 1681, he settled as a jeweller to the court and nobility. He was knighted by Charles II., and married on the same day; and, in the following year, became a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1686 a folio volume of his travels appeared, and has been translated into several languages. B. at Paris, 1643; D. in Turnham Green, and buried at Chiswick, 1713.—Chardin was a painstaking traveller, and knew Ispahan better than he did Paris, and spoke the Persian language like a native.

CHARENTE, *sha-rent'*, a large river of France, rising in the department Haute Vienne, 12 miles from Chalus, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Atlantic, opposite the island of Oléron.

CHARENTE, a department of France, bordered by the departments of the Lower Charente, the Deux Sèvres, the Vienne, the Upper Vienne, and the Dordogne. *Area*, 2,270 square miles. *Desc.* Generally diversified with hill and dale, and watered by the Charente and the Vienne. It abounds with wood, and produces large crops of chestnuts; but the soil is not considered fertile. *Minerals.* Iron and gypsum. *Manf.* Paper-making, tanning, distilling, and ironwares. *Pop.* 385,000.

CHARENTE-INFÉRIEURE (THE LOWER), a department of France, inclosed by the Atlantic Ocean and the departments of the Gironde, the Dordogne, the Charente, the Deux Sèvres, and La Vendée. *Area*, 2,763 square miles. This measurement includes the islands Ré and Oléron. *Desc.* Flat, but generally fertile, and producing corn and wine. The pastures are extensive, and live stock numerous. *Rivers.* The Charente, Boutonne, and Sèvre-Niortaise. *Manf.* Woollens, soap, glass, leather, and earthenware. The coast fisheries are important, and a considerable quantity of brandy is made. *Pop.* 470,000.

CHARENTON-LE-PONT, *sha-ren'-tawng*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Seine, 5 miles from Paris. It stands on the Marne, over which there is a bridge, which was frequently the scene of bloody conflicts between the citizens and the soldiers during the revolutionary periods of France. It now forms a portion of the fortifications of Paris. *Pop.* 3,300.

CHARETTE DE LA CONTRIE, Francis Athanasius de, *sha-ret' kon-tre'*, a French royalist, and leader of that party in La Vendée. From being a lieutenant in the navy, he headed an army of Bretons, and in a great many battles fought with various success. At length he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was carried to Nantes, where he expiated with his life the crime of avenging the atrocities of the revolutionists and defending, to the last, the cause of proscribed royalty. Shot 1796.

CHARIKAR, *shar'-e-kar*, a town of Afghanistan, 35 miles from Cabul. *Pop.* 5,000.—Here, in 1841, a

British garrison was stationed, and afterwards nearly destroyed on its route to Cabul.

CHARING, *chair'-ing*, a town and parish of Kent, 12 miles from Maidstone. *Area*, 4,060 acres. *Pop.* 1,321. —It is 6 miles from the Pinckley station on the Dover Railway.

CHARITÉ (LA), *shar'-e-tai*, a town and parish of France, in the department of Nièvre, on the Loire, 14 miles from Nevers. *Manf.* Glass, buttons, hardware; and it trades in iron, timber, and charcoal. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHARITES (Greek), and GRATIÆ (Latin), *kär'-i-tes, grai'-shi-e*, the Graces, the three daughters of Venus, by Jupiter or Bacchus, who were named Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. They were the constant attendants of their beautiful mother, and were represented as three young and lovely virgins, with their hands joined. They presided over kindness and all good offices, and their worship was the same as that of the nine Muses, with whom they had a temple in common. They were generally represented in a nude state, to show that kindnesses ought to be performed with sincerity and candour. The moderns explain the allegory of their having their hands joined, to mean, that there should be a perpetual return of kind and good deeds among friends.

CHARKOV, or KHARKOV, *kar-kof'*, a government of European Russia in the south, inclosed by Veroniaj and Katerinoslav, Pultowa, and Koursk. *Area*, 21,000 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, but fertile, producing grains of all kinds, and wine in abundance. *Pop.* 1,500,000.

CHARKOV, or KHARKOV, the capital of the above government, is situate on the small rivers Charkov and Lapan. It is the see of the bishops of the Ukraine and Kharkov, and holds, for cattle and wool, four yearly fairs, which are among the most important in Russia. *Pop.* 35,000.

CHARLBURY, *chärl'-ber-e*, a town and parish of Oxfordshire, 6 miles from Witney. *Area*, 11,320 acres. *Pop.* 3,200.

CHARLEMONT, *chärl-mont*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, on the Blackwater, 8 miles from Armagh. *Pop.* 600.—This place has a fort, which is used as a depôt for ordnance, and is the head artillery quarters for the north of Ireland.

CHARLEMONT, *sharl'-e-mawng*, a hamlet and fortress of France, near the Ardennes. The fortress stands opposite Givet, not far from the Belgian frontier.

CHARLEROI, *sharl'-rwaw*, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the Sambre, 22 miles from Mons. It has a few manufactures of nails and other hardware, glass, and woollen stuffs; and in the neighbourhood are extensive pits of turf and coal. *Pop.* 6,500. It is a station on the Brussels and Namur Railway, and is connected with Brussels by the Charleroi canal.—This town has been taken and retaken several times in various continental wars.

### SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

CHARLES I., king of England, was the third son of James I., by Anne, daughter of the king of Denmark. On the accession of his father to the English throne, he was created duke of York and Cornwall. The death of his brother Prince Henry, in 1612, left him heir-apparent to the throne; but he was not created Prince of Wales till the month of November, 1616. In 1623, at the suggestion of the duke of Buckingham, and accompanied by him, he undertook a journey to Spain, for the purpose of personally paying his addresses to the Infanta. This contemplated match was, however, broken off, and shortly after his accession to the throne, in 1625, he married Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Henry IV. of France. Previous to his accession, the struggle between the popular and the monarchical principles of the constitution had commenced; but they had not assumed the definite form into which the resolute spirit of the times so soon afterwards moulded them. Charles was engaged in a war with Spain, and found it necessary to summon a parliament to grant him supplies. Nothing, however, was more remote from the minds of the representatives of the people than the intention of complying with the demands of the king. Accordingly, they were dismissed, and several parliaments were similarly served, until the meeting of the Long Parliament, which was the fifth of the reign, and which was assembled in 1646. Meanwhile, a foolish war with France had been terminated, and also that with Spain; the duke of Buckingham had been assassinated, and in 1637 John Hampden had been tried and condemned for refusing to be assessed for ship-money. Scotland had risen in insurrection, and the first act of the Long Parliament was to enter into an alliance with the insurgents. It then proceeded to strip the crown of all its objectionable prerogatives, impeached, and subsequently executed Strafford, the minister of Charles, and committed Bishop Laud to the Tower. It also brought in a bill called the Militia Bill, which was to transfer all the military power of the kingdom into their own hands, and to which the king would not give his assent. This was followed by the battle of Edgehill, fought on the 23rd October, 1642, and which was the first blood drawn in the civil war. Hostilities having thus commenced, the royal arms were, for some time, successful, particularly in the west; but the battle of Marston Moor, in July, 1644, and that of Newbury, were ruinous to the king's cause. A treaty was entered into at Uxbridge, but the parliament insisting upon the abolition of episcopacy, which Charles would not yield, hostilities were renewed, when the battle of Naseby, fought on the 14th of June, 1645, proved fatal to the royal cause. The king now threw himself on the protection of the Scots, who ultimately gave him up to the commissioners of the English parliament, from whom he was forcibly taken by Cornet Joyce and carried to the army, then lying at Triplow Heath. Thence he was sent to Hampton Court, where he was treated with some respect, as the parliament and army were at variance, the former being mostly Presbyterians, and the latter Independents. Intending to quit the kingdom, he shortly afterwards effected his escape, and sought refuge with Colonel Hammond, the parliamentary governor of the Isle of Wight. Here, however, he was detained as a prisoner, and confined in Carisbrook Castle. The army now determined to bring him to trial, in which the House of Commons concurred. Accordingly, he was, on the 20th January, 1649, brought to trial in Westminster Hall, and behaved with great dignity, refusing to acknowledge the authority of his judges, who had constituted themselves into a High Court of Justice. During his trial, he was forced to submit to many indignities, which he bore with patience and resignation. The trial lasted some days, when, on the 27th, sentence of death was pronounced upon him. Three days only were allowed to intervene between his condemnation and his execution, which were spent in affectionate interviews with his children, whom he exhorted to steadfastness in the Protestant religion, as reformed in the Church of England, and in recommending his successor to forgive his enemies. On the scaffold before the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, he was beheaded by a masked executioner, January 30, 1649. B. at Dunfermline, Scotland, 1600.—In his domestic character, few sovereigns have equalled Charles I. He was naturally possessed of a fine genius, and was one of the most powerful and elegant writers of the English language. The celebrated "Eikon Basilike" is now generally allowed not to be a production of his, although many believe that he was quite equal to its composition. Of the fine arts he was a liberal patron, and, but for the evil counsels by which he suffered himself too much to be guided, might have escaped the untimely end to which he was brought by the offended judgment of a people determined to be free. He was the father of Charles II. and James II.

CHARLES II., king of England, was the second son of the above, an elder brother, Charles James, having died on the day of his birth. Having served with the royal army till after the battle of Naseby, he then left the country, and in 1646 joined his mother at Paris, whence he proceeded to the Hague, where he received the news of the fate of his father. In Scotland he was, at Edinburgh, proclaimed king on the 3rd February, 1649, and again on the 15th July, 1650, after he had arrived in that country. He had already been obliged to take the covenant imposed by the Presbyterians, when, on the 1st January, 1651, he was crowned at Scone. Cromwell, however, was by this time "up and doing," and had made himself master of the greater part of

Scotland, when Charles determined on marching southward into England. He was proclaimed king at Carlisle, of which city he took possession. He next proceeded to Worcester, where Cromwell put an end to his enterprise by defeating his army, on the 3rd of September, 1651. His escape, after this battle, was almost miraculous. Hid in the thick branches of a large oak in Boscobel wood, he avoided his pursuers, who came under the tree where he was. After wandering from one place to another in various disguises, he reached Shoreham, in Sussex, whence he embarked on the 15th October, and arrived safe at Fescamp, in Normandy. Thence he proceeded to Paris, and finally to Bruges and Brussels, at which he mostly resided until the death of Cromwell, in September, 1658. On the 23rd of May, 1660, he embarked from the Hague for London, where he arrived on the 29th of the same month, and was received with the most joyous acclamations. General Monk was the chief instrument of his restoration, and therefore shared in the royal favour. One of the first acts of Charles, on coming to the throne, was to sell Dunkirk, in order to supply his extravagances. In 1663 he declared war against Holland, which produced a confederacy between that country, France, and Denmark. A Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, and destroyed several ships. To add to the national calamities, the plague, in 1665, swept away a vast number of the inhabitants of London, and, in the following year, a large proportion of the city was laid in ruins by fire. In 1667 peace was concluded with the Dutch, and, shortly afterwards, the great Lord Clarendon was sent into exile. About 1670 was formed the famous ministry called the *Cabal*, from the initial letters of the names of the five persons who composed it. At this time Charles became a pensionary of France, and entered into a new war against Holland, which terminated in 1674. In 1678 the peace of Nimeguen was established. The same year was remarkable as being that on which the pretended discovery of a popish plot was made, when, on the evidence of Oates and Bedloe, several eminent persons were put to death. In the parliament of 1679 the famous *Habeas Corpus* act was passed; and, in the following year, the contest between the court and popular party gave rise to the famous distinctions of Whig and Tory. A new parliament met at Oxford in 1681, but it was soon dissolved. From this time Charles assembled no more parliaments, and governed in the most arbitrary manner. The charters of the corporations were called in and altered, so as to make them dependent on the crown. These proceedings caused a conspiracy, called the Rye-house plot, to be formed against him, and Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney were executed for their supposed concern in it, 1683.—B. 1630; D. of apoplexy, 1685.—In his last moments the "merry monarch" received the sacrament from a Catholic priest, although he had professed Protestantism, whilst his libertinism was of the most open and audacious kind. In 1662 he married Catharine, daughter of John IV., king of Portugal, by whom he had no offspring, but, by various mistresses, he left a numerous progeny, whose descendants represent in England some of the titular dukedoms which he conferred upon them.

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CHARLES EDWARD, of the Stuart family, commonly called the Pretender, was the grandson of James II. of England. In 1745 he landed in the west Highlands of Scotland, and published a manifesto setting forth the claims of his father to the English throne. Being aided by several Highland chiefs and their followers, he made a successful descent upon the Lowlands, and entered Edinburgh. Here he caused his father to be proclaimed; on which General Cope hastened towards the capital, but was met and defeated by Charles at Preston Pans. Instead of making a proper use of this victory, by pushing into England, Charles returned to Edinburgh, wasting his time in an idle parade of royalty. Being joined, however, by Lords Kilmarnock, Cromarty, Balmerino, and other discontented chiefs, he marched as far as Manchester; but hearing that the king was about to take the field, he returned to Scotland, where he defeated the English forces under Hawley at Falkirk. In the mean time the duke of Cumberland advanced to Edinburgh, and thence to Aberdeen, the Pretender retreating before him. At last the two armies met at Culloden, when, after an obstinate conflict, in which the Highlanders displayed signal courage, the royal army was victorious, and the Scotch fled, leaving three thousand of their number dead on the field. Charles, after wandering about in different disguises, chiefly among the Hebrides, effected his escape to France, and thus ended all hopes of this unfortunate family ever recovering the crown of their ancestors. B. at Rome, 1720; D. at Florence, 1788. He married the Princess Stolberg-Guendern, who afterwards secretly married Count Alfieri, the poet. His brother, Henry Benedict, Cardinal York, suffered so much from the ravages of the French in Italy, as to excite the compassion of the English, and his case being made known to King George III., he settled upon the venerable representative of an illustrious house a considerable pension. (*See* ALBANY, Countess of, and ALFIERI.)

SOVEREIGNS OF GERMANY.

CHARLES I. and II. (*See* CHARLEMAGNE and CHARLES THE BALD of France.)

CHARLES III., or the Gross, emperor of Germany, was elected in 881. He held, at the same time, the sovereignty of France; but being, from incapacity, deposed, he died of grief and poverty at Constance, in 887.—From that time the crown of France was separated from that of Germany.

CHARLES IV. was the son of John of Luxembourg, and grandson of the emperor Henry VII. He ascended the throne in 1347. His reign was rendered remarkable by the golden bull, published at the diet of Nuremberg in 1356, and which established the Germanic constitution. D. at Prague, in Bohemia, 1378.—He was a learned man, and a great encourager of letters.

CHARLES V., emperor of Germany and king of Spain, succeeded his grandfather Ferdinand in the kingdom of Spain in 1516, and to the empire on the death of Maximilian, in 1519. Francis I. of France disputed



CHARLES V.

with him the latter title, which gave rise to a violent war, in which Charles was leagued with Henry VIII. of England. After driving the French from Lombardy and taking Geneva, he defeated and made Francis a prisoner at the battle of Pavia, fought in February, 1525. In the following year, Francis was liberated; and, although the war was renewed, peace was concluded in 1529, when, by the treaty of Cambrai, Francis gave up all his claims to Italy and Flanders. In 1530 Charles was crowned by the pope at Bologna, emperor

and king of Lombardy. In 1535 he turned his arms against Africa, where he took Goletta, vanquished Barbarossa, entered Tunis, and re-established Muly-Hassan on the throne. Soon after this, he recommenced hostilities against France, and ravaged Champagne and Picardy; but was, at length, obliged to retire, and peace was restored in 1538. In 1539 the revolt in Ghent led him into Flanders, where, in the following year, he caused to be executed twenty-six of the citizens of the revolted town, and otherwise treated its inhabitants with great severity. In 1541 he attempted the conquest of Algiers; but his fleet was dispersed in a hurricane, and the emperor was obliged to return unsuccessful. He again entered into a league with England against France; but he was unfortunate in this war, and was glad to conclude a treaty, at Crespi, in 1545. In the following year the Protestant princes of Germany confederated against him, and, after some fighting, and a new war with Henry II. of France, he was forced to sign the treaty of Passau, in August, 1552, by which the Protestants obtained the right to freely exercise their religion in the dominions of the confederated princes. In 1555 he resigned the crown to his son Philip, in the presence of a magnificent assemblage of Spanish and Flemish nobles, in the hall of the palace of Brussels. He then retired to the monastery of St. Just, in Estremadura, where it was long supposed he employed the remainder of his days in religious exercises, mechanical pursuits, and gardening. This view of the case seems, however, to have been quite erroneous; for we learn that he was engaged as much with diplomatic notes and dispatches in his monkish apartments as if he had been in his palace at Madrid. The reader is referred to Mr. Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic" for further knowledge of this emperor's life. B. at Ghent, 1500; D. 1558, after having his own funeral obsequies performed in the chapel of the convent in which he had spent the last two or three years of his life.

CHARLES VI., the second son of the emperor Leopold I., was declared king of Spain by his father in 1703, and crowned emperor in 1711. He made peace with France in 1714, and two years afterwards declared war against the Turks, in which his general, Prince Eugene, obtained several victories; among which was that of Peterwardein, and the taking of Belgrade. These successes forced the Turks to make peace, which resulted in the treaty of Passarowitz, in 1718, by which large portions of Servia and Temeswar were ceded to Austria. An alliance was now entered into between the emperor, France, Great Britain, and Holland, against Spain; the consequence of which was the wresting of Sardinia and Sicily from that power, and the erecting of the former into a monarchy, under the duke of Savoy. He afterwards entered into a war against his former allies, and by the peace of Vienna, in 1735, lost Naples and Sicily. B. 1685; D. at Vienna, 1740.—He was the last male of the line of the Austrian Hapsburgs.

CHARLES VII. was elector of Bavaria, and owed his crown to France and Prussia, in 1742. He had, however, a powerful rival in Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, whose right was supported by Great Britain and Sardinia, and who finally succeeded to the empire. The struggle between these princes is known in history as the "War of the Austrian Succession." D. 1745.

### Sovereigns of France.

CHARLES MARTEL, mayor of the palace under Chilperic and Thierry IV., kings of France. He was the natural son of Pepin d'Heristal, duke of Austrasia, of which he was proclaimed duke in 715. As mayor of the palace, he possessed the whole regal power, which he administered with great success, and gained many victories, the principal of which was over the Saracen general Abdalrahman, between Tours and Poitiers, in 732. (*See* ABDALRAHMAN.) It was in consequence of this victory that he was called Martel, or the hammer. On the death of Thierry, in 736, no successor was appointed, and Charles conducted the government as duke of the Franks. D. at Crécy, 741, dividing his kingdom between his sons Carloman and Pepin.—The latter became the first king of France of the Carlovingian race, which name was taken from the founder, Charles Martel.

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, *shar'-e-main*, king of France, and founder of the Germanic empire, or Empire of the West, was the son of Pepin, and grandson of Charles Martel. He succeeded his brother Carloman, king of France, in 771. The greater part of his reign was spent in war. In 774 he conquered the Lombards, and assumed the crown of Lombardy. In 778 he made some conquests in Spain, but at Roncesvalles, where Roland, the hero of continental romance, fell, his vanguard was defeated. After defeating the Saxons and putting an end to the monarchy of the Lombards, he was in 800 crowned emperor of the West by Pope Leo III. B. in the castle of Salzburg, Bavaria, 742; D. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 814, in the cathedral of which he was buried with great pomp. Charles was not only a successful warrior but a wise legislator, and promoted learning by all the means in his power. (*See* AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.)

CHARLES I., called the Bald, is generally placed by French writers as their first king, although Charlemagne is unquestionably entitled to that eminence: were this given to him, however, an irreconcilable discrepancy would take place in the numerical priority of the reigns of their sovereigns; consequently, Charles the Bald is called the first. He was crowned in 840, and elected emperor of the West by the people of Rome in 875. It is supposed he died of poison, at a place called Briosman, on Mount Cenis, in the Alps. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 823.

CHARLES II., or the Fat, was the nephew of the preceding monarch. He was a feeble and treacherous prince, whom his subjects compelled to resign the crown in favour of his nephew Arnolph, an illegitimate son of the king of Bavaria and Italy. B. 832; D. at the castle of Indinga, Suabia, 888.

CHARLES III., or the Simple, was crowned at Rheims in 893, and on the death of Louis IV., king of Germany, was elected emperor; but his power was greatly reduced by the usurpations of his nobles, and the encroachments of the Normans. His minister and favourite, Haganon, gave such offence to the nobles, that they revolted and drove him from his kingdom, which was seized by Robert, duke of France, who was crowned by the archbishop of Rheims in 922. The same year a battle was fought between the two monarchs, in which Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, defeated Charles, who fled for refuge to the count of Vermandois. His wife, a sister of Athelstan, king of England, took shelter with her son Louis in that country, and he remained a prisoner during the remainder of his days. B. 879; D. 929.

CHARLES IV., or the Fair, the third son of Philip the Fair, obtained the crown of France in 1322. In his reign a fierce war raged between him and Edward II. of England, who had married Isabella, the sister of Charles. The war resulted in the cession of Guienne to Edward. In 1323 Charles visited Toulouse, when the people of that city tried to revive the ancient Provençal poetry, and instituted an annual meeting of poets at the floral games, which was continued down to the Revolution. D. 1328.—With this sovereign the elder branch of the line of Capet terminated, and was succeeded by the younger; viz., that of Valois.

CHARLES V., called the Wise, was the eldest son of John II., and the first prince who bore the title of dauphin. His father was the king who was, in 1356, taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his brother in 1364. By his prudence and valour he restored the commerce and agriculture of his country, and gained several advantages over the English. Bertrand Dugueselin and Olivier de Clisson were amongst his most famous generals. D. 1380.—The Royal Library of Paris was founded by this prince, and the Bastille was erected by him.

CHARLES VI., the Well-beloved, son of the above, was crowned in 1380. His reign was unfortunate, owing to the quarrels of his uncles for power during his minority, and the contentions of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy for the succession. Henry V. of England took advantage of these disputes to invade France. His great victory at Agincourt gave him possession of Normandy, and, allying himself with the Burgundian party, he disinherited the dauphin, married Catharine, the daughter of the French king,

and was crowned king of France in 1421. B. 1368; D. 1422. (*See* HENRY V. of England.)

CHARLES VII., called the Victorious, was crowned in 1423, and by his activity drove out the invaders from all their possessions except Calais. In effecting this, Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, may be considered to have greatly assisted, as the tide of fortune turned against the English, after her appearance at Orleans. D. at Bourges, 1461.—The Greek language was first taught in the University of Paris during the reign of this prince. Charles was an amorous monarch, and the beautiful and talented Agnes Sorel was for many years his mistress. His last days were embittered by the ambition of his son, the cruel Louis XI., and, fearing to be poisoned by him, he starved himself to death.

CHARLES, VIII., called the Affable, was the son of Louis XI., and ascended the throne in 1493, at the age of 13. He conquered Naples after a short war of five months, but lost that kingdom as quickly as he had won it. In 1495, at about ten miles from Piacenza, on his return to France, he obtained a great victory over the Italians, though their army numbered 40,000 strong, against 9,000 of his troops. D. 1498.

CHARLES IX. succeeded to the throne in 1560, on the death of his brother, Francis II. He was the son of Henry II., and his mother was Catharine de Medicis, who was, in effect, the reigning sovereign. She, however, abused the power she possessed, and caused great discontents among her Protestant subjects, who revolted from her authority. This resulted in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, one of the blackest deeds on record, and which must for ever stain with infamy the memory of Charles. Shortly after this event, he died, in his 24th year, smitten by the terrors of an evil conscience. B. 1550; D 1574.—The remorse which Charles felt on account of the massacre of St. Bartholomew seems to have been as deep as it was sincere. "That miserable day," says Sully, "was, without ceasing, present to his mind; and he showed by his transports of grief, and by his terrors, how great was his repentance." (*See* CATHARINE DE MEDICIS, COLIGNY, &c.)

CHARLES X. was the brother of Louis XVIII., and after a variety of fortune, caused by the French revolution, was proclaimed king in September, 1824. On his accession to the throne, he endeavoured to make himself popular; but there was a strong party against him, who were intimate with his character, and, therefore, had little faith in the sincerity by which any of his more liberal acts were professedly governed. In 1827 a bill was brought in regarding the "police of the press," which was nothing less than the offensive re-establishment of a censorship over all pamphlets of less than 21 sheets. It was, also, otherwise extremely oppressive upon the editors and proprietors of newspapers. The bill was, after a lively debate, withdrawn; but it left a deep impression on the minds of the Parisians. Accordingly, at a grand review, at which the king soon afterwards appeared, he was saluted with "Down with the ministers!" "Down with the Jesuits!" from all classes of the people. The king, however, was rather irritated than disconcerted or dismayed, by this demonstration, and sternly told some of the most clamorous, that he "had come there for homage, and not to be taught lessons," and then disbanded the troops. Shortly afterwards, the House was dissolved, and, in the January of 1828, a new ministry formed. Several other ministries enjoyed short reigns up to 1830, when the chambers opened in March, with Prince Polignac at the head of the administration. In reply to the speech from the throne, the king was told that his ministry had not the confidence of the representatives of the nation, and the chambers were prorogued till September, when a dissolution was proclaimed and new elections made. In the spring of the next year, discontents had increased among the people, and on the 25th July the liberty of the press was suspended. Several other oppressive measures accompanied this, which were energetically protested against, and which roused the mass of the people to take up arms. On July 27, the first encounter took place between the people and the soldiery. On the following day the fighting became general, and the next, Marmont, who was at the head of the Guards, evacuated Paris. On the 30th, the duke of Orleans was proclaimed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and on the 2nd of August, Charles abdicated in favour of the duke of Bordeaux, and set out for Cherbourg. The claims of this duke, however, were not recognized by the chambers, and the duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe) was chosen to reign in his stead. Charles sailed for England, and eventually took up his abode at Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh, where, 20 years before, he had sought and found an asylum. He subsequently removed to Prague, in Bohemia; thence to Goritz, in Styria; and there, in the château of Grafenberg, he was soon afterwards attacked by cholera, which carried him off. B. at Versailles, 1757; D. at Goritz, 1836.

### SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN.

CHARLES I. of Spain. (*See* CHARLES V. of Germany.)

CHARLES II., the son of Philip IV., succeeded to the throne in 1665. He married twice, but never had any issue. By his will he constituted Philip of France, duke of Anjou, his heir, which, after his death, led to the contest known in Europe as the "War of the Spanish Succession." D. 1700.

CHARLES III., son of Philip V., on the death of his brother Ferdinand exchanged his kingdom of Sicily for the Spanish dominions. He was a virtuous man, and possessed of considerable administrative abilities. In the war with England he retook Minorca, but saw his commerce ruined, and all his treasure at Havannah fall into the enemy's hands. D. 1788.—He founded the orders of St. Januarius at Naples, and of the Immaculate Conception.

### SOVEREIGNS OF SWEDEN.

CHARLES I. TO IX. These biographies present nothing remarkable; and, indeed, in the case of the first six, nothing authentic.

CHARLES X., or GUSTAVUS, king of Sweden, the son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine, ascended the throne of Sweden on the abdication of Christina in 1654. He turned his arms with success against the Poles, and gained, in 1656, the famous battle of Warsaw, which lasted three days, besides taking a great number of their principal places. The Poles called to their assistance Russia, Holland, and Denmark, obliging the king of Sweden to conclude a peace. War, however, soon broke out again, and after taking Kronenburg, Charles laid siege to Copenhagen; but, his navy being defeated, he was obliged to return to his country. B. at Upsal, 1622; D. 1660.

CHARLES XI. was the son and successor of the above. On his accession, in 1660, a peace was concluded with Denmark; but in 1674, the latter power declared war against him, and he lost several places, which were restored at the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678. He was a good prince, and gave much of his attention to the regulation of the internal affairs of his kingdom. B. 1655; D. 1697.

CHARLES XII., son and successor of the preceding, had, from his childhood, an ambition to imitate the actions of Alexander the Great. He mounted the throne in 1697, being then only fifteen, and, at his coronation, snatched the crown from the hands of the archbishop of Upsal, and placed it on his own head. His youth presented a favourable opportunity to Russia, Denmark, and Poland to enter into an alliance against him, with the view of dismembering his kingdom. The young hero, undaunted by this confederacy, attacked each in turn, beginning with Denmark, whom he compelled to sue for peace. In 1700 he decisively defeated the Russians at Narva, although the odds against him were 80,000 to 8,000. His next enterprise was against Poland, and, after several battles, he dethroned Augustus in 1707, and placed Stanislaus upon the throne. Charles was now at the head of 60,000 men, when he formed the resolution of humbling Peter the Great. At first he obtained some signal advantages, and was joined by Mazeppa, the hetman or chief of the Cossacks, in his attempt to overpower the Czar. After suffering the horrors of a winter campaign in the Ukraine, he laid siege to the town of Pultowa, to the relief of which Peter came at the head of 70,000 men. On the 8th July, 1709, a general battle

was fought, in which Charles was completely defeated, and fled, leaving 9,000 men upon the field. He himself was wounded in the leg, and had to be carried off in a litter. He sought an asylum in Turkey, where he was entertained by the grand seignior, who provided for him a residence at Bender. Here his conduct was so violent, that he was ordered to leave the Turkish territories, which he refused to do. On this, the grand seignior directed that he should be forced away; but Charles, with his retinue, formed an encampment, and resisted the attack of the janizaries till superiority of numbers obliged him to take shelter in his house. Thence he sallied out, sword in hand; but being entangled by his long spurs, fell, and was taken prisoner. He was still treated with respect, and after being kept as a prisoner for ten months, he requested leave to return to his dominions, which was readily granted. On arriving in Sweden, he was received with universal joy, but found his kingdom reduced to a state of great wretchedness. Getting together an army, in 1716 he invaded Norway, but after penetrating to Christiana, was obliged to return to Sweden. He resumed the attack in the winter of 1718, but was killed by a cannon-shot at the siege of Frederickshall, on December 11 of the same year. B. at Stockholm, 1682; fell 1718.—Charles was liberal, active, and firm; but rash, obstinate, and cruel. He was never intimidated even in the midst of the greatest dangers. At the battle of Narva he had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting upon a fresh one, he said, "These people find me exercise." When he was besieged at Stralsund, a bomb fell into the house while he was dictating to his secretary, who immediately dropped the pen in a fright. "What is the matter?" said Charles. "Oh, the bomb!" answered his secretary. "The bomb," says the king, "what have we to do with the bomb? go on."

CHARLES XIV., whose real name was Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, enlisted in a regiment of the French royal marines in 1780, and served two years in Corsica. In 1790, when the revolution began, he was at Marseilles, and when the war broke out with Austria and Prussia, he was dispatched to the Rhine, and, under General Custine, soon distinguished himself. He became chief of brigade, and afterwards general of division, under Kleber and Jourdan. In 1797, with 20,000 men, he reinforced General Bonaparte in Italy, and took a principal part in the battle of Tagliamento. Soon after this, he was chosen by Bonaparte to present to the Directory the standards which had been taken from the Austrians, and, on his return to headquarters, advised Bonaparte to sign the treaty of Campo-Formio. Being offended at the conduct of Napoleon, who, when he left Italy, took from him one half of his troops, he resigned his command, and was appointed ambassador at Vienna, where he did not hoist the tricoloured flag above his hotel until ordered by the Directory. When this was done, it created a riot, soon after which Bernadotte left for Paris, where, in 1798, he married Eugénie Clary, the younger sister of the wife of Joseph Bonaparte. In the following year he was appointed minister-at-war; but on the return of Bonaparte from Egypt, he was without employment. When Napoleon became first consul, he had command of the Army of the West; but when the emperorship was assumed, he was made a marshal and stationed at Hanover, with the command of the army. Here he repressed irregularities, provided for his soldiers without plundering the people, and laid the foundation of that high character for honour, humanity, and justice, which, at a future day, materially influenced his election to the throne of Sweden. In 1805 he left Hanover to join Napoleon against Austria, and at the battle of Austerlitz broke the centre of the Russians. In the following year he was created Prince of Pontecorvo, which Napoleon designated as the immediate fief of the imperial crown. In the war against Prussia he fought with his usual success, and in 1808 was ordered against Denmark. On the 5th and 6th July, 1809, he fought against the Austrians at Wagram, after which he demanded permission to retire, and obtained it. He had had high words with Napoleon, who, at that battle, had deprived him of his reserve division, and not treated him well. He returned to Paris, but was soon again employed, and





notwithstanding several eruptions between him and the emperor, neither of whom ever seems to have quite understood the other, he, in 1810, accepted the governor-generalship of the Roman states. By this time, Gustavus IV., king of Sweden, had, on account of incapacity, been forced to abdicate his crown, and he and his descendants were, by the Swedish States, declared excluded from the throne for ever. The uncle of this sovereign assumed the reins of government as Charles XIII., but was childless; and the States chose Augustus of Holstein-Augustenburg to be heir to the throne. This prince, however, died in 1810, and Charles XIII. proposed Bernadotte to the Swedish diet, as a proper person to be appointed prince royal of Sweden. The choice was unanimously approved, on condition of his accepting the Communion of Augsburg, which he did, and, on the 2nd of November, 1810, entered Stockholm amid the acclamations of the people and the salutes of artillery. On the 5th he addressed the king and the assembled States, and concluded with this excellent passage: "Brought up in the camp, I have been familiar with war, and am acquainted with all its calamities. No conquest can console a country for the blood of its children, shed in foreign wars. It is not the physical dimensions of a country that constitute its strength. This lies rather in the wisdom of its laws, the greatness of its commerce, the industry of its people, and the national spirit with which it is possessed. Sweden has lately suffered greatly; but the honour of her name is unsullied. She is still a land sufficient to supply our wants, and we have iron to defend ourselves." In defence of the rights of the country of his adoption, he was soon called upon to take up arms against Napoleon, and from 1812 to the fall of that great man, he was actively engaged in the principal wars and events which occupied the attention of continental Europe. In 1814 Sweden and Norway were united under Charles XIII., and Bernadotte approved as the prince royal. In 1818 Charles XIII. died, when Bernadotte was proclaimed king of Norway and Sweden, under the title of Charles XIV. He was in the May of that year crowned at Stockholm by the archbishop of Upsal, and subsequently at Drontheim by the bishop of Aggerhuys. Having now attained the summit of human ambition, he directed his attention to the development of the resources of his adopted country, and after a long reign of unusual prosperity, he passed quietly from this world, after playing no ordinary part in it, and completing his eightieth year. B. at Pau, in the Bearn, 1764; D. 1841, and was succeeded by his son, Oscar I.

### Sovereigns of Naples and the Two Sicilies.

CHARLES I., count of Aragon and king of Naples, was the son of Louis VIII. of France. He married the daughter of the count of Provence, and thereby inherited that country. He accompanied his brother Louis to Egypt in 1248, and both were made prisoners at Damietta at the same time. On his return, he defeated Manfred, the usurper of the Sicilian crown, assumed the title of king of Naples, and put to death Conradin, duke of Suabia, and the duke of Austria, whom he had taken prisoners. After this he laid the prince of Tunis under tribute, and suppressed the Ghibelines. In 1276 the title of king of Jerusalem was conferred on him, after which he meditated an expedition against Constantinople. His arbitrary conduct to the Sicilians caused them to conspire against him, headed by Giovanni de Procida. On Easter Monday, 1282, all the French who could be found in Palermo were massacred at the hour of vespers; and this event is known in history as the "Sicilian Vespers." Sicily was thus lost to Charles, its inhabitants choosing Peter III. of Aragon for their king. B. 1220; D. 1285.

CHARLES II., called the Lame, the son and successor of the above, was, at the time of his father's death, a prisoner in the hands of the Sicilians, who would have put him to death but for the intercession of Constantia, queen of Peter of Aragon. He recovered his liberty in 1288, on condition of renouncing his claim to the Sicilian crown; but being absolved from this condition by the pope, he made several unsuccessful attempts to gain possession of Sicily. D. 1309.

CHARLES III., of Durazzio, was the great-grandson

of the preceding, and, by his marriage with Margaret, niece of Joan, queen of Naples, obtained that kingdom from the pope, on the excommunication of Joan in 1380. He put Joan to death, and afterwards quarrelled with the pope, who excommunicated him in his turn. Charles next claimed the crown of Hungary, but fell in attempting to conquer it. D. 1386.

DUKES OF SAVOY AND KINGS OF SARDINIA.

CHARLES I., duke of Savoy, succeeded his brother Philibert I. in 1482, being then only 14 years of age. He died at the age of 21, but achieved nothing remarkable, although the surname of the "Warrior" was given to him. He was educated at the court of Louis XI. of France. B. 1468; D. 1489.

CHARLES II., duke of Savoy, son of the above, was only 9 months old at the death of his father, and died at the age of 8 years.

CHARLES III., duke of Savoy, called the Good, succeeded Philibert II., his brother, in 1504. He had a long but unfortunate reign. He was of a versatile disposition, wavering between Francis I., his nephew, and Charles V., his brother-in-law, and was consequently mistrusted and punished by both. D. of chagrin, at Verceil, 1553.

CHARLES EMMANUEL I., duke of Savoy, called the Great, governed from 1580 to 1630. Taking advantage of the troubles of France, he possessed himself of the marquisate of Saluzzo, and caused himself to be acknowledged by the "leaguers" count of Provence, in 1590. But Henry IV. subsequently succeeded in taking Savoy and a portion of Piedmont. Of a boundless ambition, he laid claims to the empire, after the death of Matthias, then to the kingdom of Cyprus and the principality of Macedon. He died of grief, not being able to accomplish his projects, in 1630.

CHARLES EMMANUEL II., duke of Savoy, son of Victor Amadeus I., succeeded his brother Francis in 1638, under the regency of his mother, Christina of France, daughter of Henry IV. of France. In his reign commerce and the arts flourished. B. 1634; D. 1675.

CHARLES EMMANUEL III., 2nd king of Sardinia of the house of Savoy, was the son of Victor Amadeus II., and, in 1730, mounted the throne, on the abdication of his father. In 1733 he united himself to France and Spain, who desired to weaken Austria; and at the head of the allied forces, conquered the Milanese, defeated the imperialists at Guastalla, and obtained, as a reward, Novarese and some fiefs of the empire. In 1742, the promise of an addition to his dominions determined him to take part with the queen of Hungary against France and Spain. He possessed himself of Modena and Mirandola, after evincing great military abilities. He lost, however, in 1744, at Coni, 5,000 men, and subsequently busied himself with the internal affairs of his kingdom. B. 1701; D. 1773.

CHARLES EMMANUEL IV., 4th king of Sardinia, was the son of Victor Amadeus III., and succeeded his father in 1796, just as France had seized the greater portion of his dominions. Mixed up in the misfortunes of the Bourbons, with whom he was connected, Charles Emmanuel vainly exerted himself to suppress the revolutionary elements in his kingdom. He was forced to cede to the French republic his continental possessions, and, in 1798, retired to the island of Sardinia. In 1802 he abdicated in favour of his brother Victor Emmanuel, and repaired to Rome, where he died, 1819.

CHARLES FELIX became king of Sardinia in 1821, on the forced abdication of his brother, Victor Emmanuel. He suppressed rebellion, introduced order into his kingdom, and compiled a military code. D. 1831, without children, leaving the crown to Charles Albert, duke of Carignano.

CHARLES ALBERT, king of Sardinia, was the son of Charles Emmanuel, prince of Carignano. Educated in France, he early imbibed liberal ideas and a desire for the independence of Italy. In 1821 he commanded the Sardinian artillery, on the breaking out of the insurrection in that year. Victor Emmanuel, when he abdicated, nominated him regent till the arrival of the new king, Charles Felix (*see* above). An Austrian intervention, however, obliged him to retire, and, exiled in Tuscany, he continued there for some time, in disgrace, a victim to the resentment of the *Carbonari*, who thought he had betrayed them. In 1820, however, he was appointed viceroy of Sardinia, and in 1831 was called to the throne, in default of direct heirs to Charles Felix. He now ardently devoted himself to administrative reform in the various departments of law, commerce, and the army. In 1848, the year which witnessed revolutions in nearly all the kingdoms of Europe, he gave his subjects a liberal constitution, and openly embraced the cause of Italian independence and unity. Supporting by the force of arms the insurgents of Lombardy, Venetia, Parma, Placentia, and Modena, he, at first, obtained various brilliant successes, defeating the Austrians at Pastrengo, Goito, Rivoli, and Somma Campagna. He succeeded also in taking Pizzighettone and Peschiera; but, badly seconded by the Lombard troops, he was, in his turn, beaten at San Donato by the Austrian Radetzky, and forced to quit Milan precipitously. He was now compelled to solicit an armistice, the terms of which lost him all his former advantages. Yielding to the remonstrances of the ultra party, he imprudently recommenced the war at the expiration of the armistice; but he now experienced nothing but reverses. Losing, in spite of great personal bravery, the decisive battle of Novara, on 23rd March, 1849, he abdicated on the same day in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel II. D. a few months after, at Oporto, Portugal. This prince was singularly religious, and it was said of him, "He fought like a hero, lived like a monk, and died like a martyr." He, doubtless, meant well for Italy, but was hardly equal to his intentions of establishing her unity and independence.

VARIOUS RULERS.

CHARLES II., king of Navarre, called the Bad, was the son of Philip, count of Evreux, who became king of Navarre by his marriage with the daughter of Louis Hutin, king of France. At the age of eighteen, he succeeded his mother, who reigned alone after her husband's death. Of a restless disposition, he passed through a variety of fortune, and ultimately met with a remarkable death. Being ill of a leprosy, the physicians caused him to be wrapped in sheets dipped in spirits of wine and covered with brimstone. These were sewed about his body, and his page, endeavouring to loosen the bandage, accidentally set fire to it with a taper which he held in his hand. The king was so dreadfully scorched, that he died in great agony, 1387.

CHARLES "THE BOLD," duke of Burgundy, was the son of Philip the Good, whom he succeeded in 1467. He early displayed great courage, verging on rashness, and was constantly at war with Louis XI., king of France. The latter instigated Charles's subjects (the inhabitants of Liège and Ghent) to revolt against him; but they were defeated, and cruelly punished by the duke. Learning that Louis XI. was again tampering with his people, he seized him, and forced him to assist in suppressing the insurrection. Charles then took Guelderland and Zutphen, and, desirous of increasing his dominions, invaded Switzerland, where he committed the most inhuman outrages. The Swiss, however, collected their forces, and the duke was first defeated at Granson, and afterwards at Morat, 1476, where his army was completely destroyed. In 1477, whilst besieging Nancy, in the territory of the duke of Lorraine, he was killed. B. 1433. (*See* LOUIS XI.) He left one daughter, Marie, who inherited his estates, and added a portion of them to Austria by her marriage with Maximilian, son of the emperor Frederick III.

CHARLES I., duke of Lorraine, was brought up at the French court under Charles V., and reigned from 1391 to 1431. He sustained the rights of his father-in-law, Robert, to the empire, against Wenceslas, fought in the French army at Agincourt, and in 1417 was made constable of France. By some he is called Charles II. D. 1431.

CHARLES II., called the Great, duke of Lorraine, was the son of Duke Francis I. and Christina of Denmark, niece of Charles V. Being only three years old at the death of his father, a joint regency was established under Christina and the bishop of Verdun. This prince was the benefactor of his people, and possessed great administrative abilities. He founded the

university of Pont-à-Mousson, and the towns of Clermont, Lunéville, and Stenay. He married Claude, daughter of Henry II. of France, and in 1589 aspired to that throne. B. 1543.

CHARLES III., duke of Lorraine, succeeded to the dukedom in 1624, and unwisely incurring the hostility of France, was despoiled of his estates by Louis XIII. He, however, recovered a portion of them by the treaty of St. Germains in 1641, and that of the Pyrenees in 1659. Having violated these treaties, he was again dispossessed of his provinces. He then joined the army of the emperor, and gained a victory at Treves, where he took prisoner Marshal de Crequi. B. 1603; D. 1675.—By a will, signed 1660, he constituted Louis XIV. of France his heir.

CHARLES IV., duke of Lorraine, nephew of the above, succeeded to his rights in spite of the opposition of Louis XIV. Not being able, however, to retain possession of the dukedom, he took service in Austria. Obtaining the friendship of the emperor Leopold, he received the hand of the archduchess Marie-Eleonora, the emperor's sister. He became one of the first generals of the empire, and gained, amongst many other victories, that of Mohatz over the Turks, in 1687. B. at Vienna, 1643; D. 1690.

CHARLES I., king of Navarre. (*See* CHARLES IV. of France.)

CHARLES II., king of Navarre, called the Bad, was crowned in 1349. Descended from Philip the Bold, king of France, he possessed the right to the throne in case of the extinction of the Valois line. He constantly fomented troubles in the kingdom, with the view of arriving at the crown. Allying himself, with this aim, to Henry V. of England, he urged his pretensions to various provinces, raised Paris to insurrection against the dauphin (Charles V.), endeavouring even to poison him, and became, at last, tranquil only when he saw that prince firmly seated in the enjoyment of power. Then turning to Spain, he became entangled in the contest between Peter the Cruel and Henry of Transtamara, who disputed each other's right to Castile. Betraying, in its turn, each party, he was at length compelled to give up a portion of his dominions, in 1379. Adversity at last instructed him, and he passed his latter years in peace, engaged in governing his country. B. 1332; D. 1387.

CHARLES III., king of Navarre, called the Noble, was the son of the above, and succeeded him in 1387. Desiring to live in peace with all his neighbours, he gave up the pretensions of his father to several provinces of France, and received, in return, considerable sums of money. D. 1425, after a long and tranquil reign.

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CHARLES, the name of two parishes in Devonshire. —1. 5 miles from Melton. *Pop.* 400.—2. In the hundred of Roborough. *Pop.* 20,000.

CHARLES, a county on the W. shore of Maryland, U.S. *Area*, 460 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the usual cerealia, tobacco, cotton, and other products. *Pop.* 18,000, of whom a half are slaves.

CHARLES CAPE, the most E. point of Labrador, British N. America. *Lat.* 52° N. *Lon.* 55° 3′ W.—Another which, with Cape Henry, forms the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. *Lat.* 37° 10′ N. *Lon.* 75° 42′ W.

CHARLES CITY, a county of Virginia, U.S., watered by the James river. *Area*, 208 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom about one half are slaves.

CHARLES ISLAND, in Hudson Strait, British N. America. *Ext.* 35 miles long by 25 broad. *Lat.* 62° 40′ N. *Lon.* 75° W.—Also one of the Galapagos, in the Pacific, on which the government of Ecuador established a colony.

CHARLES RIVER, a river of Massachusetts, U.S., which, after a course of 50 miles, falls into Mystic River, in the harbour of Boston.

CHARLES, ST., one of the six districts or counties into which Louisiana, U.S., is divided. *Area*, 289 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom nearly 5,000 are slaves.—Another county in Missouri. *Area*, 495 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. ST. CHARLES, the capital, is on the N. bank of the Missouri, 20 miles from St. Louis. *Pop.* 4,000.

CHARLES, ST., LAKE, is in Lower Canada, 12 miles from Quebec. *Ext.* 5 miles long. A river of the same name has its source here, and joins the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

CHARLESTON, *charls'-ton*, a city and seaport of Charleston district, South Carolina, U.S. It is built on a low point of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below and form a spacious and convenient harbour, communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's Island, 7 miles from the city. Among the public buildings are a state-house, city-hall, a custom-house, theatre, orphan-house, hospital, almshouse, banks, numerous places of worship for various denominations, and several charitable institutions. The city is regularly laid out in parallel streets, from 35 to 70 feet in width, running from river to river, and intersected by others at right angles. The new houses are of brick, and many of them are elegant. COMMERCE. Extensive and flourishing. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, linen fabrics, shoes, hardwares, colonial produce, and provisions of all kinds. *Exp.* Rice, cotton, and tobacco. *Pop.* with the suburb of St. Philip's, about 65,000. *Lat.* 32° 41′ 2″ N. *Lon.* 79° 52′ 7″ W.—Charleston was founded in 1680, and in 1690 was colonized by French refugees, who, on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, fled here and settled. In 1779 it was taken by the British, but abandoned in the following year. It has frequently suffered by fire and the ravages of yellow fever. Charleston is connected with the principal states of the Union by railway.

CHARLESTON, a village on the S.W. coast of Cornwall, 2 miles from St. Austell. It exports large quantities of porcelain clay, artificially prepared from granite.

CHARLESTOWN, *charls'-town*, a town of Massachusetts, U.S., one mile from Boston. The principal part is beautifully situate on a peninsula, formed by Mystic and Charles rivers, which unite immediately below in Boston harbour. A bridge across Charles River connects the town with Boston, with which it was incorporated in 1847. Two other bridges across Mystic River join it to Malden and Chelsea. There is also a bridge across a bay of Charles River, on the west side of the town, connecting it with Cambridge. The public buildings are, the state prison, Massachusetts Insane Hospital, an almshouse, town-house, and houses for public worship. A navy-yard of the United States occupies the south-east part of the town. *Pop.* about 18,000. On Bunker's Hill, a monument commemorating the battle of that name is erected. (*See* BOSTON.)—The name also of several other townships in the United States, most of them insignificant.

CHARLESTOWN, the principal town of the island of Nevis, in the W. Indies. It is situate on the W. coast, and has many good houses and shops, well provided with every necessary. *Pop.* 2,000. *Lat.* 17° 8′ N. *Lon.* 62° 40′ W.

CHARLESTOWN, a town of Barbadoes, with a good port defended by two castles.

CHARLESTOWN, a village of Fifeshire, Scotland, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 miles from Dunfermline. It has extensive lime-works and exports large quantities of coal. *Pop.* about 1,000.

CHARLESTOWN OF ABOYNE, a village of Scotland, 29 miles W. Aberdeen.

CHARLEVILLE, *charl'-veel*, a pretty town of France, department of the Ardennes, 1 mile from Mezières, with which it communicates by an iron bridge across the Meuse. *Pop.* 10,000. Here is a great manufactory of arms.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, 22 miles from Limerick. *Pop.* 3,000. A station on the great South and Western Railway.

CHARLIEU, *charl'-yu(r)*, a town of France, department of the Loire, 40 miles from Montbrison. *Manf.* linen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 4,000.

CHARLOIS, *charl'-waw*, a town of the Netherlands, 2 miles from Rotterdam. *Pop.* 2,000.

CHARLOTTE, *shar'-lot*, several places in the United States.—1. A county in the S. part of Virginia. *Area*, 600 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom two thirds are slaves.—2. A post-township, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 12 miles from Burlington. *Pop.* 1,679.—3. A post village in Gates, Genesee county, New York, at the mouth of the Genesee. Some other small towns in Vermont and New York have the same name.

CHARLOTTE, princess of Wales. (*See* LEOPOLD, king of the Belgians.)

CHARLOTTE, AMALIE, or ST. THOMAS, the capital of the island of St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies. It is, from the excellence of its harbour, one of the best trading ports in the W. Indies, and is defended by a citadel and two batteries. *Pop.* about 12,000, of whom one sixth are slaves.

CHARLOTTE ISLANDS (QUEEN), a group in the S. Pacific, of which the largest is Santa Cruz. They are all of volcanic formation, and the fires of one are still active. *Desc.* Well wooded, and yielding bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits and products in abundance. *Pop.* Unascertained; but considerable. *Lat.* between 10° and 12° S. *Lon.* between 165° and 168° E.—These islands were, in 1595, discovered by Mandana; and on one of them, Malluolo, La Pérouse, the French navigator, and all his crew were wrecked and lost.

CHARLOTTENBURG, *shar-lot'-ten-boorg*, a town of Prussia, on the Spree, 5 miles from Berlin. It is a great resort of the citizens of Berlin, and consists mostly of villas and taverns. *Manf.* Chiefly cottons and hosiery. *Pop.* about 10,000.—The king of Prussia has here a palace, erected by Frederick I., who married Sophia Charlotte, daughter of George I. of England, after whom the town is named. In the gardens of the palace is a small Doric temple, in which are the remains of the unfortunate Louisa, queen of Prussia, over which is a monument, considered one of the most successful efforts of modern art. It was executed by Rauch, who executed, of the same queen, another statue, which is esteemed equally highly, and which is placed in the gardens of Potsdam.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *shar'-lots-veel'*, the capital of Albemarle county, Virginia, U.S., 63 miles from Richmond. It is the seat of the university of Virginia, and has a museum, an observatory, and a library. *Pop.* 1,500.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, the capital of Prince Edward's Island, British N. America. *Manf.* Coarse woollens, and it carries on shipbuilding. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 46° 15′ N. *Lon.* 63° 7′ W.

CHARLTON, *charl'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 4,000.

CHARLTON, an island in British N. America, in St. James's Bay. *Lat.* 52° N. *Lon.* 79° 50′ W.

CHARLTON, the name of two towns in the United States, with small populations.—1. In New York.—2. In Massachusetts.

CHARMEZ, *shar'-mai*, a parish and village of Switzerland, 14 miles from Friburg. This place stands in a valley in which the finest Gruyère cheese is made.

CHARMOUTH, *char'-mouth*, a village and parish of Dorsetshire, 2 miles from Lyme Regis. *Area*, 790 acres. *Pop.* 700.—Here some severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in 1839.

CHAROLAIS, *shar'-o-lai;* one of the four counties of the ancient duchy of Burgundy, now included in the department of Saône-et-Loire.

CHARON, *kair'-on*, a god of Hades, son of Erebus and NOX, who carried, in a boat, the souls of the dead over the rivers Styx and Acheron for an obolus (a small silver coin), placed under the tongue of the deceased. He is represented as an old robust man, with a hideous countenance, long white beard, and piercing eyes. His garment is ragged and filthy, and his forehead covered with wrinkles. This fable of Charon and his boat is borrowed from the Egyptians.—Also the name of two eminent historians, one of Lampsacus, the other of Naucratis.

CHART, *chart*, the name of several parishes, with small populations, in the county of Kent.

CHARTRE (LA), *shartr*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, on the Loire, 25 miles from Le Mans. *Pop.* 1,200.—It has a trade in grain and cattle.

CHARTRES, *shartr*, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, 48 miles from Paris. It stands on the Eure, which divides it into two parts, and across which there is a bridge, planned by the celebrated Vauban. Most of the streets are narrow and crowded, but the cathedral is accounted one of the finest edifices of the kind in France. In it St. Bernard, in 1145, preached the second crusade. *Manf.* Leather and hosiery. *Pop.* 19,000. *Lat.* 48° 26′ 53″ N. *Lon.* 1° 29′ 20″ E.—This town was long held by the English, from whom it was taken by Dunois, in 1432. Anciently it was the capital of the Carnutes, and also, in the time of the Roman invasion, the capital of Celtic Gaul.

CHARYBDIS, *kā-rib'-dis*, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite that of Scylla, on the coast of Italy, in the strait of Messina. It proved fatal to part of the fleet of Ulysses. The difficulty of escaping both these whirlpools gave rise to the proverb of "avoiding Scylla and falling into Charybdis;" meaning, that in our eagerness to fly from one evil, we may fall into another, equally great. According to fable, Charybdis was a Sicilian woman, who having stolen the oxen of Hercules, was struck with Jupiter's thunderbolt, and changed into a whirlpool.

CHASLES, Michel, *shal*, a distinguished French geometrician, who, by his power of generalization, greatly simplified and extended the most important theories. In 1841 he was appointed professor of astronomy and of applied mechanics in the Polytechnic school, and in 1846 was called to the chair of higher geometry, which was instituted in the faculty of Sciences. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1854 was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London. B. at Epernon, 1793.

CHASLES, Victor Euphémion-Philarète, a distinguished French *littérateur*, whose father, from being a professor of rhetoric, became a revolutionist, and subsequently a general in the French army. In his 15th year he was apprenticed to a printer, and at the time of the Restoration, was imprisoned for two months, on account of his master being suspected as a plotter against the security of the state. Chasles was set at liberty through the intercession of Châteaubriand, when he came to England, where for seven years he directed the printing department of the establishment of Mr. Valpy. Soon after this, he returned to Paris, and entered upon a literary career marked by considerable originality and success. His fecundity in authorship has been so great, that it would occupy a considerable space even to enumerate his works. Besides writing for the "Revue des Deux Mondes" the "Revue de Paris," and other publications, he has composed a number of volumes, embracing a wide range of subjects, under the title of "Studies," and is the author of several works on England and its literature. He is also a professor of languages and European literature in the modern College of France, and a knight of the Legion of Honour. B. at Mainvilliers, near Chartres, 1799.

CHASSÉ, Daniel Henry, Baron, *shas'-sai*, a brave soldier, who, in 1775, entered the Dutch army as a cadet, but who subsequently joined the French, and in 1793 became a lieutenant-colonel. In the war with Prussia, in 1806, he greatly distinguished himself, and in the Peninsula received the nickname of "General Bayonet," from the frequency with which he caused that weapon to be used in battle. In 1811, Napoleon I. made him a baron of the empire, and he continued to fight throughout the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. After the peace, he was appointed governor of Antwerp, and in 1832 defended that city against 75,000 French soldiers, with a garrison of 6,000. B. at Thiel, in Guelderland, 1765; D. 1849.

CHASSENEUIL, *shas-sen'-e-(r)-e*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, 16 miles from Confolens. *Pop.* 2,500.—This is also the name of villages in the departments Vienne and Indre.

CHASSERAL, *shas'-se-ral*, one of the culminating points of the Jura range, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, with an elevation of 5,280 feet.

CHASSERON, *shas'-se-rawng*, a mountain in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 6 miles from Yverdun. *Height*, 5,284 feet.

CHASTLETON, *chas'-el-ton*, a parish of Oxfordshire, 5 miles from Chipping Norton. *Area*, 1,640 acres. *Pop.* 300.—Here, in 1016, Canute defeated Edmund Ironside.

CHATAUQUE, *cha-taw-ke(r)*, a county of New York, U.S., on Lake Erie. *Area*, 1,020 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, dividing the waters which flow into Lake Erie from those which roll towards the Gulf of Mexico. *Pop.* 51,000. There is a lake of the same

name in its vicinity, 18 miles long, and connected with the river Alleghany by its outlet. It is navigable by steamboats.

CHÂTEAU, *sha'-to*, 'castle,' is a prefix to the names of many places in France, none of which are of great importance.

CHÂTEAUBRIANT, *sha-to'-bre-a*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, 36 miles from Nantes.

CHÂTEAUBRIAND, François Réné, Viscount de, a distinguished French writer, who was educated for the church, but who subsequently entered the army. After passing through some adventures, he, in 1791, went to America in search of the North-west passage, and had an interview with Washington in the United States. His wanderings through the primeval woods of that country have been described in his "Réné" and his "Atala." On his return to Europe, he joined the army of Condé, and, in 1793, was an exile in London, reduced to a state of great misery. He remained in England seven years, suffering great hardships, maintaining himself principally by teaching the French and Latin languages, and translating works for the booksellers. In 1797 his "Essay on Revolutions" appeared in London, and in the spring of 1800 he was enabled to return to Paris. He now published his "Atala" in the columns of the *Mercury* newspaper, and this was followed by his "Genius of Christianity," which was so fortunate as to attract the attention of the First Consul. The favours of Napoleon, however, were in a measure rejected; and although Châteaubriand continued to write, he produced little worth noting until the fall of the empire, when he published his celebrated pamphlet "De Bonaparte et des Bourbons," which Louis XVIII. declared was equal to an army of 100,000 men in paving the way for the return of his dynasty to the throne. He now became a favourite at the Tuileries. After serving in several ministerial capacities, he resigned titles and all he possessed, with the fall of the monarchy of 1830, and sank into a despondency, which deepened with his years. B. at St. Malo, 1768; D. 1848.

CHÂTEAUDUN, *sha'-to-de(r)*, an ancient town of France, near the Loire, 25 miles from Chartres. This place has a castle, a commercial college, and a public library. *Manf.* Blankets are the principal. *Pop.* 7,000. This place was entirely burnt down in 1723, but was speedily rebuilt.

CHÂTEAU GONTHIER, *gon'-te-ai*, a well-built town of France, on the Mayenne, which is here crossed by a bridge, 18 miles from Laval. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, and there are bleaching-grounds. *Pop.* 7,000.

CHÂTEAUGUAY, *sha'-to-gai*, a river of N. America, which rises in the state of New York and falls into the St. Lawrence, at Lake St. Louis.

CHÂTEAU LANDON, *lan'-dawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, 15 miles from Fontainebleau. *Manf.* Whiting, and it has a trade in wine and grain. *Pop.* 2,500.—In the 12th century this place was the occasional residence of the French kings. Coins, bearing the names of several of these sovereigns, were struck here.

CHÂTEAUNEUF, *sha'-to-ne(r)f*, the name of numerous parishes, towns, and villages of France, none of them with a population above 4,000.

CHÂTEAUROUX, *sha'-to-roo'*, a town of France, on the Indre, and in the department of the same name. Since 1820, this place has been greatly improved, and has a society of arts, sciences, and agriculture. *Manf.* Woollens, hosiery, paper, and parchment. *Pop.* about 14,000.

CHÂTEAU-THIERRY, *te'-air-re*, a town in the department of Aisne, 38 miles from Laon. It is built on the slope of a hill, capped by the ruins of a castle, said to have been erected by Charles Martel in 730. *Pop.* about 4,000.—In 1814 this place was the scene of several conflicts between the allied army and the French troops. It has a handsome statue to the memory of La Fontaine, who was born here, in 1621.

CHATHAM, *chăt'-ham*, a town and parish of England, in the county of Kent, adjoining the city of Rochester, of which it is considered a suburb, and situate on the river Medway, 30 miles from London. Here is a fine naval and military arsenal, disposed in vast magazines and warehouses, which contain every kind of stores, and where all the operations necessary for the most extensive naval architecture are carried on. These cover a space of ground a mile in length. There is an hospital, founded by Sir John Hawkins in 1592, for decayed seamen and their widows. In 1588, a fund was instituted by Queen Elizabeth, called the Chatham Chest, for the relief of the sufferers in the Spanish armada. It was removed to Greenwich in 1802. Chatham is defended by forts on the heights, by which it is partly surrounded. The church contains some elegant marble monuments; and there is a chapel of ease, of Norman architecture, supposed to have been part of an hospital for lepers. The Dock chapel is a neat, elegant, and extremely light building, erected for the accommodation of the officers, artificers, and their families. Fort Pitt, a strong fortress, contiguous to the New Road, was erected in 1803, and has been used as a military hospital. Here are also very extensive fortifications, called the Lines, which are defended by ramparts, palisadoes, and a broad deep ditch, with infantry, marine, engineer, and artillery barracks. In the river, opposite the town, hulks are moored for convicts, who labour in the yard. *Pop.* of parish, 22,400; of borough 28,424.—To the elder Pitt, Chatham gave the title of earl. In 1667 the Dutch, under De Ruyter, sailed up the Medway, and succeeded in burning many of the vessels and stores at this place. It is a station on the North Kent Railway.

CHATHAM, Earl of. (*See* PITT.)

CHATHAM ISLANDS, two groups in the N. and S. Pacific Ocean.—1. In the North, *lat.* 9° N.; *lon.* 179° 50′ E.—2. In the South, nearly 400 miles from New Zealand. They consist of a large island, about 90 miles in circumference, and several smaller ones, but are not largely productive. *Lat.* 43° 48′ S. *Lon.* 176° 58′ W.

CHATHAM, the name of several places in America. —1. A central county in North Carolina. *Area*, 858 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.—2. In the eastern district of Georgia, on the seacoast. *Pop.* 24,000, of whom two thirds are slaves.—3. A post-township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the south point of the elbow of Cape Cod, 20 miles from Barnstable. *Pop.* 3,000.—4. A township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the east side of Connecticut river, opposite Middletown. *Pop.* 2,000.—Shipbuilding has long been an important business in this town, and several vessels of war for the United States service have been built here.—5. A post-township of Chesterfield district, South Carolina, on the west side of Great Pedee river, 101 miles from Columbia. It is well situate for trade, the river being navigable to this place.—6. A post-township of Columbia county, New York, and 21 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 3,381.—7. A post-township of Morris county, New Jersey, on the Passaic, 13 miles from Elizabethtown. *Pop.* 2,500.

CHATILLON, *sha'-teel-lone*, a town of Piedmont, 10 miles from Aosta. *Pop.* nearly 3,000.

CHÂTILLON LES DOMBES, *sha-tee'-yawng*, a town of France, department of the Ain, 16 miles from Trevoux. *Pop.* 2,300.—2. SUR INDRE, a town of France, on the Indre, 28 miles from Châteauroux. *Pop.* 2,500.—3. SUR LOIN, a town of France, department of the Loiret, 13 miles from Montargis. *Pop.* 2,700.—4. SUR LOIRE, a town of France, 44 miles from Orleans.—5. SUR SAÔNE, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, 10 miles from Lamarche. *Pop.* 2,000.—6. SUR SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided by the Seine into two parts, 45 miles from Dijon. *Pop.* 5,000.—The name also of various other small towns of France.

CHATLEY, *chăt'-le*, a hamlet of England, in the county of Essex. *Pop.* 634.

CHAT-MOSS, *chăt'-moss*, a morass of England, 10 miles from Manchester. *Area*, 6,000 acres.—A considerable portion of this bog has been drained and cultivated so as to produce good crops. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway crosses it, and here George Stephenson, the civil engineer, met with immense difficulties in laying the line, in consequence of its boggy nature, swallowing up, as it did, waggon-loads of material before a bottom could be found.

CHATRE (LA), *shatr*, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of Indre, 22 miles from Châteauroux. *Manf.* Leather and woollen goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHÂTILLON CASTLE, *sha-tee'-yawng*, an old structure, of great beauty and magnificence, belonging to the town of CHÂTILLON-SUR-SEINE, 43 miles from Dijon, and surrounded by a beautiful park, through which flows the Seine, in its course to the English Channel, where it disembogues itself by an estuary 7 miles wide. —In the town of Châtillon, in February, 1814, a conference was held between Napoleon and the allies who had invaded France, but which produced no result. (*See* CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY.)

CHATTAHOOCHEE, *chăt'-ta-hoo-chee'*, a river of the United States, rising in the Appalachian mountains, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining Flint river, 40 miles from Tallahassee. It is navigable to Columbus.

CHATTELLERAULT, or CHATELLERAUT, *sha-tel'-ro*, a town of France, in Poitou, on the Vienne, 20 miles from Poitiers. The river is here crossed by one of the most handsome stone bridges in France, but the town is not well built. *Manf.* Cutlery, jewellery, hardware, and lace. There is a considerable trade carried on in wine, grain, brandy, clover, fruit, hemp, salt, iron, steel, staves, and millstones. *Pop.* 10,000.—The duchy of Chatellerault was given by Henry II. to James Hamilton, second earl of Arran, regent of Scotland, in 1548, as a sort of purchase of his consent to the projected union between his ward, the infant Queen Mary of Scotland, and Francis, the dauphin of France. It confers a ducal title on the house of Hamilton.

CHATTERPOOR, or CHUTTERPORE, *chat-ter-poor'*, a town of Hindostan, 75 miles from Jhansi. *Manf.* Cutlery and paper. In the neighbourhood there are some iron-mines. *Pop.* Unascertained.—This town is the capital of a territory with an area of 1,240 square miles, and a population of 120,000.

CHATTERTON, Thomas, *chăt'-ter-ton*, the boy-poet, an extraordinary youth, whose father was the master of a charity-school, and the sexton at Redcliffe church,



THOMAS CHATTERTON.

Bristol. Thomas was educated in writing and arithmetic at Colston's charity-school; after which he was articled to an attorney, with whom he continued till he was 17. Soon after this he went to London, where, for some time, he earned a scanty subsistence by writing for periodical publications; but, being reduced to great distress, poisoned himself at his lodgings at Brook-street, Holborn, and was buried in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. B. at Bristol, 1752; poisoned himself, 1770.—In 1778 were published, in one volume 8vo, "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, by Thomas Chatterton." What, however, has given celebrity to this youth, is the real or pretended discovery of poems, said to have been written in the 15th century, by Thomas Rowley, a priest of Bristol, and found in Redcliffe church, of which Chatterton's ancestors had been sextons nearly a century and a half. His father certainly removed a number of parchments from an old chest in that church, most of which were used in covering books. Young Chatterton, from the perusal of some of these, is supposed to have formed the design of a forgery. In 1763 appeared, in a Bristol newspaper, an article entitled "A Description of the Friars first passing over the Old Bridge; taken from an Ancient Manuscript." This attracted the notice of a Mr. Barrett, who was engaged in writing the history of Bristol (*see* BARRETT); and he obtained from Chatterton several pieces in prose and verse, purporting to be written by Thomas Rowley and Canynge, the founder of Redcliffe church. The year following, he began a correspondence with Horace Walpole, well known as an antiquary and connoisseur. This gentleman sent the papers to his friends Mason and Gray, who pronounced them forgeries. Chatterton had formed great expectations from the patronage of Mr. Walpole; but finding himself neglected, he wrote him a letter, which Walpole called "impertinent," and their intercourse ended. Rowley's poems were first collected by Mr. Tyrwhitt, in one vol. 8vo, and afterwards in one vol. 4to, by Dean Milles; but the former gentleman gave up the question of their genuineness. A sharp controversy was carried on for some time on the point, between Mr. Warton, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Mathias, and others; but the poems are now generally considered as Chatterton's own productions.

CHATTOOGA, *chăt-too'-ga*, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Area*, 420 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, yielding wheat, corn, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, marble, and limestone. *Pop.* 7,000.

CHAUCER, Geoffrey, *chaw'-ser*, the father of English poetry, was the son of a wealthy merchant, who gave him a liberal education. He was, for some time, at Cambridge, and afterwards studied at Oxford. Afterwards he improved himself by visiting foreign countries, and on his return, studied law in the Inner Temple, but soon quitted Themis for the court, becoming a yeoman to Edward III., who granted him a pension. In 1370 he was appointed his majesty's shieldbearer. In 1373, being sent to Genoa to hire ships for the king's service, he obtained, when he came back to England, a grant of a pitcher of wine a day, to be delivered by the butler of England, besides the comptrollership of the customs of London, for wool, &c. Prior to this, he had had a pension of twenty marks (say £240) a year conferred on him. In the succeeding reign, having embraced the doctrines of Wickliffe, he was obliged to go abroad to avoid the resentment of the clergy. He, however, returned privately, but was taken and committed to prison, whence he was not released till he had made his submission, and discovered the names of those who had associated with him in embracing the new doctrines. For having done this, he was afterwards filled with remorse, and, in his "Testament of Love," deplores the disgrace into which his conduct had brought him. In 1386 he was elected knight of the shire of Kent, and, in 1389, clerk of the works at Westminster, of Windsor, and other palaces. He was now easy in his circumstances, and composed those immortal works which, from the knowledge they display of human nature, seem to have been produced for all time. B. in London, 1328; D. 1400, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—Chaucer married Philippa de Rouet, a lady of good family, by which means he became allied to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was his great patron while he was, himself, in power. The poet left two sons, one of whom was speaker of the House of Commons and ambassador to France. Of Chaucer's poems, his "Canterbury Tales" are entitled to the first rank, although many of his other pieces possess great beauties and merit. There have been several editions of his works, and some of his poems have been modernized by Dryden, Pope, and others.

CHAUDIERE, *sho'-de-air*, a river of Lower Canada, British North America. It has its source in Lake Megantic, which is an enlargement of the Ottawa river, and, after a northerly course of 102 miles, falls into the St. Lawrence, 6 miles above Quebec.—The FALLS OF CHAUDIERE are 3 miles from the mouth of the river.

CHAUFFAILLES, *sho'-fail*, a town of France, in the department of Saône-et-Loire, 24 miles from Macon. *Manf.* Chiefly linen. *Pop.* 4,000.

CHAUMONT, *sho'-mawng*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Loire-et-Cher, 10 miles from Blois. There is here situate, on a hill, a castle, which formerly belonged to Catharine de Medicis, and which was occupied, for some time, by Madame de Staël.

CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY, *bas-seen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of Haute-Marne, about 2 miles above the confluence of the river Marne with the Suize, and 145 from Paris. It is well built, with broad streets, and having, among its public buildings, a college, an hospital, hôtel-de-ville, and a kind of triumphal arch, begun under Napoleon I. and finished under Louis XVIII. *Manf.* Woollen hosiery, caps, gloves, cottons, wax tapers; and there are some cotton-spinning-mills, bleaching-grounds, and tanneries. *Pop.* 6,000.—Here, on March 1, 1814, after the breaking up of the congress at Chatillon, the allied powers entered into an agreement against Napoleon I., which afterwards formed the basis of what was called the Holy Alliance.—Chaumont is the name of several other small towns in France.

CHAUNY, *sho'-ne*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. One half of the town stands on an island in the Oise, which is here navigable. *Manf.* Sacking, stockings, and chemicals. There are also some cotton-mills, and machines for polishing the plate-glass of St. Gobian. *Pop.* 6,300.

CHAUSSEY, *sho'-se*, a group of islands in the English Channel, opposite Granville, about 8 miles from the French coast. They furnish excellent granite, but otherwise are bare and unproductive.

CHAUVIGNY, *sho-veen'-ye*, a town of France, 12 miles from Poitiers. *Manf.* Druggets chiefly. *Pop.* 2,000.

CHAUX DE FOND (LA), *sho, fuwng*, a beautiful village of Switzerland, in the canton of Neufchatel, 10 miles from the town of that name. It is built at an elevation of upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, at the foot of a narrow defile of the Jura. *Manf.* Clocks and watches, of which it is one of the principal seats. *Pop.* 8,500.—CHAUX DU MILIEU, *meel'-ye(r)*, a village, 10 miles from the above. *Manf.* Chains for the movements of watches.

CHAZZELLES, John Matthew, *chaz-zel'*, a French mathematician, who assisted Cassini in drawing the meridian line, and in 1685 was made hydrographical professor at Marseilles. He subsequently paid a visit to Egypt, and measured the pyramids, when he discovered that the four sides of the largest answer to the cardinal points of the compass. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1695. B. at Lyons, 1657; D. 1710.

CHAZY, *shai'-ze*, a township of New York, U.S. It stands on Lake Champlain, adjoining Plattsburg, 186 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 4,500.—Also a river of the same name, falling into Lake Champlain.

CHEADLE, *chee'-del*, a town of Staffordshire, 15 miles from Stafford. It is surrounded by coal-pits, and near it are extensive manufactories in brass, copper, and tin. *Pop.* 5,000.—Also a parish of Cheshire, 3 miles from Stockport. *Manf.* Principally cotton-spinning and weaving. *Pop.* 11,000. It is a station on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway.

CHEADLE BULKELEY, and CHEADLE MOSELEY, two townships in the same parish. *Pop.* of the former, 6,000; of the latter, 3,000. The former stands on the Macclesfield branch of the North-Western Railway.

CHEAT RIVER, *cheet*, a river of Virginia, U.S., which rises in Haystack Peak, and after a course of about 100 miles, joins West River, an affluent of the Ohio, within the state of Pennsylvania.

CHEBUCTO and CHEDABUCTO, *che-buk'-to*, two bays on the coast of Nova Scotia; the first near Halifax, the second opposite Cape Breton.

CHEDDAR, *ched'-dar*, a village and parish of Somerset, 2 miles from Axbridge. *Pop.* 2,300.—In this parish the celebrated Cheddar cheese is produced.

CHEDORLAOMER, *ked'-er-lai-o'-mer*, 'as a generation of servitude,' a king of Elam, or ancient Persia.

CHEDUBA, *ched'-u-ba*, an island of further India, in the Bay of Bengal. *Ext.* 20 miles long, and 10 broad. *Area*, 250 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hills and dales, and attaining, in the south, an elevation of 1,450 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, hemp, and tobacco. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 18° 52′ N. *Lon.* 93° 31′ E.—This island was, in 1824, taken from the Burmese by the British.

CHEKE, John, *cheek*, a learned Englishman, who, in 1544, became tutor to Prince Edward, at whose accession he was rewarded with a pension and a grant of lands. He was also made provost of King's College, Cambridge, and received the honour of knighthood. Subsequently he was much persecuted on account of his Protestant principles, and died of grief in 1557. B. at Cambridge, 1514.—He wrote a number of learned works, and successfully laboured to reform the mode of pronouncing the Greek language.

CHE-KIANG, *che'-ki-ang*, a maritime province of China, bounded on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the other sides by the Kiang provinces Ngan-hoei and Fo-kien. *Desc.* Irregular in its surface, but one of the most fertile and commercial portions of the empire. *Pro.* Cotton, silk, indigo, tea, fruits, camphor, and coal. *Manf.* Paper, gold and silver stuffs, silk, and crape. *Pop.* 26,500,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 31° N. *Lon.* between 118° and 121° E.—This province comprises the Chusan Islands, and is subdivided into eleven departments.

CHELMER, *chel'-mer*, a river of Essex, rising near Thaxted, and, after a course of 30 miles, joining the Blackwater at Maldon.

CHELMSFORD, *chelms'-ford*, the principal town of the county of Essex, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Cann, which are here crossed by a fine bridge of one arch, 20 miles from London. It consists of four main streets. At the west end of the church there is a square tower of flint, with a neat spire. The public buildings are a shire-hall, a theatre, an assembly-room, a corn exchange, and a house of correction. The town is the seat of assizes and local courts. *Pop.* about 8,000.

CHELMSFORD, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, U.S., 26 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 2,300. — Middlesex Canal opens into the Merrimac river at this place. It has, in its neighbourhood, extensive quarries of fine granite.

CHELSEA, *chel'-se*, a parish of Middlesex, on the Thames, forming a populous suburb of London, 4½ miles from St. Paul's. Here is Chelsea Hospital, the national asylum for decayed and maimed soldiers, the noblest building, and one of the best foundations of the kind in Europe. This structure, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was founded by Charles II. in 1682, proceeded with by James II., by William and Mary, and completed in 1692, at a cost of £150,000. Its principal part is a large quadrangle, open on the south side, having in the centre a bronze statue of the founder, Charles II., in Roman attire. The whole length, from east to west, is 790 feet. Attached to it is an inclosure of about 13 acres, besides extensive gardens. The whole extent of the premises is about 50 acres. It supports about 550 in-pensioners and about 80,000 out-pensioners, at an annual expenditure of nearly £1,500,000. Connected with the hospital is a royal military asylum, founded in 1801, by the duke of York, for the education and maintenance of soldiers' children. The botanical garden here, belonging to the company of Apothecaries, is enriched with a great variety of plants. It was a present to the company, made, in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane, who was lord of the manor, and to whom there is a monument in the old church, as there is also to Sir Thomas More. It has waterworks for supplying London, and the Cadogan chain-pier here crosses the Thames. There are also extensive floor-cloth manufactories. *Pop.* 57,000.—Here, in former times, was the much-celebrated place of amusement called Ranelagh; and here, now, is Cremorne, also a place of amusement, with large gardens, much resorted to in the summer season.

CHELSEA, a township of Suffolk county, Massachusetts, U.S., 3 miles from Boston. There is a ferry from Boston across the harbour to this place, and it is also connected with Charlestown by a bridge. *Pop.* 7,000.—Also a post-township of Orange county, Vermont, 37 miles from Windsor. *Pop.* 2,000.

CHELTENHAM, *chel'-ten-ham*, a fashionable town and parish of the county of Gloucester, on the Chelt, 90 miles from London. It is noted for its medicinal

springs, which are chiefly composed of sulphates of soda and magnesia, iron and iodine, held in solution by carbonic acid. Its public buildings are a church, a venerable structure; baths of every description, libraries and saloops, attached to the Montpellier well; a general hospital, a female orphan asylum, founded by Queen Charlotte in 1806; a mechanics' and Literary and Philosophical Institution, a theatre, an assembly-room, and concert-rooms. There is also a zoological garden. *Pop.* about 35,000.

CHEMARIMS, *kem'-a-rims*, 'the black ones,' idols of Chemar, or the moon.

CHEMILLÉ, *she-me'-yai*, a town of France, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, 20 miles from Angers. *Manf.* Handkerchiefs and linen cloths. It has a considerable trade in cattle. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHEMING, *che'-ming*, a county in the south part of New York, U.S. *Area*, 530 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000. —There is a town of the same name in the same county, 10 miles from Elmira. It stands on the New York and Erie Railway, which is connected with Seneca Lake by a canal. *Pop.* 3,000.

CHEMNITZ, or KEMNITZ, *kem'-nitz*, an old but well-built town of Saxony, on the river of the same name, 36 miles from Dresden. It contains several churches, an hospital, and an academy. *Manf.* Linens, stockings, mitts, and machinery. Near it are extensive bleaching-fields. *Pop.* about 30,000.—This is the birthplace of Puffendorf.

CHEMOSH, *ke'-mosh*, a 'conqueror,' or 'subduer,' an idol deity of the Moabites, in whose worship the most revolting abominations were practised.

CHENANGO, *che-nan'-go*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area*, 792 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, diversified with hill and dale, and watered by a river of the same name. *Pop.* 41,000.

CHENANGO, the capital of Broome county, New York, U.S., on the E. branch of the Susquehannah, 109 miles from Albany. It contains the village of Binghamton, in which are the county buildings. *Pop.* 9,000.—A river of New York, U.S., which, after a course of about 90 miles, falls into the Susquehannah, 18 miles from Owego.

CHENAUB, *che-nawb'*, a river of the Punjab, estimated at 760 miles long. It is increased in its course by several tributaries, and finally joins the Ghara in *lat.* 29° 21′ N.; *lon.* 71° 4′ E.

CHEOPS, or CHEOSPES, *ke'-ops*, a king of Egypt, after Rhampsinitus, who built the famous pyramids, upon which 1,000 talents (£362,520) were expended in supplying the workmen with leeks, parsley, garlic, and other vegetables. According to some authorities, he flourished in the 12th century B.C., but monuments lately discovered would seem to place his period before even that of Abraham.

CHEPHREN, *kef'-ren*, a brother of Cheops, who also built a pyramid. The Egyptians so inveterately hated these two royal brothers, that they publicly reported that the pyramids which they had built had been erected by a shepherd.

CHEPSTOW, *chep'-sto*, a well-built market-town and seaport of Monmouthshire, standing on the Wye, 15 miles from Bristol. It is built on a slope, where there is a bridge over the Wye, and has a castle, which was erected soon after the Norman conquest, and of which there are still extensive remains. The public buildings are a church, a theatre, and a union workhouse. Chepstow exports a considerable quantity of timber, bark, iron, and cider. Its imports are wine from Oporto, and planks, hemp, flax, pitch, and tar from the Baltic. *Pop.* 4,500.—In the castle of this place, Henry Martyn, one of the judges of Charles I., died, after being confined in it thirty years. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very picturesque, and the ride from Chepstow to Monmouth has been described as surpassingly beautiful.

CHER, *shair*, a river of France, which rises in the department Creuse, and, after a course of 195 miles, joins the Loire immediately below Tours. For the last 50 miles it is navigable.

CHER, a central department of France, inclosed by the departments Allier, Loiret, Nièvre, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre. *Area*, 2,853 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, level, and well wooded. *Pro.* Wine and corn; sheep are numerous, and the trade generally consists of country produce. *Minerals.* Iron and coal. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 310,000. *Lat.* between 46° 25′ and 47° 39′ N. *Lon.* between 1° 55′ and 3° 10′ E.

CHERAC, *shair'-ak*, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. *Pop.* 2,900.

CHERASCO, *she-ras'-ko*, a fortified town of Piedmont, at the conflux of the Tanaro and Stura, 30 miles from Turin. It is well built, and contains several churches within and without its walls. Its trade is mostly carried on in wine and silk. *Pop.* 10,000.—In April, 1796, this place was taken by the French, and in the same month, the Sardinian commissioners concluded with Napoleon I. the "Armistice of Cherasco," which gave to the French troops a free passage through the dominions of Sardinia.

CHERBOURG, or CHERBURG, *sher'-boorg*, an important seaport of France, in the department of La Manche. It is situate on the north coast, at the bottom of a large bay, formed by Capes La Hague and Levi, and stands in the hollow of the valley of the Divette, which opens out to the sea under the hill of Roule. Cherbourg has long been considered one of the principal stations of the French marine, and its improvement has, from time to time, occupied the attention of government for no less than a century and a half, it having been commenced in the reign of Louis XVI. In 1859, its building space exceeded any one of the building dock-yards of Great Britain, it having then eleven building-slips, all available, and within a certain concentric distance. Besides these, it had seven docks for equipment and repairs, whilst its capacity of harbourage, according to some English authorities, was capable of accommodating, in its three basins, 60 sail of the line. This, however, is an over-estimate, as the French themselves only admit of 38. Its roadstead is well defended by large ports and batteries, and is protected by a *digue*, or breakwater, 4,120 yards in length. In the centre of this breakwater there are both a fort and a lighthouse, and also lighthouses at each entrance to the roadstead. The town mostly consists of narrow and dirty streets, notwithstanding that it has a number of public fountains. Its principal edifices are the arsenals, civil and marine hospitals, churches, a prison, baths, barracks, and the buildings connected with the dock-yards. *Manf.* Sugar and soda refineries and tanneries. An active trade in cattle, eggs, provisions generally, and wine, is carried on. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* of Fort Royal, 49° 40′ 3″ N. *Lon.* 1° 35′ W.—Edward III. of England unsuccessfully laid siege to Cherbourg in 1346, but in 1418 it was given up to the British. The French regained it in 1450, but the English again took it in 1758. In August, 1858, a grand naval fête was held here to inaugurate the completion of the works. At it were present Queen Victoria and her court, by the invitation of the emperor Louis Napoleon.

CHERETHITES, *ker'-e-thites*, 'who cut or tear away,' a title of the Philistines, some of whom were the life-guards of David.

CHERIBON, or SHERIBON, *sher-i-bon'*, a town on the south coast of the island of Java, 125 miles from Batavia. It is the capital of a residency of the same name, and is situate at the end of a deep bay, now nearly deserted. It has a trade in teak-wood, coffee, and indigo; and is the residence of a Dutch governor. *Pop.* of town, 12,000; of the residency, 550,000.

CHERITH, *ke'-rith*, 'cutting,' or 'piercing,' a brook in Jezreel, flowing into the Jordan.

CHERITON, *cher'-i-ton*, the name of several English parishes, none of them with a population above 2,000.

CHEROKEE, *cher-o-kee'*, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In North Carolina. *Area*, 1,200 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile on the banks of its rivers, and productive in various kinds of marbles, with iron and lead; also silver and gold in small quantities. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom a half are slaves.—2. In Georgia. *Area*, 530 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—3. In Alabama. *Area*, 760 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom a seventh are slaves.—4. In Texas. *Area*, 740 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.—There are some small towns and villages of the same name in the United States.

CHEROKEES, an Indian tribe in the northern parts of Georgia, formerly of great note, but now on the decline. They are the most enlightened of all the

Indian tribes, and are generally occupied with agricultural pursuits. Their numbers, in 1859, were about 25,000.

CHERONEA, *ker-o-ne'-a*, a ruined city of Bœotia, Greece, 5 miles from Lebadea, noted for the defeat of the Athenians by Philip, in 338 B.C., and for that of Mithridates by Sylla, 86 B.C.—It is the birthplace of Plutarch.

CHERRYVALLEY, *cher'-re-văl'-le*, a township of Otsego county, New York, U.S., 33 miles from Albany. It contains an academy, and many handsome houses. *Pop.* 4,500.

CHERSO, *kair'-so*, an island, a dependency of the Trieste government, situate in the Adriatic, between the coasts of Dalmatia and Istria. *Area*, 105 square miles. *Desc.* Irregular, rugged, and stony. *Pop.* 15,000. Its capital is of the same name, and stands on the W. coast. *Pop.* 4,000.

CHERSON, or KHERSON, *ker'-son*, a fortified town of European Russia, the capital of the government of the same name, on the Dnieper, about 90 miles from Odessa. It was founded in 1778, and was intended to be a great seaport on the Black Sea; but from the difficulty of navigating the Dnieper, and the unhealthiness of the climate, it gradually fell into decline, and was completely eclipsed as a commercial station by Odessa. It has still, however, extensive dockyards and an arsenal. *Pop.* 30,000. Here the philanthropic Howard died, January 20, 1790.—The government of Cherson has an *area* of 28,305 square miles, with an undulating surface, interspersed with vast steppes and forests. In its W. part it is fertile, and there sheep-rearing is pursued to a large extent. Its other products are, tobacco, mustard, liquorice, saffron, salt, flax, hemp, nitre, and corn. *Manf.* Cloth, leather, cheese, butter, caviare, and tallow. *Pop.* exclusive of Odessa, 767,000. *Lat.* between 46° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 29° and 34° E.—There are, in this government, a great number of foreign colonists, chiefly German, and also a great many gipsies.

CHERSONESUS, *ker'-so-ne'-sus*, a Greek word, rendered by the Latins 'Peninsula.' There were many of these among the ancients, of which the most celebrated are the Peloponnesus; the Thracian, at the south of Thrace and west of the Hellespont, where Miltiades led a colony of Athenians; the Taurica, now the Crimea, situate near the Palus Mœotis; the fourth called Cimbrica, now Jutland, in the northern parts of Germany; and the fifth, surnamed Aurea, now Malacca, in India, beyond the Ganges.

CHERTA, *chair'-ta*, a town of Spain, in the province of Tarragona, and 40 miles from the town of the same name. *Pop.* 2,500.

CHERTSEY, *chert'-se*, a town and parish of Surrey, near the Thames, which is here crossed by a bridge of seven arches, 19 miles from London. *Pop.* 6,000.—The abbey of this place is said to have been founded in the year 604. Cowley, the poet, died here, 1667.

CHERUBINI, Maria-Luigi-Carlo-Zenobi-Salvador, *kair-oo-be'-ne*, an Italian musician, distinguished as a composer of masses, psalms, motets, and operas. He had also a European fame as an instrumental composer, and rose to the highest honours in his profession. Among his celebrated operas are "La Finta Principessa" and "Giulio Sabino," which he composed in London; "Lodoiska," "Elisa," "Medée," "Les Deux Journées," "Anacreon," "L'Hôtellerie Portuguaise," "Ali Baba," and "Faniska," which last he brought out at the imperial theatre in Vienna. The others were composed in Paris, where he was held in high estimation, and became composer to the Chapelle du Roi, professor of composition at the Ecole Royale, a member of the Académie Royale des Beaux Arts, and a chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur. B. at Florence, 1760; D. at Paris, 1842.

CHESAPEAKE, *ches'-a-peek*, the largest bay of the United States. It divides the state of Maryland into two parts; and the Susquehannah, Patapsco, Potomac, Rappahannock, and York, all large and navigable streams, fall into it. *Ext.* 200 miles long, and from 8 to 20 broad.

CHESED, *ke'-sed*, 'as a destroyer,' or 'as a breast,' a nephew of Abraham.

CHESHAM, *chesh'-am*, a town and parish of Buckinghamshire, 30 miles from London. *Area* of parish, 11,880 acres. *Manf.* Straw-plait and shoes, and there are some paper-mills. *Pop.* 6,200.

CHESHIRE, *chesh'-eer*, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by Lancashire, N.W. and W. by the counties of Flint and Denbigh, S.E. and E. by the counties of Derby, Stafford, Salop, and part of Flintshire. *Ext.* 58 miles in extreme length, by 30 in breadth. *Area*, 1,040 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is in general flat, with some considerable hills towards the east end, and a high ridge of sandstone crossing it from north to south. *Rivers.* The Mersey, Tame, Dee, Weaver, and Bollin. It is intersected by several navigable canals. *Pro.* Chiefly dairy produce, this being one of the principal grazing districts of England; Cheshire cheese being famous throughout the United Kingdom. The stock of cows is estimated at 100,000, and the annual manufacture of cheese is computed at 1,300 tons. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, cobalt, and coal; but the principal consists of inexhaustible strata of rock-salt. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, linen, ribbons, thread, buttons, and tanning leather, in various parts of the county. *Pop.* 456,000.—Cheshire was made a county-palatine by William the Conqueror, and remained such until an act of George IV. abolished its independent courts. It is connected by railway with all the principal parts of the kingdom, and is traversed by the Grand Trunk and Bridgewater canals.

CHESHIRE, a county in the S.W. part of New Hampshire, U.S. *Area*, 460 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the usual cerealia. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton, and there are flour and saw-mills, and iron and glass-works. *Pop.* 33,000.—It is connected by railway with several of the northern states.

CHESHIRE, a township of the United States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 140 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 2,000.—2. A township of New Haven county, Connecticut, 25 miles from Hartford. *Pop.* 1,700. The Episcopal Academy of Connecticut is established here.

CHESHUNT, *ches'-hunt*, a town and parish of Hertfordshire, 14 miles from London. *Area*, 8,430 acres. *Pop.* nearly 6,000. It has a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.—Richard Cromwell, son of the great Protector, retired here after his abdication, and died, 1712.

CHESNEY, Francis Rawdon, *ches'-ne*, an English major-general, and distinguished explorer in the East. In 1830 he examined the route across the desert from Cairo to Suez; and, in the same year, accomplished a journey in Syria and Palestine, crossing the Syrian desert, and descending the Euphrates on a raft, supported by inflated skins, to the Persian Gulf. In 1836 he received the command of an expedition to examine the route from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, and the course of that river to the Persian Gulf. Amid great difficulties he accomplished his task, and in December, 1836, took a mail across the Arabian desert, from the Persian Gulf to Beirout, on the Mediterranean, without being accompanied by a single European. In 1846 he was made a lieutenant-colonel, and in 1850 published an account of his survey of the Euphrates, &c. In 1851 he became colonel, and in the following year published a work on "Firearms." In 1854 appeared his "Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828 and 1829." B. in Ireland, 1789.

CHESTER, *ches'-ter*, an episcopal city, the capital of Cheshire, 18 miles from the sea, on the Dee, which is navigable here, and crossed by two bridges, 16 miles from Liverpool. It is surrounded by walls, which form a favourite promenade of the citizens. Four principal streets, with piazzas called the "Rows," lead from four gates, all terminating, as it were, in a centre at the Cross. Its cathedral was founded by Henry VIII., and has a tower, springing from four beautiful pillars, 127 feet high. The construction of the whole building exhibits many subjects interesting to the architect and antiquary. There are several parish churches, and the Unitarians, Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists have meeting-houses. There are also several almshouses and endowments for charitable purposes. The remains of the old castle have been taken down, and a new structure erected in its stead. Opposite to this is the Shire-hall, a fine edifice. Here, also, is the county gaol, built on an improved plan, with apartments for classing the criminals. At the north-east end of the castle-yard

are barracks; and on the south-west side is an arsenal for 30,000 stand of arms. This castle is a royal fortress. The other public buildings are the Exchange, the Union-hall, appropriated for Manchester and Yorkshire goods; the Linen-hall, the Theatre, the Infirmary, the County Lunatic Asylum, and Mechanics' Institute. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, and cheese, cast-iron, coal, and copper-plates are exported. The imports are wines and other produce. *Pop.* 28,000.—Chester is a very ancient place, and its walls appear to have been erected by the Romans. The tombs of Mathew Henry, the commentator on the Bible, and the poet Parnell, are in Trinity Church. The city gives the title of earl to the Prince of Wales; and Eaton Hall, the seat of the marquis of Westminster, is in its neighbourhood. It is a station on the Crewe and Birkenhead Railway. Races, which are in high repute amongst the lovers of that sport, are held here in the spring of every year.

CHESTER, the name of several places in the United States. 1. A county in Pennsylvania. *Area,* 792 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and highly cultivated. *Minerals.* Marble, lead, copper, and silver. *Pop.* about 70,000. —2. A township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 14 miles from Haverhill. *Pop.* 2,030. Massabesic Pond lies mostly in the west part of this town.—3. A township of Windsor county, Vermont, 16 miles from Windsor. *Pop.* 2,370.—4. A township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, 20 miles from Springfield. *Pop.* 1,534.—5. A township of Warren county, New York, on the Hudson, 25 miles from Ticonderoga. *Pop.* 937. Scroon Lake lies on the east side of this town.—6. A township of Morris county, New Jersey. *Pop.* 1,375.—7. A township of Burlington county, New Jersey. *Pop.* 1,839.—8. A borough and capital of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, near Marcus Hook, 15 miles from Philadelphia. Its situation is pleasant, and it is the resort of much company from Philadelphia in the summer months.—9. A township of Shenandoah county, Virginia, on the point of land between Allen's, or North, and South rivers, the two branches of the Shenandoah, 16 miles from Winchester.—10. A township of Cumberland county, Virginia, on the south-west side of James river, 6 miles from Richmond.—11. A district of South Carolina, on Wateree river. *Area,* 480 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom a tenth are slaves.—12. A post-town and capital of Chester district, South Carolina, 58 miles from Columbia.—13. A navigable water of Maryland, on the eastern shore. It is formed by the union of Cyprus and Andover creeks at Bridgetown. It passes by Chestertown, receives South-East Creek 3 miles below, and empties into the Chesapeake at Love Point, 18 miles below Chester.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a town and parish of Durham, 6 miles from Durham. In its neighbourhood are extensive coal-works. *Pop.* of town, about 3,000.

CHESTERFIELD, a town and parish of Derbyshire, on the Rother, 22 miles from Derby. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice, and there is a grammar-school, several almshouses, a town-hall, gaol, union-workhouse, an assembly-room, and literary and mechanics' institutions. *Manf.* Silks and cottons, hosiery, lace, worsted, earthenware, and machinery. In its neighbourhood are coal, iron, and lead mines. *Pop.* of parish, about 14,000; of town, 7,300. It is a station on the North Midland Railway.

CHESTERFIELD, the name of several places in the United States.—1. A county of Virginia, U.S., on James river. *Area,* 456 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in corn, cotton, and tobacco. It has iron-foundries, cotton-factories, and coal-mines. *Pop.* 18,000, of whom a third are slaves.—2. A post-towrship of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, opposite Brattleborough, 25 miles from Charlestown. *Pop.* 2,000.—3. A township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 15 miles from Northampton. *Pop.* 1,800.—4. A district of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina. *Area,* 560 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000, of whom a third are slaves.

CHESTERFIELD, Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth earl of, was, in his day, considered a man of the finest wit, and a model of *bon ton.* In early life, he was treated almost with indifference by his father, and, at the age of eighteen, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he pursued his classical studies with great assiduity. In 1714 he left the university, and set out upon the grand tour of Europe, during which he contracted many of the then fashionable continental vices, which may have had the effect of afterwards giving that loose tone of morality which pervades his celebrated "Letters to his Son." On his return he was made a gentleman of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, afterwards George II., and was returned member of parliament for St. Germains, in Cornwall. In 1726, the death of his father removed him to the House of Lords, where he was considered one of the most effective debaters of his time. On the accession of George II., whom he had long faithfully served, he expected to reap considerable advantages; but in this he was disappointed, as that sovereign allowed himself to be swayed by the counsel of his queen rather than by the advice of his mistress, afterwards Lady Suffolk, to whom Chesterfield, as an expectant, had devoted much of his attention. In 1728 he became ambassador to Holland, and being successful in averting a war with Hanover, George II. made him high steward of the household and a knight of the Garter. In 1732 he obtained his recall from Holland, and took an active part against Sir Robert Walpole, who was then at the head of the affairs of the country. On the resignation of that minister, in 1742, Chesterfield was excluded from the new government, as the king held him in the light of a personal enemy; but he received the appointment of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In this post he greatly distinguished himself, reducing Ireland to a state of tranquillity, such as it had not hitherto enjoyed. His meritorious services had now greatly allayed the prejudices of the king, who recalled him in 1746, and had him appointed secretary of state. His health, never very strong, was now on the decline, and in 1748, much to the regret of the king, he resigned his office. On this occasion, his sovereign offered to confer the dignity of a duke upon him, but the earl declined the honour. B. in London, 1694; D. 1773.—Chesterfield still enjoys a certain literary reputation, as much, perhaps, from his being the associate of literary men, as from any productions of his own. He was, at different times of his life, the friend of Addison, Arbuthnot, Pope, Swift, Gay, Voltaire, and Montesquieu. His conduct towards Samuel Johnson is as well known as the remarkable manner in which the great doctor resented it. The villa of Pope, at Twickenham, was the place where he and those others who had hoped to rise through Mrs. Howard, the favourite of George II., were wont to assemble, for the purpose of regaling her with the incense of their flattery. (*See* JOHNSON, Dr.)

CHESTERFIELD INLET, a bay on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, U.S. *Ext.* 250 miles long, and from 15 to 25 wide. *Lat.* 63° 30′ N. *Lon.* of its mouth, 90° 40′ W.

CHESTERFIELD KEY, an islet of the United States, near the N. coast of Cuba. *Lat.* 22° 15′ N. *Lon.* 77° 20′ W.

CHESTERFORD, *ches'-ter-ford,* the name of two parishes in Essex, neither of them with a population above 1,200.

CHESTERTON, *ches'-ter-ton,* the name of several parishes in England, the largest having a population less than 3,000.

CHESTERTOWN, the capital of Kent county, Maryland, U.S., situate on Chester river, about 18 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. *Pop.* 1,300.

CHESTER WARD, a division forming the N. part of the county of Durham. *Area,* 155,060 acres. *Pop.* 111,000. The greater portion of it is heath-ground.

CHEVALIER, Michael, *she-val'-e-ai,* a distinguished French political economist. In 1838 he published a work on "the Public Roads, Canals, and Railways of France," which has frequently been reprinted. In 1848 he put forth his "Letters on the Organization of Labour," which was designed to defeat the revolutionary socialist doctrines then in vogue. *The coup d'état* of December 2, 1848, placed him again in possession of all the appointments which he had had previous to the advent of the Republic. Besides the above works, he was the author of many more, social and political; among which may be mentioned the "Gold Question," translated into English by Richard Cobden, and published in 1859. B. at Limoges, 1806.

CHEVERELL, *chev'-e-rel*, two parishes in Wiltshire, neither of them with a population above 600.

CHEVIOT FELLS, *chev'-i-ot*, a mountain-range of Cape Colony, S. Africa. *Lat.* 32° 30′ S.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a ridge of hills dividing Northumberland from Roxburghshire, in Scotland. Their pasture is excellent, and they produce a breed of sheep of a superior kind. Their highest points are the Cheviot Peak, 2,684 feet, and Carter Fell, 2,020.—From these hills the celebrated ballad of "Chevy Chase," commemorating the battle between Earl Percy and Douglas, takes its name.

CHEVREUL, Michel Eugène, *chev'-re(r)l*, a distinguished French chemist, who studied in Paris under Vauquelin. He became director of the dye-works, and professor of especial chemistry at the Gobelins, where he innovated upon the laws of associated colours, and drew up a paper for the use of artists, dyers, and manufacturers. He rose to the highest honours in his profession, and did much to advance the state of chemical science. B. at Angers, 1786.—He wrote several works of value, and his "Laws of Contrast of Colour" has been translated into English.

CHEZY L'ABBAYE, *shai'-ze lab-bai'*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 4 miles from Château-Thierry. *Pop.* 1,300.

CHIANA, *ke-a'-na*, two small rivers of Central Italy, connected by the Chiana canal, 37 miles long.

CHIANTI, *ke'-an-te*, the part of Tuscany which forms the watershed between the basins of the Ambra, Arabia, and Ombrone, on the one side, and the Arno on the other. It supplies the best wines of Tuscany.

CHIAPA, or CHIAPAS, *ke'-a-pa*, the capital of the most southern state of the Mexican confederation, in South America, about 200 miles from the Pacific Ocean, in a northerly direction, and 300 miles from Guatemala. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The state is of the same name, and comprises a portion of the table-land of Central America. *Area*, 18,750 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. In the uplands the usual cerealia are raised, whilst the valleys produce sugar, indigo, tobacco, hemp, maize, pimento, vanilla, and cocoa. *Pop.* 95,000. *Lat.* between 16° and 18° N. *Lon.* between 91° and 94° W.

CHIAPA DOS INDIOS, a city of Chiapa, on the river Tabasco, 358 miles from Mexico. It is said to contain from 3,000 to 4,000 Indian families.

CHIARI, *ke-ar'-e*, a town of Lombardy, near the Oglio, 12 miles from Brescia. It has a great many churches *Manf.* Twist and silks. *Pop.* 9,000.—In 1701, Marshal Villeroi was here defeated by Prince Eugene.—It is a station on the railway from Milan to Brescia.

CHIASCIO, *ke-as'-che-o*, a river of the Papal States, Italy, which falls into the Tiber.

CHIAVARI, *ke'-a-va'-re*, a province in the division of Genoa. *Area*, 155 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous but fertile; producing fruit, and rearing silkworms in the valleys, whilst in other parts a great many horses, cattle, and sheep are bred. *Pop.* 96,000. *Lat.* between 44° and 44° 36′ N.

CHIAVARI, a maritime town of the Sardinian states, 20 miles from Genoa. It is inclosed by cultivated hills, and has some silk-twist factories, and a fishery for anchovies. *Pop.* 11,000.

CHIAVENNA, *ke-a-ven'-na*, a town of Lombardy, Valtellina, on the Maira, 38 miles from Como. The former palace of the republic of the Grisons is here, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is very fine. *Manf.* Pottery, silk twist, and fabrics. A trade in wine is carried on with Italy and Switzerland. *Pop.* 4,000.

CHIAVERAN, *ke-a'-ve-ran*, a town of Piedmont, near Ivrea. *Pop.* 3,000.

CHICACOLE, *chik'-a-kole*, a town of British India, in the Madras presidency, 107 miles from Ganjam, near the Bay of Bengal. It has a barrack, and some mosques. *Manf.* Muslins, which have long been held in high estimation. *Pop.* 50,000.

CHICAGO, *she-ka'-go*, a flourishing city of the United States, on a river of the same name, in Illinois, at the S. end of Lake Michigan, where there is a good harbour. The city extends for several miles along the shore of the lake, and has a beautiful appearance. Its public buildings are, an academy, hospitals, banks, and county offices. *Manf.* Iron wares, leather; and it has numerous flour and planing-mills. *Pop.* 30,000.—It is connected by railway with Michigan, Mobile, Galena, and other places.

CHICAPEE, *chik-a-pe'*, a river of the United States, joining the Connecticut at Springfield.

CHICHACOTTA, *chik-a-kot'-ta*, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the province of Bootan, 60 miles from Rungpoor. *Lat.* 26° 42′ N. *Lon.* 89° 25′ E. *Pop.* Unascertained.

CHICHELE, or CHICHLEY, Henry, *chich'-le*, archbishop of Canterbury, was, in 1407, sent ambassador to the pope, who gave him the bishopric of St. David's. In 1414 he was raised to the see of Canterbury, and in that high position obtained many privileges for the clergy, resisting at the same time papal encroachments. B. at Higham Ferrers, 1362; D. 1443.—He was a liberal encourager of learning, and was the founder of All-Souls College, Oxford. He also built, at his own expense, the western tower of Canterbury Cathedral.

CHICHESTER, *chich'-es-ter*, a city and county of itself, and the capital of the county of Sussex, 29 miles from Brighton. It is surrounded by walls, which are formed into promenades and shaded with elms. It consists of four wide and well-paved streets, built in the form of a cross, and kept remarkably clean. The cathedral is an elegant Gothic structure, 410 feet long, with a central tower, and a steeple 297 feet high. The other public buildings are the bishop's palace, Guildhall, Custom-house, workhouse, several schools, theatre, market-house, and market-cross. It is a see which, with the exception of twenty-two parishes, is co-extensive with the county of Sussex. *Pop.* about 9,000.—Chichester was originally a Roman station. In 491 it was partially demolished by the S. Saxons under Ella, but rebuilt by his son Cissa, from whom it takes its name.—CHICHESTER HARBOUR is 2 miles from the city, and is nothing more than an inlet of the English Channel, containing Thorney Island.

CHICHESTER, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, U.S., 10 miles from Concord. *Pop.* 1,000.

CHICKAHOMINY, *chik'-a-hom'-i-ne*, a river of Virginia, U.S., running into James river, 37 miles above Point Comfort.

CHICKASAW, *chik-a-saw'*, a county in the N. of Mississippi, U.S. *Area*, 970 square miles. *Pop* 18,000, of whom a third are slaves.—Chicasaws is the name of an Indian tribe, who formerly inhabited Tenessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi. About 5,000 now live on the W. bank of the Mississippi.

CHICKOTA, *chik-o'-ta*, a county in Arkansas, U.S. *Area*, 860 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.

CHICLANA, *che-kla'-na*, a town of Spain, 12 miles from Cadiz. *Pop.* 22,000.—In 1811, the French were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army in the battle of Barossa, 2 miles from this place.

CHIEN, *ke-en*, a lake of Bavaria. (*See* BAVARIA.)

CHIENTI, *ke-en'-te*, a river of Central Italy, which, after a course of 45 miles, enters the Adriatic, 25 miles from Ancona.—On its bank is Tolentino, near which the French, under Murat, were defeated by the Austrians, May 4th, 1815.

CHIERI, *ke-air'-e*, an ancient town of Piedmont, 6 miles from Turin. It is well built, surrounded with walls, and has six gates, four squares, several churches and convents. *Pop.* 13,500.

CHIERO, *ke'-air-o*, a river of Europe, which rises in Luxembourg, and, after a course of 50 miles, joins the Meuse 4 miles from Sedan.

CHIESE, *ke'-ais-ai*, a river of Italy, which rises near Arco, in the Tyrol, and forms the lake of Idro, before it joins the Oglio, 18 miles from Mantua. Its whole course is about 70 miles.—Between it and the Mincio, in June, 1859, was fought the sanguinary battle of Solferino, by the Austrians against the allied French and Sardinians. The former were defeated.

CHIETI, *ke'-ai-te*, a fortified archiepiscopal town of Naples, on the Pescara, 78 miles from Rome. It has a cathedral, several churches, convents, a college, theatre, and remains of antiquity. *Pop.* 16,500.—In 1802, this town was taken by the French.

CHIÈVRES, *shé'-aivr*, a town of Belgium, on the Hunel, 4 miles from Ath. *Manf.* Pottery and cottons. *Pop.* 3,200.

CHIGNAN, St., *sheen'-yaw*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. *Pop.* 3,000.

CHIGNECTO BAY, *che-nek'-to*, the N. W. arm of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia.

CHIHUAHUA, *che-oo'-a-oo-a*, a considerable town of Mexico, and capital of a state of the same name, 180 miles from Mexico. In the public square stand the church, the royal treasury, the town-house, and the richest shops. The principal church is most superb, its whole front being covered with statues, and the windows and doors being also ornamented with sculpture. The town is surrounded with mines of silver. *Pop.* 12,000. The STATE belongs to the Mexican confederation, and may be described as a lofty table-land, generally unproductive of crops, but abounding in rich mines of gold and silver. The soil is highly impregnated with nitre and other salts. *Area*, estimated at 107,500 square miles. *Pop.* about 200,000. *Lat.* between 27° and 32° N. *Lon.* between 104° and 108° W.

CHIKIRI, *chi-ki'-ri*, a river of China, rising in the Stanavoi mountains, near Siberia, and, after a course of nearly 500 miles, falling into the Amoor, above Saghalin Oola.

CHILCA, *chil-ka*, a seaport of Peru, on the Pacific, 40 miles from Lima. Near it are the remains of ancient Peruvian edifices.

CHILDEBERT, *chil'-de-bair*, the name of three kings of France, who reigned over that kingdom at various periods, from the middle of the 6th to the commencement of the 8th centuries.

CHILDERIC, *chil'-de-rik*, the name of three kings of France, who severally ascended the throne in 456, 670, and 742.

CHILI, or CHILE, *chil'-e*, an independent state of S. America, bounded W. by the Pacific Ocean, N. by the desert of Atacama, E. by the Argentine confederation, and S. by the land of Magellan. *Ext.* Estimated at 1,160 geographical miles long, with a varying breadth of from 90 to 200, as the great range of mountains called the Cordilleras, or the Andes, approach or recede from the sea. *Divisions.* It is naturally divided into three parts; the first comprehending the islands, which the republic claims, as far as Cape Horn, with the coast to the Straits of Magellan, and including a portion of Patagonia; the second, Chili properly so called; and the third, the Andes, or the country occupied by that range of mountains. Politically, it is divided into thirteen provinces, which are again subdivided into fifty-two departments. The provinces are Atacama, Aconcagua, Arauca, Coquimbo, Colchagua, Concepcion, Chiloe, Maule, Nuble, Santiago, Talca, Valdivia, and Valparaiso. *Desc.* As the country rises towards the Andes, the soil becomes remarkably fertile, and the fertility increases in proportion to its distance from the sea. Owing, however, to the great quantity of nitrous and sulphureous substances with which the country abounds, it is subject to volcanic eruptions; and there are many volcanoes in a state of constant activity, whilst others, at intervals, emit volumes of smoke. Earthquakes are common, but they are, in general, very slight. The great earthquakes happen but rarely, five only having occurred from the arrival of the Spaniards to the year 1782; comprising a period of 244 years. In 1822, however, one took place which laid Valparaiso, Casa Blanca, Quilleta, and Limachi in ruins. Its shock was felt at distances of 500 miles from its centre. In 1851 another occurred, which destroyed 200 houses in Valparaiso, and many of the principal buildings. *Mountains.* The great chain of the Andes runs along the E. limit of Chili, at an average height of from 13,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. Several mountain-passes traverse this chain, the most frequented being that of Aconcagua, which is 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. Another is Partillo, which is 14,000; besides several others of less note and various heights. *Rivers.* These have mostly their sources in the Andes, and many of them are nothing more than streams, which become dry in the summer season. The largest are the Maule, in the province of the same name; the Biobio, which is 200 miles long, and 2 wide at its mouth; the Calacalla; the Valdivia, in the country of Arauca; and the Sinfondo, which discharges itself into the archipelago of Chiloe. *Lakes.* None, properly so called, although collections of water, both salt and fresh, are common. *Zoology.* Chili is not quite so abundant in animals as the other countries of America. Among the beasts of prey, the puma is the most formidable; and the llama and guanacoe abound in the plains of the S. provinces. Almost all the European quadrupeds, such as horses, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, many kinds of dogs, cats, and even mice, have been brought hither by the Spaniards, and have multiplied exceedingly. Birds exist in great and beautiful variety, and those that inhabit the coast amount to many species. There are but few reptiles. On the coast are caught various kinds of excellent fish, consisting of many species, and some of them peculiar. *Pro.* In the north, vegetation is limited, on account of the dryness of the soil; but in the southern provinces, dense forests spread over the land, and cover the sides of the Andes with their abundant foliage. Flowers of the richest and loveliest hues everywhere delight the eye; whilst the laurel, the cypress, and the myrtle, attain to colossal dimensions. Hard woods also abound; but agriculture, in all its forms, is in a most backward state. "No one must imagine," says Mr. Miers, "that any of the modes of farming which have been carried to such perfection in Europe, have been adopted in Chili." On the contrary, everything is in the most pristine condition, the implements of husbandry being of the roughest and most primitive kind. In the northern districts, maize is grown, and in the southern, wheat and barley; hemp is also raised, and legumes are abundant. Vegetables are not much cultivated, but potatoes are grown in large quantities, also fruits of every description. *Minerals.* These are abundant; consisting of freestone, flint, rock crystal, and marble. The Chilian marbles are generally of an excellent quality, and take a fine polish. Of spars the species are infinite. The mountains contain precious stones, such as the agate and the jasper; and the rivers wash down rubies and sapphires. All the known kinds of semi-metals are met with in Chili, and are found either in mines by themselves, or combined with metallic ores, and generally in a state of mineralization. Lead is found mixed with gold or silver. There are also mines of tin, which are, however, neglected. The provinces of Coquimbo, Copiapo, and Aconcagua, are rich in iron, of the very best quality; and there are, besides, in the country, gold, silver, and copper mines. Almost all the copper in Chili contains a greater or less proportion of gold. Between the cities of Coquimbo and Copiapo, there were in work, at one time, more than a thousand mines, besides those in the province of Aconcagua. The silver-mines are found only in the highest and coldest parts of the Andes: the richest are in the provinces of Aconcagua, Coquimbo, and Copiapo. *Manf.* Earthenware, hempen cloths, leather, soap, copper wares, brandy, tallow, and charcoal. *Exp.* Silver, copper, hides, wool, and hemp. *Imp.* Cotton and woollen goods, hardware, iron, &c., principally from Great Britain; linens, from Germany; silks, paper, perfumery, leather, and brandy, from France; tea, sugar, nankeens, &c., from the East Indies and China; tobacco, oil, sugar, spermaceti, and manufactured goods, from the United States; dyes, coffee, pearls, cocoa, rice, cotton, salts, and spirits, from Peru and Central America. *Gov.* Republican, and esteemed the best-regulated in South America. *Rel.* Roman Catholic. *Pop.* 1,134,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 42° S. *Lon.* between 69° and 74° W.—In 1541, Baldivia, a Spanish leader, entered Chili without the least opposition: the inhabitants, however, took up arms in defence of their independence, and fought with such resolution, that the Spaniards were unable, for a long period, to subdue them. Continual hostilities took place, and submission was not made by the Chilians until 1773. In 1810 the struggle for independence commenced, and continued till 1818, when it was decided by the battle of Maypù, and the republic formed. In the beginning of 1859, a strong revolutionary party endeavoured to overthrow the government; but the force under General Vidaurre Leal, in a battle at Coquimbo, defeated the insurgents; which event, with other successes in the south, had the effect of checking, if not entirely suppressing, the revolutionary movement.

CHILI, or PE-CHE-LE, *pe'-che-le*, the most N. but least productive province of China. It owes its importance

to its containing the capital, Pekin, and the great depôts of salt and rice for the internal supply of the empire. *Pop.* 28,000,000. *Lat.* between 35° and 41° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 114° and 120° E.—The gulf of the same name is an inlet of the Yellow Sea, with a length and width of 150 miles each. *Lat.* between 37° 10′ and 39° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 118° and 121° E.

CHILICITO, *chil'-e-se'-to*, a village of the Plata confederation, 45 miles from Rioja, the head-quarters of the mining district in the Famatina valley. Its height above the sea is estimated at 3,000 feet. *Lat.* 28° 50′ S. *Lon.* 68° 30′ W.

CHILICOTHE, *chil'-e-koth*, a township of the United States, and capital of Ross county, Ohio, on the west bank of the Scisto, 35 miles from Columbus. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, market-house, banks, gaol, houses of public worship, and an academy. In the town and vicinity are many valuable mills and manufactories. *Pop.* 8,000.—There are other places of the same name in Illinois and Missouri.

CHILION, *kil-i-on*, 'finished,' or 'perfect,' a Bethlehemite, who married Orpah.

CHILKA, *chil'-ka*, a salt and shallow lake of British India, with several islands, lying between the presidencies of Bengal and Madras. *Ext.* 42 miles long and 15 broad.

CHILKEEA, *chil'-ke-a*, a town of British India, in the Bengal presidency, 70 miles from Bareilly. It is one of the principal marts of the trade between Kumaon Tibet, and the British territory. *Pop.* Unascertained.

CHILLIANWALLAH, *chil'-le-an-wal'-la*, a village of the Punjab, 27 miles from Goojerat, and 5 miles from the left bank of the Jhelum. This place has obtained celebrity from a sanguinary battle which was fought here on January 13, 1849, between the British, under Lord Gough, and a large army of Sikhs. The greatest valour was displayed on both sides, and the loss of the two armies was terrible. Although the British remained in possession of the field, the victory was dearly purchased, and the annals of Indian warfare do not record a fiercer conflict. The news of this battle occasioned great dissatisfaction in England; and Sir Charles James Napier was immediately appointed to supersede Lord Gough. In the meanwhile, however, the battle of Goojerat had been fought, and the Sikh power broken.

CHILLINGWORTH, William, *chil'-ling-wurth*, an eminent English divine, who went to Douay for the purpose of embracing the Catholic faith; but the letters of Bishop Laud, his godfather, caused him, in 1631, to return to England and the Protestant communion. The Romanists, after this, attacked him with great severity, and he replied in a work entitled, "The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation;" printed in 1638. The same year he was made prebendary of Salisbury, and afterwards master of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicestershire. In the civil war he adhered to the royal cause, and, in 1643, was at the siege of Gloucester as an engineer. In the same year he was taken prisoner in Arundel Castle, Sussex, and conveyed to Chichester, where he died at the bishop's palace in 1644. B. at Oxford, 1602.

CHILLON, Castle of, *shil'-lawng*, a fortress of Switzerland, in the canton Vaud, 6 miles from Vevay. It stands on an isolated rock at the east end of the Lake of Geneva, the waters of which are, according to Byron,

"A thousand feet in depth below."

It was built in 1238, by Amadeus IV. of Savoy, and was long used as a state prison. In 1859 it was occupied as an arsenal. By this castle Rousseau fixed the catastrophe of his Heloise; and in it, Bonnivard, Byron's Prisoner of Chillon, was confined for several years. (*See* BONNIVARD.)

CHILO, *ki-lo*, a Spartan philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died through excess of joy, in the arms of his son, who had obtained a victory at Olympia, 597 B.C.

CHILOE, *chil'-o*, an island on the W. coast of S. America., situate in a large gulf or bay at the S. extremity of Chili. With upwards of sixty smaller islands, it forms a province of the Chilian republic, and many of them have been peopled by the Spaniards or Indians. They are all adjacent to the main island of Chiloe, from which the archipelago takes its name. *Ext.* This island is about 120 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. *Desc.* Hilly, but not mountainous, and thickly-wooded, save in the few valleys among the hills, and along the shores, where partial cultivation is carried on. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, potatoes, and some fruits. Sheep, cattle, and swine are reared; but the inhabitants being naturally indolent, have recourse to fishing for a great portion of their subsistence. *Pop.* of province, 49,000. *Lat.* between 41° 40′ and 43° 20′ S. *Lon.* 74° W.—In 1558 this island was discovered by the Spaniards.

CHILPERIC I. and II., *shil'-pe-rik*, two kings of France, one of whom reigned from 561 to 584, and the other from 715 to 720.

CHILTERN HILLS, *chil'-tern*, a ridge of chalky hills, traversing the county of Bucks, between Tring in Herts, and Goring in Oxfordshire. Their principal summit is Wendover, which is about 900 feet above the level of the sea.—The office of "the Stewards of the Chiltern Hundreds" was established for the purpose of suppressing bands of depredators, who, in former times, infested the forests with which the sides of these hills were covered; and it has been retained to enable members of the House of Commons to resign their seats in that assembly by accepting this office under the Crown. Its duties are merely nominal, and the pay *nil*, it being retained for no other purpose, a member of Parliament being unable to relinquish his seat under any other condition. This is the only office of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has the patronage.

CHILTON, *chil'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 4,000.

CHIMÆRA, *kim'-e-ra*, a celebrated monster, sprung from Echidna and Typhon. It had three heads, a lion's, goat's, and dragon's, and continually vomited flames. The fore part of its body was that of a lion, the middle a goat, and the hinder a dragon. Its usual abode was Lycia, and in the reign of Jobates, it was conquered by Bellerophon, mounted on the horse Pegasus. This fabulous tradition is explained by the account given of a burning mountain in Lycia, whose top was a desolate wilderness, the resort of lions; the middle, being fruitful, was frequented by goats; and, at the bottom, the marshy ground abounded with serpents. Bellerophon is said to have conquered the Chimæra, because he first made his habitation on that mountain. Plutarch says that by it is meant a pirate captain, who adorned his ship with the images of a lion, a goat, and a dragon. (*See* BELLEROPHON.)

CHIMAY, *shé'-mai*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 32 miles from Mons. *Manf.* Beer and iron goods. There are some marble-quarries in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3,200.

CHIMBO, *chim-bo*, a town of South America, at the foot of the mountain of Chimborazo, 50 miles from Guayaquil.

CHIMBORAZO, *chim'-bo-ra'-zo*, the most elevated summit of the Andes, in Quito. Height, 21,440 feet. *Lat.* 1° 30′ S. *Lon.* 79° W.—In 1802, this mountain, to an elevation of 19,286 feet, was ascended by Humboldt, and in 1831 by Boussingault and Hall, to 19,695. (*See* AMERICA, SOUTH.)

CHIMHAM, *kim-hum*, 'as a trouble,' a son of Barzillai.

CHINA, *chi'-na*, an immense empire in the S.E. of Asia. The territories subject or tributary to its emperor are of vast extent, including Mantchooria, Mongolia, Tibet, and the whole of Central Asia between Hindostan on the S. and Asiatic Russia on the N. These countries will be noticed under their respective headings.—CHINA PROPER is bounded on the E. and S. by the Yellow Sea and the Sea of China; on the W. by the imperfectly-known tracts of Great Tibet and other dependencies, and on the N. by Mongolia and Mantchooria. *Ext.* Variously estimated at from 1,600 to 2,000 miles, with a breadth of from 900 to 1,300. *Area*, 1,300,000 square miles. *Coast-line*, about 2,500 miles. *Political Divisions.* For administrative purposes, China is divided into eighteen provinces,—Chili or Pechele, Shantung, Shansee, Honan, Kiangsoo, Nganhoei, Kiangsee, Chekiang, Fokien, Houpe, Hoonan, Shense, Kansoo, Sechuen, Quangtong, Quang-

see, Koeichoo, and Yunnan. *Desc.* Until the treaty of Tien-Tsin, in 1858, the rigid exclusion of foreigners from this country was carried to such an extent, that there was hardly a possibility of gaining authentic information regarding much of its interior. A great portion of it, therefore, must still, to us, be regarded as a *terra incognita*. For general purposes, however, it may be sufficient to describe it as a level, fertile, and highly-cultivated region, varied by mountain-chains of considerable magnitude, though they seem to be only low r stages of those enormous masses which stretch across Central Asia. The principal chain is Yun-lin, which runs N. and S., throwing out numerous ramifications of greater or less proportions. The most important of these take an E. direction, and become the leading watersheds of the country, dividing it into three great basins, through which the accumulated waters roll in mighty rivers to the sea. Even the average height of these mountains is unascertained, but many of their summits are crowned with perpetual snow. Taking the largest rivers as an indication of the slope of the country, it inclines from W. to E., the mountains gradually decreasing towards the coast, and finally losing themselves in level tracts, the largest of which, called the Great Plain, covers an area of 210,000 square miles. In China proper there are no active volcanoes. *Rivers.* China is distinguished for the magnitude and extent of her rivers. The Hoangho, or Blue River, and the Yang-tse-kiang, or Yellow River, like two great arteries running parallel with each other, water the whole extent of its central regions. These have numerous tributaries, several of which equal the greatest rivers of Europe. Besides these, there are the Hong-kiang, which debouches at Canton, and the Eu-ho, having a N. course, and falling into the Gulf of Pechele. In its course it forms a portion of the line of the Imperial Canal. *Lakes.* Numerous, but many of them mere expansions of the rivers. The largest is the Tung-ting, in the province of Honan, which receives a vast number of small streams, and discharges itself into the Yang-tse-kiang. It is upwards of 200 miles in circumference The Poyang, in the province of Kiangsee, is the next in size, being 90 miles long and 20 broad. The scenery of this lake is described as extremely beautiful. All the lakes are well stored with fish. *Climate.* The climate of China varies between the extremes of heat and cold. The former prevails in the southern provinces, which experience a higher temperature than Bengal; while the vicinity of Pekin is colder than countries under the same latitude in Europe. In the south, typhoons, or hurricanes of wind, are frequent, devastating the island of Hainan, but not extending far to the north of Canton. Although they usually last twenty-four hours, and seldom longer than forty-eight, their effects are terrific. *Zoology.* The high cultivation of its land, and the density of its population, have long since nearly extirpated whatever wild animals may formerly have existed. The tiger is still found in the forests of Yunnan, and wild cats still prowl through the woods of the south. Bears are said to be occasionally seen, and camels and elephants are largely domesticated. The domestic dog is uniformly of one variety, and there are several species of rats. The deer family are now rare. Bats are numerous, and the feathered tribes abound, and some of them are extremely gorgeous in their plumage. Pheasants are particularly fine, and aquatic birds are plentiful. The *reptilia* comprise some species of serpents of large size, though not considered dangerous. A smaller species, called the pak-y-hak, is described as extremely venomous. Tortoises are common, and locusts prove sometimes destructive to the crops. In fish, no country is said to be so abundantly supplied. *Pro.* In China, agriculture takes the lead of every other pursuit; and the emperor himself encourages it, by repairing, at a stated period of the year, to a field, for the purpose of ploughing it. The great object is to bring every spot under cultivation; consequently, every expedient is resorted to for the achievement of this object. Canals are made, and the sides of lofty mountains are formed into terraces, to which the water is conveyed by buckets; or the rain is collected in reservoirs at the top, and allowed to run down by conduits. The chief object of agriculture, and the general food of the empire, is rice. In the more northerly provinces, this is supplied by wheat, barley, and other European grains. The next staple is the tea-plant, of which vast plantations are found in the provinces to the south of the Yang-tse-kiang. In the southern provinces, large tracts are covered with the white mulberry, for the production of silk; and for the use of the lower ranks, vast quantities of cotton are raised in the middle provinces, which do not, however, supersede an extensive importation from India. Tobacco, camphor, sugar-cane, rhubarb, ginseng, and a variety of leguminous plants, may be added to the list of Chinese agricultural products. *Minerals.* Copper, rock crystal, lapis lazuli, a small but fine species of ruby, quicksilver in the form of cinnebar, iron, tin, sulphur, and coal, both bituminous and anthracite: alum, nitre, gypsum, and kaolin, or porcelain earth, in inexhaustible beds. The possession of this last mineral, and the skill with which it has been worked by the Chinese, gave the name of China to the beautiful ware which, for a long period, monopolized the European markets. This country also abounds with salt; silver and gold have been found, but not in great quantities. *Manf.* Important. The principal are porcelain, which, in the whiteness, hardness, and transparency of its substance, and in the beauty of the colours laid upon it, surpasses any imitation that has been made of it; silks and satins; cottons, in the form of nankeen, which is dyed blue, black, and brown. In the art of carving, great excellence and ingenuity are shown, especially in the cutting of ivory into fans, baskets, &c.; cutting of tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl; also in silver filigree and lacquered cabinets; and in the mode of ornamenting cabinet-wares and tea-chests; their paper, ink, and printing, may challenge comparison with those of any country in the world. COMMERCE. This has hitherto been mostly in the hands of the British. *Exp.* Tea, porcelain, raw and spun silk, sugar, rhubarb, embroidery, lacquered wares, and carved articles of domestic ornament. *Imp.* Cotton and woollen goods, opium, raw cotton, furs, and edible birds-nests, which form an expensive article of luxury, and are held in great esteem. *Public Works.* In these, China is remarkable. No nation can produce a parallel to the Great Canal, which, in actual length, is nearly 700 miles. Like the other Chinese canals, it is not constructed on the same artificial and scientific principles as those of Europe, nor composed, like them, of standing water, fed by reservoirs, elevated and lowered by locks. The want of locks obliges the Chinese to conduct the canal, by a winding line, round the different elevations which are encountered in its course. The fertility of the soil, resulting from the internal navigation supplied by this canal and its branches, renders the country through which it is cut, the most populous spot on the face of the globe. In different parts of the empire, also, there occur bridges remarkable for their magnitude, and for the difficulties overcome in their construction. The great roads are likewise magnificent works; but the most stupendous of all the public undertakings of China, is that known by the name of the Great Wall. This mighty rampart has been drawn along the whole northern, and part of the western frontier, over a vast chain of mountains, the sinuosities of which it follows throughout a course of about 1,400 miles. On the plain it is 30 feet high; but when carried over rocks, 15 or 20 feet are found a sufficient height. The thickness of the whole wall at the base is 25 feet, diminishing to 20 and 15 at the platform. It is defended by towers, placed at given distances, 40 feet square at the base, and nearly the same in height. This immense work was built about 200 years before the Christian era, as a defence against the wandering tribes of Tartars who have inhabited the wild country beyond it from time immemorial. It is constructed of earth or rubbish, cased on each side by stone or brick-work. *Inhabitants.* The Chinese, in their physiognomy and general appearance, exhibit unequivocal proofs of Mongol origin, along with some features peculiar to themselves. The face is square and flat, the nose small, but broad at the root, the eye elongated and oblique, and the colour a pale yellow. Their long black hair is plaited into a tail, reaching from the crown of the head to the waist, and sometimes to the calf of the leg, the rest of the scalp being closely shaven. The people in general are well clothed, the higher ranks in silks and satins, the lower in cotton

Some of the boatmen, however, who ply on the shores of the Yellow Sea, are destitute even of such clothing as decency requires. They are extremely dirty in their persons, and seem to have a rooted aversion to cold water, either for drinking or ablution. *Manners and Customs.* The national character seems to partake of a large share of that kind of watchful jealousy which might be supposed to be cherished under the eye of a constant, though not a violent despotism. Every indication of energetic or vehement action is studiously discouraged; and the whole system of life seems reduced to an endless routine of parade and ceremony, legally regulated to its minutest points, by the application of the bamboo rod. To speak but seldom, and only on great occasions, is considered highly becoming; whilst a certain gravity sits upon the countenance, wholly at variance with European ideas of gaiety. Dancing they have not the remotest idea of. There are no fairs or meetings for the lower ranks; no balls, routs, or concerts, for the higher. They cannot conceive how any one should find delight in the exercise of wrestling, boxing, or fencing, or in active games, such as cricket, golf, or tennis. The Tartars, indeed, delight in hunting; but this taste has never been communicated to the Chinese. The only amusements, therefore, are their feasts, which are conducted in as grave and ceremonious manner as can well be imagined. Public intoxication is of very rare occurrence, though they are accused of privately indulging in strong liquors. Their greatest and best good quality is a steady and unremitting industry. To balance this, however, they exhibit all the vices of mean and degraded minds. From the throne to the lowest subject, an utter and abhorrent disregard of truth prevails, and their unrivalled skill in every branch of the art of cheating, has been remarked, with astonishment, by all their mercantile visitors. That active and enlightened humanity which is such a distinguishing feature in European manners, is entirely unknown; whilst the female sex are quite excluded from general society, and seem to be held in very low estimation. The feet of many of these are compressed from the earliest age, that their growth may be repressed; a small foot being one of the greatest ornaments which a Chinese beauty can possess. *Arts and Sciences.* Literature is, from the highest offices to the lowest, the great passport to political promotion. An annual examination is held, when every candidate, according to the measure of learning which he has displayed, is promoted to a corresponding place in the government. In the case of princes of the blood, or of some Tartar chieftains, interest and favour may operate; but for all the rest, the scrutiny is said to be conducted with very great impartiality. There is nothing more singular than the language of China, which, having lost its original and simple character of picture-writing, now consists of a mere collection of arbitrary symbols. The art of printing from blocks, the mariner's compass, and gunpowder, were known in China before they were discovered in Europe. In science the Chinese have made little progress; whilst the fine arts cannot be considered as in a flourishing state. The public buildings throughout the empire display no sort of taste; and the porcelain tower at Nankin, varnished over like china-ware, and with bells at every corner, can suggest no higher idea than that of a huge toy. In gardening they have attained to greater eminence; but as to painting, they are totally ignorant of its first principles, and can only make a close and servile copy of any natural object. Their music is extremely simple, and destitute both of science and system. The drama is a favourite amusement; but it is not performed in accordance with European ideas of such representations. The players are generally united in companies, and are hired by individuals to enliven the scene of domestic festivity. They ply continually on the canals, waiting for this employment; but their exhibitions, in general, consist of low and disgusting buffoonery. *Rel.* None established. The multitude universally believe in a species of spirits, some good and some bad, who preside over the seasons, mountains, rivers, and other natural objects, their doors and hearths, and everything in which mortals are concerned. There is no such thing as congregational worship, no public sacrifices, nothing by which men can be assembled together, an object studiously avoided by the jealousy of the government. The tenets of Confucius are those adopted by the court and upper classes; Buddhism is the religion of the great mass of the people; and there are many followers of Taou and of Mahomet. *Gov.* Absolute. The emperor combines in his person the attributes of supreme magistrate and sovereign pontiff, and, as "Heaven's Son," is to Heaven alone accountable. His authority is, perhaps, the most complete and deeply rooted that exists anywhere on the globe. There is no nobility, no priesthood, no privileged body of any description which can diminish, by sharing, the respect and influence claimed by the sovereign. In no class, or rather in no individual, does there exist any sentiment of honour or pride which can deter him from laying himself in the dust beneath his imperial master. The bamboo, as the chief instrument of government, is applied, without distinction, to the highest and the lowest Chinese. Yet this government, amidst the excess of its despotism, presents, in many respects, a mild and moderate aspect quite unknown to the other absolute monarchies of Asia. This is accounted for by the principle which runs through all its transactions, and which is expressed in all its public acts, that the emperor is the father of his people. *Mandarins.* These are divided into nine orders. The lowest is intrusted with the collection of the revenue. Others are governors of cities, on the magnitude of which their consequence depends; others are overseers, visitors, or inspectors; and the highest class are governors of provinces, or viceroys. Each mandarin exercises over those under him an authority equally absolute with that of the monarch. Besides ruling, he also preaches to the people; and strict instructions are transmitted from the imperial court as to the matter of his sermons. The penal code of China is severe, and many offences are punished with death. For inferior transgressions, the instrument of correction, as we have said, is the bamboo; so that all China has been compared to a school governed by the rod. *Pop.* Immense. A French paper, *Le Moniteur de la Flotte*, published the following in 1859:—"A recent document, the source of which is authentic, allows a great blank to be filled up, as the last official census dates as far back as the reign of Kia King, in 1815. At the period of the attack on Canton by the squadron of Admiral Seymour, the English took possession of the palace of the viceroy, where they found a book in the Chinese language, produced at the imperial printing-office of Pekin, and entitled 'List of the Population of China and of her Colonies, according to the Census made by Order of the Sublime Emperor, Hien Fung, and in the fourth year of his reign (1852).' The emperor Hien Fung is now on the throne, and the census which he has had made, is thirty-seven years more recent than that executed in the reign of Kia King. During that period of time, the population of China has increased in a considerable proportion. In 1815 it was 371,000,000, and in 1852 it had reached to 396,000,000. It may now be calculated, without exaggeration, at 400,000,000." *Lat.* between 20° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 98° and 122° E.—The early history of China is involved in obscurity. It is certain, however, that at an early period it attained to a great degree of civilization. The most memorable modern conquest was that of Genghis Khan, who, in the 11th century, entered China in all the array and terror of a barbarous conqueror. His successors, however, sought to improve by policy what they had acquired by arms, and diligently applied themselves to repair the ravages made by their first irruption. Their dynasty gradually lost its energy, and was supplanted by one of native Chinese princes, called the dynasty of Ming. In the beginning of the 17th century, this dynasty was overthrown in an irruption of the Mantchoo Tartars, who have ever since continued to hold the sovereignty of the empire. The first attempt made by the British to open a trade with China was in 1637, but it was unsuccessful. Subsequently, the East India Company began to trade with the empire, but no direct recognition of each other took place between the governments, till 1792, when Lord Macartney was sent as an ambassador to the Chinese court. In 1816 Lord Amherst was sent on a second embassy, but was treated with such insolence

that it greatly irritated the British people. No collision, however, of importance occurred till 1841, when hostilities commenced, to the utter discomfiture of the "Celestials." In the following year, peace was concluded at Nankin, the treaty stipulating that a British consul should be allowed to reside at the ports of Canton, Amoy, Fou-tchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai. Other advantages were gained; but, in 1847, fresh outrages, on the part of the inhabitants of Canton, led to the capture of the Bogue Forts and a new convention, by which further redress was obtained. In 1851 a great rebellion broke out in the empire, and many of the most important towns on the banks of the Yellow River, called by the Chinese the "Girdle of China," fell into the hands of the insurgents. In the following year they took Nankin and Amoy, which, however, were soon retaken by the imperial troops. In 1853, Shanghai, the next commercial city in importance to Canton, was captured, and success after success seemed to follow their arms in their progress towards Pekin. Here, however, their triumphs ended. They were, after some hard fighting, driven back from the imperial city, and have excited little interest since. In 1856 a misunderstanding between China and Great Britain arose on account of the Chinese boarding a vessel lying in the Canton river, with a British colonial register. This led to the treaty of Tien-tsin, in 1858, which is one of the most important events of the 19th century. By it the Chinese empire is opened to the civilization of the Western world. This treaty was entered into by Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States, on one side, and by the emperor of China on the other; and although these powers did not all participate in the war, yet they all share in the benefits of the treaty. By its terms many advantages were obtained; but the greatest were—1. The opening of new ports to commerce; 2. the toleration of Christianity and protection of Chinese converts; 3. the residence at Pekin of our official representative. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the treaty in a material and moral point of view, this last concession secures progressive development and ultimate triumph. The opening wedge of civilization has found an entrance into the Chinese empire, and steam and electricity will soon drive it home.

CHINCHILLA, *chin-chil'-la*, a town of Spain, 10 miles from Albacete. *Manf.* Chiefly cloths. *Pop.* about 13,000.

CHINCHOOR, *chin-choor'*, a town of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHINH (LA), *sheen*, a village of Lower Canada, 70 miles above Montreal. It is the centre of the commerce between the Lower and the Upper provinces, and one of the points of a canal which leads to Montreal, and avoids the rapids of St. Louis.

CHING, or XI-HOAM-TI, *ching*, an emperor of China, who united the various states in one empire. He repulsed the attacks of the Tartars or Mongols, and built the "great wall," to divide China from Mongolia. Reigned 240 B.C.

CHING, a prefix of numerous Chinese cities, the chief of which are Ching-kiang, Ching-te, Ching-ting, and Ching-ton. Near Ching-te is the summer residence of the emperor, and Ching-ton was, at one time, an imperial residence, but, in 1646, it was ruined by the Tartars.

CHING-KING, a province of China, north of the "great wall," comprising the "Regent's Sword," a peninsula in the Yellow Sea. *Desc.* Mountainous, but producing cotton, pulse, flour, and live stock. *Pop.* Unascertained.

CHINGLEPUT, *ching-le-put'*, a town and fortress of British India, and capital of a district of the same name, on the Palar river, 35 miles from Madras.—The district immediately surrounds the city, and is bounded on the E. by the Bay of Bengal, and on the other sides by the Arcot districts. *Area*, 3,020 square miles. *Desc.* Unfertile, and generally low, with here and there some hills. The principal river is the Palar, and the Pulicat lake and other lagoons skirt the coast. *Manf.* Unimportant, consisting mostly of pottery and cotton cloths. *Pop.* 584,000.

CHIN-HAE, *chin'-hai*, a maritime city of China, in the province of Che-kiang, 12 miles from Ningpo. This town was captured, with 157 pieces of cannon, by the British in 1841. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 25° 58′ N. *Lon.* 121° 35′ E.

CHINI, *che'-ne*, a village of British India, on the right bank of the Sutlej, 8,770 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 31° 30′ N. *Lon.* 78° 19′ E.—Another in Scinde, 30 miles from Schwan, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

CHIN-KIANG-FOO, *chin'-ke-ang-foo*, a fortified maritime city of China, 60 miles from Nankin. *Pop.* Uncertain. There is here a pagoda of cast iron 80 feet high, and supposed to be upwards of 1,200 years old. In 1842 this city was taken by the British.

CHINNERETH, *kin'-e-reth*, 'harps,' a town of Galilee, afterwards called Genesareth and Tiberias, with a large lake of the same name.

CHINNOCK, *chin'-nok*, the name of three English parishes, none of them with a population above 800.

CHINONDEGA, NEW and OLD, *che-non-dai'-ga*, two contiguous towns in the state of Nicaragua, Central America. *Pop.* respectively 10,000 and 4,000, employed in agricultural pursuits, and in trading with the interior.

CHIOGGIA, *ke-odg'-e-a*, an old fortified town of Northern Italy, on an island of the same name in the Adriatic, 14 miles from Venice. *Pop.* including the rest of the island, 26,000.

CHIONE, *ki'-o-ne*. The most celebrated of this name is the daughter of Dædalion, of whom Apollo and Mercury became enamoured. For conceiving herself more beautiful than Juno, that goddess killed her, and changed her into a hawk.

CHIOS, *ki'-os*, an island in the Ægean Sea, between Lesbos and Samos, on the coast of Asia Minor. *Ext.* 32 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 8 to 18 miles. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Pop.* perhaps 30,000. —The wine of this island, so much celebrated by the ancients, is still in general esteem. It belongs to the Turks, who, in 1822, committed terrible slaughter upon its inhabitants. Homer was, according to some authorities, born here. (*See* HOMER.)

CHIPPENHAM, *chip'-pen-ham*, a town and parish of Wiltshire, on the Avon, over which is an elegant free-stone bridge, 13 miles from Bath. The church is a large, ancient, and interesting structure, and contains some very old and curious monumental devices and inscriptions. *Manf.* Silks and woollens. *Pop.* of parish, 5,000; of town, 6,280.

CHIPPEWAY RIVER, *chip'-pe-wai*, a river of North America, which, after a course of 150 miles, falls into the Mississippi, and has a communication with the Montreal river by a short passage.—A county in the north part of Michigan. *Area*, 2,376 square miles. *Pop.* 900.—A township of Ohio, 9 miles from Columbus. *Pop.* 3,000. There is a tribe of native Indians called Chippeways, said to be about 20,000 in number, and who, for the most part, dwell between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river.

CHIPPING-NORTON, *chip'-ping-nor'-ton*, a town and parish of Oxfordshire, 18 miles from Oxford. Its public buildings are a church, a town-hall, national and British schools, and an endowed grammar-school. *Manf.* Woollen shawls, tweeds, and horse-cloths. *Pop.* town and parish, 3,100.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, *on'-gar*, an ancient town and parish in Essex. *Pop.* 768.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, *sod'-ber-e*, a town and parish of Gloucestershire, 11 miles from Bristol. *Pop.* 1,300. —Near it is a station on the railway from Bristol to Gloucester.

CHIQUITOS, *che-ke'-tose*, a territory of Bolivia, in the department of Santa Cruz, extending N. and S. of the eastern base of the Andes. The country is generally uncultivated, and only partially inhabited, its inhabitants being, for the most part, fishers and hunters. *Lat.* between 15° and 17° S.

CHIRIQUI, *che-re'-ke*, an archipelago of Central America, in the department of Veragua. It is between a large lagoon of the same name and the Caribbean Sea. The lagoon extends along the coast about 90 miles, and from 40 to 50 inland, and is capable of containing vessels of the largest class. It receives the waters of a river of the same name.

CHIRK, *chirk*, a village and parish of N. Wales, 5 miles from Rhiggabon. *Pop.* 1,600.—Near the village, an iron aqueduct, supported by 10 arches,

and raising the Ellesmere Canal 70 feet, crosses the Dee.

CHIRKAREE, *chir-ka-re'*, a protected state of India, 40 miles from Banda. *Area*, 880 square miles. *Pop.* 82,000.—This state pays an annual tribute to the British of nearly 9,500 rupees, and supports 1,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and 30 artillery.

CHIRON, *ki'-ron*, a centaur, half a man and half a horse, son of Philyra and Saturn, was famous for his knowledge of music, medicine, and shooting. He taught mankind the use of plants and medicinal herbs, and he instructed, in all the polite arts, the greatest heroes of his age, such as Achilles, Æsculapius, Hercules, &c. Having received from Hercules an incurable wound in the knee, he begged Jupiter to deprive him of immortality. His prayers were heard, and he was placed by the god among the constellations, under the name of Sagittarius.

CHIRRA POONGEE, *chir'-ra poon-ge'*, a town of Eastern India, on the Cossya hills. It has an elevation of 4,200 feet above the level of the sea, and its neighbourhood abounds with orange and pineapple-trees. Coal and iron also abound. Up to 1834 it was a British convalescent station; but in that year it was abandoned.

CHISHOLM, Caroline, *chis'-home*, an English lady of an active humanity, who, in her twentieth year, was married to Captain Alexander Chisholm, of the Indian army. Soon after their marriage, they proceeded to Madras, where she greatly exerted herself in behalf of the daughters and orphans of the British soldiers. The state of Captain Chisholm's health was such as to require a change of climate, when, in 1838, they removed to Australia, and taking up their abode in Sydney, Mrs. Chisholm was struck with the destitution of many emigrant girls, whom she took under her protection, and found for them a place of shelter. Her benevolent exertions were, to some extent, assisted by the colonial government, and by 1845 she had succeeded in obtaining situations and employment for 11,000 females and men in the colony. Many of these she had assisted with the loan of small sums to the extent of £1,200, of which she only lost £16; a fact which speaks volumes in favour of their honesty. In 1846 Captain Chisholm and she came to England, and took up their abode in London, where she greatly exerted herself in behalf of the poorer classes of intending emigrants. She established a "Family Colonization Society," by which passage-money was collected by weekly instalments, and lectured through the country in favour of emigration. The result of this was an impulse to the emigration cause, and the improvement of the accommodation on board emigrant vessels, successive ships being dispatched with females properly provided for. In 1851 she herself, with her family, proceeded again to Australia, where, she stated, she intended to pass the remainder of her life. B. in the parish of Wootten, Northamptonshire, about 1810. —To the early and judicious training of her mother, Mrs. Chisholm always acknowledged herself deeply indebted. To her precepts was due much of the success of her daughter's benevolent attempts.

CHISWICK, *chis'-ik*, a parish and village in Middlesex, on the Thames, 7½ miles from St. Paul's. *Pop.* 6,500.—The gardens of the Horticultural Society are in this parish, and in Chiswick House the statesmen Fox and Canning died.

CHITTAGONG, or ISLAMABAD, *chit'-ta-gong*, a district on the S.E. extremity of Bengal, inclosed by Tipperah, Burmah, Aracan, and on the W. by the Bay of Bengal. *Area*, about 3,000 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by the Mugh mountains, and by numberless streams flowing towards the Bay of Bengal. Along the coast and in the valleys there is considerable fertility. *Pro.* Rice, salt, timber, ivory, indigo, cotton, hemp, pepper, some coffee, and a small quantity of spices. Hogs, goats, and poultry are reared, and, on the seacoast, the government has a salt manufactory. *Pop.* Uncertain; perhaps 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 21° and 23° N. *Lon.* between 91° and 93° E.—Its capital is of the same name, and has, of late years, greatly declined.

CHITTENDEN, *chit'-ten-den*, a county of Vermont, U.S., on Lake Champlain, intersected by Onion river. *Area*, 500 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Also, a township in Rutland county, in the same state. *Pop.* 700.

CHITTIM, or KITTIM, *chit'-tim*, 'those that bruise,' a son of Javan, the descendants of whom peopled the islands of the Mediterranean Sea.

CHITTLEDROOG, *chit-tel-droog'*, a celebrated fortress and town of Hindostan, 130 miles from Seringapatam. *Lat.* 14° 10′ N. *Lon.* 76° 29′ E.—The fort of this place is considered one of the strongest in India.

CHITTOR, *chit-tor'*, a town and fortress of the south of India, 80 miles from Madras. It stands on the Puni river; but in the dry season is very unhealthy, on account of the miasma which arises from the banks of the river being left dry at that period of the year. It is the seat of a judicial establishment. *Pop.* Unascertained.—This town came into possession of the British in 1801, and in its neighbourhood are some remarkable antique tombs, of which no traditional or authentic history exists. The natives attribute their erection to dwarfs and fairies.

CHITTOR, a town of India, standing on the river Biruch, or Beris, 270 miles from Agra. The fortress is built on an isolated rock, from 300 to 400 feet high, with its base encompassed by jungle and infested by tigers. *Pop.* Uncertain. *Lat.* 24° 52′ N. *Lon.* 74° 41′ E.

CHIUN, *ki'-un*, an idol, also called Rampham, worshipped by the Israelites.

CHIUSA (LA), *ke-oo'-sa*, the name of several places in Italy.—1. A town of the Sardinian states, 8 miles from Coni. *Manf.* Silk and glass wares. *Pop.* 7,000.—2. A town of Sicily, 30 miles from Palermo. *Pop.* 6,000.—3. A village 18 miles from Turin.—4. A defile 10 miles from Verona. This is one of the greatest routes between the Tyrol and Italy.

CHIVASSO, *ke-vas'-so*, a town of Sardinia, situate on the Po, 15 miles from Turin. It contains several churches and cloisters. *Pop.* 8,500.—This town was taken by the French in 1800.

CHLOE, *klo'-e*, a surname of Ceres, at Athens. Her yearly festivals, called Chloeia, were celebrated with much mirth and rejoicing, and her name thus came to be associated with feasting and drinking. A ram was always sacrificed to her.—A Christian matron of Corinth.

CHLORIS, *klo'-ris*, the goddess of flowers, who married Zephyrus. She is the same as Flora.

CHOASPES, *ko-ăs'-pes*, a river of Media, flowing into the Tigris. Its waters were so sweet that the kings of Persia drank no other, and in their expeditions always carried some with them, which had been previously boiled.

CHOBHAM, *chob'-ham*, a parish of Surrey, on the Mole, 8 miles from Guildford. *Area*, 9,470 acres. *Pop.* 2,200. —In the neighbourhood is a fishpond comprising 150 acres. Here, in the summer of 1853, a military camp was formed, consisting of some 10,000 men.

CHOC, or CHOQUE BAY, *choke*, is on the N. W. coast of St. Lucia, one of the Windward Islands, in the W. Indies. There is a river of the same name.

CHOCTAW, *chok-taw'*, two counties of the United States.—1. In the centre of Mississippi. *Area*, 990 square miles. *Pop.* about 12,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.—2. In Alabama bordering the Mississippi. *Area*, 800 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000, of whom a third are slaves.

CHOCZIM, *chok'-zim*, a fortified town of Southern Russia, on the Dniester, 20 miles from Kamenietz. *Pop.* about 2,000.—This was formerly a town of some importance, and was the northernmost fort of the Ottoman empire. It is still an important military post. In 1673 the Turks were here defeated by Sobieski and his Poles, and in 1739 again by the Russians.

CHŒRILUS, *keer'-i-lus*, a tragic poet of Athens, who wrote 150 tragedies, of which 13 obtained the prize.—An historian of Samos.—The name of two other poets, one of whom was very intimate with Herodotus, and wrote a poem on the victory which the Athenians had obtained over Xerxes. On account of the excellence of the composition, he received a piece of gold for each verse from the Athenians, and was publicly ranked with Homer as a poet.—The other was one of Alexander's flatterers. It is said that that prince promised him as many pieces of gold as there should be good verses in his poetry, and as many slaps on the forehead

as there were bad. On examination, scarcely six of his verses were found entitled to the coins, while the rest were rewarded with castigation.

Choisrul, Etienne Francis, Duc de, *shwoi'-zu(r)l*, the principal minister of state during the greater portion of the reign of Louis XV. of France. His administration, however, was very unfortunate. By the peace of Paris, in 1763, Canada was ceded to England, and in the "seven years' war," against Frederick of Prussia, France was unsuccessful, in conjunction with Austria, her ally. In 1760 he expelled the Jesuits from France, and is said to have encouraged the British colonies of North America, during the first symptoms of their rebellion against the mother country. He was partial to the arts and literature, being the friend of Voltaire and other men of learning. B. 1719; D. in Paris, 1785.

Choiseul, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Solomon group. *Lat.* 7° 29′ S. *Lon.* 157° 55′ E.

Choisy-sur-Seine, *shwoi'-se*, a town of France, on the Seine, 6 miles from Paris. *Manf.* Porcelain, soap, glass, leather, and chemicals. *Pop.* 3,300.—Another, in the department Seine-et-Marne, 6 miles from Coulommiers. *Pop.* 1,400.

Cholechel, *cho-lai'-chel*, an island in S. America, in the Plata confederation, 220 miles from Carmen. It is formed by the Rio Negro.

Cholet, or Chollet, *sho'-lai*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, 11 miles S. of Beaupreau. *Manf.* Mixed cloths and fine woollens. *Pop.* about 11,000.—The word "Challies," in haberdashery, derives its name from this town.

Cholula, *cho-loo'-la*, a city of the Mexican confederation, formerly the capital of an independent district of the same name, 15 miles from La Puebla. It was famed as the seat of piety and religion during the Mexican empire, and had a magnificent temple, which still remains, and to which the Mexicans resorted in crowds, at the festival of the Virgin. The perpendicular height of this edifice is 164 feet, and at the base it measures at each side 1,440 feet. This temple, which is to the E. of the city, on the road leading to Puebla, is the most ancient and the most celebrated of all the Mexican religious monuments; but it is now fast crumbling to dust, and those who were wont to look upon it with the utmost veneration, have nearly all passed from the face of the earth. *Pop.* 10,000.

Chonos Archipelago, *cho'-nos*, a group of islands lying off the W. coast of Patagonia. Almost all the islands present a bare and repelling appearance, although some of them are large and sparsely populated. *Lat.* between 44° and 46° S. *Lon.* between 74° and 75° W.

Choo-keang, *choo-ke'-ang*, the Chinese name for Canton River.

Choper, *cho-per'*, a river of Russia, which, after a course of 260 miles, joins the Don near the village of Ust-Chopersk.

Chopersk, *cho-persk'*, a fortified town of Russia, 115 miles from Veronej.

Chorley, *chor'-le*, a tolerably well-built town and parish of Lancashire, 9 miles from Preston. *Manf.* Cotton goods and yarns chiefly. In the vicinity of the town is an abundance of coal, lead, alum, flag and mill stones. *Pop.* 12,700. A station on the Preston and Bolton Railway.

Chorlton-on-Medlock, *chorl'-ton*, a township of Lancashire, and a suburb of Manchester. *Pop.* 36,000.

Chosroes I., or Khosrou the Great, *kos'-ro-es*, king of Persia, succeeded Cabades in 531. He concluded a peace with the Romans, but afterwards invaded their territories, and was repulsed by Belisarius. In the reign of Justin II., he attacked the Romans again, but was defeated by Tiberius. D. of vexation, in 579.—He was fierce, cruel, and rash; but possessed many great qualities, and liberally encouraged the arts and sciences. (*See* Belisarius.)

Chosroes II. ascended the throne on the deposition of his father Hormidas, in 590. He is accused, on plausible grounds, of murdering his father. His nobility conspired against him on account of his cruelties, and obliged him to fly to the Romans, who replaced him on the throne. He afterwards carried his arms into Judæa, Libya, and Egypt, and made himself master of Carthage; but was defeated by the emperor Heraclius, and thrown into prison by his son, where he died, in 627.

Chouans, *shoo'-a*, the name given, during the Vendean civil war in France, to the peasants of Brittany and Lower Maine. This name was gradually extended to all the Vendeans, and was originally derived from *chat-huant*, which cry was used by some of their number as a signal to their confederates.

Chourar, *choo'-rar*, a small district of India, belonging to the Jareegah Rajpoots. *Ext.* 25 miles long, and about 18 broad. *Desc.* Level and open, producing salt in abundance. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 23° 35′ and 23° 56′ N. *Lon.* between 70° 53′ and 71° 11′ E.

Chowan, *chow'-an*, a county of N. Carolina, U.S., on the N. side of Albemarle Sound. *Area*, 218 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and fertile. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom half are slaves.—Also, a river in N. Carolina, falling into the N.W. corner of Albemarle Sound. It is 3 miles wide at its mouth.

Christ, the 'consecrated or anointed one,' the official title of the Saviour of men.

Christchurch, *kriste'-church*, a town of Hampshire, situate between the Avon and the Stour, about 2 miles above their confluence. It has a considerable trade in hosiery and watch springs. *Pop.* 7,500.—A Bay at this place has a double tide every 12 hours. Christchurch is also the name of several parishes in and around London.

Christian, *krist'-yăn*, the name of two counties of the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area*, 540 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in maize, wheat, and tobacco. *Pop.* 20,000.—2. In Illinois. *Area*, 560 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the usual cerealia. *Pop.* 4,000.—This county is intersected by the Central Railway.

Christian Island, in the Pacific Ocean, is 60 miles in circumference, and was, in 1777, discovered by Captain Cook. *Lat.* 1° 41′ S. *Lon.* 157° 30′ W.

Christiana, *kris-te-ă'-na*, a township of Newcastle county, Delaware, U.S., on Christiana Creek, 37 miles from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 4,000.—Christiana Creek is a river in the same state, uniting with the Brandywine below Wilmington, and flowing into the Delaware.

Christiana, *kree-ste-a'-na*, the capital or seat of government of Norway, situate at the extremity of a gulf or flord, in the province of Aggerhuus, 25 miles from Stockholm. The town, though not large, is the best built and among the most thriving places in the kingdom. The public buildings are the great military hospital, erected in 1806; an arsenal, citadel, university, observatory, house of correction, an academy, a military school, a royal residence, and two theatres. It has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. *Manf.* Coarse cloth, cordage, tobacco, hardwares, and paper. It has, besides, breweries and distilleries. The chief exports are fish, tar, soap, vitriol, alum, iron, copper, and timber to Britain, France, and Denmark. *Pop.* 35,000. *Lat.* 59° 55′ 20″ N. *Lon.* 10° 48′ 45″ E.

Christianople, *kree'-ste-a-no'-pel*, a fortified seaport of Sweden, on Kalmar Sound, 20 miles from Carlscrona. *Pop.* Unascertained.

Christians, *kree'-ste-ans*, a central district of Norway, inclosed by Drontheim, Bergen, and Hedemark. *Pop.* 107,000. *Lat.* between 60° and 62° N. *Lon.* between 8° and 11° E.

Christiansand, *kre'-ste-an-sand'*, a fortified seaport of Norway, and capital of a government of the same name. It is situate on the south coast, on a flord of the Skager-rack, 160 miles from Christiana. The houses are generally neat and well built, and the streets broad and straight. The most remarkable buildings are the cathedral and the citadel, called Frederick's-holm. The town has one of the best-sheltered harbours in Norway. The inhabitants are principally employed in shipbuilding, and particularly in the repairing of vessels forced, by the storms of the Cattegat, to take refuge here to refit. *Pop.* 9,000. *Lat.* 58° 8′ N. *Lon.* 8° 3′ E.—This place was founded in 1641, and was taken by the British in 1807.

Christiansoe, *kre'-ste-an-soo'*, a group of islands in the Baltic, 12 miles from Bornholm. *Pop.* 406. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 55° 19′ N. *Lon.* 15° 12′ E.

Christianstad, *kre'-ste-an-stat'*, a town of Sweden, 57 miles from Carlscrona. *Manf.* Gloves, and linen

and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 5,000.—Also a district, of which this town is the capital. *Area*, 2,490 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, containing the valley of Helge. *Pro.* Hemp, flax, corn, and hops. *Pop.* 180,000.

CHRISTIANSTED, *kre'-ste-an-sted'*, a town on the N.E. coast of the island of St. Croix, in the Danish West Indies. It is the principal *entrepôt* for the commerce of Copenhagen, and its harbour is defended by a fort and a battery. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom a fifth are slaves.

CHRISTIANSUND, *kre'-ste-an-soond*, a seaport-town on the E. coast of Norway, 36 miles from Drontheim. It has an active fish-trade. *Pop.* 3,500.

CHRISTIERN, or CHRISTIAN, I., *kris'-te-ern*, king of Denmark, succeeded Christopher of Bavaria in 1448. In the following year he was elected king of Norway, and, in 1456, of Sweden. In the latter kingdom, however, he had but a title without power, and in 1463 was finally driven out by Charles Canutson. In Denmark he became popular by his prudence, moderation, and liberality. D. 1483.—He instituted the order of the Elephant.

CHRISTIERN II., called the Cruel, and also the Northern Nero, succeeded his father John on the throne of Denmark, in 1513, and in 1520 was elected king of Sweden. The cruelties which he displayed in the latter country alienated all hearts from him, and he was shortly deposed by an insurrection excited by Gustavus Vasa. He afterwards, in 1523, lost the crown of Denmark for the same causes. D. in prison, 1559

CHRISTIERN III. succeeded to the Danish crown in 1534, on the death of his uncle, Frederick I. He embraced Lutheranism, and made it the established religion. B. 1502; D. 1558.

CHRISTIERN IV., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick II., in 1588. He made war successfully against Sweden, and in 1625 was elected chief of the Protestant league. The following year, however, he was defeated at Lutter, by Tilly, and forced to sign a humiliating peace at Lubeck. At home he was an able administrator. He fostered commerce and industry, built new cities, and left Denmark peaceful and happy. B. 1577; D. 1648.

CHRISTIERN V. ascended the Danish throne in 1670, on the death of his father, Frederick III. He united with the princes of Germany, and declared war against the Swedes, in which he was unsuccessful. In 1673 he allied himself with the Dutch against Louis XIV., and also declared war against Sweden. He took Pomerania from the latter power; but restored it by a treaty made in 1679. In the midst of the wars which he carried on, he compiled a code of laws, which forms the basis of the jurisprudence of Denmark. B. 1645; D. 1699.

CHRISTIERN VI., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick IV., in 1730. During his reign, the kingdom enjoyed continuous tranquillity. Copenhagen, which in 1721 had been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt with great magnificence. B. 1699; D. 1746.

CHRISTIERN VII., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick V., in 1766. In the same year he married Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England. He appointed, as his minister, his doctor, Struenzée, whose influence soon became paramount. At the end of two years, however, this minister was disgraced and put to death, all authority passing into the hands of the queen dowager, Julie Marie of Brunswick. The end of his reign was disastrous. In 1807 Copenhagen was bombarded and taken by the British, and the king's latter days were clouded by insanity. B. 1749; D. 1808.

CHRISTINA, *kre-ste'-na*, queen of Sweden, was the only child of Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded in 1632, when only in her sixth year. She possessed an elevated understanding, and invited to her court the most learned men in Europe. Among these were Grotius, whom she sent ambassador to France; Salmasius, Descartes, Bochart, Huet, Vossius, and Meibom. In 1654 she abdicated in favour of her cousin Charles Gustavus, on the pretence of being already weary of the splendid slavery which attaches to a crown, although only in her 28th year. It is affirmed, however, that the principal reason was her having embraced the Roman Catholic religion. From Sweden she went to Rome, but, after residing there some time, she removed to France, where she was well received by Louis XIV. Whilst residing in this country, she caused Monaldeschi, her favourite master of the horse, to be put to death in her own house, for some alleged crime which, in her estimation, amounted to high treason against his sovereign, whom she still considered herself to be. Even in this act she found defenders; among whom was Leibnitz, who justified the deed in an elaborate pamphlet. Her conduct, however, excited the disgust of the court, when she applied to Cromwell for permission to visit England; but the sturdy Protector turned the shadow of his countenance upon her, and denied the boon. She now returned to Rome, where she resided till the death of Charles Gustavus, when she went to Sweden, with the view of reascending the throne. Her subjects, however, were by this time entirely alienated from her, and she was once more forced to return to Rome, where she died, in 1689. B. 1626.—She left a collection of maxims, and reflections on the life of Alexander the Great, of whom she was a great admirer.

CHRISTINA, Maria, mother of Isabel II., queen of Spain, took an active part in the affairs of that country from 1830 to 1854. As queen regent she governed arbitrarily, and in 1854 was compelled to quit Spain, when she retired into exile. B. at Naples, 1806.

CHRISTINAHAM, *kre-ste'-na-ham*, a thriving town of Sweden, in the province of Carlstad, 16 miles E. Carlstad. *Pop.* 2,020.

CHRISTINASTAD, *kre-ste'-na-stat*, a small seaport of Russian Finland, 55 miles from Wasa, on the Gulf of Bothnia. *Pop.* 1,500.

CHRISTIONYDD-KENRICK, *kris-te-on'-id ken'-rik*, a town of N. Wales, in Denbighshire, 2 miles from North Chirk. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHRISTMAS HARBOUR, a good and safe bay on the N. coast of Kerguelen's Land, in the Indian Ocean. *Lat.* 49° 20′ S. *Lon.* 69° 24′ E.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a bay on the S. coast of Terra del Fuego, discovered in 1774. *Lat.* 55° 27′ S. *Lon.* of the entrance, 70° 16′ W.

CHRISTOPHE, St., *kre'-stof*, a town of France, 15 miles from Tours. *Pop.* 2,000.—The name of several other small towns.

CHRISTOPHE, Henry, negro king of Hayti, began life as a cook at a tavern in Cape Town, St. Domingo. Being of colossal stature, and possessed of considerable force of character, he seemed marked out by nature for prominence among those, whose uneducated perceptions enable them to penetrate little beyond what appears on the surface of human character. In 1790 an insurrection of the Blacks in St. Domingo took place. He was employed by Toussaint Louverture, the generalissimo of the Blacks, and was successful in suppressing various revolts, which darkened the dawn of negro freedom. In 1802 he defended Cape Town, with valour, against General Leclerc, the brother-in-law of Napoleon I., and when forced to evacuate the place, took 3,000 men with him and joined Toussaint. Christophe now fought vigorously for the liberation of his countrymen, and in 1806 became generalissimo of the army, and president for life of Hayti. In 1811 he was proclaimed king of Hayti, under the title of Henry I., the crown, at the same time, being made hereditary in his family. He took the French court for his model, and constituted an hereditary negro nobility. In 1812 he was solemnly crowned, and reigned successfully for some years. In 1818 reverses came upon him, and the republican Blacks rose against his authority. Whilst lying ill, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, in his fine palace of Sans-Souci, he was surrounded by insurgent troops. The duke of Marmalade, one of the highest of his nobles, proclaimed the abolition of monarchy, and Christophe shot himself through the heart. He left a widow and children, but his eldest son and most of his inferior officers were slaughtered. B. 1767; D. 1820.—This sable sovereign was by no means destitute of governing qualities, whilst he encouraged the freedom of the press, and promoted education. He also framed a code of laws, which he dignified with the title of the "Code Henri," in imitation of the "Code Napoléon."

CHRISTOPHER'S, St., or ST. KITTS, *kris'-to-fers*, one of the Leeward group of the British W. India Isles, 45 miles

from Antigua. *Ext.* 20 miles long, by about 4 in breadth. *Area*, 68 square miles. *Desc.* Volcanic, and traversed by a mountain-ridge, in the middle of which is the crater of an extinct volcano, which is overlooked by Mount Misery, about 3,700 feet high. About half of the island only is fit for cultivation. It is, however, remarkably fertile, and produces the most abundant crops of sugar. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 17° 17′ N. *Lon.* 60° 42′ W.—This island was, in 1493, discovered by Columbus, and the peace of Utrecht, 1713, gave it to Great Britain. In 1782, it was taken by the French, but restored in 1783.

CHRISTOVAL, ST., *kre'-sto-val*, one of the five lakes at the extremity of the valley of Mexico, in the vicinity of that city. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by 5 broad.

CHRISTOVAL, ST., a town of Venezuela, nearly 100 miles from Merida. *Pop.* Unascertained.

CHRYSIPPUS, *kri-sip'-pus*, a Stoic philosopher, who succeeded Cleanthus as head of that school, and was looked on as a column of the "Porch." He combated the philosophy of the Epicureans and Academicians, his principal opponent being Carneades. His industry was great, and his erudition profound. He is said to have left behind him 705 works, of which only fragments have come down to us. B. at Soli, 280 B.C.; D. 207 B.C.

CHRYSOSTOM, St. John, *kre-sos'-tom*, the most eloquent of the fathers of the Christian church, and bishop of Constantinople. His father's name was Secundus, but the son is known only by the surname of Chrysostom, or 'golden-mouthed.' He was reared to the bar, which he quitted for a religious life, and lived as a hermit in a cave six years; after which he returned to Antioch and was ordained. He became so famous for his eloquence, that, on the death of Nectarius, patriarch of Constantinople, he was, in 397, elected his successor. He there built several hospitals, and gave most of his income to the poor; but in his endeavours to enlarge his episcopal jurisdiction, was involved in a dispute with Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria. This churchman gained the empress Eudoxia to his side, and the consequence was, that Chrysostom was deposed and sent into Bithynia, which occasioned an insurrection at Constantinople. To appease the people, he had to be recalled in triumph. The wrath of the empress, however, was not modified, and happening to oppose the placing of her statue near the church, he was again sent into exile, on a desolate tract on the Euxine Sea. B. at Antioch, 354; D. at Comana, in Asia Minor, overcome by the fatigues of a forced journey, 407.—Thirty-five years after the death of Chrysostom, his remains were carried to Constantinople, and buried with great pomp by Theodosius II.; it is said they were subsequently removed to Rome. His feast is celebrated by the Roman church on the 27th January, and by the Greek on the 13th November. His works were edited by Saville, at Eton, in 8 vols. folio, 1613; and by Montfaucon in 13 vols. 1718, Paris. His book on the priesthood is a valuable work, and has been translated into English.

CHUCUITO, *choo'-koo-e'-to*, a province of Peru, bounded E. by the great lake of the same name, which is situate between the two Cordilleras of Peru, in the N.W. part of the province of Los Charcos. *Lat.* from 15° 35′ to 17° 20′ S.—A town in the above province. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHUDLEIGH, *chud'-le*, a parish and town of Devonshire. *Pop.* 2,500.—The neighbourhood is famous for its orchards of cider apples.

CHUENPEE, *chu-en'-pe*, a fortified port of China, on an island 35 miles from Canton. It was taken by the British in 1841.

CHUMBUL, *choom'-bool*, a large river of Hindostan, rising in Malwa, in the Vindhyan mountains, and falling into the Jumna 25 miles below Etaweh. It receives numerous tributaries. *Length*, 540 miles.

CHUNAR, or CHUNARGUR, *choo-nar-gur'*, a town and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Mirzapoor, on the Ganges, 16 miles from Benares. It has an Episcopal church and a Roman Catholic chapel. Within the walls is the governor's house, the state prison, an hospital, and an ancient Hindoo palace, supplied by a well of bad water, sunk deep in a rock. *Pop.* 12,000.—The territory annexed to this town was, in 1768, ceded to the British.

CHUPRAH, *choo'-pra*, a large town of Hindostan, on the Ganges, 35 miles from Patna. It is the capital of the district of Sarun. *Pop.* 50,000.

CHUQUISACA, *choo'-ke-sa'-ka*, a city of S. America, and capital of the province of the same name, formerly called Los Charcos, or La Plata. The town is built in a valley 9,000 feet above the sea, and the houses are covered with tiles, very roomy and convenient, with pleasant gardens. It has a large cathedral, ornamented with painting and gilding, a university, and mining-schools. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 19° 30′ S. *Lon.* 66° 40′ W.

CHUR, *choor*, the capital town of the Swiss canton Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine. *Manf.* Zinc wares, tools; and it has an active transit trade. *Pop.* 5,500. *Lat.* 46° 30′ N. *Lon.* 9° 35′ E.

CHURCH, the prefix of numerous parishes of England and Wales, none of them with a population above 4,000.

CHURCH, STATES OF THE. (*See* PAPAL STATES.)

CHURCH CREEK, a township of Dorchester county, Maryland, U.S., at the head of Church Creek, a branch of Hudson river, 7 miles from Cambridge.

CHURCHILL, *church'-hill*, John. (*See* MARLBOROUGH, Duke of.)

CHURCHILL, Sir Winston, an English historian, who wrote a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," published in 1675, folio. B. in Dorsetshire, 1620; D. 1688. He was the father of the celebrated duke of Marlborough, and his daughter Arabella became mistress to James II., by whom she had two sons and two daughters.

CHURCHILL, Charles, an English poet, the son of a curate of St. John's, Westminster. He received his education at Westminster school, but was refused matriculation at Oxford, on account of his insufficiency in classical knowledge. At the age of twenty-three he was ordained, and served a curacy in Wales; but, becoming a dealer in cider, was unfortunate, and fell into bankruptcy. After this he came to London, and succeeded his father as curate of St. John's, to which he added the profits of a seminary, in which he taught young ladies to read and write. His first-published literary performance was a poem called "Rosciad," written against the principal theatrical managers, which had so great a success that it stimulated him to further exertions in the satirical line. His next was the "Apology," which was succeeded by "Night," intended to serve as an apology for his own nocturnal habits, which were sometimes marked by such bibacious excesses as to damage his reputation. After several other performances, in one of which—"Pomposo"—he attacked Dr. Johnson, he wrote, to please Wilkes, "The Prophecy of Famine, a Scotch Pastoral," which met with great success. There seems nothing, however, more difficult to bear with equanimity than sudden prosperity, and Churchill fell into greater irregularities of conduct than ever. His parishioners were forced to remonstrate strongly with him against his vices, and he quitted the clerical profession. He now gave himself up to a dissipated course of life, parted from his wife, and kept a mistress. He continued, however, the friend of John Wilkes, and wrote further satires. Among others he attacked Hogarth, who revenged himself in his picture of "The Reverend Mr. Churchill as a Russian Bear;" but he has written nothing which has left a permanent impression upon the literature of his country. B. at Westminster, 1731; D. at Boulogne, 1765.

CHURCHILL CAPE, a headland on the W. coast of Hudson's Bay. *Lat.* 58° 54′ N. *Lon.* 93° E.

CHURCHTOWN, or BRUHENNY, the name of several Irish parishes, none of them with a population above 3,100.

CHUSAN, *choo-san'*, one of a group of islands off the E. coast of China, 50 miles from Ningpo. *Ext.* 10 miles, with a varying breadth of from 6 to 18. *Desc.* Mountainous, interspersed with highly-cultivated valleys, producing tea, rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, walnuts, chestnuts, cotton, and tobacco. The island is studded with a great many towns and villages. *Pop.* 200,000. *Lat.* 30° N. *Lon.* 122° E.—This island, called the "Key of China," was taken by the British in 1840 and 1841, and held by them until the terms of their treaty with China were fulfilled by the latter power.

CHUTTERBAI, *choot'-ter-bai'*, a stronghold of Afghan-

istan, belonging, with Fort Am, to a powerful chief, who claims a territory of about 250 square miles. *Lat.* 34° N. *Lon.* 72° E.

CIBAO, *sib'-a-o*, the principal mountain in Hayti, near the centre of the island, at one time celebrated for its gold-mines. *Height*, 4,590 feet.

CIBBER, Caius Gabriel, *sib'-ber*, a German sculptor, who, about the time of the Cromwellian Protectorate, came to England, and began to pursue his profession in London with some success. The statues of the kings, and of Gresham, in the Royal Exchange, which was burned, were by him, and also the two figures of "Melancholy" and "Raging Madness," at the principal gate of old Bethlehem Hospital. He also executed the bassi-rilievi on the pedestal of the London Monument. During the latter years of his life, he was chiefly employed by the duke of Devonshire in decorating the seat of that nobleman at Chatsworth. In the revolution of 1688, he took up arms under the duke, in favour of the prince of Orange, and lived to see the cause for which he fought successful. B. about 1630; D. in London, 1700, leaving a considerable fortune.

CIBBER, Colley, an English poet and play-writer, the son of Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor. He served in the army of the prince of Orange at the Revolution, and afterwards went on the stage; but not attaining to eminence as an actor, turned his attention to dramatic writing. His first play was "Love's Last Shift," which was performed in 1695, and met with great applause; after which he wrote a number of others. His best work is considered to be the "Careless Husband," performed in 1704; but the "Nonjuror" brought him the most fame and profit. George I., to whom it was dedicated, presented him with £200, and appointed him to the office of poet laureate. B. in London, 1671; D. 1757.—His comedies are light, airy, and pleasant, but his royal odes possess many faults. He wrote an "Apology" for his own life, which is very amusing, as it depicts many of his own foibles and peculiarities with considerable candour.—His son THEOPHILUS followed, for a short time, the theatrical profession, and wrote a ballad opera called "Pattie and Peggy." B. 1703; D. on his passage to Ireland, 1758.

CIBBER, Susannah Maria, was the wife of Theophilus Cibber, and the sister of Dr. Thomas Arne, the musical composer. She, as an actress, became a great favourite with the public, and was considered by many as the best representative of the tragic muse in her time on the stage. D. 1766, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

CICERO, Marcus Tullius, *sis'-e-ro*, a learned philosopher, and the greatest of Roman orators, honourably descended both by his father and mother's side. He was instructed in philosophy by Philo, in law by Mutius Scævola, and acquired his military knowledge under Sylla, in the Marsian war. When young, he translated the Greek poem "Phænomena," of Aratus, into Latin, of which some fragments remain. At the age of twenty-six he appeared at the bar, and pleaded the cause of Quinctius, and a year afterwards defended Roscius of Ameria in such a manner as won the applause of the Romans. He then travelled into Greece and Asia, and spent some time at Athens with his friend Atticus in studying the best models of Grecian oratory. On his return to Rome he became distinguished above all other pleaders. After passing through the offices of ædile and prætor, he offered himself as a candidate for the consulship; and, though powerfully opposed, was successful. One of his competitors was the famous Catiline, whose conspiracy against the state he was afterwards the great means of unveiling; for which he was called by the citizens "the father of his country, and the second founder of the republic." (*See* CATILINE.) His vehemence, however, against Clodius, who was accused of having violated the mysteries of the *Bona Dea* (*see* CÆSAR, Julius), brought upon him a train of evils, which finally forced him into voluntary exile; but his banishment was of short duration, for the Clodian faction becoming odious, the senate and people unanimously recalled him. In the quarrel between Cæsar and Pompey, he espoused the side of the latter, and followed him into Greece; but, after the battle of Pharsalia, returned into Italy, and obtained the friendship of Cæsar. He now retired from the arena of politics, and devoted himself to the calmer elegancies of literary pursuits, when the assassination of the dictator once more called him upon the political stage. He advised the senate to grant a general amnesty; but when he saw Antony gaining the ascendancy, he removed to Athens, to escape the effects of the enmity of that general. In a short time, however, he returned to Rome, and seemed to enjoy the friendship of Octavius, who nevertheless was induced to sacrifice him to the malice of Antony. Cicero was at Tusculum when he received the news of his proscription. In order to escape the vengeance of his enemies, he set out in a litter for the seacoast, but was overtaken and slain. His head and hands were carried in triumph to Antony, who was mean enough to place them on the rostra in the Forum, where Cicero had so often defended the lives, fortunes, and liberties of the Roman people. B. at Arpinum, 106 B.C.; assassinated near Gaeta, 43 B.C.—The talents of this great man have been the subject of universal admiration, and he possessed eminent public and private virtues, although they were, in some degree, obscured by his excessive vanity. He married Terentia, whom he afterwards divorced, and by whom he had a son and daughter. His second wife was a young woman to whom he was guardian.—His son MARCUS served under Pompey, with great reputation, and Augustus made him augur; but his conduct was licentious, and Pliny says that he was the greatest drunkard in the empire. The works of Cicero have been repeatedly published both collectively and separately.

CID CAMPEADOR, The, *sid kam-pai'-a-dor*, from the Arabic *el seid*, 'the lord,' and the Spanish *campeador*, 'champion,' was a Castilian hero, whose exploits are so largely mingled with fable and romance, that it is difficult, now, to determine how much of his life was true. It would appear, however, that his real name was Don Roderigo Dias de Bivar, and that he was reared in the court of the kings of Castile. On account of the great prowess he displayed in early years, the honour of knighthood was bestowed on him; and, in 1063, he proceeded with Don Sancho of Castile against Ramiro, king of Aragon, who was slain in battle. On the accession of Sancho, he accompanied him to the siege of Zamora, where the king was killed by treachery, and the Cid led back the troops to Castile, carrying with him the dead body of his monarch. Alfonso, the brother of Sancho, was then placed on the throne; and in 1074 the Cid married Donna Ximena Dias, daughter of Count Diego Alvarez, of the Asturias, whom he had slain in single combat, to avenge an insult which Diego had offered to Roderigo's father. Soon after this he revolted against Alfonso, and committed great ravages in Aragon, penetrating nearly as far as Saragossa, and fixing his residence in a fortress still called Peña del Cid, 'the rock of the Cid,' where he became an independent chief. In 1094 he took Valentia, and held it till the time of his death. B. at Burgos, 1040; D. 1099.—Corneille has written a famous tragedy, embodying the exploits of this warrior. Mr. Southey also published a "Chronicle of the Cid," illustrative of his adventures. There is, however, a Spanish poem of the Cid, which was written in the 12th century by the "Homer of Spain," of whom we have no further knowledge; but whose performance is said, by Southey, to be "the oldest poem in the Spanish language, and, beyond comparison, the finest."

CILICIA, *si-lish'-e-a*, an ancient division of Asia Minor, now comprised in the Turkish pashalic Itshili. Formerly, its boundaries were the Taurus range on the N., the Cilician Sea on the E., the Gulf of Issus on the S., and Pamphylia on the W. *Lat.* between 36° and 38° N. *Lon.* between 32° 10′ and 37° 8′ E.

CILLY, CILLI, or ZILLI, *sil'-le*, a town of Styria, 57 miles from Gratz. It has a high school and gymnasium, and trades in oil and wine. *Pop.* 1,700.—It is a station on the railway between Trieste and Vienna.

CIMABUE, *sim'-à-boo-ai*, a Florentine painter and architect, considered as the restorer of the art of painting in Italy. He was instructed by the Greek painters whom the senate had summoned to Florence; but he very quickly surpassed his masters. There are

still some remains of his works in fresco and distemper, showing signs of genius. His principal picture, however, is the "Madonna," painted for the church of St. Maria Novella. This production, when finished, was escorted to the church by a triumphal procession of the citizens. B. at Florence, 1240; D. 1300.

CIMAROSA, Domenico, *sim-a-ro'-sa*, a musician, who early achieved, by his compositions, great success, and was invited to the courts of the German sovereigns, and also to the court of Russia. He is the author of more than 120 operas, serious and comic; amongst which may be remarked "Abraham's Sacrifice," "Penelope," the "Horatii and the Curiatii." He principally excelled, however, in the Opera Buffa. B. at Naples, 1754; D. at Venice, 1801.

CIMBRI, *sim'-bri*, a Teutonic race, who originally occupied Jutland and part of Denmark, and who seem to have belonged to the same family as the Cimmerians of the Greeks and the Cymri of the Gauls.

CIMBRICUM BELLUM, *sim'-bri-kum*, was begun by the Cimbri and Teutones, by an invasion of the Roman territories, 109 B.C. These barbarians, in the first battle, destroyed 80,000 Romans, under the consuls Manlius and Servilius Cæpio. But Marius, in a second engagement at Aquæ Sextiæ, left dead of the Teutones, on the field of battle, 20,000, and took 90,000 prisoners, 102 B.C. The Cimbri, in the following year, penetrated into Italy, where, at the river Athesis, Marius and his colleague Catulus defeated them, slaying 140,000 of their number. This last battle put an end to this destructive war, and the two consuls entered Rome in triumph.

CIMMERIANS, *sim-me'-ri-ăns*, a barbarous people of eastern Europe, who for a time inhabited the neighbourhood of the Palus Mæotis (Sea of Azof), and from whom, perhaps, the Crimea takes its name. Driven out of Asia by the Scythians, they spread themselves along the east coast of the Black Sea, and then turned to the west and south-west, taking possession of Cappadocia, &c. They even penetrated into Lydia, but Alyattes conquered them, 610 B.C., when they disappear from history.

CIMON, *si'-mon*, an Athenian general, the son of Miltiades. He behaved with great courage at the battle of Salamis, and was afterwards appointed to the command of all the naval forces of Greece. He defeated the Persian fleets and took 200 ships, and totally routed their land forces on the same day, near the river Eurymedon, in Pamphylia. He was shortly after, by the intrigues of Pericles, banished Athens, but was recalled, and adjusted the dispute existing between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians. He was now appointed to carry on the war against Persia, in Egypt and Cyprus, with a fleet of 200 ships; and, on the coast of Asia, gave battle to the enemy, and totally destroyed their fleet. D. besieging the town of Citium, in Cyprus, 440 B.C.—He may be called the last of those Greeks whose spirit and boldness defeated the armies of the barbarians. He fortified and embellished Athens with the captured spoils, and has been highly extolled by his biographers, as well for his liberality as his valour.—There were others, also, of this name, but of inferior note.

CINALOA, or CINOLLO, *sin'-a-lo'-a*, a department of the Mexican confederation. *Desc.* Flat and unfertile. *Pop.* Unascertained. It lies on the W. coast, in *lat.* 26° N.

CINALOA, a town in the above province, on a river of the same name, which falls into the Gulf of California. *Pop.* 9,500. *Lat.* 25° 50′ N. *Lon.* 108° 8′ W.

CINCINNATI, *sin'-sin-na'-te*, the capital of Hamilton county, Ohio, U S., situate on the N. bank of Ohio river, 20 miles above the mouth of the Great Miami. It is regularly laid out, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and is one of the most flourishing towns W. of the Alleghany mountains. Its public buildings are a courthouse, lyceum, mechanics' institute, museums, theatres, several hospitals, upwards of one hundred churches, several colleges, many schools, insurance companies, offices, and banks. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, and tobacco in various forms; and there are type, iron, and brass foundries, shipbuilding-yards, and flour-mills. It is the principal pork-market in the Union. The vintage of its neighbourhood is also very great. *Pop.* The growth of Cincinnati has been rapid, almost without a parallel. In 1805 the population was 500; in 1810, 2,540; in 1815, 6,500; in 1820, 9,732; in 1830, 24,831; and in 1850, 115,436.—It is connected with Lake Erie by the Miami Canal, and by railway with all the important cities in the Union.

CINCINNATUS, *sin'-sin-nai'-tus*, L. Quinctius, a celebrated Roman, who was informed, as he was in the act of ploughing his field, that the senate had chosen him dictator. Upon this, he left his farm, and repaired to the field of battle, where his countrymen were closely besieged by the Volsci and Æqui. Conquering the enemy, he returned to Rome in triumph. Sixteen days after his appointment, he laid down his office, and resumed his agricultural pursuits. In his 80th year he was again summoned against Prænestе as dictator; and, after a successful campaign, once more resigned the absolute power he had enjoyed only 21 days, disregarding the rewards that were offered him by the senate. Lived about 460 B.C.

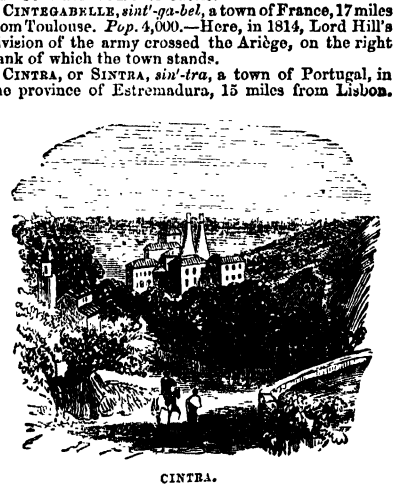
CINNA, Lucius Cornelius, *sin'-na*, a Roman consul, who, with Marius, filled Rome with the blood of their slaughtered enemies. He was consul four successive years. Assassinated at Ancona, 83 B.C.—Cornelia, the wife of Cæsar, was the daughter of this consul.

CINQ-MARS, Henry Coiffier, Marquis of, *sănk mars*, a favourite of Louis XIII., befriended by Cardinal Richelieu, who introduced him to the king. Cinq-Mars, however, irritated against the cardinal for his opposition to his marriage with Maria de Gonzagua, instigated Gaston, duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebellion. Between them a secret treaty was set on foot, by which Spain was to render them assistance; but the plot being discovered by Richelieu, the marquis was seized and beheaded, in September, 1642. B. 1620.

CINQUE PORTS, The, *sink ports*, certain seaports of England, on the coasts of Kent and Sussex: viz. Dover, Sandwich, Hithe, and Romney, in Kent; and Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Seaford, in Sussex. They were originally five in number, as their name imports, and were, in former times, bound to furnish to the sovereign a certain number of ships of war in any emergency, in return for which their freemen were styled barons, and ranked among the nobility. Each of the ports sent two members to parliament, and enjoyed other privileges and immunities.—Their first charter was granted by William the Conqueror, in 1067. An officer was appointed over them, who was called the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and who was also Constable of Dover Castle.

CINTEGABELLE, *sint'-ga-bel*, a town of France, 17 miles from Toulouse. *Pop.* 4,000.—Here, in 1814, Lord Hill's division of the army crossed the Ariège, on the right bank of which the town stands.

CINTRA, or SINTRA, *sin'-tra*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 15 miles from Lisbon.



CINTRA.

It is built on the slope of the mountain-chain of Cintra, which terminates at Cape Roca. *Pop.* 2,600.—Here was concluded, after the battle of Vimiera, in 1808, the convention betwen Sir Hugh Dalrymple and the

French marshal Junot. By it the French were suffered to evacuate Portugal unmolested. Byron, in the first canto of his "Childe Harold," thus commemorates the event:—

"And ever since that martial synod met,
Britannia sickens, Cintra, at thy name;
And folks in office, at the mention, fret,
And fain would blush, if blush they could, for shame.
How will posterity the deed proclaim!"

The convention was signed in the palace of the Marchese Murialva.

CIOTAT, *se'-o-ta*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, on the Mediterranean, 14 miles from Marseilles. *Pop.* 5,300, trading chiefly in fruits, wine, and oil.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, *sir'-kars*, an extensive province of Hindostan, lying on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal. *Area*, estimated at 17,000 square miles. *Desc.* About one half is supposed to be capable of culture or pasture, and the remainder consists of wood, water, barren hills, and a sandy waste, 3 miles broad, bordering the whole of the seacoast. The towns and villages are chiefly composed of mud huts. *Pop.* 3,000,000, all Hindoos. *Lat.* from 15° to 20° N.—This province is divided into five circars, and, in 1765, was annexed by Lord Clive to British India.

CIRCASSIA, or TCHERKESSIA, *sir-kăsh'-e-a*, a country of Asia, occupying a great part of the territory between the Black and Caspian seas. It comprises the northern and part of the southern declivity of the Caucasus, and is now nominally embraced within the limits of the Russian empire. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected by extensive fertile valleys, producing wheat, grapes, and most of the fruits of the temperate zone. Cattle-rearing, however, is the principal branch of industry, and the breed of horses is of superior quality. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, nitre, and salts. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* Perhaps 230,000.—The Circassians are distinguished by the elegance of their appearance. The men are tall, and of an athletic, though slender form; their features expressive, and their air haughty and martial. The beauty of the females has long been celebrated throughout Europe; and Circassian captives are considered as the brightest ornaments of an Eastern seraglio. The favourite employment of the Circassians consists in expeditions of war against the neighbouring tribes, or of plunder into the Russian territory, which they have long held as legitimate ground for spoil. At home their time is mostly employed in hunting and feasting, whilst their chief pride is placed in their arms and horses. (*See* CAUCASUS.)

CIRCE, *sir'-se*, a daughter of Sol and Perse, celebrated for her skill in magic and poisonous herbs. She married a Sarmatian prince of Colchis, whom she murdered to obtain the kingdom; but was expelled by her subjects, and carried, by her father, to an island called Æa, on the coast of Italy. Ulysses, on his return from the Trojan war, visited her coasts; and all his companions, who ran headlong into pleasure and voluptuousness, were changed by Circe's potions into swine. Ulysses, fortified against all enchantments by an herb called moly, which he had received from Mercury, demanded from Circe the restoration of his companions to their former state. She complied, loading the hero with honours; and, for one whole year, he forgot his glory in his devotion to pleasure. (*See* ULYSSES.)

CIRCENCKS LUDI, *sir-sen'-seez lu'-di*, games performed in the circus at Rome, dedicated to the god Consus, and first established by Romulus, at the rape of the Sabines. They were in imitation of the Olympian games, and were not appropriated to one particular exhibition, but were equally devoted to leaping, wrestling, throwing the quoit and javelin, races on foot as well as in chariots, and boxing. The celebration continued five days, beginning on the 15th of September.

CIRCUS, *sir'-kus*, a large and elegant building in Rome, where plays and shows were exhibited. They were eight in number; the first, called Maximus Circus, being the grandest. It was raised and embellished by Tarquin Priscus, and it could contain, it is said, about 300,000 spectators. It was about 2,187 feet long, and 960 broad.

CIRENCESTER, *si-ren-ses'-ter*, commonly pronounced *sis'-is-ter*, a market and borough town of Gloucestershire, on the Churn, 16 miles from Gloucester. Of the three churches which once decorated this town, one only remains; but that is scarcely surpassed in magnificence by any structure of the same kind in the kingdom. Of the abbey no vestiges exist, except an ancient gateway. *Manf.* Carpets, woollens, and cutlery. *Pop.* 6,100.

CIRTA. (*See* CONSTANTINE, Algeria.)

CISALPINA GALLIA, *sis'-ăl-pi'-na*, a part of Gaul, called also Citerior and Togata. Its farthest boundary was near the Rubicon, and it touched the Alps on the Italian side.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC, *sis-ăl'-pine*, a state of Italy, comprising parts of Mantua, Milan, the Valteline, the Venetian territory W. and S. of the Adige, Modena, and the N. part of the Pontifical States. It was founded by Napoleon in 1797, and in 1802 was named the Italian Republic. In 1805, it formed the greater part of the kingdom of Italy.

CISNEROS, Alphonzo de. (*See* XIMENES.)

CITADELLA, *se'-ta-dail-la*, a town of Venetia, on the Brentella, 14 miles from Vicenza. *Manf.* Woollens and paper. *Pop.* 7,000.

CITHÆRON, *si-the'-ron*, a king, who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia. This mountain was at the south of the river Asopus. It was sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs upon it; and Hercules there killed an immense lion. It is now called Helatea, and forms a part of the boundary between Attica and Thebes. *Height*, 4,620 feet.

CITTA VECCHIA, or NOTABILE, *cheet-ta vel'-ke-a*, a strong town of Malta, situate on a hill in the centre of the island, 6 miles from Valetta. *Pop.* 4,000.—It was formerly the capital of the island, and, in its suburb, is Rabato, the grotto of St. Paul.

CIUDA DELLA, *the'-oo-da dail'-la*, a town of Minorca, on its N.W. coast, about 30 miles from Port Mahon. The cathedral is a spacious and imposing edifice. *Pop.* about 8,000.

CIUDAD, or CIVIDAD RODRIGO, *the'-oo-dath*, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, on the Agueda, which is here crossed by a magnificent bridge, 30 miles from Coimbra. The streets are tolerably regular, and the public buildings numerous. The principal are a citadel, governor's residence, cathedral, and other churches. On the Plaza Mayor, or principal square, are three Roman columns, with inscriptions. *Pop.* 5,000.—It was taken by the French in 1810, and in 1812 the British retook it by storm.

CIUDAD REAL, *rai'-al*, a province of Spain, occupying the S. of New Castile, and inclosed by Toledo on the N., Albacete on the E., Cordova and Jaen on the S., and Badajos and Caceres on the W. *Area*, 11,768 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and sterile, except on the banks of the rivers, where maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, and flax are grown. Live stock are also reared to a considerable extent. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, antimony, silver, coal, granite, jasper, and marble. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, linens, silk, saltpetre, soap, hardware, and earthenware. *Pop.* 305,000.

CIUDAD REAL, the capital of the above, 100 miles from Madrid. The streets are broad, straight, and well paved. The principal square is 150 paces long, by 75 broad. *Manf.* Woollens and glove-leather; and there is a trade in mules, wine, fruits, and oil. *Pop.* about 10,000.

CIVILIS, *si-vi'-lis*, a brave chief of the Batavians, the ancient inhabitants of a portion of Holland, who, about 70 B.C., put himself at the head of his countrymen, and drove out the Romans, beating many of their best generals. He finally made peace with Cerialis, Vespasian's commander. (*See* "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," by J. L. Motley.)

CIVITA CASTELLANA, *kas-tel-la'-na*, a town of Italy, 24 miles from Rome. *Pop.* 4,000.—In its neighbourhood the Neapolitans defeated the French, on December 4, 1798.

CIVITA SANT-ANGELO, *che'-ve-ta sant anj'-at-lo*, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra,

near the Adriatic. It trades principally in grain, wine, and oil. *Pop.* 7,300.

CIVITA VECCHIA, *chē'-ve-tavek'-ke-a*, the principal seaport of Italy, in the Papal States, built on a bay of the Mediterranean, 38 miles from Rome. It has a good harbour, inclosed by two moles; and another on the S. at the extremity of which there is a lighthouse. Its chief buildings are churches and convents, a theatre, arsenal, building-docks, and a convict establishment. *Exp.* Wheat, cheese, skins, alum, staves, and bark. *Imp.* Provisions, wine, spirits, and haberdashery. *Pop.* 8,000.—In April, 1849, a French force of 6,000 men, under General Oudinot, landed here on its way to Rome, where the republic had been proclaimed, and a triumvirate appointed. The avowed purpose of this expedition was, that the government of Louis Napoleon, then president of the republic, desired that "the flag of France might be planted on the Roman territory, as a marked testimony of their sympathy."

CLACKMANNAN, the capital of Clackmannanshire, 7 miles from Stirling. It stands on an eminence, not far from the confluence of the Devon with the Forth. *Pop.* 6,000.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, *klăk-măn'-nan*, a county of Scotland, bounded S.E. by Fife, S. and S.W. by the river Forth, W. by Alva, an isolated district of Stirlingshire, and on every other side by Perthshire. *Ext.* 8 miles, with a mean breadth of 6. *Area*, 48 square miles. *Desc.* The northern district is traversed by the Ochil Hills; and the principal rivers are the North and South Devon. The soil is fertile, many acres of rich carse land having been recovered from the Forth by means of embankments. *Minerals.* Coal, ironstone, and green-stone. *Pop.* 23,000.

CLAGENFURT, or KLAGENFURTH, *klă'-gen-foort*, a town of Austria, the capital of the duchy of Carinthia, on the Glan, 40 miles from Laybach. It is well built, having broad streets and several squares. The public buildings are a cathedral, several churches, a residence of the prince-bishop of Gurk, the hall of the Carinthian Assembly, and many charitable institutions. *Manf.* Fine cloth, silk, ribbons, and muslin. *Pop.* 14,500.—In 1809 the French entered this place, and razed its fortifications.

CLAIR, ST., *klair*, a county of Illinois, U.S., on the Mississippi. *Area*, 648 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.—Also, a township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, 112 miles from Harrisburg. *Pop.* 1,700.—The name of several other small townships in the United States.

CLAIR, ST., a river and lake of N. America, lying between the territories of Great Britain and the United States. The river is the channel of communication between lakes Huron and Erie.—The LAKE is of sufficient depth for ships of the largest burden. It lies between the state of Michigan and Upper Canada. *Ext.* 30 miles long, and 12 broad. *Area*, 360 square miles. It has many islands, and receives numerous streams.

CLAIR, ST., the name of several parishes, towns, and villages of France, none of them with a population above 1,800.

CLAIRAC, *klair'-ak*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and on the Lot, 16 miles from Agen. *Manf.* Paper; and it has a trade in fruits and wines. *Pop.* 4,500.—Under Louis XIII., during the religious wars, this place was taken and burnt several times, more particularly in 1621.

CLAIRAUT, Alexis, *klair'-o*, a precocious French mathematician, who, at the age of 4, could read and write, at 9 had made some progress in algebra and geometry, and solved several difficult problems; and at 11 produced a memoir on curves, which appeared in the "Miscellanea Berolinensia," with an honourable certificate of the Academy of Sciences. That learned body admitted him an associate at the age of 18; and he was one of the academicians who went to the north to measure a degree, with the view of ascertaining the figure of the earth. B. at Paris, 1713; D. 1765.—He wrote Elements of Geometry and of Algebra, a treatise on the Figure of the Earth, Tables of the Moon, &c.

CLAIRBORNE, *klair'-born*, the name of two counties of the United States.—1. In Mississippi. *Area*, 480 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom two thirds are slaves.—2. In Tenessee. *Area*, 580 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000, of whom about a tenth are slaves.

CLAIRFAIT, Count de, *klair'-fai*, a famous Austrian general, who first distinguished himself against the Turks. In the wars which signalized the close of the 18th century, he fought with great valour against the French; and, in 1795, commanded the army of Mayence, which attacked the French camp formed before that city. This he forced, and took a number of prisoners. Whilst following up his success, he received, at Mannheim, an order to retire, on which he resigned his command. Subsequently, he became a member of the Aulic council of war, and shortly afterwards died, at Vienna, 1798. B. at Brussels, 1733.—Clairfait was considered by the French the ablest general opposed to them during the war.

CLAIRON, Claire Josephine de la Tude, *klair'-awng*, a distinguished French actress, who, in her 12th year, first made her appearance on the stage. She subsequently became the greatest tragic performer of her age and country, but lived a licentious life. B. near Condé, 1723; D. 1803.

CLANDONACH, *klăn'-do-nak*, a barony of Ireland, in Queen's county, Leinster. It is the middle part of the former barony of Upper Ossory. *Pop.* 12,000.

CLANWILLIAM, a district of Cape Colony, S. Africa, bounded on the N. by the Kousie river, S. by the Great Berg river, E. by the Great Riet river, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, 22,112 square miles. *Pop.* about 10,000.—The capital of this district is of the same name, and is about 140 miles from Cape Town.

CLAPHAM, *klăp'-ham*, the name of several parishes of England, the most important of which is that which forms a suburb of London, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Area*, 1,070 acres. *Pop.* 16,290.

CLAPPERTON, Hugh, Captain, *klăp'-per-ton*, a distinguished African traveller. At the age of 13 he was apprenticed to the captain of a ship; but having been caught violating the excise laws, by taking a few pounds of rock-salt to the mistress of the house frequented by the crew of his ship, consented, rather than be subjected to a trial, to go on board a man-of-war, and accordingly joined the *Clorinda* frigate, commanded by Captain Briggs. Through the interest of his friends, he was promoted to the rank of a midshipman, and in 1814 was made lieutenant. He was now appointed to the command of the *Confiance* schooner, on Lake Erie, in N. America, and was held in high estimation as an honourable member of his profession. In 1822 he accompanied Lieutenant Denham and Dr. Oudney on an expedition to Central Africa; and, on his return, received a captaincy. In this enterprise, he and Denham determined the positions of Bournou, Houssa, and Mandara. Oudney had died at an early stage of the journey, in 1824. The principal object of the expedition had been to ascertain the course and the termination of the Niger; but, as they were unsuccessful, he was dispatched again, in 1825, on the same journey. He and his party landed, in the month of November, in the Bight of Benin; but they were all more or less attacked with a sickness which proved fatal to several of them. He had proceeded to Chungary, a village four miles from Saccatoo, where he was seized with dysentery, which carried him off. B. at Annan, Scotland, 1788; D. at Chungary, 1827.

CLAPTON, *klăp'-ton*, a village of Middlesex, about 4 miles N.E. of London, continuous with the suburbs of the metropolis. *Pop.* 6,000.—Also, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 200.

CLARA, *klair'-a*, a town of the island of Cuba, 50 miles from Trinidad. *Pop.* about 6,000, of whom a sixth are slaves.—Also, an island of the Mergui group, off the Canaries.

CLARE, *klair*, a parish and town of Suffolk, on the Stour, 15 miles from Bury St. Edmunds. It has a handsome church. *Pop.* 1,800.

CLARE, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Munster. It is separated by the river Shannon from the county of Limerick on the S.E.; the Atlantic Ocean bounds it on the W., the Bay of Galway on the N., and a portion of the counties of Galway and Tipperary on the E. *Area*, 1,294 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and the soil light, but extremely fertile,

producing potatoes, oats, and barley. It is watered by the Fergus and its affluents. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, and inexhaustible coal-mines. *Manf.* Coarse linens, hosiery, and flannels. *Pop.* 213,000.—The name of several other places in Ireland, and also of a river in Connaught.

CLARE, John, the son of a Northamptonshire farm-labourer, who was early sent to work in the fields, whilst in by-hours he received occasional instruction at a neighbouring parish school. When he became able to read, he purchased a few books, and, by degrees, initiated himself into composition in verse. In 1818 he produced a "Sonnet to the Setting Sun," which attracted the notice of a bookseller at Stamford, and led to the publication of a small volume entitled "Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery," which was favourably received. He subsequently produced the "Village Minstrel, and other Poems;" the "Shepherd's Calendar, and other Poems;" and in 1836 the "Rural Muse." These are all pleasing effusions, but exhibiting neither strength nor much originality. Clare unfortunately lost his reason, brought on by brooding over some unsuccessful trading speculations, which, although comparatively trifling, to a mind like his were sufficiently overwhelming. B. at Helpstone, Northamptonshire, 1793.

CLARE GALWAY, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 6 miles from Galway, and drained by the river Clare. *Pop.* 2,800.

CLAREMONT, *klair'-mont*, a domain and royal palace of England, near Esher, in the county of Surrey. It belongs to the king of the Belgians, and was the residence in which Louis Philippe, the ex-king of the French, died in exile. After his death, the ex-royal family of France continued to reside there.

CLAREMONT, a town of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, U.S., on Connecticut river, 11 miles from Charlestown. *Pop.* 4,000.

CLARENDON, Earl of, Edward Hyde, *klär'-en-don*, lord high chancellor of England, studied the law under his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, chief justice of the King's Bench. Being an ardent royalist, he attached himself, during the civil war, to the cause of Charles, and greatly contributed to the Restoration. In the exercise of his judicial functions his conduct was above reproach, yet he became unpopular, and was forced to resign his official situations. To escape the penalties of a threatened impeachment, he prudently retired into exile, and passed the remainder of his days in France. B. at Dinton, Wiltshire, 1608; D. at Rouen, 1674.—Clarendon wrote the well-known "History of the Rebellion," which is held in high estimation, and will transmit his name to a distant posterity. His daughter Anne was married to the duke of York, who by her had two daughters, Anne and Mary, both of whom ascended the English throne.

CLARENDON, George William Frederick Villiers, fourth earl of, succeeded to the title in 1838. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1823 was appointed a commissioner of excise in Dublin, in which capacity he displayed abilities sufficient to recommend him to some higher employment by the government. Accordingly, in 1831, he arranged a commercial treaty with France, and in 1833 became minister plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid. When he succeeded to his title, he came to England, and took his seat in the House of Lords. Here he soon distinguished himself, and in 1840 became lord privy seal in the Melbourne administration, and, before the end of the same year, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In the following year Sir Robert Peel came into power; but in 1846, when Lord John Russell was appointed to the premiership, Lord Clarendon was made president of the Board of Trade, which office he resigned for the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, on the duties of which he entered in the following year. He continued to exercise his viceregal authority through a very trying course of years till 1852, when, with the other members of the ministry, he resigned, and was succeeded by the earl of Eglinton. On the accession to power of the Coalition ministry, under the earl of Aberdeen, he accepted the seals of the Foreign Office, which he also continued to hold under the administration of Lord Palmerston, cementing the French and Sardinian alliance in reference to the Russian war. If, before that contest, he displayed some disposition, as was said, to yield to the czar, yet his firmness at the congress of Paris in 1856, in respect to the boundaries of Russia and her right to the Isle of Serpents, showed that he well knew how to uphold the honour and interests of his country. B. in London, 1800.

CLARENDON, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, U.S., 28 miles from Windsor. *Pop.* 1,798.

CLARENDON PARK, anciently a royal forest of England, in Wiltshire, 3 miles from Salisbury. *Area,* 4,160 acres. In this park there are still to be seen the vestiges of a hunting-seat, or royal palace, in which Henry II., with his council, enacted, in 1194, the "Constitutions of Clarendon," designed to check the encroachments of the clergy, and which occasioned a strong resistance from the churchmen, with Thomas à Becket at their head.

CLARK, Sir James, *klark*, physician in ordinary to Queen Victoria, and equally distinguished for his public humanity and private benevolence. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Fordyce, a maritime parish of Scotland, and afterwards entered King's College, Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.A. He then went to Edinburgh, where he pursued his medical studies, and, in 1809, received an appointment in the navy, in which he remained till 1815, when he returned to Edinburgh, and, in two years more, took his degree of M.D. in the university of that city. He now set out on a continental tour, and settled in Rome, where he practised for eight years, during which he pursued his professional duties with unwearied zeal, earnestly devoting himself to the great cause of humanity in investigating modes for the alleviation of its suffering, or the cure of those numerous ills to which "flesh is heir." He visited the principal universities and medical schools of Germany, France, and Italy, directing his especial attention to the influence of those climates, chiefly resorted to by invalids, upon the various kinds of their diseases. The result of these investigations, and his otherwise large experience, was the publication, in 1829, of his work "On the Sanative Influence of Climate," a fourth edition of which appeared in 1856, and is now an authority. Indeed, according to the language of the "London Medical Chirurgical Review," it is "an indispensable companion to every invalid who seeks restoration of health or prolongation of life beneath a milder sky than that which lowers over his native land." Whilst in Rome, Dr. Clark became known to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and, in 1824, was by him appointed his physician. In 1826 he came to England, and settled in London; and was, shortly afterwards, made physician to St. George's Parochial Infirmary. In 1832 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and, in 1835, physician to the duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. On the accession of her majesty to the throne, he continued her physician. In the same year of his appointment to that position, he published his treatise "On Pulmonary Consumption," in which he shows that this insidious disease has its origin in a deteriorated condition of the system, an opinion not generally entertained until first clearly demonstrated in this treatise. On the establishment of the London University, Dr. Clark was elected one of the senate; and, with the view of remedying some defects in the system of English "Clinical Instruction," he wrote a pamphlet on that subject. In 1838 he was created a baronet, a title well earned, seeing it has been won in the field of humanity, in endeavouring to promote health and preserve life by every means which a sound judgment, great knowledge, and a large practical experience can place at his command. B. at Cullen, Banffshire, 1788.

CLARK, William Tierney, a civil engineer, who, in 1808, went as a draughtsman from Bristol to London, and entered into the service of Mr. Rennie, with whom he remained till 1811, when he was appointed engineer of the West Middlesex Waterworks. This post he retained throughout his life, making great improvements in the establishment, and realizing large profits to the company. In 1819 he undertook the completion of the Thames and Medway Canal, which he successfully accomplished; and, in 1824, commenced the suspension-bridge over the Thames at Hammersmith. In 1827 he finished this work, after which the duke of Norfolk employed him to construct another over the

Arun. In 1839 he began another over the Danube, at Pesth, which was not completed till 1849, at a cost of £622,000. This was the greatest work of his life, and it gave so much satisfaction to his royal patron, the emperor of Austria, that he presented him with a box set in brilliants. For a design for a suspension-bridge over the Neva, the emperor of Russia sent him a first-class gold medal. B. in Somersetshire, 1783; D. 1852. He was a member of several learned societies.

CLARKE, Samuel, a learned English philosopher and divine, who became chaplain to Bishop Moore, of Norwich, and received from that prelate the rectory of Drayeot, in Norfolk. In 1701 he published his "Paraphrase of the Gospel of St. Matthew," which was afterwards extended to the remaining Gospels. In 1706 appeared his Latin translation of Newton's "Optics," for which Sir Isaac complimented him with £500. About this time he was presented to the rectory of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London, and appointed chaplain to Queen Anne. In 1709 he obtained the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, and took his degree of D.D. at Cambridge. From this period he continued to publish works upon various subjects, some of them of a doctrinal, and others of a deeply philosophical kind, when, in 1727, he was offered the place of master of the mint, vacant by the death of Sir Isaac Newton, but refused it. He was previously presented to the mastership of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicestershire. In 1729 he published the first twelve books of Homer's "Iliad," with a Latin version and annotations. The remaining books were published by his son in 1732. B. at Norwich, 1675; D. in London, 1729.—Dr. Clarke was a profound scholar, a close reasoner, an acute critic, well versed in mathematics, philosophy, and metaphysics. He was also a man of unaffected manners; mild, amiable, and charitable to those who differed from him.

CLARKE, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 6,000 and 22,000. They are situate in the following states: Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

CLARKE, Adam, LL.D., an eminent divine, deeply skilled in Oriental languages and Biblical antiquities. His studies were pursued at the school founded by John Wesley, at Kingswood, near Bristol, and at the age of eighteen he became a travelling preacher in the Methodist connection. In the ministerial character, his preaching was both attractive and useful; but it is principally on account of his writings that he is noticed in this work. In 1802 he published, in six volumes, "A Bibliographical Dictionary," which at once procured for him a literary reputation; and although it does not now rank as a very profound work, still it contains a vast body of well-arranged information, and has been once or twice reprinted. He now continued to produce other works, among which may be noticed a laborious "Commentary on the Bible;" a "Narrative of the Illness and Death of Richard Porson;" "Memoirs of the Wesley Family;" "Baxter's Christian Directory," which he edited, and several others of a religious class. His industry was very great; for, besides these and many pamphlets and sermons, he wrote four reports on the state of the public records, and edited the first volume of a new edition of Rymer's "Fœdera." Independently of these labours, his life was devoted to the active promotion of the well-being of his species; and it is impossible to review his character without being impressed with the idea that he was not only a good but a great man. B. 1762; D. at Haydon Hall, 17 miles from London, 1832.

CLARKE, Edward Daniel, LL.D., a distinguished modern traveller, who in 1794 accompanied Lord Berwick to Italy, and in 1799 commenced a tour through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Turkey, and Greece. In 1802 he returned by Germany and France, bringing with him many valuable manuscripts, which he presented to the library at Cambridge. He also presented to this university a fragment of the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, of the best period of Grecian art, and brought with him, besides, a sarcophagus of Alexander, and a magnificent collection of mineralogical specimens. In 1808 he was appointed professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, in which city and its neighbourhood he passed the rest of his life. B. at Willingdon, Sussex, 1769; D. in London, 1822. —A complete edition of his works, in 11 vols., was published after his death.

CLARKE, Mrs. Cowden, whose maiden name was Mary Novello, was the daughter of a distinguished musician. In 1828 she married Mr. Cowden Clarke, who had intimate connections with Charles Lamb, Keats, Leigh Hunt, and other literary celebrities. In 1829 Mrs. Clarke commenced her Analysis of Shakspeare's works, and after sixteen years of patient labour and research, produced, in 1845, her "Concordance to Shakspeare," which obtained, deservedly, a great success. B. 1809.—Her husband is the author of one or two books, and her sister, Clara Novello, has attained considerable distinction as a singer.

CLARK'S RIVER rises in the Rocky Mountains, United States, and after a course of 500 miles joins the Columbia, in *lat.* 48° 40′ N.; *lon.* 117° 30′ W.

CLARKSON, Thomas, *klark'-son*, an English philanthropist, one of the first advocates of the emancipation of the negroes, was educated with a view to the church, but relinquished his chances of preferment, to advocate the abolition of negro slavery. He laboured, in conjunction with Mr. Wilberforce and other benefactors of mankind, in the cause he had espoused, and lived to see a law for the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves, passed on the 25th March, 1807. It took the labour of another twenty years, however, to effect the abolition of slavery in the islands of the West Indies; but it was accomplished in 1833, when the Emancipation Act liberated, for a compensation of twenty millions to the owners, nearly a million of slaves. Declining health prevented Mr. Clarkson taking so active a part at this period as he had hitherto done; but in the achievement of the work to which he had so long devoted himself, he continued to labour to the last. B. at Wisbeach, 1760; D. at Playford Hall, Sussex, 1846.

CLAUDE, St., *klode*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, 25 miles from Lons-le-Saunier. *Manf.* Toys, jewellery, watches, hardware buttons, and articles of ivory, horn, and wood. *Pop.* 6,000.

CLAUDE, Lorraine, *klawd*, a famous painter, so called from the place of his birth. His real name was Claude Gelée, and the poverty of his parents early compelled them to find some employment for their child; and accordingly, he was made a pastrycook. Receiving some instructions in drawing, however, he went to Rome, and was employed by the painter Tassi, who grounded him in the principles of his art. Determined to take nature for his master, he passed whole days in the fields, watching their various aspects under the mutations of the skies, and became one of the greatest of landscape painters. He painted in fresco as well as in oil. His works are numerous, and to be found in most of the principal galleries of Europe. B. in Lorraine, 1600; D. at Rome, 1682.—England is specially rich in the landscapes of this artist. The National Gallery alone has ten of his paintings, and some of them rank among the finest of his works.

CLAUDIANUS, *klaw'-di-ai'-nus*, a Latin poet, of Egyptian birth, who, at an early age, settled in Italy, and attached himself to Stilicho, the minister of the emperor Honorius, but was in 408 disgraced, together with his patron. He enjoyed, amongst his contemporaries, so distinguished a reputation, that they proclaimed him equal to Homer and Virgil. What, however, has come down to the moderns of his works does not seem to justify these extravagant eulogies. His verses possess harmony, but are monotonous; there is also imagination in them, but little invention and genius. The best of his performances are his "Elogies of Stilicho," and his poems on "Rufinus and Eutropius." B. at Alexandria, about 365; D. at the beginning of the 5th century. (*See* STILICHO.)

CLAUDIUS, a name common to many illustrious Roman emperors, consuls, generals, censors, &c.; of whom the most worthy of remark are the following:—

CLAUDIUS I., Tiber. Drusus Nero, surnamed Germanicus and Britannicus, the fourth emperor of Rome, was elected by the soldiers after the murder of Caligula. He made himself popular at first by adorning and beautifying the city with buildings. He passed over into Britain, and received a triumph for victories

which were gained by his generals, whilst he, with his favourites, was revelling in licentiousness. He married four wives, one of whom, named Messalina, he put to death on account of her lust and debauchery. He was, at last, poisoned by another, called Agrippina, who had made him name her son, Nero, as his successor. D. 54.

CLAUDIUS II., surnamed the Goth, was a Dalmatian, and succeeded Gallienus, in 268. He conquered the Goths, Scythians, and Heruli, and killed no less than 300,000 in a battle. D. in Pannonia, 270.—This prince has been called the second Trajan, as much on account of his valour in battle, as his justice in administration.

CLAUDIUS, Appius, a Roman Decemvir, became enamoured of Virginia, the daughter of Virginius, an officer in the army employed against the Æqui. Endeavouring by every base means in his power to prevail over her virtue, but being constantly baffled, he had recourse to the extraordinary expedient of suborning a man named Claudius to demand her, under the pretence that she was the child of his slave, and brought up as her own, by the wife of Virginius. This claim was brought before the tribunal of the Decemvir, who decreed, that till all the witnesses should appear, Virginia should be delivered to the claimant. The people opposed this decree, when Virginius was privily sent for, and appeared before the tribunal. Being unable, however, to get the sentence revoked, he snatched up a butcher's knife, and stabbed his daughter to the heart. An insurrection ensued. The army having joined Virginius, the senate was unable to resist them. Accordingly, the decemvirate was dissolved, and Appius committed to prison, where he died, 449 B.C.—Upon these events, James Sheridan Knowles founded his celebrated tragedy of "Virginius."

CLAUSEL, Bertrand, Count, *klo'-sel*, entered the French army at an early age, and as aide-de-camp to General Pérignon, served in the army of the Pyrenees in 1794-95. With General Leclerc he went to St. Domingo, and there commanded a division in endeavouring to suppress an insurrection of the blacks. He next served in Spain, and was severely wounded at the battle of Salamanca. In 1813 he was almost daily engaged with the English during the retreat of the French, before Wellington, into France. On the return of Napoleon I. from Elba, he rejoined his standard; but on his fall, he was compelled to leave his country and retire to America. He subsequently returned, and in 1830 succeeded Marshal Bourmont as commander-in-chief in Africa, and, in the following year, was created a marshal. In 1832 he was made governor of Algeria, but, being baffled in his attempt on Constantine, in 1836 he returned to Paris with a broken spirit, from which he never revived. B. at Miropoix, 1777; D. at Toulouse, 1841.

CLAUSENBURG, KLAUSENBURG, or KOLOSVAR, *klo'-sen-boorg*, one of the free royal capital cities of Transylvania, and of a county of the same name, on the Little Szamos, 70 miles from Hermanstadt. It contains a handsome public square, and several elegant streets, churches, and private houses. The gardens and public walks are also elegant. It is divided into Old and New, and is inclosed by a wall and ditch. It is the seat of the Transylvanian diets, of the Unitarian superintendence of Transylvania, and of a Protestant consistory. *Manf.* China-ware, woollens, and paper. *Pop.* 20,000. This is the birthplace of Mathias Coronius, king of Transylvania.

CLAUSTHAL, or KLAUSTHAL, *klo'-stal*, a town of Hanover, in the Upper Hartz, close by Zellerfeld. The public buildings are, a mine-office, two churches, a public school, an orphan-house, a museum, and a mint. It is the principal mining town in the Hartz, and near it are the richest lead and silver mines in that country. *Pop.* about 10,000.

CLAVIJO Y FAXARDO, Joseph, *kla-ve'-cho e fax-ar'-do*, a Spanish writer, who was named keeper of the royal records, and translated from the French the Natural History of Buffon, a work highly esteemed. This procured for him the vice-directorship of the Cabinet of Natural History of Madrid, which post he retained till his death, in 1806. B. in the Canary Isles, 1730.—Behaving very unworthily to a sister of Beaumarchais, a French writer, the latter fought a duel with Clavijo, and made the Spaniard sign a declaration that he had been guilty of a misdeed, and Clavijo was, in consequence, disgraced by the king for a term. This episode has been dramatized by Göthe and others.

CLAXBY, *klăx'-be*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 300.

CLAY, *klai*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying from 6,000 to 12,000. They are situate in the following states:—Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

CLAY, Henry, an American statesman, who was called to the bar at an early age, and distinguished himself as an advocate. In 1803 he was elected member of the Kentucky legislature, and in 1806 a member of the senate at Washington. He afterwards was elected a member of Congress, and became president of that body. In 1814 he was one of the commission sent to Ghent to negotiate peace with Great Britain, and in 1825 was appointed, by President Adams, foreign secretary. In 1828 he contested the presidency with General Jackson, but was defeated, and again in 1832, 1836, and 1844, he was a candidate, but did not meet with success. Retiring, for a time, from public affairs, he returned to take his seat in the senate, and there enjoyed, until a short time before his death, a very great influence. B. in Virginia, 1777; D. 1852.—Henry Clay was the head of the Whigs. Of a conciliatory disposition, he on two occasions, in 1820 and in 1850, succeeded in effecting a compromise between the slave states and the abolitionists, and his death was felt as a public loss.

CLAYDON, *klai'-don*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

CLAYTON, *klai'-ton*, a county of Iowa, U. S. *Area*, 758 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000.—Also a township in New York, on the St. Lawrence, 12 miles from Waterton. *Pop.* 4,300.

CLAYTON, the name of several parishes and townships of England, none of them with a population above 5,300.

CLEANTHES, *kle-ăn'-thes*, a Grecian philosopher, a disciple of Zeno. While pursuing his studies, he maintained himself by his manual labour,—succeeded his master in the school, and had for pupils kings Antigonus and Chrysippus. Starved himself to death at the age of 90, 240 B.C.

CLEARCHUS, *kle-ar'-kus*, a Lacedæmonian general, who was condemned to death for having abused his authority at Byzantium, where he had been sent as an ally. Retiring into Persia, he offered his services to the younger Cyrus, and raised a body of Greek mercenaries, with whom he acted against Artaxerxes, the brother of Cyrus, and king of Persia. After the battle of Cunaxa, where Cyrus fell, and whilst he was leading the retreat of the 10,000 immortalized by his successor Xenophon, Tissaphernes, the Persian general, inveigled him into an interview, and slew him, 401 A.C.

CLEARFIELD, *kleer'-feeld*, a county in the central part of Pennsylvania, U.S., on a creek which runs into the W. branch of the Susquehannah. *Area*, 1,425 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

CLÉMENCE, Isaure, *klai'-mawnce*, a wealthy and illustrious lady of Toulouse, who was descended, it is supposed, from the counts of that city. Towards the year 1490, she instituted at Toulouse the "Jeux Floraux" (Floral Fêtes), and left considerable revenues for the support of these gatherings. D. about 1450; D. 1500 or 1513. These fêtes were established to encourage the art of poesy, and at them were distributed prizes for the best effusions. These prizes consisted of different flowers in gold or silver. Something of the same kind had been commenced in 1322, and in 1695 an academy was founded from the funds, and exists at this day.

CLÉMENT, ST., *klai'-maw*, the name of numerous villages and parishes of France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

CLEMENT I. and II., *klem'-ent*, popes of Rome, of whom one died about 100, and the other 1047.

CLEMENT III. succeeded Gregory VIII. in 1187, and preached a crusade against the Saracens. D. 1191.

CLEMENT IV. was elected in 1265. He signed, with St. Louis of France, the "Pragmatic Sanction," which put an end to the differences existing between Rome and France. D. at Viterbo, 1268.

CLEMENT V. was elected in 1305, and removed the residence of the popes from Rome to Avignon. He was the tool of Philip the Fair of France, and, at his desire, suppressed the order of Knights Templars. D. 1314.

CLEMENT VI. was elected in 1342. In his pontificate, Rienzi attempted to establish the republic at Rome. This pope was a learned man, and had a prodigious memory. D. 1352.

CLEMENT VII., cousin of Leo X., succeeded Adrian VI. in 1523. He entered into the "holy league," with Francis I. of France, the Italian princes, and Henry VIII. of England, against the emperor Charles V. In the war which ensued, Rome was taken and plundered, and the pope himself was shut up in the castle of St. Angelo. He had, consequently, to make terms with Charles. Subsequently, Henry VIII. having repudiated Catharine of Aragon and married Anne Boleyn, Clement excommunicated him in 1534. This occasioned a schism, and ultimately resulted in the separation of England from the Romish church. D. 1534.

CLEMENT VIII. was elected in 1592. He absolved Henry IV. of France, upon that monarch making public profession of Catholicism, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the peace of Vervins in 1598. He elevated to the rank of cardinal, Baronius, Bellarmin, and other distinguished men, and was a learned and sagacious pontiff. D. 1605.

CLEMENT IX. was elected in 1667. During his pontificate, Candia was taken from the Venetians by the Turks. D. 1669.

CLEMENT X. was the successor of the above. Being of great age, the government was left in the hands of Cardinal Paluzzi, a distant relative. D. 1676.

CLEMENT XI. was elected in 1700. His pontificate was disturbed by the quarrels of the Jesuits and the Jansenists, and on issuing the famous bull "Unigenitus," a schism was produced, which lasted many years, between France and Rome. D. 1721.

CLEMENT XII. succeeded Benedict XIII. in 1730, and reformed many abuses of the church. D. 1740.

CLEMENT XIII. was elected in 1758. The Jesuits having been expelled from France, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, he made great but useless efforts to reinstate them. In 1768 he lost Avignon and Benevento. D. 1769.—There is a splendid mausoleum to him in St. Peter's, executed by Canova, who was eight years employed on it.

CLEMENT XIV. was the successor of the above. Of a conciliating disposition, he lived on good terms with all the European courts, and recovered Avignon and Benevento, which had been lost under the preceding pontiff. Pressed to decide the question of the abolition of the order of the Jesuits, he, in 1773, after temporizing for several years, issued the bull ordaining their suppression. D. 1774.

CLEMENT, Francis, a learned French Benedictine monk, who continued the "Literary History of France," commenced by Rivet. He composed the 11th and 12th volumes of that compilation, and also published the 12th and 13th volumes of the collection of French historians begun by Boquet. His greatest achievement, however, was the extension and improvement of the work entitled "L'Art de vérifier les Dates, après J.C.," which had been originated by Dantine, and re-written and published by Clémencet. After thirteen years' labour, he raised it to three large vols. folio, which appeared from 1783 to 1792. He was meditating the production of a similar work on ancient chronology, with the title of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates avant J.C.," when he died, in 1793. B. at Bèze, in Burgundy, 1714.—Clement was a laborious writer, and was the author of several other works besides those mentioned above.

CLEMENT DANES, ST., a parish of London, a little to the W. of Temple Bar. It has a church in the Strand. *Area*, 52 acres. *Pop.* 16,000.

CLEMENTI, Muzio, *kle-men'-te*, an eminent Italian musical composer, and considered the father of pianoforte music. At an early age he evinced a decided predilection for his art, and even in his ninth year passed his examination as an organist. In his thirteenth, he wrote a mass for four voices, and attracted the notice of Mr. Peter Beckford, an English gentleman travelling in Italy, who became his patron, and took him to his seat in Dorsetshire, in England. Here he devoted himself to other studies, and became accomplished in several languages, as well as in various branches of science, without neglecting the cultivation of his talents in the more particular art in which he seemed, by nature, designed to excel. In his 18th year he composed his celebrated opera, which is considered the basis on which the whole fabric of modern pianoforte sonatas is founded. His fame now extended to the continent, and he rose to the highest rank in his profession. In 1800 he engaged in the music trade, still continuing, however, to devote himself to his art throughout the remainder of his days. B. at Rome, 1752; D. in London, 1832.—He was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

CLEOBIS and BITON, *kle'-o-bis, bi'-ton*, two youths, sons of Cydippe, the priestess of Juno, at Argos. When oxen could not be procured to draw their mother's chariot to the temple of Juno, they put themselves under the yoke, and drew it, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, who congratulated the mother on the piety of her sons. Cydippe entreated the goddess to reward them with the best gift that could be granted to mortals. When Cydippe came forth from the temple, she found her sons "asleep for ever" in each other's arms.

CLEOBULUS, *kle-o-bu'-lus*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was the son of Evagoras, of Lindos, and was famous for his fine form. His maxims were, "Do good unto your friends, that you may attach them to you the more; do good unto your enemies, that you may make friends of them." D. 560 B.C.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER, *kle-o'-ber-e*, a parish and town of Shropshire, 10 miles from Ludlow, beautifully situate in a valley. The Clee hills, in the vicinity, abound in coals and ironstone. *Pop.* 1,716, mostly engaged in the collieries and agriculture.

CLEOMBROTUS, *kle-om'-bro-tus*, king of Sparta, gave battle, at Leuctra, to the Thebans, headed by Epaminondas, and was there killed, 371 B.C.—This battle, where the Spartan army was almost entirely destroyed, put an end to the pre-eminence of Sparta in Greece.

CLEOMENES III., *kle-om'-e-nes*, king of Sparta, succeeded his father Leonidas. He was of an enterprising spirit, and resolved to restore the ancient discipline of Lycurgus in its full force, by banishing luxury and intemperance. He made war against the Achæans, and attempted to destroy their league. Aratus, the general of the Achæans, who supposed himself inferior to his enemy, called Antigonus to his assistance; and Cleomenes, when he had fought the unfortunate battle of Sellasia, 222 B.C., retired into Egypt, to the court of Ptolemy Evergetes, where his wife and children had gone before him. Ptolemy received him with great cordiality; but his successor, weak and suspicious, soon expressed his jealousy of this noble stranger, and imprisoned him. Cleomenes killed himself, and his body was flayed and exposed on a cross, 219 B.C.—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

CLEON, *kle'-on*, a name common to many eminent Greeks, of whom the most famous is an Athenian, who, though originally a tanner, became, by his intrigues and eloquence, general of the armies of the state. He took Thoron, in Thrace, and was killed at Amphipolis, in a battle with Brasidas, the Spartan general, 422 B.C.

CLEOPATRA, *kle-o-pä'-tra*, queen of Egypt, famous for her great beauty, crimes, and misfortunes, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who died 51 B.C., leaving his eldest son, Ptolemy Dionysius, and his daughter, Cleopatra, to reign conjointly over the kingdom. They, however, disagreed, and Cleopatra was compelled to seek for safety in Syria. Here she met Cæsar, whilst engaged in the pursuit of Pompey, after the battle of Pharsalia, and, by her fascinating manners, completely won him over to her cause. Accordingly, he determined that she should be reseated on the Egyptian throne, which led to an attack upon his own quarters by the king's troops. This resulted in the overthrow of her brother's forces, and himself being drowned in the Nile. Cleopatra then ascended the throne in conjunction with her younger brother Ptolemy, whom she subsequently poisoned. On the return of Cæsar to Rome, she followed him, and lived there till his assassination,

44 B.C. After this event she returned to Egypt, and about 40 B.C., after the battle of Philippi, was summoned by Antony, to answer the charge alleged against her, of having assisted Brutus. When she made her appearance before him, however, he could not resist her charms, and was induced to marry her, repudiating his former consort, Octavia, the sister of Augustus. War now ensued between Augustus and Antony, and, at the battle of Actium, Cleopatra fled, and her paramour was defeated. The fallen queen, to escape the humiliation of gracing the triumph of Augustus, applied an asp to her breast, and died of the wound, 30 B.C. —She was a woman of genius, versed in several languages, but ambitious and voluptuous, although in her greatest extravagances there was a splendour and grandeur which seemed almost to refine them. With her ended the dynasty of the Greek kings in Egypt, which began with Ptolemæus, the son of Lagus, 323 B.C. (*See* ANTONY and CÆSAR.)

CLEOSTRATUS, *kle-os'-trā-tus*, an ancient philosopher and astronomer of Tenedos. He is said to have introduced the constellations of the zodiac, and reformed the Greek calendar. Lived between 548 and 432 B.C.

CLER, LE, General, *le(r)klair*, a distinguished French officer, who fell, mortally wounded, on the field of Magenta, June 4, 1859.

CLERK, John, of Eldin, *klerk*, the inventor of an improved system of naval tactics, in reference to what is called "breaking the line." This idea was first acted upon by Sir George (afterwards Lord) Rodney, on the 12th April, 1782, when the French, under De Grasse, were defeated in the W. Indies. His plan was subsequently acted upon by both Howe and Nelson, and uniformly met with success. He published an account of his system in "An Essay on Naval Tactics, &c.," but his claim to the originality of the idea has been disputed by General Sir Howard Douglas, whose father was captain of Rodney's fleet at the time of the action, and who claims the merit for Lord Rodney. Mr. Clerk had never made a single voyage on sea, and was therefore no practical sailor. B. in Scotland; D. 1812.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, *klair'-mawnt*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, situate between two small rivers, 212 miles from Paris. It has rather a gloomy appearance, and may be said to consist of two towns, Clermont and Mont Ferrand, united by a promenade. The cathedral, which stands in the centre of the town, is one of the finest in France, though it is in an imperfect state. The college is a beautiful edifice, and there is a cabinet of natural history, a botanic garden, a neat theatre, and several hospitals. There are four public squares, the largest of which serves as a market-place. In one of them is an elegant obelisk, erected by the town to the memory of General Desaix, who was born in the neighbourhood; and in one of its suburbs is the fountain of St. Alyne, which for 700 years has deposited its incrustations upon one spot, until they have formed a singular natural bridge. *Manf.* Paper, hats, leather, pottery, linen, serge, ratteens, druggets, and other woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 34,000. —Here, in 1095, Peter the Hermit, assisted by Pope Urban V., proclaimed the first crusade.—It is the name of several other small towns in France.

CLERMONT, a county in the S.W. of Ohio, U.S., on Ohio river. *Area*, 484 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the usual cereals. *Pop.* 32,000.—Also a township in Columbia county, New York, U.S., on the Hudson, 45 miles below Albany. *Pop.* 1,200.

CLERMONT-TONNERE, an island of the Pacific Ocean, presenting a slight elevation above the sea. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by about 2 broad. *Lat.* 18° 32′ 49″ S. *Lon.* 136° 21′ 12″ W. The French claim its discovery by Admiral Duperry in 1825.

CLEVEDON, *kleve'-don*, two parishes in England, neither of them with a population above 2,000.

CLEVELAND, *kleve'-land*, a county of the United States, in N. Carolina. *Area*, 640 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—Also a post-township of Ohio, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, on Lake Erie, 54 miles from Warren. The Ohio Canal has its terminus in this town, and its harbour is one of the best on the lake. The trade is also extensive. *Pop.* 18,000.

CLEVELAND, a subdivision of the North Riding of the county of York, bounded by the German Ocean on the E., by the river Tees on the N., by the Cleveland Hills on the S., and by Allertonshire on the W. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with an average breadth of 16 to 18. It comprises the port of Middlesbrough, the market-towns of Gisborough, Stokesley, and Yarm, and the watering-places of Redcar, Cotham, and numerous villages and hamlets.—At one of these (Marton) the celebrated Captain Cook was born, and the not less distinguished Lawrence Sterne, author of "Tristram Shandy," held the curacy of Skelton, a village in the same district. The Cleveland Hills are remarkably abundant in iron-stone, and several blast-furnaces for the reduction of the ore are established in their neighbourhood. From them, also, and especially from a remarkable conical hill, about 2,000 feet high, called Rosebury Topping, a fine view of the sea, the river Tees, and the vale of Cleveland, is obtained. *Pop.* about 40,000, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

CLEVELAND, or CLEIVELAND, John, an English poet, joined the army of the cavaliers, and was the first poet who sung in favour of the royal cause. In 1655, being taken prisoner, he was released by Cromwell, to whom he sent a moving petition. B. at Loughborough, 1613; D. in London, 1659. The best edition of his works is that of 1687.—Fuller, in his "Worthies of Leicestershire," says of this poet that he was "a general artist, pure Latinist, exquisite orator, and eminent poet." We have, however, an opportunity of judging, and think that his genius will hardly sustain such extravagant praise. When he was in the zenith of his fame, the sheets of "Paradise Lost" were struggling into a dim light through the mists of bigotry and party prejudice. The great epic was scarcely read, whilst impression after impression of Cleveland's poems were pouring from the press. But how changed are these things now! Milton lives, and shall endure as long as the language; whilst the effusions of the other are never heard of among the people.

CLEVES, *klaives*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, about 2½ miles from the Rhine, and 12 miles from Nimeguen. It is neatly built in the Dutch style, and surrounded by walls, but not strongly fortified. *Pop.* about 9,000.—Cleves was formerly the capital of the ancient duchy of Cleves, which formed a portion of the German empire.

CLEW BAY, *kloo*, an inlet of the Atlantic, in the county of Mayo, Connaught, Ireland. Opposite its entrance is Clare Island, and at its upper end an archipelago of about 300 small fertile and cultivated islands.

CLIFFE, *klif*, the name of several townships and parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1,500.

CLIFTON, *klif'-ton*, a parish and village of Gloucestershire, about 1 mile from Bristol. *Area* of parish, 910 acres. The town is a watering-place, standing on the summit of a limestone rock, separated from another by the river Avon. It has hot baths which contain an unusual quantity of carbonic acid gas, with salts of magnesia. Over the Avon, it was in contemplation to erect a suspension-bridge, which would admit under it the largest ships; but although the supports were raised some years ago, the bridge has not been proceeded with. *Pop.* 18,000.

CLIFTON, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3,000.

CLINTON DE WITT, *klin'-ton*, an active public citizen of New York, who filled the office of mayor in 1815, when he became a candidate for the presidency of the United States, but was unsuccessful. Between 1817 and 1826 he was frequently elected governor of the state of New York; but he is noticed here principally on account of his being the most ardent promoter of the scheme for cutting the great canal from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean. B. at Little Britain, Orange county, New York, 1769; D. 1828.

CLINTON, Henry, K.C.B., an English general, who, in 1788, was appointed to the command of the army in N. America, but in 1781 was so unsuccessful that his conduct was severely censured, and he returned to England in the following year. Soon after, he published a narrative of his conduct, which was replied to by Earl Cornwallis, and again vindicated by Sir Henry. In 1784 he published a farther defence of himself. He then filled the appointment of governor of Limerick,

and was just made governor of Gibraltar when he died, in 1795.

CLINTON, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 4,000 and 40,000. They are situate in the following states: New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. There are, besides, a number of townships, with populations varying between 800 and 2,000.

CLIO, *kli'-o*, one of the nine muses, who presides over history. She is represented crowned with laurels, holding in her right hand a trumpet, and in the left a scroll.

CLISHEIM, or CLISSEVAL, *klis'-hime*, the highest mountain of the Outer Hebrides. It is situate in the island of Harris, 6 miles from Tarbet. *Height*, 2,700 feet.

CLIST, *klist*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1,600.

CLISTHENES, *klis'-the-nees*, an Athenian, of the family of Alcmæon. It is said that he invented the ostracism, and that he was the first who was banished by that institution.

CLITHEROE, *klith'-e-ro*, a town of Lancashire, on the Ribble, 28 miles by railway from Manchester. It is built at the base of Pendle Hill, which rises 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. Its public buildings are a chapel of ease, a grammar-school, founded in 1554 by Queen Mary, a mechanics' institute, and a gaol. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 12,000.

CLITUMNUS, *kli-tum'-nus*, a river of Campania, whose waters, when drunk, made oxen white.

CLITUS, *kli'-tus*. The most conspicuous of this name was the friend and foster-brother of Alexander the Great. He had saved the king's life in a battle, yet Alexander killed him with a javelin, in a fit of anger, when he was intoxicated, because, at a feast, he preferred the actions of Philip to those of his son. Alexander was afterwards inconsolable for the loss of a friend whom he had so wantonly sacrificed in the hour of drunkenness. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

CLIVE, of Plassy, Robert, Lord, *klive*, was educated at several schools, but with so little success, that his father, despairing of his becoming eminent in any profession, obtained him a place as a writer in the Honourable East-India Company's service. Disgusted with this occupation, however, he quitted the desk in 1747, and entered the army, in which he so highly distinguished himself at the taking of a fort belonging to the rajah of Tanjore, that he obtained the post of commissary-general. Soon afterwards, the French, under Dupleix, began to discover their ambitious designs on India, which roused the jealousy of the English, when war was entered upon, and when the genius of Clive had many opportunities of displaying itself. The French and their allies, however, gained numerous advantages. In 1751, Trinchinopoly, the seat of Ali Khan, the ally of the English, was besieged by the French; on which Clive's superior genius suggested the advantage of attacking the city of Arcot, and the attempt succeeded beyond expectation. This circumstance drew off the enemy from Trichinopoly to retake Arcot, which Clive defended in such a manner that the siege was raised. This success was followed by a series of victories, and the overthrow of the enemy. In 1753 Clive embarked for England, to rest awhile and recruit his health, when he was presented, by the Court of Directors with a sword set with diamonds. In 1755 he returned to India as governor of Fort St. David, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, shortly after, he assisted Admiral Watson in reducing Angria, the pirate, taking Gheriah, his capital, and all his treasures. In the mean time, Surajah-u-Dowlah, the nabob, had made a successful attack on the British, captured a number of prisoners, and immured upwards of a hundred of them in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta. This brought Clive at once to that place, which he took, completely defeating the army of Surajah, whom, after the victory of Plassy, in 1757, he compelled to sue for peace. Clive now entered Moorshedabad, and placed Meer Jaffier, one of the nabob's officers, on the throne. The Mogul conferred on him the title of omrah of the empire, with a grant of lands, said to produce £27,000 a year. In 1759 he destroyed a large Dutch armament, sent against him, in Bengal; and, in the following year, returned to England, and was created an Irish peer. In 1764 he went to Bengal as president, where he soon restored tranquillity, and returned home in 1767. In 1769 he was made knight of the Bath. In 1773 a motion was made in the House of Commons to resolve that, "in the acquisition of his wealth, Lord Clive had abused the powers with which he had been intrusted." He defended himself with spirit and modesty; and the motion was not only rejected, but the house resolved, that "Lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country." This ungrateful treatment, however, penetrated his soul, and in a fit of gloom he put an end to his existence, in 1774. B. at Styche, near Market Drayton, in Shropshire, 1725.—Lord Chatham called him "a heaven-born general, who, without experience, surpassed all the officers of his time." He represented Shrewsbury in parliament from 1760 to his death. He left £70,000 to the invalids in the Company's service. His lordship married a sister of Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer-royal, by whom he had five children. A statue was, in 1859, erected temporarily to his memory, opposite the government offices in Whitehall, with the view of its being ultimately transferred to Shrewsbury.

CLOACINA, *klo-a-si'-na*, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the cloacæ, or receptacles for the filth of the whole city, begun by Tarquin the Elder, and finished by Tarquin the Proud. Public officers, called *curatores cloacarum urbis*, were chosen to take care of the cloacæ.

CLOCH, or CLOUGH POINT, *klok*, a headland of Renfrewshire, Scotland, 4 miles from Greenock. It has a lighthouse upon it, 70 feet above the water-line.

CLODOALD, or ST. CLOUD, *klo'-do-ald*, son of Clodomir, and grandson of Clovis, king of France. After the death of his father, and the murder of his two brothers (*see* CLODOMIR), he became a monk, and found refuge in a monastery near Paris, which took from him the name of St. Cloud. D. at St. Cloud, 560.

CLODIUS, PB., *klo'-de-us*, a turbulent Roman citizen, descended of an illustrious family. He made himself notorious by his licentiousness, avarice, and ambition. He introduced himself in women's clothes into the house of J. Cæsar, whilst Pompeia, Cæsar's wife, of whom he was enamoured, was celebrating the mysteries of Ceres, or Bona Dea, at which no man was permitted to be present. Tried for this violation of human and divine laws, he succeeded in corrupting his judges. From a patrician he became a plebeian, in order to be eligible for a tribune; and was an inveterate enemy to Cato and Cicero. By his influence he procured the banishment of the latter, who, was, however, soon afterwards recalled. Killed by the slaves of Milo in a quarrel, 51 B.C.

CLODOMIR, *klo'-do-meer*, son of Clovis, succeeded, on the death of his father in 511, to the kingdom of Orleans. He fought against Sigismund, king of Burgundy, took him prisoner, and put him to death. He, himself, was afterwards slain in a battle with Gondemar, Sigismund's successor in 524.—He left three children, of whom two were murdered by their uncles, and the third, Clodoald, saved himself by flight.

CLOGHER, *klog'-er*, an ancient episcopal city of Ireland, 82 miles from Dublin. It has greatly fallen into decay; but has still a cathedral, bishop's palace, a prison, a workhouse, and is the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 600.—The barony in which this town stands has an area of 97,569 acres, and a population of 39,000.—Also the name of several parishes of Ireland, none of them with a population above 1,800.

CLON, *klon*, a prefix to numerous places in Ireland. It signifies a fertile strip of land, entirely inclosed by a bog, or by water, on the one side, and a bog on the other. The number of names with which it is allied is about ninety; and the following are those towns which have the largest populations, or are otherwise remarkable.

CLONAKILTY, *klon'-a-kil'-te*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situate in a bay of the Atlantic, called Clonakilty Bay, 20 miles from Cork. Its public buildings are a church, court-house, barracks, bridewell, and a linen-hall. It has a good market for yarn. *Pop.* 3,500.

CLONALLON, *klon-al'-lon*, a parish in Downshire. *Pop.* 5,800.

CLONARD, *klon-ard'*, a town in the county of Meath, Ireland, 11 miles from Trim. *Pop.* 4,000.

CLONCLARE, *klon-klair'*, a parish in Leitrim. *Pop.* 9,500.

CLONDAVADDOCK, *klon'-da-văd-dok*, a parish of Donegal. *Area*, 27,376 acres. *Pop.* 8,500.

CLONES, *klones*, a town in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, 10 miles from Monaghan. It is the head of a poor-law union, and has a trade in corn and linen. *Pop.* 2,500.

CLONFERT, *klon-fert'*, a parish and village in the county of Galway, Ireland, 36 miles from Galway. *Pop.* 3,884.—The name also of two bogs in the same county, traversed by the Grand Canal.—A parish in Cork county. *Pop.* 15,605.

CLONMELL, *klon-mel'*, a town of Ireland, in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, pleasantly situate on the river Suir, 14 miles from Cashel. It consists of four cross streets, regularly built, having its public buildings of stone. The principal of these are a church, Roman Catholic and other chapels, an asylum, a county-house, gaol, infirmary, mechanics' institute, and several banks. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 15,500.

CLONTARF, *klon-tarf'*, a village of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 2½ miles from the castle of Dublin. *Pop.* 200.—In the neighbourhood of this village the troops of Brian Boru defeated the united forces of the Irish and the Danes in 1014, he himself, however, being slain.

CLONTHAL, or KLONTHAL, *klon-tal'*, a lake of Switzerland, 3 miles from Glarus. *Ext.* 2 miles long, by 1 broad. It is elevated 2,526 feet above the sea.

CLONTIBRET, *klon'-ti-bret*, a parish of Monaghan, Ireland. *Area*, 26,554 acres. *Pop.* 12,300.

CLOOTZ, John Baptist de, *klootz*, better known by the name of "Anacharsis Cloots," was a Prussian baron, who, at the beginning of the French revolution, distinguished himself by his impiety and extravagances. After performing various feats of madness, calling himself Anacharsis, and the "Orator of the Human Race," he gave a large sum to the Assembly to make war against all kings, and demanded that a price should be put on the king of Prussia. He also denied the authority of all rulers, even that of the Creator, and published a work to that effect. Guillotined under Robespierre, 1794.—He was nephew to the learned Cornelius Pauw, of Berlin.

CLOTAIRE I., *klo-tair'*, king of France, was the son of Clovis and Clotilda. He, at first, was only king of Soissons, in 511, but became, in 551, master of the whole of France, on the death of his brothers. B. 497; D. 561.

CLOTAIRE II. succeeded his father, Chilperic I., in the kingdom of Soissons, at the age of four months. His mother maintained the kingdom for him against the efforts of Childebert, and afterwards becoming possessed of Austrasia, he reigned over the whole of the kingdom. B. 584; D. 628.

CLOTAIRE III. came to the throne of Burgundy in 656, on the death of his father, Clovis II. B. 652; D. 670. Batilda, his mother, governed during his minority with great wisdom.

CLOTAIRE IV. reigned only in name from 717 to 719, Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, having the real power.

CLOTZE, or KLOTZE, *klotze*, a village of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles from Magdeburg. *Pop.* 2,500.

CLOUD, ST., *kloo*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, and situate on the banks of the Seine, on the railway from Paris to Versailles. *Pop.* 4,000.—The historical associations of this place are intimately connected with the royalty of France. Its palace, which is very beautiful, was originally the property of the dukes of Orleans, and, for a long period, was a summer residence of the kings of France. Its fountains are extremely elegant, and its park extensive. Here, in 1799, Napoleon I. dismissed the Assembly of Five Hundred, and caused himself to be proclaimed first consul; and here, in 1830, Charles X. put his signature to the ordinances which cost him his throne.

CLOVIS I., *klo'-vis*, the founder of the French monarchy, succeeded Childeric, his father, in 481. His kingdom then was bounded by the sea and the river Scheldt on the N. and E., on the W. by the dioceses of Thérouanne and Boulogne, and on the S. by Cambray. He was not, however, slow in extending these territories. In 486 he attacked Soissons, and made that place his capital. In 493 he took Paris, and removed his residence to that city. Three years later he turned his arms against the Germans, and defeated them at Tolbiac. After that victory he embraced Christianity, at the solicitation of his wife Clotilda, and was baptized at Rheims. He afterwards defeated the king of Burgundy, and, in 507, gained a great victory over Alaric, king of the Goths, whom he killed with his own hand, thus obtaining Aquitaine. He was now at the height of his power; but he sullied the successes of his reign by putting to death several chiefs, whose ambition he feared. B. 465; D. 511, dividing his estates between his four children, Thierry, Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire.

CLOVIS II., second son of Dagobert, king of Neustria and Burgundy, whom he succeeded in 638. B. 633; D. 656.

CLOVIS III., the son of Thierry III., king of France, whom he succeeded in 691, at the age of nine, and reigned five years, under the guardianship of Pepin Heristal, master of the palace. D. 695.

CLOYNE, *kloin*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 12 miles from Cork. Its chief buildings are a cathedral, Roman Catholic cathedral, monastery, nunnery, and round tower. In its neighbourhood are some valuable marble-quarries. *Pop.* 1,800.

CLUNIE, *kloo'-ne*, a river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, falling into the Dee.—A parish, 13 miles from Perth, and containing a loch of the same name. *Area* of parish, 8,000 acres. *Pop.* 800.

CLUNY, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 16 miles from Aberdeen. *Area*, 7,000 acres. *Pop.* 1,200.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, 46 miles from Lyons. It stands on the banks of the Grône, which is here crossed by two bridges. *Manf.* Linen, leather, and gloves; paper, earthenware, and oil-mills. It has also a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and timber. *Pop.* 4,500.

CLUSES, *kloose*, a town of Savoy, 23 miles from Geneva. *Manf.* Clocks and watch-movements. *Pop.* 2,000.

CLUSONE, *kloo-so'-nai*, a town of Lombardy, 18 miles from Bergamo. In its neighbourhood are copper-foundries and vitriol-works. *Pop.* 5,500.—A river of Italy, joining the Po 18 miles from Turin.

CLWYD, *kloo'-ud*, a river of N. Wales, running through Denbighshire and Flintshire, and falling into the Irish Sea about 6 miles below St. Asaph. Its valley is one of the most beautiful in Wales.

CLYDE, *klide*, one of the largest rivers of Scotland, rising in the S. part of Lanarkshire, and forming an arm of the sea, called the Firth of Clyde, near the castle of Dumbarton. It becomes navigable at the city of Glasgow. *Length*, from its source, near Rodger Law, to Glasgow, 70 miles; from Glasgow to the S. point of the island of Bute, 40. In the parish of Lanark are the FALLS of the Clyde, 230 feet high. In 1812 the first boat in Europe, successfully propelled by steam, was launched on this river, and the DALE of the CLYDE, or CLYDESDALE, is celebrated for its orchards and its horses. It gave the title of Lord Clyde to Sir Colin Campbell. (*See* CLYDE, Lord.) In 1859 a fort called Matilda was erected for the defence of the Clyde, on the projecting point midway between Greenock and Gourock, opposite Rosneath-point.

CLYDE, Colin Campbell, Lord. On the 29th of December, 1858, a Glasgow paper announced the death of the father of Lord Clyde, who, towards the end of the last century, was nothing more than an apprentice to an eminent cabinet-maker in the city of Glasgow. His name was John McLiver, and he became a journeyman in his trade, whilst the future Lord Clyde was yet a lively black-headed boy running about the workshop as Colin McLiver. His mother's maiden name was Campbell, which Colin afterwards assumed, as having, in his conception, a more dignified, if not a more military sound. Colin, by the advice of his mother's relations, entered the army in 1808, and served throughout the peninsular war. He was in the battle of Vimera, was twice wounded at San Sebastian, and also received a hurt at the passage of the Bidassoa.

In 1814-15 he went to America, but does not appear to have been in much active service till 1842, when he commanded the 98th foot regiment in the Chinese war. In 1848 he was sent to Hindostan, where he remained till 1852, being present at Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and received for his services the thanks of the East-India Company and the British parliament, with the order from his sovereign of K.C.B. In 1854 he became brigadier-general, colonel of the 67th regiment, and a major-general, and accompanied the army sent to the aid of Turkey. In 1855 he was made a knight grand cross of the order of the Bath, and in the Crimea greatly distinguished himself against the Russians. At the battle of the Alma he led the Highland brigade; and at Balaclava ranged the 93rd Highlanders into a "thin red line" of single file, which, by the deadly precision of its fire, succeeded in repelling a charge of Russian cavalry. In 1857 he was dispatched to India as military commander-in-chief, to endeavour to stay the torrent of the sepoy rebellion, which was then desolating that part of the British empire. Here his measures were characterized by great prudence and sagacity. He gradually but effectually drove the rebels from their strongholds, and in November of the same year relieved the garrison of Lucknow, with Sir James Outram and Sir H. Havelock at their head. For this, in conjunction with his other brilliant deeds and the whole tenour of his conduct in India, he was raised to the peerage in 1859, with the title of Lord Clyde. B. at Glasgow, 1792. (*See* AGRA, BENGAL, *&c.*)

CLYTEMNESTRA, *klī-tem-nes'-tra*, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, by Leda, and the wife of Agamemnon, king of Argos. (*See* AGAMEMNON.)

Co, Coos, and Cos, *kos*, one of the Cyclades, situate near the coasts of Asia, about 15 miles from Halicarnassus. It gave birth to Hippocrates and Apelles, and was famous for its fertility, and the wine and silk-worms which it produced.

COA, *ko'-a*, a river of Portugal, which rises in the Sierra de Gata, and, after a course of 80 miles, falls into the Douro 5 miles from Torre de Moncorvo.

COAHUILA, or COHAUILA, *ko'-a-oo-e-la*, a department of the Mexican confederation, inclosed by the departments of Nuevo-Leon, Durengo, and Zacatecas, except on the N., where it is separated from the Texas by the Rio Bravo del Norte. *Area*, 30,740 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected by fertile valleys, although cattle-rearing is the principal branch of industry. It has some silver-mines. *Pop.* 76,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 30° N. *Lon.* between 100° and 102° W.

COANZA, *ko-an'-za*, a large river of Congo, in Western Africa. After a rapid course of perhaps about 500 miles, it falls into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 9° 10′ S., *lon.* 14° 22′ E.

COATES, *kotes*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

COBAN, *ko'-ban*, a city of Central America, on the Rio Dulu, 90 miles from Guatemala. *Pop.* estimated at 14,000.

COBB, *kob*, a county in Georgia, U.S. *Area*, 520 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in corn, wheat, oats, and cotton. *Pop.* 14,000.

COBBE, the principal town of the country of Darfur, in Central Africa. *Lat.* 14° 11′ N. *Lon.* 28° 8′ E.

COBBETT, William, *kob'-bet*, one of the boldest and purest English political writers, was the son of a small farmer and publican in Sussex. He was bred to country life, but going to Portsmouth, in 1782, he first beheld the sea, which seems, at once, to have unsettled all his notions of rural existence, for the next day he made application for employment on board a man-of-war. In this, however, he was not successful, and in the following year, being at Guildford fair, he took the sudden determination of proceeding to London, where he was engaged as a copying clerk to an attorney. Becoming disgusted with this employment, he went to Chatham, where he enlisted in a regiment of foot, and, in a short time, was, as a corporal for good conduct, landed on the shores of New Brunswick, N. America. Here he rose to the rank of sergeant-major, and after a service of eight years, returned to England, where, at his own earnest request, he got his discharge, on account of his good behaviour and the services he had rendered the regiment. Shortly afterwards he went





to France, to avoid prosecuting a charge which he had preferred against four officers of his regiment for peculation. He then sailed for New York, where he arrived in 1792. Two years after this, he commenced his political career as a writer, by attacking Dr. Priestly, who had just arrived from England, and who was fiercely denounced in a pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Emigration of a Martyr to the cause of Liberty, by Peter Porcupine." This was written by Cobbett, who rapidly followed it up by others in the most violent anti-democratic strain. He now became as bold as he was unsparing in his sarcasm, upon all who offered opposition to his views; and the consequence was several prosecutions for libel, which forced him to leave America, and return to England in 1800. Here he commenced, in London, a daily Tory paper, which did not succeed. He next started his "Weekly Register," which commanded a large circulation, and which, we believe, without the intermission of a single week, he continued till the day of his death, a period of thirty-three years. It was commenced as an aid to the Tory party; but it began to change its views in 1803, and finally became thoroughly reforming in its principles. In 1804 two verdicts were obtained against him by the government for libel, and, in 1810, another for a paper which he had written against flogging some local militia-men at Ely. On this occasion he was condemned to pay a fine of £1,000 to the king, and to be imprisoned for two years. Having suffered this punishment, he came forth from the house of his confinement as vigorous as ever, and, as might be expected, more hostile against the powers that had incarcerated and amerced him. To annoy the administration, he, at once, began his "Twopenny Trash," a series of political papers, which had a circulation of 100,000 copies. In 1817, to escape impending danger, he once more visited America, yet still continued the "Register" by transmitting his "copy" regularly across the Atlantic. In 1819 he returned, and commenced a daily paper, which lived only two months. He was again cast in two actions for libel, when, in 1820, he first tried to get into parliament. In this, however, he did not succeed till 1832, when he was returned to the first reformed parliament for Oldham, which he continued to represent till his death. B. at Farnham, 1762; D. 1835.—Cobbett passed an active life, and wrote an excellent Grammar of the English language, besides many other works of high common sense and excellence, independent of his political labours as an editor.

COBDEN, Richard, *kob'-den*, was the son of a small Sussex farmer, who died whilst Richard was a boy. He was, therefore, taken charge of by an uncle who had a wholesale warehouse in London, into which Richard was, in due time, introduced. He afterwards became a partner in a Manchester printed-cotton factory, and occasionally "took the road," as commercial traveller for the house. He subsequently visited Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, and in 1835 went to N. America. The result of his observations in this country, to some extent, appeared in a pamphlet entitled "England, Ireland, and America," by a Manchester Manufacturer. Another pamphlet of his, entitled "Russia," also appeared about this time. In 1837 he contested the borough of Stockport, but was unsuccessful, when he made a journey through France, Belgium, and Switzerland. In the following year he went through Germany, and, soon after his return, commenced his advocacy of the repeal of the taxes on corn. In 1839 the National Anti-corn-law League was formed, and in 1841 Mr. Cobden was elected member of Parliament for Stockport. He now continued to advocate, with all his energy, the repeal of the corn laws, and, as he was an effective public speaker, he won over a great many to his views. His influence gradually rose in the House of Commons, where, on June 29th, 1846, Sir Robert Peel made his memorable speech, wherein he gave all the credit of the repeal of the corn laws to Mr. Cobden. "The name which ought to be," said Sir Robert, "and which will be associated with the success of these measures, is the name of a man, who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has advocated their cause with untiring energy, and by appeals to reason, enforced by an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned,—the name which ought to be and will

be associated with the success of these measures, is the name of Richard Cobden." After this, Mr. Cobden once more visited the continent, and £70,000 was collected by his grateful countrymen and presented to him. In 1847 he became member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, which he continued to represent for several years, when he retired for some time from active public life. In 1859 he revisited America, and during his absence was chosen member for Rochdale. On his return, he was offered the presidency of the Board of Trade, under the Palmerston administration, which he refused to accept. His reasons for not joining the noble lord's government were explained at length by him at a public meeting in Rochdale, August, 1859. The general purport of these was, that he had been, for many years, a decided opponent of the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, and which he designated as a warlike one. D. at Dunford, near Midhurst, 1804.

COBELSKILL, *ko'-bel-skil*, a township of New York, U.S., on Cobus Creek, 35 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 2,494.

COBHAM, *kob'-ham*, two parishes of England, one in Kent, and the other in Surrey. Neither of them has a population above 1,700.

COBHAM, a township of Surrey county, Virginia, U.S., on the S. bank of James river, opposite Jamestown, 8 miles from Williamsburg. *Pop.* Uncertain.

COBIJA, *ko-be'-ja*, the only legal seaport of Bolivia, in the department La Mar, 112 miles from Atacama. It is a depôt for bullion, ore, and coin, besides mercury, woollen stuffs, and paper. *Pop.* 800. *Lat.* 22° 34′ S. *Lon.* 70° 21′ 2″ W.

COBLENTZ, *ko-blentz'*, a fortified town of Prussia, the capital of the grand-duchy of the Lower Rhine,



at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle, opposite the great Prussian fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, 36 miles from Mentz. The bridge across the latter river is of freestone, but that over the Rhine is of boats. The town is well built, the streets being regular, the houses of stone, and the public buildings handsome. The chief of these is the magnificent palace erected in 1779, for the residence of the elector of Treves; an ancient Jesuits' college, a Catholic seminary, and theatre. The two handsome quays on the Rhine and the Moselle are used as public promenades, whilst round it are several detached forts. *Pop.* 24,000.—In 1794 this place was taken by Napoleon I., and made the capital of the department Rhine and Moselle.

COBLENTZ, a government of Rhenish Prussia, bounded on the N. by the government of Cologne, on the W. by Treves and Aix-la-Chapelle, on the S. by Rhenish Bavaria, and on the E. by the duchies of Nassau and Hessen-Darmstadt. *Area,* 1,754 square miles. *Pop.* 500,000.

COBURG, *ko'-burg*, the capital of a principality of the same name, in Germany, on the river Its or Itsch, 26 miles from Bamberg. It has a castle, government offices, the Ehrenberg Palace, containing a collection of paintings; an observatory, arsenal, a theatre, and a workhouse. It is the seat of the high courts of the duchy. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen goods, gold and silver articles, bleaching and dye works, stone-quarries, besides an active general trade. *Pop.* 10,000. —The principality of Coburg forms a portion of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

COBURG PENINSULA, an irregular strip in Australia, separated from Melville Island by Dundas Strait, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. *Ext.* 50 miles long, by 20 broad. *Lat.* 11° 22′ S. *Lon.* 132° 10′ E.

COCHAMBAMBA, *ko-cha-bam'-ba*, a department of the republic of Bolivia, inclosed by the departments La Paz, Sacré, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. *Area,* 55,120 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing sugar, cotton, dyewoods, timber, and the precious metals. *Pop.* 250,000. *Lat.* between 17° and 19° S. *Lon.* between 65° and 68° W.—A town of the same name, and capital of this department, stands at the foot of the Andes, 145 miles from Chuquisaca. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and glass wares. *Pop.* 35,000.

COCHIN, *ko'-chin*, a seaport and principal town of the province of Cochin, which is on the S.W. of the peninsula of Hindostan. The town, which is fortified, stands on an island at the mouth of the Cali Coylang river, and is about a mile and a half in circumference. The streets are wide and commodious. The principal buildings are the church, the governor's house, the barracks, and a public hotel. The trade carried on is extensive, and ships are as well built here as in any part of Europe. It was taken by the English in 1796. The PROVINCE is a rajahship extending along the Malabar coast. *Area,* 1,988 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded, and some parts mountainous, with a considerable elevation above the sea. A number of shallow lakes, called backwaters, intersperse the country, and inclose low alluvial islands. *Pro.* Rice, arrowroot, yams, coffee, sugar, cotton, pepper, ginger, and fruit. The principal sources of wealth are the forests, which are extensive and valuable. *Pop.* 290,000. *Lat.* between 9° 48′ and 10° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 76° 5′ and 76° 58′ E. —This country is rapidly improving, and has already reached a high state of prosperity. Its rajah pays an annual tribute of 240,000 rupees to the British, and it has upwards of 100 Christian places of worship. Roads, bridges, canals, and public works of every kind are in progress, and a high degree of energetic intelligence is everywhere manifested throughout its limits.

COCHIN-CHINA, a country situate in the S.E. of Asia, forming part of the peninsula between China and Hindostan, and comprised in the empire of Anam. *Ext.* About 1,000 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 100 to 300. *Area,* variously stated at 98,000 and 140,000 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of a long plain or strip of land, included between the seacoast and a chain of mountains running parallel to, and often approaching within a short distance of it. This plain is of most exuberant fertility, producing copiously all the tropical productions, but more particularly rice and sugar. The forests are also very fine, and abound with a variety of aromatic woods, and a kind of cinnamon, in high favour with the Chinese. The coast teems with gelatinous animal substances, as sharks' fins, *bêche de mer,* and a peculiar species of birds-nests, which are eagerly sought for in China. A considerable quantity of gold is brought down from the mountains, or collected in the sands of the rivers, and silver also of late has become plentiful. *Climate.* The wet season occurs in the months of September, October, and November.

At this time the rivers overflow, and a great part of the plain is inundated. In the three following months a cold north wind blows, accompanied with more moderate rains. *Rivers.* The Sai-gon and the Malkaume. *Manf.* Lacker-ware, coarse cotton and silk cloth, cast-iron goods, earthenware, and filigree-work. *Exp.* Rice, cotton, silk, eagle-wood, and spices. *Imp.* Tea, cotton and silk goods, opium, and English broadcloth. *Pop.* Unascertained: it has been estimated at from 5,000,000 to 22,000,000. *Lat.* between 8° 40′ and 23° N. *Lon.* between 102° and 109° 20′ E.—In 1858, the French, on account of alleged cruelty to the bishop of Diaz in Tonquin, sent an expedition to Cochin-China to demand redress. This gave no specific result, and in 1859 another was despatched, no doubt in the expectation that something favourable to French interests would accrue from it.

Cochran, Robert, *kok′-răn*, a Scotch architect, who was employed by James III. of Scotland in building several great structures. That monarch created him earl of Mar, and distinguished him by so many marks of his favour, that several of his nobles rose, seized the favourite in the royal presence, and made short work of him. They summarily hanged him on the bridge of Lauder, in 1184.

Cochrane, Captain John Dundas, R.N., *kok′-răn*, a traveller, who made a journey on foot "through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamtchatka." He published, in 1824, a narrative of this extraordinary undertaking, and afterwards went to America, where he died, in Columbia, 1825. B. 1780.—The original intention of this explorer was to travel round the globe, as nearly as it could be done, by land. When he left London for St. Petersburg, his design was to cross from Northern Asia to America at Behring's Straits, and the whole of the journey was to be accomplished on foot; "for the best of all possible reasons," he says,—"that my finances allowed of no other."

Cochrane, Lord. (*See* Dundonald, Earl of.)

Cockburn, Henry Thomas, Lord, *ko′-burn*, was the son of Archibald Cockburn, of Cockpen, one of the barons of the Exchequer of Scotland. He followed the profession of the law, and became in Scotland one of the lords of Session. In 1830 he was made solicitor-general for Scotland, and in 1834 was promoted to the bench. As a member of the Scottish bar he achieved many triumphs, and was an early contributor to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review." He also wrote a life of his friend Lord Jeffrey, which was published in 1852. B. 1779; D. while on the Ayr circuit, 1854.

Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmond, lord chief justice, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1825 he was admitted of the Middle Temple, and in 1829 was called to the bar. In 1841 he became queen's counsel, and on account of the great ability with which he defended Lord Palmerston's foreign policy in the Don Pacifico debate, and the assistance which he gave to the liberal party from time to time, he was appointed solicitor-general, in 1850, by Lord John Russell, and received the honour of knighthood. He then became attorney-general under Lord Aberdeen, and subsequently chief justice of the court of Common Pleas. On the overthrow of the Derby administration in 1859, he was appointed to the lord chief justiceship by the government of Lord Palmerston. B. in London, 1805.

Cockburn, Admiral the Right Honourable Sir George, G.C.B., entered the navy in 1781, and early began to distinguish himself. After serving on the East-India, home, and Mediterranean stations, in 1795 he shared in the blockade and capture of Leghorn. He subsequently served in the West Indies, where he was the principal means of Martinique being ceded to Britain as a colony. For this he received the thanks of the House of Commons. In 1812, the duty of reconciling Spain and her trans-Atlantic colonies was committed to him, and in 1813 and 1814 he was actively engaged in the American war. After Waterloo, he was deputed to convey Napoleon to St. Helena, and in 1818 entered parliament, representing Portsmouth, Weobly, and Plymouth, till 1830. In 1841 he was returned for Ripon, for which he sat till 1846, when he retired from public life. Before his death he inherited the baronetcy of his brother. B. 1772; D. 1853.

Cocke, *kok*, a county of East Tenessee, U.S. *Area*, 374 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000, of whom about 1,000 are slaves.

Cocker, *kok′-er*, a river in Cumberland, rising in Lake Buttermere, and joining the Derwent at Cockermouth.

Cocker, Edward, an industrious schoolmaster and penman. He published fourteen copy-books, a small English dictionary, a book for writing, called "Cocker's Morals," and a useful treatise on arithmetic, which had a great success. Almost every similar treatise since his time has been "according to Cocker." B. 1632; D. 1675.

Cockerel, *ko′-ke-rel*, a hamlet of France, 12 miles from Evreux, where, in 1364, Du Guesclin gained a victory over the king of Navarre.

Cockerell, Charles Robert, R.A., *kok′-e-rel*, an eminent architect, who made the usual tour of the continent, and in Italy, as well as in Asia Minor, made the grander architectural remains a subject of study. From Ægina and Phygalia, and other places, he brought to England several antiquarian fragments, which have found a place in the British Museum. He early attracted notice in his profession, and has had a great many public buildings intrusted to him. Among these may be named the New Library at Cambridge, the university galleries at Oxford, the college at Lampeter, and several others in the provinces. In London, the Sun Fire Office, in Bartholomew Lane, the Westminster Fire Office, in the Strand, and, in conjunction with Mr. Tite, the London and Westminster Bank, St. George's Hall, and the assize courts at Liverpool, were also carried out by Mr. Cockerell; and many other buildings of public interest. In 1829 he was chosen an A.R.A., in 1836 R.A., and in 1840 he became professor of architecture in the Royal Academy. B. in London, 1788.

Cockfram, *kok′-er-ham*, a parish of Lancashire, 5 miles from Garstang. *Area*, 10,420 acres. *Pop.* 2,600.

Cockerington, *kok′-e-ring-ton*, two contiguous parishes in Lincolnshire, neither of them with a population above 400.

Cockermouth, *kok′-er-mouth*, a town and chapelry of England, in Cumberland, at the confluence of the Cocker and Derwent, 25 miles from Carlisle. The town is divided into two parts by the Cocker, over which there is a bridge of one arch. The streets, though spacious, are irregular; yet many of the houses are neatly built. The public edifices are a chapel of ease, a grammar-school, town-hall, house of correction, court-house, and market-house. There are several excellent schools, and a dispensary for indigent patients. *Manf.* Hats, coarse woollen cloths, shalloons, checks, coarse linens, and leather. *Pop.* 7,500. —Wordsworth the poet was born here.

Cockpen, *kok-pen′*, a parish of Scotland, 7 miles from Edinburgh, containing coal-fields and the powder-manufactory of Stobbs. *Pop.* 3,500.—A station on the Edinburgh and Hawick Railway.

Cocles, Pub. Horat., *ko′-klees*, a celebrated Roman, who alone, in 507 B.C., opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions were destroying it behind him. When this was effected, Cocles, though wounded by the darts of the enemy, and impeded by his arms and armour, leapt into the Tiber, and swam safely across. Of this episode, Lord Macaulay thus sings in one of his "Lays of Ancient Rome:"—

> "Never, I ween, did swimmer,
> In such an evil case,
> Struggle through such a raging flood,
> Safe to the landing-place;
> But his limbs were borne up bravely
> By the brave heart within,
> And our good father Tiber
> Bore bravely up his chin."

Cocos, or Keeling, Islands, *ko′-kos*, two small islands named Horsburgh and Keeling, near the W. coast of Sumatra. They abound in cocoa-palms, and have a few English settlers and Malays upon them. *Lat.* 12° 5′ S. *Lon.* 96° 53′ E. They were discovered

in 1609 by Keeling.—The name, also, of several small islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

CODOGNO, *ko-done'-yo*, a neat town of Lombardy, 15 miles from Lodi, near the conflux of the Adda and Po. *Manf.* Silk stuffs. *Pop.* about 10,000.

CODRINGTON, Admiral Sir Edward, G.C.B., *kod'-ring-ton*, entered the British navy in 1783, and in 1793 became lieutenant. On June 1, 1794, he served under Lord Howe in the *Queen Charlotte*, when the French were defeated off Brest, and was deputed to be the bearer of the duplicate dispatches to England. For this service he was promoted to the rank of captain, and continued to be actively employed till 1797. From this period till 1805 he was unemployed; but in that year he received the command of the *Orion*, 74, and fought at Trafalgar. In 1808 he was appointed to the command of the *Blake*, and, under Lord Gardner, accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and in 1809 forced the Scheldt. For this service he was publicly thanked. In the three following years he was employed off the coast of Spain, and in 1813 returned to England. In 1814 he sailed for N. America, and took part in the attack on New Orleans. In 1815 he returned to England, and was created a knight commander of the Bath. His services had now been considerable, and in 1821 he was made a vice-admiral. In 1826 he was appointed to command the squadron in the Mediterranean, and, in conjunction with the Russian and French fleets, destroyed the Turco-Egyptian fleet at the battle of Navarino, fought October 20th, 1827. For this he was made a knight grand cross of the Bath, but was recalled from the Mediterranean in 1828. In 1832 he was elected member of parliament for Devonport, which he represented in several successive parliaments. In 1837 he was made an admiral, and in 1839 resigned his seat, on being appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. B. 1770; D. in London, 1851.

CODRINGTON, Sir William John, K.C.B., son of the preceding, entered the army in 1821. In 1836 he became lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards; in 1846, colonel; and in 1854 was raised to the rank of major-general. Being at Varna before the expedition departed for the Crimea, he was there appointed, by Lord Raglan, to the command of the first brigade of the light division, and afterwards led his troops with great steadiness at the battle of the Alma, although he had never before seen active service. At Inkermann his bravery was conspicuous; and when, in consequence of a wound, Sir George Brown had to leave the Crimea, Major-General Codrington was appointed to the command of the light division. On the subsequent retirement of Sir George Brown, he succeeded to this command, and led the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, September 8, 1855. On the resignation of General Simpson, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British army in the Crimea; and, for his services, was created a knight-commander of the Bath. He afterwards represented Greenwich in the House of Commons, and was subsequently appointed to the chief command in Gibraltar. B. 1800.

CODRUS, *ko'-drus*, the last king of Athens, celebrated for his patriotism, was the son of Melanthus. Having learnt from the oracle that, in the war waged by the Dorians against Athens, victory would remain with those whose chief should fall in battle, he threw himself into the midst of the conflict, and was slain, 1070 B.C. —To pay more honour to his memory, the Athenians made a resolution, that no man after Codrus should reign in Athens under the name of king; and therefore the government was put into the hands of perpetual archons. (*See* ATHENS.)

CŒLE SYRIA, *se'-le sir'-e-a*, a valley of Syria, between the mountain-ranges of Anti-Libanus and Lebanon. It is traversed by the river Libany, the ancient Leontes, and contains the towns of Baalbec, Bekaa, and Zahleh.

CŒLUS, or URANUS, *se'-lus*, the heavens personified, and the most ancient of the gods, was, at the same time, the offspring and the husband of Terra, the earth, by whom he had eighteen children. Amongst them were Saturn, the Cyclops, and the Titans. His children rebelling against him, wounded him; and from the blood which sprinkled the ground sprang the giants, furies, and nymphs.

COFFEE, *kof'-fe*, two counties in the United States. 1. In Tennessee. *Area*, 276 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the usual cerealia, with an undulating surface. *Pop.* 9,000, of whom a sixth are slaves.—2. In Alabama. *Area*, 1,008 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom a fifth are slaves.

COGGESHALL, GREAT, *kog'-ge-shal*, a town of Essex, 42 miles from London, on the Blackwater, which is here crossed by a bridge. It has several charities, a church, and an endowed grammar-school. In Little Coggeshall, on the opposite side of the river, are the remains of an abbey, founded in 1142, by King Stephen. *Pop.* 3,500.

COGNAC, *kone-yak'*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, on the Charente, 20 miles from Angoulême. This is the great entrepôt of the brandy of the Charente, called Cognac, and which has an extensive sale. *Manf.* Paper and earthenware. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Francis I. of France was born here, and often made it his residence, and in 1526 was signed here the treaty of the "Holy League." A village, 10 miles from Limoges. *Pop.* 1,800.

COGOLETO, *ko'-go-lai-to*, a village of the Sardinian states, 14 miles from Genoa. *Pop.* 2,300.—This is the birthplace of Columbus.

COHANZY, or CÆSAREA CREEK, *ko-hăn'-ze*, a river in New Jersey, U.S., which joins the Delaware opposite Bombay Hook.

COHASSET, *ko-hăs'-set*, a seaport in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, U.S., 20 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 1,800. —COHASSET ROCKS, which have been fatal to many vessels, lie off this place, 3 miles from the shore.

COHORN, Memnon, *ko'-horn*, a Dutch engineer, surnamed the Dutch Vauban, who early became a soldier, and rose to the ranks of general of artillery, director-general of fortifications, and governor of Flanders. In 1692 he defended the fort of Namur against Louis XIV. with great gallantry, although he was forced to surrender. He defended other places with equal bravery, and was a skilful engineer. The fortifications of Bergen-op-Zoom are considered his master-piece. B. in Friesland, 1641; D. at the Hague, 1704.—In 1685 he published his "Three Systems of Fortification," which are adapted only to the defence of ground of little elevation above the sea-level.

COIMBATOOR, *ko-im-ba-toor'*, the capital of a district of the same name in the S. of British India, 270 miles from Madras. It is defended by a citadel or small fort, and contains a handsome mosque, built by Tippoo Sahib. The water in its neighbourhood being bad, it is unhealthy. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The DISTRICT is inclosed by the districts of Salem, Madura, Malabar, Trinchinopoly, Mysore, and Cochin. *Area*, 8,280 square miles. *Desc.* A high table-land, with mountains attaining the elevations of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The soil, however, is fertile. *Pro.* Cotton, rice, tobacco, and the plant from which castor-oil is extracted. Cattle and sheep are reared, and elephants are bred for the sake of their tusks. *Minerals.* Iron and saltpetre. *Manf.* Cottons and woollens. *Pop.* 1,154,000. *Lat.* between 10° 14′ and 12° 19′ N. *Lon.* between 76° 36′ and 78° 16′ E.—In 1799 this district was taken possession of by the British.

COIMBRA, *ko-eem'-bra*, an ancient city of Portugal, the capital of the province of Beira, on the Mondego, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, with a double row of arches, 60 miles from Oporto. In the interior it is narrow, ill-paved, dirty, and very steep. It is the see of a bishop, and has, exclusive of the cathedral, several parish churches, a number of convents, and a famous university. This is the only institution of the kind in Portugal, and was founded originally at Lisbon, in 1290, but transferred here in 1306. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, combs, and willow tooth-picks. *Pop.* 13,500.—It was, for many years, the residence of the Portuguese kings, and their tombs may be seen here. In 1755, the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, considerably damaged this town.

COIRE. (*See* CHUR.)

COJUTEPEQUE, *ko-joo'-te-paik*, a town of Central America, 15 miles from San Salvador. *Pop.* Estimated at 15,000.—A LAKE of the same name, several miles distant, takes in windy weather a deep-green colour,

and frequently casts great quantities of dead fish upon its shores.

COKE, Edward, *koke*, an English judge, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Clifford's Inn, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. In 1578 he was called to the bar, and chosen reader at Lyon's Inn, in which office he so soon distinguished himself by his learning and intelligence, that his practice became enormous. In 1586 he was chosen recorder of Norwich, and in 1591-92 was unanimously elected to the same office in London. This, however, he resigned in 1592, on receiving the appointment of solicitor-general. In 1594 he became attorney-general, about which time the enmity, which continued throughout the life of Lord Bacon, arose between him and that distinguished man. In 1600 he prosecuted the earl of Essex, in which he behaved with uncommon asperity. Three years afterwards, he received the honour of knighthood, and, in 1603, conducted the prosecution against Sir Walter Raleigh in such a manner as severely to reflect upon his character for prudence and humanity. His speeches at the trial of Father Garnett, and the other conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, in 1605, are deemed his forensic master-pieces, and with them his career as an advocate terminated. In 1606 he was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1613 was removed to the King's Bench, at which time he was sworn of the privy council. In the prosecution of the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury, in 1615, he conducted himself with such spirit as to raise him many enemies, and soon afterwards fell into disgrace for opposing the king's prerogative, and holding his opinion with an honesty and determination of purpose which, in the eye of posterity, must do him high honour. In 1616 he was removed from his office, as Lord Chancellor Egerton, one of his enemies, said, on account of his "excessive popularity." After this Sir Edward never filled a judicial situation, although he was, in some measure, restored to the royal favour. He was now engaged in several commissions of a public nature, and in 1620 was returned member of parliament for Liskeard, in Cornwall. In this parliament he joined the popular side against the court, and was greatly instrumental in getting the Commons to pass the celebrated resolution "that the liberties, franchises, privileges, and jurisdictions of parliament, are the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England." For this and other alleged causes the king was highly incensed against him, and had him committed to the Tower, where he lay only a short time, but never recovered the good opinion of King James. In 1628 he was chosen member for Suffolk and Buckingham, but he took his seat for the latter, and, although in his 79th year, defended the constitutional rights of the people with all the vigour of youth and the experience of age. He was the principal framer of the Bill of Rights, and mostly through his influence, both the Lords and the king were brought to assent to its becoming the law of the land. One of the last acts of his public life was to denounce the duke of Buckingham as the author of all the calamities of the nation; when, on the dissolution of parliament, he retired to his seat in Buckinghamshire, where he spent in peace the remainder of his days. B. at Mileham, Norfolk, 1550; D. 1634.—Coke lived in trying times, and through many changes, but, on the whole, merits the gratitude of his country. The first part of his reports appeared about 1600, and the last, or thirteenth, about 1655. His "Institutes of the Laws of England" are invaluable; the first is a translation and comment on Sir Thomas Littleton's Tenures, and is commonly known as "Coke upon Littleton, or the First Institute." There are also other law pieces of his in print.

COKER, *kō'-ker*, two parishes of England, both in Somersetshire, and neither with a population above 1,400.

COL, *kol*, signifying 'a neck,' is the name, with various affixes, of many passes across the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont. (*See* ALPS.)

COLAPOOR, or KOLAPOOR, *kol'-a-poor*, a rajahship on the W. coast of India, under the government of the presidency of Bombay. *Area*, 3,445 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged, watered by numerous streams, which, in many parts, become torrents, falling into the Kistnah, and flowing into the Bay of Bengal. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 15° 58′ and 17° 17′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 47′ and 74° 46′ E.

COLBERG, or KOLBERG, *kol'-bairg*, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, with a harbour in the Baltic, 26 miles from Koslin. The chief edifices are the town-house, a large cathedral, several churches, and a house of correction. *Manf.* Woollens. It has several distilleries, salt-works, and a lucrative salmon and lamprey fishery. *Pop.* 8,000.—In 1760 it surrendered to the Russians, and in 1807 it was invested by the French, but without success.

COLBERT, John Baptist, *kol'-bair*, a distinguished French statesman, was the son of a silk-merchant, and in 1648 became clerk to Le Tellier, secretary of state, whose daughter he married. He next entered into the service of Cardinal Mazarin, who sent him to Rome on some important business, which he managed with great dexterity. The cardinal, at his death, recommended him to his master, Louis XIV., as the most proper person for comptroller-general of the finances, which post he obtained, and he is generally considered as the inventor of the theory of the balance of trade. In 1664 he was appointed superintendent of the buildings, and greatly improved Paris by erecting elegant structures. But architectural pursuits did not engross the whole of his attention. He laboured to improve the state of the arts, and to extend French commerce and manufactures. He founded Quebec and Cayenne, made settlements in India and Africa, and fostered the colonies of St. Domingo and Martinique. He also founded the dockyards of Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, and, in every possible manner, gave a new impetus to the commerce of his country. Besides these works, he instituted the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and the Academy of Sciences, and, by his recommendation, the Royal Observatory was built. In 1669 he was made secretary of state and marine minister, which offices he discharged to the satisfaction of his sovereign and the benefit of the people. B. at Rheims, 1619; D. at Paris, 1683.—Notwithstanding the immense benefits which Colbert had conferred on his country, he had to be buried in the night with a military escort. On account of the taxes he was forced to impose for the wars and pleasures of Louis, the people threatened to tear his body in pieces. He was, however, a great man, with a line as well as a comprehensive mind. The gardens of the Tuileries, the Hôtel des Invalides, the façade of the Louvre, the triumphal arches of the Boulevards, St. Denis, and St. Martin, were all executed under him. He was, however, absolute in his temper, repellent in his manners, and destitute of feeling in carrying out his plans.

COLBY, Thomas, *kol'-be*, an eminent English engineer, and a major-general in the army. He rose successively through the various subordinate ranks, and surveyed a large portion of England and Ireland. He accompanied Biot, the French engineer, on his trip to Shetland, in 1817, and afterwards assisted in connecting the French with the English triangulation across the Straits of Dover. In 1821 he was made a major, and, in 1825, became lieutenant-colonel. In 1846 he rose to the rank of major-general, when his connection with the survey ceased. He was a member of several scientific associations, and took an active part in establishing the Astronomical Society; but, perhaps, his greatest work was a series of tidal observations, which he made round the coast of Ireland, "and which," said the astronomer-royal, "are the most important that ever were made." B. at Rochester, 1784; D. at Liverpool, 1852.

COLCHAGUA, *kol-chag'-oo-a*, a department of Chili, extending from the Andes to the Pacific, and having N. and S. the departments Santiago and Maule. *Area*, 8,130 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the plains, and watered by the Maypù and the Maule. *Pop.* 175,000. *Lat.* between 34° and 35° S. *Lon.* between 70° and 72° W.

COLCHESTER, *kol'-ches-ter*, the ancient Camulodonum, is the chief town of Essex, on the Colne, here crossed by several bridges, at a distance of 50 miles from London. It has been encircled by walls, still partly standing, though greatly decayed, and contains a castle and a number of parish churches. St. Peter's is considered the chief, and existed previous to the Norman conquest. There

are various charitable foundations, and the other public buildings are a town-gaol, a custom-house, barracks, a theatre, a county house of correction, market-house, and literary and scientific associations. *Manf.* Silks; and it has a malting trade. Oysters, dredged from the Colne, are carried, as an article of traffic, to London, Colchester "natives" being there highly esteemed. Several large vessels have been built here. There is a fine quay on the river, and vessels of 150 tons can approach it. *Pop.* about 20,000.—A station on the Eastern Union Railway.

COLCHESTER, Charles Abbot, Lord, was the younger son of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D., rector of All Saints, Colchester, and, in 1755, was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1777 he won the chancellor's medal for Latin verse, and in 1783 took his degrees, and shortly afterwards was called to the bar. In 1795 he left the bar and became clerk of the rules in the court of King's Bench, and, in the same year, was returned member of parliament for Helston, in Cornwall. He now laboured in introducing practical reforms of the law, and the improvement of the public records. In 1800 he obtained leave to bring into the house a bill for taking a census of the population of the kingdom, and, the following year, the census was taken, and has continued to be taken ever since, decennially. He was now appointed chief secretary for Ireland, and keeper of the Irish privy seal; but these offices he scarcely held a year, when, in 1802, he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, which he continued to be till 1817, when, in May, a stroke of erysipelas forced him to resign. On the following 3rd of June he was raised to the peerage as Baron Colchester, with a pension of £4,000 a year, and £3,000 a year to his next successor to the title. B. at Abingdon, 1757; D. in London, 1829.

COLCHESTER, several townships of the United States. —1. In Chittenden county, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, 5 miles N. Burlington. *Pop.* 1,000.—2. A post township of New London county, Connecticut, 15 miles W. Norwich. *Pop.* 2,697.—3. A post township of Delaware county, New York, 21 miles S. Delhi. *Pop.* 2,184.

COLCHIS and COLCHOS, *kol'-kis*, a country of Asia, to the S. of Asiatic Sarmatia, E. of the Euxine Sea, N. of Armenia, and W. of Iberia. In ancient history it is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and for being the birthplace of Medea. It was fruitful in poisonous herbs, and produced excellent flax. In the 15th century it was subdivided into several principalities, and is now comprised in the Russian government of Trans-Caucasia.—The pheasant is said to be originally from this district.

COLDINGHAM, *kol'-ding-ham*, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, about 3 miles from Eyemouth. *Area*, 57,000 acres. *Pop.* 3,300. A station on the North British Railway.

COLDITZ, or KOLDITZ, *ko(r)l'-ditz*, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 25 miles from Leipsig. *Manf.* Linens, stockings, felt, and earthenware. *Pop.* 4,000.

COLDSTREAM, *kold'-streme*, a town and parish of Berwickshire, Scotland. It stands on the N. bank of the Tweed, where it is crossed by a bridge, about 15 miles from the town of Berwick. It has a church, several libraries, and benevolent institutions. *Pop.* of parish, 3,300; of town, 2,300.—The ford of Tweed, so celebrated in history as the crossing-place of the former armies of England and Scotland, is in the vicinity. The "Coldstream Guards" take their name from their originally having been raised here by General Monk in 1659-60. Approached by the Kelso branch of the North British Railway.

COLE, Henry, *kole*, an ardent labourer in the field of art-industry, connected with the Record Office, took an active part in bringing the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in 1851 into the order which it assumed before the eyes of the public. For his great exertions in this noble undertaking he received the honour of companion of the Bath, and was appointed to the direction of the schools of design throughout the country. He next became inspector of the schools of design, and in 1855 was appointed English commissioner at the Universal Exhibition at Paris, where he ably performed the duties expected of him. As an author, he is known by some agreeable guide-books for tourists, issued under the name of Felix Summerly. B. 1810.

COLEBROOK DALE, *kole'-brook*, a district of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, 2 miles from Brosely. It is noted for its iron-works, and for the magnificent cast-iron bridge which was thrown over the Severn here in 1799. *Pop.* 5,000.—The extensive iron-works in this district caused, in 1620, railroads of wood to be here first used. A century later these were supplied by iron plates placed upon the wooden rails; both of which inventions may be viewed as the gradual progress made towards the railway system now adopted throughout the country.

COLEBROOKE, Henry Thomas, an eminent Oriental scholar, was in 1782 sent out to Calcutta, where, after serving several years, he became attached to the revenue department at Tirhoot. He was afterwards removed to Purneah, and began to devote himself to the study of those languages in which he afterwards attained to considerable eminence. Shortly after the foundation of the college at Fort William, he was appointed professor of Sanscrit, from which situation he was raised to a chief judgeship of one of the law-courts. He next became president of the Board of Revenue, and a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal. He now began to publish a great number of papers connected with Hindoo literature and science; but their mere enumeration would occupy a considerable space. B. 1765; D. 1837.

COLERAINE, *kole-rain*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, agreeably situate on both sides of the river Bann, about 4 miles from the sea, and 25 from Londonderry. Here is one of the most extensive salmon-fisheries in the island. The town is of tolerable size, is neatly built, and has a barrack. It exports provisions and fine linens, and steamers ply from it to Liverpool, Fleetwood, and Glasgow. *Pop.* 6,000.

COLERAINE, the name of several townships in the United States.—1. In Franklin county, Massachusetts, 5 miles N.W. Greenfield. *Pop.* 2,000.—2. In Hamilton county, Ohio, on Miami river, 15 miles above its junction with the Ohio. *Pop.* 3,200.—3. In Pennsylvania, in the county of Bedford. *Pop.* 5,200.

COLERIDGE, Samuel Taylor, *kole'-ridj*, was the youngest of a large family, and an orphan at the age of nine. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at "a very premature age," he says of himself, "even before my fifteenth year, I had bewildered myself in metaphysics and in theological controversy. Nothing else pleased me. History and particular facts lost all interest in my mind. Poetry itself, yea novels and romances, became insipid to me." The "Sonnets" of Mr. Bowles, however, had such a charm for him that he turned from metaphysics to the study of poetry. In 1791 he entered Jesus College, Cambridge, which he left during the second year of his residence there, came to London, and, under the name of Comberbatch, enlisted in the 15th Dragoons. From the life of a soldier, he was, almost immediately, released by his friends purchasing his discharge. He then went to Bristol, and shortly after, started a periodical called the "Watchman," which enjoyed an existence only to its ninth number. In 1795 he married Miss Sarah Fricker, and in the following year, published a small volume of poems, which went through a second edition. By this time he had gone to live in a cottage at the foot of the Quantock hills, in Somersetshire, where, in conjunction with Mr. Wordsworth, who was his neighbour, he formed the plan of the famous Lyrical Ballads. In 1797 he wrote his "Ancient Mariner," the first part of "Christabel," and his tragedy of "Remorse." About the same time he was preaching in a Unitarian chapel. In the following year, through the kind liberality of the Messrs. Wedgewood, he was enabled to visit Germany, in company with Wordsworth, and at Gottingen he attended Blumenbach's lectures on physiology, whilst, at the same time, making himself intimately acquainted with German literature. On his return, in 1798, he took up his residence at the Lakes, where both Southey and Wordsworth had settled, and published his translation of Schiller's "Wallenstein." In 1800 he began to contribute to the London *Courier* newspaper, which he continued to do till 1814. In the interval he had visited Malta,

had lectured on the fine arts at the Royal Institution, and had produced "The Friend," a periodical which did not live beyond its twenty-seventh number. He now published several works on different subjects, and, during the latter years of his life, became domesticated with his friend Mr. Gillman, of Highgate Grove. For some years, as an academician of the Royal Society of Literature, he was in the receipt of £100 a year from George IV., which, on the death of that sovereign, he lost. B. at St. Mary Ottery, Devonshire, 1772; D. 1834.—The fame of Coleridge principally rests on his powers as a critic in poetry and the fine arts.

COLERIDGE, Hartley, the eldest son of Samuel Coleridge, produced some excellent poems, and from 1820 to 1831 was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine." He also wrote some excellent biographies of "The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire." He lived mostly in the neighbourhood of the lakes Grasmere and Rydal, pleasing himself, rather than pleasing others, by the indulgence of an unfortunate propensity to intemperance, which he had contracted at college, and which never left him through life. B. 1796; D. 1849.—DERWENT, the younger brother of Hartley, became principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. He is the author of a work "On the Scriptural Character of the English Church," and wrote some pieces, under the signature of Davenant Cecil, for "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." B. at Keswick, 1800.—SARA was the only daughter of Samuel Coleridge, and inherited much of the rich genius of her father. Her education was superintended mostly by Southey, who had married a sister of her mother, and to whose fostering care, the whole family of Coleridge owed a deep debt of gratitude. She was reared under his roof, and, as she grew up, she endeavoured to lighten the literary labours of Southey by giving him all the assistance she could. In 1822 she produced "An Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian People of Paraguay, from the Latin of Martin Dobrizhoffer." This was her first literary performance, and had been undertaken at the suggestion of Southey, who pronounced it admirable. In 1829 she married her cousin, Henry Nelson Coleridge, and on the death of her father, in 1834, in conjunction with her husband, undertook the task of giving to the world the poet's unpublished works. Whilst engaged in this duty, her husband died, when the completion of the task they had undertaken together, devolved wholly upon herself. She, however, proved quite equal to its performance, and executed it with great ability. It is upon her commentaries on her father's works that her fame chiefly rests, although she produced the "Phantasmion," a fairy tale, rich in invention, and redolent of poetic beauty. B. at Keswick, 1803; D. 1852.

COLERIDGE, Henry Nelson, was the son of Colonel Coleridge, a brother of the poet, and after distinguishing himself at school, became a contributor to "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." His subjects in that periodical were chiefly historical, biographical, and critical. In 1825 he took a voyage to the West Indies for the improvement of his health, and, on his return, produced "Six Months in the West Indies," which ran through several editions. Shortly afterwards he was called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple, and then married Sara, the daughter of the poet Samuel Coleridge. He rose to a good chancery practice, and in 1830 published an "Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets." In 1835 he produced his "Specimens of the 'Table Talk' of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge." In 1836 appeared, in two volumes, the first instalment of "The Literary Remains of S. T. Coleridge;" and, in 1838, another volume was given to the world. Immersed in his business whilst pursuing these literary labours, and with health scarcely sound, he was, in 1842, again taken ill. For many months he was confined to his bed, and at length passed into the "undiscovered country," and was buried by the side of his uncle, in Highgate old churchyard. B. 1800; D. 1843.

COLEROON, *kole-roon'*, the largest and most northern branch of the Cauvary river, in British India. It enters the Indian Ocean at Devicotta, 24 miles from Trinquebar.

COLESBERG, *koles'-berg*, a district of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, bounded on the N. by the country of the Hottentots, and on the S. by the districts of Cradock and Graaf-Reynet. *Area*, 11,654 square miles. *Desc.* A high level country, rearing large herds of live stock. *Pop.* perhaps 8,000.

COLESHILL, a parish and town of Warwickshire, situate near the river Cole, here crossed by a bridge, 15 miles from Coventry. The houses are, in general, respectable in appearance, and the church is a beautiful specimen of the decorated Gothic style. *Pop.* 2,000. A station on a branch of the West Midland Railway.

COLET, John, *kol'-et*, an English divine, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained his degree of D.D. In 1502 he was installed in the deanery of St. Paul's, where, by his preaching and other labours, he greatly advanced the Reformation. He was a liberal encourager of learning, particularly of the Greek language, and founded St. Paul's school. B. in London, 1466; D. 1519.—He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory, but was destroyed in the fire of 1666. He wrote some grammatical pieces for the use of his school, and was the author of several religious tracts of a practical kind.

COLIGNY, *ko-leen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, 14 miles from Bourg. *Pop.* 1,800.

COLIGNY, Admiral Gaspard de, a French general and statesman, greatly distinguished in the religious wars of his country, and who was created an admiral in 1552. He served in Italy under Francis I., in the campaign of 1543, and was at the battle of Ceresole in 1544. He afterwards served in Flanders, where he greatly contributed to the victory at Renty, and subsequently prosecuted the war with vigour against the Spaniards in Artois and Picardy. He valiantly defended St. Quentin, and after the death of Henry II. joined the Huguenots, and, next to the prince of Condé, was at the head of the Protestant party. He now took up arms against the Guises, and fought at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, Jarnac, and Moncontour. In these conflicts he was unsuccessful, but showed great celerity in repairing his losses, and in always being ready again to meet the enemy. In 1570 he made an advantageous peace for the Huguenots, and afterwards was invited to court. Here he was graciously received only to be betrayed. Charles IX. affected great regard for him; but, a few days after the marriage of the king's sister with the young king of Navarre, Coligny was wounded by a musket-ball, shot from a window. This attempt was instigated by the duchess of Nemours, whose first husband, Francis, duke of Guise, was assassinated by a Huguenot fanatic, and Coligny was unjustly suspected of being the mainspring in the deed. Two days after this attempt on the life of Coligny, the massacre of St. Bartholomew took place, and he was among the first of its victims. Whilst sitting in his room, a party, headed by Besme, one of the domestics of the duke of Guise, rushed into his room with a drawn sword, and piercing him, the admiral fell, wounded to death, at the feet of the duke. His body was hung by the feet at a gibbet, and his head cut off and sent to Catharine de' Medici. B. at Châtillon-sur-Loing, 1516; killed in Paris, 1572.

COLIMA, *ko-lee'-ma*, a territory of the Mexican confederation, extending about 100 miles along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, south of the department Xalisco. *Desc.* Fertile, but exceedingly hot. *Pop.* about 30,000, mostly consisting of Indians. *Lat.* between 19° and 20° N.—The volcano of Colima, rising to a height of 12,000 feet, is in this district.

COLIN, Alexander, *ko'-lă*, a Belgian sculptor, who executed the celebrated tomb of Maximilian I., at Innspruck. The sculpture on this tomb records the principal acts and victories of the emperor Maximilian, and is surrounded by twenty-eight gigantic statues of the heroes of the middle ages. He also executed two monuments of his patron, the archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol, and his first wife, Philippa. These are likewise to be seen at Innspruck, and are extremely elaborate works. He became court sculptor to the emperor Ferdinand I., and also to his son, Ferdinand of the Tyrol. B. at Mechlin, 1526; D. at Innspruck, 1612.

COLISEUM, *kol'-i-se'-um*, an immense and magnificent amphitheatre in Rome, commenced by Vespasian, and finished by Titus. It took its name from the colossal statue of Nero, which was close by. It was in the Coliseum that the combats of the gladiators took place, and where, also, the first Christian martyrs were delivered to the wild beasts. It was partially destroyed at the taking of Rome by the barbarians; but, to this day, its ruins are very imposing.

COLL, or COLLA, *kol*, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, annexed to the county of Argyle, and about 3 miles from the island of Tiree. *Ext.* About 14 miles long, and from 1 to 3½ in breadth. *Pop.* 1,200, engaged in rural and maritime industry.

COLLATINUS, L. Tarquinius, *kol-la-ti'-nus*, a nephew of Tarquin the Proud, who married Lucretia, to whom Sext. Tarquin offered violence. He, with Brutus, drove the Tarquins from Rome, and were made first consuls. He afterwards laid down his office, and retired to Alba in voluntary banishment. Lived in the 6th century B.C.—One of the seven hills of Rome.

COLLE, *kol'-lai*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 6,500.

COLLETON, *kol'-le-ton*, a district of South Carolina, U.S., on the Atlantic. *Area*, 2,100 square miles *Desc.* Fertile, and productive in rice and cotton. *Pop.* 40,000, of whom three fourths are slaves.

COLLIER, Jeremy, *kol'-yer*, a learned divine, and the son of a clergyman at Stow Qui, in Cambridgeshire. He was educated by his father, and then removed to Caius College, Cambridge, where, in 1676, he took his degree of M.A., and entered into orders. In 1679 he received the rectory of Ampton, in Suffolk, which he afterwards resigned, and came to London, where, in 1685, he was chosen lecturer at Gray's Inn. At the Revolution, he not only refused the oaths, but wrote in vindication of the abdicated monarch, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate. He was, however, discharged without being brought to trial. In 1692 he was again committed to the Gate-house, on suspicion of corresponding with the exiled king; but was, shortly afterwards, admitted to bail. In 1696, when Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins were executed for what was called the Assassination Plot, Mr. Collier and two other nonjuring clergymen attended them to the place of execution, where all three joined in absolving them by the imposition of hands. This circumstance made a great noise, and two of the ministers were arrested, but Mr. Collier absconded, and was declared an outlaw. When this storm subsided, he published three volumes of excellent Essays upon Miscellaneous Subjects. These appeared severally in 1697, 1705, and 1709, and passed through many editions, being valued not only on account of the freedom of their style, but for the wit and humour with which they abounded. He next directed his attention to the immorality of the stage, which was very licentious. This drew him into a controversy with several eminent poets, amongst whom was Dryden; but the latter made an honest confession of his fault, and Collier came off completely victorious. The town was on his side, and the dramatic writers afterwards wrote with more regard to decency. His next work was a translation and continuation of Moreri's "Historical Dictionary," under the title of "Geographical, Genealogical, and Poetical," which met with a very favourable reception, and was, in 1721, completed in 4 vols. folio. At the accession of Queen Anne, he had great offers of preferment, which he steadily refused. In 1713 he published, in 2 vols. folio, "The Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain," brought down to the death of Charles II.; and, in 1713, was privately consecrated a bishop by Dr. George Hickes, who had been himself consecrated suffragan of Thetford by the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough, in 1694. Old age was now fast drawing upon him; but he did not cease his active labours till affliction put it out of his power to do more than he had done. B. at Stow Qui, in Cambridgeshire, 1650; D. in London, 1726.—Besides the above works, he published a volume of sermons, a translation of Marcus Antoninus, and numerous pamphlets. He was buried in St. Pancras churchyard.

COLLIER, J. Payne, an ardent labourer in the field of dramatic literature, was educated for the bar. In 1820 appeared his "Poetical Decameron; or, Ten Conversations on English Poets and Poetry, particularly of the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I." These conversations indicated the prevailing direction of his taste; and in 1825 he issued an allegorical poem, entitled "The Poet's Pilgrimage," which will hardly transmit his name to posterity. In 1827 appeared his edition of Dodsley's "Old Plays," to which were added some others; and, in 1831, his "History of English Dramatic Poetry, &c." This has been pronounced a valuable record of the British stage. In 1835-6-9 appeared successively "New Facts regarding the Life of Shakspeare;" and, in 1844, his edition of Shakspeare, founded upon an entirely new collection of the old editions. Being an active member of the Shakspeare Society, Mr. Collier had an extensive knowledge of the dramatic literature of his country, and largely contributed to extend the taste which now generally exists for the works of England's great national dramatist. In 1848 appeared "Shakspeare's Library; a Collection of the ancient Romances, Novels, Legends, Poems, and Histories used by Shakspeare as the Foundation of his Dramas." This work was accompanied with introductory notices, and must be pronounced a treasure to the Shakspearian antiquary. In 1849 he purchased an old folio Shakspeare of 1632, which had many emendations, and about which there has been much controversy, but into which it would be superfluous to enter here. B. in London, 1789.

COLLINGWOOD, Cuthbert, Lord, *kol'-ling-wood*, an English admiral, who, in his thirteenth year, entered the navy, and gradually rose through the subordinate ranks, when, in the action of June 1, 1794, we find him flag-captain to Admiral Bowyer, on board the *Prince*. In 1797 he commanded the *Excellent* at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, and subsequently rose to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. This placed him second in command to Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, where, on October 21, 1805, in the *Royal Sovereign*, he was the first to attack and break the enemy's line. It was on this occasion that Nelson exclaimed, "See that gallant fellow, how he carries his ship into action!" When England's greatest naval hero fell, mortally wounded, Collingwood completed the victory, and continued in command of the fleet. His services were now deemed worthy of a peerage, which he received. For nearly three years he continued the blockade of Cadiz, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the neighbouring coasts, and evinced a perseverance almost unexampled in the annals of naval warfare. Remaining at his post to the last, he sailed up the Mediterranean, where he became involved in some political complications, which, however, he managed with great sagacity. Wearied and worn out in the service of his country, he was at last compelled to "strike his colours" to the King of Terrors. B. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1750; D. near Port Mahon, in his ship, the *Ville de Paris*, 1810.

COLLINS, William, *kol'-lins*, an English poet, educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford. In 1741 he was chosen demy of Magdalen College, where he took his degree of B.A., and, while there, published his "Oriental Eclogues." About 1744 he went to London, where he suffered extreme poverty; but an uncle, dying, left him £2,000, which saved him from utter wretchedness, although he did not live to enjoy it. Before his death, his mind sunk into a state of complete imbecility. B. at Chichester, 1720; D. 1756.—Dr. Johnson has included Collins in his "Lives of the Poets," and says that he paid him a visit at Islington, and found him with a book in his hand. This turned out to be the New Testament, which he said was the best in the world. His ode on "the Passions" is the poem by which he is best known, and which has long ago been ranked among the order of the sublime. His "Dirge to Cymbeline" is likewise an excellent effusion, although in another style.

COLLINS, William, R.A., a modern English artist of high eminence. In 1807 he entered a student at the Royal Academy, and, in the same year, became an exhibitor, by contributing two small "Views on Millbank." From that time, for nearly forty years, he was an annual exhibitor, with the exception of a couple

of youth, when he was pursuing his studies in Italy. At first he distinguished himself by his groups of rustic children, engaged either in play or some juvenile trick; but after he had become an associate of the academy in 1814, he began his representations of coast scenery, in which he gained a most distinguished position. Amongst the numerous works which time, well employed, enabled him to produce, we may mention, as perhaps the most popular, his children swinging on a gate, and entitled "Happy as a King;" "The Stray Kitten;" "Putting Salt on the Bird's Tail;" and "The Newly-found Nest." B. in London, 1787; D. 1847.—Mr. Collins had two sons. The eldest, WILLIAM WILKIE, is the author of several novels, and a life of his father. CHARLES ALSTON, the younger, is an artist, and a disciple of the pre-Raffaelite school.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, Jean Marie, *kol'-lo dair'-bwaw*, a ferocious French revolutionist, was for twenty years a strolling player. In 1792, however, he received a prize from the Jacobin society, became one of its members, and also of the Convention. He was the first who moved for the abolition of royalty, and, on the trial of the king, sat next to Robespierre. In 1793, he accompanied Fouché to Lyons, and was one of the principals in the destruction of 1,600 persons by the guillotine and artillery. History hardly presents us with such a monster as this. He actually made it a crime to show sympathy, by the countenance, for the unfortunate. In proof of this, he issued an order "that all those whose countenances testified to any inward emotions of grief or pity, should be treated as suspected." In 1794, an attempt made to assassinate him only increased his popularity. He became president of the Convention, and took part in the impeachment of the infamous Robespierre. He aided in bringing that monster to the scaffold; but his own time had come. He was denounced in the October of 1794, and in the following March was transported to Cayenne, where he shortly afterwards died of the fever natural to the climate. B. in Paris, 1750; D. 1796.—This human destroyer was not entirely destitute of talent. He wrote the almanack of Father Gerard, which obtained for him the prize from the Jacobin society, and some dramatic pieces, the best of which is an imitation from the Spanish of Calderon, entitled "Lo Paysan Magistrat."

COLLUMPTON, *kol-lump'-ton*, a town of Devonshire, on the Culme, 11 miles from Exeter. It consists chiefly of one long street. The church is a respectable Gothic structure. *Pop.* 3,410.

COLMAN, George, *kol'-man*, usually called the "Elder," was the son of Thomas Colman, Esq., resident at the court of the grand-duke of Tuscany, by a sister of Anna-Maria Pulteney, the countess of Bath. He received his education at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, where he engaged with Bonnel Thornton in writing a periodical paper called "The Connoisseur." On leaving the university, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but quitted the law for dramatic composition. In 1760, his first piece, "Polly Honeycomb," was successfully performed at Drury-lane theatre; and the next year his comedy of the "Jealous Wife" was similarly received. In 1764, Lord Bath died, and left him an annuity, which was increased by General Pulteney. In 1768, he became a patentee of Covent-garden theatre, but, soon after, sold his share, and purchased Foote's theatre in the Haymarket, which he held to his death, in 1794. B. at Florence, 1733.—Besides the above pieces, he wrote the "Clandestine Marriage," and altogether adapted and wrote upwards of thirty pieces for the stage, besides translating "Terence," and "Horace's Art of Poetry," with a considerable degree of elegance and fidelity.

COLMAN, George, the "Younger," was the son of the preceding, and was also designed for the profession of the law. Themis, however, proved an uncongenial companion, when compared with the charms of Thespis, and he commenced writing for the stage. On the demise of his father, George III. transferred the patent of the Haymarket theatre to him. He produced a number of excellent plays and farces; among which may be mentioned "John Bull," "Inkle and Yarico," "The Heir-at-Law," "Love laughs at Locksmiths," "The Iron Chest," "The Poor Gentleman," "Blue Beard," and "Broad Grins." He also published his own "Memoirs," up to the time of his undertaking the management of the Haymarket. B. in London, 1762; D. 1836.—George IV. appointed Colman, Exon of the yeoman guard, but he resigned this, and became lord chamberlain's examiner of plays, which office he retained till his death.

COLMAR, *kol'-mar*, a town of France, formerly the capital of Upper Alsace, and now of the department of the Upper Rhine, on the Lauch, 40 miles from Strasburg. It contains a great public school, an hospital, an arsenal, and very agreeable public walks. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen goods, cutlery, paper, and combs. *Pop.* 22,000. In 1697 it was ceded to France by the peace of Ryswick.

COLMENAR, *kol-mai-nar*, the name of several towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 6,000.

COLNE, *koln*, three rivers of England.—1. In Hertfordshire, falling into the Thames at Staines.—2. In Essex, passing Colchester, and expanding into an estuary near that town.—3. In Gloucester, and, after a course of 25 miles, joining the Isis, near Lechlade.

COLNE, a town of Lancashire, 32 miles by railway from Manchester. *Manf.* Chiefly cabcoes and dimities. Coal, slate, and lime are plentiful in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 9,000. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes this town.—Also, the name of several parishes, none of them with a population above 2,000.

COLOGNA, *ko-lone'-ya*, a town of the Venetian territory, 20 miles from Vicenza. *Manf.* Principally silk. *Pop.* 6,500.

COLOGNE, *kol'-lone*, an ancient city of West Germany, formerly the capital of the electorate of the same name, is situate on the Rhine, where there is a bridge of boats, connecting it with its suburb, Deutz, 45 miles from Coblentz. It is built in the form of a crescent, close to the river. The walls have a number of towers, and form a circuit of nearly seven English miles; but a part of the included space is laid out in promenades, gardens, and vineyards. The streets are in general narrow, winding, and gloomy, and the houses ill built. Its public edifices are a cathedral, numerous churches, chapels, a town-hall, court-house, an archbishop's palace, exchange, and arsenal. The cathedral or minster of St. Peter is a vast and imposing edifice of Gothic architecture, and was begun about the year 1218. The church of St. Mary is remarkable for its antiquity, and that of St. Gestian for a subterraneous church under its choir. In the arsenal are shown many curious specimens of ancient armour. Its university was established so far back as 1388; but the French suppressed it, and erected in its place a central school, or lyceum. Cologne has long been noted for its commerce. The principal objects of export are wine, timber, earthenware, slates, and other minerals; hardware, firearms, and various kitchen utensils. *Manf.* The principal are linen, woollen, and silk stuffs, with lace, thread, the famous eau de Cologne, tobacco, hats, wax-lights, needles, clocks, and gold and silver articles. *Pop.* about 95,000.—Cologne was the Colonia Agrippina of the Romans. In the 4th century it was made a bishopric, and in the 8th, an archbishopric. In 957 it was declared, by Otho the Great, a free and imperial city; and, from the 12th to the 15th century, it held a high rank amongst the cities of the Hanseatic league. Its population amounted to 150,000, and its archbishops, who were very powerful, had the title of electors. Their intolerant and persecuting spirit, however, finally brought about its ruin, and in 1792 it ceased to be a free city. Taken by the French in 1795, it was, from 1801 to 1814, the capital of the department of the Roer. Since that date it has belonged to Prussia. Cologne carries on an active steamboat trade by the Rhine, and has railway communication with Aix-la-Chapelle, Bonn, Hamm, and Mechlin. Here were born Cornelius Agrippa and Rubens, and here died Marie de Medicis.

COLOMBE, St., *ko'-lomb*, the name of several inconsiderable towns in France.

COLOMBIA, *ko-lom'-be-a*, an extensive region in the N. part of S. America, now comprised in the republics of Ecuador, New Grenada, and Venezuela.

COLOMBO, or COLUMBO, *ko-lom'-bo*, the modern capital and principal seaport of the island of Ceylon. It stands on the W. coast, and is nearly two miles in

circumference, surrounded on three sides by the sea. It is built somewhat on the principle of a European town, the fortified part being the seat of the residence of the military authorities, and the most influential European residents of Ceylon. The other part is chiefly occupied by the descendants of Dutch and Portuguese, whilst the native Cingalese inhabit the suburbs. It is the entrepôt of most of the foreign trade of Ceylon. *Pop.* 32,000. *Lat.* 6° 56′ N. *Lon.* 79° 49′ E.—This place came into the possession of the English in 1796. Previously, it had been successively occupied by the Portuguese and the Dutch.

COLONIA DEL SANTISSIMA SACRAMENTO, *ko-lo'-ne-a dail san-tees'-se-ma sa'-kra-main'-to*, a maritime town of Uruguay, on the N. bank of the estuary of the Plata, opposite Buenos Ayres. *Pop.* 3,000.—The English and French fleets took this town from the troops of Rosas in 1845.

COLONNA, CAPE, *ko-lon'-na*, the most southern point of Attica, in Greece, 25 miles from Athens. *Lat.* 37° 8′ 51″ N. *Lon.* 24° 1′ 48″ E.—It takes its name from the "columns" of a temple of Minerva, which anciently occupied a site here.

COLONNA, CAPE, on the east coast of Calabria, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tarento. *Lat.* 39° 6′ N. *Lon.* 17° 29′ E.—This is the Lacinium Promontorium of the ancients.

COLONNA, the name of an old and illustrious family of Italy, which, in the middle ages, produced many distinguished members, among whom were the following.

COLONNA, Prospero, an Italian general, who, with Fabricio, a relative, entered the service of Charles VIII., king of France, and assisted him in the conquest of Naples. They afterwards left him and contributed to the recovery of that kingdom for the house of Aragon. Prospero, after distinguishing himself in many battles, was, in 1515, made prisoner at Villafranca. On regaining his liberty, he attacked the French with vigour, and having defeated them at the battle of Bicocca, relieved Milan in 1522. B. 1452; D. 1523.

COLONNA, Pompeo, a Roman cardinal, who, although a follower of the church, was strongly imbued with a military disposition. After he became bishop of Rieti, he had a quarrel with a Spaniard, whom, on account of his profession, he dared not fight, and therefore revenged himself upon his own episcopal garments, by tearing them in pieces. On a false rumour of the death of Pope Julius II. in 1512, Colonna, with Savillo, a young nobleman, excited the Roman people to a revolt, and seized the Capitol, for which he was deprived of his preferments. He recovered the pope's favour afterwards, and Leo X. made him a cardinal. In 1526, he engaged in another conspiracy to surprise Rome, and to put the pope to death, which, however, was defeated, and he suffered deprivation. This occurrence was the occasion of the sack of Rome by the constable Bourbon. Colonna, however, had sufficient influence to obtain the liberty of the pope, who restored him to his rank. He afterwards became viceroy of Naples, and died in 1532. He wrote a poem, entitled "De Laudibus Mulierum."

COLONNA, Marc Antonio, duke of Paliano, served with such reputation in the famous battle of Lepanto, gained over the Turks in 1571, as to be honoured with a triumphal entry into Rome by the pope. He was made constable of Naples and viceroy of Sicily. D. 1584.

COLONNA, Fabio, an Italian philosopher, who made great progress in the languages, mathematics, law, and the fine arts; but applied himself principally to physic and botany. At the age of 24 he published an elegant botanical work, the plates of which he executed himself. In 1610 he issued another, which was not completed till 1616. He was the first who distinguished the petals of flowers by names distinct from the leaves, and used the method of arrangement afterwards adopted by Tournefort. He was also the inventor of a musical instrument called a pentachordon. B. at Naples, about 1567; D. 1647.

COLONSAY and ORANSAY, *kol'-on-sai*, two of the small islands called the Hebrides of Scotland, about 9 miles from Islay. *Area* of both islands, about 9,000 acres. *Pop.* 900.

COLOPHON, *kol'-o-fon*, a town of Ionia, at a small distance from the sea, first built by Mopsus, the son of Manto, and colonized by the sons of Codrus. It was the native country of Mimnermus, Nicander, and Xenophanes, and one of the cities which claimed the honour of having given birth to Homer. Apollo had a temple in it.

COLORADO, *ko-lo-ra'-do*, a river of Mexico, rising in the Anahuac plateau, and, after a course of 700 miles, entering the Gulf of California at *lat.* 32° N.; *lon.* 114° W.—There is another in Texas, which, after a course of 800 miles through a cotton-producing country, falls into the Bay of Matagorda.

COLOSSE, *ko-los'-se*, 'punishment,' or 'correction,' a city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor.

COLOSSUS, *ko-los'-sus*, a celebrated brazen image at Rhodes, and one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet rested on two moles, which formed the entrance of Rhodes harbour, and ships passed full sail between its legs. It was 70 cubits, or 105 feet, high, and was the work of Chares, the disciple of Lysippus. This artist was twelve years in making it. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which could be easily discerned, by the help of glasses, the shores of Syria, and ships on the coast of Egypt. It was partly demolished by an earthquake, 224 B.C., and remained in ruins for nearly 900 years. In 672 it was sold by the Saracens, who were masters of the island, to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the brass, the value of which has been estimated at £36,000.

COLUMB, ST., MAJOR, *kol'-umb*, a parish and town of Cornwall, 30 miles from Launceston. It is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of a petty sessions. *Pop.* 3,000.—COLUMB, ST., MINOR, is in the same county, and 6 miles from the other. *Pop.* 2,500.

COLUMBIA, *ko-lum'-be-a*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 5,000 and 45,000. The following are the states in which they are:—New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Florida.—The name, also, of several townships, with populations ranging between 2,000 and 6,000.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF, a tract of country on both sides of Potomac river, 120 miles from its mouth, between Maryland and Virginia. *Area*, 100 square miles. *Desc.* Unproductive; generally with an undulating surface. *Pop.* 52,000, of whom 4,000 are slaves and 10,000 free coloured.—It was ceded to the United States, by Maryland and Virginia, in 1790, and in 1800 became the seat of the general government. It is under the direct government of Congress.

COLUMBIA RIVER, a large river of N. America, rising in a part of the British territory, in the Rocky Mountains, in *lat.* 51° 23′ N.; *lon.* 121° W.; and, after a course of 1,000 miles, falling into the Pacific Ocean, in *lat.* 46° 10′ N.; *lon.* 122° 45′ W.—By the Oregon treaty, the entire navigation of this river is open to British vessels.

COLUMBIA, BRITISH, an extensive tract of almost uninhabited country, on the N.W. coast of N. America, bounded on the W. by the Pacific and Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the E. by the Rocky Mountains, and on the S. by Oregon, U.S. *Ext.* 500 miles long, and nearly 400 broad, exclusive of Vancouver's Island, which is quite independent of British Columbia, and will be treated of under its proper heading. *Desc.* The country may be described as divided into three great districts, by ranges running parallel to each other and with the Rocky Mountains. The two E. districts are broken up into immense valleys, and are watered by the river Columbia, whilst the W. district is watered by the Frazer. *Pro.* Having a climate like that of England, it produces all the usual crops of that country in great abundance. *Minerals.* Gold and coal; but the whole territory may be said to be yet unexplored. That gold is plentiful, however, amongst the sands of the rivers has been proved, several adventurers, since it was first discovered, in 1849, having realized as much as £90 worth in a single week, with very little trouble. *Zoology.* Mostly fur-bearing animals, especially beavers and martens, which find a good cover in the Rocky Mountains. Various descriptions of bears are the only kinds of animals at all common. Fish are abundant, literally swarming in all the lakes and rivers, and salmon is the chief food

of the natives. It is said, however, that every fourth year the salmon becomes scarce; whereupon their place, as food, is immediately supplied by plenty of rabbits, which continue abundant till they are destroyed by a sudden and unaccountable appearance of an army of lynxes. This, however, is hardly credible. *Inhabitants.* Principally adventurers, or gold-diggers, from all countries, and a small number of trappers and Indians. *Lat.* between 49° and 57° N. *Lon.* between 120° and 127° W.—Up to 1858 this country formed part of the territory held by the Hudson Bay Company; it was then formed into a colony, and the name of British Columbia was given to it by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, at that time secretary for the colonies. It is now under the administration of a governor representing the British government.

COLUMBIANA, *ko-lum'-be-a'-na*, a county of the United States, in the E. part of Ohio. *Area*, 740 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, but fertile. *Pop.* 35,000.

COLUMBUS, *ko-lum'-bus*, the name of several places in the United States.—1. A county in N. Carolina. *Area*, 625 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom one sixth are slaves.—2. The capital of the state of Ohio, on the Scioto river, 210 miles from Cincinnati. The principal edifices are a state-house, court-house, churches, and several charitable institutions. *Pop.* 18,000.—The name of several other towns, with populations ranging between 1,500 and 6,000.

COLUMBUS, Christopher, a celebrated Genoese navigator, whose origin was humble, and in whose life there is little of interest till 1470, when he settled at Lisbon, where his brother Bartholomew was employed as a maker of charts. Here Christopher married the daughter of an Italian naval commander, called Patestrello, who had been employed in voyages of discovery. From the journals and charts of this seaman, he acquired a considerable share of nautical knowledge, and traded, himself, several years to the Canary islands, Madeira, the Azores, and the coast of Africa. Meanwhile, he began to entertain the idea of the existence of a new continent beyond the Atlantic Ocean. The more he considered the subject, the more he became confirmed in his opinion, when, communicating his plan to the republic of Genoa, it was rejected as extravagant. He next applied to John II., king of Portugal, who dishonourably sent other navigators to test the value of the scheme of Columbus, but who, despairing of its success, returned to Lisbon in disgust. The great Genoese was enraged at such treatment, and dispatched his brother Bartholomew to Henry VII. of England; but, on the voyage, he was taken by pirates. In the mean time, Columbus, after many disappointments, obtained an audience of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. These sovereigns received him favourably, and in 1492 granted him three vessels to prosecute discoveries in those regions which, it was generally believed, had no existence, save in his own imagination. The conditions stipulated between him and his royal employers were, "that if he made no discoveries, he should have no reward; that if he did, he should be viceroy by land and admiral by sea, and have the tenths of the profits of all the countries discovered by him; and that these privileges should descend to his family." On August 3, 1492, Columbus and his little squadron set sail on their perilous voyage, from the bar of Saltes, near Palos, and, after some misgivings and many trials, on account of the superstitious terrors of his crew, landed, October 12, on an island in Guana Bay, and erected the Spanish flag. This island, one of the Bahamas, he called St. Salvador. Hence he sailed to Cuba, and afterwards to Hispaniola. Having discovered other islands and taken possession of them in the name of their Catholic majesties, Columbus set sail for Europe on January 4, 1493, bringing with him some of the natives. On March 15 he arrived at Seville, and immediately went to Barcelona, where Ferdinand and Isabella received him under a canopy of cloth of gold, and made him sit beside them whilst they conferred on him several marks of favour. Columbus sailed on his second voyage from Cadiz, September 25, 1493, and discovered the Caribbee islands, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica. On his return, he suffered great hardships from sickness and disaffection among his men. Nevertheless, he conducted himself manfully, and arrived at Cadiz, June 11, 1496. On his arrival, he found that, during his absence, calumny had been doing its work against him; but he refuted all that had been alleged, and, on May 13, 1498, embarked on his third voyage with only six vessels. In this expedition he discovered the island of Trinidad, the mouths of the Orinoco, the coast of Paria, the Margarita, the Cubagua islands, and, on his arrival at Hispaniola, found the colony which he had settled there, in a state bordering on civil war. He succeeded in restoring peace; but some of the settlers, envious of him and his brother Bartholomew, whom he had appointed his lieutenant, sent home such accusations against them that Queen Isabella revoked the appointment of Columbus, and sent out Francis de Bovadilla to take his place. This man, on his arrival, caused the brothers to be put in chains, and, in that condition, sent them to Europe. The captain of the ship in which Columbus was now a prisoner would have taken off his fetters; but he refused to be liberated, except in the presence of his sovereigns. "I will wear them till the king otherwise commands, and then I will preserve them as memorials of his gratitude;" an expression indicative of a mind by far too lofty to be in the power of kings to humiliate. All Spain felt, with indignation, the insult offered to so great a man. He was instantly set at liberty, and rewarded, instead of being punished, Ferdinand himself avowing shame at the transaction. Columbus, however, always preserved his fetters, and ordered that they should be buried with him. In 1502 he made another voyage, in which he traced the coast of Darien, thinking to find a passage to the East Indies, coasted Honduras, the Mosquito shore, Costa Rica, and Veragua. He returned to Spain in 1504, and found Queen Isabella dead, and the king once more prejudiced against him. Worn out in body and broken in spirit, he lingered out the short remainder of his existence in neglect, poverty, and pain. B. at Genoa, 1445-6; D. at Valladolid, 1506.—His remains were interred in the cathedral of Seville, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing this inscription: "To Castile and Leon, Columbus has given a new world." Yet this brave adventurer had not the honour of giving his name to the world he discovered; for that was enjoyed by Amerigo, or Americus Vespucius, a Florentine. This voyager, it is said, did not see the New World till he sailed with Ojeda, as a pilot, to the coast of Paria, in 1499. (*See* AMERICA.)—BARTHOLOMEW COLUMBUS died in 1514.—DIEGO, the son of Christopher, was ennobled, and obtained his father's honours and grants.—FERDINAND, another son, embraced the ecclesiastical state, and formed a rich library, which he left to the cathedral of Seville. He wrote the life of his father, and died about 1530.

COLUMELLA, L. Jun. Moderatus, *kol'-u-mel'-la*, a native of Gades (Cadiz, in Spain), who wrote twelve books on agriculture, of which the tenth, on gardening, is in verse. The style is elegant, and the work displays the genius of a naturalist and the labours of an accurate observer. Lived in the 1st century.

COMACCHIO, *ko-mak'-ke-o*, a fortified town of the Pontifical States, Italy, 30 miles from Ferrara. *Pop.* 6,000.—The right of maintaining a garrison in this town and Ferrara was ceded to Austria by the treaty of 1815. The waters around this place are famous for the abundance of fish they contain.

COMBE, *koom*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,800.

COMBE, George, a distinguished Scotch phrenologist, educated for the legal profession, in which he practised for upwards of twenty years. Made a convert to the principles of Gall and Spurzheim, when about thirty years of age, he began to apply himself zealously to their further elucidation, and in 1819 published his "Essays on Phrenology." From that time he continued to expound the phenomena of mental organism, and in 1828 published "The Constitution of Man, in relation to External Objects." This work became extremely popular, and both in Britain and America enjoyed a large circulation. In 1833 appeared his lectures on "Popular Education," which he had previously delivered in various parts of Britain, and which have been translated into several continental languages. In 1836 he became a candidate for the chair of logic and metaphysics in the university of Edinburgh, but the honour was awarded to Sir William Hamilton. Subsequently, Mr. Combe made a tour through the

United States, lecturing to distinguished audiences, and, at the same time, keeping himself before the public eye by the publication of several pamphlets. He also visited Germany, and in 1845 published "Notes on the New Reformation in Germany, &c.," and an essay on the "Relation between Religion and Science." In 1850 he edited the "Life and Correspondence" of his brother Andrew, and in 1855 produced a work entitled "Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture." These are his most prominent labours in literature and moral science; but he has written upon educational and other kindred subjects. B. at Edinburgh, 1788.—ANDREW COMBE was a distinguished medical practitioner, and became consulting physician to the king of the Belgians. He wrote and published several excellent works on physiological science. B. at Edinburgh, 1797; D. 1847.

COMBERMERE, *kom'-ber-meer*, a lake in Cheshire, not far from Nantwich.

COMBERMERE, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount, was the eldest son of Sir R. S. Cotton, M.P. for Cheshire, and in 1791 entered the army. Engaged, first in Flanders, next at the Cape of Good Hope, and then in India, he saw a good deal of service, when he returned to England, and accompanied the duke of Wellington to the Peninsula. Here he greatly distinguished himself, and in 1810 was appointed, under the duke, to the command of the allied forces. He continued actively engaged till the close of the war, and in 1817 was appointed governor of Barbadoes, with the command of the forces in the W. Indies. This position he, in 1822, exchanged for the command of the British troops in India, and in 1825 distinguished himself at the siege and capture of the fortress of Bhurtpore. On the death of the duke of Wellington, he became constable of the Tower of London, and lord-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets. For his services in the Peninsula he had received a peerage, and for those in India he was created a viscount. In 1855 he became a field-marshal, and also held the appointment in the court as gold stick in waiting on her majesty Queen Victoria. B. 1770.

COMBERTON, *kom'-ber-ton*, three English parishes, none of them with a population above 800.

COMBIN, *kom'-bi*, one of the culminating peaks of the Pennine Alps, 9 miles from Martigny. *Height*, 14,124 feet.

COMBOURG, *kom'-boorg*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, 20 miles from St. Malo. *Pop.* 5,100.

COMITIA, *ko-mish'-e-a*, an assembly of the Roman people for the election of magistrates and all the public officers of state.

COMMELINUS, or COMMELYN, *kom'-me-lin*, the name of a Dutch family who flourished between 1593 and 1750. They produced several approved historical and botanical works.

COMMERCY, *kom'-mer-se*, a town of France, in Lorraine, on the Meuse, 20 miles from Bar-le-Duc. This town was formerly fortified, and had a fine castle, which serves now as a cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Cotton and leather. *Pop.* 4,300.

COMMERSON, Philibert, *kom'-mair-sawng*, a celebrated French botanist, who made a voyage round the world, and collected a vast variety of plants. He did not live long enough to describe his discoveries, but his collection and drawings were deposited in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. B. at Châtillon, Ain, 1727; D. at Mauritius, 1773.—To him we are indebted for the beautiful flower "hortensia," which came originally from China.

COMMINES, *kom-meen*, a town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 10 miles from Ypres. It stands on the frontier, and is connected by a bridge across the Lys, with the French town of the same name. *Manf.* Ribbons, handkerchiefs, thread, and tobacco. *Pop.* 4,000.

COMMINES, a town of France, situate on the Lys, opposite the Belgian town of the same name, 9 miles from Lille. *Manf.* Thread and ribbons. *Pop.* 6,000. —This is the birthplace of Philip de Commines.

COMMINES, Philip de, a French statesman and historian, who was descended from a noble family, and became eminent at the court of Louis XI. He was first attached to Charles the Rash, of Burgundy, but, in 1472, transferred his services to Louis. After the death of this monarch, he joined himself to the party of the duke of Orleans, who afterwards became Louis XII., but was unfortunate in being imprisoned and having his property confiscated. Shortly after the accession of Louis XII., who did not please to remember the sacrifices he had made for him, he retired to the country, and passed the remainder of his days in writing his memoirs. B. at the Château de Commines, near Commines, 1445; D. at Argentin, in Poitou, 1509.—His Memoirs of his Own Times show a great knowledge of men and things, an acuteness of judgment in tracing circumstances to their causes, and are enriched with a variety of excellent observations. The best edition of the original is that of Fresnoy, 1747, 4 vols. 4to; and in English the translation of Uvedale, with curious notes, in 2 vols. 8vo.

COMMODUS, L. Aurelius Antoninus, *kom-mo'-dus*, a Roman emperor, son of Marcus Aurelius, succeeded his father in 180. He was naturally depraved and licentious, committing the most terrible cruelties and crimes. Of great stature and strength, he would fight with the gladiators, and boasted of his dexterity in killing wild beasts in the amphitheatre. Poisoned by Martia, one of his concubines, whose death he had meditated, 193; B. 160.

COMMORRO ISLANDS, *kom-mor'-ro*, a group in the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and Africa. It consists of several mountainous and fertile islands, producing all the crops of a tropical climate. Large herds of cattle are reared upon them, and the rivers abound in fish. *Pop.* 80,000. *Lat.* between 11° and 13° S. *Lon.* between 43° and 45° 30′ E.—A British consul has now a residence on these islands.

COMNENUS. (*See* ALEXIS, ANNA, ISAAC, &c.)

COMO, *ko'-mo*, an old episcopal city of Lombardy, at the S. extremity of the lake of the same name, 20 miles from Milan. The houses are neatly built of stone, and the public buildings magnificent. There are several churches, exclusive of the cathedral, which is entirely of white marble. *Manf.* Velvet, taffetas, gloves, stockings, and other silk stuffs; here are also metal-foundries and statuaries. *Pop.* about 19,000.—It is the birthplace of the younger Pliny.

COMO, a lake of Lombardy, situate at the foot of the Alps. *Ext.* About 35 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 3. It is the most distinguished for the beauty of its scenery of all the northern Italian lakes. The river Adda enters it at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhetian Alps, and leaves it at Lecco.—Here Queen Caroline of England resided in the Villa d'Este, which was the name it received from her.

COMORIN, CAPE, *kom'-o-rin*, the S. extremity of the Indian peninsula. *Lat.* 7° 57′ N. *Lon.* 77° 35′ E.

COMORN, or KOMORN, *ko'-morn*, a royal free town of Hungary, 48 miles from Buda. Its citadel is considered one of the strongest in Europe. *Pop.* 21,000, chiefly Protestants.—This place withstood successfully a long siege by the Austrians in 1849.

COMPIÈGNE, *kom'-pe-ain*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, on the Oise, 35 miles from Beauvais. This place has a considerable historical importance. Its palace was reconstructed under Louis XIV., XV., and XVI., and restored by Napoleon I. The parks and forests by which it is encompassed cover 30,000 acres. The other chief buildings are the abbey of St. Corneille, the Pont Neuf, and the Hôtel-de-Ville. *Pop.* 11,000.—Here Joan of Arc was, in 1430, made prisoner, and sold to the English, and here Napoleon I., in 1810, married the archduchess of Austria. It was possessed by the English from the early part of the 15th century till they were expelled by Charles VII. Under Napoleon III., the festivals at Compiègne, after the manner of the court of Louis XIV., attained quite a celebrity.

COMPOSTELLA, or ST. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, *kom'-pos-tail'-la*, a town of Galicia, in Spain, on the Soria, 98 miles from Astorga. The principal church is the cathedral, in which it is asserted St. James was buried. It has a university, founded in 1532. *Pop.* 14,000.—From this town the order of St. Jago, or St. James, took its origin.

COMPOSTELLA, a town of the Mexican confederation, in the department of Xalisco, and 100 miles from

Guadalaxara. There are silver-mines in its neighbourhood, but its climate is very unhealthy.

COMPTON, Henry, *kom'-ton*, an English prelate, son of the earl of Northampton, who fell in the royal cause at the battle of Hopton Heath. Originally in the army, he entered into orders, and in 1674 was preferred to the bishopric of Oxford, and, the year following, translated to London. He now had the charge of educating the princesses Mary and Anne, afterwards queens of England. James II., on the bishop's refusal to suspend Dr. Sharpe, removed him from his episcopal functions; but, before the Revolution, he was restored. On the landing of the prince of Orange, he conveyed the princess Anne from London to Nottingham, and exhibited great zeal in placing William and Mary on the throne, at whose coronation he officiated, instead of Archbishop Sancroft. B. 1632; D. at Fulham, 1713.—This prelate was fond of botany, having the finest garden of exotics in England, and greatly assisted Ray, Plukenet, and other naturalists.

COMPTON, the name of numerous parishes in England, with populations ranging between 50 and 1,000.

COMRIE, *kom'-re*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 5 miles from Crief. *Pop.* of parish, 2,500; of village, 900.—In this parish, shocks of earthquakes have repeatedly been felt.

COMTE, Auguste, *konte*, a modern French speculative philosopher, who commenced his public life as a follower of Saint-Simon, and, in 1820, prepared a work explanatory of the system of that enthusiast. He subsequently became mathematical professor at the Polytechnic school; but, on the accession of Louis Napoleon to the empire, he was deprived of that office. Between 1830 and 1842 he published, in six large volumes, his "Course of Positive Philosophy," the object of which was to show that the human mind passes through three successive stages in its meditations upon all subjects. The first is the theological; the second, the metaphysical; and the third, the positive, in which the mind is supposed to have attained its great power of comprehending all things connected with those laws by which the universe is governed. His system, however, is too elaborate to be entered upon here. In 1843 he published a mathematical work, and, in the following year, a "Discourse," intended to enforce the views of his larger work. M. Comte's theories, whatever may be their value, attracted a considerable number of ardent admirers, especially amongst the disciples of St. Simon and Fourier. At Paris a kind of institution was formed, of which he himself was the high priest, and of which all the members worked, with much activity, to spread the ideas of their master. These ideas were developed in a series of works, of which the first was his "Positive Philosophy." This was translated into English by Miss Martineau. B. at Montpellier, 1795; D. at Paris, 1857.

COMUS, *ko'-mus*, the god of revelry, feasting, and nocturnal entertainments. He is represented as a youth, flushed with drinking and crowned with roses.

CONAN, *ko'-nan*, a river of Scotland, in the county of Ross. After a course of 35 miles, it falls into Cromarty Firth, near Dingwall.

CONCAN, *kon-kan'*, a narrow district of S. India, in the Bombay presidency, bounded E. by the Western Ghauts, and W. by the Arabian Sea. *Ext.* 340 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 25 to 52. *Desc.* Rugged and rocky, intersected with ravines, covered with jungle, and fields fertile in rice. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 15° and 20° N. *Lon.* between 72° 52′ and 73° 45′ E.

CONCEICAO, *kon'-sai-ka'-o*, the name of several towns in Brazil, with populations ranging between 2,000 and 12,000.

CONCEPCION, LA, *kon-thep'-thi-on*, a seaport of Veragua, 90 miles from Panama. *Lat.* 8° 52′ N. *Lon.* 81° 28′ W.—Also, an island of the Bahamas, 25 miles from St. Salvador.—The name of several unimportant places in S. America, in Texas, and in Spain.

CONCEPTION, *kon-sep'-shon*, a town of Chili, and capital of a province of the same name, on the N. shore of the Biobo. At its commencement it flourished greatly; but in 1751 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and an influx of the sea, which entirely covered it. A new city was then founded, at the distance of 3 miles from the sea, in a beautiful plain called Mocha. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 36° 49′ S. *Lon.* 73° 5′ 30″ W.—The PROVINCE consists of extensive plains, some of them almost deserts, and forests of small stunted trees. It has coal of an inferior kind. *Area*, 5,210 square miles. *Pop.* 110,000. *Lat.* between 37° 30′ S. *Lon.* between 70° and 74° W.

CONCEPTION BAY, a large bay on the E. side of Newfoundland island. *Lat.* 48° N. *Lon.* 53° W.

CONCHAS, or CONCHOS, *kon'-chas*, a river of Mexico, in Durango, rising in *lat.* 28° N., and, after an estimated course of 300 miles, joining the Rio del Norte in *lat.* 31° N.; *lon.* 104° W.

CONCHES, *kawnsh*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, 10 miles from Evreux. *Pop.* 2,300.

CONCINI CONCINO, *kon-se'-ne*, called Marshal d'Ancre, went, in 1600, from Florence to France, with Mary de Medici, wife of Henry IV. After the death of that king he obtained a marquisate and some considerable appointments. At the same time, he was first minister of the young king, Louis XIII., over whom he exercised great influence. He, however, incurred the jealousy of the nobles, and, at their instigation, Concini was assassinated, 1617.—His wife was afterwards condemned to death for the practice of sorcery, and their son declared, by the parliament, disennobled, and incapable of holding any estates in the kingdom.

CONCORD, *kon'-kord*, the name of several towns in the United States, with populations ranging between 1,000 and 10,000.—The largest is the capital of New Hampshire, about 65 miles from Boston, with which it communicates by railway.—The best-known, however, is a town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 17 miles from Boston. Here, on April 19, 1775, one of the first conflicts took place between the Americans and the British troops. The *first* blood, however, was not shed at this place, as most gazetteers affirm, but at Lexington, 11 miles from Boston, which was on the line of march of the British, who had been dispatched to destroy the military stores which the provincials had collected at Concord. Monuments are erected in both towns to commemorate these events.

CONCORD, a river in Massachusetts, U.S., joining the Merrimac in Tewksbury.

CONCORDIA, *kon-kor'-de-a*, the goddess of peace. The Roman dictator Camillus first raised a temple to her in the Capitol; and in it the magistrates often assembled.

CONDÉ, *kon'-dai*, a town of France, in the department of Le Nord, at the junction of the Haine and Scheldt, 6 miles from Valenciennes. It is strongly fortified, and has a church, town-hall, military arsenal, and an hospital. *Manf.* Leather, chicory, and starch. *Pop.* 5,200.—In 1793 this town was taken by the Austrians.—A small lordship in the neighbourhood conferred the title of prince on a branch of the Bourbons, which the death of the duke d'Enghien, on March 21, 1804, rendered extinct.—Also, the name of several other towns, villages, and parishes in France.

CONDÉ, Louis, the first prince of, a chief of the Huguenots, was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme. He displayed great courage at the battle of St. Quentin; but, on the death of Henry II. of France, he became so discontented with the measures of the dukes de Guise, that he joined the Huguenot party. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Dreux, in 1562, and slain in that of Jarnac, 1569; B. 1530.—The deeds of his son and grandson, Henry I. and II., do not call for any special notice. The latter's greatest glory, according to Voltaire, was that he was the father of the great Condé.

CONDÉ, Louis II., prince of, known as the "Great Condé," was the son of Prince Henry II. of Condé, and was first known as duke d'Enghien. In early years he showed great military genius, and at 22 entirely defeated, in 1643, the Spanish at Rocroy, although very inferior to them in numbers. The following year he gained the battle of *Friburg*, and, in 1645, that of Nordlingen, in Germany. Less fortunate in Catalonia, he failed in his attempt to take Lerida, but, soon after, defeated the archduke Leopold at Lens, which led to the peace with Germany, in 1648. During the troubles of the Fronde, Condé, who had, at first, taken part with the court, afterwards sided against Mazarin. In 1650 he was arrested and deprived of his liberty for thirteen months. Set free, he hastened

to avenge his wrongs, and, levying a body of troops, marched on Paris, but, after some successes, was beaten by Turenne, in the faubourg St. Antoine. He then joined the Spaniards in the Netherlands, when, in 1659, the peace of the Pyrenees restored him to his country. War afterwards breaking out between France and Spain, he, in 1668, conquered Franche-Comté in three weeks, and in 1672 evinced great talents in the war with Holland. The hard-fought battle of Senef was his last exploit. His closing days he spent at Chantilly, enjoying the friendship of Boileau, Molière, and Racine. B. at Paris, 1621; D. 1686.—Bossuet delivered his funeral oration, which is considered a master-piece of eloquence.

CONDE, Jose Antonio, a Spanish Orientalist, who distinguished himself, in 1796, by his translations of some of the Greek minor poets, and in 1799 by a translation of "Al-Edrisi's Description of Spain," from the Arabic. He subsequently became a member of the Spanish Academy, and superintended, in conjunction with two other litterateurs, the continuation of the collection of early Castilian poetry by Sanchez. When the French invaded his country, he was appointed by Joseph Bonaparte chief librarian of the Madrid library. After the French were expelled from the Peninsula, he went to Paris, where he resided for some years, but returned to Spain only to pass the remainder of his days in obscurity, neglect, and poverty. B. at Paraleja, in the province of Cuença, 1765; D. at Madrid, 1820.

CONDER, Josiah, *kon'-der*, was the son of a bookseller, which trade he himself followed, and became the proprietor and editor of the "Eclectic Review." In 1819 he retired from the bookselling business, but continued to manage the Review till 1837. In 1824 his "Modern Traveller" was commenced, and extended to thirty-three volumes. He continued producing other works of a useful, and some of a religious tendency, till 1832, when, in the interest of the dissenters, he undertook the editorship of the "Patriot" newspaper. In this situation he continued for twenty-three years, occasionally publishing pamphlets on passing topics, and works of greater importance. Amongst these latter may be noticed "An Analytical and Comparative View of all Religions;" and "The Harmony of History with Prophecy." B. in London, 1789; D. 1855.

CONDILLAC, Etienne Bounot de, *kon-de'-yak*, a distinguished French metaphysician, whose admiration of the English philosopher John Locke led him, in 1746, to publish his "Essay on Human Perceptions," which, in 1749, he followed by his "Treatise on Systems." The former was designed to advance the opinions of Locke, and the latter to oppose the abstract theories of Leibnitz and Spinola, as being opposed to ideas received from experience. His third work was a "Treatise on the Sensations," which is considered his master-piece, and in which his philosophical system is fully unfolded. After the publication of these works, he was appointed tutor to the prince of Parma, and, in this situation, published his "Course of Studies," which he divides into the arts of writing, reasoning, and thinking, followed by a general history of men and empires. When he had finished the education of his royal pupil, he resigned himself once more to philosophical meditations, in which he passed the remainder of his days. Previous to his death, however, he published a work on "Logic." B. at Grenoble, 1715; D. 1780.—However ingenious Condillac may be, he is to be considered neither a faithful nor a profound expounder of the views of Locke. His system may be characterized as one of nearly absolute sensation, whilst that of Locke unites sensation with reflection.

CONDOM, *kon'-dom*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 23 miles from Bordeaux. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and earthenware. *Pop.* 7,500.

CONDOR, PULO, a small island in the Indian Sea. (*See* PULO.)

CONDORCET, John Anthony Nicholas Caritat, marquis of, *kon-dor'-sai*, a French philosopher, educated at the college of Navarre, where he soon distinguished himself as a geometer. In 1765 he published his first work, "On Integral Calculations," which was received with approbation by the Academy of Sciences. In 1767 he published his treatise, "Of the Problem of Three Bodies;" and the year following his "Analytical Essays." In 1769 he was chosen member of the academy, and in 1773 secretary, in which capacity he distinguished himself by the elegance of his eulogies on those academicians who had died since 1699. His "Life of Turgot" is reckoned an admirable piece of biography; but that of Voltaire, of whom he was an original disciple, is flattering beyond bounds. On the approach of the Revolution, he endeavoured, by his writings, to extend its principles, and, in 1791, became a member of the National Assembly, and of the Jacobin club. He offered many insults to King Louis in his misfortunes, though he opposed his being brought to trial. When Robespierre arrived at power, Condorcet was denounced as a Girondist, and concealed himself for some time in the house of Madame Verney. Fearing, however, that she might suffer on his account, he voluntarily quitted her roof, and became a houseless wanderer in the country around Paris, with nowhere to lay his head. At last the necessities of hunger drove him into a small inn at the village of Clunart, where he was taken and committed to prison. On the following morning he was found dead in his cell, having terminated his existence by taking poison, which, to save himself from the ignominy of the scaffold, he always carried about with him. B. near Nion, in Dauphiny, 1743; D. in the prison of Bourg-la-Reine, 1794.—He left "A Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind," a "Tract on Calculation," and an "Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic." He had a lofty mind, and endeavoured to make his philosophy applicable to the happiness of his fellow-men, and influential in ameliorating the severities of social institutions. His manners were cold, but his heart was warm. D'Alembert said of him, that he was a volcano covered with snow.

CONECUH, *kone'-ku*, a county of Alabama, U.S. *Area*, 1,476 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000, of whom half are slaves.

CONEGLIANO, *ko-nel-ya'-no*, a town of Northern Italy, 12 miles from Treviso. It has a citadel and a cathedral. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 6,500.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, a confederation of thirty-four of the secondary states of Germany, formed in 1806 under the protection of Napoleon I. On the fall of the emperor of the French, these united with the other German states to constitute the Germanic Confederation.

CONFIENZA, *kon'-fe-end'-sa*, an Italian village, in the province of Lomellina, not far from Palestro, where the Austrians were repulsed by a division of the French army, May 31, 1859.

CONFLANS ST. HONORINE, *kon-flaw*, a town of France, at the conflux of the Oise and Seine, on the Paris and Havre railway, 14 miles from Paris. *Pop.* 1,600.—Conflans is the name of various small towns in France.

CONFLANS, a town of the Sardinian states, and capital of the province of Upper Savoy, 24 miles from Chambery. In its neighbourhood are smelting-works for silver ore, found in the vicinity.

CONFOLENS, *kaw'-fo-lens*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, 27 miles from Limoges. It stands on the Vienne, which is here crossed by a bridge, and it has a trade in cattle, corn, and timber. *Pop.* 3,300.

CONFUCIUS, or KOONG-FU-TSE, *kon-fu'-she-us*, a Chinese philosopher, whose extraordinary precocity enabled him to be a mandarin in the third year of his age. He lost his father before this; but he had a learned man for his grandfather, who bestowed great pains upon him, and early brought his understanding to maturity. When he was 19 he took a wife, by whom he had a son, who died at the age of 50, and left a son called Tson-tse, whose character stood high for wisdom and virtue. At the age of 23 he formed the project of a general reformation in the kingdom of Loo, and carried it out with success. At that time, however, the Chinese empire was not consolidated under one sovereign, but seems to have been divided into several separate kingdoms. Notwithstanding the respect which the king and the people of Loo had for the great wisdom of Confucius, he was driven from the country, and became an outcast and a wanderer. He continued, however, to disseminate his doctrines, passing through several states, endeavouring to bring

mankind to wisdom and happiness. His followers became numerous, and of them he selected ten as his chosen disciples, to whom he imparted the treasures of wisdom. These assisted in spreading his tenets, until they were almost universally adopted by the people, when they became the great authority of Chinese politics and morals. Lived about the 6th century B.C.—When the king of Loo was informed of the death of the great philosopher, he burst into tears and said, "that Heaven, being displeased with him, had taken away Confucius." From that time his memory was cherished as that of a saint, and several magnificent structures were raised to his honour. His books are regarded by the Chinese as the fountain of wisdom; and, according to all authorities, they deserve the praise bestowed upon them, as far as regards a pure morality. Their instructions are cherished not only by the Chinese, but by the Cochin-Chinese and the Coreans, and other people, forming, altogether, perhaps not less than nearly half the population of the globe. His descendants are held in veneration, and enjoy extra privileges, at this day.

CONG, *kong*, a town and parish in Connaught, Ireland, 21 miles from Galway. *Pop.* of parish, 6,500; of town, 600.—It is noted for the large caverns which exist in its neighbourhood, composed of limestone, and having subterranean lakes and rivers.

CONGLETON, *kon'-gel-ton*, a town and chapelry of Cheshire, on the Dane, 8 miles from Macclesfield. It has several chapels, a gaol, a market-house, and an assembly-room. *Manf.* Silks, ribbons, and cottons. *Pop.* 11,000.

CONGO, *kon'-go*, an extensive country in the S.W. of Africa, bounded on the N. by the river Zaire, or Congo, which separates it from Loango; on the W. by the Atlantic; on the S. by the Dande, and on the E. by the countries in the interior. It formerly embraced Angola, Benguela, and Loango; but is now understood to consist of a limited tract of about 180 miles of coast. Its capital is San Salvador, which was the former residence of its chief; but the ravages of war have compelled that personage to remove to another town nearer the coast. *Pro.* Maize, millet, yams, sugar, tobacco, cabbages, spinach, pepper, the orange, the lime, and the pineapple. *Pop.* Unascertained.—It was first discovered in 1484, by Diego Cam, a Portuguese, and the most exaggerated accounts were published of its wealth and population. Captain Tuckey, however, whose narrative was published in 1818, was sent by the British government to explore this country. Accordingly, he sailed up the river Zaire, or Congo, and found on its banks only very small villages, and the country far from being highly improved. (*See* ANGOLA, BENGUELA, and LOANGO.)

CONGO RIVER. (*See* ZAIRE.)

CONGREVE, William, *kon'-greve*, an English dramatic poet, brought up in Ireland, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin; after which, he entered of the Middle Temple, but never followed the law. His first literary production was a romance called "Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled," written at the age of seventeen. In 1693 appeared his comedy of the "Old Bachelor," which was received with great applause at Drury Lane, and drew from Dryden the remark that he had never seen such a first play. It was the means of recommending him to the earl of Halifax, who made him a commissioner of the Hackney-coach office. His next performance was the "Double Dealer;" and in 1695 he brought out his "Love for Love," and two years afterwards his "Mourning Bride." His next piece was "The Way of the World," which was so ill received, that it disgusted him with the stage, and determined him no longer to write for it. B. at Bardsa, near Leeds, Yorkshire, 1672; D. in London, 1729.—His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. Besides the above pieces, he wrote the "Judgment of Paris," a Masque; "Semele," an opera, and some poems. He left his fortune to Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough.

CONGREVE, Sir William, Baronet, entered the army, and in 1816 was made a lieutenant-colonel, when he retired from the service. In 1808 he invented the congreve rocket, for which he received from the emperor of Russia the decoration of St. Anne, for the effects it produced at the battle of Leipsic in 1813. It proved similarly effective at Waterloo; but before either of these battles, it was employed by Lord Cochrane in his attack on the French fleet in the Basque Roads and at Walcheren. It is now in universal use in an improved form. Sir William sat in parliament for various constituencies, and was inspector of the royal laboratory at Woolwich. In 1826 he engaged in some mining transactions, which resulted in a suit in chancery and a decision against him of fraudulence. This was on May 3, 1828, when Sir William hastened to Toulouse, where, eleven days afterwards, he died. B. in Middlesex, 1772.

CONI, *ko'-ne*, a town of Piedmont, the see of a bishop and the capital of a province, at the conflux of the Stura and Gezzo, 48 miles from Turin. The principal street is tolerably wide, but the others are short and narrow, and there is no public building of interest. *Manf.* Silk and other fabrics. A considerable trade in agricultural produce is carried on. *Pop.* 21,000.—This was a place of great strength till it was dismantled by the French after the battle of Marengo, in 1800. The ramparts now serve for promenades.

CONIAH, *ko-ni'-a*, 'the strength of the Lord,' a king of Judah, called, also, Jehoiachim.

CONNAUGHT, *kon'-nawt*, the smallest of the four provinces into which Ireland is divided, bounded E. by Leinster, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. and N.W. by the ocean and Ulster, and S. by Munster. *Ext.* About 130 miles long, and 84 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous in the west, north, and south, but almost level in the centre. On the west shore there are a great many peninsulas indented with bays, whilst off the coast are numerous islands. *Rivers.* The Arrow, Bonnet, Moy, Clare, Renicon, and the Shannon forming its east boundary. *Lakes.* The Conn, Corrib, Carra, and Mask. *Pro.* The usual cerealia, vegetables, and roots. *Pop.* 1,012,006. —This was formerly one of the kingdoms of the Irish heptarchy. In 1590 it was brought under the administration of the English, and divided into counties.

CONNECTICUT, *kon-nek'-te-kut*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long-Island Sound, and W. by New York. *Ext.* 90 miles long and 70 broad. *Area*, 4,674 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified by hills and valleys, and the soil, generally, rich and fertile, though interspersed with portions that are comparatively thin and barren. *Rivers.* The Connecticut, Thames, and Housatonic. *Pro.* Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax in large quantities, some hemp, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, pease, beans, &c. Orchards are very numerous, and cider is made for exportation. The state is, however, generally better adapted to the purposes of grazing than to those of tillage. The quantity of butter and cheese made annually is great, and of well-known excellence. *Minerals.* Marble, freestone, iron, and plumbago. *Manf.* Wool, cotton, paper, iron in different forms, glass, snuff, powder, buttons, hats, clocks, &c. Tin ware is extensively manufactured, and sent to all parts of the United States. A great number of pleasant towns, both maritime and inland, are to be found within the precincts of this state. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* between 41° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 72° and 73° 50′ W.

CONNECTICUT RIVER, the largest in New England, U.S., rises near the borders of Lower Canada, and running south, divides New Hampshire from Vermont. It then passes through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and flows into Long-Island Sound, between Saybrook and Lyme. *Length*, 410 miles.—The W. branch of this river forms the boundary-line between the United States and Canada, in *lat.* 45° N.

CONNEMARA, *kon-ne-ma'-ra*, 'the Bays of the Ocean,' a district occupying the W. portion of the county of Galway, Ireland. It consists mostly of bogs, mountains, and lakes. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 15 to 20. The population is extremely scattered, and is found principally along the coasts and on the islands. The interior is almost desolate.—During the famine of 1847, the result of the failure of the potato crop, the inhabitants suffered extreme privations; but, since then, great exertions have been made to promote the fisheries, whilst the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act was a great means of improving the district.

CONON, *ko'-non*, a famous general of Athens, who became governor of all the islands of the Athenians, and was defeated in a naval battle by Lysander, near Ægospotamos. (*See* ÆGOSPOTAMOS.) He voluntarily went into banishment to Evagoras, king of Cyprus, and afterwards to Artaxerxes, king of Persia, by whose assistance he delivered his country from the Spartan yoke. He defeated the Spartans near Cnidus, in an engagement where Pisander, the enemy's admiral, was killed. By his means the Athenians fortified their city with a strong wall. D. about 393 B.C.

CONRAD I., count of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 912. D. 919.

CONRAD II., son of Herman, duke of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 1024. In 1027 he was crowned at Rome, as emperor of the East. He also obtained, in 1033, the kingdom of Burgundy by the will of King Rodolphus III. D. 1039.

CONRAD III., son of Frederick, duke of Suabia, was elected emperor of Germany in 1138. After a long war with the duke of Saxony and Bavaria, he, in 1147, set out with Louis VII. of France for the Holy Land, laying siege unsuccessfully to Damascus. B. 1093; D. 1152.

CONRAD IV. was elected emperor of Germany after the death of his father, Frederick II., in 1250. Pope Innocent IV., who claimed the right of disposing of the crown, nominated William of Holland, and preached a crusade against Conrad. Conrad thereupon marched into Italy, took Naples, Capua, and other places, but died in the midst of his victories, 1254.

CONRAD V., or CONRADIN, *kon-rād'-in*, was the son of Conrad IV., and the acknowledged duke of Suabia; but his inheritance of Sicily and Apulia passed from his father finally by the battle of La Grandella, in 1265. In 1267, in his sixteenth year, Conradin took the field at the head of 1,000 men, and, after various successes, met Charles of Anjou at Tagliocozzo, where he was defeated, in 1268. He fled from the field, and, after passing through a series of misfortunes, not uncommon to crowned heads who have been unsuccessful in the field, he was caught and delivered into the hands of Charles for a sum of money. He was taken to Naples, and, with Frederick of Austria and several of his followers, condemned to suffer on the scaffold. Beheaded, 1268.—There is a story about Conradin's throwing from the scaffold a glove to be given to Peter of Aragon, the husband of Constance, the daughter of Manfred, who first held his inheritance of Sicily and Apulia, and who fell at La Grandella. It rests, however, on doubtful authority. The mother of Conradin, when she heard of her son's capture, hastened from Germany to ransom him. She, however, was too late; when she applied the money to the founding of the great convent del Carmine, where, behind the great altar, the remains of Conradin and Frederick were deposited.

CONSEGNIANA, *kon'-sen-e-a'-na*, a volcano of Central America, in Nicaragua, 10 miles from the Pacific. The crater is a mile and a half in circumference, and has a height of nearly 4,000 feet from the mean level. In 1835, when its last irruption occurred, a large tract of pasture land was rendered waste.

CONSTABLE, John, *kun'-sta-bel*, an eminent English artist, who began life as a miller with his father, but whose genius early led him into a very different pursuit. Having discovered a decided taste for drawing, he received much encouragement from Sir George Beaumont, and took instructions from R. R. Reinagle, R.A. Landscape-painting became his profession, and in 1795 he went to London, but does not seem to have received much encouragement. In 1799 he again visited the metropolis, and in 1800 was admitted a student in the Royal Academy. Previous to this he had chiefly lived in Suffolk. He now became a steady exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and gradually worked himself into notice and fame. It was not, however, till 1829 that his merits received the acknowledgment they had long deserved. In that year he was elected a Royal Academician. B. at East Bergholt, Suffolk, 1776; D. at Hampstead, 1837.—Constable made nature his study, and he painted many admirable pictures. Among these may be mentioned his "Cornfield" and his "Valley Farm." When yet a young man, he was asked by his patron, Sir George Beaumont, what style he intended to adopt. "None but God Almighty's, Sir George," was the reply. He could not have adopted a better. "I love," he used to say, "every stile, and stump, and lane in the village; and as long as I am able to hold a brush, I shall never cease to paint them."

CONSTABLE, an eminent Scotch publisher, to be remembered chiefly on account of his connection with Sir Walter Scott and the "Edinburgh Review." D. 1834.

CONSTANCE, or KONSTANZ, *kon'-stance*, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, the capital of the circle of the Lake, situate on the Lake of Constance, 35 miles from Zurich. It is the see of a bishop, and contains an old episcopal castle, with a cathedral church, in which are several fine specimens of Gothic sculpture. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, and watches. *Pop.*, with suburbs, 6,500.—Constance is memorable for the meeting of the famous council, between 1414 and 1418, which condemned John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames. The house where Huss was arrested, and where there is a bust of him, is still shown. The annexation of Constance to the Austrian dominions took place in 1549, and to Baden in 1805.

CONSTANCE, THE LAKE OF, lies between Suabia and Switzerland, and is traversed from E. to W. by the Rhine. *Ext.* 42 miles long, with an extreme breadth of 9. *Area*, 200 square miles. At its N.W. it divides into two branches, each about 14 miles in length. It is subject to the phenomenon of suddenly rising and falling, and only freezes when the winters are very severe. Great fertility exists upon its banks, which are remarkable for the many picturesque views they present.

CONSTANTINA, *kon-stan-te'-na*, a town of Spain, defended by a strong castle, 40 miles from Seville. *Pop.* about 7,000.—In its neighbourhood are silver-lead mines.

CONSTANTINE, *kon'-stan-teen*, a large province, composing the eastern part of the territory of Algiers, now belonging to the French. It is bounded E. by Tunis, W. by Titterie and Algiers proper, S. by the desert, and N. by the Mediterranean.

CONSTANTINE, the capital of the above province, stands on the site of the ancient Cirta, celebrated as the bulwark of Numidia, and as the birthplace of Massinissa and Jugurtha. It is built upon a high rock, formed into a species of peninsula by the Rummel. Here are found many beautiful remains of antiquity. Besides its natural strength, Constantine is defended by excellent walls, built of a kind of black stone, and has a strong garrison. The interior exhibits nothing remarkable; the streets are straight, but dirty; the houses low and without windows. In modern times it was the residence of a Bey, till assaulted and taken by the French, under the duke de Nemours and General Danrèmont, in 1837. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 36° 22′ N. *Lon.* 6° 37′ E. (*See* ALGERIA.)

CONSTANTINE, a name very common to the emperors of the East, the most celebrated of whom was Flavius Valerius, the son of Constantius, and surnamed "the Great," from the grandeur of his exploits. He conquered Licinius, his brother-in-law and colleague on the throne, and obliged him to lay aside the imperial power. It is said that, as he was going to fight against Maxentius, one of his rivals, he saw a cross in the sky, with this inscription, *en toutō nika*,—*in hoc vince*. This was about the year 312, when he became a convert to Christianity, and obtained an easy victory, ever after adopting a cross or *labarum* as his standard. He soon rose to be sole emperor, and began to reform the state. He prohibited nocturnal assemblies, and abolished many of the obscenities of paganism. In 321 he ordered the observance of the Sunday, and abstinence from work on that day; caused the Christian churches which war had destroyed to be rebuilt, and in 325 assembled the first universal council of Nicæa; abolished the consulting of oracles, and the fights of gladiators; but in 326, upon a false accusation, caused his son Crispus to be beheaded for attempting to seduce Fausta, his own stepmother. She herself, however, was afterwards put to death. In 328 he founded the city where Byzantium formerly stood, and called it by his own name, Constantinopolis. Here he transported part of the Roman senate; and, by keeping

his court in it, raised it to be the rival of Rome, in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial capitals began to look upon each other with an eye of envy; and soon after the age of Constantine, a separation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the western, and Constantinopolis the capital of the eastern. B. 274; D. at Nicomedia, 337.—This emperor has been distinguished for personal courage, and praised for the protection he extended to the Christians; but the murder of his son Crispus has been deservedly censured. His remains were carried to Constantinople, where he was sumptuously interred. He was placed by the senate of Rome among the gods, and by the Christians of the East, among the saints. His festival is celebrated on the 21st of May by the Greek, Russian, and Coptic churches. He left three sons, Constantinus, Constans, and Constantius, among whom he divided his empire. The other distinguished emperors of this name are the following.

CONSTANTINE II., called the "Younger," eldest son of the above, received, as his share of the empire, on the death of his father, Gaul, Spain, and Great Britain. Desirous, however, of possessing himself of the territory of his brother Constans, he invaded Italy, but was defeated, and killed near Aquileia, 340.

CONSTANTINE III. (*See* HERACLIUS CONSTANTINE.)

CONSTANTINE IV. (*See* HERACLEONAS CONSTANTINE.)

CONSTANTINE V. (or III., if the two above be not reckoned amongst the Constantines), surnamed Pogonatus, or the "Bearded," emperor of the East, mounted the throne in 668, with his two brothers, Tiberius and Heraclius, on the death of their father, Constans II. He waged war successfully against the Saracens, but rendered himself odious by the murder of his two brothers, and died 685.—It was under this prince that the "Greek fire" was first employed.

CONSTANTINE VI. (or IV.), emperor of the East, succeeded his father, Leo the Isaurian, in 741. He sided with the Iconoclasts, who hurled down the images of the saints, and persecuted the followers of the Romish church. D. of the plague, in an expedition against the Bulgarians, 775.

CONSTANTINE VII. (or V.), emperor of the East, succeeded his father, Leo IV., in 780, his mother Irene being regent. She at length took complete possession of the throne, and was cruel enough to put out the eyes of her young son, who died 797. B. 770.

CONSTANTINE VIII. (or VI.) was named emperor in 868, during the lifetime of his father, Basilius I., but died before him, 878.

CONSTANTINE IX. (or VII.), surnamed Porphyrogenitus, emperor of the East, son of Leo the Wise, mounted the throne in 912, at the age of eleven, under the regency of his mother Zoe. He was deposed in 919, regained the throne in 945, and died 959, poisoned, it is said, by his son Romanus.—This prince cultivated literature, and was the author of some works.

CONSTANTINE X. (or VIII.), son of Romanus I., reigned with his father and his two brothers, from 919 to 945, during the time that Porphyrogenitus was deposed.

CONSTANTINE XI. (or IX.), son of Romanus II., succeeded John Rimisces, and was proclaimed emperor of the East, with his brother, Basilius II., who held the principal authority till 1025, when he died. Constantine was, after that, sole emperor. D. 1028. (*See* BASILIUS II.)

CONSTANTINE XII. (or X.), surnamed the "Gladiator," obtained the empire in 1042, having married the empress Zoe, widow of Romanus III. This prince is known alone for his debaucheries. He allowed the Turks to increase their territories at his expense, and to establish themselves in Persia.

CONSTANTINE XIII. (or XI.), surnamed Ducas, succeeded, in 1059, Isaac Comnenus, who had adopted him. In his reign the Scythians ravaged the empire, and some cities were destroyed by earthquakes. D. 1067.

CONSTANTINE XIV. (or XII.), the last emperor of the East, was the son of Manuel II., succeeded his brother John Paleologus in 1448. In 1453, Mahomet II. laid siege to Constantinople with a formidable army. Constantine defended the city bravely, but, abandoned by the princes of Christendom, he was unable to hold the place, and died, fighting like a hero, in the breach, 1453. His death was followed by the capture and pillage of Constantinople, and Mahomet made it the capital of the Ottoman empire.

CONSTANTINE, Flavius Julius, an usurper, who was proclaimed, in 407, although a private soldier, emperor of the East, by the Roman soldiery in Great Britain, and for some time sustained his dignity by the victories he won. He fixed his court at Arles, in France; but the emperor Honorius laid siege to this place, forced him to surrender, and put him to death, 411.—This usurper does not take rank with the Constantines.

CONSTANTINE, Paulovitch, the second son of the emperor Paul of Russia. The name of Constantine was given him at baptism, in the hope that he would one day reign at Constantinople. This, however, was not destined to come to pass, for, from some unaccountable cause, he took a disgust at the honour designed for him, and at the age of seventeen, married a sister of the duchess of Kent, with whom, however, he did not live happily. In four years they parted by mutual consent. In 1799 he fought under Suwarrow in the Italian campaign, and distinguished himself by his personal bravery, though not by his capacity for command. In 1805 he headed the reserve on the field of Austerlitz, where he withstood the fierce and energetic charges of Bernadotte, and, when the battle was lost, retreated in good order. Throughout the remainder of the wars with Napoleon I. he preserved the character of a brave and resolute soldier. At the close of the war he became generalissimo of Poland, but had little sympathy with the nation over whose destinies he held the military power. In 1820 he procured a divorce from his wife, and married a beautiful Polish lady, and in 1825 the emperor Alexander died at Taganrog. He was the presumptive heir to the throne, and when the news of the death of the emperor reached St. Petersburg, Nicholas called the council of the empire together, and required them to take the oath of allegiance to his brother, who had now become viceroy of Poland. The council, however, produced a paper in which Constantine renounced his claim to the throne, and desired that it might be transferred to the next heir, who was the grand-duke Nicholas, and who, consequently, ascended the throne. Constantine was present at the coronation of his brother in Moscow, after which he returned to his government of Poland at Warsaw. Here he continued to reside till 1830, when an insurrection of the brave-spirited Poles took place, and he was driven from his palace of the Belvedere, and forced to quit Poland. War now commenced between the Russians and the Poles; but the best days of Constantine had passed. B. at St. Petersburg, 1799; D. of cholera, at Witepsk, 1831. (*See* NICHOLAS.)

CONSTANTINE, Pope, was elected to the papacy in 708. D. 715.—There was also an anti-pope of this name, who usurped the holy office in 767.

CONSTANTINE, Nicholaevich, the second son of the emperor Nicholas of Russia, was designed for the navy, and in 1831, when only four years of age, was declared admiral of the fleet. With increasing years he became more and more imbued with a desire to excel in his profession, and received nautical instructions from Admiral Lütke, a seaman as well as a man of science. In 1845 he paid a visit to Constantinople, being the first imperial prince of Russia that had done so; and in 1847 he visited England with Admiral Lütke, as commander of the *Ingermanland*, on his way to a voyage up the Mediterranean to visit his mother, then an invalid at Palermo. Whilst in England, on this occasion, he left a very favourable impression, being of a lively disposition, and speaking English as well as French with great fluency. In the war of 1854-56 he had the defence of the Baltic intrusted to his care, in conjunction with Admiral Lütke. Whilst engaged in this duty, however, he scarcely sustained his reputation for spirit, seeing that the Russian fleet did all that it could to avoid a contest with the British and French fleets, even in what might be called the duke's native seas. In 1859 he paid another visit to England, when he made an inspection of its great naval arsenal at Portsmouth, the *Great Eastern* steam ship, and many public works. B. 1827.

CONSTANTINE, a parish of the county of Cornwall, 6 miles from Falmouth. *Area*, 8,470 acres. *Pop.* 2,100.

CONSTANTINOPLE, or STAMBOUL, *kon'-stăn-te-no'-pel*, the capital of the Turkish empire, has a circumference of about 13 miles, inclosed by walls, and is beautifully situate on the W. side of the Bosphorus, or Straits of Constantinople, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. It stands chiefly on an undulating slope, having a gradual ascent, and presenting a fine view to the approaching spectator. Its harbour, the "Golden Horn," is not on the side of the sea, but is a long capacious inlet, running along the north side of the city. It is of sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and is estimated to receive 1,200 sail of the line, whilst it has an open navigation to the Euxine on the north, and to the Mediterranean on the south. The city has the form of a triangle, one side being on the harbour, another on the Sea of Marmora, and the third and longest towards the land. Whatever may be the exterior beauty of Constantinople, the interior is very different. The streets are in general narrow, gloomy, and slanting, badly paved, and encumbered with dust or mud; whilst the houses are mostly low, and built of wood and earth. The objects of greatest attraction are the bazars or market-places, the khans for the bankers, the fountains and the baths. The Cisterna Maxima is situate near St. Sophia; its pillars and arches supporting the roof still remain, and the area beneath them is very extensive, and devoted to purposes of usefulness. The aqueduct by which the city cisterns were principally supplied, was first erected by Adrian, and subsequently repaired by one of the Constantines and Solyman the Magnificent. It consists of a double tier of arches, built with alternate layers of stone and brick, like the walls of the city. The seraglio stands on the eastern side of the city, and is about three miles in circumference. It consists not only of the apartments of the women, but of the palace, and a vast range of buildings, inhabited by the sultan, his court, and the government officers. In the first, or outer court, are the mint, the principal mosque, an hospital, and offices connected with the palace. In the second are a divan, an arsenal, a hall of justice, the imperial kitchen and stables, the Corinthian column of Theodosius, and the principal offices of government. In the third are the apartments of the women, the terraces and flower-gardens, which are solely devoted to the use of the sultan and his harem. This court is entered from the city by a ponderous gate, called the "Porte," which now serves as a synonym for the divan of the sultan. In Constantinople there are 345 mosques, inclusive of 14 royal ones, 36 Christian churches, and 40 Mahometan colleges. The principal mosques are to be met with in the squares and public places, and are generally surrounded with cypress-trees, and provided with fountains. The oldest and most interesting is that of St. Sophia, which was originally built as a Christian cathedral by Constantine the Great, and, after being destroyed by fire, rebuilt with greater sumptuousness by the emperor Justinian. Its four minarets were added by the Turkish emperor Selim II. Of the Turkish mosques, the finest are those of Solyman the Magnificent and of Sultan Achmet, standing near the Hippodrome, of ancient celebrity. There are others, however, of great beauty, and one, the Valide mosque, containing pillars from the ruins of Troy. The Christian churches in Constantinople and its neighbourhood, have externally the appearance of private houses, no spires nor bells being permitted upon them. One of the finest of these is the patriarchal church of the Greeks, in which are the remains of St. Euthymia, and of the empress Theodora. The suburb of Galata stands opposite to the seraglio, on the north side of the harbour, and is connected with Constantinople by two bridges of boats. To the westward is the suburb Tophana and others, where are the imperial arsenal, dockyard, and cannon-foundry. On the heights above Tophana stands **Pera**, principally occupied by individuals in the suites of ambassadors to the Porte from the different European powers. On an adjacent hill is the suburb St. Demetri, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Scutari, though standing in Asiatic ground, and separated from Constantinople by the Bosphorus, is still accounted a suburb of the great city. It is a town of considerable extent, built on the site of the ancient Chrysopolis. The castle of the Seven Towers is now used as a military storehouse, and stands near the Sea of Marmora, at the S.W. angle of the city. *Manf.* Morocco leather, saddlery, shoes, cherry-tree pipe-tubes, mouth-pieces, and meerschaum pipe-bowls. *Pop.* estimated at 500,000, including its suburbs; composed of Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Europeans, Turks, and Arabians. The four first comprise about one half of the population. *Lat.* 41° 0′ 16″ N. *Lon.* 28° 59′ 14″ E.—This city stands on the site of the ancient Byzantium, and was originally founded by Byzas, 656 B.C. In 328 it was rebuilt by Constantine, and named after him. It has been many times besieged, but has only been taken twice: the first time, in 1204, by the Crusaders; and the second, in 1463, by the Turks, who then extinguished the Roman empire in the East. In 1854, and throughout the short war with Russia, the soldiers of Western Europe may be said to have almost taken possession of Constantinople, not as foes, but as friends, in assisting the "turbaned Turk" to preserve the empire of his sovereign intact. (*See* SCUTARI, GALATA, BYZANTIUM, TURKEY, &c.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, STRAITS OF. (*See* BOSPHORUS.)

CONSTANTIUS I., *kon-stan'-shi-us*, a Roman emperor, was adopted, in 292, by Maximian, and became emperor in 305. He reduced the Britons to subjection, who had risen against the Romans, and died at York, 306.—He was the father of Constantine the Great.

CONSTANTIUS II. was the second son of Constantine the Great, and had, for his share of the empire, the East and Greece. His brothers having died in the West, he, after defeating Mynentius and Vetranion, became, in 350, sole possessor of the empire. D. on his march against the emperor Julian, who had been proclaimed by the soldiery, 361.

CONSUALES LUDI, or CONSUALIA, *kon'-su-ai'-lees*, festivals first instituted at Rome in honour of Consus, the god of counsel, whose altar Romulus discovered under ground.

CONSUL, *kon'-sul*, a magistrate at Rome, with regal authority for the space of one year.—There were two consuls (*a consulendo*), annually chosen in the Campus Martius. The two first consuls were L. Jun. Brutus and L. Tarquinius Collatinus, chosen A.U.C. 244, after the expulsion of the Tarquins. In the first times of the republic, the two consuls were always chosen from patrician families, or noblemen; but, in the year of the city 388, the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from their own body; and sometimes both were plebeians. The first plebeian consul was L. Sextius. It was required that every candidate for the consulship should be 43 years of age, called *legitimum tempus*, and should have discharged the functions of quæstor, edile, and prætor. In numerous instances, however, these qualifications were dispensed with. The power of the consuls was unbounded, and they knew no superior but the gods and the laws. The badge of their office was the *prætexta*, afterwards exchanged for the *toga picta* or *palmata*. They were preceded by twelve lictors, carrying the *fasces*, or bundle of sticks, in the middle of which appeared an axe. Their authority was equal; yet the Valerian law gave the right of priority to the older, and the Julian law to him who had the most children. He was generally called *consul major*, or *prior*. As their power was absolute, they presided over the senate, and could convene and dismiss it at pleasure. The senators were their counsellors; and among the Romans the manner of reckoning their years was by the name of the consuls. For example, by *M. Tull. Cicerone et J. Antonio consulibus*, the year of Rome 689 was always understood. This custom lasted from the year of Rome 244 till the year 1294, or to the 541st year of the Christian era, when the consular office was totally suppressed by Justinian. When appointed to their respective provinces by lot, or by the will of the senate, they were not permitted to return to Rome without the special command of the senate, and they always remained in the provinces till the arrival of their successor. The office of consul, so dignified during the times of the commonwealth, became a mere title under the emperors, and retained nothing of its authority but the useless ensigns of original dignity. The duration of the consulship was

abridged by Tiberius and Claudius, and the emperor Commodus made no less than twenty-five consuls in one year. Constantine the Great renewed the original institution, and permitted them to be a whole year in office.

CONSUS, *kon'-sus*, a deity worshipped at Rome, who presided over counsels. His temple, in the Maximus Circus, was covered, to show that counsels ought to be secret and inviolable. Romulus instituted festivals to his honour, called Consualia, during the celebration of which the Romans carried away the Sabine women.

CONVERSANO, *kon-vair-sa'-no*, a town of Naples, 20 miles from Bari. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a foundling asylum, and an hospital. *Pop.* 9,000.

CONWAY, *kon'-wai*, a river of Wales, which, after a course of 30 miles, falls into Beaumaris Bay at Aberconway.

CONWAY, or ABERCONWAY. (*See* ABERCONWAY.)

CONWAY, a county of Arkansas, U.S. *Area*, 1,860 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000.—The name, also, of two small townships in N. Hampshire and Massachusetts.

CONYBEARE, Very Reverend William Daniel, *kon'-e-beer*, was distinguished as a geologist, and was one of the earliest promoters of the Geological Society. He discovered the antediluvian monster called Plesiosaurus, for which he was highly complimented by Cuvier. He also directed his attention to the coal-fields of several districts, and pointed out many facts in their physical geography, which enabled practical adventurers to proceed upon more certain data in making their mineralogical discoveries. In 1819 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and became dean of Llandaff in 1845. B. in London, 1787.

COOK, James, Captain, *kook*, a celebrated navigator, who, at an early age, was apprenticed to a shopkeeper at Staith, in Yorkshire, but being inclined to the sea, his master gave up his indentures, when he bound himself to a Mr. Walker, a shipowner in the coal trade at Whitby. He served nearly seven years in this line, after which he became mate in the same employ. On the breaking out of the war, in 1755, he entered on board the *Eagle* man of war, and in 1759, in the capacity of master of the *Mercury* sloop of war, was at the reduction of Quebec by Wolfe. While on that station, he was employed in taking the soundings of the river St. Lawrence, and, afterwards, was engaged in making a chart of the same river, which he executed with great accuracy. He was next with Lord Colvil as master, in the *Northumberland* man of war, and was at the retaking of Newfoundland, of which coast he made a survey. On his return to England, in 1762, he married a respectable young woman at Barking, in Essex, and in 1764, when Sir Hugh Palliser was appointed governor of Newfoundland, Cook became marine surveyor of that coast and of Labrador. The manner in which he performed his duties in this situation was the principal cause of his being chosen to conduct an expedition for astronomical and geographical purposes into the South Pacific Ocean. Accordingly, with the rank of lieutenant, he entered on board the *Endeavour*, and set sail in August, 1768. He was accompanied by Mr. Green, as astronomer, Sir Joseph Banks, and Dr. Solander, and arrived at Otaheite, where the transit of Venus was observed, and where he remained till the 13th of July, 1769, when he resumed his voyage, and discovered a number of islands, to which he gave the name of Society Islands. October 6th he anchored at New Zealand, which he circumnavigated. Thence he sailed to New Holland, his account of which was the cause of the settlement of Botany Bay, so long known as a penal colony. He returned to England in June, 1771, and was, shortly afterwards, appointed a commander in the navy. An account of this voyage was published from the captain's journals and those of Mr. Banks, by Dr. Hawkesworth. The existence of a southern continent being still an undecided question, in order, if possible, to ascertain that point, Captain Cook was employed in another voyage, and sailed with two ships, the *Resolution*, commanded by himself, and the *Adventure*, by Captain Furneaux, in the July of the following year. In this voyage they explored the southern hemisphere as high as latitude 71° 10′, and, after making many additions to our geographical knowledge, but without attaining the main object, he arrived safe at Spithead in July, 1775, having lost only one man out of 118. He was now raised to the rank of post captain, and appointed to a post in Greenwich Hospital. The Admiralty having resolved to determine the disputed question as to there being a northern communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Captain Cook volunteered his services for the enterprise, and in the July of 1776 sailed from Plymouth in the *Resolution*. After sailing as high as *lat.* 74° 44′ N., the ships were obliged to shift their course to the south, and in November, 1778, reached the Sandwich Islands to pass the winter. Here Captain Cook was slain in a quarrel with the natives, at Owhyhee, the largest of the Sandwich Islands, February, 1779. B. at Marton, Yorkshire, 1728.

COOK, a county of the United States, on Lake Michigan, Illinois. *Area*, 836 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.

COOK, an inland county of New South Wales, mostly consisting of a large extent of table-land, between 2,000 and 3,000 feet high. *Desc.* Fertile in the valleys, but otherwise abounding in rocks. *Pop.* 5,000.

COOK ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lying to the S.W. of the Society Islands, between Tahiti on the E., and the archipelago of Tonga on the W. The inhabitants are of the Malay race, and English missionaries have, in some degree, been successful in converting many of them to Christianity. *Pop.* Unascertained, perhaps 40,000.

COOK STRAIT separates the two principal islands of New Zealand, and was discovered in 1770 by Captain Cook.

COOK'S INLET, or RIVER, a large inlet on the W. coast of Russian N. America. *Length*, 130 miles, with a varying breadth up to 70. *Lat.* between 58° and 61° N. *Lon.* between 151° and 154° W.

COOKE, George Frederick, an English actor, who was bred to the trade of a printer, at Berwick-upon-Tweed; but imbibing a passion for the stage, made his first public appearance at Brentford, in the character of Dumont, in "Jane Shore." In 1778 he appeared in London, but was not successful. After an absence of twenty-two years, however, he reappeared in the character of Richard III., at Covent Garden, with the most complete success. He continued for a number of years to perform the leading parts of the drama, when, in 1810, he sailed for New York, in the United States. Here the violent excesses in drinking, to which he had long given way, proved too much even for his constitution, which had been one of the most powerful, and he died in September, 1812. B. at Westminster, 1755.—Edmund Kean, his great successor in tragedy, during one of his visits to America, had a monument erected over Cooke's grave.

COOKSTOWN, a town in the county of Tyrone, Ulster, Ireland. It stands on the Ballinderry, 5 miles from Stewartstown. *Pop.* 3,000.

COOPER, Sir Astley, *koop'-er*, a distinguished surgeon and anatomist, who rose to the summit of his profession, and in 1820 was called in to attend George IV., and removed a tumour from the royal head. In the same year he received a baronetcy, which, it was stipulated, was to descend to his adopted son and nephew Astley Cooper, he, himself, being without a son. In 1822 he was elected one of the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons, and in 1827 president of the college. In 1828 he became serjeant-surgeon to the king, and in 1830 vice-president of the Royal Society. In 1834 he received from Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of civil laws, and subsequently visited Edinburgh, where the university made him an LL.D., and the freedom of the city was voted to him. Old age and ill-health had, with all his honours, now gathered upon him, and in 1840 he was struck with an illness which shortly afterwards carried him off. B. at Brooke, Norfolk, 1768; D. in London, 1841.—A statue by Bailey was erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

COOPER, Samuel, a celebrated English painter, who excelled in miniature portraits, insomuch that Louis XIV. of France offered £150 for his picture of Oliver Cromwell. He was called Van Dyck in little. B. in London, 1609; D. in London, 1672, and was buried in old St. Pancras church, where his epitaph, in Latin, might be seen, calling him the Apelles of his age. His wife was the sister of the poet Pope's mother.—He had a

brother, Alexander Cooper, who became painter to Queen Christina of Sweden.

Cooper, James Fennimore, a distinguished American novelist, whose father was a judge in the state of New York. After passing through Yale College, he, in 1805, entered the navy as a midshipman, and, for six years, followed the sea, when he retired and got married. He now took up his abode in Cooperstown, a village founded by his father, on Lake Ostego, in Western New York. It was not, however, till 1821 that Mr. Cooper ventured to appear as an author. Then he produced his "Precaution," which was not well received; but which, being shortly afterwards succeeded by his "Spy," it may be presumed gave him courage to proceed in the style of novel-writing. This second production was a decided success, and led the way to a long list of fictions, which it would occupy a considerable space even to name. Among them we may specify his "Pioneers" and his "Pilot," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Lionel Lincoln," "The Red Rover," and "The Water-witch," as sufficiently indicating the characteristics of his genius. B. at Burlington, New Jersey, 1789; D. at Cooperstown, 1851.—Cooper wrote in other paths besides those of the imagination. He produced "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers," "Sketches of Switzerland," "Gleanings in Europe," and several other works. Many of his stories have been translated both into German and French; and it is also affirmed that some of them are to be found, even in one or more of the Oriental tongues.

Cooper, Thomas Sydney, began life as a scene-painter in the theatre at Canterbury, and, in 1823, went to London to enter the Royal Academy; but he was forced to return to the former town, and here he remained, giving instructions in drawing, till 1827. In that year he went to Holland, and there, under the animal-painter Verloeckhoven, made that particular branch of his art the subject of his ardent study. In 1831 he returned to England, and adopted animal-painting as his special branch. In 1833 he exhibited his first picture in the gallery of the Society of British Artists, and from that time, he steadily advanced in fame and fortune. In 1845 he was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy, and may be pronounced one of the finest cattle-painters England has produced. B. at Canterbury, 1803.

Cooper, a county of Missouri, U.S., watered by a river of the same name. *Area*, 576 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

Coorg, *koorg*, a district of S. India, inclosed by Mysore, Canara, and Malabar. *Area*, 1,420 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and covered with forests. The lowest part of the country has an elevation of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is watered by the Cauvary and its tributaries. *Pop.* about 70,000. *Lat.* between 11° 50′ and 12° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 75° 25′ and 76° 13′ E.—The inhabitants of this country are a handsome race, and mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits. Among them is the peculiar custom of the wife of the eldest brother in a family, being the common property of all the younger brothers, whose wives, in their turn, become the common property of all the rest. In 1832 Coorg was annexed to Great Britain.

Coos, *koos*, a county of New Hampshire, U.S. *Area*, 1,600 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

Coosa, *koo'-sa*, a county of Alabama, U.S. *Area*, 864 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom a third are slaves.—Also, the name of a river which waters the county, and forms a branch of the Alabama. *Length*, 250 miles.

Coosaw, or Coosawatchie, *koo'-saw*, a river of South Carolina, U.S., which runs S.S.E. into Broad River and Whale Branch.

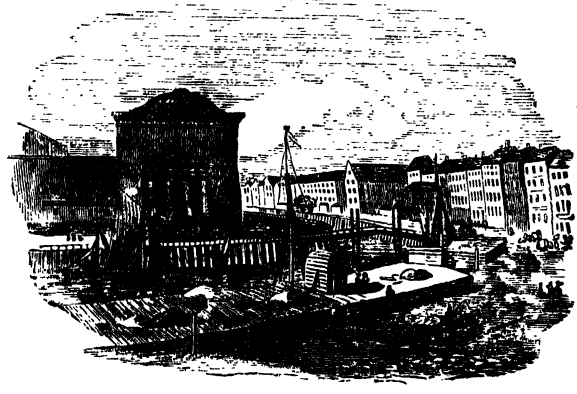
Coosy, *koo'-se*, a river of British India, rising in the district of Ramghur, and, after a course of 240 miles, falling into the river Hooghly, in *lat.* 22° N.; *lon.* 88° 4′ E.

Coosy, a river of India, rising in the peaks of the Himalaya, and, after a course of 330 miles, falling into the Ganges, in *lat.* 25° 19′ N.; *lon.* 87° 19′ E.

Coote, Sir Eyre, *koot*, an English general, who entered the army at an early age, and fought against the followers of Charles Stuart in 1745. In 1754 he went to India, where he distinguished himself in many important actions, particularly at the siege of Pondicherry. On account of his conduct here, the directors of the honourable East-India Company presented him with a diamond-hilted sword. In 1769 he was made commander-in-chief of the Company's forces; but quitted Madras at the end of the following year, and returned to England, where he was appointed governor of Fort St. George, and made knight of the Bath. In 1781 he proceeded again to India as commander-in-chief, and, at the head of 10,000 men, defeated Hyder Ali, whose forces numbered 150,000. D. in Ireland, 1726; D. at Madras, in 1783.— There is a fine monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

Cootehill, *koot'-hill*, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, standing on the Cootehill river, 28 miles from Dundalk. It has a church, a court-house, a bridewell, and several schools. *Pop.* 3,300.

Cope, Charles West, R.A., *kope*, an English artist, who, in 1843, was one of the three successful competitors for the prizes offered by the Royal Commission of the Fine Arts in cartoons. His subject was "The First Trial by Jury." The fresco competition of the following year brought him forward with "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," which caused him to be selected to paint one of the six frescoes for the House of Lords. The subject which he chose for this was "Edward III. conferring the Order of the Garter on the Black Prince." For the same building he has since executed "Prince Henry's Submission to the Law," and "Griselda's First Trial," deemed his master-piece in fresco. In 1843 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1848 an R.A. He has been a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and, both in imaginative and historical painting, has reached a high standard of excellence. His works are numerous; among which the principal are "The Last Days of Cardinal Wolsey," painted for Prince Albert; "Lear and Cordelia," "Othello relating his Adventures," and "The Children of Charles I. in Carisbrook Castle." B. at Leeds, 1815.



COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, *ko'-pen-hal'-gen*, is the capital of Denmark, and one of the best-built cities in Europe. It stands on the islands of Zealand and Amak, on the W. side of the Sound, about 20 miles from the narrow passage of that name in the Baltic. The city consists of three distinct parts; viz., the Old Town, the New Town, or Frederickstown, and Christianshaven. Of

these the Old Town is the largest and most populous, forming what is properly called the city. There is a part of the New Town called Amalienburg, rebuilt by Frederick V. between 1746 and 1765. It is extremely beautiful, and consists chiefly of an octagon, known by the name of Frederick's Square, and opening into four broad rectangular streets. In the centre is a fine bronze statue of Frederick V. on horseback, weighing 45,000 lb. Not far from this is the king's new market, a spacious but irregular area, containing in one of its sides the castle of Charlottenburg, formerly the residence of the queen, but now appropriated to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Here also are the theatre, the artillery-house, the great hotel, and other stately buildings, besides an equestrian statue of Christian V., erected in 1688. The harbour of Copenhagen is formed by a narrow arm of the sea, or rather channel, running between the island of Zealand and the opposite one of Amak. It is capable of containing 1,000 sail, and, although the entrance is so narrow that one ship only can enter at a time, its depth is sufficient to admit vessels of the largest size. The part of the town called Christianshaven was built by Christian IV. on the adjacent part of the island of Amak. It is separated from Copenhagen by the inlet which forms the harbour, but which, becoming afterwards narrower, is crossed by two bridges. There are many ecclesiastical and other public edifices, a university, and a royal library, containing upwards of 410,000 volumes, and, it is said, 16,000 MSS. *Manf.* Linen, sail-cloth, porcelain, tobacco, spirituous liquors; and it has anchor-foundries, roperies, and dock-yards. *Pop.* 130,000. *Lat.* 55° 40′ 43″ N. *Lon.* 12° 34′ 44″ E.—Copenhagen is the residence of the sovereign, and the seat of the court. It was founded in 1168, and was originally constructed of wood. In the battle of the Baltic it was taken by Nelson, in 1801, and in 1807 again bombarded by the British. Then above 300 houses, including the cathedral and part of the university, were destroyed, while twice that number were damaged.

COPERNICUS, COPERNIK, or ZEPERNIC, Nicholas, *ko-per'-ni-kus*, as he has been differently called, was a famous Prussian astronomer, whose family was noble, and whose uncle was bishop of Warmia. He was educated at Cracow, where he became a doctor of medicine. He afterwards went to Italy, and in 1500 obtained a professorship of mathematics at Rome. He subsequently returned to his native country, where he became a canon in the church of Frauenburg. Here he passed the remainder of his days a quiet and grave man, deeply immersed in astronomical researches, whilst healing the poor by his medical knowledge, and comforting them by his ecclesiastical duties. The result of his solitary vigils appeared in his great work entitled "De Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium," which overturned the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, and established for himself an enduring fame. This system makes the sun the "*centrum mundi*," round which the earth and other planets revolve. The MS. of his great work remained in his possession some years before he would publish it. At length he gave it to the world, and only lived to see a printed copy of it a few hours before his death. B. at Thorn, in Prussia, 1472; D. 1543, and was buried in the cathedral to which he belonged

COPIA, *ko'-pe-a*, the goddess of plenty among the Romans, represented bearing a horn, filled with grapes, fruits, &c.

COPIAPO, *ko'-pe-a-po'*, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, on a river also of its name, which enters the Pacific Ocean, and serves as its port. The town is in the department Coquimbo, and has repeatedly been ruined by earthquakes. *Pop.* 1,500. *Lat.* 27° S. *Lon.* 71° W.—In its vicinity is a volcano of the same name, belonging to the Andes.—In 1850, copper, cobalt, and silver were exported from Copiapo to the extent of nearly a million sterling in value. The Copiapo Railway is the highest in the world, being 4,479 feet above the Pacific.

COPLEY, Sir John Singleton, *kop'-ley*, a distinguished artist, born in America, but claimed by Ireland as a native, from his first "seeing the light" almost immediately after the arrival of his parents, who were from Ireland, in the United States. By the force of nature he became a painter, and rose to eminence in his profession on both sides of the Atlantic, before he had visited either England or Italy. In 1775, however, he arrived in London, and took up his residence in George Street, Hanover Square. During the previous year he had visited both England and Italy, and had now determined to settle in the former. In 1777 he became an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1783 a member. He devoted much of his attention to illustrations of history, and his "Death of Lord Chatham" is, perhaps, his best work B. at Boston, United States, 1737; D. 1815.—He was the father of the venerable Lord Lyndhurst.

COPPER-MINE RIVER runs through a part of British North America, and after a course of 250 miles, falls into the Arctic Ocean in *lat.* 69° N., and *lon.* 115° 5′ W. —The Copper-mine mountains are to the west of it.

COQUET, *ko'-ket*, a river of Great Britain, rising in the Cheviot hills, Roxburgshire, and falling into the ocean opposite Coquet Island, off the coast of Northumberland. The island is about a mile in circumference, and has a fixed light 80 feet above the level of the sea.

COQUIMBO, *ko-keem'-bo*, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, at nearly a mile's distance from the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the principal seaports, and stands at the mouth of the Coquimbo river. Some French mercantile houses are established in it, and it has smelting-furnaces. *Pop.* about 5,000. —The PROVINCE is inclosed by the department Aconcagua on the S., the desert of Atacama on the N., the Andes on the E., and it has the Pacific on the W. *Area*, 31,840 square miles. *Desc.* Barren and dry, but rich in mines. *Pop.* 85,000; consisting of Spaniards, people of colour, and some Indians. *Lat.* between 25° 30′ and 31° S. *Lon.* between 69° and 72° W.

CORAL SEA, *kor'-al*, that part of the Pacific Ocean which has Australia on its W. and the New Hebrides on its E.; and so called from the coral reefs it contains.

CORAM, Thomas, Captain, *kor'-ăm*, an English philanthropist, who instituted the London Foundling Hospital, besides causing an establishment to be formed in N. America for the education of Indian girls. He was bred to the sea, in the merchant service, and spent all that he had on these and other benevolent schemes, so that in his old age he was obliged to be supported by the contributions of several noble patrons, among whom was Frederick, prince of Wales. B. 1618; D. in London, 1751, and was buried in the Foundling Hospital, on the gate of which there is a statue of him.

CORBACH, or KORBACH, *kor'-bak*, the capital of the principality of Waldeck, on the Itter, 70 miles from Cologne. *Manf.* Principally woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 2,300.—Near here, in 1760, the French defeated the Hanoverians.

CORBALLY, *kor-băl'-le*, the name of several parishes in Ireland, none of them with a population above 1,000.

CORBEIL, *kor'-bai*, a town of France, 18 miles from Paris, in the department of the Seine and Oise. It stands where the Essonne joins the Seine, at the head of a branch of the Paris and Orleans Railway. *Manf.* Shawls, cashmeres, and printed goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

CORCYRA, or PHÆCIA, *kor-si'-ra*, an island in the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Epirus, famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinous. It is the modern Corfu. (*See* CORFU.)

CORDAY D'ARMANS, Marie Anne Charlotte, *kor'-dai*, was born of a good family, who resided principally at Caen, where she was greatly admired for her beauty and spirit. She had a lover named Belsunce, a major in the French army, who was denounced by Marat, and caused to be assassinated. This event animated Charlotte with sentiments of vengeance against Marat, whom she regarded as the oppressor of her country. She hastened to Paris, and on being, after some difficulty, admitted to his presence, stabbed him to the heart, July 12, 1793. For from attempting to escape, she confessed the fact, and was condemned to suffer death. Accordingly, she was guillotined on July 17, 1793. B. near Sez, 1768.—This circumstance was attended by another equally extraordinary. As she was being conducted to the scaffold, a deputy of the city of Mayence, named Adam Lux, was so transported with admiration of her beauty and heroism, that he

hastened to the tribunal, and demanded to suffer death in her stead. This, however, was not conceded to him; but he was also condemned and executed with the same instrument.

CORDILLERA, *kor-dil-lair'-a*, the Spanish name for a mountain-chain.

CORDOVA, *kor-do'-va*, the capital of a province of the same name, and formerly the capital of a kingdom, in a plain on the Guadalquiver, 120 miles from Cadiz. It forms an oblong square, built like an amphitheatre, and is surrounded by Moorish walls, flanked with large towers, and encompassing a large area, extensively occupied by gardens. There is a cathedral, which was anciently a mosque, built by Abderame, king of the Moors, about the year 692, and is still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain. Several other churches are worthy of notice, either for their architecture or their paintings. There is a bridge across the Guadalquiver, which was built by the Moors. It consists of 16 arches, and is commanded by a Saracenic castle. *Manf.* Paper, hats, barrels, silken fabrics, and a kind of leather, called, from this town, Cordovan, or Cordwain. The manner of preparing it was here invented by the Moors. Its sale has now, however, dwindled into insignificance. *Pop.* 43,000.—Cordova was, in 672, taken by the Moors, and, for several centuries, remained in their possession. In 1236 it was captured by Ferdinand III., and was constituted capital of one of the four old provinces of Andalusia, with the title of kingdom. In 1808 it was occupied and pillaged by the French. It is the birthplace of the two Senecas, and of Lucan the poet.—The PROVINCE is inclosed by Badajos and Ciudad Real on the N., by Jaen on the E., on the S. by Granada, and on the W. by Seville. *Area*, 6,177 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N.; and in the S. comparatively level, with great fertility in the plains and valleys, and rich in minerals in the highlands. *Pop.* 350,000. *Lat.* between 37° 12′ and 38° 44′ N. *Lon.* between 3° 56′ and 5° 32′ W.—The city is the ancient Corduba.

CORDOVA, a city of S. America, and capital of a republic of the same name, in the Plata confederation. It is situate on the Rio Primero, and has a handsome cathedral and several other churches. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 31° 26′ 14″ S. *Lon.* 63° 55′ W.—The REPUBLIC is inclosed by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, and Santa Fé. *Desc.* Mountainous and infertile. Maize and fruits are the chief products, and large numbers of cattle and goats are reared. *Pop.* 88,000, its E. portion being nearly desolate.

CORDOVA, or CORDOBA, a town of the Mexican confederation, 150 miles from Mexico. It has numerous domes, towers, and steeples, and there is a large square in the centre of the town, with Gothic arcades on three sides, the cathedral on the fourth, with a fountain in the middle. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics; and it has a trade in coffee and sugar. *Pop.* about 5,000.

COREA, *ko-re'-a*, a large country of Asia, situate E. of China, and consisting of a peninsula, formed on one side by the Yellow Sea, and on the other by the Sea of Japan. *Area*, islands inclusive, 80,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile along the coasts, and little is known of the interior. *Pro.* Rice, millet, wheat, hemp, cotton, tobacco, ginseng, fruits, cattle, and timber. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, rock-salt, and gold. *Manf.* Similar to those of the Chinese, whose habits and customs are nearly the same. Their commerce is carried on principally with Japan; but they also pursue a contraband trade with China. *Gov.* Despotic; and the public acts must be approved by the emperor of China, to whom, every four years, a tribute is paid. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 33° and 43° N. *Lon.* between 124° and 130° E.—The COREAN ARCHIPELAGO comprises numerous islands in the Yellow Sea.

CORELLI, Arcangelo, *ko-rel'-le*, called by his countrymen "the divine," was an Italian musical composer, whose greatest work is his "Concerti Grossi," or twelve Concertos. B. at Lusignano, 1653; D. at Rome, 1713.—As a violinist, he was unrivalled, and his compositions for that instrument are regarded as of standard excellence.

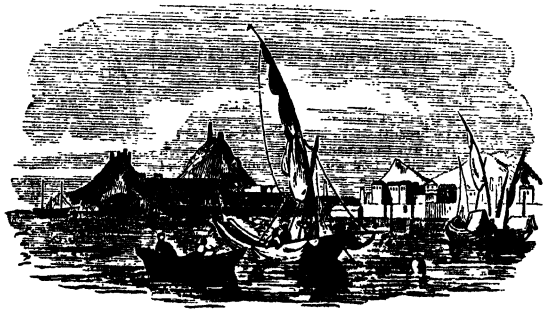
CORENTIN, *ko-ren'-tin*, a river of Guiana, in S. America. It rises in Mount Acarai, 24 miles E. of the Essequibo, and enters the Atlantic in *lat.* 6° N.; *lon.* 57° W.

CORESUS, *ko-re'-sus*, a priest of Bacchus at Calydon, in Bœotia, was deeply enamoured of the nymph Callirhoe, who treated him with disdain. He complained to Bacchus, who visited the country with a pestilence. The Calydonians were directed by the oracle to appease the god by sacrificing Callirhoe on his altar. Accordingly, the nymph was led to the altar, and Coresus, who was to sacrifice her, forgot his resentment, and stabbed himself. Callirhoe, conscious of her ingratitude to the love of Coresus, killed herself on the brink of a fountain, which afterwards bore her name.

CORFE CASTLE, *korf*, a town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, situate in the peninsula or the isle, of Purbeck, 5 miles from Wareham. *Pop.* 2,000.—It is chiefly noted for its castle, at the gates of which King Edward the Martyr, in 978 or 981, was assassinated, at the instigation of his stepmother, Elfrida. Subsequently, King John, in his wars with the barons, deposited his regalia in it, for security. In the civil war it was defended for the king by Lady Bankes, wife of Lord Chief Justice Sir John Bankes; but, in 1645-6, it fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, who dismantled it.

CORFU, *kor-foo'*, one of the Ionian islands, and the seat of their government. It is situate at the entrance of the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of South Albania, from which it is separated by a channel varying from 2 to 6 miles in width. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 2 to 18. *Area*, 227 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, with an unhealthy climate along the coasts. *Pro.* Corn, wine, and olive-oil, oranges, lemons, honey, wax, and salt. *Pop.* 65,000.—This is the ancient Corcyra. (*See* IONIAN ISLES.)

CORFU, the capital of the above island, is situate on the east coast, and built in the form of an amphi-



CORFU.

theatre. It is extremely strong, being defended by a detached citadel, two forts, and other works. The harbour is rather small, but the road is capacious and secure. In front of Corfu, at the distance of about a mile, is the island of Vido, upon which is built one of the above forts, and where the lazaretto is kept. It is protected by a triple range of batteries, and forms a strong outwork to the fortifications of the harbour. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 39° 37′ 1″ N. *Lon.* 20° 6′ 2″ E.—Corfu is the seat of the parliamentary senate, and the residence of the lord high commissioner. It has communication by steam with Athens, Otranto, Trieste, Gibraltar, and England.

CORFU, CHANNEL OF, is an arm of the Mediterranean, between the coast of Epirus and the island of the same name. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 2 to 16 miles.

CORIA, *ko-re-a*, a town in Spanish Estremadura, on the Alagon, 110 miles from Madrid. It is inclosed by walls, and formed the winter quarters of Lord Hill in 1812. *Pop.* 3,000.—Another, 6 miles from Seville. *Manf.* Large almond- and oil-jars. *Pop.* 3,300.

CORIGLANO, *ko-reel-ya'-no*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, capital of a district, and 6 miles from Rossano. *Manf.* Woollen and cloth, caps, and soap. It has a considerable trade in fruit and wine, which form the produce of the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 8,500.—Another in the province of Otranto. *Pop.* 2,200.

CORINGA, *ko-rin'-ga*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras. It is the best port on the coast of Coromandel, but is subject to inundations when the wind is high from the N.E. Both in 1787 and 1832, most of its inhabitants were drowned. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 16° 49′ N. *Lon.* 82° 29′ E.

CORINNA, *ko-rin'-na*, a poetess of Bœotia. She was a disciple of Myrtis, a female philosopher of Greece, and the rival of Pindar, from whom she bore away, on five several occasions, the poetical prize. There have come down to the moderns only a few of her verses. Lived about 470 B.C.

CORINTH, *kor'-inth*, the name of several townships in the United States, principally in New York and Maine. None of their populations are more than 2,000.

CORINTH, a town of Greece, the capital of a department of the same name, situate on the Isthmus of Corinth, 50 miles from Athens. It now presents more the appearance of a village than a town, the houses being scattered and separated by gardens and corn-fields. The traces of the ancient walls are still discernible, but the principal and only interesting monument of antiquity is the citadel, or Acro-Corinthos. It stands above the town. *Pop.* 2,000.—Corinth was first founded by Sisyphus, son of Æolus, A.M. 2616, and received its name from Corinthus, the son of Pelops. It was totally destroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman consul, and burnt to the ground, 146 B.C. The government of Corinth was monarchical till 779 years B.C., when officers, called *Prytanes*, were instituted. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, and Paul preached the gospel in it for upwards of a year. After the taking of Constantinople, it fell into the hands of the Turks, from whom it was retaken in 1687, by its former possessors, the Venetians. In 1715 it again was possessed by the Turks, who held it till 1823.—The district or department, of which it is the capital, is extremely fertile, and in 1852 had a population of 106,000.

CORINTH, or LEPANTO, GULF OF, an arm of the Mediterranean, separating Hellas on the N. from the Morea on the S., and communicating with the Gulf of Patras by the Strait of Lepanto. *Ext.* 75 miles long, with an average breadth of 15 miles. (*See* LEPANTO.)

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, a narrow neck of sterile land, separating the Gulf of Corinth, or Lepanto, from that of Ægina, and connecting the peninsula of the Morea with the rest of Greece. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 4 to 8 miles.

CORIOLANUS, *kor'-i-o-lai'-nus*, the surname of C. Martius, from his victory at Corioli, where, from a private soldier, he gained the amplest honours. His story, as given by the Roman historians, is regarded as a fiction by Niebuhr, who thinks it ought to be excluded from history. It is stated, however, that the consulship, which he had solicited, was refused him, he having rendered himself distasteful to the people, on account of his haughty character. He afterwards proposed measures hostile to the interests of the people, and opposed the gratuitous distribution of the corn which had been sent, in a time of scarcity, by Gelo, king of Sicily. The tribunes, thereon, condemned him to exile. Eager for vengeance, Coriolanus offered his services to the Volsci, and soon appeared at their head, ravaging the Roman territory, and laying siege to the "Eternal City" itself. The inhabitants, terrified, sent several embassies to him; but he was deaf to all their entreaties. He was about to deliver the assault, when Veturia, his mother, followed by his wife and a train of Roman women, arrived at his camp, to supplicate him to pause. Conquered by their tears, Coriolanus consented to raise the siege. He was assassinated some little time after, about 488 B.C., by the Volsci; although, according to others, he lived to an advanced age.—Shakspeare and other poets have dramatized his life.

CORK, *kork*, the largest county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, and bounded N. and N.E. by Limerick and Tipperary, E. by Waterford, and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 110 miles long, by 70 broad. *Area*, 2,885 square miles. *Desc.* The surface of the country is varied with beauty and fertility, producing crops principally of oats, wheat, and potatoes. The S. coast abounds with excellent harbours. *Rivers.* The Lee, Bandon, Blackwater, Islen, Funcheon, Bridge, and the Awbeg. *Lakes.* Numerous. *Pop.*, exclusive of the city of Cork, about 600,000.—This county is supposed to have been originally peopled by the inhabitants of Spain, and up to the end of the 12th century, it formed a kingdom under the Macarthys.

CORK, the capital of the above county, is situate on the river Lee, over which are several elegant stone bridges, 138 miles from Dublin. The public buildings are generally of a plain exterior. They consist of a cathedral, an exchange, commercial buildings, a spacious market-house, custom-house, several handsome parish churches, a town-hall, hospitals, and two theatres. Its barracks are on a very large scale, and are fine buildings. It has also several scientific institutions, the principal of which are the Queen's College, school of medicine and surgery, the philosophical library, mechanics' institute, and a fine arts', Cuvierian, agricultural, and other societies. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, sheeting, paper, leather, glue, glass, iron, and gloves. The city exports large quantities of salt provisions, with hides, butter, flour, pork, and other Irish produce. *Pop.* 86,000.—Cork stands about 15 miles from the sea, and its harbour, or the Cove of Cork, 9 miles below the town, has long been celebrated for its safety and capaciousness. Connected by railway with Dublin and Limerick.

CORLEONE, *kor'-lai-o'-nai*, a well-built town of Sicily, 20 miles from Palermo. It stands on a hill near the source of the Belici, and has several churches and convents, with a trade in corn and oil. *Pop.* 13,000, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

CORNEILLE, Peter, *kor'-nai*, an eminent French dramatist, who was brought up to the bar, for which his genius



was entirely unsuited. Accordingly, he quitted it, and commenced writing for the stage. His first comedy, "Mélite," was produced in 1629, and was followed by "Clitandre," "La Veuve," "La Galerie du Palais," and "La Place Royale," when, in 1637, appeared his

"Cid," founded on the "Cid" of Guillen de Castro, of Spain. This performance filled the Parisians with enthusiasm. It carried their conceptions into new regions of dramatic glory, and its author became "Le Grand Corneille." Whatever gratification this might bring to the vanity of the author, it was not quite universal. He had been so unfortunate as to offend the Cardinal Richelieu, who had, himself, some poetical pretensions, and who, as the founder of the French Academy, was, in some degree, the means of endeavouring to abate the public admiration. One of the members of that learned body, therefore, wrote an elaborate critique on the "Cid," hinting at a deficiency of inventive genius in Corneille, seeing that he had borrowed the plot of his drama from a Spaniard. Such an insinuation was too damaging to be taken with indifference by Corneille, who set to work and produced his "Horace" and his "Cinna," which are, in themselves, sufficient to establish a claim to ingenious originality. In 1640 appeared his "Polyeucte," which was succeeded by "La Mort de Pompée," "Le Menteur," and several others; none of which, however, nearly approached the "Cid." Nay, they betokened an evident declension of genius, when, in 1653, his "Pertharite" decidedly proclaimed him a fallen star. This disgusted him with the stage, and he turned his attention to other kinds of poetical composition. His success in these, however, was not great, and he returned to the drama. In 1659 he produced his "Œdipe," and continued to write, but with no steady success. In 1672 his "Pulchérie" appeared, and, in 1674, his "Suréna;" but he had already ceased to be popular. B. at Rouen, 1606; D. at Paris, 1684.—For 37 years he was a member of the academy.

CORNEILLE, Thomas, brother of the above, was also a poet, a member of the French Academy, and of that of Inscriptions. He wrote no fewer than forty-two pieces, which, with the exception of "Ariane" and "Le Comte d'Essex," have all passed into oblivion. Of this number, however, many met with the greatest success in their day. They were published, with those of his brother, in 1738, in 11 vols. 12mo. D. 1709.—Besides his plays, he wrote a "Dictionary of Arts," in 2 vols. folio, and a "Geographical and Historical Dictionary," in 3 vols. folio.

CORNELIA, wife of Pompey, and daughter of Metellus Scipio, accompanied her husband in his flight, after the battle of Pharsalia, and saw him massacred before her eyes in the harbour of Alexandria. (*See* POMPEY.)—The mother of the Gracchi, and daughter of Scipio Africanus. She directed the education of her sons, and was greatly admired for her virtues. When a Campanian lady made once a show of her jewels at Cornelia's house, and entreated her to favour her with a sight of her own, Cornelia produced her two sons, saying, "These are the only jewels of which I can boast." In her lifetime a statue was raised to her, with this inscription, "To Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi." Lived in the 2nd century B.C. (*See* GRACCHI.)—The daughter of Cinna. (*See* CÆSAR, Julius.)

CORNELIUS, Peter von, *kor-nai'-le-oos*, an eminent German artist, who became a painter by choice, and who, in his nineteenth year, was engaged to paint, with figures in chiaroscuro, the cupola of the old church of Neuss, near Dusseldorf. After this, he proceeded to Frankfort, where he executed a series of designs illustrative of the "Faust" of Goethe, to whom the engravings were dedicated. His reputation was now fast rising, when he proceeded to Rome, where he united himself with several kindred spirits and commenced studying with a view to found a new school of German art. To accomplish this, fresco was the style adopted, and Cornelius was commissioned to paint the walls of the villa of Bartholdy, the Prussian consul-general. The subjects he chose were, "Joseph Recognizing his Brethren," and "Joseph Interpreting the Dream of Pharaoh's Chief Butler," which were a decided success, and excited general admiration. He now rose higher and higher in his profession, and left Rome, 1819. At Dusseldorf he remodelled the academy, and then had two spacious halls assigned him to paint, in the Glyptothek at Munich. In one of these,—the Hall of Heroes, he represented, in colossal proportions, the leading events of the "Iliad;" in the other,—the Hall of the Gods, he symbolised the Grecian mythology. These works were not completed till 1830, and are conceived and executed with such a grandeur of effect as to command universal homage. He became director of the Munich Academy, which, under him, rose to be a great school of art. B. at Dusseldorf, 1787.

CORNELIUS, *kor-ne'-le-us*, 'honey,' or 'beam of the sun,' a captain of the Roman garrison at Cæsarea.

CORNERO, or CORNARO, Louis, *kor-nar'-o*, a Venetian nobleman, remarkable for protracting his life to a considerable length by a course of regimen. In his youth he lived freely, which brought him into a bad state of health. On this, he formed the resolution of confining himself to twelve ounces of food and fourteen of wine daily; by which means, with exercise, he acquired a vigorous constitution. The system he practised, included spare and simple diet, avoidance of heat and cold, late hours, sexual indulgences, and over-fatigue. It required gentle and pleasing excitements, occasional riding on horseback, field sports, and the hearing of music. All violent passions were to be restrained or repressed, and no indulgence allowed to envy, hatred, ambition, jealousy, and the like. The result of his plan was perfect health, cheerful spirits, and long life. At an advanced age he wrote his popular book on "Health and Long Life," which has been translated into most languages; he also wrote a treatise on "Waters," particularly the lagunes about Venice. B. at Venice, 1467; D. at Padua, 1565. His wife, who survived him, lived to about the same age.—The conclusion to be drawn from Cornaro's book on "Health" is, that all men, or most of them, shorten their lives by over-eating and drinking.

CORNETO, *kor-nai'-to*, a maritime town of Central Italy, 12 miles from Civita Vecchia. It belongs to the States of the Church, and is a bishop's see, with a Gothic cathedral. *Pop.* 4,000.

CORNO MONTE, or GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA, *kor'-no mon'-tai*, the culminating peak of the Apeninnes in Naples. *Height*, 9,591 feet above the level of the sea.

CORNOUAILLES, *kor'-noo-ail*, an old district of France, now divided into the departments Côtes-du-Nord, Finisterre, and Morbihan.

CORNWALL, *korn'-wal*, a maritime county of England, forming its S.W. extremity, and surrounded by the sea, except on the E. side, where it is separated from Devonshire by the Tamar, and by an artificial boundary of a few miles in length at its northern extremity. *Ext.* 78 miles long, with an average breadth of 43. *Area*, 1,330 square miles. *Desc.* A ridge of bleak and rugged hills extending from W. to E. through its whole length, renders its appearance dreary in the extreme. The eye is, however, occasionally relieved by valleys of great fertility and beauty, watered by numberless small streams, which are frequently interesting, from the romantic scenery with which they are associated. Along the coasts, too, the huge masses of granite, bidding defiance on one side to the violence of the waves, and forming, on the other, a stupendous rampart to the fertile plains beneath, exhibit a rare union of the sublime and beautiful. *Rivers.* The Tamar, Lynher, Fawey, Fal, Hel or Heyl, the Loo, and the Alan or Camel. *Climate.* Uncertain, and subject to heavy rains, but, on the whole, mild. Myrtles and other tender plants thrive in it, whilst fruit-trees everywhere abound, and attain high perfection. Even the mulberry flourishes, and, in the western part of the county, its fruit ripens. *Pro.* Comparatively little attention was paid to agriculture till lately, when it began to be improved. The principal crops are corn and potatoes. *Minerals.* Silver, zinc, lead, copper, tin, antimony, manganese, cobalt, bismuth, and granite. One of the most interesting of the Cornish minerals is the soap-rock, particularly used in the manufacture of porcelain. There is also the china-stone, which is raised in great quantities near St. Austell, and forms a principal ingredient in the manufactures of the Staffordshire potteries. A great variety of fish frequent the coasts of this county. Its pilchard and mackerel fisheries are especially valuable, and absorb a large amount of capital. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* about 356,000.—This county was not subdued till the time of Athelstan, when the Saxons asserted their superiority over it. The Cornish, which is a dialect of the Celtic, has only become extinct

within the present century. The Scilly Islands lie about 36 miles W. by S. of the Land's End, and are supposed to have been formerly connected with Cornwall. The intermediate and surrounding rocks are innumerable, and Druidical antiquities abound. In May, 1859, the Albert Viaduct, crossing the Tamar at Saltash, connected this county with Devonshire by railway. (*See* BRUNEL.)

CORNWALL, CAPE, on the W. coast of Cornwall. *Lat.* 50° 10′ N. *Lon.* 5° 55′ W.

CORNWALL, NEW, a county of British N. America. It is situate in Columbia, on the Pacific Ocean, between New Hanover and New Norfolk. *Pop.* Unascertained, being mostly Indians.

CORNWALL, a township of Orange county, New York, U.S., beautifully situate on the Hudson, 48 miles from New York. *Pop.* about 5,000. The United States Military Academy of West Point is here.—There are other townships, with small populations, of this name in the United States.

CORNWALLIS, *korn-wal'-lis*, a county of Lower Canada, lying on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, between Devonshire and the district of Gaspé. *Pop.* Unascertained.—Also a town of Nova Scotia, 50 miles from Halifax.—An island in British N. America, in the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* 65° N. *Lon.* 95° W.—Another in the S. Atlantic. *Lat.* 61° S. *Lon.* 54° W.

CORNWALLIS, Charles, marquis of, entered the army at a very early age, and in 1758 was made a captain in the light infantry. Three years afterwards, he was aide-de-camp to the marquis of Granby, whom he accompanied in Germany till the end of the war. In 1761 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the year following, succeeded, on the death of his father, to the title of Earl Cornwallis. On the breaking out of the American war, he was ordered to embark for that country, where he displayed great military talents, highly distinguishing himself at the battle of Brandywine and the reduction of Charlestown. He won the battles of Camden and Guildford, but in 1781 was forced to surrender at York Town to the united American and French army, in consequence, he declared, of the inefficient support he received from Sir Henry Clinton. Soon after this he returned to England. In 1786, the affairs of British India wearing a critical aspect, he was appointed governor of Bengal, where, in December, 1790, he took Bangalore. This success he followed up by defeating Tippoo Saib, who delivered to his lordship his two sons as hostages. Having successfully brought this war to a close, he returned to England, was created a marquis, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he quelled an insurrection, defeated an invading French force, and succeeded in effecting the important measure of a union between the two kingdoms. In 1801 his lord-lieutenancy expired, when he was employed as minister plenipotentiary in France; in which capacity he signed the preliminary treaty of the peace of Amiens. In 1804 he accepted the governor-generalship of India, where, soon after his arrival, he fell ill of a fever, on his march to join the army at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares. B. 1731; D. 1805.—Napoleon had a high opinion of the abilities and honesty of Cornwallis.—See, in Beeton's series, "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," by J. S. C. Abbott.

CORO, *kor'-o*, a seaport-town of S. America, in the province of Venezuela, of which it was once the capital. It is built in a sandy plain, near the Gulf of Maracaybo, 150 miles from Valencia. The inhabitants carry on some trade in mules, goats, hides, sheep-skins, cheese, &c. *Pop.* 4,000.

COROMANDEL COAST, *kor'-o-măn'-del*, a long line of seacoast on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, extending from Point Calimere as far north as Gondegam. It does not possess a good harbour in its whole extent. The cities of Madras, Pondicherry, and Tranquebar are on its coast. *Lat.* between 10° 17′ and 15° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 79° 56′ and 80° 10′ E.

CORONA, *ko-ro'-na*, a village of Northern Italy, 13 miles from Verona.—In its neighbourhood, in January, 1797, a battle was fought between the French and Austrians.

CORONATA, *ko-ro-na'-ta*, an island in the Adriatic, 20 miles from Zara. *Ext.* 15 miles long, and 1 broad. It belongs to Dalmatia. *Pop.* Unascertained, and chiefly employed in agriculture, fishing, and trading in oil and wine.

CORONATION GULF, *kor'-o-nai'-shun*, lies to the W. of Victoria Land, in the Arctic Ocean, British North America. *Lat.* 68° 30′ N. *Lon.* 110° W.

CORPUS CHRISTI BAY, *kor'-pus kris'-ti*, a lagoon in Texas, N. America, separated from the Gulf of Mexico by the island of Mustang. *Lat.* 27° 30′ N. *Lon.* 98° W. It receives, at its W. end, the river Nueces.

CORREGGIO, *kor-redj'-e-o*, a town of Northern Italy, 10 miles from Modena. It has a citadel and several churches. *Pop.* 5,000.—Here, Antonio Allegri, better known by the name of Correggio, was born, in 1494.

CORREGGIO, a celebrated Italian painter, whose real name was Antonio Allegri, but called Correggio from having been born in the above town. His life is shrouded in obscurity. The little that is known of him seems to be rather the offspring of conjecture, eked out with imaginary probabilities, than facts obtained as the result of ascertained data. It is not known by whom he was instructed in his art; but Bianchi, Bartolotto, Lombardi, his uncle Lorenzo, and Mantegna, have all been named as his teachers. We believe that he was mostly self-taught, seeing that he seems never to have lived at Rome. His manner, however, combines grandeur of design with sweetness and gracefulness of execution. It is said he married, in 1520, a lady of a Mantuan family, whose name was Girolama Merlini. She is the original in the picture of his Holy Family, "La Zingarella." None have excelled him in the delicacy of his flesh-colouring; and his "Penitent Magdalen" is affirmed to be the most exquisite female figure ever painted. Four of his best pictures are in the National Gallery of Great Britain:—"Mercury instructing Cupid in the presence of Venus," an "Ecce Homo," "La Vierge au Panier," and "Christ's Agony in the Garden." The two first, in 1834, were purchased by the British government from the marquis of Londonderry for £10,000. B. at Correggio, 1494; D. 1534; and was buried in the church of St. Francis, at Correggio.

CORRÈZE, *kor-raiz'*, a department of France, which comprises the S. or lower division of the former province of Limousin. *Area*, 2,300 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating; but the soil is far from productive, many of the inhabitants living on chestnut flour. *Rivers.* The Dordogne, Vezère, and Corrèze. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, and lead. Large quantities of timber are grown. *Manf.* Muskets at Tulle. *Pop.* 322,000. *Lat.* between 44° 55′ and 45° 40′ N.

CORRIB LOCH, *kor'-rib lok*, a lake in Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles from Galway. *Ext.* 27 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 6 miles. It has numerous islets.

CORRIENTES, *kor'-re-ain'-tais*, a town of S. America, the capital of a department of the same name, at the junction of the Parana and Paraguay. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 27° 27′ S. *Lon.* 58° 25′ W.—The DEPARTMENT has an estimated area of 20,000 square miles, with a varied surface, fertile in maize, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and a kind of silk. *Pop.* about 40,000. *Lat.* between 27° and 30° S. *Lon.* between 57° and 59° W.—Several capes in Mexico, Cuba, and New Granada.—A river of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata.

CORSHAM, *kor'-sham*, a town of Wilts, 4 miles from Chippenham. *Pop.* 3,200.—It is a station on the Great Western Railway.

CORSICA, *kor'-se-ka*, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Genoa and the island of Sardinia. *Ext.* 120 miles long, with a varying breadth up to 45. *Area*, 4,300 square miles. *Desc.* Covered with mountains, especially in the centre, and culminating in Monte Rotondo, which attains an elevation of upwards of 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is watered by a number of streams and rivulets, which filter through a stony soil but little cultivated. *Pro.* Corn, excellent wine, oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits; but the wealth of the island lies in its oil, chestnuts, timber, and live stock, which is the principal branch of industry. *Minerals.* Silver, copper, lead, iron, saltpetre, and alum; but the mines are little wrought. *Manf.* Coarse woollens, leather, and hardwares. The silk raised is used by the Genoese for the manufacture of their

damasks and velvets, as also by the French at Lyons. The fisheries on the coast are productive. *Pop.* 240,000, mostly of Italian descent. *Lat.* between 41° 20′ and 43° N. *Lon.* between 8° 30′ and 9° 30′ E.—This island has been successively occupied by the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Saracens, Franks, the Popes, Pisans, and Genoese; and lastly by the French, in whose possession it now remains, and to whom it was ceded by the Genoese in 1768. In Ajaccio, its principal town, Napoleon I. was born. (*See* AJACCIO.)

CORSICO, *kor'-se-ko*, a town of Lombardy, 5 miles from Milan, celebrated as the depôt for the Parmesan or Grana cheese made in the provinces of Pavia and Milan.

CORSOER, or KORSOR, *kor'-sor*, a town of Denmark, 52 miles from Copenhagen, with a strong castle and good harbour. *Pop.* 1,800.—It has communication by railway with Copenhagen.

CORSTORPHINE, *kor'-tor-feen*, a village and parish of Scotland, 4 miles from Edinburgh, where there was once a famous sulphur spring. *Pop.* 1,500.

CORT, Henry, *kort*, of Gosport, invented the process by which pig-iron was converted into malleable iron by the flame of pit-coal in the puddling furnace. Before his time, English ironmasters were compelled to employ charcoal for fuel. Having got pig-iron into a malleable condition, he further invented a process for drawing it into bars by means of grooved rollers. In other words, he reduced the labour and cost of producing iron to one-twentieth of what they were before his day, and the iron was of a better quality. In perfecting these inventions, Cort expended a fortune of upwards of £20,000, yet was robbed of the fruits of his discoveries by the villany of an official in a high department of government, and, both cheated and persecuted, he was ultimately allowed to starve, by the apathy and selfishness of an ungrateful country. In 1859 a public appeal for the benefit of his family was made, and, looking at the services he rendered to the iron trade and our iron constructions, there can be no hesitation in assigning to the name of Cort a place beside the illustrious names of Watt, Arkwright, and Wedgewood. Lived in the 18th century.

CORTE, *kor'-tai*, a town of Corsica, 30 miles from Bastia. *Pop.* 5,000. It is defended by a castle, and near it are quarries of marble and jasper.—This is the name of several small towns in Spain and Italy.

CORTES, *kor'-tais*, the name of several towns in Spain. —1. In Andalusia.—2. In Valencia.—3. In Navarre. None of them has a population above 3,300.

CORTES, Ferdinand, the conqueror of Mexico, a celebrated Spanish adventurer, whose family was respectable but not opulent. He was bred at Salamanca to the law, which he renounced to follow a soldier's life. The governor of Hispaniola was his relation; and Cortes, in 1504, went to St. Domingo, where he was appointed to several valuable posts. In 1511, he accompanied Velasquez in his expedition to Cuba, and displayed so much skill and bravery in the conquest of that island, that he was chosen to conduct a similar enterprise for the conquest of Mexico. Accordingly, in 1519, he set out on his expedition, and first landed at Tabasco, where, after several bloody battles, he compelled the natives to submit to the Spanish yoke. Thence he sailed to St. Juan de Ulva, in the Bay of Mexico, where Cortes was met by several messengers from the governors of the province. Assuming now the title of ambassador of the king of Castile, he insisted on having an audience with Montezuma, the emperor, and for that purpose gave out that he intended to march on the capital. In the mean time, he founded a settlement on the coast, to which was given the name of Vera Cruz, at the same time declaring himself independent of the governor of Cuba. For some time he had tried in vain to negotiate a friendly intercourse with Montezuma, and now, at the head of 500 Spaniards, indifferently armed, he marched up the country. After various events, on 7th July, 1520, he defeated the Mexicans in the great battle of Otumba, and finally succeeded in establishing himself in their capital. Meanwhile, a commission was sent from Spain to deprive him of his post; but this he contrived to elude, and afterwards obtained from Charles V. the appointment of governor of New Spain. His conduct to the natives was merciless in the extreme, and a new commission of inquiry arriving, he returned to his native country to vindicate his honour, in 1528. Having made his defence to the satisfaction of Charles, he was created marquis of the Valle de Oajaca, and obtained a large grant of land in New Spain, where he proceeded in 1530. After an absence of ten years, he returned, to be treated with cold civility by Charles, and with neglect by his ministers. Disgusted alike with king, court, and courtiers, he, after an unfortunate expedition to Algiers, in which he served as a volunteer, retired to a residence in the vicinity of Seville, and there passed the remainder of his days. D. at Medellin, a village of Estremadura, 1485; D. near Seville, 1547.—W. H. Prescott, the American historian, has written a full and interesting account of the "Conquest of Mexico." This history forms one of the series called "Beeton's Historian."

CORTLANDT, *kort'-land*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area*, 500 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the usual cereals, and containing iron and sulphur-springs. *Pop.* 26,000.

CORTONA, *kor-to'-na*, a fortified town of Tuscany, on a hill fronting the lake of Thrasymene, 50 miles from Florence. It is a place of great antiquity, and is, to a considerable extent, still encompassed by its walls, erected 3,000 years ago. It has a cathedral of the 10th century, and a castle built by the Medici. Its churches contain many valuable works of art, and it has a famous academy of sciences, which was founded in 1726. *Pop.* 5,000.

CORUNNA, *ko-run'-na*, a fortified seaport of Spain, on a peninsula at the entrance of the Bay of Betanzos, 30 miles from Lugo. Its chief objects of interest are the royal arsenal, and an ancient tower called after Hercules, and occupying a Roman foundation. The harbour is spacious and secure, being defended by Fort St. Diego on the E., and Fort San Antonio in the W. About 3 miles from the harbour is a lighthouse. *Manf.* Cordage, linen goods, canvas, hats, and cigars. Besides these are some shipbuilding-docks. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 43° 22′ N. *Lon.* 8° 22′ W.—Hence, in 1588, the Spanish Armada took its departure on its fatal enterprise; and here, on the heights of Elvina, in 1809, the British, under Sir John Moore, defeated the French, although the glory was dearly purchased by the loss of their general. Corunna has, during the summer, regular steam communication with Southampton.

CORYAT, Thomas, *kor'-i-ăt*, an English traveller, who called himself the "Odcombian leg-stretcher." He was the son of the rector of Odcombe, and in 1611 published an account of his travels on the continent, with the singular title of "Coryat's Crudities." In the following year, he set out again with a design of spending ten years in the East. He rambled through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, and Persia, and died at Surat, in 1617. B. at Odcombe rectory, in 1577.—"Coryat's Crudities" is now a rare book, and fetches, whenever it is sold, a very high price.

CORYBANTES, *kor-i-ban'-tees*, the priests of Cybele, who, in the celebration of their festivals, beat their cymbals, and behaved as if delirious. First inhabiting Mount Ida, they thence passed into Crete, and were charged with the care of the infant Jupiter.

CORYVREKAN, *kor'-i-vrek'-an*, a dangerous vortex, or whirlpool, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N. point of Jura. Its vortex extends above a mile in circuit, and, at full tides, its numerous eddies form watery pyramids, which rise to a great height in the air.—It takes its name from a young Danish prince who perished in it.

COS, or STANCHIO, *kos*, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in ancient times celebrated for a temple dedicated to Æsculapius. *Ext.* 20 miles long, by 5 broad. *Desc.* Fertile, with a delightful climate. *Pro.* Silk, cottons, wines, fruit, and corn. *Pop.* Unascertained; perhaps 4,000.—The birthplace of Apelles and Hippocrates.

COSENZA, *ko-sen'-za*, a city of Naples, the capital of Calabria Citra, situate at the foot of the Apennines, 30 miles from Rossano. The streets are generally narrow, slanting, and ill built. It is surrounded by walls, and has a castle now converted into a barracks, and standing at the confluence of the rivers Busento and Crati. *Manf.* Cutlery and earthenware. It has a trade in rice, silk, and fruit. *Pop.* 9,000.

COSHOCTON, *ko-shok'-ton*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 646 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000.

COSLIN, or KOSLIN, *kos'-slin*, a well-built town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Nesebach, 6 miles from the Baltic. *Manf.* Silks, hosiery, and leather. *Pop.* 8,300.—Here is a monument to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of 1813, '14, and '15. The town was burned in 1718, but was rebuilt by Frederick William I., to whom there is a statue in the market-place.

COSMO I. II. and III. (*See* MEDICIS.)

COSNE, *kone*, a town of France, on the Loire, 28 miles from Nièvre. *Manf.* Iron goods, hardware, and cutlery. *Pop.* 6,500.

COSSACKS, *kos'-saks*, the name of a warlike people, who inhabit the Ukraine, or the countries bordering on Russia, Tartary, the north of Turkey, Mongolia, and China. They are subjected to Russia, but are governed by their own laws, and have usages peculiar to themselves. They form the irregular troops of Russia, and, in times of war, it is estimated they can supply that power with a force of nearly 100,000 men. Their settlements in European Russia are calculated to occupy an area of 100,000 square miles, and their population is about 900,000. This is exclusive of the Ukraine Cossacks, who are mostly settled. The others comprised in this estimate are the Don Cossacks, the Black-Sea Cossacks, the Asovien and the Ural Cossacks. These form a military cordon of the empire of the Czar, extending from the Black Sea nearly to the Sea of Okhotsk.

COSSE BRISSAC, Charles de, *kos brees'-sak*, a celebrated French marshal, who successfully commanded the French army in Flanders and Piedmont, under Francis I., Henry II., and Charles IX. He acquired so high a reputation, that nobles and princes came to him to learn the art of war. B. 1505; D. 1563.

COSSEIR, or KOSSEIR, *kos-sair'*, a seaport of Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, by which the communication between that country and Arabia is chiefly maintained. Caravans from Kous and Keneh, travelling through a mountainous and desolate country, bring corn and other productions of Egypt, to be here exchanged chiefly for the coffee of Mocha. It is defended by a citadel. *Pop.* 2,000. *Lat.* 26° 8′ N. *Lon.* 34° 8′ E.

COSSIMBAZAR, *kos'-sim-ba-zar'*, a town of British India, in the province of Bengal, situate on the Bhagirathi river. It has been long celebrated for its silk and carpet manufactures, and derives a considerable profit from cotton stockings, which are knit by the women and children of the vicinity. *Pop.* about 4,000. *Lat.* 24° 10′ N. *Lon.* 88° 15′ E.

COSSYAH HILLS, *kos-si'-ya*, in Further India, lie between Assam and Sylhet, on the N. and S., and the Garrow country on the W. and E. *Area*, 730 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 26° 7′ N. *Lon.* between 90° 52′ and 92° 11′ E.

COSTAMOUNI, or KASTAMOUNI, *kos'-ta-moo'-ne*, a town of Asia Minor, on the Kara-su, 114 miles from Angora. It has numerous mosques and public baths. *Manf.* Printed cottons, copper goods, and a trade in wool. *Pop.* 13,000, nearly all Turks.—This place has an elevation of nearly 2,400 feet above the level of the sea.

COSTA RICA, *kos'-ta re'-ka*, the most S. state of Central America, bounded on the N.E. by the Gulf of Mexico, S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, N.W. by Nicaragua, and S.E. by Veragua. *Area*, 16,250 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic, with extensive forests, although many parts present large barren tracts. *Pro.* Coffee, which is the staple; tobacco, sugar, cocoa, sarsaparilla, wild indigo, and dye-woods. *Minerals.* Gold and silver. *Pop.* 150,000, of whom 10,000 are Indians. *Lat.* between 9° and 11° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 83° and 85° W.—This state forms a free and independent republic, with a representative government and a supreme chief for the executive.

COSTIGLIONI, *kos'-teel-ye-o'-ne*, two towns of the Sardinian states, Piedmont.—1. In the division of Alessandria, 8 miles from Asti. *Pop.* 5,300.—2. In the division of Coni, 6 miles from Saluzzo. *Pop.* 3,000.

COSTON, *kos'-ton*, two parishes of England, one in Leicestershire and another in Norfolk. Neither has a population above 1,700.

COSWAY, Richard, R.A., *kos'-wai*, a distinguished painter, who, by his skill in miniatures, rose to the highest rank in his profession. He took immense sums, and was patronized by the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and all the leading members of the aristocracy. He married Maria Hadfield, a lady also of considerable artistic talent, and who, after his death, retired to Lodi, on the continent, where she kept an educational establishment, and acquired great respect in the neighbourhood. Cosway lived in the greatest splendour throughout his career, and was, in 1771, elected a member of the Royal Academy. B. at Tiverton, in 1740; D. 1821.

CÔTE D'OR, *kote dor*, a department of France, which comprehends the N. part of Burgundy, and is inclosed by the departments of Aube, Yonne, Saône-and-Loire, Jura, Haute Saône, and Haute Marne. *Area*, 3,380 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and largely covered with wood. *Rivers.* The Seine, Seraine, Armançon, the Aube, and the Saône. The Burgundy Canal traverses the department. *Pro.* The usual cerealia and fruit, especially the grape, the extensive cultivation of which makes this one of the most important departments of France. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, gypsum, marble, and lithographic stones. *Manf.* Jewellery, cloth, paper, pottery, iron goods, cottons, and chemicals. *Pop.* 400,300. *Lat.* between 48° 55′ and 48° 10′ N. *Lon.* between 4° 2′ and 5° 29′ E.

CÔTE ST. ANDRÉ, *kote andrai*, a town of France, in the department of the Isère, 20 miles from Vienne. *Pop.* 4,500.—In its neighbourhood is produced the celebrated liqueur called Eaux de la Côte.

COTENTIN, *ko-ten'-til*, a district of France, in the old province of Normandy. It forms a peninsula, stretching into the English Channel, in the department of Manche, and having, at its extremity, Cape la Hague.

COTES, Francis, R.A., *kotes*, one of the originators of the Royal Academy of London, and distinguished as a drawer of portraits in crayons. In oil-painting he was regarded by many as superior to Reynolds. His most celebrated works are a full-length portrait of the queen of George III., with the princess royal in her lap, and the beautiful daughter of Wilton the sculptor. D. in London, in 1725; D. 1770.

CÔTES DU NORD, *kots doo nor'*, a maritime department of France, so called from its geographical position, as it comprehends the northern part of the ancient province of Brittany. *Area*, about 2,800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, but productive in corn, hemp, and flax; and cattle-rearing and horse-breeding are carried on to a large extent. *Rivers.* The Rance, Arguenon, Gouet, Trieux, and Oust. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, and copper. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, and sailcloth. *Pop.* 650,000. *Lat.* between 48° 3′ and 48° 57′ N. *Lon.* between 1° 53′ and 3° 35′ W.

COTIGNAC, *ko-teen'-yak*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 16 miles from Draguignan, with a trade in leather, silk, and wines. *Pop.* 3,500.

COTOPAXI, *ko'-to-pax'-e*, a volcanic mountain of the Andes of Quito, 36 miles to the S.E. of the city of Quito. It is 18,875 feet above the level of the sea. With the exception of a section round its summit, of 4,400 feet, the upper part of the mountain is covered with snow.

COTRONE, or CROTONA, *ko-tro'-na*, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 6 miles from Cape Nau. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong citadel. *Pop.* 4,600.—In ancient times this place was celebrated as the school of Pythagoras.

COTSWOLD HILLS, *kots'-wolde*, are in the county of Gloucester, extending 30 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth, and separating the basins of the Thames and the Severn. Highest part near Cheltenham, 1,134 feet.

COTTA, *kot'-ta*, a village of Ceylon, 6 miles from Colombo, formerly one of the capitals of the kings of Ceylon.

COTTBUS, or KOTTBUS, *kot'-boos*, a town of Prussia, 42 miles from Frankfort. It has a royal palace and a college. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, hosiery, and tobacco. *Pop.* 9,000.

COTYTTO, *ko-tit'-to*, the goddess of all debauchery, whose festivals were celebrated by the ancients during the night.

COUDRE, *koo'-der*, an island of Canada, 55 miles from Quebec. *Ext.* 6 miles long and 3 broad. *Desc.* Fertile. *Pop.* 400.

COULOMB, Charles Augustin de, *koo'-lomb*, a French mathematician, who, in 1779, produced a treatise on the "Theory of Simple Machines," which gained the prize of the Academy. He is regarded as the founder of experimental physics in France, and is the inventor of the Torsini balance. There are few to whom the theory of electricity is so much indebted as to this philosopher. B. at Angoulême, 1736; D. 1806.

COURBEVOIR, *koorb-vwaw'*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine, 6 miles from Paris. *Manf.* Spirituous liquors and white lead. *Pop.* 6,100. A station on the Paris and Versailles Railway.

COURLAND, or KURLAND, *koor'-land*, a government of European Russia, separated on the N.E. from Livonia by the Dwina, and bounded on other sides by the Baltic and the governments of Wilna and Witepsk. *Area*, 10,860 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, with a fertile soil, but in many portions interspersed with swamps. *Rivers.* The Aa, Buller, Dwina, and Windau. *Lakes.* Numerous. *Forests.* Abundant; consisting of oak and fir, and covering two fifths of the country. *Pro.* Corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, and fruits. The live stock are generally of inferior breeds, and the pasturage being scarce, not many are raised. *Manf.* Paper, copper wares; and there are some distilleries and tile-factories. *Pop.* 555,000, mostly Protestants. *Lat.* between 56° and 58° N. *Lon.* between 21° and 27° E.—In 1795, this country was incorporated with Russia.

COURTALLUM, *koort-al'-lum*, a town of British India, in the territory of Travancore, 350 miles from Madras. *Pop.* Unascertained.—It stands in a fertile district, yielding sago, date-palms, arrowroot, nutmeg, cinnamon, and having an indigenous flora of upwards of 2,000 species.

COURTEN, William, *koor'-ten*, an ingenious English naturalist, whose collections were purchased for £20,000, and added to the British Museum. B. in London 1612; D. 1702.

COURTRAI, or COURTRAL, *koor-trai'*, a fortified town of Belgium, on the Lys, which divides it into two parts, 26 miles from Ghent. Its public edifices are a cathedral, a town-hall, and a public library. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, cottons, and lace. *Pop.* 20,000.—Here, in 1302, the battle of the "Spurs," in which the Flemings defeated the French, was fought. On the field, after the fight, 700 gilt spurs were gathered, and hung up as a trophy in the church of the convent of Groenangen, now destroyed. In 1793, this town was taken by the French, and made capital of the department of Lys.

COUSIN, Jean, *koo'-zā*, an eminent French painter, sculptor, and geometrician. At the courts of Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry IV., he was the principal favourite, and is the first French artist who excelled as an historical painter. His most celebrated picture is "The Last Judgment," now in the Louvre. His greatest work in sculpture is the monument of Admiral Chabot in the church of the Celestines. His book on geometry was published in 1560. B. at Soucy, near Sens, about 1500; D. about 1590.

COUSIN, Victor, a distinguished French inquirer into the systems of mental philosophy, and lecturer on philosophy at the Faculté des Lettres, in Paris. The original idea upon which his own system is based is, that every system is true, but incomplete in itself; but when all systems are united, and suitably, as it were, dovetailed together, a complete system would be obtained. After various vicissitudes, incident to the political changes in France, he became, under Louis Philippe, a councillor of state, an officer of the Legion of Honour, and a peer of France. B. at Paris, 1792.—Cousin wrote largely on educational as well as philosophical subjects, and translated the works of Plato, in thirteen volumes.

COUTANCES, *koo-tance'*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 40 miles from Cherbourg. It contains several fine churches, particularly a Gothic cathedral; a college, public library, and a theatre. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, lace, and parchment. *Pop.* 8,200.

COUTTS, Angela Georgina Burdett, *koots*, a lady possessed of great riches, and the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, who, for many years, represented Westminster, as a Reformer, in parliament. Her grandfather, Mr. Coutts the banker, having, at a late period of life, married Miss Mellon, an actress, bequeathed to the latter his very large fortune, which acted as a temptation to the duke of St. Albans to marry her. The duchess dying in 1834, without issue, left to Miss Burdett her immense wealth, estimated at £2,500,000, on the condition that she would assume the name and arms of the Coutts family. This she accordingly did, and devoted her life to charitable purposes generally, and the promotion of the English church especially. B. 1814.—Her great wealth attracted many admirers, among whom were named the duke of Norfolk's eldest son and Prince Louis Bonaparte, afterwards Napoleon III.

COUVINS, *koo'-vā*, a town of Belgium, 14 miles from Charlemont, celebrated for its steam-machinery and the manufacture of cables. *Pop.* 2,000.

COUZA, Prince. (*See* MOLDAVIA and WALLACHIA.)

COVADUNGA, *ko'-va-doon'-ga*, a small town of the Asturias, Spain, 30 miles from Oviedo. This place is famous in Spanish history, as being the locality where, in 718, Pelayo, king of the Goths, defeated, with immense slaughter, the army of the Moors. This victory delivered this portion of Spain from the dominion of the Saracens, and from it may date the birth of the kingdoms of Asturias, Castile, and Navarre.

COVE OF CORK, or QUEENSTOWN, *kove*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and 10 miles from the city of that name. It is a handsome town, built in the form of terraces, with magnificent quays, and all conveniences for ships. *Pop.* 12,000.—COVE ISLAND is in Cork Harbour, and is well fortified and protected by batteries. It has an area of 13,000 acres, and is connected by bridges with the mainland.

COVENTRY, *kov'-en-tre*, a city of England, the capital of Warwickshire, 18 miles from Birmingham. It was formerly inclosed by walls, and many of its houses have still an antique appearance. Its public buildings are St. Michael's Church, a beautiful specimen of the English or Pointed style of architecture; and Trinity Church, having, as the other has, a lofty spire, but of inferior beauty; various charitable institutions, hospitals and almshouses, a free school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII.; St. Mary's Hall, a gaol, barracks, and theatre. *Manf.* Watches, ribbons, and silken fabrics. *Pop.* 37,000.—Coventry is a place of great antiquity. Frequent parliaments were convened within its walls by the ancient monarchs of England, some of whom occasionally resided in it. It was the favourite residence of Edward, the Black Prince; and Queen Elizabeth took great delight in seeing "the game of Hock Tuesday" performed in it. This pageant represented the destruction of the Danes by the English, in 1002. For pageants, however, the people of Coventry were always distinguished; and, to this day, the procession of Lady Godiva is to be seen at the annual great fair in the Friday of Trinity week. The story of its origin is this. Leofric, earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, had laid heavy taxes on the citizens, and would not remit them, even at the entreaty of his wife, the Lady Godiva, who was as beautiful as she was modest, but on condition of her riding naked through the city, which he thought she would never submit to. She, however, determined to do so; and, on the occasion, all the doors and windows were shut, and Camden says that nobody looked after her. The tradition, however, is, that a tailor would needs be peeping, and that he was thereupon struck blind. He is commemorated in an effigy protruding from a window in the High-street, and is called "Peeping Tom of Coventry."

COVENTRY, the name of several townships in N. America, none of them with a population exceeding 4,000.

COVERDALE, Miles, *kuv'-er-dail*, a distinguished reforming English divine, who, in 1532, united with William Tyndale in translating the Scriptures. In 1551 he became bishop of Exeter. B. in Yorkshire, 1487; D. in London, 1568.

COWAL, or COWALL, *kow'-al*, a district of Scotland, in Argyleshire. It lies between Loch Fine on the W., and the Firth of Clyde and Loch Long on the E. *Pop.* 9,000.—It has several lochs and villages.

COWBRIDGE, or PONT-VRAU, *kow'-bridj*, a town of Wales, 12 miles from Cardiff. *Pop.* 1,100.

COWES, WEST, *kous*, a town of the Isle of Wight, on the Medina, with a safe and commodious harbour, 11 miles from Portsmouth. Its streets, towards the

sea, are narrow; but the buildings, rising above one another on the brow of a hill, command delightful views, and have a picturesque effect. At an angle called Egypt Point, is a battery, built by Henry VIII. It is much frequented in summer as a bathing-place. *Pop.* about 5,000.

COWES, EAST, a hamlet of the Isle of Wight, directly opposite to West Cowes, and 4 miles from Newport. *Pop.* 1,000.—Osborne House, the marine residence of Queen Victoria, is near this place.

COWLEY, Abraham, *kow'-le*, an English poet, educated at Westminster school. After passing through various vicissitudes on account of his loyalty to the Stuart dynasty, he, on the death of Cromwell, obtained a lease of a farm at Chertsey, valued at about £300 a year. Early in life, however, he produced a small volume of poems, called "Poetical Blossoms," which gained him a considerable reputation. Dr. Johnson places him at the head of those whom he calls metaphysical poets; but though he is sometimes sublime, always moral, and frequently witty, yet he is both tedious and affected. His Anacreontics are reckoned the best. He also wrote a comedy called "Cutter of Colman Street," and some pieces in prose, particularly a "Discourse on the Government of Cromwell," and a "Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy." B. in London, 1618; D. at Chertsey, 1667, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory.

COWLEY, Mrs. Hannah, a poetess, whose effusions are perhaps more remarkable for their affectation than their merit. She wrote three narrative poems, called "The Scottish Village," "The Siege of Acre," and "The Maid of Aragon." For these, however, her name is not here preserved, but on account of her "Belle's Stratagem," and "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," which are her two best comedies, of the nine which she wrote. B. at Tiverton, 1743; D. at Tiverton, 1809.—Her maiden name was Parkhouse, and her husband a captain in the service of the East-India Company.

COWLEY, Henry Richard Wellesley, Lord, many years British ambassador at Paris and other courts, was the son of the first Lord Cowley, better known as Sir Henry Wellesley. At an early age, he entered the diplomatic service, and in 1852 succeeded the marquis of Normanby at the Tuileries. In conjunction with Lord Clarendon, he represented England at the congress of Paris, held in 1856. B. 1804.

COWLEY, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 800.

COWPER, William, *kow'-per*, and sometimes pronounced *koo'-per*, a celebrated English poet, was the son of Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II., rector of Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, and nephew to Lord-Chancellor Cowper. Being designed for the law, he, after finishing his education, was placed under an eminent attorney, and, at the age of 31, was nominated a clerk in the House of Lords. A constitutional timidity of disposition, however, prevented him from accepting it. He was next appointed clerk of the journals, a situation which, it was supposed, would require no personal attendance; but when he found that it would be requisite for the clerk to appear at the bar of the house, it had such an effect on his nerves, that he was obliged to resign the office. A morbid melancholy now seized him, and it was found necessary to place him under the care of Dr. Cotton, at St. Albans, where he gradually recovered the use of his faculties. In 1765 he settled at Huntingdon, where he formed an acquaintance with a clergyman of the name of Unwin, in whose family he became an inmate. That gentleman being killed by a fall from his horse, in 1767, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin took up their abode at Olney, Buckinghamshire, where they contracted an intimacy with Mr. Newton, then curate of that parish, and where Cowper devoted himself to poetry. To a collection of hymns published by that gentleman, Cowper contributed sixty-eight. In 1782 he published a volume of his poems, which did not excite much attention; but another volume, in 1785, stamped his reputation as a true poet. His "Task," "The Sofa," "John Gilpin," and other productions, will immediately occur to the reader's mind as works of enduring excellence. He afterwards engaged in translating Homer into Miltonic verse; and though his version is not so pleasing as that of Pope, it renders the original with greater fidelity. In 1786 he removed, with Mrs. Unwin, to Weston, Northamptonshire, where he continued to cultivate his literary tastes. In 1791 George III. granted him a pension of £300 per annum; but the royal bounty yielded pleasure only to his friends; for he was now sunk into a state of complete dejection, from which he never wholly recovered. B. at Berkhamstead, 1731; D. at Dereham, in Norfolk, 1800; and was buried in the parish church, where a monument is erected to his memory.

COX, David, *kox*, a distinguished water-colour artist, who unwearyedly devoted himself to the study of Nature under her ever-varying aspects, and reaped his reward in the general admiration which was awarded to his pictures. Although the opinion prevailed that they were merely rough sketches, being mostly executed on coarse paper, yet they exhibit a breadth and poetical embodiment, which stamp them with the mark of genius, and as the offspring of a highly vigorous and observing mind. He was one of the earliest members of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, and in the gallery of that society, in London, his pictures were almost exclusively shown. B. at Birmingham, 1793; D. at Harborne, near Birmingham, 1859.

COZBI, *koz'-bi*, 'a liar,' a princess of Moab and seducer of the Israelites, through the wicked counsel of Balaam.

COZUMEL, *koz'-u-mel*, an island of Central America, near the E. coast of Yucatan. *Ext.* 24 miles long, and 7 broad. *Lat.* 16° 56′ N. *Lon.* 87° 58′ W.

CRABBE, Reverend George, *krăb*, an English poet, who rose, from very humble circumstances, to hold the rectory of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire. He was educated for the medical profession; but being unsuccessful, applied to Burke, the great statesman, for poetical patronage. The politician took him under his protection, and advanced his fortunes by opening a path for his preferment in the church. His principal poems are "The Library," "The Village," which was revised by Dr. Johnson; "The Newspaper," "The Parish Register," and the "Tales of the Hall," for which Mr. Murray, the publisher, gave him £3,000, with the remaining copyright of his previous poems. B. at Aldborough, in Suffolk, 1754; D. 1832.—The poetry of Crabbe is remarkable for its individuality, and the minuteness with which every picture is painted. Of the higher quality of invention he had none. He could paint what he beheld with pathos, vigour, and originality, although the colours which he sometimes uses have a tendency to repel, rather than invite, readers of delicacy and taste to the contemplation of his pages.

CRACOW, *kra'-ko*, a city of Poland, now comprised in the Austrian empire, and situate at the confluence of the Vistula and Rudowa, 155 miles from Warsaw. It has every appearance of falling rapidly to decay. The streets are crooked, the pavements wretched, and the houses, though massive and spacious, old, and, in many cases, in a state of dilapidation. In its cathedral are the tombs of the most distinguished Polish kings, and the crown jewels were formerly deposited in it. Besides the cathedral, there is a castle, university, a botanical garden, an observatory, and a library. It is connected by railway with Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw. *Pop.* about 50,000.—A tumulus to the memory of Kosciusko, with a height of 120 feet, stands at about 2 miles from the city.—The republic of CRACOW, of which the above city was the capital, embraced an area of 450 square miles, with a population of about 142,000. After an insurrection, in 1846, it was incorporated with Austria.

CRADOCK, *krăd'-ok*, a district in S. Africa, lying to the E. of Cape Colony. *Area*, 3,168 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile in some parts, but barren in others. It is watered by the Great Fish, Tarka, and Brakke rivers. *Pop.* 7,000.

CRAIK, George Lillie, *kraik*, a Scotch *littérateur*, who, in 1824, went to London, and when the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge commenced its labours, wrote for it a work called "The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties." This brought him into notice, and he became a large contributor, in history and biography, to the "Penny Encyclopædia." In 1839 he assumed the editorship of the "Pictorial

History of England," to which he contributed several of its most important chapters. These were subsequently published in an independent form, under the titles of "The History of British Commerce," and "The History of Literature and Learning in England." He also published a work on "Spenser and his Poetry," and in 1849 became professor of history and English literature in Queen's College, Belfast. Besides the above works, he produced the "Romance of the Peerage," "Outlines of the History of the English Language," and has been a large contributor to periodical publications. B. in Fifeshire, 1799.

CRAIL, *krail*, a royal burgh and parish of Fifeshire, Scotland, at the N. entrance of the Firth of Forth, 10 miles from St. Andrews. It consists of two parallel streets, now falling into decay. *Pop.* of parish, 1,900; of town, 1,250. On the E. of the harbour are the remains of a castle, at which King David I. frequently resided. Its church is of great antiquity.

CRANACH, Lucas, *kra'-nak*, one of the most eminent of the old German painters, called after the place of his birth, but whose family name was Sunder. He produced a great many works, which are to be seen chiefly in Upper Saxony. He excelled in portraits and altar-pieces, the principal of these last being the "Crucifixion," in the church of Weimar. He was court painter to three electors of Saxony, Frederick the Wise, John the Constant, and John Frederick the Magnanimous. He was also the friend of Luther, and is said to have been the means of bringing about the marriage of the great reformer with Catharine Bora. B. at Cranach, near Bamberg, in 1172; D. at Weimar, in 1553.

CRANBORNE, *krăn'-born*, a parish and ancient town of Dorsetshire, 11 miles from Salisbury. *Pop.* nearly 3,000.—CRANBORNE CHASE is in the neighbourhood, and still abounds with deer.

CRANBROOK, *krăn'-brook*, a town of Kent, 13 miles from Maidstone. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 4,300.

CRANMER, Thomas, *krăn'-mer*, archbishop of Canterbury, whose opinion on the question of the divorce of Henry VIII. recommended him to that monarch, and whose first service, after his appointment, was to pronounce the divorce between the king and Catharine. He zealously furthered the Reformation, and by his means the Bible was translated and read in churches. On the death of Henry, he was named in the will of that monarch one of the regency of the kingdom, and as Edward VI. was brought up chiefly under his care, the Reformation, under this youthful sovereign, assumed a consistent form. The liturgy, homilies, and articles of religion were now framed, and in all of these, Cranmer had a principal hand. On the accession of Mary, he was condemned, first for treason, and pardoned; but a charge of heresy being afterwards brought against him, he was sent to the Tower, whence, with Ridley and Latimer, he was removed to Oxford, to hold a public disputation. The fate of these men seems, without doubt, to have been already determined. The archbishop was tried by the pope's commissioners, and convicted, when, after enduring great hardships for upwards of three years, he was, at length, induced to sign his abjuration of the Protestant faith, on the promise of life. For having committed this act, however, he was struck with deep remorse, and when brought into St. Mary's Church, Oxford, to read his recantation in public, he, instead of complying, besought God's forgiveness for the apostasy of which he had been guilty, and exhorted the people against the errors of Rome. This greatly enraged his adversaries, who, denouncing him as a hypocrite and heretic, dragged him to the stake, opposite Baliol College. Here he endured the terrible fiery trial with patience and fortitude, holding his hand in the flame, and often exclaiming, "This unworthy hand!" B. at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, 1489; burned at Oxford, 1555.

CRAONE, *kra'-one*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 miles from Laon. *Pop.* 1,000.—Here, in 1814, Napoleon I. routed the Prussians.

CRASSUS, M. Licinius, *krăs'-sus*, surnamed the "rich," a distinguished Roman, who decisively defeated Spartacus, who, at the head of the gladiators, had for some time defied the power of Rome. Afterwards, he formed one of the triumvirate with Cæsar and Pompey, and had the province of Syria allotted to him. Attempting to possess himself of Parthia, he was defeated by Surena, the Parthian general, who, subsequently, treacherously got possession of his person, and put him to death, 53 B.C.

CRATERUS, *krăt'-e-rus*, one of Alexander the Great's generals, conspicuous for his literary abilities as well as for his valour. He received as his share of Alexander's kingdom, Greece and Epirus, and wrote the history of his great commander. Killed in a battle against Eumenes, 321 B.C.

CRATES, *krat'-tes*, a philosopher of Bœotia, remarkable for his eccentricities. In the summer he would clothe himself as warm as possible, but in the winter his garments were uncommonly thin. B. 324 B.C.

CRATHIE AND BRAEMAR, *krat'-thie*, a united parish in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in which are the mountains Ben Macduhi, Ben-na-buird, and Cairn-Toul, and Lochnagar. It is intersected by the Dee, and was covered by the ancient Caledonian forest. *Pop.* 2,000.

CRATHIS, *krat'-this*, a river in Magna Græcia, distinguished for giving a yellow colour to the hair and beard of those who drank its waters.

CRATINUS, *krä-ti'-nus*, a satirical poet of Athens, who wrote twenty-one plays, and invented or improved comic poetry. D. 431 B.C.

CRAVEN, *krat'-ven*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 980 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom nearly a half are slaves.

CRAWFORD, *kraw'-ford*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 7,000 and 38,000. They are in the following states: Georgia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Arkansas.

CREBILLON, Prosper Joliot de, *kre-bee'-yawng*, a French dramatic poet, who studied for the law, but, being attached to theatrical representations, became a dramatic writer. His first popular performance was "Atreus," which was followed by his "Electra" and "Rhadamistus." He next produced some tragedies, which procured for him the name of the French Æschylus. For many years he retired into seclusion. B. at Dijon, 1674; D. in Paris, 1762.—By order of Louis XV. a monument was erected to his memory in the church of St. Gervois. His works have been published in 12 vols. 4to.—His son, Claude Prosper Joliot de Crebillon, was also a man of letters, and wrote several esteemed novels, the principal of which is entitled, "Les Egaremens du Cœur et de l'Esprit." B. 1707; D. 1771.

CRECY, or CRESSY, *kres'-se*, the name of several unimportant towns and villages of France, the most notable of which is a village in the department of Somme, 10 miles from Abbeville, famous for a great victory obtained over the French, under Philip of Valois, by Edward III. of England, August 26th, 1346. In this battle fell the king of Bohemia, the count of Flanders, 8 other sovereign princes, 80 bannerets, 1,200 knights, 1,500 gentlemen, 4,000 men-at-arms, with the duke of Alençon and the flower of the French nobility. The English army was drawn up in three lines; the first commanded by Edward, prince of Wales, assisted by the earls of Warwick and Oxford; the second line led by the earls of Arundel and Northampton; the third, or body of reserve, ranged along the summit of a hill, under the command of the king in person, attended by the lords Mowbray, Mortimer, and others.

CREDITON, *kred'-i-ton*, a town of Devonshire, near the confluence of the Crede with the Exe, 8 miles from Exeter. *Pop.* 6,000.

CREFELD, *kref'-elt*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles from Dusseldorf. This is the principal place in Prussia for the manufacture of silk goods. *Pop.* 24,000.

CREMA, *krat'-ma*, a town of Lombardy, on the Serio, 20 miles from Cremona. It is the see of a bishop, and has a splendid cathedral, besides other churches and religious houses. *Manf.* Silk and lace. *Pop.* 8,800.

CREMNITZ, or KREMNITZ, *krem'-nitz*, the oldest mining town in Hungary, in the county of Barsch, amidst lofty mountains, 18 miles from Schemnitz. The castle, built on an eminence, is encompassed with a double wall and several bastions. This town is famous for its mines of gold and silver, which are of great value, and have attached to them large smelting and washing works. *Pop.* 5,000.

CREMONA, *krai-mo'-na*, a fortified city of Lombardy, the capital of the Cremona delegation, 48 miles from Milan. It has a vast number of churches, chapels, convents, and an obscure university. The cathedral is a massive structure, and the tower of Cremona is very curious, consisting of two octagonal obelisks, surmounted by a cross, and 372 feet in height. The Corso is very fine, and much resorted to. *Manf.* Silk, porcelain, and chemicals. It has, besides, been long noted for its superior violins. *Pop.* about 30,000.—This city is of great antiquity, having been created a Roman colony in B.C. 291.—The DELEGATION is inclosed by Oglio, Lodi, Bergamo, and the Po. *Area*, 453 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in corn, rice, flax, and wine. *Pop.* 205,000.

CREON, *kre'-on*, king of Corinth, promised his daughter Glauce to Jason, who thereupon repudiated Medea. Medea, in revenge, presented Glauce with a gown covered with poison. Upon wearing it, she expired in the greatest torments. Creon and his family shared the fate of Glauce, whose sufferings will be found vividly depicted in the "Medea" of Euripides.

CRESCENS, *kres'-senz*, 'growing,' a friend of the apostle Paul.

CRESCENTINO, *kres'-en-te'-no*, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 20 miles from Turin. *Manf.* Silk and woollens. *Pop.* 6,000.

CREST, LE, *krest*, a town of France, on the Drôme, 45 miles from Grenoble. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 5,500.

CRESWICK, Thomas, R.A., *kres'-wik*, an eminent English landscape-painter, who produced a great many "Scenes," "Spots," "Shades," and "Streams," redolent of poetic beauty. In 1843 he became an associate in the Royal Academy, and, in 1847, exhibited his two greatest works, entitled "England," and "The London Road a Hundred Years ago." He is one of the greatest of England's favourites in landscape representation. B. at Sheffield, 1811.

CREUSA, or GLAUCE, *kre-u'-sa*. (*See* CREON.)

CREUSE, *kroose*, a central department of France, comprising portions of the old provinces of the Limosin, Auvergne, and Berry. *Area*, 2,244 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and in many parts barren, the rearing of live stock being the chief branch of rural industry. *Minerals.* Coal and salt. *Pop.* 288,000.

CREWE, *kroo*, a town of Cheshire, 3½ miles from Liverpool. *Pop.* 400.—A station and railway depôt on the London and North-Western Railway.

CRICHTON, James, *kri'-ton*, a celebrated Scotchman, of whom so many wonderful things are related as to have procured him the name of the "Admirable Crichton." He was educated at St. Andrews, and, at the age of 20, visited Paris. Here he acquired great reputation not only as a disputant, but for his skill and activity in games of all sorts, as well as martial exercises. He next went to Rome, and displayed his talents in the presence of the pope and cardinals. Thence he travelled to Venice, where he became intimate with the learned Aldus Minutius, who dedicated to him the Paradoxes of Cicero, in a strain of panegyric which borders on the ridiculous. At Padua he held disputations with the most learned professors on a number of subjects, but particularly on the Aristotelian philosophy. At Mantua he slew a famous fencing-master in a duel. The duke of Mantua admired him so much, as to appoint him tutor to his son, a licentious young man, by whom, it is said, he was assassinated in the public streets, during the carnival. B. in Perthshire, 1550; assassinated, 1583.

CRICKLADE, *krik'-laid*, a town of Wiltshire, on the Thames, 85 miles from London. *Pop.* 2,000.—The Thames is navigable to this town.

CRIEFF, *kreef*, a town and parish in Perthshire, on the Earn, 15 miles from Perth. *Manf.* Linen, paper, and leather. *Pop.* of town, 3,824.—The town is built at the base of a part of the Grampian mountains.

CRIFFEL, *krif'-fel*, a mountain of Scotland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, near the mouth of the river Nith. *Height*, 1,892 feet.

CRIMEA, *kri-me'-a*, a peninsula of European Russia, in the S. of the government of Taurida, formed by the Black Sea on the W. and S., the Straits of Caffa and the Sea of Azov on the E., and on the N. connected with Russia by the isthmus of Perekop. *Ext.* 190 miles long, with a breadth of about 110. *Area*, 8,600 square miles. *Desc.* The centre and west portion consists of a vast steppe, covered mostly with swamps and salt marshes, unfertile in the extreme, but, upon the plains, affording pasturage to large flocks of broad-tailed sheep. In the S. there are numerous valleys of great fertility, exhibiting a constant succession of beautiful fields, forests, and meadows. Here the mountains slope towards the steppes on the N. Their highest point is Tchatir-dagh, which is 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Alma, Salghir, and Karasu. *Climate.* Unequal and variable; sometimes severe in the winter, and at others not so. The temperature of summer is occasionally as high as 100° Fahrenheit in the shade. The spring is the most genial and healthy season, and the autumn the most unhealthy. *Forests.* Considerable, and furnishing pine, ash, oak, elm, and poplar. *Zoology.* The wild animals are the wolf, fox, fallow-deer, roebuck, and hare. Among birds may be noticed the Alpine vulture, numerous kites and hawks, which are trained to falconry by the Tartars. The domestic animals are the camel, dromedary, horse, ox, and sheep. Fish are abundant, both in the rivers and along the coasts. *Pop.* 200,000, more than two thirds of whom are Tartars, and the remainder Russians, Germans, and Greeks. *Lat.* between 42° 20' and 46° 10' N. *Lon.* between 32° 40' and 36° 30' E.—This country was, at one time, considered the granary of Greece, especially of Athens; and Demosthenes speaks of it in his oration against Leptines. Towards the end of the 11th century, the Genoese settled in it, but were expelled by the Tartars in 1474. In 1783 the Russians took possession of the country, and the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; but its peaceable possession was not secured to them till 1791. The Crimea now forms the greater part of the Russian government Taurida, and was, in 1854, invaded by the Anglo-French army. This was followed by the battle of the Alma, and the siege of Sebastopol, one of the most memorable military events on record. From an account published in 1859, by the intendant of the Russian army in the Crimea during that war, it appears that the Russian troops, at its commencement, amounted to 250,000 men, with 100,000 horses, and those of all the troops for whom the intendance had to furnish provisions in the Crimea during 1855, were 845,000 men, with 187,360 horses; and for 1856, 796,973 men, with 183,570 horses. The intendance had to contend with immense difficulties, the price of cattle, provender, and all kinds of necessaries, having increased five-fold, and oftentimes more than ten-fold, particularly from the middle of 1855 until January, 1856. (*See* ALMA, BALACLAVA, INKERMANN, &c.; also RAGLAN, CANROBERT, &c.)

CRISPUS, *kris'-pus*, 'curled,' the ruler of the Jews' synagogue at Corinth, who embraced Christianity.

CROATIA, *kro-ai'-she-a*, a province of the Austrian empire, consisting of two divisions, Croatia proper and Upper Sclavonia. It is bounded E. by Sclavonia and Bosnia, S. by Dalmatia, and W. by the Adriatic. *Area*, 7,000 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by a range of mountains, ranging between 3,500 and 5,000 feet high, and especially barren in the S. In the north there are tracts of the greatest fertility, where the vine is cultivated, and where silk, and the fruits common in the south of Europe, are raised with success; but cattle-rearing is the principal rural occupation of the inhabitants. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, and coal. *Rivers.* The Save and the Drave. *Pop.* 900,000. *Lat.* between 44° 5' and 46° 25' N. *Lon.* between 14° 20' and 17° 25' E.—At the peace of Vienna, in 1809, the whole of this country lying to the south of the Save was ceded by Austria to France, and incorporated by Napoleon I. with the Illyrian provinces. At the congress of Vienna, however, in 1815, it was restored to its former possessor.

CROCE, ST., *kro'-sai*, the name of various unimportant towns in the Austrian empire, and in Italy.

CRŒSUS, *kre'-sus*, the last king of Lydia, of the race of the Mermnadæ, celebrated for his great riches. His court was the asylum of learning; and here were to be found Æsop and Solon. Showing, with pride, his treasures to the latter, that philosopher said, "Call no man happy before his death;" and, in truth, misfortune soon came upon the rich king. He was con-

quered by Cyrus, king of Persia, and placed on a burning pile, when, exclaiming "Solon, Solon," with great energy, his captor asked him the reason of such an exclamation. Crœsus then repeated the conversation he had had with Solon on human happiness. Cyrus, moved at the recollection of the instability of human affairs, ordered Crœsus to be taken from the burning pile, and became one of his most intimate friends. Mounted the throne, 559 B.C. The manner of his death is unknown.

**Croft**, *kroft*, the name of several parishes of England, with populations ranging between 200 and 1,000.

**Croix, St.**, *krwaw*, the largest of the Virgin Islands, and the most important of the Danish possessions in the W. Indies. *Area*, 100 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000, of whom 19,000 are slaves.—The French sold this island to Denmark in 1733.

**Croker**, Right Honourable John Wilson, *kro'-ker*, was educated for the bar, and, in 1800, was entered a student at Lincolns Inn. He devoted much of his time, however, to literature and politics, displaying in the latter field strong Tory tendencies. In 1807 he became member of parliament for Downpatrick, in Ireland, and in 1809 secretary to the Admiralty. This post he held for twenty years, during which he sat as member in the house for various boroughs. Meanwhile he was almost continually engaged with his pen, and was a ready and versatile writer. His most extensive production is an edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," which Macaulay criticised with great severity in the "Edinburgh Review." He wrote besides, 'Stories from the History of England," and edited "The Suffolk Papers," "Walpole's Letters to Lord Hertford," and several other works. B. in Galway, Ireland, 1780; D. at Hampton, 1857.

**Croly**, Reverend George, *kro'-ly*, a modern poet and imaginative writer, as well as the rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Benet's, London. His principal effusions are "The Angel of the World;" a tragedy, entitled "Catiline;" a comedy, called "Pride shall have a Fall;" "Salathiel," a romance; and "Marston," with "Tales of the Great St. Bernard," both works of fiction. He has likewise written a "Life of Burke;" but it was as a popular preacher that his fame was most extended. B. at Dublin, 1780; D. in London 1860.

**Cromarty**, *krom'-ar-te*, a county of Scotland, formed of several detached portions of Ross-shire and Ardmeanach, or the "Black Isle," consisting of about 18 square miles. The boundaries of these districts are not well defined, and it is, therefore, difficult to determine the extent of each; but the whole county is said to have an area of 345 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and cultivated in the E., but the interior and W. parts are almost uniformly wild and mountainous.

**Cromarty**, a seaport-town and parish in the above county, is situate on the peninsula between the firths of Cromarty and Murray, 20 miles from Inverness. It has a safe and commodious harbour, though but little commerce. *Pop.* of parish, 2,800; of town, 2,000.

**Cromarty Firth**, a bay lying between the county of Ross on the N. and W., and Cromarty and Ross on the S. and E. *Ext.* 18 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 3 to 5 miles.

**Cromer**, *kro'-mer*, a pretty seaport-town of England, on the N.E. coast of Norfolk, 20 miles from Norwich. From the encroachments of the sea on this coast, a considerable portion of it has been swept away by the waves. *Pop.* 1,400, mostly engaged in fishing.

**Cromford**, *krom'-ford*, a town of Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 2 miles from Matlock. *Manf.* Stockings and lace. *Pop.* 1,200.—Here Sir Richard Arkwright erected his first cotton-spinning mill.

**Cromwell**, Oliver, *krom'-well*, the great Protector, came of a good family on both sides, and after passing about a year at Cambridge, was removed to Lincolns Inn, with the view of prosecuting his studies for the bar. It has been said that he was much addicted to low pleasures and gaming in his youth; but when we find him, in his 21st year, marrying the daughter of Sir John Bouchier, and spoken of by religious men as a professor of religion, we are inclined to believe that he has been vilified by malice, rather than spoken of with justice. In 1628 he was elected member of parliament for Huntingdon, and, in the following year, distinguished himself by his zeal against the bishops. When the parliament was dissolved, he retired into the country, and took a grazing farm at St. Ives, where he became overseer of the parish, and a zealous member of the religious community with which he had connected himself. In 1636 Sir Thomas Stuart, his maternal uncle, died, leaving him property in the island of Ely worth £500 a year. To this place he now removed his family; but being disgusted with the measures of the government, he in 1637 actually took a passage for himself and family in a ship lying in the Thames, and bound for New England, in America. This vessel was detained by proclamation; but if she had been suffered



CROMWELL.

to proceed on her voyage, the head of Charles I. would have, perhaps, never been forfeited to his country; England would never have been a commonwealth, nor Oliver Cromwell a protector. In 1640 he was returned to parliament for Cambridge, and, by this time, had become a popular leader, being called "Lord of the Fens," for having defended a portion of the fen country of Cambridgeshire from being wrested from the people by the grasping hands of certain proprietors who had been draining them for themselves. In 1642, when parliament determined upon hostilities, he went to Cambridge, where he raised a troop of horse, and which he himself so ably commanded, that he soon acquired the rank of colonel, and a great reputation for military skill and valour. His men were well disciplined, and, under his leadership, at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, acquired the name of "Ironsides." At Stamford, and in the second battle of Newbury, Cromwell greatly distinguished himself, and received from his party the title of "Saviour of the nation." This party consisted of the Independents, who had gained so great an influence in parliament as to pass the famous self-denying ordinance, by which all members of either house were excluded from commands in the army. From this, however, Cromwell, on account of his value to the cause, was excepted; a stroke of policy which preserved his ascendancy in the army, and paved the way for his future advancement. He was now made lieutenant-general, and by his conduct in 1645, the battle of Naseby, which decided the fate of the royalists, was won. This victory was followed by a series of successes, for which he was voted a pension of £2,500 per annum, and the thanks of the House. When the king was handed over by the Scotch to the

parliament, Cromwell determined to get him into his own power. This he effected in 1647, by means of Cornet Joyce, a young and spirited soldier. He now obtained the chief command of the army, and at a conference at Windsor, which he himself opened with prayer, propounded the bold measure of punishing the king by a judicial sentence. Charles was now in the Isle of Wight, when Cromwell was called into the north against the Scots and into the west against the Welsh. Wherever he fought, success attended him, and returning to London, he purged the parliament house of its members, by means of his troopers, under the direction of Colonel Pride. In the January of 1649 the king's trial commenced. Cromwell was the third to sign the warrant for his execution, and the monarch suffered accordingly. Cromwell was now called into Ireland, where he took a terrible vengeance upon the inhabitants of Drogheda, Wexford, and several other places. In 1650 he returned to England, and was sent against the Scots, who had armed to restore Charles II. On September 3, 1650, he gained the battle of Dunbar; and that day twelvemonth he defeated Charles at Worcester. The sovereign power was now within his reach, and he did not hesitate to grasp it. Accordingly, on December 16, 1653, he was invested with the dignity of Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the court of Chancery. In this capacity, he vigorously directed the affairs of the kingdom, making the English flag, borne by men like Blake, respected wherever it was seen. In 1658, however, he became moody and suspicious. In the August of that year, his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, died at Hampton Court. This event, with the publication of a pamphlet by Colonel Titus, entitled "Killing no Murder," tending to prove the assassination of a tyrant a public duty, produced a slow fever, from which he never rallied. He was, by order of his physician, removed to Whitehall for change of air; but nothing would avail him now. He died on the 3rd of September, 1658, the anniversary of his victories at Dunbar and Worcester, and a day which he was accustomed to consider especially fortunate to himself. B. in the town of Huntingdon, 1599.—His corpse was interred on the 25th of April, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, whence, at the Restoration, it was taken and exposed on, and afterwards buried under, the gallows at Tyburn. *It* is needless here to enter into the character of Cromwell. That he was one of the greatest statesmen and most valiant warriors England has produced, none will deny; and that he was as good, if not better, than most men would have been under the same circumstances, few will be inclined to dispute. Cromwell had six children; viz.—Richard, Henry, Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, and Frances. Richard succeeded him in the protectorate; but when affairs turned, and he found his post no longer tenable, he resigned, and went abroad. D. at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712. Henry went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and bore a good character. D. in 1674. Bridget married first, Ireton, and afterwards Fleetwood. Elizabeth, his favourite daughter, married John Claypole, Esq., of Northamptonshire. Mary married Lord Faunconberg, and is supposed to have assisted in the restoration of Charles II. She died in 1712. Frances married first a grandson of the earl of Warwick, and secondly Sir John Russel of Cambridgeshire. Elizabeth, the wife of Cromwell, was a woman of strong mind, and a constant spur to her husband in the career of his ambition. She also governed her household with great address, and died in 1672.

CRONSTADT, or KRONSTAT, *kron'-stat*, a seaport and fortress of Russia, situate at the S.E. extremity of the island of Cotlin-Ostrof, in the Gulf of Finland, 20 miles from St. Petersburg. Some of the streets are tolerably regular, and the principal public buildings are the imperial hospital for sailors, the civil hospital, the barracks, and several churches. The harbour is very spacious, and consists of three divisions,—the Merchant's Harbour, the War Harbour, and the Man of War's Mole. The War Harbour is the principal station of the Russian fleet. Adjoining it are the docks for building and careening ships of war, faced with stone, and paved with granite. The Man of War's Mole is inclosed by a strong rampart of granite, built in the sea. Cronstadt is defended towards the sea by fortifications projecting into the water, and, towards the land, by ramparts and bastions. There are also batteries erected on several neighbouring islets in the channel between the island and the mainland. The principal exports are iron, flax, hemp, linseed, oil, and tar. *Pop.* about 2,500. *Lat.* 59° 59′ 26″ N. *Lon.* 29° 49′ 30″ E.—Cronstadt was founded in 1703, by Peter the Great. In 1855, the English fleet, commanded by Sir Charles Napier, proceeded to the Baltic, with the view of taking this place, or destroying its fortifications; but, either from the inadequacy of the means placed at his disposal, or from the great strength of the forts, no attempt was made upon them.

CRONSTADT, a trading town of Transylvania, on the river Farcas, 70 miles from Hermanstadt. Here are several Lutheran and Catholic churches, academies, a good public library, and the best paper-mill and book-printing establishment in Transylvania. *Pop.* 25,000.

CROOKED ISLANDS, *krook'-ed*, two islands of the Bahama group. *Lat.* of the middle of Crooked Island, 22° 30′ N. *Lon.* 74° W.

CROSBY, *kros'-be*, several parishes and townships in England, with populations ranging between 300 and 2,500.

CROSSEN, *kros'-sen*, a town of the Prussian states, 68 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Hosiery, woollen cloths; and there are some tan-yards. *Pop.* 6,500.—In 1758, this place was taken by the Russians.

CROSTHWAITE, *krosth'-wait*, a parish of Cumberland, in which are the towns of Borrowdale and Keswick, with Lakes Thirlmere and Derwent. *Pop.* 5,300.

CROTCH, William, *krotch*, doctor of music, whose almost infant performances are said to have rivalled those of Mozart. In 1797, when only twenty-two, he was appointed musical professor at Oxford, and in 1822, principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He composed a large number of pieces, both for the pianoforte and the organ, besides an opera called "Palestine." B. at Norwich, 1775; D. at Taunton, Somersetshire, 1847.

CROTOY, LE, *kro'-toi*, a town of France, 10 miles from Abbeville, in the fortress of which Joan of Arc was confined.

CROXTON, *krox'-ton*, the name of several English parishes, none of them with a population above 1,000.

CROYDON, *kroi'-don*, a town and parish of Surrey. The church contains some elegant monuments of the 11 miles from London. It possesses many handsome villas, the residences of London merchants and others, archbishops of Canterbury, to whom the manor once belonged. In its neighbourhood is a large barracks. The summer assizes are held alternately here and at Guildford. *Pop.* 21,000.—A station on the London and Brighton Railway.

CROZET ISLANDS, *kro'-set*, a group in the South Indian Ocean. *Lat.* 46° 27′ S. *Lon.* 52° 14′ E.

CROZON, *kro'-zawng*, a trading town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 25 miles from Quimper. *Pop.* 9,000, mostly supported by fishing and navigation.

CRUDEN, *kru'-den*, a parish of Scotland, 20 miles from Aberdeen. *Pop.* 2,500.—In it was fought, in the 11th century, a battle between Canute, afterwards king of England, and Malcolm II. of Scotland.

CRUDEN, Alexander, a laborious compiler, who, in 1728, went from Aberdeen to London, and settled there as a bookseller. In 1737 he published his "Concordance to the Bible," a book of great merit. D. 1774.—He was a very pious man, but at times deranged in his mind.

CRUIKSHANK, George, *krook'-shănk*, the son of an artist, and an artist himself. He devoted his time mostly to the humorous or political illustration of works. His "Comic Almanac" he published, with unflagging originality of design, for about twelve years; and some of the fictions of Mr. Charles Dickens were accompanied with sketches from his pencil. Subsequently, he published "The Bottle," a series of eight drawings, showing the progressive effects of intemperance upon a family; and then became a professional painter in oil. In this path he exhibited, among other pictures, "Tam O'Shanter," "Titania and Bottom, the Weaver," and "Disturbing the Congregation," which was purchased by Prince Albert. His excellence,

however, lay in comic etchings for woodcuts. B. in London, 1795.

CRUZ, SANTA, *krooz*, one of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies. *Ext.* 24 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. *Desc.* In a high state of cultivation, and producing excellent sugar. *Pop.* 3,000 whites and 30,000 slaves. *Lat.* 17° N. *Lon.* 65° W.—This is a Danish possession; but, in 1643, was first occupied by the Dutch.

CTESIBIUS, *te-sib'-e-us*, a mathematician of Alexandria, the inventor of the pump and other hydraulic instruments, also of a clepsydra, or water-clock. Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

CTESIPHON, *tes'-i-fon*, an Athenian, who counselled his fellow-citizens to present Demosthenes with a golden crown for his probity and virtue. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

CUBA, *kw'-ba*, the largest of the West Indian islands, situate at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico. *Ext.* 764 miles in length, with a varying breadth of from 74 to 130. *Area*, including its dependent islands, about 33,000 square miles. *Desc.* A chain of mountains extends from E. to W. along the whole length of the island, and divides it into two parts. In the S.E. these attain an elevation of about 6,900 feet above the level of the sea. Great fertility, however, exists in the valleys, and the sides of many parts of the mountains are covered with dense forests. *Rivers.* None large. *Zoology.* The huita, a kind of rat, is the only indigenous quadruped; but amphibious reptiles, as the alligator, tortoise, and serpents, abound. Birds are numerous, and rich in their plumage; whilst the rivers and coasts are well supplied with fish. *Pro.* Ginger, long pepper, and other spices in abundance; aloes, mastic, cassia, manioc, maize, cocoa, potatoes, yams, and bananas. Tobacco grows to great perfection; also sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo. In the plains large flocks of cattle are reared. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, which abounds; coal, and limestone. *Pop.* about 1,000,000, of whom about a fifth are whites, and the rest free coloured and slaves, divided nearly into equal proportions. *Lat.* between 19° 50′ and 23° 9′ N. *Lon.* between 74° 8′ and 84° 58′ W.—Cuba was discovered by Columbus in the year 1492; but it did not submit to the jurisdiction of Spain till 1511. In 1762 Havana was captured by the British, but restored in the following year. In 1850 and 1851 a band of United States adventurers made piratical attempts upon Cuba; but they were repulsed, and their leader, Narasso Lopez, executed.

CUDDALORE, *kud-da-lor'*, a town of the S. of India, in the province of the Carnatic, on the W. shore of Bengal Bay. *Pop.* Large, but unascertained. *Lat.* 11° 40′ N. *Lon.* 79° 50′ E.

CUDDAPAH, *kud-da-pa'*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, and the capital of a district of the same name, 139 miles from Madras. *Pop.* included in the district. —The DISTRICT is in the presidency of Madras, and has an area of about 13,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing fruit, wheat, rice, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, and iron. There used to be some diamond-mines worked; but they have been abandoned. *Pop.* 1,452,000. *Lat.* between 13° 12′ and 16° 19′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 52′ and 79° 40′ E.

CUDWORTH, Ralph, *kud'-worth*, a learned divine, who wrote upon "The True Intellectual System of the Universe," and whose attainments were of the highest order. His writings set men to think, and gave rise to much controversy. B. at Aller, Somersetshire, 1617; D. at Cambridge, 1688.

CUENCA, *koo-ain'-ka*, a city of Spain, in New Castile, the capital of the province of La Sierra de Cuenca, 84 miles from Madrid. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, an episcopal palace, 13 parish churches, several monasteries, nunneries, colleges, and hospitals. The cathedral is in the Gothic style, and was founded in the 12th century, by Alphonso IX. *Pop.* 6,300.—The PROVINCE has an area of about 12,000 square miles, with a population of 253,000. It is mountainous, and watered by numerous streams falling into the river Jucar. *Lat.* between 39° 20′ and 40° 47′ N. *Lon.* between 1° 5′ and 3° W.

CUENCA, SANTA ANA DE, the capital of a province 85 miles from Quito. It stands in a wide plain, and has a trade in rural produce, confectionary, and cheese. *Pop.* 18,000.

CUEVA DE VERA, *koo-ai'-va*, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the river Almanzor, 40 miles from Almeria. *Pop.* 10,000. In its neighbourhood there are mines of silver.

CUIABA, *ke-a'-ba*, a river of Brazil, falling into the Paraguay in *lat.* 17° 50′ S.

CUIABA, or CUYABA, a town of Brazil, in the province of Mattogrosso. It has an active commerce in hides, gold-dust, and diamonds. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 15° 36′ S. *Lon.* 56° W.—The PROVINCE, of which this town is the capital, has a population of about 25,000, mostly engaged in mining and agricultural pursuits.

CULIACAN, *koo-le-a'-kan*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, situate in a fertile tract, 90 miles from Sinaloa. *Pop.* 8,000.

CULLEN, *kul'-len*, a seaport of Banffshire, Scotland, at the conflux of the small stream of Cullen with the Murray Firth, 12 miles from Banff. *Manf.* Yarn, linen, and damask cloths. *Pop.* 1,700.

CULLODEN-MUIR, *kul-lod'-en*, a wide heath in Scotland, 3 miles E. of Inverness, on which the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the Highlanders, in their attempt to replace the Stuart dynasty on the throne, in 1746.

CULPEPPER, Nicholas, *kul'-pep-per*, an English astrologer and herbalist. He was the son of a clergyman, and bred an apothecary, when he settled in Spitalfields, where he practised physic and astrology with great success. D. 1654.—He wrote several books, the most celebrated of which is a Herbal, wherein he describes the good and bad qualities of plants according to the sidereal influence.

CULPEPPER, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 672 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000, of whom a half are slaves.

CULROSS, *kul'-ross*, a parish and ancient town of Perthshire, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 5 miles from Dunfermline. At the E. end are the ruins of St. Mungo's chapel, and near these the remains of a monastery, built in 1217 by Malcolm, earl of Fife. It has various charitable institutions and schools. At a small distance to the E. stands the abbey house, an ancient building. *Manf.* Damask-weaving. *Pop.* of parish, 1,500; of town, 700.

CUMA, or CUMÆ, *kw'-ma*, a city of Campania, near Puteoli. In a cave in its vicinity one of the sibyls, called the Cumæan sibyl, fixed her residence.

CUMANA, *koo-ma'-na*, a city of S. America, and capital of a province of the same name, in the government of the Caraccas. It is situate near the mouth of the Gulf of Cariaco, about a mile from the sea, on an arid and sandy plain. The town has no remarkable edifice, and the frequency of earthquakes forbids all embellishments. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 10° 37′ N. *Lon.* 64° 13′ W. The city has been frequently destroyed by earthquakes; the last of which happened in 1853.—The PROVINCE has an area of 370,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the plains and valleys. *Pop.* about 75,000.

CUMBERLAND, *kum'-ber-land*, a county of England, bounded N. by the Solway Firth and the river Liddle, which separate it from Scotland for 30 miles; W. by the Irish Sea; S. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and E. by Northumberland and Durham. *Area*, 1,523 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with fine valleys interspersed. Skiddaw attains an elevation of nearly 3,050 feet. *Rivers.* The Eden, Eamont, Derwent, Cocker, Caldew, Esk, Liddle, and Irthing. *Lakes.* Numerous; among which are Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, Derwentwater, and Ullswater. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, turnips, and potatoes. A large portion of the county is devoted to grazing purposes, and the butter it produces is excellent. *Minerals.* Coal, lead, plumbago, blue slate, and limestone. *Manf.* Extensive; consisting chiefly of ginghams, calicoes, corduroys, and other cotton goods, sail-cloth, carpets, paper, pottery, and glass bottles. *Pop.* 20,000.

CUMBERLAND, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 10,000 and 25,000. They are in the following states:—Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, N. Carolina, Kentucky, and Illinois.—Also the name of several townships in the United States.—Also a county of E.

Australia, in which are the towns of Sydney, Richmond, and Windsor.

CUMBERLAND, William, duke of, second son of George II., who, in 1743, with his father, was present at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded in the leg. He, in 1745, commanded the British at the battle of Fontenoy, where they were defeated by the French, in consequence of not being properly supported by the Dutch. In 1746, at Culloden, he defeated Charles Stuart, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament. B. 1721; D. 1765. (*See* CULLODEN.)

CUMBERLAND, Richard, an English dramatic and miscellaneous writer, who was educated for the church, but became secretary to the Board of Trade, and, in 1780, was dispatched to Madrid, on a secret and confidential mission. In this office he considerably exceeded the expenditure allowed him; and subsequently, on a compensation allowance, retired to Tunbridge Wells, where he entirely devoted himself to literature. From this retreat he poured forth essays, operas, comedies, tragedies, poetry, novels, and pamphlets, on various subjects. It is as an essayist, however, that he is most favourably known; for, out of upwards of thirty dramas, there are almost none of them now remembered. B. at Cambridge, 1732; D. at Tunbridge, 1811.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, an island near the coast of Georgia, in N. America, about 20 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 31° N. *Lon.* 81° 40′ W.

CUMBERLAND ISLANDS, near the N.E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 20° 36′ S. *Lon.* 149° E.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, a ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, in Virginia, U.S.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, a river rising in Virginia, U.S., and, after a course of 450 miles, falling into the Ohio, 10 miles above the mouth of the Tenessee.

CUMBRAY, GREAT and LITTLE, *kum′-brai*, two small islands of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, 2 miles from Largs. *Pop.* 1,300.

CUMBRIA, *kum′-bre-a*, an ancient British principality, from which Cumberland, and many places in Clydesdale, Scotland, are derived.

CUMBRIAN MOUNTAINS, *kum′-bre-an*, occupy portions of the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire.

CUMMING, John, D.D., *kum′-ming*, a Scottish divine, and minister of the Scotch Church in Crown Court, Covent Garden, London. He published a great many works on religious subjects, chiefly bearing on the fulfilment of the prophecies; and, as secretary to the Protestant Reformation Society, was frequently called upon to take a prominent part in questions of dispute between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. B. in Aberdeenshire, 1810.

CUMNOCK, OLD, *kum′-nok*, a village and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, where a large manufacture of snuff-boxes is carried on. *Pop.* 4,000.—2. NEW, a parish in Ayrshire, in which are both coal and lead mines. *Pop.* 3,000.

CUNAXA, *ku-nax′-a*, a town of Assyria, famous for a battle fought there between Artaxerxes and his brother CYRUS the Younger, 401 B.C., in which the latter was defeated. (*See* XENOPHON.)

CUNDINAMARCA, *koon-de′-na-mar′-ka*, the central department of New Granada, S. America, comprising several provinces of the region in the Andes, with portions of the valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena. *Area*, estimated at 350,000 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained; but mostly consisting of mixed races and Indians.

CUNNINGHAM, Allan, *kun′-ning-hăm*, a Scottish peasant, who was put to the trade of a stonemason; but, in his leisure, applied himself to the cultivation of the homely Doric muse of his country, and rose to a considerable eminence as a lyric poet. In 1810 he went to London, where he eked out a subsistence by reporting for the newspapers and contributing to periodicals. He subsequently obtained the situation of manager of the extensive studio of Chantrey, which enabled him to pursue his literary tastes in accordance with his own sentiments, and without the usual hazards attending the precariousness of the profession of literature. Considering his education and occupation, his works may be viewed as both numerous and excellent. The principal of them are the novels of "Paul Jones," and "Sir Michael Scott;" "Songs of Scotland, with Critical and Historical Notes;" "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," a drama; "The Lives of the most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects;" "The Life of Burns," and "The Life of Wilkie." He was highly appreciated by Sir Walter Scott, much admired by Hogg, and affectionately esteemed by Chantrey, who bequeathed him £2,000, and an annuity of £100. B. in Dumfriesshire, 1785; D. in London, 1842.

CUNNINGHAM, Peter, the eldest son of Allan Cunningham, was educated at a private school, and entered the public service as a clerk in the Audit Office. In 1854 he was promoted to one of the chief clerkships, and gave to the world some of the fruits of his leisure hours. In 1833 he published a "Life of Drummond of Hawthornden;" and, in 1835, "Songs of England and Scotland." In 1841 a new edition of Campbell's "Specimens of the British Poets," and in 1849 a "Handbook of London." Besides these, he edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," Goldsmith's works, and contributed to "Fraser's Magazine," and several other periodicals, articles of light literature. B. in London, 1816.

CUPAR-ANGUS, *kŭ′-par*, a parish and town in Perth and Forfar, Scotland, on a small rivulet which falls into the Isla, 13 miles from Perth. *Manf.* Linen and leather. *Pop.* of parish, 3,000; of town, 2,000.

CUPAR-FIFE, the capital of Fifeshire, Scotland, 10 miles from St. Andrews. It is situate at the junction of the river Eden with the stream St. Mary, and consists of several streets, with a number of lanes and detached houses. It has a church, county-hall, and other public buildings, with reading-rooms. *Manf.* Linens; and there are spinning and fulling mills, tanneries, and breweries. *Pop.* of parish, 7,500; of town, about 6,000.

CUPIDO, *ku-pi′-do*, a celebrated deity among the ancients, the god of love, and love itself. There are different traditions concerning his parents, but the most celebrated represents him as a lively ingenious youth, the son of Jupiter and Venus. He is generally exhibited as a winged infant, naked, armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows.

CURAÇOA, *ku-ra-so′*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, about 75 miles from the coast of the Caracas, with several good ports. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 6 to 10 miles. *Desc.* Rocky coasts, with an undulating surface, producing indigo, tobacco, sugar, and maize. *Pop.* 17,000, of whom a third are slaves. *Lat.* 12° N. *Lon.* 69° W.—It belongs to the Dutch, and the liqueur called Curaçoa is made here.

CURETES, or CORYBANTES. (*See* CORYBANTES.)

CURIA, *kŭ′-re-a*, a division of the Roman tribes, each tribe being divided into 10 curiæ.

CURIATII, *ku-re-ai′-she-i*. (*See* HORATII.)

CURISCHE HAFF, *koo′-re-she(r) haf*, 'the Gulf or Bay of Courland,' an arm of the sea in East Prussia, which communicates with the Baltic. It extends along the coast for about 50 miles, and receives the Niemen.

CURIUS DENTATUS, Marcus Annius, *kŭ′-ri-us den-tai′-tus*, a Roman, celebrated for his bravery, fortitude, and frugality. He was victorious over various nations, and when the Samnites attempted to bribe him, he said, "I prefer my earthen pots to all your vessels of gold and silver, and my desire is to command those who are in possession of money, while I have none, but live in poverty." Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

CURRITUCK, *kur′-re-tŭk*, a county on the coast of Edenton district, North Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 200 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.—The Dismal Swamp is in this county.

CURTIUS, M., *kur′-she-us*, a Roman youth, who devoted himself to the infernal gods for the safety of his country. A wide chasm having suddenly appeared in the Forum, the oracle had said that it would never close until Rome threw into it its most precious possession. Thereupon Curtius, arming himself, mounted his horse, and solemnly threw himself into the abyss, which instantly closed over his head, 360 B.C.

CURZOLA, *koor-zo′-la*, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabioncello. *Ext.* 25 miles long, with an average breadth of 4. *Desc.* Nearly entirely covered with trees. *Pro.* Timber, corn, and fruits. *Pop.* 4,500. *Lat.* 43° 55′ N. *Lon.* 16° 46′ E.—Its capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour. *Pop.* 2,000.

CUSH, *kush*, 'black,' a son of Ham, and father of Nimrod.—A country, supposed to be Æthiopia, in Africa, or the modern Abyssinia.

CUSHAN, *ku'-shăn*, 'blackness,' the Arabian Æthiopia, including the country of Midian.

CUSHI, *ku'-shi*, 'black,' an officer in the army of David.—The chief of a Jewish family.—The father of the prophet Zephaniah.

CUSTRIN, or KUSTRIN, *koos-treen'*, a fortified town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, at the union of the Wartha with the Oder, 48 miles from Berlin. It is small, but has three spacious suburbs, and is situate in a marsh crossed by 36 bridges. *Pop.* 8,500.—In 1758 it was bombarded by the Russians, and in 1806 taken by the French. It has large grain and powder magazines.

CUTCH, *kutch*, an extensive native state of India, inclosed by Scinde on the N., the Guicowar dominions on the S., and by the Gulf of Cutch and the Indian Ocean on the S. and S.E. *Area*, inclusive of the Runn of Cutch, about 14,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but containing numerous fertile level tracts, which, with the usual cerealia of India, produce cotton, sugar, grapes, and musk-lemons. The horse and camel are reared, and the minerals are iron, coal, and alum. *Pop.* 500,000. *Lat.* between 22° 47′ and 24° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 68° 26′ and 71° 45′ E.—The RUNN OF CUTCH is supposed to have been the bed of an inland sea, thrown up by an earthquake in 1819. During the monsoons it is still covered with water. *Area*, 7,000 square miles.

CUTCH-GUNDAVA, *gun-da'-va*, a province of Beloochistan. *Area*, 10,000 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, bare, and arid, from the heat of the climate. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, pulse, madder, and fruits. *Pop.* 100,000. *Lat.* between 27° 40′ and 29° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 67° 21′ and 69° 15′ E.

CUTTACK, *kut-tak'*, the capital of an extensive province of British India, 220 miles from Calcutta. It was formerly fortified, and contained a number of good houses and good bazars, but has now fallen to decay. *Pop.* 40,000.—The PROVINCE has an *area* of 7,635 square miles, and where it is bounded by the sea it is called the Orissa coast. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, but generally having a surface diversified by hill and dale. *Pro.* Cotton, rice, indigo, tobacco, poppy, and oil-seeds. *Minerals.* Iron ore. *Manf.* Cottons and fine muslins. *Pop.* 2,200,000, mostly Brahmins. *Lat.* between 19° 40′ and 21° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 85° 8′ and 87° 30′ E.

CUVIER, Georges-Christian-Leopold-Dagobert, Baron, *koo'-ve-ai*, a distinguished French naturalist, who, at the age of 21, became tutor to the only son of Count d'Héricy in Normandy, where, having a residence by the seacoast, he commenced the study of marine animals. In a short time he sent some papers to the Society of Natural History, and in 1795 received the appointment of assistant to Mertrud at Paris, in the Jardin des Plantes. Here he commenced his collection of comparative anatomy, and in 1796, when the National Institute was formed, became one of its first members. He now began a series of works illustrative of fossil remains, and in 1800 was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the College of France, but still continued to lecture on comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes. In 1802 he was chosen by the first consul, Bonaparte, one of the inspectors-general to establish public schools in France, and became perpetual secretary to the Institute for the department of Natural Sciences. He now rose to the highest honours, and in 1814, just before the abdication of Napoleon I., was named a councillor of state, which appointment was confirmed by Louis XVIII. His next advancement was to the chancellorship of the university, which he held till his death. In 1819 he was created a baron; in 1826 Charles X. conferred on him the decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honour; and in 1832 Louis Philippe created him a peer. B. at Montbéliard, 1769; D. at Paris, 1832.—Cuvier greatly advanced the natural sciences, the true object of which is, he declares, "to lead the human mind towards its destination,—a knowledge of truth." His works are very numerous, and, perhaps, his greatest is his "Theory of the Earth."

CUVIER, Frederic, was a younger brother of the above, and was also devoted to the pursuits of natural history. His most scientific work is "On the Teeth of Animals," published in 1822. B. at Montbéliard, 1773; D. at Strasburg, 1838.

CUXHAVEN, *koox-ha'-fen*, a seaport, 58 miles from Hamburg, to which it belongs, situate at the mouth of the Elbe. The harbour is large and commodious. *Pop.* 1,300.—It has some baths, and regular steam communication with England, and was of great importance to English commerce during the continental war.

CUYAHOGA, *ke'-a-ho'-ga*, a county in Ohio, U.S., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river. *Area*, 486 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000.—The river enters Lake Erie at Cleveland, after a course of 60 miles.

CUYP. (*See* KUYP.)

CUZCO, *kooz'-ko*, a city of Peru, capital of a department, and the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, in S. America, 200 miles from Arequipa. The houses are almost all of stone, and there are a cathedral, several parish churches, convents, and hospitals. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, leather, and embroidery. *Pop.* 45,000, mostly Indians.—According to tradition, this town was founded in 1043, by Manco Capac, the first inca of Peru. The grandeur and magnificence of the edifices, of the fortress, and of the Temple of the Sun, struck the Spaniards with astonishment in 1534, when the city was taken by Francis Pizarro. On a hill towards the north are yet seen the ruins of a fortress built by the incas, and which had a communication, by means of subterraneous passages, with three forts built in the walls of Cuzco. All the descendants of the incas resided in a particular quarter. —The DEPARTMENT has an area of nearly 5,000 square miles, and in the W. is mostly occupied by the Andes. *Pop.* 220,000. *Lat.* between 13° and 15° S. *Lon.* between 70° and 73° W.

CYBELE, *sib'-e-le*, a goddess, the daughter of Cœlus and Terra (heaven and earth), and wife of Saturn. She is generally represented as a robust woman, far advanced in pregnancy, to personify the fecundity of the earth; and is also seen with many breasts, to show that the earth gives aliments to all living creatures.

CYCLADES, *sik'-la-dees*, a name given to certain islands of the Ægean Sea, the principal of which were Ceos, Naxos, Andros, Paros, Melos, Seraphos, Gyarus, and Tenedos.

CYCLOPES, *si-klo'-pees*, giants, the sons of heaven and earth, having but one eye in the middle of the forehead; whence their name. Mythologists differ as to their number; Hesiod mentions three,—Arges, Brontes, and Steropes. Virgil adds a fourth,—Pyracmon. They inhabited the western parts of Sicily, and, from their vicinity to Mount Ætna, were supposed to be the workmen of Vulcan, and to have fabricated the thunderbolts of Jupiter. They were reckoned among the gods, and sacrifices were solemnly offered to them at Corinth. Apollo destroyed them all, because they had made the thunderbolts of Jupiter, with which his son Æsculapius had been killed.

CYNÆGIRUS, *sin-e-ji'-rus*, an Athenian, brother of the poet Æschylus. After the battle of Marathon, he pursued the flying Persians to their ships, and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, which was immediately cut off by the enemy. Upon this, he seized the vessel with his left hand; and when he had lost that also, retained his hold with his teeth.

CYNICI, *sin'-i-ci*, Cynics, a sect of philosophers, founded by Antisthenes the Athenian. They were famous for their contempt of riches, for negligence in their dress, and the length of their beards. Diogenes was one of their sect.

CYNTHUS, *sin'-thus*, a mountain of Delos, which appeared very lofty to the ancients. Apollo was surnamed Cynthius, and Diana, Cynthia, as they were said to have been born on it.

CYPRIAN, Thascius Cœcilius, *sip'-ri-an*, a learned father of the Latin church, who, in 246, embraced Christianity, on which he wrote his book "De Gratiâ Dei," addressed to Donatus. Persecuted and beheaded at Carthage, 258.—His works were edited by Bishop Fell, at Oxford, in 1682; and rendered into English by Dr. Marshal, in one vol. folio.

CYPRUS, *si'-prus*, an island of Asiatic Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, in the Mediterranean. *Area*, estimated at 4,500 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and

nearly traversed from east to west by two lofty chains of mountains, having between them the valley of the Pedia and Mount Santa Croce, the ancient Olympus, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Corn, wine, fruits, cheese, cotton, wool, salt, madder, hemp, timber, and colocynth. The corn is of excellent quality; but wine is the staple product of the island. All the valuable kinds are white, the red being merely used as *vin du pays*. The apricots of Cyprus are delicious; many varieties of the gourd and pumpkin are also produced. *Manf.* Carpets, printed cottons, and leather are the principal. *Pop.* 150,000. *Lat.* 35° N. *Lon.* between 32° and 34° 40′ E.—Cyprus is thought to have obtained its name from Cyprus, one of its early kings, though others say it was derived from a certain fragrant tree or flower. It has been celebrated as the residence of Venus, surnamed Cypris, who was the chief deity of the island, and to whose service many places and temples were consecrated. The Greeks made themselves masters of it, and it was taken from them by the Romans. Since 1585 it has been subject to the Turks, it having been then taken from the Venetians. The inhabitants were exceedingly ingenious and industrious, though they were much given to pleasure and dissipation.

CYR, ST., *seer*, the name of a number of small towns and villages in France, with populations varying between 1,400 and 2,300.

CYRENAICI, *sir′-e-nai′-i-si*. (*See* ARISTIPPUS.)

CYRENÉ, *si-re′-ne*, a celebrated city of Libya, situate in a beautiful and fertile plain, about eleven miles from the Mediterranean Sea. It was the birthplace of many great men; among whom were Callimachus, Eratosthenes, Carneades, Aristippus, &c.

CYRENIUS, *si-re′-ni-us*, 'who governs,' a Roman governor of Syria.

CYRUS, *si′-rus*, king of Persia, son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of the Medes. There are different accounts of his youth. He restored the independence of Persia, which had long been under the domination of the Medes, and caused himself to be proclaimed king about 560 B.C. In a short time he extended the limits of his empire, which soon became the greatest in Asia. He decisively defeated Crœsus, king of Lydia, invaded Assyria, and took Babylon, by turning the channel of the Euphrates. He afterwards, however, was beaten by the Scythians, taken prisoner, and put to death by their queen, 530 B.C.—Historians do not agree, however, as to the manner of his death. (*See* CRŒSUS.)

CYRUS, called the "Younger," was the youngest son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Artaxerxes, king of Persia. When the latter mounted the throne, he was made governor of Asia Minor. Desirous, however, of the supreme authority, he levied forces against his sovereign. A great battle was fought between the brothers at Cunaxa, 401 B.C., where Cyrus was defeated and himself slain by Artaxerxes. Cyrus had in his service Clearchus and Xenophon. (*See* XENOPHON.)

CYZICUS, *siz′-i-kus*, the chief town of Cyzicum, in the Propontis, built where that island or peninsula is joined by bridges to the continent. It derives its name from Cyzicus, who was killed there by Jason. The Athenians, under Alcibiades, defeated, near this place, the Lacedæmonians, 410 B.C.

CZASLAU, *tsas′-lou*, a town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle, 45 miles from Prague. *Pop.* 3,500. In May, 1742, the Austrians were here defeated by the Prussians under Frederick the Great.

CZERNOVITZ, or TSCHERNOWITZ, *tchair′-no-vestz*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Pruth, 140 miles from Jassy. Its public buildings are a cathedral, gymnasium, and schools. *Manf.* Jewellery, hardwares, and carriages. *Pop.* 21,000.

CZORTKOW, *chort′-koof*, a town of Austrian Galicia, the capital of a circle, 103 miles from Lemberg. It contains a castle, and has a large tobacco-manufactory. *Pop.* 2,500.

## D.

DABER, *da′-ber*, a fortified town of Prussia, standing in the midst of marshes, 19 miles from Stargard. *Pop.* 1,600.—Here the Knight Templars had once an establishment.

DAC, or DACH, John, *dak*, a German painter, who was employed by the emperor Rodolphus, and whose pieces are very excellent. B. at Cologne, in 1550; D. at Vienna, 1646.

DACCA, *dak′-ka*, an extensive and rich district of Bengal. *Area*, 1,960 square miles. *Desc.* It is intersected by the Ganges and Brahmapootra, two of the largest rivers in the world. These, with their various branches, form a complete inland navigation, extending to every part of the country; so that, every town having its river or canal, the general mode of travelling or conveying goods is by water. The entire district, however, is ill cultivated. *Pro.* Sugar, hemp, indigo, the betel-nut, and vegetables. *Manf.* Jewellery, soap, paper, woollens, hardware, and glass. *Pop.* about 600,000. *Lat.* between 23° 12′ and 24° 17′ N. *Lon.* between 90° 11′ and 90° 58′ E.

DACCA, the capital of the above district, is situate on the N. bank of a deep and broad river called the Boor Gunga, 100 miles from the sea, and 150 from Calcutta. The houses of the wealthy are built of brick, every vacant spot being filled with trees. Its public buildings are the churches of various denominations, mosques, temples, cemeteries, a gaol, a college, and a number of schools. *Manf.* Muslins, and shell bracelets, much worn by Hindoo women. *Pop.* Nearly 70,000. From the unhealthiness of the climate of this place, its cantonments were abandoned in 1852.

DACI and DACÆ, *dai′-si*, a warlike nation of Germany, beyond the Danube, whose country, called Dacia, now Moldavia, was conquered by the Romans under Trajan, after a war of fifteen years, A.D. 103.

DACIER, Andrew, *da′-se-ai*, a learned French scholar, who, in 1681, published, at Paris, an edition of Pompeius Festus, for the use of the dauphin. His translation of Horace appeared the same year; and, in 1691, his translation of the "Reflections of Marcus Antoninus," and the next year Aristotle's "Poetics." For his services to literature, he was appointed perpetual secretary to the Academy, rewarded with a pension of 2,000 livres, and made keeper of the cabinet of the Louvre. B. at Castres, 1651; D. 1722.—Besides the works above mentioned, he translated Plato into French; the "Lives" of Plutarch, the "Manual" of Epictetus, and several others.

DACIER, Anne, wife of the above, and daughter of Le Fèvre, professor of Greek at Saumur, received a liberal education. In 1674 she published an edition of Callimachus, and, in 1681, a translation of Anacreon and Sappho, which was followed by versions of some of Plautus's comedies, and of the "Plutus" and "Clouds" of Aristophanes. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, and, in 1711, produced her translation of the "Iliad." Three years after, appeared her version of the "Odyssey;" and this closed her literary labours. B. at Saumur, in 1654; D. 1720.—Madame Dacier was as remarkable for her modesty as her erudition. A learned German having paid her a visit, begged that she would write her name and a sentence in his book. She excused herself as long as she could; but being strongly importuned, she complied, and added to her signature the sentence from Sophocles, "Silence is the ornament of the female sex."

DADUR, *da′-dur*, a town of Beloochistan, 5 miles from the Bolan pass. *Pop.* 3,000.—This is accounted one of the hottest places in the world, and is celebrated as the locality where, in 1840, the British defeated a Kelat force.

DÆDALUS, *de′-da-lus*, an Athenian, son of Eupalamus, was the most ingenious artist of his age. To him we are supposed to be indebted for the invention of the wedge and many other mechanical instruments, as also the sails of ships. Having killed, from jealousy, his nephew Dalus, Dædalus, with his son Icarus, fled from Athens to Crete, where Minos gave him a cordial reception. Here he constructed a famous labyrinth for Minos, in which he himself and his son were subsequently confined; when he made for themselves wings of feathers and wax, and took their flight from Crete. The heat of the sun, however, melted the wax on the wings of Icarus, who flew too high, and he fell into that part of the ocean which, from him, has been called the Icarian Sea. The father alighted at Cumæ, in Italy, where he built a temple to Apollo, and thence directed his course to Sicily, where he was kindly received by Cocalus,

who reigned over part of the country. He was ultimately put to death by Cocalus, who had been threatened with war by Minos. The flight of Dædalus from Crete, with wings, is explained by observing that he was the inventor of sails, which in his age might pass, at a distance, for wings.

DÆMON, or GENIUS, *dē'-mon*, a kind of spirit, which, according to the ancients, presided over the actions of mankind. Some of the ancient philosophers maintained that every man had two of these dæmons, the one bad, and the other good. The dæmon or genius, as described by Socrates, is very remarkable. It informed him of many particulars, and hindered him from the commission of all crimes and impiety. These dæmons received divine honour in process of time, and altars and statues were erected *genio loci*,—to the genius of the place.

DAGHESTAN, *dă'-ges-tan'*, a province of Russia, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, between the efflux of the rivers Koisin and Rubas. It has the mountains of Caucasus and Georgia on the S.W., and the province of Kumiki on the N. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected with numerous valleys. *Pro.* Grain, madder, hemp, and tobacco. Cattle-raising is carried on to a large extent. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 41° and 43° N. *Lon.* between 46° and 50° E.

DAGO, *dă'-go*, an island of Russia, near the Gulf of Finland, in the Baltic Sea. *Ext.* 34 miles long and 15 broad. *Desc.* Rocky, and in general possessed of a poor soil. *Pop.* 10,000.

DAGO, or DAGEN, an island, situate in the Baltic, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. *Ext.* About 35 miles long, and from 15 to 36 broad. *Desc.* Infertile and rocky. *Pop.* 10,000.

DAGOBERT I., *dăg'-o-bair*, king of France, was recognized as king of Austrasia in 622, and on the death of his father, Clotaire II., in 628, became possessed of Neustria, and in 631 of Aquitania, on the death of his brother Caribert. He subdued the Saxons, Gascons, and Bretons; but tarnished the splendour of his exploits by his cruel and dissolute habits. He founded St. Denis, near Paris, in 632, and was there buried, 638; D. 602.—Dagobert II. succeeded to the kingdom of Austrasia in 656; assassinated, 679.—Dagobert III. succeeded his father, Childebert III., 711; D. 715.

DAGON, *dai'-gon*, 'corn,' or 'fish,' the idol deity of the Philistines, the body being human, with the tail of a fish.

DAGUERRE, Louis James Mandé, *da-gair'*, the inventor of the diorama, and daguerreotypes or sun-pictures, which take from him their name. He was originally an artist, and became a scene-painter to the opera at Paris, assisting M. Prévost in producing his panoramas of the great cities of the world. His ingenuity, however, was continually prompting him to make new efforts in his art; and in 1822, in conjunction with Bouton, he perfected and exhibited the first diorama, which had a great success. For seventeen years he continued in this line, when he discovered the means of delineating objects by the chemical action of light. Something similar had been attempted before, by various chemists; but it remained for Daguerre to work out the discovery. To him belongs the merit of producing sun-pictures perfect upon metallic plates. In 1839 he made an exhibition of these pictures, and was named an officer of the Legion of Honour. At the same time, on condition of publishing his method, an annuity of 6,000 francs for life was voted to him by the government, and the process of daguerreotyping became generally known. B. at Cormeille, France, 1789; D. at Petit-Brie-sur-Marne, 1851, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

DAHL, Michael, *dal*, a Swedish portrait-painter, who came to England and met with great success. He had the honour to paint the portrait of Queen Anne, and was, during her reign and that of George I., the rival of Sir Godfrey Kneller. B. at Stockholm, 1656; D. in London, 1743.

DAHL, John Christian, a distinguished Norwegian landscape-painter, whose views of Italian and Tyrolean scenery were universally admired. In rendering the wild grandeur of his native scenery he was equally successful. B. at Bergen, 1773.

DAHLBERG, Eric, *dal'-bairg*, a Swedish general, who, after studying the science of fortification, was, in 1648, appointed an engineer. Gustavus Adolphus sent him to superintend the works for the defence of Thorn, and he attended that monarch in the Polish war. By his advice, the king undertook the enterprise of marching his army across the Great Belt, when frozen over in 1657, whereby he extended his conquests to Copenhagen. In 1660 Dahlberg was ennobled, and in 1669 appointed commandant of Malmo, and superintendent of fortifications. He so greatly improved these, as to be called the Vauban of Sweden. In 1690 he was made governor of Livonia, and died at Stockholm in 1703. B. 1625.—He published "Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna," 3 vols. folio, 1700.

DAHME, *dam*, a town of Prussia, on the river of the same name, 43 miles from Berlin. It is defended by a strong citadel, and inclosed by walls. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, and tobacco. *Pop.* 4,000.—Here, in 1713, the French were defeated by the Prussians.

DAHOMEY, *dă'-ho-me*, a country of Upper Guinea, West Africa, with a coast-line extending from the river Volta to Fort Badagry. It is bounded on the E. by Yarriba, and on the W. by Ashantee. *Ext.* 180 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of about 200 inland. *Desc.* The parts which have been visited are very beautiful and fertile, and rise, for about 150 miles, with a gradual slope, but without any great elevation. The soil is a deep rich clay, yielding maize, millet, and Guinea corn in abundance. The inhabitants are a warlike and ferocious race, but sunk in the lowest state of barbarism. Their institutions and political system are of a very extraordinary character. All the females of the nation are considered as belonging to the king, and a distribution of wives takes place once a year, at a grand festival. Their king is absolute. *Pop.* 200,000. *Lat.* between 6° and 8° N. *Lon.* between 30′ and 2° E.

DAIDIS, *dai'-i-dis*, a solemnity observed by the Greeks, It lasted three days. The first was in commemoration of Latona's labour; the second in memory of Apollo's birth; and the third in honour of the marriage of Podalirius and the mother of Alexander. Torches were always carried at the celebration; whence the name.

DAIMIEL, *dă'-e-me-ail*, a town of Spain, 20 miles from Ciudad-Real, and one of the richest and most important places in the province of La Mancha. *Manf.* Linens and woollens. *Pop.* 10,000.

DAIR EL KAMAR, *dair el ,kă'-mar*, a town of Syria, and capital of a community of Druses, 12 miles from Beyrout. *Pop.* 30,000.

DAKHEL, or DAKHIEH, EL, *dă'-kel*, the W. oasis of Upper Egypt, 50 miles W. of the oasis El-Kharzeh. It contains two small towns and numerous villages, the inhabitants of which are chiefly supported by dates, olives, and other fruits. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 25° 30′ N. *Lon.* 29° E.

DALAMOW, *dă'-la-mow'*, a city of India, in the territory of Oude, 60 miles from Allahabad. It is a holy place, to which the Hindoos resort to perform their ritual ablutions in the Ganges. *Pop.* 10,000.

DALBY, *dal'-be*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

DALBY, Isaac, a self-taught mathematician, who, in 1772, went to London, and received the appointment of usher to Archbishop Tenison's grammar-school, then near Charing Cross. Here he got acquainted with many celebrated men of science, and subsequently became mathematical master of the naval school at Chelsea. He was afterwards engaged in the trigonometrical survey of England, and in 1790 was appointed professor of mathematics in the senior department of the Royal Military College at High Wycombe. On the removal of that institution to Farnham, Surrey, he accompanied it; but infirmities were now fast increasing upon him, and he was forced to resign his situation. B. in Gloucestershire, 1744; D. at Farnham, 1824.—Besides other writings of less collective importance, he wrote for the Military College a "Course of Mathematics," in 2 vols., which extended to a sixth edition.

DAL-ELF, *dal-elf*, a river of Sweden, which is formed by the junction of the Oster- and Wester-Dal, and, after a course of 250 miles, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles from Gefle.

D'ALEMBERT. (*See* ALEMBERT, D'.

Dalhousie, *dăl-hoo'-se*, a village of Scotland, 8 miles from Edinburgh, with a station on the Hawick branch of the North British Railway. Near it is Dalhousie Castle.

Dalhousie, James Andrew Brown Ramsay, tenth earl and first marquis of, a modern English statesman, was educated at Harrow, and afterwards entered Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1838. In 1832 he became Lord Ramsay, by the death of his elder brothers, and in 1834 contested the representation of Edinburgh for the House of Commons,



MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE.

but was unsuccessful. In 1837, however, he was returned for Haddingtonshire. In the succeeding year he was called, by the death of his father, to the House of Lords, and in 1843 entered upon official life under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel. His first office was that of vice-president of the Board of Trade, of which he became president in the following year. In this capacity his business habits were so eminent, and his reforms so judicious, that, on the accession of Lord John Russell to power, in 1846, he was requested to keep his appointment, which he, accordingly, did. In 1847, on the recall of Lord Hardinge from India, Lord Dalhousie was appointed governor-general. He had now an opportunity of developing those administrative talents with which he was endowed. On reaching Calcutta, he proclaimed that his policy was to acquire equally direct dominion over the territories of the native princes, as the British already had over those other parts of India in their possession. Accordingly, on a revolt taking place in Moolraj, he marched a force into the North-western provinces, and, after defeating the Sikhs and Affghans, annexed the Punjab. In two years afterwards, the king of Ava provoked an expedition to be sent against him, when the coast of Burmah was taken by the British, and in 1852 Pegu incorporated with their dominions. After this, a series of annexations were made, which greatly enlarged the British empire in India. Nagpore, Sattara, Jhansi, Berar, and Oude were successively appropriated, either on account of the tyranny and misrule with which they had been governed, or from the failure of their lawful heirs among the native dynasties. Whilst these events were taking place, the internal resources of the country were being energetically developed and improved. A uniform system of cheap postage was introduced, and a large portion of India intersected by railways; the Ganges Canal was cut, and grand trunk roads constructed through various parts. The energy of his administration was apparent in every direction, when, with a broken constitution, he returned to England in 1856. In 1849 he was created a marquis for his successes in the Punjab. Previous to his return, he had been, on the death of the duke of Wellington, appointed to the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, and the East-India Company also settled on him a pension of £5,000 a year. D. 1812.

Dalilah, or Delilah, *dă-lī'-la*, 'poor,' or 'head of hair,' a woman of the Philistines, beloved by Samson. She was induced, by the gold which her friends offered her, to betray him, helpless, into their hands, and, one night cutting off his long hair, in which lay his strength, she delivered him, bound hand and foot, to his enemies.

Dalin, Olaus, *da'-lin*, a Swedish historian and poet, who wrote an effusion entitled "The Liberty of Sweden," and a tragedy entitled "Brunhilda." He also produced in prose a General History of Sweden, and other works; but was so distinguished for his poetical ability, as to be called the father of modern Swedish poetry. He became preceptor to Prince Gustavus, and chancellor of the court. B. at Winsberg, in 1708; D. in 1763.

Dalkeith, *dăl-keeth'*, a town and parish of Scotland, 7 miles from Edinburgh. The town is tolerably well built, and has a church, several chapels, a scientific institute, various banks, and a new corn-exchange. In it is held the largest market for grain in Scotland. The duke of Buccleuch has a fine seat in the vicinity. *Pop.* of parish, 6,500; of town, 5,000.

Dallas, *dăl'-las*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 4,000 and 30,000, a proportion of whom are slaves. They are in the following states: Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

Dalmatia, Kingdom of, *dăl-mai'-she-a*, a country in the S. of Europe, extending along the E. side of the Adriatic, and forming the southernmost portion of the Austrian empire. It is partly continental and partly insular. The continental portion makes a narrow strip of country, bounded on the S. and W. by the Adriatic, E. by Turkey (Herzegovina), and N. by Croatia. The islands are very numerous. *Area*, islands inclusive, 6,000 square miles. *Desc.* In general hilly and unproductive; but there are many beautiful and fertile valleys. The pasturages are considerable, and are, in many parts, overlooked by the lofty peaks of the Dinaric Alps, the highest of which are the Dinara, 5,669; the Svilaya, 4,750; Mosor, 4,210; and the Biokovo, near Macarsca, which is 5,520 feet above the level of the sea. The first of these peaks gives its name to the range. *Rivers.* The Kerka, Cettina, Narenta, and Zermagna. *Pro.* Chiefly maize, wheat, grapes, olives, and a small quantity of silk. *Minerals.* Rich, particularly in marble and gypsum; mines of iron are abundant, but those of gold and silver have disappeared. *Pop.* 395,000, principally of Sclavonic origin. *Lat.* between 42° 15′ and 44° 54′ N. *Lon.* between 14° 30′ and 19° E.—This country formed a part of the ancient Illyricum, and is now divided into the four departments of Cattaro, Ragusa, Spalatro, and Zaro. It was incorporated with the kingdom of Italy in 1805 by Napoleon I., who created Marshal Soult duke of Dalmatia.

Dalmellington, *dăl-mel'-ling-ton*, a parish of Scotland, 12 miles from Ayr. *Manf.* Woollens, and in its neighbourhood are coal-works. *Pop.* 3,000.

Dalry, *dăl'-re*, a village and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 15 miles from Paisley. *Manf.* Woollens, and there are coal-works in its vicinity. *Pop.* of parish, about 9,000, one half of whom form the inhabitants of the village.—Also a parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 miles from New Galloway, with the mountain of Blacklarg, nearly 3,000 feet high. *Pop.* 1,300.

Dalrymple, Port, *dăl-rim'-pel*, a harbour, with lighthouse, in an estuary at the mouth of the Tamar, in Tasmania. *Lat.* 41° 3′ 5″ S. *Lon.* 146° 7′ 5″ E.

Dalrymple, David, Lord Hailes, a Scotch judge, who, after finishing his education at Eton and Utrecht,

was called, in 1748, to the Scotch bar, and in 1766 appointed a judge, on which occasion he took the title of Lord Hailes. In this capacity he was eminently distinguished for the diligence with which he fulfilled his duties; but it is on account of his labours in the field of literature that he is chiefly celebrated. He published a number of books in the form of memoirs and letters, relating to the history of Britain in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; "Remarks on the History of Scotland," 12mo; "Annals of Scotland," 4to, 2 vols.; "Remains of Christian Antiquity," 3 vols.; several Memoirs intended for a Biographia Scotica; papers in the "World" and "Mirror," and a great many other works, every one of them bearing the stamp of considerable merit. B. at Edinburgh, 1726; D. 1792.

DALRYMPLE, Alexander, an eminent hydrographer, who, by the force of his talents, raised himself to considerable eminence in the service of the East-India Company. He endeavoured to establish friendly commercial relations between the sultan of Soolo and the Company, but was unsuccessful. He returned to England with a like object in view, but was there also unsuccessful. In 1765 he again went to Madras, where he had been appointed a member of council, and one of the committee of circuit; but in 1777 was, with several others, recalled to have his conduct investigated regarding some of his proceedings. In 1779 he was appointed hydrographer to the Company, and in 1795, when a similar office was established by the Admiralty, it was given to Dalrymple. This appointment he held till 1808, when he was called upon to resign it on the ground of superannuation. This, however, he refused to do, and was dismissed. B. at New Hailes, Scotland, 1737; D. from vexation, a month after his dismissal from office, 1808.

DALSTON, *dals'-ton*, a suburb of London, in the parish of Hackney, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Pop.* about 6,000.

DALTON, *dal'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 5,500.

DALTON, John, a distinguished mathematician, meteorologist, and natural philosopher, who, from humble circumstances, gradually worked his way into public notice and honourable fame. In his thirteenth year he kept a school at Eaglesfield, Cumberland, and in his fifteenth, removed to Kendal to fill the situation of usher in the school of his cousin, George Bewley. In 1793 he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the New College at Manchester, which he held until the removal of that institution to York in 1799. He continued to reside in Manchester, and gave lessons in private seminaries, and also occupied himself with lecturing upon his favourite subjects. He also filled the appointments of secretary and vice-president to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and in 1817 became its president, to which distinction he was elected every succeeding year until his death. Meanwhile he had long been known as a contributor to the "Lady's Diary," "The Transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society," and other serials; but it was not till 1803 that he commenced seriously to work out his grand discovery of the atomic theory. In the following year he explained it to Dr. Thomas Thomson, and subsequently in some of his own lectures, delivered in London and several other of the principal towns of England. In 1808 appeared the first volume of his "New System of Chemical Philosophy," which, in 1810, was followed by his second volume. In both of these volumes he treated of the atomic theory, which proved one of the most important contributions that had yet been made to the science of chemistry. By it, the constituents of any article could be regulated with perfect accuracy, and the knowledge of chemical combinations reduced to an amazing degree of simplicity and certainty. It is upon this discovery that his fame rests, as it, at once, places him amongst the most original inquirers and thinkers of his day. For it the first gold medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him. In 1832 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the title of D.C.L.; in the following year William IV. gave him a pension of £150 a year, which, in 1836, was raised to £300. In 1834 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and in 1833, £2,000 was subscribed by his friends in Manchester for a statue to him, to be sculptured by Chantrey, and placed in the entrance-hall of the Royal Institution of that city. In 1821 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was also a member of various other learned societies. B. at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1766; D. at Manchester, 1844.

DAMAGRAM, or ZINDER, *dam'-a-gram*, a province of Bornou, N. Africa, situate between Lake Tchad and the Quora. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing indigo, cotton, the castor-oil plant, with various fruits. Its principal traffic is in slaves. *Lat.* between 13° and 14° N. *Lon.* between 4° 30′ and 10° 50′ E.

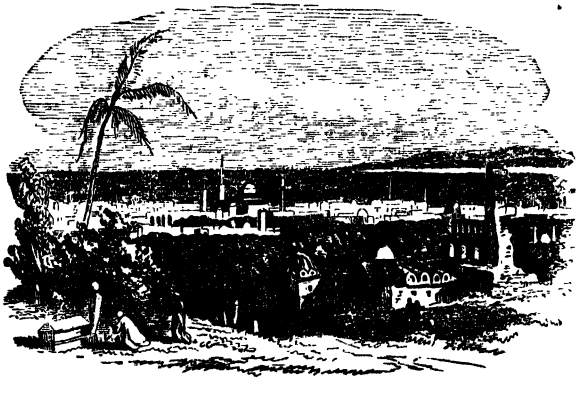
DAMAN, *da'-man*, a town of India, belonging to the Portuguese, and situate on the coast of the Northern Concan. It is 160 miles from Bombay, and is included within that presidency. The town is fortified, and is the capital of a district 10 miles long by 5 broad. *Pop.* Unascertained.

DAMAN, or the BORDER, a tract lying between the Indus river and the Suliman mountains, in India. It was formerly a part of the kingdom of Runjeet Singh, but, being annexed to the Punjab, now belongs to the British. *Desc.* Fertile where watered, but otherwise consisting mostly of sand. *Ext.* 300 miles long, by 60 broad. *Pop.* Unascertained.

DAMANHOUR, *da-man-hoor'*, a town of Lower Egypt, 38 miles from Alexandria. It has both cotton and woollen manufactories.

DAMARAS, *da-mar'-as*, a country comprising wide plains and grassy slopes, situate at the foot of mountains with an elevation of 1,000 feet, in S.W. Africa. It abounds with lions, rhinoceroses, and zebras, and is peopled by two distinct nations—the Damaras of the hills and the Damaras of the plains. It abounds with copper, of which the natives make rings. *Lat.* between 21° and 24° S.

DAMASCUS, *dă-mas'-kus*, the capital of Syria, and of a pashalic of the same name, is situate in a fertile plain amidst extensive gardens, 54 miles from its port of Beyrout. The streets are in general narrow, of regular width, though not in straight lines; they are well paved, and have elevated footpaths on each side. Damascus contains above 500 large and magnificent



DAMASCUS.

palatial houses, each of which has a canal or fountain. The number of mosques and chapels is also very great; and the grand mosque is 650 feet long, by 150 wide. An hospital for the indigent sick is attached to the edifice. This mosque is said to have been originally a Christian church, and the cathedral of Damascus. The mosques are mostly fronted by a court. There is a Greek, Maronite, Syrian, and Armenian church, and several synagogues. The castle, situate towards the S.W. part of the city, and about three quarters of a mile in circuit, is a fine rustic edifice, with three square towers in front, and five on each side. This city is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and has a considerable trade. *Manf.* Formerly it was celebrated for the manufacture of sabres, of such peculiar quality as to be perfectly elastic. For these it is still distinguished, besides having extensive factories for silk and cotton stuffs; soap is largely made, and leather, cabinet-work, saddlery, and jewellery. Caravans arrive at it several times annually, bringing dried fruits and sweetmeats, slippers, copper kettles, horseshoe nails, tobacco-pipes, spiceries, shawls, and the rich fabrics of Surat, through Bagdad; iron, lead, tin, cochineal, broad-cloth, sugar, and such other European articles as are required in the city, through Saida, Beyrout, and Tripoli. Commerce is carried on chiefly by caravans, of which the principal is that which takes place annually with the pilgrims to Mecca. *Pop.* From 80,000 to 100,000; of whom 12,000 are Jews, and about an equal number, Christians. *Lat.* 33° 27′ N. *Lon.* 36° 23′ E.—Damascus is a place of great antiquity, and is alluded to in the days of Abraham. In 632 it fell before the Saracens, in 1516 was captured by the Turks, and in 1832 by Ibrahim Pacha.—The PASHALIC comprises that portion of country which lies between the Euphrates and Lebanon. Except in the W., it is generally level, and extremely fertile. *Rivers.* The Jordan and the Orontes. *Lakes.* The Dead Sea, a part of the Lake of Tiberias, and several smaller collections of water. *Pro.* Corn, cotton, silk, hemp, flax, madder, tobacco, and almost every kind of live stock. It contains the remains of several cities mentioned in ancient and sacred history, and is divided into twenty districts. *Pop.* About 600,000, exclusive of Bedouins. *Lat.* betweeen 31° and 36° N. *Lon.* between 35° and 41° E.

DAMASUS I., POPE, *dăm'-a-sus*, was a native of Portugal, and rose to the pontifical chair in 366. He laboured to reform the morals of his time, and extend the discipline of the Church. The Arians were opposed by him in several councils. B. 304; D. 384.—DAMASUS II. was elected pope in 1048, and only survived his election twenty-three days.

DAMIETTA, *da'-me-et'-ta*, a city of Lower Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, about eight miles above where it falls into the Mediterranean Sea. It is situate on a narrow neck of land, from two to six miles in breadth, interposed between the Nile and the lake Menzaleh. The houses are white, built in the form of a crescent along the right bank of the river, and most of them with pleasant saloons on their terraced roofs, commanding a delightful view of the river, the lake, and rich country intervening. The chief disadvantage of Damietta lies in the want of a harbour. It trades, notwithstanding, with Syria, Cyprus, and other parts of the Turkish empire. *Pop.* Estimated at 30,000. *Lat.* 31° 25′ N. *Lon.* 31° 49′ E. The country round Damietta is perhaps the most fertile in Egypt, being carefully improved by irrigation, and producing rice of an extremely fine quality.—OLD DAMIETTA lies about four miles to the N. of the above city, and was repeatedly taken by the Christians during the Crusades. Its remains now, however, are nearly extinguished.

DAMM, ALT, or OLD, *dam*, a fortified town of Prussia, at the mouth of the Plöne, on Lake Damm. *Manf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* 3,200.—NEW DAMM is in the circle of Konigsberg. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 3,000.

DAMMOODAH, *dam-moo-da'*, a river of India, rising in the British district of Ramghur, in the Bengal presidency, and, after a course of 350 miles, falling into the Hooghly in *lat.* 22° 15′ N.; *lon.* 88° 7′ E.—The valley of this river abounds with iron and coal, and is to be traversed by the Calcutta Railway.

DAMOCLES, *dăm'-o-klees*, a flatterer of Dionysius the tyrant, whom he pronounced the happiest man on earth. This prince, in order to convince him of the happiness which a sovereign enjoyed, invited him to a banquet, and caused him to be arrayed and treated as a monarch. During the entertainment, a sword was suspended from the ceiling, over the head of Damocles, by a single horsehair; and thus was typified the happiness of a tyrant.

DAMON and PYTHIAS, *dai'-mon*, two Pythagorean philosophers of Syracuse, rendered memorable by their friendship. Dionysius the tyrant having condemned Damon to death, permission was granted him to return to his native place, in order to settle his affairs, Pythias remaining in his stead. The hour fixed for the execution arrived, and Pythias was about to suffer the punishment; but Damon returned in time, and a generous contest ensued between them as to who should be the victim. Dionysius was so touched by this faithful friendship, that he pardoned Damon, and asked to be admitted as a third friend. Lived in the 4th century B C.

DAMPIER, William, *dăm'-peer*, an English navigator, who was early sent to sea, and first sailed in a Bristol privateer. After cruising a considerable time on the American coast, and taking several prizes, principally from the Spaniards, Dampier went aboard another buccaneering ship. Not meeting with success, he sailed for the East Indies, where he left the vessel, and proceeded to the English factory at Achem. Afterwards he became gunner to the factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he embarked for England, and arrived there the same year, when he published his "Voyage round the World," which was well received by the public. He had now made himself known, when he was sent out on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas. In this expedition he explored the north and north-west coasts of Australia, with Shark's Bay. He also explored New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland; but, on his return home, was wrecked on Ascension Island. In 1701, however, he arrived in England, and published an account of his voyage. He continued to follow the sea till 1711, when his life is lost in obscurity. B. in Somersetshire, 1652.—There is a portrait of Dampier in the Trinity House. His "Voyages" bear the stamp of truth, and are written in a vivid style of narrative.

DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands lying off the N.W. coast of Australia. It comprises Enderly, Legendre, Lewis, Depuch, Rosemary, and several smaller islands. *Lat.* 21° S. *Lon.* between 116° and 117° E.

DAMPIER'S BAY, or SHARK'S BAY, a spacious inlet on the W. coast of Australia, about 25 miles wide and 150 long. It was named after Dampier, the navigator.

DAN, *dăn*, 'judgment,' the son of Jacob, by the servant of Rachel, and the father of the warlike tribe of Dan, one of the twelve tribes of Israel, whose portion was on the coast of the Mediterranean, bounded on the N. by Joppa, and on the S. by Ascalon.

DAN, an ancient city of Palestine, situate at the N. extremity of the "Promised Land," 140 miles from Beersheba, which was the S. limit.

DAN, a river of the United States, which, uniting with Staunton river, forms the Roanoke.

DANA, Richard Henry, *dai'-na*, an American writer, who was educated at Harvard College, Massachusetts, with a view to his following the legal profession. Delicacy of health, however, forced him to quit his legal studies, when he applied himself to the more congenial pursuits of literature and politics. In 1817 he became a contributor to the "North American Review," and, from the attractive character of his articles, was introduced to a share in its management. This continued till 1820, when his connection with that periodical ceased. He now started "The Idle Man," which lived only through one volume, and in which his "Tom Thornton" appeared. In 1825 he wrote his poem of "The Dying Raven," which appeared in the "New York Review;" and in 1827 be published his "Buccaneer, and other Poems." In 1833 he published a collection of his poems and prose writings, and another edition in 1850. Mr. Dana, however, has principally confined himself to miscellaneous writing, and to occasional lecturing on poetry. His popularity with his countrymen is widely extended, notwithstanding that his style has considerably less of that wordy exuberance and flowery

luxuriance, by which many of the profusions of the writers of the New World are characterized. B. at Cambridge, near Boston, 1787.—There are other American authors of this name.

DANAE, *dăn'-ai-e*, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, was confined in a brazen tower by her father, to whom it had been predicted by an oracle that he would be slain by his daughter's son. Jupiter, however, introduced himself into the tower in the guise of a golden shower. Perseus was the offspring of their union, and he, together with his mother, was exposed to the fury of the waves by Acrisius. He was saved, however, and ultimately killed his grandfather by accident.

DANAIDES, *dă-nai'-ă-dees*, the fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos. Ægyptus, king of Egypt, their uncle, who had fifty sons, wished them to be married to their cousins; but Danaus was averse to this, as he had been informed by an oracle that he would be killed by one of his sons-in-law. Ægyptus, however, sent his sons to Argos at the head of a powerful army; and Danaus, unable to resist, consented to the marriage; but his daughters had promised that they would destroy their husbands on the night of their nuptials. They executed their horrible purpose, Hypormnestra alone sparing her husband, Lynceus. In order to punish these cruel wives, Jupiter cast them into Tartarus, and condemned them to be eternally filling with water a vessel full of holes.

DANAKIL, *da'-na-kil*, a country of Africa, situate in the N.E. part of that continent, and extending along the W. coast of the Red Sea. *Desc.* Bare and desolate, and abounding in salt lakes. *Lat.* between 12° and 15° *N.* *Lon.* between 40° and 43° E.

DANAUS, *dăn'-a-us*, son of Belus, reigned, conjointly with his brother Ægyptus, on the throne of Egypt. Having, however, attempted the life of his brother, he was forced to fly, and arrived at Argos about the 16th century B.C. There the king, Gelanor, received him hospitably; but Danaus recompensed his kindness by usurping his throne, although others say Gelanor abdicated in his favour. However this may be, the dynasty of the Belides commenced with Danaus. Fable gave to this monarch fifty daughters. (*See* DANAIDES.) He was succeeded by Lynceus.

DANBURY, *dăn'-ber-re*, a post-township of Fairfield county, Connecticut, U.S., 33 miles from New Haven. *Pop.* 6,000.

DANBY, Francis, A.R.A., *dăn'-be*, a modern artist, who received his earliest lessons in design at the School of Arts in Dublin. After acquiring some distinction in that city, he, in 1820, removed to England, and took up his residence at Bristol, whence he sent his pictures annually to the exhibition of the Royal Academy, but with little success till 1824, when his "Sunset at Sea after a Storm" attracted considerable notice. This picture was purchased by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The following year he sent his "Delivery of Israel out of Egypt," which was highly thought of, and he became an associate of the academy. He now worked hard, and exhibited several pictures, which increased his reputation. In 1829, on account of some domestic affairs, he left England, and was absent for ten or twelve years, when he returned, and began to exhibit again. He had now attained the summit of his art, and continued to produce a great many first-class paintings. Among these may be named his "Morning at Rhodes," "The Enchanted Island," "The Deluge," "A Holy Family," "Caius Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage," "The Departure of Ulysses from Ithaca," and "A Wild Seashore at Sunset." B. at Wexford, in Ireland, 1793.

DANBY, the name of two parishes of England, neither of them with a population above 2,300.

DANCE, George, jun., *dance*, an eminent architect, whose first work was the prison of Newgate, begun by him in 1770. He also designed St. Luke's Hospital and the front of Guildhall, which, as an artistic performance, is remarkable only for its absurdity. He was also the architect of the British Institution, formerly the Shakspeare Gallery, Pall Mall, and the theatre at Bath. He held the appointment of city surveyor till 1816, when he resigned in favour of Mr. W. Montague, a pupil of his own. D. in London, 1740; D. 1825; and was buried near Wren and Rennie in St. Paul's.

DANCER, Daniel, *dan'-ser*, an extraordinary English miser, who, in 1736, succeeded to a considerable estate. Notwithstanding this, he led the life of a hermit for more than half a century. His only dealing with mankind arose from the sale of his hay; and he was seldom seen, except when gathering logs of wood from the common, or old iron or sheep's dung under the hedges. He was frequently robbed, and therefore fastened the door of his house, and got in at the upper window, making use of a ladder, which he drew up after him. His sister, who lived with him many years, left him, at her death, a considerable increase to his wealth; and, on this occasion, he bought a second-hand pair of black stockings to put himself in decent mourning. This was an article of luxury, for, at other times, Daniel wore haybands on his legs. B. 1716, near Harrow, in Middlesex; D. 1794; and left his estates to Lady Tempest, who had been very charitable to both him and his sister.

DANDE, *dan'-de*, a river of S. W. Africa, which, after a course of 200 miles, enters the Atlantic, 60 miles N. of the mouth of the Coanza.

DANDOLO, Henry, *dan'-do-lo*, doge of Venice, to which office he was elected in 1192, being then 84 years old. He raised the Venetian republic to a considerable height by the vigour and wisdom of his government. In 1201 he engaged in the crusade, and conquered Zara, which had revolted against the Venetians. In 1203, though nearly 90 years of age, he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Constantinople, on the taking of which he was created despot of Romania. D. in 1205.

DANDOLO, Andrew, doge of Venice, extended the commerce of the republic by a union with Egypt, which produced a war between the Venetians and the Genoese, which lasted several years. He was a man of letters, wrote a "History of Venice," and corresponded with Petrarch. B. about 1310; D. in 1354.

DANE, *dain*, a county of Wisconsin, U. S. *Area*, 1,235 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and producing Indian corn, wheat, and oats. *Pop.* 17,000.

DANGER, ISLANDS OF, *dain'-jer*, in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Commodore Byron in June, 1765. *Lat.* 11° S. *Lon.* 166° W.

DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO, a group in the Pacific, comprising Harp, Resolution, Palliser, and other islands. *Lat.* 21° S. *Lon.* 140° W.

DANHOLM, *dan'-holm*, a small island belonging to Russia, in the Baltic, opposite Stralsund. This island was formerly called Strale.

DANICAN, Andrew. (*See* PHILIDOR.)

DANIEL, *dăn'-yel*, 'judgment of God,' the fourth of the greater prophets, was of the blood royal of Judah, and was, in his infancy, carried captive to Babylon 606 B.C. He was brought up at the court of Nebuchadnezzar, subsequently becoming governor of Babylon, and in the reign of Belteshazzar explained the famous writing upon the wall, when the event confirmed the truth of his prediction. Darius made him his prime minister; but the courtiers, out of envy, contrived to have him thrown into a den of lions for refusing to pay divine honours to Darius. He escaped the beasts by a miracle, and regained the favour of his master. His prophecies are written partly in Hebrew and partly in Chaldee. They form fourteen chapters, and announce the coming of the Messiah, and the revolution of the four great empires. Lived in the 7th century B.C.

DANIEL, Samuel, an English poet and historian, who became groom of the privy chamber to the queen of James I. At the close of his life he retired to a farm in his native county, where he died in 1619. D. in Somersetshire, 1562.—His poems were collected, and printed in 2 vols. 12mo, 1718; but are now esteemed of little merit. The principal consists of an heroic in six books, on the wars of York and Lancaster, "Musophilus;" a tragedy of "Cleopatra," and the "Complaint of Rosamond." Besides these, are several masques, sonnets, odes, and epistles. He also wrote the "History of England to the End of the Reign of Edward III.," which, according to some authors, is the best of all his works.

DANIEL, Gabriel, *da'-ne-el*, a French historian, who entered among the Jesuits at the age of eighteen, and became historiographer of France under Louis XIV.,

who gave him a pension of 2,000 francs. One of his first productions was a "Voyage to the World of Descartes," which has been translated into several languages. His greatest performance, however, is "The History of France," published at Paris in 3 vols. folio, 1713, but afterwards enlarged to 7 vols. 4to, 1722. This work is said to have little merit as a whole. It is rather a history of the kings than of the people, is feeble in style, and full of inaccuracies. He also wrote several miscellaneous and theological treatises. B. at Rouen, 1649; D. at Paris, 1728.

DANIELL, William, R.A., *dăn'-yel*, an artist and engraver, who, at the age of fourteen, went with his uncle to India, and commenced sketching all that struck them as beautiful or interesting between Cape Comorin and Serinagur, in the Himalaya mountains. They were ten years engaged in this task, and many of their views were subsequently published in a work called "Oriental Scenery," which appeared, completed, in 6 vols. folio in 1808. As an engraver, Mr. Daniell produced several other works of great merit, and between 1814 and 1825 was occupied in getting up a work entitled a "Voyage Round Great Britain," for which he spent the summer of every year in making notes and collecting drawings. Besides these, he painted in oil many large pictures of scenes in India, and, in conjunction with Mr. Paris, produced, in 1832, a panorama of Madras, and, more recently, "The City of Lucknow." B. 1769; D. 1837.

DANIELL, John Frederick, a distinguished chemist and meteorologist, who commenced life as a sugar-refiner, but, becoming acquainted with Professor Brande, they, together, started the "Quarterly Journal of Science and Art," and superintended the first twenty volumes of that serial. In 1820 he published an account of his new hydrometer, an instrument which has been of immense service to meteorology. In 1823 his "Meteorological Essays" appeared, and raised him still higher in the rank of men of science. His "Essay on Artificial Climates" appeared in 1824, and in 1831, on the establishment of King's College, he was made professor of chemistry. About this time a description of his new pyrometer was given to the world, and for the invention of this instrument, the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford medal. In 1837 he received the Copley medal for discovering a mode by which a continuous current of voltaic electricity may be maintained. In 1842 he received one of the Royal medals for a paper on the theory of salts. In 1843 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L., and in the same year a second edition of an "Introduction to Chemical Philosophy" appeared. With his professorship, he held other important appointments, and was, for thirty years, a member of the Royal Society. B. in London, 1790; D. 1845.—Besides the above, he wrote a great many treatises upon the subjects of his favourite studies.

DANKALI, KINGDOM OF, *dan'-ka-le*, an independent state in Africa, bounded by the Red Sea on the N.E., and on the S.W. by a range of mountains. *Ext.* 250 miles long, by 50 broad. *Desc.* Unfertile and ill-watered, and inhabited by a treacherous race of a barbarous disposition. *Climate.* Excessive. *Pop.* about 65,000.

DANTAN, Jean Pierre, *dan'-tăn*, a French sculptor, whose father followed the same profession, and in whose studio he first imbibed the principles of his art. He subsequently studied under Bosio, and, when he first essayed on his own account, produced several bust and portrait studies, which excited considerable admiration, and, at once, brought him prominently into notice. His genius, however, led him into the study of caricature, when, about 1832, he captivated the humorous inclinations of the Parisians by a series of grotesque statuettes, which he called "Charges," of the principal celebrities of the capital. These were nothing more than exaggerated portraits of the leading features of the face, rendered with great ingenuity, yet without being ridiculous. They were new and striking, and "took" with the public amazingly. One of the peculiarities of these "Charges" was, that the heads were disproportionately large, whilst the bodies, upon which they were placed, were as disproportionately diminutive. They were executed with a view to correctness of attitude and expression, in so far as regarded the individuals they were intended to represent, although all about them was both exaggerated or diminished to an amusing degree of absurdity. The consequence to these "celebrities" in the hands of Dantan was great popularity; and as many of them, such as Paganini, Lablache, Thalberg, were men continually before the public, it may be presumed that the genius of the sculptor helped to extend rather than circumscribe their fame. B. at Paris, 1800.

DANTE, or DURANTE, Alighieri, *dan'-tai*, the most distinguished of Italian poets, who, in early life, served his country both as a soldier and a politician. He became one of the priors or chief magistrates of his native city of Florence about 1300, when the two factions of the Bianchi and the Neri were at their



DANTE.

height. He joined the former, which, being the weakest, was overcome in the struggle, and Dante falling with his party, was banished, and his property confiscated. For many years he was doomed to bear the sorrows of an exile. At length he was taken under the protection of Guido da Polentia, lord of Ravenna, under whose roof he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Florence, 1265; D. at Ravenna, 1321.—It was during his exile that Dante wrote his great poem, of world-wide fame, "La Divina Commedia." It comprises three poems, or distinct acts—Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. The poet, describing the fate of souls after "shuffling off their mortal coil," places in hell and purgatory all those who are remarkable, either for their crimes or vices (especially those who were the authors of his misfortunes), and in paradise, those who have done good deeds on earth. He is supposed, in company with Virgil, to descend to the infernal regions, and there describe the various punishments of sinners, whilst Beatrice, his first-loved earthly companion, leads him through the delights of paradise. This extraordinary composition is one of the most sublime productions which have ever emanated from the genius of man, although many passages are full of extravagances, and others, from their peculiar allusions, are very obscure. "La Commedia" was the first poem ever written in the Italian language; before it, the Latin tongue was always employed. The best edition is that of Venice, 1757, 3 vols. 4to. This poem has found in all countries a host of editors, commentators, and translators. Dante also wrote some works in Latin, particularly one on monarchy, and another, "De Vulgari Eloquentiâ." It is, however, on his "Divine Comedy" that his fame securely rests. A monument was erected to his memory in the church of Santa Croce, in Florence, and opened to public view on the 24th of March, 1830. This tardy justice to the memory of a great poet, by his countrymen, may

have been stimulated by the reproving lines of Byron, in the 4th canto of "Childe Harold," beginning—

"Ungrateful Florence! Dante sleeps afar!"

DANTON, George James, *dan'-tawng*, a leading demagogue in the French revolution. He was a lawyer, and attained notoriety in that storm, which brought prominently into notice a number of persons who would otherwise have passed their days in obscurity. He displayed extraordinary talents in the National Convention, and was a powerful speaker. Robespierre supplanted him, and he died under the guillotine in 1794. D. at Arcis-sur-Aube, 1759.

DANTZIC, *dänt'-zik* (Pruss. *dant'-zeesh*), a government in the province of W. Prussia, bounded on the N. by the Baltic, S. by Marienwerder, E. by Konigsberg, and W. by Kustrin. *Area*, 2,436 square miles. *Desc.* In general level and fertile. *Pro.* Corn, flax, and tobacco. Horses, cattle, and swine are bred. Its principal river is the Vistula, and it has several lakes. *Pop.* 410,000. (*See* PRUSSIA.)

DANTZIC, or DANZIG, an opulent city and seaport of Prussia, the capital of the above government, on the Vistula, about 6 miles from its mouth. The town is traversed by two small rivers, the Mottlau and Randanne, which soon after unite and fall into the Vistula. It is surrounded with ramparts, lined with cannon, and may be considered as well defended. The harbour is formed by the mouth of the Vistula, and is also well protected by forts. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, two town-halls, the arsenal, a school of navigation, an exchange, a house of industry, a gymnasium, a museum, an observatory, &c. Besides these, there are a great many churches, chapels, charitable institutions, and several monasteries and nunneries. *Manf.* Jewellery, silks, firearms, tobacco, and vitriol. It has large distilleries and breweries, sugar-refineries, dye-works, and flour-mills. *Exp.* Wheat and other grains, biscuit, flour, ashes, bones, timber, flax, hemp, spirits, black beer, and wool. *Imp.* Woollen and silken stuffs, manufactured goods, and colonial produce. *Pop.* with its suburbs, about 60,000. *Lat.* 54° 21′ N. *Lon.* 18° 39′ E.—Known in the 10th century as the capital of Pomerelia, it passed with that province, in 1295, under the authority of Poland; but, in 1308, Vladislaus IV. ceded the whole to the Teutonic knights, who held it till 1454. In that year it was again seized by the Poles; and, in 1575, having refused to acknowledge Stephen Bathory, it had to sustain a siege by that monarch, and was taken in 1577. From 1360 to 1641 it was one of the principal towns in the Hanseatic league. When this league was dissolved, Dantzic joined Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen; and these four cities, down to a very late period, retained their name of Hanse towns. In 1734 it was forced to surrender to the Russians and Saxons, who were then besieging Stanislaus of Poland. In 1793 it was occupied by the Prussians. It was taken by the French in May, 1807, after a long siege, by Marshal Lefèbre, who thence acquired his title of duke of Dantzic. After Bonaparte's disastrous campaign in Russia, it was blockaded and obliged to surrender, after a long and able defence by General Rapp. At the peace of Paris, in 1814, it reverted to Prussia. Fahrenheit was born here, 1690. It is connected by rail with Berlin and Konigsberg.

DANTZIC, GULF OF, an inlet of the Baltic, 60 miles wide at its entrance. On it are the towns of Hela, Pillau, and Putzig.

DANUBE, *dăn'-ube* (German, DONAU, *don'-ou*), the second largest river of Europe, being next to the Volga, rises from springs in the Berge of Baden, at nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. After receiving in Suabia a number of small streams, it takes a N.E. direction, becomes navigable at Ulm, and throughout the remainder of its course, its waters are increased by the junction of the Iller, Lech, Iser, Inn, Ens, Raab, Save, Drave, Isker, Morava, Vid, and Jantra. A great number of towns are built on its banks, and after a course of above 2,400 miles, it enters the Black Sea by several mouths. The principal of these are the Sulina, Kilia, and St. George. The latter, which are to the S., were, by the treaty of Adrianople, the boundary between Russia and Turkey. After, however, the war of 1854-6, the Russians had to retire altogether from the banks of this river, the navigation of which, together with the care of its mouths, was to be under the authority of Austria, England, France, and Turkey.

DANUBE, the UPPER and LOWER CIRCLES of the, two former circles of Bavaria, now called Lower Bavaria and Suabia.

DANUBE, CIRCLE of the, one of the four circles of Wurtemberg, watered by the Danube and some of its affluents. *Area*, 1,760 geographical square miles. *Pop.* 377,000.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES, *dă-nu'-be-an*, the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, in Europe. United *area*, 44,500 square miles. United *pop.* 3,677,000. These provinces were, in July, 1853, invaded by the Russians, when the hospodars, or appointed governors of each, transferred their governmental powers into the hands of an extraordinary council of administration. In the following November, the emperor of Russia, who hitherto, in conjunction with the sultan of Turkey, had the power of nominating the hospodars, appointed Baron de Budberg to the government of both principalities. The occupation of these, with this assumption of the sovereign power by the Czar, led to the war between Turkey, England, and France, united against Russia. This war was terminated in 1856, and the final organization of the Danubian principalities was settled by a conference held at Paris in 1858. The chief articles in this convention were,—1. That the united principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia henceforth remain placed under the suzerainty of the Porte. 2. That, conformably to articles 22 and 23 of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of March, 1856, the principalities will govern themselves (*s'administreront*) freely and without any interference on the part of the Sublime Porte, in the limits stipulated by the common agreement of the Powers guarantees with the suzerain court. 3. That the public power shall be intrusted in each principality to a hospodar, and to an elective assembly, acting, in cases provided for by the present convention, with the concurrence of a central commission common to the two principalities. 4. That the hospodar exercise executive power. 5. That the legislative power will be exercised collectively by the hospodar, by the Assembly, and by the central commission. 6. That the principalities will pay a tribute to the suzerain court, the amount of which is fixed at 1,500,000 piastres for Moldavia, and 2,500,000 for Wallachia. The investiture will be conferred upon the hospodars by the sultans as hitherto. The suzerain court concerts with the principalities the measures of defence of their territory in case of external aggression; and it will have the right to initiate, by an understanding with the guaranteeing powers, the necessary measures for the re-establishment of order, should it be compromised. As hitherto, international treaties concluded by the suzerain court with foreign powers, are applicable to the principalities in every point which does not infringe upon their immunities. 7. That in case of violation of the immunities of the principalities, the hospodars shall address an appeal to the suzerain power, and should that appeal not be responded to, they can appeal, through their agents, to the representatives of the guaranteeing powers at Constantinople. The hospodars will be represented at the suzerain court by agents (*capou-Kiago*), born Moldavians or Wallachians, not dependent upon any foreign jurisdiction, and admitted (*agrées*) by the Porte. 8. That the hospodar is elected for life by the Assembly. (*See* MOLDAVIA and WALLACHIA.)

DANVILLE, *dăn'-vil*, the name of several townships in the United States, with populations ranging between 2,000 and 4,000.

DAOUDNAGUR, *da-oud-na-gur'*, a town of Hindostan, in Behar, 90 miles from Benares. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 10,000.—This town is the capital of a DIVISION, with an estimated population at 93,000.

DAOURIA, *da-oor'-e-a*, a country of Asia, comprising a part of Mantchooria, and the first government of Irkutsk in Russia and China. Its mountains of the same name are rich in metals.

DAPHNE, *dăf'-ne*, a daughter of the river Peneus, or of the Ladon, and beloved by Apollo during his exile upon earth. The god, pursuing the nymph, overtook her on the banks of the Peneus, and here Daphne,

imploring the succour of the gods, was changed into a laurel. Apollo, in despair, crowned himself with its leaves, and ordered that this tree should be sacred to his divinity, and be the reward of poets.

DAPHNIS, *dif'-nis*, a shepherd of Sicily, who was the son of Mercury and a Sicilian nymph. He was educated by the Nymphs, and is supposed to be the first who wrote pastoral poetry, in which his successor Theocritus so happily excelled.

DARABJIRD, *da-rab-jird'*, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, 140 miles from Shiraz. A considerable portion of it is in ruins. *Pop.* 10,000 or 15,000. *Lat.* 29° N. *Lon.* 54° 15' E.

D'ARBLAY, Madame, *dar'-blai*, was the daughter of Charles Burney, the author of the "History of Music," and, in 1793, married a French emigrant artillery officer, with whom she afterwards went to France, and who, on the restoration of the Bourbons, attained the rank of general. After the termination of the war, they returned to England, and settled at Bath, where her husband died in 1818. She continued to reside at Bath up to the time of her death. B. at Lynn Regis, 1752; D. at Bath, 1840.—Madame D'Arblay's maiden name was Frances Burney, and she gained considerable celebrity by her literary productions. These were mostly in the paths of fiction, in which she produced four novels, "Evelina," "Cecilia," "Camilla," and the "Wanderer." For this last she received £1,500, although it is but an indifferent performance. She wrote several other works, among which were Memoirs of her father, which, in 1832, she published in 3 vols.

DARCET, John, *dar'-sai*, a French chemist and physician, who became professor of chemistry in the National Institute of Paris. He published several papers on the management of potteries, and the nature of earths fit to be used in those manufactories. He also gave analyses of several minerals; and published the "State of the Pyrenees, and of the Causes of their Wasting." B. at Donazit, Guienne, 1725; D. at Paris, 1801.

DARCI, Patrick, *dar'-se*, an eminent Irish engineer, who was educated at Paris, and, entering the French service, progressively rose through various ranks to a major-generalship. In 1760 he published an "Essay on Artillery." In 1765 appeared his "Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight," which is considered an ingenious performance. He also produced several meritorious mathematical works. B. in Galway, Ireland, 1725; D. 1779.

DARDANELLES, or HELLESPONT, *dar'-da-nells'*, a narrow channel separating Europe from Asia, running between the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian archipelago. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 4 miles. On the European side the coast is steep and rugged, but on the Asiatic, the scenery is extremely beautiful. On both sides are numerous forts, batteries, and several castles, as it is the key to Constantinople. Its ancient name, Hellespont, is derived from Helle, daughter of Alhamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned in it;—its modern, from two castles built by Mahomet IV. in 1658, on its banks, at its S.W. entrance. It is celebrated in ancient history as the water which Xerxes crossed, and in which Leander was drowned when swimming to visit Hero. It has been crossed in modern times by several swimmers, among whom was Lord Byron. In 1807, the English fleet, under Admiral Duckworth, forced the passage of the Dardanelles.

DARDANUS, *dar'-da-nus*, a son of Jupiter and Electra, who killed his brother Jasius, and fled to Samothrace, and thence to Asia Minor, where he married Batia, the daughter of Teucer, king of Teucria. After the death of his father-in-law he ascended the throne, and reigned 62 years. He was reckoned the founder of the kingdom of Troy.—From him the Trojans are called by the poets Dardanidæ, and he it was who caused to be erected the Palladium, the great statue of Pallas, the idol of the Trojans.

DARENT, *dar'-ent*, a river of England, rising near Bradsted, in Kent, and, after a course of 20 miles, joining the Thames near Erith.

DARES, *dair'-es*, a Phrygian, who lived during the Trojan war, in which he was engaged, and of which, it is said, he wrote the history in Greek. This work was extant in the age of Ælian.

DARFUR, or DARFOOR, *dar'-foor*, a country of Central Africa, occupying a large portion of the territory between Abyssinia and Bornou, but which is little known. On the E. it has Kordofan and the country of the Shilluks, which separate it from Sennaar and Abyssinia; on the W., Bergoo, which divides it from Begharmi and Bornou; while the regions to the S. are inhabited by barbarous nations, whose races extend to the Mountains of the Moon, and the early course of the Bahr-el-Abiad. Its commerce is extensive with Egypt and Nubia, being carried on entirely by the African system of caravans. The caravan going to Egypt consists often of 2,000 camels and 1,000 men. *Exp.* The most important are slaves, male and female, taken in the negro countries to the S.; camels, ivory, the horns, teeth, and hides of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus; ostrich feathers, gum, pimento, parroquets in abundance, and a small quantity of white copper. *Imp.* Extremely various; comprising beads of all sorts, toys, glass, arms, light cloths of different kinds, chiefly made in Egypt, with some of French manufacture, red Barbary caps, small carpets, silks wrought and unwrought, shoes, and a considerable quantity of writing-paper. *Pop.* estimated at 200,000. *Lat.* between 11° and 15° N. *Lon.* between 26° and 29° E.—Its limits, however, are rather doubtful. (*See* AFRICA.)

DARIEN, *dair'-e-en*, a seaport-town of Georgia, U.S., on the N. and principal channel of the Altamaha, 60 miles from Savannah. It has a trade in cotton.

DARIEN, GULF OF, a portion of the Caribbean Sea, having on its W. side the Isthmus of Darien or Panama. Its extent is 26 leagues from S. to N., and it is 9 wide from E. to W.

DARIEN, or PANAMA, ISTHMUS OF, a narrow neck of land, which connects Central with S. America, and is comprised in the republic of New Grenada. *Ext.* From E. to W. about 200 miles, with an average breadth of 40: in *lon.* 79°, however, it is not more than 30. *Desc.* Hilly, with a mountain-chain running through it and connecting the two systems of Central and S. America. The soil is fertile, and produces maize, rice, sugar, coffee, cocoa, a great variety of fruits, fine timber, dyes, drugs, vanilla, and caoutchouc. A railway, 45 miles long, between Simon, or Navy Bay, on the Atlantic, and Panama on the Pacific, was opened for traffic in 1855. Many schemes have been set on foot with a view to the cutting of a canal through this isthmus, in which undertaking it is said that the existence of the numerous rivers would materially assist. (*See* NAVY BAY and AMERICA.)

DARIUS THE MEDE, *dai-ri'-us*, the prince mentioned in the Scriptures, is, according to some, the same as Cyaxeres, son of Astyages, and maternal uncle to Cyrus. D. at Babylon, about 348 B.C.

DARIUS I., king of Persia, was the son of Hystaspes. He entered into a conspiracy with six others against the usurper Smerdis, whom they slew, and then entered into an agreement that he should have the crown, whose horse should neigh first in the morning. By a plan concerted by the groom of Darius, a certain spot was fixed upon, and when the candidates came to the place, the horse of Darius suddenly neighed, in consequence of which he was saluted king. He subsequently took Babylon, after a siege of ten months, rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem and restored the captive Jews to their own country. At Marathon his forces were defeated by the Greeks, on which he resolved to carry on the war in person, but died in the midst of his preparations, 485 B.C.

DARIUS II., surnamed Ochus, or Nothus (bastard), because he was an illegitimate son of Artaxerxes. After the murder of Xerxes, he ascended the Persian throne, and espoused Parisatis, his sister, a cruel princess, by whom he had Artaxerxes Mnemon, Amistris, and Cyrus the Younger. D. 404 B.C.

DARIUS III., surnamed Codomanus, was the last king of Persia. The peace of his kingdom was early disturbed by Alexander, who invaded Persia to avenge the injuries which the Greeks had suffered from the predecessors of Darius. The king of Persia met his adversary in person, at the head of 600,000 men. This army was remarkable, however, more for the splendour of its equipment than its military courage. A battle was fought near the Granicus, in which the Persians were easily defeated. Another was soon after fought near

Issus, where Alexander left 110,000 of the enemy dead on the field, and took, among the prisoners of war, the mother, wife, and children of Darius. The darkness of the night favoured the retreat of Darius, who saved himself by flying in disguise. These losses weakened, but did not discourage, the Persian monarch, who assembled another more powerful army, with which he encountered his enemy at Arbela. The victory was long doubtful; but the intrepidity of Alexander and the superior valour of the Macedonians ultimately prevailed over the effeminate Persians, and Darius fled towards Media. His misfortunes were now almost at an end. Bessus, the governor of Bactriana, in hopes of succeeding him on the throne, attempted his life; and Darius was found by the Macedonians, in his chariot, expiring, covered with wounds, 331 B.C. In him the empire of Persia was extinguished, 228 years after it had been first founded by Cyrus the Great. (*See* ALEXANDER THE GREAT.)

DARK, *dark*, a county of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, U.S. *Area*, 714 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

DARKEHNEN, or DARKENEN, *dar'-ke-nen*, a town of Prussia, on the Angerap, 63 miles S.E. Konigsberg. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 3,000.

DARKHAN MOUNT, *dark'-han*, a granite mountain in Mongolia, 145 miles from Ourga, on the way to Pekin. A monument to the memory of Genghis Khan is erected on it.

DARLING, *dar'-ling*, a principal river of Central Australia, which, after traversing a sterile country and receiving the Bogan, unites with the Murray near *lat.* 34° S. and *lon.* 142° E.—For the greater part of its course its waters are salt.

DARLING DOWNS, a settling district of New South Wales, chiefly watered by the Condamine. It lies between *lat.* 27° and 28° S. *Pop.* 3,000.

DARLING MOUNTAINS, a range in W. Australia, 250 miles long. Its culminating peak is 3,500 feet above the level of the sea.

DARLINGTON, a town and parish in the bishopric of Durham, on the Skern, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches, 45 miles from York. The town has an ancient edifice called St. Cuthbert's Church, erected in 1160, by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham; a handsome town-hall and mechanics' institute. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton. It also has metal-foundries. *Pop.* of parish, 12,500; of town, 11,600. It is a station on the Great North of England Railway.

DARLINGTON, a district of S. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 1,050 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000, of whom two thirds are slaves.

DARMADAH, *dar'-ma-ha*, an island off the African coast, in the Red Sea, 20 miles in circumference. *Desc.* Low, and mostly covered with jungle. *Lat.* 12° 15' N. *Lon.* 42° 55' E.

DARMSTADT, *darm'-stat*, a neat town of Germany, on the Darm, the capital of the grand-duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, 18 miles from Mentz. It consists of an old and new town, both inclosed by walls. The principal objects of curiosity are the palace of the landgrave Louis VII. and the modern residence of the grand-duke, with its beautiful gardens; the town church, with the tombs of the landgraves; the meeting-house of the States, the academy, the town-school, the public library, consisting of 200,000 volumes, the library of the grand-duke, the cabinet of natural history (containing many curious fossils), the opera-house, several charitable institutions, and a number of different kinds of schools. *Manf.* Carpets, paper, silver articles, starch, tobacco, and wax-candles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Here, in 1803, Liebig, the celebrated chemist, was born.

DARNETAL, *darn'-tal*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 2 miles from Rouen. *Manf.* Woollens and paper. *Pop.* 6,500.

DARNLEY, Earl of, *darn'-le*, the ill-fated husband of Mary, queen of Scots. He was married to her in 1565, and two years afterwards was blown up by gunpowder in a house where he was lying unwell, in the neighbourhood of Holyrood palace, at Edinburgh. (*See* MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.)

DARQUIER, Augustin, *dar'-ke-ai*, a French astronomer, and member of the National Institute, who early discovered a strong inclination for the study of astronomy, which he cultivated with ardour; purchasing instruments, and establishing an observatory in his own house. He also educated pupils, and paid the expense of calculations, and sought for no pecuniary aid from government. His last observations were printed in Lalande's "Histoire Céleste," and are brought down to March, 1798. B. at Toulouse, 1718; D. 1802.

DART, *dart*, a river of England, rising in Dartmoor, Devonshire, and falling into the English Channel by an estuary which forms Dartmouth harbour.

DARTFORD, *dar'-ford*, a town and parish of Kent, on the Darent, 15 miles from London. It consists of a principal street, with some smaller avenues. The church is a large edifice, and there are to be seen the remains of a nunnery erected by Edward III. *Manf.* Gunpowder, paper, oil, and steam-engines. *Pop.* 6,500. It is a station on the North-Kent Railway.

DARTMOOR, *dart'-moor*, an extensive tract of land, belonging to the duchy of Cornwall, which occupies the greatest portion of the S.W. district of Devonshire. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 10. *Desc.* Mostly consisting of moorland, as its name implies, with several granite peaks rising to about 2,000 feet, and termed *tors*. It pastures, in the summer months, large numbers of sheep and cattle, Dartmoor mutton having a high reputation, and has tin and copper mines. In it are a convict prison and an hospital. (*See* DEVONSHIRE.)

DARTMOUTH, *dart'-mouth*, a seaport-town of Devonshire, situate 25 miles from Exeter, near the confluence of the Dart with the British Channel. It has a good harbour, with deep water, defended by a castle, and two platforms of cannon. The town occupies the declivity of a craggy hill, and extends about a mile along the water's edge. There are several churches, one of which stands on a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and has a lofty tower, forming a good sea-mark. There are, besides, a gaol, custom-house, and a market-house. It is a coast-guard station, and many of its inhabitants engage in the pilchard fisheries. *Exp.* Woollen goods, corn, and barley. *Imp.* Wine, fruit, oil, and salt. *Pop.* 5,000.—It is a station on the South-Devon Railway, and has daily communication by steamers with Totness.

DARTMOUTH, a seaport-town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, U.S., 62 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 4,000, mostly engaged in a coasting trade and the whale fishery.

DARU, Pierre Antoine Noel Bruno, Count, *dar'-oo*, a distinguished poet, historian, and statesman of France, who entered the military service of his country, notwithstanding an ardent attachment which he had to literary pursuits. He rose through a succession of employments, writing poetry, and assisting in the military organization of the army. He attracted the notice of the first consul, and, in 1802, became a member of the Tribunal. In 1805 he was made a counsellor of state, and general intendant of the imperial household. This last office he hesitated to accept. "I have spent my life among books," said he, "and have not had time to study the arts of the courtier." "Of courtiers I have plenty," said Napoleon I.,—"they will never fail; but I want a minister, at once enlightened, vigilant, and firm." He subsequently became the confidential friend of the emperor, and his prime minister. In 1812 he opposed the expedition to Russia, as he did several other of the emperor's schemes. On the abdication of Napoleon, he retired from public life, and, although exiled by the first government of the restored Bourbons, was recalled in 1819, and made a peer of France. He afterwards wrote a "Life of Tully," and a "History of Venice." B. at Montpellier, 1767; D. 1829.

DARWEN, UPPER and LOWER, *dar'-wen*, two townships in Lancashire, 3 miles from Blackburn. United *pop.* 15,000.—A station on the Bolton Railway.

DARWIN, Erasmus, *dar'-win*, an English physician and poet, who, in 1755, took his bachelor's degree in medicine at Cambridge, and, on that occasion, produced a thesis in which he maintained that the movements of the heart and arteries are immediately produced by the stimulus of the blood. From Cambridge he removed to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree, after which he practised at Lichfield. In 1757 he married Miss Howard, of that city, who died in 1770; after which he married the widow of Colonel Pole, who brought him a good fortune. He then

## Darwin

removed to Derby, where he passed the remainder of his life. B. at Newark, Nottinghamshire, 1732; D. at Derby, 1802.—Dr. Darwin's literary fame rests upon his "Botanic Garden," with philosophical notes, in two parts:—1. "The Economy of Vegetation." 2. "The Loves of the Plants," 2vols. 8vo. 3. "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," 8vo. 4. "Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening," 1 vol. 4to. In these works the poet, botanist, and philosopher appear to advantage, although they are now little read. Besides these, he was the author of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and a tract on Female Education, 4to. He had also a share in the formation of the System of Vegetables of Linnæus, published in the name of the Botanical Society at Lichfield.

DARWIN, Charles, F.R.S., an eminent modern naturalist, who has distinguished himself by his discoveries in the paths of zoology and geology. He is also widely known by his work entitled, "The Voyage of Naturalists." This is a record of the observations which he made in several of the countries visited by her majesty's ship *Beagle*, between the years 1832 and 1836, to which he had been attached as naturalist. He has also written several other works, which place him high among geologists.

DATAMES, *dăt'-a-mees*, a Persian general under Artaxerxes Ochus, gained many victories over the enemies of that prince. Being disgraced, however, by the king, to whom envious courtiers had misrepresented him, he raised Cappadocia in revolt, and defeated Artabazes, whom the king sent against him. Assassinated by Mithridates, 361 B.C.—Cornelius Nepos has written his life.

DATCHET, *dătch'-et*, a parish of Buckinghamshire, on the Thames, which is here crossed by a bridge, 1½ mile from Windsor, with which it is thus connected. *Pop.* 900.

DATHAN, *dai'-thăn*, 'laws,' or 'rights,' a conspirator against Moses.

DATIS, *dai'-tis*, a general of Darius I., had the command, in conjunction with Artaphernes, of the Persian army which was defeated by Miltiades at Marathon, 490 B.C.—He was subsequently put to death by the Spartans.

DAUBENTON, M., *do-ben'-tawng*, a French anatomist and naturalist, who became assistant to Buffon in the royal garden, and keeper of the king's museum. In 1744 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and contributed several valuable papers to their memoirs. He had also a considerable share in the production of Buffon's "Natural History," generally furnishing the anatomical descriptions. His "Instructions to Shepherds," 1784, 8vo, is an excellent work. He was likewise the author of "A Methodical View of Minerals," and contributed several articles to the "Encyclopædia." B. at Montbard, Burgundy, 1716; D. at Paris, 1800.—Daubenton was the principal means of introducing and successfully propagating the breed of Spanish sheep in France. He was married to the authoress of "Zélie dans le Désert," with whom he lived in great happiness.

DAUBENY, Charles Giles Bridle, M.D., F.R.S., *daw'-be-ne*, has distinguished himself by his labours in the fields of geology, chemistry, and physiological botany. On these subjects he has published a great many papers, whilst performing his duties as professor of botany and chemistry in the University of Oxford. In 1836 he was elected president of the British Association.

D'AUBIGNÉ, Jean Henri Merle, *do-been'-yai*, a Swiss theologian, who, for some time, was the pastor of a French church in Hamburg, whence he removed to Brussels, where he acquired great popularity as a preacher. It is, however, on account of his great work, entitled "A History of the Reformation of the 16th Century," that he is here noticed, a performance which has acquired an immense popularity. He is the author of several other works; among which we may name "The Protector (Cromwell); a Vindication;" and "Germany, England, and Scotland." His sympathies lean greatly towards the evangelical Protestantism of the last-named country, to which he has paid frequent visits, and, in 1850, received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. B. at Geneva, 1794.

D'AUBIGNÉ, Theodore Agrippa. (*See* AUBIGNÉ, D'.)

## David

DAUN, Leopold Joseph Maria, Count, *down*, a celebrated Austrian general, who served the empress Maria Theresa with the greatest zeal and glory. He commenced his military career against the Turks; but it was as a commander in the armies which were engaged in the "seven years' war" against the king of Prussia, that he attained the acme of his glory. After a series of good fortune, however, he met with a defeat at Torgau, in 1760. B. 1705; D. at Vienna, 1766.

DAUNG, THE, *dawng*, an Indian tract of country, in the presidency of Bombay, comprising several native states, who pay tribute to a prince called the rajah of Daung. *Area*, about 1,000 square miles. *Pop.* 71,000. *Lat.* between 20° and 21° 5′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 28′ and 73° 52′ E.

DAUPHIN, *daw'-fin*, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., situate on the E. side of the Susquehannah. *Area*, 608 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, though mountainous. *Pop.* about 36,000.

DAUPHIN, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of W. Florida. *Ext.* 14 miles long. *Lat.* 30° 18′ N. *Lon.* 88° 12′ W.

DAUPHINÉ, *do'-fe-nai*, an old and extensive province in the S.E. of France, now comprised in the three departments of Isère, Drôme, and Upper Alps.—Its counts were called dauphins; and when, in 1349, it was ceded to Philip of Valois, the title of dauphin was given to the eldest son of the king of France, to whom it continued to be applied till the revolution of 1830.

DAURIA, *daw'-re-a*, a district of N.E. Asia, Mantchooria, and separated by the Daurian mountains, an extensive range, from Lake Baikal.

DAVENANT, Sir William, *dăv'-nant*, an English poet, who, after being some time at Lincoln College, became page to the duchess of Richmond, and then to Lord Brook. In 1637 he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureate; and, having fought for the king during the civil war, received, in 1643, the honour of knighthood. On the decline of the royal cause, he went to France, and formed a plan of carrying out to Virginia, in America, some artificers; but his ship was taken by English cruisers, and he, himself, would have suffered death, had Milton, the great epicist, not interceded on his behalf. This generous act he was enabled, at a future day, similarly to repay to Milton. At the Restoration he obtained a patent for erecting a theatre in Lincolns-Inn Fields, and devoted himself to dramatic composition and poetry. B. at Oxford, 1605; D. in London in 1668, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. His works were published together in 1673.—His son, CHARLES DAVENANT, was well versed in politics, and acquired some reputation by his poetic works, as also others connected with political and social economy. His works were published in five volumes 8vo, 1771. B. 1656; D. 1714.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, *dăv'-en-tre*, a town and parish of Northamptonshire, 12 miles from Northampton. *Manf.* Whips and shoes. *Pop.* 4,500.

DAVID, *dai'-vid*, a town of S. America, N. Grenada, of recent origin. It is situate on a river of the same name, and has rapidly increased by immigration. *Pop.* unascertained. *Lat.* 8° 23′ N. *Lon.* 82° 27′ W.

DAVID, 'beloved,' king and prophet of Israel, the son of Jesse, was keeping his father's flocks when he was selected and anointed by the prophet Samuel, at the age of 15, to succeed Saul. His valour in killing Goliath, a gigantic Philistine, procured him a place at the court of Saul, who, afterwards, endeavoured to take away his life; on which David fled. When Saul fell, David was acknowledged king by the tribe of Judah; but the other tribes, at the instigation of Abner, placed Ishbosheth, the younger son of Saul, on the throne; thus occasioning a civil war. On the death of Ishbosheth, however, the contending parties united in submission to David, who reigned with great glory for thirty years. He took Jerusalem from the Jebusites, and gained considerable victories over the Philistines and other neighbouring nations; but tarnished his glory by taking Bethshebah from Uriah, her husband, and putting him to death. He also suffered by causing the people to be numbered. A rebellion was excited against him by his son Absalom, which was quelled, and Absalom slain. When the news of this was brought to David,

he lamented the untimely fall of his son in affecting terms. At the close of his life, he abdicated in favour of his son Solomon. B. at Bethlehem, 1085; D. 1015 B.C. —A considerable portion of the book of Psalms was composed by him, and is both a pathetic and sublime collection of devotional poetry.

DAVID, St., a British saint, who, in the 5th century, was bishop of Caerleon, and the metropolitan of the Welsh church. He subsequently removed his see to Mynyw, which came to be called Ty Dewi, or the house of St. David. There are many churches dedicated to him in Wales; but the notion of his being the patron saint of that country, and his originating its symbol in the leek, are treated as modern inventions. Lived in the 5th century.—The wearing of the leek, in Wales, on St. David's day, probably originated from the custom of *Cymhortha*, or the friendly aid, practised among farmers. In some districts of South Wales, all the neighbours of a small farmer were wont to appoint a day when they attended to plough his land, and the like; and, at such time, it was the custom for each to bring his portion of leeks with him for making the broth or soup.

DAVID I., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother, Alexander the Fierce, in 1124. He was reared in England, and married Maud, grand-niece of William the Conqueror. When called to the Scottish throne, he held the earldom of Northumberland and Huntingdon, and, on the death of Henry I., king of England, maintained the claim of his daughter Maud against Stephen, and seized Carlisle. He was, however, defeated at the battle of Northallerton, in 1138. The following year a negotiation was entered into, by which Carlisle was suffered to remain in the possession of David. D. at Carlisle, 1153.

DAVID II., king of Scotland, was the son of Robert Bruce, at whose death he was but five years old. On the invasion of his country by Baliol, he was sent to France; but his party prevailing, after a bloody contest, he returned in 1342. He made several inroads on England, but was taken prisoner and conveyed to the Tower, where he was confined till 1357, when, on paying a heavy ransom, he was set free. D. in 1371.

DAVID OF HIRAZUG, surnamed the Black, a Welsh divine, bard, and grammarian. The literary compositions of the Welsh being affected by their conquest by Edward I., this divine was chosen to modify the grammar and system of prosody of Edeyrn, agreeably to the regulations which took place on that occasion. He also translated several copies of a Missal, or the Office of the Virgin, into Welsh. Flourished in the 14th century.

DAVID AB GWILYM, a celebrated Welsh bard, who composed a variety of beautiful poems, under the patronage of Ivor the Generous. The subject of the greater part of these is love. One hundred and forty-seven of them he dedicated to the fair Morvid, his mistress; but she rejected his suit, and married Rhys Gwgan, an officer in the English army at the battle of Cressy. Flourished in the 14th century. His works were printed in London, in 1789.

DAVID COMNENUS, the last emperor of Trebizond, who had usurped the throne on the death of his brother John. In 1458 he relinquished his kingdom to Mahomet II., on condition that the latter should espouse his daughter Anne, and that his own life should be saved. The sultan observed the first of these conditions, but caused David to be put to death, with seven of his sons, 1462.

DAVID, James Louis, a celebrated French artist, who, after studying in Paris, went to Rome, where his talents for historical painting rapidly developed themselves. In 1789 he produced his picture representing Lucius Junius Brutus passing sentence of death upon his son Titus, which, to some extent, may be considered to have indicated the political tendency of his mind to the worship of democratic principles. He became a devoted admirer of the monsters Robespierre and Marat, and eagerly accepted office in the bloodiest periods of the great Revolution. He became a member of the National Convention, and also of the Jacobin Mountain, when he imagined he discovered in Robespierre a resemblance to Phocion, and in Collot d'Herbois a reproduction of Marius. He painted pictures of republican heroism, voted for the death of Louis XVI., and escaped guillotining himself only on account of his artistic celebrity. In 1800 Napoleon appointed him painter to the government; and throughout the imperial rule, his influence controlled, to a large extent, the fine arts in France. On the fall of the emperor, he was driven into exile. B. at Paris, 1748; D. at Brussels, 1825.—The best paintings of David, however excellent in other respects, are deficient in vitality. His figures have the form but not the breath of life in them; consequently, they can be considered as little more than beautiful sculptures represented on canvas. His best works are the "Oath of the Horatii," the "Rape of the Sabines," the "Death of Socrates," and "Napoleon presenting the Imperial Eagles to his Troops." His portrait of Napoleon I. is generally well known.

DAVID, Félicien, *da'-veed*, a modern French composer, who, after attaining to considerable excellence on the violin, became musical director at the church of Saint-Sauveur, Aix. Here he continued to devote himself to his professional duties; but becoming imbued with the doctrines of Saint-Simon, he, with some others, paid a visit to Egypt, the Holy Land, and the Desert. He was gone three years, and when he returned, published some "Oriental Melodies," which were not well received. Still devoting himself to study, he adopted loftier themes for the exercise of his genius, and in 1844 produced his ode entitled "The Desert," which met with a brilliant success. After this, came his "Moses on the Mount," "Christopher Columbus," for which Louis Philippe conferred on him the cross of the Legion of Honour; and several other works of great merit. B. at Cadenet, in Vaucluse, 1810.

DAVID'S, St., a decayed town of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, about 2 miles from the sea. It is an episcopal see, and the cathedral and bishop's palace stand a little to the south of the town. The diocese comprises Carmarthen, Pembroke, Brecon, and the greater part of Radnorshire, with some adjoining parishes. The residence of the bishop is at Abergwilli. *Pop.* of parish, about 2,500, of which nearly one half is in the city.

DAVID'S HEAD, St., the extreme W. point of Wales, in Pembrokeshire. *Lat.* 51° 50′ N. *Lon.* 5° 15′ W.

DAVIDSON, *da'-vid-son*, two counties in the United States.—1. In West Tenessee. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Pop.* 39,000.—2. In North Carolina. *Area*, 380 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000, of whom a sixth are slaves.

DAVIES, Sir John, *da'-vis*, an English poet, lawyer, and political writer, who, on the accession of James I., had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and was made attorney-general for Ireland. In 1626 he was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, but died in the same year. B. at Chisgrove, Wiltshire, 1570.—Sir John wrote a valuable book on the state of Ireland. His poetical works, of which that entitled "Nosce Teipsum" is the principal, were collected and published in 1773, 12mo.

DAVIES, Thomas, an intelligent and enterprising publisher, who was educated at Edinburgh, and becoming an actor, received an engagement at the Haymarket theatre, London. He subsequently became a bookseller in Russell Street, Covent Garden, where he was patronized by Dr. Johnson, and, through him, by other celebrities of his time. In 1780 he published the "Life of Garrick," which had a good sale. He also wrote "Dramatic Miscellanies," the "Life of Henderson the Player," and several fugitive pieces. B. 1712; D. 1783.—Dr. Johnson declared that Davies was "learned enough for a clergyman." The Docto was first introduced to Boswell in his back shop; and both he and his wife, distinguished by her beauty, were highly esteemed by the great lexicographer, who lived on as easy an intimacy with them, as with any family he visited. It was the unmerciful ridicule of Churchill in his "Rosciad" which drove Davies from the stage.

"With him came mighty Davies;—on my life,
That Davies has a very pretty wife!—
Statesman all over—in plots famous grown,
*He mouths a sentence as curs mouth a bone!*"

DAVILA, Henry Catherine, *da'-ve-la*, an Italian historian, whose family was of Spanish extraction, and had furnished several constables to the island of Cyprus.

The Turks taking this island, at an early age he was brought from Padua to France, where his father enjoyed the favour of Henry III. and Catherine de Medicis. In compliment to these royal friends, he received his baptismal names; and, at first a page, he afterwards took service under Henry IV., and was present, during the civil war, in 1597, at Honfleur and Amiens. He, afterwards, returned to Padua, and then fixed his residence at Venice, where he, again, took up arms and rendered great services to the republic. He now set about writing, in Italian, a "History of the Civil Wars in France, from the Death of Henry II. to the Peace of Vervins," which was published at Venice, 1630. B. near Padua, 1576; assassinated near Verona, 1631. His history is universally esteemed for the exactness of its facts and the excellence of its style, although the author has been reproached with showing some partiality for Catherine de Medicis. It has been translated into French several times, and also into English.

Davis, John, *dai'-vis*, an English navigator, who, in 1585, had the command of an expedition to discover a N.W. passage to America. In this voyage he discovered the strait called by his name. The year following he sailed on the same design, and having explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland, proceeded as far as *lat.* 72° N. In 1591 he went as second in command with Cavendish, in his voyage to the South Seas. After this, he made five voyages to the East Indies, but was killed in the last of these, in a fight with some Japanese pirates, on the coast of Malacca. B. near Dartmouth, Devonshire; slain, 1605.—He wrote an account of some of his voyages, and invented a quadrant, which was used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, till superseded by Hadley's sextant.

Davis Strait, a narrow sea, which divides Greenland on the W. from British N. America, and connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. Its narrowest part is about 150 miles across. It was discovered by the English navigator of the same name.

Davoust, or Davout, Louis Nicholas, *dai'-voost*, a celebrated French marshal, began life with Bonaparte, as a student at Brienne. In 1785 he entered the army, and, taking the side of the revolutionists, fought under Dumouriez at Jemappe, on November 8, 1792. In 1793 he was made a general; but being of a noble family, he was forced to resign his command, on account of the decree which forbade such to enter upon active service. The downfall of Robespierre, however, enabled him to recover his rank in the army, with which he fought on the Rhine, under Pichegru. In the Italian campaigns he procured the friendship of Napoleon I., and afterwards accompanied him to Egypt. On his return, he was made a general of division, and commanded the cavalry of the Army of Italy. He contributed to the victory of Marengo, and became a marshal under the imperial dynasty. He commanded the right wing at Austerlitz, and, on October 14, 1806, defeated the duke of Brunswick at Auerstadt. For this he was created duke of Auerstadt. For his services at Eckmuhl he was created prince of Eckmuhl, and at Wagram once more commanded the right wing. He was with the Russian expedition, and was wounded in the battle of Borodino. After the retreat from Moscow, he held Hamburg, where he had his headquarters, against all the forces of the allies, and only, after the peace of 1814, surrendered to General Gérard, who was the bearer of the commands of Louis XVIII. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he became minister of war. After Waterloo, he lived in retirement till 1819, when he re-entered the Chamber of Peers. B. at Annoux, in the Yonne, 1770; D. 1823.

Davy, Sir Humphrey, *dai'-ve*, a distinguished modern chemist, who was intended for the medical profession, but who relinquished that design, and became superintendent of the Pneumatic Institution at Bristol. While fulfilling his duties in this capacity, he published his "Chemical and Philosophical Researches," which obtained for him the professorship of chemistry in the Royal Institution of London. In the April of 1801 he gave his first lecture, and, from that time, his popularity extended to all parts of the country. In the following year he was made professor to the Board of Agriculture, and, in 1818, had a baronetcy conferred on him. In 1820 he was elected president of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he continued to contribute papers, on subjects of the greatest interest, for several years. B. at Penzance, Cornwall, in 1778; D. at Geneva, Switzerland, 1829.—The exertions of Davy in the fields of science have given his name an imperishable fame. He discovered the metallic bases of the earths and alkalies, the principles of electro-chemistry, and invented the miners' safety-lamp. In reference to his discovery of the composition of the fixed alkalies, Dr. Paris says, "Since the account given by Newton of his first discoveries in optics, it may be questioned whether so happy and successful an instance of philosophical induction has been afforded as that of Davy." The same writer says of him, that "he was endued with the spirit, and was a master of the practice of the inductive logic; and that he has left us some of the noblest examples of the efficacy of that great instrument of human reason in the discovery of truth." Besides his philosophical works, he wrote "Salmonia; or, Days of Fly-fishing;" and "Consolations in Travel."—His brother and biographer, John, M.D., F.R.S., was also an eminent chemist, physiologist, and geologist. He entered the army as a surgeon, and became inspector-general of army hospitals, on half pay. He wrote largely on general subjects, as well as on those connected with the natural sciences.

Dawes, Richard, *dawz*, a learned critic, who, in 1736, published proposals for a Greek translation of "Paradise Lost," which was never completed. In 1738 he was appointed master of the grammar-school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and, in 1745, published his "Miscellanea Critica; or, a Collection of Remarks on various Ancient Authors," a work of high value. In 1749 Dawes resigned the mastership of his school, and died at Heworth, near Newcastle, 1766; B. at Market Bosworth, 1708.

Dawlish, *daw'-lish*, a town and parish of Devonshire, 3 miles from Teignmouth. *Pop.* 3,600.—It is a station of the Great Western Railway.

Dax, *dax*, a well-built town of France, in the department Landes, on the Adour, 25 miles from Bayonne. It has an old wall, flanked with towers, and is protected by a castle. This place has long been celebrated for its mineral waters and baths, and is, in consequence, much frequented. *Manf.* Leather, thread, earthenware, linseed-oil, and vinegar. It also has a trade in brandy, Bayonne hams, and wood. *Pop.* 6,000.—Dax was taken by the English in the 12th century, and remained in their possession till the middle of the 16th. It is connected by rail with Bayonne and Bordeaux.

Day, Thomas, an English writer, the author of "Sandford and Merton," whose father was a collector of the customs, and died while he was an infant, leaving Thomas £1,200 a year. His manners were eccentric, and his opinions romantic. He and a friend of his, called Bicknel, took two orphan children from the workhouse at Shrewsbury, to educate them in the ancient Roman manner, and afterwards to marry them. The project, however, failed, and Mr. Day married, in 1778, a Miss Mills, of Derbyshire. He wrote several works; but the one by which his name will be perpetuated is "The History of Sandford and Merton," a romantic tale, for young persons, pleasing, but fanciful, and of much the same stamp as Rousseau's "Emilius." B. in London, 1748; D. 1789.

Day, St., a town of Cornwall, 8 miles from Truro. *Pop.* 2,000, chiefly employed in the mines.

Dayton, *dai'-ton*, a post-township of Ohio, U.S., on the Miami, 52 miles from Cincinnati, with which it is connected by the Miami. *Pop.* 11,000, mostly employed in cotton-mills, iron-foundries, and machine workshops.

Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltites, *ded*, that is, the 'Lake of Bitumen,' a lake of Palestine, about 20 miles from Jerusalem at its N. point. *Ext.* About 35 miles long, with an average breadth of from 10 to 12. Five cities, including Sodom and Gomorrah, situate on this spot, were, according to Scripture, all swallowed up, to satisfy divine vengeance for their iniquity. The neighbourhood of the lake abounds with volcanic products. It receives the river Jordan on its N. side, and, it has been affirmed, that no animal has been found in it. The *Asclepias gigantea* (the apple of Sodom) grows on its W. coast; and, though inviting to the eye, the fruit crumbles into dust in the hand. The depth

of the lake is about 350 fathoms, and its surface is upwards of 1,000 feet below that of the Mediterranean Sea. Its centre is in *lat.* 31° 30′ N.; *lon.* 35° 30′ E.

DEADMAN'S HEAD, *ded-mans*, a promontory on the coast of Cornwall, in the English Channel. *Lat.* 50° 30′ N. *Lon.* 4° 48′ W.

DEAL, *deel*, a maritime town on the coast of Kent, situate between the N. and S. Forelands, 8 miles from Dover, opposite the Goodwin Sands. It is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, and stands on the seashore, which forms a bold beach, and is defended from the violence of the waves, by a long rampart of pebbles, thrown up by the sea. In the upper part, the streets are broad and capacious; but, in Lower Deal, they are narrow and dirty. To the S. of the town is Walmer Castle, where the first duke of Wellington died, in 1852. Besides the parish church, there are a chapel of ease, a public library and reading-room, a regular custom-house, and naval store-house. At a little distance is an extensive naval hospital, and, at the back of the town, a commodious house of industry. The Deal pilots and boatmen are intrepid and excellent seamen, and particularly active in affording assistance to vessels in distress. *Pop.* 14,500.—It is supposed by many, that it was on the coast between Deal and Dover that Julius Cæsar landed, on his invasion of Britain. Others, however, place the landing at Folkestone.

DEAN, *deen*, a name common to a large number of English parishes, with populations ranging between 300 and 30,000. The largest is in Lancashire, 130 miles from Great Bolton, with cotton-mills, coal-mines, and bleaching-works. The population of none of the rest reaches above 1,000.

DEAN, FOREST OF, a royal forest in Gloucestershire, formerly of considerable extent, but now reduced to about 11,000 acres, inclosed for growing timber for the navy. It is 5 miles from Newnham. Its orchards yield the famous styre-apple cider, and it is connected by numerous railways with the rivers Severn and Wye. The inhabitants have no county rates, and enjoy other privileges. *Pop.* 11,000, much employed in coal and iron works.

DEARBORN, *deer'-born*, a county of Indiana, U.S., on Ohio river *Area*, 308 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—A river in Missouri territory, running into the Missouri, above the Falls, near the Rocky Mountains.

DEBENHAM, *deb'-nam*, a town and parish of Suffolk, on the Deben, 12 miles from Ipswich. *Pop.* 1,700.

DEBIR, *de'-bir*, 'oracle,' or 'discourse,' a king of Eglon slain by Joshua.

DEBO, LAKE, *de'-bo*, is in Central Africa, about 140 miles from Timbuctoo. It is traversed by the Joliba, and has a town of the same name on its shores.

DEBORAH, *deb'-o-ra*, a Hebrew prophetess, who, by her exhortations, prevailed on Barak to march against Sisera, general of the troops of Jabin. Lived in the 13th century B.C.

DEBRETZIN, *de-bret'-zin*, a large town of Hungary, 160 miles from Vienna. It has several Catholic and Calvinist churches, monasteries, hospitals, an orphan-house, a town-hall, and a celebrated Calvinistic college, with a large library. *Manf.* Furs, shoes, soap, pipe-bowls, tobacco, combs, and turnery wares. *Pop.* about 45,000, of whom 30,000 are Magyars.—This town was, in 1684, taken by the Turks, but abandoned by them in the same year.

DE CANDOLLE, Augustin Pyramus, *kan'-dol*, a French botanist, who, in 1807, was made professor of botany in the University of Montpellier. A chair was subsequently specially established for him in Geneva, when he designed to produce a work which should comprehend a description of all known plants. Such an undertaking was of too great magnitude for one man; consequently, he was obliged to abandon his design. He, however, wrote largely on his favourite science, besides contributing papers to the Transactions of almost every scientific society in Europe. D. at Geneva, 1778; D. 1841.

DECAPOLIS, *de-kap'-o-lis*, 'ten cities,' a province having ten cities, east of the Jordan.

DECATUR, *de-kai'-tur*, the names of three counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 7,000 and 16,000.—They are in the states of Georgia, Indiana, and Tenessee.

DECCAN, *dek'-kan*, or the Country of the South, an extensive region of India, bounded N. by the Nerbudda, S. by the Krishna or Kistna river, E. by the Bay of Bengal, and W. by the Arabian Sea. *Ext.* 900 miles long, and 490 at its greatest breadth. It comprises the provinces of Candeish, Gundwana, Berar, Orissa, the Northern Circars, Arungabad, Beeder, Bejapore, Hyderabad, and the dominions of the Nizam, the rajahs of Berar and Sattara, the Guicowar and Gwalior sovereigns.—BRITISH DECCAN comprises the electorates of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Dharwar, and Candeish. Some of the mountains of this country attain an elevation of nearly 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. This immense territory formed, for a long period, a state of itself. In the seventeenth century it was conquered by Aurungzebe, and, after his death, was split up into a number of petty principalities. The British now possess a large portion of the Deccan, the remainder being tributary to them.

DECCAN ISLAND is in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Brahmapootra. *Ext.* 30 miles long, by 12 broad. It lies very low, and at spring tides is nearly submerged.

DECEBALUS, *de-seb'-a-lus*, a warlike king of the Daci, who was successful in a war against the emperor Domitian, but was conquered by Trajan. In despair at his reverses, he destroyed himself, and Dacia became a Roman province. This was in 105.

DECEMVIRI, *de-sem'-vi-ri*, magistrates, who were created at Rome, 451 B.C., to compile a code of laws, and were ten in number,—whence their name. All other magistrates were suspended, and their power was absolute. At first, the decemvirs used their authority with considerable moderation, reduced the laws under twelve heads, and caused them to be engraved on twelve tables of brass. In the third year of their creation, however, the decemvirs became odious on account of their tyranny; and the attempt of Appius Claudius to gain possession of Virginia, caused the total abolition of their office. The people were so exasperated against them, that they demanded them from the senate, to burn them alive. Consuls were again appointed, and tranquillity re-established in the state. (*See* CLAUDIUS, Appius.)

DECEPTION ISLAND, *de-sep'-shun*, a volcanic island in the Antarctic Ocean, consisting of layers of ashes and ice.

DECIUS MUS, *de'-she-us mus*, a celebrated Roman consul, who, after many glorious exploits, devoted himself to the gods' manes for the safety of his country, in a battle against the Latins, throwing himself into the midst of the ranks of the enemy, and dying, covered with wounds, 338 B.C. His son and grandson also imitated his devotedness in the same manner; the first in a battle with the Gauls and Samnites, 295 B.C.; the second, in the war against Pyrrhus, 279 B.C.

DECIUS, a Roman emperor, who distinguished himself by an expedition against the Persians, and by persecuting the Christians. In his march against the Goths, he entered a morass, where he and his army, attacked by the enemy, perished, 251 A.D.

DECIZE, *de-seez'*, a town of France, in the department of the Nièvre, 18 miles from Nevers. It stands on a rock in the middle of an island formed by the Loire, and has extensive coal and iron works in the vicinity. *Pop.* 3,000.

DECKER, Thomas, *dek'-ker*, an English dramatist, cotemporary with Ben Jonson, who satirized him in his "Poetaster," under the name of Crispanus, Decker retorting in his "Satyromastix; or, Untrussing of a Humorous Poet." He wrote several plays, some of which possess merit. D. about 1638.—The best-known drama of Decker is "Fortunatus, or the Wishing-cap;" and his best-known tract is "The Gull's Horn-book." From this, Sir Walter Scott, in his "Fortunes of Nigel," draws largely for his description of London life. It was first printed in 1609, and gives a very minute and curious picture of the manners and customs of the middle classes of society in the seventeenth century.

DECURIO, *de-ku'-re-o*, the title of a subaltern officer in the Roman armies, who commanded a decuria, which consisted of ten men. (*See* CENTURIA.)

DEDDINGTON, *ded'-ding-ton*, a parish and town of Oxfordshire, 15 miles from Oxford. It consists of one

principal street, and has a large market-square. *Pop.* 2,100. It is a station on the Oxford and Rugby branch of the Great Western Railway.

DEDHAM, *ded'-ham*, a parish and village of Essex, picturesquely situate on the Stour, 4 miles from Manningtree. *Pop*, 1,800.

DEE, a river of Wales, rising in Lake Bala, Merionethshire, and, after a course of 70 miles, falling into the Irish Sea, about 15 miles below Chester.

DEE, a river of Scotland, rising in the Cairngorm mountains, on the N. side of Cairntoul, Aberdeenshire, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the German Ocean, at the town of Aberdeen. Its source has an elevation of 4,000 feet, and it drains 1,000 square miles of country.—Another, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which, after a course of 50 miles, joins the Solway Firth, below the town of Kirkcudbright.

DEE, a river of Ireland, which traverses the county of Louth, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into Dundalk Bay.

DEE, John, an English mathematician and philosopher, who, on the founding of Trinity College, Cambridge, was chosen one of its fellows. Becoming, however, suspected of practising magic, he went to Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law. He there read lectures in the mathematics, and also at Paris, where he was offered a mathematical professorship in the university. In 1551 he returned to England, and obtained the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn; but his devotion to mathematical studies again brought him into trouble, by causing him to be accused of practising magical incantations. He was also accused of preaching against the life of Queen Mary, for which he suffered imprisonment. On the death of Mary, he rose into favour with Queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Mortlake, where he resided, and collected a library. As the people would have him a magician, he seems, at length, to have believed that he was one, and in 1581, with Edward Kelly, began magical operations, which lasted two years. In these they were joined by a Polish nobleman, called Laski, who persuaded Dee to go to Poland, where they remained some time, holding communication with spirits. He subsequently returned, by order of the queen, and, in 1596, was made warden of Manchester College. B. in London, 1527; D. at Mortlake, 1608.—He published several mathematical works in Latin and English, and wrote many more, which were never printed; but in 1659 Dr. Casaubon published "A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits," &c. The genius of Dee was comprehensive, and seems to have been misunderstood in the age in which he lived.

DEEPING, *de'-ping*, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

DEER, two parishes of Scotland, none of them with a population above 5,000.

DEFIANCE, *de-fi'-ance*, a county of Ohio, U.S., bordering on Indiana. *Area*, 414 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.

DE FOE, Daniel, *de-fo'*, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," was the son of James Foe, a butcher, of St. Giles, Cripplegate. He himself prefixed the De to his name, but for what reason we have no intimation. In 1688 our author kept a hosier's shop in Cornhill; but becoming a bankrupt, had recourse to his pen for a subsistence. He subsequenely received the appointment of accountant to the commissioners of the glass duty, which office he held till that impost was taken off. In 1701 he produced his "True-born Englishman," and in the following year, appeared his "Shortest Way with the Dissenters," a pamphlet which drew upon him the vengeance of the government. Beholding the danger with which he was threatened, he absconded, when, on the 10th January, 1703, the following interesting descriptive advertisement appeared in the *London Gazette*:—"Whereas Daniel De Foe, *alias* De Fooe, is charged with writing a scandalous and seditious pamphlet, entitled, 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters.' He is a middle-sized spare man, about 40 years old, of a brown complexion, and dark brown-coloured hair, but wears a wig; a hooked nose, a sharp chin, grey eyes, and a large mole near his mouth; was born in London, and for many years was a hose-factor in Freeman's Yard, in Cornhill, and now is owner of the brick and pantile works near Tilbury Fort, in Essex. Whoever will discover the said Daniel De Foe to one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, or any of her majesty's justices of the peace, so that he may be apprehended, shall have the reward of £50, which her majesty has ordered immediately to be paid upon such discovery." The luck-



DANIEL DE FOE.

less author was discovered, brought to trial, and sentenced to be pilloried, fined, and imprisoned. In the *Gazette* of the 31st July of the same year, it is recorded, that "on the 29th instant Daniel Foe, *alias* De Foe, stood in the pillory before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, as he did yesterday near the Conduit in Cheapside, and this day at Temple Bar, in pursuance of his sentence, given against him at the last sessions at the Old Bailey, for writing and publishing a seditious libel, entitled, 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters.' By which sentence he is also fined 200 marks, to find sureties for his good behaviour for seven years, and to remain in prison till all be performed." However cruel had been the design of the government, in passing sentence on De Foe, the punishment itself was a complete failure. Such a pillory exhibition had seldom been seen in England; for exulting thousands accompanied him each day from Newgate to the pillory, to protect him from hurt or insult, and greeted him, also, with shouts of triumph on his return to Newgate. The very pillory itself was said to have been decorated with garlands; for it was the height of summer, when there was an abundance of flowers: and not only this; but refreshments were provided for him. On regaining his liberty, he retired to Bury St. Edmunds, where he continued to exercise his pen, and was instrumental in promoting the union of England and Scotland. In 1713 he was again committed to prison for some political pamphlets, but Lord Oxford procured his pardon. In 1715 he published the "Family Instructor," a religious performance of merit; and in 1719 appeared his greatest work, the romance of "Robinson Crusoe," supposed to have been founded on the story of Alexander Selkirk's being left on the island of Juan Fernandez. De Foe wrote a number of other fictions of considerable merit. B. in London, 1664; D. 1731.—In concluding this brief sketch of one of the greatest and most original of England's fiction-writers, we cannot resist the temptation to insert the following record of what were his sentiments regarding the opinions of mankind, and what had been his own experience of life. The above advertisement describes the outward man. The inward shall be described by himself. "I am a Stoic," says he, "in whatever may be the event of things. I'll do and say what I think is a debt of justice and truth, without the least regard to clamour and reproach;

and as I am utterly unconcerned at human opinion, the people that throw away their breath so freely in censuring me, may consider of some better improvement to make of their passions, than to waste them on a man that is both above and below the reach of them. I know too much of the world to expect good in it, and have learned to value it too little to be concerned at the evil. I have gone through a life of wonders, and am the subject of a vast variety of providences. I have been fed more by miracle than Elijah when the ravens were his purveyors. I have, some time ago, summed up the scenes of my life in this distich :—

No man has tasted differing fortunes more;
And thirteen times, I have been rich and poor.

In the school of affliction I have learned more philosophy than at the academy, and more divinity than from the pulpit. In prison, I have learned that liberty does not consist in open doors and the egress and ingress of locomotion. I have seen the rough side of the world as well as the smooth, and have, in less than half a year, tasted the difference between the closet of a king and the dungeon of Newgate. I have suffered deeply for cleaving to principles." Such is the experience of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," one of the most delightful romances that ever emanated from a human brain. "Was there ever anything written by mere man," asks Dr. Johnson, "that the reader wished longer, except 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Don Quixote,' and the 'Pilgrim's Progress'?"

DEGNEZLI, *de-neez'-le*, a city of Asia Minor, 52 miles from Allah Shehr. In 1715, 12,000 of its inhabitants were destroyed by an earthquake. From that time it has never regained its former importance.

DEHRA DOON, *de'-ra doon*, a district of the N. W. Provinces in British India, consisting mostly of a fertile valley, 50 miles long, by 15 broad. *Pop.* 35,000. *Lat.* between 30° and 30° 32′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 43′ and 78° 24′ E.—The tea-plant has been introduced and successfully cultivated in this district.

DEIOPEIA, *de'-i-o-pe'-ya*, a nymph, the fairest of all the fourteen nymphs that attended upon Juno, who promised her in marriage to Æolus, the god of the winds, if he would destroy the fleet of Æneas, which was sailing for Italy.

DEIR, *dair*, the name of many places in the East, the principal being 10 miles from Beyrout, in Syria. It is the chief town of the Druses, whose emir lives in its citadel.

DEJANIRA, *dej'-a-ni'-ra*, a daughter of Œneus, king of Ætolia. Her father promised to give her in marriage to him only who proved to be the strongest of all his competitors. Hercules obtained the prize, and married Dejanira, by whom he had three children. When Nessus, a centaur, who had offered violence to Dejanira, was dying by a poisoned arrow shot from the bow of Hercules, she accepted from him the present of his tunic, which Nessus said had the power of reclaiming a husband from unlawful loves. Accordingly, when Hercules became enamoured of Iola, daughter of the king of Œchalia, she sent him the centaur's tunic, which instantly caused his death. Dejanira was so disconsolate at this event, that she destroyed herself. (*See* HERCULES.)

DEJOTARUS, *de-jot'-a-rus*, a tetrarch of Galatia, who was created, by the Romans, king of that country, with the addition of Lesser Armenia. He joined the party of Pompey, but, on the defeat of that general, submitted himself to Cæsar, who dethroned him, but soon afterwards restored his estates. Lived in the 1st century B C.

DE KALB, *kälb*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 8,000 and 15,000. They are situate in Georgia, Alabama, Tenessee, Indiana, and Illinois.

DE LA BÈCHE, Sir Henry Thomas, *baish*, an eminent geologist, who first imbibed a taste for that science whilst residing at Charmouth and Lyme Regis, previous to his being sent to the military school at Great Marlow, since removed to Sandhurst. In 1814 he entered the army, and in 1817 became a fellow of the Geological Society. Of this society he subsequently became secretary, foreign secretary, and finally president in 1847. Throughout the whole of his life, he ardently devoted himself to his favourite science, reporting on the geology of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wales, and other parts; and was, by his map of Cornwall, the cause of suggesting to the government the geological survey. He founded the Museum of Practical Geology, and succeeded in establishing the School of Mines. His mind was of an eminently practical character. In 1819 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1848 was knighted. In 1853 he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; but, by this time, his career was drawing to a close. B. near London, 1796; D. 1855.—Sir Henry wrote largely on geology, and published several excellent manuals for the young student. His "How to Observe," first published in 1835, has been pronounced a truly Baconian volume,—a sort of *Novum Organum* of geology.

DELACROIX, Ferdinand Victor Eugène, *del'-a-krwaw*, a distinguished French painter. His father passed through the sternest scenes of the great revolution, and, in 1805, died prefect of the Mouths of the Rhone and the Gironde. Young Delacroix was well educated, and entered the Academy of Arts in his 18th year. His first exhibited picture represented "Dante and Virgil sailing round the Infernal City," and excited a great deal of controversy; which may be taken as a sign of its being differently executed from the style of French art then in vogue, as well as of its indicating proofs of genius. It was succeeded by the "Massacre of Scio," which placed him at the head of a school designated the "Romantic." Both of these pictures now belong to the national collection, and hang on the walls of the Luxembourg. His position was now in a measure fixed, and he continued to work with unremitting assiduity. Among his earlier performances, we may notice his "Christ in the Garden," "Milton dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters," and "Mephistopheles appearing to Faust." The revolution of 1830 supplied him with other themes; but having become an attaché of the government mission to Morocco, the scenes of the East suggested new subjects. On his return, he exhibited, in 1834, "Women of Algiers;" a work which Parisian judges declared placed him on a parity with Rubens as a colorist. M. Thiers, who had from the first been his admirer, being now minister of the interior, gave him the walls of the Salon du Roi, at the Palais Bourbon, to paint; which he accomplished by symbollically illustrating the arts, winning for himself still greater fame. He was now called upon to adorn other public buildings, at which he laboured, whilst, at intervals, he produced other important gallery and cabinet paintings. Among these may be named "Hamlet with the Skull of Yorick," "Meden," "Cleopatra," "Christ at the Tomb," and the "Resurrection of Lazarus." His works, as a whole, are numerous, and marked by great energy of style and originality of invention. His admirers place him on the same pedestal with Paul Veronese. B. at Charenton-Saint-Maurice, near Paris, 1799.

DELAGOA BAY, *del'-a-go'-a*, is situate on the E. coast of Africa, about midway between Mozambique and the Cape. *Ext.* 25 miles long, by 20 broad. There is a settlement supposed to be inhabited by about 10,000 natives. The bay is a good deal frequented by the South-Sea whalers, who find it safe and commodious. The most N. point of its entrance is in *lat.* 25° 58′ S.; *lon.* 33° 15′ E.

DELAMBRE, Jean Baptiste Joseph, *del-ambr'*, a distinguished modern French astronomer, who was first taught by the poet Delisle, at Amiens, and who afterwards entered the astronomical class under Lalande, in the College of France, at Paris. This teacher, as did Delisle, became the friend of Delambre; and many of the calculations of the master were performed by the pupil. Up to this period, Delambre had supported himself by translating foreign works for publishers, and by giving instructions as a professor of languages; when he became tutor to the two sons of a person of the name of d'Assy. This gentleman fitted up a small observatory for his use, and Delambre soon became an adept in the use of the instruments, when he resolved to devote himself to the study of astronomy and its history. Persevering by nature, and devoted to whatever he engaged in, he surmounted every obstacle that came in his way, and, in 1781, formed the tables of the motion of Herschel's newly-discovered planet,

which procured him the prize awarded by the Academy of Sciences. He now entered upon the construction of his solar tables and those of other planets; and, in 1792, completed his calculations, and received another prize, which the Academy had offered in the preceding year. He was now deputed, with Méchain, to measure the arc from Dunkirk to Barcelona, which, from the death of his assistant, he had to complete himself. The result of the measurements taken in the performance of this duty, furnished the data for his work entitled "Base du Système Métrique Décimal," for which the Institute of France decreed him a prize. He had now attained what may reasonably be supposed to be the summit of a philosopher's ambition, and was chosen an associate of almost every learned body in Europe. In his own country, honours were showered upon him, and in 1817 he was made a chevalier of the order of St. Michael. His scientific works are very numerous. B. at Amiens, 1749; D. at Paris, 1822.

DELAROCHE, Paul, *del-a-rosh'*, an eminent modern French painter, who early became devoted to his art. At first he applied himself to landscape, but by degrees entered upon historical subjects, and became the head of the "Eclectic" school. His style and pictures are so generally familiar, that it is hardly necessary to do more than enumerate the names of some of them, to recall them to mind, and prove his claim to the eminence he attained. "Joan of Arc in Prison with Cardinal Beaufort," the "Death of Queen Elizabeth," "The Children of Edward IV. in the Tower," "Cromwell contemplating the Dead Body of Charles I.," "Execution of Lady Jane Grey," "Charles I. insulted by the Parliamentary Soldiers in the Guard-room," "Strafford receiving the Blessing of Laud, on his Way to the Scaffold," "The Death of the Duke of Guise," "Napoleon crossing the Alps," "Napoleon at Fontainebleau," and many more. Most of these, if not all, have been engraved; and may be said to be almost universally known. In 1834 Delaroche was created an officer of the Legion of Honour. B. at Paris, 1797; D. 1856.

DELAVIGNE, Jean-François Casimir, *del-a-veen'*, a modern French poet, whose best effusions are his "Messéniennes," which refer to the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. He also wrote several dramas, which enjoyed an ephemeral success. B. at Havre, 1793; D. at Lyons, 1843.

DELAWARE, *del'-a-war*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, S. and W. by Maryland, and E. by Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, 2,120 square miles. *Desc.* In general low level; and, at particular seasons, overspread by quantities of stagnant water. It is chiefly an agricultural state, and includes a very fertile tract of country. In it is Cypress Swamp, which yields large quantities of pine timber. A canal in the N. part of the state connects the Chesapeake river with the Delaware. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* between 38° 30′ and 39° 47′ N. *Lon.* between 74° 56′ and 75° 40′ W.—This state took its name from Lord Delaware, the governor of Virginia, in the reign of James I., and to which colony he rendered important services.

DELAWARE, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 3,000 and 40,000. They are in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York.—Also, several townships with small populations.

DELAWARE, a river of the United States, rising in the Catskill mountains, and, after a course of about 300 miles, expanding into Delaware Bay, lying between the state of that name and New Jersey. It is connected by canals with the river Hudson and the Bay of Chesapeake, and is navigable from its mouth, as far as Philadelphia, for large vessels.

DELAWARE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, formed by the mouth of the Delaware river and several other small ones. *Ext.* About 60 miles long, and 18 wide between Hinlopen and Cape May, where are two stone piers, inclosing an artificial harbour.

DELAWARES, THE, an Indian tribe, formerly very numerous, but whose numbers have diminished before the white race, as is the case with all "red" men. What remains of them, are now settled on the banks of the Arkansas.

DELFT, *delft*, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of S. Holland, 9 miles from Rotterdam. It is tolerably well built; most of the streets are divided by narrow canals, crossed by sixty-nine bridges. In the centre of the town, there are two spacious streets, with broad canals bordered with trees. The principal buildings are the palace, in which, in 1684, William, prince of Orange, was assassinated, now converted into a barracks; the council-house, arsenal, the military engineering academy, and several churches, containing various monuments. *Manf.* Earthenware, or counterfeit porcelain, called Delft ware; several kinds of fine cloth, and carpets. Butter, and next to it, beer, are the principal objects of the wholesale trade; tobacco-pipes, also, are made in quantities. *Pop.* 18,000.—It is the birthplace of Grotius and Leuwenhœk, who, with William the Silent, lie buried here.

DELFTSHAVEN, *delfts-ha'-fen*, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, on the bank of the Maas, 2 miles from Rotterdam. *Pop.* 3,000, mostly engaged in fishing and shipbuilding.

DELHI, *del'-he*, a district of Hindostan, bounded E. by the Ganges, N. by a range of mountains, W. by the deserts of Moultan, S. by Ajmeer. *Area*, 600 square miles. *Desc.* Sandy, and rendered fertile principally by artificial watering. The Jumna and its branches spread over portions of the district. It also contains the Delhi Canal and the Hansouti Nullah, a lake formed during the rainy season. *Pop.* 310,000. *Lat.* between 28° 24′ and 28° 54′ N. *Lon.* between 76° 50′ and 77° 30′ E. —In the rebellion of 1857 this was one of the most disturbed districts. (*See* DELHI.)

DELHI, a celebrated city of Hindostan, and for many years its capital, situate on the banks of the river Jumna, 266 miles from Cawnpore. During the era of its splendour, it is said to have covered a space of 20 miles in length; but it is now reduced to a circumference of about 7 or 8 miles. Its appearance in 1857 is thus described by a visitor:—"The inhabited part of it—for the ruins extend over a surface as large as London, Westminster, and Southwark—is about 7 miles in circuit, seated on a rocky range of hills, and surrounded by an embattled wall, which the English government have put into repair, and are now engaged in strengthening with bastions, a moat, and a regular [illegible]. The houses within are many of them large and [illegible]. There are a great number of mosques, with minarets and gilded domes; and above all are seen the palace, a very high and extensive cluster of Gothic towers and battlements, and the Jumna Musjid, the [illegible] and handsomest place of Mussulman worship [illegible]. The chief material of all these fine buildings is red granite, of a very agreeable though solemn colour, inlaid, in some of the ornamental parts, with white marble; and the general style of building is of a simple and impressive character: it far exceeds anything at Moscow. On the morning of December 30, I rode to the tomb of the emperor Humaioon, 6 miles from the city, S.W. On my way I passed to the Agra gate, along a very broad but irregular street, with a channel of water, lined with stone, conducted along its middle. This is a part of the celebrated aqueduct constructed, in the first instance, by Ali Merdan Khan, a Persian nobleman in the service of the emperor Shahjehan, and, within these few years, repaired by the English government. It is conducted from the Jumna, immediately on leaving its mountains, and while its stream is yet pure and wholesome, for a distance of about 120 miles. This is a noble work. Half-way along this street stands the imperial palace of Shah Jehan, surrounded by a wall, embattled and machiolated with small round towers and two great gateways, each defended by an outer barbican. The whole is of red granite, and surrounded by a wide moat. This is a place of no strength, the walls being only calculated for bows and arrows, or musketry; but, as a kingly residence, it is one of the grandest that I have seen. It far surpasses the Kremlin; but I do not think that, except in the durability of its materials, it equals Windsor. From the gate of Agra to Humaioon's tomb, is a very awful scene of desolation. It is occupied by the ruins of the Delhi of old, founded by the Patan kings. The official name of the present city is Shahjehanpoor, 'city of the king of the world.' Humaioon's tomb is a fine building of granite, inlaid with marble." Such is the appearance of this far-famed city, which

in the rebellion of 1857, cost Great Britain so much of her best blood to recapture from the sepoys. *Pop.* about 160,000. *Lat.* 28° 39′ N. *Lon.* 77° 18′ E.—[For an account of the mutiny, *see* AGRA, BENGAL, CAWNPORE, and other Indian articles.]

DELIA, *de'-le-a*, the name of two festivals in the island of Delos, one celebrated every fifth year in honour of Apollo, the other annually. They were both instituted by Theseus. During the latter festival, it was unlawful to put to death any malefactor, and on that account the life of Socrates was prolonged for thirty days after his condemnation.

DELILLE, Jacques, *de-leel'*, a modern French poet of considerable eminence. He translated the "Georgics" of Virgil, which obtained for him admission to the French Academy. He became professor of Latin poetry at the College of France, and of the belles-lettres in the Paris University. Having twice withdrawn from the unsettled social condition of his country, he came to London, where he translated Milton's "Paradise Lost." On his return he produced his poem entitled "Conversation;" but shortly afterwards became blind, and died. B. at Aigue Perse, in 1738; D. 1813.—Besides the works already mentioned, he produced the "Three Reigns of Nature," "Misfortune and Pity," and "Imagination." The chief characteristics of his effusions are sweetness of versification, true pathos, and purity of moral sentiment.

DELISLE, Joseph Nicholas, *de-leel'*, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, who had for his pupil the celebrated Lalande. Being invited to Russia, he there held the appointment of astronomer-royal for upwards of twenty years. On returning to Paris, he was appointed professor in the Royal College. In 1724 he paid a visit to England, and was there acquainted with both Newton and Halley. B. 1688; D. 1763.

DELOLME, John Louis, *de-lolm'*, a political writer, who first practised as a lawyer in his native Switzerland, and afterwards travelled to gain a knowledge of the constitutions of various countries. He fixed his abode in England, where he remained until near the close of his life, composing political essays, and writing in the journals. In spite of considerable talents, he led a miserable existence, having an unfortunate passion for gaming. B. at Geneva, 1740; D. 1806.—He is best known by his "History of the Constitution of England," written in French, but translated into English, and often reprinted. "It is the best work to consult on the government of England," says a foreign writer, "and proves its superiority over all other existing governments."

DELORME, Philibert, *de-lorm'*, a celebrated French architect, who first studied in Italy, and was attracted to Paris by the Cardinal du Bellay, who introduced him to the court of Henry II. Delorme executed for this prince the plans of the châteaux of Anet and Meudon, and subsequently, for Catherine de Medicis; those of the Valois court at St. Denis, and of the palace of the Tuileries, of which he was created governor. B. at Lyons, 1518; D. 1577.—He left some writings on architectural art; amongst which is a treatise entitled "New Inventions, in order to build better and at small cost."

DELOS, or ORTYGIA, now SAILLES, *de'-los*, one of the Cyclades, at the N. of Naxos, sacred to Apollo and Diana. According to fable, Neptune caused it to rise out of the waters, to save Latona and her two children, who were pursued by the jealousy of Juno. The dead were not interred, but were transported to the neighbouring island of Rhane. One of the altars of Apollo, in the island, was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world.

DELPHI, *del'-fi*, a town of Phocis, also called Pytho, situate in a valley to the W. of Mount Parnassus. The ancients regarded Delphi as a sacred city, and considered it to be the centre of the world. Its temple and its oracle of Apollo rendered it celebrated throughout all the countries inhabited by the Greeks. The oracles were generally given in verse, by a priestess named Pythia; but when it had been sarcastically observed that the god and patron of poetry was the most imperfect poet in the world, the priestess delivered her answers in prose. The temple was built and destroyed several times; and the immense riches which were sent to the altar of Apollo from all parts were often the object of plunder. (*See* CASTRI.)

DELTA, *del'-ta*, a part of Egypt, which received that name from its resemblance to the form of the fourth letter (Δ delta) of the Greek alphabet. It lies between the Canopian and Pelusian mouths of the Nile, and is said to have been formed by the accumulated mud and sand, washed down by the Nile from the upper parts of Egypt.—As a geographical expression, DELTA is applied to alluvial tracts, sometimes formed by, and inclosed between, the branches of a river and the sea into which it debouches. There are several deltas, the principal of which are those of the Nile and the Niger in Africa, and the Ganges in Asia.

DELUC, John Andrew, *de-look'*, a modern philosopher, who principally devoted himself to the study of physics and geology, extending his observations to all parts of Europe, and endeavouring to make his discoveries tally with the text of the book of Genesis. He passed a portion of his life in England, and was there appointed queen's reader. His principal works are, "Theory of Barometers and Thermometers," "New Notions on Meteorology," "Letters to the Queen of England on the Mountains and History of the Earth," and "Geological Journeys." In 1811 he published "An Account of the Philosophy of Bacon," with a view of opposing Lasalle, a French infidel translator of the English philosopher; but the work was not much esteemed. B. at Geneva, 1727; D. at Windsor, 1817.—To Deluc we owe many important improvements in the barometer, thermometer, and hydrometer.

DELVINO, *del-ve'-no*, one of the principal towns of Lower Albania, 50 miles from Larissa. It was formerly the residence of a pasha, and is built on the side of a hill covered with orange-plantations. *Pop.* Unascertained.

DEMADES, *dem'-a-dees*, an Athenian, who, from being a mariner, became a distinguished orator, and rose to high service in the republic. He was made prisoner by Philip of Macedon at the battle of Cheronea, 338 B.C., and succeeded, by his frankness, in gaining the esteem of his captor, and was set at liberty. He remained some time attached to Macedon, and used his influence in favour of the Macedonian party at Athens. Betraying, however, Antipater, he was put to death by Cassander, the son of the latter, about 32– B.C. An oration of his is said to be in "Rhetorum Collectio," Venice, 1513.

DEMAS, *dee'-mas*, 'popular,' a Christian professor, corrupted by the love of riches.

DEMAVEND, MOUNT, *dem'-a-vend*, the highest peak in the Elburz chain, in Persia, 40 miles from Teheran. It is volcanic, and of the form of a cone. *Height*, nearly 15,000 feet.

DEMBIA, or TZANA, *dem'-be-a*, a province of Abyssinia, including all the territory surrounding the great lake which bears its name.—The LAKE is 60 miles long, with an average breadth of 25, and contains several islands. *Lat.* 12° N. *Lon.* 37° 15′ E.

DEMBIA, a river of Western Africa, falling into the W. Atlantic in *lat.* 9° 45′ N.

DEMERARA, *dem'-a-rair'-a*, a river of British Guiana, S. America, which, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Atlantic in *lat.* 6° 50′ N.; *lon.* 58° W.—A county of this country takes its name from it. (*See* GUIANA, BRITISH.)

DEMETRIA, *de-me'-tre-a*, a festival in honour of Ceres, called by the Greeks, Demeter. During its continuance, it was customary for the votaries of the goddess to lash themselves with whips made with the bark of trees.

DEMETRIUS, *de-me'-tre-us*. Many of this name are mentioned in ancient history, the most celebrated of whom are the following:—

DEMETRIUS, king of Macedon, surnamed Poliorcetes, on account of the many places which he destroyed, one of Alexander the Great's generals and successors. He was the son of Antigonus, and at the age of twenty-two, was sent with an army against Ptolemy, by whom he was defeated near Gaza; he soon, however, repaired his losses, and, with a fleet of 250 ships, sailed to Athens, which he conquered from Demetrius Phalereus. He afterwards defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ, but was subsequently, himself, overthrown at the battle of Ipsus, fought 301 B.C., when he fled to Ephesus, the Athenians refusing to receive him. Not-

withstanding this ingratitude, he raised another army, and when they groaned under the power of a foreign enemy, came to their help. He then slew Alexander, the son of Cassander, and seated himself on the throne of Macedon. At the end of seven years, he was obliged to quit his kingdom and retire into Asia, where, being reduced to great distress, he went to the court of Seleucus, his son-in-law; but a difference breaking out between them, war ensued, in which he was defeated. Seleucus then confined him in a castle, but allowed him to take the diversion of hunting. D. of excessive drinking, 286 B.C.—His posterity reigned till the time of Perseus, who was vanquished by the Romans.

DEMETRIUS I., king of Syria, surnamed Soter, was the son of Seleucus Philopator. He was, for some time, deprived by usurpers of his rightful inheritance; but the Syrians, recognizing him as their lawful sovereign, placed him on the throne. He then declared war against the Jews, in which conflict Judas Maccabæus lost his life, bravely fighting for the liberties of his country. A confederacy of the neighbouring kings was subsequently formed against Demetrius, and he was slain, 150 B.C.

DEMETRIUS II., surnamed Nicator, the son of the preceding, was placed on the throne by Ptolemy Philometor, king of Egypt, after expelling the usurper Alexander Balas, 146 B.C. He married Cleopatra, the wife of the same Alexander, and daughter of Ptolemy, but gave himself up to dissipation; when, after various vicissitudes, his reign became so intolerable, that his subjects solicited the king of Egypt to grant them another sovereign. Demetrius fled, and was killed by the governor of Tyre, 127 B.C.

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a celebrated orator and statesman of Athens, attached to the Macedonian party, and elected by their influence, archon, 318 B.C. He governed wisely; and the Athenians, charmed by his eloquence, erected 360 bronze statues to his honour. He afterwards fell into disgrace, and Demetrius Poliorcetes took possession of the city, and proclaimed the liberty of the Athenians to throw off the yoke of the Macedonians. His life being threatened, he fled to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, whose son banished him from his dominions, [illegible] by the bite of an asp, 284 B.C.—He [illegible] several books, and, it is said, that the library [illegible]dria was commenced by his advice, and [illegible] contributed to it 200,000 volumes. There is [illegible]ise on rhetoric ascribed to him; but it is [illegible]modern date. (See DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES.)

DEMETRIUS, the son of Ivan IV., [illegible] of Russia, was still in his cradle at the death of his father. He was the brother and sole heir of Fedor. The ambitious Boris Godonov caused him to be assassinated in 1592, thus hoping to pave his own way to the throne. B. about 1581.—The disappearance of Demetrius furnished an opportunity for a crowd of impostors to assert their right to the crown. One of these, a monk, and whose real name was Gregory Otrepieff, caused himself to be recognized as czar in 1605, and, after a reign of a few months, was assassinated in Moscow, 1606. The false Demetriuses ceased not to make their appearances until the rise of the house of Romanoff in 1613.

DEMIDOV, or DEMIDOFF, *dem'-i-dof*, a wealthy and influential Russian family, whose head was an armoury-founder at Toula. This Demidoff was intrusted by Peter the Great with the business of casting the cannon for that prince's numerous warlike expeditions. He actively seconded all the exertions of the czar, and in 1725 discovered the mines of Kolyvan, the working of which speedily enriched him.—He left a son, NITIKA, and several grandsons, who distinguished themselves in the same career as their progenitor, and amassed colossal fortunes.—The best-known of these are PROCOP DEMIDOFF, who worked with great profit the iron, copper, and gold mines of the Ural Mountains, D. at Moscow about 1730;—NICOLAS NIKITICH, a zealous philanthropist, who introduced into his country, several branches of industry, founded establishments of public utility, and carried, to a great state of perfection, the working of mines. He had an annual income of a quarter of a million sterling. His last years he passed in France and Italy, enjoying the society of learned men, and heaping benefits on all around him. D. near St. Petersburg, 1773; D. at Florence, 1828.—He left two sons, PAUL and ANATOL, who, as well as inheriting his fortune, had also the same high taste and benevolence. Of these, Count Anatol allied himself to the Bonaparte family, by marrying, in 1840, one of Napoleon's nieces, the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome, and sister of Prince Napoleon. In 1845, however, a separation took place between them.

DEMIR-HISSAR, *de-mir his'-sar*, a town of European Turkey, on the Struma, 12 miles from Seres. *Pop.* 9,000.

DEMMIN, *dem'-min*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, 27 miles from Stralsund. It stands at the mouth of the Trebel and Tolleuse. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and has a celebrity from the number of sieges it has sustained. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, leather, and hats. *Pop.* about 7,000.

DEMOCEDES, *dem'-o-se'-dees*, a physician of Crotona, who went to Athens, and resided at the court of Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos. On the death of that prince, he and his family became captives to the Persians, and were carried to Susa, where he worked with other slaves. Happening to cure Darius from the effects of a wound received whilst hunting, he was liberally rewarded, admitted to the royal table, and requested by the monarch to remain at his court. He returned, however, to his own country, and married the daughter of Milo the wrestler. Lived in the 6th century B.C.

DEMOCRITUS, *de-mok'-ri-tus*, a famous Greek philosopher, whose father was a man of wealth; but Democritus, preferring philosophy to riches, spent his patrimony in travelling to acquire knowledge. There was a law in his country, that whoever reduced himself to poverty should be deprived of sepulture. Democritus had incurred this fate; but his talents were such, that the magistrates decreed he should be buried at the public expense. He was constantly laughing at the follies of mankind, and, therein, had the advantage of Heraclitus, who was always weeping over them. B. at Abdera, in Thrace, about 460; D. 350 B.C.—None of his writings have come down to us. He was the author of the atomical philosophy, and the professor of Epicurus.

DEMONA, Val di, *dai-mo'-na*, one of the old divisions of Sicily, which occupied the N.E. portion of the island. It is now divided into the provinces of Catanio, Messina, and Palermo.

DEMONTE, *dai-mon'-tai*, a town of Piedmont, near the Stura, with a citadel on a high rock, 15 miles from Coni. It contains several churches and an hospital. *Pop.* 7,000.

DE MORGAN, Augustus, *de mor'-gan*, was professor of mathematics in University College, London, from its foundation, in 1828, till 1831, when he resigned. In 1836, however, he returned to the same post. He is the author of a great many works on arithmetic, trigonometry, mathematics, and the kindred sciences. B. in the island of Madura, East Indies, 1806.

DEMOSTHENES, *de-mos'-the-nees*, the greatest of Grecian orators, was the son of an Athenian, a wealthy armourer. Losing his father when a child, his guardians embezzled a considerable portion of his estate, and, at the age of seventeen, he pleaded his cause against them, in which he was successful. His first attempts at oratory, however, in the public assembly, were not so happy; for his lungs were weak, his pronunciation inarticulate, and his gestures awkward. He now retired for some years from public life, and by great perseverance overcame his defects. He would declaim as he walked up the side of steep hills, and by the seashore, when the waves were roaring, and accustom himself to speak with pebbles in his mouth. To acquire a good gesture, he would practise before a mirror; and to correct a habit he had of shrugging up one of his shoulders, he placed a sharp-pointed sword just over it, in the place where he stood. The principles of his art he had acquired under Isæus, and he had also attended the lectures of Plato. Not being ready in speaking extemporaneously, he studied orations with great care in a cave, on which account his detractors declared that they smelt of the lamp. He read and re-read, too, all the great writers of antiquity, especially the history of Thucydides, which he transcribed, it is said, some eight or ten times. Having thus gained confidence that he had overcome his faults

of manner and style, he returned to public affairs at the age of twenty-seven, and after passing some years at the bar, entered the government, and filled the highest offices of state. The encroachments of Philip of Macedon at this period alarmed all the Grecian states, particularly Athens. Demosthenes was foremost in rousing his countrymen to a sense of their danger. He depicted the ambitious designs of Philip in glowing colours in his celebrated orations called Philippics. When Philip was about to invade Attica, Demosthenes was sent as ambassador to prevail on the Bœotians to assist them; in which mission he succeeded. He was also at the battle of Cheronea, where the orator, however, played the coward, and fled, and for his conduct there, several accusations were preferred against him; but he was acquitted. Philip dying, Demosthenes thought this a favourable opportunity to crush the Macedonian power, and by his exertions a new confederacy was formed among the Grecian states, and the Persians were solicited to commence hostilities against his son Alexander. The vigorous activity of this prince, however, and the dreadful chastisement he inflicted on Thebes, soon had the effect of breaking up the confederacy. The Athenians found it expedient to divert the victor's wrath by sending to him an embassy, of which Demosthenes formed one; but his apprehensions induced him to turn back on the road. He was one of the orators whom Alexander required to be delivered up; but Demades pacified the king without this sacrifice. The influence of Demosthenes being now on the decline, Æschines took advantage of it, to bring an accusation against him on the subject of his conduct at Cheronea, and his having had a crown of gold awarded him; but the orator so well defended himself in his celebrated oration "De Coronâ," that he was honourably acquitted, and his adversary sent into exile. Shortly after, however, Demosthenes was convicted of receiving a golden cup and twenty talents from Harpalus, one of Alexander's generals, who had revolted from Alexander, and instigated the Athenians to rise against his authority. To avoid punishment, Demosthenes fled to Ægina, where he remained till the death of Alexander, when he was recalled by his countrymen, and brought home in triumph. But this change of fortune was of short duration. Declaring war against Antipater, Alexander's successor, and that general defeating the Athenians, he required the citizens to deliver up Demosthenes, who fled to the temple of Neptune, at Calauria, where he poisoned himself, 322 B.C. B. at Athens, 381 B.C. The Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and maintained his eldest child at the public expense.—Majesty and energy are the characteristics of the eloquence of Demosthenes. To convince the understanding, rather than to exert a power over the passions of his hearers, was the object of this speaker's oratory; and, as Cicero said, this is the ideal model of true eloquence. Of the orations of Demosthenes which are extant, the text of Bekker is now regarded as the standard, and many of his orations have been translated into the English and other languages. Of the former, the work of Leland is the best.

DEMOTICA, *de-mo'-te-ka*, a town of European Turkey, on the Mariza, 25 miles from Adrianople. It is tolerably well built, and has a citadel. *Pop.* 8,000.

DEMPSTER, Thomas, *demp'-ster*, a Scotch writer, who studied at Cambridge, whence he removed to Paris, and afterwards became professor of philology at Pisa. He wrote several books, the most curious of which are a "Martyrology of Scotland," a "List of Scottish Writers," and a "History of the Etruscans;" but, either from carelessness, indolence, or ignorance, none of them are to be relied upon. D. at Bologna, in 1625.

DENBIGH, *den'-bi*, the county town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, situate on the side of a craggy hill, on a branch of the Clwyd, 5 miles from St. Asaph. It was, formerly, surrounded with a strong wall, and defended by a castle, which was destroyed after the Restoration. Its principal buildings are a church, assembly-room, town-hall, and market-house. *Manf.* Shoes and gloves. *Pop.* 6,000.

DENBIGHSHIRE, *den'-bi-sheer*, a maritime county of N. Wales, bounded E. by Flintshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire; W. by Caernarvonshire; N. by the Irish Sea; and S. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire. *Area*, 633 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and mountainous, but here and there interspersed with rich valleys. *Rivers.* The principal are the Clwyd, the Conway, the Dee, and the Elwy. *Pro.* Chiefly cattle, corn, barley, oats, and cheese. Goats and sheep are numerous. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, and slate. Wool is the principal article of manufacture. Near the village of Chirk is a cannon-foundry, and there are, also, some iron-forges. *Pop.* 93,000. The Holyhead railway crosses the N. part of this county.

DENBY, a township in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Barnsley. *Pop.* 2,000.—Another, in Derbyshire, 7 miles from Derby. *Pop.* 1,300.

DENDER, *den'-der*, a small river of Belgium, which, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde.

DENDERA, *den'-de-ra*, a town of Upper Egypt, opposite Keneh, on the left bank of the Nile, remarkable for the fine antiquities which it contains. The great temple of Venus here is the admiration of every traveller; and it still remains in an almost entire state. It is 220 feet long and 50 broad, with a portico supported by 24 columns. *Lat.* 26° 15′ N. *Lon.* 32° E.

DENDERMONDE, *den'-der-mond*, a fortified town of Belgium, in the province of E. Flanders, at the conflux of the Dender and the Scheldt, 19 miles from Antwerp. Its principal buildings are a town-hall, an asylum, hospital, and several churches and convents. *Manf.* Woollens and lace. *Pop.* about 9,000.—It is a station on the railway from Ostend to Mechlin.

DENHAM, Sir John, *den'-ham*, an English poet, whose father was baron of the court of Exchequer. In 1631 he was sent to Trinity College, Oxford, whence he went to Lincoln's Inn, with the view of following the law; but in this he made little or no progress. In 1641 his tragedy of "The Sophy" appeared; and soon after he was made governor of Fareham Castle for Charles I. In 1643 he published his "Cooper's Hill," the best of all his works. It is in this poem that the celebrated couplet, so very much admired, appears:—

"Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing, full."

It relates to the times. After the decapitation of Charles I., he attended Charles II. in his exile, and was appointed by him ambassador to Poland. At the Restoration he was appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings, and created knight of the Bath. D. at Dublin, 1668; or, in London, 1668; and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—His "Cooper's Hill" is a descriptive poem, and gave rise to a new species of composition, which, says Johnson, may be denominated local poetry. Pope has bestowed on him the compliment of the "majestic Denham."

DENIS, or DENYS, St., *de-ne'*, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Seine, 5 miles from Paris. Its Benedictine abbey is now used as a house of instruction, founded by Napoleon I., for the daughters of the members of the Legion of Honour. The church is built in the Gothic style, and is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure and the richness of its ornaments. In its vaults repose the ashes of the kings of France since Dagobert I. Some of these tombs are beautifully sculptured, and, amongst others, an exquisite figure of the ill-fated Marie Antoinette. It is 415½ feet long and 106½ wide, with a spire 85 feet high. *Pop.* 16,000.—It is a station on the Railway du Nord.

DENMAN, Thomas, Lord, *den'-man*, received the rudiments of his education at Diss, under the celebrated Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld. He subsequently entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and, in 1806, was called to Lincoln's Inn. In 1818 he was returned member of parliament for Wareham, Dorset, and, in 1820, for Nottingham. In the House of Commons he leagued with Brougham and Burdett, and, in 1820, became solicitor-general to Queen Caroline. His conduct in behalf of that unfortunate lady was so highly approved by the London citizens, that they presented him with the freedom of their city. In 1830 he was appointed attorney-general, and, in 1832, chief justice of the King's Bench. In 1834 he was raised to the peerage, and, till 1850, presided over the court of Queen's Bench, when he retired, on account of failing

health. B. in London, 1779; D. at Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, 1854.

DENMARK, *den'-mark*, a kingdom in the N. of Europe, comprising three distinct parts:—1. The peninsula of Jutland. 2. Its dependencies. 3. Islands in the Atlantic and the Baltic; of which the chief are Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenberg, Zealand, Fuhnen, Langeland, Falster, Laaland, Bornholm, Moen, and a number of smaller ones, treated of under their respective headings. The principal part is bounded on the N. and W. by the North Sea, S. by the Elbe, and E. by the Baltic and the Cattegat. *Area*, about 22,000 square miles. *Desc.* Continental Denmark forms a long-continued plain, interrupted by few hills, or even gentle risings, a portion of it being perfectly flat, and below the level of the sea. Along the coast are several winding creeks and bays, which are of essential benefit to navigation. The channels which separate the principal islands from the mainland, and from one another, are the two Belts and the Sound. *Rivers.* None of magnitude: next to the Elbe, the Eider is the largest. *Lakes.* Numerous, though small. The largest is the Arne, in Zealand. *Climate.* Temperate, but wet and foggy. The harbours of the country are rarely frozen; but it does sometimes happen that even the Sound is frozen over. The summers are not so fine as they are in countries having colder winters. *Pro.* The soil being various, and interspersed with heaths and marshes, especially in the west, much of the country is unproductive. Schleswig, Holstein, and the S.W. part of Jutland, are generally fertile, and have excellent pasturages. The N.W. of Jutland, and the higher parts, extending N. and S. in the middle of the country, largely consist of heaths covered with brambles. The common products are oats, barley, beans, pease, hops, hemp, potatoes, and tobacco; wheat is but partially cultivated, and the forests are not extensive. Cattle are largely reared in the duchies and N. Jutland; besides sheep, goats, and horses. These last are bred for military purposes, and are largely exported. COMMERCE. In regard to navigation, favourably as the Danes were situated for it, the Hanse towns, in the middle ages, and after them the Dutch, absorbed this branch of industry. It was not till the close of the 17th century that the Danes traded with distant countries in vessels of their own; but after the peace of Stockholm, in 1720, the commerce of Denmark greatly increased. This was greatly facilitated by the construction of canals in the kingdom. The most important of these are the Schleswig-Holstein, which, with the Eider river, forms a communication between the Baltic and the German Ocean, and the Stecknitz canal, which, by means of the river Trave, unites the Elbe with the Baltic. *Imp.* Manufactured goods, iron, hardware, wine, fruits, and colonial produce. *Exp.* Mostly agricultural produce, corn, meal, butter, rapeseed, cattle, hides, and salt and dried meats. *Rel.* Lutheranism. *Army.* About 25,000 men. *Navy.* From 120 to 130 vessels, carrying, in all, about 1,000 guns. *Gov.* Limited monarchy. Previous to 1831, the monarchy was absolute; then, however, a constitution was granted by the king, by which Jutland, the islands, and the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were each allowed a representative in the Chamber, whose consent is necessary for the raising of taxes, &c., in their respective provinces. *Colonial possessions.* These consist of Iceland and the Faroe isles in Europe; a part of Greenland; Christiansburg, and other small places on the coast of Guinea; Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel; and the district and town of Serampore, in Bengal. In the West Indies, the more important settlements are Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John; but there are a number of smaller islands held by the Danish crown. *Pop.* 2,300,000. *Lat.* the principal part between 53° 22′ 42″ and 57° 44′ 52″ N. *Lon.* between 8° 5′ and 12° 37′ E.—The first inhabitants of Scandinavia (comprehending Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) were descended from the Scythians, a people who had no fixed habitations: at what period they first settled in towns is uncertain. The Cimbri, a German nation, next possessed themselves of Jutland, which, from this circumstance, obtained the name of the Cimbrian Chersonese. The Teutones, another tribe of Germans, reduced Zealand, Fuhnen, and the rest of the Danish islands. The Jutes and Angles succeeded the Cimbri in the Chersonese, and from the former, the peninsula obtained its name of Jutland. In the 4th century, the inhabitants of these countries and of the N.W. of Germany, were called Saxons. They attempted, but could not gain a footing in Britain, till the decline of the Roman empire, when Vortigern, king of S. Britain, invited them over, about the year 450, to defend his country against the Scots. After they had repulsed those northern invaders, they quarrelled with the Britons who had called them in, and, at length, made themselves entirely masters of S. Britain. Saxony, of which Denmark was then deemed a part, was, at that time, divided among a number of petty sovereigns and states, which were all united under Gestrius, their first king, about the year 797. The Danes and Normans, or Norwegians, invaded and harassed the coasts of Gaul and Britain in the 8th century, and continued their incursions till the year 1012; when Sweyn, king of Denmark, made a complete conquest of England, and left it to his son Canute, who was, in 1020, king of England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were, after this period, governed by distinct sovereigns; but, in 1397, by the Union of Calmar (*see* CALMAR), the three kingdoms were reunited into one. This union, however, was frequently broken, and at length finally put an end to, by the revolt of Gustavus Vasa, of Sweden, against Christian II., in 1523. Norway, however, was still subject to Denmark, and so continued until 1814, when it was ceded to Sweden, under Bernadotte. During the Napoleon wars, Denmark incurred a heavy loss at the hands of the British, by the bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807. The most remarkable event in the more modern history of Denmark is the revolt of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, in 1848. After a severe struggle, however, the army of the duchies was defeated at the battle of Instedt, in July, 1850, when they submitted to the authority of their sovereign, the king of Denmark. As duke of Holstein and Lauenburg, the king of Denmark is a member of the Germanic confederation.

DENNIS, John, *den'-nis*, an English author and critic, who, in 1692, wrote a Pindaric ode on King William, after which he published several other poems, two of which, on the battles of Blenheim and Ramilies, procured him the favour of the duke of Marlborough, who gave him £100 and placed him in the Custom-house. In 1704 appeared his tragedy of "Liberty Asserted," which, as an invective against the French nation, became popular. This was followed by his "Orpheus and Eurydice," "The Comical Gallant," an alteration of "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" "The Invader of his Country," which was also an alteration of "Coriolanus." When the treaty of Utrecht was negotiating, he imagined himself of so much consequence, that he went to the duke of Marlborough, and begged he would use his interest, that he might not be delivered up to the French king. The duke gravely told him, that "he had made no provision for himself, though he could not help thinking that he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis." In 1712 he made a merciless attack on the "Cato" of Addison, and his reflections on Pope's "Essay on Criticism" secured him a place in the "Dunciad." His attack on "Cato" drew forth a whimsical pamphlet, called "The Narrative of Dr. Robert Norris, concerning the strange and deplorable Frenzy of Mr. John Dennis." B. in London, 1657; D. 1734.

DENNY, *den'-ne*, a village and parish of Stirlingshire, Scotland, 5 miles from Falkirk. *Pop.* of village, 3,000; of parish, 5,000.

DENON, Dominique Vivant, Baron de, *den-awng'*, was appointed to the office of a gentleman about the person of Louis XV., and afterwards, as secretary to an embassy, resided several years in Italy. Here he studied the arts, and, subsequently, after passing through the horrors of the French revolution, attracted the notice of Bonaparte. With him he went to Egypt, and on returning to Paris, received the appointment of general director of the museums, with the superintendence of the medallic mint, and such works of art as were executed in honour of the victories of France. On the abdication of the emperor, he was still allowed to retain his office, but in 1815, having rejoined Napo-

leon, on his escape from Elba, was deprived of it. He now retired from public life, and occupied his leisure with preparing a general history of art. In this performance he was assisted by eminent artists; but he did not live to complete it. D. at Châlons-sur-Saône, 1747; D. at Paris, 1825.—He wrote "Travels in Egypt," which is considered a great work, a comedy, and several other productions of considerable merit.

DENTATUS, Lucius Sicinius, *den-tat'-tus*, a Roman tribune, who had been engaged in 120 conflicts, and was 45 times wounded. He was murdered by the soldiers of Appius Claudius, but not until he had slain 15 of them and wounded 30 more.

DENT-DU-MIDI, *dawng doo me'-de*, an Alpine mountain on the frontiers of Savoy and the Valois. In 1784 it was first ascended. *Height*, about 10,780 feet.

DENTON, *den'-ton*, a name common to several parishes and townships of England, none of them with a population above 3,300.

DENTRECASTEAUX'S CHANNEL, *dawn'-tre(r)-kas'-toes*, a strait on the coast of Tasmania, separating Bruny Island from the mainland. *Ext.* 35 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 3 to 9. Also the name of a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 10′ S. *Lon.* 151° E.

DEODUR, *de-o-dur'*, an independent state of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay. *Area*, 80 square miles. *Pop.* 2,000. *Lat.* 24° 9′ N. *Lon.* 71° 49′ E.

DEPEDELEN, *de-ped'-e-len*, a town of European Turkey. (*See* TEPELIN.)

DEPTFORD, *dep'-ford*, a naval port of England, at the confluence of the Ravensbourne with the Thames, in the county of Kent, 3 miles from London bridge. It is very irregularly built, and contains parish churches, besides several places of worship for dissenters. It has a royal dockyard, with fine wet docks, and numerous buildings for the manufacture and preservation of naval stores, established by Henry VIII., and occupying an area of upwards of 30 acres. There are also several private docks in the neighbourhood for building and repairing merchantmen. There are two hospitals belonging to the corporation or society of the Trinity House; one built in 1685, and devoted to the support of decayed masters of ships, and pilots, together with the widows of such persons. The society of the Trinity House was founded in the reign of Henry VIII., by Sir Thomas Spert, for the increase and encouragement of navigation, and for the good government of the seamen, and the better security of merchant-ships on our coasts. *Pop.* 28,000.—It is a station on the London and Greenwich Railway.

DEPUCH ISLANDS, *de'-pook*, a large collection of broken rocks lying off the N.W. coast of Australia, and attaining a height of upwards of 500 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 20° 37′ 45″ N. *Lon.* 117° 44′ E.

DE QUINCY, Thomas, *de quin'-cy*, was a merchant's son, and educated at Eton and Oxford. He devoted himself to literature, and few employed their pens upon so many and such varied subjects. His "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater" reveal much of the history of his earlier years, and were first published in the "Old London Magazine," in 1821. From that time De Quincy constantly kept his name before the public, in metaphysics, political economy, philosophy, and biography. To enumerate the number of his essays would occupy a considerable space; but a complete edition of his works has been published in America, under the editorship of Mr. J. T. Fields. This, we believe, is the most complete edition which has yet appeared. It is impossible here to give the slightest criticism of the various writings of Mr. De Quincy. Every department of literature he has touched, he has either illumined with new lights, or given it additional graces by the magical fertility of his pen. Of the edition of his works, to which we have above alluded, he says, "It is astonishing how much more Boston knows of my literary acts and purposes than I do myself. Were it not, indeed, through Boston, hardly the sixth part of my literary undertakings—hurried or deliberate, sound, rotting, or rotten—would ever have reached posterity; which, be it known to thee, most sarcastic of future censors, already most of them have reached." D. at Manchester, 1786.

DERA, *de'-ra*, two towns of India.—1. 30 miles from Allahabad.—2. 40 from Moultan.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN, a town of Afghanistan, 40 miles from Bhaulpoor, ceded to the British in 1849. It has an extensive commerce. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 30° 5′ N. *Lon.* 70° 52′ E.

DERA ISMAEL KHAN, a town of Afghanistan, 16 miles from Bukkur. It has a trade in salt and grain. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 31° 50′ N. *Lon.* 70° 58′ E.

DERAYEH, EL, *de-ra'-ye(r)*, a town of Arabia, nearly in the centre of Nedjed. It consists of several fortified parts, and in 1819, after a siege of seven months, it was nearly ruined by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha. *Pop.* estimated at 12,000. *Lat.* 25° 15′ N. *Lon.* 46° 30′ E. —This was the former capital of the Wahabees.

DERBEND, or DERBENT, *der'-bend*, a town of Russia, the capital of the circle of Derbend, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea. It stands at the entrance of a defile in the Caucasus, and is surrounded by strong walls rising out of the sea, strengthened by round and square towers. It consists of three parts, of which the citadel, about half a mile square, constitutes the upper part, and commands the whole place. Its harbour is the worst on the Caspian Sea, so that ships cannot approach the town. *Pop.* 12,000, mostly Mahometans. *Lat.* 41° 52′ N. *Lon.* 48° 58′ E. It was taken from Persia by Russia in 1722, restored to the former power in 1735, and retaken by the Muscovites in 1795. —This is a place of great antiquity, the walls being supposed to be 1,500 years old.—The CIRCLE of Derbend comprises the plains on the W. shore of the Caspian, and was established in 1806. *Pop.* 40,000.

DERBY, *der'-be*, a town of England, the capital of Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 35 miles from Birmingham. The town has several parish churches, the principal being dedicated to All Saints,—and the architecture of which is greatly and justly admired. There are, besides, many chapels, a Roman Catholic church, a museum, infirmary, town-hall, a gaol, a market-place, and an assembly-room. Its public institutions consist of a philosophical society, a mechanics' institute, a county library, and several charitable establishments. *Manf.* These are largely carried on in silk, cotton, hosiery, ribands, lace, porcelain, and spar. There are, besides, manufactures of iron, lead pipes, lead shot, white and red lead, tin plate, soap, and several tanneries, bleaching-grounds, melting-houses, and corn-mills. *Pop.* 41,000.—This town stands at the head of the navigation of the Derwent, and also at the junction of the principal branches of the Midland Railway.

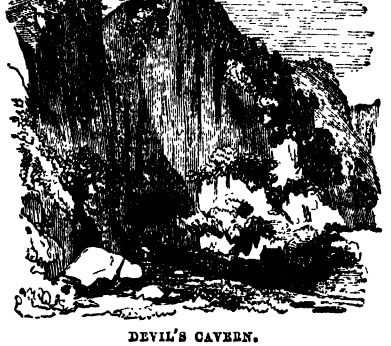
DERBY, WEST, a chapelry of Lancashire, included in the borough of Liverpool. *Pop.* 33,000.

DERBY, James Stanley, earl of, an English nobleman, and an active supporter of Charles I. in the civil war. In an action at Wigan, in Lancashire, he displayed considerable bravery against superior forces. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and, in violation of a promise of quarter which had been given him, was beheaded in 1651. This earl wrote a "History of the Antiquities of the Isle of Man," and none shed greater lustre on the cause for which he fought than he. His countess retired to the Isle of Man, where she regarded herself as queen, and which she defended with the utmost gallantry, being the last person in the British dominions who yielded to the parliament forces.

DERBY, Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, 14th earl of, *dar'-be*, a modern English statesman, who, as Lord Stanley, was first returned to parliament in 1820 for Stockbridge. He afterwards represented Preston, Windsor, and Lancashire. His first efforts in addressing the "House" were very successful; and, under various administrations, he held office with credit to himself. During the early part of his career, Lord Derby supported reforming changes, and was chief secretary for Ireland, and, subsequently, colonial minister under Lord Grey's administration, from 1830 to 1834. In the discussion on the Reform Bill of that period, Lord Stanley defended its provisions with great warmth and talent, and also carried the bill for national education in Ireland. He was also a principal instrument in the success of the measure for the emancipation, in 1833, of the West-India slaves. Now came, however, the crisis in which he separated, for the remainder of his political life, from the Liberal party. Alarmed at the intended project to reduce still further the Irish Church establishment, he, with other members of the cabinet,

resigned his office. He was once more, under Sir Robert Peel, colonial minister; and, in 1844, he took his seat in the House of Lords. Towards 1845, however, when Sir Robert declared his adhesion to the principles of free trade, Lord Stanley headed the protectionist opposition, and since that time has ever been the leader of the Conservative party. In 1851, his father dying, he succeeded to the earldom of Derby. The year following, he was enabled to form an administration to succeed Lord John Russell's, but he had only a few months' tenure of power. In 1858, on the fall of the Palmerston administration, he again had the formation of a ministry intrusted to him; and although this lasted somewhat longer than the former, yet, in 1859, it succumbed before the attacks made on its Reform Bill by the Whigs and Radicals, headed by Lord John Russell. B. at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, 1799.—The eloquence of Lord Derby is remarkable for the purity and fire of its style, and he has earned the title of the "Rupert of debate."

DERBYSHIRE, *der'-be-sheer*, a county of England, bounded N. by Yorkshire, E. by the counties of Nottingham and Leceister, S. by the counties of Leicester and Stafford, and W. by those of Stafford and Chester. *Area*, 1,030 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and picturesque towards the N.W.; on which account this portion of the county is called the High Peak, while the eastern and southern parts are called the Low Peak. They are rich and well cultivated, and the surface is more level. In the High Peak, the scenery is of the most romantic kind, the loftiest elevation culminating in upwards of 1,800 feet. It has, throughout, many wild caverns, among which the one denominated the "Devil's" is the most remarkable;



DEVIL'S CAVERN.

all of them, however, contain some singular curiosities. *Rivers.* The principal are the Trent, Derwent, Wye, Rother, Dove, and the Erwash. Mineral springs are numerous; among which those of Buxton, Matlock, and Bakewell are particularly celebrated, and much frequented. *Pro.* Oats in the N., where much of the land is kept in a state of pasture, and where, as in the S., dairy husbandry is extensively carried on. Upwards of 2,000 tons of cheese are annually sold out of the county. In the High Peak large numbers of sheep are reared, but they are of a small size. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, coal, gypsum, lime, and what is so well known by the name of Derbyshire spar, which, in a variety of singular forms, is found suspended round the sides and tops of the limestone caverns. There are also extensive quarries of grit, which afford excellent millstones and grindstones. Crystals, also, called Derbyshire diamonds, jasper, chalcedony, and terra-vert are found. In the N.E. of the county are manufactories of iron; and many persons are employed in cutting and polishing marble and Derbyshire spar, either for useful or ornamental purposes. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, cotton, silk, spinning and weaving; calico-printing is carried on, and there are needle-factories, tanyards, paper-mills, and hat and porcelain manufactories. *Pop.* about 300,000. Canals are numerous in this county, and it is to a large extent intersected with railways.

DERCYLLIDAS, *der-sil'-li-dăs*, a Lacedæmonian general, who, about 404 B.C., entered Asia Minor, defeated the Persians, and took several of their cities; thus preserving the Greek colonies, which had been threatened by their neighbours. He, also, built a wall between Thracia and the Chersonesus, to prevent the incursions of the former people.

DEREHAM, or MARKET DEREHAM, *deer'-ham*, a town and parish of Norfolk, 16 miles from Norwich. The church of this place is a very ancient structure. *Pop.* of parish, 4,400. Dereham is, by a branch railway, in connection with that of the Eastern Counties.

DERG LOUGH, *derg lok*, an expansion of the Shannon river, separating Connaught from Munster, in Ireland. *Ext.* 24 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 2 to 6. It receives several small rivers.—Also a LAKE at the extremity of the county of Donegal, Ulster. It contains the island called St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is annually visited by a large number of votaries.

DERHAM, William, *deer'-ham*, an English divine and philosopher, who devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, became a member of the Royal Society, and contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1713 he published his "Physico-Theology," being the substance of his Boyle's Lectures, with curious notes; and in 1714 appeared his "Astro-Theology," which was, also, delivered at the same lecture. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor, and, in 1730, the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. The last thing he printed of his own was "Christo-Theology, or a Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Christian Religion," 1730. In his younger days he published a treatise entitled "The Artificial Clockmaker," in 12mo, which has been several times reprinted. He was rector of Upminster, where he died, 1735. B. near Worcester, 1657.

DERING, Sir Edward, *deer'-ing*, an English gentleman, who distinguished himself, in the reign of Charles I., by his zeal for the reform of abuses. He brought in a bill for the abolition of bishops, deans, and chapters. Notwithstanding these revolutionary tendencies, he, afterwards, espoused the king's cause, which he supported with a regiment of horse equipped at his own expense. He was a great sufferer in the civil war, and died before the Restoration. His speeches in parliament are in one volume 4to.

DERRY, *der'-re*, the prefix of several parishes in Ireland, with populations ranging between 3,000 and 8,000.

DERRY, a county and city of Ireland. (*See* LONDONDERRY.)

DERRY, several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 2,000.

DERWENT, *der'-went*, the name of several rivers in England.—1. Of Cumberland, which falls into the Irish Sea at Workington.—2. Of York, which, after a course of 60 miles, falls into the Ouse at Barmby.—3. Another, which rises in the High Peak of Derbyshire, and, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire.

DERWENT-WATER, or KESWICK LAKE, *der'-went*, is in Cumberland. *Ext.* 4 miles long, with an average breadth of 1. It is very picturesque, and contains several islands, one of which is called the floating island, which only occasionally appears; being nothing more than a mass of soft land which rises to the surface.—The RIVER Derwent enters it at the S. and leaves it at its N. extremity.

DESAGUADERO, *dais'-a-ga-dair'-o*, a river of Bolivia, having its source in Lake Titicaca, and, after a course of about 200 miles, entering Lake Uros.

DESAGULIERS, John Theophilus, *dai'-sa-goo'-le-at*, a French philosopher, who came to London with his father, who was a minister, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Entering into holy orders, he, in 1710, succeeded Dr. Kiel as lecturer in experimental philosophy at Oxford, and published a "Course of Experimental Philosophy," a "Dissertation on Electricity," "Fires Improved; being a New Method of Building Chimneys, so as to prevent their smoking." He also translated into English "Gravesande's Mathe-

matical Elements of Natural Philosophy." He was an active member of the Royal Society, and contributed several papers to its Transactions. B. at Rochelle, 1683; D. 1749.

DESAIGNES, *des'-ain*, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, on the Doux, 10 miles from Tournon. *Pop.* 4,000.

DESAIX, Louis Charles Anthony, *des-ai'*, a French general, who early entered the military service of his country, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. In the early part of the Revolution he became aide-de-camp to General Custine, and was severely wounded at the battle of Lauterberg, but kept the field, and rallied the battalions after they had been thrown into disorder. Named successively general of brigade and of division, he contributed greatly, by his talents, to the success of the famous retreat of Moreau from Germany, the left wing of the army being commanded by him on that occasion. He afterwards defended the bridge and fort of Kehl for two months against the Austrian army with great bravery, and was wounded; but subsequently joined Bonaparte at Milan, when it was announced that "the brave General Desaix had come to visit the army of Italy." He served with Bonaparte in Egypt, where he distinguished himself greatly, and was appointed governor of the upper part of the country. It was here he achieved his greatest glory. He completely subdued Upper Egypt, and received, as a testimony of admiration, from Bonaparte, a sword, with this inscription on its blade, "Conquète de la Haute Egypte!" He was obliged, however, in 1800, to sign the unfavourable treaty of El Arish with the Turks and English, and, on his way to France, was captured and detained by Lord Keith as prisoner of war. He afterwards obtained his parole, and went to France. He once more fought under the banner of Bonaparte in Italy, but was killed at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he principally contributed, June 14, 1800. B. at St. Hilaire-d'Ayat, in Avignon, 1768.—A statue was erected to this general, in the Place-Dauphiné, in Paris.

DESAULT, Peter Joseph, *des'-olte*, a French surgeon, who, in his twentieth year, went to Paris, and soon became popular as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery. In 1776 he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, and, in 1782, was appointed surgeon-major to the Hospital of Charity, after which he became head surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu. In 1791 he commenced his "Journal de Chirurgie," a work of high reputation. During the violence of the Revolution he was confined some time in the Luxembourg prison; but his usefulness saved his life. He died while attending the dauphin, June 1, 1795, which induced a suspicion that he was despatched because he would not poison that unfortunate prince. B. near Macon, 1744. He left a work entitled "Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales," &c., 2 vols. 8vo.

DESBARREAUX, James Vallée, Count, *dai-bar'-ro*, a French nobleman, who became counsellor in the Parliament of Paris, but which position he resigned, in order to devote himself more fully to the enjoyment of good cheer and the pursuit of pleasure. He changed his abode and climate according to the seasons, and was intimately associated with all the fine wits of the day—Balzac, Chapelle, Descartes, and others. He composed several songs and fugitive pieces; but the only production of his which is preserved is the beautiful sonnet, "Grand Dieu, tes jugements sont remplis d'équité," &c. Voltaire, however, denies the authorship to Desbarreaux, and gives it to the Abbé Lavau. B. at Paris, in 1602; D. 1647.

DESBILLONS, Francis Joseph, *dai-bee'-yawng*, a French Jesuit, who wrote 2 vols. of fables resembling those of La Fontaine, and some Latin poems. He also published an edition of Phædrus, with notes. B. at Châteauneuf, in 1711; D. at Mannheim, 1788.

DESCARTES, René, *dai-kart'*, a celebrated French philosopher, who received his education at the Jesuits' college at La Flèche. Here he acquired a considerable knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages; but on leaving that seminary, removed to Paris, applying himself to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he entered the army of the prince of Orange, and, afterwards, served under the duke of Bavaria, fighting with great bravery at the battle of Prague, in 1620. While in the garrison at Breda, he solved a difficult mathematical problem, which had been posted in the public streets; and this introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned Beckman, principal of the college of Dort. He also wrote, at this time, in Latin, a treatise on music, and projected some other works. After this, he quitted the military life, and travelled into Holland, Switzerland, France, and Italy, where, although it has been said that he *saw* Galileo, at Florence, it does not appear that he visited him. In 1629 he settled at Amsterdam, and applied himself assiduously to the mathematical sciences, particulary dioptrics, in which he made some important discoveries. About this time he visited England, where he made observations on the declination of the magnetic needle. His philosophy now became the subject of much discussion, meeting with an extensive reception, though with considerable opposition. Gilbert Voet, rector of the University of Utrecht, wrote against it, and Descartes replied with a virulence unbecoming a philosopher. To escape religious persecution, he accepted an invitation from Christina, queen of Sweden, to go to Stockholm, where he obtained a pension and an estate. By this queen he was treated with great distinction, although she pursued her studies, under his direction, at five o'clock in the morning, notwithstanding that his health was far from being vigorous. B. at La Haye, in Touraine, 1596; D. at Stockholm, 1650, when his remains were conveyed to Paris, and interred with great pomp in the church of St. Geneviève. Descartes was a man of great parts, and of a vigorous imagination. He was the first to reduce the science of optics to the command of mathematics. His principal works are, 1. "Principia Philosophiæ;" 2. "Dissertatio de Methodo recte regendæ Rationis, &c.;" 3. "Dioptricæ;" 4. "Meditationes;" 5. "Geometry;" 6. "Letters."

DESEMBOGUE, *dai-saim-bo'-gai*, a town of Brazil, 400 miles from Goyaz. *Pop.* 5,000.

DESENZANO, *dai-zain-za'-no*, a town of Lombardy, situate at the S.W. extremity of the Lake of Garda, in the delegation of Brescia, from which it is distant 16 miles. Its streets are wide; it has several churches, a convent, hospital, and philosophical society: it forms a fishing port on the lake; and on the hill which rises behind it, is an ancient castle. *Pop.* 3,600. Here, in 1859, Garibaldi in command of the Italian volunteers, defeated an Austrian force.

DÉSERADE, *dai'-se-rad*, an island of the Little Antilles, 4 miles from Guadaloupe, of which it is a dependency. *Pop.* about 3,000. This was the first island discovered on the second voyage of Columbus, in 1493. It belongs to the French.

DESERT, *des'-ert*, a prefix of several parishes in Ireland, with populations ranging between 3,000 and 6,000.

DESERTAS, LAS, *dai-sair'-tas*, a group of islands in the Atlantic, with extensive cattle-pastures. They lie to the S. E. of Madeira. The largest is not more than 6 miles long.

DESFONTAINES, Peter Francis Guyot, *dai-fon'-tain*, a French critic, who studied under the Jesuits, and in 1724 went to Paris, where he contributed to several periodical papers, especially to the "Journal des Savants," which he greatly aided by the cleverness of his articles. Offending Voltaire by the freedom of his criticisms and censure, a bitter literary warfare was the consequence. Besides other works, he published a prose translation of Virgil. B. 1683; D. 1745.—There was also a French botanist of this name, who published several works on flowers and plants. B. 1751; D. 1833.

DESHOULIÈRES, Antoinette, *dai-shool'-e-air*, a distinguished French poetess of the reign of Louis XIV., who was intimate with all the literary celebrities of that sparkling age, and appears to have borne herself, throughout many difficult circumstances, with a propriety much to be commended. Her contemporaries called her the tenth muse and the French Calliope. She attempted poesy in all its various forms, from the song to tragedy; but the idyl and eclogue were those in which she most excelled. One of the most admired of her compositions is "Les Moutons," a charming allegory, in which she deplores, in beautiful verses, the sad lot of children who have lost their father. She married, in 1651, the Seigneur Deshoulières, but

who died leaving her without fortune. B. 1638; D. 1694.

DESIDERIUS, or DIDIER, *des'-i-deer'-e-us*, the last king of Lombardy, succeeded Astolphus in 756. His daughters were married to the two sons of Pepin, king of France, Carloman and Charlemagne. Desiderius invading the papal territories, the pope called in Charlemagne to his aid, who marched into Lombardy, took his father-in-law prisoner, and sent him with his family to France, where they died. Lived in the 8th century.

DESMAIZEAUX, Peter, *dai'-mai-zo*, a French biographical writer, who came to England, and became fellow of the Royal Society. He translated into English "Bayle's Dictionary," and wrote the lives of Chillingworth and John Hales. He had also a concern in the great Historical Dictionary, 10 vols. folio. B. at Auvergne, 1666; D. in London, 1745.

DESMOLETS, Peter Nicholas, *dai'-mo-lai*, a French ecclesiastic, who continued Sallengre's "Memoirs of Literature," 11 vols. 12mo, and edited several of Lami's treatises. B. at Paris, in 1677; D. 1760.

DESMOULINS, Camille, *dai'-moo-lă*, a fellow-student of Robespierre, who, in 1789, was the favourite orator with the people of France, and made his idea of liberty the idol of his worship. He had the greatest contempt for everything that wore the appearance of religion; and although his talents were considerable, they seem only to have hastened his downfall. In the heat of the great revolution, his colleagues conspired against him, and brought him to the scaffold. B. at Guise, 1762; guillotined, 1794.

DESNA, *des'-na*, a large river of Russia, which, after a course of 500 miles, unites with the Dnieper nearly opposite Kiev. On its banks are the towns of Briansk, Elina, and Tchernigov.

DESOLATION, CAPE, *des-o-lai'-shun*, is the S.W. extremity of Nunarsoak Island, Greenland. *Lat.* 60° 50′ N. *Lon.* 48° 50′ W.—Also a HEADLAND of Terra-del-Fuego, S. America, on one of its W. islands. *Lat.* 55° 45′ S. *Lon.* 71° 37′ W.

DESPARD, Edward Marcus, *des'-pard*, an Irishman who early entered upon a military life, and became an able engineer. At the close of the American war he served in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by an expedition on the Spanish main, in which he had for a coadjutor, Captain, afterwards Lord, Nelson. For his services there, he was made lieutenant-colonel. In 1784 he was appointed English superintendent at Honduras; but his conduct causing him to be suspended, he demanded an investigation. This, however, was refused him, when he became violent against the government, and was sent to Cold-bath Fields prison, whence he was removed to the House of Industry at Shrewsbury, and next to Tothill Fields bridewell. On his liberation, he endeavoured to seduce the soldiery, and having collected some followers, held secret meetings at alehouses, to which no persons were admitted without taking a treasonable oath. At these assemblies, it is said that various plans were devised for the murder of the king; and, at last, it was determined to make the attack when his majesty went to the Parliament House. The plot being discovered, he and several other persons were arrested, and, being found guilty, suffered on the scaffold, in 1803.

DESPOTO DAGH, *des-po'-to da*, a mountain-chain of European Turkey, extending from 30 miles to the E. of the Balkan to the bank of the Maritza. *Height*, nearly 8,000 feet.

DESSAU, *des'-son*, the capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 70 miles from Berlin. The chief buildings are the prince's castle and the government house, an asylum, a riding-school, and Lutheran and Catholic churches. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, hats; and there are some distilleries. *Pop.* 1,000.

DESTERRO, *dais-tair'-ro*, a fortified city of Brazil, nearly in the middle of the W. coast of the island of Santa Catharina, 450 miles from Rio Janeiro. *Pop.* of district, 7,000.

DESTOUCHES, Philip Néricault, *dai-toosh'*, a French dramatic writer, who was attached to a political mission to England, and resided in London for a number of years. On his return to his own country he refused the office of ambassador to Russia, and retired into the country, where he devoted himself to agriculture and the belles-lettres. B. at Tours, 1680; D. 1754.—His principal pieces are "Le Philosophe marié," and "Le Glorieux;" the last of which is esteemed one of the best comedies in the French language. His works were printed at the Louvre, in 4 vols. 4to, 1757, and since in 10 vols. 12mo.

DETROIT RIVER, or STRAIT OF ST. CLAIR, *det'-rwaw*, flows from Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie, separating the United States from Upper Canada. It is navigable for the largest vessels.

DETROIT, a city and port of entry in Wayne county, and the capital of Michigan, U.S., on the Detroit, 225 miles from Buffalo. It has a state-house, city-hall, a cathedral, several churches, market-houses, government magazines, museum, theatre, merchants'-hall, and several charitable institutions, literary societies, and schools. *Manf.* Brass and iron works. It has shipbuilding-docks, and a considerable trade on the lakes. *Pop.* 25,000.—This place was founded by the French in 1670, and, in 1815, made a city.

DETTINGEN, *det'-tin-gen*, a village of Bavaria, on the Maine, 8 miles from Aschaffenburg. It is noted for a victory gained over the French, commanded by Marshal Noailles, by the English, under George II., in 1743. *Pop.* 500.—The name also of three towns in Wurtemberg.

DEUCALION, *du-kai'-le-on*, an ancient king of Thessaly, the son of Prometheus, and husband of Pyrrha, daughter of Epimetheus. In his reign the whole earth was covered with a deluge. Deucalion and Pyrrha, alone preserved out of all mankind, on account of their piety, built a vessel, which, after tossing about nine days, landed on the top of Mount Parnassus. Here, consulting the oracle of Themis, they were directed, in order to repair the loss of mankind, to throw behind them the bones of their grandmother. Understanding, by the latter phrase, the earth, they threw behind them stones, and those that Deucalion cast, became men, and those that Pyrrha cast, women. The deluge of Deucalion, so much celebrated in ancient history, is supposed to have happened 1503 years B.C.—Some writers, in their account of this, do not mention the building of a vessel, but only say that the king and queen took refuge on the top of Mount Parnassus, and others say, Etna.

DEUTZ, *doitz*, a fortified town of Prussia, on the Rhine, opposite Cologne, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. *Manf.* Silks and velvets. *Pop.* 5,000.

DEUX PONTS, LES, *doo pawng* (Germ. ZWEIBRUCKEN, *tzwi brook'-en*), 'Two Bridges,' a town of Bavaria, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the Little Erbach, with a fine castle, 58 miles from Mentz. The town church has a beautiful organ. The other public buildings are the Lutheran church, the Lutheran academy, and the Orphan-house. *Manf.* Woollens, cotton, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 7,000.—From 1802 to 1814, this town, with its duchy, formed a department of France called Mont-Tonnerre.

DEVA, *dai'-va*, the name of two rivers in Spain, on one of which is the town of Deva, a fishing town and seaport in Guipuscoa, 15 miles from St. Sebastian. *Pop.* of town, 2,500.

DEVA, a town of Transylvania, 10 miles from Hunyad. *Pop.* 4,000, mostly employed in paper-making and copper-mining.

DEVAPRAYAGA, *de'-va-pra'-ya-ga'*, a town of Northern Hindostan, Serinagur. It has a noted Hindoo temple, to which pilgrims resort in great numbers. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 30° 9′ N. *Lon.* 78° 31′ E.

DEVENTER, *dai-fen'-ter*, a fortified town of Holland, on the Yssel, 45 miles from Amsterdam. Its principal buildings are a cathedral, several other churches, a town-hall, and an observatory. *Manf.* Linens, stockings, and carpets; and the traffic in cattle, butter, and cheese is considerable. *Pop.* 14,500.

DEVERON, *dev'-e-ron*, a river of Scotland, rising in Aberdeenshire, and, after a course of 40 miles, falling into the German Ocean at Banff.

DEVIL'S-BIT MOUNTAINS, a range in the county of Tipperary and part of King's county, Ireland. It separates the basins of the Suir and the Shannon. *Height*, about 2,100 feet.

DEVIZES, *de-vi'-zes*, a town of Wiltshire, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 23 miles from Salisbury. It has two parochial churches, some dissenting chapels, a town-hall, a gaol, and a free grammar-school. *Manf.* Silk, snuff, and malt. *Pop.* about 7,000.

DEVON, *dev'-on*, a river of Scotland, rising in the Ochil Hills, and falling into the Forth near Alloa. There is another smaller river, which falls into the Forth at Clackmannan harbour.

DEVONPORT, *dev'-on-port*, a seaport of Devonshire, situate on the E. of the estuary of the Tamar, and connected with Plymouth. It is partially inclosed with a lofty wall, and on its sea side is defended by strong batteries. Its dockyard occupies more than 100 acres, the buildings being mostly of granite. It has a barracks, military hospital, assembly-rooms, theatre, and several places of worship. *Pop.* 52,000.

DEVONSHIRE, *dev'-on-sheer*, a county of England, bounded N. by the Bristol Channel, E. by the counties of Dorset and Somerset, S. by the English Channel, and W. by the county of Cornwall. *Area*, 2,585 square miles. *Desc.* A large portion is open and uncultivated; and Dartmoor occupies a considerable part of its S.W. half. (*See* DARTMOOR.) A great extent of the surface, however, consists of fine valleys; whilst the climate is particularly mild, and on that account making this county the resort of invalids from all the northern counties of Britain. *Rivers.* The Exe, Tamar, Torridge, Teign, Taw, Dart, and Axe; nearly all the estuaries of which form good harbours. Plymouth Sound and Torbay are respectively on its S.W. and S.E. coasts. *Pro.* Corn in most of its varieties; excellent cider is made, and the produce of the dairy is considerable. The Devonshire red breed of cattle is highly valued; and Dartmoor grazes large flocks of sheep. The coast abounds with herrings, pilchards, and mackerel. *Minerals.* Small quantities of gold and silver are sometimes found; antimony, bismuth, cobalt, copper, lead, tin, iron, gypsum, and manganese. A beautiful kind of veined marble, called Devonshire marble, susceptible of a high polish, is also found. *Manf.* Woollen-weaving and spinning. An iron-foundry, and works for cutlery, are established on a large scale at Tavistock. Shipbuilding is carried on at the various ports. *Pop.* 568,000.

D'EWES, Sir Symonds, *duse*, an English antiquary, who employed a considerable part of his time in collecting materials for a history of Great Britain, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by Charles I. In 1641 he was made a baronet, and, on the breaking out of the civil war, entered the Solemn League and Covenant. B. at Coxden, Dorsetshire, 1602; D. 1650.—He compiled the "Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," published in 1682, folio, and wrote his own life, which is in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa." The "Journals of Parliament" are an authority for the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

DE WITT, John, *de wit*, a distinguished Dutch statesman, who laboured to retrench the power of the house of Orange by endeavouring to prevent the union of the offices of stadtholder, captain-general, and high admiral in one and the same person. In 1654 he negotiated the peace with Cromwell, in which it was arranged that no member of the house of Orange should be made high admiral or stadtholder. B. at Dort, 1625; murdered with his brother, at the Hague, 1672.—He had gone in his carriage to receive his brother as he came out of prison, having been unjustly confined, when he was set upon by the populace and killed.

DE WITT LAND, a region on the N.W. coast of Australia, between *lon.* 120° and 123° W. Discovered in 1628.

DEWSBURY, *duse'-ber-e*, a township and parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Leeds. *Manf.* Blankets and woollen stuffs, generally. *Pop.* of parish, 29,000; of township, 14,100.—It is a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway.

DEYNZE, *dainse*, a town of Belgium, on the Lys, 9 miles from Ghent. It is famed for its gin-distilleries. *Pop.* about 4,000. It is a station on the Ghent and Courtrai Railway.

DHAMEK, *da'-me*, a hill state of India. *Area*, 35 square miles. *Pop.* 3,000. *Lat.* 31° 12′ N. *Lon.* 77° 8′ E.—It pays tribute to the British.



DHAMIR, a Sikh state in Hindostan, protected by the British. *Pop.* 3,000.

DHAR, *dar*, a state of India. *Area*, 1,070 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, yielding wheat, millet, rice, pulse, maize, sugar, oil-seeds, opium, hemp, and cotton. *Pop.* 105,000. *Lat.* 22° 35′ N. *Lon.* 75° 20′ E.—The capital of this place is of the same name, and is about 30 miles from Mhow.

DHARMA, *dar'-ma*, a district of Kumaon, in British India. *Area*, 400 square miles. It consists of rocks and valleys, overlooked by mountains covered with perpetual snow, and some of them attaining a height of nearly 19,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 3,000. *Lat.* between 30° 5′ and 30° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 80° 25′ and 80° 45′ E.

DHARWAR, *dar-war'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, inclosed by Belgaum, Mysore, Madras territory, and the dominions of the Nizam. *Area*, 3,840 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and level. American cotton is grown in it to a large extent. *Pop.* 800,000. *Lat.* between 14° 16′ and 15° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 74° 50′ and 76° E.—This district came into the possession of the British in 1818. —A town of the same name, with government native schools, 290 miles from Bombay.

DHAWALAGIRI, *da-wal'-a-ge'-re*, a peak of the Himalayas, Hindostan, formerly supposed to be the highest point of the earth's surface. *Height*, 28,000 feet. *Lat.* 29° N. *Lon.* 82° 50′ E.

D'HILLIERS, BARAGUAY. (*See* BARAGUAY.)

DHOOLPORE, *dool-por'*, a city of Hindostan, in the province of Agra, on the Chumbul, 35 miles from Agra. It has several mosques and tombs. *Pop.* Unascertained. Dhoolpore is the capital of a territory of the same name, made fertile by artificial watering. *Area*, 1,626 square miles. *Pop.* estimated at 500,000. *Lat.* between 26° 30′ and 27° 57′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 32′ and 78° 30′ E.

DHUBBOVRE, *dub-bo-ve'*, a decayed town of India, 220 miles from Bombay. It bears the appearance of having once been large, its walls being 3 miles in circumference, with fifty-two towers. It has a richly-sculptured Hindoo temple. *Pop.* Unascertained.

DHULAK, *du'-lak*, an island in the Red Sea, 25 miles from Massouah. *Ext.* 23 miles long, with an average breadth of 15. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in the coral fishery.

DHUMTOUR, or DUMTAUR, *dum-tor'*, a valley in the Punjab, British India, traversed by numerous streams, and containing a number of scattered villages, which, in the aggregate, form a large population. It grows sugar, and cattle are extensively reared. *Lat.* between 34° and 34° 10′ N. *Lon.* between 72° 55′ and 73° 15′ E.

DHURRUMPOOR, *dur-rum-poor'*, a Rajpoot state of India, inclosed by Bandsda, the Daung, the Penth, and Surat. *Area*, 225 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.

DIABLERATS, *de-abl'-ra*, a mountain of the Bernese Alps, between the cantons Berne and Valois. *Height*, 10,190 feet above the level of the sea.

DIAGORAS, *di-ăg'-o-răs*, a Greek philosopher of Milos, a disciple of Democritus. Having been the victim of a perjury which remained unpunished, he passed from superstition to atheism, and was generally called the Atheist. He was driven from Athens on the charge of having turned into ridicule the Eleusinian mysteries, and perished by shipwreck, about 412 B.C.

DIAMANT, *de'-a-mang*, a town of Martinique, in the Antilles, 8 miles from Port Royal. It is near a volcanic mountain, called Morne de Diamant, nearly 1,600 feet in height. *Pop.* 1,600, of whom two thirds were formerly slaves.

DIAMANTINO, *de'-a-man-te'-no*, a city of Brazil, 220 miles from Ouro-Preto. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, 5,700 feet above the level of the sea, and is the centre of a district with a population of 14,000.—Also, a town 70 miles from Cuyaba. *Pop.* 5,000.—Also, a river, called so from the diamonds found in its basin in 1728. That the Spanish government might monopolize the diamonds and gold in its district, this was closed; which circumstance, in 1749, caused an extensive emigration.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, *di'-a-mond*, is in the river Hooghly, 30 miles below Calcutta, British India.

DIAMOND ISLAND is in the estuary of the Bassain

river, Burmah. It is 12 miles from Cape Negrais, and abounds with turtles.

DIANA, *di-ăn'-a*, the goddess of hunting, was the daughter of Jupiter and Latona. Having to fulfil three distinct offices,—viz., one on earth, and the others in heaven and the infernal regions,—she received, in consequence, three distinct names. On earth she was known by the name of Diana, and was the goddess of hunting and chastity; and, as Lucina, was invoked by women in childbed. In heaven she was known as Phœbe, and was the goddess of the moon, as Apollo, her brother, was the god of the sun. In Tartarus she



DIANA.

was known as Hecate, and presided at all transformations and punishment. Many adventures are ascribed to Diana. She changed into a stag the hunter Actæon, who had watched her as she bathed. Although the patroness of chastity, she had loved Endymion, Pan, and Orion. She is represented with a quiver, and attended with dogs, and sometimes drawn in a chariot by two white stags. She was supposed to be the same as the Isis of the Egyptians, whose worship was introduced into Greece with that of Osiris, under the name of Apollo. The most famous of her temples was that of Ephesus, which was one of the seven wonders of the world.

DIARBEKIR, *de-ar'-be-ker'*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of the pashalic of Diarbekir, on the Tigris, which encircles it on the E., and is crossed by a bridge half a mile lower down, 170 miles from Malatia. It is encompassed by a lofty thick wall of black stone, flanked with towers. On the N. side of the town is a strong castle. The streets are paved, but narrow and dirty. The houses are built of hewn stone, and present a handsome appearance, and many of them are elegant. There are several fine bazars well stored with rich merchandise, and a large and magnificent mosque, formerly a Christian church. The Armenian cathedral is a handsome structure. *Manf.* Iron, copper, silk, wool, cotton, and Turkey or Morocco leather. *Pop.* 14,000, consisting of Turks, Armenians, Kurds, and Christians.—The PASHALIC forms the W. part of Turkish Armenia, the Euphrates separating it, on the N.W. and S., from the pashalics of Erzeroum, Damascus, Marash, and Sivas. It is traversed by the Upper Tigris. *Lat.* between 37° and 39° N. *Lon.* between 37° and 39° E.

DIAZ, Bartholomew, *de'-az*, a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the Cape of Good Hope, to which he gave the name of the Cape of Tempests; but on his reporting this, in 1486, to John II., king of Portugal, he commanded it to be called Cabo de Buena Esperanza, or the Cape of Good Hope. Lived in the 15th century. (*See* AFRICA, and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.)

DIBDIN, Charles, *dib'-din*, an actor, dramatist, and distinguished sea-song writer. He was educated at Winchester, and originally intended for the church; but going to London, at the early age of sixteen he produced an opera, called "The Shepherd's Artifice," which was brought out at Covent Garden. In 1778 he was appointed musical manager at Covent Garden. Subsequently he built the "Circus," afterwards called the "Surrey;" and in 1788 published his "Musical Tour." In the following year he gave his entertainment called "The Whim of the Moment," of which he was sole author, composer, and performer. In this piece, he sung his ballad of "Poor Jack," which completely won the ear of the public; and, from that time, his reputation as a balladist was established. He wrote no fewer than 900 songs, according to some, and 1,200 according to others. Whichever number is correct, does not much signify; as a soil so prolific must have produced many weeds. Many of his lyrics, however, have great merit. They have solaced the seaman during his long voyage, sustained him in the storm, and inspired him in battle; and they have been quoted to restore the mutinous to order and discipline. In 1805 he retired from public life, and received a government pension of £200 per annum. B. at Southampton, 1745; D. 1813.—"Poor Tom Bowling" was written upon a brother of his, who had been the captain of an East Indiaman, and was twenty-nine years older than the author.—THOMAS, a son of Charles, was long connected with the London stage, as an actor and dramatist. He wrote and adapted a vast number of pieces; but none of them are distinguished by much original merit. He also wrote a work of amusing "Reminiscences." D. in Pentonville, 1841.

DIBDIN, Reverend Thomas Frognall, was the son of the brother of Charles Dibdin's celebrated

"Poor Tom Bowling, the darling of our crew."

He lost his parents when only in his fourth year, and was designed for the law, but ultimately became a clergyman, and an eminent bibliographer. In 1809 appeared his "Bibliomania," and an enlarged edition in 1811. The work was well received, and brought him £200 of profit, and considerable reputation. After it, came his "Topographical Antiquities of Great Britain," the "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," the "Bibliographical Decameron," and several other "Antiquarian Tours." He was the founder of the Roxburghe Club, a literary association, instituted for the purpose of reprinting books. He also wrote "Reminiscences of a Literary Life," and several theological works. B. at Calcutta, 1776; D. 1847.

DICEARCHUS, *dī'-se-ar'-kus*, a Peripatetic philosopher of Messina, in Sicily, whose treatise on the Geography of Greece was published by H. Stephens in 1589, and by Hudson in his collection of writers on geography, in 1709. His principal philosophical work was one "On the Soul," which he divided into three dialogues, and which argued against its existence. Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

DICK, Sir Alexander, *dik*, a Scottish physician, who studied at Edinburgh, and at Leyden under Boerhaave; and having taken his degree of M.D., returned to his own country. He afterwards made the tour of Europe, and when he came back, settled in Pembrokeshire, where he practised with success. On the death of his brother, he succeeded to his family seat of Prestonfield, where he resided the remainder of his days. In 1756 he was chosen president of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, to which he was a benefactor. B. at Prestonfield, in 1703; D. 1785.—He was the first who paid attention to the culture of the true rhubarb in Britain; for which he received, in 1774, the gold medal from the London Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce.

DICK, Thomas, LL.D., *dik*, the "Christian philosopher," was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards entered the ministry of the Secession Church. Much of his time was passed in teaching and lecturing on scientific subjects. He also contributed to many periodicals, whilst producing the following more permanent works: "The Christian Philosopher;" "The Philosophy of Religion;" "Philosophy of a Future State;" "On the Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind;" "Christian Beneficence contrasted with Covetousness;" "Celestial Scenes;" "The Solar System;" "The Atmosphere and Atmospherial Phenomena;" and "The Telescope and Microscope." Some of these works have been

translated into other languages, and the "Solar System," into the Chinese. All his works have received the highest commendation, and merit a place in every Christian library. B. near Dundee, Scotland, 1774; D. 1857. Towards the close of his life, a small pension was granted to him by the government.

DICKENS, Charles, *dik'-ens*, one of the most successful of modern novelists, was intended for the profession of the law, but merged into a reporter for the newspapers. His first engagement was in the office of the *True Sun*, and his next in that of the *Morning Chronicle*, in the evening edition of which paper, first appeared his "Sketches of Life and Character." These were subsequently collected, and given to the world under the title of "Sketches by Boz," Their success induced an enterprising publisher to engage Mr. Dickens and Mr. Seymour, the comic draughtsman, "the one to write, and the other to illustrate, a book which should exhibit the adventures of a party of cockney sportsmen." The result was the "Pickwick Papers," a performance which, at once, placed Mr. Dickens in the foremost rank as a popular writer of fiction. After it, came his "Nicholas Nickleby," "Oliver Twist," the "Old Curiosity-Shop," "Barnaby Rudge," and many more, teeming with original wit, humour, and sentiment, besides abounding with vivid descriptions of human life and character. In 1841 he paid a visit to America, where his fame had preceded him, and where he received a hearty welcome. On his return, he published a work recording the impressions made by his visit. In 1845 he was appointed principal editor of the *Daily News*, a paper of liberal politics; but he did not long hold this position. To its columns he contributed "Pictures of Italy." On his retirement from that paper, he resumed the pen of fiction, and produced "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," several "Christmas Tales," the "Child's History of England," "Little Dorrit," and edited the "Memoirs of Grimaldi." He, besides, till 1859, conducted the periodical called "Household Words," and was a constant contributor to its pages. In that year he relinquished his connection with that serial, to establish another on a similar plan, and entitled, "All the Year Round." B. at Landport, Portsmouth, 1812.

DICKSON, *dik'-son*, a county of W. Tenessee, U.S. *Area*, 724 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

DICTATOR, *dik-tat'-tor*, a magistrate at Rome, invested with regal authority. This officer was first chosen during the Roman wars against the Latins. The consuls being found unable to make levies from the plebeians, who had refused to enlist without a remission of their debts by the patricians, the senate found it expedient to elect a new magistrate, with unbounded authority. The dictator remained in office for six months, after which he was again elected, if the affairs of the state seemed to be desperate. If, however, tranquillity was re-established, he generally laid down his power before the time was expired. He knew no superior in the republic, and even the laws were subject to him. He was called dictator, because the people implicitly obeyed his dictates. As his power was absolute, he could proclaim war, levy forces, conduct them against an enemy, and disband them at pleasure. He punished as he pleased; and, from his decision, there was no appeal,—at least till later times. He was chosen only when the state was in imminent danger, from foreign enemies or inward sedition. This office, so dignified in the first ages of the republic, became odious by the perpetual usurpations of Sylla and J. Cæsar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a decree, which for ever after forbade a dictator to exist in Rome. The dictatorship was originally confined to the patricians; but the plebeians were afterwards admitted to share it. Titus Lartius Flavus was the first dictator, 498 B.C.

DICTYNNA, *dik-tin'-na*, a nymph of Crete, and one of Diana's attendants, who first invented hunting-nets. Some have supposed that Milos pursued her, and that, to avoid his importunities, she threw herself into the sea, and was caught in fishermen's nets, *diktua;* whence her name.

DICTYS CRETENSIS, *dik'-tis*, an ancient historian, who served under Idomeneus, king of Crete, at the siege of Troy; of which expedition he wrote an account. This work is said to have been the foundation of Homer's "Iliad." The book which is extant under his name is a forgery.

DIDEROT, Denis, *de'-de-ro*, a French writer, was the son of a master cutler, and intended for the profession of the law; but, from sheer indolence and the love of reading, he relinquished this intention, and gave himself up to literature and philosophy. His first work, entitled "Philosophical Musings," was published in 1740, and was afterwards reprinted under another title. In 1746 he was concerned in a Medical Dictionary, which suggested to him the idea of a "Dictionnaire Encyclopédique," which, with the assistance of others, he completed. His share in this work was large, and the whole of the articles on arts and trade were furnished by him. His own opinion of it, however, is not very flattering. "In its execution," said he, "I had neither time nor the power to be particular in the choice of my contributors, who were mostly very inferior men, badly paid, and, consequently, careless in their work." While engaged in the "Encyclopédie," he wrote some other books; as a licentious novel, called "Bijoux Indiscrets," and two comedies, the "Fils Naturel" and the "Père de Famille." In 1749 appeared his "Letters to the Blind," the free sentiments in which, occasioned his being imprisoned six months at Vincennes. On recovering his liberty, he wrote "A Letter on the Deaf and Dumb." His other works are, "Principles of Moral Philosophy," "Reflections on the Interpretation of Nature," "The Code of Nature," "The Sixth Sense," "Of Public Education," "Panegyric on Richardson," "Life of Seneca." B. at Langres, in Champagne, 1713; D. in Paris, 1784.—Diderot was an ingenious, rather than a useful writer. His works are fanciful, and full of prejudices against religion; but he made himself rich by them, if that is of consequence when a man comes to his deathbed. The last remark he was heard to make, by his daughter, shortly before his death, was, that "the first step towards philosophy is incredulity."

DIDIER, St., *did'-e-ai*, a name common to many towns and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

DIDIER-LA-SÉAUVE, St., *sai'-ove*, a town and parish of France, in the Upper Loire, 14 miles from Yessengeaux. *Manf.* Silks. *Pop.* 5,000.

DIDIUS JULIANUS, M. Salvius Severus, *did'-i-us ju-li-ai'-nus*, a Roman emperor, who was consul in 179. He purchased the imperial diadem of the soldiers at an enormous rate, in 193; but did not pay the sum agreed upon, and made himself odious by his luxurious and extravagant habits. Shortly afterwards, however, Severus was declared emperor by the prætorian bands, and Didius was slain, having reigned only sixty-six days. B. at Milan, about 133.

DIDO, or ELISSA, *di'-do*, queen and founder of Carthage, was the daughter of Belus, king of Tyre. She married Sichæus, priest of Hercules, who, for the sake of his riches, was murdered by Pygmalion, the successor of Belus. Dido, disconsolate at the loss of her husband, sailed with a number of Tyrians, and settled on the coast of Africa, where she purchased a tract of land, on which she built a citadel called Byrsa. This place soon increased, and her dominions extended. Iarbas, king of Mauritania, wooed her; but she rejected his suit; when he threatened to invade her territories. She requested three months to reconsider her refusal, and, in the interval, caused a funeral pile to be erected, on which she stabbed herself in the presence of her subjects, about 953 B.C. Virgil and Ovid have represented this action as the effect of grief, occasioned by the departure of Æneas, of whom she was enamoured.

DIDOT, Francis Ambrose, *de-do*, a celebrated printer, who invented stereotyping, ascribed also to a Scotchman named Ged, and executed several works with beauty. He also improved the construction of papermills, and invented many useful machines relative to the typographic art. At the age of 78 he read over five times, and carefully corrected, every sheet of the stereotyped edition of Montaigne, printed by his sons. He had likewise projected, and partly executed, an index to that writer. B. 1730; D. at Paris, 1804.

DIDRON, Adolphe Napoléon, *de'-drawng*, one of the greatest modern French students of mediæval Chris-

tian art, who made himself familiar with all the remarkable mediæval monuments in France and Greece. In 1848 he lectured on Christian iconography in Paris, and, afterwards, became editor of the "Annales Archéologiques." His principal work, however, is his "Iconographie Chrétienne," a portion of which has been translated into English by Mrs. Millington. D. at Hauteville, 1806.

DIE, *de*, a town of France, on the Drôme, in Lower Dauphiny, 30 miles from Grenoble. *Manf.* Silks, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 4,000.

DIÉ, ST., *de'-ai*, a town and parish of France, in the Vosges, 24 miles from Epinal. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning, iron, and wire-works. *Pop.* 9,000.—In its neighbourhood are marble-quarries and copper-mines.

DIEBITSCH, Sabalanski Hans Karl Frederich Anton, *de'-bitsh*, a Prussian, who entered the military service of Russia, and in 1805 was wounded at Austerlitz. After the battle of Friedland, he rose to the rank of captain, and subsequently became major-general. He fought at the battle of Lutzen, and was at that of Dresden. In 1814 he opposed the hesitation of the allies to march on Paris, for which the emperor Alexander bestowed on him the order of St. Alexander Newski. In 1820, he became chief of the imperial staff of Alexander, whom he attended on his death-bed at Taganrog. In the war with Turkey in 1828-9, he took Varna, and greatly extended his reputation by making the passage of the Balkan. He advanced to Adrianople, when the treaty of that name was signed, and which saved his army. In 1831 he was sent to quell the insurrection in Poland, and fought the battle of Ostrolenka. Thence he transferred his head-quarters to near Pultusk, where he died of cholera, 1831. B. at Grossleippe, in Silesia, 1785.

DIEBURG, *de'-boorg*, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, 24 miles from Mentz. It is the capital of the district. *Pop.* 3,100.

DIEGO, SAN, *de-ai'-go*, a harbour in the Pacific, in Upper California. *Lat.* 32° 39' N. *Lon.* 117° 17' W. —A shoal in the Gulf of Mexico, between Florida and the mouth of the Mississippi.—A cape at the extremity of Staten Island, Terra-del-Fuego.

DIEMEN, Anthony Van, *de'-men*, governor of the Dutch E. India possessions, first went to India as an accountant, in the employ of his government. In 1625 he became a member of the supreme council, and in 1631 returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet; but the year following, went out again as director-general. Subsequently becoming governor-general, he greatly extended the Dutch interest in the East. In 1642 he sent Abel Tasman on a voyage to the south; the consequence of which was, the discovery of that part of New Holland called after him Van Diemen's Land; but which name was changed, at the desire of the colonists, to Tasmania. B. at Krulenberg. D. 1645.

DIENECKS, *di-en'-e-sees*, a Spartan, who, hearing, before the battle of Thermopylæ, that the Persians were so numerous that their arrows would darken the light of the sun, observed, that it would be a great convenience, for the Spartans would then fight in the shade.

DIEPENBECK, Abraham Van, *de'-pen-bek*, an eminent Dutch painter, of the Flemish school. He was a fellow-pupil of Vandyke in the school of Rubens, at Antwerp. He was one of the best scholars of his great master, and acquired a high reputation. In 1641 he was elected director of the Antwerp Academy, an office which he held as long as he lived. He designed chiefly for the booksellers, and his works on canvass are very scarce. In the churches of Antwerp, there are several painted windows by him. B. at Bois-le-Duc, about 1606; D. 1675.

DIEPPE, *de'-ep*, a seaport-town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, at the mouth of the river Arques, 34 miles from Rouen. Its streets are tolerably regular. The principal public edifices, are the parish church of St. James, an old castle on the W. side of the town, a college, theatre, public library, town-hall, and baths. The ramparts form a pleasant promenade, and the town proper communicates with a suburb called *Le Pollet*, by means of a flying-bridge. The harbour, though tolerably commodious, is narrow. The only seminary of note is a navigation school. *Manf.* Watches, lace, and ivory wares. *Pop.* 18,000.

It has daily communication with Newhaven and Brighton, by steamboats.

DIES, Albert, *dees*, a German landscape-painter and engraver, who acquired considerable reputation in his art. After gaining a slight knowledge of this in Hanover, he proceeded to Düsseldorf, and thence to Rome, where he took up his abode in the neighbourhood of Tivoli and Albano. Here he devoted himself to the study of the ever-varying aspects of nature; and, in Rome, published, in conjunction with several German artists, a set of landscape-etchings. He now married a Roman lady, and, in 1796, returned to Germany, taking up his residence in Vienna. Here he rose into fame; but from having accidentally taken some sugar of lead, by mistake, for a medicine, he was afflicted with a nervous debility, which forced him to resign the use of his pencil. He now applied himself to poetry, in the study of which he had always been more or less occupied, and to musical composition. We are not aware that his excellence was great in either of these pursuits. B. in Hanover, 1755; D. at Vienna, 1822.

DIEMEN'S LAND, VAN. (*See* TASMANIA.)

DIEST, *de'-est*, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, on the Demer, 22 miles from Maestricht. It has three parish churches and several chapels. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 7,500. This town was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1705, but retaken by the French, and dismantled, in the same year. Within these few years, it has been made a place of great strength by improved fortifications.

DIETRICH, Johann Wilhelm Ernst, *de'-treesh*, an eminent German artist, whose father was court-painter at Weimar, and from whom he received his first instructions in his art. In his 12th year he was sent to study at Dresden, and there, in his 18th, was presented to Augustus II., king of Poland, whose court-painter he became. He obtained other patrons, and now rose rapidly. In 1741 he was appointed court-painter to Augustus III. In 1763 he became one of the professors in the Academy of Arts at Dresden, and director of the school of painting in the porcelain-manufactory at Meissen. B. at Weimar, 1712; D. at Dresden, 1774. —Dietrich was a persevering artist, but with little original power. His excellence lay chiefly in landscape painting.

DIEU LE FIT, *de'-e(r) le(r) fe*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, 18 miles from Montelimart. *Manf.* Pottery and woollens. *Pop.* about 3,500. In the time of the religious troubles of France, this was a Protestant stronghold.

DIEUSE, or DUZE, *de'-e(r)ze*, a town of France, in the department Meurthe, 26 miles from Nancy. Its principal public building is a commercial college. *Manf.* Hosiery and linen goods. It has several tanneries, and, in the neighbourhood, are mines of rock-salt. *Pop.* 4,000. Its site is said to be the *Decem Pagi* mentioned in Cæsar's Commentaries.

DIGBY, Sir Everard, *dig'-be*, an English gentleman, who was visited by James I. at Belvoir Castle, and knighted by that sovereign, when on his way from Scotland to ascend the throne of England. He became a partisan in the gunpowder plot, for which he was executed in 1606. B. 1581.—He pleaded guilty at his trial, and endeavoured to extenuate his crime by alleging conscience as his motive.

DIGBY, Sir Kenelm, son of the above, was brought up in the Protestant religion, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, where he studied philosophy; after which he made the tour of Europe, and was absent two years in France, Spain, and Italy. On his return, he received the honour of knighthood at the house of Lord Montague, Hinchinbrook, near Huntingdon. In the reign of Charles I. he was appointed to several posts, and on occasion of some difference between England and the Venetians, was dispatched with a fleet into the Mediterranean, and gained considerable reputation by his conduct. About 1636 he quitted the Church of England for that of Rome, and vindicated this change in a piece, entitled, "A Conference with a Lady about the Choice of Religion." At the commencement of the civil war, he was imprisoned by the Parliament in Winchester-house, during which time he wrote a compilation of Brown's "Religio Medici." In 1643 he regained his liberty, went to France, and, soon after, travelled into Holland to visit Descartes, with whom

he established an intimate friendship. When Cromwell assumed the government, he ventured to visit his native country, and was frequent in his attendance at the court of the Protector. He also became a member of the Royal Society, and was one of the council. B. 1603; D. in London, 1665, and was buried in Christ Church, Newgate Street.—With his son the males of that branch of the Digby family became extinct. He wrote "A Treatise on the Nature of Bodies;" "On the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul;" "Institutionum Peripateticarum Libri quinque, cum Appendice Theologicâ de Origine Mundi;" and several other works. Sir Kenelm's wife was Venetia Anastasia Stanley, distinguished for her beauty, which he tasked his ingenuity to preserve, by the invention of cosmetics for her use. There is a portrait of her, by Vandyke, in Windsor Castle.

DIGBY, John, an English nobleman, who was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to James I., who sent him ambassador to Spain. In 1618 he was made Lord Digby, and in 1621 sent ambassador to the emperor of Germany. In 1622 he was again sent to Spain to negotiate a marriage between Prince Charles and the Infanta, and, the same year, was created earl of Bristol. On his return, he and Buckingham preferred charges against each other in parliament, which ended without trial. When the civil war broke out, he went abroad, and died at Paris, 1653. B. at Coleshill, Warwickshire, 1580. He wrote some poems.

DIGBY, Lord George, an English nobleman, the son of the above, received his education at Oxford. He became a member of the Long Parliament, wherein he, at first, opposed the court, but afterwards joined the royal party, and was expelled. He exerted himself in the service of Charles I., and when that monarch was put to death, his lordship was exempted from pardon, when he went abroad. At the Restoration he was made knight of the Garter. In 1663 he impeached Lord Clarendon in the "House." B. at Madrid, Spain, 1612; D. at Chelsea, 1677.—He wrote a play called "Elvira, or the Worst not always True," which was printed in 1667.

DIGGES, Thomas, *digs*, was educated at Oxford, after which he became muster-master general of the forces sent by Queen Elizabeth to assist the oppressed Netherlanders. He wrote,—1. "Alæ, sive Scalæ Mathematicæ," containing demonstrations for finding the parallax of any comet, or other celestial body, 4to. 2. An arithmetical treatise, named "Stratioticos," requisite for the perfection of soldiers, 4to. 3. "Perfect Descriptions of the Celestial Orbs," 4to. 4. "Humble Motives for Associations to maintain the Religion established," 8vo. 5. "England's Defence," a treatise concerning invasion, fol. B. in Kent; D. 1595.

DIGGES, Sir Dudley, the eldest son of the above, was educated at University College, Oxford. He was knighted by James I., who sent him ambassador to Russia; but in the parliament of 1621 he resisted the court measures, and so continued to do in the next reign, for which he was sent to the Tower. In 1636 he was bought over by the grant of the mastership of the Rolls. B. 1583; D. 1639.—He wrote,—1. "A Defence of Trade," 1615, 4to. 2. "A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject," 4to. 3. "Speeches in Rushworth's Collections." 4. A collection of letters, which appeared after his death, under the title of the "Complete Ambassador."

DIGNE, *deen*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, on the Bléone, 54 miles from Aix. It is the seat of a suffragan bishop, a theological seminary, and a commercial college. *Manf.* Leather; and it has a trade in dried fruits, woollen goods, hemp, honey, wax, cutlery, and kid-skins. *Pop.* 4,000.

DII, *di'-i*, the gods, or the divinities of the ancient inhabitants of the earth, were very numerous. Every object which caused terror, inspired gratitude, or bestowed affluence, received the tribute of veneration. Mythologists have divided these Dii into different classes. The Romans, generally speaking, reckoned two classes of the gods,—the *dii majorum gentium*, or *dii consulentes*, and the *dii minorum gentium*. The former were twelve in number,—six males and six females: their names are Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan, Apollo. In the class of the latter were ranked all the gods which were worshipped in different parts of the earth. Besides these, there were some called *dii selecti*, sometimes classed with the twelve greater gods. There were also some called demigods, that is, those who deserved immortality by the greatness of their exploits, and for their uncommon services to mankind. Besides these, all the passions, and the moral virtues, were reckoned as powerful deities; and temples were raised to a goddess of concord, peace, &c. According to Hesiod, there were no less than 30,000 gods that inhabited the earth, and were guardians of men, all being subservient to the power of Jupiter; and, in succeeding ages, we find temples erected and sacrifices offered to unknown gods. In process of time, not only good and virtuous men, who had been the patrons of learning and the supporters of liberty, but also thieves and pirates, were admitted among the gods; and the Roman senate obsequiously granted immortality to the most cruel and abandoned of their emperors.

DIJON, *de-zhawng*, an ancient walled city of France, and capital of the department of the Côte d'Or, is situate between the rivers Ouche and Suzon, on the canal de Bourgogne, 160 miles from Paris. The streets are regular and well paved, and the houses, in general, neat and commodious. The principal square, or Place Royale, is in the form of a horse-shoe, and contains the palace of justice, or house of assembly of the ancient parliament of Burgundy, and other buildings. It has several churches, remarkable for the richness of their architectural decorations, and a celebrated university; hospitals, prisons, public libraries, an orphan asylum, schools, and academies. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, linens, silks, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 33,000.—This city is believed to have been founded by the Romans, and is the birthplace of Bossuet, Crebillon, Piron, Rousseau, Guyton, and other celebrated men. In its neighbourhood the famous St. Bernard was born, to whom a bronze statue is erected in Dijon. It is a station on the Paris and Lyons Railway.

DILKE, Charles Wentworth, *dilk*, a publicist closely connected with the literature of his day. Receiving, at an early age, an appointment in the Navy Pay-office, he found leisure to contribute papers to various magazines and reviews, and to edit a collection of old English plays, in 6 vols. This work appeared in 1814. He subsequently became connected with the *Athenæum*, a literary journal, and by skilful management raised it to an influential position in the world of periodical literature. B. 1789.—Mr. Dilke had a son of the same name, who was one of the most active promoters of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, and to whose unwearied industry in working out its details, its success was greatly attributable.

DILLENIUS, John James, *dil-le'-ne-us*, an eminent German botanist, who, in 1721, accompanied Dr. Sherrard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival, he undertook a new edition of Ray's "Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum," and was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford, on Dr. Sherrard's foundation. In 1735 the university admitted him to the degree of M.D. B. at Darmstadt, 1687; D. 1747.—He published a work, entitled "Hortus Elthamensis," and a "History of Mosses."

DILLINGEN, *dil'-ling-en*, a town of Bavaria, 24 miles from Augsburg. It is surrounded by walls in a partially ruinous state, and contains several churches, chapels, a castle, and a residence for a bishop. It has also a lyceum, ecclesiastical seminary, and other schools, a town-house, hospital, and barracks. *Manf.* Woollens, paper, and cutlery. *Pop.* 3,500.

DIMSDALE, Thomas, *dimz'-dail*, a celebrated physician, who accompanied the duke of Cumberland in his expedition against the army of Prince Charles Stuart, as assistant-surgeon, and continued in that capacity till the surrender of Carlisle, when he returned to Hertford. In 1761 he commenced practice, and became celebrated by his successful mode of inoculating for the small-pox. In 1768, accompanied by his son, he went to Russia, and inoculated the empress and grand-duke, for which he was created a baron of the empire, physician to her majesty, and counsellor of

state. A gratuity of £12,000 was given him for his journey, and a pension of £500 a year. In 1781 he again visited Russia, to inoculate the two sons of the grand-duke. The year preceding, he was elected member of parliament for Hertford, and again in 1784, on which he quitted practice. About this time he had the misfortune to lose the sight of both eyes by cataracts, from which he was relieved by Baron Wenzell. In 1790 he retired from parliament. B. in Essex, 1712; D. 1800.—He wrote "Tracts on Inoculation," 8vo, 1781, in which is an account of his first journey to Russia.

DINAGEPORE, *din'-a-ge-por*, the capital of a district of Bengal, situate on an island formed by the Pernabubah river, 260 miles from Calcutta. *Pop.* 25,000.—It is the seat of a British jurisdiction.—The DISTRICT is inclosed by Rungpoor, Purneah, Rajeshahy, Mymunsingh, and Boglipoor. *Area*, 5,371 square miles. *Desc.* Level, and producing two crops of rice a year. It grows, besides, cotton, wheat, barley, millet, sugar, pepper, and ginger. It also rears horses, sheep, cattle, goats, and swine. *Manf.* Silks, cottons, paper, leather, and pottery-ware. *Pop.* 1,200,000. *Lat.* between 24° 53′ and 26° 38′ N. *Lon.* between 82° 2′ and 89° 16′ E.

DINAN, *de'-nang*, a town of France, in the department Côtes-du-Nord, 13 miles from St. Malo. It is inclosed by walls, and is defended by an old castle, which now serves as a prison. The boulevards are planted with trees, and are laid out in gardens, which afford agreeable walks. Its principal buildings are a town-hall, commercial college, concert-hall, and public library. *Manf.* Sailcloth, linen and cotton fabrics, shoes, hats, and leather. It has both beetroot-factories and salt-refineries, besides a trade in hemp, thread, and linen. *Pop.* 8,500.—This place was often besieged during the middle ages; and, in 1373, was taken by Duguesclin, and, in 1379, by De Clisson. It is the birthplace of Duclos, Mahé de la Bourdonnaise, and Broussais.

DINANT, a town of Belgium, on the Meuse, 14 miles from Namur. Its principal buildings are a church, town-hall, palace, college, hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Hats, paper, woollens, cards, cutlery, vinegar, hydromel, and glass. It has marble-works, soap-works, salt-refineries, and breweries. *Pop.* 6,500.—This place was taken by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in 1466, when 800 of its inhabitants were taken by twos, tied back to back, and thrown into the Meuse. The town was also razed to the ground; but in 1493 it was rebuilt. In 1554 and 1675 it was again taken by the French.

DINAPOOR, *din-a-por'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 145 miles from Benares. It is a military station, of which its population is wholly composed. *Pop.* 16,000.

DINARCHUS, *di-nar'-kus*, an orator of Greece, who established himself at Athens, and there received large sums of money for the composition of orations, which, as a foreigner, he was unable, himself, to speak. Accused of taking bribes from the enemies of Athens, he went into voluntary exile, about 340 B.C., but was recalled, after an absence of fifteen years. Three of his orations, only, have come down to us, and are in Stephens's Collection, 1575.

DINARIC ALPS, *di-nar'-ik*, a portion of the Alpine system, which connects the Julian Alps with the branches of the Balkan, in Turkey. (*See* ALPS and BALKAN.)

DINDIGUL, *din-di-gul'*, capital of a district in the S. of India, in the presidency of Madras. The town is 160 miles from Cape Comorin, and has a fortress of considerable strength. *Pop.* 7,000.

DINGWALL, *ding'-wawl*, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Ross. The town is pleasantly situate on the Firth of Cromarty, where it is joined by the Peffer, 11 miles from Inverness. The soil in the neighbourhood is rich and fertile. *Pop.* of parish, 2,400; of town, 2,000.

DINKELSBUHL, *din'-kels-bool*, a town of Bavaria, surrounded with a high wall, towers, and ditches, 20 miles from Anspach. It has manufactures of woollen, fustian, stockings, and leather. *Pop.* 5,200.

DINOCRATES, *di-nok'-ra-tees*, an architect of Macedonia, who rebuilt the temple of Diana at Ephesus, which had been burnt by Erostratus, extended and beautified Alexandria, at the command of Alexander the Great, and was called into Egypt by Ptolemy Philadelphus. To him, as well as to others, has been ascribed the gigantic project of cutting Mount Athos in the form of a statue, holding a city in one hand, and in the other, a basin, into which, all the waters of the mountain should empty themselves. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

DINWIDDIE, *din-wid'-de*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 616 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000.

DIOCLETIAN, Caius Valerius, *di-o-kle'-she-an*, a Roman emperor, born of an obscure family, and raised from a common soldier to the rank of general. On the death of Numerian, in 284, he was chosen emperor. He took Maximian to be his colleague, and created two subordinate emperors, Constantius and Galerius, whom he styled Cæsars. He was a great commander, and a patron of learning; but, in 303, stained his reign by a persecution of the Christians. He renounced the crown in 304, and retired to Salona, where he died, 313. B. at Diocles, in Dalmatia, about 245. This was one of the most distinguished of the Roman emperors.

DIODORUS SICULUS (of Sicily), *di'-o-dor'-us sik'-u-lus*, an historian, who produced an Historic Library, or a Universal History, in 40 volumes, which contained the history of the world, from the creation to 60 B.C. Unfortunately, of these, only 15 books and a few fragments remain. Though his chronology is erroneous, and there are many great defects in his writings, they are, nevertheless, extremely valuable, containing, as they do, facts to be met with in no other collection. He flourished about 44 B.C. B. in Sicily.—The best edition of his work is that of Wesseling, in 2 vols. folio, Amsterdam, 1746.

DIOGENES, *di-odj'-e-nees*, a Cynic philosopher, who being forced to leave his native country for coining false money, went to Athens, and applied himself to the study of philosophy under Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynics. He carried the austerities of his sect to a great extreme, wearing a coarse ragged cloak, living on the meanest food, and lodging under porticos and other public places. It is said that he also took up his residence in a tub, and that this became his favourite abode. At Corinth he used to harangue in the Cranæum, where he was visited by Alexander the Great, who, on approaching him, said, "I am Alexander the king;" to which the other replied, "And I am Diogenes the Cynic." The monarch then asked him if he could render him any service: "Yes," said he, "not to stand between me and the sun." The independence of mind shown by the philosopher, struck the king, and he said, "If I was not Alexander, I would be Diogenes." He is supposed to have died at Corinth, and a public funeral was decreed him by the Athenians. The people of Sinope erected statues to his memory. B. at Sinope, a city of Pontus, 414 B.C.

DIOGENES, surnamed the Babylonian, a Stoic philosopher, a disciple of Chrysippus, and the successor of Zeno as teacher of philosophy. He accompanied Carneades and Critolaus on the embassy from Athens to Rome. Lived about 200 B.C. His works are lost.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, *la-er'-she-us*, a Greek historian, who wrote the "Lives of the Philosophers," in ten books. B. at Laertes, in Cilicia; D. 222. The best edition of Laertius is that of Amsterdam, 1692, 2 vols. 4to. The most convenient edition is that of H. G. Hübner, Leipsic, 1831, 2 vols. 8vo.

DIOGENES, a Cretan philosopher, who succeeded his master, Anaximenes, in his school of Ionia, about 550 B.C.

DIOMEDES, *di-o-me'-des*, son of Tydeus and Deiphyle, was king of Ætolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He often engaged Hector and Æneas, and wounded Mars and Venus in battle. He went with Ulysses to steal the Palladium from the temple of Minerva, in Troy, and assisted in murdering Rhesus, king of Thrace, and carrying away his horses. On account of his wife's infidelity, he went to Italy, and built a city, which he called Argyrippa, and married the daughter of Daunus, the king of the country. He died there in extreme old age, or, according to a certain tradition, he perished by the

hand of his father-in-law. His death was greatly lamented by his companions, who, in the excess of their grief, were changed into birds resembling swans. —A king of Thrace, a son of Mars and Cyrene, who fed his horses with human flesh. It was one of the labours of Hercules to destroy them, and, accordingly, the hero, attended with some of his friends, attacked Diomedes, and gave him to be devoured to his own horses, which he had fed so barbarously.

DION, *di'-on*, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, who was the disciple and friend of Plato, when that philosopher was at the court of Dionysius, whose daughter, Arete, he married. Being afterwards ill-treated and banished his country by Dionysius, he resolved upon revenge, and, with a small force, landed in Sicily during the absence of Dionysius, and entered Syracuse in triumph. The tyrant, informed of this, hastened to Sicily, and made a violent assault on the citadel, in defending which Dion was wounded. Being supplanted by Heraclides, the commander of the Syracusan fleet, who had defeated that of Dionysius, Dion retreated to Leontium, whence he was recalled when the city was besieged by another force sent against it by Heraclides. He relieved the place, pardoned his enemies, and retired to a private station. In a subsequent conspiracy he fell by assassination, 354 A.C.

DION CASSIUS, a Bithynian historian, whose father was proconsul of Cilicia, whence Dion went to Rome; and here his pleadings recommended him to notice, leading him, at length, to the office of consul. He wrote in Greek the "History of Rome," from the building of the city to the reign of Alexander Severus, the greatest part of which, however, is lost. That which remains was printed by Robert Stephens at Paris in 1548, and afterwards by Xylander, with a Latin translation. He died, in his native country, at the age of 70. B. in Bithynia, and lived in the 3rd century.

DIONYSIA, *di-o-nish'-ea*, from *Dionusos*, festivals held among the Greeks in honour of Bacchus. Their form and solemnity were first introduced into Greece from Egypt by a certain Melampus; and admitting that Bacchus is the same as the Egyptian Isis, then the Dionysia of the Greeks are the same as the festivals celebrated by the Egyptians in honour of Isis. At Athens, members of both sexes joined in the solemnity. The worshippers ran about the hills and country, nodding their heads, dancing in ridiculous postures, and filling the air with hideous shrieks and shouts, and crying aloud, "Evoe Bacche! Io! Io! Evoe Iacche! Io Bacche! Evohe!" The festivals in honour of Bacchus were almost innumerable in Greece, and were celebrated with the greatest licentiousness. Indeed, when introduced to Rome, the debaucheries and impurities practised by their votaries were so great, that the interference of the senate was necessary for their suppression, under the consulship of S. Posthumius Albinus and Q. Mac. Philippus. They, however, were reinstituted at Rome, but not with such extravagancies as before.

DIONYSIUS, I., *di'-o-nish'-e-us*, king or tyrant of Syracuse, who, from being a plain citizen, became commander of the forces, overthrew the government, and assumed the title of king, 404 B.C. While he was engaged in an expedition against Carthage, a body of his forces deserted, and returning, took possession of the citadel, plundered his riches, and offered violence to his wife. Dionysius hastened back, and having defeated his enemies, took upon them a severe revenge. He now concluded a peace with the Carthaginians, and employed himself in defending the city. Having defeated another insurrection, he disarmed all his subjects. He conquered several cities, and, after a long war with the Carthaginians, succeeded in driving them from Sicily. B. at Syracuse, 430; D. 367 B.C. —Dionysius affected a taste for polite literature, and repeatedly contested the poetical prize at the Olympic games, without success. To raise money for his expeditions, he plundered the temples, and committed dreadful cruelties. Being of a suspicious disposition, he caused a subterraneous prison to be so constructed as to carry, by tubes to his private apartment, every sound or speech uttered by its prisoners. He invited Plato to his court; but being displeased with his moral discourses, he sent him away in disgrace, and ordered the master of the ship to sell him for a slave. (*See* DAMOCLES.)

DIONYSIUS II., the younger, the son and successor of the above, whom he exceeded in cruelty, but whose equal he was not in policy. He sent for Plato to his court, profiting little, however, by the conversation of that philosopher. He banished his brother-in-law, Dion, and obliged his wife to marry again, which so enraged Dion, that he gathered an army, and drove the tyrant from Syracuse, B.C. 343. Dionysius returned about ten years afterwards, and was expelled by Timoleon; on which he fled to Corinth, where he supported himself as a schoolmaster. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

DIONYSIUS, an historian and critic of Halicarnassus, in Caria, who was invited to Rome about 30 B.C., and there wrote his "Roman Antiquities," only eleven books of which are extant. He is esteemed for his impartiality, and particularly for his chronological accuracy. Besides this work, we have one written by him, entitled a "Companion," of some ancient historians, and another on the "Structure of Language." The best edition of his works is that of Oxford, in 1704, 2 vols. folio. Lived in the 1st century B.C.

DIONYSIUS, called the Tyrant of Heraclea, in Pontus, married the niece of Darius, and greatly enlarged his territories. He was, it is said, of a most corpulent habit, so that it was impossible to awake him without piercing his flesh with pins. B. 359; D. 304 B.C., aged 55.

DIONYSIUS (the Areopagite), a native of Athens, and a member of the Areopagus, where he sat when St. Paul was brought before it, and made his famous speech respecting the "unknown God," which was the means of the conversion of Dionysius. According to some accounts, he was consecrated bishop of Athens, and suffered martyrdom. There were printed at Antwerp, in 1634, 2 vols. purporting to be his works; but their authenticity is questionable.

DIONYSIUS, surnamed the Little, a Romish monk, who drew up a body of canons, called "Collectio, sive Codex Canonum Ecclesiasticorum," translated from the Greek; he also compiled a body of decretals. To him is attributed the invention of the Victorian period, or chronological mode of computing the time of Easter. Lived in the 5th century.

DIOPHANTUS, *di-o-fan'-tus*, a mathematician of Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra. When he lived is not settled; some placing him before the Christian era, and others afterwards. Six books of his, on arithmetic, were published in Greek and Latin at Paris, in 1621.

DIOS, NOMBRE DE, *de'-os*, a town of Mexico, on the road from the mines of Sombrerete to Durango, from which it is 50 miles distant. *Pop.* 7,000.

DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius, *di'-os-kor'-i-dees*, a physician and botanist, of Greece, who wrote five books on the Materia Medica, containing the medical virtues of plants. These are the most abundant source from which we can draw a knowledge of the botanical attainments of the ancients; the best edition of these is that of Sarracinus, folio, Frankfort, 1598. B. at Anazarba, Cilicia. Lived in the 1st century.

DIPPEL, John Conrad, *dip'-pel*, a German physician, who, at first, studied theology at Giessen, and afterwards read medical lectures at Strasburg. He asserted that he had discovered the philosopher's stone, and other wonderful secrets. After rambling from place to place, he settled at Hamburg; but was given up to the Danish government for some freedoms he had taken in regard to the government of that country, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the island of Bornholm. After seven years' confinement, he was set at liberty, and, about the same time, was invited to Sweden, to attend the king, who was dangerously ill. The influence of the clergy, however, procured his expulsion in 1727. He then went to Germany, and in 1733 gave out that he would not die till 1808; but the year following, he was found dead in his bed. B. at Darmstadt, 1672.—He wrote a number of enthusiastic books, under the name of "Christianus Democritus." In the midst of his extravagancies, however, Dippel did some good. He made several useful discoveries; amongst others, those of the animal oil which goes by his name, and of Prussian-blue.

DIRÆ, *di'-re*, the daughters of Acheron and Nox, who persecuted the souls of the guilty. They are the same as the Furies, and some suppose that they are called Furies in Hell, Harpies on earth, and Diræ in heaven.

DIRCE, *dir'-se*, a woman whom Lycus, king of Thebes, married after he had divorced Antiope. In consequence of her cruelties to Antiope, she was tied by Amphion and Zethus, the sons of Antiope, to the tail of a wild bull, and dragged over rocks, thus dashing her nearly to pieces. The gods, pitying her fate, changed her into a fountain, in the neighbourhood of Thebes.

DIRK-HARTOG ISLAND, *dirk har'-tog*, lies off the W. coast of Australia, and has a precipitous coast. *Ext.* 45 miles long, by 10 broad. *Lat.* 26° S. *Lon.* 113° E.

DISAPPOINTMENT, ISLANDS OF, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, so named by Commodore Byron, and discovered in 1765. *Lat.* 14° 5′ S. *Lon.* of the middle, 145° 4′ W.—The name also of several other islands and capes.

DISCORDIA, *dis-kor'-de-a*, a malevolent deity, daughter of Nox, and sister to Nemesis, the Parcæ, and Death. She was driven from heaven by Jupiter, because she was there the cause of continual quarrels. When the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis were celebrated, this goddess was not invited; and the neglect so irritated her, that she threw an apple into the midst of the gods, with the inscription of *Detur pulchriori*,—"Let it be given to the most beautiful." This apple was the cause of the ruin of Troy, and of infinite misfortunes to the Greeks. She is represented with a pale ghastly look, and her garment is torn. Her head is generally entwined with serpents, and she is attended by Bellona. She is supposed to be the cause of all the dissensions which arise upon earth, public as well as private. (*See* PARIS.)

DISENTIS, *de-sen'-te*, a small town of the Swiss canton of the Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine, 34 miles from Chur. It has a monastery, which was erected in the 7th century. *Pop.* 1,500. This village stands at an elevation of about 3,800 feet above the level of the sea.

DISMAL SWAMP, *dis'-mal*, a very large morass, nearly 30 miles in length, by about 10 broad, partly in Virginia, and partly in N. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, about 300 square miles. In it is Lake Drummond, and it is traversed by a canal named after it.—Mrs. Stowe here laid the scene of her tale of the "Dismal Swamp."

DISRAELI, Isaac, *dis-rai'-le*, was the descendant of a family of Spanish Jews, who, in the 15th century, fled from the religious persecutions in the Peninsula, and settled in Venice, where they assumed the name of Disraeli, "which was never borne before or since, by any other family." The father of Isaac came to England in the middle of the 18th century, and made a fortune by commerce; and he, himself, was the only child by a mother of the same race as his father. He was intended for the pursuits of commerce, but having a strong aversion to that line of life, he was suffered to apply himself to literature, and, after some performances in the region of poetry and romance, published, in 1790, a small volume entitled "Curiosities of Literature." The success of this volume stimulated him to pursue his researches in the same path, and in 1839, the one, had become six volumes, full of interesting matter. In 1795 appeared his "Essay on the Literary Character," which was succeeded, at various periods, by "Calamities of Authors," "Quarrels of Authors," an "Inquiry into the Political Character of James I.;" "Literary Miscellanies;" "Life and Reign of Charles I.;" and a few other works. In 1841 he published his "Amenities of Literature," and, afterwards, amused the remainder of his days with revising what he had before written. B. at Enfield, 1766; D. at Bradenham, Buckinghamshire, 1848.

DISRAELI, Benjamin, the Right Honourable, the son of the preceding, at an early age discovered such precocity of talent as seemed to prognosticate future success in the paths of literature; but, as he was intended for the legal profession, he was placed in an attorney's office, where he continued for some time. In 1826 he became a contributor to a paper started in the Tory interest; and called *The Representative*. This paper lived only five months; but it seems to have had some effect upon the mind of Mr. Disraeli, in so far as to give it a political bias. In 1828 appeared his novel of "Vivian Grey," which was, at various times, succeeded by "Contarini Fleming," "The Young Duke," "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," "The Rise of Iskander," "Henrietta Temple," "Venetia," "Coningsby," "The Sibyl," and "Tancred." Besides these, he produced, in 1834, a quarto poem, entitled "The Revolutionary Epic;" and, in 1839, "Alarcos, a Tragedy." He also wrote some pamphlets, and a biography of Lord George Bentinck. Whilst thus actively engaged in the world of letters, he was continually before the public eye as a politician. In this character, however, he did not figure so satisfactorily as in that of a writer of fiction. After travelling on the continent between the years 1829 and 1831, he returned, and stood for the representation of the borough of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, in the interest of the radical reforming party. He was unsuccessful, but nothing daunted; and, in 1833, he came forward in the same interest as a candidate for Marylebone. Here he was again unsuccessful, notwithstanding that he declared himself the friend of triennial parliaments and of vote by ballot. Having failed as a Radical, he, in 1835, came forward as a Conservative candidate for the borough of Taunton. He was still unsuccessful; but, in 1837, as a Conservative, he was returned member for Maidstone. His first speech in the House was, like his first attempts at political representation, a complete failure. His speech was laughed at throughout, and he was compelled to sit down before it was finished. This, however, he did not do until he had said, "I have begun, several times, many things, and have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now; but the time will come when you will hear me." These words proved prophetic. The time did come when he was listened to, and that, too, with the most anxious eagerness. By 1841 he was recognized as the leader of "the Young England party." Between that year and 1846 his attacks upon Sir Robert Peel were as frequent, as they were often brilliant and severe. He was then member for Shrewsbury, and, in 1847, was elected member for Buckinghamshire. In 1848 his friend Lord George Bentinck died, when he became leader of the old Tory or Protectionist party in the House of Commons. In 1852 he became chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby, but, in the same year, that administration fell upon his own budget. In 1858 Lord Derby again came into power, and Mr. Disraeli was again appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, which office he held little more than a year. (*See* DERBY, Earl of.) B. in London, 1805.

DISS, *diss*, a town and parish of Norfolk, on the Wavency, 20 miles from Norwich. *Manf.* Hempen cloth, hose, and stays. *Pop.* 3,700.

DITHMARSH, NORTH and SOUTH, *dit'-marsh*, belong to the duchy of Holstein-Denmark, and lie between the Eider and the Elbe. *Area* of the N., 230 square miles; *pop.* 33,000. *Area* of the S., 275 square miles; *pop.* 35,000.

DITHYRAMBUS, *dith'-i-răm'-bus*, a surname of Bacchus; whence the hymns sung in his honour were called Dithyrambics.

DITTON, *dit'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, of which the largest is Thames-Ditton, in Surrey, 12 miles from London, on the South-Western Railway. *Pop.* 2,500.

DIU, *de-u'*, a fortified seaport-town of Hindostam, situate on an island off the S. coast of the Guzerat peninsula. It belongs to the Portuguese. *Pop.* 3,000. To the W. of this town is DIU-HEAD CAPE, in *lat.* 20° 43′ N.; *lon.* 71° 3′ 2″ E.

DIVEN, *de'-ven*, a market-town of Hungary, 20 miles from Altshol. *Manf.* Glass, chiefly. *Pop.* 2,000.

DIVI, *di'-vi*, a name chiefly given to those men who were made gods after death; such as heroes and warriors, or the Lares and Penates, and other domestic gods.

DIVINI, *de-ve'-ne*, Eustachius, an Italian, who distinguished himself by his skill in grinding telescope-glasses. In this, however, he was soon outstripped by Huygens, who introduced such improvements as enabled him to discover Saturn's ring. Divini contested the truth of this, Huygens replying and Divini rejoining. D. about 1663.

Divis, *de-ve*, an old district of France, in the province of Dauphiné. It was ceded, in 1414, by Louis de Poitiers to Charles VI.

Dixon, W. Hepworth, *dix'-on*, a modern English writer, who first brought himself into notice by contributing some papers to the *Daily News*, "On the Literature of the Lower Orders." He wrote another series on "London Prisons," and then produced several biographical works of considerable merit. Among these we may notice that of "William Penn," in which he undertakes the defence of his subject against several charges made by Lord Macaulay in his History of England. To the arguments and statements of Mr. Dixon, Macaulay never replied. He also wrote a "Life of Blake," and, in 1853, was appointed to the editorship of the *Athenæum*, so well known for its merits as a literary journal. B. 1821.

Dixon Entrance, a strait on the W. coast of N. America, between the Prince of Wales Archipelago and Queen Charlotte Island. *Length*, from E. to W., estimated at 100 miles.

Dizful, *diz'-ful*, a city of Persia, on the river of the same name, here crossed by a bridge, 30 miles from Shuster. It is the chief mart in the province of Khuzistan. *Pop.* estimated at 12,000.

Dizier, St., *de'-ze-ai*, a town and parish of France, on the Marne, and in the department Haute-Marne, 35 miles from Chalons. It is tolerably well built, and has a church, town-house, commercial college, and court of commerce. *Manf.* Cotton and iron goods, with a trade in timber and iron. *Pop.* 7,500.—The emperor Charles V. besieged and took this place in 1544; and in its neighbourhood Napoleon defeated the allies, in two battles fought January 27 and March 27, 1814.

Djokjokarta, *jok'-jo-kar'-ta*, a Dutch residency of Java, near the middle of the S. coast of that island. *Desc.* Fertile, and abounding in forests of teak-wood; and producing rice, coffee, and tobacco in abundance. *Pop.* 326,000.—The Town of the same name is the seat of a Dutch resident, and a native sultan, who has a guard of armed young females, from amongst whom he frequently selects his wives. *Pop.* 90,000.

Dnieper, *ne'-per*, anciently the Borysthenes, a large river of European Russia, rising in a marsh in the forest of Walchonski, in the government of Smolensk, and after a direct course of 620 miles, falling into the Black Sea on its northern side, between Oczakov and Kinburn. If its windings are calculated, its length would be not less than 1,200 miles. Its principal affluents are the Berezina, Drutz, Bug, Pripet, Poj, Desna, Soula, Koral, and Samara.

Dniester, *nees'-ter*, the ancient Tyras, a large river of Europe, which has its source in a lake amid the Carpathian mountains, in Austrian Galicia, and, after a winding course of 600 miles, empties itself into the Black Sea between Ovidiopol and Akerman. Its principal affluents are the Botna, Stry, Reout, Podhora, and Sered.

Dobberan, *dob'-be-ran*, a town of Germany, 8 miles from Rostock. It has a sea-bathing establishment, and is much frequented for the sake of its mineral springs and baths. *Pop.* 3,500.

Dobeln, *de(r)'-beln*, a town of Saxony, 35 miles from Leipsic. It stands on an island formed by the Mulde, and has two churches, an hospital, and several schools. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and other goods. *Pop.* 6,000.

Dobrudscha, or Dobruska, *do-broods'-ka*, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles from Königgratz. *Pop.* 2,000.

Dobrudscha or Dobruska, a district of European Turkey, having Silistria and the Danube on its W., and extending from the St. George mouth of the Danube, on the S., to Cape Kalagria, on the Black Sea. *Desc.* Low, sterile, and destitute of water. Anciently this region was crossed from the Black Sea to the Danube by the wall of Trajan. This was one of the theatres of the Russian war of 1854-56.

Dobson, William, *dob'-son*, an English painter, who imitated the manner of Vandyke, by whom he was introduced to Charles I. He painted both in history and portrait with great excellence. B. 1613; D. 1647.

Doce, Rio, *do'-sai*, a river of Brazil, rising near the town of Villa Rica, and, after a course of about 300 miles, falling into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 19° 30′ S.

Dochart, *dok'-ärt*, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins the Lochy at Killin, and carries off the surplus waters of a Lake of the same name.

Dodd, William, *dod*, an unfortunate English divine, who, in 1753, entered into orders, and became a popular preacher in the metropolis. In 1766 he took the degree of LL.D., at which time he was chaplain to the king; in 1771 he published "Sermons to Young Men," and the year following, obtained the living of Hockloff, in Buckinghamshire. The rectory of St. George, Hanover Square, becoming vacant in 1774, he sent an anonymous letter to the chancellor's lady, offering £3,000 for the presentation. Being discovered as the writer of this letter, King George III. caused him to be struck out of the list of chaplains. On this he went abroad, and meeting his pupil, the earl of Chesterfield, at Geneva, that nobleman presented him with the living of Winge, in Buckinghamshire. This generosity he ill requited; for, being of an extravagant disposition, and more expensive in his habits than his income would allow, he forged Lord Chesterfield's name to a bond for £4,200, in the hope of being able to take it up before it was due; but the fraud was discovered, and he was tried and condemned to the gibbet. B. at Bourne, Lincolnshire, 1729; hanged at Tyburn, 1777.—He published a translation of the poems of Callimachus; four volumes of "Sermons on the Miracles and Parables;" "A Collection of Poems;" "Reflections on Death," 12mo; "Comfort for the Afflicted," 8vo; and after his death appeared his "Thoughts in Prison," with his life prefixed.—He also selected the "Beauties of Shakspeare," which he interspersed with criticisms throughout the body of the volume.

Doddington, *dod'-ding-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, the largest with a population of about 10,000.

Doddridge, Philip, *dod'-ridj*, an eminent dissenting divine, who, after several preferments, settled at Northampton, as minister and tutor, and acquired a great and merited reputation by his learning, candour, and piety. Many eminent persons were educated under him, and he held friendly relationships and correspondence with the greatest dignitaries of the established church. Being of a consumptive habit, he went to Bristol, to endeavour to improve his health; but finding little or no benefit from the change, he went to Lisbon, where he died, 1751. B. in London, 1702.—He published a number of excellent works, the principal of which are, his "Family Expositor on the New Testament," 6 vols. 4to; the "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," of which numerous editions have been printed; the "Life of Colonel Gardiner;" and "Sermons on the Evidences of Christianity." His single sermons and tracts were collected in 3 vols. 12mo, after his death; also his "Hymns;" "Lectures on Pneumatology, Ethics, and Divinity;" and a volume of his letters, by Mr. Stedman, of Shrewsbury.

Dodge, *dodj*, a county in Wisconsin, U.S. *Area*, 900 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000. It is intersected by the Du Lac and Chicago Railway.

Dodona, *do-do'-na*, a town of Thesprotia, in Epirus, or, according to others, in Thessaly. There was, in its neighbourhood, a celebrated oracle of Jupiter, supposed to be the most ancient of all Greece. According to the traditions of the Egyptians, it was founded by a dove, which, in company with another, took flight from Thebes, in Egypt, and alighted, one at the temple of Ammon, and the other at Dodona, where, with human voice, it informed the natives that the surrounding ground should, in future, be endued with a prophetic spirit. Oracles were, therefore, in consequence, frequently delivered by the sacred oaks, and the doves which inhabited the place. The oracles of Dodona were generally delivered by women.

Dodonides, *do-don'-i-dees*, the priestesses who delivered oracles in the temple of Jupiter in Dodona.

Dodsley, Robert, *dods'-le*, an author and bookseller, but who first figured in life as footman to a lady. While in this station, he published a volume of poems by subscription, entitled "The Muse in Livery." His next piece was a dramatic trifle called "The Toyshop," which had the approbation of Mr. Pope, and was brought upon the stage with so much success, that the author was enabled to commence bookseller in Pall Mall, where he carried on an extensive business

many years, and then left it to his brother. He also wrote the "King and Miller of Mansfield," which was followed by a sequel to it, named, "Sir John Cockle at Court." His greatest dramatic effort, however, was the tragedy of "Cleone," which was successfully brought out at Covent Garden theatre. He also produced a little book entitled, "The Economy of Human Life," which, owing to a notion that prevailed that it was the production of the earl of Chesterfield, had a large sale. In 1760 he published select fables of Æsop and other fabulists; to which he prefixed an essay on fable. He also edited a valuable collection of poems by different authors, 6 vols.; and a collection of old plays, 12 vols. Mr. Dodsley was likewise the projector of the "Preceptor," a useful book for youth, 2 vols. 8vo; and of "The Annual Register," a work of high and deserved reputation. His own miscellaneous pieces were collected and published in 2 vols. 8vo. B. at Mansfield, 1703; D. at Durham, 1764.

Dödiberg, *do'-de-bairg*, a summit of the Swiss Alps, 17 miles from Glarus, having an elevation of nearly 11,900 feet.

Dodsworth, Roger, *dods'-worth*, an English topographer, who collected the antiquities of Yorkshire, in 162 folio volumes, which are in the Bodleian library at Oxford. B. in Yorkshire, 1585; D. 1654.

Dodwell, Henry, *dod'-wel*, a learned writer, who, after various vicissitudes, was, in 1688, appointed Camden professor of history at Oxford, but was deprived of that place in 1691, for refusing the oaths to King William, on which he retired to Cookham, and afterwards to Shottesbrooke, in Berkshire. In 1701 he published an account of the ancient Greek and Roman cycles, a quarto volume, of which Dr. Halley had a high opinion. To follow him through his numerous publications would exceed our limits; but his most famous book was on the "Natural Mortality of the Soul," in which he endeavoured to prove, from Scripture and the fathers, that "it is immortalized actually by the pleasure of God, to punishment or reward, by its union with the divine baptismal spirit." This book made a great noise, and was answered by several writers, particularly Dr. Samuel Clarke. He wrote and edited several other works, and died at Shottesbrooke, in 1711. B. at Dublin, 1641.—Henry, a son of the above, was bred to the law, and was an active promoter of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He wrote a pamphlet, but did not affix his name to it, entitled, "Christianity not founded on Argument," in which, under the pretence of friendship, he endeavoured to undermine the Christian religion. It was answered by Dr. Leland, Dr. Doddridge, and the author's brother William, who was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and became D.D., rector of Shottesbrooke, prebendary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Berkshire.

Dofrines, or Dofrefeld, *dofr'-felt*, a chain of mountains dividing Norway from Sweden. (*See* Norway.)

Dogger Bank, *dog'-ger bünk*, an extensive sandbank in the North Sea, between the coasts of Denmark and England, the W. extremity reaching nearly to Scarborough, Yorkshire, and the E. to within 60 miles of the coast of Jutland. Its fisheries are important. In 1781 a naval conflict between the Dutch and English fleets was fought on the Dogger Bank. Neither could claim the victory.

Dogget, Thomas, *dog'-get*, the legator of "Dogget's coat and badge," was an English actor and dramatic poet, who excelled in the representation of comic characters, playing at Drury Lane theatre, and becoming joint manager of that house. D. in 1721.—He left a legacy to provide a coat and badge to be rowed for, from London bridge to Chelsea, by six watermen, yearly, on the 1st of August, the day of the accession of George I.

Dogs, Isle of, or Poplar Marshes, *dogz*, a portion of the county of Middlesex, opposite Greenwich, formed by the windings of the Thames, 3½ miles from St. Paul's. —It takes its name, one tradition says, from the king's hounds having formerly been kept here; but other authorities say that its real name was the "Isle of Ducks," in allusion to the number of wild fowl frequenting the spot.

Doko, *do'-ko*, a region of tropical Africa, lying to the S. of Abyssinia, inhabited by a pigmy race of negroes. They are in a wild state, wearing no covering whatever, and subsisting on roots, honey, and reptiles. The men have no beards, and are supposed to be the pigmies of the ancients. *Lat.* 3° N. *Lon.* 37° E.

Dolabella, P. Cornelius, *dol'-a-bel'-la*, the son-in-law of Cicero, who attached himself to Julius Cæsar, by whom he was made consul. On the death of Cæsar he obtained the government of Syria; but having slain Trebonius, the governor of Asia Minor, and one of Cæsar's assassins, he was declared an enemy of the republic. Cassius besieged him in Laodicea, where he killed himself, in the 27th year of his age. Lived in the 1st century B.C.

Dolce, Carlo, *dol'-chai*, an artist of Florence, who attained great eminence as a painter of religious subjects. His heads are said to be inimitable. B. 1616; D. 1686.

Dôle, *dole*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Jura, on the Doubs, 28 miles from Dijon. The principal buildings are the court of justice, the church of Notre Dame, two hospitals, and a theatre. It has also a public library, and the remains of a castle built in the 12th century by Frederick Barbarossa. *Manf.* Straw hats, leather, earthenware, hosiery, optical instruments, and wax candles. *Pop.* about 10,000. —This place was founded by the Romans, and was the capital of Franche Comté, till it was united to France. Its fortifications were of great strength till 1674, when they were reduced.

Dolgelly, or Dolgellen, *dol-geth'-le*, a parish and irregularly-built town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, 46 miles from Shrewsbury. Its principal public edifices are a parish church, several dissenting chapels, a county-hall, gaol, market-house, and town-hall. *Manf.* Coarse woollens. *Pop.* of parish, 3,500; of town, 2,100. — In 1404 Owen Glendower held a parliament here.

Dolgourouki, *dol-goo-roo'-ke*, the name of a Russian family, which has furnished a number of distinguished warriors and statesmen.

Dollar, *dol'-lar*, a parish and village of Scotland, in the county of Clackmannan, 10 miles from Stirling. *Pop.* 1,660.—In 1819 an academy was founded here, under the will of Captain McNab, who, from being a poor ship-boy on board a coasting vessel, became a man possessed of great wealth. He left £80,000 for the purpose. The building is a noble structure, in the Grecian style, and the branches taught in it are English, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, the modern languages, geography, drawing, mathematics, and botany. The fees are regulated by a graduated scale; but an excellent education can be obtained by the poorer classes for eightpence a quarter for each class attended.

Dollart Bay, or The Dollert, *dol-lart'*, a large arm of the North Sea, extending between Hanover and the Netherlands, to the mouth of the river Ems. It is said to have been formed, in 1276, by an inundation of the sea, which swept away nearly 34 villages.

Dollond, John, *dol'-lond*, an eminent English optician, who, though put to the trade of silk-weaving, devoted himself to the study of astronomy, which led him to consider the means by which the power of the telescope might be improved. Commencing business as an optician with his eldest son Peter, he invented the achromatic object-glass, and succeeded in applying the micrometer to reflecting telescopes, and made many other improvements. B. in Spitalfields, 1706; D. 1761. —His son Peter also made great improvements in optical instruments, and, in conjunction with his father, acquired a well-merited reputation. D. 1820.

Dolomieu, Deodat, *do'-lo-me-u(r)*, an able French mineralogist, who served with Bonaparte in Egypt, but on his return was taken prisoner, and confined at Messina. Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society, interested himself successfully for his release, which he obtained in 1801. D. in 1802.—His principal works are, "Voyage to the Isles of Lipari in 1781;" "Memoir on the Earthquake of Calabria in 1783;" "On the Origin of the Basaltes;" "A Mineralogical Dictionary." He was commander of the Order of Malta, a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and also of the National Institute.

DOLORES, Nostra Señora de los, *do-lor'-ais*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, 24 miles from Guanaxuato. Here, in 1810, commenced the troubles which ended in the independence of Mexico.

DOMBROWSKI, Henry John, *dom-brov'-ske*, a Polish general, who, in 1791, was engaged in the cause of the independence of his country against Russia and Prussia. Obliged to take refuge in France in 1796, he there formed a Polish legion, and had the command of it in the Italian campaign. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, he hastened to Poland, and there assembled a force of 30,000 men, which he united with Napoleon's army. In 1812, having made the greatest exertion to cover the retreat of the French from Moscow, he led the remains of his army beyond the Rhine. He was appointed, in 1815, commander of the cavalry, and senator of the new kingdom of Poland, but did not long enjoy these new dignities. B. near Cracow, 1755; D. 1818.

DOMENICHINO, *do'-main-e-ke'-no*, an Italian painter, who studied in the school of the Caracci, where his fellow pupils, from his slowness, called him the "Ox." On this, one of his masters told them, that "this ox would in time make his ground so fruitful, that painting would be fed by what it produced." The prediction was verified. He was also deeply skilled in architecture, and filled the appointment of architect to Gregory XV. B. at Bologna, 1581; D. 1641.

DOMINGO, SAN, *do-min'-go*, the capital of the Spanish part of the island of Hayti, in the W. Indies, and the first or oldest city in the Western world, at the mouth of the Ozama, which forms its harbour. The plan of the city is quadrilateral, and it is wholly surrounded by a rampart. The houses are well-proportioned, with flat roofs, and a courtyard in the middle, with surrounding galleries inside, and balconies to the street. Its public buildings are a cathedral, which was finished in 1540; a barracks, in which is the arsenal; a palace, and several convents and nunneries. Its trade is very limited, the harbour being unfit for large ships. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 18° 29′ N. *Lon.* 69° 59′ W.—About the year 1586 the city was sacked by Sir Francis Drake.—The name of several settlements, villages, and rivers in South America.

DOMINGO. (*See* HAYTI.)

DOMINIC, ST., *dom'-e-neck*, a Spanish priest, who founded the order of the preaching friars called Dominicans, and, according to some authorities, the powerful Inquisition. Others declare that it existed before him, having been founded in 1184. He, however, was the first to receive from the pope the title of inquisitor-general. B. at Calatorra, in Old Castile, 1170; D. at Bologna, 1221. He was canonized by Pope Gregory IX.

DOMINICA, REPUBLIC OF, *dom'-e-ne'-ka*, a government in the E. part of the island of Hayti, founded in 1843. *Pop.* 50,000.

DOMINICA, an island in the W. Indies, belonging to the Leeward group, lying about 20 miles to the N. of Martinique. *Ext.* 29 miles long, with an average breadth of 16. *Desc.* Volcanic and mountainous, interspersed by many rich and beautiful valleys. Its loftiest summit attains an elevation of 6,000 feet, which, with the exception of Cuba, Hayti, and Jamaica, is higher than any of the other W. India islands. It is well watered. *Pro.* Coffee, sugar, maize, cotton, cacao, tobacco, timber, and cabinet wood. Poultry, game, and bees, are abundant. *Exp.* Sugar, coffee, rum, molasses, cane-juice, cacao, and copper-ore. *Pop.* about 24,000. *Lat.* 15° 18′ 4″ N. *Lon.* 61° 24′ 7″ W.—This island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was claimed alternately by England, France, and Spain; but was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1763.

DOMITIAN, Titus Flavius, *do-mish'-e-an*, the son of Vespasian, and a Roman emperor, who obtained the imperial dignity on the death of his brother Titus, A.D. 81. The commencement of his reign seemed auspicious to the happiness of the Romans; but he soon discovered the wickedness of his disposition, and gave way to the most detestable crimes. He assumed the title of deity, and, at the same time, amused himself in catching flies, and sticking them on a bodkin. His cruelties rendered him so odious, that he was afraid of his own shadow, and took a number of precautions to secure himself from assassination, by which fate, however, he was overcome, A.D. 96, in the 45th year of his age.—He was the last of the twelve Cæsars.

DOMITIANUS, Domitius, *do-mish'-e-ai'-nus*, general of Diocletian's army in Egypt. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Alexandria in 286, and fell by violence, two years afterwards.

DOMMEL, *dom'-mel*, a river of the Netherlands, rising in N. Brabant, and, after a course of 45 miles, joining the Maas, 4 miles from Bois-le-Duc.

DOMO D'OSSOLA, *do'-mo dos'-so-la*, a town of Sardinia, on the Toce, at the foot of the Simplon route, 20 miles from Pallanza. It has a little fort, and after belonging to Sardinia, was held by France from 1796 to 1814. It was then restored to Piedmont.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, *dom'-rai-me*, a village of France, in the department of the Vosges, 7 miles from Neufchâteau. It is the birthplace of Joan of Arc, and has a monument to her memory.

DON, *don*, a river of Scotland, rising in Ben Aven, and, after a course of about 60 miles, falling into the North Sea, 2 miles from Aberdeen.—Another in England, rising in the moors near Penniston, Yorkshire, and, after a course of 55 miles, joining the Ouse at Goole. It communicates by canals with the Calder and the Trent.

DON, one of the largest rivers of European Russia, rising from a small lake in the government of Tula, and, after a winding course of nearly 1,000 miles, falling into the Sea of Azov by many mouths. It is united by canal with the Oka, an affluent of the Volga; and thus connects the Sea of Azov with the Caspian.

DON, a river of France, in the departments Maine-et-Loire and Ille-et-Vilaine. After a course of about 40 miles, it unites with the Vilaine, 6 miles from Redon.

DON, Country of the Cossacks, a government of European Russia, between the governments of Voronez and Ekaterinoslav, and the province of the Caucasus and the Sea of Azov, and the governments of Saratov and Astrakan. *Pop.* 500,000. (*See* COSSACKS and RUSSIA.)

DON, David, an eminent botanist, who, in 1836, was appointed to the chair of botany in King's College, London, which he held till his death. He wrote several excellent works upon the science of which he was a professor, and was, for some time, librarian to the Linnæan Society. B. at Forfar, Scotland, 1800; D. 1840.

DONA, SAN, *do'-na*, a town of N. Italy, on the Piave, 18 miles from Venice. *Pop.* 4,500.

DONABUR, *don-a-boo'*, a town of British India, 65 miles from Rangoon. In 1825 the British were here repulsed by the Burmese, and again in 1853, when several officers were slain.

DONAGHADEE, *don-a-ha-de'*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the Irish Channel, 16 miles from Belfast. It consists of two principal streets, intersected by narrow lanes, and has a harbour, with a lighthouse. It is the head of a coast-guard district. *Pop.* 3,000.—Many of the female inhabitants are employed in embroidering muslins for the Glasgow houses, whilst others are engaged in flax-mills.

DONAGHMORE, *don-a-mor'*, the name of a number of parishes in Ireland, with populations ranging between 40 and 10,000.

DONAGHMOYNE, *don-a-moin'*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 3 miles from Carrickmacross. *Pop.* 11,000.

DONALD, *don'-ald*, the name of eight kings of Scotland, who reigned at various times between 216 and 1040, and whose lives do not present many facts of interest.

DONALDSON, Thomas Leverton, *don'-ild-son*, professor of architecture in University College, London, gradually rose to the high position he attained, and published several works illustrative of the subject of his profession. After pursuing his studies abroad, visiting Naples, and spending a year at Rome, he returned, and commenced publishing several works, which brought him prominently into notice. When the Institution of British Architects was inaugurated, in 1835, he was chosen one of its secretaries, and subsequently became chairman of the commissioners of sewers for Westminster. In 1843 he was appointed

professor of architecture at University College. He acted on the committee for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and, in 1855, received, for his own drawings, from the committee of the "Exposition Universelle," one of the first class gold medals. B. in London, 1795.

DONATI, M., *do-na'-te*, a modern Italian astronomer, of the museum at Florence, who was the first to discover, on the 2nd of June, 1858, the magnificent comet of that year, and which was known by his name. At that date it was 228,000,000 miles distant from the earth, being visible only by the most powerful telescopes. From that time it gradually approached our world until the 10th October, when it was at its nearest, viz., 51,000,000 miles. Donati's comet was unexpected, and was new to astronomers, who, however, at its arrival, had been anxiously looking out for the return of that of 1556.

DONAUESCHINGEN, *don'-ou-es-shing'-en*, a town of Southern Germany, in the grand-duchy of Baden, 38 miles from Constance. *Pop.* 3,000.—In the vicinity of this place is a spring, considered the fountain-head of the Danube.

DONAUWERTH, *don'-ou-vairt*, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 25 miles from Augsburg.—Near here, in 1704, the duke of Marlborough forced a strongly intrenched camp of the Bavarians.

DON BENITO, *be-ne'-to*, a town of Spain, 58 miles from Badajoz. It is the capital of a district of the same name comprising 8 villages. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 15,500.

DONCASTER, *don'-kas-ter*, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Dun, or Don, 18 miles from Sheffield. It is well built, kept remarkably clean, and consists of one main street, besides others of smaller extent. Its principal buildings are the parish church, Christ church, several chapels, a town-hall, theatre, gaol, lyceum, market-house, a corn-exchange, the mansion-house, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen spinning, and glove and stocking knitting. *Pop.* 12,300.—The races of this place are very distinguished, and were established in 1703. In 1776 the celebrated St. Leger stakes were founded, and took their name from Colonel St. Leger, who resided in the vicinity of the town. These stakes are for three-year-old animals, and amount, annually, to from £4,000 to £5,000. The racecourse is one of the finest in the kingdom, and is nearly two miles in length. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

DON COSSACKS, COUNTRY OF. (*See* DON, Cossacks of the.)

DONEGAL, *don'-e-gawl*, a maritime county of Ireland, bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, S. by the county of Fermanagh and the bay of Ballyshannon. *Area*, 1,852 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a vast deal of waste in the form of bogs. Nor is its soil in general fertile, whilst it is very slightly wooded. *Rivers.* The Fin, the Dale, the Erne, the Guibarra, and the Swilly. *Lakes.* Numerous, the chief being Lough Derg. *Pro.* Oats, barley, potatoes, and flax. Its fisheries are important, and employ a large number of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 255,000.

DONEGAL, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, at the mouth of the Esk, 10 miles from Ballyshannon. *Pop.* 1,500.—This place gives the title of marquis, in the Irish peerage, to the family of Chichester.

DONEGAL, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

DONEGAL BAY, an indentation of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, extending 25 miles between Gesigo Point on the S., and Teelin Head on the N. It is about 20 miles wide, and receives several rivers.

DONETZ, *do-nets'*, a river of Southern Russia, and the principal affluent of the Don. It rises in the government of Koursk, and, after a course of 400 miles, unites with the Don, 40 miles from Novo Tcherkask.

DONGOLA, *don-go'-la*, a town on the Nile, and capital of a province of the same name, in Nubia. It stands on the W. bank of the Nile, and is important both as a place of trade and a military depôt. It has an indigo-factory, but its principal exports consist of slaves in return for goods of different kinds from Cairo. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 19° 10′ 19″ N. *Lon.* 30° 22′ 15″ E.—The PROVINCE lies in the valley of the Nile, between *lat.* 18° and 19° 40′ N. Ibrahim Pacha took it from the Mamelukes in 1820.

DONGUERPOOR, or DONGERPORE, *don-ger-poor'*, a native state of India, in the province of Rajpootana. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. It has a small armed force, and pays tribute to the British. *Pop.* 100,000. *Lat.* between 23° 35′ and 24° 3′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 40′ and 74° 18′ E.

DONIZETTI, Gaetano, *don-e-zet'-te*, a distinguished Italian musical composer, who received his first instructions in his art in the Musical Institute of Bergamo. In 1815 he removed to Bologna, and, entering the army, produced, in Venice, in 1818, his first opera, entitled "Enrico di Borgogna." In 1822 he left the army, but, still continuing to cultivate his musical abilities, he put forth, in 1830, his "Anna Bolena" at Milan. Up to this period he had produced no fewer than thirty-one operas; and during the next fourteen years he added to these thirty-three more. Many have sunk into oblivion; but others, being of the highest class, retain their possession of the popular musical mind. Among these we may mention "Anna Bolena," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "La Fille du Régiment," "Don Pasquale," &c. In 1833 he was appointed professor of counter-point in the Royal College of Music at Naples, and afterwards became chapel-master and composer to the imperial court at Vienna. Having unfortunately contracted habits of intemperance, he was for some time confined in a lunatic asylum. In 1847 he was taken to Bergamo, where he died in the following year. B. at Bergamo, 1798.

DONNE, John, *don*, an English divine and poet, who, though reared a Roman Catholic, embraced, at the age of nineteen, the Protestant religion. Soon afterwards he went abroad, and on his return became secretary to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, when he privately married a daughter of Sir George Moore, lieutenant of the Tower. The latter was so irritated at the match, that he not only prevailed upon the chancellor to dismiss him from his service, but got him imprisoned in that ancient fortress. His confinement, however, was short, and a reconciliation was effected. At the desire of King James, he entered into orders, and became his chaplain. He was made D.D. by the University of Cambridge, and rose to such fame by his preaching, that he had the offer of no fewer than fourteen different livings during the first year of his ministry. In 1617 he was chosen preacher at Lincoln's Inn; in 1621 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and, soon after, Vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West. B. in London, 1573; D. 1631, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.—Dr. Donne was a man of great wit, learning, and gravity. His satires are highly praised by Dryden, who calls him "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation." They were rendered into modern English by Pope. Three volumes of his sermons were published after his death, and some miscellaneous essays.

DONNE, Benjamin, an English mathematician, who made a survey of Devonshire in 1761, for which he received a premium of £100 from the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce. About the same time he published "Mathematical Essays," in 8vo, which had a favourable reception, and procured him the office of keeper of the library at Bristol, where he kept an academy many years. In 1771 he printed an "Epitome of Natural and Experimental Philosophy," and in 1774 a work entitled "The British Mariner's Assistant." In 1796 he was appointed master of mechanics to the king. B. at Bideford, 1729; D. 1798.—Besides the books above mentioned, he wrote treatises on geometry, book-keeping, and trigonometry.

DONNINGTON, *don'-ning-ton*, the name of several English parishes, none of them with a population above 2,000. The principal is in Lincolnshire, which has a market-town of the same name, connected by canal with Boston.

DONNYBROOK (ST. MARY'S), *don'-no-brook*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Leinster, 2 miles from Dublin. It includes several small towns, whose united population is estimated at 12,000.—The village of

Donnybrook contains about 1,200 inhabitants, and has long been famous for its fair, which is held during the week commencing August 26th.

DONZY, *dawn'-ze*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Nièvre, 10 miles from Cosne. *Pop.* 4,200.

DOO, George Thomas, *doo*, an English artist, who was appointed historical engraver to the queen, and is best known by his "KNOX preaching before the Lords of the Covenant," after Wilkie; Etty's "Combat," and Eastlake's "Italians coming in Sight of Rome." From the little encouragement, however, extended to his art, he nearly entirely abandoned it, and became a painter of portraits in oil. B. in London, 1800.

DOON, *doon*, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, 10 miles from Tipperary. *Pop.* 700.

DOON, a lake and river of Ayrshire, Scotland. The river rises in the lake, and, after a course of 18 miles, falls into the Firth of Clyde, 3 miles from Ayr. It is celebrated by Burns in his beautifully plaintive lyric beginning,

"Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon."

The LAKE is 22 miles from Ayr, and is 5 miles long, by nearly a mile broad.

DOR, or DORE, MOUNT, *dor*, a mountain group of France, belonging to the Auvergne, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. They are volcanic, and their principal summit is the Pic de Sancy, which has an elevation of nearly 6,200 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Dor and Dogne have their sources in them.

DORA, or DURIA (MAJOR and MINOR), *dor'-a*, two rivers of N. Italy, tributary to the Po. The MAJOR rises at the foot of Little St. Bernard, and, after a course of 90 miles, joins the Po near Crescentino, and, under the French, gave its name to a department. The MINOR rises in the Cottian Alps, and, after a course of 60 miles, falls into the Po near Turin. On the banks of both are several towns.

DORAN, John, LL.D., *dor'-an*, a modern English writer, who, at the age of 15, manifested a predilection for literature, and produced a melodrama entitled "The Wandering Jew," which was, in 1822, first played at the Surrey theatre, London. After passing some years in France, he became, successively, private tutor in four of the noblest families in Britain; and, in 1832, published his "History of the Borough and Castle of Reading." This work obtained for him the degree of M.A., and, subsequently, LL.D., by the university of Marbury. His other works are Xenophon's "Anabasis," with notes; "Life of Dr. Young;" "Filia Dolorosa," which was written in conjunction with Mrs. Romer, and published in 1853. The share of that lady in it, however, was very small. "Table Traits, and Something on Them," "Habits and Men," "Knights and their Days," "Queens of England of the House of Hanover," "Monarchs retired from Business," and "The History of Court Fools." These works passed through several editions, and Dr. Doran has also acted in the capacity of editor to a weekly paper, and contributed largely, both in prose and verse, to various periodicals. B. in London, 1807.

DORCAS, *dor'-kas*, a Christian woman of Joppa, whom Peter restored to life. One of the principal exercises of her benevolence was in the making of garments for poor widows; and from her, the "Dorcas meetings" of those who charitably engage in making garments for the poor, are so called.

DORCHESTER, *dor'-chest-er*, the capital of Dorsetshire, situate on an ascent from the river Frome, 8 miles from Weymouth. It consists principally of three spacious streets, and has three churches, three almshouses, a county gaol, town-hall, market-house, shire-hall, theatre, cavalry barracks, and a union workhouse. *Manf.* Serges, and it has several ale-breweries. *Pop.* 6,500.

DORCHESTER, a town and parish of Oxfordshire, on the Thames, 9 miles from Oxford. *Pop.* 1,100.

DORCHESTER, a township of Massachusetts, U.S., 3 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 8,000, employed in the fisheries and various manufactures.

DORCHESTER, a county of Maryland, U.S., on the E. shore of the Chesapeake. *Area*, 604 square miles. *Pop.* 19,000, of whom about a fourth are slaves.

DORCHESTER, Carleton Dudley, Viscount, an eminent English statesman, who, after visiting different European courts in a diplomatic character, was appointed ambassador to the United Netherland Provinces, where he bore a distinguished part in the synod of Dort. On his return to England, he was, in 1626, created a peer by the title of Baron Carleton. He was soon after sent again to the Hague, and was employed there in several important measures, when he was recalled, created Viscount Dorchester, and made secretary of state. B. in Oxfordshire, 1573; D. 1631.—His letters during his embassy were printed in 1757, and again in 1775.

DORDOGNE, *dor'-done*, a large river of France, formed by the union of the Dor and Dogne, and, after a course of 220 miles, falling into the Garonne, 15 miles below Bordeaux.

DORDOGNE, a department of France, adjoining the departments of the Gironde, Charente, and Corrèze. *Area*, 3,520 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in some parts, in others marshy, and in others dry and sandy. Much of it is uncultivated. *Rivers.* The Dordogne and the Vezère. *Pro.* Rye, buckwheat, maize, and chestnuts. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, copper, lead, manganese, lithographic stones, and marble. *Manf.* Paper, brandy, liqueurs, and iron wares. *Pop.* 506,000.

DORDRECHT, *dort'-rekt*, a town of the Netherlands. (*See* DORT.)

DORIA, Andrew, *dor'-e-a*, a celebrated Genoese naval commander. Being born of a noble family, he early adopted the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states. At length his own country required his assistance against the rebels of Corsica, and these he defeated. He was then appointed commander-in-chief of a fleet of galleys, and inflicted severe loss on the African pirates. On the revolution breaking out in Genoa, he entered into the service of Francis I. of France, which he quitted for that of Pope Clement VII., but shortly afterwards joined the party of Charles V. of Spain, and succeeded in driving the French out of Genoa. Charles now offered to invest Doria with the sovereignty of Genoa, but he nobly refused it, stipulating only that the republic should continue under the imperial protection. Having delivered Genoa from the oppression of the French yoke, he was, in 1528, honoured by the senate with the title of the "father and saviour of his country," and had a statue erected to his honour, and a palace built for him. He made his name famous through the Mediterranean by his naval exploits, particularly against Barbarossa and the African corsairs. B. at Oneglia, 1468; D. in his palace at Genoa, 1560, in the 94th year of his age.—Doria was created prince of Malfi and Tarsi by Charles V. His death was lamented by the Genoese as a public calamity.—Many of this name will be found in Italian history.

DORIGNY, *do-reen'-ye*, an eminent French engraver and designer, who resided for a lengthened period in Italy, and engraved many celebrated Italian paintings. Among these may be mentioned the "Transfiguration," by Raffaele; the "Taking down from the Cross," by Daniel da Voltera; and the "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," by Domenichino. In 1711 he came to England for the purpose of engraving the cartoons of Raffaele, and had a room set apart for him at Hampton Court. He completed his task in 1719, when he received a purse of 100 guineas for a couple of sets, which he presented to George I., who also knighted him. His sight now began to fail, when, in 1723, he disposed of his drawings, and, in the following year, returned to Paris. B. at Paris, 1657; D. 1746.—He had an elder brother named Louis, distinguished as a fresco-painter. He passed his life chiefly in Italy. D. at Verona, 1742.

DORIS, *dor'-is*, a country of Greece, between Phocis, Thessaly, and Acarnania. It received its name from Dorus, the son of Deucalion, who made a settlement there. Its inhabitants colonized several different parts, which bore the same name as their native country. The most famous of these is Doris, in Asia Minor, of which Halicarnassus was once the capital.—A goddess of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married her brother Nereus, by whom she had 50 daughters, called Nereides. Her name is often used to express the sea itself.

DORISLAUS, Isaac, *dor-is-lai'-us*, a Dutch doctor of civil law at Leyden, whence he went to England, and

was appointed to read lectures on history at Cambridge; but avowing republican principles, was obliged to resign. He afterwards became judge-advocate in the king's army, but quitted his majesty's service for that of the parliament, and assisted in drawing up the charge against Charles I. In 1649 he was sent ambassador to the Hague, where he was stabbed, while at supper, by some exiled royalists. The parliament caused his body to be brought to England, where it was interred in Westminster Abbey. Here, however, it was not suffered to remain. At the Restoration it was exhumed, and finally buried in St. Margaret's churchyard.

DORKING, or DARKING, *dor'-king*, a town of Surrey, near the river Mole, 22 miles from London. It consists of three principal streets, well paved and lighted with gas, and has a trade in lime, flour, and poultry. This last is a peculiar breed, having five claws, and is in great demand for the London market. It is supposed to have been introduced by the Romans. *Pop.* 6,000. A station on the South-Eastern Railway.

DORNACH, *dor'-nak*, a village of Switzerland, 20 miles from Soleure, remarkable for the victory obtained by the Swiss over the Austrians in 1499, and which gave Switzerland her independence. *Pop.* 700.—Maupertuis, the mathematician, was buried in the churchyard of this place.

DORNOCH, FIRTH OF, *dor'-nok*, an arm of the sea, in Scotland, dividing the S. part of Sutherlandshire from the county of Ross. Its entrance is nearly 15 miles wide.

DORNOCH, a town and parish of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, on the N. coast of the Firth of Dornoch, 14 miles from Cromarty. *Pop.* of parish, 3,000; of town, 600.—The bishops of Caithness resided here up to the time of the Revolution. Gilbert Murray, one of them, is supposed to have built the cathedral in the 13th century, and was canonized under the name of St. Gilbert.

DORPAT, DORPFT, DORPT, DORP, or DERPT, *dor'-pat*, a town of European Russia, in Livonia, on the Embach, 150 miles from Riga. A university was established here in 1802, by the emperor Alexander. It had originally been founded in 1632, by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, but had, from 1656, been suppressed. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 58° 22′ N. *Lon.* 26° 43′ E.

DORSET, *dor'-set*, a post township of Bennington county, Vermont, U. S., 27 miles from Bennington. *Pop.* 1,500.

DORSET, Thomas Sackville, Earl of, grand treasurer of England, was raised by Queen Elizabeth to the peerage, under the title of Lord Buckhurst. He was one of the commissioners who tried Mary, queen of Scots, and it was he who was deputed to announce her sentence to that unfortunate lady. In 1598, he succeeded Lord Burleigh as treasurer, and was president of the commission appointed to try the earl of Essex. James I. created him earl of Dorset, and he continued to receive in his reign the same favour he had enjoyed in the preceding. B. at Buckhurst, Sussex, 1536; D. at the council-board, 1608, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—In his youth he cultivated letters, and acquired celebrity from his tragedy of "Gorboduc," which is considered the first regular dramatic piece produced in England.

DORSETSHIRE, *dor'-set-sheer*, a county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Somerset and Wilts, E. by Hampshire, S. by the British Channel, and W. by the counties of Devon and Somerset. *Area*, 1,006 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified by hill and dale in the S., level in the N., and traversed in the centre by chalk downs, on which large numbers of sheep are pastured. *Rivers.* The principal are the Stour, Frome, Piddle, Char, and Wey. There are several mineral waters. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, hemp, and linseed. The dairy husbandry is important. *Minerals.* A bituminous slaty coal, two kinds of freestone, quarried in the isle of Portland, and in Purbeck a kind of coarse marble and potter's clay. *Manf.* Twine, cordage, netting, sacking, sailcloth, linens, silks, and woollens. The mackerel fishery is carried on between Lyme and Portland, from April to June, and other fish frequent the coast in great variety. *Pop.* 184,207.

DORT, DORAT, or DORDRECHT, *dort*, one of the most ancient towns of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, on an island formed in the Meuse, 11 miles from Rotterdam. Among the public buildings are the great church, with a lofty tower and chimes; an elegant town-house, the exchange, the church of St. Nicholas, hospitals, and other institutions. The situation of Dort is highly favourable for trade, and the harbour sufficiently commodious. Great quantities of timber are floated here from Switzerland and Upper Germany down the Rhine. It has several docks for shipbuilding; a brisk traffic is carried on in yarn and linen, as well as in salt, flax, corn, and oil. There are some sugar-refineries, tobacco-factories, and saw-mills. The salmon fishing is productive. *Pop.* 21,000.—This place was the original residence of the counts of Holland, and, in 1572, the independence of the United Provinces was here first declared. In 1618 and 1619 the synod, which pronounced against the doctrines of Arminius, was also held here. It is the birthplace of the two de Witts.

DORTMUND, *dort'-moond*, a walled town of Prussia, on the Emster, 40 miles from Cologne. It is the seat of several courts and public offices. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, nails, and tobacco. *Pop.* 11,000.—In 1815, this place was given to Prussia at the congress of Vienna. A station on the Cologne and Minden Railway.

DOSITHÆUS, *do-si-thē'-us*, a heresiarch of Samaria, who asserted that he was the Messiah, and had with him a woman, whom he called the moon. Retiring into a cave, he there starved himself, in order that his disciples might believe he had ascended to heaven. His sect, which lasted till the 6th century, abstained from animal food, and observed the sabbath with excessive rigour.

DOTHAN, *do'-than*, a town of Palestine, to the W. of the Sea of Galilee. Near this place Joseph was sold by his brethren (Gen. xxxvii. 17), and the prophet smote the Syrians with blindness (2 Kings, vi. 13).

DOTIS, *do'-tis*, a market-town of West Hungary, 12 miles from Komorn. It has several churches and chapels, a college, gymnasium, and high school. *Manf.* Woollens and porcelain. *Pop.* 5,000.

DOUA, or DOUAY, *doo'-ai*, a fortified town of France, on the small river Scarpe, 18 miles from Lille. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, lace, and thread. Its principal buildings are a cannon-foundry, an arsenal, an artillery school, a theatre, public library, and several hospitals. It has been long noted for its university, also for its English schools. *Manf.* Lace, cottons, gauzes, glass, soap, earthenware, and sugar. *Pop.* 21,000.—This place was, in 1719, taken by the allies, under the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

DOUBLEDAY, Edward, *dub'-el-dai*, a distinguished English naturalist, who, in the departments of entomology and ornithology, produced some excellent works. After making a tour in the United States, he returned, and became one of the curators in the British Museum. Here he was enabled to pursue his favourite studies to a large extent, and commenced a work in parts, "On the Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." This work he did not live to complete. B. in London, 1810; D. 1849.

DOUBS, *doobs*, a department of France, bounded on the E. by Switzerland, and on the S.W. by the department of the Jura. *Area*, 2,020 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile in many parts, with excellent pasturage for a valuable breed of draught-horses which it possesses. *Minerals.* Iron, salt, and gypsum. *Pop.* 297,000.—The RIVER, from which the department takes its name, passes through it, rising at the foot of Mount Jura, and washing St. Hypolite, Besançon, Dôle, &c., and, after a course of 288 miles, losing itself in the Saône, near Verdun.

DOUCE, Francis, *dooce*, an antiquarian, chiefly known by his work entitled "Illustrations of Shakspeare and Ancient Manners." At his death he bequeathed his writings and correspondence, in a strong box sealed up, to the British Museum, which would not accept it, on account of its being labelled with the following inscription:—"Mr. Douce's papers, to be opened in the year 1900." It was then presented to the Bodleian library. B. in London, 1762; D. 1834.—Mr. Douce also wrote a dissertation on Holbein's "Dance of Death," accompanied by 54 engravings on wood, which are admirably executed.

Douce, a mountain in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, 6 miles from Bray. *Height*, about 2,400 feet.

Doudeville, *dood'-veel*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 25 miles from Rouen. *Pop.* 3,800.

Douë, *doo'-ai*, a small town in the department of Maine and Loire, with a manufacture of druggets and tammies. *Pop.* 3,200.—Near it are the remains of an amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock; by some supposed to be Roman, and by others, the remains of a palace of Dagobert, king of Aquitaine.

Douglas, Gawin or Gavin, *dug'-las*, a Scotch poet, who was the younger son of the 5th earl of Angus, and obtained the bishopric of Dunkeld, to which was added the rich abbey of Aberbrothick. B. at Brechin, 1475; D. 1522.—His works are—1. A translation of Virgil's "Æneis;" 2. "The Palace of Honour," a poem; 3. "Aureæ Narrationes, Comediæ aliquot Sacræ;" 4. "De Rebus Scoticis Liber."—His "Palace of Honour" is his principal original composition, designed to show the instability of worldly pomp, and to prove that true honour and happiness are only to be found by a constant practice of virtue. His translation of "Æneis" was the first made of a classic author into any British tongue, unless Hector Boethius be called a classic. It is a work of great merit.

Douglas, Sir James, a Scotch nobleman, and one of the principal companions of Bruce in winning the independence of his country. He was made a knight-banneret under the royal standard at Bannockburn; and, at that battle, commanded the centre division of the Scottish van. Robert Bruce having made a vow to go against the infidels, and not being able to fulfil it, ordered that his heart should be carried to Palestine after his death, and deposited in the holy sepulchre. In 1327, Douglas and some others set out on this adventure, but were all killed by the way.

Douglas, Admiral Sir Charles, entered the Dutch service, which he quitted for the English navy. The American war commencing, he was appointed commodore of a squadron in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where he obtained a great reputation, and, in 1787, was made rear-admiral. B. in Scotland; D. 1789.

Douglas, David, an eminent British botanist and enterprising traveller. In 1823 he visited the United States as a botanical collector, and, in the following year, explored the vegetable productions of the country in the neighbourhood of the Columbia, towards California. He further extended his researches, and, in 1827, crossed the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, where he met with Sir John Franklin, then returning from his second overland expedition. With him he returned to England; but, in 1829, sailed again for Columbia river. He afterwards visited the Sandwich Islands, where he fell into a trap set for the capture of wild bulls, and met his death from one of these animals, which had also fallen into it. B. at Scone, Scotland, 1798; killed, 1834.—The botany of England stands greatly indebted to Douglas. He introduced almost all the new hardy plants in its gardens, many valuable timber-trees, besides numerous beautiful species of ornamental shrubs.

Douglas, General Sir Howard, Bart., an English military officer, who distinguished himself by his devotion to his profession. After serving in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1812, he published a treatise "On Military Bridges," which was succeeded by another on "Naval Gunnery," and brought him prominently before the lords of the Admiralty. To the edition of 1855 of this work he appended a chapter on the siege of Sebastopol and the operations in the Crimea generally. One of his prophecies regarding the fall of Sebastopol, in this portion of his treatise, was doomed to be falsified. As a military engineer, his judgment was considered to be entitled to great weight. B. at Gosport, 1776.

Douglas, a village and parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 10 miles from Lanark. *Pop.* of parish, 2,600; of village, 1,400, mostly employed in collieries and cotton-factories.—Also a small river which joins the Clyde.

Douglas, a seaport and principal town of the Isle of Man, on the S.E. shore, 80 miles from Liverpool. The harbour is spacious and safe, and it has several episcopal chapels and meeting-houses, a custom-house, market-house, post-office for the island, assembly-rooms, libraries, and baths. It has a coasting trade, with some fisheries. *Pop.* 10,000.—Professor Edward Forbes, the naturalist, was born here.

Doullens, *dool'-lens*, a town of France, 15 miles from Amiens. It has a citadel, theatre, and a trade in cotton yarn, hempen cloths, and corn. *Pop.* 4,400. This town was, in 1814, taken by the allies.

Douro, *doo'-ro*, a large river of Spain, rising on the borders of Aragon, and, flowing W., traverses more than half the width of Spain and the whole of Portugal. After a course of 400 miles, it falls into the Atlantic, 3 miles from Oporto. Its basin is the largest in the Spanish peninsula. The wine country of the Douro begins 50 miles to the E. of Oporto.—This river was crossed in 1809 by the British army under the duke of Wellington, when he surprised the French under Marshal Soult, and won the battle of Oporto.

Douro, or Duero, a province in the N. of Portugal, having the Atlantic on the W., and, on its other sides, the provinces Minho, Upper Beira, and Estremadura. *Area*, 3,872 square miles. *Pop.* 208,000.

Douro, Pulo, an island of the Indian Archipelago, 35 miles from Timor, almost barren, and yielding little else than spelt and beans. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 10° 48′ S. *Lon.* 122° 41′ E.

Dousa, Janus, *doo'-sa*, a learned Dutchman, whose real name was Vander Does. He became eminent as a scholar and soldier, and, in 1574, was appointed governor of Leyden. On the establishment of its university, he was appointed first curator. B. 1545; D. 1604. He wrote Latin poems, among which is one on the history of Holland.—His son Janus distinguished himself, in his childhood, by his Latin poems. He was an eminent critic, mathematician, and philosopher. His poems were published at Leyden in 1607. B. 1572; D. 1598.

Doustre and Douve, *doostr*, two rivers of France, the former, after a course of about 30 miles, joining the Dordogne at Argentat; and the latter, after a course of 30 miles, entering the English Channel at Carentan.

Douvar, Thomas de, *doovr*, archbishop of York, in which station he was placed by William the Conqueror, whom he accompanied from Normandy. He was a great benefactor to his clergy, and rebuilt his cathedral. D. in 1100.—His nephew Thomas was made archbishop of York in 1108. He had some disputes with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, relating to the primacy. D. 1114.

Douw, or Dow, Gerard, *dou*, an eminent Dutch painter, who was the disciple of Rembrandt, and acquired uncommon excellence in painting in miniature. B. at Leyden in 1613; D. 1680.—His works are to be found in all great collections.

Doux, *doo*, a river of France, in the department of Ardèche, and, after a course of 25 miles, joining the Rhone near Tournou.

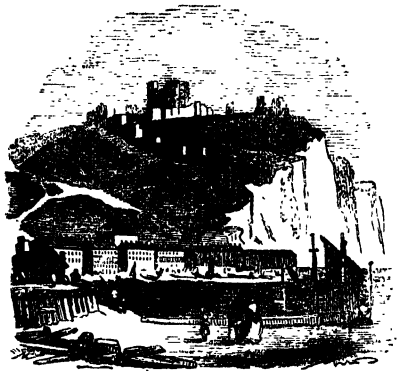
Douze, La, *dooze*, a river of France, traversing the departments Gers and Landes, and, after a course of 55 miles, joining the Midon at Mont-de-Marsan.

Douzy, *doo'-ze*, a town of France, in the department of the Nièvre. *Pop.* 3,600.

Dove, *duv*, a river of England, rising near Buxton, and, after a course of 40 miles, falling into the Trent below Burton.

Dover, *do'-ver*, a seaport-town of Kent, situate on a small stream which falls into its harbour, 66 miles from London. It consists chiefly of three long streets converging to one point; the upper part called the Town, and the lower the Pier. It has several churches, numerous chapels, a town-hall, and a gaol; a free school, a charity school, and an hospital. It is defended by a strong and spacious castle, and all the neighbouring heights are fortified. The castle occupies a lofty eminence, steep and rugged towards the town and harbour, and presents a precipitous cliff, 320 feet above the sea. It has subterraneous works and casements, a bomb-proof magazine, and a barracks capable of accommodating 2,000 men. Altogether it covers an area of 35 acres, and it is intended still further to strengthen and enlarge its fortifications. The walls round the ramparts, inside and outside, will be raised many feet, the ditches considerably lowered, while on the sea front will be erected a large bastion for officers' quarters, on the top of which will

be a very strong battery, heavily mounted with first-class ordnance. In the centre of the citadel is to be a signal-tower, while lower, and over the reservoir, will be placed all the necessary buildings required for such



DOVER.

a place. Between this and the guns facing outwards will be a covered way to protect the military passing to and fro. The improvements will extend from the citadel to the drop, at which places, and at the head of the military road, will be constructed new drawbridges of great strength. These works, it is estimated, will cost £150,000. The harbour consists of three basins, the outer one inclosed by two piers 150 feet apart, and improvements are going on to render the whole a harbour of refuge. It is the principal place of embarkation to France, and has constant communication with Calais. It has a thriving coasting trade, and imports from the continent, eggs, fruit, and other rural produce. *Pop.* 23,000. *Lat.* of castle, 51° 7′ 8″ N. *Lon.* 1° 19′ 5″ E. This town is the terminus of the South-Eastern Railway.

DOVER, the name of several towns in the United States, with populations ranging between 2,000 and 9,000.

DOVER, STRAIT OF (the French *Pas-de-Calais*), connects the English Channel with the North Sea, and separates England from France. It extends from Cape Gris-Nez and Dungeness on the N.E., to Calais and the South Foreland. *Length*, 22 miles, with a breadth of 21 at its narrowest point. A submarine telegraph to the coasts of England and France crosses the strait.

DOWLATABAD, *dou-la-ta-bad′*, a city and fortress of Hindostan, in the Deccan, 7 miles from Aurungabad. The fort stands on the summit of a mountain 500 feet high, and commands the town. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 19° 52′ N. *Lon.* 76° 2′ E.

DOWN, *doun*, a maritime county of Ireland, bounded N. by the county of Antrim and an arm of the sea, E. and S. by the Irish Sea, and W. by the county of Armagh. *Area*, 956 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, but fertile in many parts. The Mourne mountains occupy a portion of it, and attain an elevation of nearly 2,800 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers and Lakes.* The Bann, Lagan, and Newry; and there are numerous small lakes in different places, the chief of which is Lough Strangford. *Pro.* Oats, potatoes, flax, and barley. Little wheat is grown, and the breed of cattle is esteemed indifferent. *Minerals.* Copper and lead are found; also black marble susceptible of a high polish, slate, coal, freestone, and crystals. *Manf.* Kelp is made along the coast; but the principal are linens and muslins, hosiery, leather, and salt. The fisheries employ some thousands of people. The county exports butter, hides, pork, and skins, with considerable quantities of its manufactured goods. *Pop.* 329,000.

DOWN, or DOWN-PATRICK, the chief town of the above county, situate near the mouth of the Quoyle, in Lough Strangford, 20 miles from Belfast. It consists principally of four main streets, intersected by several lanes. The principal public buildings are a cathedral, a parish church, chapels, schools, courthouse, infirmary, prison, barracks, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Linen, soap, leather, and it has several breweries. It has holy wells, which are visited by Roman Catholic pilgrims. *Pop.* about 4,000.

DOWN, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 700.

DOWNE, a township of Cumberland county, New Jersey, U.S., 14 miles from Bridgeton. *Pop.* 2,000.

DOWNHAM, *down′-ham*, a town and parish of Cambridge, 3 miles from Ely. *Pop.* 2,300.

DOWNHAM-MARKET, a market-town and parish of Norfolk, on the Ouse, 11 miles from Lynn. *Pop.* 3,300.

DOWNS, THE, a portion of the North Sea, off the S.E. coast of England, between the N. and S. Foreland, opposite Ramsgate and Deal. This well-known roadstead affords a most valuable refuge to shipping, the Goodwin Sands serving as a breakwater. Here may be often seen, waiting for a favourable wind, several hundred sail.

DOWNTON, *doun′-ton*, a town and parish of Wiltshire, on the Avon, 6 miles from Salisbury. It has a church, several chapels, and a grammar-school. *Manf.* Lace, ticks, and it has both tanneries and malting-houses. *Pop.* 4,000.—At a short distance is the estate of Standlinch, purchased for the heirs of Lord Nelson, for which parliament voted £100,000.

DOYLE, Richard, *doil*, an English artist who excelled in depicting the passing whims and oddities of the day, and was for some time a constant illustrator of the pages of *Punch*. It was in that facetious periodical that he illustrated with great success, and in endless variety, "Ye Manners and Customs of ye English," and produced many other sketches, discovering much originality of invention, as well as humorous appreciation. In 1850 he ceased to contribute to *Punch*, and afterwards produced "The Foreign Tour of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," and other works. B. in London, 1826.

DRACANUS, *dra-kai′-nus*, a mountain whereon Jupiter took Bacchus from his thigh.

DRACO, *drai′-ko*, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens, who exercised the office of Archon, and, in 623 B.C., compiled a code of laws, which, on account of their severity, were said, by the orator Demades, to be written in letters of blood. He punished all crimes with death, alleging, that as the smallest crimes deserved it, he could not find a more severe punishment for the most atrocious. These laws were, at first, enforced, but were afterwards often neglected, on account of their extreme rigour, Solon ultimately totally abolishing them, except that which punished a murderer with death. Notwithstanding the severity of his code, his popularity was so great, that it was the proximate cause of his death. The Athenians, agreeably to a custom among them, out of great respect, heaped hats and cloaks on him at the theatre to such a degree, that they smothered him. Flourished in the 7th century B.C.

DRAGONERA, *dra-go-nair′-a*, the name of several small islands in the Mediterranean.

DRAGUIGNAN, *dra′-goo-een′-yawng*, the chief town of the department of the Var, France, 12 miles from Fréjus. *Pop.* 9,794.

DRAGUT, *dra′-goot*, the favourite and successor of the corsair Barbarossa, whom he equalled in skill and valour. After a series of daring exploits, he was killed before Malta, in 1565. (*See* BARBAROSSA.)

DRAKE, Francis, *draik*, a celebrated British admiral, who early went to sea, and served under his relative, Sir John Hawkins. After passing through some adventures, and playing some doubtful parts, he, in 1570, raised sufficient volunteers to man two ships, and went to the West Indies, where he reaped considerable advantages. In 1572 he sailed again for the Spanish main, and, after a short absence, returned to Plymouth loaded with treasure. He next served under the earl of Essex, in Ireland, where he distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to Queen Elizabeth. In 1577 he made another voyage to America, sailing through the Straits of Magellan, plundering the Spanish towns on the coast of Chili and Peru, and sailing northward till he reached

the 48th degree. Here he took possession of New Albion (*see* NEW ALBION), and then steered for the East Indies. He doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and returned to Plymouth in 1580. This voyage round the world occupied two years and nearly ten months. Queen Elizabeth ordered his ship up to Deptford, and partook of a banquet on board of her, and then conferred the honour of knighthood on Drake. In 1585, and the whole of 1586, he was engaged in the West Indies, where he took several places from the Spaniards; visited the colony of Virginia, in America, planted by Raleigh, and brought some of the colonists to England with him. By these it is supposed that tobacco was first introduced into England. Drake returned loaded with treasure. In 1587 he commanded a fleet of thirty sail, with which he entered Cadiz, and destroyed a number of shipping, and afterwards, between St. Vincent and Cadiz, burned 100 vessels, and destroyed several castles on the coast. This Drake humorously termed "singeing the Spanish monarch's beard." The year following, he commanded as vice-admiral, under Lord Howard, and was instrumental in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. After this he went to the West Indies with Sir John Hawkins; but the two commanders disagreeing in their plans, little was done by them. B. at Tavistock, 1545; D. in the harbour of Nombre de Dios, in America, 1595.—He was representative for the town of Plymouth, to which he was a great benefactor, by causing water to be conveyed to it from springs at eight miles' distance.

DRAKENBERG, Christian Jocobensen, *dra'-ken-bairg*, a Norwegian seaman, who is noticed here on account of the great age he attained. In his 13th year he went to sea, in his 68th was captured by Algerine pirates, and was kept in slavery till his 84th. In his 102nd he was taken into the service of Count Samsoe, with whom he went to Copenhagen. In his 111th he married a widow 60 years of age, and died at the age of 146. B. at Blomsholm, Norway, 1626.—He was never known to be intoxicated.

DRAKENBORCH, Arnold, *dra'-ken-bork*, professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, who published editions of Livy and Silius Italicus, with learned notes. B. at Utrecht, 1684; D. 1747.

DRAMMEN, *dram'-men*, a seaport-town of Norway, consisting of two distinct parts, on the Drammen, 22 miles from Christiania. Its parts were formerly separate villages, now united by a bridge. It has a college, parish church, and several schools. *Manf.* Leather, tobacco, sail-cloth, oil, ropes, and spirits. It has also shipbuilding-docks, and has a trade in deals, timber, pitch, and iron. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 59° 44′ N. *Lon.* 10° 12′ E.

DRAPER, Sir William, *drai'-per*, an English general, whose father was collector of customs at Bristol. He received his education at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, after which he went to the East Indies, where he rose to the rank of colonel. In 1763 he took Manilla, in conjunction with Admiral Cornish; but the place was preserved from plunder, on condition of its paying a ransom of four millions of dollars, which was never discharged. For this service he was created a knight of the Bath. In 1769 he was engaged in a controversy with Junius, in defence of his friend the marquis of Granby. In 1779 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca. When that place surrendered, he brought an accusation against General Murray, the governor, after whose trial General Draper was commanded by the court to make an apology to him. B. at Bristol, 1721; D. at Bath, 1787.

DRAVE, *drav*, a river of Europe, which rises in the Tyrol, 16 miles from Bruneoken, and, after a course of 360 miles, joins the Danube 15 miles from Eszek. It is one of the chief tributaries of the Danube.

DRAYCOT, *drai'-kot*, two parishes of England, both in Wilts, one 4 miles from Chippenham, and the other 5 miles from Swindon. Their populations are small.

DRAYTON, *drai'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, with populations ranging between 200 and 700.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES, or MARKET, a town and parish in the county of Salop, 18 miles from Shrewsbury. *Pop.* 5,000.

DRAYTON WEST, a parish of Middlesex, 4 miles from Uxbridge. *Pop.* 1,000.—It is a station on the Great Western Railway.

DRAYTON, Michael, an English poet, who received his education at Oxford, but never took a degree. In 1593 he published a collection of pastorals, entitled, "The Shepherd's Garland," which was followed by his poems of "The Barons' Wars," and "England's Heroical Epistles." The "Barons' Wars" contain many passages of great beauty, and were imitated by Milton. In 1613 he published his "Poly-Albion," or a Description of England, to which Mr. Selden wrote notes. This is his great work, "exhibiting, at once, the learning of an historian, an antiquary, a naturalist, and a geographer, besides being embellished with the imagination of a poet." B. at Hartshill, Warwickshire, 1563; D. 1631, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—His works were reprinted in 1748 in one volume folio, and in 1753 in 10 vols. 8vo.

DREBEL, Cornelius, *dreb'-el*, a Dutch philosopher, whose principal work is "De Naturâ Elementorum," 8vo. He invented the thermometer which bears his name, and is also said, although erroneously, to have been the discoverer of the microscope and telescope. B. at Alkmaar, 1572; D. in London, 1634.

DRENTHE, *drent*, a frontier province of the Netherlands, having on the E. the Hanoverian dominions, and on the other sides, the provinces of Friesland, Gröningen, and Overyssel. *Area*, 1,028 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and marshy, with a generally infertile soil. The principal employment of the population is pasturing flocks and digging and exporting peat. *Pop.* about 88,000. *Lat.* between 52° 35′ and 53° 12′ N. *Lon.* between 6° 5′ and 7° 5′ E.

DREPANO, CAPE, *drai-pa'-no*, several headlands in Greece and European Turkey.

DRESDEN, *dres'-den*, one of the four circles into which the kingdom of Saxony is divided; being inclosed by Prussia, Bautzen, Bohemia, Zuickau, and Leipsic. *Area*, 1,279 geographical square miles. *Desc.* It is more pastoral than agricultural, rearing large herds and flocks of cattle, goats, sheep, and swine. *Minerals.* Iron, silver, copper, lead, antimony, coal, lignite, and marble. *Pop.* 510,000.

DRESDEN, the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, and one of the best-built towns in Europe, is beautifully situate on both sides of the Elbe, which is here crossed by a magnificent bridge, 100 miles from Berlin. This city, which has long been noted for its valuable collections in the fine arts and antiquities, contains many Lutheran churches, structures for other religious denominations, a Roman Catholic church of great beauty, an electoral or royal palace, with a tower 355 feet in height. This building has a number of remarkable apartments, particularly a green vault, divided into eight rooms, all paved with marble, and containing statues, ivory-work, silver plate, vases, and precious stones. Its other buildings are the Dresden Gallery, famed for its paintings; the Palace of the Princes, the Augusteum, or Japanese Palace; the Bruhl Palace, the opera-house, capable of seating 8,000 spectators; the theatre, the House of Assembly, the trades and city halls, various colleges, and the Academy of Arts. The Zwinger Gardens, situate in the suburbs, form a kind of public promenade, and contain a valuable cabinet of natural history, and a curious collection of arms; among others, the first-invented firearms. The castle is the great depôt of the porcelain manufactures. There are, besides a number of schools, an academy for cadets of noble families, a military school, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Silks, woollens, carpets, mirrors, porcelain, jewellery, gloves, leather, artificial flowers, scientific instruments, chemicals; and there is a bomb and cannon foundry. *Pop.* 105,000, mostly Protestants.—Old Dresden owes its origin to a château built by Charlemagne in 808. In 1813 the allies were defeated, in a terrible battle, by the French, under the walls of this city; and about a mile from it is a granite block, surmounted by a helmet, marking the spot where Moreau fell, in this conflict, by the side of the emperor Alexander.

DRESDEN, the name of several townships, with small populations, in the United States. They are in New York, Illinois, and Maine.

DREUX, *droo*, an old town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, on the Blaise, 45 miles

from Paris. *Manf.* Woollens, and it has a trade in sheep and cattle. There are also several tanneries, iron-foundries, and dye-works. *Pop.* about 7,000.—In 1188 this town was burned by the Norman English; and in 1562 the prince of Condé was taken prisoner in a severe action fought between the Calvinists and the Catholics in its neighbourhood. On a hill that overlooks the town there is a magnificent chapel, which was built by Louis Philippe of France, when duke of Orleans, and in which rest the remains of some of his own family. In the town-hall is the tomb of Philidor, the great chess-player and musical composer, who was a native of this place. (*See* PHILIDOR.)

DREUX DU RADIER, John Francis, *rad'-e-ai*, a French advocate, who wrote several books, the principal of which are—1. "Bibliothèque Historique et Politique de Poitou," 5 vols. 12mo; 2. "L'Europe Illustrée;" 3. "Tablettes Anecdotes des Rois de France," 3 vols. 12mo, &c. B. 1714; D. 1780.

DRIFFIELD, GREAT, *drif'-feeld*, a township of the East Riding of Yorkshire, 20 miles from Hull. It has an ancient church, several chapels, and a union workhouse. *Pop.* 4,300.—It is a station on the Hull and Scarborough Railway.

DRIMACHUS, *drim'-a-kus*, a famous robber of Chios. When a price was set upon his head, he ordered a young man to cut it off, and go and receive the money. Such an uncommon instance of generosity so pleased the Chians, that they raised a temple to his memory, and honoured him as a god.

DRIN, *drin*, a large river of European Turkey, in Albania, which, after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the Adriatic 4 miles from Alessio.—Another, of European Turkey, which separates Bosnia from Servia, and, after a course of 180 miles, joins the Save 60 miles from Belgrade.

DROGHEDA, *draw'-he-da*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the counties of Meath and Louth, built on both sides of the Boyne, 30 miles from Dublin. It was once surrounded by walls, but these have fallen into decay; the town, however, is compact and well built. The principal buildings are two churches, a Catholic cathedral, several monasteries and nunneries, an infirmary, barracks, gaol, custom-house, linen-hall, and market-house. It has also a good harbour. *Manf.* Linens and cottons. Brewing is largely carried on. *Pop.* 17,000.—In 1649 Cromwell was twice repulsed in besieging this town; but in the third attempt he was successful, when most of its garrison were put to the sword.

DROHOBICK, or DROHOBICZ, *dro'-ho-bitch*, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 18 miles from Sambor. It has several suburbs, numerous churches, various schools, and a fair for cattle and corn. *Pop.* 12,000.

DROITWICH, *droit'-wich*, a town of Worcestershire, on a canal communicating with the Severn, 7 miles from Worcester. It contains several fine churches, an hospital, and a union workhouse. Its principal manufacture is fine white salt, of which about 30,000 tons are annually procured from its celebrated brine springs. *Pop.* 3,200.—It is a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway.

DRÔME, *drome*, a river of France, rising in the Upper Alps, and, after a course of 60 miles, joining the Rhone 12 miles from Valence.

DRÔME, a department of France, taking its name from the above river, and comprehending the S.W. part of Lower Dauphiny. It is bounded by the departments of the Isère, Upper Alps, Lower Alps, and Vaucluse; the Rhone separating it on the W. from Ardèche. *Area*, 2,519 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the E., and generally infertile. *Rivers.* The Rhone, Drôme, and Isère. *Pro.* Silk and the grape. Hermitage is the product of the latter. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, lead, granite, and marble. *Pop.* 326,846. *Lat.* between 44° 9′ and 45° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 4° 38′ and 5° 45′ E.

DROMORE, *dro-mor'*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the Lagan, 15 miles from Belfast. The town has a cathedral, a market-house, and an episcopal residence. *Pop.* of parish, 13,200; of town, 1,900.—Also the name of a county in Tyrone. *Pop.* 8,000.—The name of several villages in the counties of Sligo and Clare.

DROMORE, a post-township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, U.S., on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 17 miles from Lancaster. *Pop.* 2,300.

DRONERO, *dro-nair'-o*, a town of Piedmont, 9 miles from Cuneo, near the foot of the Alps. *Pop.* with its parish, 8,000.

DRONFIELD, *dron'-feeld*, a town and parish of Derbyshire, 6 miles from Chesterfield. *Manf.* Cutlery and iron-wares. *Pop.* 5,300.

DRONNE, *dron*, a river of France, which joins the Isle near Coutras.

DRONTHEIM, or TRONDHJEM, *dront'-hime*, the most N. of the four grand baliages or dioceses of Norway, is situate on the W. coast, between Bergen, Aggerhuus, the Swedish frontier, and Norrland. *Area*, 19,735 square miles. It is divided by mountains from Sweden. *Pop.* about 230,000.

DRONTHEIM, or TRONDHJEM, a town of Norway, the capital of the above province, on the Nid, in Dronthеim fiord, by which the town is nearly surrounded. It is defended by the fortress of Munkholm, on an island in the fiord, and has a cathedral, several churches, a theatre, exchange, bank, schools, and charitable institutions. Its trade is carried on in dried fish, tar, deals, and copper. The imports consist chiefly of groceries, cloths, wine, and corn. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 63° 25′ 8″ N. *Lon.* 10° 28′ 7″ E.—DRONTHEIM FIORD extends inland about 80 miles, and receives several rivers.

DROUET D'ERLON, Jean Baptiste, *droo-ai dair'-lawng*, a French marshal, who, at an early age, joined the army, and, after passing through the various ranks, became a general of division, in 1805. In 1807 Dantzic capitulated to him, he was wounded at Friedland, served in Spain under Massena, and was opposed on many occasions to the English. On Napoleon's return from Elba, he was one of the most eager to receive him, and commanded the first *corps d'armée* during the "hundred days." He was condemned, in 1816, to death, found an asylum in Prussia, returned, in 1825, to his country; but did not rejoin the service till 1830, when, in 1834, he was appointed governor-general of Algeria. Here he was the author of several administrative reforms; but, not displaying against Abd-el-Kader the necessary energy, he was recalled in 1835, being made, however, a marshal in 1813. B. at Rheims, 1795; D. 1844.—He wrote his autobiography, under the title of "The Military Life of General Drouet."

DROUYN DE LHUYS, Edward, *droo'-awng de(r) lweece*, a modern French statesman, who early entered the diplomatic service of his country, and was employed in several minor positions at various courts. He was also elected a deputy of the Chamber. Here he was opposed to the policy of M. Guizot, and was one of those who signed the list of charges drawn up against the ministry by Odillon Barrot. In the first cabinet of Louis Napoleon, after he became president, Drouyn de Lhuys was appointed foreign minister, and acquitted himself with considerable ability in those difficult times. He was afterwards sent as ambassador to England, and, subsequently, in 1852, being again foreign minister, addressed to the various powers, despatches announcing the establishment of the empire under Napoleon III. During the dispute between Turkey and Russia, his endeavours for peace were strenuously exerted. He took part in the conferences at Vienna in 1855, and, on their breaking up without any result, resigned his office. The following year he also tendered his resignation as senator. B. at Paris, 1805.

DROYLSDEN, *droils'-den*, a township of Lancashire, 4 miles from Manchester. *Pop.* 6,500.

DRUIDÆ, *dru'-i-de*, the Druids, so called from *drus*, 'an oak,' because the woods were their usual abode. They were the ministers of religion among the ancient Gauls and Britons, being divided into different classes, called the Bardi, Eubages, Vates, Semnothei, Sarronides, and Samothei, and held in the greatest veneration by the people. Their life was austere and recluse, their dress peculiar to themselves, and generally consisting of a tunic, which reached a little below the knee. They could declare war and make peace at their option. Their power was extended, not only over private families, but they could depose magistrates, and even kings, if their actions in any manner deviated from the laws of the

state. They were intrusted with the education of youth, and taught the doctrine of the metempsychosis, believing in the immortality of the soul. In their sacrifices they often immolated human victims to their gods.

DRUM, *drum*, the prefix to a great number of parishes in Ireland, with populations ranging between 100 and 15,000. Those above 5,000 are—DRUMACHOSE, in Londonderry; DRUMAUL, in Antrim; DRUMBALLYRONG, in Down; DRUMBOE, in Down; two DRUMCLIFFES, one in Sligo and another in Clare; DRUMCORE, in Armagh; DRUMGLASS, in Tyrone; DRUMGOOLAND, in Down; DRUMGOON, in Cavan; DRUMHOME, in Donegal; DRUMKEERAN, in Fermanagh; DRUMLANE, in Cavan; DRUMMAUL, in Antrim; DRUMRAGH, in Tyrone; DRUMREILLY, in Leitrim.

DRUMMOND, William, *drum'-mond*, a Scotch poet, was the son of Sir John Drummond, of Hawthornden; and was destined for the law; but Parnassus had more charms for him than the courts. In his retirement at Hawthornden, he wrote several beautiful poems; but the death of a lady, to whom he was about to be married, affected him so much, that he went abroad, where he remained some years. On his return, he settled at Hawthornden, and wrote his "History of the Seven Kings of the Name of James," and several pieces to promote peace and union in that turbulent time. B. at Hawthornden, 1585; D. 1649.—This poet excited the envy of rare Ben Jonson, as well as attracted his praise. That bard, in 1619, made a journey to Scotland expressly to see him. Hazlitt says of his sonnets, that "they come as near as almost any others to the perfection of this kind of writing."

DRUMMOND, Captain Thomas Henry, was appointed to a cadetship at Woolwich, where he soon began to distinguish himself by his mechanical talents in the engineering department of the government institution of that place. Having served here some time, he went to Plymouth, thence to Chatham, and thence to Edinburgh, where he got acquainted with Captain Colly, then engaged in the trigonometrical survey. From this officer he obtained employment, and, in surveying a portion of Ireland, invented a new light, which greatly assisted his observations in foggy weather. He also invented a heliostat, an instrument for reflecting the rays of the sun, which was used in this survey. This instrument, in an improved form, connected with the theodolite, has been found of great service. He continued to devote himself to scientific pursuits, until ill-health compelled him, for a time, to resign his situation. He was subsequently engaged in laying down the boundaries to the old and the new boroughs, under the provisions of the Reform Bill; in which capacity he distinguished himself by his usual perseverance and accuracy. In 1835 he became under-secretary for Ireland. His labours now took a political direction, into which it is unnecessary to enter. B. at Edinburgh, 1797; D. 1840.

DRUMMOND ISLAND, an island in Lake Huron, North America. It is a trading post, and has a British fort upon it. *Ext.* 20 miles long, by 10 broad.

DRURY, Robert, *droo'-re*, an English seaman, who, in 1702, was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar, where he remained 15 years. After his return to England, he published a very exact and curious account of that island, 8vo, 1729.

DRURY, Dru, an English naturalist, supposed to have been descended from Sir Dru Drury, a knight of the reign of Elizabeth. He was for several years a jeweller in the Strand, London, and was a great collector of subjects of natural history. He wrote three volumes on insects. D. 1804.

DRUSILLA, *dru-sil'-la*, was the youngest daughter of Herod Agrippa, sister of Berenice and Agrippa. She became wife of Azizus, king of the Emesenians, but deserted him, and married Claudius.

DRUSUS, *drw'-sus*, a name common to many eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom are the following:—A son of Tiberius and Vipsania, who made himself famous by his intrepidity and courage in the provinces of Illyricum and Pannonia. He was raised to the greatest honours by his father, but a blow which he gave to Sejanus, an audacious libertine, proved his ruin. Sejanus corrupted Livia, the wife of Drusus, and, in conjunction with her, the former caused him to be poisoned by a eunuch, 23 A.D.—A son of Germanicus and Agrippina, who enjoyed offices of the greatest trust under Tiberius. His enemy Sejanus, however, effected his ruin by his insinuations; Drusus was confined by Tiberius, and deprived of all aliment. He was found dead nine days after his confinement, 33 A.D.—Nero Claudius, a son of Tiberius Nero and Livia, adopted by Augustus. He was brother to Tiberius, who was afterwards made emperor. He greatly signalized himself in his wars in Germany and Gaul against the Rhæti and Vindelici, and was honoured with a triumph. He died of a fall from his horse, in the 30th year of his age, 9 B.C. B. 38 B.C.

DRYADES, *dri'-ä-dees*, nymphs who presided over the woods. Oblations of milk, oil, and honey were offered to them, and sometimes the votaries sacrificed a goat.

DRYANDER, John, *dre-an'-der*, a mathematician and physician of Wetteren, in the county of Hesse. He was a professor at Marpurg, and wrote several books on physic and mathematics, which were once held in great esteem. D. at Marpurg, 1560.

DRYANDER, Jonas, a Swedish naturalist, a pupil of Linnæus, went to England, and there became a member of the Linnæan Society, being also charged by Sir Joseph Banks with the care of his library. He wrote several memoirs, and also compiled a catalogue of Sir Joseph's library. B. 1748; D. in London, 1811.

DRYDEN, John, *dri'-den*, an English poet, educated at Westminster school under Dr. Busby, the stimulating properties of whose classic ferula are well known; whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1650. He proceeded to the degree of M.A., and in 1657 removed to London, where, in the following year, he wrote an elegy on the death of Cromwell. His sorrow, however, was of short duration; for at the Restoration, he complimented Charles II. in a poem, entitled "Astræa Redux." In 1662 appeared his first play, called "The Wild Gallant," which was indifferently received. Soon afterwards he produced "The Rival Ladies," and next "The Indian Emperor," which made him famous. This last was written in conjunction with Sir Robert Howard, who introduced him to the earl of Berkshire, whose eldest daughter he married, but who brought him no happiness. Soon after the fire of London, he engaged with the king's theatre for an annual stipend, on condition of furnishing a certain number of plays in each year. On the death of Sir William Davenant, he was nominated poet laureate, and in 1668 obtained the place of historiographer royal, with a salary of £200 a year and a butt of wine. His eminence as a dramatic writer was now established, but it exposed him to the envy of several rival wits. Among these the duke of Buckingham held him up to ridicule in the character of Bayes, in "The Rehearsal;" and the earl of Rochester being offended, it is supposed, at some allusions in an "Essay on Satire," written jointly by Dryden and Lord Mulgrave, caused the former to be cudgelled by some hired ruffians as he came home from a coffee-house. Others, however, declare that the vanity of the duchess of Portsmouth, one of the king's mistresses, was wounded by a *jeu d'esprit* of Dryden, and that this procured him the cudgelling. To his antagonists in satirical weapons, he was decidedly superior. "His keen and trenchant blade," says Sir Walter Scott, "never makes a thrust in vain, and never strikes but at a vulnerable point." The duke of Buckingham is the Zimri of the poet's "Absalom and Achitophel." On the accession of James II. Dryden became a Roman Catholic, and, like most converts, endeavoured to defend his new faith at the expense of the old one, in a poem, called "The Hind and Panther," which was admirably parodied by Prior and Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, in "The Country Mouse and the City Mouse." At the Revolution he lost his posts, and was succeeded by Shadwell, whom Dryden satirized under the name of Mac Flecknoe. In 1695 his translation of Virgil appeared; which performance alone is sufficient to immortalize his name. Pope pronounces it "the most noble and spirited translation in any language." No other translations are equally excellent. B. at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, 1631; D. in London, 1700, and was buried between the graves of Chaucer and Cowley, in Westminster Abbey, where is a monument to his memory, erected by Sheffield, duke

of Buckingham. Dryden's works are too numerous to be here distinguished. His critical prefaces are admirable; his prose being matchless for its freedom, vigour, variety, and copiousness. It ranks with the best in the English language. His poetry is correct, harmonious, and strong, particularly his satires. As a dramatic writer, he chiefly excelled in tragedy. His plays are numerous, he having been the sole or joint author of twenty-seven. He had three sons: CHARLES, who became usher of the palace to Pope Clement XI., and was drowned in 1704; JOHN, who wrote a comedy, called "The Husband his own Cuckold;" and HENRY, who entered into a religious order abroad.

DRYOPE, *dri'-o-pe*, a woman of Lemnos, whose shape Venus assumed to persuade all the females of the island to murder the men.—A virgin of Œchalia, whom Andræmon married after she had been beloved by Apollo. She was changed into a lotus.—A nymph, mother of Tarquitus by Faunus.

DRYOPES, *dri'-o-pees*, a people of Greece, near Mount Œta. They afterwards passed into the Peloponnesus, where they inhabited the towns of Asine and Hermione, in Argolis.

DU BARRY, Jeanne Vaubernier, Countess. (*See* BARRY.)

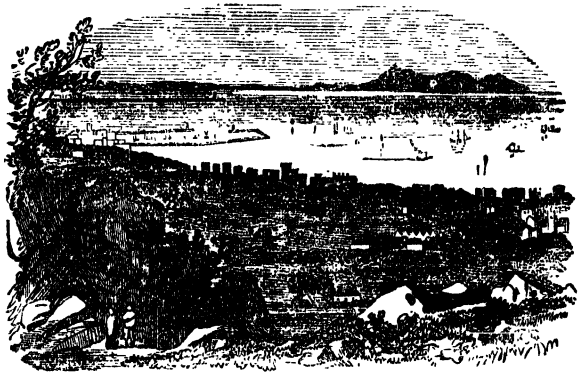
DU BARTAS, William de Saluste, *doo bar'-ta*, a French poet, who distinguished himself by his bravery and also by his diplomatic skill, and was employed in diplomatic missions both to England and Denmark. He wrote some poems, which had a great success. His best-known work is "The Week of the Creation," in 7 books, which went through more than 30 editions in six years; he is also the author of "Second Week," comprising the history of the New Testament. He possessed strength and imagination, but is wanting in refinement. B. at Montfort, 1544; D. 1590.

DU BELLAY, *doo bel'-lai*, a French cardinal and statesman, who enjoyed the favour of Francis I., and was sent as ambassador to Henry VIII. of England and the pope, Paul III. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom during the absence of Francis, who was engaged against the emperor Charles V. in Provence. Falling into disgrace on the death of this king, he retired to Rome. B. 1492; D. 1560.—This cardinal protected and encouraged letters, and it was at his suggestion that the College of France was founded. Rabelais was attached to his establishment.—His brother WILLIAM was one of Francis I.'s bravest generals, and was viceroy of Piedmont, where he defeated the Imperialists; he wrote some interesting memoirs, which he called *Ogdoades*.

DUBITZA, *doo-beet'-cha*, a town and fort of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Unna, 25 miles from Gradiska. *Pop.* 6,000.—In 1738 the Austrians took this town.

DUBLIN, *dub'-lin*, a county of Ireland, bounded E. by the Irish Sea, N. by the county of Meath, W. by the counties of Meath and Kildare, and S. by the county of Wicklow. *Area*, 354 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating. In the vicinity of the city of Dublin the lands are fertile and luxuriant, but in more remote parts, agriculture is not in so flourishing a state. *Rivers.* The principal is the Liffey. The Dodder is a small stream, falling into Dublin Bay. There are two canals, the Grand and the Royal canals, by which a navigable communication is effected between Dublin and the Shannon. Its fisheries along the coast are important. *Pop.* 147,000.

DUBLIN, 'the town and the ford of the hurdles,' is the metropolis of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, and county of Dublin. It stands close to the bay of that name, into which the river Liffey runs, after dividing the city, 138 miles from Liverpool. The bay is spacious, and has recently been greatly improved. From the point where the Liffey enters the bay, it is embanked on either side with a noble wall of free-



DUBLIN BAY.

stone, forming a range of beautiful and spacious quays through the whole city. The river is crossed in its course through the city by seven stone and two iron bridges. Dublin is, besides, nearly insulated by two canals, which give great advantages for inland communication. The city is built rather in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, round which a road, called the Circular, is carried, 9 miles in length. The houses, with the exception of the principal public structures, are generally brick, and from three to five stories high. In the old part of the city, the streets are irregular, although those which range parallel to and at right angles with the Liffey, are uniform and spacious. There are several squares, and Stephen's Green is nearly a mile in circuit. To the W. end of the city is Phœnix Park, a royal demesne, about three miles in length, and two in breadth. In it is a Corinthian fluted pillar 30 feet high, surmounted by a phœnix, erected by the earl of Chesterfield, when viceroy, in 1747. The park contains inclosures, the vice-regal lodge, with appropriate buildings for the secretaries and rangers; also a military hospital, a large military school for the maintenance and education of soldiers' children, with a beautiful church, a salute-battery, and a magazine strongly fortified. On an eminence is erected, in honour of the duke of Wellington, and at a cost of £20,000, a splendid obelisk, 210 feet in height. No city can boast, perhaps, of a greater number of magnificent and useful buildings. The "Castle," which was completed and flanked with towers in 1213, is situate about the centre of the city, and is occupied for the purposes of government. It consists principally of two squares, which contain apartments for the lord-lieutenant and officers of his suite, and residences for his secretaries, with suitable offices for transacting the business of the civil and war departments. In the lower court are the Treasury and other offices, besides the civil establishment of the ordnance department, and an extensive armoury. The Castle chapel, in this lower square, is an exquisite specimen of Gothic architecture. The other public edifices are the Royal Exchange, the Commercial Buildings, Corn-exchange or Burgh-quay, the Linen-hall, the Custom-house, the Stamp-office, Post-office, and the Bank of Ireland, formerly the Parliament-house. Opposite to the east front of the custom-house are the government wet docks, and adjacent to the post-office, standing in Sackville Street, one of the finest thoroughfares in Europe, is Nelson's pillar, 134 feet high. In the centre of College Green, to which the principal front of the bank looks, is an equestrian statue of William III., erected in 1701. On the east side of College Green is the grand front of Trinity College, which is of Portland stone, of the Corinthian order. The park is in the rear of the college, and contains 25½ acres, adorned with fine trees. The other public buildings are the "Four Courts" of justice, and their necessary offices, situate on the quay, many parochial churches, two cathedrals, besides several chapels, and other structures for various religious

denominations. St. Patrick's Cathedral is an antique building, erected in 1190, decorated with a steeple in 1370, and a very lofty spire in 1750. Christ Church, the ancient cathedral of Dublin, built in 1038, is another venerable pile, containing some curious monuments. St. George's Church is a superb edifice, with a magnificent front, and spire 200 feet high. No city, for its size, abounds more in charitable institutions. These are in general well endowed, and some of them are splendid buildings. To the W. of the city, opposite Phœnix Park, is the royal hospital of Kilmainham, for the reception of disabled and superannuated soldiers, on the plan of that of Chelsea. There are also many learned societies. The chief trade of Dublin consists in exporting poplins, linens, porter, and provisions. *Pop.* 259,000. *Lat.* of observatory, 53° 20′ 38″ N. *Lon.* 6° 17′ 30″ W.—By railways and canals, Dublin communicates with the W. of Ireland and the towns of Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Kingstown, Howth, Drogheda, and other places. By steamboats it also communicates with Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cork, Holyhead, Bristol, Plymouth, Southampton, London, and Havre.

DUBLIN, several townships of the United States, with small populations.

DUBLIN BAY, an inlet of the Irish Sea, having at its W. end the mouth of the river Liffey, with Dublin harbour. Its entrance is marked as being between two lighthouses, one at Howth Head on the N., and the other at Kingstown on the S.

DUBNIZZA, *doob-nee'-za*, a town of European Turkey, on the bank of the Djerma, 22 miles from Sophia. In its vicinity the grape is cultivated, and there are large iron-works. *Pop.* 6,000.

DUBOCAGE, Marie Anne le Page, *doo'-bo-caj*, a talented French authoress, who was a member of the academies of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Lyons, and Rouen. She early distinguished herself by a taste for poetry, and translated Pope's "Temple of Fame" into French. In 1746 she obtained the prize given by the academy at Rouen, and afterwards translated Milton's "Paradise Lost," which she followed by a translation of the "Death of Abel." In 1749 she produced a tragedy, called "The Amazons," and subsequently "The Columbiad," an epic poem on the discovery of America, which is esteemed her greatest work. She also published "Travels through England, Holland, and Italy," in the epistolary form. B. at Rouen, 1710; D. 1802.

DUBOIS, William du, *doo-bwaw'*, archbishop of Cambray, cardinal, and prime minister of France, was the son of a poor apothecary in Limousin. He became valet to the superior of the college of St. Michael at Paris, where he studied, and entered into orders. Being appointed private reader to the duke de Chartres, afterwards duke of Orleans and Regent, he received the rich abbey of St. Just, and subsequently became counsellor of state. In 1717 he was sent to England as plenipotentiary to sign the triple alliance, which had been entered into against Spain, between England, France, and Holland. On his return, he was made minister and secretary of state, and obtained the archbishopric of Cambray. In 1721, the pope advanced him to the cardinalate, and, in the following year, he was appointed first minister of state. From that time he reigned absolute master, and the French court, already so depraved, sank still lower in its vices; but happily his death soon put an end to his power. B. in Limousin; D. 1723.—He possessed great talents, but these were sullied and clouded by his vices of debauchery, avarice, and guilty ambition.

DUBOS, John Baptist, *doo-bo'*, a French writer, who was employed in some secret transactions by M. De Torcy, minister of foreign affairs, for which he was rewarded with several benefices. He is principally known by his "Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting," 2 vols. 12mo; a work which, at the time of its appearance, was highly esteemed. He also wrote some political pieces, and a "Critical History of the Establishment of the French Monarchy in Gaul." B. at Beauvais, 1670; D. at Paris, 1742.

DUBUQUE, *do-book'*, a county of Iowa, U.S. *Area*, 576 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.

DU CANGE, Charles Dufresne, Seigneur, *doo kanzh*, a French author, who studied for the profession of the law, but subsequently devoted himself entirely to history and philosophy. His first work was "A History of Constantinople under the French Emperors," which was succeeded by his "Scriptural Glossary," a work of great value in enabling us to understand the writers of the dark and middle ages. He also produced some other historical works, and left a large number of manuscripts. B. at Amiens, 1610; D. 1688.—His children received a pension of 2,000 francs from Louis XIV.

DUCAREL, Andrew Coltee, *doo'-ka-rel*, an eminent civilian and antiquarian, who published a number of topographical and antiquarian works. His best known is one on Anglo-Gallic, Norman, and Aquitaine coins, which appeared in 1757. "Anglo-Norman Antiquities," considered in a tour through Normandy, is another valuable work on the particular subject of which it treats. B. in Normandy, 1713; D. at South Lambeth, 1785.—Ducarel was commissary of St. Catherine's and Canterbury, and was brought to England soon after his birth. When the Society of Antiquaries was incorporated, in 1755, he was appointed one of its first fellows.

DUCAS, Michael, *doo'-kăs*, the author of a history of the Grecian empire, from the reign of Andronicus the Elder to the fall of that empire; printed at the Louvre in 1649.

DUCATO, CAPE, *doo-ka'-to*, is at the S. extremity of the island of Santa Maura, Ionian islands. It is the Leucadian promontory, or "Lover's Leap," of the ancients.

DUCHESS, *dutch'-ess*, a county of New York, in the United States. *Area*, 765 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing Indian corn and potatoes. *Pop.* 60,000.

DUCKINFIELD, *duk'-in-feeld*, a township of Cheshire, 2 miles from Staleybridge. *Manf.* Cottons. In its neighbourhood are extensive collieries. *Pop.* 27,000.—It is a station on the Manchester and Staleybridge Railway.

DUCKWORTH, Sir John Thomas, Bart., *duk'-worth*, a British admiral, who entered the navy in 1759, under Admiral Boscawen, and took part in several engagements with the French. Having served in various ships, and seen a great deal of active service, he, in 1793, was attached to Lord Howe's fleet, and, in the celebrated action of June 1, 1794, greatly distinguished himself by his bravery, as well as naval skill. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the Leeward islands; and in 1801, for aiding in the reduction of the Swedish and West-India islands, was created a K.C.B. In 1803 he was appointed commander-in-chief of Jamaica, and, for the vigorous measures he adopted in protecting the commerce of that island, received the thanks of its House of Assembly, with the presentation of a sword valued at £1,000. In 1805 he defeated the French in the Bay of St. Domingo, for which he was thanked by both houses of parliament, and had an annuity of £1,000 bestowed upon him. In 1807 he forced the passage of the Dardanelles, in spite of the Turks; and, from 1810 to 1815, held the commander-in-chiefship of Newfoundland. He subsequently became governor of Plymouth, and, in 1813, was created a baronet. B. at Fulmer, Bucks, 1748; D. at Devonport, 1817.

DUCLOS, Charles Pineau, *doo-klo'*, an historiographer of France, who became perpetual secretary to the French Academy, and died in 1772. B. at Dinant, 1705.—His principal works are—1. "Memoirs on the Manners of the 18th Century," 1 vol. 12mo; 2. "The History of Louis XI.," 3 vols. 12mo; 3. "The Confessions of Count * * *."

DUDDINGSTON, *dud'-dings-ton*, a parish and village in the county of Edinburgh, Scotland. It is situate on the Firth of Forth, and comprises the sea-bathing town of Portobello. *Pop.* 4,500.—The parish church is of Saxon origin, and stands on the borders of the loch of the same name, presenting a picturesque appearance at the base of Arthur's Seat.

DUDEVANT, Madame Amantine Aurore, *dood'-vant*, is better known by her assumed name of George Sand. Having been married at 17, she parted from her husband in her 27th year, and went to Paris to pursue a life of literary independence. There she produced, in conjunction with a young student named Jules Sandeau, a novel, called "Rose et Blanche," which met with success. Her next performance, entitled "Indiana," was entirely her own, and it imme-

diately made her celebrated. She affixed the name of George Sand to it, to commemorate her friendship with Sandeau. Since then, she has written voluminously in the region of fiction; but perhaps the best of all her tales is "Consuelo." In 1848 she started a democratic newspaper of her own in Paris; but her views proving unpalatable to the régime of Louis Napoleon, it was suppressed. From that time she has mostly written for the stage, but not with equal success to that which marked her former efforts in stories of the imagination. B. at Paris, 1804.

DUDLEY, *dud'-le*, a market-town and parish of Worcestershire, from which it is detached, and surrounded by Staffordshire, 10 miles from Birmingham. There are two churches; the parish church, dedicated to St. Thomas, and the other a chapel of ease belonging to it, dedicated to St. Edmund. It has also several dissenting places of worship. The castle is a grand and spacious ruin. At a little distance from it are the interesting remains of a priory. In the town are a well-endowed free grammar-school and two charity schools. *Manf.* Iron, nails, glass, fire-irons, grates, and chain-cables. *Pop.* of parish and town, 38,000.—There are vast caverns of limestone in the neighbourhood.

DUDLEY, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2,000.

DUDLEY, Edmund, an English statesman, who being, when young, introduced to the court of Henry VII., became one of the favourites of that monarch. In 1494 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Grey, Lord Lisle. In the parliament of 1504 he was speaker of the House of Commons, and, two years afterwards, obtained the stewardship of Hastings. On the king's death, he and Empson were sent to the Tower, and in 1510 beheaded on Tower-hill. B. 1462.—While in confinement, Dudley wrote a piece, entitled "The Tree of the Commonwealth," which is still in MS.

DUDLEY, John, son of the preceding statesman, was created Viscount Lisle and knight of the Garter, by Henry VIII. In the next reign he was made earl of Warwick. On the execution of Sir Thomas Seymour, he was appointed lord high admiral, and in 1551 was created duke of Northumberland. Pursuing an ambitious policy, he effected a marriage between his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey, the eldest daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and a branch of the royal family. When the days of Edward VI. were drawing to a close, he prevailed upon him to set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession, in favour of Lady Jane, and on his death he caused his daughter-in-law to be proclaimed. An insurrection being raised in favour of Mary, however, she was proclaimed in London, and the duke executed, 1553. B. 1502. (*See* EDWARD VI., ELIZABETH, MARY.)

DUDLEY, Robert, son of the above. (*See* LEICESTER, Earl of.)

DUDLEY, Ambrose, son of the above, was condemned with his father, but received a pardon. In 1557 he went with his two brothers to the Low Countries, and served in the Spanish army before St. Quentin. In the next reign, he was created earl of Warwick. He died of a wound, in defending New-Haven against the French, in 1589. D. 1530.

DUDLEY, Sir Robert, the son of the earl of Leicester by the Lady Douglas Sheffield, though treated by his father as illegitimate, yet was left the bulk of his estate, after the death of his uncle Ambrose. In 1594 he made a voyage to the South Seas, and, in the following year, commenced a suit to prove his legitimacy; but the countess dowager of Leicester filing an information against him for a conspiracy, he went to Florence, where the grand-duke appointed him chamberlain to his wife, the archduchess of Austria, sister to Ferdinand II. That emperor created him a duke of the holy Roman empire, on which he assumed the title of duke of Northumberland. He drained the morass between Pisa and the sea, by which Leghorn became one of the first ports in the world. B. at Sheen, in Surrey, 1573; D. at Florence, 1639.—He wrote several pieces, the chief of which is "Del Arcano del Mare," &c. 1630.

DUFFIELD, *duf'-feeld*, a parish of Derbyshire, 4 miles from Derby. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in collieries and the manufacture of cotton goods. *Pop.* 18,000. It is a station on the North Midland Railway.

DUFRESNY, Charles Rivière, *doo-frai'-ne*, a French comic writer, who was descended from Henry IV., to whom he bore considerable resemblance. He possessed great talents for landscape and ornamental gardening, and was, on this account, appointed by Louis XIV. comptroller of the royal gardens. The "grand monarch" also gave him several privileges; amongst which was the monopoly of the manufacture of looking-glasses. This right, however, with others, he soon disposed of for certain sums of ready money, and always managed to be penniless in an exceedingly short space of time. In reference to his want of funds, one of his friends observed that poverty was not a crime. "No, it's much worse," answered he. Louis XIV., who was very much attached to him, supplied him liberally with funds on many occasions, but grew, at length, tired of the continual demands made by Dufresny, saying, "I am not powerful enough to make Dufresny rich." Losing his first wife, he married his laundress, in order to pay the washing-bill due to her. Paris was full of this occurrence for a few days, he being well badgered for this *mésalliance*; and the following is an anecdote told of him at this time. Meeting the Abbé Pellegrin, who was not conspicuous for cleanliness, he reproached him for his always wearing such dirty linen. "Ah!" replied the Abbé, "every one isn't so fortunate as to marry a washerwoman." On leaving the court, he began to write for the theatres with Regnard, and afterwards alone, composing some dramatic pieces, which, though containing much wit, were uneven and irregular in their style. His works make 6 vols. 8vo, and amongst the best are "L'Esprit de Contradiction," "Le Double Veuvage," "Le Mariage fait et rompu." B. at Paris, 1648; D. 1724.

DUGDALE, Sir William, *dug'-dail*, an English antiquary, who, in 1638, was made a pursuivant-at-arms by the name of Blanche Lyon. He subsequently became Rouge Croix, which gave him a residence in the Herald's College, and opened up the treasures of antiquity to his inspection. He was with Charles I. in several engagements, and in 1642 was created M.A. by the University of Oxford. On the ruin of the royal cause he compounded for his estate, settling in London, where he completed his "Monasticon Anglicanum," in 3 vols. folio. At the Restoration he was made Norroy, and in 1677 Garter king-of-arms, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood, which, on account of his limited estate, he would much rather have declined. B. at Shustoke, Warwickshire, 1605; D. there, 1686.—Besides the "Monasticon," Dugdale wrote the "History of Warwickshire," of which an enlarged edition appeared in 2 vols. folio; the "History of St. Paul's Cathedral;" the "History of Embanking and Draining of Fens and Marshes;" "Origines Juridicales, or Historical Memoirs of the English Laws," &c.; the "Baronage of England," 3 vols.; a "Short View of the late Troubles in England;" the "Ancient Usage in Bearing of Arms," &c. He was a most laborious man, taking great delight in illustrating the antiquities of his country.

DU GUESCLIN, Bertrand. (*See* GUESCLIN, DU.)

DUHALDE, John Baptist, *doo'-hald*, a French Jesuit, who compiled, from the accounts of the missionaries, an "Historical and Geographical Description of the Empire of China and Chinese Tartary," 4 vols. folio, formerly a work held as an authority. B. at Paris, 1674; D. there, 1743.

DUIDA, *doo'-e-da*, a mountain of S. America, near the S. extremity of Venezuela. *Height*, 8,500 feet. *Lat.* 3° 10′ N. *Lon.* 66° 10′ W.

DUILLIUS NEPOS, *du-il'-le-us ne'-pos*, a Roman consul, who obtained a naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Lipari Islands, in which they lost fifty-eight vessels, this being the first engagement at sea which the Romans had fought, 260 B.C. He was honoured with a naval triumph, the first that ever appeared at Rome, and was also allowed peculiar honours. Some medals were struck in commemoration of this victory, and there still exists at Rome the portion of a column which was erected in the Forum on this occasion, and the inscription on which is one of the most ancient specimens of the Latin language.

**Duisburg**, *doo'-is-boorg*, a strong town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 14 miles from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, soap, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 8,000.—This town is the capital of a CIRCLE of the same name, which has an area of 227 square miles and a population of 100,000.

**Dujardin**, Charles, *doosh-ar'-dă*, a Dutch painter, distinguished for his representations of market scenes, mountebanks, and robbers. He also engraved in aqua fortis. B. at Amsterdam, 1640; D. at Venice, 1674.

**Dukn's**, a county of Massachusetts, U.S., comprising Martha's Vineyard, Chabaquiddick, Noman's, and the Elizabeth Islands. *Pop.* 5,000.

**Dulcigno**, *dool-cheen'-yo*, a seaport-town of European Turkey, with a strong castle, 12 miles from Scutari. *Pop.* 8,000.

**Dull**, *dul*, a parish of Perthshire, Scotland, 4 miles from Aberfeldy. *Pop.* 3,500.

**Dulverton**, *dul'-ver-ton*, a town and parish of Somersetshire, 150 miles from London. *Manf.* Woollens, and there are lead-mines in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 1,500.

**Dulwich**, *dul'-idj*, a village of Surrey, 5 miles from London. It has a college, founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyn, an actor. (*See* ALLEYN.) Its picture-gallery contains some excellent Flemish and Italian paintings, bequeathed to it, in 1811, by Sir F. Bourgeois. *Pop.* 1,700.

**Duman**, *doo'-ma*, a son of Ishmael.—A city of Judah, and a province of Idumea.

**Dumaran**, *doo'-mar-an*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago. *Ext* 20 miles long, by the same breadth. *Lat.* 10° 30' N. *Lon.* 120° E. It has a town on the S. coast, with a population of about 2,000.

**Dumas**, Lewis, *doo'-ma*, an ingenious Frenchman, who was bred to the law, but applied himself to mathematical and mechanical studies, inventing an instrument called the *bureau typographique*, to teach children reading and writing, mechanically. He also devised another for instructing them in music, and wrote works on these subjects, explanatory of his method. B. at Nimes, 1676; D. 1744.

**Dumas**, Alexandre, one of the most fertile French dramatists and romancists. His dramas number more than eighty, and his novels more than forty. He wrote about 1,200 volumes, many of them representing a low state of morals, rather repulsive than attractive to the general tone of English sentiment. He also wrote "Impressions of Voyages," and his "Memoirs," which were commenced in 1852, and by 1856 had extended to twenty-seven volumes. B. at Villers-Cotterets, in the department of the Aisne, 1802.—His son, of the same name, wrote "Trois Hommes forts," "La Dame aux Camélias," and the "Demi-Monde;" productions which, however they may exhibit the possession of talent in their author, are very low in their morality.

**Dumas**, Jean Baptiste, a distinguished French chemist and botanist, who, in 1823, received the appointment of demonstrator of chemistry at the Polytechnic School, and was also made professor of chemistry at the Athénée of Paris. From this period the science of organic chemistry stands deeply indebted to his exertions. In 1829 he founded the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, and, in 1834, became professor of organic chemistry in the School of Medicine. In 1845 he was made president of the Society for the Encouragement of Industry, and, in 1849, received the *porte-feuille* of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1851 he acted as vice-president of the Great Exhibition in London, and subsequently became vice-president of the superior council of public instruction in France. B. at Alais, in the department Gard, 1800.

**Dumbarton**, *dum-bar'-ton*, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by Perthshire, E. by the counties of Stirling and Lanark, S. by the river Clyde and Renfrewshire, W. by Lochlong, an arm of the sea, and by Argyleshire. *Area*, 230 square miles, in two detached portions. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile in the lowlands. Benvorlich rises 3,262 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Leven. *Lakes.* Numerous, the largest is Loch Lomond. *Pro.* Oats and potatoes. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, freestone, and lime. There are several extensive print-fields on the Leven; and cotton manufactures, tanning, weaving, and paper-making are also carried on. *Pop.* about 43,000.

**Dumbarton**, or **Dunbarton**, the chief town of the above county, near the confluence of the Leven with the Clyde, 14 miles from Glasgow. It consists principally of one well-paved street, and has a capacious church, with a handsome spire. *Manf.* The principal is crown-glass. Some tanning and weaving are also carried on. *Pop.* 5,500.—The ancient castle of Dumbarton crowns a lofty and precipitous rock, which rises abruptly from a level plain at the confluence of the Clyde and Leven, by which its base is washed on two sides. It has a barrack, containing 1,500 stand of arms, and an armoury, in which is the double-handed sword of the patriot Wallace. It was from this castle that Mary, Queen of Scots, whilst yet a child, was conveyed to France; and it was to it that her friends intended to conduct her, after her escape from Lochleven. It is one of the four fortresses stipulated, in the articles of the Union, to be kept in repair. In 1847 it was visited by her majesty, Queen Victoria.—In communication with Glasgow both by steamboat and railway.

**Dumdum**, *dum'-dum*, a town and cantonment of British India, 8 miles from Calcutta. It has a cannon-foundry, is the head-quarters of the Bengal artillery, and may be considered as the Woolwich of India.

**Dumfries**, a royal burgh and parish, the capital of Dumfriesshire, stands on the Nith, over which are two bridges, 28 miles from Carlisle. The town consists of several streets, the principal of which runs parallel to the river. There are two churches, several other places of worship, an hospital, infirmary, and lunatic asylum. The other public edifices are a town-house, a county gaol and court-house, an academy, theatre, assembly-rooms, and several associations, with libraries, reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, and an observatory. In the centre of the town there is an obelisk erected in honour of Charles, duke of Queensberry. *Manf.* Hosiery, hats, baskets, leather, and shoes. These articles are exported, with freestone, sheep, and grain. *Imp.* Coal, slate, iron, hemp, wine, and colonial produce. *Pop.* of town, 11,107; of parish, 12,298.—Dumfries was exposed to repeated calamities, from the invasions of the English during the border wars. In this town, John Comyn, the competitor for the Scottish throne, was, in 1305, stabbed by Robert Bruce. In the churchyard of St. Michael's, Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, is buried; and a monument is there erected to his memory.

**Dumfriesshire**, *dum-freez'-sheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the county of Lanark; E. by those of Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; S. by the Solway Firth and the English border; and W. by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. *Area*, 1,007 square miles. *Desc.* A large portion of the country is mountainous, barren, and covered with heath; but in the dales of the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, it is fertile. *Rivers.* Independent of the Solway Firth, it is watered by the Nith, the Annan, the Esk, and many tributary streams. There are also several small lakes; and sulphurous and chalybeate springs at Moffat. *Pro.* The usual crops; and a great many cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared. *Minerals.* Lead is found in great abundance. Coal and lime are also abundant. *Manf.* The principal are linen, for home consumption; also cotton and carpeting, &c. *Pop.* 80,000.

**Dumont**, Pierre Etienne Louis, *doo'-mawng*, a Swiss divine, who became minister of the Protestant church in Geneva, and afterwards went to London, where he became acquainted with Sir Samuel Romilly and other eminent men. After a visit to France, he returned, and became the editor of several of the treatises of Jeremy Bentham, from pure admiration of the wisdom of that philosopher. In 1814 he returned to Geneva, and became a member of its representative council; and there, on the panopticon plan of Mr. Bentham, had a prison erected, in 1824. B. at Geneva, 1759; D. travelling in Northern Italy, 1825.

**Dumont d'Urville**, Jules Sébastien César, *door'-veel*, a French naturalist and navigator. Being commissioned by Charles X. of France, in 1826, to go in search of La Perouse, the French navigator, and his companions, he took the command of the frigate *Astrolabe*, and was so far successful, as to obtain a

knowledge of the fate of these voyagers. Whilst engaged in this duty, he made some important surveys of the coasts of various islands in Australasia and the Eastern seas. An account of his labours was published in 1830, and is esteemed as a valuable contribution to science. In 1837 he proceeded on a voyage to the south pole, and penetrated to *lat.* 64° 20′ S.; *lon.* 134° 18′ E.—On his return he published an account of his expedition. B. 1790; killed in a railway accident between Versailles and Meudon, 1842.

DUMOURIEZ, Charles François, *doo-moor'-e-ai*, an officer in the French military service, who, at the commencement of the great revolution, espoused the liberal side, although attached to the constitutional monarchy of 1791. Suspected, as well as detested, by those whose political principles were more violent, he retired from internal politics, and took service under General Luckner, then fighting against the Austrians on the northern frontier. Here he soon distinguished himself, and, receiving the command of the army opposed to the duke of Brunswick, took up a position in the forest of Argonne, which enabled Kellermann to beat the Prussians at Valmy, and saved France from invasion. He next entered Flanders, won the battle of Jemmapes, took Liège, Antwerp, and a large portion of the country; but was compelled to return to Paris on the trial of Louis XVI. After the execution of that monarch, he resumed his command, entered Holland, and took Breda; but was defeated at Neerwinde and Louvain. As he still wished for a return of the government to constitutional monarchy, he displeased, because he was averse to the proceedings of, the Convention against the Belgians, and entered into secret negotiations with the enemy, which brought an accusation of treason against him, when, with several of his officers, he fled to the Austrian head-quarters. His ideas of a constitutional monarchy, however, were not conformable to the notions of the allies, and he refused to serve against his country. He now wandered through several parts of the continent, with a price set upon his head, and at length crossed to England; but was thence driven by the operation of the Alien Act. He then took refuge in Hamburg, where he remained for some time; but again returned to England, and, throughout the remainder of his days, enjoyed a pension from the British government. B. at Cambrai, 1739; D. at Henley-upon-Thames, 1823.

DUN, *de(r)n*, the name of several small towns and parishes of France, none of them with a population above 5,000.

DUNA VECSE, *doon'-a veks*, a market-town of Central Hungary, 40 miles from Pesth. *Pop.* 8,000.

DUNBAR, William, *dun'-bar*, a Scottish poet, who wrote several beautiful effusions, and, after being almost unknown for 200 years, was resuscitated in his poems, which are now acknowledged to be amongst the most original in his language. His "Thistle and Rose," an allegory celebrating the matrimonial union of James IV. of Scotland with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., is a rich specimen of poetical imagery. B. at Salton, E. Lothian, 1465; D. about 1530.—His poems were published, with notes, by Sir David Dalrymple.

DUNBAR, *dun-bar'*, a seaport town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 26 miles from Edinburgh. The principal street is broad and spacious. The harbour is difficult of access, but one of great safety for shipping. The town has a parish church, assembly-rooms, town-hall, and public libraries. *Manf.* Cordage and sail-cloth factories, iron-foundries, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* of parish, 4,500; of town, 3,000. West from the harbour stand the venerable ruins of the castle, which project into the sea. After the battle of Bannockburn, Edward II. took refuge in this fortress, and afterwards pursued his flight by sea to Berwick. In 1337, Black Agnes, the countess of Dunbar, defended it for nineteen weeks against the earl of Salisbury. Dunbar was erected into a royal burgh by David II.; and here, in 1650, the Scotch royalists were defeated by Cromwell.

DUNBAR, a township of the United States, in Pennsylvania, 8 miles from Unioh. *Pop.* 2,100.

DUNBLANE, or DUMBLANE, *dum-blain'*, a town and parish of Perthshire, Scotland, on the Allan, 24 miles from Perth. It consists principally of one street, intersected by lanes. Its cathedral is now in ruins, except that part of it which serves for the parish church. *Pop.* of parish, 3,300; of town, 2,000.—Not far from this place is Sheriffmuir, where, in 1715, a battle was fought between the royal troops and the followers of the Pretender. The town gives the title of viscount, in the peerage of Scotland, to the duke of Leeds.

DUNBOE, *dun'-bo*, a parish of Ulster, Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 5 miles from Coleraine. *Pop.* 4,000.

DUNCAN, Adam, Lord, *dun'-kan*, a British admiral, was bred to the sea, and, in 1761, attained the rank of post-captain. Being intimate with Admiral Keppel, the latter appointed him his captain; and, in 1787, he became rear-admiral; in 1793, vice-admiral; and, in 1795, admiral of the blue. In the war he was appointed to the North Sea station, where he blockaded the Dutch in the Texel, till the summer of 1797, when an alarming mutiny broke out in his squadron. His conduct on this occasion was firm, and, notwithstanding the difficulties in which he was placed, he detained the Dutch until he was enabled to meet them in action. An engagement then took place on October 11, off Camperdown, when the Dutch admiral, De Winter, after a brave resistance, was obliged to strike. Eight ships were taken, two of which carried flags. For this service the gallant admiral received the thanks of parliament, was created Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan of Lundie, in the shire of Perth. An annual pension, also, of £2,000 was granted him, and the two next hairs of the peerage. B. at Dundee, Scotland, 1731; D. 1804.—Lord Duncan was of a singularly manly and athletic form, his height being six feet three inches. His character was that of an amiable, upright man.

DUNCANNON, *dun-kan'-non*, a town of Wexford, Ireland, 22 miles from Wexford, on the shore of Waterford harbour. *Pop.* 5,200.—It gives the title of viscount to the Ponsonby family. After the battle of the Boyne, James II. embarked here for France.

DUNCANSBY HEAD, *dun'-kānz-be*, the N.E. headland of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, 1¼ mile from John o' Groat's House. *Lat.* 58° 39′ N. *Lon.* 3° 1′ W.

DUNDALK, *dun-dawlk'*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on the Castletown river, at the mouth of a bay in the Irish Channel, 45 miles from Dublin. It consists principally of one wide street, intersected by many lanes, and has a good harbour. Among the public buildings are a market-house, court-house, gaol, guildhall, barracks, schools, and several churches. *Manf.* Flax-spinning, pin and starch making, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* 11,000.—King Edward Bruce, brother of Robert, king of Scotland, was slain in battle near Dundalk, and buried near the town, at a place called Faughart.—DUNDALK BAY extends about 8 miles inland, and is about the same in width.

DUNDAS, Sir James Whitley Deans, *dun-dās'*, a modern English naval commander, entered the navy at an early age, and was present at several minor actions during the Napoleon wars. He was for some years a lord of the Admiralty, under Lord Melbourne, and, in 1841, became rear-admiral. In 1853 he was appointed to the command of the English fleet which was to assist Turkey against Russia. At the commencement of the following year, he entered the Black Sea, and in April the English and French fleets bombarded Odessa. In the December of the same year, however, Admiral Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) Lyons superseded him in the command. B. in Scotland, 1785.

DUNDAS, Richard Saunders, also an English naval commander, but having no relationship to the above. Entering the service at an early age, he was a captain at 22, and, in 1840, took a part in the war with China, and afterwards commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean, under the order of Admiral Parker. Between 1828 and 1846, he was twice secretary to the Admiralty, and from 1852 to 1855 was a lord of the Admiralty. In 1853 he was appointed rear-admiral, and, in 1855, was nominated to succeed Sir Charles Napier in the command of the English fleet, to act against Russia in the Baltic Sea. Doubting, like his predecessor, the success of an attack on Cronstadt, he took vigorous measures to destroy the enemy's commerce in the north, and, assisted by the French admiral Penaud, attacked Sweaborg. After a bombardment

of 45 hours, the Russian arsenals, barracks, and magazines were almost entirely destroyed, with a loss also of 2,000 men. This was the most terrible blow to the naval power of the czar during the whole of the war. D. at Melville Castle, Edinburghshire, 1802.

DUNDAS ISLANDS, a group lying off the E. coast of Africa, between the equator and *lat.* 1° 30′ S. They comprise nearly 500 coral islets.—Also a strait in N. Australia, separating Coburg Peninsula from Melville Island. It is 18 miles across.

DUNDEE, *dun-de′*, a seaport-town of Forfarshire, Scotland, on the Tay, about 8 miles from the open sea. It is large and well built, consisting of several principal streets, diverging from the market-place or High Street, which is a spacious square, 360 feet long by 100 broad. There are, besides, various smaller streets, which are generally narrow. A little to the W. of the High Street stands the Old Church, said to have been built in 1189, by David, earl of Huntingdon; besides which there are other elegant churches and chapels for various religious denominations. On the S. side of the High Street the town-house is built, upon the site of an old church. At the E. end of the square is a handsome trades-hall, about 100 feet from which was the castle-hill, so called from a castle which once stood on it. There are many friendly and religious societies, a barracks, gaol, bridewell, an infirmary, a dispensary for out-patients, an elegant lunatic asylum, and an orphan institution. There is also an academy. The harbour is commodious, easily admitting trading vessels of large burden. *Manf.* Dundee is the principal seat of the linen manufacture in Great Britain, and there are large spinning-mills in the town and neighbourhood. Osnaburghs and other coarse linens, canvas or sail-cloth, sack-cloth and cotton bagging, are all made for exportation. Coloured threads are manufactured of good quality, and are in high repute. Trade is chiefly confined to the Baltic and to London; and many of its vessels are employed in the Greenland fisheries. Besides the above manufactures, it makes gloves, machinery, and has sugar-refineries, tanneries, and shipbuilding-docks. *Pop.* about 80,000. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 56° 8′ N. *Lon.* 2° 58′ W.—Dundee was erected into a royal burgh by King William, who began his reign in 1165. Its ancient rights were re-established by a charter of King Robert Bruce, and finally confirmed by the great charter of Charles I. It has frequently suffered from the calamities of war, and was taken and given up to pillage and massacre by Monk, during the protectorship of Cromwell. In 1844 it was visited by her majesty Queen Victoria, to commemorate which, a Norman triumphal arch was erected in front of one of the quays. It is the birthplace of Hector Boece, the historian, and of Admiral Duncan, the hero of Camperdown. Both by railway and by steamboat, Dundee is in communication with the principal inland, and some of the largest seaport-towns in the United Kingdom.

DUNDONALD, *dun-don′-ald*, a parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 4 miles from Irvine. *Pop.* 7,300.

DUNDONALD, Earl of, Thomas Cochrane, a British admiral, and the tenth earl of this name, entered the naval service in 1793. He soon distinguished himself by his bravery, being almost continually engaged in the most difficult and daring enterprises, in boarding vessels, or cutting out rich prizes from beneath the very mouths of the guns in the land fortresses of the enemy. In 1809 he commanded a fleet of fire-ships, with which he destroyed the French fleet in the Basque Roads, for which he was rewarded with the knighthood of the Bath. In 1814 he was charged with having spread a report relative to the abdication of the emperor Napoleon I., which had a great effect on the funds, and which caused him to be brought to trial. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay £1,000, to stand in the pillory, and to undergo one year's imprisonment. *When this happened, he was a member* of the House of Commons; he was therefore deprived of his seat, stripped of the order of the Bath, and struck off the list of captains. These proceedings were iniquitous in the extreme, as they arose almost entirely from his being a radical reformer and strong opponent of the Liverpool-Castlereagh administration. The public were enraged at such a sentence. The punishment of the pillory was remitted, he was reseated in parliament, and his fine paid by public subscription. His prospects of advancement in the service of his country were, however, for the time, annihilated. Accordingly, he sought employment abroad, and in 1818 received the command of the fleet of the Chilians, to fight for their independence. In this war he displayed his usual bravery. In 1822 he exchanged the Chilian for the Brazilian service, and, in the following year, was made marquis of Maranao by Don Pedro. On leaving this service he returned to England, and, in 1827 and 1828, assisted the Greeks in their war of independence. By his father's death he now succeeded to the title of Lord Dundonald, and, on the accession of the Whigs to power in 1830, was reinstated in his command in the British navy, and made a rear-admiral. In 1841 he became vice-admiral of the blue, and, in 1847, had his order of the Bath restored to him. In 1851 he became vice-admiral of the white, and, in 1854, admiral of the United Kingdom. Being greatly devoted to scientific pursuits, he offered, in 1850, to blow up the walls of Sebastopol during the siege of that fortress; but the committee appointed to consider his plan, rejected it. D. 1775. As we write, his life, under the title of "Autobiography of a Seaman, by Thomas, Earl of Dundonald," is announced for publication.

DUNDRUM BAY, *dun′-drum*, in the county of Down, Ireland, 7 miles from Downpatrick. Breadth, at entrance, about 10 miles.—Here, in 1846, the *Great Britain* steamer was stranded, but was afterwards got off with little damage.

DUNFERMLINE, *dun-ferm′-lin*, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife, about 2½ miles N. of the Firth of Forth, and 13 miles from Edinburgh. It is irregularly built, having been the work of many different periods, and some of the streets are narrow and inconvenient. It has a collegiate church and various other places of worship. The ancient abbey, originally founded in the 11th century, by Malcolm and his queen, was a Culdee monastery. Its spire is 155 feet high. There are several charitable endowments, a town-hall, gaol, several public schools, a mechanics' institute, and a handsome guildhall, with a steeple 132 feet high. *Manf.* Dunfermline has been long noted for its table-linen, diapers, and damasks. There are also rope, tar, and soap works; breweries and a tobacco-factory. *Pop.* of parish, 22,000; of town, 9,000.—Here Edward I., of England, stayed for some months in 1304, and on leaving it, set it on fire. King Robert Bruce rebuilt it, and was buried in it. In February, 1818, a tomb was discovered, supposed to have contained his body. Only an inconsiderable portion of the abbey is standing. Adjacent to it there was a royal palace, wherein the unfortunate sovereign Charles I. was born, in 1600, and where Charles II., in 1650, subscribed the Solemn League and Covenant. It is a station on a branch of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway.

DUNGANNON, *dun-gan′-non*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 11 miles from Armagh. It has a church, an hospital, a court, market-house, and bridewell. *Manf.* Linen and earthenware. *Pop.* about 4,000.—This was the principal seat of the kings of Ulster till 1607, when the last of these sovereign chiefs was forced to flee from his country, leaving his possessions to be presented to Sir Arthur Chichester by James I.

DUNGARVAN, *dun-gar′-van*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on a bay of the same name, 24 miles from Waterford. Its chief edifices are a parish church, several Catholic chapels, a convent, castle, barracks, bridewell, and market-house. It exports grain, butter, and cattle; but its inhabitants are principally supported by herring fisheries. *Pop.* 6,300.

DUNGENESS, *dun-je-ness′*, a cape or headland on the coast of Kent, 3½ miles from Lydd. It is defended by a fort, and has a lighthouse in *lat.* 50° 55′ N.; *lon.* 0° 58′ E.

DUNKELD, *dun-keld′*, a town and parish of Perthshire, Scotland, on the Tay, 14 miles from Perth. It is of great antiquity, and was the capital of ancient Caledonia. The town is not well built. The scenery around it, however, has been long the object of admiration to all strangers. Here are the ruins of an ancient cathedral, the choir of which now serves for the parish church. In the neighbourhood is the duke of Athol's

seat, with delightful grounds adjoining, in which are still shown the two first larches introduced into Britain. They were brought, in 1738, from the Tyrol. *Manf.* The principal are linen and yarn. *Pop.* about 3,000, new and old town.

DUNKIRK, or DUNKERQUE, *dun'-kirk*, 'the church on the downs,' so called from sand-banks on the coast, a fortified seaport-town of France, in the department of the Nord, 40 miles from Lille. It is, in general, well built, and has several churches, a theatre, concert-hall, hospitals, a college, public library, military prison, and is defended by a citadel. The barracks are extensive and elegant, but the churches are less remarkable for architecture than for the paintings they contain. Large sums were expended by the French government on its harbour and docks: these it was agreed to demolish at the peace of Utrecht; but their destruction was never completed, and, at the peace of 1783, they were abandoned. *Manf.* Soap, starch, and cordage. There are, besides, tanneries and iron-works. *Pop.* 30,000.—In 1388 this town was burned by the English; after which period its possession was repeatedly contested by the French and Spanish. In 1658 it was given up to the English by Turenne; and, in 1662, sold by Charles II. to Louis XIV., for £200,000. It was made a free port in 1826, and is a station on the Railway du Nord.

DUNMORE BAY, *dun'-mor*, a bay on the W. coast of Ireland. *Lat.* 52° 44′ N. *Lon.* 9° 35′ W.

DUNMORE HEAD, a cape on the W. coast of Ireland. *Lat.* 52° 6′ N. *Lon.* 9° 35′ W.

DUNMOW, GREAT, *dun'-mou*, an ancient town and parish of Essex, 37 miles from London. *Pop.* 3,300.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a village and parish of Essex, 2 miles from Great Dunmow. *Pop.* 400.—Here a flitch of bacon is given to any married couple who, having been married a year and a day, will swear that they have not quarrelled once in that time, or repented of their alliance. The flitch is said to have been claimed only six times since the reign of Henry VI.

DUNNET HEAD, *dun'-net*, the N. extremity of Great Britain, having on it a lighthouse, 340 feet above the sea. *Lat.* 58° 40′ N. *Lon.* 3° 21′ W.

DUNNING, John, *dun'-ning*, an eminent lawyer, was the son of an attorney at Ashburton, in Devonshire. After studying under his father some time, he entered the Middle Temple in 1752, and in 1756 was called to the bar. He soon rose to distinction in his profession, and obtained a seat in parliament, where he distinguished himself on the side of the opposition. Afterwards he became solicitor-general, recorder of Bristol, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1782 he was created Lord Ashburton, but died in the following year. B. at Ashburton, Devonshire, 1731.—His lordship was an upright lawyer, and often pleaded the cause of the poor, unsolicited, and without a fee.

DUNNOTTAR, *dun-not-tar'*, a parish in Kincardineshire, Scotland, comprising the town of Stonehaven. *Pop.* 2,000.—It contains the castle of Dunnottar, now in ruins. In the time of the parliamentary wars, this was the fortress in which the Scottish regalia were deposited. After a siege by Cromwell's forces for six months, it capitulated; but, before this, the regalia were secretly conveyed from it.

DUNOIS, John, *doo'-nwaw*, count of Longueville, and called the "Bastard of Orleans," grand chamberlain of France, was a natural son of Louis, duke of Orleans. At a very early age he distinguished himself by his great bravery, and had the better of an action with the English in 1427, at Montargis. At the siege of Orleans, he shared the laurels of success with Joan of Arc, and in 1432 contributed greatly to the victory at Patay. The same year he brought under the royal authority the town of Chartres, and in 1436 re-occupied Paris, which had been taken by the English. After these considerable services to the state, he sullied his fair fame by engaging in a conspiracy against Charles VII., and instigating against that king the revolt of his son, afterwards Louis XI. He repaired his disloyalty, however, by throwing himself at the feet of the former monarch, and caused all to be forgotten in his devotion at the sieges of Harfleur, Gallardon, and Dieppe. In 1444 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and, from this time to 1450, was engaged against the English, who were now driven out of both Normandy and Guienne. He was appointed, for his services, grand chamberlain. B. at Paris, 1402; D. 1468.—This is the warrior alluded to in the opening lines—

"C'était le jeune et brave Dunois"—

of the favourite French national air "Partant pour la Syrie," which was composed by Hortense Beauharnais, the mother of Napoleon III.

DUNOON, *dun-oon'*, a parish and village of Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde, 8 miles from Greenock, on the opposite side of the firth. *Pop.* about 5,000.—This is a favourite watering-place of the Glasgow citizens.

DUNROSSNESS, *dun-ross-ness'*, a parish at the S. extremity of the Shetland mainland, Scotland, terminating in Sumburgh Head. *Pop.* 4,500.

DUNS, John, *duns*, commonly called *Duns Scotus*, a famous Franciscan divine, who was educated at Oxford. In 1301 he became professor of theology at Oxford, and was so distinguished by his eloquence, that it is said 30,000 scholars came to listen to his precepts. In 1304 he went to Paris, where he acquired a great reputation as a disputant, and was called the "subtle doctor." He opposed the notions of Thomas Aquinas, which produced two parties, the Thomists and the Scotists. B. supposed at Dunstance, near Alnwick, Northumberland, 1265; D. at Cologne, 1308.—His works were printed at Lyons in 10 vols. folio, 1639.

DUNSE, *dunce*, a town and parish of Berwickshire, in Scotland, 13 miles from Berwick-on-Tweed. It is well built, and has an elegant town-house, a parish church, several chapels for dissenters, subscription libraries, and a reading-room. *Pop.* of town, 2,600.—This is the birthplace of Duns Scotus; M'Crie, the historian of Knox; Boston, author of the "Four-fold State;" and Sir Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace. A station on a branch of the North British Railway.

DUNSTABLE, *dun'-stă-bel*, a town and parish of Bedfordshire, situate at the base of the Chiltern Hills, 18 miles from Bedford. The plaiting of straw is carried on to a great extent, and it may be regarded as the principal seat of that manufacture in Britain. *Pop.* nearly 4,000.

DUNSTAN, ST., *dun'-stan*, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Athelstan, who gave him lands at Glastonbury, where he founded a monastery. King Edgar made him bishop of Worcester, and, in 959, archbishop of Canterbury. The pope confirmed the appointment, and appointed him his legate. Dunstan extended the papal power in a most arbitrary manner, though opposed by the English clergy; for which he deprived many of their benefices, and placed monks in their room. On the death of Edgar, in 975, he placed on the throne his son Edward, who being a minor, Dunstan assumed the regency. Under Ethelred, however, he lost his influence, and died of grief, 988. B. at Glastonbury, 925.

DUNTON, John, *dun'-ton*, a noted bookseller, who published the "Athenian Mercury," which was reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo, under the title of the "Athenian Oracle." In 1710 appeared the "Projects of Mr. John Dunton." He also wrote a book called "Dunton's Life and Errors," which abounds in literary history of a curious kind. B. in Huntingdonshire, 1659; D. 1733.

DUNTON, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

DUNWICH, *dun'-idj*, a village of Suffolk, 2 miles from Southwold, on the North Sea. This was formerly an important place; but successive inroads of the sea have so reduced it, that it has now a population of only about 250.

DU PAGE, *du paij*, a county of Illinois, U.S., intersected by the Chicago and Galena Railway. *Area*, 342 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.

DUPERLEY, Louis Isidore, *doo'-pair-le*, a French hydrographer, who in 1817 made a voyage in the North Pacific Ocean, and mapped the Ladrone Islands and several others; but, whilst engaged in his duties, suffered shipwreck among the Sandwich Islands, in 1820. After remaining ten weeks on an island, he and the crew were taken by an American ship to Monte Video, whence he returned to France in the same year. He was subsequently engaged in making surveys in the South Pacific, and afterwards published the results

of his expeditions, which are regarded as valuable contributions to the physical sciences of the South Seas. B. at Paris, 1786.

DUPIN, Lewis Ellis, *doo'-pă*, a French writer, who, about 1684, commenced his valuable work entitled "Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques," &c., or "History of Ecclesiastical Writers," which, notwithstanding its general excellence, was much censured by zealous Romanists for some freedoms of sentiment, which the author was compelled to retract. He afterwards became involved in a profitless dispute with Dr. Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, on a projected union between the English and Gallican churches. B. at Paris, 1657; D. there 1719.—Besides the above work, he wrote several others on the Scriptures, church government, and practical divinity.

DUPIN, André Marie Jean Jacques, an eminent French lawyer, who, in 1815, became a member of the Chamber of Representatives, and opposed the proposal to proclaim the son of Napoleon I., emperor, under the title of Napoleon II. In the same year he was united with Berryer in the defence of Marshal Ney. Subsequently, he defended several others, among whom may be named Béranger, in 1821, from the vengeance of arbitrary power. In 1826 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and assisted by his influence and opposition to produce the revolution of 1830. In the same year he was made procureur-général of the Court of Cassation, and, in 1832, became president of the Chamber of Deputies, to which office he was re-elected seven times. After the forced abdication of Louis Philippe, in 1848, he proposed the young count of Paris to be king of the French, but failed in this attempt to stem the republican tide. He then endeavoured to form a new government, and, in the following year, became president of the Legislative Assembly. During this stormy period of political vicissitude, his conduct was marked by great firmness and courage. In 1852, when the decrees confiscating the property of the House of Orleans were published, he resigned his procureur-generalship. In 1857, however, he again accepted the office of procureur-général, and in his address, written at the time, he says, "I have always belonged to France, and never to a party." He has written several valuable works on law. B. at Varzy, in the department Nièvre, 1783.

DUPIN, Charles, Baron, brother of the above, entered the French navy in 1803, as an engineer, and, after performing some services in the Mediterranean, became professor of mechanics and the physical sciences in the Ionian Academy, which he assisted in forming, at Corfu. In 1813 he returned to Paris, and, in 1813, instituted the maritime museum at Toulon. After the peace of 1815, he visited Great Britain, for the purpose of examining her public engineering-works, and afterwards published the results of his examinations. In 1828 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, as representative for the department of Tarn, and, after the revolution of 1830, represented Seine. When the change of 1848 was effected, he became a representative in the Constituent Assembly, and also in the Legislative Assembly. After the revolution of 1851, he became a senator. In 1851 he was president of the French jury at the Great Exhibition in London. He has written a great number of important works connected with the science of engineering. B. at Varzy, 1784.

DUPINO, Charles François, *doo-pe'-no*, a modern French philosopher, who, during the revolutionary era, distinguished himself as a politician, and rose to the presidency of the Legislative Assembly. Previous to this, however, he had filled the chair of rhetoric in the college of Lisieux, and had deeply devoted himself to astronomical studies. He was the inventor of a telegraph, by which he corresponded with a friend at some distance, until dread of the political factions then rampant, compelled him to lay it aside. By this time he had published several scientific works, when, in 1794, appeared his "Origine de tous les Cultes; ou, la Religion Universelle," a great work, which ultimately led to the "commission," undertaken to explore the ruins of Upper Egypt, in the time of Napoleon I. This production was succeeded by other volumes, relating to astronomy and mythology. B. at Frye-Château, near Chaumont, 1742; D. at Is-sur-Lille, 1809.

DUPLEIX, Scipio, *doo-plaï*, historiographer of France, wrote a work on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he presented to the chancellor Seguier to be licensed; but that magistrate threw it into the fire. This so preyed upon his mind, that he died in 1661. B. at Condom, 1566.—Besides the above, he produced,—1. "Memoirs of the Gauls;" 2. "History of France," 6 vols. folio; 3. "Roman History," 3 vols. folio; 4. "A Course of Philosophy," &c.

DUPLEIX, Joseph, a celebrated French merchant, who, in 1730, was sent as director of the colony of Chandernagore, where he carried on an extensive commerce through all parts of the Indies. In 1742 he was made governor of Pondicherry, which, in 1748, he defended against two English admirals. For this he was created a marquis by the French king, and a nabob by the Mogul. He was recalled, however, in 1753, and died soon after.

DUPLIN, *dup'-lin*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 576 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

DUPPA, Brian, *dup'-pa*, a pious prelate, who, in 1638, was appointed tutor to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., and, about the same time, made bishop of Chichester, whence, in 1641, he was removed to Salisbury. He attended Charles I. in the Isle of Wight, and is supposed to have assisted him in the composition of "Eikon Basilike." At the Restoration he was made bishop of Winchester and lord almoner. B. at Lewisham, Kent, 1589; D. 1662.—He published a few devotional pieces, but his greatest works were those of charity.

DUPRAT, Anthony, *doo-pra'*, a French statesman, who became president of the parliament of Paris in 1507, and chancellor of France in 1515. He was also appointed tutor to the count of Angoulême, afterwards Francis I., and was the author of the famous "Concordat," which rendered him so acceptable to the court of Rome, that he obtained several ecclesiastical preferments and a cardinalship. D. 1535.

DUPRÉ DE ST. MAUR, Nicholas Francis, *doo'-prai*, a French writer, who was a member of the Academy of Paris, and translated into French, Milton's "Paradise Lost." He also wrote an essay on the coins of France, "Inquiries concerning the Value of Moneys," &c. B. at Paris, 1775.

DUPUYTREN, Guillaume, le Baron, *doo-pwe'-tren*, a distinguished French modern surgeon and anatomist, who invented several surgical instruments, and greatly extended the limits of his profession by the scientific character which he gave to his clinical instructions. He wrote very little, and, on the evening before he expired, desired that a medical paper might be read to him, "that he might carry," said he, "the latest news of disease out of the world." B. at Pierre-Buffière, in the department Haute-Vienne, 1777; D. in Paris, 1835.—Whilst pursuing his studies, Dupuytren was so poor that he could hardly obtain the means of keeping life in his body; yet he bequeathed a fortune of £280,000 to an only daughter, and £8,000 for the endowment of a pathological anatomical chair in Paris.

DUQUESNE, Abraham, Marquis, *doo-kain'*, a celebrated French seaman, first went to sea under his father, who was in the service. He distinguished himself at so early an age, that at 17 he had the command of a vessel, in which he fought several successful actions with the Spaniards. In the troubles which occurred in France during the minority of Louis XIV., he was in the service of Sweden, and defeated the Danish fleet commanded by King Christian IV. Recalled to France in 1647, he got together a squadron at his own expense, and was engaged several times both with the English and Spanish. In the French war of 1672 with Holland, Louis XIV. sent him against De Ruyter, and Duquesne defeated him in a terrible engagement near Messina, in 1676. He afterwards gained great successes against the pirates in the Mediterranean, and humbled the dey of Algiers. B. 1610; D. 1688.—Being a Protestant, Louis XIV. did not raise him to those high positions which his services entitled him to; and thus he never became an admiral. (*See* RUYTER, DE.)

DURAN, Don Augustin, *door'-an*, a modern Spanish critical and miscellaneous writer, who has made some excellent collections of the romances of his native

country, and acquired considerable fame by some of his own poetical imitations of old ballads. B. at Madrid about 1793.

DURANCE, *doo'-rans*, a river of France, rising near Mont Genèvre, in the Upper Alps, and, after a course of 170 miles, joining the Rhone between Avignon and Tarascon.

DURAND, Jean Nicholas Louis, *doo'-rant*, an eminent French architect, who, in 1780, obtained the great prize for an architectural design from the Royal Academy of Architecture in Paris. He afterwards became professor of architecture in the Polytechnic School, and produced several works illustrative of his art. These are not considered very valuable, although they have been greatly commended. B. at Paris, 1760; D. at Thiais, in the vicinity of Paris, 1834.

DURANGO, *doo-ran'-go*, chief town of a department of the same name, in the Mexican Confederation, built at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, 150 miles from Zacatecas. It is the residence of the intendant and of a bishop. Its principal edifices are a cathedral, theatre, a mint, and several convents. *Pop.* 22,000.—The DEPARTMENT has an estimated area of 54,500 square miles, with a population of 150,000.

DURANGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, 13 miles from Bilboa. *Pop.* 2,300.

DURANTE, John Stephen, *doo-rant'*, first president of the parliament of Toulouse, in 1581, and murdered by the Leaguers in 1589. He wrote "De Ritibus Ecclesiæ," printed at Rome in 1591.

DURAZZO, *doo-rats'-o*, a fortified seaport-town of European Turkey, on the coast of Albania, 88 miles from Ragusa. *Pop.* about 10,000, with a considerable import and export trade.—This is the ancient Epidaurus, the expulsion of whose aristocracy, 436 B.C., was the origin of the Peloponnesian war.

DUREN, *doo'-ren*, a town of Prussia, on the Roer, 15 miles from Aix-la-Chapelle. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, and has both Protestant and Catholic churches, a gymnasium, and three nunneries. *Manf.* Woollens, paper, leather, iron and steel wares. *Pop.* 8,500.—This was a Roman town, and is mentioned by Tacitus by the name of Marcodurum. Charlemagne here defeated the Saxons. In 1594 it was taken by the French, and, in 1815, given to Prussia.

DURER, Albert, *doo'-rer*, the first engraver on wood,



ALBERT DURER.

and an eminent artist, the son of a goldsmith in Nuremberg. He engraved more than he painted; so that his pictures are scarce, and highly valued. The people of Nuremberg show with pride his portraits of Charlemagne and other emperors; but it is as an engraver that he is most celebrated. He is said to be the first who engraved upon wood; yet, as a painter, he was so highly esteemed, that the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V. appointed him their artist, and conferred upon him rank and riches. His best historical paintings are in the collections of Dresden, Vienna, Munich, and Prague. He was also the first who printed woodcuts in two colours. B. at Nuremberg, 1471; D. there, 1528.—Durer wrote a book on the rules of painting, and some other works; and since the revival of German art, he is looked upon as its great exemplar.

D'URFEY, Thomas, *dur'-fe*, a facetious English poet, who wrote a number of plays and songs, which are very licentious. Charles II. was wont to lean upon his shoulders, and hum the tunes of some of his songs. His effusions however, on account of their looseness, are now justly forgotten. He resided frequently with the earl of Dorset at Knowle, where is a portrait of him, painted when he was asleep, after dinner; for he had such an ordinary visage, that he could not bear to have his likeness taken. His ballads, &c. were printed in 6 vols. 12mo, under the title of "Pills to purge Melancholy." B. at Exeter, 1628; D. in London, 1723.

DURHAM, *dur'-ham*, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by Northumberland, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the river Tees, and W. by the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. *Area*, inclusive of Holy Island and its islets, 1,097 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and heathy in the W., where, however, considerable progress has been made in agriculture. The fairest portions of the county are found in the valleys, watered by numerous streams. *Rivers.* Derwent, Skorne, Wear, Tees, and Tyne. *Pro.* Mustard and the usual crops. Sheep are largely reared, and it is famous for its breed of short-horned cattle. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, and grinding-stones; but the most important is coal, which occupies a large subterraneous area. Marble is also found. *Manf.* Cordage, glass, pottery-ware, and shipbuilding. There are, besides, iron-foundries and forges. *Pop.* 391,000.—Durham is traversed by numerous branch railways, and is connected with most of the principal towns of England and Scotland by railway.

DURHAM, an ancient city, and capital of the above county, on the Wear, by which it is almost surrounded, 15 miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The river is crossed here by several bridges, and an ancient cathedral overhangs its banks, which are laid out in gardens, and beautifully wooded. This venerable structure was commenced in the year 1093, a century after the foundation of the city; and its central tower, which is 214 feet high, was erected between 1233 and 1258. It contains several ancient monuments. Besides the cathedral, Durham contains six parish churches, and other places of worship, a county infirmary, a gaol, almshouses, public libraries, assembly-rooms, a mechanics' institute, and several charitable houses. To the N. of the cathedral is a castle, founded by William the Conqueror, containing apartments for the bishop, although it is mostly appropriated by an ecclesiastical university, incorporated in 1837. *Manf.* Woollens, hats, iron and brass goods. *Pop.* 13,200. *Lat.* 54° 56′ N. *Lon.* 1° 35′ W.

DURHAM, the name of several towns in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

DURHAM, John George Lambton, Earl of, was educated at Eton, and, in 1813, became member of parliament for the county of Durham. In 1828 he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Durham, of the city of Durham, and, in 1830, became prominently connected with the reform agitation. In the same year he was made lord privy seal, under the administration of Earl Grey. In framing the Reform Bill at that time, he proposed the introduction of the ballot; but this was rejected. In 1833 he resigned his office in the government, and was created earl of Durham. In the same year he was sent on a special mission to Russia, and, on his return, differed from his colleagues, but was, in 1835, again sent to Russia, where he remained for two years, and became an especial favourite with the emperor of that country. In 1839 he was sent as governor-general, with extraordinary powers, to Canada; but conceiving himself

not supported in his measures by the home government, he returned, without being recalled, in the next year. For this step he was rebuked, and not permitted to land under the usual salute. This may be regarded as the close of his public life. B. at Lambton Castle, Durham, 1792; D. at Cowes, Isle of Wight, 1840.

DUROC, Michael, *doo'-rok*, entered the French army in 1792, and accompanied Napoleon I. to Egypt, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded by the bursting of a howitzer. When the imperial court was formed, in 1805, he was made grand-marshal of the palace, and was subsequently engaged in several diplomatic missions, although he still continued to play his part in the wars of France. He was made duke of Friuli, and fell in the battle of Bautzen, 1813. B. 1772.—This was an attached and faithful friend of the emperor, who wept over him on his deathbed.

DURRENSTEIN, *door'-ren-stine*, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 40 miles from Vienna. *Pop.* 500.—In the neighbourhood, on a rock, are the ruins of the castle in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was imprisoned, in 1192. In 1805 the Russian and Austrian armies were here defeated by the French. (*See* BLONDEL.)

DURR-SEE, *door'-se*, a lake of Switzerland, 38 miles from Bern, at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

DURSLEY, *durs'-le*, a town and parish of Gloucestershire, 15 miles from Gloucester. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* about 3,000.

DURWAZ, *door-waz'*, a territory of Independent Turkestan, inhabited by Tajiks, of the Sunnite sect of Mahometans. It grows cotton, and manufactures it for export. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 37° N. *Lon.* 71° E.

DUSSELDORF, *doos'-sel-dorf*, a handsome town of Prussia, on the Rhine, where that river is joined by the Dussel, 21 miles from Cologne. The streets are wide and regular, and the squares fine. The castle, though greatly damaged by bombardment in 1794, was afterwards repaired; and contains the gallery of paintings, most of which were, in 1805, transferred to Munich. It has several elegant churches, extensive barracks, a town-hall, mint, an academy of sciences, school of painting, a museum, an observatory, and pleasant public walks. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, paper-hangings, glass, leather, chemicals, starch, and vinegar. *Pop.* about 28,000.—Dusseldorf was made over to Prussia in 1815, and is now the capital of a GOVERNMENT with an area of 2,058 square miles, and a population of 920,000. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Iron and potters' clay.

DUSTEE, *doos-te'*, a river of Beloochistan, rising in the province of Mecbran, and, after a course of 1,000 miles, in which it is, in some parts, extremely shallow, falls into the Arabian Sea, in *lat.* 25° 3′ N.; *lon.* 61° 50′ E.

DUTTEEAH, *doot-te-a'*, a rajahship of Hindostan, in Bundelcund. *Area*, 850 square miles. *Pop.* 120,000. —The capital town of this territory is of the same name, and has a population of about 50,000.

DUTTON, *dut'-ton*, two townships, one in Cheshire, and the other in Lancashire. Neither has a population above 500.—In the former is the Grand Junction Railway viaduct, with 20 arches, 70 feet high and 60 feet in span.

DUUMVIRI, *du-um'-vi-ri*, two noble patricians at Rome, first appointed by Tarquin to keep the Sibylline books, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. These priests continued in their original institution till the year 451 B.C., when a law was proposed by the tribunes, to increase the number to ten, to be chosen promiscuously from patrician and plebeian families. From this number they were called *Decemviri*, and, some time after, Sylla increased them to fifteen, known by the name of *Quindecemviri*.—There were also certain civil magistrates among the Romans that bore this name. (*See* DECEMVIRI.)

DUVAL, Nicholas, *doo-val'*, a Dutch painter, who studied in Italy under Pietro da Cortona, whose manner he adopted. King William III. appointed him director of the academy at the Hague. B. 1644; D. 1732.

DUVAL, Valentine Jamerai, an extraordinary person, who, after serving as a shepherd, became, in his 18th year, keeper of the cattle belonging to the hermits of St. Anne, near Luneville. Under these brothers he ardently devoted himself to study, and by an accident, got introduced to the duke of Lorraine, who placed him in the college of Pont à Mousson. The duke afterwards made him his librarian, and professor of history in the academy of Luneville. In 1738 he followed the grand-duke Francis to Florence, and on the marriage of that prince with the heiress of the house of Austria, he accompanied him to Vienna, where the emperor appointed him keeper of his cabinet of medals. B. 1695; D. 1775.

DWARACA, *dwar-a-ka'*, a town and celebrated temple of Hindostan, in the province of Guzerat. *Lat.* 22° 21′ N. *Lon.* 69° 15′ E.

DWIGHT, Timothy, *dwite*, an American divine of high reputation, both as a pulpit orator and lucid expounder of the Scriptures. In 1795 he became president of Yule College, Newhaven, where he also held the professorship of theology. He wrote several religious works, but the one upon which his fame rests, is entitled "Theology explained and defended, in a Series of Sermons." This is an extensive work, and consists of a course of lectures delivered by him, as professor of divinity, on the Sundays in term-time. These extended over four years, and although exhibiting no great depth or originality of thought, are still, as a whole, a pleasing collection of divinity. B. at Northampton, Massachusetts, 1752; D. 1817.

DWINA, or DVINA, *dwi'-na* (Russ. *dve'-na*), a large river of Russia, rising in the government of Tver, and, after a direct course of about 400 miles, falling into the Gulf of Riga, a few miles below Riga. It is connected by canals with the Beresina and the Niemen.—Another river of Russia, which, after a course of 330 miles, enters the White Sea, a little below Archangel.

DYCE, William, R.A., *dice*, a distinguished Scottish painter, who was taught the rudiments of his art in the Scottish Academy. In 1844 he exhibited at the Royal Academy "King Joash shooting the Arrow of Deliverance," which raised him to the rank of an associate of that institution. He afterwards exhibited specimens of his skill in fresco-painting, and soon afterwards received a commission from Prince Albert to paint, in that style, one of the compartments of his summer-house in Buckingham Palace. He was subsequently similarly employed at Osborne. He was also among the first artists engaged upon the new palace of Westminster, and his "Baptism of Ethelbert," in the House of Lords, is considered one of the best paintings in the chamber. After this he was appointed to paint the queen's robing-room. In 1848 he was elected R.A.; since which time he has produced "Omnia Vanitas," the "Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," "King Lear and the Fool in the Storm," "Christabel," the "Good Shepherd," and several other works of more or less merit. B. in Scotland, about 1800.

DYCE, Rev. Alexander, was educated for the church, and officiated, for some years, in both Cornwall and Suffolk; but, going to reside in London, in 1827, he entered upon a literary career, and soon rose to distinction. He edited editions of the poems of Collins and Skelton, "Specimens of British Poetesses," and several of the elder dramatists. He also appeared as a commentator on Shakspeare, and edited works for both the Camden and Shakspeare societies. In 1856 he edited a volume of "Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers." B. at Edinburgh, 1797.

DYER, John, *di'-er*, an English poet, who was educated for the bar; but, quitting the legal profession for painting, he went to Italy, where he wrote a poem, entitled "The Ruins of Rome," which he published in 1740. He had before favoured the public with a descriptive piece, called "Grongar Hill," which, according to Dr. Johnson, is "the happiest of his productions." Not long after his return, he entered into orders, and obtained the living of Calthorp, in Leicestershire, which he exchanged for Belchford, in Lincolnshire. He also had the rectory of Coningsby, in the same county, to which was added that of Kirby. In 1757 appeared the "Fleece," a poem which possesses considerable merit, notwithstanding that it treats only of

"The care of sheep, the labours of the loom."

B. in Carmarthenshire, 1700; D. 1758.

DYLE, *dile*, a river of Belgium, which, after a course of 50 miles, joins the Nethe, 4 miles below Mechlin.—During the reign of Napoleon I., it gave its name to the department Dyle, of which Brussels was the capital.

DYMEL, *di'-mel*, a river of Westphalia, which falls into the Weser.

DYMOND, Jonathan, *di'-mond*, a linen-draper, and a member of the Society of Friends, published, in 1823, an "Inquiry into the Accordance of War with the Principles of Christianity." This work was well received; but his fame rests more particularly upon his "Essay on the Principles of Morality, &c.," which first appeared in 1829. This work was reviewed by Southey at great length, in the "London Quarterly Review." It may be regarded as one of the most valuable works on moral government in the language, even by those who may not be inclined to indorse all the views it contains. B. at Exeter, 1796; D. 1828.

DYSART, or DESART, *dis-art'*, a parish and seaport-town of Fifeshire, Scotland. The town is situate on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, 1 mile from Kirkaldy, and has now fallen into decay. *Manf.* Ticking, checks, and flax-spinning. In the parish about 100,000 tons of flax are raised annually. *Pop.* of parish, about 9,000; of town, about 1,600.

DYSERT, or DYSART, the name of numerous parishes in Ireland, none of them with a population above 3,500.

DZOUNGARIA, *dzoon-gar'-e-a*, a country of Central Asia, bordering on the Russian government of Tomsk and the Khanat Khokaw. *Desc.* Mountainous, and it has many lakes. *Lat.* between 42° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 75° and 90° E.—This region is subdivided into several military districts.

## E.

[Where *e* is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as *e* in bed, fed, led; where *ee* is used, it is sounded as *e* in mete, or *ee* in been, or beer.]

EACHARD, John, *e'-chard*, an eminent English divine, who became fellow, and afterwards master, of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. In 1670 he published a piece entitled "The Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into." This he attributed to the improper education of young men for the ministry, and to the absurd style of preaching too generally adopted. He blended much humour with his remarks, which occasioned considerable controversy. His best work, however, is his "Dialogues between Philantus and Timothy," which were intended to expose, what he considered, the absurdity of the philosophy of Hobbes. He had great powers of ridicule, but on serious subjects he exhibited not much talent. B. in Suffolk, 1636; D. 1697.—His works were published in 3 vols. 12mo, in 1779.

EADMER, *ede'-mer*, an ancient English historian, who, in 1120, was elected bishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, but was never consecrated. He was the friend and biographer of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury; but his principal work is the "Historia Novorum," or "History of his own Times," which was first printed by Selden in 1623. He also wrote lives of St. Hilfrid, St. Oswald, St. Dunstan, &c., which were inserted by Warton in his "Anglia Sacra." D. 1124.

EAGLE ISLAND, *e'-gel*, lies off the W. coast of Ireland, in *lat.* 54° 7′ N.; *lon.* 10° 6′ W.

EAGLESHAM, *e'-gel-sham*, a parish and village of Renfrewshire, Scotland, 9 miles from Paisley. *Pop.* 2,600, mostly employed in cotton-spinning.—Pollok, author of "The Course of Time," was a native of this parish.

EAGLE'S NEST, THE, a perpendicular rock in the county of Kerry, Ireland, 4 miles from Killarney. *Height*, 1,300 feet.

EALING, *e'-ling*, a village and parish of Middlesex, 10 miles from St. Paul's, London. *Pop.* 10,000.—A station on the Great Western Railway.

EARLOM, Richard, *er'-lom*, an eminent English engraver, who was distinguished for his skill in mezzotint, and produced a great number of imitations of chalk-drawings. He engraved after many of the most celebrated masters, both English and foreign. B. in London, about 1742; D. about 1822.

EARLSTOON, or ERALDOUNE, *erls'-toun*, a village and parish of Berwickshire, Scotland, 7 miles from Lauder. *Pop.* 1,900.—In the locality is the spot celebrated in the beautiful melody of "The Broom of Cowdenknowes." It is the birthplace of the famous Thomas the Rhymer. *Pop.* 1,705.—Also a village in Clackmannanshire.

EARNE, or ERNE, *ern*, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Tay near Abernethey. It rises in a loch of the same name, which has a circumference of 20 miles, and is 24 miles from Perth.

EASINGWOLD, *e'-sing-wold*, a town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 13 miles from York. *Pop.* 2,300.

EAST, *eest*, the prefix to the name of numerous places in the United States, with populations ranging between 2,000 and 14,000.

EASTBOURNE, *eest'-born*, a town and parish of Sussex, on the English Channel, 7 miles from Hailsham. The town has been gradually increasing, possesses a theatre and a chalybeate spring, and is a favourite watering-place. *Pop.* 3,500.

EAST CAPE, the most E. point of N. Island, New Zealand. *Lat.* 37° 40′ S. *Lon.* 178° 40′ E.—Also the most E. cape of Madagascar. *Lat.* 15° 2′ S. *Lon.* 50° 4′ E.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO. (*See* ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO.)

EAST GRINSTEAD, *grin'-sted*, a town and parish of Sussex, 6 miles from London. *Pop.* 3,820.

EASTLAKE, Sir Charles Lock, P.R.A., *eest'-laik*, a modern English artist, early became a student under Fuseli, at the Royal Academy of Painting, and afterwards settled at Plymouth as a portrait-painter. In 1817 he visited Italy and Greece, and in 1823 began to exhibit at the Royal Academy, and in 1827 was elected an associate of that institution. In 1828 he exhibited on its walls his "Peasants on a Pilgrimage to Rome, &c.," which is a work of great merit, and has been several times engraved. His next great work was his "Christ weeping over Jerusalem." This placed him at the head of his profession, and was, at the time of its production, esteemed as one of the best paintings in the historical style, that had appeared for a lengthened period of time. It was succeeded by his "Christ Blessing little Children" and his "Hagar and Ishmael;" both, though excellent, are considered as pictures, by no means equal to the other. In 1841 he was made secretary to the Royal Commission of Fine Arts, and, in 1843, was appointed keeper of the National Gallery. In 1850 he was elected president of the Royal Academy, with the honour of knighthood, and in 1855 became a director of the National Gallery, with a salary of £1,000 a year. In the same year he was created a knight of the Legion of Honour, and, two years previously, had the degree of D.C.L. presented to him by the University of Oxford.—Besides his eminence as an artist, Sir Charles has contributed some valuable works to the literature of art. Among these may be named his "Materials for a History of Oil-painting," first published in 1847. B. at Plymouth, 1793.

EAST MAIN, or SLADE RIVER, a river of Labrador, with an estimated course of 400 miles, in which it traverses many lakes, and falls into James Bay, in *lat.* 52° 15′ N.; *lon.* 78° 41′ W.

EASTON, *eest'-on*, the name of numerous parishes in England, with populations ranging between 200 and 1,200.

EASTON, the name of several small townships in the United States.

EASTPORT, *eest'-port*, a township and port of entry of Washington county, Maine, U.S., on Passamaquoddy Bay, 144 miles from Augusta. It has a garrison, and packet communication with Boston, in Massachusetts. *Pop.* 4,200.

EATON, *e'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, with populations ranging between 200 and 3,000.

EATON, a county in the centre of Michigan, U.S. *Area*, 576 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—The name of several other small places in the U.S.

EAUX BONNES, *o-bun*, 'good waters,' a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees,

25 miles from Oléron. Its thermal springs date their celebrity from the battle of Pavia, after which their healing properties were seen in their effects on the wounds of the Béarnais.

**Ebed Mellech**, *e'-bed mel'-lek*, 'servant of the king,' a pious Ethiopian officer to Zedekiah.

**Ebenezer**, *eb'-e-ne'-zer*, 'the stone of help,' the name of a field, so called from the stone set up by Samuel to commemorate the defeat of the Philistines.

**Eber**, *e'-ber*, 'a passenger,' a descendant of Shem.

**Eberbach**, *eb'-er-bak*, a town of Baden, on the Neckar, 18 miles from Heidelberg. *Pop.* 3,700.

**Ebrebach**, a village of Nassau, Germany, 3 miles from Hattenheim, famed for producing one of the best wines in the district.

**Ebersbach, Upper and Lower**, *eb'-ers-bak*, a large village of Saxony, and one of the principal seats of the linen manufacture of Saxony. *Pop.* 6,000.

**Ebersberg**, or **Ebelsberg**, *eb'-ers-bairg*, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 8 miles from Ens, remarkable for being the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by the French, in 1809.

**Eberstorf**, *eb'-ers-dorf*, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles from Vienna. *Pop.* 1,136.—Another, on the Reuss, 40 miles from Weimar. *Pop.* 1,800.—Here, in 1806, Napoleon I. issued his first proclamation to the Saxons.—The name of several other small places.

**Ebion**, *e'-bi-on*, a Jew, the founder, in the 1st century, of a sect called Ebionites. This sect differed little in its doctrines from the Nazarenes, denying the divinity of Jesus Christ, and the writings of the apostles, with the exception of the gospel of St. Matthew, which they mutilated. To the precepts of the Christian religion they added Mosaic practices. The first Ebionites were strictly moral, but, in process of time, they gave themselves up to great excesses. St. John is said to have written his gospel against the errors of Ebion.

**Ebro**, *ai'-bro*, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Santander, and, after a course of 350 miles, falls into the Mediterranean below Tortosa, in Catalonia. It is the Iberus of the ancients.

**Ecbatana**, *ek-bat'-a-na*, the capital of Media, built by Deioces, king of Media. It was surrounded with seven walls, which rose in gradual ascent, and were painted in seven different colours. The outermost was the lowest, and the innermost, which was the most celebrated, contained the royal palace. Parmenio was put to death here by Alexander's order, and here also Hephæstion died.—A town of Syria, where Cambyses gave himself a mortal wound when mounting on horseback.

**Ecchlin**, *ech-ai'-leen*, a patrician family of Italy, which, in the 12th and 13th centuries, played a conspicuous part in the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, and sided with the latter faction.

**Eccles**, *ek'-kels*, a parish of Lancashire, 4 miles from Manchester. In it is Chat-Moss. *Pop.* 41,500.—It has a station on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway.—Another in Norfolk, 11 miles from Thetford, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway. *Pop.* 200.

**Ecclesfield**, *ek'-kels-feeld*, a parish in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles from Sheffield. *Pop.* 17,000.

**Eccleshall**, *ek'-kels-hawl*, a town and parish of Staffordshire, 7 miles from Stafford. *Pop.* 4,700.—A station on the Great Junction Railway.

**Eccleshill**, *ek'-kels-hil*, a township of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Bradford. *Pop.* 3,700.—Another in Lancashire, 3 miles from Blackburn. *Pop.* 600.

**Eccleston**, *ek'-kels-ton*, a township of Lancashire, 4 miles from Chorley. *Pop.* 3,200.—Several other small townships in England.

**Echard**, Lawrence, *e'-chard*, an English divine and historian, was brought up at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1695. On entering into orders, he obtained two livings in Lincolnshire. In 1699 he published a "History of Rome," 3 vols. 8vo, and, in 1702, his "General Ecclesiastical History," 2 vols. 8vo. His principal work, however is the "History of England," 3 vols. folio. He also published a "Gazetteer, or Newsman's Interpreter," which was once a popular book, and the foundation of all of its class. In 1712 he was made archdeacon of Stowe, and, some time after, obtained three livings in Suffolk. B. in Suffolk, about 1670; D. 1730.

**Echellensis**, Abraham, *ek'-el-len'-sis*, a Maronite, and professor of the Oriental languages at Rome. He translated Apollonius's Conics from the Arabic into Latin, and assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible. D. 1654.

**Echelles, Les**, *ai-shel'*, a village of the Sardinian states, 12 miles from Chambóry. Here a road in the mountains was begun by Napoleon I., and finished by the king of Sardinia in 1817. The place takes its name from a flight of stairs (French, *échelles*), formerly the only mode of communication with Chambóry, which this road replaced.

**Echidna**, *e-kid'-na*, a celebrated monster, sprung from the union of Chrysaor, who had issued from the blood of Medusa, with Callirhoe, the daughter of Oceanus. She is represented as a beautiful woman in the upper parts of the body, and as a serpent below the waist. By Typhon she became the mother of Cerberus, the Hydra, the Chimæra, the Sphinx, the Nemean lion, and other monsters.

**Echinades**, *e-kin'-a-dees*, a group of islands in the Adriatic, off the coast of Acarnania, and opposite the mouth of the Achelous. According to Pliny, they were 9, and according to Ovid 5, in number.

**Echmiadzin**, *ek-me-ad-zin'*, the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, in the dominions of Russia, 25 miles from Mount Ararat. It is the seat of the primate of the Armenian church. *Pop.* Unascertained.

**Echo**, *ek'-o*, a daughter of the Air and Tellus, who chiefly resided in the vicinity of the Cephisus. She was once one of Juno's attendants, but her loquacity displeased Jupiter; when she was deprived of the power of speech by Juno, and only permitted to answer the questions which were put to her. After she had been punished by Juno, she pined away through love of Narcissus.

**Ecija**, *ai-the'-ha*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the Xenil, 53 miles from Seville. It is reputed to have been formerly of great importance, and it contains many churches, convents, and hospitals; it has also a large square, with a piazza. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, and leather. *Pop.* 24,000. *Lat.* 37° 31′ 50″ N. *Lon.* 5° 4′ 34″ W.

**Eckernforde**, *ek'-ern-ford*, a town of Denmark, on an islet in the Baltic, 10 miles from Schleswig. It has shipbuilding-docks, distilleries, and a malting trade. The harbour is deep and secure. *Pop.* 4,000.

**Eckersdorf**, *ek'-ers-dorf*, three villages of Prussia, none of them with a population above 1,200.

**Eckhung Choo**, *ek'-hoong choo*, a river of Tibet, supposed the principal head-stream of the Indus. It takes the name of the Indus in lon. 79° E.

**Eckington**, *ek'-ing-ton*, a village and parish of Derbyshire, 7 miles from Chesterfield. *Pop.* 5,000, principally employed in potteries and making nails.—It is a station on the North Midland Railway.

**Eckmuhl**, *ek'-mool*, a town of Bavaria, 13 miles from Ratisbon, celebrated for being the scene where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1809. Davoust showed great bravery in this action, and was named by Napoleon, prince of Eckmuhl.

**Eclusa**, Charles de l', *ai-klooz'*, a physician of Arras, and professor of botany at Leyden, whose works on botany were published at Antwerp, in 2 vols. folio, 1601. B. 1525; D. 1609.

**Ecuador**, *ek'-wa-dor*, an independent republican state of S. America, inclosed on the N., E., and S. by New Grenada, Brazil, and Peru; having the Pacific Ocean on the W. *Area*, estimated from 212,000 to 325,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the west, where the giant chain of the Andes throws up its lofty summits to the height of upwards of 19,000 feet, in Chimborazo, Antisana, Cotopaxi, and others. In the E. the country falls into the central plain of the continent, and is watered by the upper course of the Amazon and its tributaries. *Rivers.* The Amazon and its tributaries, the Putomayo, Nafo, Pastaço, Muras, and the Huallaga. On the west, or maritime side of the mountains, the Esmeralda, Guayaquil, and Mira are the principal, and flow into the ocean. All these rivers, in so far as they flow through the territory of the republic, were, in 1853, declared free of all navigation dues. *Pro.* Wheat, cotton, sugar, coffee, cacao, corn,

tobacco, yams, fruits, wax, gums, and sarsaparilla. Agriculture, however, considered in a scientific point of view, is in a very backward state. There are extensive forests, and the chinchona-bark tree is common. The shores of the Pacific, and the rivers, abound with fish. *Minerals.* Gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper, and emerald stones. Gold is found in the sands of all the rivers, and sulphur is abundant near Chimborazo. The mineral riches of the country, however, are by no means developed. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 800,000. *Lat.* between 1° 40′ N. and 5° 10′ S. *Lon.* between 69° and 81° 20′ W.—Ecuador is divided into three departments,—Quito, Guayaquil, and Assuay. In 1526 it was discovered by Pizarro, when it was comprised in the empire of the Incas. It was held under the Spanish crown till 1812, when it was erected into a free republic. In 1822 it united with New Grenada and Venezuela to form the republic of Columbia. This union, however, was dissolved in 1831, when Quito, with its associated departments, took the name of Ecuador. Its population are mostly the descendants of Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mcztizos. The Indians chiefly occupy the plains, where they live by hunting and fishing.

EDAM, *e'-dam*, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles from Amsterdam, near the Zuyder Zee. *Pop.* 4,200.—An island in the Archipelago of Sunda, near the N. coast of Java, belonging to the Dutch, and serving as a place of transportation for the criminals of that nation.

EDAY, *e'-dai*, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland. *Ext.* 7 miles long, and 2 broad. *Desc.* Hilly, and containing excellent pastures. *Pop.* 950.

EDDYSTONE ROCKS, *ed'-di-stone*, a reef of rocks in the English Channel, on which is the well-known lighthouse of that name, 14 miles from Plymouth breakwater. The lighthouse is 72 feet high, and was erected of Portland stone, incased in granite, in 1759. *Lat.* 50° 10′ 54″ N. *Lon.* 4° 15′ 53″ W.

EDELINCK, Gerard, *ed'-e-link*, an eminent Dutch engraver, who mostly resided in France, where he executed most of his works; among which may be noticed, as his finest, the picture of the Holy Family, by Raffaele, and "The Tent of Darius," by Le Brun. B. at Antwerp, 1641; D. 1707.

EDEMA, Gerard, *e'-de-ma*, a Dutch landscape-painter, who went to Norway and Newfoundland to delineate the plants and insects of those countries. He settled in London in 1670, and became famous for painting landscapes. D. about 1700.

EDEN, *e'-den*, a river of England, rising in Westmoreland, and, after a course of 40 miles, falling into the Solway Firth.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, rising in Berwickshire, and, after a course of 18 miles, falling into the Tweed, 4 miles below Kelso.—Another, rising in Kinrossshire, and, after a course of 18 miles, falling into St. Andrew's Bay.

EDEN, 'delight,' the country in which God planted the garden for our first parents. It is supposed to have been near the Persian Gulf, on the banks of the Euphrates.

EDENTON, *e'-den-ton*, a port of entry of Chowan county, N. Carolina, U.S., 60 miles from Norfolk. *Pop.* 2,000.

EDESSA, *e-des'-sa*, the modern Orfa, an ancient city of Mesopotamia, was the capital of Osrhoene under the Romans, and one of the frontier places of the empire. It contained manufactories of arms and engines of war, and was one of the first cities to receive the doctrines of Christianity, its inhabitants remaining true to the faith up to the time of the Crusades. In 1097, Baldwin, the brother of Godfrey de Bouillon, here founded a principality, which was the first Christian state erected by the Crusaders, and was regarded as the bulwark of the Holy City. (*See* ORFA.)

EDFU, *ed'-foo*, a village of Upper Egypt, 50 miles from Thebes. *Manf.* Egyptian earthenware and blue cotton cloths. *Pop.* 2,000.—This place is celebrated for possessing the finest remains of antiquity in Egypt.

EDGAR, *ed'-gar*, king of England, at the age of 16, succeeded his father Edwy, in 959. He made war against the Scots, and compelled Wales to pay him yearly a certain number of wolves' heads, which cleared the country of those animals. Securing his kingdom from invasion by the maintenance of a large fleet, he subdued Ireland, and governed his people with a vigorous success. His queen dying, and hearing of the great beauty of Elfrida, a daughter of the earl of Devon, he sent Earl Ethelwald, one of his favourite courtiers, to see if the charms of the lady were equal to what was reported of them. The moment he beheld her, the earl forgot his duty to his master, gave a false report of her charms, and married the lady himself. His conduct ultimately became known to the king, who caused him to be slain for his treachery, when the beautiful Elfrida became the wife of Edgar. D. 975. The moderation of his reign procured him the name of Peaceable. (*See* ELFRIDA.)

EDGAR, the 89th king of Scotland, was the son of Malcolm III., by the sister of Edgar Atheling of England. His niece married Henry I. of England, which circumstance terminated a war which had been raging between the two countries. D. 1107.

EDGAR, a county of the United States, in the E. part of Illinois. *Area*, 642 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the usual cerealia, but a considerable portion of it still remains in a state of nature. *Pop.* 12,000.

EDGBASTON, *edj'-bās-ton*, a parish of Warwickshire, 2 miles from Birmingham. *Area*, 2,790 acres. *Pop.* 10,000.

EDGECOMBE, *edj'-kum*, a county of the United States, in N. Carolina. *Area*, 492 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom nearly a half are slaves.

EDGECUMBE BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in E. Australia. *Lat.* 20° S. *Lon.* 147° 30′ E.

EDGEFIELD, *edj'-feeld*, a district in S. Carolina, United States. *Area*, 1,680 acres. *Pop.* 32,000, of whom two thirds are slaves. Cotton is the principal product.

EDGEHILL, *edj'-hil*, an elevated ridge in Warwickshire, 7 miles from Banbury, where, in 1642, the first blood was shed between the royalist troops of Charles I. and the parliamentary forces. Richard Baxter, the celebrated nonconformist, and author of the "Saints' Rest," was preaching within the sound of the din of this battle, when it rolled along the side of the hill. (*See* BAXTER, CHARLES I., and CROMWELL.)

EDGEWARE, *edj'-wair*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, 10 miles from London. *Area*, 1,990 acres. *Pop.* 800.

EDGEWORTH, Richard Lovell, *edg'-werth*, an English writer, was designed for the profession of the law; but on the death of his father, in 1769, he relinquished all intention of carrying out this design, and went to Ireland, in 1782, to dedicate the remainder of his life to the improvement of his estate and the education of his children. To this duty he nobly devoted himself, and reared a large family by four different wives, he having been as often married. B. at Bath, 1744; D. at Edgeworthtown, Longford, Ireland, 1817.—He greatly assisted his celebrated daughter, Maria, in her works, although he himself was by no means "a ready writer." The following, however, appeared in his name:—"Poetry Explained;" "Rational Primer;" "Professional Education;" "Speeches in Parliament," and an "Essay on the Construction of Roads and Carriages." He was a member of the last Irish House of Commons, and an active magistrate in the neighbourhood where he resided.

EDGEWORTH, Maria, the daughter of the preceding, a favourite modern English authoress, was the offspring of his first marriage, and resided in England till 1782. She then removed to Ireland, where her education proceeded under the direction of her father, and in 1798 they published a joint production on "Practical Education." "Early Lessons" was the next production, which attained great popularity. In 1802 appeared the "Essay on Irish Bulls," another joint production; but it is not on these that the fame of Miss Edgeworth rests, but on the excellent series of novels, which already had begun to appear under her sole name; the first of these was, "Castle Rackrent," which was issued in 1801, and which indicated the possession of powers of a very rare character. In all her novels, her pen was devoted, not only to make us *feel* what is good, but to make us *do* what is good. This is especially the case in her "Belinda," "Leonora," "The Modern Griselda," "Moral Tales," "Popular Tales," "Tales of Fashionable Life;" in

short, all that she has written. Her last and most popular novel was "Helen," which appeared in 1834, and which was closed by the juvenile story of "Orlandino." It was to her "rich humour, pathetic tenderness, and admirable tact" in the delineation of her Irish characters, that Sir Walter Scott was indebted for the suggestion to do something in a similar way for his own country. He accordingly began the Waverley novels, keeping, no doubt, the productions of Miss Edgeworth clearly in his view. As a general estimate of her genius, the following discriminating criticism of Lord Jeffrey — — just as it is happily expressed. "The writings of Miss Edgeworth exhibit so singular a union of sober sense and inexhaustible invention—so minute a knowledge of all that distinguishes manners, or touches on happiness, in every condition of human fortune—and so just an estimate, both of the real sources of enjoyment, and of the illusions by which they are so often obstructed—that it cannot be thought wonderful, that we should separate her from the ordinary manufacturer of novels, and speak of her tales, as works of more serious importance than much of the true history and solemn philosophy that come daily under our inspection. . . . It is impossible, we think, to read ten pages in any of her writings, without feeling not only that the whole, but that every part of them, was intended to do good." D. at Hare Hatch, Reading, 1767; D. at Edgeworthtown, Longford, Ireland, 1849.

EDINBURGH, *ed'-in-bru(r)*, the metropolis of Scotland, called "Modern Athens," is also the capital of Edinburghshire, and is situate in its northern part, at the distance of about a mile and a half from the Firth of Forth. It stands on high and uneven ground, being built on three ridges, running in a direction from east to west. The central ridge, on which the city was originally built, is terminated abruptly on the west by a precipitous rock, crowned by the Castle, while, to the east, it gradually inclines to a plain or valley, whence, on the one side, rise the lofty elevations of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, and, on the other, the Calton Hill. The valley to the north of this ridge, which was formerly filled with water, is converted into beautiful gardens, and is, on the E. side, crossed by the North Bridge, and, in its centre, by the Earthen Mound. On the rising ground to the north of this valley, stands the New town of Edinburgh. Both sides of the central ridge, occupied by the principal street of the Old town, extending from the Castle to Holyrood House, are covered with buildings, crowded together in the closest array, and descending from the main street, chiefly in long and narrow lanes. In the bottom of the valley, on the south side of the High-street and parallel with it, runs a narrow street called the Cowgate. This street communicates, by streets and narrow lanes, with the southern part of the town, containing several old-fashioned squares, and leading to the handsome suburbs called Newington and Morningside. Here are the Meadows, a large level park, surrounded by trees and walks; and, adjoining them, Bruntsfield Links, an extensive common, frequented by the golf-players of Edinburgh. The New town is built on the lower and northernmost of the ridges, and is connected with the Old town by the North Bridge and the Earthen Mound. The ground which it occupies was added to the royalty in 1767; and, since that period, numerous streets and squares have been constructed on it, in beauty and regularity unsurpassed by those of any other city in the world. Edinburgh is connected with the Calton Hill and Prince's Street by an elegant bridge, of one large arch, called Waterloo Bridge, and with Leith by a broad and very fine road, called Leith Walk. The scenery around the city, owing to the abrupt and craggy heights of the Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat, which suddenly rises 800 feet high from the surrounding plain, and presents the rocky heights of Salisbury Crags towards the city, is very fine; and all that art can do has been done to display its natural advantages. Around the Calton Hill, walks have been made at different elevations, from which the surrounding town and country are seen to great perfection; a walk also winds round the still higher elevation of Salisbury Crags, from which the view is, at once, grand and imposing. Of the public buildings in Edinburgh, the Castle is the most remarkable. With its works, it occupies an area of seven English acres, and is separated from the town by an open space nearly 300 feet square. It can accommodate 2,000 soldiers, and has an armoury space for 30,000 stand of arms. Here is the celebrated gun called *Mons Meg*, built of malleable iron staves, and supposed to have been forged in Flanders, in 1486. In one of the apartments, called the Crown-room, the regalia of Scotland were deposited at the Union. They were found in 1818, when the chest in which they had been placed was broken open by a royal warrant. In one of its rooms James VI., afterwards king of England, was born, and on the esplanade which leads to the Castle, is now placed a bronze statue of the late duke of York. There is a tradition, which says that this castle was the residence of the daughters of the Pictish kings, previous to their marriage: hence it is called the "Camp of the Maidens." At the opposite, or eastern extremity of the Old town, stands the palace and abbey of Holyrood, for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland, and associated with many of the most interesting events in her history. The abbey, of which only the walls remain, was founded in the year 1128, by David I.; and in the burying-place within, are interred several of his successors. In the chapel connected with these ruins, Queen Mary was married to Lord Daruley; and to



EDINBURGH.

the abbey there is attached a privilege of sanctuary for insolvent debtors. The Palace is a large quadrangular building of hewn stone, with a court within, surrounded by piazzas. In one of the apartments of this edifice, David Rizzio, the confidential secretary of Queen Mary, was murdered, in 1566. It was on this occasion that the queen said, "I will weep no *more;* I will now think of revenge." At each angle of the west front are two double circular towers; and, in the centre, is a portico, ornamented by four Doric columns, which support a cupola in the form of a crown. It contains a gallery 150 feet long, 72½ wide, and 18 high, adorned with imaginary portraits of the kings of Scotland from the time of Fergus I. As it now stands, it is not of high antiquity. Its north-west towers were built by James V., but the remaining part of it was added during the reign of Charles II. In the area in front of the building, a statue of Queen Victoria, executed by Richie, is placed. In the centre of the city is a small square called Parliament Square, in which is an elegant equestrian statue of Charles II. Here is also a great irregular pile of

buildings, in which the supreme courts hold their sittings for the administration of justice. The original portion of this mass was intended for the reception of the Scottish parliament. It consists of an extensive hall, 122 feet in length by 49 in breadth, and not less than 40 feet high. It contains marble statues of the first Lord Melville and Lord President Blair. The workmanship of the inner roof, which is of a polygonal figure, of massive oak timber, ornamented with gilding, and supported by abutments projecting from the wall, has been generally admired. Here is the advocates' library, the richest and rarest collection in Scotland, consisting of not less than 150,000 volumes, and about 1,700 MSS., and a smaller one belonging to the writers to the signet, besides several public offices. Nearly opposite to the Parliament Square stands the Royal Exchange, which was founded in the year 1753, and was formerly employed as a custom-house. The Register-office, in which the public records of Scotland are deposited, is situate at the east end of Prince's Street, facing the North Bridge. It was founded in 1774. Of the churches, the metropolitan church, dedicated to St. Giles, the tutelar saint of the city, is the most ancient. It is built in the figure of a cross, and forms one side of the Parliament Square. It was erected into a collegiate church in 1466, but is said to have been founded nearly 600 years before. The steeple contains a set of musical bells. It was in this church that the Solemn League and Covenant was subscribed in 1643, by the English commissioners, the commission of the Church, and the committee of estates of Parliament. Both the regent Murray, assassinated at Linlithgow, and the marquis of Montrose are interred within its precincts. The other churches are Trinity College church, founded by Mary of Guelderland in 1462; the Old and New Greyfriars, the Tron, the Canongate, St. Cuthbert's, Lady Yester's, St. Andrew's, and St. George's; and a number of other churches, chapels, and places of worship for the various sects and denominations of which the inhabitants consist. The university of Edinburgh has long since attained to general celebrity. It was originally founded in the year 1582, when there was only one professor. All the different branches of literature, science, and philosophy, are taught in it. The High School, standing on a part of the Calton Hill, is the principal grammar-school of the city; but there are other educational establishments, affording every facility for the highest class of instruction that can anywhere be obtained, in almost every department of knowledge. Among these may be named the Edinburgh Academy, the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, and the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Of literary associations, the principal is the Royal Society, instituted in 1782; the Royal Society of Antiquaries, the Wernerian Society, and the Astronomical Institution, for the purpose of promoting the science of astronomy, with an observatory on the Calton Hill; the Highland Society, established for advancing the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and arts in the Highlands of Scotland; the Faculty of Advocates, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The principal charitable institutions are Heriot's Hospital, which was endowed by George Heriot, jeweller to James VI., for educating and maintaining the sons of burgesses and freemen; Watson's Hospital, for the sons and grandsons of poor citizens; and there are other institutions devoted to charitable objects. The prison and Bridewell stand on the Calton Hill, on the top of which is Nelson's monument, and near to it other monuments to Dugald Stewart, Playfair, and Burns. The columns of the national monument intended to be a literal reproduction of the ancient Parthenon, are also there. That of Sir Walter Scott is in Prince's Street, and is a very striking object. The principal establishments connected with the revenue are the Custom-house and Excise-office, both elegant mansions in the New town: and the general Post-office, in Waterloo Place,—a splendid street which ranges on each side of Waterloo Bridge. The chief places of public amusement are the theatre and the Assembly-rooms. *Manf.* Unimportant, and chiefly confined to the requirements of the citizens. The principal are household furniture, carriages, which are executed in a style of superior elegance; engraving in all its branches, musical instruments, glass, linen, silk, sarcenet, and fine shawl-weaving. There are also brass, iron, and marble works, spirit-distilleries, and ale-brewing establishments. The trade of bookselling and printing is, also, carried on to a great extent; and various periodical and other works of high celebrity are published. Among these may be mentioned the "Edinburgh Review" and "Blackwood's Magazine." *Pop.* 160,302.—The origin of Edinburgh is lost in antiquity. About the year 854, according to the accounts of the earlier historians, it was a town of some note, and was called Edwinesburch, or the castle of Edwin, probably so named after Edwin, prince of Northumberland. Its Gaelic name is Dun-edin, and its poetical one Edina, which was given to it by George Buchanan. In 1215 a parliament was assembled here for the first time. In 1437 the kings of Scotland usually resided in it, and held regular parliaments; and about the year 1456 it began to be considered the metropolis of Scotland. It is the birthplace of a great number of distinguished men, both in arts and arms. By railway, it is connected with all the principal towns in the kingdom.

EDINBURGSHIRE, or COUNTY OF MIDLOTHIAN, is situate in the eastern part of the S. division of Scotland, and is bounded N. by the Firth of Forth and the river Almond, which separates it from West Lothian, or Linlithgowshire; E. by the county of Haddington; S. by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, and Berwick; and on the W. corner, by part of the county of Linlithgow. *Ext.* Extreme length, from E. to W., 38 miles, with an average breadth of 13. *Area*, 358 square miles. *Desc.* The general aspect of the county is pleasant, being fertile, highly cultivated, and yielding excellent crops. The Moorfoot and the Pentland hills pass through it, the highest point of which is Carnethy, attaining an elevation of 1,802 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* None large. The principal are the North and South Esk, the Almond, and the Water of Leith. *Pro.* The chief crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, turnips, and potatoes. The farms vary from 100 to 400 acres, and are remarkable for the excellence of their arrangements. The scientific Liebig considered the Lothian farms of Scotland the best in the world. A large portion of the county is kept in pasturage, especially in the south and hilly parts. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, sandstone, and limestone. *Pop.* 260,000.—At the period of the Roman conquest, Mid-Lothian and the surrounding districts were constituted a province, under the name of Valentia. Subsequently, the county was principally occupied by the Saxons, and held by them till 1020, when it was ceded to Malcolm II. By the Union Canal it has navigable communication with the Forth and Clyde Canal, and thence to Glasgow; and it is traversed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow, North British and Caledonian, and Edinburgh and Northern railways.

EDISTO, or POMPON, *e-dis'-to*, a river of S. Carolina, U.S., which, after a course of 160 miles, falls into the Atlantic, by two branches, called N. and S. Edisto. At its mouth it forms several islands, of which the largest, also called Edisto, is about 12 miles long and 10 broad. *Pop.* 4,000.

EDMONSTONE, *ed'-mon-stone*, an island of Hindostan, in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Hooghly. From a mere sandbank, this became an island half a mile long and 2 broad, on which shrubs grew, and fresh water could be obtained. Adopted as a station for ships, it vanished almost as rapidly as it had formed, and ultimately lost all its vegetation, and at high tide is almost covered by the sea. *Lat.* 21° 30′ N. *Lon.* 88° 20′ E.

EDMONTON, *ed'-mon-ton*, a village of Middlesex, 7 miles from London, consisting of several ranges of good houses. It has a trade in timber. *Pop.* 10,000.—Cowper's poem of "John Gilpin" has made this place famous, it having been the wish of that worthy citizen to repair

> "Unto the Bell at Edmonton,
> All in a chaise and pair."

Charles Lamb died here, 1837. It is a station on the London and Cambridge Railway.

EDMUND, ST., *ed'-mund*, became king of the East

Angles in 855, and was in 870 conquered, and put to death by the Danish princes Hinquar and Hubbar, whose propositions for peace, from their humiliating conditions, he had rejected. "His body," Fuller says, "was placed in a goodly shrine, richly adorned with jewels and precious stones, at Bury, in Suffolk." He was canonized, and Bury St. Edmund's was so named from its being the place of his burial.

EDMUND I., king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan in 941. He subdued Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland. For his personal elegance and splendour, he received the name of the Magnificent, and was stabbed at a feast in Gloucester, by Leolf, a robber, whom he had caused to be banished. Assassinated 946.

EDMUND II., commonly known as Ironside, son of Ethelred, whom he succeeded on the English throne in 1016. A fierce war raged between him and Canute, king of Denmark, and he ultimately was forced to agree to a participation of the kingdom with the Danish prince. Assassinated in 1017, at Oxford, by two of his chamberlains. (*See* CANUTE.)

EDRED, *ed'-red*, king of the Anglo-Saxons, was the youngest son of Edward the Elder, and succeeded his brother Edmund in 946. He repressed several revolts of the Danes, and defeated Malcolm, king of Scotland. D. 955, leaving the throne to his nephew, Edwy.

EDREI, *ed'-re-i*, 'a very great cloud or mass,' a city or district of Og, king of Bashan.

EDRISI, *ed-re'-se*, an Arabian writer on geography, who produced a work on that science, which has been translated into several languages. In 1836—1840, it was published in France, and formed the fifth and sixth volumes of the "Recueil de Voyages et de Mémoires" of the French Geographical Society. Lived in the 12th century.

EDWARD the Elder, *ed'-ward*, son of Alfred the Great, succeeded his father in 901. He subdued Northumbria and East Anglia, and extended his dominions as far as Scotland. D. 925.

EDWARD the Martyr, son of Edgar the Great, king of England, was murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida, at Corfe Castle. His youth and innocence, coupled with his tragical death, procured for him the designation of the Martyr. B. 962; assassinated 978, after a reign of three years.

EDWARD, king of England, called the Confessor, was the son of Ethelred. He succeeded Hardicanute in 1041, and was crowned at Westminster on Easter-day, 1042. Having been reared in Normandy, he brought over many of the natives of that country, whom he preferred at his court, which gave great disgust to his Saxon subjects. Notwithstanding this, he kept possession of his throne, and framed a code which is supposed to be the origin of the common law of England. He abolished the tax of Danegelt, was the first who pretended to cure the king's evil by touch, and restored Malcolm to the throne of Scotland, which had been usurped by Macbeth. He consulted William of Normandy about the choice of a successor, and this afterwards furnished that prince with a plea for invading the kingdom after the death of Edward, in 1066, when he was buried in Westminster Abbey. B. at Islip, Oxfordshire.

EDWARD I., king of England, surnamed Longshanks, succeeded his father, Henry III., in 1272. At the time of his father's death he was in Palestine, fighting against the Saracens for the recovery of Jerusalem, and when he returned, completed the conquest of Wales and subdued Scotland. To preserve Wales, he caused his son, who was born in Caernarvon, to be called the "Prince of Wales," which, ever since, has continued to be the title of the eldest son of the king of England. In endeavouring to break the spirit of the Scotch, he was unsuccessful, the patriotism of Wallace and his followers completely baffling his attempts at the entire subjugation of that people. B. at Winchester, 1290; D. at Carlisle, on his way to Scotland, 1307.—Whilst in the Holy Land, Eleanor, the wife of this sovereign, saved his life by sucking the poison from a wound which he received from a vengeful assassin. She was the daughter of Ferdinand III., king of Castile. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, king of France. The laws which he framed entitle him to the name of the English Justinian. (*See* CAERNARVON.)

EDWARD II., the son of the above, was created prince of Wales in 1284, and after his accession to the throne, suffered himself to be governed by his favourites, Gaveston and the Spencers, which occasioned the barons to rise against him. In his reign the battle of Bannockburn was fought near Stirling, in Scotland, which restored to that country whatever she had lost in the previous reign, of her independence. In 1327 he was deposed by his subjects, and his crown conferred on his son, when he was confined in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, where he was murdered in 1327. B. at Caernarvon, 1284.

EDWARD III. was the son and successor of the above, and ascended the throne when about fourteen years of age. His reign was active and glorious. He obliged the Scots to acknowledge Edward Baliol for their king, who did him homage for his crown. This was the result of the battle of Hallidon Hill, in which the Scots were defeated, and had 30,000 slain. He next laid claim to the crown of France, and gained the battles of Crécy and Poictiers. In the first was defeated Philip of Valois, and in the last King John, who was taken prisoner and sent to England. He also defeated the French in a naval engagement off the coast of Flanders, which is the first sea-fight on record between the English and the French. Edward also, about the same time, defeated David Bruce, king of Scotland, and took him prisoner. He afterwards reduced Calais, and peopled it with English. B. at Windsor, 1312; D. at East Sheen, near Richmond, Surrey, 1377.—In this reign Chaucer, the father of English poetry, lived; the order of the Garter was instituted; the art of weaving cloth introduced from Flanders; guppowder invented; and cannon first used at Crécy. As his gallant son, Edward the Black Prince, died before him, he was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. (*See* EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE, CRÉCY, and POICTIERS.)

EDWARD IV. was the eldest son of Richard, duke of York, and disputed the crown with Henry VI., whom he succeeded in 1461. He married Lady Elizabeth Grey, whose husband had fallen, as an adherent of the house of Lancaster, and whose beauty, whilst pleading for the restoration of her husband's lands, won the heart of the king. This marriage so disgusted the earl of Warwick, commonly called the King-maker, that he joined the Lancastrian party, and, in 1469, defeated Edward's forces near Banbury. Soon afterwards Edward was taken prisoner; but, effecting his escape, he put himself at the head of his followers, and obtained a victory over Warwick at Stamford Wells. The earl fled to France, whence he returned with a supply of troops, and proclaimed Henry VI., who had been confined in the Tower for six years, and set him on the throne. This event procured for Warwick the title of "king-maker." Edward had fled to Holland, but soon returned with assistance, and marched to London, where he took Henry prisoner. Shortly afterwards, he met Warwick on the field of battle at Barnet, where the Lancastrians were defeated, and the earl slain. Another victory at Tewkesbury secured him the quiet possession of the throne, after which there are few memorable events to record of this monarch. B. at Rouen, 1441; D. 1483, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—In his reign the art of printing was introduced into England.

EDWARD V., king of England, son of the above, succeeded his father at the age of twelve. Richard, duke of Gloucester, his uncle, afterwards Richard III., took the guardianship of both him and his brother, and placed them in the Tower, where they were smothered in their beds, in 1483.—B. in the sanctuary of Westminster Abbey, 1470.—The bodies of these princes were discovered in 1674, and removed, by command of Charles II., to Westminster Abbey. (*See* RICHARD III.)

EDWARD VI., the son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, ascended the throne in 1547, at the age of ten years. He was a prince of promising talents, virtue, and piety. The Reformation, begun by his father, was energetically carried on by Archbishop Cranmer, throughout his reign. His aversion to popery was so great, that he signed a will, in which he set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, lest they should favour the Roman Catholics, from the succes-

sion, and settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey. B. at Hampton Court, 1537; D. at Greenwich, 1552.—He founded the hospitals of Christ Church, Bridewell, St. Thomas, and a number of grammar-schools, which are still popularly known as King Edward's Schools.

EDWARD, Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour, was the eldest son of Edward III. He accompanied his father to France in his 16th year, and distinguished himself there above all the warriors of his age; particularly at the battle of Crécy, or Cressy, where he captured the standard of the king of Bohemia, embroidered with three ostrich-feathers, and the motto *Ich dien*, 'I serve.' These he adopted himself; and from that time to the present, they have continued to be the crest and the motto of the princes of Wales. He also gained the victory at Poictiers, where he took prisoners John, king of France, and his son, whom he brought captives to London. Their entry into the capital took place in 1356. In 1361 he married the daughter of Edmond, earl of Kent, brother to Edward II., a widow, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards Richard II. By the peace of Bretigny, he obtained the principality of Aquitaine and Gascony, taking up his residence at Bordeaux. Here he gave an asylum to Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, who had been driven from his throne by his brother Henry, count of Trastamare. Peter was restored to his kingdom by Edward; but the Castilian behaved to him with the basest ingratitude, refusing to find supplies for the English troops. B. at Woodstock, 1330; D. 1376.

EDWARDS, George, an eminent English naturalist, who, after travelling some time abroad, returned, and became librarian of the College of Physicians, London. He published a "History of Birds," 7 vols. 4to; "Gleanings of Natural History," 3 vols. 4to; and a volume of "Essays," 8vo. B. at West Ham, Essex, 1693; D. 1773.

EDWARDS, Thomas, an English divine, who, in 1755, printed a translation of the Psalms, and afterwards was chosen master of the grammar-school at Coventry, and presented to the rectory of St. John Baptist in that city. In 1759 he published the "Doctrine of Irresistible Grace proved to have no Foundation in the New Testament;" and, in 1762, defended Bishop Hare's system of the Hebrew metre against Dr. Lowth, in which he failed. In 1766 he took his doctor's degree, and, four years later, obtained the living of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, where he died in 1785. B. at Coventry, 1729.—Besides the above works, he published selections from Theocritus, with notes, and some other pieces.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, an American divine, who, in 1757, was chosen president of the college of New Jersey, where he died in 1758. B. at Windsor, Connecticut, 1703.—Mr. Edwards was an acute metaphysician, but a rigid Calvinist. He wrote "A Treatise concerning Religious Affections," "An Inquiry into the Modern prevailing Notion of that Freedom of Will which is supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency;" "The Great Doctrine of Original Sin defended," "Sermons," &c. &c.

EDWARDS, Bryan, an ingenious writer, who became a member of the Assembly of Jamaica, W. Indies, where he delivered a speech against Mr. Wilberforce's propositions concerning the slave-trade, in 1789. He afterwards settled in England, and became member of parliament for Grampound, in Cornwall. He made his first speech in defence of his countrymen against the advocates for the abolition of slavery, and distinguished himself by a blunt roughness of manner, blended with sound sense and judgment. B. in Jamaica; D. 1800.—He wrote "The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies," 2 vols. 4to; "The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes;" and "An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo," 8vo.

EDWARDS, a county of Illinois, U.S. *Area*, 216 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile. *Pop.* 4,000.

EDWY, *ed'-we*, king of England, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle Edred in 955. He married Elgiva, his relation within the prohibited degrees of kindred, which proved the ruin of both. Archbishop Odo seized the queen, and having branded her in the face with a hot iron, sent her to Ireland, after which she was put to a cruel death. Edwy was driven from the throne, and died under excommunication, in 959.

EECLOO, *ai'-kloo*, a town of Belgium, 11 miles from Ghent. Its public buildings are, several churches, a town-hall, prison, convent, and schools. *Manf.* Woollens, chocolate, and tobacco. *Pop.* 9,500.

EGBERT, *eg'-bert*, the first king of all England, and the last of the Saxon heptarchy. He was proclaimed king of Wessex in 800, and, in 828, united all the other kingdoms under him. He distinguished himself against the Danes. D. 838.

EGEDE, John, *ai'-geed*, superintendent of the Danish missionaries in Greenland, went, in 1721, and resided there for fifteen years, labouring to convert the inhabitants. B. 1686; D. 1758.—Egede wrote a description of Greenland, published first in 1729.—His son PAUL became assistant to his father, and afterwards bishop of Greenland. He published a new edition of his father's book, and a journal respecting Greenland. B. 1708; D. 1789.

EGER, *ai'-ger*, a river of eastern Germany, rising in North Bavaria, and, after a course of 125 miles, joining the Elbe about 30 miles from Prague.

EGER, a fortified frontier town of Bohemia, on the above river, 90 miles from Prague. It has a parish church, college, barracks, and schools. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 10,500.—Wallenstein was assassinated here in 1644.

EGERDIR, *ai'-ger-deer*, a lake of Natolia, Asia Minor, 15 miles from Isbarta. *Ext.* 27 miles long, and 10 broad at its greatest points. At the S. extremity is a town of the same name, built at the foot of a promontory in the lake. *Lat.* 37° 52′ N. *Lon.* 31° 6′ E.

EGERI, *aizh-er'-e*, a lake of Switzerland, 4 miles from Zug. *Ext.* 4 miles long, with a breadth of about 2 at its broadest part.

EGERIA, *e-jeer'-e-a*, a nymph of Latium, who dwelt in the forest of Aricia, near Rome. Renowned for her wisdom, she was frequently consulted by Numa Pompilius, who, according to Ovid, becoming enamoured of her, made her his wife. In order that this prince might introduce his laws and new regulations more readily into the state, he solemnly declared, before the Roman people, that they had been previously approved and sanctified by the nymph Egeria. Ovid says that Egeria was so disconsolate at the death of Numa, that she melted into tears, and was changed into a fountain by Diana.

EGERTON, Thomas, *edj'-er-ton*, lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I. He received his education at Oxford, whence he removed to Lincolns Inn, and, in 1592, received the honour of knighthood, and was made attorney-general. Soon afterwards he became master of the rolls, which was followed by the office of lord keeper. In 1603 he was made Baron Ellesmere and lord chancellor. In 1616 he was created Viscount Brackley. B. about 1540; D. 1617.—After his death, were published his "Privileges and Prerogatives of the High Court of Chancery," and his "Observations concerning the Office of Lord Chancellor."

EGGA, *eg'-ga*, a town of Guinea, on the banks of the Niger, about 75 miles from its junction with the Chadda. It extends for 2 or 3 miles along the river, and is very populous, many of the inhabitants living on the river in canoes. *Lat.* 10° 42′ N. *Lon.* 6° 40′ E.

EGGEBEE, *eg-ge-be'*, a town of Western Africa, 80 miles from Kano. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 10° 52′ N. *Lon.* 9° 6′ E.

EGHAM, *eg'-ham*, a village and parish of Surrey, 3 miles from Windsor. *Pop.* of parish, 4,500.

EGHOLM, *eg'-holm*, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 4 miles from the island of Eroe.

EGINA, *e-ji'-na*, an island of Greece. (*See* ÆGINA.)

EGINHART, *ai'-gin-hart*, a German historian at the court of Charlemagne, and appointed secretary to that sovereign, who gave him his daughter Imma in marriage. He afterwards embraced a religious life, and became superintendent of several monasteries. D. 839.—Eginhart wrote a curious "Life of Charlemagne," in elegant Latin; also the "Annals of France, from 741 to 829."

EGLWYS, *e'-glis*, the prefix of several parishes in Wales, with populations ranging between 100 and 5,000.

EGMONT, *eg'-mont*, the name of several villages, with small populations, in North Holland.

EGMONT, Lamoral, Count, a distinguished nobleman in Flanders, who served in the armies of Charles V. with great reputation. He was made general of horse by Philip II., and distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557. But the duke of Alva, on the pretence that he meditated designs in favour of the prince of Orange, caused him, together with Count Horn, to be beheaded at Brussels in 1568. B. 1522.—(*See* ALVA, and Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic.")

EGMONT ISLAND, NEW GUERNSEY, or SANTA CRUZ, one of the Queen Charlotte's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 20 miles long by 10 broad. *Lat.* 10° 46′ S. *Lon.* 165° 30′ E.

EGMONT, MOUNT, an active volcano of N. Island, New Zealand, nearly 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 39° 15′ S. *Lon.* 174° 13′ E.

EGOI ISLANDS. (*See* CAROLINE ISLANDS.)

EGREMONT, *eg'-re-mont*, a town and parish of Cumberland, on the Eden, 38 miles from Carlisle. *Manf.* Paper, canvas, and linens. *Pop.* 2,100.

EGYPT, *e'-jipt*, a country of Africa, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez, S. by Nubia, and W. by the deserts to the E. of Fezzan. *Ext.* 450 geographical miles. The greatest width of the Delta, from the Greek letter Δ, it being of that form, is about 160 miles, from Alexandria on the W., to the ruins of Pelusium on the E. The average width of the valley of the Nile is about 8 miles. *Area*, estimated at 11,000 miles. *Divisions.* It is divided into the Said or Upper, the Vostani or Middle, and the Bahari or Lower Egypt. This last comprehends the Delta. *Desc.* Fertile only in the valley of the Nile and a part of the Delta. This valley is inclosed by two ranges of hills; the one on the E. varying in height from 400 to 800 feet, and extending from Philæ, at the S. extremity of Egypt, nearly to Cairo, where they gradually begin to sink, until finally lost in the Isthmus of Suez. The chain on the W., or Libyan chain, has a similar extent, and divides the Nile from a wide valley, which, at some remote period, may have received the waters of the Nile, and a portion of which is now called "the river without water." In ancient times, so great was the fertility of this country, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, and there was a large number of canals, which are now filled up, but the remains of which may, in many parts, be distinctly traced. *Rivers.* The only one is the Nile, which, for the last 1,500 miles of its course, has no tributaries. It enters Egypt at Philæ, and its average width, throughout, may be estimated at half a mile. By it a number of artificial canals are supplied with water for the purpose of irrigating the country, as rain rarely, if ever, falls in Upper Egypt. *Lakes.* The principal are Birket-el-Keroun, or Lake Mœris, in Middle Egypt, and Bourlos, Mareotis, and Menzaleh, in Lower Egypt. The last can only be considered as shallow lagoons, separated from the Mediterranean Sea by numerous sandy peninsulas. In the "Valley of the Natron Lakes," to the N. of the Libyan desert, are found small pools, which in winter give out a liquid of a violet colour, leaving the substance called "natron,"—a mixture of sulphate of soda and marine salt. *Climate.* Generally uniform, and remarkably dry. When a few drops of rain fall, they are viewed by the inhabitants almost as a miracle. In Lower Egypt, the latest observations give 13 days of rain in a year. Thunder and lightning are nearly equally unfrequent. The prevalent winds are from the north, and continue from May to September, and from November to February. At intervals during the spring, for about fifty days, Egypt is liable to the terrible wind of the desert, the *simoom*, which, from its intense heat and dryness, threatens, when long-continued, almost the extinction of animal life; fortunately, however, it seldom lasts above three days. The heat of the climate, combined with the filthy habits of the people, is considered favourable to the ravages of the plague, which is supposed to be indigenous, whilst ophthalmia, another severe disease, is also peculiar to Egypt. *Zoology.* The wild animals are tigers, hyenas, wolves, antelopes, apes, black-cattle, horses, large asses, crocodiles, hippopotami, the chameleon, and a kind of rat, called ichneumon. The birds are,—ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, waterfowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. Among the *reptiles* is a serpent, called the cerastes, or horned viper, whose bite is fatal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it. *Pro.* Millet, maize, wheat, rice, onions, melons, cucumbers, sugar, opium, tobacco, hemp, cotton, lint, and indigo. The want of rain in this country being supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile, which begins to rise in June and to subside in September, it can hardly be said to depend for any of its fertility upon the clouds. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; then the corn is harrowed into it, and, in the following March, there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually, particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water of the river can be obtained. The rice-fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, fruits, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt, oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, are produced in great plenty. The plants peculiar to Egypt comprise the papyrus, from which the first substance used in writing was made, the lotus, the zeziphus, and many aromatic species. There are no forests, and the palms and sycamores are thinly scattered. *Minerals.* No metals; but marble, salt, natron, saltpetre, and red granite, of which the pyramids are constructed. Emeralds are found in the mountains on the shores of the Red Sea. COMMERCE. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in E. India commodities, till the Portuguese discovered the passage to that country round the Cape of Good Hope. The merchants of Europe, however, visit the harbours in the



FELLAHS OF EGYPT.

Mediterranean, for the purpose of trafficking in various articles. The trade with the interior of Africa is mostly conducted by means of caravans, which bring, in exchange for European and Egyptian products, elephants' teeth, ebony, gold-dust, musk, civet, ambergris, ostrich-feathers, and coffee. The gold-dust is brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The slave-traffic was abolished at Cairo in 1846. The principal commodities, which the merchants purchase, are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandalwood, dates, cotton cloth, &c. The trade with Europe is carried on through Alexandria. *Manf.* Inconsiderable, and almost entirely monopolized by the government. The potteries are extensive, and cotton cloths and woollens are made, mostly by the natives. At Cairo, firearms and military accoutrements are made, at Benisouef carpets, and at Foulah red caps. *Antiquarian Remains.* Egypt is distinguished for her vast remains of antiquity, large portions of which bear no marks of decay, and yet display, in all their grandeur and entirety, the arts and the power of the first generations of men. These remains are remarkable for their magnitude, the aim of their contrivers being apparently to astonish by their immensity. This enormous magnitude is particularly conspicuous in the pyramids. The largest of these, measures nearly 500 feet in perpendicular height, and has a square base of 700. The greater part consists of a solid mass of masonry, composed of "Syene marble," or red granite. The temples, though they cannot rival the stupendousness of the pyramids, yet appear to exceed every other work of human art. The site of Thebes exhibits a space of ten miles, almost entirely covered with colossal sacred ruins. Even the statues with which they are adorned, always possess gigantic dimensions. *Inhabitants.* These are composed of four different races; consisting of Copts, Arabs, Turks, and, till 1811, Mamelukes. The Copts are the original race, and appear to be descendants of the most ancient inhabitants of Egypt, mingled in some degree with Persians and Greeks. The Arabs are the descendants of the Saracen conquerors, and are now the most numerous inhabitants of Egypt. The Turks have always been established to a considerable extent in the great cities; and the Jews are also numerous in the commercial cities, and are oppressed and persecuted, though never extirpated. The Mamelukes consisted of Georgian and Circassian slaves, who, under the Fatimite khalifs, were brought into the country, and being intrusted with arms, rose against their masters, whom they massacred or expelled, and thus assumed the dominion of Egypt, which they transmitted to new bands brought into the country. They were rather the plunderers than the rulers of Egypt. Their strength being broken by the defeats experienced during the invasion of the French, the Pasha, Mehemet Ali, conceived a plan for their destruction; and having invited their chiefs to a feast, treacherously massacred the greater part of them, in 1811. Those who escaped, fled to Upper Egypt, and were finally driven to establish themselves at Dongola. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and as we proceed southward, they become darker, until those near Nubia are almost black. They are generally indolent and cowardly. The richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. *Gov.* Despotic by an hereditary pasha. *Army.* Considerable,—about 210,000, including the Bedouin irregular cavalry and the national guards. *Rel.* Mahometan and Christian. *Pop.* 2,000,000, exclusive of the nomadic Arabs in the deserts. *Lat.* between 23° 50′ and 31° 35′ N. *Lon.* between 25° and 34° E.—The early history of Egypt is involved in obscurity. The ancient kings governed it, till Cambyses became master of it, 525 years B.C.; and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, and works perfected, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebais, the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Mœris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade and to render the land fruitful. The country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, having conquered Persia, built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 324 years B.C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second caliph of the successors of Mahomet, who drove out the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the caliphs declined, Saladin, in 1250, set up the empire of the Mamelukes, who in time became so powerful, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. At the commencement of the 16th century, Selim, a Turkish emperor, conquered it, and for many years it was distracted by the civil wars between the different contending beys, by which its provinces were governed. The famous Hassen Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them. The French invaded the country in 1798, under General Bonaparte; but they, in their turn, were driven from it by the British in 1802. In 1811, Mehemet Ali became master of Egypt by the massacre of the Mamelukes, and, under his sway, it progressed rapidly in civilization. He considerably extended its boundaries, even into Asia; but, in 1840, was dispossessed of his Asiatic conquests. The treaty of London, however, in 1841, confirmed the viceroyalty of Egypt, as a fief of the Ottoman empire, to him and his descendants. Since the establishment of regular steam-packets in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, and the gradual development of its railway system, Egypt has become the highway to India, not only to most travellers, but for the general correspondence of Europe.

EHEN, or BROAD RIVER, *e'-hen*, a river of England, rising near Borrowdale, in Cumberland, and falling into the Irish Sea.

EHINGEN, *e'-hing-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Danube, 10 miles from Ulm. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton goods. *Pop.* 3,200.

EHNINGEN, *en'-ing-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, 15 miles from Stuttgart. *Pop.* about 6,000.

EHRENBERG, Christian Godfrey, *air-en-bairg'*, a distinguished German microscopist and naturalist, who made several scientific expeditions into various parts of the globe; among which may be noticed one with Humboldt into the Ural and also the Altai mountains. He wrote largely on his favourite pursuits, and investigated the fossil forms of microscopic organic beings with success. B. at Delitsch, in Prussian Saxony, 1795.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, *air'-en-brite'-stine*, 'broad stone of honour,' a first-class fortress of the Prussian states, on the summit of a stupendous rock, 468 feet high. It was originally a Roman fortress, and was, without success, besieged by the French, in 1632 and 1688. In 1799 it was taken by the French, and demolished after the peace of Luneville. In 1815 it was restored to the government of Prussia, and is now capable of containing 14,000 men. At the bottom lies the town of Thal-Ehrenbreitstein. *Pop.* 4,000.

EHUD, *e'-hud*, 'he that praises,' a famous judge of Israel, who slew Eglon, king of Moab.

EIBAU, OLD and NEW, *i'-bou*, two connected villages of Saxony, on the Rumburger, in Upper Lusatia. *Manf.* Linens, of which they are the principal seats in Lusatia. *Pop.* 5,000.

EIBENSTOCK, *i'-ben-stok*, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 7 miles from Schwartzenburg. *Manf.* Lace, muslins, and chemicals. *Pop.* nearly 5,000.

EICHORN, Johann Gottfried, *ike'-horn*, a German professor of oriental and biblical literature in the University of Gottingen. He filled several important posts, and, in 1819, was appointed privy councillor of justice for the kingdom of Hanover. His writings, illustrative of oriental literature, are numerous, and procured for him a reputation of being amongst the most learned and distinguished scholars of Germany. B. at Dorrenzimmern, 1752; D. 1827.—CHARLES FREDERICK, a son of the preceding, distinguished himself as a jurisconsulist. B. at Jena, 1781; D. 1854.

EICHSTADT, *ike'-stat*, a town of Bavaria, on the Atmühl, 30 miles from Augsburg. It has a cathedral, several churches, a Capuchin convent, gymnasium, and a bishop's palace. *Manf.* Woollens, earthenwares, hardwares; and there are some breweries. *Pop.* nearly

8,000.—After being in the possession of various powers, this place passed, in 1805, into the hands of the Bavarian government. In 1815 it was made the capital of a principality of the same name, and bestowed on Eugene Beauharnais, in whose family it still remains. A convent in this town is much visited by zealous Catholics.

EIDER, *i'-der*, a river of Denmark, rising 8 miles from Kiel, in Holstein, and, after a W. course for 90 miles, falling into the German Ocean at Tonning. By means of the Eider or Schleswig-Holstein canal, water communication is established between the North Sea and the Baltic.

EIDSVOLD, *ides'-vold*, a town of Norway, 32 miles from Christiana. This place is remarkable, on account of its being the scene of the meeting of the Norwegian delegates, who, in 1814, when the constitution was formed and sworn to, declared Norway independent, and Christian Frederick, prince of Denmark, king.

EIG, or EGG, *eg*, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, 10 miles from the mainland, in Inverness-



EIG ISLAND.

shire. *Desc.* Uneven, and consisting mostly of heathy pastures, upon which cattle are reared. The Scuir of Eig, at its S. extremity, attains a height of 1,339 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* about 500. *Lat.* 56° 57′ N. *Lon.* 6° 10′ W.—This island is remarkable on account of the numerous caves with which its coasts are indented. In one of these, the M'Donalds, inhabitants of the islands, concealed themselves from the pursuit of their enemies, the M'Leods of the island of Skye; but being discovered, fires were kindled at the mouth of the cave, and the M'Donalds suffocated to a man.

EIGER, *i'-ghair*, a mountain of Switzerland, 2 miles from Mönch, in the Bernese Oberland. *Height*, 13,045 feet above the level of the sea.

EILDON HILLS, *eel'-don*, three conical peaks in Roxburghshire, Scotland. *Height* of the loftiest, 1,350 feet.

EILENBURG, *i'-len-berg*, a walled town of Saxony, 12 miles from Leipsic, celebrated for being the place where Luther preached at the beginning of the Reformation, in 1522.

EIMBECK, or EINBECK, *ime'-bek*, a town of Hanover, on the Ilm, 48 miles from Brunswick. *Manf.* Hosiery and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 6,000.

EINSIEDELN, *ine'-zeel-den*, a town of Switzerland, in the valley of the Sihl, 20 miles from Zurich. It has a famous abbey, founded in the 9th century, and connected with which is a marble chapel with an image of the Virgin, which, on the 14th of September annually, attracts 150,000 pilgrims. In 1798 the French despoiled this shrine of its riches. *Pop.* 2,460, among whom are nearly 80 inns and ale-houses for the accommodation of pilgrims.

EISENACH, *ise'-nak*, the capital of a principality of the same name in Germany, on the Hörsel, 45 miles from Weimar. The streets are neat, the houses in general well built; and it has a town-hall, mint, prison, hospitals, a gymnasium, and several schools. *Manf.* Cotton goods, soap, white-lead, with dye-works and tanneries. *Pop.* 10,000.—In its neighbourhood is the castle of Wartburg, formerly the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia. Between 1521 and 1522, Luther passed ten months' imprisonment in this abode, under the friendly arrest of the elector of Saxony, and called it his Patmos.—The principality has an area of 285 square miles, and a population of 82,500.

EISENBERG, *i'-sen-baerg*, a town of Germany, 30 miles from Leipsic. *Manf.* Woollens and porcelain. *Pop.* 5,000.

EISENBURG, *i'-sen-boorg*, a county of Western Hungary. *Area*, 1,536 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with extensive plains and valleys, watered by the Raab and its tributaries. *Pop.* 294,000.

EISENSTADT, *i'-sen-stat*, a free royal town of East Hungary, on the Leytha, 27 miles from Vienna. This place has a fine zoological garden, and a park, containing 7,000 species of exotic plants.

EISLEBEN, *ise'-le-ben*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 24 miles from Merseburg. *Manf.* Linen goods, and in its vicinity are silver and copper mines. *Pop.* about 10,000.—Here Martin Luther was born in 1483, and here he died in 1546. The pulpit in which he preached is still preserved in the church of St. Andrew.

EKATERINENBURG, or CATHERINENBURG, *ai-kat'-e-rin-boorg*, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, on the Iset, in the district of Perun. It has several churches, consisting either of wood or stone. Great works are carried on for the Russian government, in iron-foundries and forges, for the manufacturing of cannon and anchors. An immense copper coinage is also produced; and the place is a seat of a council of mines. Provisions are cheap and plentiful. *Pop.* about 11,000. *Lat.* 56° 49′ N. *Lon.* 61° E.—This place was founded by Peter the Great, in 1723.

EKATERINODAR, *ai-kat'-e-rin'-o-dar*, a town of Russia, 150 miles from Stavropol. It is the capital of the Cossacks of the Black Sea. *Pop.* 4,000.

EKATERINOGRAD, *ai-kat'-e-rin'-o-grad*, a town and fortress of Russia, on the Terek, 20 miles from Mosdok. It forms an important military post of the Cossacks of the line. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 43° 40′ N. *Lon.* 43° 55′ E.

EKATERINOSLAV, *ai-kat'-e-re-nos'-laf*, a fortified town of European Russia, the capital, since 1784, of a government of the same name, 250 miles from Odessa. *Manf.* Cloths and silks. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 48° 27′ 50″ N. *Lon.* 35° 5′ 53″ E.—This place was founded in honour of the empress Catharine II., in 1787.—The GOVERNMENT, though somewhat reduced from its original size, is still very considerable, extending from *lat.* 47° to 49° 20′ N. *Lon.* from 33° 30′ to 39° 40′ E. *Area*, 19,299 geographical miles. *Pop.* 870,000.

EKHMIM, *ek'-mim*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 52 miles from Siout. *Pop.* about 3,000.

EKRON, *e'-kron*, 'barrenness,' a chief city of Philistia, famous for the idol god Baalzebub.

ELAH, *e'-la*, 'an oak' or 'a curse,' a king of Israel.—Also a place near which David slew Goliath.

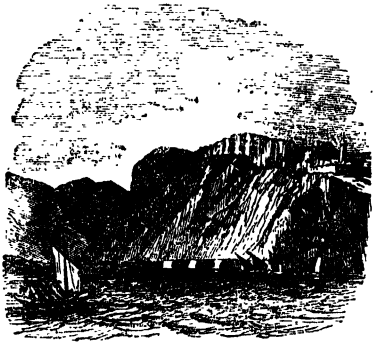
ELAM, *e'-lam*, 'a young man or virgin,' a son of Shem, founder of the ancient Persian empire.—Also the name of a principal province of Persia.

EL ARISH, *el air'-ish*, 'the garden of pleasure,' a fortified seaport of Morocco, 45 miles from Tangier. It has a mosque and dockyard. *Pop.* 4,000, of whom a third are Jews. *Lat.* 35° 13′ N. *Lon.* 6° 9′ W.

EL ARISH, a village of Lower Egypt, on the Mediterranean, on the route from Egypt to Syria. *Lat.* 31° 6′ N. *Lon.* 31° 28′ E.—It is but little more than a fort and a few houses, and was taken by the French in 1799; and here the French general Kleber signed, in 1800, a convention with Sir Sidney Smith, engaging to leave Egypt with his troops.

ELATH, *e'-lath*, 'kind, strength,' or 'an oak,' a town of Arabia, on the eastern gulf of the Red Sea.

ELBA, *el'-ba*, an island of Tuscany, in the Mediterranean. It lies between Corsica and the coast of Italy, from which it is separated by the Channel of Piombino. *Ext.* 18 miles long, with a varying breadth between 2¼ and 10½. *Area*, 97 square miles, with the neighbouring isles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a temperate and healthy climate, except in some of the low districts, near the shore. *Pro.* Wine and fruit. *Minerals.* Iron, loadstone, alum, salt, and marble. *Pop.* 21,000.—This island has acquired historical celebrity, as the residence of Napoleon I. from 3rd May, 1814, to 26th February, 1815, when he sailed on his expedition to France.



ELBA.

ELBE, *elb*, a river of Germany, rising amid the mountains called the Riesengebirge, between Silesia and Bohemia, and, after a winding course of 550 miles, falling into the German Ocean about 70 miles below Hamburg. At its mouth it is 13 miles wide, and is connected by canals with the Oder and the Trave, an affluent of the Baltic.

ELBERFELD, *el'-ber-felt*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles from Dusseldorf. It is an irregularly-built place, and is the seat of several commercial companies. *Manf.* Linen, ribbons, lace, siamoise, and similar stuffs. It is celebrated for its Turkey-red dye-works, to which large quantities of yarn are sent from Britain. It and Barmen supply all Germany with tapes and bands. *Pop.* 40,000. (*See* BARMEN.)

ELBERT, *el'-bert*, a county in the western district of Georgia, U.S., between Savannah and Broad rivers. *Area*, 560 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and productive of grain and cotton. *Pop.* 13,000, of whom one half are slaves.

EL BETHEL, *el beth'-el*, 'God of Bethel,' Jacob's altar at Bethel.

ELBEUF, or ELBEUF, *el'-be(r)f*, a town and parish of France, on the Seine, 12 miles from Rouen. *Manf.* Cloth. *Pop.* 13,000.

ELBING, *el'-bing*, a river rising in the Lake of Drousen, and falling into the Frische Haff, a large inlet of the Baltic.

ELBING, a trading town of East Prussia, on the river Elbing, 35 miles from Dantzig. Its streets are narrow and the houses lofty. The chief buildings are several Protestant churches, a public library, several charitable institutions, and a house of industry, founded by an Englishman of the name of Cowle, in which 400 children are educated. *Manf.* Woollens, vitriol, oil, sail-cloth, tobacco, sugar, starch, soap, and chicory. *Pop.* 22,000.

ELBEUF, Réné de Lorraine, Marquis of, *el'-be(r)f*, the 7th son of Claude, duke of Guise, died in 1566. Charles, his grandson, who died in 1657, married first Catharine Henriette, daughter of Henry IV., and secondly, Gabrielle d'Estrées. His posterity in the male line ceased in the person of Emanuel Maurice, who died in France, aged 86, in 1763. To this latter nobleman is attributed the discovery of the buried city of Herculaneum.

ELBURZ, *el-boors'*, a mountain of Asia, the culminating point of the Caucasus. (*See* CAUCASUS.)—Also a mountain-chain of Persia, S. of the Caspian Sea.

ELEANOR, *el'-e-nor*, duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father, William IX., at the age of 15, in 1137, and the same year married Louis VII., king of France. She accompanied him to the Holy Land, where she is said to have intrigued with her uncle, Raymond, prince of Antioch, and a young Turk named Saladin. A separation ensued between her and her husband, and in 1153 she married the duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II., king of England, which occasioned a succession of wars between the two kingdoms. Her jealousy of Henry, and subsequent conduct to Fair Rosamond, have afforded a copious subject to poets and romance-writers. She excited her sons to rebel against their father, for which she was imprisoned sixteen years. On the accession of Richard I. she was released, and in his absence in the Holy Land, was made regent. D. in 1204, a nun in the abbey of Fontevrault.

ELEAZAR, *el'-e-ai'-zar*, high priest of the Jews, succeeded his brother, Simon the Just, about 292 B.C. He is said to have given a copy of the Hebrew scriptures to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who caused the same to be translated into Greek by seventy interpreters, which version is now known by the name of the Septuagint.—There are others of this name mentioned in the Scriptures.

ELCHE, *el'-chai*, a town of Spain, 13 miles from Alicante. It has several good streets and squares, but the general aspect of the place is melancholy. The great church is a beautiful building, with a majestic dome. Besides it there are several convents, schools, and a bridge crossing a ravine which intersects the town. *Pop.* 19,000.

ELCHINGEN, *el'-shing-en*, a village of Bavaria, on the Danube, 5 miles below Ulm, where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1805.

ELDA, *ail'-da*, a town of Spain, on the Elda, 26 miles from Alicante. *Manf.* Soap, paper, lace, and leather. *Pop.* 4,000.

ELDAD, *el'-dăd*, 'loved of God,' one of the elders of Israel, who prophesied among the people.

ELDE, *eld*, a river of Germany, rising in Lake Müritz, and, after forming several other lakes in its course, falling into the Elbe near Dömitz.

ELDERSLIE, or ELDERSLIE, *eld'-ers-le*, a village of Renfrewshire, 2 miles from Paisley, Scotland. *Pop.* 1,100.—This is the supposed birthplace of Sir William Wallace, whose patrimony it was, and whose descendants lived in it until the last century.

ELDON, John Scott, Earl of, *el'-don*, after passing through the University of Oxford, entered himself a student of the Middle Temple in 1773, and took his degree of Master of Arts in the following year. After patient and laborious study, he rose into notice, and in 1783 was returned member of parliament for Weobly. In 1787 he was appointed chancellor of the bishopric and county palatine of Durham; and, in the following year, solicitor-general. In 1793 he was made attorney-general, and in 1799 was raised to the chief-justiceship, with a seat in the House of Lords, as Baron Eldon. In 1801 he became lord chancellor, which office he finally resigned in 1827. In 1821 he had been created Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon. B. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1751; D. 1838.

EL DORADO, *el do-ra'-do*, a county of the United States, in the N. of California. *Area*, 2,000 square miles. It has minerals and gold in abundance. *Pop.* 40,000.

ELECTRA, *e-lek'-tra*. Of this name the following are the most remarkable:—One of the Oceanides, wife of Atlas, and mother of Dardanus, by Jupiter.—A daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She was changed into a constellation.—A daughter of Agamemnon, king of Argos. She first incited her brother Orestes to revenge his father's death, by assassinating his mother Clytemnestra. Orestes gave her in marriage to his friend Pylades, and she became mother of two sons, Strophius and Medon. Her adventures and misfortunes form one of the interesting tragedies of the poet Sophocles.

ELEI, *e-le'-i*, a people of Elis, in Peloponnesus. In their country was the temple of Jupiter, where also were celebrated the Olympic games, of which they had the superintendence. Their horses were held in great repute.

ELEPHANT ISLE, called by the natives GHARIPOOR 'full of caves,' a small island, situate between Bombay and the western coast of India. It owes its celebrity to its wonderful cave and mythological sculptures. Opposite to the landing-place is a colossal statue of an elephant, from which the Portuguese named the island Elephanta. *Lat.* 18° 57′ N. *Lon.* 73° E.

ELEPHANTINE, *el-e-fan'-tin*, a small island in the Nile, opposite Assouan, or Syene, remarkable for the ruins with which it is covered. In its neighbourhood are extensive granite-quarries, and remains of the temples erected by the Pharaohs.

ELEUSINIA, *e-lu-sin'-e-a*, 'Eleusinian mysteries,' a great festival observed every fourth year, by many of the Grecian states, but more particularly by the people of Athens every fifth year, at Eleusis, in Attica, where it was introduced by Eumolpus, 1356 B.C. It was the most celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece, whence it is often called, by way of eminence, *mysteria*, 'the mysteries.' It was sacred to Ceres and Proserpine; everything contained a mystery, and Ceres herself was known only by the name of *achtheia*, from the sorrows and grief (*achthos*) which she suffered for the loss of her daughter. This mysterious secrecy was solemnly observed, and enjoined on all the votaries of the goddess; and if any one ever appeared at the celebration, either intentionally or through ignorance, without proper introduction, he was immediately punished with death. Persons of both sexes and all ages were initiated at this solemnity, and it was looked upon as so heinous a crime to neglect this sacred part of religion, that it was one of the heaviest accusations which contributed to the condemnation of Socrates. They were transferred from Eleusis to Rome, in the reign of Adrian, where they were observed with the same ceromonies as before, though, perhaps, with more freedom and licentiousness. They lasted about 1800 years, and were, at last, abolished by Theodosius the Great.

ELEUSIS, *e-lu'-sis*, a decayed village of Attica, but, in ancient times, a city of Greece, 12 miles from Athens. The ancient highway which led to Athens is still the modern road, and the plain around the village is covered with scattered ruins.

ELEUTHERA, or ALABASTER ISLAND, *el-u'-the-ra*, one of the largest of the Bahama islands, in the W. Indies. *Ext.* 80 miles long, with a breadth of 10. *Pop.* about 3,000. *Lat.* 25° 11′ N. *Lon.* 76° 15′ W.

ELEUTHERÆ, *e-lu'-the-re*, a village of Bœotia, where Mardonius was defeated, with 300,000 men.

ELEUTHERIA, *el-u-the'-re-a*, a festival celebrated at Platæa in honour of Jupiter Eleutherius, or the assertor of liberty, by delegates from almost all the cities of Greece. It originated in the victory obtained by the Grecians under Pausanias over Mardonius, the Persian general, when an altar and statue were erected to Jupiter Eleutherius, who had freed the Greeks from the tyranny of the barbarians. It was further agreed upon, in a general assemby, by the advice of Aristides the Athenian, that deputies should be sent, every fifth year, from the different cities of Greece, to celebrate Eleutheria, or festivals of liberty. The Platæans also celebrated an anniversary festival in memory of those who had lost their lives in that famous battle. There was, likewise, a festival of the same name observed by the Samians in honour of the god of love. Slaves, too, when they obtained their liberty, kept a holiday, which they called Eleutheria.

ELFDAI, EN, *elf'-di*, a village of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, remarkable for its quarries of porphyry. *Lat.* 61° 14′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 13° 58′ E.

ELFSBORG, *elf's'*.

ELGIN, *el'-gin*, the chief town of the county of Elgin, or Morayshire, on the Lossie, about 5 miles above its influx into the German Ocean. The river is here crossed by several stone bridges. In the middle of the town, which consists of one street, intersected by several lanes, stands the parish church, and, in its vicinity, a town-house, court-house, and the county gaol. It had, formerly, a magnificent cathedral, once the finest in Scotland, and called "The Lantern of the North," founded in 1224, of which the great gateway still remains. There are also the ruins of an ancient castle. It has, besides, a literary institution, museum, academy, assembly-rooms, &c., public fountain, an orphan institution, endowed with £70,000 by General Anderson, a native of the town; and Gray's Hospital, endowed with £26,600. *Pop.* about 5,500.—Elgin is supposed to take its name from Helgy, a Norwegian general.

ELGIN, Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of, after finishing his university education in 1793, accompanied the Prussian army in its operations in Germany. In 1795 he was made envoy extraordinary, and sent to Berlin, and, in 1799, dispatched to Constantinople in the same capacity. Here he remained till the French were expelled from Egypt, in 1802. In 1800 he made a journey to Athens, for the purpose of recovering some of her remains of Grecian art, and was so far successful, as to make an excellent collection, which, in 1816, was purchased by the government, and placed in the British Museum, where it is known as the "Elgin Marbles." B. 1777; D. at Paris, 1841.

ELGIN, James Bruce, eighth Earl of, was in 1841 returned member of Parliament for Southampton; but on the death of his father in the same year, succeeded to the earldom, and in the following year was appointed governor of the island of Jamaica. In 1846 he became



LORD ELGIN.

governor-general of Canada, where the character of his policy rendered him an especial favourite, not only with those over whom he had been called to rule, but with the ministries in England. In 1849 he was created an English peer, and in 1854 appointed to the lord-lieutenancy of Fifeshire, Scotland. War having broken out between England and China, Lord Elgin was, in 1857, sent out by the British government as plenipotentiary to China, with the view of obtaining satisfactory terms of peace, or, if this could not be done, to prosecute the contest with vigour. The Indian mutiny of the same year, however, prevented him from carrying into effect his instructions so soon as he would otherwise have done; for not only was part of the force destined for China diverted from its route and sent to Calcutta, but he himself left Hong-Kong with all the troops that could be spared, to go to the assistance of Lord Canning. Returning to China at the end of the year, he immediately made a demand of redress for injuries sustained by the British, and, upon the refusal of the Chinese, through commissioner Yeh, to comply, Canton was attacked and captured. Lord Elgin then, in conjunction with

Baron Gros, the French plenipotentiary, determined to proceed with an armed force to the vicinity of Pekin, and reached the mouth of the Peiho river, which he found strongly defended by forts on each bank. These being taken by Admiral Sir M. Seymour, the forces proceeded to Tien-tsin, and there the plenipotentiaries were met by Chinese commissioners, to adjust the terms of a treaty. After much procrastination, on various pretexts, which were met by Lord Elgin with great determination, the commissioners agreed to execute a treaty, in conformity with the terms proposed to them, and on the 26th June, 1858, this was signed at Tien-tsin. (*See* CHINA, TIEN-TSIN, and other relative articles.) This great point gained, Lord Elgin determined to proceed to Japan, in order to obtain from that government a treaty which would throw open its ports to British commerce, so that it might participate in the advantages possessed by the Dutch. Taking with him a yacht, as a present from the queen of England to the emperor of Japan, he reached the port of Nagasaki, and proceeded up the Gulf of Jeddo, beyond where any foreign vessel had hitherto been allowed to pass. Landing at once, with drums beating and flags flying, he entered the city of Jeddo, and during a stay of eight days, and after being treated with the most friendly hospitality, a treaty was signed between Great Britain and Japan, which will, doubtless, ultimately have the effect of gradually opening up another great empire as a field for British industry and enterprise. In 1859 Lord Elgin returned to England, and was appointed to the office of postmaster-general in the Palmerston administration. In the same year the freedom of the city of London was presented to him, with a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas. B. 1811.

ELGINSHIRE. (*See* MORAYSHIRE.)

ELI, *e'-li*, high priest and judge of Israel, who attained that office about 1156 B.C. Though a good man, he was timid, and did not exert himself in correcting the immoralities of his family. His two sons, Hophni and Phineas, were most abandoned characters, on which account the Lord appeared to Samuel, and denounced judgment upon the house of Eli, who received the tidings with pious resignation. Shortly afterwards, the Israelites were defeated by the Philistines, the ark taken, and the sons of Eli slain. When the news reached him, he fell from his seat, and broke his neck, aged 98. Lived in the 12th century B.C.

ELIAB, *e-li'-ab*, 'God my father,' the elder brother of David.—Also, a brave man of Gad, in the army of David.

ELIAKIM, *e-li'-a-kim*, 'god of the resurrection,' the treasurer to King Hezekiah.

ELIAS, MOUNT, ST., a volcanic mountain of N. America. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.)

ELIAS MOUNTS, *e-li'-as*, the name of many summits in Greece, the highest of which is in the Morea, 10 miles from Mistra. *Height*, 7,829 feet.

ELIASHIB, *e-li'-a-shib*, 'god of conversion,' a high priest of the Jews, after the captivity.

ÉLIE DE BEAUMONT. (*See* BEAUMONT.)

ELIEZER, *e-li-e'-zer*, 'God is my help,' the faithful steward of Abraham.—Also, a prophet, who reproved Jehoshaphat.

ELIHU, *e-li'-hu*, 'he is my God himself,' the youngest and wisest of the four friends of Job.

ELIJAH, *e-li'-ja*, an eminent prophet of Israel, in the reigns of Ahab and Ahaziah. He was greatly persecuted by the wife of Ahab, but escaped all her machinations, and was taken up to heaven in a chariot of fire, about 395 B.C.

ELIMELECH, *e-lim'-e-lek*, 'my God is king,' the father-in-law of Ruth.

ELIOT, John, *el-yot*, a pious divine, called the "Apostle of the Indians," was educated at Cambridge; but on embracing puritanism, he, in 1631, emigrated to New England, and became pastor of a congregation of Independents at Roxbury, where he established a grammar-school. In 1646 he began to learn the Indian language, that he might devote himself to the conversion of the natives. In this he met with great success, and obtained a considerable influence over the various tribes. He translated the Bible into their language, and several pieces of practical divinity. B. 1604; D. at Roxbury, 1690.—Baxter says of this divine, "There was no man on earth whom I honoured above him." A handsome memorial, to perpetuate his name, was erected in the "Forest Hills Cemetery," at Roxbury.

ELIOTT, George Augustus, Lord Heathfield, when young, was sent to Leyden, and thence to the military school in Picardy. He afterwards entered the Prussian service as a volunteer, and returned to Scotland in 1735. Not long after this, he joined the engineer corps at Woolwich, and obtained an adjutancy in the 2nd troop of horse grenadiers, with which he went to Germany, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. In 1759 he was appointed to raise the 1st regiment of light horse, with which he served on the continent with great reputation. On his recall from Germany, he was sent to the Havannah, in the reduction of which he had an eminent share. At the peace, the king conferred on his regiment the title of royal. In 1775 General Eliott was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, whence he returned soon after, and was made governor of Gibraltar, for which important post no man could have been better fitted. He was very abstemious, his constant food being vegetables, and his drink water. He never allowed himself more than four hours' sleep at a time, and was so accustomed to a hardiness, that it became habitual, and enabled him to defend that important fortress against the formidable operations of the French and Spaniards, in 1782, with such persevering obstinacy, that the siege of Gibraltar will be found one of the most glorious incidents in military history. On his return to England, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Heathfield and Baron Gibraltar. B. in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1718; D. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1790.—Lord Heathfield married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, of Devonshire, who died in 1769, leaving one son and a daughter. His remains were brought to England, and buried at Heathfield, in Sussex, where a monument was erected to his memory.

ELIPHAZ, *e-li'-faz*, 'the endeavour of God,' a son of Esau.

ELIS, *e'-lis*, a country of Peloponnesus, lying to the W. of Arcadia and N. of Messenia. It runs along the coast, and is watered by the river Alpheus. It was famous for the horses it produced, whose speed was so well known and tried at the Olympic games.

ELISABETH, *e-liz'-a-beth*, 'God hath sworn,' the wife of Zacharias, and mother of John the Baptist.

ELISAVETHGRAD, *ai-le-za-vet'-grad*, a town and fortress of European Russia, in the government of Cherson, or Kerson, on the Ingul, 130 miles from Cherson. It is a military place, and has a magazine and an hospital. *Pop.* 10,000.

ELISAVETOPOL, or GANJEH, *ai-le-za-vet'-o-pol*, a fortified town of Georgia, 90 miles from Tiflis. In its neighbourhood are two villages,—Anenfeld and Helmendorf, peopled by Germans. *Pop.* 12,000.

ELISHA, or ELISEUS, *e-li'-sha*, 'salvation of God,' a Hebrew prophet, and the successor of Elijah, who called him from the plough. He performed numerous miracles, and was held in great respect by the kings of Israel and Syria. D. about 830 B.C.

ELISHEBA, *e-lish'-e-ba*, 'God hath sworn,' the wife of Aaron.

ELISSA, *e-lis'-sa*. (*See* DIDO.)

ELIZABETH, *e-liz'-a-beth*, the name of numerous townships and other places in the United States, none of them with a population above 4,000.

ELIZABETH, CAPE, the N.E. point of entrance into Cook's Inlet, N. America. *Lat.* 59° 9′ N. *Lon.* 151° 3′ W.

ELIZABETH PORT is situate on the W. side of Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, and is the most frequented seaport along the S. coast of Africa. *Pop.* of district, 4,300.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, who was beheaded in 1536. She was educated in the Protestant religion, and, in the previous reign, was sent to the Tower, whence she was afterwards removed to Woodstock, where she was kept till 1555, and then taken to the royal palace of Hatfield. On the death of her sister, in 1558, she was proclaimed queen, and Philip of Spain, the husband of Mary, made her an offer of marriage, which, after a considerable amount of coquetting, she civilly declined. Now was commenced

the restoration of those religious reforms which had been proscribed in the previous reign, but with that prudence and moderation, which showed how well qualified she was to govern the destinies of the people, over whom she had been called to reign in such troublous times. One of her first measures was to send succours to the reforming party in Scotland, which produced the treaty of Edinburgh and the departure of the French from that country. She next gave her assistance to the French Huguenots, who put Havre de Grâce into her hands, whilst she continued gradually to tighten the reins of government upon her own Catholic subjects, and such other religionists as would disturb the peace of the state by their zeal and violence. Dudley, earl of Leicester, became her favourite, and had the ambition to aspire to her hand; she, however, preferred to make an apparent effort to unite him to Mary, queen of Scots. In 1568 that unfortunate princess fled to England for protection from the religious persecution of her subjects; but being a Catholic, and having offended Elizabeth, she was taken prisoner, and after being kept many years in confinement, was at last beheaded in Fotheringay Castle. The treatment of Mary, queen of Scots, against whom she would appear to have contracted a feeling of jealousy, is one of the blackest spots in the reign of Elizabeth. She afterwards endeavoured to clear herself of the odium which the death of Mary raised against her, and caused Davison, her secretary, to be prosecuted for issuing the warrant for the execution; but such conduct only made her guilt more transparent in the eyes of the penetrating and thoughtful. The French and Spaniards having formed a league for the extirpation of heresy, Elizabeth was induced to protect the Protestants; and her assistance was of great effect in bringing about the separation of the United Provinces from the dominion of Philip II. The king of Spain, in return, sent a body of troops to invade Ireland; but they were all cut off by Lord Grey, the deputy. In the mean time, various offers of marriage were made to the queen, the most remarkable of which was that of the duke of Anjou, who came to England for the purpose of espousing her; but after staying some time, and after Elizabeth had taken up the pen to sign the marriage articles, she withdrew her hand, and broke off the alliance. In 1588, Philip of Spain sent against England his famous armada, to which the pope gave the appellation of Invincible. It consisted of 130 vessels, carrying 2,431 pieces of artillery, 4,575 quintals of powder, and manned with about 27,000 soldiers and seamen. To oppose this formidable force, Elizabeth had 181 ships, manned by about 18,000 sailors. On this occasion the queen distinguished herself by her great presence of mind and inflexible courage. She rode on horseback through the camp at Tilbury, and inspired her people with heroism by her deportment and her speeches. The English fleet, however, assisted by the winds, prevented the Spaniards from landing, and the boasted armada was destroyed. The duke of Medina, who commanded the Spanish fleet, escaped, and arrived at Santander, in the Bay of Biscay, with no more than 60 sail out of his whole fleet, and these very much shattered. In speaking of this victory, Camden says, "Several monies were coined; some to commemorate the victory, with a fleet flying with full sails, and this inscription, *Venit, vidit, fugit*,—'It came, it saw, it fled;' others in honour of the queen, with fireships and a fleet all in confusion, inscribed *Dux fœmina facti*,—'A woman the leader of the exploit.'" In this same year, Leicester, her favourite, died, when Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, took his place; but this nobleman, on account of treason, was executed in 1601. After this event she seems to have become weary of the world, for she never recovered the shock which the signing of the death-warrant of Essex gave her. B. at Greenwich, 1533; D. 1603.—Elizabeth was endeared to her subjects by the glory of her reign, by the wisdom of her measures, and by the frugality of her administration, which rendered the public taxes few and light. She had, however, much vanity, thought herself the most beautiful and accomplished of women, and was, besides, violent and haughty in her temper. She understood the learned languages, and some of her letters and prayers, written with her own hand, are extant.

ELIZABETH of Austria, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II., and married to Charles IX. of France, in 1570. She sent to Margaret, queen of Navarre, two books of her writing; one on the Word of God, and the other a relation of the chief events in France, during the time she resided there. B. 1554; D. in a convent, 1592.

ELIZABETH PETROVNA, daughter of the czar Peter the Great. In 1741 she usurped the imperial throne, by dethroning the infant Ivan, which was effected without the shedding of blood. At her accession, she made a vow that no capital punishments should take place in her reign. But her humanity was at least equivocal, as she afterwards inflicted upon the countesses Bestuchef and Lapoukin the punishment of the knout, and had their tongues cut out, for betraying some of her secret amours. Though dissolute in her manners, she was extremely superstitious, and performed her devotions with rigorous exactness. In 1756 she joined Austria and France against Prussia, and died in 1761. B. 1709.

ELIZABETHTOWN, numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

ELK, *elk*, a river rising on the W. side of Cumberland Mountains, Tenessee, U.S., and joining Tenessee river 40 miles from Creek's Crossing-place.

ELKANAH, *el-kai'-na*, 'God the jealous,' the father of the prophet Samuel.

ELK CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., uniting with Penn's Creek, and falling into the Susquehannah 5 miles below Sunbury.—2. Another in Ohio, which joins the Miami, in Madison, Butler county.

ELKHART, *elk'-hart*, a county in the N. of Indiana. *Area*, 460 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

EL-KHARGEH, *kar'-gai*, a town of Upper Egypt, the capital of the Great Oasis. It has a necropolis and some remarkable ruins. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 25° 28' N. *Lon.* 36° 40' E.

ELLAND, *el'-land*, a chapelry of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles from Halifax. *Manf.* Coarse woollens. *Pop.* 7,500. A station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway.

ELLENBOROUGH, *el'-len-bru* (r), a village of England, in Cumberland, 6 miles from Cockermouth. *Pop.* 1,000.

ELLENBOROUGH, Edward Law, first Earl of, was the son of the first Lord Ellenborough, and in 1818 succeded to the peerage as second baron. In 1828 he was made president of the Board of Control, which office he filled under the administrations of the duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. In 1842 he superseded the earl of Auckland as governor-general of India, and under his government, Scinde was annexed to the British crown. In 1843 he was recalled, contrary to the wishes of the government of Sir Robert Peel, who, in 1845, appointed him first lord of the Admiralty. In the following year, with the fall of the ministry, he resigned his post, and after that time discussed in the House of Peers the affairs of India with considerable ability. In 1858 he was appointed, under the Derby administration, president of the Board of Control, which office he resigned the same year, in consequence of the censure inflicted on a severe letter written by him to Lord Canning, in reference to a proclamation issued by that nobleman, in his capacity of governor-general of India. B. 1790.

ELLESMERE, *els'-meer*, a town and parish of Wales, 16 miles from Shrewsbury. It is the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 7,000.

ELLESMERE, Francis Leveson Gower, Earl of, brother of the present duke of Sutherland, distinguished himself by several translations from the German, and, from 1826 to 1830, represented Sutherlandshire in the House of Commons. In 1827 he was appointed one of the lords of the Treasury; in the following year he became secretary for Ireland, and in 1830, secretary at war. On the death of his father, in 1833, he took the name of Egerton, and as Lord Francis Egerton, represented South Lancashire from 1835 to 1846. In this last year he was created earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, and in 1849 was elected president of the Asiatic Society. In 1855 he was created a knight of the Garter, and became colonel-commandant of the Lancashire yeomanry cavalry.

Besides translations, he has written works, in the form of tragedy, history, and biography, of considerable merit. His gallery of paintings is, perhaps, the finest possessed by a private individual in the kingdom. B. in London, 1800.

ELLIOTSON, Dr. John, *el'-yot-son*, a distinguished English physician, who, from the opposition which his views met with in reference to the mesmeric treatment of patients, resigned some important appointments, and, in 1849, became physician to a mesmeric hospital in London. He has been an unflinching advocate of what he deems the truths of mesmerism; has made considerable contributions to medical science, and is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of the Royal Society, and the founder and president of the London Phrenological Society. B. in London, about 1800.

ELLIOTT, Ebenezer, *el'-yot*, an English poet, who was an iron-merchant at Sheffield, and became famous as a writer of "Rhymes" against the "Corn Laws." These first appeared in a local paper, after their author had settled at Sheffield, and produced a powerful effect upon all who read them. When they re-appeared in a single volume, in conjunction with "The Ranter," he no longer sung in comparative obscurity, but commanded a wide circle of admirers. In 1834 a collected edition of his works was published. His effusions have procured for him the right of being emphatically the bard of Yorkshire, as he is certainly, like Crabbe, the poet of the poor and of the Corn-law struggle, before that ended in the triumphal achievement of the aspirations of his muse. B. near Rotherham, Yorkshire, 1781; D. near Barnsley, 1849.

ELLIS, John, *el'-lis*, an English poet, brought up a scrivener, and for many years deputy of his ward, and master of the Scriveners' Company. Mr. Ellis was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and wrote several pieces in "Dodsley's Collection." He also published separately, "The Surprise, or Gentleman turned Apothecary," a tale in Hudibrastic verse; and "A Travesty of the Canto added by Maphæus to the Æneid." B. in London, 1698; D. 1791.—In reference to this person, Dr. Johnson remarks to Boswell, "It is wonderful what is to be found in London. The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed, was at the table of Jack Ellis, a money-scrivener, behind the Royal Exchange, with whom, at one period, I used to dine, generally once a week."

ELLIS, George, one of the authors of the "Rolliad," to which he contributed "The Birthday Ode," "The Ode on Dundas," &c., and was also a writer of the "Probationary Odes," and an acute contributor to the "Anti-Jacobin." His greatest work, however, is his "Specimens of the Early English Poets," which suggested Southey's "Specimens of the Later English Poets." He also produced "Specimens of the Early English Romances in Metre," which is another excellent work. B. 1745; D. 1815.—Sir Walter Scott addressed to Ellis the 5th canto of "Marmion," and says, "He was the first converser I ever saw. His patience and good-breeding made me often ashamed of myself, going off at score upon some favourite topic."

ELLIS, Sir Henry, an English writer, who became connected, as a librarian, with the British Museum in 1805, and, in 1827, was made principal, which office he held till 1856, when he resigned it. During that time, he produced many antiquarian works; among which was an edition of "Brande's Popular Antiquities," which is highly esteemed. He also published original letters illustrative of English history, from autographs in the British Museum; and, in 1816, wrote the general introduction to the "Doomsday Book," which is considered an able performance. In 1832 he was created a knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, and, in 1838, was raised to the rank of knight bachelor. B. in London, 1777.

ELLIS, Mrs. Sarah Stickney, the wife of the Reverend William Ellis, officially connected with the London Missionary Society, was one of the most fruitful writers of her time. As a poetess she received well-deserved praise, whilst, as a prose writer, she held a highly respectable rank, especially among those whose productions have a special reference to the social condition of women. A bare enumeration of her works would occupy a considerable space; but those which are, perhaps, best known to the public, may be specified as suggestive of the moral tone of her works. "The Wives of England," "The Daughters of England," "The Women of England," "The Mothers of England," "Look to the End," &c. All these have, more or less, a character of practical good, conveying, in a meek and modest spirit, the best advice, and having in view the special improvement and edification of her own sex.

ELLISTON, Robert William, *el'-lis-ton*, a celebrated English actor, who was esteemed the best comedian of his time. "The Venetian Outlaw" was the only literary work he produced. B. in London, 1774; D. 1831.

ELLWOOD, Thomas, *el'-wood*, was bred in the Church of England, but was converted to Quakerism, through which he lost the favour of his father. He became reader to Milton, suffered imprisonment for his profession, and wrote a number of books in its defence. He also edited George Fox's Journal, and published a "History of the Old and New Testament;" a sacred poem on the life of David, &c. B. 1639; D. 1713.

ELM, *elm*, a parish and village of Switzerland, 10 miles from Glarus. *Pop.* 1,000.—Although this place is 3,182 feet above the level of the sea, it is so encompassed by mountains, that, during six months in the year, it is an entire stranger to the rays of the sun.

EL MASARAH, *el mas-a-ra'*, a village of Egypt, opposite the site of ancient Memphis, 10 miles from Cairo. It has extensive quarries, to which a railway is laid down.

ELMES, James, *elms*, was brought up for an architect, but became rather an expounder than a professor of the science in the pursuit of which he began life. He wrote largely on architecture, the fine arts, and edited "Elmes's Quarterly Review," to which Haydon contributed. He also produced a "General and Bibliographical Dictionary," and contributed to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." B. in London, 1782.

ELMINA, or ST. GEORGE DEL MINA, *el-me'-na*, the capital of the Dutch settlements in Western Africa, and the strongest fortress on the Gold Coast. *Pop.* 10,000 blacks. *Lat.* 5° 4′ 45″ N. *Lon.* 1° 20′ 30″ W.

ELMIRA, or NEWTON, *el-mi'-ra*, a post-township of Chemung county, New York, U.S., 160 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 8,600.

ELMORE, Alfred, A.R.A., *el'-mor*, an Irish artist, whose pictures of the "Crucifixion" and the "Martyrdom of Thomas à Becket" brought him prominently into notice in 1840; after which time he became a pretty regular contributor to the walls of the Royal Academy. His works are numerous; among which we may specify "The Inventor of the Stocking-loom" as, perhaps, one of the best known. B. at Clonakilty, Cork, 1816.

ELMSHORN, *elms'-horn*, a town of Denmark, Holstein, on the Elbe, 10 miles from Gluckstadt. It has an active corn-trade. *Pop.* 6,000.—A station on the Kiel and Altona Railway.

ELMSLEY, Peter, *elms'-le*, an eminent littérateur, and early contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," and also to the "Quarterly Review," on literary subjects. He became Camden professor of modern history at the University of Oxford, and was, besides, principal of St. Alban's Hall. As a Greek scholar, he was highly distinguished. B. in London, 1773; D. 1825.

ELNATHAN, *el-nai'-than*, 'God has given,' a nobleman of Jerusalem, father-in-law of King Jehoiakim.

ELNE, *eln*, a town of France, in the department of the Pyrénées Orientales, 8 miles from Perpignan. *Pop.* 2,300.—This is the ancient Illiberis, where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrenees.

ELNE, *eln*, a river of England, falling into the Irish Sea, near Workington.

EL-OBEID, *el o'-baid*, the capital of Kordofan, Africa, 230 miles from Sennaar. The dwellings are mostly composed of reeds, or straw, and sun-dried bricks. The inhabitants traffic in gold, hides, ivory, gum-arabic, and slaves. *Pop.* 30,000.

ELON, *e'-lon*, 'oak,' or 'grove,' a judge of Israel.

ELORA, or ELLORA, *el-o-ra'*, a town of Hindostan, in the dominions of the Nizam. The cave-temples of this place surpass all others of the kind in India, in point of magnitude and execution. *Lat.* 20° N. *Lon.* 76° E.

ELPENOR, *el-pe'-nor*, one of the companions of Ulysses, changed into a hog by Circe's potions, and afterwards restored to his original shape. He fell from the top of a house where he was sleeping, and was killed.

ELPHIN, *el'-fin*, a parish, town, and bishop's see of Connaught, Ireland, 18 miles from Longford. *Pop.* of parish, 4,800; of town, 1,300.—This diocese comprises 76 parishes, in different counties.

ELPHINSTONE, William, *el'-fin-stone*, a bishop of Aberdeen, who founded the college which takes his name, in that city. He was also the principal means of establishing the Grayfriars' convent and the chapel royal at Stirling. B. at Glasgow, 1437; D. at Edinburgh, 1514.

ELPHINSTONE, the Honourable Mountstuart, joined the Bengal civil service at the age of 18, and was very early an *attaché* to the political resident at the court of the Peshwah, adoptive father of Nana Sahib, the Cawnpore slaughterer, when the duke of Wellington visited it, at the commencement of the present century. He then became attached to the duke's suite, and acted as his aide-de-camp at the battle of Assaye. He was afterwards resident at Nagpore, envoy to Cabul, and, in 1816, when the marquis of Hastings took the command of the armies of the three presidencies against the confederated Mahratta powers, of which the Peshwah was the chief, Mr. Elphinstone was the British representative at his court, and penetrated the inmost soul of Nana Sahib's worthy sire, although the latter had succeeded in making Sir John Malcolm believe that he was a faithful ally of the English. In the course of a few weeks, Elphinstone's opinion of the Peshwah was verified to himself by his being burnt out of his own ambassadorial dwelling by the emissaries of this friend; and he reached the British camp with nothing except the horse he rode and the clothes he wore. In 1820 he became governor of Bombay, to which presidency the Peshwah's country was attached, and during the seven years he ruled Western India, the Elphinstone code became law, and, for its brevity, its completeness, its clearness, its enlightened provisions, might be compared to the Code Napoléon, in imitation of which its leaves were coloured. The education of the upper classes was commenced, and, on the principles he advocated, extended itself far and wide among the natives. At the close of his administration, in 1827, he left India, when, in addition to the presentations of addresses from all classes, a college, called after him, was established by the natives; his statue by Chantrey adorns the town-hall, and other substantial tokens of respect and affection were offered. (*See* BOMBAY.) After his arrival in England, he produced his "History of India." It is said he was subsequently offered the peerage twice, with the high offices of governor-general of India and of Canada. On her majesty's accession, a deputation of the directors of the late East-India Company waited upon him to ask him to accept the order of the Bath, and a seat in the privy council. Other honours, which men esteem gorgeous appendages, were also offered, and in turn declined. D. 1859.

ELSINORE, or ELSINEUR, *el'-se-nor*, a seaport of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island of Zealand, 24 miles from Copenhagen. It stands in the narrowest part of the Sound, on a declivity inclining towards the shore. It has no harbour, but an excellent roadstead, generally crowded with vessels going up or down the Baltic, and anchoring here to take in stores of some kind or other, the supply of which forms the great traffic of the place. On its N.E. side is the fortress of Kronborg. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 56° 2′ 11″ N. *Lon.* 12° 36′ 40″ E.—This town is the scene of Shakspeare's tragedy of "Hamlet," and the vaults of the castle of Kronborg are the fabled residence of Holger Danske, the mythic hero of the Danes. In the same fortress, Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England, and wife of Christian VII. of Denmark, was imprisoned. The Sound dues were here collected from all merchant vessels, except those of Sweden and Denmark. They were originally instituted for keeping up lights and landmarks on the Cattegat and neighbouring coasts. In April, 1857, a treaty was concluded between Denmark and the principal European powers, for the redemption of the Sound dues, the sum paid by Great Britain, as its share of the compensation, being £1,125,206.

ELSTER, *els'-ter*, two rivers of Germany, one of which, the White Elster, rises in Voightland, Bohemia, and falls into the Saale, 3 miles from Halle; the other, called the Black Elster, rises 2 miles from Elstra, in Saxony, and falls into the Elbe, 8 miles from Wittemberg.

ELTHAM, *elt'-ham*, a town and parish of England, in the county of Kent, 7 miles from London. *Pop.* 2,700.

ELTON, *el'-ton*, a salt-lake of Russia, 160 miles from Saratov. *Area*, 130 square miles. 100,000 tons of salt are annually obtained from this collection of water.

ELTON, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,000.—Also a township of Lancashire, 14 miles from Bury. *Pop.* 6,500.

EL-TYH, DESERT OF, *el-ti*, was the place wherein the Hebrews sojourned 40 years. It is applied to the peninsula between the gulfs of Suez and Akabah, and Egypt and Palestine.

ELVAS, *ail'-vass*, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, situate on a rocky hill, not far from the Guadiana, and 10 miles from Badajoz. It is one of the most important strongholds in the kingdom, and has a cathedral, several churches, convents, college, seminary, hospital, arsenal, and a bomb-proof barracks capable of containing 6,000 or 7,000 men. It is supplied with water by a Moorish aqueduct. *Manf.* Jewellery and arms. *Pop.* 17,000.—In 1808 it was captured and held for five months by the French.

ELWES, John, *el'-wes*, an extraordinary miser, whose family name was Meggot, which he altered, in pursuance of the will of Sir Harvey Elwes, his uncle, who left him at least 250,000*l.* At this time, he was possessed of nearly as much of his own, and was in the habit of attending the most noted gaming-houses. After sitting up a whole night at play, he would proceed to Smithfield to meet his cattle, which were coming to market, from his seat in Essex, and there stand disputing with a butcher for a shilling. If the cattle did not arrive, he would walk on to meet them. More than once he walked, without stopping, the whole way to his farm, which was 17 miles from London. He would walk in the rain in London sooner than pay a shilling for a coach; sit in wet clothes to save the expense of a fire; eat his provisions in the last stage of putrefaction, and he once wore a wig a fortnight which he had picked up in a lane. In 1774 he was chosen knight of the shire for Berkshire, his conduct in parliament being perfectly independent. B. about 1712; D. 1789, leaving a fortune of half a million sterling, besides entailed estates.

ELY, ISLE OF, *e'-le*, a district lying in the N. part of Cambridgeshire, from the rest of which it is cut off by the river Ouse. It consists mostly of fens, interspersed with small hills, usually crowned with villas. Strictly speaking, the isle is about 7 miles long, by 4 broad, and is encompassed by a marsh, formerly covered with water. The soil is extremely fertile. *Pop.* 62,000. (*See* BEDFORD LEVEL.)

ELY, a city and episcopal see of England, and capital of the above district, 16 miles from Cambridge. It consists of one principal and some smaller streets, and is noted for its fine and venerable cathedral, built between the reigns of William Rufus and Edward III. It is the only city of England which is unrepresented in the House of Commons. Its bishopric was founded in 1107, and now comprises several parishes in Bedford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. *Pop.* 6,200.—Ely cathedral has been, during the last few years, repaired, and superbly adorned.

ELY, a demesne of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles from Enniskillen. It includes several woody islets about the head of Lower Lough Erne.

ELYMAS, *el'-e-mâs*, 'a magician,' a sorcerer of Paphas, in Cyprus.

ELYSIUM, and ELYSII CAMPI, *e-lis'-e-um*, a place or island in the infernal regions, where, according to the mythology of the ancients, the souls of the virtuous were placed after death, and where complete happiness was found. The Elysian fields were, according to some, in the Fortunate Islands, off the coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. Others place them in the island of Leuce, and according to the authority of Virgil, they were

situate in Italy; according to Lucian, they were near the moon; and to Plutarch, in the centre of the earth.

ELZEVIR, *el'-ze-vir*, a family of famous printers at Amsterdam and Leyden. There were five of this name, —Lewis, Bonaventure, Abraham, Lewis, and Daniel. Lewis began to be known at Leyden in 1595, and was the first who made the distinction between the *v* consonant and the *u* vowel. Daniel died in 1680. He published, at Amsterdam, in 12mo, 1674, a catalogue of books printed by his family.—A fount of type is called by their name at the present day.

EMANUEL, *e-măn'-u-el*, king of Portugal, succeeded John II. in 1495. He restored the nobility to their privileges, and greatly encouraged maritime expeditions, by one of which a new passage to India was discovered by Vasco da Gama, and to Brazil, in 1501, by Cabral. Emanuel also sent an expedition to Africa, and established a commercial intercourse with the kingdom of Congo. D. 1521.

EMBDEN, or EMDEN, *em'-den*, a fortified seaport-town of Hanover, at the mouth of the river Embs, or Ems, with a spacious and secure harbour, 15 miles from Aurich. It is intersected by canals, which are numerously bridged, and impart to it all the appearance of a Dutch town. The principal buildings are the great church, erected in 1455, other churches, a town-house, court-house, custom-house, barracks, gymnasium, educational establishments, and benevolent institutions. *Manf.* Hosiery, leather, soap, and tobacco. There are shipbuilding-docks, and it carries on a considerable trade in oats, barley, butter, and cheese. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 53° 22′ 6″ N. *Lon.* 7° 12′ 45″ E.

EMERSON, William, *em'-er-son*, an English mathematician, who began life as a schoolmaster, but quitted that employment, and contented himself with a small paternal estate. He was a profound mathematician, but of singular habits, vulgar in his manners, fond of low company, and extremely shabby in his dress. He always walked to London when he had anything to publish, and carefully revised every sheet himself. B. in the bishopric of Durham, 1701; D. there, 1782.—He wrote treatises on Fluxions, Mechanics, Algebra, Optics, Astronomy, Navigation, Arithmetic; a Commentary on the Principia of Newton, and several other esteemed works.

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo, an American essayist, was the son of a Unitarian minister of Boston, U.S., and designed for the same profession. The peculiarity of his views, however, led him into other studies, which broke his connection with the religious body to which he belonged. After publishing several essays or orations, he, in 1840, started a publication called the "Dial," devoted to the discussion of prominent questions in philosophy, history, and literature. It lived for four years, during which period Mr. Emerson kept himself before the public by delivering orations upon popular subjects. In 1844 he published "Lectures on New England Reformers," and subsequently lectured on Swedenborg, Napoleon, and other eminent men. In 1846 appeared a volume of poems, and in 1849 he visited England, where he delivered a series of lectures, and afterwards published them, under the title of "Representative Men." Soon after, he published "English Traits," embodying some of his observations on English manners, customs, and characteristics. Besides these more especial labours, he has contributed to various reviews and other periodicals. B. at Boston, U.S., 1803.

EMMA, *em'-ma*, daughter of Richard II., duke of Normandy, and mother of Edward the Confessor, king of England. She was first married to Ethelred, who was obliged to flee to Normandy with his sons Alfred and Edward, when the Danes invaded the kingdom. After his death she married Canute. In the reign of her son, the earl of Kent accused her of a too intimate familiarity with her relation, the bishop of Winchester. To prove her innocence, she is said to have walked barefoot over burning ploughshares without being hurt. Lived in the 11th century.

EMMANUEL, *em-măn'-u-el*, 'God with us,' a title of Christ, indicating the mystery and reality of his being God in human nature. It is the name under which the prophet Isaiah designates the Messiah.

EMMEN, *em'-men*, two rivers of Switzerland, one rising in the Bernese Oberland, and, after a course of 45 miles, joining the Aar, 2 miles from Soleure; the other also rising in the Bernese Oberland, and, after a course of 30 miles, joining the Reuss, 2 miles from Lucerne. The valley of the first is one of the finest in Switzerland, and is famed for its cattle and horses, as well as its forest and flax culture.

EMMERICH, *em'-mer-ik*, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 5 miles from Cleves. It is encompassed with walls and ditches, and has several churches, a gymnasium, orphan hospital, and ecclesiastical seminary. *Manf.* Woollens, hosiery, hats, soap, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 7,000.

EMMOR, *em'-mor*, 'an ass,' a prince of Shechem.

EMPEDOCLES, *em-ped'-o-klees*, a philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum, in Sicily. He adopted the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and wrote a poem on the system of Pythagoras, very much commended. His poetry was bold and animated, and his verses were so universally esteemed, that they were publicly recited at the Olympic games with those of Homer and Hesiod. It is said that his curiosity to visit the flames of the crater of Etna, proved fatal to him. Some maintain that he wished it to be believed that he was a god, and, that his death might be unknown, he threw himself into the crater, and perished in the flames. His expectations, however, were frustrated by the volcano throwing up one of his sandals, which discovered to the world that Empedocles had perished by fire. Others report that he lived to an extreme old age, and that he was drowned in the sea. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

EMPSON, Sir Richard, *emp'-son*, the son of a sievemaker at Towcester, Northamptonshire, who became a favourite with Henry VII., and, on account of his oppressions, rendered himself odious to the nation. He was beheaded with his coadjutor Dudley, in 1510.

EMS, *ems*, a river of Germany, rising in Lippe Detmold, traversing Westphalia, and, after a course of 150 miles, falling into the bay of Dollart, in the North Sea, a little below Embden.

EMS, a watering-place of Nassau, on the Lann, 5 miles from Nassau. It consists mostly of a long row of lodging-houses, which are occupied by the numerous visitors to the springs. *Pop.* 2,500.—The springs vary in temperature from 93° to 103° Fahr., and have long enjoyed a European celebrity.

EMSWORTH, *emz'-werth*, a town of Hampshire, 9 miles from Portsmouth. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, fishing-nets, rope, and twine. *Pop.* 1,200.—A station on the Chichester and Portsmouth Railway.

ENARA, *ai-nar'-a*, a lake of Russian Lapland, containing numerous islands, and communicating with the Arctic Ocean by the Patsjoki river. *Area*, 680 square miles. *Lat.* 69° N. *Lon.* 28° E.

ENAREA, *e-nair'-e-a*, a country of N.E. Africa, whence all the coffee and a large proportion of the slaves brought through Abysinnia, are transported, to be sold at the various marts in the N. and E. parts of the country. *Lat.* between 7° and 8° N. *Lon.* between 36° and 37° E.

ENCELADUS, *en-sel'-ă-dus*, a son of Titan and Terra, the most powerful of all the giants who conspired against Jupiter. He was struck with Jupiter's thunders, and imprisoned under Mount Etna. Some suppose that he is the same as Typhon. According to the poets, the flames of Etna proceeded from the breath of Enceladus; and as often as he turned his weary side, the whole island of Sicily felt the motion, and shook to its very foundation.

ENCKE, Johann Franz, *enk*, a German astronomer, director of the royal observatory at Berlin. He enlarged the boundaries of astronomical science, and resolved the orbit of the comet called after his name, which was seen by Rumker, in New South Wales, in 1822. B. at Hamburg, 1791.

ENCOUNTER BAY, *en-koun'-ter*, lies to the E. of Kangaroo Island, in S. Australia. *Lat.* 35° 30′ S. *Lon.* 139° E.

ENDEAVOUR STRAITS, *en-dev'-or*, a channel separating the island of New Guinea from the N.W. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 10° 45′ S. *Lon.* 142° 10′ E.—Also a RIVER of E. Australia, entering the Pacific in *lat.* 15° 26′ S.; *lon.* 121° 42′ E.

ENDERBY, *en'-der-be*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,400.

ENDERLY LAND, *en'-der-le*, a large tract of land in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered in 1831, by Biscoe. *Lat.* 67° 30′ S. *Lon.* 50° E.

ENDOR, *en'-dor*, 'fountain of generation,' a city near Mount Tabor.

ENDRICK, *en'-drik*, a river of Scotland, rising in the county of Stirling, and falling into Loch Lomond, 14 miles from its source.

ENDYMION, *en-dim'-i-on*, a shepherd, son of Æthlius and Calyce. It is said that he asked Jupiter to grant him to be always young, and to sleep as much as he would; whence came the proverb of *Endymionis somnum dormire*,—'to sleep the sleep of Endymion.' Diana, or the moon, saw him unclothed as he slept on Mount Latmos, and became enamoured of his great beauty, coming down every night from heaven to visit him. This fable arises from Endymion's knowledge of astronomy, and particularly his observation of the moon's motion. The people of Heraclea maintained that Endymion died on Mount Latmos, while the Eleans pretended to show his tomb at Olympia, in Peloponnesus.

ENFIELD, *en'-feeld*, a town and parish of Middlesex, 10 miles N.E. from London. *Pop.* 9,500. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779, and for a royal palace, whence Edward VI. went in procession to the Tower, on his accession to the throne. After Queen Elizabeth, it was alienated from the crown. The British government has an armoury here, and the "Enfield rifle" takes its name from this place.

ENFIELD, several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4,500.

ENFIELD, William, a dissenting minister, who was educated under Dr. Ashworth, at Daventry, and, in 1763, became minister of a congregation at Liverpool. About 1770 he removed to Warrington, as tutor in the belles-lettres in the academy there. During his stay at Warrington, he published several works; as, the "History of Liverpool," "Institutes of Natural Philosophy," &c. In 1785 he undertook the pastoral care of a congregation at Norwich, and continued there till his death in 1797. B. at Sudbury, 1741.—He is best known as the author of "The Speaker," a school-book of general use. He published also a volume of Prayers and Hymns; "Biographical Sermons;" a "History of Philosophy," in 2 vols. 4to; and two volumes of Sermons.

ENGADINE, *en-ga-deen'*, a beautiful valley of Switzerland, in the Grison country, extending along both sides of the upper part of the Inn. *Length*, 45 miles, with an average width of 1½. *Pop.* 10,000. This valley is subdivided into the Ober and Unter Engadine, and has an elevation of 5,750 feet above the level of the sea.

ENGANO, or PUGNIATAN, *en-ga'-no*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying off the south-west coast of Sumatra. It has a circuit of about 30 miles, and is lofty and well-wooded. *Lat.* 5° 21′ S. *Lon.* 102° 20′ E. —Another small island on the coast of Papua.—A CAPE at the N.E. extremity of the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. *Lat.* 18° 40′ N. *Lon.* 122° 20′ E. —Also the most E. CAPE of Hayti. *Lat.* 18° 35′ N. *Lon.* 68° 20′ W.

ENGEDI, *en-ge'-di*, a town on the Dead Sea.

ENGEN, *eng'-en*, a town of Baden, 22 miles from Constance, where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1800.

ENGHIEN, *ong'-e-ĕ*, a town of Belgium, 15 miles from Brussels. *Pop.* 3,750. Here is a superb castle, with a park and gardens.—This place gives a ducal title to a prince of the house of Bourbon Condé.

ENGHIEN, Louis Antoine Henry de Bourbon, Duc d', son of the duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the prince of Condé. This amiable young prince resided at a seat which had been left him by his great-uncle, the cardinal prince de Rohan, in the principality of Ettenheim, belonging to the elector of Baden. Here he devoted himself, under the misfortunes of his family, to the cultivation of his estate. Whilst thus occupied, the agents of Napoleon I. came by night, and having seized him in his bed, hurried him to France, where he was tried by a mock tribunal for taking up arms against his country in the time of Robespierre, and condemned. In the night of the 22nd of March, 1804, he was shot in the wood of Vincennes; an event which roused the indignation of Europe, and excited an interest and sentiment of sorrow wherever it was known. B. at Chantilly, 1772.

ENGIA. (*See* ÆGINA.)

ENGLAND, *ing'-gland*, the southern and most considerable division of Great Britain, bounded N. by Scotland, S. by the English Channel, E. by the German Ocean, and W. by Wales, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Irish Sea. *Ext.* 425 miles long, from Berwick to the Land's End, with a breadth varying between 62 and 280. *Area*, 50,812 square miles. *Coast-line.* About 1,200 miles, without the indentations into the land; with them, about 2,000. The principal openings on the E. are the Humber, the Wash, and the estuary of the Thames; on the W., the Bristol Channel, Swansea and Carmarthen bays, Milford Haven, Bride's Bay, Cardigan Bay, and St. George's Channel, with the estuaries of the Dee, Mersey, Morecombe Bay, and the Solway Firth; on the S., Southampton Water, Torbay, Plymouth Sound, Falmouth Harbour, and Mount's Bay. *Capes.* Flamborough Head, Spurn Point, the Naze, Foulness, North and South Foreland, Beachy Head, Dungeness, the Needles, Portland Point, Lizard Point, Land's End, Worm's Head, St. David's Head, Great Orme's Head, and St. Bees Head. *Islands.* Holy Island, Lundy, Man, Sheppy, Scilly Isles, Walney, and Wight. *Divisions.* The country is divided into forty counties; viz., Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Southampton, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The last, which is the largest county, is divided into the E., N., and W. Ridings. The counties are again subdivided into hundreds, wards, lathes, wapentakes, rapes, tythings, &c. *Desc.* The aspect of the country is various and delightful, presenting all that beautiful variety which is to be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe. Although it possesses dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths, yet few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Towards the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring portion of Scotland. The E. coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, forming a natural division between the E. and W. sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character pervades part of the adjacent counties. *Mountains.* The principal ranges are generally distinguished as the Northern, the Cambrian, and the Devonian. The first consists of the Pennine range and the Cumbrian group, the former extending from the Cheviot Hills, on the Scottish borders, to the middle of Derbyshire. In this range is Cross Fell, attaining an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; and the Peak, in North Derbyshire, rising to a height of 1,800. The Cumbrian group lies to the W. of the Pennine, being separated from it by the valleys of the Eden and the Lune. In it are Sca Fell, the loftiest mountain in England, being 3,166 feet high, with Helvellyn and Skiddaw, both above 3,000 feet. The Cambrian range comprises all the Welsh mountains, and will be spoken of in the article on WALES. The Devonian range includes the hills of Cornwall, Devon, and part of Somersetshire. The elevations in these are not nearly so lofty as those in the others. *Rivers.* The most considerable rivers are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Wear, Mersey, Dee, Avon, Eden, and Derwent. In aid of these, an extensive system of canal navigation permeates the country, by which, with an almost universal railway system, easy access is opened into the interior, and the produce of the various parts transported to the sea from places the most remote. *Lakes.* The most remarkable are Windermere, Ulles-water, Derwent-water,


ENGLAND & WALES
BY FRANCIS YOUNG.
British Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
IRELAND
SCOTLAND
IRISH SEA
ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
ENGLISH CHANNEL
NORTH SEA
Vincent Brooks, Lith.

and several others in the north-west counties, particularly in Westmoreland and Cumberland. The largest, Windermere, is not more than about 3 square miles; and it and the others are distinguished for the beauty of the scenery with which they are surrounded. They lie embosomed, like polished mirrors, among the loftiest of England's mountains, and never fail to fill the mind with the most delightful sensations, when Nature has put on her "robes of green," and when they are visited annually by thousands of tourists. *Climate.* Humid, but healthy. From the insular situation of England, it is liable to sudden and frequent changes, and to great variations of dryness and moisture. *Forests.* Not extensive. Several are preserved for growing timber for the navy. These are, the New Forest, in Hampshire; the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire; and Windsor Forest. *Zoology.* The native animals are the fallow-deer, the dog, the fox, the hare, the rabbit, the martin, the badger, mole, hedgehog, &c. The domestic animals are cattle, horses, goats, sheep, hogs, &c. The wild boar was formerly a native of the country, as also the wolf and the bear; but these have long ago disappeared. Of the birds, the most remarkable are the eagle, falcons of various species, owls, ravens, carrion-crows, rooks, swans, the cuckoo, the cormorant, the nightingale, the peacock, the swallow, the stork, the curlew, the snipe, the plover, the pheasant, the black-cock, the ptarmigan, which is sometimes but rarely met with on the lofty mountains of Cumberland; the grouse, the partridge, the pigeon, the lark, the starling, and the thrush. Along the coasts fish are abundant. Cod is plentiful on the coast of Yorkshire, herrings on the E., and pilchards and mackerel on both the N. and S. sides of Cornwall and Devonshire. *Pro.* The principal productions of the country are wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans, and peas. The indigenous fruits are few, and of little value; but others have been introduced, or brought to perfection, by the skilful cultivation of the English gardeners. These are chiefly apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, grapes, and other fruits. Hops are cultivated to a considerable extent, principally in Kent. Timber grows abundantly in most parts of the country; and the trees are mostly oak, elm, ash, beech, alder, and willow. *Minerals.* Valuable and abundant. Coal abounds in the northern, and in some of the midland and western counties; iron in Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, the north of Lancashire; and it is produced, though not in equal abundance, in other counties. Tin is confined to Cornwall and the adjoining parts of Devonshire, where it has been found from time immemorial. Black-lead is limited to a small district in Cumberland, and mines of copper are wrought in Cornwall, Devonshire, Derbyshire, and partially in Yorkshire and Staffordshire. In many parts of the kingdom marbles and freestone, or calcareous sandstone, of various colours and textures, are abundant. There are also mines of rock salt, pits of fuller's earth, potter's clay, and quarries of slate. *Manf.* Important, being of greater extent than those of any other country. The manufacture of wool is one of the most ancient in the country, and is supposed to have been introduced by the Romans. It is chiefly carried on in Yorkshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire. The cotton manufacture is still more extensive, and has been carried to great perfection by the aid of every sort of powerful, complicated, and ingenious machinery. Its principal seat is in the towns of Lancashire and Cheshire. The hardware manufactures, of iron and steel, copper and brass, have been also brought to unrivalled perfection in England; and in this line are produced the heaviest articles of the casting-furnace and rolling-mill, as well as the most minute and trifling articles, such as pins and all sorts of children's toys. Their principal seat is in the towns of Yorkshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire. Silk-weaving is carried on in the cities and towns of Spitalfields, Macclesfield, Manchester, and Coventry. Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire are famed for hosiery; and earthenware is finished with beauty and taste, and in great variety, principally at the potteries of Staffordshire. Glass is manufactured in various parts, chiefly in Newcastle, Sunderland, Bristol; and, on a smaller scale, at some other places. China-ware of a very superior quality is made in Derby and Worcester. In London every sort of fine and elegant work is produced; such as cutlery, jewellery, articles of gold and silver, japan-ware, cut glass, cabinet and upholstery-work, carriages, clocks, watches, type-founding, printing, &c. COMMERCE. Large, and carried on with almost every country on the face of the globe. *Imp.* From the north of Europe, — namely, Denmark, Russia, Sweden, Poland, and Prussia, iron, kelp, timber, hemp, flax, coarse linens, tar, pitch, tallow, corn, pearl and pot ashes, &c.; from Germany, corn, hemp, flax, rags, linens, skins, timber, and wines; from Holland, cheese, geneva, butter, rags, hemp, flax, madder, clover and other seeds, corn, bacon, &c.; from France, brandy, wines, lace, cambric, silks, lawns, trinkets, &c.; and from Spain, Portugal, and Italy, brimstone, cochineal, barilla, oil, fruits, cork, wool, dye-woods, brandy, wines, silk, drugs, gums, &c. The imports from Turkey consist principally of carpets, drugs, dye-stuffs, fruits, silk, &c.; from North America are imported flour, provisions, masts, timber, cotton, wool, tobacco, rice, pitch, tar, pearl and pot ashes, indigo, furs, &c.; from South America, cotton, wool, skins, cochineal, logwood, indigo, Brazil-wood, sugar, drugs, &c.; from the West Indies, sugars, rum, coffee, pepper, ginger, indigo, drugs, and cotton; from the East Indies, China, and Persia, teas, spices, raw silk, muslins, nankeens, sugar, indigo, cloves, and other spices, opium, quicksilver, drugs, gums, rice, saltpetre, &c. *Exp.* These consist generally of all the various manufactures, to the annual value of £100,000,000, of which about £80,000,000 consists of British produce, and £20,000,000 of foreign and colonial, which has been imported. In addition to her commerce and manufactures, England has extensive fisheries, both at home and abroad. The Newfoundland fishery employs a considerable number of vessels, and the whale fishery, both in the North and South seas, is prosecuted with varying activity. *Pop.* In 1851 it was 16,921,888. *Lat.* between 50° and 55° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 1° 45′ E. and 5° 44′ W.—The aboriginal inhabitants of England were called Britons, and were invaded by Cæsar about 50 years before the Christian era. They were subsequently conquered by the Roman legions. In the early part of the 5th century, the Romans, who had kept possession of the country for upwards of four centuries, abandoned it, and the old inhabitants, being harassed by the Scots and Picts, called in the Saxons, who conquered the whole except Wales. The Saxons formed seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, each of which had its separate chief, till 827, when Egbert completed the conquest of the whole. About 866, the Danes made a descent on the coast, and conquered Northumberland, East Anglia, and Mercia, and finally possessed themselves of the whole kingdom, which they held till the time of King Alfred, who totally defeated them, and forced them from the country. At the beginning of the 11th century, Sweyn, king of Denmark, conquered all the northern parts of England, and on Ethelred's retiring to Normandy, the whole kingdom submitted to the invader. On his death, the Danes proclaimed his son Canute. The Saxon line was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor, in 1041; but the Normans, under William the Conqueror, defeated the Saxons at Hastings, in 1066, and took possession of the realm. In 1283, Wales was subdued by Edward I., Llewellyn, their last king, being slain. (*See* BRITAIN, GREAT, BRITISH EMPIRE.)

ENGLAND, NEW, certain states comprised in the United States. (*See* NEW ENGLAND.)

ENGLEWOOD FOREST, *en'-gel-wood*, a wide moor near Carlisle, Cumberland. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was disforested.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, THE, separates France from England, and extends from the Straits of Dover to the Land's End, Cornwall. At Dover it is 20 miles wide, and at the Land's End, 100.

ENIKALE, STRAIT OF, *en'-i-kail*, in S. Russia. (*See* YENICALE.)

ENKHUYSEN, *enk'-hoi-sen*, a fortified seaport-town of the Netherlands, 28 miles from Amsterdam. It is built in the form of a circle, and with great regularity. Its principal buildings are a town-house, weigh-house, and several churches. Fishing is the principal occupa-

tion of the inhabitants; but it has, besides, a trade in salt, timber, and cattle. *Pop.* 7,000.

ENNA, *en'-na*, a town in the middle of Sicily, with a beautiful plain, where Proserpine was carried away by Pluto.

ENNIS, *en'-nis*, the chief town of the county of Clare, Ireland, on the river Fergus, 20 miles from Limerick. It is of considerable size, but irregularly built, and has a court-house, gaol, barracks, town-hall, college, hospital, and two convents. *Pop.* 8,000. It is connected with Limerick by railway.

ENNISCORTHY, *en-nis-kor'-the*, a town of Ireland, on the river Slaney, 10 miles from Wexford. Its principal buildings are a parish church, court-house, market-house, an hospital, a dispensary, and convent. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 8,000.—Here is a castle, which, with its manor, at one period belonged to Spenser, the poet; and in the neighbourhood is Vinegar Hill, where the rebels, in 1798, were defeated by the royal troops under Lord Lake.

ENNISKILLEN, *en-nis-kil'-len*, the chief town of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, on an island in Lough Erne, 34 miles from Sligo. Its principal buildings are a court-house, town-hall, barracks, linen-hall, infirmary, and the royal school of Poltara, founded by Charles I., and one of the best endowed in the kingdom. *Manf.* Leather, cutlery, and sewed muslins. There is also a considerable trade in corn, timber, coals, and slate. *Pop.* 6,000.—This place gives the title of earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the family of Cole: it is connected by railway with Dundalk and Londonderry. In 1595 it made an obstinate defence against Queen Elizabeth's army, and was unsuccessfully besieged by James II.'s troops in 1680.

ENNIUS, Q., *en'-ne-us*, a Roman poet, who wrote in heroic verse the annals of the Roman republic, and displayed much knowledge of the world in some dramatical and satirical compositions. D. of the gout, contracted by his frequent intoxication, 169 B.C.; B. at Rudiæ, now Ruge, in Calabria, 239 B.C.—Scipio, on his deathbed, ordered his body to be buried by the side of this poetical friend. Conscious of his merit as the first epic poet of Rome, Ennius bestowed on himself the appellation of the Homer of Latium. Of all his writings, nothing now remains but fragments happily collected from the quotations of ancient authors.

ENNS, or ENS, *ens*, a town of Upper Austria, near the confluence of the Enns and Danube, 80 miles from Vienna. *Manf.* Iron and steel, with cotton-spinning. *Pop.* about 3,500.

ENNS, a river of Austria, rising in the circle of Salzburg, and, after a course of 110 miles, falling into the Danube at the town of Enns.

ENOCH, *e'-nok*, the son of Jared, and the seventh from Adam, is celebrated in Scripture for his pious and upright life in an evil generation. He was translated into heaven without passing through the agony of death, 3017 B.C. St. Jude has cited a prediction of Enoch respecting the last judgment. There is a book extant, called the "Prophecies of Enoch," which, though very ancient, is apocryphal.

ENOS, *e'-nos*, a maritime town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 38 miles from Gallipoli. It is the port of Adrianople, and the seat of a limited trade, the harbour admitting only small vessels, from its being choked up with sand.—The GULF of Enos lies to the north of the town, and is 14 miles long by 5 broad.

ENOS, 'mortal man,' a son of Seth.

ENTICK, John, *en'-tick*, an English divine, who published a History of the War which ended in 1763, 5 vols. 8vo; a "History of London," 4 vols. 8vo; a "Latin and English Dictionary;" "An English Spelling Dictionary," and other works. D. 1780.

ENTRAIGUES, *on'-traig*, the name of several villages, towns, and parishes in France, with small populations.

ENTRECASTEAUX, *ontr-kas'-to*, a French admiral, who early entered the navy, and became, in 1785, commander of the naval forces of his country in the East Indies. In 1791 he was appointed to the command of two frigates destined to search for La Pérouse, and also to explore those coasts which that unfortunate navigator had not reached. In spite of all his endeavours, Entrecasteaux was unable to fulfil but the second part of his instructions. He explored the western coast of New Caledonia, the isle of Bougainville, and nearly 1,000 miles of the S.W. coast of Australia, besides visiting many points of the Tasmanian sea-board. B. at Aix, 1740; D. at sea, near Java, 1793.—Captain Rossel, who succeeded him, wrote an interesting account of the expedition.

ENTRE DEUX MERS, *ontr de(r)mair*, a vine country of France, in the department of the Gironde. It lies between the Dordogne and the Garonne, and produces an excellent quality of wine, especially that of Sainte-Foy-la-Grande.

ENTRE DUERO E MINHO, *en'-trai doo-air-o ai meen-yo*, the most N. province of Portugal, bounded W. by the Atlantic, and N. by the Spanish province of Galicia. *Area*, 2,044 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, interspersed with spots of great fertility, whereon large quantities of corn are raised. *Pro.* Oil, hemp, corn; and the port wines are mostly made in this province. *Manf.* Silks, linens, cutlery, hardware, and porcelain. *Pop.* about 12,000. *Lat.* between 41° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 8° and 9° E.

ENTRE RIOS, *en'-trai re-ose*, a department of the Plata Confederation, S. America, inclosed by Uruguay, Corrientes, Santa Fé, and Buenos Ayres. *Area*, estimated at 32,000 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and swampy, being characterized by extensive prairies and vast plains, which, especially in the S., are annually covered with water. Cultivation is little advanced, and its products are hides, wines, and jerked beef. *Pop.* 30,000.

ENZ, *ents*, a river of Germany, flowing through Wurtemberg and Baden, and, after a course of 55 miles, joining the Neckar, to the left of Besigheim.

ENZELI, or INZELLI, *en-zai'-le*, a lake of Persia, in the province of Ghilan, communicating with the Caspian Sea by a channel 500 yards across. *Length*, 25 miles.—Also a TOWN between the lake and the Caspian, inhabited mostly by Russians. *Pop.* 2,500.

ENZERSDORF, *en'-zers-dorf*, a fortified town of Austria, 8 miles from Vienna. *Pop.* 1,000. In 1809 it was bombarded by the French.

ÉON DE BEAUMONT, *ai'-awng bo'-mont* a French diplomatic agent and author, who became conspicuous as much on account of the doubts entertained regarding his sex, as on account of his ability. Possessing a small pretty figure, and having no beard, he was thus easily enabled to pass himself off as a woman. Appointed by Louis XV. on a secret mission to Russia, he presented himself before the empress Elizabeth in feminine costume; and, gaining her favour, was successful in cementing a friendship between the two countries. Soon after, reassuming his masculine attire and habits, he served with distinction during the "Seven Years' War." At the peace, he was sent to London as secretary to the embassy, and took a part in the treaty of 1763. Quarrelling with Count Guerchy, the French ambassador, he was dismissed from his office, and was afterwards found guilty of uttering a libel against that nobleman in his "Memoirs." After several adventures of a not very reputable nature, he returned to France, in 1777, where the king commanded him to wear, for the term of his life, women's garments. Retiring from France in 1790, he was declared an outlaw. B. at Tonnerre, 1728; D. in London, 1810.

EOOA, EAOWE, or MIDDLEBURG, *e-oo'-a*, the most eastern of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It has an elevation of 600 feet above the level of the sea, and was discovered by Tasman in 1643. *Lat.* 18° 19′ S. *Lon.* 175° 37′ W.

EOS, *e'-os*, the name of Aurora among the Greeks; whence the eastern parts of the world are called Eoo.

EOTVAS, *Jozef*, *e-ot-vas'*, an eminent Hungarian politician and *littérateur*. He wrote some dramas, and, in 1836, set out upon his travels, and visited England, of whose institutions he formed a high opinion. Some of his works have been translated into English, and are held in high estimation for the talent they display. B. at Buda, 1813.

EOUS, *e-o'-us*, one of the horses of the sun.

EPAMINONDAS, *e'-păm-i-non'-das*, a famous Theban, descended from the ancient kings of Bœotia, and celebrated for his private virtues and military accomplishments. His love of truth was so great that he never disgraced himself by a lie. He formed a sacred and inviolable friendship with Pelopidas, whose life he saved in a battle. By his advice, Pelopidas delivered

Thebes from the power of Lacedæmon. This was the signal for war. Epaminondas was put at the head of the Theban armies, and defeated the Spartans at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, 371 B.C. Pursuing his victorious career, he entered the territories of Lacedæmon with 50,000 men, and gained many partisans; but, on his return to Thebes, he was seized as a traitor for violating the laws of his country. In the midst of his successes he had neglected the decree which forbade any citizen to retain the supreme power more than one month, and all his eminent services seemed insufficient to redeem him from death. He bowed to



EPAMINONDAS.

his fate, and only begged of his judges that it might be inscribed on his tomb that he had suffered death for saving his country from ruin. This reproach produced such an effect, that he was pardoned, and again invested with the sovereign power. He was successful in a war in Thessaly, and assisted the Pleans against the Lacedæmonians. The hostile armies met near Mantinea, and while Epaminondas was bravely fighting, he received a fatal wound in the breast. Being informed that the Bœotians had gained the victory, he expired, exclaiming that he died unconquered. Fell in the 48th year of his age, 363 years before Christ. B. 411 B.C.—The Thebans severely lamented his death; in him their power was extinguished; for only during his life had they enjoyed freedom and independence among the Grecian states. Epaminondas was frugal as well as virtuous, and indignantly refused the rich presents which were offered to him by Artaxerxes, king of Persia. He is represented by his biographer as an elegant dancer and a skilful musician, accomplishments highly esteemed among his countrymen.

EPAPHRAS, *ep'-a-fras*, 'covered with foam,' a minister of Christ, supposed to have been bishop of the Colossian church.

EPAPHRODITUS, *e-păf'-ro-dī'-tus*, 'agreeable or handsome,' a bishop or deacon of the Philippian church, sent to Paul at Rome.

EPAPHUS, *ep'-a-fus*, a son of Jupiter and Io, who founded in Egypt a city, which he called Memphis, in honour of his wife, who was the daughter of the Nile. He was worshipped as a god at Memphis.

EPENETUS, *ep'-e-ne'-tus*, 'worthy of praise,' the first convert of Paul in Greece.

EPERIES, *e-per'-i-ees*, a royal free town of Hungary, on the Tarcza, 140 miles from Pesth. It is of an oblong shape, with regular fortifications, and has a town-hall, library, and several churches. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, earthenware, and beer. *Pop.* 9,000.

ÉPERNAY, *aï'-per-nai*, a small town of France, in the department of the Marne, 15 miles from Rheims. It is the chief entrepôt for Champagne wines. In it is the great manufacturing house of Möet and Chandon, whose vaults measure more than three miles in extent,





and contain, at some periods, as many as 2,000,000 bottles of champagne. *Pop.* 8,000.

EPEUS, *e-pe'-us*. The most remarkable of this name is the son of Panopeus, who was the fabricator of the famous wooden horse which proved the ruin of Troy.

EPHES DAMMIN, *e'-fees dăm'-min*, 'the effusion of blood,' the place near the Dead Sea, where Goliath and the Philistines were slain.

EPHESUS, *ef'-e-sus*, a famous city of Asia Minor, now in ruins, 35 miles from Smyrna. It was the ancient capital of Ionia, and had one of the seven Christian churches founded by the apostles. Its temple, dedicated to Diana, was considered one of the seven wonders of the world. Its dimensions were 425 feet long and 200 broad. The roof was supported by 127 columns, sixty feet high, which had been placed there by as many kings. Of these, 36 were carved in the most beautiful manner, one of which was the work of the famous Scopas. This celebrated building was not totally completed till 220 years after its foundation. Ctesiphon was its principal architect. The riches which were in the temple were immense, and the goddess who presided over it was worshipped with the most awful solemnity. It was burnt on the night that Alexander was born (*see* ERATOSTRATUS), but soon after, it rose from its ruins with greater splendour and magnificence. Ephesus for some time bore the name of Arsinoe, in honour of the wife of Lysimachus; but it was again known by its old name. Some have given the name of Ajasaloue to what they conjecture to be the remains of Ephesus. The Ephesians were much addicted to the use of spells and incantations; hence the words *literæ Ephesiæ* are applied to letters, supposed to possess such magical powers as easily to enable persons, by their use, to obtain their wishes.

EPHETÆ, *ef'-e-te*, a number of magistrates at Athens, instituted by Demophoon, the son of Theseus. They were reduced to the number of fifty-one by Draco, who, according to some, first established them. They were superior to the Areopagites, and their privileges were great and numerous. Solon, however, lessened their power. They were all more than fifty years old, and it was required that their manners should be pure and innocent, and their behaviour austere and full of gravity.

EPHIALTES, or EPHIALTUS, *ef-i-ăl'-tees*, a giant, son of Neptune, who grew nine inches every month. (*See* ALOEUS.)

EPHORI, *ef'-o-ri*, powerful magistrates at Sparta, who were first created by Lycurgus, or, according to some, by Theopompus, 760 B.C. They were five in number. Like censors, they could check the authority of the kings, and even imprison them, if guilty of irregularities. They were much the same as the tribunes of the people at Rome, created to watch over the liberties and rights of the populace. They were the arbiters of peace and war. Their office was annual, and they had the privilege of convening, proroguing, and dissolving the greater and less assemblies of the people.

EPHRAIM, *e'-frai-im*, the son of Joseph, who was adopted, together with his brother Manasseh, by Jacob among the tribes. B. in Egypt, about 1710 B.C.

EPHRON, *e'-fron*, 'dust,' a Hittite friend of Abraham.

EPICHARMUS, *ep-i-kar'-mus*, a poet and philosopher of the Pythagorean school, and mentioned as being the first writer of comedy. Aristotle attributes to him the invention of the letters $\theta$ and $\chi$. B. in Cos, and flourished in the 5th century B.C.

EPICTETUS, *ep-ik-te'-tus*, a Phrygian Stoic philosopher, originally the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero. Though driven from Rome by Domitian, he returned after the emperor's death, and gained the esteem of Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. He supported the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, but declared himself strongly against suicide. D. at Hieropolis, and flourished in the 1st century.—His "Enchiridion" is a faithful picture of the Stoic philosophy. His style is concise, devoid of all ornament, and full of energy and useful maxims. The emperor Antoninus thanked the gods he could collect from the writings of Epictetus wherewith to conduct life with honour to himself and advantage to his country. His favourite maxim was

"Bear and forbear." Into this he resolved every principle of practical morality.

EPICURUS, *ep-i-kū'-rus*, the founder of a celebrated sect of philosophers, studied at Samos and Athens, whence he removed, in consequence of the war with Perdiccas, and opened a school, first at Mitylene, and next at Lampsacus. He finally settled at Athens, where he obtained a number of disciples, owing to the pleasantness of his system and his deportment. They lived together, and had all things in common. It is said that he wrote no fewer than 300 volumes. B. about 342 B.C.; D. near Athens, 270 B.C.—The system of Epicurus, some think, tends to atheism, by ascribing too little to the Deity, and too much to nature. His doctrine of pleasure being the supreme good, has been much misrepresented and abused; for his own life was irreproachable, and he inculcated virtue as the essence of pleasure. It must be admitted, however, that his system was afterwards grossly perverted from the author's original meaning.

EPIDAURUS, or PIDAVRO, *ep-i-dor'-us*, a town at the north of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, chiefly dedicated to the worship of Æsculapius, who had there a famous temple. It received its name from Epidaurus, a son of Argus and Evadne. It is now called Pidavro, and is the place where, in 1821, the first Greek congress assembled.

EPIGONI, *e-pig'-o-ni*, the sons and descendants of the Grecian heroes who were killed in the first Theban war. The war of the Epigoni is famous in ancient history. They resolved to avenge the death of their fathers, and marched against Thebes, under the command of Thersander. The two armies met and engaged on the banks of the Glissas. The fight was obstinate and bloody, but victory declared for the Epigoni, and some of the Thebans fled to Illyricum with Leodamas, their general, while others retired into Thebes, where they were soon besieged, and forced to surrender.

EPIMENIDES, *ep-i-men'-i-dees*, an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon. He is reckoned one of the seven wise men, by those who exclude Periander from the number. While he was tending his flocks one day, he entered into a cave, where he fell asleep. His sleep, according to tradition, continued for fifty-seven years, and when he awoke, he found every object so considerably altered, that he scarcely knew where he was. It is supposed that he lived 289 years. After death he was revered as a god by the Athenians. Lived in the 6th century B.C.

EPIMETHEUS, *ep'-i-me'-the-us*, one of the Oceanides, who inconsiderately married Pandora, by whom he had Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion. He had the curiosity to open the box which Pandora had brought with her. (*See* PANDORA.) Epimetheus was changed into a monkey by the gods, and sent into the island Pithecusa.

EPINAL, *ep'-e-nal*, a town of France, on both sides of the Moselle, 190 miles from Paris. It has museums of antiquities and paintings. *Manf.* Lace, linen fabrics, hosiery, oil, paper, earthenware, and chemicals. *Pop.* 11,000.

EPIPHANIUS, *ep'-i-fai'-ne-us*, a bishop of Salamis, active in refuting the writings of Origen; but his compositions are more valuable for the fragments of others, which they preserve, than for their own intrinsic merit. D. 403.

EPIPHANIUS, Saint, a Christian bishop, who wrote in Greek several religious works, the principal of which is the "Panarion," or a treatise on heresies. B. near Eleutheropolis, in Palestine; D. at sea, on a voyage to Cyprus, 403.

EPIRUS, *e-pī'-rus*, a country situate between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian Sea. It was formerly governed by kings, of whom Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, was one of the first. It was afterwards joined to the empire of Macedonia, and at last became a part of the Roman dominions. It is now called Larta.

EPISCOPIUS, Simon, *e-pis-kō'-pe-us*, a learned divine, who, in 1612, was chosen divinity professor at Leyden, but met with considerable trouble on account of his being an Arminian. He was the principal of the Arminian remonstrants at the synod of Dort, which assembly deposed him and the other deputies from their ministerial functions, and banished them the republic. He then went to Antwerp, but in 1626 returned to Holland, and became minister to the remonstrants at Rotterdam. In 1634 he removed to Amsterdam, and was chosen rector of the remonstrants' college. B. at Amsterdam, 1583; D. there, 1643. His works make 2 vols. folio.

EPPING, *ep'-ping*, a town and parish of the county of Essex, 16 miles from London. It is famous for its butter, cream, and sausages. *Pop.* 2,300.—The royal FOREST of Epping is divided from the Forest of Hainault by the river Roding, and is still (1860) remarkable for the richness of its woodland scenery.

EPSOM, *ep'-som*, a town and parish of Surrey, 15 miles from London. Though irregularly laid out, it contains a number of good houses, and is lighted with gas. In its neighbourhood is a mineral spring, from which, at one time, the celebrated Epsom salts were manufactured. The Royal Medical Benevolent College, a handsome building, was erected in 1850, at a cost of £40,000, midway between the town and "Downs." *Pop.* about 4,500.—On Epsom Downs are annually held, in the week preceding Whitsunday, the most numerously attended horse-races in the kingdom. The principal, or Derby stakes, are run for on Wednesday, and the Oaks on Friday. The former race (for 3-year-old colts and fillies) was instituted in 1780, by the earl of Derby, and the stakes are of the annual value of £6,000 to £7,000. The "Derby Day" is the great London holiday, and for it the House of Commons adjourns every year, in order to afford to the legislature the opportunity of consulting "Dorling's correct card," and witnessing the trial of the speed and bottom of the fleetest horses in the world. The "Oaks" (for fillies only) were so named after the earl of Derby's seat, and were instituted in 1779; and these stakes are worth from £4,000 to £5,000. The "Grand Stand" is an elegant and commodious stone building, erected on the course, which, during the week of the races, is visited by nearly half a million of persons.

EPWORTH, *ep'-worth*, a town and parish of Lincolnshire, 10 miles from Gainsborough. *Pop.* 2,000, chiefly engaged in the culture and spinning of flax. Here John Wesley, founder of the Methodist sect, was born, in 1703.

EQUADOR, REPUBLIC OF, *ek'-wa-dor*, S. America. (*See* ECUADOR.)

EQUIRIA, *e-quir'-e-a*, festivals established at Rome, by Romulus, in honour of Mars, when horse-races and games were exhibited in the Campus Martius.

ER, *er*, 'watch,' or 'weary,' the eldest son of Judah.

ÉRARD, *ai'-rard*, a celebrated French pianoforte-maker, the son of an upholsterer. He early went from the provinces to Paris, and there established a pianoforte manufactory, improving considerably all that related to that instrument, as likewise to the harp and organ. He also founded an establishment in London. B. at Strasburg, 1752; D. 1831.

ERASMUS, Desiderius, *e-rās'-mus*, an illustrious Dutch writer, the illegitimate son of one Gerard, a native of Tergou, by the daughter of a physician. Erasmus was called Gerard, which he afterwards altered to the Latin name Desiderius, and the Greek, Erasmus, all signifying *amiable*. At an early age he lost both his parents, when his patrimony was left to the care of guardians, who, in order that they themselves might enjoy it, removed him from one convent to another, till at last, in 1486, he took the habit among the canons regular, at Stein, near Tergou. The monastic life being disagreeable to him, he accepted an invitation from the archbishop of Cambray to reside with him as his private secretary. During his abode with this prelate, he was ordained a priest; but in 1496 went to Paris, and supported himself by giving private lectures. In 1497 he visited England, and met with a liberal reception from the most eminent scholars, and applied himself to the study of the Greek language, of which he was before ignorant. His first literary works were philological; as his "Adagia," "De Copiâ Verborum," and "De Ratione Conscribendi Epistolas." His "Adagia" is a collection of proverbs, commented upon with great learning. In 1503 we find him at Louvain, where he studied divinity under Adrian Florent, afterwards Adrian VI. The next year he published his "Enchiridion Militis Christiani," a book of practical religion. In 1506 he took his doctor's degree at Turin, and went to Bologna, where he continued some time; thence he

removed to Venice, and resided with the famous Aldus Manutius. From Venice he proceeded to Padua and Rome, where many offers were made him to settle; but having received an invitation from Henry VIII., he set out for England, and arrived there in 1510. He at first lodged with Sir Thomas More, and while there, wrote his "Praise of Folly," designed to show that fools are everywhere to be found, even in "high places," and at the court of Rome. Fisher, bishop of



ERASMUS.

Rochester, now invited him to Cambridge, where he was made Margaret professor of divinity, and Greek professor. In this seat of learning a lodging was assigned him in Queen's College, in the grounds of which his walk is still shown. In 1514 we find him at Bâle, preparing for the press his "New Testament," and "Epistles of Jerome," which were published in 1516. This was the first time the New Testament was printed in Greek; and this is his greatest work. The Reformation now began under Luther; and though Erasmus approved of his principles and object, he was afraid to irritate the court of Rome. A friendly correspondence passed between these two great men; but afterwards a controversy ensued on free-will, and Luther treated Erasmus as a hypocrite. It is certain that Erasmus approved the Reformation in his heart, but had not courage to express himself openly; and the consequence was, that he was disliked by both parties. Indeed, he says of himself, "Even if Luther had spoken everything in the most unobjectionable manner, I had no inclination to die for the sake of truth." In 1522 appeared his "Colloquies," which gave great offence to the monks, who used to say that "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched." His next controversy was with Scaliger and others, who, in their zeal for the purity of Latin composition, objected to the use of words not in the works of Cicero; whence they were called Ciceronians. Against these pedants Erasmus wrote an admirable dialogue, entitled "Ciceronianus," printed in 1528. The same year appeared his learned work, "De rectâ Latini Græcique Sermonis Pronuntiatione." His last publication was his "Ecclesiastes, or the Manner of Preaching," 1535. D. at Rotterdam, 1467; D. at Bâle, 1536, and was buried in the cathedral of that city.—The inhabitants of Rotterdam still show the house where he was born, and there is a statue erected to his memory in the great square of that city. His works were edited at Leyden in 1706, in 10 volumes folio, by Le Clerc.

ERASTUS, Thomas, *e-rās'-tus*, a physician, and the author of several medical works. He is remembered principally from the controversy known by his name. His general principle was, that the censures of the church, and other inflictions, were not the proper means to be adopted for the punishment of crimes. Dathenus and Beza were his chief opponents. B. at Baden, Switzerland, 1524; D. at Bâle, 1583.

ERATO, *er'-a-to*, one of the muses, who presided over lyric and tender poetry. She is represented as crowned with roses and myrtle, holding a lyre in her hand. She appears with a thoughtful and sometimes with a gay and animated look, and was invoked by lovers, especially in the month of April, which, among the Romans, was more particulary devoted to the tender passion.

ERATOSTHENES, *er-a-tos'-the-nees*, a native of Cyrene, intrusted with the care of the Alexandrian library. He has been called a second Plato, the cosmographer, and the geometer of the world. He first observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, and discovered the means of measuring the extent and circumference of the globe. Starved himself, after he had lived to his 82nd year, 194 B.C.—He collected the annals of the Egyptian kings by order of one of the Ptolemies.

ERATOSTRATUS, *er'-a-tos'-tra-tus*, an Ephesian, who burnt the famous temple of Diana, the same night that Alexander the Great was born. His object was to transmit his name to posterity, by an action so uncommon.

ERBACH, *air-bak*, a name common to several German towns with small populations.

ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA, *air-seel'-ya e thoo'-ne-ga*, a Spaniard, who was brought up at the court of Charles V., and joined the expedition against the Araccanians in Chili, S. America. The scenes in which he was engaged suggested the composition of an epic poem, which he produced, and called "La Araucana." He wrote it on scraps of paper and bits of leather, during those intervals he was enabled to snatch from his military duties. It describes the perils of the contest in which he was engaged, with great spirit and vividness. D. in the province of Biscay, about 1530.

ERDRE, *airdr*, a river of France, which, after a course of nearly 50 miles, through the Lower Loire, joins the Loire at Nantes.

EREBUS, *er'-e-bus*, a deity of the infernal regions, son of Chaos and Darkness. He married Night, by whom he had the Light and the Day. The poets often used the word Erebus to signify hell itself.

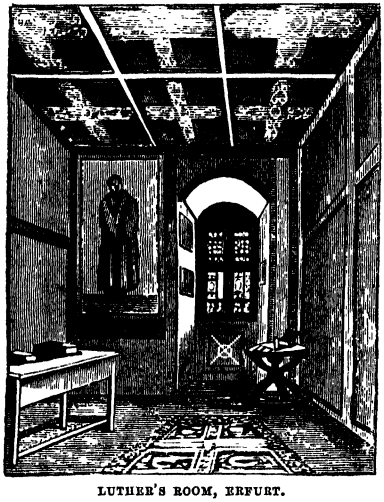
ERREBUS, a volcano in the supposed continent discovered, in the Antarctic Ocean, by Sir James Ross, in 1841. *Height*, 12,400 feet. (*See* VICTORIA LAND.)

ERECHTHEUS, *e-rek'-the-us*, son of Pandion I., was the sixth king of Athens. In a war against Eleusis he sacrificed his daughter Othonia, to obtain a victory which the oracle promised for such a sacrifice. In that war he killed Eumolpus, Neptune's son, general of the enemy, for which he was struck with thunder by Jupiter. After death he received divine honours at Athens. He reigned fifty years, and died 1347 B.C. According to some accounts, he first introduced the mysteries of Ceres at Eleusis.

EREKLI, or EREGLI, *e-reg'-le*, a seaport-town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 130 miles from Constantinople. It consists of an ancient and modern town, containing several mosques, baths, and a Greek church. On a height overlooking the town, are the ruins of an ancient castle. It has a good port and shipbuilding-yards. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 41° 15′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 31° 30′ E.—This town stands on the site of the ancient Heraclea, whence the 10,000 Greeks, commanded by Xenophon, embarked on their return to Greece. It was founded by the Megareans, and was the port where the fleet of the Goths awaited the return of the second expedition, which, in the time of Galienus, ravaged Mysia and Bithynia.

ERFURT, or ERFURTH, *air'-foort*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the river Gera, branches of which traverse the town in the form of canals, 14 miles from Gotha. It has a well-built citadel, on an eminence called Petersberg, and is the capital of an extensive province, but is said to have been, in the 16th century, a place of much greater importance than it is now. It has a cathedral, numerous churches, a convent, orphans' asylum, an academy of sciences, and several literary institutions. The cathedral has a famous bell, called Grosse Susanna, weighing 14 tons, and contains some excellent pictures; among which are a "Holy Family," by L. Cranach; and another, still older, supposed to

be by Van Eyck. The orphan asylum, called Martinstift, in honour of Luther, was originally the Augustinian monastery, in which he was a monk. His cell is still to be seen, as it appeared when he was its occupant,



LUTHER'S ROOM, ERFURT.

and contains both his bible and portrait. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, shoes, vinegar, and vermicelli. *Pop.* 33,000.—Here, in 1808, an interview took place between Alexander of Russia and Napoleon I.—The GOVERNMENT of Erfurt has an area of 988 geographical square miles, and a population of 350,000. It is well watered, has several lofty mountains, and is abundantly supplied with minerals.

ERGHEN, *erg'-en*, a river of Central Asia, rising in the Karakorum mountains, and, after a course of 700 miles, under different names, falling into the west end of Lake Lob Nor.

ERIBOLI, LOCH, *e-rib'-o-le*, an arm of the sea, on the coast of Sutherland, Scotland. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 3.

ERIC, *eer'-ik*, is the Swedish synonyme for the English Henry. Of this name there are many kings of Sweden and Denmark. The following are the most deserving of notice.

ERIC IX., who succeeded Margaret in 1412. He married the daughter of Henry IV. of England, and made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but was taken prisoner in Syria, and paid a large ransom for his liberty. Soon after his return, the Swedes revolted, and were joined by the Danes; on which he withdrew to the isle of Gothland. In 1439 he was formally deposed, and afterwards settled in Pomerania, where he died in 1459.—This monarch compiled a "History of Denmark to the Year 1288."

ERIC XIV., son and successor of Gustavus I., king of Sweden, made proposals for the hand of Princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England; but being refused, he married the daughter of a peasant. This alienated from him the hearts of his subjects, and, together with his cruelties, occasioned a revolt. He was compelled to renounce his throne in 1568, and died in prison, 1578.

ERICCSON, John, *er'-ik-son*, a Swedish mechanician, who, early displaying considerable ability, was appointed an engineer cadet, and subsequently entered the army of his country. He was employed in the survey of Northern Sweden, and devoted much of his time to mechanical speculations, more particularly to his "flame-engine." This was intended to work independently of steam, by condensing flame, and so obtaining the necessary power. Visiting England in 1821, he discovered that when worked by mineral fuel, the experiment failed. In 1829 he competed for the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the best locomotive, and his engine attained a speed of fifty miles an hour. He subsequently removed to the United States, and many useful inventions developed there, made his name familiar to the world. His caloric engine, however, was that which attracted most attention, as likely to supersede the use of steam. It seemed, at first, to meet with some success in England, but was ultimately allowed to drop, Brunel and Faraday deciding against its practicability. A vessel called the *Ericcson* was, however, built in the United States, and fitted with his caloric engine, and, on her trial trip, she made 12 miles an hour. Returning from this, however, a squall overtook her, and she sank. Since that catastrophe, Ericcson's scheme does not appear to have proceeded further. B. in Vermeland province, 1803.

ERICHT, or EROCHT, *eer'-ikt*, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins the Isla near Cupar.—Also a lake in the N.W. of the district of Athol, in Perthshire, extending into Inverness-shire. *Ext.* 14 miles long, by 1 broad. Near this place wandered the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart, after his discomfiture at Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves and among rocks, exposed to the rigours of the climate, sometimes alone, at others with a few faithful adherents, till he escaped the parties that were in search of him, lured by the offered reward.—The waters of this lake descend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

ERICHTHONIUS, *er'-ik-tho'-ne-us*, the fourth king of Athens, had the invention of chariots attributed to him, and the manner of harnessing horses to draw them. D. 1437 B.C. He was made a constellation after death, under the name of Bootes.—A son of Dardanus, who reigned in Troy, and died 1374 B.C.

ERIE, *eer'-e*, the name of several counties of the United States, with populations ranging between 20,000 and 100,000.

ERIE, a township of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the S. shore of the lake of the same name. *Pop.* 9,000.

ERIE, FORT, a strong fortification in Upper Canada, on the N. shore of Lake Erie. *Lat.* 42° 59′ N. *Lon.* 78° 20′ 30″ W.

ERIE, LAKE, an immense lake of N. America, abounding with a great variety of fish. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.)

ERIGENA, John Scotus, *er-ig'-e-na*, a learned Scotchman, who is said to have travelled to Athens, where he acquired the Greek and Oriental languages. He resided many years at the court of Charles the Bald, king of France, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest familiarity. At the request of his patron, he translated the works of Dionysius into Latin, which drew upon him the resentment of the pope; to avoid whose fury he fled to England. His greatest work was the "Division of Nature; or, the Nature of Things," printed at Oxford in 1681. Some say that he was employed by Alfred in restoring learning at Oxford, and that he held a school at Malmsbury, where he was murdered by his pupils on account of his severity. Lived in the 9th century.

ERIGONE, *e-rig'-o-ne*, a daughter of Icarius, who hung herself when she heard that her father had been killed by some shepherds whom he had intoxicated. She was made a constellation, now known under the name of Virgo.

ERINNA, *e-rin'-na*, a Grecian poetess, who was contemporary with Sappho, and wrote several pieces, fragments of which are extant, and were published in the Edinburgh edition of Anacreon of 1754. Flourished 600 B.C.

ERINNYS, *e-rin'-nis*, one of the furies, or Eumenides. The word signifies the 'fury of the mind.' (*See* EUMENIDES.)—A surname of Ceres.

ERIPHYLE, *er-i-fi'-le*, a sister of Adrastus, king of Argos, who married Amphiaraus. (*See* ALCMÆON.)

ERIS, *e'-ris*, the goddess of discord, among the Greeks, the same as the Discordia of the Latins. (*See* DISCORDIA.)

ERISAY, *er'-i-sai*, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, lying between Harris and North Uist.

ERISICHTHON, *er'-i-sik'-thon*, a Thessalian, son of Triops, who derided Ceres, and cut down her groves. For this impiety the goddess afflicted him with continual hunger. To satisfy the cravings of his appetite,

he squandered all his possessions, and at last devoured his own limbs, for want of food. His daughter had the power of transforming herself into whatever animal she pleased, and she made use of it to maintain her father, who sold her, in one shape, after which she assumed another, and became again his property.

ERISKAY, *e-ris'-kai*, one of the smaller Hebrides, Scotland, lying to the S. of South Uist, where, in 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart landed on his ill-starred expedition. *Ext.* About 2 miles long.

ERITH, *eer'-ith*, a village and parish on the river Thames, 6 miles from Woolwich. *Pop.* 2,300.

ERIVAN, IRVAN, or IRIVAN, *er'-e-van*, a fortified town of Russian Armenia, the capital of a province on the Zengui, 112 miles from Tiflis. On one side, the city surmounts a precipice 600 feet high, overhanging the river, and is encompassed by a double wall. It is commanded by a spacious castle built on a steep rock. The town has suffered severely from repeated sieges. *Manf.* Leather, earthenware, and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 15,000.—The Russians blockaded this place during six months in 1808, and were repulsed, with great slaughter, in an attempt to storm it. In 1827, however, it was taken by them.

ERLACH, John Lewis, *air'-lak*, a noble Swiss, who distinguished himself in the service of France, and obtained several victories, for which, on the defection of Turenne, he was made commander-in-chief of the army, by Louis XIV. B. at Berne, 1595; D. 1650.

ERLANGEN, *air'-lang-en*, a town of Bavaria, situate on the high road from Leipsic to Bayreuth, 11 miles from Nuremberg. It contains the Protestant university of Bavaria, founded in 1743. *Manf.* Woollens, hats, gloves, and leather. *Pop.* 12,000.

ERLAU, *air'-lou*, a town of Hungary, on the Erlau, 68 miles from Pesth. It has churches for different religions, and several good edifices, particularly the cathedral and the archbishop's palace. The citadel is strong, and stands on a lofty rock. Here also is an academy, with teachers in theology, philosophy, and law. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* about 20,000.

ERLENBACH, *air'-len-bak*, a small village of Switzerland, 20 miles from Berne. *Pop.* 1,200.—The name of several villages in France and Germany.

ERMENONVILLE, *airm'-nawng-veel*, a village of France, in the department of the Oise, 5 miles from Senlis. *Pop.* 500.—In a château at this place, Jean Jacques Rousseau died, 1778.

ERNE, *ern*, a river of Ireland, rising in Lake Ganny, and after a course of about 60 miles, during which it helps to form two lakes of the same name, distinguished as Upper and Lower, falling into Donegal Bay.

ERNE, a river of Devonshire, which falls into the English Channel.

ERNÉE, *air'-nai*, a town of France, on a river of the same name, 17 miles from Laval. *Manf.* Needles, principally. *Pop.* 6,000.

ERNESTI, John Augustus, *air-nes'-te*, a German writer, was, in 1742, chosen extraordinary professor of ancient literature at Leipsic, and, in 1756, professor of eloquence. Two years afterwards, he took his doctor's degree, and obtained the divinity chair, which he held, with great reputation, till his death, in 1781. B. at Tennestadt, 1707.—He published several valuable editions of Latin and Greek authors; as Xenophon, Cicero, Suetonius, Tacitus, Homer, and Callimachus, accompanied with learned notes. His "Institutio Interpretis Novi Testamenti," Leipsic, 1761, is a very excellent work; as also are his "Opuscula Oratoria, Orationes, Prolusiones, et Elogia," 8vo; and "Opusculorum Oratorum Novum Volumen," 8vo, 1791; and "Opuscula Critica," 8vo.

EROS, *e'-ros*, a servant, of whom Antony demanded a sword to kill himself. Eros produced the instrument; but, instead of giving it to his master, killed himself in his presence.—The god of love, son of Chronos, or Saturn. (*See* CUPIDO.)

EROSTRATUS. (*See* ERATOSTRATUS.)

EROTIA, *e-ro'-te-a*, a festival in honour of Eros, the god of love, celebrated every fifth year, by the Thespians, with sports and games, when musicians and others contended.

ERPENIUS, or ERPEN, Thomas, *er'-pen*, a learned Dutchman, who was educated at Leyden, after which he travelled into several countries to perfect himself in the oriental languages. He returned to Leyden in 1612, and was chosen professor of the oriental tongues. B. 1584; D. 1621.—He wrote "Grammatica Arabica," "Rudimenta Linguæ Arabicæ," "Præcepta de Linguâ Græcorum Communi," "Grammatica Hebræa," "Orationes de Linguarum Hebrææ atque Arabicæ Dignitate." He also translated several Arabic works into Latin, with annotations, and the New Testament and Pentateuch into Arabic.

ERRIGAL, *er'-ri-gal*, three parishes in Ireland, severally in Londonderry, Tyrone, and Monaghan, with populations varying between 6,000 and 8,000.

ERRIS, *er'-ris*, a maritime district in the county of Mayo, Ireland, remarkable for the dreary wildness of its mountain scenery. *Pop.* about 20,000.

ERROL, *er'-rol*, a parish of Perthshire, Scotland, 10 miles from Dundee. *Pop.* 3,000, principally employed in weaving.—It has a station on the Dundee and Perth Railway.

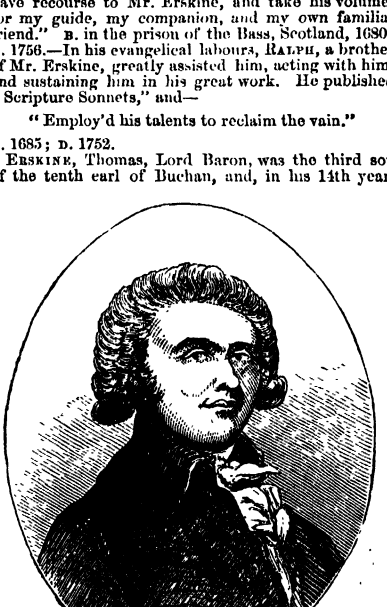
ERSEK-UJOAR, *er'-sek oo'-jo-ar*, a town of Hungary, 22 miles from Neutra, with a Franciscan and normal school. *Pop.* 7,000.

ERSKINE, Ebenezer, *ers'-kin*, the founder of the Secession church of Scotland, wrote many sermons and discourses, which, in their day, were highly esteemed. "Were I to read in order to refine my taste," says Hervey, in his "Theoron and Aspasio," "I would prefer Bishop Atterbury's sermons, Bates' works, or Seed's discourses; but were I to read with a single view to the edification of my heart in true faith, solid comfort, and evangelical holiness, I would have recourse to Mr. Erskine, and take his volumes for my guide, my companion, and my own familiar friend." B. in the prison of the Bass, Scotland, 1680; D. 1756.—In his evangelical labours, RALPH, a brother of Mr. Erskine, greatly assisted him, acting with him, and sustaining him in his great work. He published "Scripture Sonnets," and—

"Employ'd his talents to reclaim the vain."

B. 1685; D. 1752.

ERSKINE, Thomas, Lord Baron, was the third son of the tenth earl of Buchan, and, in his 14th year,



LORD ERSKINE.

entered the navy, in which he served four years. In 1768 he quitted the sea, and entered the army, in which he remained for eight years, when he renounced the profession of war for that of the law. In 1775 he became a student of Lincoln's Inn, and, in 1778, was called to the bar, where his advancement was both rapid and brilliant. In 1783 he became member of parliament for Portsmouth; but his talents did not here

appear to the same advantage as did his forensic abilities. He, however, became attorney-general to the prince of Wales; but, in 1792, was forced to resign the appointment, for determining to defend Thomas Paine in his prosecution for the publication of "The Rights of Man." In 1802 he was made chancellor of the duchy of Cornwall; and, in 1806, when the Grenville ministry was formed, became lord chancellor, being raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in Cornwall. In 1807 he retired from public life, and, in 1815, received the order of the Thistle. In the intervals of his leisure, Lord Erskine wrote a political romance, called "Armata," a preface to the speeches of Fox, "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France," which passed through numerous editions. His works have been published in 5 vols. 8vo. B. at Edinburgh, 1750; D. 1823.

ERSTEIN, *airs'-tine*, a town of Alsace, on the Ill, 12 miles from Strasburg. *Manf.* Cotton, cordage, tobacco, and earthenware. *Pop.* 4,000.

ERTRAAG-OE, *air-tra'-ge(r)*, an island of Norway, 40 miles from Christiansand. *Ext.* 12 miles long, by a breadth of the same. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 63° 13′ N. *Lon.* 8° 20′ E.

ERWIN DE STEINBACH, *air'-vĕ*, a continental architect, who built Strasburg cathedral, with the exception of the tower, which was not finished until the 15th century. B. at Steinbach, Baden. D. 1318.

ERXLEBEN, John Christian Polycarp, *airx'-le-ben*, a German naturalist, who studied physic at Gottingen, and there gave lectures on the veterinary art and natural history. He also wrote on those subjects. His "Principles of Natural History," 8vo, 1768, is a valuable work. B. at Quedlinburg, 1744; D. 1777.

ERYCEIRA, Ferdinand de Meneses, Count, *air'-e-see'-a*, a Portuguese historian, who devoted himself to military service, and distinguished himself as an able leader at Tangier. B. at Lisbon, 1614. He wrote "The History of Tangier," folio, 1723; "History of Portugal," 2 vols. folio; "The Life of John I., King of Portugal."

ERYCEIRA, Francis Xavier Meneses, Count, great-grandson of the above, was also a soldier and an author. B. at Lisbon, 1673; D. 1743. He wrote on the "Value of the Coins of Portugal;" "Reflections on Academical Studies;" "Parallels of Illustrious Men and Women;" a translation of the "Henriade."

ERYMANTHUS, *er'-i-mĭn'-thus*, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia. On the first, Hercules killed a prodigious boar, which he carried on his shoulders to Eurystheus, who was so terrified at the sight, that he hid himself in a brazen vessel.

ERYTHRÆUM MARE, *er'-i-thre'-um mair'-e*, a part of the ocean on the coast of Arabia. As it communicated with the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, it has often been mistaken by ancient writers, who by the word *erythrean* understood indiscriminately either the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf. It received this name either from Erythras, or from the redness (ἐρυθρος, *ruber*) of its sand or waters.

ERZBERG, *airz'-berg*, a mining district of Styria, where, for upwards of 1,000 years, iron-mines have been worked.

ERZERUM, ERZROUM, ESE-RUM, OR AZEROOM, *erz'-room*, the chief city of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, and the capital of a pachalic of the same name, 155 miles from Mount Ararat. In June, 1859, this city suffered immensely from the effects of an earthquake, which laid a great portion of it in ruins. "In the brief space of ten or twelve seconds," says an account written at the time, "it threw down the better half of this fine and densely-populated city, and so seriously injured the rest, that the whole will have to be rebuilt. Upwards of 1,500 men, women, and children are buried in the ruins. In one of the barracks alone, out of an entire battalion, 600 strong, not more than 350 contrived to save their lives by a precipitate retreat." The line-walls, the barracks, the quarters of the military governor, and a part of the palace of the pasha, or civil governor, including his harem, the prison, the public schools, the principal bazar, many minarets, the Austrian consulate, and the residence of the former British consul, Mr. Brandt, were among the buildings reduced to a heap of ruins. The entire population had to take to tents and canvas in the plains, fearing further disasters. Erzeroum has an extensive trade with all the adjoining countries, and is a principal halting-place for caravans going between Mecca and Teheran. *Pop.* about 50,000.—This town is built in a plain, and stands at an elevation of about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. It was the bulwark of Armenia under the Byzantines, and still is so under the Turks. It was taken by the Russians in 1829, but, the year following, was restored to Turkey.—The PACHALIC forms one of the great subdivisions of Asiatic Turkey, and is a lofty table-land, with an elevation of 6,000 feet. In it the Euphrates, Kur, Araxes, and Tchoruk rivers have their sources. *Pro.* Rye, barley, flax, and fruits. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a large extent. *Lat.* between 39° and 41° N. *Lon.* between 39° and 44° E.

ERZGEBIRGE, *airts-ge(r)-beerzh-e(r)*, 'ore mountains,' an extensive circle of the kingdom of Saxony, separated from Bohemia by a chain of mountains of the same name, and extending from the Fichtelberg N.E. to the Saxon Switzerland. *Ext.* 120 miles long, with an average breadth of 25. *Height.* An average of 2,500 feet. It takes its name from the large number of metallic ores which it yields.

ESAU, *e'-saw*, the eldest son of Isaac and Rebecca. He sold his birthright to his brother Jacob, who also, by deceit, afterwards gained, instead of Esau, his father's blessing. Enraged at this, Esau would have slain Jacob, had the latter not fled into Mesopotamia. On his return, Esau met him, and behaved very generously to him. He was the father of the Edomites. Lived in the 18th century B.C.

ESCAUT, *es'-ko*, the French name for the river Scheldt.

ESCHWEGE, *aish'-we(r)zh-e(r)*, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Werra, 27 miles from Cassel. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 7,000.

ESCONDIDO, *ais'-kon-de'-do*, the name of several harbours, chiefly in S. and Central America.

ESCURIAL, or ESCORIAL, *ais-koor-e-al'*, a village of Spain, 24 miles from Madrid, and celebrated for its monastery and palace, accounted by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. *Pop.* 1,500.—The palace was built by Philip II. of Spain, after the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, and in memory of his victory of St. Quentin, gained over the French in 1563. It consisted of cloisters, a college, a library, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of families, with extensive park and fine gardens, adorned with a great number of fountains. It stands in a dry, barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains, and is composed of grey stones, found in the neighbourhood. Its form is that of a gridiron, because St. Lawrence, to whom it is dedicated, on account of the battle of St. Quentin being fought on his fête day, was broiled on that instrument. It was 22 years in building, and cost 6,000,000 crowns; and they reckon in it 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors.

ESHER, *e'-sher*, a parish of Surrey, 15 miles from London. *Pop.* 1,500. It is a station on the South-western Railway.

ESK, *esk*, the name of several rivers in Scotland. 1. In Dumfriesshire, falling into the Solway Firth.—2. (NORTH). In the county of Edinburgh, joining the sea at Musselburgh.—3. (NORTH). In Forfarshire, falling into the German Ocean, 3 miles from Montrose.—4. (SOUTH). In the same county, falling into the sea at Montrose.—5. (SOUTH). In the county of Peebles, falling into the North Esk below Dalkeith.

ESK, a river of Cumberland, rising in the Sca Fell, and falling into the Irish Sea near Ravenglass.

ESK, NORTH and SOUTH, two rivers of Tasmania, which join the Macquarrie and Quamly to form the Tamar.

ESKE, a river of England, rising near Kildale, Yorkshire, and falling into the North Sea at Whitby.

ESKI, *es'-ke*, a Turkish prefix, signifying 'old,' and added to several towns, with small populations, in that country.

ESKI-SAGRA, *sa'-gra*, a town of European Turkey, on the slope of the Balkan mountains, 70 miles from Adrianople. *Manf.* Carpets, leather, and hardware. *Pop.* estimated at 20,000.

ESMERALDA, *ais-mai-ral'-da*, a port of Ecuador, on

the coast of the Pacific, 10 miles from the mouth of the river Esmeralda. *Pop.* 4,000.—A River, rising near Quito, and, after a course of 110 miles, entering the Pacific in *lat.* 1° 5′ N.; *lon.* 79° 40′ W.

Esne, or Asna, *es'-ne*, a town of Upper Egypt, and the last place of any magnitude on the side of Nubia, 25 miles from Thebes. It is the entrepôt of the Senaar caravans, and is famous for a vast ancient temple, now converted into a cotton-factory. *Manf.* Cotton, shawls, and pottery. *Pop.* Unascertained.—Near this place Davoust defeated the Mamelukes, 1799.

Espagnac, John Baptist, Baron d', *es'-pan-yak*, a gallant French general, who served with great glory under Marshal Saxe, and wrote a number of books on the military art, with a History of the Marshal, in 3 vols. 4to. b. 1713; d. at Paris, 1783.

Espartero, Joaquin Baldomero, *ais'-par-tair'-o*, a modern Spanish soldier and statesman, though designed, on account of the delicacy of his constitution, for the literary profession, was so captivated by the charms of a military life, that in 1808 he enlisted as a common soldier in an infantry regiment at Seville. He subsequently entered a military school at Cadiz, where he studied the art of war generally, with the science of engineering and fortification. In 1815 he joined an expedition to Peru, in South America, and there became captain of a regiment. He was now on the way to advancement. From his being successful in no fewer than seventeen consecutive actions, he was raised to the command of a battalion; and, in 1820 and 1822, successively became colonel, brigadier, and chief of the general staff. Subsequently, the successes of Bolivar defeated the efforts and blasted the hopes of the royalist Spanish generals, and Espartero was thrown into prison at Arequipa. From this situation he soon afterwards made his escape, and arrived in Spain in 1825. He now enjoyed repose for a few years, although still following his profession. In 1833 the civil war commenced, when he sought and obtained leave to proceed against Don Carlos. Throughout the stormy period which now ensued, he took a leading part, and rose to the dignity of field-marshal and general-in-chief of the army of the North. In 1836 he acted with General Evans in the relief of Bilbao, and continued vigorously to oppose the efforts of the Carlists till 1839, when the supremacy of the queen was acknowledged. In that year he was created a grandee of the first class, and duke de la Victoria. In 1841 he became regent of the kingdom, but in 1843 was forced to quit his country, and take refuge in England. Here he took up his residence in London, and did not return to Spain till 1847. For some years he there lived in retirement, but in 1854 was again called to assume the reins of government, which he held till 1856, when he was forced to tender his resignation. b. at a village near Almagro, 1793.

Espejo, *ais'-pai-ho*, a town in Spain, 20 miles from Cordova. *Manf.* Woollens, wine, oil, and earthenware. *Pop.* 5,300.

Espen, Zeger Bernard Van, *es'-pen*, a learned professor at Louvain, who opposed the formulary and the bull Unigenitus, by which he brought himself into trouble, and went to Amersfort to avoid his enemies, where he died in 1728, aged 83.—His works on the canon law were printed at Paris, 4 vols. folio, 1753.

Esperance Bay, *es'-pe-rance*, is on the south coast of Australia. *Lat.* 33° 55′ S. *Lon.* 121° 47′ E.

Espichel, Cape, *ais-pe'-chel*, is on the west coast of Portugal, on the Atlantic, 20 miles from Lisbon. *Lat.* 38° 23′ N. *Lon.* 9° 14′ W.

Espière, *es'-pe-air*, a town of Belgium, 8 miles from Courtrai, where the allied Austrian and English army defeated the French, May 22, 1794.

Espinhalo, *ais'-peen-yal'-ho*, an extensive mountain-chain of Brazil, containing rich diamond-mines. After traversing several provinces, it terminates at the Uruguay.

Espinosa de los Monteros, *ais'-pe-no'-sa dai los mon-tair'-os*, a town of Spain, on the Trueba, 50 miles from Burgos. *Pop.* 2,500.—Here the French defeated the Spaniards in 1808.

Espiritu Santo, *ai-spe'-re-too nan'-to*, the name of several islands and bays in N. and S. America.

Espiritu Santo, a town of Cuba, near the middle of the island. *Pop.* 8,000, of whom half are whites.

Espiritu Santo, a maritime province of Brazil, with an infertile soil, but adapted for the culture of sugar. *Pop.* 140,000. *Lat.* between 18° 30′ and 21° 20′ S. *Lon.* between 39° 40′ and 42° 40′ W.—The capital town of this province is of the same name, and has about 1,000 inhabitants.

Espiritu Santo Island, the largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 65 miles long, by 20 broad. *Pop.* Unascertained.

Espremenil, James Duval d', *es'-prem-e-neel*, a French advocate, who became counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and distinguished himself by his violence during the French revolution. d. on the scaffold with his old antagonist Chapelier, in 1794. b. at Pondicherry, 1746.—On his way to the place of execution, he said to his companion, "We have at this moment a terrible problem to solve; namely, to which of us two the shoutings of the mob are addressed?" He was the author of "Remonstrances," published by the parliament, 1788; "Nullity and Despotism of the Assembly," 8vo; "Actual State of France," 1790, 8vo.

Esprit, St., *es'-pre*, a town of France, in the department Landes, and on the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb. *Pop.* 7,000.

Espronceda, José de, *ais-prone-thai'-da*, a Spanish poet of some reputation, but whose political predilections brought him, at an early age, into difficulties with the government of his country. He was twice imprisoned before he was eighteen, and, on the last occasion, fell in love with the daughter of a brother prisoner, when he was shipped to England with some other Spanish refugees. Here he made himself acquainted with the language, and devoted himself to the study of Shakspeare and other poets. In 1829 he took part in the political disturbances in Paris, and fought at the barricades. On the death of Ferdinand, the king of Spain, he returned to Madrid, and entered the regiment of body-guards of the queen. In 1835 and 1836 he was fighting in defence of the barricades in the streets of Madrid; and, in 1841, became secretary to the embassy of the Hague. On his return to his country, he became a member of the Cortes, which had long been an object of his most fervent ambition. b. near Almendralejo, Estremadura, 1810; d. at Madrid, 1842.—The poetry of Espronceda is estimated highly by his countrymen; but it consists only of a few short effusions, which altogether do not amount to more than would be comprised in a single volume little larger than the "Vicar of Wakefield." The character of his muse may, in some degree, be indicated by naming a few of the titles of the subjects upon which it was exercised—"The Beggar," "The Executioner," and "The Pirate."

Esquimault, Harbour of, *es'-que-molte*, the principal harbour of Vancouver's Island. (*See* Vancouver's Island.)

Esquimaux, or Eskimaux, *es'-que-mo*, an aboriginal people of N. America, inhabiting Labrador. They are low in stature; their chief employment is hunting and fishing, and they observe some sort of sacrifices. They live upon the raw flesh of whales, bears, &c., and wear the skins of the latter animals, with the hairy sides next their bodies. Darkness pervades their regions from one to six months in the year, during which the earth is bound up in impenetrable frost, and they live in huts very cleverly constructed of snow and ice. On the return of the sun, they have, during the summer, continual day, and lead the life of hunters and fishermen.

Esquimaux, an island and harbour in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. America. They are on the Labrador coast. *Lat.* 54° 35′ N. *Lon.* 56° 21′ W.

Esseck, *es-sek'*, a town and fortress of the Austrian empire, in Sclavonia, on the Drave, 80 miles from Belgrade. It contains an arsenal, barracks, and other military buildings, capable of containing 30,000 men. *Manf.* Silk stuffs. *Pop.* 14,000.—There were several battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. Esseck was finally taken from the Turks in 1687, since which time, it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria.

Essen, *es'-sen*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 20 miles from Dusseldorf. It is the seat of a mining board and military court. *Manf.* Arms, steel wares,

woollens, and linens. In its neighbourhood are coal-mines. *Pop.* 8,000.

Essequibo, *es'-se-ke'-bo*, a river of British Guiana, S. America, entering the Atlantic by an estuary 20 miles broad. It has many islands, and gives its name to a country which extends along its banks. Its length has been estimated at 500 miles.

Essex, *es'-sex*, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the river Thames (which separates it from the county of Kent), and W. by the counties of Hertford and Middlesex. *Area*, estimated at 1,657 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with a gentle alternation of hill and dale. On the coast, the land is broken, and indented by arms of the sea, which form a series of islets and peninsulas. Extensive salt-marshes also border the coast, most part of which is protected by embankments from the inroads of the ocean. *Rivers.* The principal are the Colne, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, the Ingerbourn, the Roding, and the Cam. Besides these, it is bounded by the Thames, the Stour, the Stort, and the Lea. *Pro.* Almost every diversity of soil is to be found within the limits of this county; it is, therefore, generally well adapted for agricultural pursuits, and its farming is placed among the best in England. Its principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, turnips, teazels, saffron, caraway, and hops. *Manf.* Essex was formerly noted for woollen manufactures of various descriptions; but these have declined; baize, however, and sacking are still made in various parts. Silks are also manufactured. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are employed in its oyster fisheries, which are valuable. *Pop.* 370,000.

Essex, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 5,000 and 140,000. They are in Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia. The name also of several small townships in the U.S.

Essex, the E. county of Upper Canada, in British N. America, between lakes Erie and St. Clair.

Essex, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney. Early in life he became clerk to the English factory at Antwerp; but, leaving that situation, he went into several countries as the secret emissary of the state. On his return to England, he was taken into the service of Cardinal Wolsey, who obtained him a seat in the House of Commons, where he defended his patron with great spirit. On the fall of the cardinal, Cromwell became the chief adviser of Henry VIII., who gave him several important places. He was very instrumental in the dissolution of the monasteries, and greatly promoted the Reformation. For these services the title of earl of Essex, with many manors and estates, chiefly the spoils of the Church, were conferred upon him. At length his affairs took an adverse turn. He had been so unfortunate as to advise the marriage of the king with Anne of Cleves, who, not proving agreeable to Henry, that capricious sovereign wreaked his vengeance on the adviser of the marriage, and caused him to be tried for high treason and heresy. To be so accused was certain death. Accordingly, he suffered decapitation on Tower-hill, in 1540. B. at Putney, Surrey, about 1490.—He was a man of a liberal mind, and promoted more men of merit while he was in power, than any of his predecessors. He left a son, who was created Lord Cromwell; which title continued in the family many years.

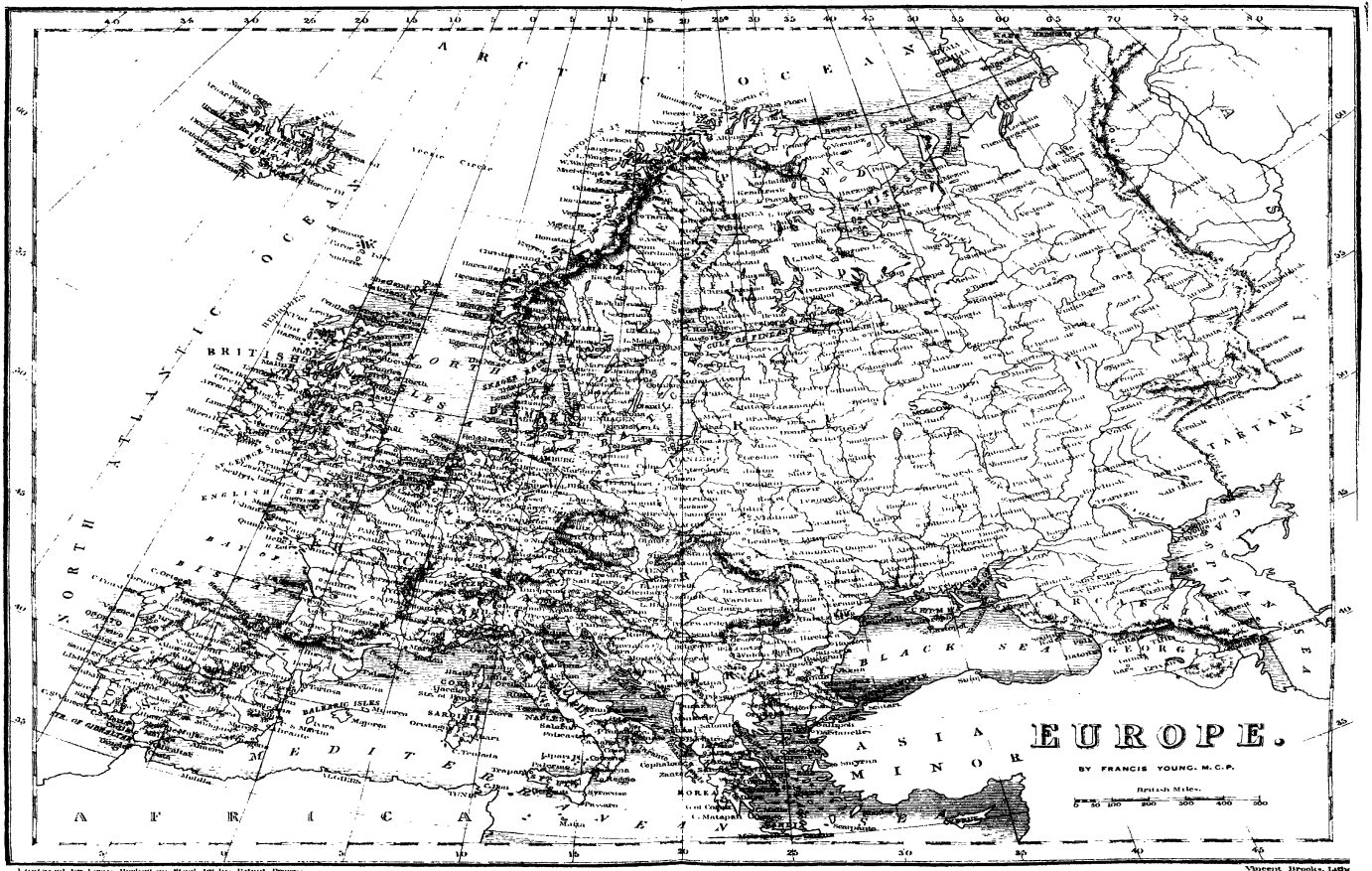
Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of, was the son of Walter, earl of Essex, and in 1585 accompanied the earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, to Holland, where he behaved with bravery at the battle of Zutphen. On his return to England, he was made master of the horse, and rose rapidly in the royal favour. In 1589, he accompanied Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Norris, in an expedition to Portugal, which gave great displeasure to the queen, whose dissatisfaction was further increased by his marrying a daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham and the widow of Sir Philip Sidney. In 1591, he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, but was unsuccessful, and lost his only brother, to whom he was greatly attached. In 1596, he was appointed joint-commander with Lord Howard in an expedition against Spain, where he contributed to the capture of Cadiz, and also to the destruction of 57 ships of war belonging to the enemy. After this, he had the command of a fleet sent out to intercept the Spanish Plate fleet; but nothing was done except the taking of Fayal by a separate division of the squadron, commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh; and this occasioned a dispute between him and the earl. In the following year, Essex was made earl-marshal of England, and spoke vehemently against a peace with Spain, in opposition to Lord Burleigh, who supported the measure. On the death of that statesman, Essex succeeded him as chancellor of Cambridge; but about this time, at a private council held respecting the appointment of a proper person to govern Ireland, he had the imprudence to oppose her majesty with rudeness; on which she gave him a box on the ear. The earl instantly laid his hand on his sword, and swore that he would not endure such treatment, even from her father, and withdrew from the court. At length a reconciliation was effected, and he was sent to Ireland to subdue the province of Ulster, which had risen in rebellion. The ill success which attended him in this expedition, was the true beginning of his downfall, as it gave his enemies an opportunity of poisoning the queen against him, with apparent justice, during his absence. On his return to England, however, he met with a better reception than he expected; but, soon after, fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned. In 1600 he regained his liberty; but instead of conducting himself with caution, he began to vent his indignation in bitter terms, and said that "the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked as her carcass." His enemies having intelligence of his actions and speeches, sent for him to attend the council, which he refused, and began to arm in his own defence. Some blood was shed before he surrendered; on which he was made prisoner, tried, and beheaded, in 1601. B. at Netherwood, Herefordshire, 1567.—A story is told of the queen having given Essex, whilst in her favour, a ring, with the assurance that, on his sending it to her at any time when he might be in trouble, he should receive her pardon. This ring, it is said, he gave to the countess of Nottingham, his relation, and the wife of his inveterate enemy, the admiral, to carry to the queen; but that lady, in obedience to the commands of her husband, kept it, and the unhappy Essex suffered. On her deathbed the countess is stated to have confessed this fact to Elizabeth, who said, that "God might forgive her, but she never could." The foundation of this story is uncertain; but it has served to embellish a tragedy called "The Earl of Essex." (*See* Elizabeth.)

Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of, son of the above, was born in 1592, was educated under Sir Henry Savile at Merton College, Oxford, and was restored to his family honours by James I. He married Lady Frances Howard, daughter of the earl of Suffolk; but she, contracting an affection for the royal favourite, Robert Carr, afterwards earl of Somerset, instituted a shameful suit against her husband, and obtained a divorce. In 1620 Essex served under Sir Horatio Vere in the Palatinate, and afterwards under Prince Maurice in Holland. On his return to England, he appeared as a member in opposition to the court; and on the breaking out of the rebellion, had the command of the parliamentary army. He fought against the king at Edgehill, after which he took Reading, raised the siege of Gloucester, fought in the double battle of Newbury, and succeeded in covering London. In 1644 he marched into the West; but was so completely inclosed in Cornwall, that he and his principal officers were glad to escape by sea. By the Self-denying ordinance, in 1645, he was deprived of his command, and died the year following. B. 1592.

Essington. (*See* Port Essington.)

Essling, *es'-sling*, a village of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, 6 miles below Vienna. Between this village and that of Aspern, the French were repulsed by the Austrians in a severe engagement in 1809. (*See* Aspern.)

Esslingen, *ess'-ling-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 6 miles from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, lacquered wares, and musical instruments. *Pop.* 7,500.—A station on the Ulm Railway.




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ESSONNES, *es'-son*, a small town of France, standing on a river of the same name, 15 miles from Paris. *Manf.* Tobacco and table-linen. *Pop.* 4,000.

ESTAGEL, *es'-ta-gel*, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 10 miles from Perpignan. *Pop.* 2,500, mostly employed in quarries and distilleries.—This is the birthplace of Arago, the astronomer.

ESTAING, Charles Henry, Count d', *es'-tăing*, a French commander, who served under Count Lally in India, where he was made prisoner by the English; but was released on his parole, which he, however, broke. In the American war he was employed as vice-admiral and general of the French armies, and took the island of Grenada. In 1787 he became member of the Assembly of Notables, and commandant of the national guards at Versailles at the commencement of the Revolution. B. in Auvergne; guillotined at Paris, 1793.

ESTAMPES, Anne, *es'-tamp*, wife of the duke of Estampes, and mistress of Francis I. of France. She carried on a correspondence with Charles V. of Spain, and informed him of the state of the armies and the country. By her means Charles was enabled to gain considerable advantages, and to humiliate France. After the death of Francis, she retired to her country seat, where she died, in 1576.

ESTE, *est*, a river of Hanover, which, after a course of about 30 miles, joins the Elbe, 6 miles from Altona.

ESTE, *es'-te*, a walled town of Lombardy, 15 miles from Padua. It contains several good buildings. *Manf.* Linens, silk, and earthenware. *Pop.* 8,000.

ESTE, HOUSE OF, one of the oldest historical families of modern Europe, its origin being traced as far back as the 5th century. The last offspring of this house was Maria Beatrice, wife of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, who died in 1800. Their son, Francis IV., was restored to the Modenese dominions of his maternal ancestors by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. He died in 1846, and was succeeded in his possessions and titles by his son, Francis V., deposed in 1859.

ESTELLA, *ais-tel'-la*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 26 miles from Pampeluna. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 6,000.

ESTEPONA, *ais-tai-po'-na*, a maritime town of Spain, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles from Gibraltar. *Pop.* 9,000, mostly engaged in linen-weaving and fishing.

ESTHER, *est'-her*, a Jewess of the tribe of Benjamin, and cousin to Mordecai. Ahasuerus, king of Persia, married her, after divorcing his queen, Vashti. His favourite minister, Haman, out of resentment to Mordecai, having plotted the destruction of all the Jews in the empire, she, in their behalf, supplicated the king, who revoked the decree, and ordered Haman to be hanged on the gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai. In memory of this deliverance, the Jews celebrate the yearly feast of Purim. Historians are not agreed as to the king who is called Ahasuerus in Scripture; but he seems to have been Darius, son of Hystaspes.

ESTHONIA, or REVEL, *es-tho'-ne-a*, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the W. by the Baltic, N. by the Gulf of Finland, E. by Ingria, and S. by Livonia. *Area*, 7,800 square miles. *Desc.* Level, with rocky shores, a sandy soil, and humid climate. About two-thirds of it are unproductive, or covered with pine forests. *Rivers.* The Narva, Keyel, and Loksu. *Pro.* Hemp, flax, hops, and tobacco. *Pop.* 312,000. *Lat.* between 58° 15′ and 39° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 22° 10′ and 28° 5′ E.—After having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, this province was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the Great in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia in 1721.

ESTLE, or ESTELL, *es'-tel*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. *Area*, 300 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.

ESTRADES, Godfrey, Count of, *es'-trad*, a French general and statesman, who, in 1661, was sent ambassador to England, and again in 1666, where he strenuously maintained his right of precedence over the Spanish ambassador. The year following he went to Holland, and concluded the treaty of Breda. In 1673 he was at the conference at Nimeguen, and continued to be engaged in politics up to the time of his death. B. at Agen, 1607; D. 1686. The negotiations of the Count d'Estrades were printed at the Hague in 1472, in 9 vols. 12mo.

ESTRÉES, Francis Annibal d', *des'-trai*, duke and marshal of France, was educated for the church, and appointed bishop of Laon, which he quitted for a military life. D. 1573; D. at Paris, 1670.—He wrote "Memoirs of the Regency of Mary de Medicis," and "A Narrative of the Siege of Mantua." Gabrielle d'Estrées, the mistress of Henry IV., was this nobleman's sister.

ESTRELLA, *ais-trail'-ya*, a river of Central America, in the state of Costa Rica. After a course of 50 miles, it enters the Pacific, near Quaypo.—Also, a mountain-range of Brazil, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, with an average height of 3,300 feet. *Length*, 20 miles.

ESTRELLA, SERRA DE, a mountain-range of Portugal, in the province of Beira. *Height.* Its culminating peak is 7,520 feet. *Length*, 74 miles.

ESTREMADURA, *ais'-trai-ma-door'-a*, an old province of Spain, having the frontier of Portugal on the W., the province of Salamanca on the N., Toledo on the E., and Cordova with Seville on the S. *Ext.* About 140 miles long, and 120 broad. *Area*, 14,166 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, but nearly all of it devoted to pasturage. *Rivers.* The Tagus and Guadiana. *Pro.* Corn, wine, hemp, and flax; but agriculture is much neglected, and the population live largely on chestnuts. Cattle-rearing is carried on. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* about 610,000. *Lat.* between 37° 54′ and 40° 38′ N. *Lon.* between 4° 50′ and 7° 24′ W.

ESTREMADURA, an important province of Portugal, which comprises Lisbon, and extends along the Atlantic, to the north and south of the capital; being bounded N. by Beira and E. by Alentejo. *Ext.* About 140 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. *Area*, 7,176 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the north, and, in general, fertile. *Rivers.* The Tagus, which divides it nearly into two equal parts. *Pro.* Wine, fruits, oil, honey, cork, and salt. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 785,000. *Lat.* between 38° 5′ and 40° 15′ N. *Lon.* between 7° 50′ and 9° 30′ W.

ESTREMOS, *ais'-trai-mos*, a strongly-fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Tarra, 22 miles from Evora. It consists of the upper and lower towns, and has a castle, cavalry barracks, and arsenal. *Manf.* Earthenware, and near it are some marble-quarries. *Pop.* 7,000.

ÉTAMPES, *et'-amp*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, 20 miles from Versailles. *Manf.* Leather, soap, linens, and woollens. *Pop.* 8,200. A station on the Paris and Orleans Railway.

ÉTAPLES, *ai'-tapl*, a seaport of France, in the Pas-de-Calais, 11 miles from Boulogne. It has both breweries and distilleries, with a trade in salt. *Pop.* 2,500.—Here, in 1492, a treaty was concluded between Henry VII. of England and Charles VIII. of France, when the latter was on the point of setting out on his Italian expedition.

ETAWAH, *et'-a-waw'*, a fortress and capital of a district of British India, between the rivers Jumna and Ganges, 60 miles from Agra. It has greatly fallen into decay. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The DISTRICT has an area of 1,671 square miles, and a population of about 500,000. Formerly, Thuggism prevailed in this district to a large extent, until suppressed by the British government.

ETEOCLES, *e-te'-o-kleez*, a son of Œdipus and Jocasta. After his father's death, it was agreed between him and his brother Polynices, that they should both share the royalty, and each reign alternately a year. Eteocles, by right of seniority, first ascended the throne; but after the first year of his reign, he refused to resign in favour of his brother. Polynices resolved to punish him, and implored the assistance of his father-in-law, Adrastus, king of Argos, who assisted him with a large army. War commencing, and having been carried on with various success for some time, it was at last decided by the two brothers, that they should end their dispute by engaging in single combat. They both fell, and it is said that their ashes separated themselves on the burning pile, as if sensible of resentment, and hostile to reconciliation.

ETHAM, *e'-thăm*, 'their strength,' a desert round the western arm of the Red Sea.

ETHAN, *e'-than*, 'strong,' a chief musician in the temple of Solomon.

ETHELBALD, *eth'-el-bald*, king of Wessex, was the eldest surviving son of Ethelwolf. He married his stepmother, Judith of France, but was forced to abandon that connection, and she became the wife of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and the ancestress of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and, through her, of the kings of England. Ethelbald was engaged in military conflicts with the Danes, and distinguished himself by the common quality of bravery, but otherwise holds no remarkable place in history. D. 860.

ETHELBERT, *eth'-el-bert*, king of Kent, who married Bertha, daughter of Caribert, king of France. By her means he was induced to embrace Christianity, which he had permitted to be preached to his subjects by Augustine, the monk. After enacting several laws, he died 616.

ETHELBERT, king of England, the second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald in 860. He was a virtuous prince, beloved by his subjects, and mostly engaged in repelling the incursions of the Danes. D. 866, and was buried at Sherborne.

ETHELRED, *eth'-el-red*, king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, in 978. His unmanly spirit submitted to pay a tribute to the Danes, by a tax levied on his subjects, called Danegelt. To free himself from this oppression, he caused the Danes to be treacherously massacred, throughout the country, in one day. On this, Sweyn, king of Denmark, entered his kingdom, and compelled him to fly to Normandy; but Sweyn dying soon after, Ethelred returned, and, after an inglorious reign of 37 years, died, 1016.

ETHELWOLF, *eth'-el-woolf*, king of England, came to the crown in 838, and has rendered his reign famous for being that in which tithes were instituted. He was a mild and religious prince, and went to Rome with his youngest son, Alfred. D. 857, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHEREGE, George, *eth'-e-redj*, an English dramatic writer of the reign of Charles II. In 1664 he produced the comedy of "The Comical Revenge; or, Love in a Tub." Encouraged by the favourable reception of this piece, he brought out another in 1668, entitled "She Would if She Could." In 1676 appeared his "Man of Mode; or, Sir Fopling Flutter." These productions raised him to a place among the best wits of his time, although they are more remarkable for spirit of dialogue than originality of invention. Their licentiousness, however, has long ago excluded them from public representation. In 1683 he received the honour of knighthood. B. 1636; D. at Ratisbon, from a fall down a stair, after a convivial entertainment, 1688.

ETHIOPIA, *e'-the-o'-pe-a*, 'blackness,' a district of Arabia Felix, including the land of Midian. Also a large country on the W. shore of the Red Sea, now called Abyssinia. (*See* ABYSSINIA.)

ÉTIENNE, ST., *ai'-te-en*, a town of France, in the department of the Loire, 32 miles from Lyons. Its principal public institutions are a school of music, a national college, a public library, and a chemical laboratory. *Manf.* Firearms, hardware goods, silks, embroidery, lace, muslins, leather, glass, and paper. In its vicinity are both coal and iron mines. *Pop.* 57,000.—It is connected by railway with Lyons.—This is a name common to many parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 5,000.

ÉTIENNE DE BAIGORRY, ST., *bai-gor'-re*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 23 miles from Bayonne. *Pop.* 3,300.

ETIVE, LOCH, *et-iv'*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the west coast of Scotland. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a varying breadth of from half a mile to 3 miles. It abounds with salmon, seals, and porpoises.

ETKO, *et-ko'*, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, 7 miles from Rosetta. It was formed by an inundation of the Nile in 1801, and has a length of about 18 miles, and an average breadth of 4.

ETNA, or ÆTNA, *et'-na*, a volcanic mountain of Sicily, on the E. coast of the island, and about 10 miles from Catania. *Circumference* at its base, 63 miles. *Height*, 10,874 feet above the level of the sea. *Desc.* This is the most celebrated mountain in Europe, and is divided by the Sicilians into three parts or regions,—the lava or lower, the wooded or middle, and the upper. The lower contains vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures, and many towns, villages, and convents; the middle is crowded with forests of oak, chestnut, ash, fir, and pine, and with an infinite number of aromatic plants; the upper is entirely destitute of vegetation, and the summit is always covered with ice and snow, except here and there, where it is overspread with a thick layer of black ashes. *Eruptions.* The first eruption of Etna on record is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B.C. From this period to the year 1447 there were eighteen more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire nearly 90 years; when, in 1536, another took place. Others followed in 1554, 1567, 1603, 1669, 1682, and 1693, which last was very terrible, and attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania. Smaller eruptions afterwards happened, in 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, and 1787. From the great crater at the top issues continually a sulphureous smoke; but eruptions hence are very rare, as the fire cannot rise to that height without extraordinary exertions, and the lava breaks out at some fissure where it finds the least opposition.—Besides the fruits, which are the finest in the island, and the wood for fuel, which Etna affords, the inhabitants likewise derive a great profit from its snow. This is an indispensable necessary in Sicily and the S. part of Naples, and is in greater request than ice, because it affords a more cooling beverage.

ETOLIA, a province of Greece. (*See* ÆTOLIA.)

ETON, *e'-ton*, a town of Buckinghamshire, on the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a bridge, and within a short distance of the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway. It consists principally of one street, and is chiefly celebrated for containing a royal seminary of education, called Eton College, founded by King Henry VI., in 1446. The average number of "boys" resident here, is about 600, and they are principally composed of the sons of the aristocratic and wealthy. *Pop.* 3,700.

ETRURIA, *e-troor'-e-a*, a country of ancient Italy, now forming the greater part of Tuscany, the duchy of Lucca, and a portion of the Pontifical States. The name was revived by Napoleon I., who formed a kingdom of Etruria, and annexed it to the French empire in 1808.

ETTEN, *et'-ten*, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles from Breda. It has a trade in corn, cattle, and fuel. *Pop.* 5,500.

ETTLINGEN, *et'-ling-en*, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 5 miles from Carlsruhe. *Manf.* Paper, cotton goods, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 5,000.

ETTRICK, *et'-trik*, a parish and river of Scotland, in Selkirkshire. *Pop.* of parish, about 600.—In it James Hogg, better known as the "Ettrick Shepherd," was born, 1772. The river joins the Tweed near Melrose.

ETTRICK FOREST, a pastoral district watered by the Ettrick, and forming, originally, a part of the great Caledonian forest.

ETTY, William, R.A., *et'-te*, an eminent English artist, who, in 1807, entered a student of the Royal Academy; but, after what might be called, without a metaphor, no end of labour and disappointment, he was unable to get himself represented by any of his pictures on the walls of the academy till 1811, when "Telemachus rescuing Antiope" was permitted to appear. From this time he continued to *plod*, but not to attract, at his art; and, in 1816, was induced to visit Italy, for the purpose of study; but he returned, almost immediately, to work again in London. Labour, as usual, met its reward. In 1820 he commanded notice by his "Coral-Finders;" and the following year his "Cleopatra arriving in Cilicia" procured and established a reputation. He was now famous, and produced a great many works, and especially excelled in representing the nude female. His aim, in all his large pictures, was to paint some great moral on the heart; as, for example, in "Ulysses and the Sirens," he meant to show the importance of resisting sensual delights. The only picture which the nation possesses of his painting is "Youth at the Prow, and Pleasure at

the Helm," which is in the Vernon Gallery. B. at York, 1787; D. there, 1849.

Eu, *oo*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 18 miles from Dieppe. *Pop.* about 4,000. —Here, in 1843, Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe held an interview.—The FOREST of Eu extends, for a considerable way, on the east and south sides of the town.

EUBŒA, *u-be'-a*, the largest island in the Ægean Sea, after Crete, formerly distinguished by the obsolete name of Negropont. It is separated from the continent by the narrow strait of Eubœa, crossed by a bridge at its narrowest point. *Ext.* 115 miles long, with a breadth of 33 at its extreme points. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile, and producing wine, corn, cotton, wool, pitch, and turpentine. Cattle and goat rearing are extensively carried on. *Pop.* 66,000. *Lat.* between 37° 57′ and 39° 2′ N. *Lon.* between 22° 40′ and 24° 40′ E.

EUCLID, *u'-klid*, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, who immortalized his name by his books on geometry, in which he digested all the propositions of the eminent geometricians who preceded him, as Thales, Pythagoras, and others. Ptolemy became his pupil, and his school was so famous, that Alexandria, where he taught, continued for ages the great university for mathematicians. Lived in the 3rd century B.C.—The best, indeed only, edition of his whole works is that of Gregory, Oxford, folio, 1703. His Elements have gone through innumerable editions, and have been used in every country where mathematics are taught.

EUCLIDES, *u-kli'-dees*, a native of Megara, and a disciple of Socrates. When the Athenians had forbidden all the people of Megara, on pain of death, to enter their city, Euclides disguised himself in woman's clothes to introduce himself into the presence of Socrates. He was the founder of the school called the Megaric, distinguished by its dialectic subtlety. He wrote six dialogues, which are lost. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

EUDOCIA, *u-do'-she-a*, a learned Athenian lady, whose original name was Athenais. She was the daughter of Leontius, the philosophical sophist, who left her only a small legacy, bequeathing the rest of his property to his two sons. Conceiving herself ill used, she went to Constantinople to lay her complaint before Theodosius II. Here she became the favourite of Pulcheria, sister of that emperor, and embraced the Christian religion. In 421 she was married to the emperor, who afterwards divorced her in a fit of jealousy. She then went to Jerusalem, where she built churches, and led a life of great devotion, always protesting her innocence of the crime laid to her charge by Theodosius. D. 460.—This empress wrote some Greek poems, and paraphrases on some of the prophets. She is said also to have written a life of Christ, composed of lines taken from Homer.

EUDOCIA, or EUDOXIA, widow of the emperor Constantine Ducas, on whose death, in 1067, she assumed the imperial diadem, and married the general Romanus Diogenes. When her son Michael ascended the throne, he shut her in a convent, where she amused herself in writing on the pagan mythology. She left a treatise on the genealogies of the gods and heroes, which was printed in Villoison's "Anecdota Græca," 1781.

EUDOCIA, Feodorevna, first wife of Peter I., czar of Russia, and daughter of the boyard Feodor Lapukin. Peter married her in 1689, but a few years afterwards he sent her to a nunnery, on account of her complaints of his infidelity. D. 1731.

EUDOXUS of Cnidus, *u-dox'-us*, an eminent astronomer of Caria, in Asia Minor. He studied in Egypt with Plato, and afterwards opened a mathematical school at Athens. It is said that he passed a great part of his time on a high mountain, where he made celestial observations. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

EUGÈNE, Francis, *oo'-zhain*, Prince of Savoy Carignan, was the son of the count of Soissons, by the niece of Cardinal Mazarine. He was intended for the church, but the death of his father changed this design, and determined him to follow the military profession. His mother being banished to the Netherlands by Louis XIV., and his family otherwise wronged by that sovereign, he went to Vienna, where the emperor gave him a regiment of dragoons, and he served in Hungary with great reputation against the Turks. In 1691 he, at the head of the imperial army, entered Piedmont, where he relieved Coni, which was at that time besieged by the French, and took Carmagnole. In 1697 he commanded the imperialists in Hungary, and, the same year, defeated the Turks at the battle of Zeuta. On the death of the king of Spain, in 1701, the "war of the Spanish succession" commenced, and Prince Eugène achieved new laurels. At the close of the campaign of 1702, he returned to Vienna, and was made president of the council, and associated in the command of the allied army with the duke of Marlborough. In 1704 he had a principal share in the famous battle of Blenheim. In 1707 he was repulsed at Cassano by Vendôme; but he soon recovered his reputation in a bloody action near Turin, which was then besieged by the French, whose trenches he forced, and gained a complete victory. The same year he entered France, and laid siege to Toulon, but did not succeed in taking the place. In 1708 he shared in the victory of Oudenard and in the capture of Lille. In 1709 he fought at Malplaquet, where he was severely wounded, but would not quit the scene of action. In 1712 he visited London, to induce the English ministers not to make a separate peace; but his arguments were ineffectual, and England signed the treaty of Utrecht. Now left to carry on the war alone, he was successfully opposed by Marshal Villars, with whom he entered into a negotiation, which was followed by the peace of Radstadt in 1714. In 1716 a war broke out between the emperor and the Turks, on which the prince was again intrusted with the command in Hungary, where, in that year, he defeated the grand vizier at Peterwaradin, this splendid victory being followed by the no less great exploit of the capture of Belgrade. It was here, with 40,000 men, he defeated a relieving army of 150,000 Turks. Peace being concluded at Passarowitz, in 1718, he retired into private life; but in 1733, when the election for the crown of Poland was disputed, he was again employed. This campaign, however, was short, and unproductive of any remarkable action, although successful in its results. B. in Paris, 1663; D. at Vienna, 1736.—During the few years of repose which the peace of Passarowitz brought this warrior, he worthily employed himself in public affairs and in the arts of peace. The emperor Charles VI. found in him as faithful a counsellor as he was a skilful captain; and in the days of his misfortune, he would cry, "Alas! the fortune of the empire has departed with Prince Eugène!" The prince was of the middle height, but stoutly built, and was exempt from those excesses which have so often sullied the characters of great men. Napoleon places him in the same rank of generals as Turenne and Frederick the Great, and considered the plans of his campaigns, as conveying a perfect knowledge of the art of war.

EUGENIUS I., *u-je'-ne-us*, a pope and saint, succeeded Martin in 654. He is praised for his liberality and piety. D. 657.

EUGENIUS II. succeeded Pascal I. in 824, and decreed that in every country parsonage, a master should be kept to read and explain the Scriptures. He, however, defended image-worship, though the practice was condemned by the council of Paris. D. 827.

EUGENIUS III., Pope, ascended the papal chair in 1145. Rome was at that time in a turbulent state, and finding that he could do little good, Eugenius retired to Pisa, and thence to Paris. D. at Tivoli, 1153.

EUGENIUS IV. (Gabriel Condolmero) succeeded Martin V. in 1431, in which year the council of Bâle assembled. This pope and the members of that assembly differed in their judgment, when he issued a bull against them. This, however, was disregarded, and he was under the necessity of confirming the decrees. In 1438 he called a council at Ferrara, to bring about a reconciliation between the Greek and Latin churches. At this council appeared the emperor Paleologus, with several Greek bishops; but the plague breaking out at Ferrara, the council was removed to Florence, where, in 1439, a sort of union was agreed to, but was soon broken. Another council at Bâle deposed Eugenius, and elected Amadeus VIII., duke of Savoy, who took the name of Felix V. Eugenius,

however, triumphed over his adversaries. B. at Venice; D. at Rome, 1417.

EUGENIUS, an obscure grammarian, who was proclaimed emperor in Dauphiné by Count Arbogast, after the murder of Valentinian II., in 392. He crossed the Alps, and made himself master of Milan in 394; but was defeated and slain by the emperor Theodosius. Lived in the 4th century.

EULER, Leonard, *oi'-ler*, a Swiss mathematician, who received his education in the university of Bâle, with a view to the church, but principally devoted himself to mathematical studies under the famous John Bernoulli. In 1727 he followed his friends Hermann and Daniel Bernoulli to Petersburg, where, in 1733, he became professor of mathematics in the Academy of Sciences. In 1735 he impaired his sight by intense application to the solution of a difficult problem. His memoir on "Fire" obtained the prize from the French Academy of Sciences, in 1738, and, in 1740, he divided another, on the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, with Maclaurin and Daniel Bernoulli. In 1741 he went to Berlin, at the invitation of the king, to assist in establishing the academy there. When introduced to the queen-dowager, she expressed her surprise at the paucity of his conversation; upon which he replied, that he had just come from a country where those who spoke were hanged. He continued at Berlin till 1766, when he returned to St. Petersburg, where he soon after entirely lost his sight. Still he continued his favourite pursuits. He also received another prize from the French Academy, for three Memoirs on the Inequalities in the Motions of the Planets; which were followed by two others for solutions of questions on the Theory of the Moon. In 1772 appeared his Lunar Tables. B. at Bâle, 1707; D. at St. Petersburg, 1783. Besides the above works, he wrote a great number of papers in the Memoirs of several academies; "Opuscula Analytica;" "Introduction to the Analysis of Infinitesimals," &c. In 1760, when the Russians invaded Brandenburg and advanced to Charlottenburg, they plundered a house belonging to Euler. When this was told to General Tottleben, he immediately caused reparation to be made to the mathematician, and the empress Elizabeth of Russia presented him with 4,000 florins.

EUMÆUS, *u-me'-us*, a herdsman and steward of Ulysses, who recognized his master, at his return home from the Trojan war, after twenty years' absence, and assisted him in removing Penelope's suitors.

EUMELUS, *u-me'-lus*, son of Admetus, king of Pheræ, went to the Trojan war, and had the fleetest horses in the Grecian army. He distinguished himself in the games appointed in honour of Patroclus.—There are others of this name in ancient history.

EUMENES I., *u'-me-nees*, king of Pergamus, succeeded his uncle Philæterus, 263 B.C., and reigned 22 years.—EUMENES II., nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father, Attalus, 197 B.C. He assisted the Romans against Antiochus the Great, and reigned 38 years.—Both of these sovereigns were greatly attached to learned pursuits, and the latter enriched the famous library of Pergamus, which had been founded by his predecessors, in imitation of the Alexandrine collection of the Ptolemies.

EUMENES, a Greek commander, and accounted the most worthy of all the officers of Alexander to succeed him after his death. He conquered Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government, till the power and jealousy of Antigonus obliged him to retire. He then joined his forces to those of Perdiccas, and defeated Craterus and Neoptolemus. He was put to death by order of Antigonus, 315 B.C. The latter, however, honoured his remains with a splendid funeral, and conveyed his ashes to his wife and family in Cappadocia.

EUMENIDES, *u-men'-e-dees*, a name given to the Furies by the ancients. Various fabulous accounts have been given of their origin. They were three in number.—Tisiphone, Megara, and Alecto, to which some add Nemesis, and were supposed to be the ministers of the vengeance of the gods. They therefore appeared stern and inexorable, always employed in punishing the guilty upon earth, as well as in the infernal regions. They were also called Furiæ and Erinnyes, and were generally represented with a grim aspect, bloody garment, and serpents wreathing round their head instead of hair. They held a burning torch in one hand, and a whip of scorpions in the other, and were always attended by Terror, Rage, Paleness, and Death.

EUMOLPIDÆ, *u-mol'-pe-de*, the priests of Ceres, at the celebration of her festivals of Eleusis. They were descended from Eumolpus, a king of Thrace, who was made priest of Ceres by Erechtheus, king of Athens. The priesthood, which practised perpetual celibacy, remained in the family of Eumolpus for 1,200 years.

EUNAPIUS, *u-nai'-pe-us*, a physician, sophist, and historian, who wrote a history of the Cæsars, of which few fragments remain. His "Lives of the Philosophers" of his age is still extant. It is composed with fidelity and elegance, precision and correctness. Lived in the 4th century.

EUNUS, *u'-nus*, a Syrian slave, who inflamed the minds of the people by pretended inspiration and enthusiasm. Oppression and misery compelled 2,000 slaves to join his cause, and he soon found himself at the head of 50,000 men. With this force he defeated the Roman armies, till Perpenna forced him to surrender by famine, and he and the greater number of his followers were impaled on crosses, 132 B.C.

EUPATOR, *u'-pa-tor*, a surname given to many of the Asiatic princes, such as Mithridates, &c.

EUPATORIA, or KOSLOV, *u-pa-tor'-e-a*, a town of Russia, on the W. coast of the Crimea, 65 miles from Perekop. It has a magnificent mosque belonging to the Tartar inhabitants. *Pop.* 15,000.—In September, 1854, the allied English and French armies landed near here, and the town soon after was occupied by a small detachment. The Turks subsequently occupied it, and in 1855 it was attacked by the Russians, who, however, were repulsed by the Turks and the Anglo-French ships of war, lying in the neighbouring roadstead.

EUPEN, *oi'-pen*, a town of Prussia, in the duchy of the Lower Rhine, 10 miles from Aix-la-Chapelle. *Manf.* Woollens, soap, paper; and it has some tanneries. *Pop.* 13,000.

EUPHORBUS, *u-for'-bus*, a famous Trojan, and the first who wounded Patroclus, whom Hector killed. He perished by the hand of Menelaus, and the latter hung his shield in the temple of Juno at Argos. Pythagoras, the founder of the doctrine of the metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls, affirmed that he himself was once Euphorbus, and that his soul recollected many exploits which had been done while it animated that Trojan's body. As a further proof of his assertion, he showed at first sight the shield of Euphorbus in the temple of Juno.

EUPHORION, *u-for'-e-on*. The most remarkable of this name is a Greek poet of Chalcis, in Eubœa. Tiberius took him for his model for correct writing. D. 220 B.C.

EUPHRATES, *u-frai'-tees*, one of the most considerable rivers of Asia, rising in the mountains of Armenia, from two principal sources. At Korna, about 130 miles from its mouth, it is joined by the Tigris; and these united streams form one of the noblest rivers in the East, falling into the Gulf of Persia, about 50 miles from Bassora. *Length*, about 1,800 miles, the Tigris included.

EUPOLIS, *u'-po-lis*, a comic poet of Athens, who severely condemned the vices and immoralities of his age. It is said that he had composed 17 dramatical pieces at the age of 17. Some suppose that Alcibiades put Eupolis to death, because he had ridiculed him in his verses; but Suidas maintains that he perished in a sea-fight between the Athenians and the Lacedæmonians in the Hellespont. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

EURE, *oor*, a river of France, rising in the department of Orne, and falling into the Seine, near Pont-de-l'Arche.

EURE, a department of France, comprising the E. part of Normandy, and situate on the estuary of the Seine. It is divided into five arrondissements. *Area*, 2,414 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, and producing corn, fruits, and timber. It has extensive pastures, and large numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses are raised. *Minerals.* Iron and millstones. *Manf.* Woollens, cotton, glass, paper, iron, copper, and

zinc wares. *Pop.* 420,000. *Lat.* between 48° 37′ and 49° 28′ N.

EURE AND LOIRE, a department of France, situate to the W. of Paris. It consists of a part of the old provinces Orléannois and Isle-de-France. *Area*, 2,361 square miles. *Desc.* The surface, as in the adjacent department of the Eure, is in general level, and a large quantity of corn is raised. It has excellent pastures, and numerous herds, flocks, and horses are reared. *Minerals.* Iron. *Manf.* Paper, cottons, and coarse cloths. *Pop.* 295,000. *Lat.* between 47° 57′ and 48° 55′ N.

EURIPIDES, *u-rip′-i-dees*, a Grecian tragic poet, who studied at Athens under Anaxagoras the philosopher, and Prodicus the rhetorician. He was twice married, but was unfortunate in both wives, which is supposed to have suggested some of the severe remarks which are found levelled against the female sex, scattered over his works. He left Athens in disgust, on account of the rivalry of Sophocles and the raillery of Aristophanes, and went to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon. Here he enjoyed all the tranquillity he sought; but as he was walking one evening in a wood, he was assaulted by the king's hounds and torn in pieces. B. at Salamis, 480 B.C.; killed 405 B.C.—The Athenians, out of respect for his talents, went into mourning, and asked for his body; but the Macedonians would not part with it, but erected over it a magnificent tomb at Pella. Only 19, out of 75, of his tragedies are extant; and the best editions are those of Barnes, Cambridge, 1694, folio; and Musgrave, Oxford, 1778, 4to. He has been well translated into English by Woodhull and Potter.

EURIPUS, or EURIPOS, *u-ri′-pus*, a narrow strait, separating the island of Eubœa from the coast of Bœotia. The flux and reflux of its tide continuing regular for 18 or 19 days, and remarkably settled throughout the remainder of the month, was a matter of deep inquiry among the ancients; and it is said that Aristotle threw himself into it, because he was unable to discover the causes of that phenomenon. (*See* ARISTOTLE.)

EUROCLYDON, *u-rok′-li-don*, 'a tempestuous wind;' this wind is now called a *Levanter*, and is one of the dangers of the Mediterranean.

EUROPE, *u′-rope*, the least extensive, but most civilized, of the five great divisions of the globe. It is bounded by the sea in all directions, except the E., where it is separated from Asia by a boundary-line, formed by the river Kara, the Ural mountains and river, and the Caspian Sea. It has the Baltic on the N.; the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea on the S.; and a very large extent of coast bordered on the W. by the Atlantic. *Ext.* About 3,400 miles long, by about 2,300 broad. Its greatest length is from Cape Rocca, in Portugal, to the head of the Gulf of Karskaia; its greatest breadth is from Cape Matapan, in Greece, to Cape Nordkyn, in Lapland. *Area.* Estimated at 3,770,000 square miles. *Coastline.* Greater in proportion to any other continent, being about 15,000 miles, indentations inclusive. *Seas, Gulfs, Bays, and Channels.* The Mediterranean, Baltic, Black Sea, Sea of Azof, Sea of Marmora, Irish Sea, North Sea, German Ocean, and White Sea. In the Mediterranean are the gulfs of Lyons and Venice, or Adriatic Sea; in the Baltic are the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga,—the Skager Rack in the North Sea, and the Cattegat. The Bay of Biscay is in the Atlantic, and the principal channels are the English and St. George's. *Straits.* Dover, Gibraltar, Messina, Bonifacio, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Yenikale, and the Great and Little Belts. *Capes.* Nordkyn in Lapland, N. Cape on the island of Mageroe, the Naze, the Land's End, Capes Wrath, Clear, Ortegal, Finisterre, Rocca, St. Vincent, Tarafa, and Matapan. Cape North is about 4 miles further N. than Nordkyn; but it is not on the continent. *Islands.* The principal are Great Britain and Ireland, in the Atlantic, and the largest in Europe; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, Malta, Elba, Candia, and Eubœa, in the Mediterranean; Zealand, Funen, Rugen, Laaland, Falster, Bornholm, and Aland, in the Baltic. To these are to be added the dreary regions of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. Iceland we have assigned to America, as more properly belonging to that continent. *Political Divisions.* Europe contains the countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Russia, Holland, France, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, and part of Turkey. There are four empires; namely, those of Russia, Turkey, Austria, and France. The monarchies, are those of Great Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Sardinia, and Naples, or the Two Sicilies. Italy is (1860) undergoing a political change; and Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia are called the five great powers. *Mountains.* The principal ranges are the Scandinavian, separating Sweden from Norway in the N., and extending from the Naze to the North Cape; the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Apennines, the Carpathians, and the Balkan, in the S. In the Alps are Monts Blanc and Rosa, the highest peaks in Europe; in the Pyrenees are Maladetta and Perdu, the next highest. Some peaks of the Carpathians have an elevation of upwards of 9,000 feet, as have, also, those of the Balkan. Between Europe and Asia, on the E., is the great Uralian chain, and, on the S., the Caucasian, culminating in Mount Elburz, 18,193 feet above the level of the sea. *Plains.* The great plain commences at the foot of the Pyrenees, and terminates in the Ural mountains, on the east. It comprehends France, Holland, Belgium, and part of Denmark, the N. provinces of Germany, and a large portion of Russia. Indeed, nearly the whole of European Russia is a plain, diversified only by gentle undulations. The other plains are those of Bohemia and Hungary, the latter with an area of 40,000 square miles. *Rivers.* The Danube, Volga, Rhine, Seine, Dnieper, Vistula, Dniester, Don, Dwina, Oder, Elbe, Tagus, Douro, Guadalquiver, Loire, Rhone, Garonne. The longest of these are the Volga and the Danube. On islands or peninsulas are, the Thames in England, the Shannon in Ireland, and the Clyde in Scotland. *Lakes.* The principal are Ladoga, Onega, Maggiore, Como, and Garda, in Italy; the Peipus in Russia; the Wenner, Wetter, and Mælar, in Sweden; with the less extensive, but much better known lakes of Geneva in Switzerland, and Constance between Switzerland and Germany. *Climate.* Temperate. On the S., the continent is within 12° of the tropics; and on the N. it nowhere reaches the line of perpetual congelation. On its W. coasts it is warmer than on its E.; and, under the same latitudes, the E. coast of N. America is much colder than the W. coast of Europe. In some places this difference has been found to range as high as 10° of latitude. *Vegetation.* The most extensive forests are those of Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Germany; and the principal trees of which they consist are the oak, elm, beech, lime, fir, birch, and chestnut. The kingdom of European vegetation, however, might be divided into four zones; the first, or most northern, being that of the birch and fir, which extends south to the 62° in Russia; the second, that of the oak and the beech, extending from this limit to the 48th parallel; the third, that of the vine and chestnut, occupying the region between this parallel and the mountain-chains of the south; the fourth, that of the olive and evergreen woods, comprehending the southern peninsulas. *Zoology.* The wild animals are comparatively few: they consist of the bear, wild boar, wolf, lynx, elk, reindeer, chamois, ibex, wild sheep, and wild ox. In the great forests of Germany the wolf, wild boar, and brown bear are still plentiful; and the forests of Russia and Poland afford shelter to the elk. The chamois and ibex inhabit the mountains of the Alps, and the wild ox is still found in the woods of Russia. The domestic animals are everywhere the same, and consist of the horse, ox, dog, pig, and sheep. The camel is found in the S. of Russia, and the ass is common, generally, in the S. countries. The *birds*, though mostly destitute of that gorgeous richness of plumage which characterizes those of tropical regions, are compensated by a rare brilliancy of song. The principal *insects* are silkworms, bees, Spanish flies, gall-worms, and locusts. *Fish* abound in the seas and rivers, and are of great value. Serpents and lizards are only found in the S. *Pro.* The principal objects of culture are wheat, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes, in the north and middle region. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, and berries of various kinds, are also cultivated. Rice, the olive, the orange,

and the lemon grow to the S. of the great mountain-range; and, in the extreme S., the date-palm, sugar-cane, and cotton-plant are cultivated. The vine is cultivated as high as 51°, and the apple to 55°. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, tin, copper, quicksilver, lead, iron, zinc, coal, salt, and marble. In the precious metals Europe is not rich; but in the useful minerals, as coal, iron, tin, and copper, she is abundantly supplied. Nearly a third of the iron made use of in Europe is supplied by England, and almost all the tin. *Race.* Mostly Circassian, divided into three principal families,—the Teutonic in the N., the Greek-Latin in the S., and the Sclavonic in the E. Besides these, there are the Finnish family, in the N. of Russia; the Celtic, in Wales and the highlands of Scotland; the Basque, in Spain; the Turks, in Turkey; and the Tartar, or Mongolian race, in the N. and S.E. of Russia. *Language.* The Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are partly a corruption of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Sclavonic, which predominates in the language of Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the N.W. of France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and some others. *Rel.* The inhabitants, however divided into sects, are all Christians, with the exception of the Turks and scattered settlements of Jews. The Christians in Europe are composed of three great bodies,—the Catholics, the Protestants, and the Greek Church. *Pop.* 265,000,000. *Lat.* the continental part between 36° and 71° 12′ N. *Lon.* between 9° 30′ W. and 60° 50′ E.—According to the mythology of the poets, Europe received its name from Europa, who was carried there by Jupiter. Bochart derives the name from the Phœnician *ur-appa*, which he makes equivalent to the Greek *leuko-prosōpos*, 'of a white, or fair, aspect;' and considers it as applying to the continent of Europe, from the fairer visages and complexions of its inhabitants. M. Gebelin, on the other hand, deduces the word from the Phœnician *wrab*, 'west,' as indicating the country lying in that direction with reference to Asia. The first inhabitants of Europe came from Asia; and during the period when large and powerful empires flourished in that quarter of the globe, Europe remained, for a length of time, plunged in barbarism. Greece was the first country which emerged from this barbaric state, and she soon attained a very high degree of civilization, spreading, at the same time, her colonies over southern Italy, as well as on the coasts of Gaul and Spain. Rome, founded in the 8th century B.C., now appeared, and, by degrees, conquered the whole of Italy, finally extending her dominion over nearly all Europe, with the exception of its more northern nations. After the fall of the Roman empire, the barbarians, come, for the most part, from Asia, overran Europe, and, for many ages after their advent, there existed on the continent a hideous anarchy. The empire of the Visigoths was formed in Spain, that of the Franks in Gaul, the Lombards in Italy, the Saxons in the north of Germany, the Avari in the south, and, afterwards, the Saxons and Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, in Britain. The Greek empire at Constantinople, the only remnant of the Roman domination, subsisted, nevertheless, in Eastern Europe. About the year 800, a great conqueror and administrator, Charlemagne, moulded, for a time, the heterogeneous mass into one vast empire, embracing the greater part of western Europe. His successors, however, were unable to hold together what the genius of their ancestor had formed; and, from the ruins of his large possessions, arose the separate kingdoms of France, Germany, Italy, Lorraine, Provence, Burgundy, &c. In the 10th century, the great nations of the North came forth from their obscurity, and Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark took rank as European powers, at the same time that the Moors, who had invaded and held the fairest portions of the Spanish peninsula from the 8th century till this period, began to retire before the Christian kings of Leon, Castile, Aragon, and Portugal. At length, in the 15th century, on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, 1453, all the great states of Europe may be considered to have been founded. There is but little more to remark, except that the United Netherland provinces detached themselves from the Spanish crown in the 16th century; and that it was not till the 18th, that the Prussian monarchy was formed. The general war, which broke out on the French revolution of 1789, changed, for a time, the aspect of the continent, Napoleon I. being triumphant everywhere. After the fall of his empire, however, the old order of things was in a great measure re-established. The territories of the various states, as fixed by the treaties of 1815, are those which now subsist, with the exceptions of the Turkish empire, from which Greece separated in 1827; the kingdom of the Netherlands, divided, in 1831, into the kingdom of Belgium and that of Holland; and the empire of Austria, which, as a consequence of Napoleon III.'s attack on her, in 1859, relinquished Lombardy to the French emperor, who, in his turn, transferred it to the kingdom of Sardinia. (For the histories of particular states, see their own special headings.)

EUROTAS, *u-ro'-tăs*, a son of Lelex, father to Sparta, who married Lacedæmon. He was son of one of the first kings of Laconia, and gave his name to the river which flows near Sparta, and is called, by way of eminence, *Basilipotamos*, 'the king of rivers.' It was worshipped by the Spartans as a powerful god. Laurels, reeds, myrtles, and olives, grew on its banks in great abundance.

EUROTAS, a river of Greece.

EURYALUS, *u-ri'-ă-lus*, the name of several ancient persons, the most remarkable of whom is a Trojan, who came with Æneas into Italy. He rendered himself famous by his immortal friendship with Nisus. (*See* NISUS.)

EURYBIADES, *u-ri-bi'-a-dees*, a Spartan commander of the Grecian fleet, at the battles of Artemisium and Salamis, against Xerxes. He was on the point of striking Themistocles, when the latter was advising an attack on the Persian fleet; upon which the Athenian cried,—"Strike, but hear me." (*See* THEMISTOCLES.) Lived in the 5th century B.C.

EURYDICE, *u-rid'-i-se*, a name common to many women in the works of ancient writers; the most celebrated of whom are,—the wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia.—A daughter of Amyntas, who married her uncle Aridæus, the illegitimate son of Philip, and hanged herself at the instigation of Olympias.—The wife of the poet Orpheus, who, as she fled before Aristæus, was bit by a serpent in the grass, and died of the wound. Orpheus was so disconsolate, that he ventured to descend into Hades, where, by the melody of his lyre, he obtained from Pluto the restoration of his wife to life, provided he did not look behind him before he came upon earth. He violated the conditions, from his eagerness to see his wife, and Eurydice was taken from him for ever.

EURYNOME, *u-rin'-o-me*, ancient writers have recorded many of this name, the most remarkable of whom is one of the Oceanides, mother of the Graces.

EURYSTHENES, *u-ris'-the-nees*, a son of Aristodemus, who lived in perpetual dissension with his twin brother Procles, while they both sat on the Spartan throne. It was unknown which of the two was born first; the mother, who wished to see both her sons raised to the throne, refused to declare it, and they were appointed joint kings of Sparta, by order of the oracle of Delphi, 1102 B.C. The descendants of Eurysthenes were called Eurysthenidæ, and those of Procles, Proclidæ. Eurysthenes had a son called Agis, who succeeded him. His descendants were called Agidæ. There sat on the throne of Sparta 31 kings of the family of Eurysthenes, and only 24 of the Proclidæ. The former were the more illustrious.

EURYSTHEUS, *u-ris'-the-us*, a king of Argos and Mycenæ, whose birth was hastened by Juno two months, that he might come into the world before Hercules, the son of Alcmena, as the younger of the two was doomed, by order of Jupiter, to be subservient to the will of the other. This natural right was cruelly exercised by Eurystheus, who imposed upon Hercules the most dangerous enterprises, well known by the name of the twelve labours of Hercules. (*See* ALCMENA.)

EUSDEN, Laurence, *use'-den*, an English poet, who in 1718 obtained the laureateship, which made him several enemies, particularly Pope, who placed him in the

"Dunciad." Cooke, in his "Battle of the Poets," refers to him in these lines:—

"Eusden, a laurell'd bard, by fortune raised,
By few been read, by fewer still been praised."

The duke of Buckingham, in his "Session of the Poets," also ridicules him:—

"In rush'd Eusden, and cried, 'Who shall have it
But I, the true laureate, to whom the king gave it?'
Apollo begg'd pardon, and granted his claim,
But vow'd that, till then, he had ne'er heard his name."

He became rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, where he died, 1730. His poems are in Nichols's collection. B. in Yorkshire.

EUSEBIUS, *u-se'-be-us*, succeeded Marcellus as bishop of Rome, in 310, and died the same year. He was strongly opposed to the readmission of lapsed Christians to communion. His opinions on this subject gave great offence at Rome, and the emperor Maxentius banished the pope to Sicily. He was by birth a Greek.

EUSEBIUS, Pamphilus, an ecclesiastical historian, who, in the persecution by Diocletian, assisted the suffering Christians by his exhortations, particularly his friend Pamphilus, whose name, out of veneration, he assumed. He was chosen bishop of Cæsarea about 313, and was at first the friend of Arius, because he considered him as persecuted; but on perceiving the dangerous extent of his opinions, he abandoned him, and assisted at the council of Nice, which he opened with an address: he was also at that of Antioch. The emperor Constantine had a particular esteem for him, and showed him several tokens of favour. B. in Palestine, about 270; D. 338.—He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," the "Life of Constantine," and other works. The best edition of his "Ecclesiastical History" is that of Cambridge, 3 vols. folio, 1720. He wrote, besides, many other works, the principal of which is one entitled "Evangelical Preparation," 2 vols. folio, Paris, 1628.

EUSTACHIUS, Bartholomew, *u-stāi'-she-us*, a distinguished Italian physician, who settled at Rome, and made several discoveries relative to medical science. The most important of these was the passage from the throat to the external ear, since known by the name of the *Eustachian* tube. He formed some anatomical tables, and Boerhaave, in 1707, published his "Opuscula Anatomica." D. 1574.

EUSTATIUS, or EUSTATIA, St., one of the Dutch Leeward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 10 miles from St. Christopher's. *Area*, 190 square miles. *Desc.* It rises out of the ocean, in the form of a huge volcanic pyramidal rock, tapering to its summit, and, in proportion to its size, is one of the finest and best cultivated islands of all the Caribbees. *Pop.* 2,000.—St. Eustatia became a Dutch island by the right of possession or occupancy. It was first settled about the year 1600; and though taken from them subsequently, it was confirmed to them by the treaty of Breda. In the year 1781 it was taken by the English, but restored at the peace, in 1783. It was again taken by the English in 1801, but was once more restored to its former owners in 1814.

EUTERPE, *u-ter'-pe*, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over music, and was looked upon as the inventress of the flute. She is represented as crowned with flowers, and holding a flute in her hands.

EUTROPIUS, *u-tro'-pe-us*, a Latin historian, who wrote an epitome of the history of Rome, from the age of Romulus to the reign of the emperor Valens, to whom the work was dedicated. Of all his works, the Roman history alone is extant. It is composed with conciseness and precision, but without elegance. Lived in the 4th century.

EUTYCHES, *u'-ti-kees*, a monk, who lived near Constantinople, and who is said to have founded the sect called Eutychians, in the East. Lived in the 5th century.

EUTYCHIUS, *u-ti-ki'-us*, a physician and divine, who, after practising physic for many years, was ordained, and in 938 became patriarch of Alexandria. B. at Cairo, 876; D. 950.—He wrote, in Arabic, "Annals from the Creation to 900," published at Oxford by Pocock, in 1659, 4to. He also wrote a "History of Sicily," the MS. of which is in the public library at Cambridge.

EUXINE SEA. (*See* BLACK SEA.)

EVADNE, *e-vād'-ne*, a daughter of Iphis, or Iphicles, of Argos, who slighted the addresses of Apollo, and married Capaneus, one of the seven chiefs who went against Thebes. Her husband was struck with thunder by Jupiter for his blasphemies and impiety, and his ashes separated from those of the rest of the Argives, when she threw herself on his burning pile, and perished in the flames.

EVAGORAS, *e-vāg'-o-rās*, a Greek historian, who wrote a "History of Egypt," the "Life of Timagenes," "De Artificio Thucydidis Oratorio," "Lexicon in Thucydidem." Lived in the 1st century A.D.

EVAGORAS, king of Cyprus, who re-took Salamis, which had been taken from his father by the Persians. He made war against Artaxerxes, the king of Persia, with the assistance of the Egyptians, Arabians, and Tyrians, and obtained some advantages over the fleet of his enemy. The Persians, however, soon repaired their losses, and Evagoras saw himself defeated by sea and land, and obliged to be tributary to the power of Artaxerxes, and to be stripped of all his dominions, except the town of Salamis. Assassinated soon after this fatal change of fortune, by a eunuch, 374 B.C. He left two sons; Nicocles, who succeeded him, and Protagoras, who afterwards deprived his nephew Evagoras of his possessions, upon account of his oppression.

EVALD, Johannes, *ev'-ald*, a distinguished Danish poet. He wrote several dramatic pieces, and a poem entitled "The Temple of Fortune," which prove his genius to have been considerable. His principal work is named "Balder's Dod," a drama which takes a high standing in Danish literature. B. at Copenhagen, 1743; D. 1781.

EVANDER, *e-vān'-der*, an adventurer, who went from Arcadia to Italy, and drove the aborigines from their ancient possessions, and reigned in that part of the country where Rome was afterwards founded. He gave Æneas assistance against the Rutuli, and distinguished himself by his hospitality. It is said that he first brought the Greek alphabet into Italy, and introduced there the worship of the Greek deities. He was honoured as a god after death, and his subjects raised him an altar on Mount Aventine.—A philosopher of the second academy, who flourished 215 B.C.

EVANS, Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy, K.C.B., *ev'-uns*, entered the British army in 1807, and, after serving several years in India, returned and fought in the Peninsular campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814. He also fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where he had his horse shot under him. In 1835 he volunteered to command the British Legion in Spain, and for his valour throughout the campaigns in which he served against the Carlists, he was invested with the order of the Bath and the Cross of San Ferdinand and San Charles of Spain. In 1854 he became commander of the second division of the Army of the East, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma. At Inkermann he rose from a bed of sickness to join his division; but when he saw the manner in which General Pennefather was fighting his men, he refused to take the command, but left his share of the merit entirely to that officer. He returned to England in 1855, and received the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. With the exception of two short intervals, he had a seat in parliament since 1831. B. at Moig, Ireland, 1787.

EVANSON, Edward, *ev'-an-son*, an English divine, who became curate to his uncle at Mitcham, in Surrey. In 1768 he obtained the living of South Mimms, and was afterwards presented to the living of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, to which was added that of Longdon, a village in Worcestershire. Here his sentiments on the Trinitarian doctrine underwent a change, and he ventured to make alterations in the Common Prayer, which gave such offence to the parishioners that a prosecution was instituted against him, which failed, on account of some irregularity in the proceedings. In 1778 he resigned his livings and returned to Mitcham, where he undertook the education of some

pupils. B. at Warrington, Lancashire, 1731; D. 1805.—He wrote the "Dissonance of the four generally-received Evangelists;" "A Letter to Bishop Hurd on the Grand Apostasy;" "Reflections on the State of Religion in Christendom;" and some other works.

EVE, *eev*, 'life,' the first woman, the original mother of all mankind.

EVELEIGH, General, R.A., *eve'-le*, an officer of the royal artillery, who, after many years' service, during which he frequently distinguished himself, attained the rank of general in 1854. He served in the Corunna campaign, and received the war medal and one clasp for Sabugen and Benevente. B. 1772; D. near Newport, Isle of Wight, 1859.

EVELYN, John, *ev'-lin*, an English author, who, by marriage with the daughter of Sir Richard Browne, became possessed of Sayes Court, a manor in Kent, where he led a retired life till the Restoration, to which he, in some measure, contributed. At the establishment of the Royal Society, he became one of its first members. In 1662 appeared his "Sculptura; or, the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper." This curious and valuable work has been since reprinted. In 1664 came out his "Sylva; or, a Discourse of Forest Trees," which has gone through many editions, and is a great repository of all that was, in the author's time, known of the forest trees of Great Britain. He was appointed a commissioner for the sick and wounded seamen, one of the commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's, and afterwards had a place at the Board of Trade. In the reign of James II. he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, and after the Revolution was appointed treasurer of Greenwich hospital. In 1697 appeared his "Numismata, or Discourse of Medals." Mr. Evelyn has the honour of being one of the first who improved horticulture, and introduced exotics into this country. Of his garden at Sayes Court a curious account may be seen in the "Philosophical Transactions." B. at Wotton, Surrey, 1620; D. 1706.—Evelyn was buried at Wotton, where, on his tombstone, he had it recorded, "That all is vanity which is not honest; and that there is no solid wisdom but real piety." He wrote several books besides the above, and of his "Memoirs" Sir Walter Scott says, "We have never seen a mine so rich."—His son, JOHN, wrote a Greek poem, prefixed to his father's "Sylva," and translated Rapin's poem on gardens into English, and the "Life of Alexander" from Plutarch. He was also the author of a few poems in Dryden's collection. D. 1698, aged 44.

EVENUS, *e-ve'-nus*, a river of Ætolia, flowing into the Ionian Sea. It received its name from Evenus, who, being unable to overcome Idas, who had promised him his daughter Marpessa in marriage, if he surpassed him in running, grew so desperate that he threw himself into the river, which afterwards bore his name.

EVERBERG, *ev'-er-bairg*, a town and parish of Belgium, 22 miles from Tournay. *Manf.* Linen and salt-refining. *Pop.* about 5,000.

EVERETT, Alexander Hamilton, *ev'-e-ret*, an American author, who began life as a tutor in an academy, but afterwards entered into the office of John Quincy Adams, as a student of the law. In 1809 he went to Russia as an *attaché* of the mission of Mr. Adams, and spent two years in St. Petersburg, studying political economy, and making himself acquainted with the modern languages. On returning to America, he connected himself, in Boston, with both law and literature. From 1818 to 1824 he served as *chargé d'affaires* in the Netherlands, where he pursued his literary studies, and, in 1821, published a work entitled "Europe; or, a General Survey of the Principal Powers, &c.," which was highly spoken of. In the following year he issued another, which entered into a consideration of the Godwin and Malthusian theories of population. In 1825 he became American minister at the court of Spain, which he held for nearly five years, during which he continued to devote himself to his studies, and produced a political work on America, whilst, at the same time, contributing to the "North American Review," then under the editorship of his brother. In 1841 he was chosen president of Jefferson College, Louisiana, and, in 1846, minister plenipotentiary to China. On his return, he devoted himself principally to private pursuits. B. at Boston, 1790.

EVERETT, Edward, D.C.L., brother of the above, studied divinity with a view to the office of pastor, and became, before he was twenty, minister of a large Unitarian congregation at Boston. In 1815 he relinquished the pulpit for the professorial chair of the Greek Language and Literature in Harvard University. Previous to his entering upon his duties, he visited Europe, and for two years settled at Gottingen, studying German, and making himself acquainted with the best modes of instruction adopted in the German universities. After a sojourn of five years, during which he visited various European countries, he returned to America, and entered upon his university duties with large stores of accumulated learning and knowledge. In 1820 he added to the duties of his chair those of editor to the "North American Review," which he continued to perform for four years. In 1824 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and, in 1836, became governor of Massachusetts. In 1841 he was appointed minister to the English court, which post he held for about five years, and, on his return, was elected president of Harvard University, which he was subsequently compelled to resign on account of ill-health. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Senate for Massachusetts. Throughout his career, Mr. Everett has evinced an ardent attachment to literary pursuits, and has published two volumes of orations, delivered by him on various occasions. He has also appended to the works of Daniel Webster, a life of that statesman. B. at Dorchester, near Boston, 1794.

EVERGETES, *e-ver'-ge-tees*, a surname signifying 'benefactor,' given to many kings in ancient times.

EVERGHEM, *ev'-er-gaim*, a town of Belgium, East Flanders, 3 miles from Ghent. *Pop.* 8,000, engaged in shipbuilding and other trades.

EVERTON, *ev'-er-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, the largest of which is 2 miles from Liverpool, of which it is a suburb, and has a population of 26,000. The populations of the others are small.

EVESHAM, *eev'-sham*, a borough and market-town of Worcestershire, on the Avon, 14 miles from Worcester. This town is of great antiquity, and has three parish churches, a free grammar-school, a charity-school, and an almshouse. It is a well-built town, and there is a convenient harbour on the Avon for barges. *Manf.* Principally stockings. *Pop.* 4,600. It is a station on the Oxford Railway.

EVIL-MERODACH, *e'-vil mer'-o-dak*, 'the fool of Merodach,' the son of Nebuchadnezzar, and father of Belshazzar.

EVORA, *ai-vor'-a*, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 85 miles from Lisbon. It is of considerable extent, but badly built. *Pop.* 10,000.

EVREMOND, ST., *aivr'-mont*, Charles de St. Denis, Lord of, a French writer, who relinquished the law for the military profession. He served under Condé, as lieutenant of the Guards, and in the civil wars of France, fought at the battles of Rocroi and Nordlingen. He attended Mazarine in the negotiation with Spain; but having betrayed some confidential secrets, in a correspondence with the marquis de Crequi, was obliged to quit France. Accordingly, he found a refuge in England, where he was in great esteem with Charles II. In 1689 permission was granted him to return to his country; but he preferred ending his days in the land of his adoption. B. near Coutances, Normandy, 1613; D. in London, 1703, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was a man of wit and ingenuity. His works were printed in 1728, in 3 vols. 8vo.

EVREUX, *ev'-re(r)*, a city of France, and the capital of the department of the Eure, on the Iton, 52 miles from Paris. The town is tolerably well built, has a cathedral in the form of a cross, an episcopal palace, a theatre, and a botanical garden. *Manf.* Cotton twist, woollens, and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 13,000.

EWE LOCH, *u*, an inlet of the North Sea, in Ross-shire, Scotland, connected with Loch Maree by a short river.

EWELL, *u'-el*, a town and parish of Surrey, 2 miles from Epsom. *Pop.* 2,300.—It is a station on the London and Epsom Railway.

EXE, *ex*, a river of England, rising in Exmoor,

## Exeter

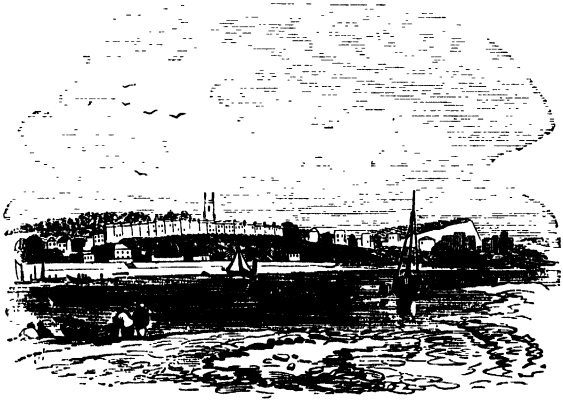
Somersetshire, and, after a course of about 50 miles, falling into the sea at Exmouth.

EXETER, *ex'-e-ter*, a city, episcopal see, and the capital of Devonshire, pleasantly situate on the river Exe, 10 miles from its mouth, and 64 from Bristol. The ground which it occupies is in the form of a parallelogram, and was formerly surrounded with walls, which have now mostly disappeared. The cathedral, which was begun in the reign of Athelstan, in 932, is a large and magnificent edifice. It consists of a nave with two aisles, a choir with aisles, a N. and S. transept, surmounted by handsome Anglo-Norman towers. To the E. of the cathedral is the bishop's palace, which, with its gardens, is inclosed by a lofty wall. The other principal buildings are a sessions-house, in which the assizes, quarter-sessions, and county-courts are held; prisons for debtors and malefactors, a good workhouse, almshouses, several well-endowed charity-schools, an elegant circus, with a theatre adjoining, a guildhall, general asylum for lunatics, barracks, literary and scientific institutions, public library, ball-room, fountains, cloth-halls, and infirmary. In the N.W. corner of the city stood the castle, of which but the outer walls now remain. Across the Exe is a stone bridge. An arm of the sea formerly flowed near the walls, but its navigation was ruined by one of the earls of Devon, who constructed weirs and dams in it. It has been restored by a canal; so that vessels of 150 tons can approach the town. *Manf.* Woollens, paper; and there are several breweries and iron-foundries. *Pop.* about 42,000.—The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, &c.; and was incorporated by King John, and erected into a county by Henry VIII. Its bishopric was fixed here in 1050, by Edward the Confessor.

EXETER, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,500.

EXMOOR, *ex'-moor*, an extra-parochial district of England, partly in Devon and partly in Somerset. It consists of ranges of hills, with a varying height of from 1,100 to 1,600 feet. The Exe has its source in it.

EXMOUTH, *ex'-mouth*, a town and watering-place of



EXMOUTH.

Devonshire, 9 miles from Exeter. It has baths, libraries, and a ball-room. *Pop.* about 5,000.

EXMOUTH, Edward Pellew, Viscount, a distinguished British naval commander, who, in 1770, entered the navy, and first brought himself prominently into notice in 1776, at the battle of Lake Champlain, N. America. Having risen successively through the ranks of lieutenant and post-captain, in 1793 he was appointed to the command of the *Nymphe* frigate, of 36 guns, and falling in with the *Cleopatra* French frigate, he captured her, after a desperate fight, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. Continuing in active service, in 1799 he was appointed to the command of the

## Eyre

*Impetuous*, of 78 guns, and was engaged in various services on the French coast. In 1802 he was named colonel of the marines; and, in the same year, was chosen member of parliament for Barnstaple, in Devonshire. In 1804 he commanded the *Tonnant*, of 84 guns, and received the rank of rear-admiral of the red. He was also made commander in the East Indies, on which he resigned his parliamentary seat. In 1808 he was raised to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. In 1810 he blockaded Flushing, and, shortly afterwards, was appointed to the commander-in-chiefship in the Mediterranean. Here he co-operated with the British forces on the eastern part of the coast of Spain with great skill. The value of his services was recognized in 1814, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Exmouth, of Canonteign, Devonshire. In the same year he was promoted to the rank of full admiral, and, subsequently, made a K.C.B. and G.C.B. In 1816 he proceeded to Algiers, to chastise the Dey for having violated a treaty concluded for the abolition of Christian slavery. His plan of attack is considered to be one of the boldest ever adopted by a naval commander. He entered the harbour with his ship, the *Queen Charlotte*, and being admirably supported by the other ships of his fleet, set fire to the war-ships of the Algerines, bombarded the city, and forced the Dey to yield to all his demands. For this service he was thanked by both houses of parliament, and raised to the rank of viscount. On the death of Admiral Duckworth, in 1817, he was appointed to the chief command at Plymouth; but, after 1821, retired from public service. B. at Dover, 1757; D. 1833.

EXUMA, *ex'-u-ma*, one of the Bahamas. *Ext.* 25 miles long, and 3 broad. *Lat.* 23° 20′ N. *Lon.* 75° W.—There is also a chain of islands called the Exuma Keys, which reach along one edge of the Great Bahama bank. *Lat.* of the principal island, between 23° 21′ and 23° 31′ N. *Lon.* between 74° 28′ and 74° 48′ W.

EXUPERIUS, *ex-u-peer'-e-us*, bishop of Toulouse, and a saint of the Roman calendar. He expended all his own wealth and sold the sacred vessels to maintain the poor in the time of famine. D. about 417.

EYCK, *ike*, Hubert van, an eminent artist, and founder of the Flemish school of painting. One of his finest works, in which he was assisted by his brother, is the "Adoration of the Lamb," in the church of St. Bavon, Ghent. He painted in distemper and in oil. B. at Maaseyk, 1366; D. 1426.

EYCK, John van, brother of the above, painted history, portraits, and landscapes; but is chiefly known by his being the inventor of a new method of mixing his oils, which greatly improved the style of painting. B. 1370, D. 1441.

EYE, *i*, a town and parish of Suffolk, 20 miles from Ipswich. It is an ancient borough, and has a Gothic church, a grammar-school, a gaol, guildhall, and house of industry. *Pop.* about 8,000. The name of several other parishes with small populations.

EYE, a small stream of Ross-shire, Scotland, falling into the Moray Firth.

EYEMOUTH, *i'-mouth*, a town of Berwickshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the Eye, 7 miles from Berwick. It has a fishery and a grain trade. *Pop.* 1,500.

EYLAU, *i'-lou*, a town of Prussia, on the Pasmar, 20 miles from Konigsberg. *Pop.* 1,500.—Here the Prussians and Russians were defeated by the French, on the 7th and 8th of February, 1807.

EYRE, *ire*, Sir William, K.C.B., an English general, entered the army in 1823, and, after serving in Canada, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and distinguished himself as lieutenant-colonel in both the Caffre wars. In acknowledgment of his eminent services, he was made a companion of the order of the Bath, promoted

to be colonel in the army, and appointed an aide-de-camp to the queen. On the military force being sent out to the East, during the Russian war, he was appointed to a brigade of the 3rd division of the army, and was present at the battle of the Alma. He commanded the troops in the trenches during the battle of Inkermann, and remained in the Crimea until after the fall of Sebastopol. In 1855 he was created a knight commander of the order of the Bath, was made a commander of the Legion of Honour, a knight of the imperial order of the Medjidie of the 2nd class, and was among the general officers who received the Sardinian war-medal. After his return, in 1856, he was selected by the commander-in-chief to command the troops in Canada, which appointment, on account of ill health, he was forced to resign. B. 1806; D. at Bilton Hall, Warwickshire, 1859.

EYTUH, or ETA, *e-ta'*, a town of British India, in Mynpoorie, in the North-West Provinces. It is the principal place of a district of the same name, and is encompassed by mud walls. *Pop.* Unascertained.

EZEKIEL, *e-ze'-ke-el*, the third of the greater prophets. He was the son of Buzi, and a descendant of Aaron. In 597 B.C. he was carried captive to Babylon, where he wrote his prophecies, the style of which is bold, vehement, and tragical, and worked up occasionally to a pitch of considerable dignity. Lived in the 6th century B.C.

EZRA, *ez'-ra*, son of Seraiah, a priest of the Jews, and a descendant of Aaron. He was carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar. Artaxerxes Longomanus, however, sent him to his own country with a colony of the Jews, and all the sacred vessels and ornaments of the temple, which he had in charge to rebuild. On his arrival at Jerusalem, 467 B.C., he set about the reformation of abuses, particularly one of strange marriages. He restored the whole canon of the Old Testament. There is in the Bible a book under his name, and in the Apocrypha two others. Josephus says that he died at Jerusalem; but others assert that he returned and ended his days in Persia.

## F.

FAABORG, *fol'-borg*, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Fulnen, 17 miles from Oldensee. *Pop.* 2,500.

FABER, John, *fa'-ber*, a German divine, who was created doctor at Cologne, and in 1526 was appointed confessor to Ferdinand, king of the Romans. He, subsequently, was presented to the see of Vienna, and was called the mallet of heretics, owing to the zeal which he showed against Luther. B. at Habbron, 1500; D. 1542.—His works were printed at Cologne, in 3 vols. folio.—There was another of this name, who wrote several works against the Protestants.

FABIAN, *fai'-be-an*, a pope and saint, according to the Roman calendar. He ascended the papal chair in 326, and erected churches, and sent bishops into Gaul to propagate Christianity. He suffered in the persecution under Decius, 250.

FABIAN, Robert, an English chronicler, who was a tradesman in London, and served the offices of alderman and sheriff. D. 1512, and was buried in the church of St. Michael, Cornhill.—His "Chronicle of England and France" was first printed in London in 1516, and again in 1553, in 2 vols. folio.

FABII, *fai'-be-i*, a noble and powerful family at Rome, who, it is affirmed, derived their name from *faba*, 'a bean,' because some of their ancestors cultivated that pulse. Historians say that all the males of the family, amounting to 306, were slain, save one, in a general engagement near the Cremera, against the Veientes, 477 B.C. From this one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, arose the noble Fabii. The family was divided into different branches,—the Ambusti, the Maximi, the Vibulani, the Buteones, the Dorsones, and the Pictores, Labeones, Gurgites; the three first of which are frequently mentioned in the Roman history, but the others, seldom.

FABIUS, Maximus Rullianus, *fai'-be-us*, an illustrious Roman, who was master of the horse in the war against the Samnites, and charged the enemy, and obtained a victory. Having done this in the absence of the dictator, and contrary to his orders, he was condemned to death, but was rescued by the people. In 303 B.C. he served the office of censor, and obtained the name of Maximus, for lessening the power of the populace in elections. He triumphed over seven nations, and served the office of dictator a second time 287 B.C.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, Quintus, surnamed Verricosus, a Roman, distinguished for his prudence, valour, and generosity. He was consul the first time 233 B.C., when he gained a great victory over the Ligurians. When Hannibal, the Carthaginian, defeated the Romans at the battle of Thrasymene, he was nominated prodictator, to oppose that general. He succeeded in surrounding Hannibal, whom, however, he allowed to escape, when he was recalled by the senate, who refused to confirm an agreement which he had made for the ransom of prisoners. On this, Fabius sold his estates to raise the money. When the time of his dictatorship expired, he advised his successor, Paulus Æmilius, not to hazard an engagement, which, however, was neglected, and thus was lost the famous battle of Cannæ. Fabius was now looked upon as the only refuge of the Romans, and he quickly recovered Tarentum, which had been betrayed to Hannibal. In his advanced years, he was superseded by Scipio, yet his death was lamented by the people as a common loss. D. nearly in the 100th year of his age, 203 B.C.

FÀBRE, John Claude, *fabr*, a French priest of the Oratory at Paris, who compiled two dictionaries, translated Virgil into French, and continued Fleury's "Ecclesiastical History." D. 1753.

FABRI, Honorius, *fa'-bre*, a learned Jesuit, who wrote "Physica, seu Rerum Corporearum Scientia," 6 vols. 4to; "Synopsis Optica," 4to; "De Plantis, de Generatione Animalium, et de Homine," 4to, &c. He is said, by some, to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Harvey. B. at Bellay, 1607; D. at Rome, 1688.

FABRIANO, *fa'-bre-a'-no*, a town of the Ecclesiastical States, 33 miles from Ancona. It has a Gothic cathedral. *Manf.* Parchment and paper. *Pop.* 7,000.

FABRICIUS, Caius, *fă-brish'-e-us*, a celebrated Roman, who, in his first consulship, obtained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, and was honoured with a triumph. Two years after, he went as ambassador to Pyrrhus, and refused, with contempt, the presents offered him. Pyrrhus admired the magnanimity of Fabricius, but his admiration was increased when he made a discovery of the perfidious offers of his physician, who had pledged himself to the Roman general for a sum of money to poison his master. To this greatness of soul was added the most consummate knowledge of military affairs, and the most perfect simplicity of manners. Fabricius wished to inspire a contempt for luxury among the people. He lived and died in the greatest poverty. His body was buried at the public charge, and the Roman people were obliged to give a dowry to his two daughters, when they had arrived at years of maturity. Lived in the 3rd century B.C.—A bridge at Rome, built by the consul Fabricius.

FABRICIUS, Jerome, an Italian physician, usually called Aquapendente, from the place of his birth. He professed anatomy with extraordinary reputation at Padua. D. 1619.—His works on anatomy have been printed in 2 vols. folio.

FABRICIUS, John Albert, a learned divine, who became professor of eloquence at Hamburg, and published "Bibliotheca Latina," 2 vols. 4to; "Bibliotheca Græca," 14 vols. 4to; "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti," 3 vols. 8vo; "Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti," 2 vols. 8vo; "Bibliographia Antiquaria," 4to; "Bibliotheca Latina Ecclesiastica," folio; "Bibliotheca mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis," 5 vols. 8vo. B. at Leipsic, 1668; D. at Hamburg, 1736.

FABRONI, Angiolo, *fa-bro'-ne*, a learned Italian, who was educated first at Faenza, and afterwards at Rome, where he obtained a canonry. He was afterwards appointed prior of the church of St. Lorenzo at Florence, where he remained till called to be curator of the university of Pisa. He is generally known by his Biographies of Italian literati of the 17th and 18th centuries, of which work he published 18 volumes, and left another ready for the press. Besides this, he wrote separate biographies of Cosmo, Lorenzo, Leo, and

other eminent persons of the house of Medici, with many panegyrics on learned men. He also conducted the "Giornale di Litterati," and published some religious pieces. B. in Tuscany, 1732; D. at Pisa, 1802.

FAD, LOCH, *fād*, a lake of Scotland, in the island of Bute, 6 miles from Rothesay. *Ext.* 5 miles.

FADIENSKOI, *fad'-e-ens-koi*, an island of the Arctic Ocean, in the government of Yakatsk, belonging to Russia. *Ext.* 100 miles long, by about 40 broad. It is uninhabited. *Lat.* 76° N. *Lon.* 141° to 145° E.

FADLALLAH, or CHODSA RASCHID ADDIN FADLALLAH, *fad-lal-la*, a Persian historian. He was vizier to the sultan Cazan, who reigned at Taurus, and at whose command he compiled a history of the Moguls, which he finished in 1294. He added a supplement to this work by the order of Cazan's successor. The first part was translated into French by La Croix. Lived in the 13th century.

FAENZA, *fa-ant'-za*, a city of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, 20 miles from Ravenna. It was known anciently by the name of Faventia, and became noted in modern times for its pottery-ware. It is inclosed by walls, has a citadel, several churches with fine paintings, and a cathedral, which stands in a large square, and has, near it, a beautiful fountain. *Manf.* Earthenware, paper, silk twist and fabrics. *Pop.* 21,000.

FAGIUS, Paul, *fai'-je-us*, a German Protestant divine, whose real name was Buchlein. For some time he exercised the office of a schoolmaster, but afterwards entered into orders. In 1541 the plague broke out at Isna, where he resided at the time, and remained in the place, comforting and administering to the sick. In 1543 he and Bucer went to England, where Archbishop Cranmer employed them in a new translation of the Scriptures. B. at Heidelberg, 1504; D. at Cambridge, 1550.—In Mary's reign his body was taken up and burnt. He wrote several books on the Hebrew language and the Targums.

FAGNANO, *fan-ya'-no*, a village of Italy, 12 miles from Verona. Here, in 1799, a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French.—The name of several other small Italian villages.

FAGON, Guy Crescent, *fa'-gawng*, physician to Louis XIV., who defended the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and collected numerous plants to enrich the royal gardens, of which he was superintendent. B. at Paris, 1632; D. 1718.

FAHLUN, or FALUN, *fa'-loon*, a town of Sweden, celebrated for its copper-mines. It is 55 miles from Gefle, and has museums and a school of practical mining. *Manf.* Cotton and yarn. *Pop.* 5,500.

FAHRENHEIT, Gabriel Daniel, *fā'-ren-hite*, an experimental philosopher, who improved the thermometer, by making use of mercury instead of spirits of wine, and formed a new scale for the instrument, grounded on accurate experiments. The English have generally adopted his scale; but the French prefer Réaumur's. B. at Dantzig, 1686; D. 1736.—Fahrenheit wrote "A Dissertation on Thermometers."

FAI-FO, *fi-fo*, a town in the empire of Anam, Further India, near the mouth of a river in the China Sea, and 15 miles from Turon. It has a Buddhic temple, and a trade in sugar and cinnamon. *Pop.* 15,000.

FAILSWORTH, *fails'-werth*, a town of Lancashire, 6 miles from Manchester. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning. *Pop.* 4,500.

FAIRBAIRN, William, *fair'-bairn*, a Scotch machinist and civil engineer. He was among the first, if not the first, to construct sea-going vessels of iron. He was also continually engaged in experimenting on the qualities of iron, and did much to advance mechanical knowledge in the department of engineering. B. at Kelso, Scotland, 1789.

FAIRFAX, *fair'-fax*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 408 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000, of whom a third are slaves.

FAIRFAX, Edward, an English poet, who translated Tasso's poem of "Godfrey of Bouillon" into English verse, and wrote a curious book, entitled "Demonology," in which he avows his belief of witchcraft. D. about 1632.

FAIRFAX, Thomas, Lord, general of the parliamentary army in the civil war, was the eldest son of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax. He began his military career under Lord Vere, in Holland, and when hostilities commenced between the king and parliament, he took a decided part in favour of the latter, being, like his father, a zealous Presbyterian. He had a principal command in the northern counties of England, where he and his father were defeated in several engagements; but, afterwards, Sir Thomas had better fortune, and distinguished himself so greatly at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, that he was appointed general of the army, in the place of the earl of Essex, and Cromwell became his lieutenant-general. In 1645 he defeated the king's forces at Naseby, after which he marched into the west, where he took Bath, Bristol, and other important places. In 1647 he was made constable of the Tower, and the following year succeeded to the title, by the death of his father. He then proceeded into the eastern counties, and took Colchester, after a brave resistance by Sir George Lisle and Sir Charles Lucas, whom his lordship, after the surrender, caused to be shot. On his return to London, he was named one of the king's judges, but refused to act, though he took no steps to prevent the death of the king, and, at the time of execution, was kept in prayer by Major Harrison. In 1650 he resigned his commission, and lived in retirement till the Restoration, when he made his peace with Charles II., upon whom he waited at the Hague. B. at Denton, Yorkshire, 1611; D. at Nun Appleton, Yorkshire, 1671.—He wrote an account of his public life.

FAIRFIELD, *fair'-feeld*, a county of Connecticut, U.S. *Area*, 630 square miles. *Pop.* 31,000.—Also several townships in the United States, with small populations.

FAIRFIELD, a district of South Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 796 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000, of whom about half are slaves.

FAIRHAVEN, *fair-hai'-ven*, a town of Massachusetts, U.S., 50 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 4,500, mostly engaged in whale-fishing.

FAIRHEAD, or BENMORE HEAD, *fair'-hed*, a lofty promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, 6 miles from Ballycastle. *Height*, about 540 feet.

FAIR ISLE, *fair*, lies between Shetland and Orkney, 22 miles from Sunburgh Head. *Ext.* 4 miles long, by a breadth of 2½.—Here, in 1588, the duke of Medina, admiral of the Spanish armada, was shipwrecked.

FAIRLEIGH, *fair'-le*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,500.

FAIRVIEW, *fair'-vu*, two townships of the United States, neither of them with a population above 2,000.

FAIRWEATHER, CAPE, *fair'-weth-er*, on the W. coast of Russian America. *Lat.* 58° 51′ N. *Lon.* 137° 36′ W.—The MOUNT whence projects this cape, has a height of nearly 15,000 feet, and forms a striking point on the frontiers of the Russian and British territories.

FAISANS, ILE DES, *fais'-a*, a small island formed by the Bidassoa, near Irun, on the borders of France and Spain. In 1659, the treaty of the Pyrenees was here concluded, between Spain and France.

FAITHORNE, William, *fā'-thorn*, an English painter and engraver. He was a soldier in the royal army during the civil war, and was taken prisoner by Cromwell. On obtaining his liberty, he went to France, where, he studied under Champagne. At his return, he practised painting in miniature, and engraving, but chiefly the latter. He also published a book on drawing, graving, and etching. B. in London, 1616; D. 1691.—Walpole gives a considerable list of the prints of this artist. His son, William, was a good engraver in mezzotinto.

FAL, *fāl*, a river of England, in Cornwall, rising near the centre of the county, and flowing into the sea at Falmouth.

FALAISE, *fa-lais'*, a town of France, in the department Calvados, 15 miles from Caen. The castle, which stands on a precipice, is in ruins, with the exception of a tower. *Manf.* Lace, linen, hosiery, and cotton yarn. *Pop.* 9,000.—In the castle here, William the Conqueror was born, in 1024.

FALCONBERG, Mary, Countess of, *fal'-kon-berg*, the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and wife of Thomas, Viscount Falconberg. She was a woman of considerable talents, a member of the church of England, and contributed to the restoration of Charles II. D. 1712. (*See* CROMWELL.)

FALCONER, William, *fal'-ko-ner*, a Scotch poet, who

was born of humble parents, and bred to the sea. In 1751 he published a poem on "The Death of the Prince of Wales;" but his reputation rests on "The Shipwreck," a poem in three cantos, which is highly descriptive and pathetic. It was suggested by a shipwreck, suffered by himself, in a voyage from Alexandria to Venice, when only he and two others of the crew were saved. Falconer also wrote "An Ode to the Duke of York," which obtained him the post of purser to the *Royal George*. He likewise compiled a useful work, entitled "The Marine Dictionary," 4to, and published a poem against Wilkes and Churchill, under the title of "The Demagogue." He sailed from England, in the *Aurora*, for the East Indies; but, after her departure from the Cape of Good Hope, the ship was never heard of. B. in Fifeshire, about 1730. Lost, it is supposed, in the Mozambique Channel, in the winter of 1769.

FALCONIA, Proba, *făl-ko'-ne-a*, a Latin poetess, who composed a cento from Virgil, containing the sacred history from the creation, and the history of Christ in verse. Lived in the 4th century.

FALEME, *făl-e'-me*, a considerable river of Western Africa, joining the Senegal, after a course of 200 miles, in *lat.* 14° 40′ N.; *lon.* 11° 48′.

FALIERI, Ordelafo, *fal-e-air'-e*, doge of Venice, who sailed with a fleet to the assistance of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, about 1102. He conquered Dalmatia, Croatia, and other provinces; but, in laying siege to the city of Zara, was killed, 1120.

FALIERI, Marino, doge of Venice in 1355. He formed the design of murdering all the senators, to render himself absolute; but the plot being discovered, he was beheaded.

FALISCI, *fa-lis'-si*, a people of Etruria, said to have been originally a Macedonian colony. When they were besieged by Camillus, a schoolmaster went out at the gates of the city with his pupils, and offered to betray them into the hands of the Roman enemy, that, by such a possession, he might easily oblige the place to surrender. Camillus heard the proposal with indignation, and ordered the man to be stripped naked, and whipped back to the town by the very pupils whom his perfidy would have betrayed. This instance of generosity operated upon the people so powerfully, that they surrendered to the Romans.

FALK, John Peter, *falk*, an ingenious Swede, who studied medicine at Upsal, where, also, he applied assiduously to botany under Linnæus, by whose recommendation he was appointed professor of botany in the Apothecaries' Garden, and keeper of a cabinet of natural history at Petersburg. B. 1727; shot himself, 1774.—His observations, made in his travels, were published at Petersburg, in 1785, 3 vols. 4to.

FALKENSTEIN, *fal'-ken-stine*, a town of Saxony, 12 miles from Planen. *Manf.* Muslin-weaving; and there are iron-mines in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3,500.

FALKIRK, *făl'-kirk*, a town and parish of Stirlingshire, Scotland, near the great canal between the rivers Forth and Clyde, 24 miles from Edinburgh. It has a spacious church, and several other places of worship, a townhouse, public library, and numerous schools. No manufactures of importance are carried on; but there is a good weekly market, and it has a considerable trade in corn, cotton, leather, and other commodities. Three fairs, the greatest in Scotland, are held, under the name of the Trysts of Falkirk. These fairs are exclusively for cattle, sheep, and horses; and not less than 300,000 head of cattle and sheep are annually exposed to sale at them. *Pop.* about 9,000. —Here Wallace was defeated in a battle by Edward I.; and here, also, the royal army was defeated by the adherents of the house of Stuart, in 1746.—A station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

FALKLAND, *falk'-land*, a small town and parish of Fifeshire, Scotland, 20 miles from Edinburgh. *Pop.* about 3,000, many employed as linen-weavers.—A palace was erected here; and James V. died in it in the year 1542. It is now mostly in a ruinous state.

FALKLAND ISLES, two large islands, with a number of smaller ones surrounding them, situate in the Southern Atlantic Ocean. *Area.* The whole estimated at 13,000 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained, but consisting mostly of Buenos-Ayrean colonists. *Lat.* between 51° and 52° 30′ S. *Lon.* between 57° 40′ and 61° 20′ W.—These islands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and came into the possession of the British in 1771. Since that time, however, their possession has been disputed; but since 1833 they have held uninterrupted possession of them.

FALKLAND, Henry Cary, Viscount, was lord-deputy for Ireland, from 1622 to 1629. His administration, however, was by no means popular. He wrote "A History of that most unfortunate Prince, Edward II." D. 1633.

FALKLAND, Lucius Cary, Viscount, was the eldest son of the preceding, and was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he became distinguished for his proficiency in classical and general literature. He married a lady of small fortune, which greatly displeased his father, when he retired to a country house, and devoted himself to the study of Greek. On the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the court party, but by no means could reconcile the integrity of his own high principles with the duplicity which marked the conduct of Charles I. In the midst of the troubles which distracted the kingdom, he lost the buoyancy of his spirits, and would frequently ejaculate to himself, in a mournful tone, "Peace! peace!" which, however, he was not destined to live to see. At the battle of Newbury, he volunteered into the cavalry commanded by Lord Byron, and fell, shot through the body, which was not found till the following day. B. 1610; killed, 1643.—Lord Clarendon, in his "History of the Rebellion," says that this nobleman "was a person of such prodigious parts of learning and knowledge, of that inestimable sweetness and delight in conversation, of so flowing and obliging a humanity and goodness to mankind, and of that primitive simplicity and integrity of life, that if there were no other brand upon this odious and accursed civil war than that single loss, it must be most infamous and execrable to all posterity." Notwithstanding the apparent excess of this panegyric, Falkland seems to have deserved it; for he was an ornament to the nation, and the envy of the age. One of his sayings was, "I pity unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day." He is represented among the statues in the lobby of the House of Commons.

FALKOPING, *fal'-ko-ping*, a town of Sweden, 38 miles from Mariestad, near which, in 1388, Margaret, queen of Denmark, defeated and made prisoner Albert, king of Sweden.

FALL RIVER, *fawl*, a seaport-town of the United States, 45 miles from Boston. It has a considerable shipping trade. *Pop.* 12,000.—It is connected with New York and Boston by railway and steamboat.

FALLOPIO, Gabriel, *fal-lo'-pe-o*, an eminent physician and anatomist, who discovered the tubes of the uterus which bear his name. He was professor of anatomy, first at Pisa, and afterwards at Padua, where he died in 1563. B. at Modena, 1420. His works were printed in 3 vols. folio, at Venice, in 1584.

FALLS, *fawlls*, three towns of the United States, two of them in Pennsylvania, and one in Ohio. None of them has a population above 2,500.

FALMOUTH, *făl'-mouth*, a seaport-town of Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Fal, 11 miles from Truro. It has a good harbour and a fine and spacious roadstead. The town consists principally of one street, nearly a mile along the beach. There are two castles on the coast, one of which, Pendennis, commands the entrance of the harbour; and the other, on the opposite side, is St. Mawe's Castle. A considerable fishery of pilchards is carried on, but the town derives its chief importance from being a station of the packet-boats, carrying foreign mails. *Pop.*, including Budock, about 8,500. *Lat.* 50° 9′ N. *Lon.* 5° 4′ W.

FALMOUTH, several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Antigua, W. Indies, called Falmouth Harbour. *Lat.* 17° 9′ N. *Lon.* 61° 28′ W.

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Jamaica, W. Indies, on the south side of Martha Brae harbour. *Lat.* 18° 31′ N. *Lon.* 77° 33′ W.

FALSE BAY, *false*, an arm of the Atlantic, S. Africa. *Ext.* About 29 miles long, by the same broad. It has, in its W. side, the Cape of Good Hope, and is the principal station of the Cape naval squadron.—FALSE CAPE lies a little to the E. of its entrance.—This is the

name of various capes and headlands in California Honduras, Hayti, and other parts of the world.

FALSTER, *fal'-ster*, a pleasant island of the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 3 to 14 miles. *Desc.* Level, well watered, and productive in fruit. Timber is largely grown, and live stock and bees are plentiful. Its manufactures are wholly of the domestic kind. *Pop.* 24,000. *Lat.* 54° 50′ N. *Lon.* 12° E.

FALTERONA, MOUNT, *fal-tai-ro'-na*, a peak of the Apennine Mountains, 25 miles from Florence. On its S. side the Arno has its source. *Height*, 5,557 feet.

FALTSI, or FALKSEN, *falt'-se*, a frontier village of Moldavia, 70 miles from Jassy, where, in 1711, a treaty was concluded between Russia and Turkey.

FALU, or FALHUN, *fal'-hoon*, a province of Sweden. *Area*, 12,232 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, growing little corn, but much timber. Cattle-rearing is followed to a great extent, although most of the inhabitants are occupied with mining-works. *Pop.* 152,000. *Lat.* between 59° 52′ and 62° 16′ N. *Lon.* between 12° and 17° E.

FALUN, a mining town of Sweden. (*See* FAHLUN.)

FAMA, 'fame,' *fa'-ma*, was worshipped by the ancients as a powerful goddess, and generally represented blowing a trumpet.

FAMAGUSTA, *fa'-ma-goos'-ta*, a seaport-town of the island of Cyprus, on the east coast, built on the ruins of the ancient Arsinoe. Ruin and desolation are seen in every street of this town, which, under the Venetian rule, was one of the chief commercial cities of the Levant. *Pop.* Unascertained, and mostly Greeks. *Lat.* 35° 7′ N. *Lon.* 33° 59′ E.—A few miles to the north is old Famagusta, on a site covered with the ruins of ancient Salamis and Constantia. In 1571 it was taken by the Turks.

FAMATINA, *fa'-ma-te'-na*, a valley of S. America, in the Plata Confederation, bounded E. and W. by the mountain-ranges of Volasco and Famatina. *Ext.* 150 miles long, by 30 broad. In it are some silver-mines.

FAMINE PORT, *fam'-in*, a penal settlement of S. America, Chili. *Lat.* 53° 38′ S. *Lon.* 70° 58′ W.

FANCOURT, Samuel, *fan'-kort*, a dissenting minister, who became pastor of a congregation at Salisbury, whence he was obliged to remove for rejecting the Calvinistic notions of election and reprobation. He then went to London, and established the first circulating library, about 1740, in which, however, he had little encouragement. He wrote some controversial tracts, and died poor, in 1768. D. in the W. of England, 1678.

FANG-KI, *fang-ki'*, a small island off the S. coast of China, in the province of Quang-tong. *Lat.* 21° 18′ N. *Lon.* 110° 35′ E.

FANNAN ISLES, or SEVEN HUNTERS, *fan'-nan*, a group of uninhabited islands in the Hebrides, Scotland. They are a great resort of sea-fowl, and sheep are pastured on them.

FANNIUS, *fan'-ne-us*, surnamed Strabo, was twice consul of Rome, and rendered himself remarkable by a law, which prohibited any person from spending more than a certain sum daily.—His son was distinguished for his eloquence. He was consul in the 631st year of Rome.—There was another of this name, who wrote a history of Nero's cruelties, the loss of which is greatly regretted by Pliny the Younger. He lived in the 2nd century.

FANO, *fa'-no*, a well-built town of Central Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, 6 miles from Pesaro. It contains a large square, and several churches, with elegant paintings; also an academy, a library, and a large opera-house. *Manf.* Principally silk twist. *Pop.* 7,000.

FANO, or FANNO, one of the Ionian islands, at the entrance of the Adriatic, 14 miles from Corfu.

FANOE, *fa'-ne(r)*, an island of Denmark, near North Jutland, 12 miles from Ribe. *Ext.* 8 miles long and 2 broad. *Pop.* 3,000, mostly engaged in fishing.

FANSHAWE, Sir Richard, *fan'-shaw*, a statesman and poet, who was educated at Cambridge, and in 1635 was sent ambassador to Spain, whence, in 1641, he returned, and acted steadily for the royal cause. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and closely confined for a considerable time; but, at last, recovered his liberty, and went to Breda, where he was knighted by Charles II. in 1656. At the Restoration he was made master of requests, and sent to Portugal to negotiate the marriage with the king and the infanta Catharine. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to Spain, where he died in 1666. B. in Hertfordshire, 1608.—He translated into English the "Pastor Fido," or Faithful Shopherd, of Guarini, also the "Lusiad" of Camoens. His letters during his embassies in Spain and Portugal were printed in 1702, 8vo.

FANTEES, *fan-tees'*, once the most numerous and powerful people on the Gold Coast of Africa. Their power has since 1811 been almost entirely broken, and they are now protected by the establishments of British forts on Cape-Coast Castle.

FARADAY, Michael, *far'-a-dai*, a distinguished English chemist and natural philosopher, who was, at first, apprenticed to the trade of bookbinding, but whose mechanical genius and talent for investigation procured



PROFESSOR FARADAY.

him the ultimate patronage of Sir Humphry Davy. Through his interest he was taken into the laboratory of the Royal Institution of London, where he was enabled to pursue his studies. In 1827 he published his work on "Chemical Manipulations," and from that time continued a regular contributor to the "Philosophical Transactions," spreading his investigations over the wide field of electricity. He succeeded, if not in discovering, at all events in establishing, the laws of electro-magnetism, and has, perhaps, done more than any other man towards the elucidation of electric phenomena. On this subject he published three volumes, entitled "Experimental Researches in Electricity," in which are included his researches into the magnetic nature of oxygen gas, light, and other important subjects. A true philosopher, he rejected all posts of honour, confining himself to his sphere in the Royal Institution, where the charm of his lectures was a continual attraction to those who delighted to follow him through the paths of magnetic science. In private life his character was irreproachable, and characterized by great goodness and humanity. B. in London, 1794.

FARAE, or FARO, *far'-o*, an island belonging to Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, lying off the extremity of Gothland. *Area*, 30 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained, and mostly engaged in fishing.

FARAFEH, *far'-a-fe*, an oasis of the Libyan desert, in Africa, comprehending several villages and a town, with vestiges of Greek and Roman edifices. The inhabitants manufacture coarse woollen cloths and earthen vessels. *Lat.* 27° N. *Lon.* 28° 23′ E.

FARDELLA, Michael Angelo, *far-dail'-la*, professor of natural history and astronomy at Padua, who wrote several books on his favourite sciences, which are little known. B. at Sicily, 1650; D. at Naples, 1718.

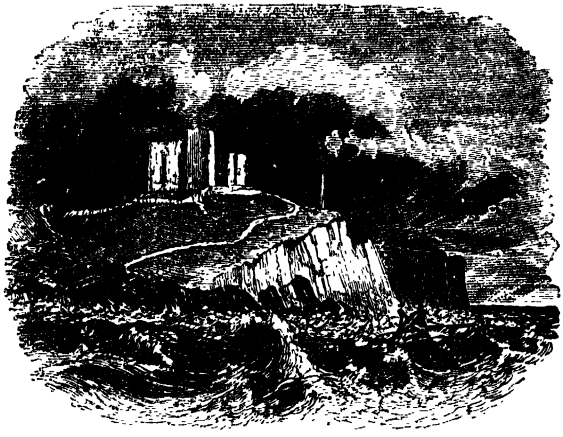
FAREHAM, *fair'-ham*, a seaport-town of Hampshire, 5 miles from Gosport. It stands at the north-west extremity of Portsmouth harbour, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. *Manf.* Ropes and earthenware, and it has shipbuilding-docks, and a trade in corn, coals, and timber. *Pop.* 6,000. A station on the South-western Railway.

FAREL, William, *far'-el*, a Protestant divine, who studied at Paris; but having embraced the Reformed religion, he left France and settled at Geneva, where he laboured with great zeal against popery, and was there the chief person in establishing the Reformation. He was banished thence, with Calvin, in 1538, for refusing to submit to the synod of Berne. Farel then settled at Neufchâtel, where he died in 1565. B. in Dauphiné, 1489.—His writings are few.

FAREWELL, CAPE, *fair-wel'*, the south point of West Greenland. *Lat.* 59° 37′ N. *Lon.* 43° 43′ W.—Also a cape on the south-west coast of East Greenland. *Lat.* 59° 38′ N. *Lon.* 42° 45′ W.

FARIA DE SOUSA, Emanuel, *fa-re'-a dai soo'-sa*, a Portuguese knight, who wrote a "History of Portugal" to the reign of Henry Cardinal, a "History of the Portuguese Dominions in Europe, Asia, and Africa," and some other works. D. at Madrid, 1650.

FARINELLI, *far'-e-nel'-le*, a distinguished Neapolitan vocalist, whose real name is said to have been Carlo Broschi. He studied under Prossora at Rome, whence he went to Vienna, where he became a great favourite with Charles VI., who loaded him with riches and presents. In 1734 he visited London, and, by the captivating power of his melody, drew all who could afford to hear him. So great was the attraction of his voice, that Handel was forced to dismiss a rival company, over which he was presiding, notwithstanding his own immense popularity. His influence over the musical sympathies of his audiences seems never to have been equalled. B. at Naples, 1705.



FARN, OR FERN ISLANDS.

FARLEY, *far'-le*, two parishes in England, neither of them with a population above 1,000.

FARMER, Hugh, *far'-mer*, a learned dissenting divine, who wrote "An Inquiry into the Nature and Design of our Lord's Temptation in the Wilderness," 8vo, in which he considered that event as a divine vision, representing the different scenes of our Saviour's future ministry. It was answered by several writers. In 1771 he published his "Dissertation on Miracles." His next publication was an "Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament," which he maintains to have been natural diseases. This work was replied to by Dr. Worthington and Mr. Fell: to the former Mr. Farmer returned a temperate answer, but on the other he was unmercifully severe. His last performance was entitled "The General Prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits in the Ancient Heathen Nations, asserted and proved." This was also attacked by Mr. Fell, in an acute and learned treatise, in 1785. In the same year Mr. Farmer was almost deprived of his sight; but was relieved by a surgical operation, and enabled to pursue his studies. B. at Shrewsbury, 1714; D. at Walthamstow, 1787.—He directed his executors to burn his papers; but some of his letters, and fragments of a dissertation on the story of Balaam, were published in 1804, with his life prefixed.

FARMER, Richard, a divine and antiquary, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1760, and the same year was appointed classical tutor. In 1767 he took the degree of B.D., and became one of the preachers at Whitehall. In the preceding year he published his "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," in which he proved that all the knowledge of ancient history and mythology possessed by the immortal bard, was drawn from translations. In 1775 Mr. Farmer was chosen master of his college, and took his degree of D.D. He also became chancellor and prebendary of Lichfield, librarian to the university of Cambridge, and prebendary of Canterbury, which last situation he resigned for a residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He collected ample materials for a history of Leicester; but these, with the plates, he gave to Mr. Nichols, for the use of his history of that county. B. at Leicester, 1735; D. 1797.—His collection of scarce and curious books was sold by auction.

FARMINGTON, *far'-ming-ton*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

FARN, or FERN ISLANDS, *farn*, on the coast of Northumberland, 17 in number, lying off the E. coast, opposite Bamborough. The principal Farn Island is about a mile in circumference, has two lighthouses on it, and contains 6 or 7 acres of rich pasture. *Lat.* 55° 57′ N. *Lon.* 1° 39′ W.—In 1838, the *Forfarshire* steamer was wrecked on these islands; when the keeper of the lighthouse, and his heroic daughter, Grace Darling, in the midst of the storm, proceeded to the wreck in an open boat, and saved nine persons. In 1843, the *Pegasus* was also wrecked here, when 60 persons perished.

FARNABY, Thomas, *far'-na-be*, an eminent English schoolmaster, who, after a variety of fortune, settled in London, where he acquired great reputation as a teacher. In 1616 he was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. In the civil war he was imprisoned for his loyalty, and died in 1647. B. in London, about 1575.—He published Juvenal and Persius; Seneca's "Tragedies;" Martial; Lucan's "Pharsalia;" and other classical authors, with notes; "Index Rhetoricus et Poeticus;" "Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum;" and "Systema Grammaticum."

FARNBOROUGH, *farn'-bur-o*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

FARNESE, Peter Louis, *far-nai'-se*, the first duke of Parma and Placentia, was the son of Pope Paul III. by a secret marriage, before he became a cardinal. He was assassinated by his subjects, on account of his oppressive conduct, in 1547.

FARNESE, Alexander, a Roman cardinal, was the eldest son of the above. Charles V. said, that if all the members of the sacred college were like Farnese, it would be the most august assembly in the world. B. 1520; D. 1589.

FARNESE, Alexander, third duke of Parma, and nephew of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an able general in the service of Philip II. against the Netherlanders, and, afterwards, in the Catholic

army in France, in support of the League against Henry IV. He was wounded at the siege of Caudebec, and died soon after, at Arras, in 1592. B. 1546.—For an account of this commander's exploits, see Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic."

FARNEWORTH, Ellis, *farn'-werth*, an English divine, who obtained the rectory of Carsington, in Derbyshire, where he died, 1763. B. in Derbyshire.—He translated the "Life of Pope Sixtus V." from the Italian, 1754, folio; Davila's "History of the Civil Wars of France," in 1757, 2 vols. 4to; the "Works of Machiavel," 1761, 2 vols. 4to; and Fleury's "History of the Israelites," 12mo.

FARNHAM, *farn'-ham*, a town of Surrey, on the Wye, 10 miles from Guildford. It holds a large weekly market on Thursday, and is noted for the hops grown in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 7,500.—During the civil wars, it was strongly defended by a moat and walls, which were dismantled by the forces of the parliament. Farnham sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward II.—Three miles from Farnham is Aldershott camp. (*See* ALDERSHOTT.)—There are several other parishes of this name, with small populations.

FARNWORTH, *farn'-werth*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles from Bolton. *Pop.* 6,500.

FARO, *far'-o*, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with an average breadth of 3. *Lat.* 57° 56′ N. *Lon.* 19° 32′ E.—On its E. side there is a village of the same name.

FARO, a seaport of the S. of Portugal, in Algarve, near Cape Santa Maria, 20 miles from Tavira. The harbour is almost blocked up, but the roadstead affords convenient anchorage. It has a cathedral, military hospital, and an arsenal, with a trade in fruits and wine. *Pop.* 8,500.

FARO CAPE, the N.E. extremity of the island of Sicily, helping to bound the narrowest part of the Strait of Messina. *Lat.* 38° 15′ 50″ N. *Lon.* 15° 40′ 40″ E. —The FARO CHANNEL is a name sometimes given to the Strait of Messina.

FAROE, or FAROER ISLANDS, *far'-o*, a group in the Northern Ocean, lying between Iceland and Shetland, belonging to Denmark, and consisting of 22 islands, of which 17 are inhabited. *Ext.* They occupy a length of 70 miles, and a breadth of 45. *Desc.* Each is a lofty mountain, rising out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. The highest summits reach the elevation of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet. Some of the islands are deeply indented with secure harbours; all are steep, and most of them exhibit tremendous precipices. *Pro.* The soil is shallow, but remarkably fertile; barley is the only corn grown, and yields an immense crop; and the grass affords abundant pasturage for sheep; but no trees above the size of a juniper or stunted willow are to be seen. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks, the taking of which furnishes a perilous employment for the inhabitants. *Exp.* Salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. *Lat.* between 61° 15′ and 62° 10′ N. *Lon.* between 5° and 7° 26′ W.

FARQUHAR, George, *far'-quar*, an English comic writer, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and quitted that seat of learning for the boards of the Dublin theatre. Here, while playing Guyomar, in the "Indian Emperor" of Dryden, he was so unfortunate as to stab a brother actor, when he relinquished the stage and proceeded to London, where he received from the earl of Orrery a lieutenancy in his lordship's regiment. He now commenced writing for the theatre, and in 1698 appeared his first dramatic piece, entitled "Love in a Bottle," which met with success. This was followed, in 1700, by the "Constant Couple, or Trip to the Jubilee." The same year he was in Holland, of which country he has given a humorous description in his Letters. In 1701 appeared the comedy of "Sir Harry Wildair," and the year following, his "Miscellanies." In 1703 he brought out "The Inconstant, or the Way to Win Him." His next piece was the popular play of "The Recruiting Officer." His last comedy was "The Beau's Stratagem," which also had a great run, and is his best production. B. in Londonderry, 1678; D. 1707. —Farquhar's comedies are lively, natural, and full of business; but they are also extremely licentious. Cibber, in his "Lives," thus speaks of him and his comedies:—"He seems to have been a man of a genius rather sprightly than great, rather flowery than solid. His comedies are diverting, because his characters are natural, and such as we frequently meet with; but he has used no art in drawing them, nor does there appear any force of thinking in his performances, or any deep penetration into nature; but rather a superficial view, pleasant enough to the eye, though capable of leaving no great impression on the mind."

FARRINGDON, GREAT, *fär'-ring-don*, an ancient town and parish of Berkshire, 32 miles from Reading. It has a spacious church in the Gothic style. *Pop.* 3,790. —The name of another parish in Devonshire, 3 miles from Topsham. *Pop.* 400.

FARS, or FARISTAN, *fars*, a province of Persia, bounded N. by Irak, E. by the province of Kerman and Lar, W. by Kuzistan, and S. by the Persian Gulf. *Ext.* About 420 miles long, and 360 broad. *Desc.* The southern parts are hot and sandy, the northern full of mountains, on which are found the most beautiful falcons in Persia, with a great number of wild hogs and wild cats. The centre is fertile. Salt lakes are numerous. *Pro.* Principally rice, fruit, corn, dates, tobacco, opium, cotton, attar of roses, wine, and silk. Large herds of cattle are reared, and the horses, asses, and camels are of excellent breeds. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, marble, emeralds, naphtha, and salt. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, and silks. Quantities of skins are exported. *Pop.* 1,700,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 32° N. *Lon.* between 50° and 55° E.

FASTOLFE, Sir John, *fas'-tolf*, a famous English general, who served with great reputation in France, where he obtained several high posts while the English held possessions in that kingdom In 1440 he returned to his own country, and distinguished himself as a friend to the poor, and an encourager of learning. He was a considerable benefactor to the university of Cambridge, and to Magdalen College, Oxford. B. at Yarmouth, 1377; D. 1459.—Though there be a strong similarity in the names, he is not to be taken for Sir John Falstaff, the knight so humorously rendered by Shakspeare.

FATCHIO, *fatch-e-o'*, an island of the Japanese dominions, in the Strait of Corea, in the Pacific. *Lat.* 34° 20′ N. *Lon.* 129° 30′ E.—This is the Japanese place of banishment for state criminals.

FATIMIDES, *fät'-i-mides*, the designation of a race of kings who assumed the title of caliphs, and reigned over Egypt and the north of Africa, from about the close of the 9th to the end of the 12th century.

FATSHAN RIVER. (*See* SEYMOUR, Sir Michael.)

FAUCHET, Claude, *fo'-shai*, a French antiquary, whose works are, "Gaulish and French Antiquities;" "The Liberties of the Gallican Church;" "The Origin of Knights, Armorial Bearings, and Heralds;" "Origin of Dignities and Magistrates in France;" all printed together at Paris, in 1610, 4to. B. 1529; D. 1601.

FAUCHET, Claude, a French priest, who became vicar-general to the archbishop of Bruges and preacher to Louis XVI. That monarch, however, was disgusted with his excessive vanity and theatrical mode of action, which, it is said, made Fauchet a violent revolutionist. He took a leading part in storming the Bastille, and preached a thanksgiving sermon on the occasion. In another address, he designated Jesus Christ as the first *sans culotte* of Judea. He entered among the *Illuminati*, and, in 1791, became what was called the constitutional bishop of Bayeux. He was also deputy for the department of Calvados, to the Legislative Assembly, and, afterwards, a member of the Convention. B. in Dorne, 1744; guillotined, 1793.—His works are, "A Panegyric on St. Louis," pronounced before the French Academy; "A Funeral Oration for the Duke of Orleans," "Elogium on Benjamin Franklin," "Discourse on Universal Manners," &c. There are several other French writers of this name.

FAULHORN, *fole'-horn*, a mountain of the Alps, Switzerland, 30 miles from Berne. It lies between the valley of the Grindelwald and the lake Brienz. *Height*, 8,900 feet. There is an inn on its summit.

FAUNA, *faw'-na*, a deity among the Romans, whose marriage with Faunus procured her the name of Fauna, and her knowledge of futurity, those of Fatua and

Fatidica. It is said that she never saw a man, after her marriage with Faunus, and that her uncommon chastity raised her to be ranked among the gods after death.

FAUNALIA, *faw-nai'-le-a*, festivals at Rome, in honour of Faunus.

FAUNI, *faw'-ni*, rural deities, represented as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human. They were called satyrs by the Greeks. The peasants offered them a lamb or a kid with great solemnity.

FAUNICH, LOCH, *faw'-nik*, a lake of Ross-shire, Scotland. *Ext.* 12 miles long, by 1 broad.

FAUNUS, *faw'-nus*, a son of Picus, whose bravery has given rise to the tradition that he was son of Mars. His great fondness for agriculture made his subjects revere him as one of their country deities after death. He was represented with all the equipage of the satyrs, and was consulted to give oracles. He is said to have reigned in Italy above 1,300 years B.C.

FAUST, or FUST, John, *foust*, a goldsmith of Mentz, who is said by some to have been the inventor of printing. He is, however, supposed only to have assisted Guttenberg, and his son-in-law Schoeffer, in bringing this noble discovery to perfection. The first production, by the new process of metallic types, was produced in 1459, and was entitled "Durandi Rationale Divinorum Officiorum," by Faust and Schoeffer. This was succeeded by the "Catholicon Joannis Januensis." The greatest work, however, of all was the Bible, in 1462; previous to which they had executed two beautiful editions of the Psalter. The story of Faust's being arrested as a magician at Paris, on account of the exactness of the copies of the Bible which he took thither for sale, is not entitled to credit. He was there in 1466, and is supposed to have died soon after.

FAUST, Dr. John, a German philosopher, who, educated at Wittemberg, thence proceeded to Ingolstadt, where he studied with great success, medicine, and, it is said, astrology and magic, also; expending, in prosecuting his chemical experiments, a considerable fortune, left him by an uncle. His countrymen, in their ignorance, imagined him one having dealings with supernatural powers; and this view of Faust subsequently formed a fertile theme for the dramatist, poet, and musician, as well as for the sculptor and painter. Goethe, especially, in his "Faust," has depicted, with a rich imagination, the doctor and his sprite attendant, Mephistopheles. Lived in the first half of the 16th century.

FAUSTA, Flavia Maximiana, *faws'-ta*, the second wife of Constantine the Great. By her accusations the emperor put his son Crispus, by a former wife, to death; but her infidelity becoming notorious, she was suffocated in a bath, 327.

FAUSTINA, Anna Galeria, the Elder, *faw-sti'-na*, was the daughter of Annius Verus, and the wife of Antoninus Pius. Notwithstanding her debaucheries, the emperor would not divorce her. D. 141, aged about 37. —Her daughter was the wife of Marcus Aurelius, and exceeded her mother in dissoluteness. D. 175.

FAUSTITAS, *faw'-sti-tas*, a goddess among the Romans, supposed to preside over cattle.

FAUSTULUS, *faws'-tu-lus*, a shepherd ordered to expose Romulus and Remus. He privately brought them up at home.

FAVART, Charles Simon, *fav'-ar*, a French composer of operas, whose pieces are numerous and excellent. They make 10 vols. in 8vo. B. at Paris, 1710; D. there, 1793.—His wife was an admirable actress and singer. She died in 1772; B. 1727.

FAVERSHAM, *fav'-er-sham*, a seaport-town of Kent, 9 miles from Canterbury, opposite the isle of Sheppey. It has an assembly-room, guildhall, church, gaol, theatre, and union. Near it are gunpowder-mills, and it has an oyster-fishery. *Pop.* 5,100.

FAVIGNANA, *fa'-veen-ya'-na*, an island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Sicily, 12 miles from Trepani. *Ext.* 6 miles long, with an average breadth of 2. It has anchovy and tunny fisheries. *Pop.* Unascertained.

FAWCETT, William, *faw'-set*, an English general, whose military predilections were early discovered, when he offered himself as a volunteer to serve in Flanders, and was soon presented with a pair of colours. He paid unremitted attention to his duty, and, in his leisure hours, studied the French and German languages. While a lieutenant in the Guards, he translated from the former the "Reveries, or Memoirs upon the Art of War, by Field-Marshal Count Saxe," published in 4to, in 1757. He also translated from the German, "Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry," published the same year. This work was followed by "Regulations for the Prussian Infantry," to which was added "Prussian Tactics," published in 1759. On General Elliot being ordered to Germany, in the "Seven Years' War," Mr. Fawcett accompanied him as aide-de-camp. Subsequently he was attached, in the same capacity, to the marquis of Granby, who sent him to England with the account of the battle of Warburgh. He was soon afterwards promoted to a company in the Guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, made him flattering offers to induce him to enter into his service, which, however, he declined. His services and high character were duly valued by his king and country, and he was made knight of the Bath, colonel of the 3rd regiment of dragoon guards, and governor of Chelsea Hospital. B. near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1728; D. 1804, and was buried with great pomp in the chapel of Chelsea College.

FAWKES, Guido, or Guy, *fawks*, the most active and daring conspirator in the "Gunpowder Plot," which was designed, in 1605, to blow up king, lords, and bishops, in the house of parliament assembled. He was of a respectable family in Yorkshire; but entered into the Spanish army in Flanders, and in 1598 was at the taking of Calais by the Archduke Albert. Little more is known of his history, beyond his connection with the conspirators, who had pledged themselves by an oath to blow up the House of Lords, on account of James I. having given an assurance to his council, "that he had never any intention of granting toleration to the Catholics." Fawkes had undertaken to fire the powder which had been concealed under the devoted house; but about 12 o'clock, on the night of the 4th November, was caught in the cellar, with matches and a dark lantern, ready to perform the deed for which he and seven others suffered on the scaffold in 1606.

FAWKES, Francis, an English poet and divine, who took his degree in arts at Jesus College, Cambridge. On entering into orders, he settled at Bramham, Yorkshire, but afterwards obtained the vicarage of Orpington, in Kent, which he exchanged for the rectory of Hayes, where he died, in 1777. B. in Yorkshire, 1721. —He published a volume of poems and translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Theocritus. His version of the "Argonautics" of Apollonius was published in 1780. Mr. Fawkes also lent his name to an edition of the Bible with notes. It was in translation, however, that he excelled. The odes of Anacreon, Dr. Johnson says, are finely translated.

FAYAL, *fay-al'*, one of the Azore islands. *Ext.* 27 miles long, and 9 broad. *Area*, about 37 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and diversified. It is, with the exception of St. Michael, the most frequented island of the group. *Pop.* 23,000. *Lat.* 38° 30′ N. *Lon.* 28° 46′ W.

FAYDIT, Anselm, *fai'-de*, a Provençal poet, or troubadour, who was patronized by Richard Cœur de Lion. D. 1220.—He wrote a poem on the death of Richard I., "The Palace of Love," and several comedies.

FAYDIT, Peter, a French priest of the congregation of the Oratory, whence he was compelled to remove, for publishing a book on the Cartesian philosophy, contrary to a prohibition from his superiors. He also wrote "Illustrations of Ecclesiastical History," 8vo; "A Treatise on the Trinity," for which he was imprisoned; and a wretched critique on Telemachus. D. 1709.

FAYETTE, *fai-yet'*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In the S.W. part of Pennsylvania. *Area*, 824 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.—2. In the central part of Kentucky. *Area*, 275 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000, of whom half are slaves.—3. In Ohio, west of Pickaway county. *Area*, 415 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—The name, also, of several other places in the United States.

FAYETTE, Mary Magdalene, Countess of, the wife of the count de la Fayette. She wrote the romances of "Zaïde" and the "Princess of Cleves,"

also the "Princess of Montpensier," "Memoirs of the Court of France," the "History of Henrietta of England," and other works. D. 1693.

FAYETTE, LA. (*See* LA FAYETTE.)

FAYETTEVILLE, *fai-yet'-veel*, a town of N. Carolina, U.S., so named in honour of La Fayette. There are some fine buildings, and it is one of the most healthy places in Carolina. *Pop.* 6,000.

FAYOUM, *fa-yoom'*, a province of Egypt, stretching out into the desert, by which it is almost entirely surrounded. It consists of a valley, nearly environed by a circuit of hills, 40 miles from Cairo. *Ext.* 40 miles long, by 30 broad. *Desc.* Fertile, and in this respect equal to other parts of Egypt. *Pro.* Durra, rye, barley, flax, cotton, and sugar; roses are also cultivated in considerable quantities, to supply the manufactories of rose-water carried on in Fayoum, the capital. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. The communication with Cairo is carried on by caravans, which set out weekly from the village of Tamieh. These are loaded with shawls, sackcloth, mats, rose-water, figs, olives, dates, &c.; and raw cotton, coffee, soap, cloths, and several other European commodities, are brought back. *Pop.* Unascertained, but considerable.

FAYOUM, or MEDINA FAYOUM, the capital of the above province, though much declined from its ancient wealth, is about a mile and a half in circumference; and the houses, consisting merely of bricks dried in the sun, compose an assemblage of gloomy huts. Around it are scattered numerous remains of antiquity. *Lat.* 29° 27′ N. *Lon.* 30° 39′ E.

FÉ, SANTA, *sant'-ta fai*, South America. (*See* SANTA FÉ.)

FEALE, *feel*, a river of Ireland, rising in the mountains of Cork and Limerick, and falling, by a tidal estuary, called Cashin, into the Shannon, 11 miles above Kerry Head.

FÉCAMP, *fa'-kaw*, a seaport-town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 21 miles from Havre. It has a lighthouse, the port being very good. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, lace, linen; and there are tanneries, saw-mills, and shipbuilding-docks. It is the seat of a chamber of commerce, and has a school of navigation. *Pop.* 11,500.

FECIALES, *fe'-si-ai-les*, a number of priests at Rome, employed in declaring war and making peace. When the Romans thought themselves injured, one of this sacerdotal body was empowered to demand redress, and, after the allowance of thirty-three days to consider the matter, war was declared, if submissions were not made, and the Feciales hurled a bloody spear into the territories of the enemy, in proof of intended hostilities.

FECKENHAM, *fek'-en-ham*, a town and parish of Worcestershire, 6 miles from Droitwich. *Manf.* Principally needles. *Pop.* 3,300.

FECKENHAM, John de, the last abbot of Westminster. On the commencement of the Reformation, he opposed it with spirit, and was sent to the Tower, where he continued till Queen Mary's accession, when he was made abbot of Westminster. Queen Elizabeth, whose life he had saved by his remonstrances with Mary, when the latter designed her death, would have made him archbishop of Canterbury, if he would have conformed; but he refused. He sat in her first parliament, and protested against the Reformation; for which he was committed to the Tower. He continued in confinement till 1563, and was then delivered to the care of the bishop of Winchester. B. at Feckenham, Worcestershire; D. in the castle of Wisbeach, in 1585.—He was a learned and liberal man, charitable to the poor, and the author of some controversial pieces.

FEDOR, Ivanovitch, *fai'-dor*, the last czar of the dynasty of Ruric, on the throne of Russia. He began his reign in 1584, and being weak, both in body and mind, assigned the government of his affairs to Godounoff, who seems to have managed them with dexterity and vigour. In his reign the peasants of Muscovy were converted into serfs, and attached to the land. Previously, they had enjoyed personal liberty. The conquest of Siberia was achieved by Goodenoff, and many remarkable diplomatic relations with foreign courts were effected; so that this reign may be deemed by no means the least remarkable in the Muscovite annals. D. 1591, and in him expired the last of the dynasty of Ruric.

FEDOR, Alexievich, czar of Russia, and eldest brother of Peter the Great. He ascended the throne when only 19 years of age, and evinced a strength of will and determination of character, which, had he lived, might have anticipated the reforms which his younger brother was subsequently destined to effect among the people over whom he was called to reign. His sway is rendered memorable, on account of his calling into his presence the Muscovite nobles, who desolated the country with broils about their claims of family precedence, and, throwing the rolls of the "Razriad," or "Arrangement," into the fire. The genealogical records, which did not relate to claims of precedence, were preserved and properly arranged, in accordance with his will. D. in his 25th year, 1682.

FEEJEE ISLANDS, *fe'-je*, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, comprising 200, of which 65 are inhabited. *Desc.* Volcanic, with a fertile soil, and well watered. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant. *Pro.* Sugar, bread-fruit, and palms; but agriculture is little practiced, the natives being more engaged in warfare than in cultivating domestic arts. *Pop.* Estimated at about 130,000. *Lat.* between 15° 30′ and 19° 30′ S. *Lon.* between 177° E. and 178° W.

FEHMARN ISLAND, Denmark. (*See* FEMERN.)

FEHRBELLIN, *fair'-bel-lin*, a town of Prussia, 22 miles from Potsdam. *Pop.* 2,000.—Here, in 1675, the elector of Brandenburg defeated the Swedish army.

FEIA, *fai'-a*, a large lake of Brazil, 130 miles from Rio Janeiro. It lies near the Atlantic, with which it is connected by a canal called Furado.

FEITH, Rhynvis, *fite*, a distinguished Dutch writer in the paths of poetry, fiction, and the drama. His most successful poem is entitled "Fanny," which made its appearance in 1787. His novels never enjoyed a high reputation, and his best drama is named "Thirsa; or, the Triumph of Religion." His muse had a religious cast; and two poems of the didactic kind, entitled "Old Age" and "The Grave," were very much extolled by his countrymen. His works, in 13 volumes, were printed at the Hague, in 1825. D. at Zwolle, 1753; D. there, 1824.

FELIBIEN, Andrew, *fe-lib'-e-en*, a French historiographer, who wrote "Entretiens sur les Vies, et sur les Ouvrages des plus Excellens Peintres," 5 vols. 4to; "The Principles of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture," 4to; and "Conferences of the Royal Academy of Painting." He became superintendent of the Royal buildings at Paris, and was the friend of Nicholas Poussin, whose acquaintance he made at Rome. B. at Chartres, 1619; D. 1695.—His sons, JOHN FRANCIS and MICHAEL, were also ingenious men. The first succeeded him in his places, and wrote, "The Lives of Celebrated Architects," 4to; and "A Description of Versailles." D. 1733.—MICHAEL was a Benedictine of St. Maur, and wrote "The History of the Abbey of St. Denis," folio; and began "The History of Paris," which was afterwards completed by Lobineau, in 5 vols. folio. D. 1719.—JAMES FELIBIEN, the brother of Andrew, was canon of Chartres and archdeacon of Vendôme. He wrote several religious works. D. 1716.

FELICE, Fortuné Barthélemy de, *fai-le'-chai*, an indefatigable continental writer, who was originally a professor of sciences at Rome and Naples. Compelled to quit Rome in consequence of an intrigue with the countess of Panzutti, he for a long time wandered in Italy and Switzerland, finally taking up his residence at Berne, where he continued his scientific labours, and connected himself with Haller. Here he embraced Protestantism and married. Subsequently he formed, at Yverdun, in the canton of Vaud, a large printing establishment, whence issued a number of good books, he, at the same time, successfully directing an academy. His first publications were translations from the English and French, into Italian and Latin, those scientific works which he wished to make known to Italy; among others, those of Newton, Descartes, Maupertuis, and D'Alembert. From 1758, he edited, with Tscharner, some literary and scientific journals, which were held in high estimation, as also several other writings of great merit. Finally he published, from 1770 to 1780, in 48 vols. 4to, and 10 vols. of plates, the Encyclopædia, known as that of Yverdun.

In this great work, of which Diderot's formed, in some measure, the base, he had, as collaborateurs, Euler, Haller, Lalande, and other German, French, and Italian writers. Besides the works here named, his country owes to him the production of other instructive and well-digested volumes. B. at Rome, 1723; D. at Yverdun, 1789.

FELIX, *fel'-lix*, 'happy,' governor of Judæa. St. Paul, when brought before him, delivered an admirable discourse, which made him tremble. Nero recalled him, on account of his rapacity. Lived 53 A.D.

FELIX I. succeeded Pope Dionysius in 269, and was canonized. He wrote an epistle against Sabellius and Paulus Samosatenus, which is extant. D. 274.

FELIX II., antipope. He was placed in the papal chair in 355, by the emperor Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on the return of whom he was expelled. Constans would have had the two popes reign together; but the people exclaimed, "One God, one Christ, and one bishop!" Felix was then exiled, and died in 365.

FELIX III. succeeded Simplicius, in 483. He had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno in behalf of the Western church, and died in 492.

FELIX IV., a native of Benevento, ascended the chair after John I., in 526. He governed the church with zeal and piety, and died in 530. He introduced extreme unction.

FELIX, bishop of Urgella, in Catalonia. He espoused the notion of his friend Elipand, archbishop of Toledo, that Jesus Christ was the son of God only by adoption. For this, Charlemagne caused him to be deposed and banished to Lyons, where he died, in 815.

FELIX HARBOUR is in Boothia, N. America. (*See* BOOTHIA.)

FELL, John, *fel*, a learned English prelate, who was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which his father was dean. In the civil war, he was ejected from the college for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was made canon and dean of Christchurch, to which college he was a liberal benefactor. He served the office of vice-chancellor several times, and, in 1675, was made bishop of Oxford, with leave to hold the deanery in commendam. B. at Longworth, Berkshire, 1625; D. 1686.—His works are, "The Life of Dr. Hammond," "A Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles," editions of several ancient authors, with notes; as Cyprian and others. The bishop's father was turned out of his deanery by the rebels, in 1647, and died of grief for the murder of the king.

FELL, John, an English dissenting minister, who, from being bred a tailor, became resident tutor in the dissenting academy at Homerton. Here he had not long been, when a misunderstanding arose between him and the managers of that institution, which ended in his dismissal, without being heard in his own defence. Some friends then subscribed for him a yearly stipend of £100, for which he was to deliver a course of lectures on the evidences of Christianity. Four of these were given by him in 1797; but the treatment he had received brought on a complaint, of which he died, in that year. B. at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1732.—Mr. Fell was the author of an answer to Mr. Farmer's "Essay on the Demoniacs," and another in reply to that gentleman, "On the Idolatry of Greece and Rome;" an "Essay on the Love of One's Country," "Genuine Protestantism," "A Letter to Mr. Burke on the Penal Laws," "An Essay towards an English Grammar," and several other papers.

FELLAHS, *fel'-las*, the peasants and labourers of Egypt. (*See* EGYPT.)

FELLER, Joachim Frederick, *fel'-ler*, a learned German, who became secretary to the duke of Weimar, and published "Monumenta Varia inedita," 1714, 4to; "Miscellanea Leibnitiana," "Genealogy of the House of Brunswick," &c. B. 1673; D. 1726.

FELLER, Francis Xavier, an ex-Jesuit, who published, at Luxembourg, "An Historical and Literary Journal, from 1774 to 1794," "A Geographical Dictionary," and "The Historical Dictionary," in 8 vols. 8vo, at Liège. The editors of the last edition of the "Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique" are very severe on him, on account of this last work, which they call a piracy committed on their own. B. at Brussels, 1735; D. at Ratisbon, 1802.—Feller also wrote "Observations on the Philosophy of Newton," "An Impartial Examination of the Epochs of Nature," by Buffon, &c.

FELLOWS, Sir Charles, *fel'-lows*, a traveller, who, in 1838, made a tour in Asia Minor, and explored the banks of the ancient Xanthus, and discovered the ruins of Xanthus, the ancient capital of Lycia, Ilos, and thirteen other cities, in all of which he found a greater or less number of works of art. A large proportion of these were, ultimately, transported to England, and now form the Lycian saloon in the British Museum. In 1852 he republished the journals of his travels in a cheap form, under the title of "Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, particularly in the Province of Lycia." In 1845 he was knighted for his discoveries. B. at Nottingham, 1799.

FELTON, John, *fel'-ton*, a Catholic gentleman, who placed the pope's bull, excommunicating Queen Elizabeth, upon the gates of the bishop of London, for which he was executed, in 1570.—His son THOMAS was an ecclesiastic of the order of St. Francis, and, visiting England as a missionary, was apprehended and executed, in 1588.

FELTON, the name of several parishes in England. —1. In Herefordshire, 8 miles from Hereford. *Pop.* 200.—2. In Northumberland, 8 miles from Alnwick. *Pop.* 1,600.—3. In Shropshire, 4 miles from Oswestry. *Pop.* 1,100.

FELTRE, *fail'-trai*, a town of Italy, on a height near the Piave, 17 miles from Belluno. It has a cathedral and a diocesan school. *Manf.* Silk twist, bleaching-fields; and it has a trade in wine, oil, and corn. *Pop.* 6,000.

FELTRE, Henri Jacques Guillaume Clarke, Duc de, *feltr*, entered the French military service in 1781, and, by the time he was 27 years of age, had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, chiefly by the patronage of the duke of Orleans. In 1793 he was made general; and, in 1795, was sent on a secret mission to Vienna, and to the seats of war in Italy, for the purpose of watching the ambitious movements of Napoleon I. In a short time, however, he was fascinated by the rising star of that great man, entered his service, and, throughout his varying fortunes, continued with him till his fall. In 1807 he was made Minister of War, an office which he retained, through much ill-will and clamour, till 1814. In 1809 he was made duke of Feltre. After the fall of the emperor, he served Louis XVIII.; but his merits, however appreciated by the sovereign, were not proof against the continual attacks of other courtiers, and he was sent into a kind of honourable exile, to Rouen, with the command of the 3rd division. B. at Landrecies, 1765; D. at Rouen, 1818.

FEMERN, *fai'-mern*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic. *Area*, 70 square miles. *Desc.* Level, but fertile in corn, and cattle are abundant. Fishing and navigation are the principal pursuits of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 9,000. *Lat.* 26° 10' N. *Lon.* 11° 12' E.

FÉNÉLON, Francis de Salignac de Lamothe, *fai'-nai-lawng*, archbishop of Cambray, completed his studies at Paris, where, when young, he distinguished himself as a preacher. In 1686 he was employed by Louis XIV. as a missionary in Poitou, to convert the Protestants, and, by his persuasive eloquence, made many friends. In 1689 he became tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, which office he discharged so well, that he was preferred to the archbishopric of Cambray. About this time he fell into trouble, on account of his book entitled "The Maxims of the Saints," which was charged with favouring the mystical principles of Madame de Guyon. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, who was a violent enemy of that celebrated mystic, attacked the archbishop, and by his influence with the king, obtained an order for him to be banished to his diocese. The book was also condemned at Rome, by Pope Innocent VIII., and, to this censure, Fénélon submitted with profound deference, and even read the decree from the pulpit. He spent the remainder of his days in his diocese, and never recovered the king's favour, owing, in a great measure, to his composing, for his royal pupil, the duke of Burgundy, "Telemachus," in which Louis imagined he discovered some passages reflecting on himself. The good archbishop, however, bore his exile with the serenity of conscious integrity. His charities were unbounded, and so revered was his character, that the duke of Marlborough, and other

generals of the allies, when possessed of that part of Flanders, exempted his lands from pillage or exaction. B. at the Castle of Fénélon, in Perigord, 1651; D. 1715, without money and without debt.—Besides the above works, he wrote "Dialogues of the Dead," "Dialogues on Eloquence," a "Treatise on the Education of Daughters," a "Demonstration of the Existence of God," and "Spiritual Works." Fénélon is inferior, in force and sublimity, to his countryman Bossuet, but no author has, perhaps, surpassed him in the grace and charm of his style; he has been one of the most successful of writers to reproduce, in modern times, the noble simplicity of the ancients. As a man and Christian, he practised virtue, as he taught it, and caused the name and essence of religion to be loved and respected. Many of his works are lost; for, on the death of the duke of Burgundy, Louis XIV. caused several of his writings to be burned, which were found amongst the prince's papers.—His grand-nephew, the Abbé de Fénélon, was chaplain to Maria Leczinska, wife of Louis XV., and undertook the direction of an establishment charitably founded for the support of the little Savoyards in Paris. In spite, however, of his virtues and benevolence, he was arrested and brought before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to death. All the Savoyards in Paris hastened to the Convention to demand pardon for him, whom they called their "good father." Their prayers were vain; he was executed 1794. B. at St. Jean des Tallais, 1714.

FENTON, Elijah, *fen'-ton*, an English poet, who was, for some time, usher of a school in Surrey, and afterwards master of one at Sevenoaks, in Kent. In 1710 he became secretary to the earl of Orrery, and tutor to his son. He afterwards lived with Lady Trumbull as tutor to her son, and died at her seat in Berkshire, in 1730. B. at Shelton, Staffordshire, 1683.—He wrote some poems; the "Life of Milton;" the tragedy of "Mariamne;" and assisted Pope in his translation of the "Odyssey."

FENTON, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 4,500, which is the largest, and is 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire. It has a station on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway.

FERALIA, *fe-rai'-le-a*, a festival in honour of the dead, observed at Rome, the 17th or 21st of February. It continued for eleven days, during which, presents were carried to the graves of the deceased, marriages were forbidden, and the temples of the gods were closed.

FERDINAND, *fer'-di-nand*, a name derived from the German *verdienen*, 'to merit,' and which has been borne by several emperors of Germany, kings of Spain, Naples, Sicily, &c.

### EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, succeeded his brother Charles V. in 1558, at which time Ferdinand was king of the Romans, and of Hungary and Bohemia. He made peace with the Turks, and died in 1564, leaving the character of a wise and humane prince. B. 1503.

FERDINAND II. was the son of the archduke of Styria, and was elected king of Bohemia and of Hungary. Soon afterwards he succeeded Matthias as emperor. The Bohemian states having chosen the elector palatine Frederick to be their king, the latter raised an army of Protestants against the emperor, and thus was commenced the struggle known as the "Thirty Years' War," lasting from 1618 to 1648. Ferdinand defeated Frederick at Prague in 1620, and deprived him of his estates. A second league was then formed against the emperor by the Protestant princes, headed by Christian IV. of Denmark, who was defeated by Tilly, and forced to sign a treaty of peace at Lubeck, in 1629, which put an end to the war. Another league was now formed, of which Gustavus Adolphus was at the head, who defeated the Imperialists in different battles, but was himself slain at Lutzen, in 1632. A partial peace was afterwards made between the emperor and some of the Protestant princes, but it was soon broken, and the war renewed. D. 1637. Maximilian of Bavaria, Tilly, and Wallenstein, were amongst Ferdinand's generals. (*See* those names.)

FERDINAND III. the son of the preceding, was made king of Hungary in 1625, of Bohemia in 1627, and succeeded his father in 1637. Sweden and France being in alliance, gained several advantages over the Imperialists, which terminated with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. B. 1608; D. 1657.

### SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN (CASTILE, LEON, ARAGON, &c.)

FERDINAND I., king of Castile and Leon, called the Great, was the second son of Sancho III., king of Navarre. By the death of Bermudo, in 1037, he became king of Leon. He then made war against the Moors, from whom he took several cities, and pushed his conquests as far as Portugal. He next declared war against his brother, Garcias IV., king of Navarre, in which that prince lost his kingdom and his life. D. 1065.

FERDINAND II., son of Alphonso VIII., king of Leon and Castile, gained great advantages over the Portuguese, and made their king, Alphonso Henriquez, prisoner, whom he used with moderation. D. 1187.—In the reign of this prince, the military order of St. James was instituted, for the purpose of defending the dominions of the Christian powers against the Saracens.

FERDINAND III., son of Alphonso IX., obtained the crown of Castile by the abdication of his mother, Berengere, in 1217, and that of Leon by the death of his father, in 1230. He took many places from the Moors; but while he was projecting an expedition against Morocco, died, in 1252.—He was canonized by Pope Clement X., and is regarded as the founder of the university of Salamanca.

FERDINAND IV. succeeded to the throne of Castile in 1295, at the age of ten years, under the guardianship of his mother, who governed the kingdom with great prudence. D. 1312.—In 1309 Gibraltar was taken from the Moors by the Spaniards. This prince, in a fit of anger, caused two noblemen to be precipitated from a high rock. Just before undergoing this fate, they told him that he would appear before God in thirty hours from that time. Their prediction was verified, and thence he obtained the name of the "Summoned."

FERDINAND V., called the Catholic, son of John II., king of Aragon, married Isabella of Castile, sister of Henry IV., and thereby united the two kingdoms of Castile and Aragon. He declared war against Alphonso, king of Portugal, and defeated him at Toro, in 1476. He next completed the conquest of Grenada, and in 1516 expelled the Moors from Spain. The most remarkable event which signalized his reign, was the discovery of America by Columbus. He also made himself master of part of Navarre, and by the brilliancy of his successes, placed himself generally at the head of European princes. D. 1516.—In 1481 the tribunal of the Inquisition was reorganized in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella. Notwithstanding his great successes, he has been reproached for his instability and craft, which procured for him the surname of the "Crafty," in addition to that of the Catholic, for his victories over the Moors. In all his enterprises he was ably seconded by his consort Isabella, his minister Cardinal Ximenes, and his general Gonsalvo de Cordova. (*See* ISABELLA and COLUMBUS.)

FERDINAND VI., son of Philip V. and of Mary of Savoy, ascended the throne in 1746. This prince distinguished his reign by acts of beneficence, restoring liberty to prisoners, proclaiming pardon to smugglers and deserters, and assigning two days in a week to render justice to his subjects. He took part in the war of 1741, and signed the peace in 1748, by which means one of his brothers obtained the crown of the the Two Sicilies, and the other the dukedom of Parma and Placentia. He re-established his marine, and reformed and promoted arts and agriculture. D. at Madrid, without issue, 1759.—A singular coincidence of earthquakes occurred in this monarch's reign, no less than three severe shocks occurring in South America and Europe. In 1746 Lima, the capital of Peru, was almost entirely destroyed; Quito, in the same country, experienced a like misfortune in 1755; and seven months after this, many cities and towns in Spain suffered considerably from the earthquake which overthrew Lisbon.

FERDINAND VII., king of Spain and the Indies, was

the son of Charles IV., and was, when only six years old, recognized as prince of Asturias. During his minority, Spain was governed by Godoy, who vainly endeavoured to acquire the same influence over his mind that he had gained over the minds of his parents In 1801 he married Maria Antonia, a princess of Naples, possessed of great beauty and accomplishments. She, however, is supposed to have been poisoned in 1806, when Napoleon I. began to form his designs upon Spain. With the view to disconnect Ferdinand from the projects of Godoy, the French emperor proposed a matrimonial alliance between him and the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, which was entertained by Ferdinand, but prevented by Godoy, who informed Charles IV. of the design, and so exasperated the king against the prince, that he was imprisoned in the Escurial. Soon afterwards a public reconciliation took place, when the French army entered Spain, and the public indignation rose to a high pitch against Godoy, whose dismissal from the councils of his sovereign was loudly demanded. Charles became alarmed, and, abdicating his throne, Ferdinand was proclaimed his successor, and immediately assumed the reins of government. Meanwhile the French advanced towards Madrid, when Ferdinand sent a deputation requesting the preservation of amity with Napoleon; but that sovereign replied that Charles IV. was his friend and ally, and he could not recognize the right of any other claimant to the Spanish throne. Shortly afterwards, under pretence of having an interview with Napoleon at Bayonne, he was made a prisoner, when the French emperor demanded his renunciation of the Spanish crown. Charles IV., with his queen and minister Godoy, resumed possession of the throne and government, whilst the Spaniards, in all directions, were rising in arms. Napoleon now persuaded the royal family to take refuge in Bordeaux, and there formally abdicate the crown. So soon as this was accomplished, Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, was proclaimed king, whilst Ferdinand was placed in confinement at Valençay, where he and his family remained till 1813, when he was restored to the exercise of his regal rights. On returning to his kingdom, he was received with open arms by his people; but on arriving at Madrid, he dissolved the Cortes, and assumed the powers of an absolute monarch. The Inquisition was re-established, and those liberals who had fought for the expulsion of the French from the Spanish soil, were persecuted with the utmost rigour, despoiled of their property, forced to flee, or submit to the axe of the executioner. These measures exasperated the people, who, in 1820, rebelled against Ferdinand and re-established the Cortes, who endeavoured to stay the progress of the revolution, and adjust the affairs of the kingdom. In 1823 France again declared war against Spain, and the duke of Angoulême, at the head of an army of 100,000 men, entered the country, with the avowed purpose of restoring Ferdinand to all his absolute powers. The object was effected, but Ferdinand was not permitted to govern entirely by his own will. His despotic disposition was checked on one side by the dread of the liberals, and on the other by doubts of the friendship of the more violent absolutists, who deemed even the rule of Ferdinand too moderate to satisfy their tyrannical propensities. In this position he continued to reign, though hardly to govern, till 1833, when he died, and was buried with great pomp in the vaults of the chapel of the Escurial. B. 1784.—By his will he left the crown to his daughter Isabella, under the regency of her mother, Maria Christina, to the exclusion of Don Carlos, his brother. A long and disastrous civil war was the consequence. (*See* CARLOS, DON.)

FERDINAND, king of Portugal, succeeded his father, Peter, in 1367. On the death of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, he assumed the latter title, which produced a war between him and Henry of Transtamara, who ravaged Portugal, and forced Ferdinand to make peace and marry his daughter. This marriage he afterwards disowned, and entered into an alliance with John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who laid claim to the Castilian throne. This war proved very disastrous to the Portuguese, and Ferdinand was obliged to sue for peace. Another war was entered into, in which he was supported by the English, and was for a time successful, but was at last under the necessity of making peace. D. 1383.

FERDINAND, infant of Portugal, son of John I., passed into Africa, at the age of 14, to attack the Moors, and laid siege to Tangier. He was, however, made prisoner by the Moors, and spent the remainder of his life in captivity, dying of chagrin, 1443.—This prince's misfortunes have formed the subject of a great number of legends and tales.



SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

FERDINAND, king of Naples and of Sicily, succeeded Alphonso in 1458. In his reign, a civil war raged in his kingdom; but, uniting his arms to those of Scanderbeg, prince of Albania, he was enabled to defeat his barons in 1462. His rule, however, was again disturbed by them; when, in 1480, on the occasion of the marriage of his niece, he had many of the leading barons arrested in Naples, where they were thrown into prison, and numbers of them strangled. He was detested for his debaucheries and cruelties; yet he enacted many good laws, and restored the university of Naples. D. 1494.

FERDINAND II. ascended the throne at an early age, and entered into a war with the French, who, however, forced him to withdraw from Sicily. His reign was short, and marked by no event of general public importance. D. at Naples, 1496.

FERDINAND III. is the same as Ferdinand the Catholic. (*See* FERDINAND V. of Spain.)

FERDINAND IV. of Naples, and I. of the Two Sicilies, ascended the throne in 1759, and, for 30 years, brought peace and comparative happiness to the people over whose destinies his dominion was cast. On the breaking out of the French revolution, in 1792, the French demanded that Naples should renounce all connection with Great Britain; but, on the death of Louis XVI. of France, Ferdinand joined the coalition, and participated in the general war against France, from 1793 to 1796. Two years of peace now intervened; when the victory of Nelson, at Aboukir, once more brought Ferdinand into the field against the French, who defeated him, drove him from his kingdom, and proclaimed the Parthenopean Republic, in 1799. In the same year, however, the capital was retaken by the royalist army. In 1806 he lost his dominions again, Napoleon conferring the crown, first on his brother Joseph, and afterwards on Murat; Ferdinand, however, by the aid of the English, continuing to reign in Sicily. In 1814, the congress of Vienna finally established Ferdinand as king of the Two Sicilies. In 1820 a revolutionary movement commenced, under the auspices of a secret society called Carbonari, which proclaimed a constitution similar to that of Spain, and convoked a parliament at Naples. Another revolt broke out at Palermo, which was not suppressed without much bloodshed. This state of things excited the interest of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who would not acknowledge the new system of government established at Naples; and resulted, in 1821, in an Austrian army crossing the Po, and moving on Naples. The Neapolitans resisted, but were defeated; and the Austrians entered the city. Ferdinand, who had quitted his capital, now returned to it, and the government again became and continued absolute throughout the remainder of his reign. B. 1751; D. 1825.

FERDINAND II., surnamed "Bomba," king of the Two Sicilies, was the son of Francis I. and Isabella of Spain. He succeeded his father on the throne of Naples and Sicily in 1830. On his accession, by the introduction of a few liberal measures, the announcement of an amnesty for political offenders, and the promise to heal the wounds of this unhappy country, he was received with quite an ovation of joy and gratitude. These feelings were not destined, however, to last long. No sooner did he feel himself securely fixed in his seat, than he, like his father, placed himself in the hands of the clergy, more especially the Jesuits, to whom he at first allowed the monopoly of instruction; and thus they soon obtained supreme power. This they shared to some extent with the police, the latter seizing on all the highest posts in the government, without, however, being able to hinder conspiracies and risings amongst the people. The whole reign of Bomba is but

a long recital of these. Three attempts at insurrection were made in the year 1833; others, more serious, took place in 1837, 1841, 1844, and 1847. The king now instituted a procedure of torture, and put a price on the heads of those who were suspected of designs against his authority; many lost their lives, and numerous families were forced into exile. This rigorous rule served only to exasperate the people, and hasten the events of the revolution of 1848. In that year, when the thrones of Europe seemed trembling in the balance, the rebellion in Sicily, and the popular manifestation at Naples, forced the king to promulgate and swear to a constitution. Public opinion also forced him to send a *corps d'armée* to the support of the revolution in Lombardy; but, after having succeeded in repressing the revolutionists at Naples, he recalled the troops, and employed them to extinguish the insurrection in Calabria. Emboldened by his success, he treated with contempt the parliament, which had been assembled by virtue of the new constitution, and in the early part of 1849 declared it dissolved. He then turned his attention to his revolutionary subjects in Sicily, and at the same time undertook his unfortunate campaign against the Roman republic. Sicily being now conquered by Filangieri, and Rome occupied by the French, who had driven out the republicans, Ferdinand II.'s tyranny knew no bounds. The picture of his rule, as drawn by Mr. Gladstone, in 1851, in his famous "Letters to Lord Aberdeen," struck no one as an exaggeration. Vexatious and arbitrary proceedings substituted for the law; the civil code mutilated and defaced; education at a stand-still; literature and science humiliated; a rigorous and puerile censorship of the press; relations with other countries rendered difficult, or altogether interdicted; punishments multiplied; the most honourable citizens exiled,—such is the history of the last years of Bomba's reign. The use that he made of his absolute power, seemed to the most absolute of European sovereigns a stigma and disgrace to all government, and grave complaints were made at the congress of Paris, 1856, and even warnings addressed to him by the diplomatists at his court. In vain, however, all this,—he protested against the slightest interference in the internal affairs of his kingdom; and although France and England proceeded, in 185–, to the extremity of jointly recalling their ambassadors, it had no effect in causing a more gentle rule of the Neapolitans on the part of the king. B. at Palermo, 1810, when the throne of Naples was occupied by Murat; D. at Naples, 1859.

FERDINAND I., Emperor of Austria, son of Francis I., ascended the imperial throne in 1835, and continued to pursue the policy of his father, leaving the chief direction of affairs in the hands of Prince Metternich. In his reign, the republic of Cracow was annihilated, and a portion of it added to the empire. During the revolutionary year of 1848, he dismissed Metternich, and declared that the new minister should be responsible, and caused him to prepare a constitution. The concessions not being sufficient, Vienna revolted in May, the emperor retiring to Innspruck, whence he was induced to return at the pressing solicitations of the Viennese. The city rising again in October, Ferdinand established himself at Olmutz, and on December 2, 1848, abdicated, having no children, in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph I. (*See* METTERNICH.)

FERDOUSI, or FERDUSI, *fer-doo'-se*, a celebrated Persian poet, whom Mahmoud commissioned to write the "Châh Nâmeh," or History of the Persian Kings. The bard was employed thirty years in executing this immense work, which contains no less than 120,000 verses; and he was to receive a thousand pieces of gold for every thousand couplets. Whilst, however, he was giving himself up to the execution of his task, his enemies at court managed to damage him in the estimation of the king, and forced him, by their calumnies, to fly the kingdom. He retired to Bagdad, where his great reputation, which had preceded him there, obtained for him the protection of the caliph. After several years' exile, Ferdousi was recalled to his country, and passed there the remainder of his days. The "Châh Nâmeh" was published in London, in Persian, in 1829, and was afterwards translated into English, in 1831. It has also been translated into French. B. at Rizvan, near Thous, about 940; D. about 1020.

FÈRE, LA, *fair*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Aisne, on an island in the Oise, 14 miles from Laon. It has an arsenal and a school of artillery. *Manf.* Chemicals and woollen goods. *Pop.* 4,500.—This town was taken by the Spaniards in 1530, and by the Prussians in 1814.

FÈRE CHAMPENOISE, LA, *shamp'-nwarse*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, 20 miles from Epernay. *Pop.* 2,300.—In 1814 the French were here defeated by the allies.

FERETHIUS, *fe-re'-tre-us*, a surname of Jupiter, from *ferendo*, because he had assisted the Romans, or from *feriendo*, because he had conquered their enemies under Romulus. He had a temple at Rome, built by Romulus. It was there that the spoils called *opima* were always carried.

FERGUS, *fer'-gus*, a river of Ireland, running through the county of Clare, and, after a course of 30 miles, entering the Shannon by a wide estuary, 10 miles from Ennis.

FERGUS, ST., a maritime parish of Scotland, situate in Aberdeenshire, with a village 5 miles from Peterhead. *Area*, 12 square miles. *Pop.* 1,600.

FERGUS I., king of Scotland, was the son of Fergus, king of the Irish Scots, and was invited to Scotland to repel the Picts, and for this was chosen king. Drowned in his passage to Ireland, about 404.

FERGUSON, Adam, LL.D., *fer'-gus-on*, was the son of the Rev. Adam Ferguson, minister of Logie Rait, Perthshire, and was educated at the University of St. Andrew, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1744, he entered the 42nd regiment as chaplain, the duties of which office he discharged till 1757, when he became tutor in the family of Lord Bute. In 1759 he was chosen professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1764 professor of moral philosophy. From 1773 to 1775, he travelled on the continent with the earl of Chesterfield, and in 1778 received the appointment of secretary to the commissioners sent to America to endeavour to effect an amicable compromise with the Congress representing the different States. In 1785 he resigned his professorship of moral philosophy in favour of Dugald Stewart. Subsequently he retired to St. Andrew's, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Logie Rait, 1724; D. 1816.—His works are, "An Essay on the History of Civil Society;" "Institutes of Moral Philosophy;" and the "History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic." This last is a work of great merit.

FERGUSON, Robert, an English nonconformist, who was ejected, in 1662, from the living of Godmersham, in Kent, and afterwards distinguished himself by his political intrigues. He joined the duke of Monmouth, whom he is supposed to have betrayed, but was never long attached to any party. D. 1714.—He wrote the "Interest of Reason in Religion," 8vo; a "Discourse concerning Justification," &c.

FERGUSON, James, a Scotch philosopher and astronomer, whose father was a day-labourer, and who was enabled to send him to school only for three months at a small village in the north of Scotland. When about nine years of age, he was placed out as a servant to a farmer, who employed him as a shepherd; in which situation he acquired a surprising knowledge of the stars. His abilities being discovered by some neighbouring gentlemen, one of them took him to his house, where he learned decimal arithmetic and the rudiments of algebra and geometry. From a description of the globes in Gordon's grammar, he made, in three weeks, one of these instruments, sufficiently accurate to enable him to work problems. He afterwards made a wooden clock and a watch, which induced the country gentry to employ him in repairing and cleaning their clocks; and, having a taste for drawing, he earned something by designing patterns for ladies' work. He next began to paint portraits with Indian ink, by which he supported himself creditably some years. In 1743 he went to London, where he continued to draw portraits, and published some astronomical tables and calculations. He also gave lectures in experimental philosophy, which he repeated with success throughout the king-

dom. In 1754 he published a brief description of the solar system, with an astronomical account of the year of the crucifixion of Christ, 8vo; also an "Idea of the Material Universe, deduced from a Survey of the Solar System." His greatest work, however, is his "Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics." It first appeared in 1756, 4to, and has frequently been reprinted. On the accession of George III., to whom he had read lectures, Mr. Ferguson obtained a pension of £50 a year. In 1763 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, without paying the admission-fee, or the annual subscriptions; the same year appeared his "Astronomical Tables and Precepts," 8vo. In 1767 he published "Tables and Tracts relative to several Arts and Sciences," 8vo. Besides these, he published "Select Mechanical Exercises;" the "Young Gentleman and Lady's Astronomy;" an "Easy Introduction to Astronomy;" an "Introduction to Electricity;" the "Art of Drawing in Perspective made easy;" and several tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions. B. near Keith, Banffshire, 1710; D. 1776.—Under the title of the "Peasant-Boy Philosopher," Mr. Henry Mayhew has most delightfully described this youth's marvellous pursuit of knowledge under real difficulties.

Ferguson, William, a Scotch artist, distinguished as a painter of dead game and still life. D. 1690.

Ferguson, Robert, a Scotch poet, who was educated for the ministry; but habits of dissipation disqualified him for that profession, and he obtained a place in the sheriff clerk's office at Edinburgh. He contributed to the pages of Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine, and was greatly admired by Burns, whose own genius was stimulated to poetical composition by the perusal of his effusions. B. at Edinburgh, 1750; D. insane, in the lunatic asylum of that city, 1774.—The poems of Ferguson consist of pastoral, humorous, and lyrical effusions; but his genius is greatly inferior to that of Burns, who often bewails his unhappy end, both in his prose and poetical pieces.

Fergusson, James, a Scotch author and architect, was designed for a mercantile life, but, after passing a couple of years in a counting-house in Holland, and a like period in another in London, he went, in 1829, to India. Here he resided for ten years, during which period, as managing partner in a large firm in Calcutta, he amassed a fortune sufficiently large to enable him to return to England, where he began to devote himself to literary and scientific pursuits. His work entitled "Ancient Topography of Jerusalem," appeared in 1847; but it had been preceded by the "Ancient Architecture of Hindostan." Both were illustrated. These works were considered as exquisite specimens of artistic skill, "enhanced in value by the faithfulness with which every scene and place was recorded." In 1848 they were succeeded by an "Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Beauty in Art, more especially with reference to Architecture," a work highly extolled at the time of its appearance. In 1851 he produced "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis restored," which contains many things of general interest, relating to one of the most wonderful discoveries ever made in the history of the world. The principles of this work are illustrated in the Assyrian Court at the Crystal Palace, which was planned and produced under the superintendence of Mr. Fergusson. In 1851 he illustrated, by a model, a new system of fortification, and subsequently issued "The Peril of Portsmouth; or, French Fleets and English Forts," which was designed to subvert the approved systems of military engineers. A sequel to this work appeared, with notes on Sebastopol, which showed that the subject was well understood by its author. After this, Mr. Fergusson became general superintendent of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. B. at Ayr, Scotland, 1808.

Ferie Latinæ, *fer'-i-e lă-tī'-ne*, festivals at Rome, instituted by Tarquin the Proud. The *feriæ* among the Romans were certain days set apart to celebrate festivals, and during that time it was unlawful for any person to work. They were either public or private. The public were of four different kinds, and were called *stativæ*, or immovable; *conceptivæ*, or movable; *latinæ*, *compitalia*, *imperativæ*, appointed only by the consul, dictator, &c.; *nundinæ* and *privatæ*. The days on which the *feriæ* were observed were called by the Romans *festi dies*, because dedicated to mirth, relaxation, and festivity.

Fermanagh, *fer'-ma-na*, an inland county of Ireland, bounded N. by the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, E. by the former and the county of Monaghan, and S. by the counties of Cavan, Connaught, and Leitrim. *Area*, 714 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, presenting wild uplands and beautifully rich vales. A large portion of the surface may be termed mountainous, and it is generally bare of wood. *Rivers.* The principal is the Erne, which falls into a lake of the same name. This lake is denominated the Upper and Lower, and, with the river, divides the county nearly into equal portions. The Upper lake is 9 miles long, and from 1½ to 5 in breadth; the Lower 10 miles long, and from 2 to 8 wide. *Pro.* Oats, wheat, barley, flax, and potatoes. Agriculture, however, is generally backward, except in the N. The chief occupation of the inhabitants consists in rearing black cattle, and in the manufacturing of linen. *Pop.* 120,000.

Fermat, Peter de, *fair'-ma*, a distinguished mathematician, poet, and civilian, who wrote poetry in the Latin, French, and Spanish languages. He was universally respected for his talents, and became a counsellor in the parliament of Toulouse. His prose works were collected and published under the title of "Opera Varia Mathematica," in 1670, and also in 1679. B. at Toulouse, about 1595; D. 1664.

Fermo, *fair'-mo*, a delegation of the Papal States, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Macerata, W. by Camerino, S. by Ascoli, and E. by the Adriatic. *Ext.* 27 miles long and 18 broad. *Area*, 370 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and covered with branches of the Apennines. *Rivers.* The Chienti, Tenna, and Aso, all flowing into the Adriatic. *Pro.* Maize and corn. Large numbers of cattle are raised, and much attention given to the culture of silkworms and bees. *Pop.* estimated at 90,000.

Fermo, a seaport of the Ecclesiastical States, on the Gulf of Venice, 35 miles from Ancona. Its chief buildings are a palace, built by Jerome Bonaparte, a cathedral, several churches, convents, and a university. It has a small trade, and exports grain, silk, and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 15,000.

Fermoselle, *fair-mo-sail'-yai*, a frontier town of Spain, 26 miles from Zamora. *Manf.* Cloths. *Pop.* 3,500.

Fermoy, *fer-moi'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the Blackwater, which is crossed by a bridge of thirteen arches, 20 miles from Cork. Fermoy was an insignificant village, when, in 1791, a new town was projected, which has advanced rapidly. It has now a barracks, court-house, bridewell, hospital, a handsome church, and classical school. Its trade principally consists of rural produce. *Pop.* 10,000.

Fern, Fanny, *fern*. Under this *nom de plume*, an American lady has written some sketches of domestic life called "Fern Leaves," which in the United States and Great Britain have attained some degree of success. She is a sister of N. P. Willis, known also as an author of some celebrity, and was originally married, in 1837, to Dr. Eldredge, who died in 1846. She subsequently married Mr. Farrington, from whom, however, she afterwards separated. Besides "Fern Leaves," she wrote a tale, called "Ruth Hall," and "Rose Clark." B. at Portland, Maine, 1811.

Fern Islands. (*See* Farn Islands.)

Fernandez, Juan, *fair-nan'-daiz*, a Spanish navigator, who, in 1572, discovered the island which bears his name. (*See* Juan Fernandez.)

Fernandez, Navarette, surnamed El Mudo, or the Dumb, was one of the most distinguished of the pupils of Titian, and became painter to Philip II. of Spain, who employed him mostly in adorning the Escurial. His principal works are a "Martyrdom of St. James," a "Nativity of Christ," "St. Jerome in the Desert," and "Abraham with the Three Angels." This last is esteemed his greatest work. He painted with great ease, and, on account of his colouring, was named the Spanish Titian. B. at Logrono, on the Ebro, 1526; D. at Segovia, 1579.

FERNANDEZ. (*See* JUAN FERNANDEZ.)

FERNANDO DE NORONHA, *fair-nan'-do dai no-rone'-a*, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the empire of Brazil. *Ext.* 8 miles long, by about 2 miles broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, rugged, and covered with wood. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 3° 50′ 4″ S. *Lon.* 32° 25′ 5″ W.—No females are permitted to land on this island, which has long served as a place of banishment from Brazil.

FERNANDO PO, *fer-nän'-do po*, an island of Africa, near the coast of Benin. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with an average breadth of from 5 to 15. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, and presenting a rich and varied aspect of beauty and fertility. A large portion of its surface is covered with dense forests of valuable timber, whilst the land gradually rises from the steep and rocky coasts, into two peaks, attaining an elevation of upwards of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The streams and brooks are numerous and clear, and the sugar-cane grows wild in abundance. Yams are also abundant, and furnish the natives with a principal article of food. The animals are monkeys, squirrels, antelopes, a kind of porcupine, land crabs, and snakes, the latter in great numbers and very large. Birds are numerous and of beautiful plumage, and fish, at some seasons, are plentiful. The climate, however, is unhealthy. *Pop.* 14,000 negroes. *Lat.* between 3° 10′ and 3° 44′ N. *Lon.* between 8° 22′ and 8° 54′ E.—This island was discovered in 1471, by the Portuguese, who, in 1778 ceded it to Spain. It is now in the hands of the British.

FERNANDO, SAN. (*See* SAN FERNANDO.)

FERNEL, John Francis, *fair'-nel*, physician to Henry II. of France, published a number of works on medical subjects, which have been frequently reprinted. B. at Mont Didier, in Picardy, 1506; D. 1558.

FERNEY, or FERNEX, *fair'-ne*, a village of France, on the frontier of Switzerland, at the foot of the Jura Mountains, 5 miles from Geneva. *Pop.* 1,500.—Here Voltaire took up his residence in 1759, and established a manufactory of watches. He lived at this place till near the close of his career, and the house in which he resided is still shown to the passing stranger.

FEROE ISLANDS. (*See* FARO ISLANDS.)

FERONIA, *fe-ro'-ne-a*, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the woods and groves. It was usual to make a yearly sacrifice to her, and it is said that those who were filled with the spirit of this goddess, could walk barefooted over burning coals without receiving any injury.—Also a town at the foot of Mount Soracte.

FEROZABAD, *fe-ro-za-bad'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, 24 miles from Agra. *Pop.* about 12,000.—There is another town of the same name in the Nizam's dominions, 112 miles from Hyderabad.

FERRARA, *fair-rar'-a*, a city of Italy, and the capital of the most N. legation of the Pontifical States, situate in a marshy plain near a branch of the Po, 25 miles from Bologna. The streets are long, wide, and straight; the principal square is the Piazza Nuova; and there are several good edifices in different parts of the town. The theatre is one of the best in Italy. Of private buildings, the principal are the mansions of Este, Villa, and Bevilacqua. The churches and convents are very numerous; the cathedral is an ancient fabric in the form of a Greek cross; and there are several academies, museums, and a public library with 80,000 volumes and nearly 1,000 MSS. Here Ariosto lies buried in a Benedictine convent, and Tasso was confined as an idiot in the hospital of St. Anna. Byron, in his prelusory notice to his "Lament of Tasso," says, "At Ferrara, in the library, are preserved the original MSS. of Tasso's 'Gierusalemme,' and of Guarini's 'Pastor Fido,' with letters of Tasso, one from Titian to Ariosto, and the inkstand and chair, the tomb and house of the latter. But as misfortune has a greater interest for posterity, and little or none for the contemporary, the cell where Tasso was confined in the hospital of St. Anna, attracts a more fixed attention than the residence or monument of Ariosto—at least it had this effect on me. There are two inscriptions, one on the outer gate, the second over the cell itself, inviting, unnecessarily, the wonder and the indignation of the spectator. Ferrara is much decayed and depopulated. The castle still exists entire; and I saw the court where Parisina and Hugo were beheaded, according to the annal of Gibbon." *Pop.* about 35,000, of whom a third are Jews.—Ferrara was, under the line of Este, the capital of a sovereign duchy, with a population estimated at 80,000. It afforded an asylum to Calvin, Marot, and other reformers. Founded in the 5th century, by the inhabitants of Aquileia, which had just been destroyed by the Huns, it was at first a place of little importance. After having been subject to the emperors of the West, the Heruli and the Ostrogoths, and to the Byzantine emperors, it fell, in the 8th century, into the hands of the Lombards, and was subsequently included in the gift which Pepin made to Pope Stephen II. Under the papal rule, Ferrara became a seignory of the Church, and comprised within itself nearly the extent of the whole Legation. After passing through various hands, it came, in 1208, into the possession of the house of Este, the princes of which made it their residence, and the capital of their states. From that period the importance of the place may be dated, and it soon became one of the principal seats of learning in Italy. Re-established in their states in 1317, by the pope, the Venetians for a time having seized them, the lords of Ferrara acknowledged themselves vassals of the Vatican. In 1471 the lordship of Ferrara was erected into a duchy, and after that time till 1597 it remained, with a few interruptions, in spite of the efforts of Pope Julian II., in the possession of the Este family. The ducal line now being extinct, Clement VIII., as suzerain, took possession. In 1796 the French entered the place, and made it the capital of a department. In 1814 the Church again recovered it, but the Austrians had the right to maintain here a garrison.

FERREIRA, Antonio, *fair'-rai-eer-a*, a Portuguese poet, who held the office of judge, and wrote, with considerable success, elegies, odes, comedy, tragedy, and also epics. His best piece is "Inez de Castro," one of the first complete tragedies of modern times. His works were collected at Lisbon, 1598, and his comedies were reprinted in 1621. He was, in his time, the chief of the classical school, and seems to have deserved his title of the Portuguese "Horace." B. at Lisbon, 1528; D. 1569.

FERRERAS, Don John de, *fair-rair'-ass*, a learned Spanish divine, who was a member of the Spanish Academy at its commencement, and contributed largely to the dictionary produced by that body. He also wrote a "History of Spain," 10 vols. 4to, and other works, highly esteemed for their minuteness and accuracy. B. at Labaneza, 1652; D. 1735.—As an historian of Spain, this writer is much more to be depended on than Mariana, whose pages, however, are more elegant and fascinating.

FERRET COL, *fer'-rai*, a pass over the Pennine Alps, between Orsières, in Switzerland, and Cormayeur, in Piedmont. *Height*, 7,640 feet above the level of the sea.

FERRIER, Miss, *fer'-ri-er*, was the daughter of a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, who held an appointment in the Court of Session as the colleague of Sir Walter Scott. Her early introduction to the best literary society of Edinburgh gave a bias to her tastes, and she became the authoress of three excellent novels, entitled the "Marriage," the "Inheritance," and "Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter." B. at Edinburgh, 1782; D. 1854.—At the conclusion of the "Legend of Montrose," Sir Walter Scott thus compliments the abilities of this lady:—"I retire from the field, conscious that there remains behind, not only a large harvest, but labourers capable of gathering it in. More than one writer has already displayed talents of this description; and if the present author, himself a phantom, may be permitted to distinguish a brother, or, perhaps, a sister shadow, he would mention, in particular, the author of the very lively work entitled 'Marriage.'"—Miss Ferrier was a frequent guest at Abbotsford, and helped to cheer the melancholy hours which clouded the last moments of the life of the great novelist.

FERRIÈRE, *fer-re-air'*, the name of several villages and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 3,500.

FERRINTOSH, *fer-rin'-tosh*, a village and barony of Scotland, formerly in Ross-shire, but now forming a

part of Nairnshire. It was formerly famous for its whiskey, manufactured free of duty; a privilege withdrawn from it by the government in 1785.

FERRO, or HIERO, *fair'-ro*, the most westerly and smallest of the Canary Islands. *Area*, 100 square miles. *Desc.* Not very fertile; but the inhabitants raise corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes, and feed a great number of cattle. *Pop.* about 5,000. *Lat.* of W. extremity, 27° 42′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 18° 9′ 7″ W., Greenwich.—The western extremity of Ferro was heretofore, by common consent, accounted the place of the first meridian; but national partialities induced the moderns generally to adopt the capital of their own particular countries as the place from which to reckon the longitude.

FERROL, *fair'-role*, an important seaport of Spain, situate on the N. coast of Galicia, at the influx of the river Juvia into the extensive inlet called the Bay of Corunna, 12 miles from Corunna. The town is of comparatively recent erection. It was only in 1752 that it was determined to establish here dock-yards, arsenals, and manufactories. The harbour, for depth, capacity, and safety, is not equalled by many in Europe, and is entered by a strait, and defended by the castles San Felipe and Palma. The basin in which the ships are laid up is of great extent and solid workmanship. The marine barracks is a vast and beautiful building, affording accommodation for 6,000 men. The establishments are all naval, and there is an academy for the Guardas Marinas, a mathematical school for marine artillerists, and a nautical as well as a pilot school. *Manf.* Hats, leather, paper, hardware, and naval stores. *Exp.* Brandy, vinegar, fish, and corn. *Imp.* Manufactured goods and salted meats. *Pop.* 17,000. *Lat.* 43° 29′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 8° 13′ W.—In 1799 this place was unsuccessfully attacked by the English.

FERRYBRIDGE, *fer'-re-bridj*, a town of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Pontefract.

FERRYDEN, *fer'-re-den*, a village of Scotland, on the South Esk, 1 mile from Montrose, inhabited mostly by fishermen. *Pop.* 930.

FERRY PORT ON CRAIG, a village and parish of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Tay, 12 miles from Cupar. It is a ferry-station of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway. *Pop.* 2,360, mostly engaged in the manufacture of linen and the salmon-fishery. One of the Tay lighthouses is here, in *lat.* 56° 29′ N.; *lon.* 2° 49′ W.

FERTÉ BERNARD, LA, *fair'-tai bair'-nar*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. *Manf.* Linen fabrics and cotton yarns. *Pop.* 2,700.—LA FERTÉ is an old term, which signifies a feudal fortress, and is embraced in the names of many towns, &c. of France. The largest of them, however, has not a population above 6,000.

FESA, *fai'-sa*, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, 80 miles from Shiraz. *Manf.* Silken, cotton, and woollen fabrics; with a trade in tobacco. *Pop.* 18,000.

FESCENNIA, *fes-sen'-e-a*, a town of Etruria, where the Fescennine verses were first invented. These verses were a sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed, before their audience, the failings and vices of their adversaries, and, by a satirical humour and merriment, endeavoured to raise laughter and ridicule. They were proscribed by Augustus as of immoral tendency.

FESCH, Cardinal Joseph, *fesk*, a distinguished Corsican, and the half-brother of Letitia Ramolini, the mother of Napoleon I. After suffering considerable privations in the revolutionary period of France, he suddenly found his fortunes changed by the elevation of his nephew to the command of the Army of Italy. He became one of its commissioners, or factors; but, in 1802, was appointed archbishop of Lyons. In the following year, he was sent ambassador to the Holy See; and, from the court which he paid to the pope, he received a cardinal's hat, and the consent of that dignitary to visit Paris to crown Napoleon. After the coronation, he, in 1805, became grand aumonier, and received the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. In 1809 he rejected the archbishopric of Paris, on account of the severity with which the pope was treated by the emperor; and, in 1810, actually openly rebuked Napoleon before the council of Paris. For this he was driven into exile, and took refuge in Rome, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Ajaccio, 1763; D. at Rome, 1839.

FESTUS, Porcius, *fes'-tus*, pro-consul and governor of Judæa, before whom St. Paul was accused by the Jews; but, the apostle appealing to the emperor, Festus sent him to Rome.—Also, a celebrated Latin grammarian, whose age is not accurately ascertained; but he is believed to have lived in the 3rd century. He compiled some voluminous works on his favourite science, and is classed by Scaliger amongst the best or most useful etymologists for understanding the language of ancient Rome. Lived in the 1st century A.D.

FETISHISM, *fe'-tish-ism*, 'the adoration of *fetishes*,' a gross idolatry, and so called from the word *fetisso*, 'a thing charmed or bewitched,' a name given by the Portuguese to the idols and charms, and other objects of worship, of the African negroes. This idolatry obtains amongst the savage aborigines of the Australian continent, and the less barbarous tribes of central Asia and Africa, as well as those of South America. Their fetishes are constituted of the elements, especially fire, and of trees, streams, and those invisible beings, those benevolent or malevolent genii, the offspring of fear and superstition. Human sacrifices and other atrocious deeds accompany, for the most part, these wretched beliefs.

FETTERESSO, *fet'-te-res'-so*, a parish of Scotland, on the North Sea, in Kincardineshire, 2 miles from Stonehaven. It includes a part of Stonehaven. *Pop.* about 6,000.

FEURBACH, Paul John Anselm, *foir'-bak*, an eminent German writer on criminal law, who became successively professor at the universities of Giessen, Jena, Kiel, and Landshuth. Although he wrote a number of able papers on criminal jurisprudence, his fame did not become established till he produced his "Review of the Fundamental Principles and Ideas of Penal Law." This work, in conjunction with another which appeared shortly afterwards, exercised a great influence on German criminal legislation, and placed Feurbach in an eminent position in the eyes of his countrymen. In 1808 he became a privy councillor in Bavaria; in 1817 second president of the court of appeal at Bamberg; and in 1821 first president of appeal at Anspach. To these offices his sphere of action was entirely confined throughout the rest of his life. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1775; D. there, 1833.

FEVEDA, *fai-vai'-da*, an island of N. America, in the Gulf of Georgia, Oregon territory, between Vancouver's Island and the mainland. *Ext.* 32 miles long, with an average breadth of 2. *Lat.* 49° 41′ N. *Lon.* 124° W.

FEVERSHAM. (*See* FAVERSHAM.)

FÈVRE, Tannegui le, or Tanaquil Faber, *faivr*, a learned critic, pensioned by Richelieu, at 2,000 livres, to inspect the books printed at the Louvre; but on the death of the cardinal, his salary was stopped. He then removed to Saumur, where he embraced the reformed religion, and obtained the classical professorship. B. at Caen, 1615; D. 1672.—He was the father of the celebrated Madame Dacier, and published several comments on Greek and Latin authors; two volumes of Letters; "Lives of the Greek Poets," in French; "Greek and Latin Poems;" a "Method of Education."—There are several other French writers of this name.

FEZ, *fez*, a city of Morocco, Africa, situate about 85 miles to the S. of the Mediterranean. It was built in 793, by a prince of the name of Edris, and soon became the chief city of all the western Mahometan states, distinguished both as a school of learning and as a resort of religion. It is situate in the hollow part of a valley, and the gardens, orchards, and orange-groves seen around it, form a most delightful amphitheatre. On a height above the rest of the city, stands New Fez, founded in the 13th century, and forming a well-built town, surrounded by beautiful gardens, and, by its situation, commanding the old. It is chiefly inhabited by Jews. The finest edifice is the mosque of Caroubin, built during the most flourishing period of Fez, with 300 pillars, and numerous fountains. It has also a tower containing globes and astronomical instruments. The city contains many caravansaries,

or inns, called fondaques, which are tolerably convenient. They are two or three stories high, with galleries towards the court, which is always in the centre, and by which light is admitted into the apartments. The principal houses have cisterns under them; they have also flat and terraced roofs, elegantly constructed, on which carpets are spread for their inhabitants to enjoy the coolness of evening. All the magnificence is in the interior. The hospitals, once numerous, have now in a great measure fallen to decay. The shops make no handsome appearance, and should rather be called stalls; there being just room for a sedentary Moor, who never stirs, but has his baskets heaped around him. The markets are much crowded, being the resort of all the wandering Arabs, who here purchase their foreign and manufactured articles. *Manf.* Morocco leather, carpets, silks, woollens, jewellery, earthenware, and saddlery. *Pop.* estimated at 80,000, but is not now supposed to contain more than 40,000. *Lat.* 34° 6′ 3″ N. *Lon.* 5° 1′ 10″ W.

FEZZAN, *fez'-zan*, a kingdom of North Africa, situate to the south of Barbary, and bounded on the N. by Tripoli, and on all its other sides by the Sahara, or Great Desert. *Desc.* Fezzan consists of an extensive valley, bounded by an irregular circuit of mountains on all sides except the west, where it opens into the desert. One of the ranges of these mountains is called the Black Mountains, and is composed of basalt, nearly black, and of a shining or polished appearance. *Rivers.* None, properly so called; water, however, is plentifully found at a depth of from 10 to 12 feet. There are a few small lakes, which are sometimes covered with a thin crust of carbonate of soda. *Zoology.* The most common wild animals are the ostrich, the antelope, and a beautiful species of deer, of a white colour, streaked with different hues of brownish red. The domestic animals are goats, horned cattle, horses, and camels. *Climate.* The heat of summer is very great, and the south wind, intensely dry and impregnated with fiery particles, is scarcely supportable, even by the natives. The winter, on the other hand, is cold; which is painfully felt, even by the natives of a northern climate. *Pro.* Wheat is raised; but maize and barley are the grain on which the country chiefly depends for subsistence. Dates are abundantly produced, and form a large portion of the food of the inhabitants; figs, pomegranates, and legumes are also abundant. *Manf.* None, and shoemakers and smiths are the only artisans. Fezzan derives its chief importance from that favourable situation which renders it a grand depôt for the immense interior commerce which is carried on between Northern and Central Africa. The communication of Egypt and of Barbary with the vast countries situate to the east and south of the Niger, centres almost entirely in Mourzook. Of the caravans to the south, the principal is that to Bornou, with which Fezzan maintains a regular and extensive communication. Another grand caravan goes directly southward into Cassina. The arrival of the great caravans forms a sort of jubilee in the cities of Fezzan. The goods sent thence southward, consist of various European articles, fire-arms, powder, sabres, knives, glass, paper, beads, imitations of coral, and toys of a great variety of kinds; also tobacco and snuff. *Gov.* The sovereign of Fezzan pays a fixed tribute to Tripoli, but is, in other respects, entirely independent, and rules his dominions with absolute sway. The throne is hereditary in the eldest prince of the royal family, whether he be son or nephew. *Pop.* variously estimated at from 80,000 to 150,000. *Lat.* between 23° 30′ and 30° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 12° and 19° E.

FICHTE, Johann Gottlieb, *feesht-e(r)*, a learned German, who, in 1793, became professor of philosophy at Jena, and thence promulgated his system, known as the "Doctrine of Science." Shortly afterwards, a suspicion of irreligious tendencies fell upon him, when he retired to Prussia, and, after living some time in Berlin, received the appointment of professor of philosophy at Erlangen. Here he continued for some time highly esteemed, but in 1814 he visited Berlin, where, in the military hospital of that city, his wife caught a fever, and communicated it to him. She recovered, but he died, in 1814. B. in Upper Lusatia, 1762.

FICINUS, Marsilius, *fi-si'-nus*, a learned Italian, whose father was physician to Cosmo de' Medici, by whom Marsilius was greatly esteemed, on account of his attachment to the doctrines of Plato. Under the patronage of Cosmo he made rapid progress in all kinds of learning, and was chosen first president of an academy founded by him at Florence. After this, he published a complete version of Plato's works in the Latin language, and translated Plotinus, Iamblichus, Proclus, and other Platonists. Lorenzo the Magnificent was also a liberal patron of Ficinus, and thus Platonism revived with great splendour in Italy. At the age of forty-two he entered into orders, and obtained some considerable preferment through the means of the high patronage with which he had been honoured. B. at Florence, 1433; D. 1499.—His works were collected and printed together in two vols. folio.

FIDES, *fi'-dees*, the goddess of faith and honesty, worshipped by the Romans. Numa was the first who paid her divine honours.

FIDIUS DIUS, *fid'-e-us di'-us*, a divinity by whom the Romans generally swore.

FIDJI, or FIJI ISLANDS. (*See* FEEJEE.)

FIELD, Nathaniel, *feeld*, a dramatic author, who is supposed to have been a member of Shakespeare's company, and to have been one of the players of the Globe and Blackfriars theatres. He wrote "A Woman 's a Weathercock," "Amends for Ladies," and, in conjunction with Massinger, "The Fatal Dowry." Lived between the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

FIELD-DALLING, *feeld dăl'-ling*, a parish of Norfolk, 5 miles from New Walsingham. *Pop.* 500.

FIELDING, Henry, *feel'-ding*, a celebrated English author, son of Lieutenant-General Fielding, and great-grandson of William, third earl of Denbigh. After receiving the rudiments of his education at home, he went to Eton, whence he was sent to Leyden, where, for two years, he devoted himself to the investigation of civil law, and then returned to England. The narrowness of his father's circumstances, and the largeness of his family, prevented him from providing in a suitable manner for his son, who, in his twenty-first year, went to London, and began writing for the stage. His first piece was entitled "Love in several Masques," and met with a favourable reception; as did his next performance, called "The Temple Beau." Some of his future dramatic efforts, however, were not so successful, and he had the courage to prefix to one of them, "As it was *damned* at the theatre royal, Drury-lane." A long list of his plays are now, by the generality of readers, entirely unknown. In 1734 he was fortunate enough to marry Miss Charlotte Cradock, a lady of some wealth, and, by the death of his mother, came into the possession of 200*l.* a year. His extravagances, however, were such, that, at the age of thirty, he had reduced himself to his former condition; on which he entered the Temple, and studied the law with considerable ardour, still exercising his pen for immediate support, as assistant editor of a periodical paper called "The Champion," and by occasional contributions of a poetical kind. About this time he produced the "History of Jonathan Wild," a notorious character, whose story Fielding wrought up into an entertaining romance. This has been pronounced, perhaps, the most ingeniously-arranged description of a tissue of blackguardisms which has ever been given to the world. In 1742 appeared his "Joseph Andrews," a novel full of humour and admirable delineations of human nature. During the rebellion of 1745 he published some patriotic pieces, for which he was made a Middlesex justice, in which situation he gained considerable reputation, by his "Inquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robberies," and his "Proposal for the Maintenance of the Poor." In 1749 he published his principal work, the novel of "Tom Jones," which exhibits a great knowledge of life, and is equally rich in comic delineation and pathetic expression. His "Amelia" followed in 1751, and is more correct in sentiment, though deficient in humour and variety. For this novel he received 1,000*l.* A complication of complaints had now produced a dropsy, and after undergoing the operation of tapping, he went with his family to Lisbon, where he ended his days. B. at Sharpham, Somersetshire, 1707; D. at Lisbon, 1754.

His works have been printed uniformly in 12 vols. 8vo, with his life prefixed by Mr. Murphy.—That Fielding had a great genius as a writer, is unquestionable; and when we consider the comparative brevity of his life, and the difficulties under which he almost invariably wrote, we are amazed at the number and general excellence of his productions. He wrote twenty-four dramatic pieces; and although his talents were not of a decidedly theatrical cast, still it was something to escape general disapprobation, though he was, at times, received with indifference. Of his three great works,—"Joseph Andrews," "Amelia," and "Tom Jones," upon which his reputation rests, it must be confessed that, however they may occasionally err in their morality, they are extremely happy representations of those features of human nature which must always interest, simply because they are immediately recognized as genuine, by every mind that has been brought into contact with the various elements at work in society at large. "Joseph Andrews," Fielding tells us himself, was written as an imitation of the style and manner of Cervantes, and it cannot be denied that he has well succeeded in copying the humour, the gravity, and the fine ridicule of his master. His "Amelia" is also an admirable production. "It is, perhaps, the only book," says Dr. Johnson, "of which, being printed off betimes one morning, a new edition was called for before night." The same stern moralist read the book through without stopping; and further adds, that "Fielding's 'Amelia' is the most pleasing heroine of all the romances." "Tom Jones" is considered as the greatest work of Fielding, yet it has not escaped severe censure. "Sir," said Johnson, "there is more knowledge of the heart in one letter of Richardson's, than in all 'Tom Jones,'"—an opinion, however, in which few will concur. There is no novel with which we are acquainted, so skilfully conducted in its fable, and evincing so much art in the development of the plot. In composition, also, Fielding is a great master. Indeed, "taking him for all in all," we believe it is the general opinion that he is what Byron calls him,

"The prose Homer of human nature."

FIELDING, Sarah, was the third sister of the above great novelist, and accounted a woman of considerable learning. She wrote the novels of "David Simple" and "The Cry;" and translated "Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates" into English; "The Lives of Cleopatra and Octavia;" "The History of the Countess of Delwin;" "The History of Ophelia;" and several other works. She lived and died unmarried at Bath. B. 1714; D. 1768.

FIELDING, Sir John, the half-brother of Henry, the novelist, and his successor as a justice for Middlesex, was blind from his childhood, yet discharged his office with great credit, and in 1761 received the honour of knighthood. D. 1780.—He laboured to reform the vicious, and published some tracts on police; a "Charge to the Grand Jury of Westminster," &c.

FIELDING, Copley Vandyke, an English painter, belonged to a family of artists, and first exhibited his pictures in 1810, at the Artists' Exhibition in Spring Gardens. He early became a teacher of his art, and from his great success in this vocation, secured a wide circle of friends and patrons. It is as a water-colour painter that he is best known and most admired; and there are few, if any, who have risen to the same height of popularity in representing English scenery, under the same or similar aspects in which he delighted to exhibit it. His path was one of unvarying prosperity, and, for many years, he held the office of president of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. His subjects are generally chalky downs, stretching far away, until they are lost in the softened haze of distance. He has also represented both Scotch and Welsh mountain scenery, under peculiar atmospheric effects, and usually with the most striking success. He had great mechanical dexterity in the use of his pencil, notwithstanding which, he had frequently recourse to both the sponge and the cloth to produce appearances, which were not entirely free from a charge of a kind of ingenious trickery. B. 1787; D. at Worthing, Sussex, 1855.

FIENNES, William, Lord Say and Sele, *fe'-en*, was educated at New College, Oxford, and in 1624 was made a viscount. In the Rebellion he sided with the parliament, and became "very active" with Hampden and Pym, for which he was declared an outlaw by the king, after whose execution he retired to the Isle of Lundy, on the coast of Devon, where he continued till Cromwell's death. At the Restoration he was made privy seal and chamberlain of the household. B. in Oxfordshire, 1582; D. 1662.—His lordship wrote some pamphlets against the Quakers. Clarendon pronounces him "a man of a close and reserved nature, of great parts, and the highest ambition."

FIENNES, Nathaniel, second son of Lord Say and Sele, was also educated at New College, Oxford, after which he went to Geneva. On his return he was intrusted with the government of Bristol, but surrendered it to Prince Rupert, for which he was condemned to death by a council of war. His father's interest, however, saved his life. Cromwell, with whom he was in great favour, made him one of his lords. He was a distinguished leader of the independent party, and printed some speeches and pamphlets. B. 1608; D. 1669.—Lord Clarendon says of this person, "If he had not encumbered himself with command in the army, to which men thought his nature not so well disposed, he had been second to none in those councils after Mr. Hampden's death."

FIESCHI, Joseph, *fe-es'-ke*, a Corsican, and the author of one of the most terrible conspiracies of which history has preserved the remembrance. In 1835, whilst Louis Philippe was king of the French, he made an attempt to destroy that sovereign and the princes of the royal family. Preparing an "infernal machine," in a house on the Boulevard du Temple, he, on the 28th July, on the occasion of a grand review, discharged it as the king and staff were passing his windows. Eighteen persons lost their lives, among whom was Marshal Mortier, duke de Treviso; twenty-two others were severely wounded, the king escaping only by a miracle. The assassin was taken and condemned to death, with Pépin and Morez, his accomplices. This man had formerly been a shepherd, then a soldier, and had been, prior to this, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for robbery. B. in Corsica, 1790; executed, 1835.

FIESCHO, John Lewis, *fe-es'-ko*, a noble Genoese, who, out of hatred to the famous Andrew John Doria, formed, in 1547, a conspiracy, with the assistance of France and Pope Paul, to revolutionize Genoa. In the attempt to seize the galleys, Fiescho was drowned. The conspirators, disheartened, gave up the enterprise, and the family of Fiescho was proscribed.

FIESOLE, the ancient *Fæsulæ*, *fe'-si-so-lai*, a town of Tuscany, situate on a steep hill, 3 miles from Florence. *Pop.* 3,200. In its neighbourhood are excellent free-stone quarries. Under the name of Fæsulæ, it was one of the twelve Etruscan cities, and submitted, with the rest of Etruria, to the Roman power, and was colonized by Sylla. About the beginning of the 11th century, it was destroyed by the Florentines, and many of its inhabitants transported to the city of Florence.

FIFENESS, *fife'-ness*, a cape of Scotland, on the E. coast of the county of Fife. It projects into the North Sea, in *lat.* 56° 17′ N., and *lon.* 2° 36′ W. Beyond it are the Carr Rocks, a dangerous ridge, extending for some distance into the sea.

FIFESHIRE, *fife'-sheer*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded N. by the river Tay and counties Perth and Kinross, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the Firth of Forth, and W. by an isolated portion of Perth and Clackmannan. *Ext.* 41 miles long by 18 broad. *Area*, 470 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified by hill and dale, having the Ochills, the Lomonds, and Largo Law for the highest summits. *Rivers.* The Eden and the Leven. *Pro.* The usual cerealia, and the "How of Fife" is especially productive. Large numbers of cattle are reared, and they are of a superior breed. *Minerals.* Copper and iron ore have been found, and the sulphurated ore of zinc. Coal is also extremely abundant, and lime, which is sometimes of sufficient hardness to admit of a fine polish. Cornelians and agates, and other kinds of stones, have also been discovered. *Manf.* Linen in all its branches, and the coal and limeworks and fisheries employ large numbers of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 154,000.

FIGEAC, *feezh'-ak'*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Lot, on the Selle, 31 miles from Cahors. It is situate in a deep valley, encompassed by beautiful heights, clothed with the vine. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods: there are also dye-works and tanneries. *Pop.* 7,500. Champollion the younger was born there, in 1790. (*See* CHAMPOLLION.)

FIGUEIRA, *fe-gai-eer'-a*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Bevia, at the mouth of the Mondego, 24 miles from Coimbra. It is a favourite bathing-place, and has an active trade in wine, oil, fruits, and salt. *Pop.* 5,000.

FIGUERAS, *fe-gair'-ass*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 25 miles from Perpignan. On an eminence, in the vicinity, is a strong and magnificent castle, commanded by a military governor. It has also a large and ancient parish church, several convents, a college, various schools, hospitals, a prison, theatre, and a cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, leather, soap, corks, brandy, oil, and wine. *Pop.* 8,500.—The castle of this place can accommodate 20,000 men; but, notwithstanding its great strength, the French took it in 1808, 1811, and 1823.

FILADELFIA, *fe'-la-del-fe'-a*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra II., 12 miles from Nicastro. *Pop.* 4,500.

FILANGIERI, Gaetano, *fe-lan-je-air'-e*, an Italian political writer, who studied the law, but never practised it. In 1777 he entered into the service of the court, was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber, and an officer in the marine. In 1780 he published the first volume of his work on the "Science of Legislation," which made him famous throughout Europe, and the 8th volume in 1791. It was never completed. In 1787 he obtained a place in the Royal College of Finance, which he designed to reform, but was taken ill, and died in the following year. B. at Naples, 1751. His work has gone through several editions.

FILANGIERI, Charles, an Italian general, son of the above, having lost his father at an early age, was forced by the troubles of his country, in 1799, to leave it, and set out, on foot, with his younger brother, for France. Arriving in Paris in a state of utter destitution, the name of their father procured for them at the hands of Bonaparte, then first consul, admittance to the school of the Prytaneum. Charles afterwards served in Napoleon's army, being present at Austerlitz, and afterwards distinguished himself as one of the first officers in the Neapolitan service. He subsequently served in Spain, and received for his signal acts of bravery, advancement and honours from Murat. He does not appear to have been much employed from 1820 till the accession of Ferdinand II., in 1830, to the throne of the Two Sicilies. He then had the direction of the artillery and engineers confided to him, and in 1848 was appointed to the command of the army sent into Lombardy. (*See* FERDINAND II.) He was now the docile instrument of Bomba, and, at the head of the expedition directed against Sicily, took possession of Messina after a bombardment of four days and a terrible slaughter. The same fate was in preparation for Palermo, but the English and French admirals seeing humanity so shamed in these proceedings, demanded and obtained an armistice for the suffering Sicilians. Six months later, however, hostilities again commenced, the submission of the island was completed, and Filangieri was appointed governor, with the fullest powers. B. at Naples, 1783.

FILBY, *fil'-be*, a parish of Norfolk, 3 miles from Caistor. *Pop.* 540.

FILELFO, Francis, or PHILELPHUS, *fe-lel'-fo*, an Italian philosopher, and one of the restorers of letters. After studying at Padua, he opened a school of rhetoric at Venice, the state of which appointed him chancellor, and ambassador to Constantinople. Here he made himself acquainted with the Greek language, when, on returning to Venice, he took with him many Greek manuscripts. In 1428 he removed to Bologna, where he was appointed professor of moral philosophy; but in 1429 he went to Florence. A difference having occurred between him and Cosmo de' Medici, he was forced to retire to Sienna, and afterwards to various other places. B. at Ancona, 1398; D. at Florence, 1481.—He was a man of learning and abilities, but restless and quarrelsome. His epistles were printed at Venice in 1502.—His eldest son, GIAMMARIA, or Marius Philelphus, was also a good scholar, and died at Milan in 1480.

FILEY, *fil'-le*, a parish and watering-place in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, on a tongue of land running into the North Sea. *Pop.* about 2,000. It has a station on the Scarborough and Hull Railway.

FILIPEPI, Sandro, or Alessandro, *fe'-le-pep'-e*, usually called Botticelli, from the name of a goldsmith to whom he was apprenticed. Having studied painting under Filippo Lippi, he rose to be one of the greatest painters of his time. He executed many works for the churches of Florence, some of which still exist in the Florentine Academy. His *chef-d'-œuvre* was a picture representing the adoration of the kings, in which the likenesses of Cosmo, Julian, and Cosmo's son, Giovanni Medici, were taken for the kings. He also painted, for the Sistine chapel at Rome, three grand works from the history of Moses and the Israelites. He subsequently illustrated Dante's "Inferno," and attempted to engrave his own designs, in which he failed. B. at Florence, 1473; D. there, depending on the charity of Lorenzo de' Medici, 1515.

FILIPPO D'ARGIRO, *fe-lip'-po dar-zhe'-ro*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 30 miles from Catania. *Pop.* 7,300.

FILLANS, James, *fil'-lans*, a Scotch sculptor, who, from the humble occupation of a herder of sheep, became a weaver in Paisley, and next a stonemason. Whilst engaged in these occupations, he laboured privately to improve himself in the art of drawing, and also obtained a local celebrity by modelling in clay. Meeting with some success, and attracting the notice of William Motherwell, the poet, and also the editor of the *Paisley Advertiser*, he was brought further into notice, and encouraged to proceed to Glasgow, where he would have a wider field to work in. Here he gradually rose in his circumstances, until he found himself in a condition to visit Paris for the purposes of study. On his return, he settled in London, and was introduced to Chantrey by Allan Cunningham. He now grew into notice, and produced a "Tam O' Shanter Jug," and "The Birth of Burns," in alto-relievo, which, although creditable performances, do not seem to have done much for him. His greatest works are "The Blind Teaching the Blind," "The Boy and Fawn," and a colossal head of "Professor Wilson." To these may be added, a colossal statue of Sir James Shaw for the town of Kilmarnock. This work established his fame, and Fillans must have become eminent; but his life was drawing to a close, and, although he had been long engaged on a work entitled "Rachel Weeping for her Children," he did not live to finish it. B. at Wilsantown, Lanarkshire, 1808; D. at Glasgow, 1852.

FILMER, Sir Robert, *fil'-mer*, an English writer, who was the author of the "Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy;" "Patriarcha;" in which he proves that government was monarchical in the patriarchal ages; but the arguments in which, according to Hallam, "are singularly insufficient," and were admirably answered by Mr. Locke in his book on government. He also wrote the "Freeholder's Grand Inquest." B. in Kent; D. about 1688.

FINALE, *fi-na'-lai*, a town of the Sardinian states, 10 miles from Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. *Pop.* 5,000.—Another in Modena, 20 miles from Modena. *Manf.* Silks and other fabrics, with an active general trade. *Pop.* 4,500.

FINCHLEY, *finch'-le*, a village and parish of Middlesex, noted for its common, and a large and beautiful public cemetery, 7½ miles N. of London. *Pop.* 4,300.

FINDEN, William, *fin'-den*, an English line-engraver, who, by study and intelligence, evinced a highly-finished taste, and rose rapidly to eminence as an engraver of steel-plates. From the excellence of his line, he was chosen to engrave the royal portrait of George IV. seated on a sofa, and painted by Lawrence. For this work he received 2,000 guineas, although the plate was not a large size. He also engraved the "Village Festival," by Wilkie, and the "Highlander's Return," by the same artist. Having now risen into great popularity, he commenced publishing works of art on his own account, and formed an extensive

engraving establishment, which he carried on in conjunction with a younger brother, also a good engraver. The result of this was, the production of engraved serials; among the most popular of which were the "Byron Gallery" and the "Gallery of British Art." But whatever may have been the successes of Mr. Finden in this line, they could only have been transitory, as the great expense necessary to support his establishment proved ultimately ruinous in a pecuniary point of view. The last work upon which he engaged himself was Hilton's "Crucifixion," undertaken for the Art Union, which he finished with a broken spirit, shortly before his death. D. 1852.

FINDHORN, *find'-horn*, a seaport of Elginshire, Scotland, 5 miles from Forres, with a herring-fishery, and a small trade in corn. *Pop.* 900.—Also a RIVER, which rises in Inverness-shire, and, after a course of 45 miles, falls into the Moray Firth. Here, in 1829, the "Moray Flood" took place, and inundated a large portion of the surrounding country.

FINGAL, *fin'-gawl*, a district of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, where are settled the descendants of some Finns, or Norwegians, who still retain a dialect and other features of their origin.

FINGAL, a personage celebrated in the poems of Ossian, who was his son. He was prince of Morven, a province of ancient Caledonia, and struggled against the power of the Romans, who were, in his time, the rulers of England. He also undertook warlike expeditions to the Orkneys, Ireland, and even Sweden, and was a prince of a highly chivalric character. Indeed, as painted by Ossian, he was a great hero, and the father of his people. Lived in the 3rd century.

FINGAL'S CAVE, a curious cavern, formed of basaltic columns, situate in the isle of Staffa, one of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Scotland, 25 miles from Oban.

FINISTERRE, CAPE, 'land's end,' *fin'-is-tair*, the N.W. point of Spain. *Lat.* 42° 54′ N. *Lon.* 9° 20′ W.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, consisting of the W. extremity of the province of Brittany, which projects considerably into the Atlantic. It is bounded on the E. by the departments of the North Coast and Morbihan, and on the N.W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, in which it embraces numerous small islands. *Ext.* 68 miles long and 56 broad. *Area*, 2,690 square miles. *Desc.* The coasts are rugged and much indented; but the surface is little elevated, although traversed by the mountains of Arrée and Noires, whose highest points do not reach 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* Aulne, Elorn, Ellé, and Odet. *Climate.* Humid, and subject to frequent tempests. *Pro.* Corn, rye, flax, tobacco, and potatoes. Large quantities of cider are produced from the orchards, and the domestic animals are generally of excellent breeds. The horses are also excellent, and the asses are of a large size, and are annually disposed of to other departments, to the extent of from 10,000 to 12,000. The coast fisheries are extensive, and the sardines are valuable. *Minerals.* Iron, zinc, bismuth, and lead. The mines of this last are at Poullaouen and Huelgoat, and are considered the most productive in France. *Manf.* Sailcloth, linen, soap, candles, oil, ropes, leather, paper, and tobacco. *Exp.* Grain, oil, brandy, tobacco, sailcloth, and sardines. *Imp.* Dutch cheese and colonial produce. *Pop.* 618,000.

FINKENWARDER, *fin'-ken-var-der*, an island in the Elbe, belonging partly to Hamburg and partly to the Hanoverian bailiwick of Harburg. It is surrounded by a wall 20 feet high. *Pop.* 1,800, mostly engaged in the pursuits of fishing and agriculture.

FINLAND, Grand Principality of, *fin'-land*, an extensive country in the N. of Europe, situate to the E. of Sweden, and forming an administrative division of the Russian empire. It is bounded W. and S. by the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, N. by Lapland, E. by the governments of Olonetz and Archangel. *Ext.* 650 miles long, with a breadth averaging between 112 and 360. *Area*, differently estimated from 100,000 to 136,000 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is in general flat, and in the interior may be described as a table-land, with an average height of from 300 to 600 feet above the level of the sea. The coasts are rugged and precipitous, presenting bold masses of granite cliffs, which render the navigation of their neighbourhood extremely dangerous. *Rivers and Lakes.* The rivers are mostly small, and the longest of them are in the N.; but the lakes are numerous, the largest of which are Ladoga, Saima, and Ulla. The S. part of the country is nearly covered with water, being nothing more than a compound of lakes and marshes. *Climate.* Healthy on the coasts. In the S. and W. the winters are comparatively temperate; but in the N. and E. the cold is intense, and of long continuance. *Pro.* Barley and rye. The potato was introduced in 1762, since which period it has been extensively cultivated. Although the pasturage is poor, cattle and horses are reared in considerable numbers. Many of the heights are bare, but those of moderate elevation are mostly covered with pine-forests. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, marble, granite, and sulphur. *Exp.* The principal are timber, butter, and skins, with the produce of extensive fisheries. *Imp.* Corn, salt, metal, tobacco, and colonial produce. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 1,540,000, chiefly composed of Finns and Laps. *Lat.* between 59° 48′ and 70° 6′ N. *Lon.* between 20° and 32° E.—Up to the 12th century, the Finns were pagans, and lived under their own kings or rulers. About the middle of that period they were conquered by the Swedes, under whose dominion they mostly lived till 1809, when, by the treaty of Frederikshamm, their country was ceded to Russia. (*See* ABO, HELSINGFORS, &c.)

FINLAND, GULF OF, one of the great arms of the Baltic Sea, extending E. and N., between *lat.* 58° 40′ and 60° 40′, and between *lon.* 23° and 30° 10′ E. *Ext.* 260 miles long, with a width varying between 25 and 90. It has numerous islands, the principal of which is Cotlin-Ostrof, or Kotlinoi, upon which Cronstadt is erected. (*See* CRONSTADT.)

FINMARK, *fin'-mark*, an extensive province of Norway, forming the most northern portion of continental Europe, and lying between Russian Lapland and the Arctic Ocean. *Area*, estimated at 27,500 square miles. *Desc.* Sterile; but yielding crops of rye and potatoes. *Pop.* 45,000.

FINN, *fin*, a river of Ireland, which, after a course of 24 miles, runs into Loch Foyle near Lifford.

FINNAN, or FINDEN, *fin'-nan*, a fishing village of Scotland, 6 miles from Aberdeen. It is celebrated for its smoked haddocks, called 'finnans.'

FINSBURY, *fins'-ber-e*, a parliamentary borough of Middlesex, comprising the N. part of London, and lying between the Tower Hamlets on the E., Marylebone on the W., and the city of London and the liberties of Westminster on the S. *Pop.* 323,772.

FINSTER-AARHORN, *fin'-stair-a'-horn*, a mountain of Switzerland, attaining its culminating point in the Bernese Alps, between Bern and Valais. *Height*, 14,020 feet.

FIORA, *fe-or'-a*, a river of Italy, rising near Mount Amiata, and, after a course of 40 miles, entering the Mediterranean Sea 20 miles from Civita Vecchia.

FIORD, *fe'-ord*, the termination of a great number of Scandinavian geographical names, and means an arm of the sea, or strait.

FIORENZUOLA, *fe'-o-raind-zoo-o'-la*, the name of several Italian towns, none of them with a population above 3,000.

FIRANDO, *fe-ran'-do*, an island of Japan, 55 miles from Nangasaki, having on its E. side a town of the same name, where, in the early part of the 17th century, the Dutch erected a trading depôt. *Lat.* 33° N. *Lon.* 129° E.

FIRMILIAN, *fir-mil'-yăn*, a bishop of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, who was the friend of Origen, and took part with St. Cyprian in the dispute concerning the rebaptizing of converted heretics. He presided at the first council of Antioch against Paul of Samosata, and died in 269.

FIRMIN, Thomas, *fir'-min*, a benevolent Englishman, noted for his extensive charities. He began business as a linendraper in London, and amassed a considerable fortune. His piety and benevolence procured him the esteem of many of the most eminent men of his time, especially Archbishop Tillotson, who particularly courted his friendship. He erected a warehouse for the employment of the poor in the linen manufacture,

and when the French Protestants landed in England, set up another for their use at Ipswich. He was one of the governors of Christ's and St. Thomas's hospitals, to which he was a liberal benefactor, as he was to almost every charitable institution brought under his notice. B. at Ipswich, Suffolk, 1632; D. 1697.—He published, in 1678, "Some Proposals for the Employing of the Poor, and especially in and about the City of London, and for the Prevention of Begging," 4to. Donaldson, in his "Agricultural Biography," says of this pamphlet, "The author's views were sufficiently benevolent, but not very enlarged."

FIRMINY, *feer'-me-ne*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Loire, 6 miles from St. Etienne. *Manf.* Glass, hardwares, and silks. Near it are some coal-works. *Pop.* 5,500.

FISCHER, Karl von, *fish'-er*, a distinguished German architect, who, after studying at Mannheim and Vienna, and visiting Italy, went, in 1809, to Munich, and became professor of architecture in its academy. Here he superintended the erection of several mansions of great merit, but his greatest work is the "Hof Theatre," which is still one of the chief ornaments of Munich. This building was commenced in 1811, and opened in 1818; and although, in 1823, it suffered considerably by fire, it was rebuilt in accordance with the original designs of Fischer. He is considered the founder of the Munich school of architecture. B. at Mannheim, 1782; D. at Munich, 1820.

FISH, Simon, *fish*, an English lawyer, who, on account of his active support of the principles of the Reformation, was obliged to fly to Germany, where, in conjunction with William Tyndale, he wrote the "Supplication of Beggars against Monks and Friars." This piece so pleased Henry VIII., that Fish had liberty to return. He also translated from the Dutch a little book, entitled "The Sum of the Scriptures." D. of the plague, 1571.—The "Supplication of the Beggars" was a satire upon the Popish clergy, which was answered by Sir Thomas Moore in his "Supplications of Souls in Purgatory."

FISH RIVER, a river of Florida, U.S., falling into Mobile Bay, in *lat.* 30° 30′ N; *lon.* 87° 50′ W.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, a river of S. Africa, which rises in the Sneenberg, or Snowy Mountains, and after an estimated course of 260 miles, falls into the Indian Ocean, in *lat.* 33° 30′ S., *lon.* 27° 20′ E.

FISHER, John, *fish'-er*, an English prelate, who was educated at Cambridge, and became confessor to Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. By his advice the countess founded St. John's and Christ's colleges, Cambridge. In 1502 he was chosen chancellor of this university, and became a liberal encourager of learning. In 1504 he was appointed to the bishopric of Rochester, from which he would never remove to a better see. He was a zealous opponent of the Reformation, and could not be induced by Henry VIII. to concur with that monarch's divorce of Queen Catharine. Great efforts were made to bring him to acknowledge the king's supremacy, which proving ineffectual, he was sent to the Tower. While in confinement, the pope made him a cardinal, which so enraged the king, that he caused him to be tried for high treason, when he was condemned and beheaded in 1535. P. at Beverley, Yorkshire, 1459.—He wrote a "Commentary on the Penitential Psalms," a "Defence of the King's Book against Luther," a "Funeral Sermon for the Lady Magaret," &c. A collective edition of his works was published at Wurtzburg in 1695.

FISHER, Mary, a member of the Society of Friends, who conceived the idea of going to Constantinople to convert the grand seignor. The sultan, Mahomet IV., heard her patiently, and then caused her to be sent back to her own country, where she married a preacher of her own sect. This couple afterwards went to Languedoc, to preach the tenets of Quakerism among the Protestants there. Lived in the 17th century.

FISHER'S ISLAND, a small island belonging to the state of New York, U.S., and lying 12 miles from the N. end of Long Island. *Ext.* 7 miles long, by 1 broad.

FISHERROW, *fish'-er-ro*, a suburb of the town of Musselburgh, at the mouth of the Esk, 5 miles from Edinburgh. (*See* MUSSELBURGH.)

FISHGUARD, or FISGARD, *fish'-gard*, a seaport and parish of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, 14 miles from Haverfordwest. It has a valuable fishery, and a trade in oats, butter, and slates. Its harbour is one of the best in St. George's Channel. *Pop.* 2,500.—Here a detachment of French, amounting to about 1,200, landed in 1797, and were taken prisoners by the inhabitants. It would appear, by tradition, that they committed many outrages upon the Welsh; but a better-authenticated account than tradition, states, in December, 1859, that the French commenced to land on the morning of the 23rd of February, and that before 10 P.M. of the same day they had landed, had written to his lordship (Lord Cawdor) offering to surrender, and had had their offer accepted. This allows very few hours for the perpetration of all the outrages which are imputed to them.

FISHKILL, *fish'-kil*, a town in the state of New York, U.S., on the Hudson, 78 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 10,000.

FITZ, *fits*, a name which is derived from an old French word signifying son, and which, in England, has been added to the name of the father, in order to distinguish the son. It has also been, in several instances, applied to the natural sons of the kings of England.

FITZGERALD, Lord Edward, *fitz-jer'-ald*, was the son of James, first duke of Leinster, and Lady Emily Lennox, daughter of the duke of Richmond. Entering the English army, he fought in the American war, but in 1790 quitted the service, and took his place in the Irish Parliament. When the French revolution broke out, he supported its principles, and in 1793 hastened to Paris. Here he married Pamela, the daughter, it is said, of Louis Philippe Joseph, the duke of Orleans, and Madame de Genlis. On his return to Ireland, Fitzgerald was desirous of effecting a separation of that country from England, and induced the French Directory to furnish him with a fleet and troops. A landing was attempted on several occasions; but all efforts only proved the futility of the scheme, and Fitzgerald was seized, tried, and condemned to death. D. of his wounds before the time fixed for his execution, 1798; B. near Dublin, 1763.—His wife, distinguished for her wit and beauty, had been educated with the daughters of the duke of Orleans, by Madame de Genlis, and married a second time, Mr. Pitcairn, the American consul at Hamburg, from whom, however, she separated soon afterwards. D. almost in want of common necessaries, 1831.

FITZHERBERT, Maria, *fitz-her'-bert*, was the youngest daughter of Waller Smythe, Esq., of Brambridge, and was twice a widow before she was twenty-five years of age. In 1785 she became acquainted with George IV., then prince of Wales, and was, in the same year, privately married to him at Carlton House, in the presence of her uncle and brother. This marriage was invalid by the law of the land, and the prince now married with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick. This alliance proving unhappy, Mrs. Fitzherbert again lived for several years with the prince as his wife. His gross irregularities, however, drove her into retirement, and she went to Brighton, where she lived, not only in the enjoyment of the affection and respect of a large circle of friends, but retaining the good opinion of George III. and William IV. B. 1756; D. at Brighton, 1837.

FITZJAMES, James, *fits-jaims'*, was the natural son of James II. by Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough. He entered early into the French service, and at the age of fifteen was wounded at the siege of Buda. In 1688 he was sent to Ireland, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Londonderry and the battle of the Boyne. He was afterwards employed on various services, for which he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France. He gained the victory of Almanza over the English and their allies, which fixed Philip V. on the throne of Spain. He was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Philipsburgh, in 1734. B. at Moulins, 1671.—This prince is known in history as the duke of Berwick.

FITZROY, Captain Robert, R.N., *fits'-roi*, an English naval officer, who, from 1826 to 1830, was employed in surveying the S. American coasts of Patagonia,

Terra del Fuego, Chili, and Peru. Another expedition was planned, and in 1831 he sailed again, and surveyed the southern shores of S. America, circumnavigated the globe, and returned after an absence of four years. In 1841 he became member of parliament for the city of Durham, and in 1843 was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of New Zealand. In 1846 he was replaced by Sir George Grey, and, on his return to England, wrote a pamphlet in justification of the course of policy he had pursued in the colony. In 1850 he published "Sailing Directions for S. America, &c.," accompanied by charts, which show the results of his surveys. B. 1805.

FITZ-STEPHEN, William, *fits-ste'fen*, a monk of Canterbury, who wrote the life of his master, Thomas à Becket, in which he gives a curious description of London, and which is the earliest extant. Lived in the 12th century.

FIUME, *fe-oo'-mai*, a seaport of the Austrian empire, at the extremity of the Gulf of Guarnero, on the Adriatic, with a commodious harbour, 38 miles from Trieste. Here are several mercantile establishments, which export corn, tobacco, and wood, and import rye, sugar, spices, salt, &c. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, leather, rosognolio, and earthenware. It is the immediate outlet for the produce of Hungary. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 45° 19′ 36″ N. *Lon.* 14° 23′ 45″ E.

FLACCUS, Caius Valerius, *flăk'-kus*, a Latin poet, who lived in the reign of Vespasian. A poem of his on the Argonautic expedition is extant, the best edition of which is that of Burman, 1724.

FLACCUS, or FRANCOWITZ, Mathias, a Lutheran divine, who assumed the name of Flaccus Illyricus, on account of his having been born in an ancient part of Illyricum. He became a disciple of Luther and Melancthon at Wittemberg, where he taught the Hebrew and Greek languages, of which he was there appointed professor. He was the principal author of the "Centuriæ Magdeburgenses," and a great defender of the principles of Luther against those who were for moderate doctrines; on which account he settled at Magdeburg, and afterwards removed to other places. B. at Istria, 1520; D. at Frankfort, 1575.—He wrote "Clavis Sacræ Scripturæ," 2 vols. folio; "Catalogus Testium Veritatis," folio; "De Translatione Imperii Romani ad Germanos;" and "De Electione Episcoporum, quod æquo ad Plebem pertineat," 8vo.

FLADSTRAND, or FREDERICKSHAVN, *flad'-strand*, a fortified seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, 30 miles from Aalborg. It has a harbour and dockyard.

FLAMBOROUGH, *flăm'-bur-o*, a town and parish of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Bridlington. *Pop.* 1,300.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a promontory on the Yorkshire coast, with a lighthouse 214 feet above the level of the sea. *Height* of promontory, 450 feet. *Lat.* 54° 7′ N. *Lon.* 0° 5′ E.

FLAMEL, Nicholas, *flă'-mel*, a notary of Paris, who accumulated, by some unknown means, a vast property, which he appropriated to benevolent purposes and the endowment of hospitals and churches. The multitude ascribed his great wealth to his possessing the philosopher's stone; whilst others attributed to him the authorship of some works on alchemy. However this may be, he certainly founded no less than four hospitals in Paris. D. 1413.

FLAMINIA VIA, *flă-min'-e-a*, a celebrated road, which led from Rome to Ariminum and Aquileia. It received its name from the consul Flaminius, who built it.

FLAMINIUS, C., *flă-min'-i-us*, a Roman consul, of a turbulent disposition, who was drawn into a battle near the Lake of Thrasymene, by the artifice of Hannibal. He was slain in the engagement, with an immense number of Romans, 217 B.C.

FLAMINIUS, or FLAMININUS, T. Q., a celebrated Roman, raised to the consulship, and sent against Philip, king of Macedonia, and against the Achaian league. He totally defeated Philip on the confines of Epirus, and made all Locris, Phocis, and Thessaly tributary to the Roman power. He proclaimed all Greece independent, at the Isthmian games. This celebrated action procured him the name of father and deliverer of Greece. He was afterwards sent ambassador to Prussias, king of Bithynia, where, by his prudence and artifice, he caused Hannibal, who had taken refuge at this court, to dispatch himself, rather than be given up to his enemies the Romans. Flaminius was found dead in his bed, after he had imitated, with success, the virtues of his model, Scipio. —LUCIUS, the brother of the preceding, signalized himself in the wars of Greece.—FLAMMA, Calp., a tribune, who, at the head of 300 men, saved the Roman army in Sicily, 258 B.C., by engaging the Carthaginians, and cutting them to pieces.

FLAMSTEED, John, *flăm'-steed*, an English astronomer, who, when very young, discovered a strong predilection for mathematical learning, and, in 1669, calculated an eclipse of the sun which was to happen the next year. He also calculated five appulses of the moon to the fixed stars. He sent the same to the Royal Society, for which he received the thanks of that learned body. Soon after this, he visited London, and then went to Cambridge, where he entered himself of Jesus College. One of his best friends was Sir Jonas Moore, who introduced him to the king, and in 1674 procured for him the place of astronomer royal. The same year he entered into orders. In 1675 the foundation of the royal observatory at Greenwich was laid, and he being the first resident and astronomer royal, it was called Flamsteed House. In 1725 appeared his great work, entitled "Historia Cælestis Britannica," in 3 vols. folio. In the "Philosophical Transactions" are many of his papers, and in Sir Jonas Moore's "System of Mathematics" is a tract by him on the Doctrine of the Sphere. B. at Derby, 1646; D. 1719.— It is to the mass of lunar observations made by Flamsteed, that Newton was indebted for the means of carrying out and verifying his immortal discovery of gravitation.

FLANDERS, EAST and WEST, *flan'-ders*, a very interesting and early civilized portion of Europe, forming two contiguous provinces of Belgium. It is bounded on the N.W by the North Sea, and inclosed on its other sides by the provinces of Antwerp, Zealand, S. Brabant, Hainault, and the French department of the Nord. EAST FLANDERS is divided from West Flanders by a line running almost due south from Sluys, a small town nearly opposite Flushing. *Area*, estimated at 1,020 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is level in the northern part, while to the south it consists of undulating plains. The soil is in general a heavy loam, and very fertile. *Pop.* 779,500. WEST FLANDERS, on the other hand, has a considerable tract of coast, in the central part of which is Ostend. This side faces the N.; but the W. boundary of the province adjoins the French territory. *Area*, nearly 1,500 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface is in general level, except the sand-hills on the coast. The soil is also fertile, and the agriculture good. *Manf.* These, in both provinces, are pretty much the same, comprising large quantities of lace and fine linen, cotton stuffs, leather; and there are extensive breweries and distilleries, and dye and soap works. *Pop.* 646,000.— *United Area*, 2,520 square miles. *United Pop.* 1,425,500. *Lat.* between 50° 40′ and 51° 23′ N. *Lon.* between 2° 37′ and 4° 23′ E.—In the time of the Romans, the territory of Flanders was occupied by the Morini, and a portion of the Nervii, the Atuatici, and the Menapii. In the 7th century, the name of Flanders appears for the first time; but at this period it did not extend further than the territory of Bruges. By the treaty of Verdun, in 843, it was comprised in the kingdom of France. In 862, it was erected into a countship, subject to the kings of France, in favour of Baldwin, called Bras-de-fer, 'Iron-arm,' son-in-law of Charles the Bald, and it remained in the possession of this family till 1119. After the extinction of this dynasty, Flanders was possessed by Charles the Good, son of Canute, king of Denmark, up to 1127; then by Cliton, son of Robert II., duke of Normandy. Count Thierry of Alsace, son of Thierry, duke of Lorraine, succeeded Cliton, and transmitted the territory to his descendants. In the wars between France and England, Flanders often took part with the latter, although a vassal of the former power. After the death of Margaret II., countess of Flanders, who had first married Bouchard, lord of Avesnes, and then Guy de Dampierre, Flanders was inherited, 1280, by Guy de Dampierre, one of her sons. The revolt of Guy against Philip the Fair, in 1297, was

followed by the conquest and annexation of his territory to the kingdom of France; but, in 1302, the Flemings rose, defeated Philip at Courtray, and succeeded in again being governed by their own counts. In 1337, under Louis I. de Dampierre, the Flemish towns, at the instance of the first Artevelde, acknowledged Edward III. of England as king of France, and thus gave rise to the "Hundred Years' War" between the two powers. In 1382 they revolted, under the leadership of Philip Von Artevelde, against Louis II., their count, and were crushed at the battle of Rosbecq. (*See* ARTEVELDE.) After the death of Louis II., in 1384, the French family of Valois-Burgundy replaced that of Dampierre, by the marriage of Philip I. of Burgundy with Margaret, daughter of Louis II. This period was one of great splendour and prosperity for Flanders; the populous cities of Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, and others, having acquired, by their industry and art, immense riches. Somewhat turbulent, however, and jealous of their liberty and privileges, they were oftentimes at variance with their lords. After the death of Charles the Bold, who was perpetually at war with Louis XI. of France, the countship of Flanders fell, in 1477, to his daughter Marie. The latter, marrying the Archduke Maximilian, brought Flanders and its dependencies to the house of Austria; and from this, wars ensued between France and that empire. In 1526, the treaty of Madrid, abolishing the vassalship of Flanders, broke the last tie which attached this country to France. The emperor Charles V. incorporated it in the seventeen provinces which formed the circle of Burgundy, and thence it became a portion of the Spanish Netherlands. The treaty of the Pyrenees, in 1659, restored to France some of the towns of Flanders and Artois; that of Nimeguen gave it the whole of Artois, and a large part of Flanders, as also a portion of Hainault, and the town of Cambray. The peace of Utrecht conferred the remainder of Flanders on the house of Austria, whence it passed to that of Lorraine-Austria, still remaining an integral part of the German empire. In 1792 the French invaded imperial Flanders, and occupied it till 1814, forming of it the two departments of Escaut (Scheldt) and Lys. In 1814 this portion of Flanders was given to the king of the Netherlands, who divided it into two provinces. Since the revolution of 1831, it has belonged to Belgium. The Flemings were formerly the principal manufacturers and merchants of Europe; and from them the English learned the art of weaving. Their table-linens, lace, and tapestry, are still of very superior manufacture.

FLAVIAN, *flaí'-vi-an*, patriarch of Antioch, in which see he was confirmed by the council of Constantinople in 382. This act, however, occasioned a schism, numerous bishops adhering to Paulinus, and others to Flavian. The prudence of the latter at length restored peace to the church. He was a zealous opposer of the Arians. D. 404, having governed his church twenty-three years.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Constantinople, to which he was elected on the death of Proclus, in 447. He condemned the Eutychian heresy, in a synod held at Constantinople; but the followers of Eutychius afterwards got Flavian banished to Lydia, where he died.

FLAVITAS, *flaí'-i-tis*, patriarch of Constantinople. When Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, died, the emperor Zeno was weak enough to leave a blank paper under the altar, in expectation that an angel would write upon it the name of a person to succeed him. Flavitas, by bribing the grand-chamberlain, gained admittance into the church, and inscribed his own name in the letter; on which he was chosen patriarch. He died about three months afterwards, and the cheat being discovered, the chamberlain was executed. Lived in the 5th century.

FLAVIUS, *flaí'-ve-us*, the name of a plebeian family at Rome, from which came the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.

FLAXMAN, John, *flaks'-man*, an eminent English sculptor, who from his boyhood discovered a remarkable genius for modelling in clay. In 1787 he visited Rome, where, during a residence of seven years, he executed his celebrated designs in outline from Homer, Æschylus, and Dante. These were engraved and published, as were some which he made from Hesiod. Whilst at Rome, he also executed the splendid group from Ovid's Metamorphoses, entitled "The Fury of Athamas," consisting of four figures, larger than life. For this work he received £600, a sum insufficient to defray even the cost. It was executed for the earl of Bristol. At this time he also produced his "Cephalus and Aurora." In 1794 he returned to England, and executed the monument for Lord Mansfield, now in Westminster Abbey: for this he received £2,500. After this he produced a large number of fine works, and has been pronounced "the greatest of modern sculptors." B. at York, 1755; D. in London, 1826.—Byron says that "Flaxman translated Dante the best;" and Allan Cunningham says that "the progeny of his pencil and chisel were of the highest rank."

FLÈCHE, LA, *flaish*, a well-built town of France, in the department of Sarthe, and situate in a pleasant valley watered by the Loire, 24 miles from Le Mans. This town was chiefly noted for its public seminary, which was broken up at the Revolution. It has still a Prytaneum, or military school, founded by Napoleon I., a town-hall, court-house, hospital, and the church of St. Thomas, a remarkable pile, whose old *flèche*, or spire, gave the place its name. *Manf.* Hosiery, gloves, and linens. *Pop.* 7,000.—Here Descartes, the distinguished French philosopher, was born. (*See* DESCARTES.)

FLÉCHIER, Esprit, *flaí'-she-ai*, a famous French bishop, who was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris, and whose funeral orations placed him on a level with Bossuet. In 1679 he published his "History of Theodosius the Great;" in 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur, on which Louis XIV. said, "I should have rewarded you much sooner, but that I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses." Shortly after, he was promoted to the see of Nimes. As a bishop, he was exemplary, and when a famine raged in 1709, his charity was unbounded, and manifested to all persons, without any respect to religious persuasion. B. at Pernes, near Carpentras, 1632; D. at Nimes, 1710.—His works are, "Miscellaneous Works," 12mo; "Panegyrics of the Saints;" "Funeral Orations;" "Sermons;" "The Lives of Cardinals Ximenes and Commendon;" "Letters;" "Posthumous Works." They were all published together at Nimes in 1782, in 10 vols. 8vo.

FLECKNOE, Richard, *flek'-no*, an English poet and dramatist, noticed here, not on account so much of his own productions, as on account of his name having been borrowed by Dryden, to serve as a scourge for the punishment of Shadwell. He was poet laureate to Charles II., and wrote several miscellaneous pieces, a short treatise on the English stage; "Love's Dominion," a dramatic piece; "Erminia; or, the Chaste Lady;" and several other performances, which are now all but forgotten, even by the antiquarians in literature. Of his birth nothing is known. He is believed to have died about 1678.

FLEETWOOD, *fleet'-wood*, a seaport-town and watering-place of Lancashire, at the entrance of Morecombe Bay, 18 miles from Preston. It has a market-house, docks, and lighthouse. *Pop.* 3,500.—Steamers ply from here to both Ireland and Scotland, and it communicates by rail with Preston.

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, Richard, *flem'-ming*, an English prelate, who received his education at University College, Oxford, and, in 1408, obtained a prebend in the cathedral of York. He, for a time, zealously defended the doctrines of Wickliffe, but afterwards as strenuously opposed them. In 1442 he became bishop of Lincoln, and soon after was sent deputy to the council of Constance, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence. At his return, he executed the decree of that assembly for digging up Wickliffe's bones and burning them. He was afterwards raised to the see of York by the pope; but Henry VI. refusing to concur in his advancement, he was obliged to remain at Lincoln. B. in Yorkshire; D. at Lincoln, the college of which he founded, 1431.

FLENSBORG, *flens'-borg*, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Schleswig, on a bay of the Baltic, 20 miles from Schleswig. It is a place of great activity, with good shops and well-supplied markets.

Its principal buildings are its churches, a school of *navigation*, and market-houses. Its trade consists of shipbuilding, distilling, dyeing, sugar-refining, and making tobacco, vinegar, and chicory. *Pop.* 17,500.

FLETCHER, Richard, *fletch'-er*, an English prelate, who, in 1583, was made dean of Peterborough; and, in 1586, attended Mary, queen of Scots, at her execution, with a view of converting her to the Protestant religion. In 1589 he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, whence he was translated to Worcester, and lastly to London. On the death of his first wife he married again, and this gave such offence to Queen Elizabeth, that she suspended him from his episcopal functions. D. in Kent; D. 1596.

FLETCHER, John, an English dramatic poet, who received his education at Cambridge, and wrote several plays in conjunction with Beaumont. We do not know whether to conceive it a fair inference, that, because the plots of many of his plays were taken from works in the Spanish, Italian, and French languages, he was acquainted with these; but be that as it may, it is certain that he possessed other merits sufficient to establish a fair claim to the reputation which time and posterity have alike awarded him in the literature of his country. Out of the fifty-two plays composed under the united names of Beaumont and Fletcher, it is stated that only in seventeen Beaumont had a share in the production. If such was the case, the friendship which could excite such generous conduct on the part of Fletcher was equally creditable to both. In addition to his other works, he assisted Ben Jonson and Middleton in "The Widow," and is believed to have been also a literary partner with Shakspeare, Massinger, and some other authors. B. 1576; D. of a plague which happened 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark. (*See* BEAUMONT.)

FLETCHER, Phineas, cousin to the above poet, was educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1621 he obtained the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk, where he died in 1650. He is best known by a poem entitled "The Purple Island," which is an allegorical description of man, in the manner of Spenser, reprinted at London in 1783. He also wrote a work, now very rare, entitled "Locustes, or Apollyonists," a satire against the Jesuits. To this work Milton is said to have confessed that he owed the origin of his "Paradise Lost."—His younger brother GILES was also a divine and a poet, and wrote "Christ's Victory." He died in 1623.

FLETCHER, Andrew, a Scottish political writer, was the son of Sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, in Scotland. He was bred up under the care of Dr. Burnet, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and became commissioner for East Lothian in the Scotch parliament, in which he so strongly opposed the court measures, that he found it expedient to withdraw to Holland. In 1685 he landed in the west of England with the duke of Monmouth, but was dismissed for shooting a gentleman who had remonstrated with him for stealing his horse. One of Fletcher's biographers says, that "he was a man of breeding and nice honour, in whose constitution anger was extremely predominant." After this he was engaged in the Hungarian service against the Turks. At the Revolution he returned to his own country, and was a member of the convention for settling the government of Scotland. B. at Saltoun, 1653; D. in London, 1716.—His publications, which are wholly political, are filled with the boldest and most honest denunciations of the oppressive measures beneath which his country, in his time, groaned. His character is thus given by a contemporary: "A gentleman steady in his principles, of nice honour, with abundance of learning; brave as the sword he wears, and bold as a lion,—a sure friend and an irreconcilable enemy,—would lose his life readily to serve his country, and would not do a base thing to save it." It is in his letter to the marquis of Montrose, entitled "An Account of a Conversation," that occurs the celebrated saying erroneously attributed to the earl of Chatham: "I knew a very wise man that believed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he did not care who should make all the laws of a nation."

FLETCHER, Abraham, an ingenious English mathematician, was bred to the business of a tobacco-pipe maker. He learned to read and write by his own application, and also taught himself arithmetic, mathematics, and botany. At the age of thirty he became a schoolmaster, to which he added the professions of astrologer and doctor, and acquired a fortune of £3,000. B. in Cumberland, 1714; D. 1793.—He published a compendium of practical mathematics, under the title of the "Universal Measurer," 1 vol. 8vo; a book of merit.

FLEURUS, *flur'-oos*, a town of Belgium, in Hainault, near the Sambre, and 7 miles from Charleroi. *Pop.* 2,500.—It is noted for four important battles having taken place in its vicinity. The first took place on August 30, 1622, between the Spaniards, under Gonzales de Cordova, the general of the Catholic league, the troops of the Protestant union, commanded by the Bastard of Mansfeld and the dukes of Brunswick and Saxe-Weimar: both sides claimed the advantage. The second was fought July 1, 1690; Montmorency, duke of Luxembourg, defeating the prince of Waldeck, one of the most able of the generals of the Augsburg league. The third was that in which General Jourdain defeated the imperialists under the prince of Coburg, June 26, 1794. The fourth, more commonly known as the battle of Ligny, took place on the 11th June, 1815. On that day Blucher was defeated by Napoleon. (*See* BLUCHER.)

FLEURY, André Hercule de, *flur'-e*, a cardinal and prime minister of France, was, at first, chaplain to Louis XIV., then became, in 1698, bishop of Fréjus, and was nominated by the old king, when near his death, as tutor to his successor, Louis XV. Fleury gained great influence over the mind of his pupil, and in 1726 succeeded the duke of Bourbon as prime minister, being in the same year also made a cardinal. He showed his wisdom in the internal administration of the kingdom, diminishing the taxes, and systematizing the finance department, but was not successful in maintaining the influence of France abroad. Stanislas, king of Poland, whose claims ought to have been supported, was abandoned in the war which he undertook to recover his crown. By the treaty of Vienna, 1736, Fleury, however, obtained from Austria the cession to Stanislas of the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, stipulating that these should, at the death of Stanislas, revert to France. In the War of Succession, 1740, the cardinal was not destined to see the arms of his country successful: but he did not live till the end of the conflict. D. at Lodève, Languedoc, 1653; D. 1743.

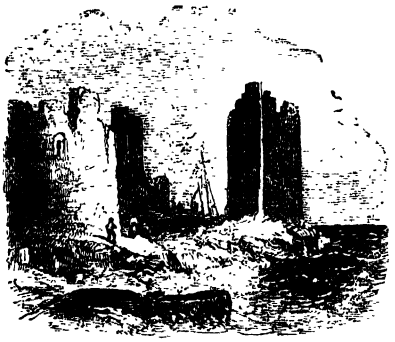
FLEURY, the name of many parishes and places in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

FLINDERS, Captain Matthew, *flin'-ders*, a distinguished English navigator, who early entered into the merchant service, but quitted it soon for the navy, which he joined as a midshipman in 1795. Having distinguished himself in an exploring expedition through Bass's Straits (*see* BASS), he was, on his return to England, promoted, and in 1801 sailed, as captain of the *Investigator*, for Australia, and, commencing at Cape Leuwen, surveyed the eastern coast, as far as Encounter Bay. He next sailed for Port Jackson, where, having refitted, he explored Northumberland and Cumberland islands, and the great Barrier Reef of coral rocks. Thence he proceeded to Torres Straits, examined the Gulf of Carpentaria, thence to the island of Timor, and thence to Port Jackson where he arrived in 1803. From the rotten state of his ship, he was no longer able to continue his survey; accordingly, he embarked for England in the *Porpoise*, for the purpose of laying the results of his investigations before the lords commissioners of the Admiralty. In this ship, however, he was wrecked on a coral reef, in sailing for Torres Straits; but, through his own intelligence and enterprise, not only saved the crew, but eventually was the means of rescuing them, when, in a vessel called the *Cumberland*, no larger than 29 tons, he set out for England. He crossed the Indian Ocean, and reached the Isle of France, where he and his people were made prisoners of war, notwithstanding that he held a French pass, enjoining that his ship should be respected wherever it should be found, on account of the scientific objects in which its captain was engaged. Here he was detained a prisoner for six years. At length he was restored to his liberty and his country, with all his plans and charts, excepting one of his log-books, which

had been either lost, kept, or destroyed. By this time the French had issued a volume and an atlas, marking a vast number of the parts surveyed by Flinders as those which had been visited by a navigator of their own nation. Flinders, however, was enabled to assert his own, although so broken in health, that he lived only to revise the last sheet of his work, when, on the very day that his book was published, he died. B. at Donington, Lincolnshire, 1760; D. 1814.—The work of Flinders is entitled "A Voyage to Terra Australia, in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, in His Majesty's Ship *Investigator*, and subsequently in the armed Vessel *Porpoise* and *Cumberland* Schooner." 2 vols. with Atlas: London, 1814. (*See* AUSTRALIA and BROWN, Dr. Robert.)

FLINDERS' LAND, a land in S. Australia, discovered by Captain Flinders, and so named on that account. It lies between *lon.* 127° and 140° E. (*See* FLINDERS, Captain.)

FLINT, a town of Wales, the capital of Flintshire,



FLINT CASTLE.

is situate on the estuary of the Dee, 13 miles from Chester. It is irregularly built, with a guildhall and county gaol. It has the remains of an ancient castle. *Pop.* 3,300.—It is on the walls of this castle that Shakspeare, in the 3rd act of his "Richard II.," makes the king appear, and grant all the demands of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., "without contradiction."

FLINTSHIRE, *flint'-sheer*, a county of N. Wales, bounded N. by the Irish Sea, N.E. by the estuary of the Dee, E. by Cheshire, S.E. and S.W. by Denbighshire. It is the smallest county in Wales. *Area*, 244 square miles. *Desc.* Finely diversified by hills, declining into fertile vales, which are traversed by streams. *Rivers.* The Dee is the only one navigable. There are, however, several others; and the celebrated vale of Clwyd occupies a portion of the county. *Pro.* Wheat and rye are the principal crops; and it has an excellent breed of cattle, which produce great quantities of milk, whence much butter and cheese are made. *Minerals.* Lead, copper, limestone, &c. The lead-mines are extensive and valuable. *Manf.* Cotton; but these may still be regarded as in their infancy. *Pop.* about 70,000.

FLODDEN, *flod'-den*, a village of Northumberland, 8 miles from Wooler. In its neighbourhood a sanguinary engagement was fought in 1513, between the English and Scotch. The former were commanded by the earl of Surrey, and the latter by James IV., who was slain, with 10,000 of his followers, amongst whom





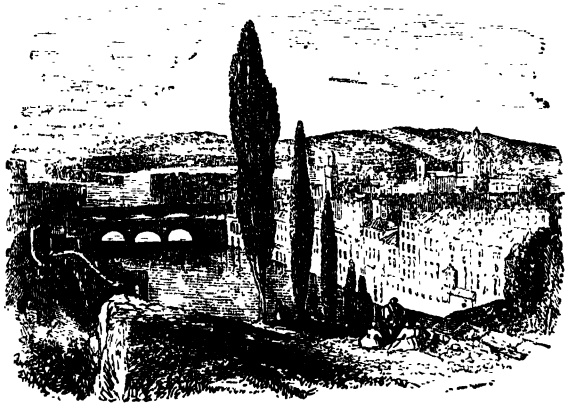
were the flower of the Scotch nobility. A pillar of granite, called the King's Stone, commemorates the spot where the king fell.

FLOOD, Henry, *flud*, an Irish orator, was the son of the Right Hon. Warden Flood, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. He received his education at Dublin and Oxford, and was, in 1752, created M.A. at the latter university. He entered the Irish parliament for the county of Kilkenny, and afterwards for the borough of Callan, where his eloquence acquired for him an uncommon popularity in his native country, which he lost when he obtained a seat in the British parliament. D. 1791.—Mr. Flood published a Pindaric ode to fame; and several of his speeches have been also printed. He bequeathed the bulk of his property, after the death of his wife, to the university of Dublin, for the purpose of founding a professorship, purchasing manuscripts and books, and for granting premiums.

FLORA, *flor'-a*, the goddess of flowers and gardens among the Romans, as Chloris was among the Greeks. She was worshipped among the Sabines, long before the foundation of Rome, and Tatius was the first who raised her a temple in the city of Rome. It is said that she married Zephyrus, and received from him the privileges of presiding over flowers, and of enjoying perpetual youth. She was represented as crowned with flowers, and holding in her hand the horn of plenty.—A celebrated courtesan, passionately loved by Pompey the Great.

FLORALIA, *flo-rai'-le-a*, games in honour of Flora at Rome. They were instituted about the age of Romulus, but not regularly celebrated until the year 580 U.C. They were observed yearly, and exhibited a scene of the most unbounded licentiousness.

FLORENCE (in Italian FIRENZE, and anciently FLORENTIA), *flor'-ence*, the capital of the recent grand-duchy of Tuscany, and one of the finest cities of Italy, and, indeed, of Europe, 145 miles from Rome. It stands in a beautiful valley intersected by the Arno, and occupies both sides of the river, which is crossed by several bridges, one of which, Della Trinità, is much admired for its airy lightness. It is also surrounded by walls and defended by two castles. The handsomest square is the Piazza del Duca, lined with elegant buildings, and adorned with statues. The number of churches and convents is about 250, and those of Santa Croce and Santa Maria Novella may be mentioned for the beauty of their architecture. Many of them contain valuable paintings and statues. The cathe-



FLORENCE.

dral is of great extent and magnificence, its walls being cased with marble, and its interior paved with the same material, arranged partly by Michael Angelo. The dome is much admired, also the adjoining tower, 266 feet in height. The church of St. Lorenzo contains the magnificent mausoleum of the Medicis; and, in the

adjoining convent, is the library of the same family, valuable chiefly for its MSS. There are nine theatres, capable of seating nearly 15,000 spectators, and many private edifices of great beauty, and rich in art treasures. The grand collection of works of art, however, is in the Medicean gallery, known throughout Europe as the Florentine gallery, and containing the richest collection of paintings, sculptures, and antiquities in the world. Among the educational establishments of Florence are the university, which dates from 1438, the Della Crusca academy, and the Magliabecchi library, containing an extensive collection of fine arts. In its internal regulations, Florence, like other cities of Italy, must, since the revolution of 1859, be regarded as in a transitionary state. This is especially the case in reference to her educational establishments. According to present appearances, she is to be the Athens, and Tuscany the Attica of Italy. Her ancient civilization, her pure dialect, her great literary and scientific achievements, and the very bent of her people's mind—everything seems to point out to Tuscany, the expediency of taking upon herself the task of schoolmistress for the rest of the Italian peninsula. *Manf.* Satin, taffetas, damask, straw hats, jewellery, and precious stones. *Pop.* 109,000. *Lat.* 43° 46′ 41″ N. *Lon.* 11° 15′ 55″ E.—Florence owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers, who, after the battle of Perugia, received a portion of territory in the neighbourhood of Fiesole. In the middle ages it was one of the greatest of the Tuscan republics, and, under the sway of Napoleon I., was united to the French empire as capital of the department Arno. It is the birthplace of many celebrated men; among whom may be named Petrarch, Boccaccio, Guicciardini, Lorenzo de' Medici, Michael Angelo, Galileo, Benvenuto, Cellini, and several others.

FLORENCE, or COMPARTIMENTO FLORENTINO, a province of Tuscany, inclosed by the Sardinian states, and by Modena, Parma, and Lucca. *Area*, including some detached portions, 3,500 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and finely diversified by mountains, valleys, and plains. On the N. and E. it is occupied by the Apennines and sub-Apennines, inclosed by which is the rich valley of the Arno, watered by the river from which it takes its name. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, beans, and every kind of leguminous crop. On the low grounds, the vine, orange, citron, fig, and olive become luxuriant, while the mountain-lands afford excellent pasture for the rearing of sheep. *Minerals.* Lead, copper, mercury, marble, alabaster, and fine building-stone. *Pop.* 672,000.

FLORENCE, the name of several places in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

FLORENZ, ST., *flo'-rent*, a fortified seaport-town of Corsica, on the gulf of the same name, 6 miles from Bastia. *Pop.* 500. In 1793 it was taken by the British.

FLORES, *flor'-es*, an island of the Malay archipelago. *Ext.* 200 miles long, with an average breadth of 35. *Desc.* Hilly and volcanic, producing cotton, beeswax, and sandal-wood. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 8° 50′ S. *Lon.* 119° 54′ E.

FLORES, one of the Azore Islands. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of about 8. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile; producing wheat, rye, fruits, yams, and cedar-wood. *Manf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 39° 30′ N. *Lon.* 31° 12′ W.

FLORES, an island in the estuary of La Plata, lying off the coast of Uruguay. *Lat.* 34° 56′ S. *Lon.* 55° 50′ W.

FLORES, an island of N. America, lying to the W. of Vancouver's Island, in the Pacific. *Ext.* 15 miles long, and from 2 to 6 broad. *Lat.* 49° 20′ N. *Lon.* 125° 45′ W.

FLORIAN, John Peter Claris de, *flor'-e-an*, a French writer, educated under Voltaire, who procured him the place of page to the duke de Penthièvre, whose friendship he obtained, and who gave him a captain's commission in his regiment of dragoons. He devoted himself, however, principally to letters, and produced a number of works, chiefly of the romantic kind. His first was "Galathée," published in 1782, which was followed by his "Théâtre," containing "Les Deux Billets," "Le Bon Ménage," "Le Bon Père," "La Bonne Mère," and "Le Bon Fils." His "Voltaire et le Serf du Mont Jura" gained him the prize given by the French Academy, of which society he became a member. His "Estelle" is reckoned equal to "Galathée;" and his "Numa Pompilius," "Gonzalvo de Cordova," and his "Fables," which rank next to those of La Fontaine, are also highly esteemed. For his "Numa" he was sent to prison during the reign of Robespierre. In his confinement he began a poem on the story of "William Tell," and finished another, entitled "Ebrahim." He gained his liberty after the fall of Robespierre, and died at Sceaux, 1794. B. in Languedoc, 1755.

FLORIAN, Marcus Antonius, half-brother of the emperor Tacitus, assumed the purple after the death of the latter, and caused himself to be acknowledged by the senate. Probus, however, having been proclaimed by the legions of the East, Florian marched against him; but experiencing a check in one of his first encounters, his soldiers killed him. He reigned but two months. D. 276.

FLORIDA, *flor'-e-da*, one of the United States, bounded N. by the state of Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Mississippi. *Ext.* Most of it consists of a peninsula, about 400 miles long and 130 broad, running N. and S., between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. *Area*, 57,000 square miles. *Desc.* It is divided into East and West. W. Florida is situate between the Mississippi on the W., and the Appalachicola on the E., and is a strip of land running along the Gulf of Mexico for 100 miles. E. Florida consists of a large peninsula, which runs southward, and a tract of land extending from the mouth of the St. Mary, westward to the river Appalachicola. It almost entirely consists of what are called *everglades*, or swamps, hardly passable to any but the Indians who inhabit the islands scattered among them. *Rivers.* The country is intersected by a number of navigable streams, which, in W. Florida, run from N. to S. into the Gulf of Mexico, and in E. Florida, either run into the gulf or into the Atlantic. The principal of these are Pearl River, the Pascagola, the Mobile, and its numerous branches; the Escambia and other streams, falling into the Bay of Pensacola; and the Appalachicola, with its tributary waters, serving as the boundary-line between E. and W. Florida. *Climate.* Hot, though various. In winter it seldom freezes, nor is the cold ever so severe as to injure the China orange-tree. In W. Florida the mercury seldom falls below 30° of Fahrenheit, and seldom rises above 94° in the shade. From the 1st of July to the middle of October, fevers are prevalent in both the Floridas. *Zoology.* The panther, wild cat, buffalo, fox, hare, goat, rabbit, otter, racoon, flying squirrel, armadillo, opossum, guana, and several sorts of serpents. Birds exist in great variety, and are numerous. The rivers abound in fish, but are, at the same time, infested with alligators. *Pro.* Cotton, coffee, rice, the sugar-cane, tobacco, the fruits of the tropical regions, a variety of different kinds of wood, and in W. Florida, wheat, maize, barley, oats, corn, pease, buck, rye, and rice. Vast herds of cattle are reared on the grazing-lands. *Pop.* 88,000, of whom 40,000 are slaves. *Lat.* between 25° and 31° N. *Lon.* between 80° and 87° 44′ W. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in the year 1497. Its conquest was accomplished by the Spaniards in 1539. In 1763 it was ceded to Britain, but in 1781 was recovered by Spain, and confirmed to her by the peace of 1783. In 1821 it was purchased from Spain by the United States; in 1839 its constitution was formed, and in 1845 it was admitted into the Union.—A treaty, called the treaty of the Floridas, concluded in 1819, determined the limits of Mexico and the United States.

FLORIDA, CAPE, the E. point of East Florida, with a lighthouse in *lat.* 25° 44′ N., *lon.* 80° 37′ W.

FLORIDA, GULF OF, the channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, N. of Cuba island, and through which the gulf-stream finds a passage, running N.E. along the American coast.

FLORIDA KEYS, or MARTYR'S ISLANDS, a number of rocks and sand-banks, bounded W. by the Gulf of Mexico, E. by that of Florida. On one of the islets is the arsenal of Key-west, belonging to the United States. *Lat.* between 24° and 25° N. *Lon.* between 80° and 83° W.

FLORIS, Francis, *flor'-e*, a Flemish historical painter, surnamed the "Flemish Raphael." He was held in high estimation by Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain, and amassed a very large fortune. Amongst his best works are the "Twelve Labours of Hercules," and a "Last Judgment." B. at Antwerp, 1520; D. 1570.

FLORUS, Lucius Annæus, *flor'-us*, a Latin historian, of the same family as Seneca and Lucan. He wrote an "Abridgment of the Roman History," in four books, which is concise and elegant. Lived 116 A.D. The best editions of Florus are Duker's, 2 vols. 8vo, L. Bat. 1722; Grævius, Lips. 1760; and that of Fischer, 8vo, Lips. 1760.

FLOUR, St., *floor*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, 50 miles from Clermont. It has a public library, college, and a trade in corn. *Pop.* 2,500.

FLOYD, *floyd*, several counties in the United States. They lie in Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and Indiana.

FLUSHING, *flush'-ing*, an important seaport of the Netherlands, in the island of Walcheren, on the north side of the Scheldt, where that river disembogues itself into the North Sea. The approach to the harbour is between two jetties, which break the action of the sea. Inside the town are two basins, one of sufficient size and depth to contain a fleet of men-of-war. It has dockyards, a town-hall, and is the seat of an admiralty board. It has a large trade with the E. and W. Indies, and an extensive packet-boat communication. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 51° 24′ 24″ N. *Lon.* 3° 34′ 45″ E.—Flushing was the first town which, in 1572, declared against the Spaniards. In 1585, the Prince of Orange pledged it to Queen Elizabeth as a security for a loan, which she had made to the Netherlanders in their struggle against Philip II. of Spain. The English held it till 1616. At the commencement of the 19th century, it came into the possession of the French, and in 1809 was bombarded by the British under Lord Chatham, composing the Walcheren expedition, when it suffered severely. Admiral de Ruyter was born here, 1607.

FLUSHING, a small seaport opposite Falmouth, in the county of Cornwall, noted for the mildness of its climate. It has docks for shipbuilding.

FLUSHING, a township of New York, U.S., on Long Island, 9 miles from the city of New York. *Pop.* 6,000.

FLUVANNA, *floo-van'-na*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 416 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000, of whom half are slaves.

FO, or FOE, the founder of a religious sect, which, in the empire of China, reckons a great number of followers, whose tenets appear to be much the same as those of Buddha. He reformed the religion of the Brahmins, denied the distinction of castes, and the superiority of any one class of men, and taught a doctrine, of which the fundamental precepts are, not to lie, to do to others as we would be done by, to kill no living creature, to abstain from wine, to avoid all impurity, and to believe in future rewards and punishments. His doctrines only began to be prevalent in China 200 years B.C. His priests are called Bonzes, and live in monasteries, travelling also considerably about the empire, and living, for the most part, on alms. B. at Benares, or in Cashmere, about 1027 B.C.

FOBBING, *fob'-bing*, a parish of Essex, near the Thames, 3 miles from Hordon-on-the-Hill, where Jack Cade's rebellion commenced. *Pop.* 500.

FOGARAS, *fo-gar'-as*, a town of Transylvania, 55 miles from Hermanstadt, with a Protestant gymnasium. *Pop.* 6,000.

FOGGIA, *fodg'-a*, a walled town of Naples, in the Capitanata, 40 miles from Benevento. It is well built, most of the houses being reconstructed since an earthquake, which happened in 1732. It has large storehouses for keeping corn, and is the place where the flocks that feed on the great plain of Apulia are registered. *Pop.* 25,000.

FOGO, FUEGO, or ST. PHILIP, *fo'-go*, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, higher than any of the rest, being 9,760 feet above the level of the sea, and appearing to be one single mountain, though, on the sides, there are deep valleys. *Area*, 40 miles in circumference. The island is without rivers, and almost without fresh water; yet it is fertile in maize, gourds, water-melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. Indeed, it produces the best grain and fruit in the archipelago. *Pop.* Uncertain; perhaps 10,000. *Lat.* 14° 53′ N. *Lon.* 24° 30′ W.

FOHI, *fo'-he*, the first Chinese emperor and legislator. He is said to have founded this kingdom 2953 years B.C. Nothing certain is known of his reign; but there are attributed to him the institution of marriage, the invention of fishing, hunting, music, and writing. He acknowledged and worshipped a supreme deity. Lived about 3000 B.C.

FOHR, *for*, an island of Denmark, on the W. coast of Schleswig, in the North Sea. Part of the island belongs to Jutland, and part to Schleswig. *Area*, 25 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 54° 43′ N. *Lon.* 8° 30′ W.—It exports oysters largely to Hamburg.

FOIX, *fcaw*, a town of France, on the Ariége, and in the department of the same name, 44 miles from Toulouse. It has a trade in leather, wool, iron, and cattle. *Pop.* 5,000.—This was the capital of the old comté de Foix, part of the domain of Henry IV., and now forming the department of Ariége.—Gaston de Foix was born here.

FOIX, Gaston III., Count de, Viscount de Béarn, succeeded his father, Gaston II., at the age of 12, and rendered himself remarkable for his valour and magnificence. He is accused, however, of possessing a violent temper, and having caused the death of his own son. This young prince, unjustly suspected of having attempted to poison his father, was imprisoned by the orders of Gaston, at the instigation of Charles the Bad, and left to perish in his dungeon, of hunger. The life of Gaston was passed in continual wars. In 1345 he was fighting against the English; in 1356 in Prussia; two years afterwards on the side of the court, against the revolt of the Jacquerie; in 1372 against Count Armagnac; and, in 1375, against the duke de Berri. B. 1331; D. 1391. There are others of this family who rendered themselves famous in the history of France.

FO-KIEN, *fo'-keen*, a maritime province of China, bounded on the S.E. by the China Sea, and inclosed on its other sides by the provinces Che-kiang, Kiang-si, and Quang-tong. *Desc.* Mountainous, with the river Min running through it, and entering the sea below the capital city, Foo-chow-foo. *Pro.* Black tea, sugar, camphor, tobacco, and indigo. *Minerals.* Iron and alum. *Exp.* Tea, porcelain, umbrellas, and other kinds of manufactured goods. *Imp.* Grain, pulse, salted meats, drugs, fruits, and silk piece-goods. *Pop.* about 15,000,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 28° N. *Lon.* between 116° and 121° E.

FOLARD, Charles, *fo'-lar*, a French officer, who, in 1702, became aide-de-camp to M. de Vendôme, who undertook nothing without consulting him. For his services, he was rewarded with a pension and the cross of St. Louis. He was wounded at the battle of Cassano, and taken prisoner at that of Malplaquet. Being exchanged, he was sent to Malta, to assist in its defence against the Turks. He afterwards served under Charles XII. of Sweden, and was present at the siege of Frederickshall, when that prince was killed, December 11, 1718. He then returned to France, and served under the duke of Berwick. B. at Avignon, 1669; D. 1752.—He wrote "Commentaries upon Polybius," 6 vols. 4to; "A Book of New Discoveries in War," and "A Treatise on the Defence of Places."

FOLDVAR, *fold'-var*, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 50 miles from Buda. It is pleasantly situate, partly on the side and partly on the crest of a hill, and was once strongly fortified. The district in which it stands is fruitful in corn and wine. *Pop.* 10,500.—It has an extensive sturgeon-fishery, and is a steam-packet station.

FOLKSHILL, *folks'-hill*, a parish of Warwickshire, 3 miles from Coventry. *Pop.* 8,000.

FOLEY, John Henry, A.R.A., *fo'-le*, an eminent sculptor, who, from Dublin, went to London, in 1834, and became a student in the Royal Academy. His first exhibitions were "Innocence" and "The Death of Abel;" both of which, in 1839, appeared on the walls of the academy, and attracted much attention. Next year appeared his "Ino and the Infant Bacchus,"

which further increased his fame; and from that time he may be said to have taken his place amongst the best sculptors of the day. Besides those works already named, he produced "Lear and Cordelia," "Venus rescuing Æneas," "Prospero narrating his Adventures to Miranda," and several others, displaying a rich faculty of invention, and truly classic taste in execution. He also produced many portraits and monumental memorials, which greatly helped to extend his reputation. In 1850 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. B. at Dublin, 1818.

FOLIGNO, *fo-leen'-yo*, a town of the Papal States, on the Topino, 10 miles from Spoleto. It has a cathedral and other churches, with the Palazzo Communale. *Manf.* Woollens, parchment, wax candles, soap, and playing-cards. *Pop.* 9,000.

FOLKES, Martin, *fokes*, an English philosopher and antiquary, who, after receiving a private education, was sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge. At the age of twenty-three he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1723 was nominated one of the vice-presidents. In 1741 he succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as president of that learned body, and was, about the same time, elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. He was also created doctor of laws by both universities. B. at Westminster, 1690; D. in London, 1754.—Mr. Folkes wrote, besides a number of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, "A Table of English Silver Coins, from the Norman Conquest to 1745." A second edition of this work appeared in 1763.

FOLKSTONE, or FOLKESTONE, *foke'-stone*, a seaport town of Kent, with a spacious harbour and battery, 6 miles from Dover, of which cinque port it is a member. It consists of three narrow, irregular, ill-paved streets. Besides the parish church, it contains several places of worship for dissenters. *Pop.* 7,800.—This place is situate between two high cliffs, opposite Boulogne, with which it is connected by a line of steam-packets, and carries on a considerable trade. A viaduct carries the South-Eastern line of railway across the hollow in which the town lies.

FOLLONICA, *fol-lo-ne'-ka*, a maritime village of Tuscany, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles from Piombino. It is an unhealthy place, and, on account of its malaria, is almost entirely deserted from July to October. It is to it, however, that the ore raised in the island of Elba is brought to be smelted during the other eight months in the year.

FONBLANQUE, Albany W., *fon'-blank*, was brought up to the legal profession, but was never called to the bar. He early began to direct his attention to political questions, and, on Leigh Hunt and his brother parting with the *Examiner* newspaper, it passed into the proprietorship of Mr. Fonblanque. In the columns of this journal his talents have been fully recognized. In 1837 he published a selection of his papers from the *Examiner*, and entitled them "England under Seven Administrations," which were much admired. In 1852 he was appointed director of the statistical department of the Board of Trade, when his superintendence of the *Examiner* may be considered to have virtually ceased. B. 1797.—His son, Albany Fonblanque, jun., has also written in the magazines and periodicals of the day.

FONDI, *fon'-de*, a town of Naples, 14 miles from Gaeta. It consists of only one street, and is built on the Via Appia, which remains here in its original state, and consists of large flags, skilfully fitted together without cement. The wines of Fondi are still in repute. *Pop.* 6,000.

FONG, *fong*, the name of numerous cities in China, and forming a prefix to the denominations of others.

FONS SOLIS, *fons so'-lis*, a fountain in the province of Cyrene, cool at mid-day and warm at the rising and setting of the sun.

FONTAINE, John de la, *fon'-tain*, a French poet, who was educated first at Rheims, and afterwards under the fathers of the Oratory. He was a man of great simplicity of manners, credulous, fearful, and uncommonly absent. He lived for some time with the superintendent Fouquet, who allowed him a pension. Afterwards he was in the service of Princess Henrietta of England, and next lived with Madame de la Sablière. As an illustration of the laziness of his disposition, that lady on one occasion, having parted with her servants, said, "I have got rid of all my animals except three—my cat, my dog, and La Fontaine." He was married, but his wife had as little knowledge of the management of a household as himself. He wrote some licentious tales, which are little read; but his fables are very generally put into the hands of young people. They are natural, poetical, and entertaining. He also wrote "Les Amours de Psyché," a romance, some comedies, letters, &c., to be found in his miscellanies. B. at Château Thierry, 1621; D. 1695.—In his later years, La Fontaine inclined seriously towards religion, and many of his more unworthy works, he, at the instance of his confessor, suppressed. As a fable-writer he is unsurpassed; and his writings in this path are remarkable for their great simplicity and exquisite beauty.

FONTAINE, Pierre François Leonard, an architect, who has been called the father of the modern French school, early began the study of his art, and, in 1785, carried away the second prize for architecture. He now became a pensioner of the academy, to be maintained at Rome, and, having presented drawings of the "imperial city," as it was in the time of the Cæsars, he received an extraordinary prize of 3,000 francs. After the Revolution, and the elevation of Napoleon I. to the consulate, he and Percier, a brother architect, were employed to restore Malmaison. Under the imperial rule, he was further employed to restore all the palaces and complete the Louvre and the Tuileries, which, with numerous other works, occupied him and Percier throughout the whole of the rule of Napoleon I. On the fall of the empire, he was named architect to Louis XVIII., which place he held till 1848. He next became president of the Council of the Civil Buildings, and by his vast experience was thus enabled still to direct some of the works of France. B. at Pontoise, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, 1762; D. in Paris, 1853.

FONTAINEBLEAU, *fon'-tain-blo*, a town and parish of France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, 35 miles from Paris. *Pop.* 10,500.—Here is a celebrated royal palace, encompassed by parks and gardens, mentioned in history, ever since the 13th century, as the residence of the monarchs of France. It forms a vast but irregular pile of building, and was the scene of Bonaparte's first resignation of the imperial dignity in 1814; as it was also the place where Pope Pius VII. was detained for eighteen months. It is a station on the railway between Paris and Lyons.

FONTANA, Domenico, *fon-ta'-na*, an eminent architect and mechanic, who raised the Roman obelisk from the dust in the front of St. Peter's, a work deemed impracticable, and which many others had attempted in vain. B. at Milan, 1543; D. at Naples, 1607.

FONTANA, Prospero, an historical painter, who was preceptor to Ludovico and Hannibal Caracci. B. at Bologna, 1512; D. at Rome, 1597. His daughter Lavinia was also an excellent painter of portraits, and was patronized by Pope Gregory XIII. D. 1602.

FONTANA, the name of several towns of Italy, none of them with a population above 2,300.

FONTARABIA, *fon-ta-ra'-be-a*, anciently *Ocaso*, a strong town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, 11 miles from San Sebastian. It is one of the keys of the kingdom, and is situate on a small peninsula on the left bank of the Bidassoa, in the Bay of Biscay. *Pop.* 2,100.—It has been frequently besieged; on one occasion, in 1521, by Francis I. of France, and in 1719 by the duke of Berwick; both of whom took it.

FONTE MODERATA, *fon'-tai*, a Venetian lady, who wrote two poems; one entitled "Il Floridoro," the other on the "Passion and Resurrection of Jesus Christ." She also produced a work in prose, in which she asserts that women are not inferior in understanding to men. B. at Venice, 1555; D. 1592.

FONTENAY LE COMTE, *fon'-te-nai-le(r) konte*, a town of France, in the department of La Vendée, 28 miles from Rochelle. It has a church, with a spire 312 feet high, a college, and a barracks. *Manf.* Linen and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 8,000.—Fontenay is the name of a great many places in France, with small populations.

FONTENAY, Therese de Cabarras, Marquise de, *fon'-te-nai*, a Spanish lady, who became first the wife of

M. Devin, marquis of Fontenay, a councillor in Paris, and afterwards the wife of Lallieu. She subsequently separated from Lallieu, and became the wife of prince de Chimay, notwithstanding that her first husband was still alive. The Church, however, refused to ratify her marriage, and she continued to struggle against the feelings of society, in a vain endeavour to be received into it, until 1816, when she retired to a private retreat, where she passed the remainder of her days in tranquillity. She was very beautiful, and extremely engaging by her great wit. B. at Saragossa, Spain, 1773; D. at Chmiz, 1835.

Fontenelle, Bernard le Bovier de, *fon'-te-nel*, a celebrated French writer, whose father was a counsellor of Rouen. Young Fontenelle was also bred to the legal profession, which, however, he abandoned for literature. His first efforts were directed to the stage, and although they were directed by his uncle Thomas Corneille, he did not succeed. In 1683 he published his "Dialogues of the Dead," which were well received. His conversations on the "Plurality of Worlds," which appeared in 1686, further added to his reputation; and the year following he published the "History of Oracles," taken chiefly from Van Dale. In 1688 he printed pastorals, which also became popular. He was admitted a member of the French Academy in 1691, and, in 1697, of the Academy of Sciences. He subsequently became secretary of the latter, and filled that office with honour from 1699 to 1737. In this capacity he wrote a history of the academy, and distinguished himself by the excellent eulogies which he composed upon its deceased members. B. at Rouen, 1657; D. at Paris, 1757.—Besides the above works, he wrote a "History of the French Theatre," "Elements of the Geometry of Infinites," "Moral Discourses," &c. Fontenelle is said, by some critics, to have been especially distinguished for the clearness and simplicity of his style, and to have possessed, in an eminent degree, the power of making scientific matters intelligible to all readers. As a man of the world, he shone by the sharpness of his wit and the smartness of his repartees; although he was also remarkable for his moderation and reserve in an age when there was not much of these qualities. He would say, "If I had my hands full of truths, I should take care how I opened them." He has been severely criticised, however, by some writers. Arsène Houssaye, in his sparkling work on the "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," says of him that "he always wanted a compliment; a slave to his vanity, he made himself the slave to the first comer. The roof which sheltered him in this world, was never other than the roof of hospitality; he passed his days here and there; with Thomas Corneille, with M. le Huguais with M. Aube (you know him—that M. Aube celebrated by Rulhières). Again, he always dined out—with Madame de Tencin, with Madame d'Épinais, with Madame de Lambert, with Madame d'Argenton; in fine, every where except at home. This style of living could not fail of being economical. He, therefore, although a poet without patrimony, died with an income of 35,000 livres (he belonged to all the paying academies), without speaking of 75,000 livres in ringing coins, which, when about 87, he had concealed in his mattress, doubtless to repose upon in the other world. Let no one say now, that all poets are improvident—but Fontenelle was not a poet. Now I repeat, that whilst he was thus hiding away his money, his cousin, the nephew of the great Corneille,—the nephew of his mother,—was begging at a neighbouring door. Besides, were there not twenty other unfortunates to succour at that time in the great family of men of letters, whence he had issued so rich and glorious? Malfilâtre dying of hunger! And so many other hidden miseries, which the eye of charity always discovers; so many other souls that were breaking their wings against the corners of some confined room, or the rafters of a garret. Oh! Monsieur de Fontenelle, you would have been pardoned for much prose, and many a verse, for some open-handed charity." On seeing his hearse pass, Piron exclaimed "This is the first time that M. de Fontenelle has left home not to go and dine in the city."

Fontenoy, *fon'-te-noi*, a village of Belgium, in Hainault, 4 miles from Tournay. *Pop.* 500.—It is





celebrated for a battle fought near it in 1745, in which the British and their allies were defeated by the French, who were commanded by Marshal Saxe.

Foote, Samuel, *foot*, an English dramatic writer and actor, whose father was justice of peace for the county of Cornwall, and whose mother was sister to Sir John Dinely Goodere, of Herefordshire. Foote was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple, for the purpose of pursuing the law; but this he quitted for the attractions of the stage. His first performance was in the character of "Othello." In 1747 he opened the "little theatre in the Haymarket," with a dramatic piece of his own, called "The Diversions of the Morning," which had a great success, and which was a representation of real characters, whose very voice, gait, and gestures were strikingly imitated. His next piece was called "An Auction of Pictures," in which he represented some of the most noted individuals of the day. He still continued to play at one or other of the theatres, and frequently produced new pieces. In 1760 he brought out the "Minor" at his own house in the Haymarket; but, in 1766, had the misfortune to break his leg, which was obliged to be amputated. The duke of York, out of compassion, now procured for him a patent for life for the theatre in the Haymarket. In 1776 he attacked the duchess of Kingston in a piece, which was suppressed by authority. Soon after this, a charge was brought against him, which broke his heart, although he was honourably acquitted by the jury. B. at Truro, Cornwall, 1722; D. at Dover, on his way to France, 1777. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.—Foote had an infinite fund of comic humour, both in writing and conversation; but he took unwarrantable liberties in mimicking persons merely on account of natural failings and peculiarities of manner. His farces have procured him the title of the English Aristophanes. Dr. Johnson said, that for loud, obstreperous, broad-faced mirth, he had no equal.

Forbes, William, *forbs*, the first bishop of Edinburgh. After studying at several universities, he went to England, where he was offered the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, which he declined. When Charles I., in 1634, erected Edinburgh into an episcopal see, he appointed Dr. Forbes to fill it; but the bishop enjoyed this dignity only three months. B. at Aberdeen, 1585; D. 1634.—He wrote "Considerationes modestæ et pacificæ Controversiarum de Justificatione, &c." 8vo, reprinted by Fabricius, at Frankfort, in 1707.

Forbes, Duncan, an eminent Scotch judge, and an excellent writer, who was educated first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Utrecht, Leyden, and Paris. In 1708 he began to practise as an advocate at the Scotch bar, and gained considerable reputation. In 1717 he was appointed solicitor-general of Scotland, in 1725 lord advocate, and, in 1737, president of the Court of Session. In the rebellion of 1745 he zealously opposed the Pretender; but the ingratitude with which he was treated by the government, who even refused to reimburse some expenses which he had incurred, preyed upon his mind and brought on a fever, of which he died, 1747. B. at Culloden, 1685.—His lordship was a man of great piety and learning, and well versed in the Hebrew scriptures, as appears from his "Letter to a Bishop on Hutchinson's Writings and Discoveries," in 1732; "Thoughts concerning Religion, Natural and Revealed," 1735; and "Reflections on Incredulity;" the whole collected into one volume, 12mo, 1750. As a man, Forbes is highly spoken of. "I knew and venerated him," says Bishop Warburton, "one of the greatest men that ever Scotland bred, both as a judge, a patriot, and a Christian."

Forbes, Edward, an eminent naturalist, who from a child was a collector; so that by the time he was seven years of age, he was possessed of a museum of natural curiosities. For some time he was connected with the studio of the late Mr. Sass, in London, but, in 1832, went to the university of Edinburgh, where, under the instructions of Professors Jameson and Graham, he first became acquainted with the true principles of natural science. After being here some time, he made an excursion into Norway, and afterwards published his observations on the plants, rocks,

and mollusca of that country, in a volume entitled "Notes of a Natural-History Tour in Norway." He now became a contributor to the "Magazine of Natural History," whilst pursuing his studies both in zoology and botany. In 1836 he was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Edinburgh Botanical Society, to which he became the foreign secretary. In 1837 he visited the shores of Algiers and the Mediterranean, and the next year published his "Mollusca of the Isle of Man," and, in 1839, a paper on the "Mollusca of Algiers," and another on the "Distribution of the Pulmonifera of Europe." In 1841 appeared his "History of Star-Fishes," and in the same year he was appointed naturalist to her majesty's ship *Beacon*, commissioned to transport from Lycia the marbles discovered by Sir Charles Fellowes. In this voyage he discovered the great law, that among marine animals, zones of depth correspond to parallels of latitude. He subsequently became professor of botany in King's College, London, and, in 1844, became assistant secretary to the Zoological Society. He next became palæontologist to the Geological Society of Britain, and professor of natural history in the School of Sciences, in Jermyn Street. In 1854 he was elected president of the Geological Society, and also professor of natural history in the university of Edinburgh. This was the highest object of his ambition, which, however, he seemed only to have attained to die. B. in the Isle of Man, 1815; D. at Edinburgh, 1854.

Forbes, James, an Englishman engaged in the civil service of the East-India Company. He is noticed here on account of his work entitled "Oriental Memoirs, selected and abridged from a series of Familiar Letters, written during seventeen years' residence in India," published in 1813. This work is illustrated by coloured plates of animals and plants, executed with great spirit and beauty. Mr. Forbes was made a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. B. in London, 1749; D. 1819.

Forbes, Sir John, a distinguished Scotch physician, who graduated at Edinburgh in 1817. After practising some time as a physician at Penzance and Chichester, he settled in London, where his translation of the works of Avenbrugger and Laennec, on the use of the stethescope, first brought him prominently into notice among the medical profession. In 1828 he published a work on the "Climate of Penzance," and was one of the original founders of the present British Medical Association. It is to be regretted that this association, which had for its principal object the obtaining of authentic information regarding the medical topography of England, has not been so successful in its object as might have been expected. Subsequently, Sir John became one of the editors of the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," to which he contributed largely himself. He also became the editor of the "British and Foreign Medical Review," afterwards designated the "British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review." In this capacity he laboured to spread sound views upon all medical subjects; and by exercising an independent judgment himself, he endeavoured to induce others to do the same; so that, by the accumulation of many different views upon any speculative point, a sound opinion might be arrived at. Whilst thus actively engaged, he was appointed physician in ordinary to her majesty's household, and physician extraordinary to his royal highness Prince Albert. For his labours in medical science, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and he is a fellow of the Royal Society. In every enterprise which has had for its object the education of the people, or the dissemination of sound knowledge of every kind, he has taken an active part, and was one of the members of the committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. In 1849 he published "A Physician's Holiday; or, a Month in Switzerland;" in 1852, "Memoranda of a Tour in Ireland;" and in 1855, "Sight-seeing in Germany and the Tyrol." All these works are marked by shrewd sense, coupled with a fine taste for the descriptive and picturesque. B. in Scotland, 1817.

Forbin, Claude, Chevalier de, *for'-bii*, a French naval commander, who served in the East Indies, and was with Admiral Duquesne at the bombardment of Algiers. He was also admiral to the king of Siam for two years, and greatly distinguished himself afterwards in Europe, in connection with Jean Bart, rising into favour with Louis XIV. B. 1656; D. 1733.—His "Memoirs" were published in 1749, in 2 vols. 12mo.

Force, James, Duke de la, *force*, son of Francis, lord de la Force. He was a child, in bed with his father and elder brother, when these latter were murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew; but being unperceived by the assassins, he escaped. He signalized himself under Henry IV., and afterwards joined the Protestants against Louis XIII. Subsequently, he made his submission to the king, and was appointed marshal of France, lieutenant-general of the army, and created a duke. He took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignan in 1630. D. 1652.

Ford, John, *ford*, an eminent English dramatic poet, of whom very little is known, but that, in 1602, he became a member of the Middle Temple, and adhered to his profession of the law. In his 18th year, he published a poem entitled "Fame's Memorial;" but there is little in the effusion to indicate the high talent which he afterwards displayed in dramatic poetry. Subsequently, he commenced writing for the stage, for which he wrote, either wholly or in conjunction with others, upwards of sixteen plays. In Charles Lamb's "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets," the following excellent criticism appears, relative to this author: "Ford was of the first order of poets. He sought for sublimity, not by parcels, in metaphors or visible images, but directly where she has her full residence,—in the heart of man, in the actions and sufferings of the greatest minds. There is a grandeur of the soul, above mountains, seas, and the elements." Gifford also says, "I know few things more difficult to account for than the deep and lasting impression made by the more tragic portions of Ford's poetry." Others, however, are not so lavish of their praises upon his works. B. at Islington, Devonshire, 1586. Of his death nothing is known. It is supposed, however, that, about 1640, he retired to his native place, and there ended his days.

Ford, Richard, an English writer and traveller, who, having graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, was called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn, but did not practise. In 1830 he visited Spain, where he resided for some time at the Alhambra, and, on his return, took up his residence in Devonshire, and became a contributor to the "Quarterly Review." In 1845 he published "The Handbook of Spain," which was highly commended. In 1846 appeared his "Gatherings from Spain," which was, on its appearance, pronounced "the best English book, beyond comparison, that has ever appeared for the illustration, not merely of the general topography and local curiosities, but of the national character and manners of Spain." In 1852 "Tauromachia; the Bull-fights of Spain;" 26 superb drawings by Luke Price, with descriptions by R. Ford, were given to the public; but the work is rather pictorial than literary, and is certainly splendid of its kind. B. in London, 1796; D. 1858.

Ford, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,300.

Fordham, *ford'-hum*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 2,400.

Fordun, John de, *for'-dun*, a Scotch historian, and priest in the church of Fordun, who wrote a history of Scotland, which was printed by Hearne at Oxford, in 5 vols. 8vo, and by Goodal at Edinburgh, in 1 vol. folio. Camden, speaking of Fordun's history, says "that all the Scots historians who have wrote since Fordun's time have been very much beholden to his diligence; and yet there are very material differences betwixt his account of several things and theirs." Lived in the 14th century.

Fordyce, *for'-dice*, a maritime parish of Banffshire, 10 miles from Banff. *Pop.* 4,000.

Fordyce, David, an ingenious Scottish writer, who was educated at the University of Aberdeen, and became professor of moral philosophy in the Marischal College there. Though licensed as a preacher, he never became a stated minister. In 1750 he

made a tour to Italy, and on his return, the following year, was drowned on the coast of Holland. B. at Aberdeen, 1711.—He wrote "Dialogues concerning Education," 2 vols. 8vo; the "Elements of Moral Philosophy," which first appeared in Dodsley's "Preceptor;" "Theodorus, a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching;" the "Temple of Virtue, a Dream." His "Dialogues of Education" have considerable merit, written in some degree after the style of Shaftesbury, but without being tainted with the sophistries of that writer.

FORDYCE, George, an eminent Scotch physician, educated at the university of Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M.A. at the age of 14. In 1759 he settled in London, commencing lecturing on the materia medica and practice of physic, in which he acquired an unrivalled reputation. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and, in 1776, a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1787 he was elected, *speciali gratid*, a fellow of the College of Physicians, a very unusual distinction. B. near Aberdeen, 1736; D. 1802.—Dr. Fordyce is known by his "Essays on Fever," an "Essay on Digestion," "Elements of the Practice of Physic," and miscellaneous papers. He was also an excellent experimental chemist, and published "Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation." This work has always been esteemed as a very scientific treatise.

FORDYCE, James, an eminent Scotch divine, who was educated at the university of Aberdeen, and who first settled as a minister at Brechin, and afterwards at Alloa. While here, he distinguished himself by some elegant pulpit compositions, particularly one preached before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the folly, infamy, and misery of unlawful pleasures, for which the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. About 1762 he removed to London, where he became assistant to Dr. Lawrence, of Monkwell Street, and afterwards his successor. Here he drew crowded audiences by his eloquence and the beauty of his sermons. In 1782 he resigned his situation, and went to live first in Hampshire, and next at Bath, where he died in 1796. B. at Aberdeen, 1720. —He published a "Sermon on the Eloquence of the Pulpit," printed with his brother's "Theodorus;" "Sermons to Young Women," 2 vols. 12mo; "Addresses to Young Men," 2 vols.; "Addresses to the Deity;" a volume of poems, and single sermons.

FORELAND, NORTH, *for'-land*, a promontory of England, forming the N.E. extremity of Kent. Here is a lighthouse above 184 feet high. Height of promontory, nearly 200 feet. *Lat.* 51° 25′ N. *Lon.* 1° 27′ E.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a cape of England, on the east coast of Kent, between Dover and Deal, and 16 miles from the North Foreland, the Downs lying between. It has two lighthouses with fixed lights, to warn ships coming from the south of their nearing the Goodwin Sands. *Lat.* 51° 12′ N. *Lon.* 1° 25′ E.

FOREST, BLACK. (*See* BLACK FOREST.)

FOREST CANTONS, in Switzerland, are the cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz, Unterwalden, and Uri, in the centre of which is the Lake of Lucerne.

FORFAR, the chief town of Forfarshire, situate in the vale of Strathmore, near a small lake, 15 miles from Dundee. It is irregularly built, and has a spacious church, with a steeple 150 feet high; besides various other places of worship; a town-house, market-place, and several public schools. *Manf.* Brown linens, to a very considerable extent, and a kind of shoes, called brogues. *Pop.* 11,100. By railway it has communication with Arbroath, Dundee, Perth, and Montrose.

FORFARSHIRE, or ANGUS, *for'-far-sheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the Firth of Tay, and W. by the county of Perth. *Area*, 892 square miles. *Desc.* Irregular and mountainous, being traversed by the Grampians, which rise to the height of 3,000 feet; and also by the Sidlaw Hills. Numerous valleys are interspersed throughout the mountains, the most noted of which is that of Strathmore, which extends far beyond the boundaries of the county, and is equally distinguished by its fertility as its romantic beauty. *Rivers.* The North and South Esk, the Isla, and the smaller streams of the Dean, Lunan, Dighty, and Noran. *Pro.* The usual cerealia. Agriculture is making rapid progress, and the fisheries are conducted with considerable activity, both on the coast and in rivers: considerable quantities of salmon are exported to London, packed in large wooden boxes, with pounded ice to preserve them. *Minerals.* Inexhaustible beds of limestone, veins of porphyry, large quantities of jasper of different colours, from bright yellow to deep red, susceptible of the highest polish; and all varieties of pebbles. It is said that the real topaz is found here; coloured crystals, called cairngorms, commonly five-sided prisms, and terminating in a pyramid of the same description, are a common object of search among the inhabitants, and are frequently found. *Manf.* Linens; this county being the principal seat of the coarser kinds of that manufacture in Scotland. Bleaching and spinning are extensively prosecuted; also tanning, brewing, leather and rope-making, and shipbuilding. Several vessels are engaged in the whale-fishery. *Pop.* 192,000.

FORIO, *for'-e-o*, a seaport-town of Naples, in the island of Ischia, 4 miles from Ischia. *Pop.* 7,000.

FORLI, *for'-le*, a walled town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, 14 miles from Ravenna. It has several good edifices, public and private, and a very fine square, and is the seat of a cardinal legate, and a court of justice. *Manf.* Silk ribands, twist, woollens, and oil-cloth. It has, besides, nitre, wax, and sulphur-works. *Pop.* 16,500.—In 1797 this place was taken by the French. In 1831, Charles Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, elder brother of Napoleon III., died here, in arms against the pope.—The PROVINCE of Forli has an *area* of 900 square miles, and produces corn, hemp, flax, saffron, madder, and fruits. The silkworm is also extensively reared.

FORLIMPOPOLI, *for'-lerm-po'-po-le*, a town of Italy, in the Papal States, between Forli and Cesena. *Pop.* 5,000.

FORMEY, John Henry Samuel, *for'-me*, a Prussian writer, who was for some years pastor of a French church in Berlin, where he became professor of philosophy in the French college. On the restoration of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, he was appointed secretary to the philosophical department, and afterwards sole secretary. He was also made a privy councillor. B. at Berlin, 1711; D. there, 1797.—Formey conducted, in conjunction with Beausobre, the "Bibliothèque Germanique." He also wrote "Le Philosophe Chrétien," "Pensées Raisonnables," "Anti-Émile," against Rousseau; the "History of Philosophy abridged," an "Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History" (these two have been translated into English), "Researches on the Elements of Matter," "Considerations on the Tusculans of Cicero," &c.

FORMICHE, *for'-me-khai*, the name of several small island groups in the Mediterranean Sea.

FORMIGNO, RIO, *for-meen'-yo*, a village of France, 12 miles from Bayeux, where, in 1450, a battle was fought between the French and English, who were defeated, and thereby forced to abandon Normandy.

FORMOSA, RIO, *for-mo'-sa*, the principal of that succession of large estuaries which open into the Gulf of Benin, 4 miles wide at the mouth. *Lat.* 5° 40′ N. *Lon.* 4° 20′ E.

FORMOSA, one of the Bissagos Islands, in W. Africa. *Lat.* 11° 30′ N. *Lon.* 16° 10′ W.

FORMOSA, an island in the China Sea, 90 miles E. of Canton, and separated from the Chinese coast by a channel of the same name. *Area*, 15,000 square miles. *Desc.* A chain of mountains, running its whole length, divides it into two parts, the E. and W., separating the wild Formosans in the east from the Chinese colonists in the west. It contains extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets from the mountains. *Pro.* Corn and rice, most of the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphor, and cinnamon. Wholesome water is the only thing wanting in Formosa; and it is said that every kind of water in it is pernicious to strangers. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses. They accustom them early to this kind of service, and, by daily exercise, train them to go as well as horses. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, and cinnabar. Coal-fields have recently been discovered; but they have not been worked. *Exp.*

Principally camphor and rice. *Imp.* Silks, woollens, tea, and other manufactured goods. *Pop.* 2,000,000 Chinese; but there is another race in the interior, of whom little is known. *Lat.* between 22° and 25° 30′ N. *Lon.* 121° E.—The Dutch built the fort of Zealand, in the W. part of this island, in 1634. They were driven thence in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who made himself master of all the W. part. In 1682 the whole island submitted to the emperor of China. In 1782 it was entirely overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed, by a furious hurricane and inundation of the sea. Taiouang is the capital.

FORMOSUS, *for-mo'-sus*, bishop of Porto, in Italy, succeeded Pope Stephen V. in 891. He condemned Photius, excommunicated the emperor Lambert, duke of Spoleto, and nominated in his place, Arnoul, king of Germania. D. 896.—The fiery Stephen VI., his successor, had his body disinterred, in order to put him on his trial. He was restored to his grave in 898, under John IX.

FORNAX, *for'-nax*, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the baking of bread. Her festivals, called Fornacalia, were first instituted by Numa.

FORRES, *for'-res*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Morayshire, 10 miles from Elgin. The town extends about a mile in length. *Pop.* 3,540.

FORSKAL, Peter, *for'-skal*, a Swedish naturalist, who studied at Gottingen, and afterwards at Upsal, where he became a pupil of Linnæus. In 1761 he went, at the request of the king of Denmark, with Niebuhr and others, to Arabia, to make discoveries, but died at Jerim, in that country, in 1763. B. 1736.—He printed a tract, entitled "Thoughts on Civil Liberty;" and from his papers, Niebuhr published "Descriptiones Animalium in itinere orientali," 4to; "Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica," 4to; "Icones Rerum Naturalium quas in itinere orientali depingi curavit Forskal," 4to.

FORSTER, John Reinhold, *fors'-ter*, a celebrated German naturalist, who, in 1748, entered the university of Halle, where he studied divinity, and thence went to Russia, in expectation of considerable preferment; but being disappointed, proceeded to England, where, for some time, he taught the French and German languages at Warrington. In 1772 he accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage round the world. On his return to England, in 1775, he was honoured by the university of Oxford with the degree of LL.D. Having published, contrary to the engagement entered into with government, a botanical account of plants discovered in this voyage, he was treated with such coolness, that he quitted England and went to Halle, where he was made professor of natural history. B. in Prussia, 1729; D. at Halle, 1798.—He was the author of "Observations made in a Voyage round the World," "History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North," "On the Byssus of the Ancients," several Papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c.

FORSTER, George, son of the above, accompanied his father in his voyage round the world. After his return, he became professor of natural history at Cassel, whence he removed to Wilna, in Poland, and next to Mentz, where he was appointed president of the university. He was nominated by the people of Mentz their representative at Paris, in the beginning of the Revolution. B. at Dantzic, 1754; D. 1792.—He wrote, "A Voyage Round the World," 2 vols. 4to; a Defence of the same against Mr. Wales, 4to; "A Philosophical and Picturesque Journey along the Banks of the Rhine," 2 vols. 8vo; and "A Journey through England."

FORSTER, John, a modern English writer, was bred to the bar, but, by his devotion to literature, became an eminent author and journalist. For twenty-four years he was a constant contributor to the columns of the "Examiner," and for twelve of that period he had the sole charge of its editorial department. He was also a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," the "Foreign Quarterly," and other serials, and for a short time acted as editor of the "Daily News," after the retirement of Mr. Dickens. He is, however, best known by his works, entitled "The Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England," and "The Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith." The former was republished in the "Cabinet Cyclopædia" of Dr. Lardner, and the latter has been much admired. He also wrote the lives of Daniel De Foe and Churchill, and in 1858 published "Historical and Biographical Essays," principally composed of articles originally contributed to quarterly reviews, with new matter added thereto. B. at Newcastle, 1812.

FORT (LE), Francis, *for*, a soldier and statesman in the service of Peter the Great, who intrusted him with the siege of Azov, where he showed so much bravery, that the emperor made him his first minister of state, and commander of all his forces. Le Fort was intimately connected with Peter's reforms, accompanied him in his travels, and aided him effectually in civilizing his subjects, and organizing an army, navy, and the finances. B. at Geneva, 1656; D. at Moscow, 1699.—When the czar received the news of his death, he exclaimed, "Alas, I have lost the best of my friends!"

FORT, *fort*, a prefix to the names of several military stations in Britain. 1. AUGUSTUS, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, ordered by government to be dismantled in 1818; 32 miles from Inverness.—2. GEORGE, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, on the extremity of a low peninsula, projecting upwards of a mile into the Moray Firth. It has barracks for about 3,000 troops, and is the most complete fortification in the United Kingdom.—3. WILLIAM, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, at the E. extremity of Loch Linnhe. It was ordered to be dismantled in 1818.—4. PITT, in England, near Chatham.—Also the prefix to various military stations in different parts of the world.

FORTESCUE, Sir John, *for'-tes-ku*, an English judge, who was, in 1442, made chief justice of the King's Bench. He was zealously attached to Henry VI., and accompanied him in his exile to Scotland. Henry made him chancellor, but he never exercised the office. He subsequently went to Flanders, and while abroad, wrote his famous book entitled, "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," which, however, was not published till the reign of Henry VIII. This admirable treatise, according to Henry, excels every work on the subject. He returned to England with Queen Margaret, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471. Edward IV. granted him a pardon, on which he retired to his seat at Ebrington, in Gloucestershire. B. in Devonshire, 1395; D. 1485.

FORTEVENTURA, or FUERTAVENTURA, *foo'-air-tu-vain-too'-ra*, one of the Canary Islands, in the E. part of the archipelago. *Area*, 758 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, deficient in water, but possessing tracts of great fertility. *Lat.* 28° 42′ N. *Lon.* 14° 1′ W.

FORTH, *forth*, a river of Scotland, rising on the N. side of the mountain Ben Lomond, and gradually expanding in the lower part into an estuary called the Firth of Forth, which extends for many miles. At its mouth this is 35 or 40 miles wide, from Fife Ness on the N., to St. Abb's Head on the S. shore, both washed by the German Ocean. It contains several islands, of which the chief are Inchgarvie, Inchcolm, Inchkeith, the Bass, and the Isle of May; the largest of these is but a few miles in circuit. Lighthouses are erected on Inchkeith and on the Isle of May; and the ruins of castles or religious houses appear on all the different islands. The Forth possesses many good harbours, and St. Margaret's Hope, above Queen's Ferry, is one of the safest roadsteads in the island. Length of river, including its "links," 180 miles.

FORTH MOUNTAINS, a range in the county of Wexford, Ireland, celebrated for being the rendezvous of 15,000 insurgents, who, in 1798, met here previous to the attack and capture of the town of Wexford.

FORTINGAL, *for'-ting-al*, a mountainous parish of Scotland, occupying the principal part of the N.W. division of Perth. In it are Schiehallion, Glen Lyon, and Lochs Rannoch and Garry.

FORTROSE, *fort'-rose*, a town of Ross-shire, on the Moray Firth, across which there is a regular ferry to Fort George, 10 miles from Inverness. *Pop.* 1,200.

FORT ROYAL, *roy'-al*, a fortified seaport-town, and capital of the island of Martinique. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 14° 35′ 0″ N. *Lon.* 61° 4′ 2″ W.

FORT ST. DAVID, *dă'-vid*, a fortress of India, on the Coromandel coast, 12 miles from Pondicherry. An English factory, established here in 1691, became,

after the capture of Madras by the French, in 1746, the head of the British Indian settlements. In 1758, however, M. Lally took it and demolished the fortifications.

FORTUNA, *for-tu'-na*, daughter of Oceanus, according to Homer, or one of the Parcæ according to Pindar, was the goddess of fortune, and from her hand were derived riches and poverty, pleasures and pains, blessings and misfortunes. She was worshipped in different parts of Greece. Bupalus was the first who modelled a statue of Fortune for the people of Smyrna, and he represented her with the polar star upon her head, and the horn of plenty in her hand. The Romans held her in high esteem, and had no less than eight different temples erected to her honour in their city. She is generally represented blindfolded, and holding a wheel in her hand, as an emblem of her inconstancy. Sometimes she appears with wings.

FORTUNATÆ INSULÆ, *for-tu-nai'-te in'-su-le*, islands at the W. of Mauritania, in the Atlantic Sea, supposed to be the Canary Isles of the moderns. They are represented as the seats of the blessed, where the souls of the virtuous were placed after death, and where the air was wholesome and temperate, and the earth produced an immense number of various fruits without the labours of men.

FORTUNE, Robert, *for'-tune*, a Scotch naturalist, born of humble parents, and who was sent to China for the purpose of obtaining new plants, with instructions to pay all possible attention to the horticulture and agriculture of the people of that country. This he accordingly did, and, in 1853, published the result in "Three Years' Wanderings in the Northern Provinces of China." He also published "Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China," and "A Residence among the Chinese;" all excellent works of their kind. B. at Berwick, Scotland, 1813.

FORTUNE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the S. coast of Newfoundland. *Lat.* 47° N. *Lon.* 55° W.

FORUM, *for'-um*, a prefix to the name of many towns in Italy and Gaul.

FORUM, the principal public place of Rome, situated nearly in the centre of the city, between Mount Quirinal and the Capitol. Here was the tribune for the Roman orators, and around it were the courts of justice. At the present time, the place where it stood is a desert, and is called Campo Vacchino, 'cow-keeper's field.'

FOSBROKE, Thomas Dudley, *fos'-brook*, was educated at St. Paul's School and Pembroke College, Oxford, where he became an M.A. in 1792. In 1794 he was appointed to the living of Horsley, and in 1810 was made curate of Walford, and in 1830, vicar. His works are, a poem on the "Monastic Life, as it existed in England;" "British Monachism; or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England;" to which are added "Manners and Customs of Ancient Pilgrims, Anchorites and Hermits, and Women who had made vows of Chastity." These are his principal works, which give a comprehensive view of the manners and customs of monastic life. His book on "British Monachism" is called by Sir Walter Scott "a learned work;" and Southey, in the "Quarterly Review," after noticing some of its errors, states, "that it would be highly unjust were we not to state that it contains a great deal of curious and recondite information; and that, wherever the subject permits, the author gives proof, in the liveliness of his expressions, of a vigorous and original mind." He also wrote several other works; among which we may notice his "Cyclopædia of Antiquity and Elements of Archæology," which, at the time of its publication, was pronounced "a work as original as it is important, elegantly written, and full of interesting information, with which every person of liberal education ought to be acquainted." B. in London, 1770; D. at Walford, 1842.

FOSCARI, Francis, *fos-kar'-e*, a doge of Venice, who conquered Brescia and Bergamo; but the expense attending these acquisitions proved so offensive to the Venetians, that they deposed him, and he died in 1457, aged 84.—His son died in prison, into which he was thrown upon a false charge of having murdered a senator.

FOSCOLO, Ugo, *fos'-ko-lo*, an eminent Ionian, who received his education at Padua, and before he was twenty, produced a tragedy called "Thyestes." Soon afterwards he obtained employment as secretary to Battaglio, who was sent as ambassador to Bonaparte, to propitiate him to favour the independence of the republic of Venice. The ambassador was unsuccessful in his mission, and Foscolo went to Lombardy, where he devoted himself to the cultivation of literature, and produced his celebrated "Letters to Ortis," which established his fame. He now enrolled his name in the list of the first Italian legion that was formed, and was in Genoa during the siege of 1799. He continued with the Italian army till 1805, when he was sent to Calais with the troops professedly designed for the invasion of England; but he soon afterwards quitted the army, and in 1809 became professor of literature in Pavia. The language of his introductory lecture, however, offended Bonaparte, and the professorship was suppressed. In 1812 he produced his "Ajax," which being supposed to convey a satire on Napoleon I., he deemed it prudent to withdraw to Florence. Afterwards, it is asserted, he engaged in a conspiracy to eject the Austrians from Italy, and was forced to take refuge in Switzerland, whence he went to England, where he was received among the literary and fashionable circles. He continued to apply himself to literature, and published—"Essays on Petrarch," "Disputations and Notes on Dante," and was a contributor to the "Edinburgh Quarterly" and other reviews. B. at Zante, 1777; D. at Turnham Green, near London, 1827.

FOSSANO, *fos-sa'-no*, a town of Piedmont, on the Stura. It has manufactures of silk. *Pop.* 14,000.

FOSSE (DE LA), Charles, *foss*, a French painter, and pupil of Le Brun, who, after studying in Italy, returned to Paris, and gained a great reputation by several public works. A pension was granted him, and he became rector of the Academy of Painting, in Paris. The duke of Montague invited him to England, and employed him in ornamenting his house, now the British Museum. D. 1716.

FOSTER, John, *fos'-ter*, an English architect, who, after studying abroad for a number of years, returned, and erected several works of considerable merit. The principal of these are St. John's Market, in Liverpool, several churches in that city, and the Custom-house. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and was considered to have a vast amount of architectural knowledge, although it was questioned whether he had the capacity to turn it to proper account. B. in Liverpool, 1786; D. 1846.

FOSTER, Reverend John, an English divine, who was bred a manufacturer; but disliking that line of life, he devoted himself to study, and in 1792 commenced preaching among the Baptists in various parts of the country. Forced to discontinue preaching, from a glandular affection of the neck, he retired to Stapleton, near Bristol, where he devoted himself to literature, and became one of the principal contributors to the "Eclectic Review." He is best known to the world, however, by his "Essays on Decision of Character;" "On the Application of the Epithet Romantic;" and "On the Evils of Popular Ignorance." These works have received a well-merited praise, not only for the admirable precision of the style in which they are written, but for the depth and originality of the thoughts with which they abound. "I have read with the greatest admiration," says Sir James Mackintosh, "the essays of Mr. Foster. He is one of the most profound and eloquent writers that England has produced." B. near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1770; D. at Stapleton, 1843.

FOSTER, Birket, a modern English artist, who ably illustrated "Christmas with the Poets," "Cowper's Task," Longfellow's works, and many other volumes. As a simple, truthful, poetical delineator of landscape, he stands deservedly high.

FOSTON, *fos'-ton*, the name of several English parishes, none of them with a population above 1,000.

FOTHERGILL, John, *foth'-er-gil*, an eminent English physician, who, having served his time to an apothecary, went to Edinburgh, where, in 1736, he took his doctor's degree. In the same year he became a pupil in St. Thomas's Hospital, and, in 1740, went abroad. On his return, he settled in London, and, in 1748, acquired

prefixed. He was at the expense of printing Purver's translation of the Bible, and of an edition of Percy's "Key to the New Testament," for a seminary of Quakers in Yorkshire.—His brother Samuel was a considerable preacher among the Quakers, and died in 1773.

FOTHERINGAY, *foth'-e-rin-gai*, a village and parish of Northamptonshire, 4 miles from Oundle. *Pop.* 300. —In the castle of this place Richard III. was born; and Mary, queen of Scots, was imprisoned and executed here. James I. razed it to the ground.

FOUCAULT, Nicholas Joseph, *fou-kolt'*, a French antiquary, who discovered, in 1704, the ancient town of the Viducassians, near Caen, of which he gave an account to the Academy of Inscriptions. He also discovered the MS. of "Lactantius de Mortibus Persecutorum." B. at Paris, 1643; D. 1721.

FOUCHÉ, Joseph, duke of Otranto, *foo'-shai*, French minister of police under Napoleon I., was inspector of schools at Martinière when the revolution of 1789 broke out. He threw himself with ardour into the struggle against the king, and was, in 1792, appointed a member of the National Convention. In November of the next year, he accompanied Collot d'Herbois



FOUCHÉ.

(*see* that name) to Lyons, and was overwhelmed with accusations in regard to the frightful cruelties practised there by his colleague and himself. After the fall of the Convention, he was protected by Barras, and, on the 13th Thermidor, year 7, he was made police minister. In this post he displayed great activity and acuteness, and rendered important services to Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire. The latter, however, had not much confidence in his minister's integrity, and dismissed him from office in 1802, restoring him, however, his portfolio in 1804, which he preserved till 1810. In this year he was superseded, although the reasons of his fall have never been clearly understood. After the Russian campaign, he was appointed by the emperor to the government of the Illyrian provinces,—a very difficult task. He there showed great moderation, and was successful in his mission. During the "hundred days," he again administered the police, and subsequently was appointed, after Waterloo, president of the provisional government, and, in that capacity, treated with the allied powers. Louis XVIII. retained him for a short period at the head of the police, but afterwards deputed him ambassador at Dresden. He was afterwards exiled, and died at Trieste, 1820.—The general opinion of Fouché is, that he was an able, but unscrupulous minister. His "Memoirs" appeared in Paris in 1824, but were declared not to be trustworthy by his family.

FOUCQUET, Charles Louis Augustus, *foo'-kai*, count of Belleisle, secured, by his gallant conduct at the siege of Lisle, where he commanded a regiment of dragoons, the favour of Louis XIV., after whose death he was disgraced, and confined in the Bastille. In the war of 1733 he was appointed to command in Germany, and became the confidant of Cardinal Fleury. In 1741 he was created marshal of France, and, the year following, attended the diet of Frankfort, as plenipotentiary from the court of Versailles. In 1743 he was taken prisoner near Hanover, but soon obtained his liberty. B. 1684; D. 1761.

FOUGÈRES, *foo'-zhair*, a town and parish of France, 28 miles from Rennes. *Manf.* Coarse linen and leather; and it has a trade in honey and butter. *Pop.* 9,000.—This town was the scene of many engagements between the English and French, from the 11th to the 15th centuries.

FOULAHS, *foo'-las*, the name of a race of negroes, who are very widely diffused throughout W. Africa. Their original country is supposed to be the mountainous tract near the sources of the Senegal, bearing the name of Fooladoo; but, through conquest and emigration, they spread through the neighbouring regions, and indeed more or less over most parts of Africa. Their most populous and powerful kingdom is that of Foota Jallo, situate to the S. of Gambia. They possess also Brooks, situate on the higher parts of the Senegal, coterminous with Fooladoo; Bondou and Foota Torra, between the Senegal and Gambia; the kingdom of the Seratic, on the lower part of the Senegal; Masina, on the Niger, between Bambarra and Timbuctoo; and Wassela, to the south of the upper part of the Niger. The Foulahs are easily distinguished by form and features from the other negro tribes. They differ also from the Moors, in the mildness of their manners and character.

FOULNESS, *foul'-ness*, an island of England, in the North Sea, off the coast of Essex, 9 miles from Rochfort. *Pop.* 665.

FOUNTAIN, *foun'-tain*, a county of the United States, to the W. of Indiana. *Area*, 390 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

FOUNTAINE, Sir Andrew, *foun'-taine*, an English antiquary, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he studied the Anglo-Saxon language, and wrote a piece inserted in Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus," entitled, "Numismata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica." He had also a taste for the fine arts, and made a noble collection of antiques and curiosities. He drew the designs for the "Tale of a Tub," by Swift, with whom he was very intimate, as he was with other wits of the age, and is commended by Montfaucon for his antiquarian knowledge. William III. conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and in 1727 he was appointed warden of the Mint. B. at Narford, Norfolk; D. 1753.

FOUQUIÈRES, James, *foo'-ke-air*, a Flemish painter, the disciple of Velvet Breughel, and so excellent in painting landscapes, as to be ranked with Titian. B. at Antwerp, 1580; D. 1659.

FOUR EVANGELISTS, *e-văn'-je-lists*, a group of four islands at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan. There are several others near them, which compose a group called the Twelve Apostles. *Lat.* 52° 34′ S. *Lon.* 75° 5′ W.

FOURCROY, Antoine François de, *foor'-kroi*, a distinguished French chemist and natural philosopher, who, having chosen the medical profession for his occupation, devoted himself to the study of those sciences which are more immediately connected with it, especially chemistry. In 1784 he was appointed professor of this science at the Jardin du Roi, and became associated with Berthollet, Lavoisier, and

others in researches which led to vast improvements, whilst they suggested a new chemical nomenclature, entitled "Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique." On the breaking out of the Revolution, he became entangled in the politics of the period, and was elected a deputy from Paris to the National Convention. In 1794 he became a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and next year was received as one of the Council of the Ancients. In 1799 Bonaparte gave him a place in the Council of State, when the affairs relating to public instruction were placed under his management. In this important trust he ably acquitted himself. In the various departments of chemical science and natural philosophy, he produced many valuable works. Dr. Thomson, however, says "that the prodigious reputation which he enjoyed during his lifetime, was more owing to his eloquence than to his eminence as a chemist; though even as a chemist he was far above mediocrity." B. at Paris, 1755; D. 1809.

FOURIER, Charles, *foor'-e-ai*, was the founder of the system of communism known as Fourierism. It subsequently was called Phalansterianism, and is said to have many secret adherents. The doctrine is nothing more than a kind of socialism, which, in England at least, possesses very little vitality amongst the educated classes. B. at Besançon, in Franche-Comté, 1772; D. 1837.

FOURIER, Joseph, received his education at a college directed by the Benedictines, and, in 1789, was appointed professor of mathematics in the school where he had studied. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he became a member of the Committee of Public Safety at Auxerre, and was twice delivered from imprisonment by his fellow-townsmen. In 1794 he became one of the subordinate professors in the Polytechnic school, and subsequently accompanied the French expedition to Egypt. On his return, he was appointed prefect of the department of Isère. He afterwards became prefect of the Rhone, which post he resigned in 1815. He was subsequently appointed secretary to the academy and president of the council of the Polytechnic school. B. at Auxerre, 1768; D. at Paris, 1830.—He was the first who imparted a taste for Egyptian antiquities to the Champollions.

FOURNIER, Peter Simon, *foor'-ne-ai*, an eminent French engraver and letter-founder, who published, in 1737, a "Table of Proportions," to determine the height and relation of letters. His chief work, however, is entitled "Manuel Typographique," 2 vols. 8vo. B. at Paris, 1712; D. 1768.

FOU-TCHKOU, *foo'-tchoo*, a city of China, in Fo-kien, and the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade and the convenience of its rivers and port. It is one of the five ports opened for commerce on the Min river, 25 miles from its mouth. It is encompassed by hills, and is the residence of a viceroy and a British consul. The number of its literati, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches, constructed of white stone, and ornamented with a double balustrade, give it a superior character. The city consists of a main street, with residences for public functionaries. *Manf.* Cotton goods, porcelain, and dyeing. It is within 70 miles of the Black-tea district, and has extensive lead-mines in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* estimated, with its suburbs, at 1,000,000. *Lat.* 26° 12′ 24″ N. *Lon.* 119° 30′ E.

FOWEY, *fo'-e*, a river of England, in Cornwall, rising between Bodmin and Launceston, and, after a course of 30 miles, falling into the English Channel near Fowey.

FOWEY, a seaport-town of Cornwall, on the Fowey, which forms a spacious and secure harbour, defended by forts. The church is a spacious and lofty structure, with a handsome tower. It has a considerable pilchard-fishery. *Pop.* 1,800.

FOWLA, or FOULA, *fow'-la*, one of the Shetland Islands, with an elevation of nearly 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. *Ext.* 2 miles long, by about the same in breadth. *Pop.* 250. *Lat.* 60° 8′ N. *Lon.* 2° 6′ W.

FOWLER, Edward, *fow'-ler*, an eminent English prelate, who was, for his zeal in promoting the Revolution, advanced to the see of Gloucester in 1691. B. at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, 1632; D. 1714.—Besides several sermons and tracts, he wrote the "Principles and Practices of certain Moderate Divines of the Church of England, abusively called Latitudinarians," 8vo, 1670; "The Design of Christianity," 8vo, 1671 (this is an excellent book, and has been several times printed); "Libertas Evangelica, or a Discourse of Christian Liberty," 8vo.

FOWLER, Charles, an English architect, who, after having been employed in an office at Exeter, went to London, where he entered the office of Mr. Laing, whilst the Custom-house was building. His first public work was the Courts of Bankruptcy, which were succeeded by other works, the principal of which were markets. Among these may be named Hungerford and Covent Garden, in London, and the Corn-market at Tavistock. He also erected the bridge over the Dart at Totness, the Devon Lunatic Asylum, and several other works, but none of very great public importance. B. at Collumpton, Devonshire, 1792.

FOX, Edward, an English bishop and statesman, who was educated first at Eton and next at King's College, Cambridge, of which, in 1528, he was elected provost. Cardinal Wolsey took him into his service, and obtained for him the appointment of ambassador to Rome, in conjunction with Gardiner, to promote the divorce of Henry VIII. He was afterwards sent in the same capacity to France and Germany; and in 1535 was promoted to the see of Hereford. B. at Dursley; D. 1538.—This bishop was a great friend to the Reformation. He wrote "De Verâ Differentiâ Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ, et quæ sit ipsa Veritas et Virtus utriusque."

FOX, Richard, an English prelate, who was educated first at Boston school, and afterwards at Magdalen College, Oxford, whence, on account of the plague, he removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He next went to Paris, where he gained the friendship of Dr. Morton, bishop of Ely, who recommended him to the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. On the accession of that monarch, Dr. Fox was made privy counsellor, and preferred to the see of Exeter. He was also sent on several embassies, and, after obtaining different church preferments, was advanced to the see of Durham, whence he was removed to Winchester. B. of poor parents, near Grantham; D. at Winchester, 1528.—He founded Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, and the free schools of Grantham, and Taunton in Somersetshire.

FOX, or FOXE, John, an English divine, who was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, whence he removed to a fellowship in Magdalen College. In 1545 he was expelled on a charge of heresy, which reduced him to great distress. At length, Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, took him into his house, as tutor to his children. Afterwards, he removed to London, and was employed by the duchess of Richmond as tutor to the earl of Surrey's children; but his life being in danger on account of his principles, he withdrew, with his wife and other Protestants, to the continent. Mr. Fox settled at Bâle, and earned his subsistence by correcting the press for Oporinus, the printer, whilst, at the same time, meditating his great work, entitled "The Acts and Monuments of the Church; or, Book of Martyrs." On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he returned to England, and, by means of secretary Cecil, obtained a prebend of Salisbury. In 1563 he published his "Acts and Monuments of the Church," in one large volume folio. In the edition of 1583 it made two volumes; and, in the subsequent issues, three. This book was highly esteemed by Protestants, though stigmatized by the Roman Catholics as "Fox's Golden Legend." B. at Boston, Lincolnshire, 1517; D. in London, 1587, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, of which he was some time vicar.—Besides his "Acts and Monuments," he published several books, particularly Latin comedies on Scripture subjects. Bishop Burnet, himself a most painstaking searcher into original documents, says of the "Book of Martyrs," that he had compared these "Acts and Monuments" with the records; and that he had never been able to discover any errors or prevarications in them, but the utmost fidelity and exactness.

FOX, George, the founder of the sect of Friends, or Quakers, was at first placed with a shepherd, and afterwards bound an apprentice to a shoemaker. In

1643 he became a religious itinerant, and, about 1647, commenced publicly to preach, inveighing, not only against the prevailing vices, but the officiating ministers and religious services; affirming that the light within, or Christ in the heart, is alone the means of salvation, and the true qualification for the ministry. He suffered frequent imprisonments and other rough treatment, which he generally seems to have brought upon himself, by his indiscretions in opposing the clergy, and passing strictures on them in their public ministry. The name of Quakers was given to him and his followers first at Derby, on account of the strange contortions and shakings which accompanied their preaching. In 1669 he married the widow of a Welsh judge, but still continued his course of itinerant preaching, and visited Holland, Germany, and America. B. at Drayton, Leicestershire, 1624; D. in London, 1691.—His journal was printed at London in 1694, his epistles in 1698, and his tracts in 1706, all in folio.

Fox, Charles James, a distinguished English statesman and orator, was the second son of the first Lord Holland, and received his education at Westminster, Eton, and Oxford, where his devotion to classical literature laid the groundwork of his future eminence as an orator. He was designed by his father to occupy a high place in the political arena of his country, and with that view he procured for him a seat in parliament for the borough of Midhurst, when he was no more than nineteen years of age. He made his first speech in 1769, in which he supported Colonel Luttrel against Mr. Wilks, in the Middlesex election. In 1770 he became junior lord of the Admiralty in the administration of Lord North; but he resigned this post in two years, when, in 1773, he was appointed one of the lords of the Treasury. In the following year he was dismissed from his post, and in a short time appeared in the ranks of opposition to the ministry. The splendour of his oratorical talents was now exercised in denouncing the measures which led to the American war, and which finally resulted in the separation of the transatlantic colonies from England. In 1782 the administration of Lord North fell, when Fox became one of the secretaries of state, which office, however, he resigned on the death of the marquis of Rockingham. A new administration was formed under the earl of Shelburne, which, however, had but a brief tenure of existence. When the Coalition ministry was formed between Lord North and ministers, Fox resumed his former office. He now brought in his India Bill, which, having passed the House of Commons, was thrown out by the Lords, and was the proximate cause of the resignation of the ministry of which he formed a member. Mr. Pitt now entered upon office, when Fox arrayed himself at the head of the opposition, and a long contest commenced between these two illustrious individuals. Worn out with the excitement of debate, he, in 1788, repaired to the continent for the purpose of renewing his health, or perhaps of restoring the tone of wounded spirits constantly engaged in the harassing conflict of opinion; and, after passing a few days with Gibbon at Lausanne, he entered the classic land of Italy. George III., however, having been suddenly taken ill, he was soon recalled from whatever repose and enjoyment he had promised himself in that region where

"Full flashes on the soul the light of ages;"

and he returned to his parliamentary duties. In 1786 the question of the Indian administration of Warren Hastings came on, in which, from its commencement to its close, he took an active part. Next came the question of the regency, which, Fox argued, belonged by right to the prince of Wales; and then the French revolution, the principles of which he also discussed with his usual feeling, fervour, and vehemence. It was upon this question that the memorable quarrel took place between him and Burke. "I know the price of my conduct," exclaimed the latter; "I have done my duty at the price of my friend. Our friendship is at an end." In vain did Fox appeal, with tears in his eyes, to the memory of twenty-five years of uninterrupted intercourse. The words were publicly spoken, and the breach was never healed. Notwithstanding this separation, however, Burke shortly afterwards declared that Fox "was a man made to be loved." Between 1797 and 1802 Fox lived chiefly in retirement, when he formed the plan of his "History of the Reign of James II." In 1802 a dissolution of parliament took place, when Fox, who had before sat for Westminster, was again returned for the same "ancient city." Shortly afterwards he visited Paris, with the view of collecting materials for his "historical work," when he was introduced to Napoleon I., who paid him marked attention. On the death of his great rival Pitt, in 1806, Fox became secretary of state for foreign affairs under Lord Grenville; but his days were now numbered. Brief, however, as these were destined to be, he exerted himself for the abolition of the slave-trade, which was one of the many benevolent objects which lay near to his heart. He also endeavoured to negotiate a peace with France; but being afflicted with water in the chest, he did not live to accomplish his plans. B. 1749; D. 1806.—It is upon his speeches and his statesmanship that the fame of Fox rests; and the former of these have been highly praised, and commended to students of oratory as models for study. This has especially been the case with the first part of his speech on "the Westminster Scrutiny," which Brougham recommends to Macaulay "to pore over till he has it by heart." The criticism of Coleridge on the eloquence of Fox, is, "that his feeling was all intellect, and his intellect all feeling." Sir James Mackintosh calls him a "Demosthenian speaker;" but Brougham says, "there never was a greater mistake than the fancying a close resemblance between his eloquence and that of Demosthenes."

Fox, William Johnson, an eloquent English Unitarian preacher, who becoming popular as an advocate of the repeal of the corn-laws, and other liberal opinions in politics, was elected member of parliament for Oldham in 1847 and in 1852. He is best known, however, as a periodical writer, and from his connection with the "Westminster Review;" for which he wrote the opening article of the first number. He also wrote for the "Monthly Repository" and the "Weekly Dispatch" newspaper. His separate works are "Lectures to the Working Classes," 4 vols. of which were published between 1845 and 1851. He has also produced a volume on "The Religious Ideas," and several other smaller performances. B. near Wrentham, Suffolk, 1786.—As a member of the House of Commons, he has frequently brought forward motions with a view to the promotion of secular education throughout the country.

Fox Islands belong to the Aleutian group. (*See* Aleutian Islands.)

Foy, St., *foi*, the name of two towns of France, one in the department of the Gironde, and the other in that of the Rhone. Neither of them has a population above 3,000.

Foyers, *foirs*, a river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which, in its course, forms a cascade 90 feet high, and falls into Loch Ness.

Foyle, *foil*, a river of Ireland, which, after passing Londonderry, expands into a bay called Lough Foyle, 18 miles long and 9 wide.

Fra Diavolo, *fra de-a'-vo-lo*, a Neapolitan robber, whose real name was Michael Pozzo. He began life as a stocking-maker, after which he became a friar, and in this capacity was the leader of a gang of banditti in Calabria. In 1799 he assisted Cardinal Ruffo, who headed the counter-revolutionists in favour of the Bourbons of Naples. For this he received a pardon for his crimes, and a pension of 3,600 ducats, with which he was enabled to purchase an estate. He now lived in peace till 1806, when he rose again in favour of the expelled Bourbons. He entered Spalinga, and threw open the prisons, when he was joined by large numbers of lazzaroni; but, after a severe engagement with the Bonapartists, he was taken prisoner, condemned, and summarily executed in the same year. B. 1769.—Auber, the French musical composer, has written an opera founded on the adventures of this bandit.

Fraga, *fra'-ga*, a town of Aragon, on the borders of Catalonia, Spain, 53 miles from Saragossa. *Pop.* 5,000.

Framlingham, *fram'-ling-ham*, a market-town of Suffolk, 15 miles from Ipswich. The church, built of black flint, is a very stately edifice, and its steeple is 100 feet high. *Pop.* 2,500.

## Frampton

FRAMPTON, *frămp'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

FRANCAISE, LA, *fra'-saise*, a town of France, 11 miles from Montauban. *Pop.* 4,000.

FRANCAVILLA, *fraw-ka-veel'-ya*, a large and regularly-built town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, 20 miles from Taranto. The streets are wide and straight, and the houses showy, though in a heavy style of architecture. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, snuff, and earthenware. *Pop.* 15,500.—In 1734, this place suffered severely by an earthquake.—Also the name of several other towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 4,000.

FRANCE, *france*, a country of Western Europe, bounded on the N. by the English Channel and Belgium, E. by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, S. by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. On the N.W. it is separated from England by the English Channel. On every side of its frontier, except the N., it has strong natural barriers in the Pyrenees, the Alps, the ridge of Jura, and the Vosges. *Ext.* 650 miles long from N.W. to S.E., and 615 broad from N.E. to S.W. *Area*, 207,232 square miles. *Coast.* About 1,200 miles, formed by the Bay of Biscay, the English Channel, the Straits of Dover, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Gulf of Lyons. *Capes.* Gris Nez on the Straits of Dover, La Hogue in the Channel, Barfleur, and Bec du Raz. *Bays and Roads.* The principal are Cancale, St. Brieux, Douarnenez, and Audierne on the W., La Forest and Quiberon on the S., and the Bay of Bourgneuf at the mouth of the Loire. The Roads are, the Basque, or the Bay of La Rochelle, and those of Brest, Toulon, Cavalaire, Grimaud, Napoule, and Jouan. The four last are in the Mediterranean. *Islands.* Few and unimportant: Belleisle, Yon, Ré, Oléron, in the Bay of Biscay; Ushant off the W. of Brittany, and Corsica in the Mediterranean. *Political Divisions.* Previous to 1798, France was divided into military governments, noted in the following table under old provinces, which, in that year, the Legislative Assembly divided into departments, which were again subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities.

| OLD PROVINCES. | DEPARTMENTS. |
|---|---|
| Flandre Française | Nord. |
| Artois | Pas-de-Calais. |
| Picardie | Somme. |
| Normandie | Seine-Inférieure, Calvados, Manche, Orne, and Eure. |
| Isle-de-France | Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Oise, Aisne, Seine-et-Marne. |
| Champagne | Marne, Ardennes, Aube, Haute-Marne. |
| Lorraine | Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges. |
| Alsace | Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin. |
| Bretagne | Ille-et-Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finisterre, Morbihan, Loire-Inférieure. |
| Naine and Perche | Sarthe, Mayenne. |
| Anjou | Mayenne-et-Loire. |
| Touraine | Indre-et-Loire. |
| Orléanois | Loiret, Eure-et-Loire, Loire-et-Cher. |
| Berri | Indre, Cher. |
| Nivernois | Nièvre. |
| Bourgogne | Yonne, Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Ain. |
| Franche-Comté | Haute-Saône, Doubs, Jura. |
| Poitou | Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Vienne. |
| Marche | Haute-Vienne, comprising part of Limosin; Creuse. |
| Limosin | Corrèze, comprising part of Upper Vienne. |
| Bourbonnois | Allier. |
| Saintogne, comprising Aunis | Charente-Inférieure. |
| Angoumois, comprising part of Saintogne | Charente. |
| Auvergne | Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal. |
| Lyonnois Forêt and Beaujolois | Rhône, Loire, Isère. |

## France

| OLD PROVINCES. | DEPARTMENTS. |
|---|---|
| Dauphiné | Hautes-Alpes, Drôme. |
| Guienne, comprising Gascogne | Dordogne, Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, Aveyron, Gers, Landes, Hautes-Pyrénées. |
| Béarn, Comté-de-Foix | Basses-Pyrénées, Ariége. |
| Roussillon | Pyrénées-Orientales. |
| Languedoc | Haute-Garonne, Aude, Tarn, Gard, Lozère, Ardèche, Haute-Loire, Hérault. |
| Provence | Bouches-du-Rhône, Basses-Alpes, Var. |
| Corsica | Golo, Liamone. |

*Desc.* Level, or gently undulating In regard to soil, vast tracts in Brittany, Anjou, and Gascony, come under the description of heaths, containing a gravelly, sandy, or stony surface, almost unfit for tillage. In regard to mountains, the surface lost to tillage, is not considerable in the interior, where the ranges of Auvergne connect themselves with those of Languedoc, Dauphiné, and Provence. A striking feature in the face of the country are the Landes, lying between the Adour and the Gironde. They consist of heaths or marshes, presenting nothing but a desert, here and there interspersed with patches of pasture or cultivated land. The few inhabitants of this region are mostly employed in rearing sheep, which they tend mounted on stilts two or three feet high. *Mountains.* The most considerable are the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, Auvergne, Jura, and the Vosges. The Alps, lying between France and Italy, have for their principal summits, Ventoux, Génèvre, Viso, and Pelvoux, successively rising to the majestic heights of 6,260, 11,785, 12,692, and 14,108 feet above the level of the sea. The principal summits in the Pyrenees, separating France from Spain, are Canigou, Midi, and Perdu, successively rising to 9,140, 9,440, and nearly 11,000 feet. The Cevennes culminate in Lozère, 4,884, and Mezin, 5,794 feet; the Auvergne, in the Puy-de-Dôme, 4,806; Cantal, 6,100; and Mont-d'Or, 6,188 feet. It was in ascending the Puy-de-Dôme that Pascal's famous discovery was made, which proved that, at greater elevations, the height of the column of mercury in the barometer is diminished. The Jura, between Franche-Comté and Switzerland, culminate in the Reculet, 5,643 feet; and the Vosges, between Lorraine and Alsace, reach their highest point in the Ballon d'Alsace, which is 4,688 feet above the level of the sea. The whole of the summits here given are to be taken only as the highest within the boundaries of France. *Rivers.* The principal are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhone; and there are many others, which give name to the departments through which they flow. The Seine falls into the English Channel; the Loire and Garonne into the Atlantic Ocean; and the Rhone into the Mediterranean Sea. The other important rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, Moselle, Sambre, Scheldt, and Lys, which flow into the North Sea; the Somme, Oise, Orne, Marne, Aisne, Yonne, and Eure, which fall into the English Channel; the Blavet, Vilaine, Adour, Allier, Cher, Indre, Vienne, Creuse, Mayenne, Sarthe, Loire, Gers, Dordogne, Ariége, Farn, and Lot, which disembogue in the Atlantic; the Aude, Arne, Hérault, Saône, Doubs, Isère, and Durance, which fall into the Mediterranean. Most of the chief rivers are connected by canals, and it is calculated that there are no fewer than 400 navigable rivers, and 500 smaller streams, in France. *Lakes.* None of importance. Along the coasts of the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean there are lagoons, separated from the sea by thin strips of land; but they are, in general, extremely shallow. *Forests.* The principal are those of Ardennes, Fontainebleau, Compiègne, and Orleans. It is estimated that one-eighth of the superficial area is covered with wood. *Climate.* In the north, this is similar to what it is in England, rain occurring frequently, and the country being, consequently, fit for pasture. The interior is different, having much drier weather and fewer changes. In the south the heat is excessive; and the corn crops are often blighted from the want of rain. On the W. coasts the air is more moist, and rain more frequent.

*Zoology.* Among the *wild* animals are the wolf, bear, wild boar, fox, wild cat, stag, roebuck, fallow-deer, chamois, beaver, rabbit, and hare. The *domestic* animals are the horse, ass, mule, ox, sheep, goat, and pig. Among birds are the eagle, falcon, partridge, buzzard, quail, and lark. The bee is extensively kept. Fish abounds on the coasts and in the rivers; salmon in the estuaries, and shellfish on the shores. Along the shores of the Mediterranean the anchovy and the tunny are caught; and, near its shores, the kermes, an insect yielding a crimson dye, is found. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, pulse, potatoes, truffles, and beetroot, from which sugar is made; lint, hemp, tobacco, hops, dye-woods, and medicinal plants. In the S., olives, oranges, grapes, figs, pomegranates, citrons, and the pistachio nut. The vine is cultivated to the extent of about a twenty-seventh part of the superficial area of the country; and Burgundy, Bordeaux, and Champagne wines are produced, of the most excellent quality. Timber for carpentry and for shipbuilding purposes is largely grown; and, in the S., the cork-tree abounds. *Minerals.* Iron, which is found over nearly the whole of the country, copper, lead, silver, antimony, sulphur, gold, coal, and salt. The gold produced is comparatively insignificant, but the iron, coal, and saltworks are of great value. Marble, alabaster, slate, and a few precious stones, are also found. *Manf.* In the development of these, France was particularly active in the nineteenth century. In the produce of iron and steel goods, she made immense advances, without neglecting other industrial arts, for which she has long been famed. Her most important manufactures are those of watches, jewellery, arms, cabinet-work, coach-building, pottery, glass, crystal, musical instruments, chemicals, oil, soap, beetroot-sugar, dyeing, paper-making, printing, woollens, silks, linens, cottons, carpets, shawls, and lace. *Commerce.* The chief commercial harbours of France are Bordeaux, Marseilles, Nantes, Hâvre-de-Grace, St. Malo, L'Orient, Bayonne, Dunkirk, Dieppe, and Rochelle. Marseilles trades with the West Indies and the Levant; Bordeaux with the East and West Indies, and with the north of Europe, to a great extent in wine. Nantes has likewise a share of the colonial and wine trade. Hâvre is a principal seaport. Her chief commercial relations are carrried on with the following countries: — Belgium, Switzerland, England, Sardinia, Germany, Spain, the United States of North America, and her own colonies. With these places the imports and exports amount to about one-sixth of the whole external commerce of the country. Long imbued with the principles of protection and prohibition, it was only in 1860 that there was, under Napoleon III., inaugurated a system somewhat approaching that of the free-trade doctrines of England. This commercial reform, in the opinion of most reflective minds, was destined to be the starting-point for a largely increased development of the internal and external resources of one of the most skilful and industrious populations on the continent of Europe. *Gov.* At present an hereditary monarchy, with the title of emperor to the sovereign. There are three houses of legislature, — the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State. The Senate, limited to 150 members, is composed of cardinals, marshals, and admirals, and of citizens whom the emperor may think proper to raise to the dignity of senators. They are appointed for life, and, although their services are gratuitous, the emperor may grant them dotations, not to exceed £1,200 per annum. The Legislative Body is elected by the people on the principle of universal suffrage, and in the proportion of one representative to every 35,000 electors. These are without salary, and are elected for six years. Beyond this, there is a Council of State, numbering from 40 to 50, appointed by the emperor, and liable to removal by him: it is presided over by the emperor, and in his absence by its vice-president. Under the emperor's direction, it draws up projects of law, regulates the public administration, and resolves difficulties that may arise in the matters of administration. It maintains, in the name of the government, the discussion of the projects of laws before the Senate and Legislative Body. The councillors of state, charged





to speak in the name of the government, are appointed by the emperor. The salary of each councillor is £1,000 per annum, and the ministers have a right, by virtue of their office, to sit and deliberate in the Council of State. The governments of France, however, for the last seventy years, have been extremely various. In that period the country has seen thirteen governments, each differing from the others in origin and in aim. The following succinct account of the principal of these, forms a curious comment upon the political versatility of this nation:—Louis XVI. and the Assemblies, May 5, 1789, to August 10, 1792; the Convention, with its revolutions and incessant changes, September 24, 1792, to October 5, 1795; the Directory, October 5, 1795, to November 7, 1799; the Consulate for a limited period, December 24, 1799, to August 2, 1802; the Consulate for life, August 2, 1802, to May 18, 1804; the Empire, May 18, 1804, to April 2, 1814; the Restoration, April 24, 1814, to March 20, 1815; the Empire, March 27 to June 22, 1815; the Restoration, July 8, 1815, to August 1830; the Government of July, August 9, 1830, to February 24, 1848; the Republic, February 26, 1848, to December 2, 1851; the Presidency for 10 years, December 20-21, 1851, to December 9, 1852; the Empire, December 9, 1852. During the same period of 70 years, there have been promulgated 12 constitutions, which have had, in France, for a longer or shorter period, the force of fundamental law:—The Constitution of September 14, 1790; the Constitution of June 24, 1793; the Constitution of the 5th Fructidor, year III.; the Constitution of the 22nd Frimaire, year VIII.; the Senatus-Consultum of the 16th Thermidor, year X.; the decree of the Senate of the 28th Floréal, year XII.; the Charter of 1814; the Additional Act of 1815; the republican Constitution of 1848; the Constitution put forth by the president, of January 14-22, 1852; the same constitution modified by the Senatus-Consulta of November 7th, 1852, and the Plebiscitum of January 21-22, 1852. In all this we have a specimen of the force and unity to which the Revolution has sacrificed the rights and liberty of France! In both catalogues we have omitted all that was simply ephemeral, with the suspension by the revolutionary government of the constitution of 1793. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. — The administrators of justice are very numerous; there being a justice of peace for each canton, a court of the first instance for each arrondissement, a provincial court of appeal in twenty-seven of the principal towns, and a tribunal of commerce in every place where mercantile differences are likely to occur. In addition to this, there are tribunals of police, or petty municipal courts, for the punishment of small delinquencies; and tribunals of commerce, composed of merchants, who act without salary. There is, besides, the *Cour de Cassation*, or highest court in France, which is stationary at Paris, and takes cognizance of all appeals from the twenty-seven provincial courts. Juries are employed in criminal cases only. *Education.* The educational system of France is governmental, and is presided over by a minister of public instruction. The establishments consist of primary schools, answering to our smaller parish schools; town schools, called secondary schools, or colleges; *lycées*, now called royal colleges; large provincial schools, where the pupils meet in classes, and are taught Latin, Greek, mathematics, and even rhetoric. Lastly come the universities, or academies, which, including Paris, are twenty-six in number. *Rel.* Roman Catholic, with the exception of about 2,000,000 Protestants and 60,000 Jews. The established church had formerly very extensive landed property; but, in the early part of the great revolution, the property of these lands, computed at one hundred millions sterling, was assumed by the National Assembly, and a fixed income in money allotted to the clergy. *Army.* The whole of the (nominal) army of France, in 1860, numbered 760,951 soldiers of all ranks; thus classified;—viz., staff, 6,472; military schools, 2,100; invalids, 3,800; gendarmerie, 26,278; infantry, 510,640; cavalry, 100,221; artillery, 68,544; engineers, 15,448; equipage-train, 12,600; artisans or government workmen, 7,400; military infirmaries, 3,200; and military justice, 4,248. *Navy.* The French navy, in 1860, numbered

461 vessels, carrying 12,520 guns, the steamers being of 60,060 horse-power. In the course of the succeeding ten years it is intended to construct 150 ships of war of all classes, and 72 steam-transports. The conversion of the rest of the fleet into screw-vessels is also to be effected in the same time. In 1860 the sailing ships numbered 252, of 8,106 guns, and the steamers 209, of 4,414 guns. The *personnel* of the navy and marine included 90,298 men, or nearly double the usual annual average of the English navy. This includes the "marine" troops, which number 23,669 men; the service of the "fleet proper" being carried on by 66,629. *Pop.* in 1860, 36,205,792. *Lat.* between 42° 20' and 51° 6' N. *Lon.* between 4° 40' W. and 8° 15' E.—*Foreign Possessions.* These in America comprise Martinique, Guadaloupe, Cayenne, Désirade, Marie-Galante, Saintes, a part of St. Martin in the Antilles, French Guiana, St. Pierre, and Miquelon, near Newfoundland. In Africa, Algeria, Goree, and Senegal; the islands Bourbon and St. Marie; portions of Madagascar, and the islands Mayotta and Nossi-Be; Ado Assinie, on the W. of the Gold Coast of Guinea. In Asia, Pondicherry and Karikal, Mahé, Yanaon, and Chandernagore, in Bengal. In the Pacific Ocean, the two groups of Marquesas and Tahiti, taken possession of in 1841, and New Caledonia in 1854.—The *history* of France cannot be said to commence till the reign of Clovis, who was the grandson of Merovée, and the real founder of the Merovingian dynasty. On his accession, in 481 (*see* CLOVIS), the Visigoths, Burgundians, Romans, and Germans were disputing amongst themselves the territory of Gaul; Clovis, however, proved the superiority of the Franks, defeated the Romans at Soissons, in 486; subjugated the Germans after the battle of Tolbiac, in 496; confined the Visigoths to the possession of Septimania, by the victory of Vouillé; and shook the power of the Burgundians, whom his sons finally conquered in 534. After his death, the kingdom was divided amongst his four children, Thierry, Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire. In 558 these were again united under Clotaire, and, subsequently, after some internecine struggles, a second division led to the establishment of the four kingdoms of Austrasia, Neustria, Burgundy, and Aquitaine. Of these, the two former were the most powerful, but, in 687, Austrasia took the lead of the other, it having been converted into a kind of republic, governed by the Heristals, under the title of dukes. These dukes, or mayors of the palace, now became virtually the masters of the Neustrian kings; Burgundy also submitted to them, and Aquitaine, which had been overrun by the Moors, found a liberator in Charles Martel, 732. Twenty years after this, Pepin-le-Bref took possession of the crown, deposing Childeric III., the last Merovingian king, and the second of the Carlovingian dynasty. Pepin now brought Aquitania and Septimania, and united, for the first time, the whole of France under his sway, with the exception of Brittany. He extended his influence as far as Italy; forced Astolph, king of the Lombards, to acknowledge Pope Stephen, and made a gift of a territory to the pope. Charlemagne, his son, succeeded, who conquered southern Spain, Italy, Saxon Germany, Bavaria; and thus formed an immense kingdom, which, in 800, he proclaimed the new Empire of the West. This heterogenous assemblage did not long hold together, and, in 843, it broke up into the kingdoms of France, Italy, and Germany, the imperial crown falling to the lot of the Italian and German lines of the Carlovingian dynasty; then passing into the hands of foreign feudatories, and finally remaining with the Germans. In France, the commencement of the decline of Charles Martel's line dates from 843; the feudal system commences, and this increases, at the expense of royalty, when, in 887, Eudes, one of the principal feudal chiefs, seizes the throne, on which the Carlovingians had sat without territory and power. Twice were princes of this line restored to the throne, first in 893, and again in 936; but they failed to retain the sceptre, and definitively gave way to the Capet dynasty in 987. The efforts of able sovereigns and their long reigns, the formation of communes, and, above all, the enterprises of the Crusades, tended to enlarge the royal authority. From 1108 to 1226 the French territory under the Capets, which, at first, only included the duchy of France, rapidly extends—Normandy, Anjou, Maine, and Poitou, were recovered from England, which up to this time had held them. The large provinces of Guienne and Gascony were on the point of reverting to the crown, but Louis-le-Jeune's divorce from Eléonore of Aquitaine, in 1152, prevented this consummation. Louis IX., called the Saint, did not greatly add to his territory, but, during his reign, from 1226 to 1270, considerably increased the power of the sovereign, and under Philip III., from 1270 to 1284, when Languedoc was added to the crown, France's intervention in the affairs of the Spanish Christian kingdoms, extended its influence as far as Naples. Philip IV. began the recovery of the territories ceded to Lothaire in 843; fought successfully against the temporal authority of the popes, and opposed to the nobles, the States General, whom he was the first to assemble, and Parliament, of which he may be said to have been the real founder. Under his sons, from 1314 to 1328, a feudal reaction commenced, which these princes blindly supported; the Valois branch followed their example, and shortly afterwards, in 1337, broke out the Hundred Years' war between France and England. Vanquished at Crécy, under Philip de Valois, in 1346, and again at Poitiers during John II.'s reign, France somewhat recovered herself, from 1364 to 1380, under Charles V. The minority, and afterwards the insanity of Charles VI., the conflicting interests of the royal princes, the power of the house of Burgundy, and the conflicts between the Burgundians and Gascons, again shook the very fabric of the kingdom. The English, after the crowning victory of Agincourt, in 1415, occupied nearly all the maritime provinces of France, when the extraordinary successes of Joan of Arc, in 1429, changed the aspect of affairs. Charles VII. was now crowned at Rheims, and the English, after a succession of battles, finally evacuated France in 1453. Louis XI. was successful in curtailing the power of his vassals, and added considerable territories to his kingdom, from 1461 to 1483. Charles VIII. was engaged in the Italian wars; Louis XII. exhausted his kingdom in continuing them; Francis I., who defeated the Swiss at Marignano, in 1515, but was himself conquered and taken prisoner at Pavia in 1525, found himself unable to resist the enormous power of the emperor Charles V. In Henry II.'s reign, 1562 to 1589, the religious wars commenced between the Catholic and Huguenot parties, devastating and impoverishing the kingdom; and in 1589, the death of Henry III. terminated the Valois line of monarchs. With Henry IV. the Bourbon branch rose to the throne; and this good king put an end to the civil war, healed the wounds of his country, and gave her peace to recover from her exhaustion. Under Louis XIII., from 1610 to 1643, Cardinal Richelieu broke up the remaining power of the feudatories of the crown, and laid the foundations of the absolute monarchy of the succeeding sovereign. The "Thirty Years' war," resulting in the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, and subsequently that of the Pyrenees, in 1659, made France the first power in continental Europe. The treaties of Nimeguen and Ryswick, in 1648 and 1659 respectively, were not disadvantageous to her, although she had to sign an unfavourable peace at Utrecht, in 1713, after the war of the Spanish Succession. Under Louis XV., from 1715 to 1774, Lorraine and Corsica were acquired, but in other respects the country gave way before the influence of Austria, and lost many of her colonies. At this period, however, the literature of France made great strides, and her language became that of nearly every European court. Under Louis XVI., assistance was rendered to the American revolutionists to become independent of their mother-country, and in 1789 occurred the Revolution, which overthrew, at the same time, the old constitution of France and its reigning dynasty. The republic existed from 1792 to 1804, when the empire of Napoleon I. was established, and lasted till 1814. The Bourbons now returned, and in the persons of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. (with the exception of the "hundred days" after Napoleon's escape from Elba), held the crown till 1830, when its younger branch, represented by Louis Philippe, was elected to reign over the French. On February 24, 1848, a sudden revolution overturned the monarchy and established there public. In 1852,

this gave place to the new Bonaparte empire, under Napoleon III.

FRANCE, ISLE OF. (*See* MAURITIUS.)

FRANCHE-COMTÉ, or UPPER BURGUNDY, *franzh kone'-tai*, the name, before the Revolution, of a province of France, adjacent to Switzerland and Lorraine. Its capital was Besançon, and it is now divided into the departments Haute-Saône, Jura, and Doubs.

FRANCIA, Francisco, *fran'-che-a*, a distinguished Italian painter, who, from being a goldsmith and engraver on metals, rose to eminence as an artist. Having been employed by Raphael to place a picture of his in a church at Bologna, he was so struck with its beauty, and so disheartened at his own inferiority, that he sank into despair and died, 1518. B. at Bologna, 1450.

FRANCIS I., *fran'-sis*, king of France, succeeded to the throne in 1515, on the death of Louis XII., who died without male issue. Scarcely had he ascended, than he, as grandson of Valentino of Milan, put himself at the head of an army to assert his rights over the Milanese. The Swiss, who opposed him in his entry into the duchy, were defeated at Marignano (or Melegnano), and Milan fell immediately after this victory. After a short war with England, the famous interview between Henry VIII. and Francis took place, in 1520, in Flanders, and which, for the magnificence displayed on the occasion, was called "the Field of the Cloth of Gold." In the same year, Charles V. of Spain having inherited the empire after the death of Maximilian, Francis laid claim to the imperial dignity, and declared war against his rival. In this struggle, however, he met with nothing but reverses. After the defeat of Marshal Lautrec at Bicocca, in 1522, the retreat of Bonnivet, and Bayard's death (*see* these names), Francis was himself, in 1525, beaten at Pavia, and taken prisoner. The fight had been a stout one, and the king wrote to his mother, "All is lost, except honour." Led captive into Spain, he only recovered his liberty at the cost of an onerous treaty, signed at Madrid in 1526; but which was not entirely carried out. He immediately recommenced the war in Italy, met with fresh defeats, and concluded a second treaty at Cambray, in 1529. He once more invaded Italy, in 1536, and, after various success, consented to a definitive arrangement at Crespi, in 1544, by which the French were excluded from Italy, though Milan was given to the duke of Orleans, the second son of Francis. B. at Cognac, 1494; D. at the Château de Rambouillet, 1547, and was succeeded by his son, Henry II.—Francis was a friend to arts and literature, which flourished during his reign; and he was called the Father of Letters. Justice, also, began to be better administered in his reign in France, although the Calvinists suffered great persecutions. He founded the Royal College of France, the Royal Library, and built several palaces.

FRANCIS II., king of France, was the eldest son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, and succeeded his father in 1559. The year previous he had married Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, and in 1560 he died, leaving no issue. Francis, duke of Guise, and Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine, held the principal authority in this reign, and, by the abuses of which they were guilty, had a principal share in causing the religious wars to which France now became a prey. Francis was succeeded by his brother, Charles IX.

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FRANCIS I., emperor of Germany, was the son of Leopold, duke of Lorraine. He inherited this duchy from his father, in 1729, and six years afterwards exchanged it for that of Tuscany, which the death of the last of the Medicis had rendered vacant. In 1736 he married Maria Theresa, the daughter of the emperor Charles VI. On the death of the latter, he disputed the imperial dignity with the elector of Bavaria, whom France supported, and who took the name of Charles VII.; he was, however, defeated, and Francis reigned peaceably for twenty years. B. 1708; D. 1765.—His character was tarnished by avarice. He had sixteen children, amongst whom was Joseph II., who succeeded him, and the unfortunate Marie Antoinette.

FRANCIS II., emperor of Germany, and I. of Austria, succeeded his father, Leopold II., in 1792, as emperor of Germany, king of Bohemia, Hungary, &c. At the very commencement of his reign, he had to sustain a war against France, in which he was defeated, and was, in 1797, obliged to sign the treaty of Campo Formio, which deprived him of the Netherlands and Lombardy. Another war taking place with the same power, he was not more fortunate than in the first, and was beaten at Marengo, and lost, by the treaty of Lunéville, in 1801, all his possessions on the Rhine. In a third campaign, undertaken in 1805, the French were victorious over his armies at Elchingen, Ulm, and Austerlitz; and the treaty of Presburg still further diminished his territory. Renouncing, now, the title of emperor of Germany, he took that of Austria, under the name of Francis I. He tried again the fate of battles in 1809; but the defeats of Eckmuhl and Wagram led to the peace of Schönbrunn; to cement which more strongly, his daughter Maria Louisa was, in 1810, given to Napoleon I. Notwithstanding this alliance, however, he, in 1813, joined the coalition against his son-in-law, and contributed considerably to his overthrow. The treaties of 1815 put him again in possession of the greater portion of his territory, and he reigned peaceably till his death in 1835. B. 1768.—He was succeeded by his son Ferdinand, who, in his turn, abdicated in favour of the reigning emperor, Francis Joseph, in 1848.

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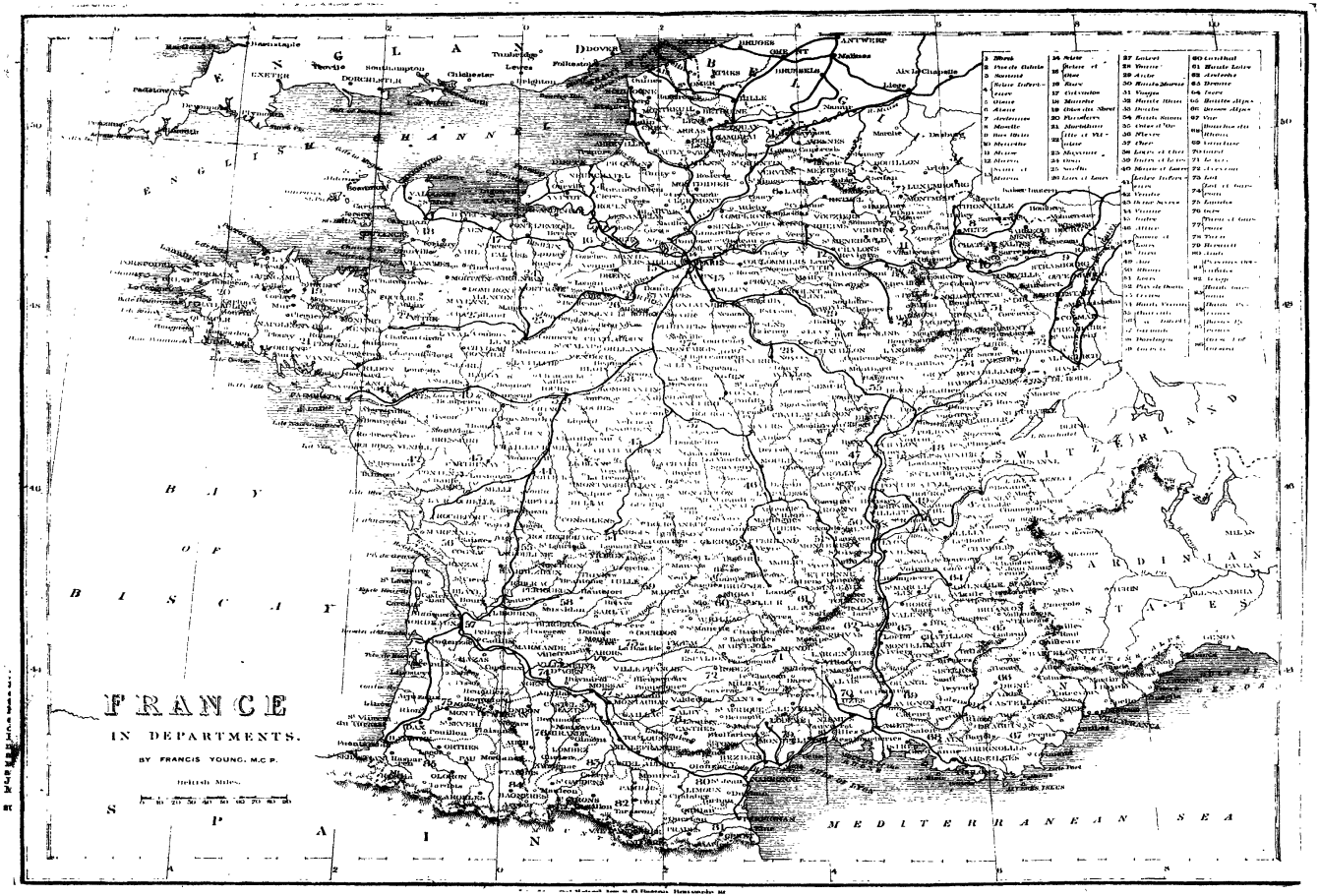
FRANCIS I., king of the Two Sicilies, was the son of Ferdinand I., and twice, during the lifetime of his father, he carried on the government of the kingdom under the name of viceroy; first, in 1812, when a constitution was granted to Sicily; and afterwards, in 1820, during the troubles which broke out in Naples and Palermo. He mounted the throne in 1820, and died 1830, without having achieved anything remarkable.—He was succeeded by Ferdinand II. (Bomba), who, dying in 1859, was followed by Francis II.

FRANCIS, ST., an Italian, the founder of the order of Franciscan monks, was the son of a rich merchant, named Bernardon. He was at first intended by his father for commercial pursuits, and, with that view, studied the French language, which he acquired so perfectly, that he was surnamed Francis. At the age of 24, however, he gave himself up entirely to the religious life, and gained a number of followers, to whom he prescribed that they should possess nothing of their own, should live on alms, and spread themselves over the face of the globe to convert sinners and unbelievers. He himself, in 1219, departed, with this end, for Egypt and Syria. It is said that he had a remarkable vision, in which he saw an angel descend from heaven, with the marks of crucifixion on his body, and that he himself felt the pains of crucifixion at the same moment, and preserved the same marks in his flesh. B. at Assisi, Umbria, 1182; D. 1226.—There are other saints, in the Roman Catholic calendar, of this name.

FRANCIS, ST., a river of Missouri, U.S., rising 25 miles from St. Génévière, and falling in the Mississippi, 45 miles from Memphis. Its singularly pellucid waters abound in fish.—The name of various places in the United States.

FRANCIS, ST., a cape of S. Africa, W. of St. Francis Bay, Cape Colony. *Lat.* 34° 10′ S. *Lon.* 24° 52′ E.—The name, also, of a cape of Conception Bay, Newfoundland.—A lake, formed by the St. Lawrence, Canada, 35 miles from Montreal, 30 miles in length, by 2 in breadth.—A group of islands off the S. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 32° 32′ S. *Lon.* 133° 17′ E.

FRANCISCO, SAN, *fran-sis'-ko*, the capital of the state of California, U.S., stands near the N. extremity of the strip of land forming the S.W. side of Francisco Bay. The town consists of several straight and wide streets, built parallel with the bay; a number of cross streets, extremely steep; and two large squares. Formerly, the buildings were nearly all composed of peculiarly frail wooden or framework structures, which were covered with cotton cloth, and seemed half-house, half-tent. The frequent fires, however, which have devastated the place, caused these tenements to disappear, and, in their places, fine substantial brick buildings were erected. The streets also, which used to be muddy and impassable, are now overlaid with planks in the American fashion, and the paths on


FRANCE
IN DEPARTMENTS.
BY FRANCIS YOUNG, M.C.P.
British Miles.
ENGLISH CHANNEL
BAY OF BISCAY
SPAIN
SWITZERLAND
SARDINIAN STATES
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
GENOA
MILAN
ALESSANDRIA
TURIN
NICE
MARSEILLES
BORDEAUX
LYONS
PARIS
BRUSSELS
ANTWERP
BRUGES
DOVER
CALAIS
BOULOGNE
LUXEMBURG
METZ
STRASBURG
BESANÇON
GRENOBLE
TOULOUSE
MONTPELLIER
PERPIGNAN
BAYONNE
NANTES
ROUEN
ORLEANS
DIJON
CHAMBERY

each side are commodious and well kept; indeed, the whole aspect of the place is now that of a thriving and prosperous city. It has spacious and convenient wharfs, built on piles, and capable of receiving the largest ships; and the harbour is filled with sailing and steam-vessels from all parts of the world. By steam-vessels it has connection with Stockton, Sacramento City, and Panama. *Pop.* estimated at upwards of 100,000; but the number is liable to fluctuation. *Lat.* 37° 48′ N. *Lon.* 122° 28′ W.—The BAY may be called one of the finest in the world; the entrance to it is striking, a bold and rocky shore completely land-locking it, and arresting the rush of the tide through the narrow passage which leads to it. Several islands, some of which are verdant to their very tops, whilst others are barren, are inclosed in the bay. The Sierra, a lofty range of inland mountains, rises to the E., and at the N. end of the bay are the bays of San Pablo and of Suisson. The latter, which receives the waters of the Sacramento and Joaquim, is about 10 miles in diameter, and nearly circular in form. The former is not so large. *Ext.* 55 miles long and 7 broad.

FRANCIS, Sir Philip, the supposed author of the celebrated "Letters of Junius," was the son of a clergyman, and educated at St. Paul's School, London. When he was but sixteen, he was placed in the office of Mr. Fox, then minister, and subsequently was fortunate enough to be retained by Mr. Pitt, when this statesman came into power. Afterwards, he was private secretary to General Bligh, then to the earl of Kinnoull, and, in 1763, received an appointment in the War Office, which he held nearly ten years. In 1773 he was named one of the civil members in council for the government of Bengal, and remained in India till 1780, when, having had a duel with Warren Hastings, he returned to England. Here he, in 1784, was returned to the House of Commons, and remained a member till 1807, when he retired from parliament, evincing his interest in public affairs by his pamphlets and newspaper contributions. In 1816, great attention was drawn to him as being the author of the "Letters of Junius," Mr. John Taylor having published an ingenious pamphlet, in which strong evidence was given in support of this opinion. B. at Dublin, 1740; D. in London, 1818.—It may be added, in connection with Sir Philip's supposed authorship of these celebrated letters, that Lords Brougham, Campbell, Mahon, and Macaulay, have not hesitated to declare their conviction that he was that "great unknown;" and to these high names may be added other legal and literary authorities, who entertain the same belief.

FRANCISCO, São, an island of Brazil, from the coast of which it is separated by a channel, called São Francisco river. *Ext.* 24 miles long, by about 10 broad. *Desc.* Of an irregular shape, lessening in width towards the N., and of not a great elevation above the sea. Various small islets surround it, and it is watered by several streams, which increase its fertility. *Pro.* Mandioca, rice, millet, coffee, and tobacco, some of which is exported.—The town, 9 miles from the sea, has its houses principally of mud; but there is a church, built of stone, which rises conspicuously above them. There is also an hospital with a small chapel. *Pop.* of the whole island, about 7,000.

FRANCISCO São, a river of Brazil, rising in the S.W. of the province of Minaes-Geraes, flowing thence through Bahia, forming the boundary between Pernambuco and Alagoas, and, after a course of 1,500 miles, falling into the Atlantic, 50 miles from Sergipe del Rey. It has two mouths, and receives many affluents, both on its right and left; but, owing to the bar at one of its mouths, and its numerous rapids and cataracts, it is not capable of navigation.

FRANCK, Augustus Herman, *frank*, a German divine, who became professor of the Oriental languages, and afterwards of divinity, in the university of Halle. Here he laid the foundation of an orphan-house, which, in 1727, contained upwards of 2,000 children and more than 130 preceptors. He also carried into effect a mission for propagating the Gospel in Malabar. B. at Lubeck, 1663; D. 1727.—His works are, "Sermons and Books of Devotion;" "Methodus Studii Theologici;" "Introductio ad Lectionem Prophetarum;" "Commentaria de Scopo Librorum Veteris et Novi Testamenti;" "Manuductio ad Lectionem Scripturæ Sacræ;" "Observationes Biblicæ." Some of his practical books have been translated into English.

FRANCKLIN, Thomas, *frănk'-lin*, an English divine, who was educated at Westminster school, whence he was removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of D.D. He was also chosen professor of Greek in that university. In 1758 he was appointed to the vicarage of Ware, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Brasted, in Kent. He subsequently became chaplain in ordinary to King George III. B. in London, 1720; D. 1784.—Dr. Francklin translated Phalaris, Sophocles, and Lucian into English, and wrote three plays: the "Earl of Warwick," and "Matilda," tragedies; and the "Contract," a comedy. He also published a volume of sermons on the relative duties, and permitted his name to be prefixed to a translation of Voltaire's works.

FRANÇOIS, St., *franse'-waw*, a town of the island of Guadaloupe, 7½ miles from St. Ann. Sugar and cotton works are extensively carried on. *Pop.* 5,000.

FRANCOLI, *fran-ko'-le*, a small river of Spain, rising about 3 miles from Prades, in Catalonia; thence flowing through Tarragona, and after a course of 30 miles, falling into the Mediterranean, 1 mile from Tarragona.

FRANCONIA, *fran-ko'-ne-a*, one of the ten circles of the ancient empire of Germany, the greater part of which, by the treaties of 1815, fell to Bavaria, and formed the circles of the Higher and Lower Rhine, and Rézat; the rest was divided between Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse and Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia, and Saxony.

FRANEKER, *fran'-e-ker*, a town of the Netherlands, well built and very clean, in Friesland, on a canal, 9 miles from the Zuyder Zee. It lies in a fertile district, and is an old place, having, in 1191, obtained some political privileges. In 1585 its university was founded. *Pop.* 4,000.

FRANKENBERG, *fran'-ken-bairg*, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 30 miles from Cassel. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, cotton, and leather. *Pop.* 3,500.—Another in Saxony, on an affluent of the Muldo, 7 miles from Chemnitz. *Manf.* Linen and cotton weaving; and mining is carried on. The place is of considerable importance. *Pop.* 6,500.

FRANKENHAUSEN, *fran'-ken-how'-sen*, a town of Central Germany, on the Wipper, 30 miles from Erfurt. *Pop.* 5,000.

FRANKENSTEIN, *fran'-ken-stine*, a town of Silesia, standing on an eminence about 850 feet above the level of the sea. *Manf.* Linen, cloths, and powder. *Pop.* 6,300, It is the capital of a circle, with an area of 138 geographical miles, generally flat and fertile. *Pop.* 48,000.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, *frănk'-fort*, a city of Germany, the capital of a district of the same name, and the permanent seat of the Germanic diet, situate on the Main, about 20 miles above its influx into the Rhine. It is divided by the river into two unequal parts: the one on the north bank, called Frankfort Proper, being considerably larger than the other, which is called Sachsenhausen; and the two communicate by a stone bridge. Frankfort was formerly fortified; but most of its outworks are now converted into gardens and promenades, and it is entered by nine gates. The principal streets are wide: there are also many squares, and a number of large buildings; among which may be named the Romer, or old palace, in which the emperors of Germany were elected; the Sturm and Taxis palace and place of the assembling of the Diet; the Saalkof, a modern imperial palace; the Lutheran, or high church; other churches, Jews' synagogues, hospitals, a theatre, an academy of painting, and the Senkenberg Museum. Besides these, there are a geographical society, college, medical institute, and numerous schools. *Manf.* Carpets, table-covers, oilcloths, cotton and silk fabrics, woollen stuffs, jewellery, tobacco, and printers' black. It has, also, large printing, lithographic, and stereotypic establishments. *Pop.* about 70,000. *Lat.* 50° 6′ 43″ N. *Lon.* 8° 41′ 24″ E.—Frankfort was made a free port in 1831, and has a steamboat traffic on the Main. It

has long been noted in history, and Napoleon I. made it the capital of a grand-duchy. Its territory includes an area of 35 square miles, with a population of 75,000.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, a well-built town of Prussia, the capital of the regency of Brandenburg, 48 miles from Berlin, with which it communicates by railway. Its university, founded in 1506, was, in 1811, transferred to Breslau. *Manf.* Woollens, silks, leather, earthenware, tobacco, mustard, and brandy. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 52° 22′ 8″ N. *Lon.* 14° 33′ 24″ E.—This place is the seat of the high court for its regency, a council of nobles, and several industrial boards. Near it is Kunnersdorf, the scene of the victory of the Austrians and Russians over Frederick the Great, in 1759.—THE REGENCY has an area of 8,000 square miles, with a population of 900,000.

FRANKFORT, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5,000.

FRANKFURT, or FRANKFURTH. (*See* FRANKFORT.)

FRANKLAND ISLANDS, *frănk'-land*, a group lying off the E. coast of Australia, in *lat.* 17° 16′ S.; *lon.* 146° E.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, *frănk'-lin*, an American patriot, and one of the most distinguished of modern philosophers, was the son of a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler in the city of Boston. He was designed for the ministry; but his father requiring his assistance at home, took him from school, when only 10 years old, and set the future philosopher to "the cutting of wicks for the candles, filling moulds," and other duties necessary to his business. Disliking this occupation, however, he was placed under his elder brother, who was a printer in Boston, but with whom he disagreed. He then removed to New York, whence he went to Philadelphia, where, after serving as a journeyman some time, he attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, the governor, who persuaded him to commence business on his own account. With this view he proceeded, in 1725, to England, to procure printing materials; but on his arrival he found that the governor had deceived him by false promises; on which he worked as a journeyman in London, in the establishment now belonging to Messrs. Cox & Wyman, the printers of this work. He now produced his "Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain," which was the means of introducing him to Mandeville, the author of "The Fable of the Bees." In 1726 he returned to America, and entered into partnership with a person named Meredith, in the printing trade, which he afterwards conducted alone in the city of Philadelphia. In 1730 he was united to a widow lady, whom he had courted before her first marriage; and, about the same time, contributed to the forming of the public library at Philadelphia, and subsequently established an insurance office and other useful institutions in the same town. In 1732 he published his "Poor Richard's Almanack," which became noted for the pithiness of its proverbs, and wherein were inserted those maxims so generally known by the title of "The Way to Wealth." In 1736 he was appointed clerk to the General Assembly at Pennsylvania, and, in the year following, postmaster of Philadelphia. He was now a prominent member of the community. In 1742 he invented what is still called "the Franklin stove;" and, two years later, proposed and carried into effect a plan of association for the defence of Philadelphia. About this time he commenced his electrical experiments, of which he published an account, and had the honour of making several discoveries in this branch of philosophy, the principal of which was the identity of lightning with the electric fluid. Hence he invented the lightning-conductor. In 1747 he was chosen a representative of the General Assembly, in which he distinguished himself by several acts of public utility. By his means a militia bill was passed, and he was elected colonel of the Philadelphia regiment, but the honour of this appointment he declined. In 1757 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania. Whilst in that country he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and honoured with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Oxford. In 1762 he returned to America, but two years afterwards revisited England, in his former capacity, when he underwent his examination at the bar of the House of Commons concerning the Stamp Act. In 1775 he returned to America, and was elected a delegate to the Congress. In the contest between Great Britain and her transatlantic colonies, he took an active part in the declaration of independence. In 1778 he arrived in France as minister plenipotentiary from America, and signed a treaty offensive and defensive with that power, and which produced a war between France and England. In 1783 he signed the definitive treaty of peace recognizing the independence of the United States, and in 1785 returned to America, where he was triumphantly received, and chosen president of the supreme council. It was on this occasion that he received the following tribute of admiration from an American even still more distinguished than himself in the annals of his country:—"*Mount Vernon, September* 25, 1785.—DEAR SIR,—Amid the public gratulations on your safe return to America, after a long absence, and the many eminent services you had rendered it,—for which, as a benefitted person, I feel the obligation,—permit an individual to join the public voice in expressing his sense of them; and to assure you that, as no one entertains more respect for your character, so none can salute you with more sincerity or with greater pleasure than I do on the occasion.—GEORGE WASHINGTON." From 1785 to 1788, and in 1787, he sat with Washington and Hamilton in the federal Convention, which framed the constitution of the United States. B. in Boston, 1706; D. 1790. His death was sincerely mourned both in Europe and America. Besides his political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces, published in 4to and 8vo, he wrote several papers in the American Transactions, and two volumes of essays, with his life prefixed, written by himself, 2 vols. 12mo.

FRANKLIN, Sir John, a distinguished English navigator, who, in 1800, entered the royal navy as a midshipman. In 1806 he was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and in 1814 at that of New Orleans, and in 1819 was appointed to head an overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Ocean. After suffering many hardships, and being frequently on the verge of death, from hunger and fatigue, he reached home in 1822, when, in the following year, he married a Miss Purden, the daughter of an architect, and the authoress of several poetical effusions. In 1825 he submitted to Lord Bathurst a plan "for an expedition overland to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and thence by sea to the N.W. extremity of America, with the combined object also of surveying the coast between the Mackenzie and Copper-mine rivers." This proposition was accepted, and, six days after he left Liverpool, in the same year, his wife died. In 1827 Captain Franklin arrived at Liverpool, where he was married a second time, and in 1829 had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. In 1845 Sir John set out on a third expedition with two ships, called the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and spent his first winter in a cove between Cape Riley and Beechy Island. After that period many expeditions were despatched, both from England and America, in search of Sir John, of whom there were no tidings, and not until 1854 did the intelligence reach England that the brave navigator and his heroic companions had, in all probability, perished in the winter of 1850-51. This intelligence, however, wanted confirmation, and Lady Franklin, who deserves all praise for the intelligent persistency of her efforts, resolved to have the mystery cleared up as to whether her gallant husband had really met the fate which it was generally believed he had done. Accordingly, a last expedition was fitted out, and the melancholy news was, in 1859, at length confirmed by the return of Captain McClintock, in the yacht *Fox*, after a persevering search for the lost adventurers. This officer brought with him indisputable proofs of the death of Sir John and the loss of his crew. Several articles belonging to the unfortunate explorers were found at Ross Cairn and Point Victory. At the latter place a record was discovered, wherein it was stated that Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th of June, 1847. Other traces were found on the west coast of King William's Island, as the various survivors of the expedition had strayed from each other, perhaps in search of food, or the means of escaping

from their dreary and desolate situation. To Sir John Franklin, however, belongs the merit of having discovered the north-west passage, the first expedition in quest of which was sent out in 1553, the last being said to have terminated only with the discovery of his remains. B. at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 1786; D. 1847.

FRANKLIN, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 8,000 and 30,000. They lie in the states of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, N. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Virginia, and Illinois.

FRANKLIN, the name of several townships in the United States, with populations varying between 2,000 and 5,000.—The name also of numerous villages with small populations.

FRANKLIN ISLAND, an island in the Antarctic Ocean, entirely composed of igneous rocks. *Ext.* 12 miles long. The wild nutmeg has been found upon it, and the Torres Strait rat abounds. *Lat.* 17° 13′ S. *Lon.* 146° 8′ E.—It was discovered by Sir John Ross.

FRANZENSBRUNN, *franz'-ens-broon*, a village of Bohemia, 18 miles from Elbogen, noted for its bath establishments, which annually export about 200,000 jars of mineral water.

FRASCATI, *fras-kat'-te*, a town in the Campagna di Roma, situate on one of the lower Alban hills, 12 miles from Rome. It has a seminary, richly endowed by Cardinal York, who was once bishop of its cathedral, which contains monuments to him and his brother Prince Charles-Edward Stuart, historically called the Pretender, who died here in 1788. *Pop.* 5,000.—Here are the remains of the ancient Tusculum, the birthplace of Cato and residences of Lucullus, Cicero, and Mæcenas. The Romans destroyed it at the end of the 12th century.

FRASERSBURGH, *frai'-sers-burg*, a seaport-town and parish of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, about 18 miles from Peterhead. Its harbour was constructed at a cost of £50,000. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, rope, linen yarn, and kelp. *Pop.* 4,500.

FRAUNHOFER, Joseph, *froun'-ho-fer*, an eminent Bavarian optician, who, in his 20th year, was received into the great manufactory for the construction of mathematical and philosophical instruments, near Munich. Here he distinguished himself by making many experiments on light, and by his reputation, increased the resources of the establishment, which ultimately became his own property. He was a member of several learned societies, and had conferred upon him, by the king of Bavaria, the order of Civil Merit, and, by the king of Denmark, that of Danebrog. B. at Straubing, 1787; D. 1826.

FRAUSTADT, *frou'-stat*, a town of the Prussian states, in the grand-duchy of Posen, 70 miles from Breslau. *Manf.* Morocco leather, woollen and linen fabrics, and hats. It is a place of considerable trade in cattle and corn.—In 1706 the Swedes here defeated the Saxons and Russians.

FRAUWENLOB, Henry, *frou'-ven-lobe*, a German author, who wrote popularly in behalf of the female sex. Anumber of ladies, it is said, attended his funeral, and poured so large a quantity of wine over his grave as to overflow the church. D. 1317.

FRAZER. (*See* LOVAT, Lord.)

FRAZER RIVER is in British Columbia, N. America, and is distinguished for the gold discoveries made on its shores in 1858. It falls into the Gulf of Georgia, opposite the island of Vancouver. *Lat.* 45° N. (*See* COLUMBIA, BRITISH.)

FREDERICIA, *fred'-e-rish'-e-a*, a fortified town of Denmark, in Jutland, on the Little Belt, with a custom-house, 12 miles from Veyle. *Pop.* about 5,000. *Lat.* 55° 35′ N. *Lon.* 9° 44′ E.

### EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

FREDERICK I., *fred'-e-rik*, surnamed Barbarossa, emperor of Germany, the son of Frederick, duke of Suabia, succeeded to the imperial throne on the demise of his uncle, Conrad III., in 1152. He was an energetic and warlike prince, and in the second year of his reign, settled the disputes between Canute and Sweyn, competitors for the Danish crown, the former of whom he held as his vassal. He next marched into Italy to settle the tumults which distracted that country, and was crowned at Rome by Adrian IV., who, dying in 1160, no less than three antipopes were chosen, who were all opposed by the emperor. The Milanese, profiting by these divisions, endeavoured to shake off the imperial yoke, on which Frederick again entered Italy, took Milan, and entering Rome, set Calixtus on the papal throne instead of Alexander. The Venetians, however, maintained the cause of the latter with so much vigour, that Frederick was obliged to make his submission to Alexander. He next embarked against the infidels, obtained some victories, took Iconium, and penetrated into Syria, where he was drowned in 1190. D. 1121.

FREDERICK II., the grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI., was elected king of the Romans in 1196, and emperor in 1210, in opposition to Otho. In 1220 he was crowned by Pope Honorius III. at Rome. He afterwards went to the Holy Land, and concluded a truce with the sultan of Babylon, which so provoked Pope Gregory IX., that he anathematized him. In the city of Jerusalem he put the crown on his own head, because no priest would even say the mass. On this, Frederick returned to Europe and laid siege to Rome, which occasioned the famous parties of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, the former being on the side of the pope, and the other on that of the emperor. Gregory was obliged to make peace, but, in 1236, he again excommunicated Frederick, and the war was renewed, which proved unsuccessful to the emperor, whose German subjects revolted against him. He lost Parma by an insurrection, and was defeated before it; but he afterwards was victorious in Lombardy. B. 1194; D. at Fiorintino, 1250.

FREDERICK III. was the son of Albert I., and was chosen emperor in 1314, by some of the electors, but the majority elected Lewis of Bavaria, who defeated and took prisoner Frederick at Muhldorf, in 1322. The latter then renounced his claim, and D. 1330.

FREDERICK IV., called the 'Pacific,' ascended the throne in 1440, and was crowned at Rome in 1452. His reign was passed in forming plans for the pacification of the empire. He is said to have died of a surfeit of melons, or in consequence of an amputation of his leg. He left it to his son Maximilian to carry out the device inscribed upon his palaces and books, A, E, I, O, U; which characters are generally supposed to represent the motto *Austriæ est Imperare Orbi Universo*. B. at Innspruck, 1415; D. 1493.

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FREDERICK, king of Sweden, was the eldest son of Charles, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He married the sister of Charles XII., on whose death, in 1718, the states of Sweden elected her queen, and in the year following, consented to her resigning the crown to her husband. He had a long and unsuccessful war with Russia, which ended in a disadvantageous peace to Sweden. He then gave his energies to the pursuits of peace, restored the finances, aided agriculture and commerce, and founded an academy at Stockholm. D. without issue, 1751.

### KINGS OF DENMARK.

FREDERICK I., king of Denmark and Norway, succeeded his nephew Christiern, or Christian II., on the deposition of the latter, in 1523, and entered into an alliance with Gustavus I., king of Sweden. After taking Copenhagen, he gained over all the nobility, and introduced Lutheranism into his dominions. B. 1473; D. 1533.

FREDERICK II., the son and successor of Christiern or Christian III., was a great friend of learning, and was a patron of Tycho Brahe and other men of science. He waged a long war with Sweden, which ended in 1570, and received the order of the Garter from Elizabeth, queen of England, and gave his daughter in marriage to James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. B. 1534; D. 1588.

FREDERICK III. succeeded his father Christiern IV. in 1648. The most remarkable event of his reign was his changing the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy. B. 1609; D. 1670.

FREDERICK IV. ascended the throne on the death of Christiern V. in 1699. He leagued against Charles XII.

of Sweden, who forced him to make peace; but when Charles fled to Turkey, Frederick drove the Swedes out of Norway, and concluded a favourable peace, retaining possession of the duchy of Schleswig. B. 1671; D. 1730.

FREDERICK V., grandson of the preceding, came to the throne in 1746. The character of his reign may be inferred from the following remark, which, on his deathbed, he made to his successor Christiern VII.: "It is a great consolation to me, my son, that I have not injured any person, and that my hands are not stained with one drop of blood." He was twice married; first to Louisa, daughter of George II. of England, and then to Juliana, daughter of the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. B. 1723; D. 1766.

FREDERICK VI., king of Denmark, ascended the throne in 1808, although, since 1784, he was associated in the government with his father, who had lost his reason. On his accession, he had to repair the damages done by the English in their bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807, and to wage a war with the Swedes, who attempted to possess themselves of Norway. He succeeded in defeating them, and peace was signed at Jon Kœping, in 1809. Allying himself with Napoleon, Norway was, in 1814, given to Sweden, under Bernadotte; Pomerania and the isle of Rugen falling to Denmark. More tranquil times now arriving, Frederick devoted himself to the extension of the internal resources of his kingdom. B. 1768; D. 1839.

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FREDERICK AUGUSTUS II. (*See* AUGUSTUS FREDERICK II., King of Poland.)

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS III. (*See* AUGUSTUS FREDERICK III.)

### SOVEREIGNS OF PRUSSIA.

FREDERICK WILLIAM I., generally called the *Great Elector* of Brandenburg, succeeded his father, the elector George William, in 1640, and, in 1642, obtained the investiture of Prussia from the king of Poland. He is considered as the founder of the Prussian power, and from his example, much of the military spirit which characterizes that nation is believed to have sprung. He entered on a war with Sweden, but was obliged to make peace in 1655, in which year he assisted that power against Poland. In 1672 he joined the imperialists in opposition to Louis XIV.; but, in 1673, he made a separate treaty with France, and, in the following year, again joined the allies; on which the French prevailed upon the Swedes to attack his dominions. Frederick, however, defeated the invaders, drove them out of Prussia, and took several places from them, which, however, by the treaty of St. Germain, in 1679, he was obliged to restore. He now turned his attention to the improvement of his states, and, by affording protection to the French Protestant refugees, added to the industrial power of his dominions 20,000 manufacturers, and laboured to extend the agricultural arts in every direction. He founded the library at Berlin, and a university at Duisburg; and at his death, bequeathed to his son not only a country enlarged beyond the boundaries in which he found it, but a treasury well supplied. B. 1620; D. 1688.—In order to avoid the possibility of being entrapped in an immoral society, this prince fled from the Hague to the camp of the prince of Orange, then at Breda. The Dutch prince was surprised at this signal instance of self-command, and received him with these words: "Cousin, your flight is a greater proof of heroism than would be the taking of Breda. He who so early knows how to command himself, will always succeed in great deeds." These words remained for ever deeply impressed on his mind.

FREDERICK I., king of Prussia after 1701, but as elector of Brandenburg Frederick III., succeeded to his father's dominions in 1688. The great object of his ambition was to be recognized king of Prussia, and in 1701 he attained his object. On that occasion he put the crown on his own head, and on that of his royal consort. He also founded the order of the Black Eagle, and augmented his dominions by the county of Tecklenburg and the principality of Neufchâtel and Valengin. B. 1657; D. 1713.—This prince founded the university of Halle, the Royal Society of Berlin, and the Academy of the Nobles. His queen Sophia Charlotte, of Hanover, was the sister of George I., and a woman possessed of a fine understanding.

FREDERICK WILLIAM I., son of the above, and father of Frederick the Great, commenced his reign in 1713, after having married a daughter of the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. In 1715 he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, and in conjunction with Denmark took Stralsund; but on the death of Charles, in 1718, he made peace. B. 1688; D. 1740.—The habits of this sovereign were entirely military, and he laboured unwearyingly to promote the discipline of his troops. One of his strongest peculiarities was an extraordinary love for tall soldiers; and in order to procure these sons of Anak, he had agents employed in all parts of Europe. He held science and literature in profound contempt; but money he worshipped, and men of a military character after his own ideal, he respected and encouraged. The consequence was, that he left an abundant treasury and a well-appointed army of 66,000 men.

FREDERICK II., king of Prussia, commonly called 'The Great,' was the son of the preceding, and received but an indifferent education, owing to his father's contempt of letters and predilection for military discipline. On attaining the years of manhood,



FREDERICK THE GREAT.

he evinced so strong an inclination to literature and music, that he incurred the displeasure of his parent, whose treatment induced him, in 1730, to make the attempt of escaping from Prussia. The scheme, however, being discovered, he was confined in the castle of Custrin, his young companion, Katte, being executed before his face. After a confinement of several months, he obtained his pardon, although it seems well authenticated, that his father had resolved to take away his life, and was only saved by the intercession of Charles VI., emperor of Austria. In 1733 he married the princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, in obedience to his father's command, when he employed himself in literary pursuits, and also with the study of music, until his accession to the throne. In 1740 he succeeded to the crown, and taking advantage of the defenceless state of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, he marched into Silesia, which was added to his dominions by the treaty of Breslau. In 1744 the war was renewed against the queen of Hungary, and the same year Frederick took Prague, which, however, he was forced to evacuate, on the approach of a Saxon army under the prince of Lorraine. In 1745 he defeated that prince at Friedburg, and then marched into Bohemia, where, at Sorr, he defeated an Austrian army superior to his own. Shortly after, he took Dresden, where, after laying it under heavy exactions, a treaty of peace

was concluded, which enabled Frederick to retain possession of Silesia, and end the second Silesian war. The eleven years of peace which succeeded this event, were devoted by Frederick to the internal administration of his dominions, the composition of some literary works, and the framing of the "Frederician code of laws." In 1750 Voltaire visited Prussia, and was received with the most flattering marks of attention by the king; but the friendship which subsisted between them was at last broken, and the French philosopher quitted Prussia abruptly, and in disgrace. In 1756 a treaty was concluded between England and Prussia, which produced another between France, Austria, and Russia. "The Seven Years' war," as it is called, began by Frederick marching into Saxony, and taking the camp of Pirna. The following year, he gained a great battle at Prague over the Austrians, on which he laid siege to that city, and after reducing it to great straits, he was compelled by Marshal Daun, who defeated him at Kolin, to retire into Saxony. Frederick was now surrounded by enemies: the French entered Hanover, the Russians and Swedes advanced towards Prussia, and the Imperialists pursued him into Saxony. Still undaunted, he attacked and defeated the French and Austrians at Rosbach; then marching into Silesia, beat another army at Lissa, and recovered Breslau. The Russians and Swedes retreated precipitately from Prussia; and the Hanoverians took the field under the prince of Brunswick. In 1758 he received a large subsidy from England; and the same year entered Moravia, where he laid siege to Olmutz, which was relieved by Marshal Daun. He then marched against the Russians, who had laid siege to Custrin, and defeated them, after a bloody battle, at Zorndorf. Not long after this, however, he was surprised and beaten by Daun, at Hockkirchen. The next year the king was defeated, after a very obstinate and doubtful engagement, at Cunnersdorf, by the Russians; and in 1761, the confederates entered Brandenburg, and took Berlin. Frederick, however, by defeating Daun at Torgau, put a new face upon the campaign, and the Russians and Swedes were compelled to quit his territories. In 1762 peace was restored between him and Russia and Sweden, and in 1763 a treaty, much in his favour, was concluded with the empress-queen, by which Silesia was confirmed to Prussia, and which concluded the "Seven Years' war." Still ambitious of extending his dominions, in 1772 the partition of Poland was planned, and he obtained for his share all Polish Prussia, and a large portion of Great Poland. From this period the kingdom of Prussia was divided into East and West Prussia. In 1778 he opposed the design of the emperor Joseph to dismember Bavaria, and marched in person against that monarch; but no action took place, and by the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, the Austrian court renounced its design. In 1786 he concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States of America; but his days were fast drawing to a close, for the same year he died, at his favourite palace of Sans Souci, in the forty-seventh year of his reign. B. 1712.—Frederick was courteous in his manners, and an acute politician. His works, published in his lifetime, are in four vols. 8vo; and since his death, fifteen more have been printed. The principal are, the "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg;" a poem on the "Art of War;" the "History of his Own Time;" and the "History of the Seven Years' War." While we write, Mr. Carlyle is engaged in completing his "Life and Times of Frederick the Great," the first two volumes of which appeared in 1859.

Frederick William II., king of Prussia, was the nephew of the great Frederick, and succeeded him in 1786. He gave himself up to pleasure, sacrificing his ministers and generals to the caprices of his mistresses. He also allowed himself to be cajoled by the mystical vagaries of the society of the "Illuminati," and under his feeble rule, Prussia soon lost her place amongst nations. After having played a scarcely honourable part in the war which broke out in 1787 between Turkey and Russia, he proposed, in 1792, a coalition against the French republic. Advancing, at the head of 80,000 men, as far as the plains of Champagne, the world was expecting to see him march on Paris, when he suddenly retired, falling back on the Rhine. The following year, he effected, with the aid of Russia, the second division of Poland; made peace with France in 1795, and D. 1797. B. 1744.

Frederick William III., king of Prussia, son of the above, commenced his reign in 1797 by maintaining a strict neutrality in the various alliances with and against France, which resulted from the ambitious designs of Napoleon I. In 1805, however, he yielded to the solicitations of Russia, allying himself with the czar against the French emperor. The rapid campaign of 1806, and the defeat of the Prussians at Jena, opened the gates of Berlin to the enemy, in whose hands it remained till 1809. In 1807 the battle of Friedland led to the humiliating peace of Tilsit, by which Frederick lost half his dominions. Restored to his capital, the king diligently endeavoured to repair the evils of war; but new disasters overtook him, and his kingdom suffered greatly during the struggle from 1812 to 1814. Forced, in the former year, to contribute a force of 30,000 men to Napoleon's army, he subsequently joined his troops with those of Russia. The allies having triumphed over the French at Leipsic, Frederick William, in 1814, entered Paris with the Czar Alexander. He also accompanied the latter to England in the same year. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he once more joined the allies. After the victory of Waterloo, in which the Prussians, under Blucher (whom *see*), played an important part, Prussia, once more at peace, gradually recovered the losses she had sustained, under the wise and paternal sway of Frederick, whose constant efforts and moderation contributed greatly to the maintenance of peace. D. 1840.—Throughout his life, he was a warm defender of the Protestant religion, and a patron of education. He never redeemed his promise, however, to bestow a representative constitution on his people. The establishment of the provincial estates only affected very slightly the absolute power, which, it is true, he wielded with ability, and with a kind of paternal affection for his people. It may finally be said of him, that, a waverer between the absolutist party and the liberal party, he secured, as is the lot with most undecided men, the respect and adherence of neither.

Frederick William IV., king of Prussia, on the death of his father, succeeded to the throne in 1840. He served, as a simple officer, in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and evinced, at an early period of his life, a very great love for the arts, which he preserved throughout his career. During the first years of his reign, his subjects anxiously demanded the reform of *the government*, requiring the liberal *constitution* which had been promised them in 1815, in return for the great sacrifices they had made during the continental war. In 1847, at a general diet of the Prussian states, many of these reforms were granted, and it was thought that the kingdom might escape the troubles of the next year's revolution. In March, 1848, however, the people and the troops came into collision, the king was obliged to change the ministry, to issue a general amnesty, and to commence a war in favour of Schleswig against Denmark, and to salute from his balcony the corpses of the insurgents. These humiliations were somewhat softened by his hopes of becoming emperor of a united Germany, and by the success of his army in putting down an insurrection of the Poles in Posen. The mingled irresolution and absolutism of Frederick, however, led subsequently to other conflicts in June and August of the same year; and it was not until two *coups-d'état* that Frederick, assisted by his army, succeeded in retaining his authority almost unimpaired by the powers he had yielded. In the war between the Western powers and Russia, the king preserved a strict neutrality, although earnestly solicited by each party to espouse its side in the conflict. In his reply to the demands of the czar, he said: "There is hardly anything I will not do for the emperor Nicholas, whom I love; but if I remember that he is my father-in-law, neither do I forget that Prussia is not the sister-in-law of Russia." In 1856, in consequence of an attack on Neufchâtel by some Prussian partisans, war was in danger of breaking out between Switzerland and Prussia; but this was avoided, and a treaty concluded, in May, 1857, in reference to the king's claims on that place. In the complications relative to the Danubian principalities, Prussia followed the lead of France and

Russia as opposed to England and Austria. Towards the end of 1857, a severe illness, resulting in the loss of some of his faculties, caused his brother WILLIAM to be nominated regent.

FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLAS CHARLES, nephew of Frederick William IV., and son of William, prince of Prussia, is heir presumptive to the Prussian throne, and married, in 1857, Victoria, the princess royal of England. B. 1831.

FREDERICK, Colonel, son of the unfortunate Theodore, commonly called king of Corsica, was bred to the military profession, and obtained the rank of colonel, with the cross of the Order of Merit, from the duke of Wurtemberg, for whom he acted as agent in England. Being greatly reduced in circumstances, he shot himself in the portal of Westminster Abbey, in 1790. He wrote—1. "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse," 1768, 8vo; 2. "The Description of Corsica, with an Account of its Union to the Crown of Great Britain," &c., 1793, 8vo.

FREDERICK, two counties of the United States. 1. In Maryland. *Area*, 560 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.—2. In Virginia. *Area*, 480 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.

FREDERICKSBERG, *fred'-e-riks-berg*, a town of Virginia, U.S., on the S.W. bank of Rappahannock River, 48 miles from Washington. It has several churches, a court-house, gaol, and market-house. *Pop.* 4,500.—In its neighbourhood are the falls of the Rappahannock, which afford a strong motive power to the machinery of some mills. The town is supplied with water conveyed by pipes from the river.

FREDERICKSBORG, *fred'-e-riks-borg*, a citadel of Sweden, 15 miles from Stockholm, the entrance to the harbour of which it defends.

FREDERICKSHALD, *fred'-e-rik-shalt*, a town of Norway, at the influx of the Tistedalself into the Idefiord, 55 miles from Christiania. It is well built, has a good harbour, and an active trade. *Pop.* 6,000.—Charles XII. of Sweden was here killed in the trenches before the fortress of Frederickstein, on 11th December, 1718.

FREDERICKSHAMM, or HAMINA, *fred'-e-rik-sham*, a fortified town of Finland, 52 miles from Wyborg. *Pop.* 1,500.—Here, in 1809, the treaty which ceded Finland to Russia was signed.

FREDERICKSHAVN. (*See* FLADSTRAND.)

FREDERICK'S OORD, *fred'-e-riks ord*, a pauper colony of the Netherlands, on the borders of Overyssel and Friesland, 5 miles from Steenwick. It consists of a large number of paupers, who are here employed in various manual occupations for the benefit of the state.

FREDERICKSTADT, *fred'-e-rik-stat*, a well-built town of Denmark, 18 miles from Schleswig. *Pop.* 2,500.—It was founded by the Arminians, who in 1621 were driven from the Netherlands by the decisions of the synod of Dort.

FREDERICKSTADT, a fortified town of NORWAY, in the Skager-rack, 46 miles from Christiania. *Manf.* Tobacco, and it has an arsenal. *Pop.* 2,700.

FREDERICKTOWN, *fred'-e-rik-town*, the capital of New Brunswick, N. America, 55 miles from St. John's. It is the seat of the provincial assembly, and of King's College, in which the curriculum of education is similar to that pursued at Oxford. *Pop.* 6,000.

FREETOWN, *free'-town*, a post-township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, U.S., on the Taunton, 9 miles from Taunton. *Pop.* 3,000.

FREETOWN, or ST. GEORGE, the capital of the British settlement Sierra Leone, in Upper Guinea, W. Africa. It has various government offices, schools, and a barracks. *Lat.* 8° 29′ N. *Lon.* 13° 14′ W.

FREGOSO, Baptist, *frai-go'-so*, a doge of Venice, in 1478, who was deposed and banished for his arbitrary and oppressive conduct. He wrote on Memorable Actions, the "Life of Pope Martin V.," on Learned Women, &c.—There are others of this family who have played various parts in Italian history.

FREHEL CAPE, *fre'-el*, a promontory of France, in the Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 48° 41′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 2° 19′ W.

FREIBERG, a town of Saxony. (*See* FREYBERG.)

FREIBERG-IN-BREISSGAU, a town of Baden. (*See* FREYBERG, &c.)

FREIBOURG. (*See* FRIBOURG.)

FREIBURG. (*See* FREYBERG.)

FREIND, John, *frinde*, an English physician, who, having distinguished himself by some able works, was, in 1704, appointed chemical professor at Oxford, and, in the following year, accompanied the earl of Peterborough in his expedition to Spain, as physician to the army. On his return, in 1707, he published a vindication of the earl's conduct in Spain, which gained him considerable reputation. The same year he took his doctor's degree, and published his Chemical Lectures. In 1711 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and, the same year, accompanied the duke of Ormond to Flanders. In 1716 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians; and, in 1722, sat in parliament for Launceston. The year following he was sent to the Tower, on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's plot, but was soon released on bail. At the accession of George II. he was appointed physician to the queen. D. at Croton, Northamptonshire, 1675; D. 1728.—Amongst other works, he wrote "The History of Physic," 2 vols. 8vo; and all his writings were collected and published in Latin, by Dr. Wigan, 1 vol. folio.—DR. ROBERT FREIND, his brother, was master of Westminster school, and wrote some excellent Latin and English poetry, besides having taken a part in the celebrated controversy regarding the epistles of Phalaris. He also published an edition of "Cicero de Oratore." D. 1764.

FRÉJUS, *frai'-zhoo*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 40 miles from Toulon. It has an episcopal palace and a cathedral. *Pop.* 3,000.—It was here that Bonaparte landed, on his return from Egypt in the autumn of 1799; and here he also disembarked, after his escape from Elba, in 1814.

FREMONT, John Charles, *fre-mont'*, a modern American politician and traveller, called "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," greatly distinguished himself by his courage and perseverance in extensive explorations, which opened to America "the gates of the Pacific empire." An account of these explorations was published in 1856, and upwards of 50,000 copies of the work were sold as soon as they were issued. In 1859 the whole of his expeditions were published, superbly illustrated with woodcuts and steel plates. This work was superintended by the colonel, and contains a *résumé* of the first and second expeditions, which he made in the years 1842-43 and 1844, as well as his other four, which embrace a period of ten years, passed amid the wilds of America, and describing his adventures in Oregon, California, the Rocky Mountains of Mexico, and other parts of that distant country. In 1857 he contested the presidency with Buchanan; but the latter was elected by a considerable majority. B. at Savannah, 1813.

FRENCH BROAD RIVER, a river of the United States, one of the sources of Tennessee river. It rises in S. Carolina, and, crossing the western part of N. Carolina, enters Tennessee through a breach in the mountain, and joins the Holston 11 miles above Knoxville. 25 miles from its mouth it receives the Nolachucky, and 6 miles above, Big Pigeon river.

FRENCHMAN'S CAP, a mountain of Tasmania, Van Diemen's Land. *Height*, 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 42° 18′ S. *Lon.* 145° 42′ E.

FRERE, Right Honourable John Hookham, *frere*, an English diplomatist, who filled several important posts, the most noted of which was his ministry in Spain during the Peninsular war. It is by his literary performances, however, that he is best known. At a very early age he translated the Saxon poem on the victory of Athelstan at Brunenburgh, which was written during the controversy occasioned by the poems attributed to Rowley. It is a work of very high merit, and, at the time of its appearance, elicited warm commendation. He also wrote and published what is called "The Whistlecroft Poem," which is supposed to have suggested the "Don Juan" of Byron. He was considered by Sir Walter Scott a perfect master of the ancient style of composition, and was one of the founders of the "London Quarterly Review," as well as a contributor to the "Etonian" and "Anti-Jacobin." B. in Norfolk, 1769; D. 1846, at his residence in the Pieta, Malta, where he had lived for a number of years.

FRÉRET, Nicholas, *frai'-rai*, a learned Frenchman, who was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and afterwards its perpetual secretary. Pre-

senting to this body a dissertation on the origin of the Franks, his opinions were not pleasing to those in authority, and he was sent to the Bastille. On his release, he occupied himself with antiquarian researches, and prepared a very large number of works on the chronology of the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Indians, the old Greeks, and even the Chinese. Some of these have been published in Paris. B. in Paris, 1688; D. 1749.

**Fréron**, Elie Catherine, *frai-rawng*, a French critic, educated among the Jesuits. He was, at first, a professor at the college of Louis le Grand, but subsequently allied himself with Desfontaines, whom he assisted in his literary undertakings, and against the philosophers of the 18th century. In 1749 he commenced his "Letters on certain Writings of the Times," which extended to 13 volumes. He then began his "Année Littéraire," which he continued till it was suppressed, a short time before his death, in 1776. B. at Quimper, 1719.—His critical works were much read; but owing to some strictures which he passed on Voltaire's writings, that writer attacked him with great asperity, and ridiculed him in his satire of the "Pauvre Diable," and in his comedy of "L'Ecossaise." Besides the above works, he wrote—"Miscellanies," "Les Vrais Plaisirs," part of a translation of Lucretius.

**Fresnel**, Auguste Jean, *fres'-nel*, a French scientific writer, who was at first an engineer, connected with the roads and bridges in the department of Drôme, where he remained till 1815. At this period he quitted active employment, and ardently followed scientific studies. Subsequently, he published "Memoirs on the Polarization and Double Refraction of Light," and in 1821 was appointed examiner of the Polytechnic School at Paris. To him are due many improvements in lighthouses, and he was one of the first to introduce lenticular lights. B. at Broglio, Eure, 1781; D. at Paris, 1827, just after the Royal Society had sent him the Rumford medal for his discoveries on light.

**Fresnoy**, Charles Alphonsus du, *frey'-noi*, a French painter and poet, who visited Rome for the purposes of study. Here he copied the works of the best masters, and planned his Latin poem on the "Art of Painting." B. at Paris, 1611; D. there, 1665.—His poem was printed after his death, with a French translation by De Piles. There are three English translations of it; one by Dryden, another by Graham, and another by Mason.

**Fretéval**, *fret'-e-val*, a town of France, in the department of Loir-et-Cher, 10 miles from Vendôme. —Here, in 1194, the army of Philip Augustus was defeated by the English.

**Freudenstadt**, *froi'-den-stat*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Murg, 24 miles from Strasburg. *Manf.* Prussian blue, white lead, and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 4,130.

**Freudenthal**, *froi'-den-tal*, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the borders of Moravia, 20 miles from Troppau. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 4,000.

**Frewen**, Accepted, *froo'-en*, an English prelate, who, in 1622, accompanied Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., to Spain, as chaplain. In 1631 he obtained the deanery of Gloucester, and, in 1643, the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. At the Restoration he was translated to York, and died at Thorpe Castle in 1664. B. in Kent, 1589.

**Frey**, John Cecil, *fri*, a German physician, who boasted of being the first who defended theses in philosophy in the Greek language in Europe. His "Opuscula" was printed after his death by Baledrens. Lived in the 17th century.

**Freyberg**, *fri'-bairg*, a mining-town of Saxony, 19 miles from Dresden. It is the capital of the Erzgebirge, 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, on the Freybergische-Mulda. It has a mining academy, founded in 1765, with thirteen professors, Werner's collection of minerals, and a large library. The neighbouring district is full of mines of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt. *Manf.* Hardware, cloth, lace, white lead, vitriol, gunpowder; and it has extensive smelting-works. *Pop.* about 15,000. It is in communication, by railway, with Breslau and other towns.

**Freyberg**, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles from Breslau. *Manf.* Tobacco and linen goods. *Pop.* 4,000.

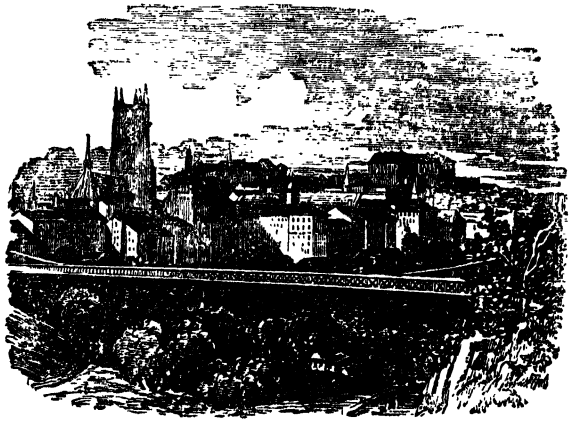
**Freyberg-in-Breisgau**, *fri'-bairg*, a town of Baden, 75 miles from Carlsruhe. It is the seat of a university founded in 1456, and has a cathedral, with a spire 380 feet high. This edifice is one of the noblest specimens of Gothic architecture in Germany. It has also a grand-ducal palace, an archbishop's palace, a custom-house, hospitals, museum, botanic garden, schools, and Herder's Institute of Arts. *Manf.* Chemicals, chicory, leather, potash, and starch. There are also paper-mills, bleaching and dye works, and a bell-foundry. *Pop.* about 18,000.

**Freytag**, Frederic Gottlieb, *fri'-tag*, was a burgomaster of Nuremberg, and wrote: "Rhinoceros Veterum Scriptorum Monumentis descriptus," 1747; "Analecta Literaria, de Libris varioribus," 1751; "Oratorum et Rhetorum Græcorum quibus Statuæ honoris causa positæ fuerunt," 1752; "An Account of Scarce and Valuable Books," 1776. B. 1725; D. 1776.

**Freytag**, Gustav, a modern German author, who, in 1847, in conjunction with Julian Schmidt, founded a literary journal, which soon arrived at a large circulation. He subsequently published a small collection of poems, and an historic comedy, "Kuntz der Rosen," which was followed by two dramas and another comedy. All these are remarkable for their well-drawn characters, and the lively and natural tone of the dialogue. He is best known, however, in England by his "Soll und Haben," a novel which was translated into English, in 1858, under the title of "Debit and Credit," and which attained a high degree of popularity. B. at Kreuzburg, Silesia, 1816.

**Frezier**, Amedée Francis, *frez'-e-ai*, a French mathematician, who was employed in making a survey of the Spanish colonies of Peru and Chili, in 1711, of which he published an account in 1716. He was afterwards employed in fortifying St. Malo and other places, for which he was rewarded with the cross of St. Louis. B. at Chambéry, 1682; D. 1772. He wrote—"Traité des Feux d'Artifice," "Élémens de Stéréotomie," &c.

**Fribourg**, *fre'-boorg*, the capital of the canton of the same name, on the Sarine, occupies a singularly wild and romantic situation, 16 miles from Berne. The best buildings are the Jesuits' church and the



FRIBOURG.

cathedral of St. Nicholas. It has, besides, a college, town-hall, museum, hospital, public baths, libraries, and several learned societies. *Manf.* Straw hats, earthenware, tobacco, playing cards, tanning, and dyeing. *Pop.* 9,300.

FRIBOURG, FREIBOURG, or FREYBURG, a canton of Switzerland, between the canton of Berne and the Pays de Vaud. *Area*, 560 square miles. *Desc.* Finely diversified with every kind of scenery; comprising wooded or grassy hills, Alpine mountains, and long and beautiful verdant valleys. It lies principally in the basin of the Aar, and in the S. and E. is traversed by branches of the Bernese Alps, the culminating points of which are Mount Moleson, Dent de Folligrau, and Dent de Breulaire, rising respectively to the height of 6,580, 7,710, and 7,720 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Broie and the Sarine. *Lakes.* The principal is Marat. *Pro.* Cattle-rearing is the chief occupation, and dairy husbandry is extensively followed. There is scarcely sufficient corn grown for the population; but both peat and timber are important products. The breed of horses is valuable. *Manf.* Straw hats and cheese. *Pop.* 100,000, principally of Gallic descent. This canton is the ninth in the Swiss confederation, to which it was admitted in 1481.

FRICK, LOWER, *frik*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, in the Frickthal, to which district it gives its name. *Pop.* 1,900.—The DISTRICT of Frickthal extends on the south side of the Rhine, from Augst to Botzberg, and has an area of about 100 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000, employed chiefly in cotton-spinning, and trading in wine, cattle, and timber.

FRIEDBERG, *freed'-barg*, a town of Bavaria, 28 miles from Munich. *Pop.* 2,000.

FRIEDBERG, the name of several towns of Prussia, none of them with a population above 5,000.—HIGH FRIEDBERG, 20 miles from Liegnitz, in Silesia, was the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by Frederick II., in 1745.

FRIEDLAND, *freed'-land*, a name common to many German towns, with populations varying between 1,500 and 5,000.

FRIEDLAND, a town of E. Prussia, in the circle of Konigsberg, on the Alle, famous for being the scene of the battle gained by Napoleon I. over the Russians and Prussians, on 14th June, 1807, and which led to the peace of Tilsit. *Pop.* 2,500.

FRIEDRICKSHAM, *free'-der-ik-sham*. (*See* FREDERICKSHAMM.)

FRIENDLY, or TONGA ISLANDS, *frend'-le*, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent, and consisting of more than 150 islands, the greater part of which are either mere rocks or shoals, or desert spots. The most important are,—Tonga, Tongataboo, or Amsterdam as it was called by Tasman, who discovered it in 1643; Eua, called by Tasman, Middleburgh; Annamooka, or Rotterdam according to Tasman; the Hapau islands, namely, Haanno, Foa, Lefooga, and Hoolawa; Mayorga, a group of islands about 100 miles N. of Hapau, discovered, in 1781, by the Spanish navigator Maurelle, and since visited by Captain Edwards in 1791, by whom the group was named Howe's Islands; Nuatobutabo and Kootahe, discovered by Schouten and Lemaire in 1616, and visited by Captain Wallis in 1767, who called them Keppel's and Boscawen's Islands; Toofoa, or Amattafoa; Hamoa, Vavao, and the Feejee Islands, which *see*. To this extensive archipelago Captain Cook gave the name of Friendly Islands, from the firm alliance which seemed to subsist among the natives, and from their courteous behaviour to strangers. The inhabitants live upon yams, plantains, and cocoa-nuts, hogs, fowls, fish, and all sorts of shell-fish; but the lower people eat rats. *Pop.* about 20,000. *Lat.* between 13° and 25° S. *Lon.* between 172° and 177° E.

FRIESLAND, *frees'-land*, a province of the Netherlands, on the N.E. of the Zuyder Zee, being inclosed on the land side by Dreuthe, Groningen, and Overyssel. *Area*, 1,260 square miles. *Desc.* Flat; and being below the level of the sea, its coasts are protected by dykes. Large portions of it consist of sandy heaths; but, in the N. and W., there are some tracts of pasture, where cattle-rearing is carried on. The lakes are numerous, and there are some forests; but peat is the chief fuel made use of by the inhabitants. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 250,000.

FRIESLAND, EAST, PRINCIPALITY OF, the N.W. portion of Hanover, occupying the extremity of that kingdom, and nearly equivalent to the present government of Aurich, which *see*. The counts of Friesland becoming extinct in 1744, Frederick II., king of Prussia, seized the country, in consequence of the expectancy granted to the house of Brandenburg, in 1694, by the emperor Leopold. George II., however, king of England, as duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, laid claim to the principality, on account of an hereditary union entered into, in 1691, with Prince Christian Eberhard, making his pretensions known to the regency of E. Friesland, and the Aulic chamber of the empire; but the king of Prussia, denying the authority of the emperor in the regency, and threatening to support his claims by force of arms, he was suffered to remain in possession.

FRISCH, John Leonard, *freesh*, a German naturalist and divine, who was the founder of the silk-manufactory in Brandenburg, and the first who cultivated mulberry-trees in Germany. B. at Sultzbach, 1666; D. at Berlin, 1743.—He was the author of "A German and Latin Dictionary;" "A Description of German Insects;" "Dictionnaire Nouveau des Passagers François-Allemand et Allemand-François," 8vo, &c.

FRISCHEHAFF, *freesh'-e(r)-haf*, a bay of the Baltic Sea, between Elbing and Koningsburg. *Ext.* 58 miles long, with an average breadth of 5. It receives the Passarge and Pregel rivers, and two arms of the Vistula.

FRISI, Paul, *fre'-se*, a Milanese mathematician and philosopher, who obtained the professorial chair of several colleges, and, in 1757, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was also a member of several continental learned societies, and published many useful treatises on astronomy, electricity, hydraulics, and other scientific subjects. B. at Milan, 1728; D. there, 1784.

FRITH, or FRYTH, John, *frith*, a Protestant martyr, who became one of the canons in Wolsey's College. Through his acquaintance with Tyndall, he embraced the principles of the Reformation, for which he was imprisoned. In 1528 he obtained his liberty, and went abroad. On his return, he zealously promoted the doctrines of the Gospel, for which he was burned in Smithfield, in 1533. B. at Sevenoaks, Kent.—He wrote several books against popery, collected into 1 vol. folio.

FRITH, William Powell, R.A., an eminent modern English painter, who studied in the schools of the Royal Academy, and, in 1839, began to exhibit on its walls. Until 1844, his efforts were generally confined to representations from Shakspeare, Sterne, Goldsmith, and Scott; but in that year he produced his "Interview between John Knox and Mary, Queen of Scots, respecting the marriage with Darnley." In this effort he was not considered so successful as he had been in the subjects to which he had previously mostly confined himself. He therefore returned to his former walk, and, in 1845, produced his "Village Pastor," which obtained his election as an associate of the academy. His next greatest painting was "An English Merrymaking One Hundred Years ago," which is esteemed a superior work. This was first exhibited in 1846. From that time he kept himself continually before the eye of the public; and, in 1853, exhibited his "Life at the Sea-side," which had the honour of being bought by her Majesty. In this year he was elected an R.A. In 1855 appeared "Maria tricks Malvolio," and, in 1856, "Many Happy Returns of the Day." His most successful picture, however, was that of "The Derby Day," which may be said to have been the most popular painting in the exhibition of 1858. The style of Mr. Frith is equal, whilst his touch is light and graceful. All his performances are finished with the greatest care. B. in Yorkshire, 1819.

FRIULI, *free'-oo-le*, an old province of Italy, formerly divided into Austrian and Venetian, but now forming the circle of Goritz, part of Trieste, and the delegation of Friuli in Lombardy.

FROBENIUS, John, *fro-be'-ne-us*, a German printer, who lived at Basle, and was greatly esteemed by Erasmus, whose works he printed, as he also did those of Augustine and Jerome. D. 1529.

FROBISHER, Sir Martin, *fro'-bish-er*, an enterprising English navigator and naval hero, bred early to the sea. The discovery of a north-west passage to India was an object which constantly exercised his thoughts; and after applying to several merchants to engage in the enterprise, he obtained the patronage of the earl of Warwick and other noblemen, who enabled him to fit out three small vessels, with which, in 1576, he sailed from Deptford. After exploring different parts of the Arctic coast, he entered the strait which bears his name, and then returned to England, bringing with him some black ore, which is said to have contained gold. In consequence of this, he was, in 1577, sent out again to search for ore, with a quantity of which he returned. A third voyage was undertaken the following year, with a number of ships to bring home the riches supposed to exist in the newly-discovered countries; but, on the return of the expedition, it was discovered that the precious metals had no existence where they had been sought. Between that year and 1585, we have no intelligence as to the employment of Frobisher; but in this year we find that he served under Drake in the West Indies, and in 1588 had a share in the defeat of the Spanish armada. The same year he was knighted. B. at Doncaster, Yorkshire; killed in assaulting a fort near Brest, in 1594.—An account of his voyage was printed in Hakluyt's collection.

FROBISHER'S STRAIT, a narrow sea, to the N. of Cape Farewell and W. Greenland, in British N. America. Both sides of its shores are extremely rugged and forbidding. *Ext.* 140 miles long, with an average breadth of 20. *Lat.* 62° to 64° N. *Lon.* 65° to 74° W.—It was discovered by Frobisher, the navigator.

FRODSHAM, *frod'-sham*, a market-town of England, on the Mersey and Weaver rivers, 12 miles from Chester. *Manf.* Cotton goods, and in its neighbourhood are some salt-works. *Pop.* 6,500.

FROILA I., *fro'-e-la*, king of Spain, was the son of Alphonsus I., and began his reign in 757. In 760 he obtained a victory over the Saracens in Galicia, but he sullied his character by the murder of his brother Vimazan. This was avenged by another brother, Aurelius, who slew Froila in 768.

FROILA II. succeeded his brother Ordogno in 923. He was a cruel prince, and his tyranny caused the province of Castile to revolt against him, when he was deposed. D. of a leprosy in 925.

FROISSART, John, *frwois'-sart*, a celebrated French historian and poet, who wrote a work which he called a "Chronicle," and wherein are narrated the transactions of France, Spain, and England, from 1326 to 1400. The best edition, as it is the latest, is that of M. Buchon, published in Paris, 1824. It is esteemed as an authority on the subject of which it treats. B. at Valenciennes, 1337; D. 1410.—Froissart, though an ecclesiastic, was given to gaiety. His Chronicle was translated into old English by Lord Berners, and afterwards by Mr. Johnes of Hafod.

FROME, *frome*, the name of several rivers of England—1. An affluent of the Lugg, in Herefordshire. 2. In the county of Dorset, rising near Beaminster, and falling into the sea at Poole harbour. 3. An affluent of the Avon, which it joins at Bristol. 4. Another of the Severn, which it joins near Berkley. 5. In Somersetshire, rising in the Mendip Hills, flowing past the town of Frome, and, after a course of 20 miles, joining the Avon between Bath and Bradford.

FROME, a town of Somerset, 12 miles from Bath. The river Frome passes through the lower part of it, under a bridge of five arches. The principal church is a large fine structure, highly decorated within; besides which there are other places of worship, a market-house, union workhouse, a grammar-school of the foundation of Edward VI., a charity school, an almshouse, an asylum, and an hospital; together with various Sunday schools. *Manf.* Ale, broadcloths, and kerseymeres, for all of which it has long been noted. *Pop.* 10,300.

FRONTEIRA, *fron-tai-eer'-a*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 14 miles from Estremos. *Pop.* 2,500.—Here, in 1663, the Spaniards were defeated by the Portuguese under Schomberg.

FRONTINUS, Sex. Jul., *fron-ti'-nus*, a celebrated geometrician, who made himself known by the books he wrote on aqueducts and stratagems of war, dedicated to Trajan.

FRONTO, Marcus Cornelius, *fron'-to*, a Roman orator, who was preceptor to Verus and M. Aurelius. The latter appointed him consul, and erected a statue to his honour.

FROST, William Edward, A.R.A., *frost*, commenced his studies as an artist at Sass's academy, Bloomsbury, London, and thence entered the Royal Academy, where he completed them. In 1839 he carried off the gold medal by his picture of "Prometheus bound by Force and Strength." In 1843 he entered the lists of the cartoon competition, and exhibited his "Una alarmed by the Fauns and Satyrs," and obtained by it one of the premiums of £100. In 1843 he also exhibited his "Christ Crowned with Thorns," which attracted marked attention. From this period he continued to produce many beautiful pictures, when, in 1846, he painted his "Diana surprised by Actæon," which procured him the dignity of A.R.A. In the course of the following year his "Una and the Wood-Nymphs" appeared, and was purchased by Queen Victoria. His merits had now become well known, when, year after year, he continued to issue some fine conception, which eminently displayed the many graces of his pencil. B. at Wandsworth, Surrey, 1810.

FROWDE, Philip, *froud*, an English poet, whose Latin effusions in the "Musæ Anglicanæ" are elegant. He also wrote two tragedies: the "Fall of Saguntum," and "Philotas." D. 1738.

FROYEN, or FROJEN, *fro'-yen*, an island of Norway, lying off its W. coast, 50 miles from Drontheim. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 5. *Lat.* 63° 40′ N. *Lon.* 8° 40′ E.

FROZEN OCEAN, or the ICY SEA, *fro'-zen*, a sea of Asia, extending towards the N. into the unknown regions of the pole, and whose boundaries on the E. and W. are calculated to be Nova Zembla and Fohutski Noss.

FRUMENTIS, St., *froo-men'-tis*, the first who preached the Gospel in Æthiopia, of which country he was ordained bishop by St. Athanasius in 331. B. at Tyre; D. about 360.

FRY, Mrs. Elizabeth, *fri*, was the third daughter of John Gurney, Esq., of Earlham Hall, near Norwich,



MRS. ELIZABETH FRY.

and belonged to the Society of Friends. In 1800 she became the wife of Mr. Joseph Fry, a London merchant, and in 1810 a preacher among the Friends. In 1813 she visited the prisoners in Newgate, and by her active beneficence and judicious conduct, effected great improvement in the condition of the miserable objects who there came under her notice. In 1817 she

was so far successful in her philanthropical projects as to succeed in establishing a ladies' committee for the improvement of the condition of the female prisoners in Newgate, and by energy and perseverance, had the gratification of converting a sink of iniquity into an abode of order and sobriety. A school and a manufactory were instituted within the walls of that dreary abode of sorrow, and comparative happiness took the place of misery. She was examined before the House of Commons on her plans of prison discipline; and, proceeding from one step to another, next turned her attention to the reformation of the characters of convicts. From 1833 to 1836 she occupied herself with visiting Jersey and Guernsey, and between 1837 and 1842 visited many of the principal towns of the continent, with the view of improving the system of prison discipline. B. near Norwich, 1780; D. at Ramsgate, 1845.

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FUEN-HO, *foo'-en-ho*, a river of China, in the province of Shansi. Little is known of its navigation; but it has several cities upon its banks, and joins the Hoang-ho in *lat.* 35° 30′ N.; *lon.* 110° 28′ E.

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FUGA, *foo'-ga*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, 25 miles from Luzon. *Area*, 35 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 19° N. *Lon.* 121° 20′ E.

FUGER, Frederick Henry, *foo'-ger*, an eminent German painter, who first studied his beautiful art in the Dresden Academy; but, proceeding to Vienna, discovered such talents as to induce his patrons to send him as an imperial pensioner to Rome. Here he studied eight years, when he visited Naples, and painted a series of frescoes in the library of Queen Caroline at Coserta. In 1784 he was recalled to Vienna, where he became professor in, and vice-director of, the academy. He was distinguished, not only as a fresco, but also as an oil and miniature painter. Some of his pictures consisted of subjects taken from the mythology of Homer; others from Roman history; and he made twenty illustrations of the "Messiah" of Klopstock. Many of his works have been engraved by German artists. B. at Halbron, Wurtemberg, 1751; D. at Vienna, 1818.

FUGGER, *foo'-ger*, the name of a rich and illustrious family of Suabia, descended from a weaver, who originally lived in the environs of Augsburg, about 1300. They were at first successful in selling cloths, but afterwards extended their dealings, and became merchants, accumulating an immense fortune. Reaching the height of their affluence, at the commencement of the 16th century, they rendered considerable services to the emperors Charles V. and Maximilian, by making them large advances. These princes bestowed titles of nobility on the Fugger family, and they soon became connected with the best blood of Germany. Promoted to the highest dignities of the empire, they did not any the more neglect the pursuit of commerce. Their riches were always forthcoming for the improvement of their birthplace, Augsburg, where they erected some handsome monuments, and founded philanthropical institutions. The best known of them are the three brothers, Ulric, James, and George; and, afterwards, Raymond and Antony, both sons of George. Ulric received, for his loans to Maximilian, the countship of Kirchberg and the seignory of Weissenhorn, which, afterwards, remained in the possession of his family. He was a great encourager of learning.—Antony and Raymond bore, to a great extent, the expenses of the expedition of Charles V. against Algeria, obtaining from him the permission to coin money. One day, at an interview with the emperor, Antony, as a mark of his regard and esteem, threw into the fire all the title-deeds and securities which Charles had deposited with him. Several of this family still exist, and Augsburg owes its position on the continent, as a financial centre, to the energy and talent of the Fuggers.

FULBERT, *fool-bair*, a French bishop, but a native of Italy, and a pupil of Pope Sylvester II. On going to France as a public lecturer, he gained a great reputation, and, in 1007, was presented with the bishopric of Chartres. He was zealous against Berengarius on the Eucharist, and introduced the worship of the Virgin into France. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and his works are extant. D. 1028.—For FULBERT, a canon at Paris, *see* ABELARD.

FULDA, *fool'-da*, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulda, 60 miles from Mentz. Its principal edifice is the episcopal palace. It has, besides, a cathedral, arsenal, prison, and workhouse, a Roman Catholic seminary, a lyceum, a school of industry, and an orphan asylum. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, earthenware, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000.

FULDA, a river of Germany, rising in the Rhongebirge mountains, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the Werra near Manden.

FULDA, Charles Frederick, an ingenious Lutheran divine, who wrote a Dictionary of the German Roots, "An Inquiry into Language," "On the Origin of the Goths," "On the Cimbri," "On the Deities of the Germans," and "A Chart of History." He was also an excellent mechanic. B. at Wimpfen, Suabia, 1722; D. 1788.

FULHAM, *fool'-ham*, a parish in Middlesex, on the Thames, 5½ miles from St. Paul's, London. The bishop of London has here a palace on the banks of the river; a residence which has been occupied by the bishops of London since the time of Henry VII. *Pop.* 12,000.

Fulke, William, *foolk*, an English divine, who was made master of Pembroke Hall, and, subsequently, Margaret professor of divinity. B. in London; D. 1589. —Of his works, the most noted is his "Commentary upon the Rhenish Translation of the New Testament," printed in 1580.

Fuller, Nicholas, *fool'-ler*, a learned divine, who obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and the living of Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire. B. at Southampton; D. 1622.—His "Miscellanea Theologica," printed at Oxford in 1616, is a valuable body of sacred criticism.

Fuller, Thomas, an eminent English historian and divine, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1631 he was chosen fellow of Sidney College, and, after fulfilling his clerical duties in several places, he obtained a prebend of Salisbury. He was also presented to the rectory of Broad Windsor, in Dorsetshire, removed to London, and became lecturer at the Savoy. During the civil war he adhered strenuously to the royal cause, and became chaplain to Lord Hopton, who left him at Basinghouse, which was shortly after besieged by Sir William Waller; but the garrison, being sustained by the courage of Fuller, made so vigorous a resistance, that Waller was obliged to retire. On the ruin of the king's affairs, he was chosen lecturer of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. About 1648 he obtained the rectory of Waltham, in Essex; and between that time and the Restoration, published a number of books, the principal of which is "The Church History of Britain," folio. At the Restoration he was made chaplain-extraordinary to the king, restored to his prebend, and created D.D. B. at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, 1608; D. 1661.—Besides the above, he wrote the quaint but valuable work, "The Worthies of England," in folio; "The History of the Holy War," folio; "The Holy State," folio; "Pisgah Sight of Palestine," folio; "Abel Redivivus, or Lives of Eminent Divines," 4to; Sermons and Tracts. He is said to have had so strong a memory as to have been able to tell, in their exact order, the names of the signs then placed over every tradesman's door, after one walk between Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange.

Fuller, Sarah Margaret, Countess of Ossoli. (*See* Ossoli.)

Fuller, Isaac, an English painter in the reign of Charles II. He painted the "Resurrection" at All Souls College, Oxford, another at Magdalen College, and a picture at Wadham College, which is the best. He studied in France under Perrier. D. in 1676.

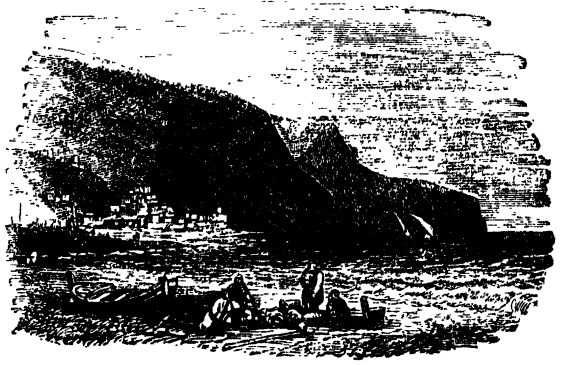
Fulton, Robert, *fool'-ton*, an American mechanician and engineer, whose name is intimately associated with the improvement of steam navigation. In his eighteenth year he entered, in Philadelphia, upon the duties of life as a painter of landscapes and portraits for subsistence; but in 1746 he visited England, where West, the historical painter, took him by the hand, and for some years kept him in his house. His genius, however, seems to have been less directed to the beautiful in art than the mechanical in science. Accordingly, on quitting the house of Mr. West, he sought the acquaintance of the duke of Devonshire, then engaged with his canals, and in 1794 took out a patent for an inclined plane, designed to set aside the use of locks. He also invented an excavating-machine, a mill for sawing marble, and took out patents for making ropes and spinning flax. With all these projects, however, he seems to have met with little success, when he went to Paris, where he resided seven years, under the roof of Mr. Barlow, the representative of the United States government. Here he directed his attention to other pursuits, but still of a mechanical kind, when, after some experiments made with small steamboats on the Seine, and another visit to England, he proceeded to America, where, in 1807, he commenced the construction of a steam-vessel, with which he succeeded in navigating the Hudson river. His fame was now established; but he did not live to reap the reward which his perseverance deserved. B. at Little Britain, Pennsylvania, 1765; D. at New York, 1815.

Fulton, the name of several counties of the United States—1. In New York. *Area*, 5,000 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—2. In Illinois. *Pop.* 25,000.—3. In Indiana. *Area*, 359 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—The name also of several towns with populations ranging between 2,000 and 10,000.

Fulvia, *ful'-ve-a*, an ambitious woman of Rome, who, after being twice married, became the wife of Mark Antony. When Cicero's head had been cut off by order of Antony, she ordered it to be brought to her, and, with the greatest barbarity, bored the orator's tongue with her golden bodkin. Antony divorced her to marry Cleopatra; upon which she attempted to persuade Augustus to take up arms against her husband. When this scheme did not succeed, she retired into the East, where Antony received her with great coldness. This totally broke her heart, and she soon after died, about 10 B.C. (*See* Antony.) —A woman who discovered to Cicero the designs of Catiline and his brother conspirators.

Fulvius, *ful'-ve-us*, a name common to some eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom was a senator, intimate with Augustus. He disclosed the emperor's secrets to his wife, who made them public to all the Roman matrons; and for this he received so severe a reprimand from Augustus, that he and his wife hanged themselves in despair.—Nobilior, Ser., a Roman consul, who went to Africa after the defeat of Regulus. He was successful in several conflicts with the Carthaginians, but was shipwrecked at his return with 200 Roman ships.

Funchal, *foon-shal'*, a seaport in the island of Madeira, of which it is the capital, situate in the centre of a large bay, on the S. coast. It is irregularly built, the streets being narrow, winding, ill-paved, and dirty. Churches and convents are numerous; but there is nothing remarkable in their construction. The country behind Funchal rises rapidly, and consists of black rocks of lava, and these, intermingled with plantations of the most brilliant verdure, and contrasting



FUNCHAL.

with the white houses of the town, compose a splendid landscape. On the sea-side are several batteries. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, called Loo Rock, surrounded by the sea at high water. On a neighbouring eminence, above the town, is another, called St. John's Castle. The principal trade is done in wine and sweetmeats. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom many are English and French, besides Portuguese, and Mulatto and Negro freemen. *Lat.* 32° 37′ N. *Lon.* 16° 54′ W. (*See* Madeira.)

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FUESSLI, John Gaspard, *foosse'-se-le*, an ingenious Swiss artist and author, who wrote a "History of the Artists of Switzerland, or Lives of the Helvetic Painters," which is considered an excellent work. B. at Zurich, 1706; D. 1782.—His son JOHN GASPARD was a bookseller at Zurich, and died there in 1786. He published some esteemed works on entomology.

FUGA, *foo'-ga*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, 25 miles from Luzon. *Area*, 35 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 19° N. *Lon.* 121° 20' E.

FUGER, Frederick Henry, *foo'-ger*, an eminent German painter, who first studied his beautiful art in the Dresden Academy; but, proceeding to Vienna, discovered such talents as to induce his patrons to send him as an imperial pensioner to Rome. Here he studied eight years, when he visited Naples, and painted a series of frescoes in the library of Queen Caroline at Coserta. In 1784 he was recalled to Vienna, where he became professor in, and vice-director of, the academy. He was distinguished, not only as a fresco, but also as an oil and miniature painter. Some of his pictures consisted of subjects taken from the mythology of Homer; others from Roman history; and he made twenty illustrations of the "Messiah" of Klopstock. Many of his works have been engraved by German artists. B. at Halbron, Wurtemberg, 1751; D. at Vienna, 1818.

FUGGER, *foog'-ger*, the name of a rich and illustrious family of Suabia, descended from a weaver, who originally lived in the environs of Augsburg, about 1300. They were at first successful in selling cloths, but afterwards extended their dealings, and became merchants, accumulating an immense fortune. Reaching the height of their affluence, at the commencement of the 16th century, they rendered considerable services to the emperors Charles V. and Maximilian, by making them large advances. These princes bestowed titles of nobility on the Fugger family, and they soon became connected with the best blood of Germany. Promoted to the highest dignities of the empire, they did not any the more neglect the pursuit of commerce. Their riches were always forthcoming for the improvement of their birthplace, Augsburg, where they erected some handsome monuments, and founded philanthropical institutions. The best known of them are the three brothers, Ulric, James, and George; and, afterwards, Raymond and Antony, both sons of George. Ulric received, for his loans to Maximilian, the countship of Kirchberg and the seignory of Weissenhorn, which, afterwards, remained in the possession of his family. He was a great encourager of learning.—Antony and Raymond bore, to a great extent, the expenses of the expedition of Charles V. against Algeria, obtaining from him the permission to coin money. One day, at an interview with the emperor, Antony, as a mark of his regard and esteem, threw into the fire all the title-deeds and securities which Charles had deposited with him. Several of this family still exist, and Augsburg owes its position on the continent, as a financial centre, to the energy and talent of the Fuggers.

FULBERT, *fool-bair*, a French bishop, but a native of Italy, and a pupil of Pope Sylvester II. On going to France as a public lecturer, he gained a great reputation, and, in 1007, was presented with the bishopric of Chartres. He was zealous against Berengarius on the Eucharist, and introduced the worship of the Virgin into France. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and his works are extant. D. 1028.—For FULBERT, a canon at Paris, *see* ABELARD.

FULDA, *fool'-da*, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulda, 60 miles from Mentz. Its principal edifice is the episcopal palace. It has, besides, a cathedral, arsenal, prison, and workhouse, a Roman Catholic seminary, a lyceum, a school of industry, and an orphan asylum. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, earthenware, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000.

FULDA, a river of Germany, rising in the Rhongebirge mountains, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the Werra near Munden.

FULDA, Charles Frederick, an ingenious Lutheran divine, who wrote a Dictionary of the German Roots, "An Inquiry into Language," "On the Origin of the Goths," "On the Cimbri," "On the Deities of the Germans," and "A Chart of History." He was also an excellent mechanic. B. at Wimpfen, Suabia, 1722; D. 1788.

FULHAM, *fool'-ham*, a parish in Middlesex, on the Thames, 5¼ miles from St. Paul's, London. The bishop of London has here a palace on the banks of the river; a residence which has been occupied by the bishops of London since the time of Henry VII. *Pop.* 12,000.

FULKE, William, *foolk*, an English divine, who was made master of Pembroke Hall, and, subsequently, Margaret professor of divinity. B. in London; D. 1589. —Of his works, the most noted is his "Commentary upon the Rhenish Translation of the New Testament," printed in 1580.

FULLER, Nicholas, *fool'-ler*, a learned divine, who obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and the living of Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire. B. at Southampton; D. 1622.—His "Miscellanea Theologica," printed at Oxford in 1616, is a valuable body of sacred criticism.

FULLER, Thomas, an eminent English historian and divine, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1631 he was chosen fellow of Sidney College, and, after fulfilling his clerical duties in several places, he obtained a prebend of Salisbury. He was also presented to the rectory of Broad Windsor, in Dorsetshire, removed to London, and became lecturer at the Savoy. During the civil war he adhered strenuously to the royal cause, and became chaplain to Lord Hopton, who left him at Basinghouse, which was shortly after besieged by Sir William Waller; but the garrison, being sustained by the courage of Fuller, made so vigorous a resistance, that Waller was obliged to retire. On the ruin of the king's affairs, he was chosen lecturer of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. About 1648 he obtained the rectory of Waltham, in Essex; and between that time and the Restoration, published a number of books, the principal of which is "The Church History of Britain," folio. At the Restoration he was made chaplain-extraordinary to the king, restored to his prebend, and created D.D. B. at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, 1608; D. 1661.—Besides the above, he wrote the quaint but valuable work, "The Worthies of England," in folio; "The History of the Holy War," folio; "The Holy State," folio; "Pisgah Sight of Palestine," folio; "Abel Redivivus, or Lives of Eminent Divines," 4to; Sermons and Tracts. He is said to have had so strong a memory as to have been able to tell, in their exact order, the names of the signs then placed over every tradesman's door, after one walk between Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange.

FULLER, Sarah Margaret, countess of Ossoli. (*See* OSSOLI.)

FULLER, Isaac, an English painter in the reign of Charles II. He painted the "Resurrection" at All Souls College, Oxford, another at Magdalen College, and a picture at Wadham College, which is the best. He studied in France under Perrier. D. in 1676.

FULTON, Robert, *fool'-ton*, an American mechanician and engineer, whose name is intimately associated with the improvement of steam navigation. In his eighteenth year he entered, in Philadelphia, upon the duties of life as a painter of landscapes and portraits for subsistence; but in 1786 he visited England, where West, the historical painter, took him by the hand, and for some years kept him in his house. His genius, however, seems to have been less directed to the beautiful in art than the mechanical in science. Accordingly, on quitting the house of Mr. West, he sought the acquaintance of the duke of Devonshire, then engaged with his canals, and in 1794 took out a patent for an inclined plane, designed to set aside the use of locks. He also invented an excavating-machine, a mill for sawing marble, and took out patents for making ropes and spinning flax. With all these projects, however, he seems to have met with little success, when he went to Paris, where he resided seven years, under the roof of Mr. Barlow, the representative of the United States government. Here he directed his attention to other pursuits, but still of a mechanical kind, when, after some experiments made with small steamboats on the Seine, and another visit to England, he proceeded to America, where, in 1807, he commenced the construction of a steam-vessel, with which he succeeded in navigating the Hudson river. His fame was now established; but he did not live to reap the reward which his perseverance deserved. B. at Little Britain, Pennsylvania, 1765; D. at New York, 1815.

FULTON, the name of several counties of the United States—1. In New York. *Area*, 5,000 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—2. In Illinois. *Pop.* 25,000.—3. In Indiana. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—The name also of several towns with populations ranging between 2,000 and 10,000.

FULVIA, *fool'-ve-a*, an ambitious woman of Rome, who, after being twice married, became the wife of Mark Antony. When Cicero's head had been cut off by order of Antony, she ordered it to be brought to her, and, with the greatest barbarity, bored the orator's tongue with her golden bodkin. Antony divorced her to marry Cleopatra; upon which she attempted to persuade Augustus to take up arms against her husband. When this scheme did not succeed, she retired into the East, where Antony received her with great coldness. This totally broke her heart, and she soon after died, about 40 B.C. (*See* ANTONY.) —A woman who discovered to Cicero the designs of Catiline and his brother conspirators.

FULVIUS, *fool'-ve-us*, a name common to some eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom was a senator, intimate with Augustus. He disclosed the emperor's secrets to his wife, who made them public to all the Roman matrons; and for this he received so severe a reprimand from Augustus, that he and his wife hanged themselves in despair.—NOBILIOR, SER., a Roman consul, who went to Africa after the defeat of Regulus. He was successful in several conflicts with the Carthaginians, but was shipwrecked at his return with 200 Roman ships.

FUNCHAL, *foon-shal'*, a seaport in the island of Madeira, of which it is the capital, situate in the centre of a large bay, on the S. coast. It is irregularly built, the streets being narrow, winding, ill-paved, and dirty. Churches and convents are numerous; but there is nothing remarkable in their construction. The country behind Funchal rises rapidly, and consists of black rocks of lava, and these, intermingled with plantations of the most brilliant verdure, and contrasting with the white houses of the town, compose a splendid landscape. On the sea-side are several batteries. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, called Loo Rock, surrounded by the sea at high water. On a neighbouring eminence, above the town, is another, called St. John's Castle. The principal trade is done in wine and sweetmeats. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom many are English and French, besides Portuguese, and Mulatto and Negro freemen. *Lat.* 32° 37′ N. *Lon.* 16° 54′ W. (*See* MADEIRA.)



FUNCHAL.

FUNDY, BAY OF, *fun'-de*, an inlet of the Atlantic,

separating New Brunswick from Nova Scotia. It is both deep and dangerous, and comprises the Long Islands and the Grand Manan, and receives the rivers St. Croix and St. John. *Ext.* 100 miles long, with an average breadth of 35.—This bay is remarkable for the highest tides in the world. In 1852 a dispute arose as to the right of the United States fishermen to have access to this and other shores and bays belonging to the colonial possessions of Great Britain. It was ultimately arranged, in 1854, by a treaty, that they should have this right, and that, in return, the United States should admit, free of duty, fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen.

FUNEN, or FUHNEN, *foo'-nen*, a Danish island in the Baltic, separated from Jutland by the narrow passage called the Little Belt. It is the next largest to Zealand. *Area*, 1,123 square miles. *Desc.* Its shores are deeply indented, whilst its interior is undulating, and presents a productive soil, with numerous lakes. *Pro.* Corn, flax, hemp, and fruit. *Exp.* Horses, cattle, fruit, lard, salted meat, leather, and some manufactured goods. The trade is principally carried on with Sweden and Norway. *Pop.* about 175,000. *Lat.* between 55° 4′ and 55° 38′ N. *Lon.* between 9° 41′ and 10° 53′ E.

FUNFKIRCHEN, *foonf'-keer-shen*, a town of Hungary, in the circle of Baranya, between the Drave and the Danube, 140 miles from Belgrade. It is situate at the foot of a hill, in a district that is fertile, particularly in wine. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 16,000.

FUNG, or FONG, *foong*, a prefix to numerous Chinese cities, the only one interesting to the British reader being FUNG-WAH, 30 miles from Ningpo, taken by the English in 1842.

FUREEDPOOR, *foo-reed-poor'*, a district of British India, in Bengal. *Area*, 2,050 square miles. *Pop.* 860,000. *Lat.* between 23° and 24° N. *Lon.* between 89° and 90° 30′ E.

FURETIÈRE, Anthony, *foo-ret'-e-air*, a learned Frenchman, who deserted the legal profession, and became abbot of Chalivoy and prior of Chuines. In 1622 he was admitted to the French Academy, but twenty-three years afterwards was expelled, upon the charge of having unfairly profited by the common labour of the Encyclopædists to compile the dictionary which bears his name. This was printed in 1690, in 2 vols. folio. D. at Paris, 1620; D. 1688.

FURIÆ, *fu'-re-e*, the three daughters of Nox and Acheron, or, according to some, of Pluto and Proserpine. (*See* EUMENIDES.)

FURINA, *fu-ri'-na*, the goddess of robbers, worshipped at Rome. Some say that she is the same as the Furies. Her festivals were called Furineia.

FURIUS, Bibaculus M., *fu'-re-us*, a Latin poet of Cremona, who wrote annals in Arabic verse, and was universally celebrated for the wit and humour of his expressions. It is said that Virgil imitated his poetry, and even borrowed some of his lines. Horace, however, has ridiculed his verses. Lived in the 1st century B.C.

FURK, *foork*, a castle and village of Persia, 100 miles from the lake of Furrah-rood. This fortress has the character of being the strongest in Khorassan.

FURNEAUX ISLANDS, *foor'-no*, a group in Bass Strait, between Tasmania and Australia, discovered in 1773, by the English navigator Furneaux. The largest is called the Great Island, and has a length of 35 miles and a breadth of 10. *Lat.* 40° S. *Lon.* 148° E.

FURNES, *foorn*, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, near the sea, on a canal which goes from Bruges to Dunkirk, 15 miles from Ostend. It is small, but neat, and has an elegant town-house. Its trade is chiefly carried on in cattle. *Pop.* 5,000.

FURNESS, *fur'-ness*, a manorial liberty of England, in the N.W. part of Lancashire. It is mostly a rough region, clothed with wood. Its population are chiefly employed in mines and quarries. It had once an extensive abbey, which is now a picturesque ruin.

FURNIUS, *fur'-ne-us*, a friend of Horace, who was consul, and distinguished himself by his elegant historical writings.

FURRUCKABAD, *fur-ruk-a-bad'*, a fortified town, and capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, about a mile from the Ganges. It contains a small citadel, and the palace of the nabob. The government establishments of the district are at Futtehghur.



*Pop.* about 70,000. Here Lord Lake defeated Holkar in 1804.—The DISTRICT has an area of 1,910 square miles, and a population estimated at 855,000. *Lat.* of the city, 27° 33′ N. *Lon.* 70° 33′ E.

FURST, Walter, *foorst*, one of the founders of Swiss freedom and independence. Heading some brave men, he took and destroyed some forts belonging to the Austrians; which was the first step, in 1307, to the restoration of Switzerland as an independent nation. (*See* TELL and MELCHTAL.)

FURSTENBERG, *foors'-ten-bairg*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 2,500.

FURSTENFELD, *foors'-ten-felt*, a town of Lower Styria, 30 miles from Gratz. It has a large tobacco-manufactory. *Pop.* 2,000.

FURSTENWALD, *foors'-ten-valt*, a town of Bavaria, on the Spree, 26 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Woollens and linens, with an active river trade. *Pop.* 4,500.

FURTH, *foort*, a town of Franconia, between the Regnitz and Pegnitz, 4 miles from Nuremberg. *Manf.* Glass of all kinds, but principally large mirrors: there are also a number of watchmakers, gold-beaters, joiners, saddlers, stocking-weavers, &c. *Pop.* 16,000, many of whom are Jews; but the majority Lutherans.—In 1632 a battle was here fought between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein.

FURY and HECLA STRAIT, in British N. America, separates Cockburn Isle from Melville Peninsula, and forms a communication between the Gulf of Boothia and Fox's Channel. *Length*, about 100 miles; *breadth*, from 15 to 20. It was discovered in 1821, by Captain Parry, who gave to it the names of the ships under his command.

FUSELI, or FUESSLI, Henry, *foosse'-se-le*, the second son of John Gaspard Fuessli, author of "Lives of the Helvetic Painters," was educated for the church, and, in 1761, entered into holy orders. Having written, in conjunction with Lavater, a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of a magistrate, it was deemed politic that he should leave his country; when, being furnished with letters of introduction from the British minister at Prussia, he visited England, where, for some time, he supported himself by translating works from the German, French, and Italian, into English. Gaining the acquaintance of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he showed some of his drawings to that distinguished artist, who recommended him to devote himself entirely to painting. This recommendation was not lost upon him, and, in 1770, he visited Italy and changed his name into Fuseli, which he ever afterwards retained. After an absence of eight years, he returned, when, with other artists, he was engaged by Alderman Boydell to assist in forming his Shakspeare Gallery. He also employed himself in editing the work of Lavater on Physiognomy, and assisted Cowper, who was then translating Homer, with some remarks and corrections. He subsequently became an associate of the Royal Academy, and, in 1790, was chosen a royal academician. In 1799 he supplied some pictures towards the formation of a Milton Gallery; but the idea did not take with the public. In the same year he became professor of painting to the Royal Academy, and, in 1803, keeper. Meanwhile, he did not neglect his literary pursuits. In 1805 he published Pilkington's "Lives of the Painters," and subsequently was elected a member of the first class in the academy of St. Luke's at Rome. B. at Zurich, 1741; D. in London, and was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's, 1825.

FUST. (*See* FAUST.)

FUTTEHGHUR, or FUTTYGUR, *foot'-te-goor*, a town of Hindostan, and a military encampment, on the Ganges, 3 miles from Furruckabad. It is in a healthy situation, and is well supplied with provisions. *Pop.* Unascertained.

FUTTEHPOOR, or FUTTYPOOR, *foot'-te-poor*, two towns of British India, one in Nagpoor, and the other in Rajpootana. The first is 50 miles from Hosungabad, and the second 90 from Jeypoor.

FUTWA, *foot-wa'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bahar. *Lat.* 25° 30′ N. *Lon.* 85° 28′ E.

FUUR, *foor*, an island of Denmark, in the province of Jutland, 30 miles from Wiborg, in the Linnfiord. *Area*, 11 square miles. *Pop.* 1,000.

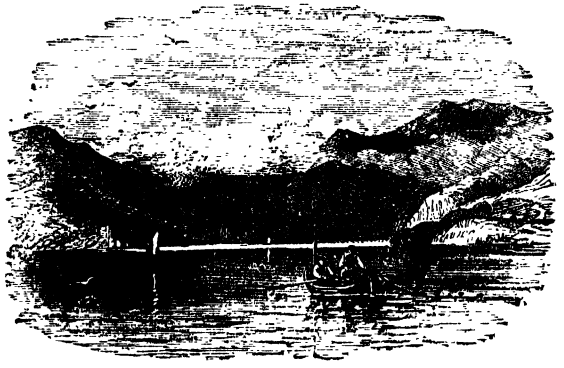
FYERS, or FOYERS, *foi'-ers*, a small river of Scotland,

in Inverness-shire, falling into Loch Ness. It is chiefly noted for its fine falls, the upper one being 70, and the lower 207 feet in height.

FYFIELD, *fī'-feeld*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

FYLINGDALE, *fī'-ling-dail*, a township of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire. *Pop.* 1,702.

FYNE, LOCH, *fine*, a lake, or inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, Scotland, noted for its excellent herrings.



LOCH FYNE.

It begins between the islands of Arran and Bute, and for about 40 miles, separates the districts of Carral and Kintyre. Its average breadth is 5 miles. Around the town of Inverary, which stands at the upper end of the loch, the scenery is very beautiful, the hills rising steeply from the water. Here, also, in the fishing season, many hundreds of boats stud the loch.

FYVIE, *fī'-ve*, a town and parish of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 25 miles from Aberdeen. *Pop.* 4,000.

FYZABAD, *fi-za-bad'*, a city of India, in the province of Oude, on the Gogra, 4 miles from the city of Oude. It is somewhat decayed from its former importance, but is still a considerable city. It contains some handsome tombs belonging to the recent reigning family, and its gardens are celebrated for grapes and other fruits. *Pop.* Unascertained, but large.

## G.

[Where *g* is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as *g* in *go*.]

GAAL, *gaī'-ăl*, 'contempt,' or 'abomination,' a turbulent man in Israel, supposed to be descended from a Canaanitish prince.

GAASH, *gaī'-ăsh*, 'tempest,' a hill in Mount Ephraim.

GABARET, *gab'-a-rai*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. *Pop.* 1,000.—This is the former capital of the viscounty of Gabarden.

GABBATHA, *găb'-ba-tha*, 'high,' or 'elevated,' the Hebrew name of the marble-paved gallery in the Roman palace at Jerusalem.

GABEL, *ga'-bel*, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau, 49 miles from Prague. *Pop.* 1,950.

GABIANO, *ga'-be-a'-no*, a town and parish of Piedmont, on the right bank of the Po, 12 miles from Casale. *Pop.* of town and parish, 3,500.

GABII, *gaī'-be-i*, a city of the Volsci, taken, about 500 B.C., by the artifice of Sextus, the son of Tarquin, who gained the confidence of the inhabitants, by deserting to them, and pretending that his father had ill-treated him.

GABINIUS, *gā-bin'-e-us*, a Roman consul, who made war in Judæa, and re-established tranquillity there. He suffered himself to be bribed, and replaced Ptolemy Auletes on the throne of Egypt. On his return, he was accused of receiving bribes. Cicero, at the request of Pompey, ably defended him. He was banished, however, and D. at Salona, about 40 B.C.

GABLONG, *gab'-long*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, on the Neisse. *Manf.* Woollen weaving and spinning, and glass. *Pop.* 3,300.

GABOON, *ga-boon'*, a river of W. Africa. It enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary near the equator. In 1845 the French planted a colony in its vicinity.

GABRIEL, *gaī'-bre-el*, 'strength of God,' an angel of high honour in the service of God.

GABRIEL, Sionita, a learned Maronite, and professor of the oriental languages at Rome and at Paris, at which last place he died, in 1648. He assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible, and published a translation of the Arabic geography, with the title of "Geographia Nubiensis," 1619, 4to.

GACON, Francis, *ga'-kawng*, a French satirist, who attacked, in his writings, Bossuet, Rousseau, and Lamotte. He became a priest of the Oratory, and gained the prize of the academy for poetry, in 1717. B. at Lyons, 1667; D. at his priory of Baillon, in 1725.

GAD, *găd*, a 'band,' or 'troop,' a son of Jacob, who gave his name to one of the twelve tribes of Israel, which was located east of the Jordan.—A prophet and faithful friend of David.

GADAMES, *ga-da'-mes*, an oasis in the African desert, with numerous villages, S. of the main chain of the Atlas. It is the centre of the routes which lead to Tunis, Tripoli, and several oases.

GADARENES, *găd-a-reens'*, 'surrounded,' or 'fenced,' the Gergesenes, people of Gadara, a city of Perea, east of the Sea of Tiberias.

GADDI, *găd'-di*, 'my troop,' one of the spies sent by Moses from Manasseh to explore Canaan.

GADDIEL, *găd'-de-el*, 'God is my happiness,' one of the spies sent from Zebulon to explore Canaan.

GADE, *gaid*, a river of Hertfordshire, which falls into the Colne near Rickmansworth.

GADES, or GADIRA. (*See* CADIZ.)

GADOR, SIERRA DE, *gā'-dor*, a chain of mountains in Andalusia, Spain, ranging nearly parallel with the Sierra Nevada. Its culminating point is nearly 7,000 feet above the level of the sea.

GADSHILL, *găd'-hill*, a place in Kent, 3 miles from Rochester, on the London road. It has been immortalized by Shakspeare, who, in the second act of his "Henry IV.," makes it the scene of a famous rencounter between Prince Henry and Falstaff. Near it is the residence of Mr. Charles Dickens.

GAERTNER, Joseph, *gairt'-ner*, an eminent German naturalist, who, though destined for the church, applied himself to the study of medicine. He travelled through several parts of Europe, and, in 1759, went to Leyden, where he attended the botanical lectures, and applied himself to vegetable anatomy. He subsequently visited England, and communicated some interesting papers to the Philosophical Transactions, the principal of which is a "Memoir on the Fructification and Propagation of Confervæ," &c. Here he gained the friendship of some of the most eminent men of the age, and was made F.R.S. In 1768 he went to St. Petersburg, and was there appointed professor of botany and natural history. After filling that position with great credit, and exploring the Ukraine, making botanical discoveries, he returned to his native land in 1770. In 1778 he went again to London, to make drawings and descriptions of fruits, to illustrate his "Carpology," the first volume of which he dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks. B. at Calw, Suabia, 1732; D. in London, 1791.—He left a number of valuable MSS.

GAETA, *ga-aī'-ta*, a fortified town of Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, on a small promontory to which it gives name, 40 miles from Naples. It is one of the strongest places in the kingdom, and lies along the shore, from the centre of the bay to the point of the promontory. It is a bishop's see, has a cathedral, several churches, convents, an hospital, and a foundling

asylum. The harbour remains nearly as it was in the times of antiquity: the streets are neatly built, and well paved; the general appearance of the town is lively, and the environs extremely picturesque. *Pop.* 15,000, without including its garrison.—In the neighbourhood of this place was the villa of Cicero, who, on its grounds was assasinated, 43 B.C. (*See* Cicero.) In 1799 and in 1806 it was taken by the French, and in 1849, Pope Pius IX. here sought an asylum.

Gaeta, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, lying in *lat.* 41° N.; *lon.* 13° 40′ E.

Gage, General Thomas, *gaij*, the commander-in-chief of the British troops in N. America, and the last governor of Massachusetts for the English government. Shut up in Boston after the battle of Lexington, Gage, whom Congress had declared a public enemy, caused martial law to be proclaimed. After the affair at Bunker's Hill, he was forced to embark for England, where he died 1787.

Gagliano, *gal'-ye-a-no*, the name of three villages of Naples, none of them with a population above 3,000.

Gagnier, John, *ga'-ne-ai*, a learned French orientalist, who, bred a Roman Catholic, embraced Protestantism, and settled in England. He was patronized by many eminent persons, and received the degree of M.A. at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1706 he published an edition of Ben Gorion's "History of the Jews," in Hebrew, with a Latin translation and notes. In 1723 he edited Abulfeda's "Life of Mahomet," in Arabic, with a Latin translation and notes, folio. He succeeded Dr. Wallis in the Arabic professorship at Oxford. B. at Paris, about 1670; D. 1725.

Gaillac, *gaï'-yak*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 miles from Alby. *Manf.* Turnery, tanning, and dyeing. *Pop.* 8,500.

Gainas, *gaï'-i-nas*, a Goth, who became a general in the Roman army under Arcadius. He put Eutropius, the favourite of that emperor, to death, also the prefect Rufinus. Causing himself to be named commander of the cavalry and Roman infantry, he governed the weak Arcadius. At length declared an enemy of the state, he took up arms, was defeated, and perished by the hands of the Huns, with whom he had sought an asylum, 400.

Gainsborough, *gainz'-bur-o*, a seaport market-town of Lincolnshire, on the Trent, 16 miles from Lincoln. It consists almost entirely of one long street, parallel with the river, and is clean, well paved, and lighted. The principal public buildings are the church, a town-hall, union workhouse, and theatre. Over the Trent, an elegant stone bridge, of three elliptical arches, was erected in 1791. At the north-west end of the town stands an ancient and curious edifice, termed the old hall or palace, said, by a vague tradition, to have been the palace of John of Gaunt, but now inhabited by private families. It is a place of considerable trade, exporting Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield goods, and importing timber, bones, linseed, and rapeseed. Its canals connect it with the Trent, and steamers ply between it and Hull. *Pop.* 8,500.

Gainsborough, Thomas, an eminent self-taught English landscape-painter, whose early studies were pursued in the woods and fields of Suffolk, rather than in the schools of art. There, from his earliest years, he began to copy a stile, a rock, a tree, or any object which struck his fancy; so that by the time he had attained the age of fourteen, he had ventured upon the art of colouring, and was sent to London. Here he commenced portrait-painting; a path in which he acquired such eminence, as to enable him, in his nineteenth year, to marry a young lady who had a fortune of £200 per annum. In 1760 he went to Ipswich, and thence to Bath; and, in 1774, to London again. He painted some of the portraits of the royal family, and was one of the thirty-six members chosen at the foundation of the Royal Academy. But however he may have excelled in portraits, it has long ago been decided that it is upon his landscapes that his fame rests. In these he is said to have united the brilliancy of Claude with the simplicity of Ruysdel. In both portrait and landscape he has been ranked with Rubens, Vandyke, and Claude; but, however this may be, the great originality of his genius is indisputable. "If ever this nation," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "should produce genius sufficient to acquire to us the honourable distinction of an English school, the name of Gainsborough will be transmitted to posterity as one of the very first of that rising name." B. at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727; D. 1788.—His eldest brother was also a good artist; and another, who was a dissenting minister at Henley, in Oxfordshire, was an ingenious mechanic.

Gaius, *gaï'-yus*, 'earthy, or lord,' of Macedonia, a generous supporter of missionary preachers, supposed to have been settled at Corinth to assist Paul, and to have become bishop of the church at Thessalonica.

Gala Water, *gaï'-la*, a river of Scotland, rising in the county of Midlothian, and falling into the Tweed near Galashiels.

Galaga, *gal'-la-ga*, an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to France. It is fruitful in cocoa-nuts, and exports oil. *Lat.* 10° 29′ 50″ N. *Lon.* 56° 45′ E.

Galanthis, *ga-lăn'-this*, a servant-maid of Alcmena, whose sagacity saved her mistress great pain at the birth of Hercules, and defeated the plots of Juno. She was changed by Lucina into a weasel, and condemned to bring forth her young by the mouth, in great suffering. (*See* Alcmena.)

Galapagos, or Gallipagos, *găl-la-paï'-gos*, a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, about 200 miles west of the coast of Peru. They comprise 7 small and 6 large islands, of which Albemarle, the largest, is 60 miles long and 15 broad. The whole are volcanic, and abound in lavas insterspersed with fertile oases. They are a great resort of tortoises and turtles, and are frequented by immense numbers of birds. They are mostly uninhabited, and were discovered by the Spaniards. Their situation is near the equator, between *lon.* 89° and 92° W.

Galashiels, *gal-a-sheels'*, a town and parish of Scotland, partly in Roxburgh and partly in Selkirk, on the Gala Water, 5 miles from Melrose. It is irregularly built, and has three churches, a mechanics' institute, and two libraries. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloth, blankets, plaids, and stockings. *Pop.* of town, 2,600.

Galata, *gal'-a-ta*, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn. It is inclosed by walls, which have numerous gateways, shut at sunset. It is the principal seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital, and is inhabited mostly by European Christians. In it is the custom-house for the port of Constantinople. (*See* Constantinople.)

Galatea and Galathea, *gal'-a-te'-a*, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was passionately loved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, whom she treated with disdain; while Acis, a shepherd of Sicily, enjoyed her unbounded affection. The happiness of these two lovers was disturbed by the jealousy of the Cyclops, who crushed his rival to atoms with a piece of rock, while he sat in the bosom of Galatea. Galatea was inconsolable for the loss of Acis, and as she could not restore him to life, changed him into a fountain. (*See* Acis.)

Galatia, *ga-laï'-she-a*, a country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia, the Euxine, Cappadocia, and Bithynia. It received its name from the Gauls, who migrated there under Brennus, some time after the sacking of Rome. Here St. Paul's labours were successful in gathering churches.

Galatz, or Galacz, *ga-latz'*, a fortified town of Moldavia, on a lake near the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube, 15 miles from Barhilov. It has a good harbour, but is an ill-built place. In 1834 it was made a free port, and, since that time, its trade has greatly extended, various British and Greek merchants having established themselves in it. *Exp.* Hides, tallow, timber, corn, and wool. *Imp.* Manufactured goods from England, colonial produce, and olive oil. *Pop.* Unascertained, but large. *Lat.* 45° 25′ N. *Lon.* 28° E.—This place has regular steam communication with Constantinople and Vienna.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius, *gal'-ba*, a Roman, who, by unremitted diligence, rose gradually to the highest offices of the state. He dedicated the greatest part of his time to solitary pursuits, chiefly to avoid the suspicions of Nero, who, however, because Galba expressed disapprobation of his conduct, ordered him to be put to death. He escaped, however, the executioner, and was publicly saluted emperor. His conduct now greatly displeased the people; and, when he refused to pay the

soldiers the money which he had promised them, after being raised to the throne, they assassinated him, in 60.—The virtues which had shone so bright in Galba when a private man, totally disappeared when he ascended the throne.—There are many others of this name mentioned by ancient writers, but of inferior celebrity.

GALE, Thomas, a learned English divine, who, in 1666, was chosen Greek professor, and in 1672 master of St. Paul's school. He was a member of the Royal Society, of which he became one of the honorary secretaries, and in 1697 was promoted to the deanery of York. He published a collection of the Greek mythologists, "Historiæ Poeticæ Antiqui Scriptores Græcæ et Latinæ;" "Jamblichus de Mysteriis;" "Herodoti Halicarnassensis Historiarum," an edition of Cicero; "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores;" "Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ;" a volume of sermons; "Antonini Iter Britanniarum," &c. B. at Scruton, Yorkshire, 1636; D. at York, 1702.

GALE, Roger, the eldest son of the above, sat in parliament for Northallerton, and became the first vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and treasurer to the Royal Society. D. 1744.—He published some valuable books, the principal of which was an edition of his father's "Commentary on Antoninus."—SAMUEL, his brother, was also eminent for his knowledge of antiquities. B. 1682; D. 1754.

GALENA, *gā-le'-na*, a city of Illinois, U.S., on the river Fièvre, 6 miles above its junction with the Mississippi. *Pop.* 7,000, chiefly employed in lead and copper-works.—The surrounding district is extremely rich in lead, and produces large quantities annually.

GALENUS CLAUDIUS, *ga-le'-nus*, Galen, a celebrated Greek physician, who visited the most learned seminaries of Greece and Egypt, and at last went to Rome, where he rendered himself famous by his profession. Many, astonished at his cures, attributed them to magic. He was very intimate with Marcus Aurelius, the emperor, after whose death he returned to Pergamus, where he died in his 90th year, 193 A.D. B. at Pergamus.—He wrote no less than 300 volumes, the greatest number of which were burnt in the Temple of Peace at Rome, where they had been deposited. Galen was second only in merit as a physician to Hippocrates, and to these two medical philosophers of the ancients the moderns are indebted for many useful discoveries.

GALERIUS, C., Valerius Maximianus, *gā-le'-re-us*, a Roman emperor, was a herdsman of Dacia, and entering the army as a private soldier, became, by his valour, a general. Diocletian gave him his daughter in marriage, and in 292 adopted him and Chlorus as his successors. In 296 he commanded in Mesopotamia, where he was, at first, defeated by Narses, king of Persia, but soon retrieved his reputation by a great victory. He instigated Diocletian to persecute the Christians, and on his abdication, in 305, Galerius rose to supreme power. At the close of his life he desisted from persecuting the Christians, and requested their prayers. D. 311.

GALGACUS, *gal'-gā-kus*, chief of the Caledonians, who resisted with uncommon valour the Romans under the command of Agricola. After several skirmishes, the two armies, in 84, came to a pitched battle, in which Galgacus was defeated with prodigious loss, dying on the field. Tacitus puts in his mouth a noble speech made to his troops previous to the battle.

GALIANI, Ferdinand, *gal'-e-a'-ne*, an Italian antiquarian and writer, whose principal work, on Money and Specie, was published in 1750. He was one of the first to discover the archæological riches of Herculaneum. In 1759 he was appointed, by the king of Naples, secretary to the French embassy; and, during his residence at Paris, his company was universally courted. He wrote there "Dialogues on the Corntrade," which, from the strength of their argument and pleasant style, excited considerable notice, though anonymous. In 1779 he returned to Naples, where he filled many high offices of state. Besides the above works, he wrote a Commentary on Horace, a treatise on the Natural Duties of Princes to Belligerent Powers, &c. B. at Chieti, Abruzzi, 1728; D. at Naples, 1787.—It is said of Galiani, that he presented to Pope Benedict XIV. a collection of stones found about Vesuvius; and accompanied them with the inscription, —"Beatissime pater, fac ut lapides isti panes fiant." (Most blessed father, cause these stones to be turned into bread.) This piece of wit had the desired effect, and the holy father presented him with a valuable church preferment.

GALICIA, *ga-lish'-e-a*, a kingdom or province of the Austrian empire, which formerly constituted a part of Poland. It is bounded N. by Poland, Prussia, and Russia; E. by Russia and Moldavia; S. by Transylvania and Hungary; and W. by Silesia. *Area*, 33,540 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of wide and fertile plains, with hardly any elevation, except in the south, where it is intersected by some branches of the Carpathian mountains. *Rivers.* The Vistula, the Dniester, the Bialo, the San, and the Wislocka; besides a considerable number of smaller streams. It has no canals, and no extensive lakes, though ponds are numerous throughout the country. *Climate.* The most severe in the empire. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, maize, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Cattle and horses are largely reared, and, in the south-east part of the kingdom, horses and sheep are the principal stock. Bees are also extensively kept, and both honey and wax are exported. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, zinc, sulphur, marble, alabaster, and fossil salt. There is of this last a bed which stretches from E. to W. along the Carpathians upwards of 270 miles. *Manf.* Spinning and weaving flaxen and hempen fabrics. There are some brandy distilleries, but these are not numerous. *Pop.* 4,556,000.—This country was long in the possession of the Poles; but at the partition of their kingdom, in 1772 and 1795, it was assigned to Austria.

GALICIA, an old province of Spain, forming the N.W. angle of the peninsula, and, since 1833, divided into the separate provinces of Lugo, Corunna, Pontevedra, and Orense. *Area*, about 16,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but with a climate generally temperate. *Rivers.* The Minho, Sil, and Ulla. *Forests.* Extensive, and abounding with chestnuts. Large herds of hogs are fed in them, and the timber grown is excellent. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, rye, potatoes, flax, barley; and an inferior kind of wine is produced. Chestnuts are also largely grown, and form a considerable portion of the food of the natives. Sheep and horses are likewise extensively reared. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, tin, antimony marble, and jasper. *Manf.* Unimportant; but consisting of woollens, linens, sailcloth, and other kinds of coarse fabrics. *Pop.* about 2,000,000. *Lat.* between 41° 50′ and 43° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 6° 50′ and 9° 15′ W.

GALILEANS, *gal-i-le'-ans*, a political faction of the Jews, led by Judas of Galilee.

GALILEE, *gal'-i-le*, 'revolution of the wheel,' the northern and largest province of Canaan. It comprised the country west of the Jordan, from Samaria nearly to Sidon, together with both shores of the Lake of Galilee or Tiberias. It now forms the central part of the pashalic of Acre, Asiatic Turkey.

GALILEI, Galileo, *ga-leel'-ai-e*, commonly called *gal'-i-le'-o*, a distinguished Italian astronomer, who may be said to have been the founder of experimental science. He was intended for the medical profession; but, having a strong predilection for the exact sciences, at the age of 25 he became mathematical professor at Pisa, whence, in 1592, he removed to Padua. His first important discovery was the vibrations of a simple pendulum sustained by a fixed point; and, subsequently, he invented an imperfect kind of thermometer, which seems to have answered his purposes. In 1609, having heard that Jansen had invented a glass by which objects at a distance were rendered as visible as if near, he directed his attention to the subject, and constructed the Galilean telescope, by which the science of astronomy has been brought to the utmost perfection. His first instrument was presented to the doge of Venice, who confirmed his professorship for life in the university of Padua, with the largest salary which had ever been there given before to a mathematical professor. By this noble instrument he found that the Via Lactea is an assemblage of fixed stars; and, by assiduous application of his invention, made many other important discoveries in the heavens. His assertion, however, of the earth's motion gave such offence to the inquisitors, that, in 1615, he was cited to Rome, and required to deny

what he had before asserted,—that the sun is the centre of the world, and that the earth is not the centre of the world, but has a diurnal motion. In 1632 he published at Florence his "Dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems of the World,"



GALILEI.

for which he was cited to Rome, his book ordered to be publicly burnt; the author sentenced to be imprisoned, to make a recantation of his errors, and, by way of penance, to recite the seven penitential psalms once a week. A portion of the abjuration of this great man we here transcribe, to show to what extent he was forced by inquisitorial power to deny the truth of the great principles which, through the comprehensive grasp of his own mind, had brought conviction to himself. "With a sincere heart and unfeigned faith, I abjure, curse, and detest the said errors and heresies [namely, that the earth moves round the sun, &c.]. I swear that, for the future, I will never say or assert anything, verbally or in writing, which may give rise to a similar suspicion against me." Rising from his knees after this solemn act, he is said to have whispered to a friend, "It moves, for all that." Galileo now obtained his liberty, and retired to his house near Florence, where he continued his observations till he became blind by intense application. B. at Pisa, 1564; D. near Florence, 1642.—His principal works are, "The Operations of the Compass," "On the Swimming of Bodies," "Mechanics," "Nuncius Sidereus," "On the Trepidation of the Moon," "Discourse of the Solar Spots," "Mathematical Discourses and Demonstrations," "Treatise of the Mundane System."—His son, VINCENZA GALILEI, was the first who applied his father's invention of the pendulum to clockwork. The father of Galilei wrote some esteemed works on music.

GALITA, *ga-lē'-ta*, an island in the Mediterranean, lying off the N. coast of Tunis. *Lat.* 37° 31′ N. *Lon.* 8° 55′ E.

GALITZIN, Basil, *ga-lit'-zin*, a Russian nobleman, who, in 1680, became minister of the czar Fédor Alexowitz, whom he persuaded to abolish the titles of nobility, and to let his subjects rise to dignities by merit. He was in great favour with the regent, Princess Sophia, sister of the czars Peter I. and Ivan, and, during her regency, possessed supreme power. The intrigues of the regent, however, against her brother Peter being discovered, she was confined in a monastery, and Galitzin exiled. B. 1633; D. 1713.

GALITZIN, Michael Michaelowitz, of the same family as the above, served under Peter the Great, both by land and sea. In 1725 he was made field-marshal, and afterwards president of the College of War. B. 1674; D. 1730.

GALL, ST., *gal*, a canton of Switzerland, inclosed by Upper Austria and the cantons of the Grisons, Glarus, Schwytz, and Zurich. *Area*, 749 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but abounding in long and fertile valleys. Near its centre is Mount Sentis, with an elevation of about 8,220 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Rhine, Thur, Sitter, Linth, and Seez. *Lakes.* Zurich, Constance, and Wallenstatt, have their coasts within its boundaries. *Forests.* Extensive in the south. *Pro.* Corn, maize, hemp, flax, and fruit. Wine, cider, and kirschwasser, are articles of importance. Cattle-rearing is the principal branch of rural industry. *Minerals.* Iron and coal: large quantities of peat are used. *Manf.* Linen cloth, muslins, and cotton thread. There are, besides, wax-bleaching factories, glass factories, and cotton-bleaching establishments. *Pop.* 170,000.—German is the language spoken in the canton.

GALL, ST., a town of Switzerland, the capital of the above canton, on the rivulet of Steinach, 20 miles from Constance. It is well built, and surrounded with walls and ditches. The objects of curiosity are an old Benedictine abbey, academy, the gymnasium, the cabinets of natural history and coins, and a public library. Of the public buildings, the principal church, the council-house, the arsenal, and the hospital, are worthy of notice. *Manf.* Muslins and cotton yarn. *Pop.* 11,500.

GALL, John Joseph, a distinguished German physician, who founded the science of phrenology, by which the talents and tendencies of the mind are affirmed to be manifested by certain external developments evinced on the surface of the cranium. He settled in Vienna, and afterwards travelled through the north of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, lecturing upon his system. In 1807 he established himself in Paris, as being the best centre for the dissemination of his opinions, and became physician to Prince Metternich. In 1810 that nobleman guaranteed the expense of publishing the phrenological work of Gall and Spurzheim. B. at Leifenbrunn, Würtemberg, 1758; D. at Paris, 1828.

GALLAND, Anthony, *gal'-la*, a learned French writer, who was sent by the French minister Colbert to the East; and on his return to France was made a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and professor of Arabic in the Royal College of Paris. He wrote several dissertations on Greek and Roman medals, and other archæological matters; but the work by which he is best known is the translation from the Arabic of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." B. in Picardy, 1646; D. at Paris, 1715.

GALLAS, COUNTRY OF THE, *gal'-las*, a territory of Africa, whose savage inhabitants have occupied all the territories to the south of Abyssinia, and seized on some of the finest provinces of that country.

GALLATIN, *gäl'-la-tin*, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area*, 152 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—2. In Illinois. *Area*, 324 square miles. *Pop.* 5,500.—Also the name of two towns in the states of Missouri and New York, neither of them with a population above 2,000.

GALLE, *gäl*, a town and steam-packet station of Ceylon. *Lat.* 6° 1′ N. *Lon.* 80° 14′ E.—The POINT DE GALLE is the first glimpse of Indian land seen by outward-bound passengers to Calcutta; and Sir Emerson Tennent, in his "Ceylon," produces the clearest evidence that this place is the ancient Tarshish, which is mentioned in Scripture as having been visited by the navies of Hiram and Solomon.

GALLES, *gal*, the French name for Wales.

GALLI, *gäl'-li*, the Gauls, a nation of Europe, naturally fierce, and inclined to war. They believed themselves descended from Pluto; and, from that circumstance, always reckoned their time, not by the days, as other nations, but by the nights. Not only the most precious things, but even the favourite animals and most cherished slaves and dependants of the master, were burnt with his corpse on the funeral piles. Children, among them, never appeared in the presence of their fathers, before they were able to bear arms in defence of their country. They seized the city of Rome, invaded Greece in different

ages, and spread themselves over the greatest part of the world. Their Druids were a dominant caste, presiding even over civil affairs; while in religious matters their authority was despotic. Cæsar has given a full account of the Gauls, and was ten years in their country, before he could totally subdue them. (For an admirable sketch of the Gauls and Celts, see the introduction to Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic.") —The priests of Cybele, who received that name from the river Gallus, in Phrygia, where they celebrated the festivals. The chief among them was called Archigallus.

GALLIA, *gäl'-le-a*, Gaul, a large country of Europe. The inhabitants were called Galli, Celtæ, Celtiberi, and Celto-scythæ. Ancient Gaul was divided into four different parts by the Romans called Gallia Belgica, Narbonensis, Aquitania, and Celtica. Besides these grand divisions, there is often mention made of *Gallia Cisalpina*, or *Citerior*; *Transalpina*, or *Ulterior*, which refers to that part of Italy which was conquered by some of the Gauls, who crossed the Alps. By Gallia *Cisalpina*, the Romans understood that part of Gaul which lies in Italy; and by *Transalpina*, that which lies beyond the Alps, in regard only to the inhabitants of Rome. Gallia *Cispadana* and *Transpadana* is applied to a part of Italy conquered by some of the Gauls, and then it means the country on the W. side of the Po, or beyond the Po, with respect to Rome.

GALLIENUS, Publ. Lucinius, *gäl'-li-e'-nus*, a son of the emperor Valerian, reigned conjointly with his father for seven years, and ascended the throne as sole emperor 260 A.D. In his youth, he evinced military genius in an expedition against the Germans and Sarmatæ; but when he came to the throne, resigned himself to pleasure and indolence. His time was spent in the greatest debauchery; and two of his officers at length revolted, and assumed the imperial purple. This roused him, and he marched against them, without showing the least favour either to rank, sex, or age, putting all to the sword. These cruelties irritated the people and the army; thirty of his generals, known as the Thirty Tyrants, assuming the purple. Gallienus resolved boldly to oppose his adversaries; but in the midst of his preparations was assassinated at Milan by some of his officers, 268 A.D.

GALLIPOLI, *gal-le'-po-le*, a city of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto, on the E. side of the Gulf of Tarento, joined to the continent by a bridge, 30 miles from Otranto. It is a bishop's see, is well built and fortified, and has a convenient harbour, with a cathedral, castle, and schools. *Manf.* Muslin, cotton stockings, and other stuffs, and it carries on a considerable trade in olive oil, for the clarifying of which it has cisterns excavated in rocks. Its port is one of the best frequented in the Neapolitan dominions. *Pop.* 11,000.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport-town of European Turkey, in Rumelia, on the STRAIT of Gallipoli, 80 miles from Adrianople. It has two good harbours, and is the chief station of the Turkish fleet. The bazars are very extensive, and furnished with merchandise of every kind. It was taken by the Turks in 1356, and was the first town in Europe that fell into their hands. *Pop.* 17,000, of whom 10,000 are Turks; the rest Greeks and Jews.—In 1854 a portion of the Anglo-French army designed for the protection of Turkey from the encroachments of Russia, was here stationed.

GALLIPOLI, PENINSULA OF, separates the Hellespont from the Ægean Sea and the Gulf of Saros. *Ext.* 62 miles long, with a breadth ranging between 4 and 12. *Lat.* between 40° 3′ and 40° 38′ N. *Lon.* between 26° 10′ and 27° E.

GALLOWAY, *gäl'-lo-wai*, a district of Scotland, comprehending the two counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigton.

GALLOWAY, MULL OF, a cape of Scotland, on the S. coast of Wigtonshire, having a lighthouse 325 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 54° 38′ N. *Lon.* 4° 51′ W.

GALLUS, *gäl'-lus*, a name common to many celebrated Romans, the most distinguished of whom are the following:—Caius, a friend of the great Africanus, famous for his knowledge of astronomy, and his exact calculations of eclipses.—Cornelius, a Roman knight, who rendered himself famous by his poetical as well as military talents. He was passionately fond of the slave Lycoris, or Cytheris, and celebrated her beauty in his poetry. She proved ungrateful, and forsook him, which gave occasion to Virgil to write his tenth eclogue. Gallus was a favourite with Augustus, by whom he was appointed over Egypt; but he forgot the benefits he had received, pillaged the province, and even conspired against his benefactor; for which he was banished by the emperor. This disgrace operated so powerfully upon him, that he killed himself in despair, 26. Some few fragments remain of his poetry. He particularly excelled in elegiac composition.—A Roman, who assassinated Decius, the emperor, and raised himself to the throne. He became indolent and cruel, and beheld with the greatest indifference the revolt of his provinces, and the invasion of his empire by the barbarians. He was at last assassinated by his soldiers, 253.—Flavius Claudius Constantius, a brother of the emperor Julian, raised to the imperial throne under the title of Cæsar, by Constantius, his relation. He conspired against his benefactor, and was condemned to be beheaded, 354.

GALOON, *ga-loon'*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, Ulster. *Pop.* 7,200.

GALOPARO, or CAPO DI FARO, *gal-o-par'-o*, the Charybdis of the ancients. It forms the whirlpool on the outside of the harbour of Messina, in the strait between Italy and Sicily. Opposite, on the coast of Italy, is the rock Scylla.

GALSTON, *gal'-ston*, a village and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 14 miles from Ayr. *Area*, 23 square miles. *Pop.* 4,500, mostly employed as weavers.—It is a station on the South-Western Railway.

GALT, John, *galt*, a Scotchman, who began life as a tradesman in London, but commenced the study of the law, which he forsook for the literary profession. For some time he acted in the capacity of agent to a company for establishing emigrants in Canada, but quarrelled with the government, and was suspended by the Canada company. On his return to England, he devoted himself to literature, and supported himself by the labours of a most prolific pen. The bare enumeration of his works would occupy a considerable space; but the following criticism from the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1839 will give an idea of his style, and the fields in which he worked:—"There is a thorough quaintness of phrase and dialogue in Mr. Galt's best works, which places him apart from all other Scotch novelists; much knowledge of life, variety of character, liveliness and humour, are displayed in his novels, and render them justly popular. The public will not soon forget his 'Ayrshire Legatees,' his 'Annals of the Parish,' or his 'Entail.' His biographies, and many of his later works manufactured for the booksellers, are of a very different character." B. in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1779; D. 1839.

GALVANI, Lewis, *gal-vä'-ne*, the discoverer of galvanism, was a celebrated Italian physiologist, and, in 1762, became lecturer on anatomy at Bologna, obtaining a considerable reputation. By experiments on frogs, he discovered that all animals are endued with a peculiar kind of electricity; and he followed up this discovery with so much perseverance and success, as to give his name to certain electrical properties, which have excited universal attention. His first publication on this subject was in 1791, and entitled "Aloysii Galvani de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius." The famous Volta followed Galvani in his researches, and discovered further wonders in this branch of science. Galvani, on the death of his wife, in 1790, fell into a state of melancholy, and D. 1790; B. at Bologna, 1737.—Besides the above work, he wrote several memoirs upon professional subjects.

GALVESTON, *gäl-ves'-ton*, a seaport-town of the United States, situate at the extremity of Galveston island, at the entrance to Galveston Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico. *Pop.* 5,000.—The BAY extends 30 miles inland, and receives several rivers.—The ISLAND is 30 miles long, with an average breadth of 2.

GALWAY, *gawl'-wai*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by Mayo, N.E. by Roscommon, E. by the river Shannon, which separates it from King's county and Tipperary, and S. by Clare and Galway Bay. *Ext.* 82 miles long and 42 broad. *Desc.* Extremely diversified, both in soil and aspect, some

parts of it being untilled, while, in other parts, it is fertile and well cultivated. *Rivers.* The principal are the Shannon, Suck, and Blackwater. *Lakes.* Corrile, Mask, Reagh, and Contra. The first is 20 miles long, and 12 at its broadest part. *Pro.* Oats and potatoes; but the land is better adapted for grazing purposes than for tillage. Its breed of cattle is valuable, and the fisheries are important. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, marble, and limestone. *Manf.* Coarse linens and woollens, mostly made for home consumption. *Pop.* 299,000.

GALWAY, a seaport-town of Ireland, and capital of the above county, is situate on a broad and stony river, by which Loughcorrib flows into the sea, 105 miles from Dublin. It was originally a walled town. It consists of four main streets, running parallel to each other, and intersected by cross streets and lanes, nearly at right angles. The collegiate church is very large, and is of Gothic structure. The other public buildings are an exchange, nunneries, friaries, a barracks, a theatre, a charter-school, two court-houses, an infirmary, and a union workhouse. *Manf.* Coarse cloths, linen, paper, flour; and there are both breweries and distilleries. *Exp.* Fish, bacon, corn, and flour. The port is commodious and safe. *Pop.* 24,000.—In 1690 Galway declared for King James, but next year surrendered to General Ginkle. It is connected with Dublin by the Midland Great Western Railway, and a line of steam-vessels was here established in 1859, between Ireland and North America.

GALWAY BAY, on the W. coast of the Atlantic, between the counties of Clare and Galway. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with an average breadth of 10. It is indented by many peninsulas, and opposite its entrance are the S. Arran islands.

GAM, David, *găm*, a brave Welsh officer in the army of Henry V., whom he accompanied to France. Having returned from reconnoitring the enemy on the eve of the battle of Agincourt, he reported that there were enough of the enemy to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away. He was knighted by Henry on the field, but was killed defending his sovereign when exposed to imminent danger, 1415.

GAMA, Vasco or Vasquez de, *gă'-ma*, an illustrious Portuguese navigator, to whom belongs the merit of having discovered the route to the East Indies by sea. In 1497 Emanuel, king of Portugal, sent him to endeavour to double the Cape of Good Hope, which he accomplished, and then sailed along the eastern coast of Africa, having proceeded as far as Calicut, where he arrived in May, 1498, and was received by the prince of that place with great pomp and ceremony. After an absence of two years, he returned to Lisbon, where he arrived in September, 1499. In 1502 he went out with twenty ships, and returned, the following year, with thirteen, which he had captured in the Indian seas. On this occasion he was created count of Videqueyra. In 1524 he was appointed, by John III., viceroy of Portuguese India, being the first who held that title, and he sailed and took possession of his government, but did not long survive his honours after his arrival at his destination. B. at Sines, Portugal; D. at Cochin, 1525.

GAMALIEL, *gă-mail'-le-el*, 'recompense of God,' or 'camel of God,' a prince of the tribe of Manasseh.—A Jewish doctor of the Pharisees, of the highest reputation.

GAMBIA, *găm'-be-a*, a British colony of W. Africa, at the mouth of the river Gambia. It is settled on the most healthy part in W. Africa, and enjoys a flourishing trade. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 13° 30′ N. *Lon.* 14° 40′ W.

GAMBIA, a large river of Western Africa, traversing the centre of Senegambia, and, after a course of 1,000 miles, falling into the Atlantic at Bathurst, 110 miles from Cape Verd.

GAMBIER, James, Lord, *găm'-be-er*, a British admiral, who went to sea at an early age, and, in 1778, was appointed to the command of the *Raleigh*, 32. In this frigate he was engaged against the French in 1781, and assisted in the reduction of Charlestown, S. Carolina. He was present at Lord Howe's memorable victory of the 1st June, 1794, commanding the *Defence*, 74; and after filling various posts, was intrusted, in July, 1807, with the command of the fleet despatched to Copenhagen. This city was bombarded for three days, when the enemy capitulated, and 19 sail of the line, 23 frigates and sloops, and 25 gunboats, were taken and conveyed to England. He was now created a baron, and, in 1808, had the command of the Channel fleet. In 1809, Lord Cochrane (afterwards the earl of Dundonald), who was under Lord Gambier's orders, attacked and destroyed with his fire-ships, several French vessels in the inner roads of the Isle d'Aix, and Lord Cochrane was desirous of completing the destruction of the remainder of the enemy's fleet, but the commander-in-chief did not consider the attempt practicable. A court-martial sat on the conduct of the latter, but he was acquitted. In 1814 he negotiated a peace with the United States of America, at Ghent; and, on the accession of William IV., was advanced to the rank of admiral of the fleet. D. at the Bahama Isles, of which his father was lieutenant-governor, 1756; D. at Iver, near Uxbridge, 1833.

GAMBIER ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, important on account of their being the only known station between Chili and Tahiti where good water can be obtained. They are under the protection of the French. *Lat.* 23° 12′ S. *Lon.* 134° 55′ W.

GAMRU, *găm-ru'*, a maritime parish of Scotland, 7 miles from Banff. *Pop.* 5,300. The coast of this parish is wildly grand, being also pierced with numerous caverns, which are inhabited by immense numbers of sea-birds.

GAND, *ga*, the French name for Ghent, which *see*.

GANDIA, *gan'-de-a*, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the Alcoy, 33 miles from Valencia. *Manf.* Silks, linens; and it has a trade in wine. *Pop.* 6,000.

GANGES, *găn'-jees*, a celebrated river of Hindostan, having its source in two springs near Mount Kentaiffe, in Tibet. *Lat.* 30° 54′ N. *Lon.* 79° 7′ E. These streams, after running 500 miles in a W. direction, inclining to the N., turn to the S., unite their waters at Deoprag (*lat.* 30° 8′ N., *lon.* 78° 39′ E.), and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word *Ganga*, which signifies river. This great body of water now forces a passage through Mount Himalch (a chain or ridge of mountains extending from Cabul along the N. of Hindostan, and through Tibet) and, sapping its very foundations, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself into a vast basin, which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the mountains. From this second source, as it may be termed, of the Ganges, it takes a S.E. direction through the country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally emerges from the mountains, among which it has meandered for about 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it enters the plain country, it flows with a smooth navigable stream, during the remainder of its course, to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths. In its course through these delightful plains, it passes by Furruckabad, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, &c., and receives eleven rivers, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames; besides others of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing above water but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, which appears like an island. The river rises at this period, on an average, about 31 feet. The Ganges is a beneficent river, diffusing plenty by means of its living productions, enriching the lands, and affording an easy conveyance for the produce of its banks. The Hindoos hold its waters in high veneration, and it is visited annually by pilgrims from all parts of Hindostan. Happy are those accounted whose lot it is to perish in its streams; its estuary being considered by the Brahminists the termination of the "Sacred Stream." *Length*, 1,557 miles.

GANGPORE, *gang-por'*, a small state of India, on the Bengal frontier. It is tributary to the British, and has a fertile soil, but is ill cultivated. *Area*, 2,490 square miles. *Pop.* 112,000.

GANJAM, *gan-jam'*, a town of Hindostan, on the Bay of Bengal, near the S.W. end of the Chilka Lake. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 19° 20′ N. *Lon.* 85° 20′ E. —This town is the capital of a fertile DISTRICT, with an area of 6,400 square miles, and a population of 930,000.

GANTUNG PASS, *gan-toong'*, a mountain-pass in Bussahir, between Chinese Tartary and Koonawar, descending, on the W. side, upon the Sutlej. *Height*, 18,290 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 31° 38′ N. *Lon.* 78° 47′ E.

GAN-WAY, a province of China. (*See* NGAN-HOEI.)

GANYMEDE, *găn'-i-meed*, a young prince of great beauty, the son of Tros, king of Troy, who was taken up to heaven by the eagle of Jupiter to replace Hebe as the attendant of the gods. (*See* HEBE.)

GAP, *gap*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Upper Alps, 46 miles from Grenoble. It is a mean, ill-built place, with narrow streets and low crowded houses. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and linen fabrics; and, in its neighbourhood, are marble-quarries. *Pop.* 9,000.

GARACHICO, *gar-ra-che-ko*, a town on the N. coast of Teneriffe, which, till 1705, was one of the most important places in the island. In that year a volcanic eruption nearly destroyed it. *Pop.* 2,500.

GARAMOND, Claude, *gar'-a-mawng*, a French engraver and letter-founder, was the first who superseded Gothic or black-letter printing, substituting in its place the Roman letter. B. at Paris; D. 1561.

GARASSE, Francis, *ga-rass'*, a French Jesuit of considerable talents, but very scurrilous in his writings against many of his contemporaries. In 1625 he published "A Summary of the Principal Truths of the Christian Religion," which was condemned by the Sorbonne. He was also the author of Latin poems, and some controversial works. D. of the plague, which he caught at Poitiers, while visiting the sick in the hospitals, 1631; B. at Angoulême, 1585.

GARBIEH, *gar'-be*, a maritime province of Lower Egypt, in the delta of the Nile.

GARCAO, Pedro Antonio Correa, *gar'-ka-oo*, a Portuguese lyric poet, who is held in the highest estimation by his countrymen. He clothed his odes in the language of the 16th century, and many of them breathe the finest spirit of poetry. His epistles and satires are considered among the best in modern literature, and several plays which he wrote are conceived in excellent taste. He laboured to improve the taste of his countrymen; but an early death prevented the accomplishment of what an earnest ambition might have achieved. B. at Lisbon, 1735; D. 1778.

GARCILASSO, or GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA, *gar'-thelas'-so*, an eminent Spanish poet, who accompanied the emperor Charles V. in his military expeditions, and died of a wound, which he received in Provence in 1536. It is a strange circumstance, that this poet, whose verses told only of the delights of peace and the pleasures of repose, should have lived the life and died the death he did. His poems were translated into English by Wiffen. B. at Toledo, 1503.—His works were printed at Naples in 1664, 8vo.

GARD, *gard*, a department of France, containing part of Languedoc, and bounded on the S. by the Mediterranean, and landward by the departments of the Lozère, the Ardèche, the Rhone, the Herault, and the Aveyron. *Area*, 2,312 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N.; but in the S. it is interspersed with numerous lakes and marshes. *Rivers.* The Rhone, Herault, Vidorra, Ceze, and Gardon. *Pro.* Fruit, olive oil, and wine. It is deficient in corn; but is noted for its excellent cattle and a breed of white horses. Silkworms are extensively reared. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, lead, sulphur, and zinc. *Manf.* Shawls and gloves; and it exports both dyeing and medicinal plants. *Pop.* 409,000.

GARD, or GARDON, a river of France, which traverses the centre of the department Gard, and, after a course of 55 miles, joins the Rhone 5 miles from Tarascon.—The PONT DE GARD is an aqueduct bridge, 10 miles from Nimes, and is one of the most splendid Roman remains in France. It is supposed to have been constructed by Agrippa, in order to convey to Nimes the water of the spring of Eure.

GARDA, LAKE OF, *gar'-da*, a lake of Italy, lying between Tyrol and the governments of Venice and Milan. *Ext.* About 35 miles in length, and from 2 to 10 wide; the depth varies from 10 to 40 feet where it is narrowest, and its greatest depth is 950 feet. In 1796 the battle of Rivoli was fought near its E. shore, when Bonaparte defeated Wurmser.





GARDA, a small town of Northern Italy, in the Veronese, on the lake to which it gives name, 30 miles from Mantua. *Pop.* with parish, 3,000.

GARDAFUI CAPE. (*See* GUARDAFUI.)

GARDAIA, or GHARDEIA, *gar-dai'-a*, a town in the Sahara, belonging to Algeria, encompassed by walls, and defended by towers. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, firearms, and gunpowder. *Pop.* Unascertained, but considerable. *Lat.* 31° 58′ N. *Lon.* 2° 50′ E.

GARDELEGEN, *gar'-de-lai'-gen*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 6,000.

GARDINER, Stephen, *gar'-di-ner*, a distinguished English prelate and statesman, the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother to Elizabeth, queen of Henry IV. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, whence he went into the family of the duke of Norfolk, and afterwards into that of Cardinal Wolsey, who made him his secretary. In 1527, in company with Edward Fox, he went to Rome for the purpose of persuading the pope to consent to the divorce of Queen Catharine by Henry VIII. Though unsuccessful in his mission, he greatly assisted Henry in the prosecution of his design, and became secretary of state, and in 1531 bishop of Winchester. He wrote "De Verâ Obedientiâ," in defence of the king's supremacy, and drew up articles accusing Henry's last queen, Catharine Parr, of heresy; but the queen avoided the storm, and he fell into disgrace. At the accession of Edward VI. he opposed the Reformation, and was committed first to the Fleet, and afterwards to the Tower, where he remained a prisoner during the remainder of the reign: he was also deprived of his bishopric; but, on the accession of Mary, he was restored to his see, and, in 1553, appointed lord chancellor and prime minister. He had a deep knowledge of human nature; but his conduct towards the Protestants was cruel and sanguinary. B. at Bury St. Edmund's, 1483; D. 1555.—He was a learned man, but of little principle, crafty, and ambitious. Lloyd, in his "State Worthies," says that he was to be traced like the fox, and, like the Hebrew, was to be read backwards.

GAREB, *gar'-reb*, 'a seat,' a mighty captain of David.

GARGANO, *gar-ga'-no*, a town of Italy, on the Lake of Garda, 24 miles from Brescia. *Pop.* 4,000.

GARGAPHIA, *gar-gaf'-fe-a*, a valley near Platæa, with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn in pieces by his dogs.

GARGARIS, *gar'-ga-ris*, a king of the Curetes, who first found out the way of collecting honey.

GARGARUS, *gar'-ga-rus*, a mountain of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, 10 miles from Adramyti. It is the highest summit in the ridge of Ida. *Height*, 4,955 feet above the level of the sea. It may be divided into three zones; the first consisting of cultivated land, the second of forests, and the third of snow.

GARIBALDI, Joseph, *ga'-re-bal'-de*, a modern Italian patriot and general, was brought up at Nice, among sailors and fishermen, and, at an early age, entered the Sardinian navy, soon distinguishing himself by his courage and coolness. Implicated, in 1834, in the Italian insurrectional movement, he was compelled to fly, and take refuge in Marseilles. After passing two years here, chiefly in the pursuit of mathematical studies, he embarked in an Egyptian corvette, to serve as a naval officer in the fleet of the Bey of Tunis. Disappointed in his expectations, however, he set out for Rio Janeiro, and fought, with great bravery and success, in the service of the government of Uruguay against Buenos Ayres. His influence over his troops was something wonderful; and for the bravery he and his Italian followers displayed at Salta, the government of Montevideo decreed, on that day, that the Italian legion should take the right, the post of honour, even when with native troops, in every engagement. The insurrection of the Peninsula, in 1848, brought Garibaldi back to Nice. A portion of his legion accompanied him, and took a prominent part in the war of independence against the Austrians in the Southern Tyrol. At Rome he was the soul of the resistance; and Marshal Vaillant, the French commander, in his report of the operations during the siege of that city, did justice to the energy and skill of his adversary. On May 9, at Palestrina, he defeated the Neapolitan

army, though vastly superior in numbers to his own A few days later, at Velletri, where he was severely wounded, he was still to win the honours of the day. Finally he sustained, by his courage and resources, for a whole month, the attacks of the French army. In the last council of war held at Rome, Garibaldi proposed the employment of extreme measures, but they were not approved. He then left the sacred city with the remnant of his little army, traversed the enemy's lines, and withdrew to the neighbourhood of St. Marin. There his troops disbanded. He reached Genoa with 200 soldiers, who had refused to leave him. At the end of a few months he returned to America, where he engaged energetically in trade and industry. About 1852 he was again actively employed in command of the Peruvian army. When the war ceased, he returned to Nice. For five years he now lived in retirement with his sons on the isle of Caprera, off the Sardinian coast, where he farmed on a large scale. In the Italian war of 1859, he played a conspicuous part against the Austrians, and seemed to be ubiquitous, by the marvellous rapidity of his operations. After the peace, the preliminaries of which were signed at Villafranca, he had the command of the army of Central Italy, but subsequently retired from the field, and laid down his arms. He was, however, soon recalled from his retirement. B. at Nice, 1807.—The wife of Garibaldi was as much a heroine as he was a hero. She had never left him on the battle-field either in America or Italy, and was at last slain at her husband's side by the Austrians.

GARIEP, *ga-reep'*, a river of S. Africa. (*See* ORANGE RIVER.)

GARIGLIANO, *gă'-reel-ye-a'-no*, a river of Naples, which, after a course of 75 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 10 miles from Gaeta.

GARLASCO, *gar-las'-ko*, a market-town of Piedmont, 21 miles from Novaro. *Pop.* 5,800.—Near this place the Austrians, when invading Italy in 1849, crossed the Po.

GARNET, Henry, *gar'-net*, an English Jesuit, memorable for being concerned in the gunpowder plot, was educated at Winchester school. He took the Jesuit's habit at Rome in 1575, and returned to England in 1586, as provincial of his order. He was executed for high treason in 1606. He confessed the crime for which he suffered, but was placed by the Jesuits among their martyrs.

GARONNE, *ga-ron'*, one of the largest rivers of France. It rises among the Pyrenees, in the Val d'Aran, on the confines of Spain, and, passing by Bordeaux and Blaye, falls into the Atlantic, 47 miles below, by two mouths. At Blaye it assumes the name of the Gironde. *Length*, 300 miles.—The Garonne is connected with the Mediterranean by the Canal du Midi.

GARONNE, UPPER, a department in the S.W. of France, consisting of part of Languedoc and Gascony, and bounded S. by Spain and W. by the department of the Upper Pyrenees. *Area*, 2,490 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and generally elevated, especially in the S., where offshoots of the Pyrenees occupy a considerable portion of its surface. It has, however, many beautiful valleys, and abounds with small plains. *Rivers.* The Garonne and its affluents. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, lint, tobacco, grapes, oranges, and other fruits. In the mountain districts, cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent, and numbers of mules are also reared. *Minerals.* Important;—iron, copper, lead, zinc, and antimony. Marble is also produced, and there are large salt marshes. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics, iron and steel goods, leather, porcelain, straw hats, and chemicals. *Pop.* 182,000.

GAROO, or GARTOP, *ga-roo'*, a station of the Chinese empire, near a source of the Indus, 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. At it an active trade is carried on in exchanging the products of China and Tibet for those of India and Cashmere. *Lat.* 31° 40′ N. *Lon.* 80° E.

GARRARD, *găr'-rard*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. *Area*, 312 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.

GARRICK, David, *găr'-rik*, a celebrated English actor, descended from a French family of the name of Garric or Garrique, who fled to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Garrick, was a captain in the army, and generally resided at Lichfield. David received his education partly at the grammar-school at Lichfield, and partly under Dr. Johnson, with whom, in 1735, he went to London to seek his fortune. He was for some time under Mr. Colson, an eminent mathematician, and afterwards entered into partnership with an elder brother in the wine trade. This business he soon quitted for the stage. His first appearance was at Ipswich, in 1741, where, under the assumed name of Lyddal, he appeared as Aboan, in the tragedy of "Oroonoko." The applause he met with induced him to make his appearance in London, at the theatre in Goodman's Fields, where, in the character of Richard III., he appeared, in 1741, and achieved a decided success. The other theatres were quickly deserted, and Goodman's Fields became the resort of people of fashion, even from the west-end, till that theatre was shut up. He next formed an engagement with Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury-lane, and, in 1742, appeared for three nights as Bayes, Lear, and Richard III. In the summer of 1743 he played in Dublin, with Mrs. Woffington, to such full houses, that the heat of the weather and the crowds occasioned a fever, which was called the Garrick fever. In 1747 he became joint-patentee of Drury-lane theatre, and, in 1749, married Mademoiselle Violetti, an Italian stage-dancer. In 1763 he and Mrs. Garrick made a visit to Italy, and at Paris he saw the celebrated Mademoiselle Clairon, whose future eminence he predicted. He returned to England in 1765, and, in 1766, brought out the "Clandestine Marriage," a comedy written in conjunction with the elder Colman. In 1769 he celebrated a fête in honour of Shakspeare, called the Jubilee, at Stratford-upon-Avon, and afterwards made an entertainment of it at Drury-lane, under the same title, where it had a prodigious run. In 1776 he sold his concern in the theatre for £35,000. The last character he performed was Don Felix in the "Wonder," which he acted in 1776 for the benefit of decayed actors. B. at Hereford, 1716; D. in London, 1779, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory by private friendship.—Mr. Garrick was hospitable and generous, but vain and fond of flattery. He wrote several dramatic pieces, prologues, epilogues, songs, and epigrams. In the last he excelled. It is, however, upon his skill in histrionic representation that his fame rests. In this he has never been equalled. "That young man," said Pope, after seeing his Richard III., "never had his equal as an actor, and will never have a rival." In tragedy and comedy he was alike at home, and certainly possessed a matchless versatility of genius for the exhibition of passion. "His appearance," says Schlegel, in his "Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature," "forms an epoch in the history of the English theatre, as he chiefly dedicated his talents to the great characters of Shakspeare, and built his own fame on the growing admiration of the poet. Before his time, Shakspeare had only been brought on the stage in mutilated and disfigured alterations. Garrick returned, on the whole, to the true originals, though he still allowed himself to make some very unfortunate changes. . . . . Whether he always conceived the parts of Shakspeare in the sense of the poet, I, from the very circumstances stated in the eulogies on his acting, should be inclined to doubt. He excited, however, a noble emulation to represent worthily the great national poet. This has ever since been the highest aim of actors, and even, at present, the stage can boast of men whose histrionic talents are deservedly famous." Mrs. Garrick survived her husband forty-three years, and died at her house in the Adelphi, 1822, in the 98th year of her age.

GARROW MOUNTAINS, *gar'-ro*, a range of Further India, surrounded by the territories of Bengal, Assam, and Jynteah. It is inhabited by an independent people, who carry their produce to the Bengal districts. *Height*, from 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

GARRY, *găr'-re*, a river of Perthshire, Scotland, which, after a course of 20 miles, joins the Tummel.—James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, speaks of it in his beautiful song of "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

"Cam ye by Athol, lad, wi' the philabeg,
Down by the Tummel, or banks o' the Garry."

It flows from a small lake of the same name, in the wild district of Athol Forest.

GARSTANG, *gars'-ting*, a town and parish of Lancashire, 12 miles from Lancaster. *Manf.* Calico-printing and cotton and worsted spinning. *Pop.* 7,500.—It is a station on the Manchester and Preston Railway.

GARTH, Sir Samuel, *garth*, an English poet and physician, who greatly contributed to the establishment of dispensaries; but was opposed by the apothecaries, whom he severely lashed in his poem of the "Dispensary," for their venal spirit. In 1697 he spoke the Harveian oration before the college. On the accession of George I. he was knighted, and appointed king's physician in ordinary, and physician-general to the army. B. in Yorkshire; D. 1719.—His poems do not possess any extraordinary merit.

GASCOIGNE, Sir William, *găs'-koin*, an eminent English judge, who rose to be chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry IV. He was a man of integrity and independence, refusing to pass sentence on Archbishop Scroope, as a traitor, and sentencing the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., to be imprisoned for indecorous conduct before him on the bench. B. at Gawthorpe, Yorkshire, 1350; D. 1413.

GASCOIGNE, George, an old English poet, who served under the prince of Orange in the wars of the Low Countries. He wrote masques of the progresses of Queen Elizabeth, and some of his poems are not without merit. D. at Stamford, 1577.

GASCONADE, *găs'-ko-nad*, a river of N. America, which joins the Missouri from the N., 100 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi.—Also a county of the United States. *Area*, 540 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000.

GASCONY, *găs'-ko-ne*, an old province in the S.W. of France, which, before the Revolution, was one of the great provinces administered by an intendant. It now forms the departments of the Upper Pyrenees, the Gers, the Landes, and part of those of the Lower Pyrenees, the Upper Garonne, and the Lot and Garonne. From 1152 to 1453, Gascony belonged to England. At the latter date it was definitively united to France by Charles VII.

GASKELL, Mrs. Elizabeth, *găs'-kel*, the wife of the Rev. William Gaskell, a Unitarian minister, resident at Manchester, at once made herself popular by her first novel, entitled "Mary Barton," which appeared in 1848. This fiction forcibly depicted the struggles of the working cotton-spinner with the evils of poverty, and contrasted the splendid condition of the mill-owner with that of the other. It also illustrated the evil of strikes, and presented such a vivid image of real life in one particular phase of society, that the authoress was at once raised into fame. After this Mrs. Gaskell became a contributor to "Household Words" and other periodicals, and in 1850 published her Christmas story of "The Moorland Cottage." In 1853 appeared "Ruth," her second novel, and in 1855, "North and South," an almost *verbatim* reprint from "Household Words." She has also published other collections of her writings, all of which have enjoyed great popularity, and given her a prominent place among the writers of fiction of the 19th century. She also wrote a memoir of her friend Miss Brontë (Currer Bell), the author of "Jane Eyre," and contributed to the columns of the "Daily News." Her maiden name was Stromkin. B. about 1822.

GASPAR STRAIT, *gas'-par*, a passage nearly 60 miles wide, in the Eastern seas, between the islands of Banga and Billiton.—There is a small island of the same name in the strait.

GASPE, *găs'-pe*, a district of Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence. *Area*, 7,500 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000, chiefly of French descent. *Lat.* between 48° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 61° 15′ and 67° 56′ W.

GASPE, a bay of the district of Gaspe, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lying between Cape Gaspe and Whale Head. *Ext.* 18 miles long, by 6 broad.—Also, a CAPE, in *lat.* 48° 45′ N.; *lon.* 64° 10′ W.

GASSENDI, Peter, *gas-sen'-de*, a celebrated French philosopher and mathematician, who, at a very early age, discovered an acute and inquisitive mind, and made such progress in learning, as to be appointed teacher of rhetoric at Digne before he was 16. Two years afterwards, he became professor of divinity and





philosophy at Aix, when he ventured to oppose the system of Aristotle, and his lectures were published under the title of "Exercitationes Paradoxicæ adversus Aristotelem." This work procured him the friendship of the celebrated Peirese, president of the university of Aix, by whose interest he was preferred to a canonry in the cathedral of Digne. In 1628 he visited Holland, with the avowed object of cultivating the friendship of the philosophers of that country; and, on his return, applied himself ardently to astronomical studies. In 1631 he was the first to observe a transit of the planet Mercury over the disc of the sun, which had previously been calculated by Kepler. In 1615 he was appointed royal professor of mathematics at Paris, where he applied so intensely to his studies and to astronomical observations, that he fell into a consumption, when he was forced to retire to Digne for the restoration of his health. In 1647 he published his principal work, entitled "De Vitâ et Moribus Epicuri." This was, in 1649, followed by his "Syntagma Philosophiæ Epicureæ," which was an attempt to reconstruct the Epicurean system of philosophy out of the remains of its masters. In 1653 he went back to Paris; but his labours brought a return of his disease, of which he died, in 1655. B. at Chautersier, near Digne, 1592.—Gassendi is deservedly ranked among the first mathematicians of his age. He opposed the philosophy of Descartes with success, and obtained a number of followers, who were called after his name. His other works are, the Lives of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, Purbachius, and Regiomontanus; a Commentary on Diogenes Laertius; astronomical and philosophical pieces, the whole collected into 6 vols. folio, 1658.

GATA, CAPE, *gat'-ta*, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Granada, bounding the Bay of Almeria. *Lat.* 36° 43′ N. *Lon.* 2° 22′ W.

GATEHOUSE OF FLEET, *gait'-hous*, a neat and flourishing village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, on the Fleet, 3 miles from its entrance into Wigton Bay. *Manf.* Soap, cotton; and there are tan-works. *Pop.* 2,000.

GATES, *gaits*, a county of N. Carolina, U.S., bordering on Virginia. *Area*, 312 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

GATES, Horatio, an American general, who received his military tuition in England, and served in the West Indies, and also in Ohio, under General Braddock. Being wounded, he retired for some time from the army, and settled on an estate which he purchased in Virginia. When the war of American independence commenced, he espoused the cause of the revolutionists, and received the appointment of adjutant-general in the army. In 1776 he was appointed to the command of the army operating on Lake Champlain; but, in the following year, he was superseded, although, in a few months afterwards, he was again appointed to oppose General Burgoyne, whom he defeated, and, at Saratoga, forced him to capitulate with his whole army. This success surrounded Gates with a halo of popularity, and attempts were made to place him above Washington. These, however, were frustrated, and, in 1780, he was appointed to the command of the southern army. He met Cornwallis at Camden, in S. Carolina, and suffered a complete defeat. For this he was superseded, and his conduct subjected to a court of inquiry; he was, however, honourably acquitted. After this he retired to his estate in Virginia, where he resided till 1800, when he removed to New York, where the freedom of the city was conferred on him. He now became a member of the legislature; but, before he quitted Virginia, he emancipated his slaves, and conferred upon the necessitous and infirm a provision for life. This was a noble act, and redounds more to his glory than the capturing of Burgoyne at Saratoga. B. in England, 1728; D. 1806.

GATESHEAD, *gaits'-hed*, a town and parish in the county of Durham, forming a suburb to Newcastle, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Tyne. It consists chiefly of one long street, built along a steep descent towards the bridge, where it terminates. The church is a large, ancient, and handsome building, with a lofty tower; and there is a free school for grammar, arithmetic, and navigation. *Manf.* Glass; and there are extensive iron and coal works. *Pop.*

25,000.—In 1854 a large portion of the town was destroyed by fire.

GATESHEAD-FELL, a parish adjoining Gateshead, and formerly a part of it, celebrated for its grinding-stones, which are exported to all parts of the globe.

GATH, *gäth*, 'a wine-press,' a principal city of the Philistines, about 32 miles W. of Jerusalem.

GATINAIS, *ga'-te-nai*, an old division of France, now subdivided into the departments Loiret, Seine-et-Marne, Nièvre, and Yonne.

GATO, GATTO, or AGATTON, *gc'-to*, a town of Upper Guinea, on a creek of the Benin river, 16 miles from Benin. *Pop.* Unascertained, but said to be considerable.—Here Belzoni, the traveller, died, in 1823. (*See* BELZONI.)

GAUBIL, Anthony, *go'-beel*, a learned French missionary, who, in 1723, was sent to China, and there acquired the Chinese and Mantchoo languages, becoming interpreter at the court of Pekin. He held this position 30 years, and gained the respect and esteem of the emperor. B. at Gaillac, Languedoc, 1689; D. at Pekin, 1759.—No European, perhaps, was better acquainted with Chinese literature than Gaubil. He wrote an "Historical and Critical Treatise on Chinese Astronomy," and a "History of Gengis Khan." He also translated the "Chou King," which comprises the historical traditions of China and its sovereigns, and produced other works.

GAUBIUS, Jerome-David, *gow'-be-oos*, a celebrated German physician, who contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhaave, and succeeded him as lecturer in botany and chemistry at Leyden, in 1731, and in 1734 obtained the medical professorship. His principal works are a treatise on the "Method of Prescribing, or of Writing Receipts;" "Principles of Nosology;" and "Institutiones Pathologiæ Medicinalis." B. at Heidelberg, 1705; D. at Leyden, 1780.

GAUDEN, John, *gaw'-den*, an English bishop, who, being appointed chaplain to Robert, earl of Warwick, preached before the House of Commons in 1640, and gave so much satisfaction to the members, that they presented him with a silver tankard, and added to it, in the following year, the rich deanery of Bocking, in Essex. In 1643 he was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, but did not sit among them. He wrote against the "Covenant," but complied with it to keep his preferment. In 1648 he published a pamphlet against bringing the king to trial. He had also committed to his care the collating and publishing of the king's meditations, to which he gave the name of "Εικων Βασιλικη, or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings." This book had a wonderful effect upon the public mind; but it has been doubted, and still is, whether it was the production of Gauden or of the monarch himself. Macaulay, however, says:—"In that year (1692) an honest old clergyman, named Walker, who had, in the time of the Commonwealth, been Gauden's curate, wrote a book which convinced all sensible and dispassionate readers that Gauden, and not Charles I., was the author of the 'Icon Basilike.'" In 1659 he became preacher at the Temple; and when Charles II. was restored, he was preferred to the see of Exeter, and in 1662 to that of Worcester, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Mayland, Essex, 1605; D. at Worcester, 1662.—Besides the above, he wrote several other works on the hierarchy of the Church of England, and sermons.

GAUDENS, ST., *go'-dens*, a town and parish of France, 54 miles from Toulouse. *Manf.* Serge and tape, with paper and fulling mills, and an active trade in rural produce. *Pop.* 5,000.

GAULTIER, Aloisius Edouard Camille, *gole'-te-ai*, a French abbé and educational writer, who was ordained a priest at Rome, and went, in 1789, to Paris, where he occupied himself entirely with the instruction of the young. In order to diminish, to those of tender age, the difficulty of learning scientific subjects, he reduced the elementary studies to a kind of game, and afterwards adopted the plan of mutual instruction, the same as that used by Lancaster and Bell. During the Revolution he took refuge in England, and his system was very successful there. He returned to France in 1800, where he continued the application of his principles. B. in Italy, of French parents, 1746; D. at Paris, 1818.—He is the author of a complete course of elementary education; amongst which are, "Geographical Lessons by Means of a Game," "A Reasonable and Moral Game for Children," "A Complete Course of Instructive Games for Children."

GAUTIER, Théophile, *go'-te-ai*, a modern French poet and littérateur, who in 1830 produced his first volume of verses. He afterwards became connected with some of the foremost publications in Paris—"Figaro," "Revue de Paris," "Presse," "Revue des deux Mondes," and the "Musée des Familles." Many poems also have been written by him, and he was also engaged on the "History of the Painters." He subsequently became the editor of the literary *feuilleton* of the "Moniteur." B. at Tarbes, 1808.

GAVARNI, *ga-var'-ne*, the name by which one of the most popular of living French caricaturists is known. His real name is Paul Chevalier, and he began life as a mechanical draughtsman, but in 1835 discovered his genius for burlesque, in hitting off the peculiarities of manners and persons. He, at once, rose into fame, and, taking the passing and ever-varying modes of Parisian life for his subjects, has produced an endless variety of caricatures, unequalled for the originality and tone they display. Some years ago he visited England for the purpose of sketching the lower classes in London, and depicting the strange and unsightly scenes in which they, too often, form the most prominent part of the picture; but he altogether failed in his object. Besides illustrating the universally-known pages of "Charivari," and other periodicals, he has lent the aid of his pencil to the works of popular authors. The most successful of these were the designs for the "Wandering Jew" of Eugene Sue, and the "Diable à Paris" of Balzac. A selection from his "Sketches of Parisian Life" was made and published in Paris in 1846. They are comprised in 4 vols. 8vo, to which notes were appended by Théophile Gautier and others. B. at Paris, 1801.

GAVARNIE, *ga-var'-ne*, a hamlet of France, in the department of the High Pyrenees, 35 miles from Tarbes. It stands upwards of 4,300 feet above the level of the sea, on a small stream, which rushes over a height of 11,500 feet, and forms the Fall of Gavarnie.

GAVE, *gav*, 'water,' is the general name of the rivers which flow through the French province of Béarn, and which have their source in the Pyrenees.

GAVESTON, Peter, *gaiv'-ston*, a favourite of Edward II., whose pride and prodigality raised the ire of the English nobility. The king was forced to send him into exile, but recalled him. Beheaded in 1312.

GAY, John, *gai*, an English poet, who received his education under a Mr. Luck, a man of wit and a poet, in the town of Barnstaple. He was afterwards apprenticed to a silk-mercer in London, but disliking the occupation in a few years, he bought the remainder of his time. His first poem, entitled "Rural Sports," appeared in 1711, was dedicated to Mr. Pope, and gained him the friendship of that poet, which lasted till death. In the following year he was appointed secretary to the duchess of Monmouth, and, two years later, produced "The Fair," a poem. About the same time he printed his mock heroic, entitled "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London," in the composition of which he was assisted by Swift. In 1714 appeared his "Shepherd's Week," a series of pastorals, intended to ridicule Phillips, but which possess more merit as a genuine picture of rustic life than as a satire. The same year he became secretary to the earl of Clarendon, on his embassy to Hanover. On the death of Queen Anne, he returned to England, but his expectations of preferment from the new court were doomed to disappointment. In 1720 he published his poems by subscription, which produced him £1,000; but embarking in the famous South-Sea bubble, he lost the whole, and was reduced to such a state of despondency as to prove nearly fatal to his health. He next produced the tragedy of the "Captive," which met with a favourable reception, and occasioned his being employed by the princess of Wales to write his fables for the young duke of Cumberland. In 1727 appeared his "Beggar's Opera," which had a success, considered by many, infinitely beyond what it deserved

both in a dramatic and moral point of view. It ran for sixty-three nights, and threw the author and his friends into ecstasies. Though it was a favourite with the town, however, it was not so at court; and when he produced his sequel to it, under the title of "Polly," it was prohibited by the lord-chamberlain. Of the bad effect of the "Beggar's Opera" upon the public morals of the period, there can be no doubt. Indeed, the following fact is one of the strongest attestations of the truth of this that could be given. "In the year 1773 Sir John Fielding told the bench of justices that he had written to Mr. Garrick concerning the impropriety of performing the 'Beggar's Opera,' which never was represented without creating an additional number of thieves; and they particularly requested that he would desist from performing that opera on Saturday evening. Such also were the fears of the Church as to the effect of this play, that Dr. Herring, then archbishop of Canterbury, preached a sermon against it." Whilst these fears were at work, however, Dean Swift was writing in favour of it in the *Intelligencer*. Although the "Polly" was prohibited, Gay was no loser by it; on the contrary, by its publication he put into his pocket about £1,200, and was adopted as a member of the family of the duke and duchess of Queensberry. D. at Barnstaple, Devonshire, 1688; D. 1732, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by his patrons, with an epitaph written by Pope.—Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote some lesser dramatic pieces, ballads, and poems, making 2 vols. 12mo. Hazlitt thus sums up the merits of Gay, in his principal productions:—"His fables are certainly a work of great merit, both as to the quantity of invention employed, and as to the elegance and facility of the execution. They are, however, spun out too long. The description and narrative are too diffusive and desultory, and the moral is sometimes without point. They are more like tales than fables. His pastorals are pleasing and poetical, but his capital work is his 'Beggar's Opera.'" Dr. Johnson says, "he had not in any degree the *mens divinior*, the dignity of genius." Gay, however, was the originator of a new species of composition; for we owe to him the ballad opera.

GAYAH, *gá'-ya*, a town of British India, on an affluent of the Ganges, 40 miles from Bahar. It is a place of great sanctity, and is inhabited by many Brahmins. *Manf.* Silk and cotton, and the town is supplied with numerous stone-cutters. *Pop.* 45,000, which, however, is frequently greatly increased by pilgrims, it being supposed to be the birthplace of Buddha. *Lat.* 24° 39′ N. *Lon.* 85° 5′ E.

GAYANGOS, Pascual de, *ga-yan'-gos*, a distinguished modern Spaniard, who early began to devote himself to the study of Oriental literature, and with a view to realize a complete acquaintance with the mediæval history of his country, applied himself ardently to the Arabic. During a visit to Algiers, he married an English lady, a circumstance which, doubtless, led him to make himself well acquainted with the English language, in which the most important of his works was published. In 1834 he became a contributor to the "Westminster Review," and subsequently to the Edinburgh and other reviews. He also lent his aid to the "Penny Cyclopædia," and wrote some of the articles for the Biographical Dictionary of the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge Society. For several years he resided in England, and there published his "History of the Mahometan Dynasties in Spain," &c., which was a translation from a native work from copies in the British Museum. On his leaving England, he proceeded to Spain, where he became professor of Arabic at the Athenæum of Madrid.

GAY-LUSSAC, Nicholas François, *gai-loos'-sak*, a celebrated French philosopher, who, in conjunction with M. Biot, ascended in a balloon, lent by the government of France for the purpose, to the height of 13,000 feet above the Seine, and ascertained that the influence of terrestrial magnetism there is nearly as great as it is on the earth; that the electricity of the atmosphere increased as they rose, and was always negative; that the hygrometer discovered increased dryness, and that the thermometer sank from 64° Fahrenheit on the earth, to 51°. He made another ascent alone, and attained an elevation of 4½ miles, where he had great difficulty in breathing, and the thermometer fell to 20° Fahrenheit. After sailing six hours through the atmosphere, he descended at a village 20 miles from Rouen. The result of this aërial flight was the discovery that air obtained at the highest point, was composed of the same elements as that found on the surface of the earth. These experiments brought Gay-Lussac greatly into notice, and he rose both in fame and position. In 1804 he became a member of the society of Arcueil, and was introduced to Humboldt, with whom he prosecuted an investigation of the polarization of light and other subjects. He also devoted much of his time to the study of chemistry, and to him we are indebted for the discovery of the hydro-sulphuric and oxy-chloride acids. In 1830 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and, in 1839, was created a peer of France. He enjoyed several official appointments, and was professor of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi. B. at St. Leonard, Haute Vienne, 1778; D. at Paris, 1850.

GAYTON, *gaï'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, with populations varying between 200 and 1,000.

GAZA, *gaï'-za*, a city of Palestine, 50 miles from Jerusalem. It is an entrepôt for the caravans passing between Syria and Egypt. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and soap. *Pop.* 15,000. This place is early mentioned in Scripture, and was one of the chief cities of the Philistines.

GAZA, Theodore, a Greek grammarian, who, when his native place was taken by the Turks, in 1430, escaped to Italy, where he studied the Latin language with so much assiduity, that he became an elegant writer and speaker of it. He was, for several years, a professor at Ferrara, and became rector of that university. Thence he went to Rome, under the patronage of Pope Nicholas V. and Cardinal Bessarion. B. at Thessalonica, about 1400; D. in Calabria, 1478.—He wrote a Greek grammar, a treatise on the Grecian months; translated Aristotle on Animals, Hippocrates' Aphorisms, and other works into Latin; and some of Cicero's into Greek.

GÉANT, *zhaï'-a*, one of the chief summits of the Pennine Alps, Savoy, 5 miles from Mont Blanc. *Height*, 13,100 feet above the level of the sea. The Col, or pass, du Géant is upwards of 11,100 feet.

GEB, *geb*, 'mountain,' an Arabic prefix of many heights in Asia and Africa.

GEBER, John, *gé'-ber*, an Arabian, or, according to others, a Greek physician and astronomer, who wrote a commentary on the "Syntaxis Magna" of Ptolemy, and other works which were chiefly on alchemy. Dr. Johnson supposes that the word gibberish is derived from the cant of Geber and his followers. Lived about the 8th century.

GEBIM, *gé'-bim*, 'grasshoppers,' a town of Judah.

GED, William, *ged*, a goldsmith of Edinburgh, who, in 1725, endeavoured to introduce a method of printing with blocks and plates, containing letters for a whole page or sheet, now known as stereotype plates. He entered into an engagement with the university of Cambridge, to print Bibles and Prayer-books by this means; but the project failed. On his return to Scotland, however, he printed an edition of Sallust with his plates. The plan was subsequently successfully adopted by M. Didot of Paris, and is now in universal use amongst printers in England.

GEDALIAH, *ged'-a-lï'-a*, 'greatness of the Lord,' a Jewish prince, who swore allegiance to the Chaldeans, but was assassinated.

GEDDES, Alexander, *ged'-dez*, a Roman Catholic divine, who was educated at an obscure school in the Highlands of Scotland, and, in 1758, removed to the Scottish college at Paris. In 1764 he returned to his native country, and officiated to a congregation in the county of Angus, but, the year following, became chaplain in the family of the earl of Traquair. In 1769 he undertook the charge of a congregation at Auchinhalrig, in Banffshire; and, after various changes, went to London, where, in 1788, he published proposals for a new translation of the Bible. In 1790 he gave a general answer to the queries, counsels, and criticisms communicated to him since the publication of his proposals. In this undertaking he was liberally supported by Lord

Petre. The first volume of this work appeared in 1792, comprising the Pentateuch and the book of Joshua; but the translator had taken such unwarrantable liberties with the text, and treated many important subjects with so much indecency, that he was suspended from his ecclesiastical functions. To these he replied in pamphlets written with coarseness and illiberality. In 1797 appeared the second volume of his version. In 1800 he published "Critical Remarks," in vindication of his work, and about the same time appeared his "Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain," which is now forgotten. B. in Ruthven, Banffshire, 1737; D. 1802.

GEEFS, William, *geefs*, a distinguished modern Belgian sculptor, who studied at Paris, and in 1830 exhibited his first work, entitled "A Young Herdsman of the Early Christian Times strewing Flowers on a Tomb." The performance gave high promise, and he did not disappoint the expectations which had been formed of his genius. He obtained commissions from the Belgian government for several monuments to those who fell in the struggle for Belgian independence, and, by his admirable execution of the works intrusted to him, added to his fame. These are his greatest performances; but he has employed his chisel in a poetical path, and executed a "Group of Sleeping Children," purchased by Queen Victoria; the "Infant St. John;" "Melancholy;" "The Lion in Love," which was greatly admired in the Great Exhibition of 1851; "Paul and Virginia," and several other works. B. at Antwerp, 1805.

GEELONG, *je-long'*, a township of the colony of Victoria, South Australia, 40 miles from Melbourne, with which it is in constant communication. It is built on the harbour of Corio, and is rapidly becoming an important place. Forty miles from it, gold was discovered in 1851, when the place became thronged with "diggers," many of whom have settled in the colony, and increased its industrial resources. *Pop.* 20,000 or 30,000; but it fluctuates.

GEER, Charles de, *geer*, a celebrated Swedish naturalist, who studied at Utrecht and Upsal, at the latter place having Linnæus for his master. Possessing a share in the iron-mines at Dannemora, he improved these works by the application of new machinery. He also invented an apparatus for drying corn by the heat of the smelting-houses; and, gaining great wealth, applied it to the noblest purposes of charity, religion, and education. B. 1720; D. at Stockholm, 1778.—His principal work was "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes," 7 vols.

GEFLE, or GIAWLE, *yef'-le*, a town of Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 miles from Upsal. The river Gefle flows through the middle of the town, and forms a good harbour. The chief public buildings are a government house, council-house, school, and hospitals. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, and linen and woollen fabrics. It has, besides, shipbuilding-yards, tan-works, and sugar-refineries. *Pop.* 8,500.

GEFLEBORG, *yef'-le-borg*, a government of Sweden, having the Gulf of Bothnia on the E., and on its other sides, the provinces of Upsala, Fahlun, Ostersund, Hernosund, and Westeras. *Area*, 7,560 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the W., and covered with numerous lakes. *Rivers.* The Dal-elf, Liusne, and Wroxna. *Pop.* 125,000. *Lat.* between 60° and 62° 20' N. *Lon.* between 15° and 17° 30' E.

GEHAZI, *ge-hai'-zi*, 'valley,' or 'sight,' a servant of the prophet Elisha; perhaps, also, of Elijah. He became unfaithful.

GEIJER, Erik Gustaf, *yi'-jer*, a Swedish historian, who, for many years, was the principal ornament of the university of Upsal. In 1810 he visited England with strong prejudices against the people of that country; but, in a letter printed in 1855, he says:—"I came to England with strong prejudices against the people .... but there is no honester man in the world than the selfish, industrious Englishman, from the merchant to the day-labourer." He edited several periodicals, in one of which, the "Iduna," appeared his poems of "The Viking" and "The Last Champion," which still hold their place among the best selections of Swedish poetry. In 1817 he became professor of history at the university of Upsal, which situation he held till 1846, when he resigned it. D. in the province of Wermeland, 1783; D. at Stockholm, 1847.—The most important work of Geijer is his "Svenska Folkets Historia." which has been translated into English by Mr. J. H. Turner, and published in London.

GELA, *ge'-la*, a town in the southern part of Sicily, about 10 miles from the sea, built by a Cretan colony, 713 years B.C. The inhabitants were called Gelenses, Geloi, and Gelani.

GELASIUS I., Pope, *je-lai'-se-us*, succeeded Felix III. in 492. He had an acrimonious contest with the patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned the practice of communicating only with bread, as was the custom of the Manichean sect, and made it imperative on the laity to use both bread and wine in the Lord's Supper. D. 496.

GELASIUS II. succeeded Pascal II. as pope in 1118. Cencio, marquis di Frangipani, consul of Rome, aided by the emperor Henry V., drove him from Rome, and Maurice Bourdin, as Gregory VIII., was elected in his stead. Gelasius, after an unsuccessful attempt to regain the pontificate, retired to France. D. at the abbey of Cluny, 1119.

GELDERLAND, or GUELDERLAND, *gel'-der-land*, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on its respective frontier lines by Overyssel, Westphalia, North Brabant, Holland, and Utrecht. *Area*, 1,975 square miles. *Desc.* In general level, but not so flat as the maritime part of the Netherlands. *Rivers.* The Rhine, the Waal, the Yssel, the Leek, and the Maese. It has also several large canals. *Pro.* Along the banks of the rivers, corn, hops, and tobacco are grown, and large quantities of fruit for exportation; but the principal crops are wheat, rye, buckwheat, and potatoes. Many cattle are reared, and some of the waste lands have been planted with the oak and the pine. *Manf.* Linen, paper, leather, and tile-making. Distilling and brewing are largely followed. *Pop.* 376,000.

GELLERT, Christian Furchtegott, *gel'-lert*, a German divine and poet, who supported himself for many years as tutor in private families; but afterwards became professor of philosophy at Leipsic. He is best known by his fables and tales, which are very pleasing. His works have been collected in 10 vols. 8vo. B. at Haynichen, Misnia, 1715; D. 1769.

GELLIUS, Aulus, *gel'-le-us*, a Roman grammarian, who published a work which he called "Noctes Atticæ," because composed at Athens during the winter nights. It was originally composed for the improvement of his children, and abounds with many grammatical remarks. Lived in the second century.

GELO and GELON, *ge'-lo*, the most celebrated of this name is a son of Dinomenes, who made himself absolute at Syracuse, 491 years before the Christian era. He conquered the Carthaginians at Himera, and became very popular by his great equity and moderation. He reigned seven years, and his death was universally lamented at Syracuse. His brother Hiero succeeded him.

GEMBLOUX, *zhaim'-bloor*, a town of Belgium, on an affluent of the Sambre, 9 miles from Namur. *Manf.* Cutlery and hardware goods. *Pop.* 2,500.—Here in 1794 the French gained a victory over the Austrians.

GEMELLI CARRERI, Francis, *jai-mail'-le kar-rair-e*, an Italian traveller, who, from 1680 to 1698, made long and difficult voyages to all parts of the world. He visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, advancing as far as the great wall of China, and travelled through Mexico. In 1699 he published an account of his travels, under the title of "Giro del Mondo," a Tour of the World.' D. at Naples, 1651; D. 1725.

GEMINUS, *jem'-i-nus*, an astronomer and mathematician of Rhodes, who flourished about 70 B.C.

GEMISTUS, George, *je-mis'-tus*, surnamed Pletho, a learned Greek philosopher, who ably defended the followers of Plato against those of Aristotle, and the Greek Church against the Latin. He wrote various controversial and theological works, and D. 1491. B. 1391.

GEMMA, Reinier, commonly called FRISIUS, *gem'-ma*, a Dutch physician and mathematician, who became medical professor at Louvain. He wrote a number of works on mathematics, geometry, and medicine. B. at Dockum, Friesland, 1508; D. at Louvain, 1555.—His son CORNELIUS also wrote on the same subjects.

GEMME and GEMMES, *zhem*, the names of several

villages and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

GEMMI, *zhem'-me*, a mountain-pass leading into Switzerland, between the cantons Valais and Berne. It is about 25 miles from Thun. *Height*, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.

GEMUND, *ge-moond'*, a small town in Germany, of considerable antiquity, 24 miles from Stutgard. *Pop.* 5,500.—The name also of a small town of Carinthia, with extensive iron-works, 32 miles from Clagenfurt.—Another 41 miles from Coblentz; and another 60 miles from Vienna. None of these has a population above 4,000.

GENAPPE, *zhe-nap'*, a village of Belgium, on the banks of the Dyle, 18 miles from Brussels. *Pop.* 2,000. Here, in 1815, before and after Waterloo, several military actions took place between the French and the allied forces.

GENESEE, *jen-e-se'*, two counties of the United States.—1. In New York. *Area*, 470 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—2. In Michigan. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—Also a township in New York, 5 miles from Moscow. *Pop.* 1,000.

GENESEE, a river which rises in Pennsylvania, U.S., and after a course of 150 miles falls into Lake Ontario. There are several falls on it, one of which has a height of about 230 feet.

GENEST, ST., *zhe-nest'*, the name of several villages and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 3,500.

GENEVA, *je-ne'-va*, a walled town of Switzerland, and the capital of a small canton, at the western extremity of the lake of the same name, 8½ miles from Berne. The Rhone divides it into three parts, called the City, the Little Town or quarter of St. Gervais, and the Island, which is considered as a part of the latter. The streets, though clean, are irregular, the principal street being encumbered with a row of shops on each side, between the carriage-way and the foot-pavement. The latter is wide, and protected by a pent-house, supported by wooden pillars, with arcades as high as the houses. The upper town is much more attractive, not only commanding magnificent views, but containing a number of elegant houses. The public buildings are the town-hall, arsenal, college, university academy founded by Calvin in 1568, hospital, theatre, and cathedral, which contains several monuments of persons of historical note. Nothing can be more agreeable than the environs of Geneva, or more magnificent than the prospect which it enjoys. Within the city, the principal promenades are the Treille, a sort of terrace, the bastions, and the Place de St. Anthoine, which commands an extensive view of the lake, including Nyon Morges, and Copet, the seat of Neckar, and of Madame de Staël. At a little distance to the west of Geneva is Ferney, the residence of Voltaire:—

"Lausanne! and Ferney! ye have been the abodes
Of names which unto you bequeath'd a name,
Mortals who sought and found by dangerous roads,
A path to perpetuity of fame;
They were gigantic minds, and their steep aim
Was, Titan-like, on daring doubts to pile
Thoughts which should call down thunder, and the flame
Of Heaven again assail'd, if Heaven the while
On men and man's research could deign do more than smile."

*Manf.* Woollen, muslin, chintz, silk, and porcelain, musical instruments, fire-arms, cutlery, and jewellery; but the great occupation of the Genevese is watch-making. *Pop.* 32,000. *Lat.* of observatory, 46° 12′ N. *Lon.* 6° 9′ 5″ E.—Geneva is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans, Julius Cæsar having made use of it as a bulwark against the Helvetians. It was formerly the see of a bishop; but when Calvinism was embraced here, in 1553, on the invasion of the French, the bishop was expelled. In 1794, a revolution took place in the city and state of Geneva; and in 1798 it was taken by the French, and, till 1813, it was the capital of the department Leman, in the French empire, under Napoleon I. In 1814 it joined the Helvetic Confederation. It is the birthplace of Beza, Calvin, Lefort, Lesage, Sue, Neckar, and Rousseau. Here John Knox, the Scotch reformer, long resided, and, from time to time, it has been the adopted place of residence of many learned men.—The CANTON has an area of 90 square miles, with an undulating surface and fertile soil. *Manf.* Watches, leather, woollens, silks, and hats. *Pop.* 64,000.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, or LAKE LEMAN, a celebrated lake of Switzerland, extending in the form of a crescent between that country and Savoy, and occupying a part of the great valley which separates the Alps from the Jura ridge. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with a varying width of between 1 and 10. Its greatest depth is nearly 1,000 feet. It is traversed by the Rhone, and is remarkable for the blue transparency of its waters. Byron calls it "clear placid Leman," and thus describes its scenery, as he saw it:—

"It is the hush of night, and all between
Thy margin and the mountains, dusk, yet clear,
Mellow'd and mingling, yet distinctly seen,
Save darken'd Jura, whose capp'd heights appear,
Precipitously steep; and, drawing near,
There breathes a living fragrance, from the shore,
Of flowers yet fresh with childhood; on the ear
Drops the light drip of the suspended oar,
Or chirps the grasshopper one good-night carol more."

In 1823 steam navigation was introduced upon its waters.

GENEVA, a town in Seneca, Ontario county, New York, U.S., on the W. side of Seneca Lake, 40 miles from Rochester. It has a considerable trade. *Pop.* 6,500.

GENEVESE, or GENEVOIS, *zhen'-e-vais*, a province of the Sardinian states, in the W. of Savoy, with a mountainous surface. *Rivers.* Fier and Ussez. *Lakes.* Annesy. *Pop.* 80,000.

GENEVIEVE, *jen'-e-veev*, a county of Missouri, U.S. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Pop.* 5,500.

GENEVIÈVE, ST., *zhen'-e-ve-aiv*, two towns and parishes in France, neither of them with a population above 2,000.

GENÈVRE, MONT, *zhe-naivr'*, a summit of the Cottian Alps, between the Sardinian province of Susa and the French department of the Upper Alps. It is crossed by a road constructed by Napoleon I., at an elevation of nearly 6,600 feet. *Height* of the summit, 11,615 feet.

GENGIS KHAN, *jen'-gis kan*, the son of a petty Mongolian prince, who, after some years of desultory warfare with various Tartar tribes, in 1205 invaded the Chinese empire, and took its capital by storm. In 1218 he again invaded the empire, and by the success of his arms took the cities of Samarcand and Bokhara, which he pillaged and burned, and destroyed upwards of 200,000 individuals. Continuing his career of savage devastation for several years, in 1225 he went against the sovereign of Tangut, to whom he delivered battle in a plain of ice, formed by a frozen lake, defeated him, and slew 300,000 of his men. Conquering wherever he went, he extended his territory until it not only comprised within its boundaries Northern China, but Eastern Persia, and the whole of Tartary. In achieving the conquest of these "barren acres," it is computed that this warrior destroyed upwards of 5,000,000 of the human race. D. in Tartary, 1163; D. 1227.

GENIÈS, ST., *zhen'-e-ai*, the name of several parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 3,300.

GENIL, or XENIL, *zhai'-neel*, a river of Andalusia, Spain, which, after a course of 130 miles, joins the Guadalquiver, 32 miles from Cordova. The city of Granada is on its banks.

GENIS, ST., *zhen'-e*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

GENLIS, *zhen'-le*, a parish and village of France, in the department Côte-d'Or, 10 miles from Dijon. *Pop.* 1,000.

GENLIS, Félicité Stéphanie, Countess de, celebrated for her literary talents, became, at four years of age, a canoness in the noble chapter of Aix. From this time she was called la Comtesse de Lauz. At the age of seventeen, a letter, which she had written, accidentally came into the hands of Count de Genlis,

who was so charmed with the beauty of its composition, that he made her an offer of his hand and fortune, which she accepted. Through this union she became niece to Madame de Montesson, who was privately married to the duke of Orleans, whose son, the duke of Chartres, in 1782, chose her to superintend the education of his children. About this period she produced "Adela and Theodore," "The Evenings of the Castle," "Annals of Virtue," and "The Theatre of Education," all of which were well received. In 1791 she paid a visit to England with her pupil, Mademoiselle d'Orléans, and on their return to France, were ordered immediately to quit the territory. After a short time they went to Switzerland; but, driven from there, they at length found an asylum in the convent of St. Clair. In 1800 she returned to her native country, and, in 1805, Napoleon I. gave her apartments in the arsenal at Paris, with a pension. On the fall of the empire and the return of the Bourbons, her affection for her former friends returned; and when Louis Philippe ascended the throne, every attention was paid to her wants and comforts. She employed herself almost continually writing, and her works are very numerous, embracing nearly every style of literature. B. near Autun, 1746; D. 1830.

GENNARO, Jos. Aurelius, *jen-na'-ro*, an eminent Neapolitan lawyer, who, after practising at the bar, became the chief magistrate of his native city. He wrote on legal subjects, and his works are remarkable for their purity of style and depth of erudition. His principal production is "Respublica Jurisconsultorum," which ingeniously teaches, in the form of a novel, the dry and intricate system of civil law. B. at Naples, 1701; D. 1761.—Gennaro was one of the commission appointed by the minister Tanucci to prepare a uniform code, called the "Carolin Code," for the whole kingdom.

GENNESARETH, LAKE OF. (*See* TIBERIAS.)

GENOA, *jen'-o-a*, a fortified maritime city in the N.W. of Italy, once a celebrated republic, now the capital of a province of the Sardinian states. It is situate at the N. point of the Gulf of Genoa, 80 miles from Turin. The houses are well built; but the streets are so narrow and irregular, that, in many places, it is almost impossible to pass them in a carriage. Three streets, however, the Strada Balbi, the Strada Nuova, and the Strada Nuovissima, form striking exceptions: they are regular, spacious, and the more impressive to a stranger, from following each other in succession. It is in these streets that are to be found the palaces of the great families; buildings which display the attractions, not only of architecture, but of painting and sculpture. The most remarkable public edifices are the Palazzo della Signora, the ancient residence of the doge; and the palaces Doria-Pamfili, Brignole, Durazzo, Spinola, Serra, Balbi, Pallavicini, which contain numerous choice specimens of art. There are many magnificent churches, among which the Dell' Annunciada, and the cathedral, are the most conspicuous. The elegant church of Carignano was built at the expense of a citizen of the name of Sauli; his grandson erected a monument of equal magnificence, and the bridge of the same name, which is of great height, connecting two hills, and forming one of the favourite resorts of the Genoese. There are several theatres, numerous convents, a university, with a botanic garden and museum; and the great hospital for the sick and infirm, and the Albergo dei Poveri, or poor-house, are magnificent buildings. Besides these there are fifteen female asylums, an exchange, and the bank of St. George. The harbour of Genoa is in the form of a semicircle, with a diameter of about 1,000 fathoms. It is inclosed by two strong moles, the opening between which is 350 fathoms in width; but the entrance is difficult. *Manf.* Velvets, silks, damasks, paper, soap, &c. The city possesses a number of ingenious workmen in articles of jewellery and coral, vases and cups. Genoa exports the products of the adjacent country, such as rice and fruit, and, in particular, olive oil, to a great annual value. *Imp.* The chief articles are corn from Sicily, and occasionally from Barbary; raw silk from Sicily; iron and naval stores from the Baltic; linen and sail-cloth from Germany; tin, lead, hardware, and cottons, from England. To these are to be added wool from Spain, wax and cotton from the Levant, and from the United States different articles of American produce. Fish from Newfoundland is here, as in other Catholic cities, an import of considerable amount. Genoa is the see of an archbishop. *Pop.* 112,000.—From the 11th to the 18th century, Genoa was the capital of a flourishing commercial republic, and planted colonies on the shores of the Black Sea, as well as in the Levant. It was bombarded by the French in 1684, and submitted to the Hungarians in 1746; but a citizen being abused by an Austrian officer, the inhabitants rose and massacred most of the soldiery, and drove away the remainder. The republic, in 1798, assumed the French form of government, with the title of Ligurian republic, which was confirmed by the treaty of Luneville, but not by that of Amiens. In 1815 it was ceded to the king of Sardinia, and in 1859 the French troops landed here on their route to oppose the Austrian army, which had invaded Sardinia. It is connected with Turin by railway. The birthplace of Columbus.

GENOA, THE TERRITORY OF, a maritime province of the Sardinian states, forming a long tract, which extends along the shores of the Gulf of Genoa. *Area*, 3,000 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by the Apennines, which yield pasture to numerous herds of cattle; whilst the valleys are fertile, and yield abundance of corn. *Rivers.* The Bisagno, Magra, Polcevera, and Vara. *Minerals.* Marble is the most valuable. *Pop.* 550,000.—This country corresponds nearly to the Upper Liguria of the Romans, and in 1798 was joined to France, under the title of the Republic of Liguria. In 1814 it was assigned to Sardinia, and called the Duchy of Genoa.

GENOA, a post-township in Cayuga county, New York, U.S., on Cayuga Lake, 25 miles from Auburn. *Pop.* 3,000.

GENOVESI, Anthony, *jen'-o-ve-se*, an Italian philosopher, who, for some time, read lectures in philosophy at Naples, with great reputation. He was attacked, however, by numerous enemies, for publishing his "Metaphysics," in which he expressed his admiration of the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. Galliani, archbishop of Tarento, protected him; and Bartolomeo Intieri, a wealthy Italian, established for him a professorship of political philosophy. B. at Castiglione, 1712; D. 1769.

GENSERIC, *jen'-se-rik*, a famous Vandal prince, who passed from Spain to Africa, where he took Carthage. He laid the foundation, in Africa, of the Vandal kingdom, which was composed of Numidia, Mauritania, Carthage, Corsica, Sardinia, and the Balearic Isles. In the course of his military expeditions, he invaded Italy, and sacked Rome in 455. B. at Seville, 406; D. 477.

GENTILESCHI, Horatio, *jen'-te-les'-ke*, an Italian artist, who painted the ceilings in Greenwich Hospital. B. at Pisa, 1563; D. in England, 1747.—His daughter was also a good artist. She lived chiefly at Naples.

GENTILLY, *zhen-til'-le*, a parish and village of France, 4 miles from Sceaux. *Pop.* 14,000.—In this parish is the village of Bicêtre. (*See* BICÊTRE.)

GENTIUS, *jen'-te-us*, a king of Illyricum, who imprisoned the Roman ambassadors at the request of Perseus, king of Macedonia. This offence was highly resented by the Romans, and Gentius was conquered by Anicius, and led in triumph with his family.

GENZANO, *jain-za'-no*, a town of Italy, 20 miles from Rome, where there is held an annual festival, during which the streets are strewed with flowers. *Pop.* 5,000.

GEOFFREY, *jef'-fre*, of Monmouth, a British historian, who was first archdeacon of Monmouth, and next bishop of St. Asaph, which see he resigned, and retired to the monastery of Abingdon, of which he was abbot. His principal work is his "Chronicon, sive Historia Britonum," which, however, is full of legendary tales respecting the early monarchs of Britain. Both Shakspeare and Milton, however, have drawn largely from the work of "The Life and Prophecies of Merlin." Forty-two copies were, in 1830, printed for the Roxburgh Club. Lived in the 12th century.

GEOFFRIN, Madame, *zhef'-frĕ*, a French lady, who married, when fifteen years of age, a wealthy plate-glass manufacturer, who, in a short time left her a widow. Endowed with the graces of person and mind,

her house became the rendezvous of all the most celebrated persons of the age, and to many literary men she rendered important services. Stanislas Poniatowski, who saluted her as his mother, caused her to go to Warsaw, after his accession to the Polish throne. She expended large sums of money to support the "Encyclopædia," and many acts of delicate generosity are recorded of her. B. at Paris, 1699; D. 1777.

GEOIRE, ST., *zhwaw*, a town of France, 18 miles from Grenoble. *Pop.* 4,450.

GEORGE LEWIS I., king of Great Britain, was the son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector Palatine, and grand-daughter of James I. of England. He was created duke of Cambridge in 1706, and succeeded Queen Anne in 1714. In the following year a rebellion broke out in Scotland in favour of the Pretender, which was soon suppressed, and several of its leaders forfeited their lives upon the scaffold. In 1717 a war was threatened with Charles XII. of Sweden, on account of the king of England having purchased from the Danes the duchies of Bremen and Verden, which had been taken from Sweden in 1712. The death of Charles, however, prevented this from taking place. In the previous year parliaments were made septennial. In 1720 the failure of the famous South-Sea scheme occurred, and thousands of families were ruined. This caused disturbances among the people, and the king, who was then on a visit to his Hanoverian possessions, had to be hastily recalled. In 1722 a conspiracy against the government was discovered. It had been planned for the purpose of bringing in the Pretender; and Atterbury, the bishop of Rochester, was involved in it. In 1725 war was rekindled between the king of Spain and the emperor on one side, and England, France, Prussia, and afterwards Sweden, on the other. In 1726 the siege of Gibraltar was commenced; but the dispute was soon terminated by negotiation, when George proceeded on a journey to the continent. He was on his way to his Hanoverian dominions, but had only reached Osnaburg when he was struck down with apoplexy. B. 1660; D. at Osnaburg, 1727.—GEORGE I. was a person of plain and simple tastes, of a grave carriage in public, but sufficiently gay and familiar in his private intercourse. His marriage was unhappy, and his unfortunate queen, Sophia Dorothea, a daughter of the duke of Zell, was immured in the castle of Ahlan, at Hanover, from 1694 till 1726, when she died, on a charge never proved, and generally disbelieved, of an intrigue with Count Koningsmark. He left by her one son, George, by whom he was succeeded, and one daughter, Sophia Dorothea, who, in 1706, was married to Frederick II. of Prussia.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS II., son of George I., married, in 1705, Princess Caroline, of Brandenburg-Anspach, who died in 1737. In 1714 he came to England with his father, and was, previous to his accession to the throne in 1727, created prince of Wales. At this period, the country was in a state of great prosperity; and peace being restored in 1729, the administration of the internal affairs of the kingdom occupied a large share of attention. In 1739, however, war was declared against Spain, when Admiral Vernon was sent with a squadron to the West Indies, where he demolished Porto Bello, but failed in his attempt on Carthagena. In 1743 the king headed his army on the continent, and gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1745 the Pretender's eldest son, Prince Charles-Edward Stuart, landed in the Highlands of Scotland, and was joined by several of the clans; but, after obtaining various successes, his followers were defeated by the duke of Cumberland at Culloden, in 1746. This episode in British history has been a prolific theme with Jacobite lyrists. Whilst it continued, however, the people of England testified their attachment to the Hanoverian dynasty by numerous public demonstrations of attachment and loyalty. In 1748 the war was ended by a treaty of peace, concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1751 died Frederick, prince of Wales, between whom and his father there never existed any cordiality. In 1755 war broke out between England and France, which was at first very unpromising; Braddock was defeated and killed in North America, and Minorca was taken, in the Mediterranean, for which Admiral Byng, who was sent to relieve it, was shot. About this time, Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, became prime minister, and public affairs began to assume a much more promising aspect. In 1758 a treaty was entered into between England and Prussia, and the French power was nearly destroyed in the East Indies. In America Louisburg was taken, and the capture of Quebec, where Wolfe fell, was followed by the conquest of Canada. Cape Breton had already been recovered; in the East, Clive had captured Calcutta, won the battle of Plassy, and was driving the French from every possession which they held in that quarter. The island of Guadaloupe and the settlement of Senegal were taken. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet under Conflans, and the British flag waved triumphant in every part of the world. In the midst of this blaze of glory, George II. died suddenly, at Kensington, by the bursting of the right ventricle of the heart, 1760; B. at Hanover, 1683.

GEORGE III., king of Great Britain, was the grandson of George II. and the eldest son of Frederick, prince of Wales. He was the first sovereign of the Hanoverian dynasty born in England, and ascended the throne on the death of his grandfather, in 1760. At an extraordinary council in the following year, he stated that, "ever since his accession to the throne he had turned his thoughts towards a princess for his consort; and that, after mature deliberation, he had come to a resolution to demand in marriage the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz." He was accordingly married in the same year, and the joint coronation of the king and queen took place on the 22nd of September. From this period till 1764, when Lord Bute retired from the administration of the country, the public mind was kept in a constant state of agitation by political squibs, pamphlets, and libels, which, on the whole, may be considered to have been favourable to religious liberty. In that year, however, Mr. Grenville was appointed premier, when he brought in those measures relative to the American colonies, which finally resulted in their independence and the formation of the federal governments of the United States. At this time the king had his first attack of that illness which ultimately obscured his latter days, and led to a legislative enactment, which, by sign manual, empowered the queen, or some other member of the royal family, to assume the guardianship of the heir-apparent, and be regent of the kingdom. This measure caused a change in the administration, when the marquis of Rockingham was placed at the head of the Treasury. His cabinet, however, was dissolved in 1766, and the duke of Grafton succeeded to the head of affairs. In 1770 the duke of Grafton was succeeded by Lord North, and, in 1772, on account of the duke of Cumberland marrying Mrs. Horton, the Royal Marriage Act was passed. This act prevented the members of the royal family from marrying before the age of twenty-five, without the approval of the king, and, even after that age, without the approbation of both houses of parliament. In 1782 Lord North resigned, and the Rockingham party again took office; but this administration enjoyed but a short tenure of power, when Lord Shelburne was placed at the head of affairs, with Mr. Pitt, the son of the earl of Chatham, chancellor of the Exchequer. In the following year the Coalition ministry, respectively headed by Mr. Fox and Lord North, pushed themselves into office; but the king was so averse to them, that when the famous India bill of Mr. Fox was thrown out by the Lords, he sent a message to Mr. Fox and Lord North, commanding them at once to deliver up their seals of office by messenger, as a personal interview with them would be offensive to him. This bold act of the king, with the energy and firmness he displayed, obtained for him considerable popularity. In 1786 a woman named Margaret Nicholson made an attempt with a knife to assassinate his majesty at the garden entrance of St. James's palace. The coolness of the king, on this occasion, was a subject of general admiration. The woman was found to be insane, and was sent to Bedlam. In 1789 he had a return of his mental malady, which lasted for three months, when, with his family, and amid the acclamations of the people, he proceeded to St. Paul's, to return solemn thanks for his recovery. In 1795 another attempt was made to assassinate him whilst proceeding to the House of

Lords to open parliament in person; a small bullet passed through the window of his carriage, but he sustained no injury from it. In 1798 the Irish rebellion broke out, and the distress of the people had reached its height. The dissatisfaction of that country was very great, and another attempt was made upon the life of the king. This occurred in the theatre of Drury-lane. He had just entered his box, and was in the act of bowing to the audience, when a man who sat in the middle of the pit, near the orchestra, fired a pistol at him, and the bullet entered the roof of the royal box. On this occasion the loyalty of the audience rose to the acme of enthusiasm. Amid repeated cheers, "God save the King" was three times sung by the whole house, with the following additional impromptu stanza made by Sheridan:—

From every latent foe,
From the assassin's blow,
God save the King!
O'er him Thine arm extend,
For Britain's sake defend
Our father, prince, and friend,—
God save the King!

The man who perpetrated this act was called Hatfield, had been in the army, had received eight sabre-wounds in the head, was proved to be insane, and was discharged, and admitted an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. He was subsequently, however, transferred to Bethlem Hospital. In 1800 the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland was passed; but the sovereign strenuously opposed the admission of Roman Catholics to political power. This caused the retirement of Mr. Pitt from office, when the Addington ministry assumed the government of the country. In 1804 Mr. Pitt again came into power, but in 1806 he died, when the Grenville party, with Mr. Fox, once more entered into office. In the following year this administration endeavoured to effect a change in the sentiments of the king regarding Catholic emancipation; but his majesty remained immovable. "Although I have firmness," said he, "sufficient to quit my throne and retire to a cottage, or place my neck on a block if my people desired it, yet I have not resolution to break the oath I have taken, in the most solemn manner, at my coronation." This led to the downfall of the Grenville and Fox administration, and the accession of Percival to power. In 1809 the king commenced the 50th year of his reign, when a jubilee of great splendour took place. His faculties now rapidly began to decay. In the following year he lost the Princess Amelia, his favourite daughter, an event which seriously affected his spirits, whilst his former malady returned with greatly increased severity. In 1811 a regency bill was passed; and, from that time, the life of the king may be regarded as little more than mere existence. In 1818 his queen died; but, with this event, he was never made acquainted, and the duke of York was appointed to the office of custos to his person. At the close of 1819 his appetite became weak, and every symptom of a coming dissolution began to exhibit itself. He had, however, already been dead to the world, having, for some years, been deprived of intellectual consciousness. B. 1738; D. 1820, in the 59th year of his reign.—George III. was religious and sincere, temperate in his habits, and inflexible in his will. His tastes were of patriarchal simplicity. He loved music, and patronized its professors; he appreciated art, and knighted Sir Joshua Reynolds; he assisted science, and afforded encouragement to Byron and Cook, the navigators. He was a good king, a considerate husband, and a kind father; whilst the morality of his court produced the happiest effects upon the manners and customs of the people over whose destinies he so long swayed the sceptre.

George IV., Augustus Frederick, was the eldest son of the preceding monarch, by Queen Charlotte. Notwithstanding the excellent example of his father, and the strictness with which his education had been conducted, George IV., when prince of Wales, fell early into habits of dissipation, which debased the better parts of his nature and greatly marred the intellectual endowments with which he was gifted. In his eighteenth year he began to associate with the Whig nobility, and formed political connections with Fox, Sheridan, and others, who led him into scenes of gallantry, which soon made his name notorious in the mouths of the people. His first attachment was to a Mrs. Robinson, an actress, with whom he fell in love when she was performing Perdita in the "Winter's Tale." Of this scandalous connection the public prints were full, when, on a sudden, he abandoned this lady for another, and this for another, until he met with Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Catholic widowed lady of good family, with whom he formed a more permanent connection. She, however, was seven years older than himself, and is said to have been privately married to him. (*See* Fitzherbert.) His dissipation, and the building of Carlton House, had now steeped him to the lips in debt, when he was driven into mean expedients for the purpose of putting off, or meeting, the pressing demands of his creditors. These, however, were insufficient for his purposes, when he determined to apply to his father, who, however, was so exasperated at his conduct, that he refused to lend him the smallest assistance. He, therefore, curtailed his expenditure, and for nearly twelve months persevered in his virtuous resolution. He sold off his racing stud, and lived in retirement till 1787, when his circumstances were brought under the notice of parliament. On this occasion the house voted £161,000 to satisfy his creditors, £20,000 to finish Carlton House, and the king added, from the civil list, £10,000 per annum to his son's income. Relieved, for a time, from his pecuniary embarrassments, he once more assumed his habits of extravagance. For Mrs. Fitzherbert he had built a splendid mansion at Brighton, which place he raised from obscurity into a fashionable watering-place, and surrounded himself with many notorious characters; among whom, the most prominent was the countess of Jersey. Under these circumstances the king and his ministers were desirous that the prince should marry; and as he was again weighed down by debt, he consented to an alliance with his cousin, the Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of Brunswick. The marriage occurred in the April of 1795, and a place was provided in the household for Lady Jersey. The princess soon discovered the nature of her husband's connections, not only with the countess of Jersey, but also with Mrs. Fitzherbert, which naturally excited her resentment, when scenes of discord, and mutual recrimination and dislike, were the result. In 1796 the princess of Wales gave birth to a daughter, and, shortly afterwards, the prince sent her proposals for a separation. These were at once acceded to, and George III. undertook the guardianship of the young princess, whilst her unhappy mother retired to a private residence at Blackheath. The conduct of the prince had now so effectually estranged the affections of his father from him, that, when Napoleon I. threatened the invasion of England, he allowed him only the colonelcy of a regiment of dragoons; but, when the incapacity of George III. occurred, he was permitted to assume all the rights of royalty. In 1814 the prince received a visit from the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and other foreign potentates, and treated them with truly royal hospitality. In 1816 his daughter, the Princess Charlotte, was married to Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards king of the Belgians; but she died in the following year. In 1817 an unsuccessful attempt was made upon the life of the prince-regent, when on his way to open the session of parliament; and in 1820 the Cato-street conspirators were tried and executed for plotting against his life and the lives of the leading members of the administration. On the death of his father, in 1820, he ascended the throne as George IV., and, in the following year, was crowned, with great magnificence, in Westminster Abbey. Previous to this, a process had been instituted in the House of Lords for the purpose of depriving his wife of her rights and privileges as queen of England. This circumstance, for a time, brought him into great unpopularity. In the same year of his coronation, he paid a visit to Ireland and Hanover; and, in the following year, similarly visited Scotland. The great public event of his reign, however, was the passing of the bill for abolishing the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics, which took place in 1829. During the latter part of the king's life, he lived much in retirement, and ultimately held his courts entirely at Windsor. As old

age came upon him, he suffered much from gout and other infirmities, always exhibiting an excessive abhorrence if in the least exposed to the public gaze. B. 1762; D. at Windsor Castle, 1830.—On the same day proclamation was made of the succession of William IV.

GEORGE OF DENMARK, PRINCE, was the husband of Queen Anne of England, and was married to her in 1683. There is little to be said of him. Lord Dartmouth observes, in his notes to Burnet's History, "that his behaviour at the Revolution showed he could be made a tool of upon occasions, but King William treated him with the utmost contempt. When Queen Anne came to the throne, she showed him little respect, but expected everybody else should give him more than his due." Again—"After thirty years living in England, he died of eating and drinking, without any man's thinking himself obliged to him; but I have been told that he would sometimes do ill-offices, though he never did a good one." Anne bore him nineteen children, of whom only five lived to be baptized. B. in Denmark, 1653; D. at Kensington Palace, 1708.

GEORGE, ST., was, according to tradition, a young and handsome prince of Cappadocia, who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian. He has been made a kind of Christian Perseus, and a thousand prodigies are reported of him. He slew an immense and powerful dragon, and saved a king's daughter, as the monster was about to devour her. It is in the performance of this deed that he is represented, on horseback, armed with a lance, and piercing a dragon. He was famous in the East, and it was thence that his fame came to the West. This legendary saint is more particularly honoured in England, Russia, and Genoa. The English and Genoese take him as their patron, whilst the Russians adopt St. George and the Dragon as the principal figure in their arsenals and armories, and have given his name to the first of their military orders.

GEORGE, ST., the largest of the Bermuda islands, strongly fortified, and the principal military depôt of these islands. Its capital is of the same name, and has a handsome church, a library, and town-house. *Lat.* 32° 45′ N. *Lon.* 63° 30′ W.

GEORGE, ST., a cape and islands nearly opposite to the river Appalachicola, on the coast of East Florida. *Lat.* of the cape, 29° 38′ N.—Also, an island of British Honduras, in the Bay of Honduras, opposite the mouth of the river Belize.

GEORGE, ST., IN THE EAST, a parish of Middlesex, and large suburb of London. In 1860 it was disturbed by the introduction into the parish church of certain religious ceremonies which greatly excited the people, and led to most unseemly riots.

GEORGE'S, ST., the capital of the island of Grenada, in the W. Indies. It possesses one of the best harbours in the West Indies. It is built chiefly of brick, and is divided by a ridge, which, running into the sea, forms, on one side, the careenage, on the other the bay. Thus there is the Bay-town, which boasts a handsome square and market, and the Careenage-town, wherein the principal merchants reside. *Lat.* 12° 4′ N. *Lon.* 61° 31′ W.

GEORGE'S, ST., the name of two towns in the United States, neither with a population above 3,500. They are in the states of Maine and Delaware.

GEORGE'S, ST., a river in St. Mary's county, Maryland, U.S., which runs into the Potomac between Piney Point and St. Mary's river. Opposite its mouth are the islets called St. George's Islands.

GEORGE, or GEORGES, ST., the name of numerous parishes and villages in France, with populations varying between 2,000 and 5,000.

GEORGE'S BANK, ST., a fishing bank off the coast of Massachusetts, U.S. It extends between *lat.* 41° 15′ and 42° 22′ N., and between *lon.* 67° 50′ and 68° 40′ W.

GEORGE'S CHANNEL, ST., that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is situate between Ireland and Wales, and extends from the island of Holyhead to St. David's, and from Dublin to Wexford. It is from 40 to 70 miles wide.

GEORGETOWN, the capital of Puloo Penang, or Prince of Wales Island. (*See* PENANG.)

GEORGETOWN, a district in South Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 683 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000, of whom nearly 20,000 are slaves.—Also the name of numerous towns in the United States, with populations varying between 2,000 and 8,500.

GEORGIA, or GRUSIA, *jor'-je-a*, a considerable country of Asia, situate between the Black Sea and the Caspian, to the N. of Armenia, and forming a government of Russia. *Area*, 22,000 square miles. *Desc.* It combines the mountainous character of the Caucasian region with that of the fertile plains of Persia. The hills are covered with forests of beech, oak, ash, chestnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing spontaneously, and producing vast quantities of grapes. Cotton also grows spontaneously, as well as the finest fruit-trees. *Rivers.* The principal are the Kur and the Araxes, which pour their united streams into the Caspian. *Forests.* Extensive, and consisting mostly of those trees which are common to Europe. *Pro.* From its situation, it unites the products both of tropical and temperate climates. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax are raised on the plains, almost without culture, whilst the valleys afford fine pasturage, and the rivers are full of fish. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, naphtha, and others; but they are turned to little or no account. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics; leather, shagreen, and arms; but all are very inferior. *Inhabitants.* The Georgians are skilled in the use of the bow, and are thought to be the best soldiers in Asia. Their dress resembles that of the Cossacks; but those that are wealthy affect the habit of the Persians. They usually dye their hair, beards, and nails red. The women, who are celebrated for their beauty, stain the palms of their hands of the same colour, and paint their eyebrows black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, while the rest of the face is coated with white and red. Being generally educated in convents, they can read and write, qualifications uncommon with the men, even of the highest rank. The inhabitants are Christians, partly of the Greek, partly of the Armenian church. Here are also Tartars, Ossi, Armenians, and a considerable number of Jews. Of these last, some have villages of their own; others are mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartarian inhabitants, but never with the Ossi. They pay a small tribute above that of the natives. *Pop.* 875,000. *Lat.* between 38° and 42° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 43° and 47° E.—Georgia was formerly one kingdom, the inhabitants of which were Christians; but, in 1639, when it was conquered by the Persians, the country was divided between two native princes, by themselves called kings, but by the Sophi styled governors. Each of these had a guard of Mahometan horse in their pay. In 1802 it was annexed to Russia.

GEORGIA, one of the original of the United States, bounded N. by North Carolina and Tennessee, N.E. by South Carolina, S. by Florida, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by West Florida and the Alabama territory. *Area*, 58,000 square miles. *Desc.* It is divided into the two districts of Upper and Lower Georgia; the eastern part, between the mountains and the ocean, and the rivers Savannah and St. Mary's, presenting a tract of country more than 120 miles from N. to S., and from 50 to 80 E. and W. entirely level, and without a hill or a stone. At the distance of about 40 or 50 miles from the coast, the ridges gradually rise one above another into hills, and the hills successively increase in height, until they finally terminate in mountains. The vast chain of the Alleghanies terminates in Georgia, 60 miles south of its northern frontier. *Rivers.* The Alatamaha, Savannah, and the Chattahoochee. *Pro.* Cotton, flax, sugar, honey, wheat, corn, rice, tobacco, potatoes, cattle, and wool. The famous sea-island cotton is raised on a chain of small islands which border the seacoast. Most of the rice-lands lie on rivers, which, as far as the tide flows, are called tide-lands; or on creeks and particular branches of water, flowing in some deeper or lower parts of the lands, which are called inland swamps, and extend back in the country from 15 to 25 miles. The intermediate lands between these creeks and rivers are of an inferior quality. Here and there are interspersed oak and hickory ridges, which are of a better soil. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, limestone, granite, and marble. *Manf.* Cotton, and there are tanneries and iron-works. *Exp.* The chief articles are cotton, which has now become the great

staple of the state; rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, lumber of various kinds, naval stores, leather, deer-skins, snake-root, myrtle, bees-wax, corn, and live stock. *Imp.* W. India goods, teas, wines, various articles of clothing, and dry goods of all kinds. From the southern states are imported cheese, fish, potatoes, apples, cider, &c. *Pop.* about 1,000,000, of whom a third are slaves. *Lat.* between 30° 30′ and 35° N. *Lon.* between 80° 49′ and 81° 41′ W.—Georgia was settled in the year 1733, by about a hundred adventurers under General Oglethorpe. After struggling for about 30 years with the usual obstacle of Indian hostility, the state began at last to flourish, and has ever since increased.

GEORGIA, GULF OF, an inlet on the N.W. coast of America, separating Vancouver's Island from the mainland, in *lat.* 49° N.; *lon.* 124° W. It communicates with the strait of Juan de Fuca on the S.W., and with the Pacific by Queen Charlotte's Sound on the N.

GEORGIA, NEW, or SOUTH GEORGIA, an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 90 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. *Lat.* 54° 30′ S. *Lon.* 37° W.

GEORGIAN BAY. (*See* HURON, LAKE.)

GEORGIANA, *jor'-je-a-na*, a county of Eastern Australia, New South Wales, traversed by the Abercrombie river and its affluents. On the banks of the former gold has been found.

GEORGIEVSK, *gai'-or-ge-vesk*, a fortified town in the government of the Caucasus, belonging to Russia, 90 miles from Stavropol. *Pop.* 3,000, mostly Cossacks.

GERA, *ge'r-a*, a walled town of Saxony, on the White Elster, 35 miles from Leipsic. The streets are regular, and it has several churches, hospitals, a gymnasium, orphan asylum, public library, and schools. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton cloths, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 11,500.

GÉRARD, Balthazar, *zhai'-rard*, the assassin of William I., prince of Orange. He meditated this design seven years, and at last shot the prince with a pistol at Delft. He declared he committed the murder "to expiate his sins," the prince being at the head of the Protestants. B. at Villefans, Burgundy; executed 1584.—The reward of Gérard's crime was paid to his heirs by Philip II., of Spain, the duke of Parma informing that sovereign, that though the "poor man" was dead, his parents deserved the payment of that "merced, the laudable and generous deed had so well deserved." The sentence pronounced upon Gérard was that his right hand should be burned off, that his flesh should be torn from his bones in six different places, that he should be disembowelled alive, that his heart should be torn from his bosom and flung in his face, and his head chopped off. This sentence was executed to the letter.

GÉRARD, François Pascal Simon, a celebrated modern painter, who went from Italy to Paris, where he became a pupil of M. David. From 1795 to 1810, appeared his "Belisarius," "Psyche receiving the first Kiss of Love," "The Three Ages," the "Battle of Austerlitz," and "Ossian." All the first men and women of the French empire were painted by him; and, in the space of thirty years, he executed more than a hundred full-length portraits, besides an immense number of less size. Amongst others who sat to him were Moreau, Murat, Letitia Bonaparte, Mesdames Tallien and Récamier, the emperors Napoleon and Alexander of Russia, Prince Talleyrand, Louis Bonaparte, the empress Josephine. He left behind him several unfinished works. B. at Rome, 1770; D. at Paris, 1837.

GERARD, John, *jer'-ard*, an English botanist, who, bred a surgeon, settled in London, and became gardener to Lord Burleigh. He compiled a "Catalogus Arborum, Fruticum, et Plantarum, tam indigenarum quam exoticarum, in horto Joh. Gerardi," and is the author of the "Herbal, or General History of Plants," published first in 1597, and afterwards several times reprinted. B. at Nantwich, Cheshire, 1545; D. 1607.

GERARD, Thom, the founder and first grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, or the Knights of Malta. B. at Amalfi, Naples; or, according to others, at Martigues, Provence, about 1040; D. about 1121.

GERBIER-DES-JONCS, *zhair'-be-ai*, one of the Cevennes mountains, in the department of Ardèche,





France, 20 miles from Privas. *Height* of summit, 5,120 feet above the level of the sea.

GERBILLON, Jean François, *zhair-bee'-yawng*, one of the most celebrated of the French Jesuit missionaries in China. He wrote "Historical Observations on Great Tartary;" and accounts of some of his travels are inserted in Du Halde's "History of China." He was in great favour with the Chinese emperor, to whom he was appointed mathematical instructor, and wrote two books on geometry, which were printed at Pekin in the Chinese and Tartar languages. B. at Verdun, 1654; D. at Pekin, 1707, superior-general of the French missions in China.

GERMAIN, ST., *zhair'-mā*, the name of numerous parishes, villages, and towns of France, with populations varying between 1,000 and 4,000.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, ST., a well-built town of France, on the Seine, 10 miles from Paris. The houses are in general good; the streets wide, regular, and well paved. Here are also several handsome squares; but the object of greatest interest to the traveller, is the magnificent terrace on the side of the river, upwards of two miles long, and affording a delightful view, of nearly 15 miles in circuit. The ancient castle, built by Charles V. of France, is a spacious but heavy building, chiefly of brick; and there is a house of education of the Legion of Honour. *Manf.* Woollen goods, horsehair-cloth; and there are some tanneries. *Pop.* 12,500.—In the château of this place James II. of England died, in 1701.

GERMAN OCEAN, or NORTH SEA, *jer'-man*, an extensive sea on the N.W. coast of Europe, bounded S. by the Straits of Calais, and N. by the Orkney and Shetland islands. By the Danes it is called the West Sea, in consequence of their position. It receives the Thames, Rhine, Scheldt, Ems, Elbe, Eider, Glommen, and Weser.

GERMANIA, *jer-mai'-ne-a*, an extensive country of Europe, situate E. of Gaul, from which it was separated by the Rhine. Its inhabitants were warlike and uncivilized, and always proved a watchful enemy against the Romans. Cæsar first entered their country; but he rather checked their fury than conquered them; and his successors, or their generals, also attempted to chastise their insolence. The ancient Germans were very superstitious, and, in many instances, their religion was the same as that of their neighbours, the Gauls. Tacitus has delineated their manners and customs with the greatest nicety, and has accompanied his description with the reflections of a philosopher.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. (*See* GERMANY.)

GERMANICUS, Cæsar, *jer-măn'-i-kus*, son of Drusus and Antonia, niece of the emperor Augustus. He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and was married to Agrippina, daughter of Agrippa and grand-daughter of Augustus. He was raised to the most important offices of the state, and, when Augustus died, had the command of the army in Germany; and the affection of the soldiers led them to unanimously salute him emperor. He refused this honour, continued his wars, defeated the celebrated Arminius, and was rewarded with a triumph at his return to Rome. Tiberius declared him emperor of the East, and sent him to appease the seditions of the Armenians. But the success of Germanicus here was soon looked upon with an envious eye by Tiberius; and he was secretly poisoned at Daphne, by Piso, A.D. 19, in the 34th year of his age.—The news of his death was received with the greatest grief. He had had nine children by Agrippina, a woman of eminent virtue. One of these, Caligula, disgraced the name of his illustrious father. Germanicus has been commended, not only for his military accomplishments, but also for his learning, humanity, and extensive benevolence.

GERMANY, *jer'-ma-ne* (German, DEUTSCHLAND, *doitch'-land*), the name given to a large portion of Central Europe, bounded N. by Denmark and the Baltic, E. by Poland, S. by Hungary and Italy, and W. by Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Holland. *Ext.* 695 miles long, from N. to S., and 638 broad, from E. to W. *Area*, 241,635 square miles. *Political Divisions.* The following table gives the name and designation of the various states which comprise the Germanic confederation, with the number of votes which each has in the Diet. Their areas and popula-

tions are given under their respective headings in this work.

| STATES. | DESIGNATION. | VOTES. |
|---|---|---|
| Anhalt Bernburg | Duchy | 1 |
| Anhalt Dessau | " | 1 |
| Anhalt Kothen | " | 1 |
| AUSTRIA— | | |
| Archduchies, Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Salzburg, Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, Duchies of Auschmitz and Zator, in Galicia | Empire | 4 |
| Baden | Grand Duchy | 3 |
| Bavaria | Kingdom | 4 |
| Bremen | Free City | 1 |
| Brunswick | Duchy | 2 |
| Frankfort | Free City | 1 |
| Hamburg | " | 1 |
| Hanover | Kingdom | 4 |
| Hesse-Cassel | Electorate | 3 |
| Hesse-Darmstadt | Grand Duchy | 3 |
| Hesse-Homborg | Landgrave | 1 |
| Hohenzollern-Hechingen | Principality | 1 |
| Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen | " | 1 |
| Holstein and Lauenberg | Duchies | 3 |
| Lichtenstein | " | 1 |
| Lippe-Detmold | " | 1 |
| Lippe-Schaumberg | " | 1 |
| Lubeck | Free City | 1 |
| Luxembourg and Limburg | Grand Duchy | 3 |
| Mecklenburg-Schwerin | " | 2 |
| Mecklenburg-Strelitz | " | 1 |
| Nassau | Duchy | 1 |
| Oldenburg & Kniphausen | Grand Duchy | 1 |
| PRUSSIA— | | |
| Brandenburg and Niederlausitz, Pomerania with Rugen, Silesia and Glatz, Oberlausitz, Saxony, Thuringia, and Altmark, Westphalia, Munster, and part of Osnaburg, Lower Rhine, Juliers, Cleves and Berg | Kingdom | 4 |
| Reuss (old line) | Principality | 1 |
| Reuss (young line) | " | 1 |
| Saxony | Kingdom | 4 |
| Saxe-Altenburg | Duchy | 1 |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha | " | 1 |
| Saxe-Meiningen | " | 1 |
| Saxe-Weimar, Eisenach | " | 1 |
| Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt | Principality | 1 |
| Schwarzburg - Sondershausen | " | 1 |
| Waldeck | " | 1 |
| Wurtemberg | Kingdom | 4 |
| | | 68 |

The vote belonging to the extinct line of Saxe-Gotha is given by the three existing Gotha lines, and makes a total of sixty-nine votes. Of the above states, twenty-nine belong to the Zollverein, or Customs League. *Desc.* Germany is divided by very marked outlines into two great portions, the N. and S. The line of separation is along the great line of mountains, beginning with the Westerwald, in Westphalia, and traversing Hesse-Cassel, the S. of Saxony and Silesia, until it ends in the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Poland and Hungary. This is called the Sudetic chain. Almost all the country to the N. of this is flat, and all the rivers have a northerly direction, without meeting with any formidable impediment, until they reach the level of the German Ocean or Baltic. S. Germany is much more diversified; consisting in part of extensive





plains, but traversed also by vast ranges of mountains. Indeed, the surface of Germany might not inappropriately be divided into four regions: 1. A mountainous region in the S.E. 2. A hilly region in the central part. 3. An extensive plain in the N., stretching to the Baltic and North seas. 4. A table-land, much more limited than any of the other regions. This part forms the plain of S. Bavaria. *Rivers.* It is computed that there are no less than fifty navigable rivers; while seven, viz., the Danube, the Rhine, the Main, the Weser, the Elbe, the Ems, and the Oder, rank among the noblest and largest in Europe. There are, besides these, the tributaries to the Rhine, as the Neckar, Lahn, Ruhr, Moselle, and Lippé. The Rhine is one of the most rapid of the European rivers, and the Oder one of most sluggish. Byron describes the exhibition which "Maternal Nature" makes of herself on the banks of the Rhine as beautiful in the extreme. There, he says, is to be seen,—

"A blending of all beauties, streams and dells,
Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield, mountain, vine,
And chiefless castles, breathing stern farewells,
From gray but leafy walls, where Ruin greenly dwells."

*Lakes.* Not numerous; but it contains upwards of 1,000 mineral springs and baths. The most noted of these, in Europe, are at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the Rhine provinces; Toeplitz and Carlsbad, in Bohemia; Baden-Baden; Wiesbaden and Selters, in Nassau; and Baden, in Austria. *Forests.* Extensive on all the mountain-ranges; more than a third of the country being covered with wood. *Zoology.* The bear, the lynx, wolf, fox, marten, and weasel, and the chamois in the Alpine regions; the hamster in Saxony, and game of every description in most parts: waterfowl are especially plentiful in the north, and fish abound in the rivers. Domestic animals of every kind are abundant. *Climate.* Temperate and healthy; but it varies greatly in different parts. In the N.W. the cold of the long winters is so severe that the rivers and lakes are, for months together, covered with ice strong enough to bear loaded waggons. *Pro.* The latitude of the N. of Germany being similar to that of Britain, a considerable resemblance obtains between them in regard to their natural products. This more especially applies to wheat, barley, oats, and other kinds of corn; to flax, madder, rape-seed, and hops. Buckwheat is largely grown, but agriculture is very backward, particularly in the south. Wine, though less generally made in Germany than in France, is very good in particular districts. The vine was introduced by the Romans, and is cultivated mostly in the valley of the middle Rhine, and on the Danube, in Lower Austria, and in the valleys of the Main, Moselle, and Neckar. Aniseed, liquorice, coriander, sugar, and beet-root, are also cultivated. The fruit-trees comprise the apple, pear, apricot, walnut, almond, and chestnut. *Minerals.* Abundant; iron, copper, tin, lead, silver, cobalt, bismuth, quicksilver, salt, coal, and turf. Bavaria has not only mines of metal, but is, as well as the duchy of Saltzburg, very rich in salt-mines. The mines of Idria, in Carniola, yield annually large quantities of quicksilver. Fullers' earth and porcelain clay are also found. Marble is quarried in various parts of Germany; coal in Westphalia, Saxony, and other provinces. The iron of Styria, sometimes called native steel, is the best in Europe, and turf in the N. is inexhaustible. *Manf.* Linen, in Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia, not only for home consumption, but for export to the S. of Europe, and to America. It is the most important of the manufactures of Germany. The others consist of cotton and woollen goods, hardware, glass, musical instruments, leather, wooden clocks, and toys. Great ingenuity is displayed in making articles of wood, ivory, and steel, toys, and trinkets. Saxony, the Rhine province, and Bohemia, are the principal seats of manufacture. *Imp.* The great imports of Germany are colonial produce from America and the E. Indies; wine from France and Spain; cotton and hardware from England. With the exception of the United States, Germany takes more English manufactures than any other country. The chief trading cities are Vienna, Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Frankfort-on-

the-Main, Breslau, Leipsic, Augsburg, and Nuremburg; to these are to be added, in the second class, Stralsund and Stettin, on the Baltic, and in the interior, Magdeburg, Ulm, and Naumburg. *Exp.* Wool, timber, corn, and linen. *Language and Literature.* The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, and the country has been called the fatherland of thought. No people apply themselves more closely to their studies than the Germans; and the Hebrew is nowhere so generally learnt, or better understood. Printing is most extensively encouraged—every man of letters is an author; they multiply books without number; thousands of suppositions and disputations are annually published, with which they overstock the fairs of Frankfort and Leipsic; for no man can be a graduate in their universities who has not published one disputation at least. Germany, among its multitudes of authors, has produced many learned men in every department of literature. *Rel.* Catholic and Protestant. Of Jews there are about 400,000. *Army*, about 400,000. Each state is bound to furnish one soldier for every 100 of its inhabitants. *Navy.* None. *Gov.* The empire of Germany is a federal state, on a very large scale. It is governed by an assembly, called the Diet, consisting of representatives from all the states. The Diet is permanent, always sitting at Frankfort; but each state, in the management of its own affairs, is entirely independent. *Pop.* 41,000,000. *Lat.* between 44° 46′ and 55° 53′ N. *Lon.* between 6° and 20° E.—For a long time known under the name of Germania, this vast country was, after the invasion of the barbarians and the destruction of the Roman empire, divided between a number of independent races,—the Alemanni, Franks, Saxons, Slaves, Avari, and others. Charlemagne (whom *see*) conquered these various tribes, and incorporated them in his vast empire; but on his death, in 814, all these diverse elements, forcibly brought together, soon separated, and the treaty of Verdun, signed in 843 by the sons of Louis-le-Débonnaire, gave birth to the kingdom of Germany. Separated from France and Italy after the dethronement of Charles the Fat, in 887, Germany was governed by princes of the Carlovingian dynasty. On the extinction of this family, the monarchy became elective, and the crown was conferred, in 912, on Conrad I., duke of Franconia. Henry the Fowler succeeded in 919, and was the head of the house of Saxony, which gave five sovereigns to Germany, and renewed, in the person of Otho the Great, the empire of Charlemagne. Dating from this reign, the imperial crown, which had alternately been worn by the kings of France, Germany, and Italy, belonged exclusively to Germany, which now took the name of "The Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation." The Saxon dynasty added to the empire Lotharingia, Bohemia, and Italy; and to this family succeeded that of Franconia, which reigned from 1024 to 1125, and added the kingdom of Arles to the possessions of the empire, and especially signalized itself by its quarrels with the pope. The house of Suabia next succeeded, and, of this line, Conrad III. and Frederick Barbarossa, from 1138 to 1190, raised the imperial power to its utmost height. After them, their successors, assailed by their powerful vassals and the popes, and frequently deposed, fell into the lowest depths of weakness. It was at this period that the internecine struggles of the Guelphs and Ghibelines occurred. On Conrad IV.'s death commenced the long interregnum from 1254 to 1273, which ended in delivering Germany from anarchy. Rudolph of Hapsburg, from 1273 to 1291, began the establishment of the authority of the imperial crown; but under his successors, the influence of the grand feudatories and electors of the empire sensibly increased. Their rights were publicly sanctioned by the famous Golden Bull, or charter, granted by Charles IV. in 1356. In 1438 Albert of Hapsburg was elected emperor, and became the chief of the present house of Austria. Charles V., the 4th sovereign of this dynasty, was elected in 1519, and gloriously resuscitated the grandeur of the empire. Ferdinand, his brother, reigned after him with wisdom; and, until the reign of Ferdinand II., no change of importance occurred. Under him the "Thirty Years' War" began, which, lasting from 1618 to 1648, resulted in the humiliation of Germany, the supremacy of France, and the confirmation of the Lutheran religion. The reigns of Leopold I., Joseph I., and Charles VI. were occupied with long wars with Louis XIV. and XV. of France; and the death of Charles, in 1740, gave rise to the "War of the Austrian Succession," which secured the throne to the husband of Maria Theresa, Charles's daughter, and thus placed on the throne a member of the house of Lorraine, in the person of Francis I. Finally, in 1806, the empire of Germany ceased to exist, on the abdication of Francis II., who only preserved his hereditary estates, assuming the title of the emperor of Austria. Most of the small states which had formerly comprised the empire, were united at this time by the title of the "Confederation of the Rhine," under Napoleon I.; but the treaties of 1815 changed this arrangement. In place of this confederation, there was then substituted the "Germanic Confederation," which was placed under the protectorate of the emperor of Austria. Each of the German states now became independent, as far as concerned its internal government, and German unity existed only in regard to its intercourse with foreign powers. The functions of the Diet are reduced to three principal points—1. The maintenance of the independence of the federal states. 2. The maintenance of peace between the federal states. 3. Intervention to re-establish order and peace, when serious disputes occur in any of the federal states between the sovereign and the people.



GERONA, *jai-ro'-na*, a strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the confluence of the Oña and the Ter, the latter of which flows through the town, 50 miles from Barcelona. It is built in the form of a triangle, at the foot of a steep mountain, and is surrounded by walls, flanked with fortifications, and covered by two forts erected on the mountain. Besides these, it is otherwise fortified. The streets are narrow and winding, the houses tolerably good. It has a seminary of education on a large scale, and its cathedral is rich. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, paper, and soap. *Pop.* 8,300.—It was taken by the French under Augereau, in 1809.—The PROVINCE of Gerona is fertile, and has an area of 4,400 square miles, and a population of 263,000.

GERS, *zhair*, a department in the S.W. of France, in the old province of Gascony, lying between the departments of the Upper Garonne and the Landes. *Area*, 2,416 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being traversed by branches of the Pyrenees. *Rivers.* The Gers, Gimone, Baise, Adour, and Save. *Pro.* As a large portion of the soil consists of heaths and waste land, the products are not considerable. The usual cerealia are grown, and a grape is produced, from which a wine is made and converted into Armagnac brandy. Hogs and poultry are plentiful, and many mules are reared. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 308,000.

GERS, a river of France, rising in the Pyrenees, and, after a course of about 80 miles, uniting with the Garonne at Agen.

GERSAU, *zhair'-so*, a town in the Swiss canton of Schwytz, on the Lake of Lucerne. *Pop.* 1,500.—The small territory belonging to this town formed an independent state from about the close of the 14th to that of the 18th century.

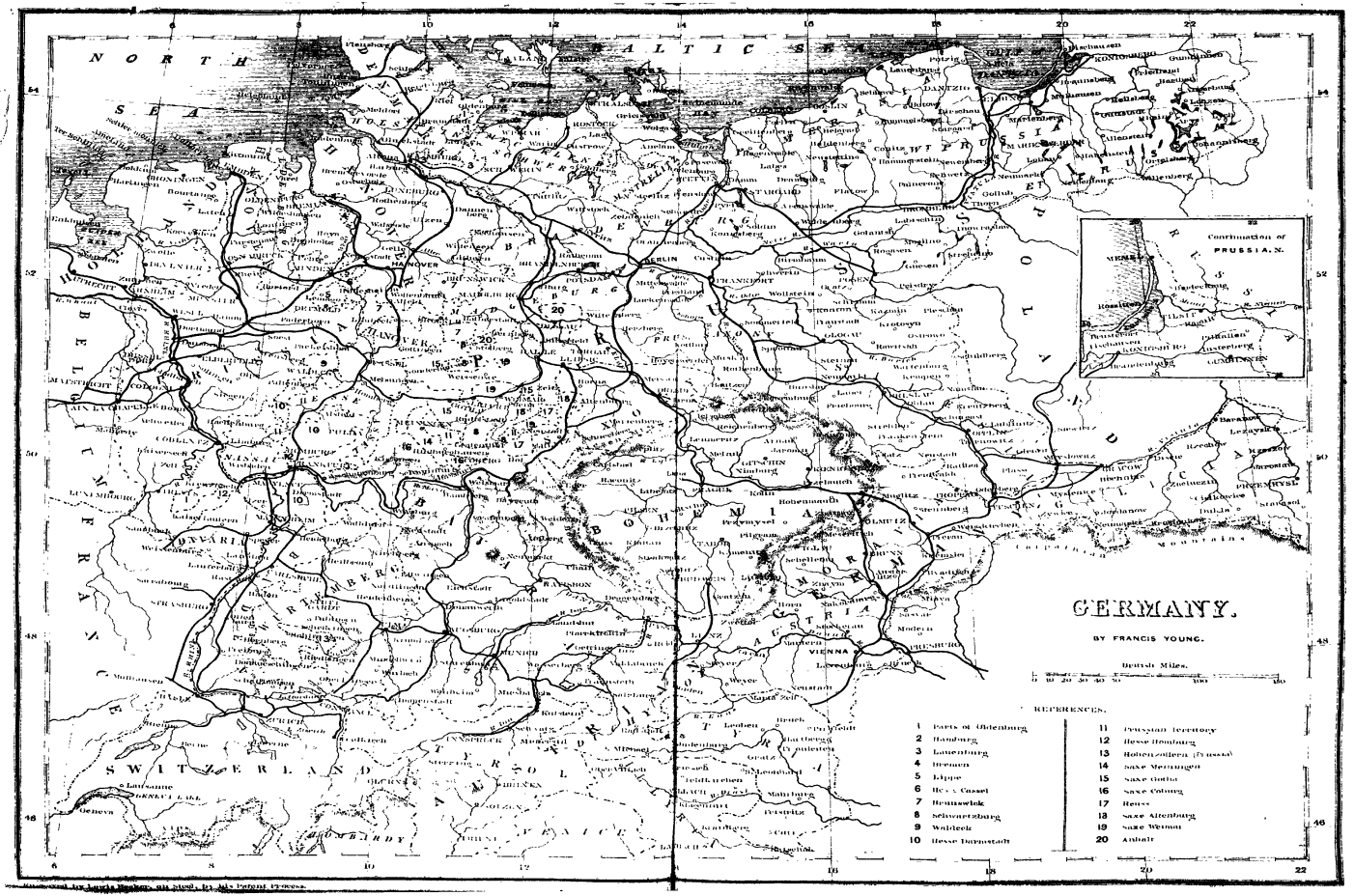
GERSHOM, *ger'-shom*, 'a stranger here,' the eldest son of Moses, born in Midian.

GERSHON, *ger'-shon*, 'a stranger,' the eldest son of Levi.

GERSON, or CHARLIER, John, *zhair'-sawng*, an eminent French divine, who was educated in the college of Navarre, and became chancellor and canon of the church of Paris. He was deputed to go to the council of Pisa, where he largely contributed to the election of Pope Alexander V. He energetically denounced the murder of the duke of Orleans by the powerful duke of Burgundy, and distinguished himself at the council of Constance. B. at Gerson, Champagne, 1363; D. 1429. —His works, amongst which are "Consolations of Theology" and "Mystical Theology," are highly and deservedly valued. They were published in 1706, in 5 vols. folio.

GERVAIS, ST., *zhair'-vai*, the name of numerous parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

GERVAIS, ST., a town of Savoy, on the Arve, 20 miles from Bonneville. *Pop.* 500, parish inclusive.


GERMANY.
BY FRANCIS YOUNG.
German Miles.
REFERENCES.
1 Parts of Oldenburg
2 Hamburg
3 Lauenburg
4 Bremen
5 Lippe
6 Hesse Cassel
7 Brunswick
8 Schwartzburg
9 Waldeck
10 Hesse Darmstadt
11 Prussian Territory
12 Hesse Homburg
13 Hohenzollern (Prussia)
14 Saxe Meiningen
15 Saxe Gotha
16 Saxe Coburg
17 Reuss
18 Saxe Altenburg
19 Saxe Weimar
20 Anhalt
Continuation of PRUSSIA N.
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
SWITZERLAND
BOHEMIA
AUSTRIA
VIENNA
BERLIN
HANOVER
DRESDEN
MUNICH
FRANKFORT

GERSTÄCKER, Friedrich, *ger'-stek'-er*, a modern German writer, the son of an actor, was apprenticed to a merchant at Cassel. Having been used, however, to a more exciting life, he resolved to emigrate to America, and having studied agriculture for two years, embarked at Bremen for New York. After some months' stay in this city, he found it necessary to put his hand to anything that offered, and was by turns a stoker in a steamboat, sailor, farmer, silversmith, woodcutter, and innkeeper. Returning to Germany, after an absence of six years, he published several books recounting his experience in the United States, many of which were translated both into English and French. In 1849 he undertook a new voyage, with the twofold object of collecting information for emigrants, and new material for his writings. This time he visited Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, and California, and went back to his "Vaterland" in 1852, after having touched at the Sandwich and Society Islands, and seen a great deal of Australia. These new travels were published, first in the journals, and afterwards in a collected form, under the title of "Voyages." B. at Hamburg, 1816. — Gerstäcker is one of the closest observers and most interesting writers of Germany; his tales and travels have met with universal favour, and translations of his best productions have appeared, from time to time, in the "Boy's Own Magazine," and other popular periodicals.

GERVAISE, Nicholas, *zhair'-vaise*, a French missionary, who went to Siam, and, on his return, published the Natural and Political History of that country. About 1724 he visited Rome, and was appointed bishop of Horren. He then set out for Guiana, where, with all the other members of the mission, he was murdered by the natives, 1729; B. at Paris, 1662.—His brother, ARMAND FRANCIS, was abbot of La Trappe, and wrote, amongst other biographical and theological works, the "Lives of Abelard and Heloise." B. at Paris, 1660; D. 1751.

GERYON and GERYONES, *jer'-i-on, je-ri'-o-nees*, a celebrated monster, represented by the poets as having three bodies and three heads. He lived in the island of Gades, where he kept numerous flocks, which were guarded by a two-headed dog called Orthos, and by Eurythion. Hercules, by order of Eurystheus, destroyed Geryon and his attendants, and carried away all his herds to Tiryntlus.

GESECKE, *ge-seck'-e(r)*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 25 miles from Arnsberg. *Manf.* Linen. *Pop.* 3,300. It is a station on the Westphalian Railway.

GESHUR, *ge'-shur*, 'a walled valley,' a city of Bashan, in Syria.

GESNER, Conrad, *ges'-ner*, an eminent German physician and naturalist, whose parents were too poor to give him an education, which he acquired by the liberality of some of his fellow-citizens. After studying at Stutgard, he went to Paris, and supported himself by teaching grammar. He subsequently became Greek professor at Lausanne, and at Basle took his doctor's degree in physic, and then returned to Zurich, where he practised as a physician, and gave lectures in philosophy. His fame as a naturalist circulated over Europe, and he maintained a correspondence with learned men of all countries. B. at Zurich, Switzerland, 1516; D. 1565.—He wrote on the Collection of Plants, a work of great merit; "Historia Animalium," which is considered his greatest performance, and procured him the name of the 'Modern Pliny;' "Bibliotheca Universalis," which has gone through several editions; and produced other works on botany and medicine.

GESNER, Solomon, a Swiss poet and painter, whose father was a bookseller and printer, and brought him up to the same business. In 1753 he published a short poem, in poetic prose, entitled "Night," which was followed by the pastoral of "Daphnis." His next work was the "Idylls;" and his reputation was increased and extended by his poem of the "Death of Abel," which has been translated into several languages. Besides his great merit in poesy, he was a good painter and engraver, and, in 1765, published ten landscapes, engraved by himself from his own designs. These were followed by others. He was also the author of a "Letter on Landscape-Painting," Poems, &c. B. at Zurich, 1730; D. 1781.





GESNER, John Matthias, a profound German scholar and critic. On the recommendation of Buddæus, he was appointed rector of the school at Weimar, which situation he filled eleven years. Thence he removed to Leipsic, and lastly to Gottingen, where, on the foundation of its university, he was made professor of rhetoric, librarian, and inspector of public schools. B. at Roth, Anspach, 1691; D. 1761. His most esteemed works are,—editions of some of the classics, and an excellent Latin "Thesaurus," 4 vols. folio.

GETA, *ge'-ta*, a son of the emperor Severus, brother to Caracalla. After his father's death, in 211, he reigned at Rome, conjointly with his brother; but Caracalla, envious of his virtues, murdered him in the arms of their mother Julia, 212 A.D.

GETHIN, Grace, *ge'-thin*, an ingenious English lady, was early married to Sir Richard Gethin, of Ireland. Soon after her marriage she died, in 1697, and her remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, where a beautiful monument was erected to her memory.—After her death appeared a work entitled "Reliquiæ Gethinianæ; or, some Remains of the most ingenious and excellent Lady Grace Gethin, lately deceased," &c. 1700, 4to. Provision was made for a sermon to be preached in the abbey, annually, on Ash-Wednesday, to commemorate her memory, and Mr. Congreve wrote a poem to her honour.

GETHSEMANE, *geth-sem'-a-ne*, 'a very fat valley,' a village at the foot of Mount Olivet, near Jerusalem.

GÉVAUDAN, *zhai'-vo-da*, an old division of France, in the province of Languedoc, now comprised in the departments of Lozère and Upper Loire.

GEX, *gex*, a town and parish of France, in the department Ain, 10 miles from Geneva. It lies on the E. side of the Jura mountains, and is now annexed to Switzerland. It has an active trade in corn, wool, and Gruyères cheese. *Pop.* 3,000.

GEYER, *gi'-er*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgeburge, 20 miles from Zwikau. *Manf.* Cotton goods, and, in its neighbourhood, there are some mines. *Pop.* 3,500.

GEYSER, *gi'-ser*, a name given to some remarkable hot springs in Iceland, which *see*.

GHADAMES. (*See* GADAMES.)

GHARA, GORRA, or GURRA, *gar'-a*, the name given to the united streams Beas and Sutlej, in the Punjab, Hindostan, from their union with the Endrusa to their joining the Chenaub, in *lat.* 29° 16′ N.; *lon.* 71° 8′ E. *Length*, 300 miles.

GHARMY, *gar'-me*, a village in the Libyan desert, Egypt, supposed to overlook the site of the ancient temple of Jupiter Ammon.

GHAUT, WESTERN and EASTERN, *gawt*, a term signifying a pass through mountains, and especially applied to two ranges of hills which run nearly N. and S. through the peninsula of India. The Western have peaks which rise to a height of 6,000 or 7,000 feet; the Eastern preserve an average height of 1,500 feet above the level of the sea.

GHAZEEPORE, *gaz-e-por'*, a district of British India, with a fertile soil, which yields two crops a year. *Area*, 2,190 miles. *Pro.* In June, the crops, consisting of maize, rice, pulse, indigo, and oil-seed, are sown; in the rainy season the crops, consisting of wheat, barley, sugar, opium, tobacco, and cotton, are sown, and gathered in summer. *Pop.* about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 25° 17′ and 26° N. *Lon.* between 83° 8′ and 84° 40′ E.—In 1775, the annexation of this district to British India took place.—The TOWN of the same name is 45 miles from Benares, and contains the ruined Saracenic palace of Cossim Ali Khan. *Pop.* 7,000.—Here is the mausoleum of the Marquis Cornwallis, who in 1805 died in this town.

GHEEL, *geel*, a town of Belgium, 25 miles from Antwerp. *Manf.* Lace, and there are some large distilleries. *Pop.* 7,000.

GHELENDJIK, *ge-len-jik'*, a bay and seaport of Circassia, on the Black Sea. There is a good harbour, and the bay is a mile wide at its entrance. *Lat.* 44° 30′ N. *Lon.* 38° 3′ E.

GHENT, *gent* (in French, GAND, *gang*), a fortified city of Belgium, the capital of East Flanders, situate on the Scheldt, where that river is joined by the Lys, 30 miles from Brussels. These rivers, with two smaller streams (the Lievre and the More), and a number of

navigable canals, divide the town into no less than 26 islands, which are joined together by 309 small wooden bridges. The circuit of the walls within which the town is inclosed, is about eight miles, entered by seven gates. A large proportion, however, of this space is occupied, not by buildings, but by gardens, orchards,



GHENT.

and corn-fields, as well as by the canals and rivers. Most of the canals are bordered by magnificent quays; some of them with beautiful rows of trees, forming convenient promenades. The streets are in general wide and straight; but some of them are narrow, and do not admit of two carriages passing abreast. The houses are large, but not elegant. Among the objects of curiosity are the ramparts, which occupy a prominent place, from their great extent, and the delightful promenades which they afford. The public squares are thirteen in number, and the principal one contains a pedestrian statue of the emperor Charles V. Among the public buildings, the cathedral is highly worthy of attention, not so much on account of its external appearance, as for the splendour and richness of its interior; the church of St. Michael, which contains a famous "Crucifixion," by Van-Dyk; also the Benedictine abbey of St. Peter. The inside of several of the churches in Ghent is of marble. Besides these, there are the town-hall, presenting a mixture of ancient and modern architecture, but still a grand building; the public library, the botanic garden, the citadel, cavalry barracks, theatre, hospitals, and the Grand Béguinage, a convent of great extent. It has several academies for drawing and the fine arts, and a great provincial school. The citadel was built by Charles V., and is one of the largest in Europe. Ghent is the see of an archbishop, and the residence of the military commandant for Flanders. *Manf.* Lace of great fineness, cotton, linen, and, in a more limited degree, silk and woollens, soap, gold and silver stuffs, chemicals, cutlery, machinery, and leather. There are also several tanneries, sugar-refineries, and paper-mills; but the great branch is cotton-weaving. A brisk corn trade is likewise carried on; and it has a very active transit trade, being connected with Bruges and Tremonde by ship canals. *Pop.* 115,000. *Lat.* 51° 3′ 12″ N. *Lon.* 3° 43′ 51″ E.—Ghent is the birthplace of Charles V.; but the inhabitants have no reason to respect his memory, as he repeatedly loaded them with heavy exactions, and built the citadel to awe them. Here, in 1576, was concluded the famous treaty called the Pacification of Ghent, the first commencement of the separation of seven provinces from the seventeen which then formed the Austrian Netherlands. The town has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1793; from which period to 1814 it was the capital of the department Scheldt. In 1814 a treaty between the United States and England was concluded at this place.

GHERIAH, *ge-re-a'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay. It was the principal port of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, in conjunction with the Mahrattas, in 1756. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 16° 45′ N. *Lon.* 73° 7′ E.

GHILAN, *ge-lan'*, a beautiful province of Persia proper, extending along the S.W. coast of the Caspian Sea, and supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It has Schirvan to the N., Aderbeitzan and part of Irac-Agemi to the W., and Mezanderan to the S.E. *Ext.* About 200 miles long, and 150 broad. *General Desc.* The sea forms its boundary on one side, and, on the other, are high mountains, covered with various sorts of fruit-trees. In the highest parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers, which last, the Persians have, it is said, a method of taming, and hunt with them as with dogs. It is extremely fertile, producing silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, mulberry, box, walnut-trees, and excellent fruits in abundance. *Pop.* Unascertained. This province was ceded to Russia in 1723, but not formally annexed to the Russian dominions till 1780.

GHIR, or GHER, CAPE, *gir*, a headland in Morocco, 62 miles from Mogadore. *Lat.* 30° 37′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 9° 52′ 30″ W.

GHIRLANDAJO, Domenico, *geer'-lan-da'-jo*, a Florentine painter, was intended for a goldsmith, but, having a strong passion for painting, cultivated that art with success. At Florence, in the church of Santa Maria Novella, is his picture of the "Massacre of the Innocents," and in the gallery of the Louvre at Paris, "The Visitation of St. Ann to the Virgin;" but, perhaps, he deserves most to be celebrated for being the tutor of Michael Angelo. B. 1449; D. 1493.—His two brothers, Benedetto and David, and his son Ridolfo, equally distinguished themselves as painters.

GHIZEH, *gi'-ze(r)*, a town of Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 3 miles from Cairo. Near here is the great pyramid, covering 13 acres, and having a height of 460 feet.

GHIZNI, or GHUZNEH, *giz'-ne*, a fortified city of Affghanistan, built on a hill at the extremity of a mountain-range 7,720 feet high, and 80 miles from Cabul. It was the capital of a powerful empire of the same name. It is called the second Medina, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred there. *Pop.* Probably 8,000. *Lat.* 33° 34′ N. *Lon.* 68° 18′ E.—The old town of Ghuznee was destroyed in the 12th century, and the modern one stands on a site about 3 miles from the ruins of the other. It was stormed and taken by the British under Lord Keane in 1839. In 1842 its garrison gave it up to the Affghans, from whom, in the same year, it was retaken by the forces under General Nott.

GHIZNI, or GHUZNEH RIVER, rises about 10 miles from the above town, and after a course of 60 miles falls into a lake called Ab-istada.

GHOGRA, or GOGRA, *go'-gra*, a river of India and a tributary of the Ganges. It rises in *lat.* 30° 28′ N., *lon.* 80° 40′ E., at a height of nearly 18,000 feet above the level of the sea, and joins the Ganges in *lat.* 25° 46′ N., *lon.* 84° 40′ E. *Total length*, 600 miles.

GHORE, *gor*, a town and independent district in Affghanistan, 115 miles from Herat. It was the original possession of Mahmoud of Ghore, who, in the 12th century, founded the Affghan dynasty.

GHUZEL-HISSAR, *goo'-zel his'-sar*, a town of Anatolia,

Asia Minor, 55 miles from Smyrna. *Pop.* Unascertained, but considerable.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a remarkable natural promontory of basaltic rock, running out into the sea, on the N. coast of Antrim, Ireland, about 123 miles from Dublin. *Lat.* 55° 20′ N. *Lon.* 6° 50′ W.

GIARRETTA, or SIMETO, *je-ar-ret'-ta*, a river of Italy, which, with its affluents, waters the plain of Catania and the country W. of Mount Etna. It rises in the mountains, about 15 miles S.E. of Caronia, and, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 6 miles from Catania.

GIAT, *je'-a*, a town and parish of France, 30 miles from Riom. *Pop.* 2,300.

GIAVENNO, *je-a-ven'-no*, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Cottian Alps, 16 miles from Turin. *Manf.* Linen, leather, and silk. *Pop.* 9,000.

GIBBON, Edward, *gib'-bon*, one of the most distinguished of English historians, was descended from an ancient family of Kent. He was first placed at a private school at Kingston, and next at Westminster school, whence he was removed to Magdalen College, Oxford. While there, he read books of controversial divinity, particularly those between the Papists and Protestants, and conceived that the truth lay on the side of the Romanists. Accordingly, in 1753, he renounced heresy at the feet of a Roman Catholic priest in London. His father was greatly concerned at this, and to reclaim him sent him to Lausanne, in Switzerland, under the care of Mr. Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister, by whose instructions he was convinced of the errors of the Romish church, and on the Christmas-day of 1754, just eighteen months after his conversion to Romanism, received the sacrament according to the Reformed communion. While at Lausanne he pursued his classical studies with ardour, labouring to acquire, at least, a creditable acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, and French languages. He here fell in love with the daughter of a minister, a charming creature, called Susan Carchod, but was dissuaded from entering into the married state by the force of paternal remonstrance; and he lived single the remainder of his life. The lady afterwards became the wife of the famous Necker and the mother of Madame de Staël. In 1758 he returned to England, where he began to collect a noble library; and in 1761 published, in French, a small volume entitled "Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature." This production was not much noticed in England at the time; but he says in his "Autobiography,"—"The publication of my history, fifteen years afterwards, revived the memory of my first production, and the essay was eagerly sought for in the shops; but I refused the permission of reprinting it, and when a copy has been discovered at a sale, the primitive value of 2*s.* 6*d.* has risen to the fanciful price of 20 or 30 shillings." He was, at this time, a captain in the Hampshire militia, which he resigned at the peace of 1763, when he visited Paris, and thence went again to Lausanne. He next travelled into Italy; and, while sitting amid the ruins of the Capitol at Rome, conceived the idea of writing the decline and fall of that mighty empire. In 1767 he assisted M. Deyverdun in writing the "Mémoires Littéraires de la Grande Bretagne." Of these memoirs he says, "I will presume to say that their merit was superior to their reputation; but it is not less true that they were productive of more reputation than emolument." In 1770, he published in English a pamphlet, entitled "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid;" the design of which was to refute Bishop Warburton's hypothesis on the descent of Æneas. The same year, by the death of his father, he came into the possession of the family estate; but it was much involved. In 1774 he was returned to parliament for Liskeard; but though he sat eight years, he never distinguished himself as a speaker, always giving a silent vote for the minister. In 1776 appeared the first volume of his great work, the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," which was afterwards extended to six volumes 4to. "It was at Rome," he tells us, "on the 15th October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind." Splendid, however,





as is this history, it must be observed that its author opened a masked battery against Christianity in several places, but especially in two chapters of the first volume, on the growth and progress of that religion. Several writers attacked the historian, to one of whom only, Mr. Davis, who had charged the author with want of fidelity, Mr. Gibbon vouchsafed a reply. He was employed by ministers in writing a memoir in justification of this country's going to war with France, for the part taken by that court in the American contest. This piece was written in French, and was greatly admired. For this he obtained a seat at the Board of Trade, which he lost on the abolition of that board by Mr. Burke's bill. In 1783 he returned once more to Lausanne, where he employed himself in completing his history. When he had concluded a work so grand in its subject, and so majestic in its treatment, he thus beautifully describes his emotions:—"It was on the day, or rather night, of the 27th of June, 1787, between the hours of eleven and twelve, that I wrote the last lines of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a bureau, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the recovery of my freedom, and, perhaps, the establishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that, whatsoever might be the future fate of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious." The French revolution now began to disturb the neighbouring states, and Mr. Gibbon returned to England, and died in London, 1794. B. at Putney, 1737. After his death appeared his posthumous works, with his memoirs, written by himself, and finished by his friend Lord Sheffield, 2 vols. 4to.

GIBBONS, Grinling, an eminent English carver in wood, was the son of a Dutchman who settled in England. Grinling was appointed by Charles II. to a place under the Board of Works, and he was employed in ornamenting several of the royal palaces. He carved the foliage in the chapel at Windsor, the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the admirable font in St. James's Church, Westminster. There is some of his carving in St. James's Church, Piccadilly; but his principal performance is said to be at Petworth. D. 1721.

GIBBONS, Orlando, an eminent English musician, who became organist of the Chapel Royal at the age of 21; and, in 1622, was created doctor of music by the university of Oxford. B. at Cambridge, 1583; D. at Canterbury, 1625.—He was the best church music composer of his time, and also published madrigals. His two brothers and son were likewise good musicians.

GIBBS, James, *gibs*, a Scotch architect, who designed the churches of St. Martin's and St. Mary le Strand, London; the senate-house, and the improvements of King's College, Cambridge, and other works. B. at Aberdeen, 1683; D. 1754.

GIBEON, *gib'-e-on*, 'a hill,' a city allotted to Judah.

GIBRALTAR, *jib-ral'-tar*, a fortified seaport-town and garrison, occupying a promontory in the S. of Spain, at the entrance from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, 60 miles from Cadiz. It consists of a high rocky mountain, the ancient "Mons Calpe," and one of the "pillars of Hercules," running from N. to S., about three miles in length, from half a mile to three-fourths in width, and 1,600 feet high. On the N. side is a sandy isthmus, about a mile and a half in length, and half as much in breadth, which connects the "rock" with the continent. The N. front of the rock is almost perpendicular; the E. side is full of frightful precipices; while the S., being narrow and abrupt, presents hardly any possibility of approach, even to an enemy in command of the sea. On none of these sides has the garrison ever been attacked. There remains only the W. front, which is almost as abrupt as the others, but which may be approached by shipping from the bay, and presents a kind of *pied à terre* in the level spot on which the town is built. Here, accordingly,

have the efforts of assailants been directed, and here are the great batteries and works of defence. The zoology of the rock comprises monkeys without tails, the only species of that animal to be found native in any part of Europe. There are also rabbits, woodcocks, and snakes. The TOWN stands at the foot of



GIBRALTAR.

the promontory, on its N.W. side. Though fortified in itself, its chief protection is derived from the batteries on the neighbouring heights, which sweep both the isthmus and the approach by water. The houses have flat roofs and large bow windows; they are generally painted black, with a white strip to mark each story or floor; the black is intended to blunt the dazzling rays of the sun. One large street traverses almost the whole town; it is nearly half a mile in length, and full of shops. The chief public buildings are the navy hospital, the victualling office, the Admiralty, the barracks, and the house of the lieutenant-governor. The places of worship are an English church, a Catholic chapel, and several synagogues; here are also a small but elegant theatre and a garrison library. The place is a general *entrepôt* for the manufactures of England, and other produce, such as sugar, rum, tobacco, rice, flour, wine, fruits, silk, and WAX. *Pop.* 15,000, exclusive of the garrison. *Lat.* 36° 7′ 3″ N. *Lon.* 5° 21′ 2″ W.—One of the important features of Gibraltar is the BAY, which is of great extent, and forms a convenient naval station, being protected from the more dangerous winds. The "rock" was first fortified in the modern style in the reign of Charles V. It was surprised by the English, under Sir George Rooke, in 1704, soon after the commencement of the war of the Spanish succession: it has since been repeatedly besieged; first in 1705, next in 1727, and lastly in 1782, when, under General Eliot (*see* ELIOT), it withstood a terrific siege by the French and Spaniards for upwards of three years.

GIBRALTAR, STRAITS OF, form the passage between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, having Spain on the N., and Morocco in Africa on the S. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a breadth of from 18 to 23. A strong current always runs through these straits, from the ocean into the Mediterranean.

GIBSON, Edmund, *gib'-son*, a learned prelate, who, being sent to Queen's College, Oxford, applied himself particularly to the study of the northern languages. In 1691 he published a new edition of Drummond's "Polemo-Middiana," and James V. of Scotland's "Cantilena Rustica," with curious notes. The next year he published a Latin version of the "Chronicon Saxonicum," with notes. These works were followed by another volume, entitled "Librorum Manuscriptorum in duabus Insignibus Bibliothecis, altera Dugdaliana Oxonii, Catalogus," dedicated to Bishop Tenison, which procured him the patronage of that prelate, who appointed him his chaplain. Three years afterwards, his edition of Camden's "Britannia" appeared, with considerable additions; and in 1713 he published his "Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani," in folio, which procured him the applause of the friends of the church, and much censure from those opposed to it. In 1715, Dr. Gibson was made bishop of Lincoln, and in 1723 translated to London. B. at Bampton, Westmoreland, 1669; D. at Bath, 1748.

GIBSON, Richard, known by the name of the "dwarf," an English painter, who studied the manner of Sir Peter Lely. In his youth he was servant to a lady at Mortlake, who, perceiving his taste for painting, put him under De Cleyn for instruction. He subsequently became page to Charles I., and when he married Mrs. Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf, the king honoured the wedding with his presence, and gave away the bride. The bride and bridegroom were of equal stature, each measuring three feet ten inches. They had nine children, five of whom arrived at years of maturity, and were of the usual stature. Gibson died in his 75th year, and his wife in 1709, at the age of 89.

GIBSON, John, R.A., an eminent English sculptor, who, at the age of 14, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, but afterwards became a wood-carver. At the age of 16, however, he quitted this employment, for the marble-works of Messrs. Francis, in Liverpool, who purchased the remaining portion of his time at the wood-carving for £70. He was now in a congenial atmosphere, and commenced modelling, and working with the chisel. His genius soon began to develop itself, when he was sent, by means of a private subscription, to Rome, for the purpose of studying the works of the great masters. In 1817 he arrived at the "ancient Capitol," with letters of introduction to Canova, who gave him a kind reception. He entered the studio of this great artist, and, in 1821, took a studio for himself. From that period he has resided in Rome, making few visits to his native country. His first work was a group of "Mars and Cupid," which brought him a commission for it to be executed in marble for the duke of Devonshire. It now forms one of the principal features in the Chatsworth collection. From this time his fame rose; but, to render it the more certain and lasting, he took lessons from Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor. Having, by close application, completely mastered his art, he worked most in the poetical field of sculpture, and produced many fine pieces. He has, however, executed several portrait statues of great merit; among which may be noticed one of Sir Robert Peel for Westminster Abbey, another of George Stephenson, and another of her Majesty Queen Victoria for Buckingham Palace. He has been the first modern sculptor to introduce the use of colouring into his statues, an innovation which has occasioned much discussion, but which he defends by instancing Grecian precedents. In 1833 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1836 an R.A. Liverpool is especially rich in his works, which are too numerous to admit of recapitulation here. B. at Conway, North Wales, 1791.

GIBSON, the Right Honourable Thomas Milner, M.P., a modern English statesman, who, in 1837, entered the house of parliament for Ipswich, as a supporter of the government of Sir Robert Peel. In 1839 he became a convert to liberal opinions, and resigned his seat. He then devoted himself to the cause of free trade, and in 1841 was returned for Manchester. In 1846 he became a member of the Privy Council, and vice-president of the Board of Trade. In 1848 he quitted office, and once more

became an effective independent member of the House of Commons. It is to his persevering efforts that the country is chiefly indebted for the remission of three great duties, which considerably tended to circumscribe the dissemination of knowledge throughout the country. These were the stamp on newspapers, the tax on advertisements, and the paper duty, the remission of which Mr. Gladstone announced in his budget of 1860. B. 1807.

GIBSON, two counties in the United States.—1. In Indiana, on the Wabash. *Area*, 512 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—2. In Tennessee. *Area*, 660 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

GIBSON PORT, a thriving place of the United States, situate on the Bayou Pierre, one of the channels through which the overflowing waters of the Mississippi are conveyed to the Gulf of Mexico.

GIDEON, *gid'-e-on*, 'he that bruises,' a famous judge of Israel.

GIENGEN, *geeng'-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Brenz, 22 miles from Eillwangen. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods and cutlery. *Pop.* 2,000.—In its vicinity are the baths of Wildad.

GIESSEN, *gees'-sen*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Lahu, 36 miles from Mentz. It has a castle, an arsenal, town-hall, observatory, and university. This last, under Baron Liebig, has become famous as a school of organic chemistry, and is attended by students from every part of Europe. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* about 10,000.—It has a station on the railway from Frankfort to Cassel.

GIFFARD, William, *gif'-fard*, a modern English writer, was the son of poor parents, and was left an orphan before he had reached his 13th year. He was apprenticed to the sea; but, disliking that occupation, he was put to shoemaking, at which employment he continued till he was 20 years of age. By that time he had disclosed some qualities of genius, when a Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon of Ashburton, sent him to Oxford. After leaving college, he made the tour of Europe, as the travelling companion of Lord Belgrave; and, on his return to England, settled in London as a literary man. In 1794 he published his "Baviad," a poetical satire, which annihilated the Della Crusca school of poets, of which Mrs. Piozzi formed a leading member. In the following year his "Mæviad" appeared, and showed the low state to which dramatic authorship had then fallen. In 1797 he became the editor of the "Anti-Jacobin," established by Mr. Canning and other gentlemen, and got entangled in a quarrel with Dr. Wolcott, to whom, as Peter Pindar, he wrote a poetical epistle. In 1802 he published his translation of Juvenal, which Sir Walter Scott says "is the best version ever made of a classical author." In 1804 his edition of Massinger appeared, and, in 1816, that of Ben Jonson. Subsequently, editions both of Ford and Shirley were published, but not entirely edited by him, his death having taken place before he had completed them. In 1809 he became the editor of the London "Quarterly Review;" and it is in this capacity, that he is best known. As a critic, he has been much censured for his severity, with which he mingled no inconsiderable degree of injustice. "He was a man with whom I had no literary sympathies," says Southey; "perhaps there was nothing upon which we agreed, except great political questions. . . . He had a heart full of kindness for all living creatures except authors; *them* he regarded as a fishmonger regards eels, or as Isaac Walton did worms, slugs, and frogs. I always protested against the indulgence of that temper in his Review." Scott says he was good "as a commentator;" but, as a critic, the "fault of extreme severity went through his critical labours; and, in general, he flagellated with so little pity, that people lost their sense of the criminal's guilt in dislike of the savage pleasure which the executioner seemed to take in inflicting punishment." He held the editorship of the Review till 1824. B. at Ashburton, Devonshire, 1756: D. 1826.

GIFFORD, Andrew, *gif'-ford*, an English dissenting minister and learned antiquarian, who was assistant librarian of the British Museum many years. He formed a good library, and bequeathed it to the Baptist academy at Bristol. B. 1700; D. 1784.

GIFFORD, a village of Scotland, 4 miles from Haddington. *Pop.* 550.—Here, in 1505, John Knox, the great reformer, was born.

GIGANTES, *ji-gän'-tees*, 'the giants,' the sons of Cœlus and Terra. (*See* CŒLUS.) They are represented as men of uncommon stature, with proportionate strength. Some of them, as Cottus, Briareus, and Gyges, had fifty heads and a hundred arms, and serpents instead of legs. The defeat of the Titans incensed them against Jupiter, and they all conspired to dethrone him. The god was alarmed, and called all the deities to assist him. The giants heaped Mount Ossa upon Pelion, so as to more easily scale the walls of heaven. The gods then fled with consternation into Egypt, where they assumed the shape of different animals, to screen themselves from their pursuers. Jupiter, however, by the advice of Pallas, armed his son Hercules in his cause, who soon defeated them.

GIGGLESWICK, *gig'-gels-wik*, a township and parish of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, near Settle. Near it is Giggleswick Tarn, or lake. *Pop.* 4,000.

GIGHA, *gig'-ha*, one of the Hebrides, lying 3½ miles off the W. coast of Kintyre, in Argyleshire. *Ext.* 7 miles long and 2½ broad. *Pop.* about 500.

GIGLIO, ISOLA DI, *geel'-ye-o*, a mountainous and fertile island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles from Mount Argentaro. *Ext.* 5 miles long. *Pop.* 2,000.

GIHON, *gi'-hon*, 'valley of grace,' a river of Edon, and a fountain of Jerusalem.

GIJON, *ge'-jone*, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia, 18 miles from Oviedo. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, stone wares, and hats. It has a considerable trade in fruit and nuts. *Pop.* 6,500. *Lat.* 41° 55′ N. *Lon.* 5° 44′ W.

GILA, RIO, *je'-la*, a river of the United States, in New Mexico, rising in the Sierra Mimbres, and, after a course of 400 miles, discharging itself into the Gulf of California, in *lat.* 33° N.

GILBERT, Sir Humphrey, *gil'-bert*, an English navigator, whose mother becoming a widow, married a Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the celebrated Sir Walter. Humphrey served with reputation in Ireland, and, for his services there, was knighted. In 1576 he published a discourse to prove a passage by the N.W. to Cathay and the East Indies. Two years afterwards, he obtained a patent for establishing settlements in North America, and, in 1583, took possession of Newfoundland, where he thought to find silver-mines. On his return from a second voyage thither, the vessel foundered, and all on board perished. B. at Dartmouth, 1539.

GILBERT, William, a physician, who discovered several of the properties of the loadstone. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, and became physician to Queen Elizabeth. In 1600 he published a work, entitled "De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure, Physiologia Nova," in which are many important suggestions for the improvement of navigation. Indeed, this work contains the history of all that had been written on the subject of the magnet before his time, and forms the first regular system upon it. It may be viewed as the parent of all the improvements that have been therein since made. Lord Bacon, in his "Advancement of Learning," calls it "a painful and experimental work." B. at Colchester, 1540; D. 1603.

GILBOA, *gil-bo'-a*, 'a revolution of inquiry,' a range of mountains in Samaria.

GILDAS, *gil'-dăs*, a British monk, of whose works there is nothing extant but an epistle on the depravity of the Britons, the best edition of which is that by Gale, in 1691. Lived in the 6th century; but his history is involved in doubt and obscurity. Bishop Bale mentions another Gildas, who was a native of Wales, and flourished about 820. He was a monk, and wrote a calendar of saints, yet extant in MS.; and Leland notices a poet of the name, who drew up the prophecies of Merlin in Latin verse.

GILDAS, ST., *chil'-da*, two parishes and villages in France, neither with a population above 1,500. One of them, ST. GILDAS DE RUIS, was the retreat of Abelard, in 1125.

GILEAD, *gil'-e-ad*, a district of country to the east of the river Jordan.

GILES, *jiles*, two counties of the United States. 1. In the west part of Virginia. *Area*, 584 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—2. In West Tennessee, on Elk river, bordering on Alabama. *Area*, 600 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000, of whom a third are slaves.

GILES, ST., IN THE FIELDS, a parish of Middlesex, about the centre of London. *Pop.* 38,000.

GILFILLAN, George, *gil-fil'-lan*, a modern English critic and author, was the son of a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and being educated for the church, was, about 1837, appointed to the parish of Dundee. In 1851 he published, under the title of "A Gallery of Literary Portraits," a series of critical sketches, which had formerly appeared in the *Dumfries Herald*. Besides this, he produced a volume of "Poems and Songs," "The Bards of the Bible," "Martyrs and Heroes of the Scottish Covenant," "The History of a Man," &c. B. at Comrie, Perthshire, 1813.

GILGAL, *gil'-gal*, a 'wheel,' or 'revolution,' a city near the Jordan, where the Israelites passed the river into Canaan.

GILIMER, *gil'-i-mer*, the last king of the Vandals in Africa, was the descendant of Genseric, and took possession of the throne in 530, having deposed his cousin, the feeble Hilderic. Justinian, the emperor of the East, wishing to avenge his ally, or make use of this pretext to attack the Vandals, sent Belisarius against the usurper. This general took possession of Carthage, defeated Gilimer in 534, at the battle of Tricameron, and captured the king, who was conducted in triumph to Constantinople, repeatedly exclaiming, as he was led along, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." Justinian made of the kingdom of the Vandals a province of his empire, but gave Gilimer a large domain in Galicia. Lived in the 6th century.

GILL, Alexander, *gil*, a famous English schoolmaster, who, in 1608, became master of St. Paul's school, where he educated many eminent persons, and among the rest, the celebrated Milton. He was the author of several religious treatises and commentaries. B. in Lincolnshire, 1564; D. 1635.

GILLES, Peter, *zheels*, a French naturalist, one of the first who made useful researches into the natural sciences. He visited the shores of the Adriatic and Mediterranean, was sent to the Levant by the order of Francis I., explored the ruins of Chalcedon, and returned from Constantinople with the French ambassador in 1550. B. at Alby, 1490; D. at Rome, 1555.—He wrote "De Vi et Naturâ Animalium," "De Bosphoro Thracio," and "De Topographiâ Constantinopoleos."

GILLIES, John, LL.D., *gil'-les*, was educated at the university of Glasgow, and was for some time a travelling tutor to the sons of the earl of Hopetoun. On the death of Dr. Robertson, however, he was appointed historiographer for Scotland, and distinguished himself by his literary labours. His principal work is a "History of Greece," which, in point of style, has been pronounced superior to that of Mr. Mitford. His other works are a translation of the "Ethics and Politics of Aristotle," "A View of the Reign of Frederick II. of Prussia," and the "Orations of Isocrates and Lysias." B. at Brechin, Scotland, 1747; D. 1836.

GILLINGHAM, *gil'-ling-ham*, a town in Kent, 2 miles from Chatham, and inhabited principally by persons belonging to the dockyard. The streets are wide, and, from their declivity, remarkably clean. *Pop.* 8,000.—It is noted in history, for being the place where 600 Norman gentlemen, who came over in the retinue of the princes Alfred and Edward, were barbarously murdered, in the beginning of the 11th century, by Earl Godwin.—The name, also, of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 4,000.

GILLIS, ST., *zhil'-le*, a town of Belgium, E. Flanders, 20 miles from Ghent. *Pop.* including the parish, 3,500.

GILLSLAND, *gils'-land*, a small town in Cumberland, 18 miles from Carlisle. It is resorted to as a watering-place, and has several medicinal springs. A station on the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway.

GILOLO, or HALMAHERA, *ge-lo'-lo*, one of the Molucca Islands, in the Malay Archipelago. *Area*, estimated at about 6,000 square miles. *Desc.* It is of an extremely irregular form, consisting of a long mainland, with two large peninsulas, which are divided from each other by a deep bay, projecting from its E. side. On the N. and S. of these bays, the land again forms two peninsulas; so that the island may be said to consist of four peninsulas, which are separated from each other by deep bays. It is mountainous and densely wooded. *Pro.* Nuts, fruits, spices, sago, cocoa, birds-nests, and gold dust. Horses, sheep, and cattle are reared. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 0° 45′ N. *Lon.* of the principal town, Ossa, 128° 22′ E.

GILPIN, Bernard, *gil'-pin*, an English divine, who, from perusing the works of Erasmus, was one of the first who embraced the principles of the Reformation. Having travelled on the continent for some time, he returned to England in 1556, and was presented by his uncle, Bishop Tonstal, to the archdeaconry of Durham and the rectory of Easington. Being next presented to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, his labours there, in promoting the reformed religion, became so notorious, that Bishop Bonner gave orders for him to be arrested and sent to London. Gilpin prepared himself for the stake, but before he reached London, news came of Mary's death; on which he returned to his parish, to the great joy of his people. Queen Elizabeth subsequently offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he refused. B. in Westmoreland, 1517; D. 1583.

GILPIN, William, an English divine and writer, who was the master, for many years, of a school at Cheam, in Surrey, and afterwards became vicar of Boldre, in Hampshire, and prebendary of Salisbury. Amongst other works, he wrote "The Life of Bernard Gilpin," his ancestor, above mentioned; "The Lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, and Archbishop Cranmer;" "Exposition of the New Testament," "A Tour to the Lakes," "Remarks on Forest Scenery," "Observations on the River Wye," and "Picturesque Remarks on the Western Parts of England." B. in Westmoreland, 1724; D. 1804.

GINGEE, *gin'-ge*, a strong town on the coast of Coromandel, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name, 80 miles from Madras. It stands on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. *Pop.* Unascertained. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Great Mogul unsuccessfully besieged this place for a period of three years.—In 1750 it was taken by the French, who, in 1761, ceded it to the British.

GIOCUNDO, Fra Giovanni, *jo-koon'-do*, an Italian architect and writer, constructed several buildings at Verona, where he had formerly kept a school, and had Julius Cæsar Scaliger for a pupil. In 1499 he was invited to Paris by Louis XII., and built the bridge of Notre Dame, Chamber of Accounts, &c. He also assisted Michael Angelo in the works of St. Peter's, at Rome, and published an edition of Vitruvius, and another of Cæsar's Commentaries. B. at Verona, 1435; D. 1521.

GIOJA, Flavio, *jo'-e-a*, an Italian pilot or sea-captain, to whom is ascribed the invention of the compass, which he first used, it is said, in 1302 or 1303. He marked the north with a fleur-de-lis, in honour of the sovereigns of Naples, who were a branch of the royal family of France. B. at Pasitano, near Amalfi, at the end of the 13th century.

GIOJOSA, *jo'-e-o-sa*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra. *Pop.* 8,500.—Also a town of Sicily, 5 miles from Patti. *Pop.* 4,000.

GIORDANO, Luca, *jor-da'-no*, an Italian painter, who was in high favour with Charles II. of Spain, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. B. at Naples, 1632; D. 1705.

GIORGIO, SAN, *jor'-je-o*, the name of numerous villages and towns of Italy, with populations ranging between 1,300 and 5,000.

GIORGIONE, or GEORGIO BARBARELLI, *jor-jo'-nai*, one of the earliest painters of the Venetian school, who executed a great number of frescoes, which time has destroyed. It is said that Titian worked under him to obtain his manner of colouring; but Giorgione perceiving his design, dismissed him. His finest work is a painting of "Christ carrying his Cross," at Venice. B. at Castel Franco, 1478; D. 1511.

GIOTTO, *jot'-to*, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was in his youth a keeper of sheep, but

Cimabue (*see* CIMABUE) discovered his talent, and took him as a pupil. Giotto, following his master in the study of nature, clothed her in more noble forms than he, and was thus the precursor of Rafaelle. Amongst the numerous works of this painter, may be mentioned a mosaic representing "Peter walking on the Water," in St. Peter's at Rome, and a "St. Francis," in the Louvre at Paris. In 1334 he superintended the erection of the fortifications at Florence. B. at Vespignano, 1266; D. 1334.—Giotto was the friend of Dante, and has transmitted the features of the poet in a little picture. In return, the author dedicated to the painter some verses in his "Divina Commedia." One of the Medici family erected a tomb to his memory in a church at Florence, and at the foot of his bust placed this line of Poliziano:—

"Ille ego sum per quem pictura extincta revixit, &c."
(I am he through whom the extinct art of painting revived, &c.)

GIOVANNI, SAN, *jo-van'-ne*, the name of numerous villages and towns in Italy, with populations varying between 1,400 and 9,000.

GIOVENAZZO, *jo'-vai-nat'-so*, a seaport-town of Naples, in the province of Bari, and 10 miles from Bari. It is defended by a castle, and contains several churches and convents. *Pop.* 8,000.

GIRALDI, Gigio Gregorio, *je-ral'-de*, an eminent Italian writer, the most esteemed of whose works are, "Syntagma de Diis Gentium," which is the first treatise on "Mythology" ever written, and "A History of the Greek and Latin Poets." B. at Ferrara, 1479; D. 1552.

GIRALDI, John Baptist Cintio, an Italian poet and physician, who became secretary to the duke of Ferrara, and professor of rhetoric at Pavia. He wrote tragedies, poems, and histories; but his principal work is entitled "Ecatomiti; or, A Hundred Novels." B. at Ferrara, 1504; D. 1573.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, *ji-răl'-dus kăm-bren'-sis*, an old English writer, whose real name was Gerald Barry. He was appointed to several rich benefices under Henry II. and Richard I., and administered the bishopric of St. David, which he vainly endeavoured to obtain for himself. When Richard Cœur-de-Lion was setting out on his crusade, Giraldus was named governor of the kingdom in his absence. His principal works are, "Topographiæ Hiberniæ," "Itinerarium Cambriæ," "De Rebus a se gestis," which is a journal of his life, and displays no inconsiderable amount of vanity; "Ecclesiæ Speculum," in which he censures the manners of the monks. B. at Mainarpor, near Pembroke, 1146; D. 1220.

GIRARD, Gabriel, *zhe-rard'*, a French abbé and grammarian, author of "Synonymes François," a work which has been reprinted, with additions, many times. He was almoner to the duchess de Berry, and the king's interpreter for the Russian and Sclavonian languages. Besides the above, he wrote other works; among which the best known is "Principes de la Langue Françoise." B. at Clermont, Auvergne, 1647; D. 1748.

GIRARD, Stephen, an American millionaire, who came of poor French parents, and being driven from his home, embarked as a cabin-boy at Bordeaux, and landed at New York. Thence he went to Philadelphia, where he got into business, and by his industry and intelligence, combined with his avaricious habits, amassed an immense fortune. He left behind him nearly £3,000,000 sterling; and, by his will, did not leave his fortune to his family, but to found a college at Philadelphia, from which all ministers of religion were to be excluded. B. at Périgueux, 1750; D. at Philadelphia, 1831.

GIRARDIN, Émile de, *zhe'-rar-dă*, a celebrated modern French publicist, who was, up to his 25th year, known as Émile Delamothe. In 1827, however, he claimed the name by which he was afterwards to be known, and, in the same year, produced his first essay in literature, under the title of "Émile." This was followed, in the next year, by "Au Hasard, Fragmens sans Suite d'une Histoire sans Fin." This is the romance of his birth and his early years. Soon after, he founded two journals,—"Le Voleur," and "La Mode." After 1830, M. de Girardin published successively the "Journal des Connaissances Utiles," which attained, in a few months, a circulation of 120,000; the "Journal des Instituteurs Primaires," the "Musée des Familles," "L'Almanach de France," of which more than a million copies were sold; an "Atlas de France," and a "Universal Atlas," at a halfpenny a map. All these were published as emanating from "A National Society for Intellectual Freedom," and had considerable influence on the progress of popular education. All this, however, did not suffice for his restless activity; and, in 1836, "La Presse" was started, as an organ of conservative policy. The appearance of this paper caused a complete change in Parisian journalism, and, attacked on all sides, M. de Girardin fought a duel with Armand Carrel (*see* that name), the editor of the "National," which ended fatally for the latter. In 1834 he was elected deputy by the college of Bourganeuf (Creuze), and was accused of electoral corruption. In 1839 he supported the minister Molé against the coalition, and, during the greater part of his career, Guizot had the support of the "Presse." In 1846 this great journalist was excluded from the French chamber, under the pretext that he was not a Frenchman. In February, 1848, he urged a revolution, and, penetrating into the Tuileries, presented to Louis Philippe a notice demanding his abdication and the regency of the duchess of Orleans. After the revolution, M. de Girardin was returned to the Assembly for the Lower Rhine, and voted with the "Mountain" party. To him is due, it is said, the gaining over of Victor Hugo to the republican cause; the poet being, with him, the principal editor of "L'Avènement." After Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, M. de Girardin was banished from France; but, two months after, was allowed to return. He again undertook the management of his journal, which he retained till the end of 1856, when he parted with his portion of the property for a sum which amounted to nearly £33,000 sterling. B. in Switzerland, 1802.—In 1828 he married Mdlle. Delphine Gay (*see* MADAME DE GIRARDIN), who died in 1855.—M. de Girardin has left no trace behind him in chamber or assembly; for he is neither the leader of a party, and still less is he an orator; he is a publicist, a journalist, a great mover of ideas, and his place was in the journal which he created and rendered formidable to every party. There, in "La Presse," one saw M. Guizot, as well as the provisional government, each in their turn, supported and opposed. So, too, were the reactionists' movements and the republicans. General Cavaignac was savagely treated in its columns; Louis Napoleon's candidature for the presidency was there proposed, and supported by every means that could be brought to bear; and once more there was a change in the journal's tone, and it fought hard in the ranks of the socialists and revolutionists. Thus did he raise against himself violent animosities in every party, which he repays, it is said, by a great contempt for men. In spite, however, of all these changes of opinion, the "Presse" was no less read; and it remained, with all its varying shades, during the twenty years of his direction, one of the best-edited journals of Paris, and, so to speak, a field of battle open to all comers.

GIRARDIN, Delphine Gay, Madame Émile de, a French poetess, the wife of the above, received a literary education, and, at 17, produced some poems, the patriotic character of which procured her the surname of the "Muse of the country." In 1822 she obtained a prize from the French Academy for her "Sœurs de Saint Camille;" and, during the three or four following years, she published many pieces on the Greeks, Romans, Franks, General Foy, Napoleon, and Charles X.; the latter allowing her, from his privy purse, a pension of 1,500 francs. After several other effusions, she went, in 1827, with her mother, Sophie Gay, to Italy, where quite an ovation attended her. In 1828 she married M. de Girardin, and, after this, wrote several fugitive pieces, elegies, and satires. But what, above all, contributed to the reputation of this lady, and to the success of her husband's journal, were her "Lettres Parisiennes," a series of sparkling, gossiping letters, published in "La Presse," with the signature of the Vicomte de Launay. B. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1804; D. 1855.—Madame de Girardin was

also the author of several tragedies, comedies, and farces, many of which were eminently successful.

GIRARDON, Francis, *zhe'-rar-dawng*, a French sculptor and architect, who, after studying under Anguier, was sent to Rome by Louis XIV., to perfect himself in his art. He succeeded Le Brun, on the death of that artist, as inspector-general of sculpture. His chief works are the mausoleum of Richelieu, in the church of the Sorbonne; the equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which formerly stood in the Place Vendôme, but was destroyed in the Revolution; and the "Rape of Proserpine," standing in the gardens of Versailles. B. at Troyes, 1630; D. at Paris, 1715.

GIRDLENESS, *gir'-del-ness*, a promontory on the E. coast of Scotland, 2 miles from Aberdeen. It has a lighthouse in *lat.* 57° 8′ N.; *lon.* 2° 3′ W.

GIRGASHITES, *gir'-ga-shites*, 'who arrive from pilgrimage,' a clan of the ancient Canaanites.

GIRGEH, *gir'-ge*, a large town in Upper Egypt, about a quarter of a mile from the river Nile, and 60 miles from Thebes. It has several mosques, and a government cotton factory. *Pop.* about 6,000. *Lat.* 37° 22′ N. *Lon.* 31° 5′ 2″ E.

GIRGENTI, or GERGENTI, *jeer-jain'-te*, a city of Sicily, and the capital of a district of the same name, in the Val di Mazzara, nearly three miles from the coast. It adjoins the site of the ancient Agrigentum, the magnificent ruins of which are still to be seen. The modern town, however, is not flourishing. It stands on a high hill, and commands a beautiful prospect; but it is neither clean nor regularly built. The harbour is at a considerable distance, and was formed by a very fine mole, erected at the public expense in 1752. It is, however, the principal port in Sicily for the shipment of sulphur. *Pop.* 20,000. The DISTRICT has an area of 1,200 square miles, with a population of 214,000. It is fertile in corn, wine, and oil. Its minerals consist of sulphur, salt, agates, naphtha, and bitumen.

GIRONDE, *zhe-rond'*, a department in the S.W. of France, having on its W. the Bay of Biscay, and inclosed on its other sides by the departments Landes, Lot-et-Garonne, Charente-Inférieure, and Dordogne. *Desc.* In general flat, and interspersed with lagoons, but fertile on the banks of the Garonne, along which it extends. *Rivers.* The Garonne and Dordogne. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, hemp, timber, and turpentine. Most of the grapes which produce claret wine, are grown in this department. Its fisheries are important. *Manf.* Various, with a general trade. *Pop.* 615,000.—The political party called Girondists take their name from this department, as it was principally formed of deputies from this part of France.

GIRONDE, an estuary in the W. of France, formed by the union of the rivers Dordogne and Garonne. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with a breadth of from 2 to 6.

GIRONDE, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. *Pop.* 1,100.

GIRONS, ST., *zhe'-rawng*, a town and parish of France, in the department Ariége, 22 miles from Foix. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, and paper. *Pop.* 4,000.

GIRVAN, *gir'-van*, a town and parish of Ayrshire. The town is pleasantly situate on the Girvan, at its confluence with the Irish Sea, and has a commodious harbour. *Pop.* of the parish, 8,600.—The RIVER rises in the parish of Straiton, and falls into the Irish Sea opposite Ailsa Craig.

GISBURN, *giz'-burn*, a township and parish of Yorkshire, on the river Ribble, 12 miles from Skipton. *Pop.* 2,000.—GISBURN PARK is in the neighbourhood, and contains a herd of wild cattle.

GISCO, *giz'-ko*, son of Himilco, the Carthaginian general, was banished from Carthage by a cabal, but was afterwards recalled. He was then allowed to revenge himself on his enemies in any manner he thought fit, and contented himself with seeing them prostrate themselves on the ground, and placing his foot on their neck, to show them that their lives depended on his will. Soon after, he had the command in Sicily against the Corinthians, led by Timoleon, and made an advantageous peace with them. Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

GISORS, *zhe'-sors*, a town of France, department of the Eure. *Manf.* Woollens, calico, lace, and cotton yarn. *Pop.* 3,600.

GITTITH, *git'-tith*, 'a wine-press,' relating to Gath, as a harp or tune of Gath, intimated in the title of Psalms viii. and lxxxi.

GIUGLIANO, *joo'-le-a'-no*, a town of Naples, 6 miles from the city of Naples. It is the capital of a circle. It has a fine castle, four churches, and an hospital. *Pop.* 9,500.

GIULIANO, SAN, *joo'-le-a'-no*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, 5 miles from Trapani. It has several convents, a great many churches, an hospital, and a *mont-de-piété*. *Pop.* 10,500.—On the summit of a hill in the neighbourhood, are the ruins of the temple of Venus, celebrated by Polybius, Virgil, Diodorus Siculus, and other ancient writers. The hill is called Mons Eryx.

GIULIANO, SAN, a town of Piedmont, 25 miles from Urbino. *Manf.* Principally straw hats. *Pop.* 3,000.

GIURGEVO, *ge-oor'-ge-vo*, a town and river-port of Wallachia, opposite Rutschuk, and about 40 miles from Bucharest, of which it is the port. It has a citadel, connected with the town by a bridge, and although a mean-looking place, is the most important town on the Wallachian side of the Danube. *Pop.* 7,000.—In 1773 the Turks were here defeated by the Russians, who took it in 1811, and again in 1829, when its defences were levelled with the ground. In 1854 the Russians were, in its neighbourhood, defeated by the Turks.

GIVET, *zhe'-vai*, a fortified town of France, in the department Ardennes, 25 miles from Mazières, on the Belgian frontier. *Manf.* Glue, sealing-wax; and it has some breweries and tanning-works. *Pop.* 6,000.—The citadel of this place was fortified by Vauban, and consists of Charlemont, Notre Dame, and St. Hilaire.

GIVORS, *zhe'-nor*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, 14 miles from Lyons. It is the centre of a coal trade, and has numerous tile-fields in its neighbourhood, and window-glass works. *Pop.* 9,000.

GIZEH. (*See* GHIZEH.)

GLACIERS, *glüs'-i-ers*, a name given to the extensive fields of ice found among the Alps of Switzerland, and divided into Lower and Upper. The first occupy the deep valleys situate in the bosom of the Alps, and are termed by the natives Valley of Ice; the second, which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains, are called the Upper Glaciers. The Lower are by far the most considerable in extent and depth. Some stretch several leagues in length, and are bordered at the higher extremity by inaccessible rocks, and at the other, extend into the cultivated valleys. The thickness of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Saussure found its general depth in the Glacier des Bois from 80 to 100 feet, but does not question the information of those who assert that, in some places, its thickness exceeds even 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plane of more or less acclivity. Where the plain is only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chasms are but few and narrow, and the traveller crosses on foot, without much difficulty. The surface is not so slippery as that of frozen rivers, but rough and granulated, and only dangerous to the passenger in steep descents; it is extremely porous, and full of small bubbles, and, consequently, not so compact as common ice. The Upper Glaciers may be subdivided into those which cover the summits, and those which extend along the sides of the Alps. Those which cover the summits, owe their origin to the snow, which falls at all seasons of the year, and which remains nearly in its original state, being congealed into a hard substance, and not converted into ice. The substance which clothes the sides of the Alps is neither pure snow, like that of the summits, nor ice, which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an assemblage of both: it contains less snow than the summits, because the summer heat has more power to dissolve it; and more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the dissolution of the snow is comparatively less. In a word, there is a regular gradation from the snow on the summits to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice. (*See* ALPS.)

GLADBACH, *glad'-bak*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the small river Niers, 16 miles from Düsseldorf. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen goods. It has both dyeing and bleaching fields. *Pop.* 4,000.

GLADIATORII, *glăd'-i-ai-tor'-i-i*, 'gladiators,' were those who engaged in combats originally exhibited on the grave of deceased persons, and first introduced at Rome by the Bruti, upon the death of their father, A.U.C. 488. Their origin arose from the supposition that the ghosts of the dead were rendered propitious by human blood; and hence, at funerals, it was usual to murder slaves in cool blood. In succeeding ages, this barbarity was covered by the specious show of pleasure and voluntary combat, the slaves being permitted to kill one another. Originally, captives, criminals, or disobedient slaves were trained up for combat; but when the diversion became more frequent, and was exhibited on every opportunity, for the purpose of obtaining popular favour and applause, many of the Roman citizens enlisted themselves among the gladiators; Nero, at one show, exhibiting no less than 400 senators and 600 knights. It is supposed that there were no more than three pair of gladiators exhibited by the Bruti. Their numbers, however, increased with the luxury and power of the city; and under the emperors, not only senators and knights, but even women, engaged in combat as gladiators, and seemed to forget the inferior strength of their sex. These cruel sports, after a continuance of 600 years, were abolished by Constantine the Great. They were revived under Constantius and his two successors; but Honorius succeeded in finally putting an end to them.

GLADOVA, *glad'-o-va*, a town of Servia, situate immediately below the "Iron Gate" on the Danube, 12 miles from New Orsova. It is a mean place, but is the principal station of the Danube Steam-Navigation Company. From 2 to 3 miles below it are the remains of a bridge built by Trajan across the Danube.

GLADSMUIR, *glădz'-muir*, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, in which the battle of Gladsmuir, or Prestonpans, was fought. *Pop.* about 2,000.

GLADSTONE, the Right Honourable William Ewart, *glăd'-stone*, the third son of a wealthy Liverpool merchant, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and, in 1832, returned to the House of Commons as a member for Newark, in the Conservative interest. In 1834 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to a seat in the Treasury, and, in the following year, became under-secretary for colonial affairs. In the same year he retired, with his great leader, from office, and, till 1841, continued with Sir Robert Peel in opposition, when he became a privy-councillor, and was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint. In this position he greatly distinguished himself by his masterly defence of the commercial policy of the government he represented, and which it was his duty to explain. In 1843 he became president of the Board of Trade, which office he resigned in 1845. In the following year he became secretary of state for the colonies, and adhered to Sir Robert Peel's measure, which proposed a modification of the corn-laws. In 1847 he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford, in which position he found himself so frequently at variance with his friends on the bill for repealing the last of the Jewish disabilities, that, in 1852, he seceded from the Conservative party, and refused to take office under the administration of the earl of Derby. In the same year he was again returned for the university of Oxford, and chiefly contributed to the overthrow of the short-lived Derby government by his masterly speech on the budget introduced by Mr. Disraeli. On the accession of the Aberdeen ministry, he became chancellor of the Exchequer; and under the Palmerston administration, which succeeded it, held the same post; but resigned it in a few days, in consequence of Mr. Roebuck's determination to persevere in his resolution of having a committee of inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol. For some time he remained out of office; but, in the June of 1859, he was again appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Palmerston ministry. In the early part of 1860 he brought in his budget, which carried out the principles of free trade in the path of Sir Robert Peel, and which, while we write (March), is being debated in the house of parliament. Besides his active political life, Mr. Gladstone has written several works. The best of those upon political subjects may be regarded as that entitled "The State, in its Relations with the Church," which was first published in 1838, and again, in an enlarged form, in 1841. He also wrote a "Letter to Lord Aberdeen," published in 1851, in which he painted a vigorous picture of the political persecutions exercised against the Neapolitans by the government, and produced, throughout the whole of Europe, an immense sensation. In 1858 his "Homeric Studies" appeared; and, the same year, he went on a mission to the Ionian Isles, as lord high commissioner extraordinary, with a view to settle the existing differences between the inhabitants and the British government in its capacity of protector. B. at Liverpool, 1809.

GLAMMIS, *glăm'-mis*, a village and parish of Scotland, 5½ miles from Forfar. Near this place is Glammis Castle, in which is still shown the apartment in which Malcolm II. was assassinated in 1034. *Manf.* Brown linen goods. *Pop.* 2,100.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, *glă-mor'-gan-sheer*, the most southern county of Wales, being bounded on the W. and S. by the Bristol Channel, and on its other sides by Carmarthen, Brecon, and Monmouth. *Area*, 792 square miles. *Desc.* The S. district, which comprehends the low land along the seacoast, and some miles into the interior, is termed the Vale of Glamorgan, which is one of the most fertile pieces of soil in Wales. From this base, however, the land rises rapidly towards the N., forming itself into mountains of considerable elevation. *Rivers and Canals.* The principal rivers are the Romney, Taff, Ely, Tame, Avon, Neath, and the Loughor, which divides the county from Carmarthenshire. The principal canals are the Cardiff to Merthyr Tydvil, the Neath, the Swansea, and the Aberdare. *Pro.* The usual crops are wheat, barley, and oats, with a rotation of the common green crops. Grazing is practised to a great extent, and the horned cattle are much esteemed. The horses are handsome, strong, and active, and the sheep vie in form and quality with some of the best English breeds, and afford excellent wool. In the uplands, large quantities of cheese and butter are produced; but mineral riches have, within the last century, raised Glamorganshire to its consequence. *Minerals.* Ironstone, coal, limestone, and small quantities of lead and copper. The coal not only supplies the numerous iron-works of the county, but furnishes an important article of export trade, and draws also, to its neighbourhood, immense establishments for the smelting of copper, the ore being transported for this purpose from Cornwall, North Wales, and Ireland: the iron is again exported in great quantity, and affords, at the same time, the materials for extensive tin-plate manufactories, the tin being also brought from Cornwall. The principal iron-works are at Merthyr Tydvil, Aberdare, Hermain; and there are large smelting-works in the vales of Neath and Swansea. Round these places are vast collieries, accompanied also with iron and copper works. *Manf.* Besides its iron-works, &c., these consist of earthenware, woollen goods, soap, and others. *Pop.* 232,000, but greatly increasing.

GLANVIL, Joseph, *glăn'-vil*, an English divine, who, at the Restoration, became a member of the Royal Society, being a zealous advocate for the new philosophy. In 1666 he was presented to the rectory of the abbey church at Bath, at which time he published his "Considerations on the Being of Witches and Witchcraft," in which he certainly betrays a puerile credulity. In 1678 he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Worcester. B. at Plymouth, 1636; D. at Bath, 1680.—Besides the above, he wrote several pieces in defence of revealed religion and experimental philosophy. After his death, his discourses and remains were published.

GLAPHYRE, and GLAPHYRA, *glăf'-i-re*, a daughter of Archelaus, the high-priest of Bellona, in Cappadocia, celebrated for her beauty and intrigues. She obtained, from M. Antony, by her wantonness, the kingdom of Cappadocia for her two sons.—Her grandaughter bore the same name. She was a daughter of Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, and married Alexander, a son of Herod, by whom she had two sons. After the death of Alexander, she married her brother-in-law, Archelaus.

GLARUS, or GLARIS, *gla'-roos*, a canton of Switzer-

land, inclosed by St. Gall, the Grisons, Uri, and Schwytz. *Area*, 280 square miles. *General Desc.* Cold and mountainous, yet affording cattle, cheese, butter, orchards, and a prodigious variety of uncommon plants, metals, crystals, medicinal springs, petrifactions, and large slates. It consists of the valley of the river Linth and its affluents, and, except on the N., is inclosed by high mountain-ranges; the Dodi, at its S. extremity, attaining an elevation of 11,900 feet, which is the highest summit in E. Switzerland. *Pop.* 32,000, of whom about 27,000 are Protestants.

GLARUS, the capital of the above canton, is situate near the Linth, about 30 miles from Lucerne. It has a townhall, free-school, hospital, and public library. *Pop.* 5,000.

GLASGOW, *glas'-go*, a city of Scotland, situate in the lower ward of Lanarkshire, and chiefly built on a gentle declivity, which slopes towards the river Clyde, 43 miles from Edinburgh. It is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland, its origin being generally attributed to St. Mungo, or St. Kentigern, who is said to have here founded, in 560, a bishopric, which, in 1484, was afterwards erected into an archiepiscopal see. The principal part of the city occupies a plain on the N. side of the Clyde. Its length is ascertained by a long line of streets which run E. and W., and are termed respectively the Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyll Street. The town contains several large and elegant squares, and has many public buildings, of which the most celebrated is the cathedral of St. Mungo, at the N. end of the High Street, a splendid edifice, and perhaps the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture that is to be found in Scotland. It was begun by John Achaius, bishop of Glasgow, in 1123, and was continued by successive bishops, until it was finished in the manner in which it at present remains. The original plan of this cathedral was in the form of a cross, though the transverse part has never been built. It is 284 feet long, 65 broad, and 90 feet high within the walls, with two large towers, on one of which a spire was built about the year 1420, making the whole 220 feet in height. Immediately behind the cathedral is the Necropolis, laid out with great taste and elegance. Besides the cathedral, there are many other churches, of which the most remarkable are St. George's and St. Andrew's, both of which have very elegant fronts, with fine steeples. The College Church is a plain building, partaking of the Gothic, with a small steeple in front, containing a clock and bell. The Tron Church was built in 1794, on the site of the old one, which was destroyed by fire in 1793. Besides these, there are the North-west Church, of an oblong form, with a transverse aisle, and a steeple 140 feet high; St. Enoch's Church, with a lofty and handsome steeple; the Barony Church; the Episcopal Chapel, immediately behind St. Andrew's Square; about 40 free churches, and numerous places of worship for dissenting denominations; besides 4 Catholic churches. In the High Street, not far from the cathedral, are the university or college buildings, and the houses for the accommodation of the professors. This celebrated seminary was founded in 1450, by William Turnbull, bishop of Glasgow, and is well endowed, with an annual income of about £20,000, and consists of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, 8 professors, 14 regius professors, with an average number of 1,000 students. It has a library of 60,000 volumes, and possesses the valuable museum of Dr. William Hunter, one of the best collections in Europe, of natural history, paintings, medals, anatomical preparations, books, &c. &c.; the medals alone being estimated at £30,000. Besides these, there are an Anderson university, the faculty of physicians, a high school, mechanics' institute, Athenæum, gaol, court-house, bridewell, numerous banks, an exchange, a chamber of commerce, club-houses, barracks, and many charitable institutions; various hospitals for the sick and infirm, a lunatic asylum, a Magdalene asylum, besides charity schools. It also possesses two theatres, and several statues and monuments are erected in various parts of the city. Of the former, there is an equestrian statue of the queen, and another of the duke of Wellington. There are three large suburbs connected with the city—Gorbals, on the S.; Calton, on the E.; and Anderston, on the W. These are boroughs of barony.

*Manf.* Extensive. Those consisting of linens, lawns, cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric, were introduced about the year 1725, and superseded in 1787 by the introduction of muslins. In 1730, the manufacture of green bottles was introduced; and flint glass and cud-bear in 1777; in 1732 manufactories for inkles and delft were established; in 1785 the dyeing of cottons in turkey-red colour was begun; and a manufactory of bandana handkerchiefs subsequently established, which raised the character of that branch of trade all over Europe. The West-India trade afforded another outlet to the increasing capital of the city, and it is now celebrated for its great establishments for the cotton manufacture. It is also noted for its shipbuilding and engineering establishments, its chemical-works, its type-foundries, and for almost every other kind of production in the mechanical arts. The city having extended into large suburbs both to the N. and S., or Gorbals side of the Clyde, these are connected with the body of the city by three handsome stone bridges and a wooden suspension one. The Clyde is navigable for vessels drawing seven or eight feet water, as far as the lowest bridge, where commences the Broomalaw Quay, which extends W. from the foot of Jamaica Street along the river, which now admits ships of 2,000 tons burthen. The wharfs and docks afford extensive accommodation for vessels of every description. *Pop.* (in 1851) 329,097.—About the year 1172, Glasgow was erected into a burgh by William (surnamed the Lion), king of Scotland. In 1450, James II. erected its city and barony into a regality, in favour of the bishop. In 1611, James VI. granted the city a very ample charter, by which it was erected into a royal burgh, to be holden under his majesty in free burgage. In 1636, Charles I. granted further privileges, which were confirmed, with additional privileges, by an act in 1690. The communication of Glasgow with other parts has been greatly aided by the supply of an immense number of magnificent steamboats. It was here that Watt first commenced to improve the steam-engine; and on the Clyde, the *Comet*, the first boat in Europe successfully propelled by steam, was launched in 1812. The city is in railway communication with all parts of the United Kingdom, besides being supplied with canals, which carry her traffic into the surrounding parts. It is the birthplace of many eminent men; among whom may be noticed Sir John Moore, Lord Clyde, and Thomas Campbell, the poet.

GLASGOW, PORT, is situate on the left bank of the Clyde, in Renfrewshire, on a branch of the Glasgow and Paisley Railway, 16 miles from Glasgow. The town is neatly built, and surrounded with many pleasant villas, with their gardens. The harbour is judiciously planned, and the graving-dock is the first of the kind that was constructed in Scotland. The town was founded before the deepening of the Clyde, by the magistrates of Glasgow, to be the seaport of that city, as its name implies; and its trade was long in the hands of Glasgow merchants. Much of the trade, however, is now in the hands of its own inhabitants. Besides the parish church, there are several other places of public worship, public libraries, endowed and other schools, and branch banks. *Manf.* Coarse linens, sail-cloth, and sugar-refining. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on, and it is the principal port on the Clyde for the import of N. American timber. *Pop.* of town, about 7,000.

GLASGOW, the capital of Barren county, Kentucky, U.S., 145 miles from Lexington. *Pop.* 400.

GLASNEVEN, *glas-ne'-ven*, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, 4 miles from Dublin. It has a botanic garden belonging to the Dublin Royal Society. *Pop.* 1,500.—In its cemetery rest the remains of the celebrated J. P. Curran.

GLASS, John, *glass*, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, who founded a sect, called in Scotland Glassites, and in England Sandemanians. In 1727 he published a work to prove that the civil establishment of religion is inconsistent with Christianity, for which he was deposed. He subsequently became the founder of his sect, and wrote several controversial tracts in 4 vols. 8vo. B. at Dundee, 1698; D. 1773.

GLASTONBURY, *glas'-ton-ber'-re*, a town of Somersetshire, 25 miles from the city of Bath. It consists

principally of two streets, in both of which are many houses, either entirely built, or patched up, with stones from its abbey, formerly the most magnificent in the world, and covering an area of 60 acres. Its domains and revenue were immense. It was anciently called Avalonia, or the Isle of Avalon, into which no person whatever, not even a bishop or prince, was allowed to enter without leave from the abbot, to whom this power was granted by Canute the Dane. There were 61 abbots, who sat among the barons in parliament, and governed it successively for nearly 600 years. Richard Withing, the last, for refusing to surrender his abbey to Henry VIII., and acknowledge his supremacy, was condemned at Wells, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle, to the Tor, or St. Michael's Tower, a high hill in the neighbourhood, where he was hanged in his robes. Extensive ruins of the abbey, an interesting memorial of bygone ages, still remain; but they have been much diminished for the sake of the stones, as every cottage in the neighbourhood has part of a pillar, door, or window adorning or sustaining its own meanness or fragility. The curious structure called the Abbot's Kitchen is, however, yet entire, and is of a very unusual contrivance, being built of stone, without any combustible material, as are also some fragments of the church and St. Joseph of Arimathea's chapel. There are also other structures of especial interest to the lover of antiquity; as an ancient market-cross; St. George's Inn, formerly the hospitium; the tribunal; the gate-house, now also an inn; and the hospital of St. John, founded in 1246. *Manf.* Chiefly silk; but it has an export trade in slates, tiles, timber, and agricultural produce, by a canal connecting it with Bristol. *Pop.* 3,200.—The old walls that remain are overgrown with ivy, and the aspect of the whole place is, at once, melancholy and venerable.

GLASTONBURY, a township of Hartford county, Connecticut, U.S., on the E. side of Connecticut river, 8 miles below Hartford. *Manf.* Cotton, and it has iron-works. *Pop.* 4,500.

GLATZ, or KLADSKO, *glatz*, an ancient country of the empire, now belonging to Prussia, and in the central part of Germany, surrounded by Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia. *Area*, 248 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, with a thin stony soil, possessing little fertility. *Rivers.* The Neisse and its affluents. *Pop.* about 90,000.

GLATZ, the capital of the above country, on the Neisse, lies in a narrow valley between two lofty hills, 50 miles from Breslau. It is strongly fortified, has several churches, a town-house, arsenals, barracks, gymnasium, several schools, and an infirmary. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, and is connected by two bridges over the Neisse. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen goods; leather, carpets; and it has distilleries, mills, and tile-works. *Pop.* 10,000.—Glatz surrendered to the Prussians in 1742, was taken by the Austrians in 1759, but restored at the peace of 1763. The celebrated Baron Trenck was confined in it, but made his escape by leaping from the walls.

GLAUBER, John Rodolph, *glou'-ber*, a German chemist, who, after considerable travelling, settled in Holland. He was a great follower of alchemy, and expended much of his time in the search after the philosopher's stone. His researches were not altogether valueless, for he made some useful discoveries; amongst others, that of Glauber's salts, or sulphate of soda, a neutral purgative. His works are in one volume, an English translation of which was published in 1689. D. at Amsterdam, 1668.

GLAUCE, *glaw'-se*, the wife of Actæus, daughter of Cychræus.—A daughter of Creon, who married Jason.

GLAUCHAU, *glow'-chou*, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 54 miles from Dresden. It is well built, and contains a large castle. *Manf.* Woollen and linen cloths, leather; and there are some print-fields and dye-works. *Pop.* 11,000.

GLAUCUS, *glaw'-kus*, a son of Hippolochus, the son of Bellerophon. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and had the simplicity to exchange his golden suit of armour with Diomedes for an iron one; whence came the proverb of *Glauci et Diomedis permutatio*, to express a foolish purchase. He behaved with much courage, and was killed by Ajax.—A fisherman of Anthedon, in Bœotia, son of Neptune and Nais, or according to others, of Polybius, the son of Mercury. As he was fishing, he observed that all the fishes which he laid on the grass received fresh vigour as they touched the ground, and immediately made their escape by leaping into the sea. Having touched the grass himself, he instantly desired to inhabit the sea, and accordingly leaped into it, and was made a sea deity by Oceanus and Tethys, at the request of the gods. After this transformation, he became enamoured of the Nereid Scylla, whose ingratitude was severely punished by Circe. He is represented with a long beard, dishevelled hair, and shaggy eyebrows, and with the tail of a fish.—A son of Sisyphus, king of Corinth, by Merope, the daughter of Atlas, born at Potnia, a village of Bœotia. Having a desire to make his mares swifter than others in such a manner as to irritate Venus, that goddess inspired them with such fury that they tore his body to pieces as he returned from the games which Adrastus had celebrated in honour of his father. He was buried near Potnia.—A son of Minos II. and Pasiphae, who was smothered in a cask of honey, and miraculously brought to life by means of an herb, which had previously been seen by a soothsayer, named Polyidus, to re-animate a serpent.—A son of Epytus, who succeeded his father on the throne of Messenia, about ten centuries before the Augustan age. He introduced the worship of Jupiter among the Dorians, and was the first who offered sacrifices to Machaon, the son of Æsculapius.

GLEIWITZ, *gli-itz*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Klodnitz, 42 miles from Oppeln. Working in the royal iron-foundries forms the principal occupation of its inhabitants. *Pop.* 9,000.

GLEN, *glen*, the name of two rivers in England. 1. In Northumberland, rising in the Cheviot hills, and joining the Till at Fenton.—2. In Lincolnshire, taking its rise among the fens, and entering Fosdyke Wash.

GLENCOE, *glen'-ko*, a valley in Argyleshire, Scotland, noted for the military execution of its unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, by a party of English soldiers, in 1692, in consequence of an order, signed by William III. in council, for that purpose, and contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation. Many of the inhabitants had been in arms for the abdicated James II. Its bed is swept by Ossian's "Dark torrent of Cona." There is but one solitary farmhouse within a distance of 10 miles; and no portion of the Highlands presents a scene of such gloomy, silent grandeur.

GLENDALAGH, *glen'-da-la*, 'the seven churches,' a beautiful valley in Wicklow, Leinster, 5 miles from Rathdrum. It is nearly surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and contains two lakes and extensive ruins of the city of Glendalagh, which was formerly a bishopric, with an episcopal jurisdiction, extending to the walls of Dublin.—There are several other places in Ireland prefixed with the word GLEN, but of which there is nothing remarkable to record.

GLENDERMOT, or CLONDERMOT, *glen'-der-mot*, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, and lying partly within the bounds of the town of Londonderry. *Pop.* 10,000.

GLENDOWER, or GLENDWR, Owen, *glen'-door*, a celebrated Welshman, lineally descended from Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. For 14 years he opposed Henry IV., declaring him a usurper of the English throne. B. 1350; D. 1415.—In the opening scene of the third act of the First Part of Shakspeare's "Henry IV." occurs an interesting interview between Hotspur and this fiery Welshman, who there describes himself as

> "Not in the roll of common men;"

and further tells us that—

> "Three times hath Henry Bolingbroke made head
> Against my power; thrice from the banks of Wye,
> And sandy-bottom'd Severn have I sent him
> Bootless home and weather-beaten back."

GLENELG RIVER, *gle-nelg'*, a stream of considerable size in Victoria, South Australia. It enters the Southern Ocean near *lat.* 30° S., *lon.* 141° E.

GLENFINNAN, *glen-fin'-nan*, a valley of Scotland,

through which runs the river Finnan, from which it takes its name.

GLENLIVET, *glen-liv'-et*, a valley of Banffshire, in Scotland, noted for its whisky. It lies 20 miles from Huntly, and contains lead and iron ore.

GLENROY, *glen'-roi*, a valley of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, Lochaber. It is famous for its "parallel roads," supposed to have been the shores of a former lake which had several distinct epochs of subsidence.

GLENSHEE, SPITAL OF, *glen'-she*, a noted pass into the Grampian mountains, in Scotland, 20 miles from Cupar-Angus, and S. of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet.

GLENSHIEL, *glen'-sheel*, a parish of Ross-shire, Scotland, where, in 1719, the Jacobites were defeated. *Pop.* 500.—There are several other places in Scotland to which is attached the prefix GLEN, but of which there is nothing remarkable to record.

GLOCKNER (Gross), *glok'-ner*, a mountain of Austria, in the Tyrol, and the highest point of the Noric Alps. *Height*, 12,420 feet above the level of the sea.

GLOGAU, *glo'-gou*, a strongly-fortified town of Silesia, the capital of a circle, standing on the left bank of the Oder, 60 miles from Breslau. Its chief edifices are the garrison church, the Lutheran church and school, the synagogue, two hospitals, and a Catholic academy. On an island formed by the Oder, and separately fortified, is the cathedral. *Manf.* Sugar, beetroot, tobacco, straw hats, cotton and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 16,000, garrison inclusive.—The Circle is a flat, watered by the Oder and several small streams. *Area*, 276 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in corn, and rearing many cattle. *Pop.* 73,000.

GLOMMEN, *glom'-men*, the principal river of Norway, rising in the Dovrefield tableland, and, after a course of 270 miles, falling into the Cattegat at Frederickstadt.

GLOSSOP, *glos'-sop*, a parish of England, in Derbyshire, 14 miles from Manchester. *Manf.* Cotton, of which it is the principal seat in Derbyshire. It has, besides, woollen-mills, dyeing, bleaching, paper-works, and iron-foundries. *Pop.* 30,000.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, *glos'-ter-sheer*, one of the western counties of England, situate along the vale of the Severn, bounded on the N.W. and N.E. by the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Warwick; on the E. by Oxfordshire; on the S. by Berks, Somerset, and Wilts; and on the W. by the estuary of the Severn. *Area*, 1,268 square miles. *Desc.* The county is diversified by hill, vale, and forest. The Severn and the Avon mark out an extensive vale of the richest soil, the most genial climate, and every way adapted to the raising of corn and fruit, and the grazing of cattle. This district is divided into Upper and Lower, or the vales of Gloucester and Berkeley. On the west of the Severn, and entirely detached by it from the rest of the county, rises to some elevation, a district occupied principally with the Forest of Dean; while on the east of the Severn, and parallel with it to the distance of 6 to 10 miles, runs through the whole of the county, from Bath, on the Lower, nearly to Eversham, on the Upper Avon, the range of the Cotswold Hills, chiefly devoted to the pasture of sheep. *Rivers.* The Severn, Wye, Isis, and Upper and Lower Avon. *Pro.* The vale of Berkeley is chiefly devoted to the produce of the dairy and the rearing of cattle. In the vale of Gloucester a good deal of corn is raised. Here all the Gloucester cheese is produced, with excellent butter; and, in the vale of Berkeley, all the double Gloucester or double Berkeley, which is much superior in quality. The produce of the orchard forms also a capital object with the vale farmers; great quantities of cider and of perry are made annually, and this manufacture extends into the other districts. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, and limestone are the principal. The coal supplies the immense consumption of the Bristol manufactories, and even Bath in some degree. There are, besides, blue clay-stone, freestone of excellent quality, with stone tiles, on the Cotswold Hills, and paving-stones and grits in the forest. The mineral waters of Cheltenham and of Clifton have been long noted. *Manf.* Tin-plate, edge-tools, brass wire, wire cards, pins, and nails; but the most important are those of superfine broad-cloths, of Spanish wool, thin worsted stuffs and carpets at Cirencester, stockings at Tewkesbury, rugs and blankets at Dursley, cotton at Stroud, and felt hats in some of the villages. One navigable canal connects, by means of the tunnel of Sapperton, the navigation of the Severn with that of the Thames. There are other canals in the county, which is by railway connected with Birmingham, Forest of Dean, and London. *Pop.* 459,000.

GLOUCESTER, or GLOSTER, the capital of the above county, stands on the Severn, about 30 miles above its junction with the Bristol Channel, and 8 miles from Cheltenham. The Severn here divides itself into two branches, and forms the island of Alney, which is connected with both sides of the river by two bridges. The city consists chiefly of four spacious streets, meeting each other in the centre. The public buildings are handsome; but the chief object of interest is the cathedral of St. Peter, originally one of the finest Benedictine abbeys in the kingdom. It is remarkable for combining, in itself, the architecture of successive ages, the Norman and Saxon, with some of the finest examples of the Gothic or English. It is the place where a triennial musical festival is held alternately with Hereford and Worcester. There are several handsome parish churches, meeting-houses, and a synagogue; schools, hospitals, commodious market-houses, a custom-house, a theatre, a county gaol, built on the site of the ancient castle, and a shire-hall; a house of industry, a county infirmary, and a pump-room over a spa. *Manf.* Pins, cutlery, and soap. It has a considerable trade in timber, by the Berkeley canal through Bristol. The town is the see of a bishop. *Pop.* 18,000.—During some restorations effected in 1859, in the chapter-house at Gloucester, discoveries were made possessing considerable antiquarian interest. Leland states that several persons of great eminence were buried in the chapter-house, and mentions the names of six persons painted in black letter on the walls. Leland died in 1552, and, in 1859, judicious and careful restoration not only confirmed the truth of his statements, but even added to their importance. On the north wall, in one of the niches, by the removal of the calcareous crust, there can now be traced, though very faintly, the following inscriptions:—"Hic jacet Rogerus Comes de Hereford." On the south wall, in a panel or niche, "Hic jacet Barnardus de Novo Mercato. Hic jacet Paganus de Caducis." In the adjoining panel, "Hic jacet Robart Cortus. Hic jacet Adam de Caducis." Of these inscriptions only three are to be found in the old record; but additional ones contain the most interesting name of all—we mean that of Robart Cortus, most likely a contraction for Robert Curthose, or Robert, duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror. Tradition is uncertain as to his place of burial. His effigy, in Irish oak, however, used to stand before the high altar; and, taking the authority of Leland as correlative testimony, we may reasonably infer that Robert, duke of Normandy, was interred in the chapter-house of Gloucester cathedral.

GLOUCESTER, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In New Jersey. *Area*, 287 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—2. In Virginia. *Area*, 243 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—It is also the name of several townships with populations varying between 2,000 and 15,000.

GLOUCESTER, Robert of, the oldest of our English poets. Camden quotes many of his old English rhymes, and speaks highly of him. Lived in the 12th century.

GLOVER, Richard, *gluv'-er*, an English poet, educated at Cheam school, where, at 16, he wrote some verses to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, prefixed to Dr. Pemberton's view of that great man's philosophy. On leaving school, he entered the mercantile house of his father, who was engaged in the Hamburg trade. In 1737 he married a lady of fortune, and the same year published his "Leonidas," an epic poem. The whole plan and purpose of this effusion was to display the superiority of freedom over slavery, and how greatly preferable is the practice of virtue, and the evidence of public spirit, and the love of liberty, over riches and luxury. It acquired, in its day, extraordinary popularity. His poem of "London, or the Progress of Commerce," appeared in 1739. The same year he published his popular ballad, entitled "Hosier's Ghost," intended to rouse the national spirit against the Spaniards. About this time he distinguished himself

as a city politician, in taking the lead of the oppositions at elections. His credit was so great, that he was appointed to manage an application to parliament in behalf of the London merchants, and his speech, at the bar of the House of Commons, was printed. In 1753 was acted, at Drury-lane, his tragedy of "Boadicea," which had but indifferent success, although it ran for nine nights. His next tragedy, "Medea," in 1761, was better received, although it was written on the Greek model, and therefore not suited for modern representation. The same year he was elected a member parliament for Weymouth. B. in London, 1712; D. 1785.—Another epic of his, entitled the "Athenaid," was published in 1788, in 3 vols. 12mo, and is a continuation of "Leonidas," with which it ought always to be accompanied. Glover wrote also "Jason," a tragedy, and several other things, which have long ago passed into oblivion.

GLUCHOV, *gloo'-chof*, a town of European Russia, government of Tchernigov, on the Jesmen, 40 miles from Novgorod Sieverskoi. *Lat.* 51° 40′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 34° 20′ 15″ E. *Pop.* 8,000. This was formerly the residence of the Cossack hetman and the governors of Little Russia.

GLUCK, Christopher, *glook*, an eminent musician, who, after studying in Italy, visited England, and composed for the opera-house. He next went to Vienna, where he acquired great eminence; in 1774 he went to Paris, and his pieces were performed with such applause that he obtained a pension. His principal operas are, "The Fall of the Giants," "Orfeo," "Alceste," "Iphigénie en Aulide," "Echo et Narcisse," and "Armide." B. on the borders of Bohemia, in the Upper Palatinate, 1714; D. at Vienna, 1787. Besides his operas, he wrote "Letters on Music."

GLUCKSTADT, *glook'-stat*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Elbe, 28 miles from Hamburg. It is a regular and well-built place, with a harbour, a magazine, an arsenal, a foundry, a house of correction, a workhouse, and a navigation-school. Since 1830 it has been made a free port. *Pop.* 6,500. It is in communication by railway with Altona, Kiel, and Rendsburg.

GLYCERA, *glis'-e-ra*, a beautiful woman, celebrated by Horace.—A courtesan of Sicyon, so skilful in making garlands, that some attributed to her the invention of them.

GLYN, *glin*, a county of the United States, in Georgia. *Area*, 625 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000.

GMELIN, John George, *me'-lin*, a German botanist and physician, who became member of the academy at Petersburg, and was employed by the Russian government to explore, with others, the boundaries of Siberia. The result of his labours was his "Flora Siberica, seu Historia Plantarum Siberiæ," 4 vols. 4to. B. at Tubingen, 1709; D. 1755.

GMELIN, Samuel Gottlieb, nephew of the preceding, took his degree in medicine at his native place, and, after travelling in France and Holland, went to Petersburg. The empress of Russia appointed him to travel in Astrakan, in 1768. He next explored the coast of the Caspian Sea; but, on his journey to Russia, was seized by the Tartars, and died in confinement in 1774. B. at Tubingen, 1743. He wrote, "Historia Fucorum;" "Travels through Russia."

GMELIN, John Frederick, an eminent physician and chemist, who became professor of chemistry and natural history at Gottingen. He published numerous pieces on the Materia Medica, chemistry, mineralogy, and every part of natural history. One of the most celebrated is his edition of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus. He was also the author of a "History of Chemistry;" and the world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes from mineral and vegetable substances. B. at Tubingen, 1748; D. at Gottingen, in 1805.

GMUND, *gmoond*, the name of several towns in Germany, with populations varying between 160 and 7,000.

GMUNDEN, *gmoon'-den*, a town of Upper Austria, in the circle of Traun, situate among the finest scenery in Austria. It stands on the Lake of Traun, 7 miles from Linz. *Pop.* 3,500.

GNESEN, *gne'-sen*, a town of Prussia, in the government of Bromberg, 30 miles from Posen. It contains eleven churches, several convents, with a theological seminary, and is the see of the archbishop-primate of Prussian Poland. *Pop.* 7,500.

GNOSSIS, and GNOSSIA, *nos'-sis*, an epithet given to Ariadne, because she lived, or was born, at Gnossus. The crown which she received from Bacchus, and which was made a constellation, is called *Gnossia stella*.

GOA, *go'-a*, a district of India, belonging to the Portuguese. It lies in the province of Bejapoor, on the western coast. *Area*, 1,100 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. *Pro.* Pepper, rice, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, and salt. *Pop.* 315,000, of whom two-thirds are Roman Catholics. *Lat.* between 14° 54′ and 15° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 45′ and 74° 26′ E.

GOA, a maritime city of India, and formerly the capital of the Portuguese settlements in that country. It is situate on an island of about 24 miles in circumference, at the mouth of the Mandova river. It, in fact, consists of two cities,—Old Goa and New Goa. The former, however, is now nearly deserted, but it still contains many magnificent churches and excellent specimens of architecture. The viceroy and principal inhabitants reside in the new city, or Panjim, which is at the mouth of the river, within the forts. It possesses two harbours, well defended by various castles and batteries, mounting very heavy cannon. It still carries on an inconsiderable trade with the mother country, with China, and the coast of Africa; but it is fast falling to decay. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 15° 30′ N. *Lon.* 73° 57′ E.

GOALPARA, *go-al-pa'-ra*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 3,500 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing cotton, sugar, tobacco, and mustard. *Pop.* 400,000. *Lat.* between 25° 40′ and 26° 31′ N. *Lon.* between 89° 42′ and 91° 8′ S.

GOAR, ST., a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 15 miles from Coblentz. It is seated on the W. bank of the Rhine, under the stupendous rock and castle of Rheinfels, with which it surrendered to the French in 1794. On the opposite side of the river is the small town of St. Goarshausen, and on a mountain near it, is the strong castle called Katz. St. Goar has a considerable trade in wines and hides. *Pop.* 1,500.

GOAT ISLAND, *gote*, occupies the centre of the falls of Niagara, in N. America. *Ext.* about 80 acres, connected by a bridge with the U.S. side of the country.—Another desolate island in the Pacific Ocean, about 4 miles from Juan Fernandez.—Also a small island in the Eastern Archipelago.

GODAIN, *go'-bā*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, 10 miles from Laon. It has a large looking-glass manufactory. *Pop.* 1,500.

GOBELIN, Gilles, *gobe'-lī*, a French dyer, who is famous for having invented the fine scarlet which goes by his name. He resided in the faubourg of St. Marcel, in Paris, where his house still bears his name. Lived in the 16th century.

GOBI, or COBI, *go'-be*, a range of country in Central Asia, comprising a large part of Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia. *Ext.* 1,300 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 400 to 800 miles. *Desc.* Mostly a sandy desert, bounded by rocks, and interspersed by a few oases. *Lat.* between 40° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 90° and 120° E.

GOBRYAS, *go'-bre-as*, a Persian, one of the seven noblemen who conspired against the usurper Smerdis.

GODALMING, *god'-al-ming*, a town of Surrey, on the Wey, here crossed by a bridge 5 miles from Guildford. *Manf.* Fleecy hosiery, blankets, worsteds, cotton cloths, stockings, gloves; with a trade in hops, coals, timber, and bark. *Pop.* 5,000.

GODAVERY, *go-da'-ve-re*, a river of India, which rises on the eastern side of the Western Ghauts, about 70 miles to the north-east of Bombay. On reaching Rajamundry, in the Northern Circars, it divides into two main branches, the left falling into the Bay of Bengal, in *lat.* 16° 48′ N., *lon.* 82° 23′ E., and the right into the bay, in *lat.* 16° 18′ N., *lon.* 81° 46′ E.—In 1846 the directors of the East-India Company sanctioned the forming of a dam to command the delta of the river for the purpose of irrigation. *Length*, about 900 miles.

GODDARD, Jonathan, *god'-dard*, an English physician and chemist, who was educated at Oxford, but took

his degrees in physic at Cambridge. He was one of the first members of the society afterwards called the Royal, fellow of the College of Physicians, and physician to Cromwell, by whom he was appointed warden of Merton College, Oxford. At the Restoration he lost that situation, on which he removed to Gresham College, of which he was medical professor. Bishop Ward says he was the first Englishman who made a telescope. B. at Greenwich, 1617; D. 1674.—He wrote on the abuses of the apothecaries, and several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions."

GODEFROI, Denys, *god'-frwaw*, an eminent jurist, and a counsellor in the parliament of Paris. Being a Protestant, he was obliged to quit France, on which he settled first at Geneva, and afterwards at Strasburg, where he died in 1622. B. 1549. His works are, "Corpus Juris civilis, cum Notis," 4to; "Notæ in IV. Libris Institutionum," "Opuscula Varia Juris," &c.—His eldest son, THEODORE, became a Catholic, and counsellor of state in France. D. at Strasburg, in 1642. He wrote on the genealogical history of France.—JAMES, another son of Denys, adhered to the religion of his father, and became professor of law at Geneva, and a member of the council. D. 1659. He wrote several learned works, and edited Cicero and other ancient authors.—DENYS, son of Theodore, wrote "Mémoires et Instructions pour servir dans les Négotiations des Affaires concernant les Droits du Roi," folio. D. 1681.—JOHN, son of the last-mentioned, D. in 1732. He edited Philip de Commines's Memoirs, 5 vols. 8vo; and wrote the Memoirs of Queen Margaret, &c.

GODFREY, Sir Edmundbury, *god'-fre*, a magistrate, who was active in the discovery of the popish plot in 1678, and was made remarkable by the manner of his death. His body was found pierced by his own sword, and with many marks of violence; on which account his death was imputed to the papists, and his funeral was performed with great pomp. Lived in the 17th century.

GODFREY OF BOUILLON. (*See* BOUILLON, GODFREY DE.)

GODIVA, *go-di'-va*, a lady celebrated for an uncommon instance of generosity, the wife of Leofric, earl of Mercia. (*See* COVENTRY.)

GODMANCHESTER, *gum'-ces-ter*, a large village of England, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn. When James I. came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with seventy new ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; for they held their land by that tenure. It has a school, called the free grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth. *Pop.* 2,300.

GODOLPHIN, Sidney, *go-dol'-phin*, a poet, born of an ancient family in Cornwall, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1640 he was elected member of parliament for Helston, where he took the part of the earl of Strafford. He afterwards joined the king's army, but was slain in an action with the rebels at Chagford, in Derbyshire, in 1643. B. 1610. He wrote several poems, and translated "The Passion of Dido for Æneas," from Virgil, printed in 1658, 8vo. He was very intimate with Hobbes, who, in his "Leviathan," thus speaks of him: "I have known clearness of judgment and largeness of fancy, strength of reason and graceful elocution, a courage for the war and a fear for the laws, and all eminently in one man, and that was my most noble and honoured friend, Mr. Sidney Godolphin." Lord Clarendon says, that, great as this eulogy is, it was deserved.—

> "Thou'rt dead, Godolphin, who lov'dst reason true,
> Justice and peace;—soldier beloved, adieu!"

GODSTONE, *god'-stone*, a parish of Surrey, 27 miles from London by the S.E. Railway, on which it has a station. *Pop.* 1,700.—It has valuable sandstone-quarries.

GODTHAAB, *god'-thobe*, a village of S. Greenland, in Davis Strait. *Pop.* of the district, 800.—The first Danish colony in Greenland was established here in 1721.

GODWIN, William, *god'-win*, was the son of a dissenting minister, and was himself educated in a dissenting college, and in 1778 became minister of a congregation in London; but soon afterwards took charge of a meeting-house at Stowmarket, Suffolk. In 1783 he determined to quit the ministry, and, in order to pursue literature as a profession, he removed to London as a permanent residence. His first work appeared in 1793, and was entitled "Political Justice," which brought to its author much public notoriety and £700. "Whatever may be its mistakes," says Sir James Mackintosh, in noticing the work in the "Edinburgh Review," "it is certain that works in which errors equally dangerous are maintained with far less ingenuity, have obtained for their authors a conspicuous place in the philosophical history of the 18th century." In the following year appeared his novel of "Caleb Williams," which, whatever may be its merits as a novel, has certainly a political tendency: "a general review of the modes of domestic despotism, by which man becomes the destroyer of man." For this production he received only £84, although there is hardly another fiction in the English language so intensely interesting. His next work worthy of notice was his "St. Leon," which appeared in 1799, and for the copyright of which he received 400 guineas. It is a supernatural tale, and has none of the merits of his "Caleb Williams;" unless it be where he describes Bethlem Gabor. In 1801 he produced "Antonio; or, the Soldier's Return," a tragedy, which Serjeant Talfourd pronounced "a miracle of dulness," a judgment which was amply proved at its representation; for it was hooted from the stage in the presence of its unhappy author. He next published a "Life of Chaucer," which can claim no pretensions to merit of any kind, except it be the dreariness of prolixity, if such be merit. In 1805 appeared his "Fleetwood; or, the New Man of Feeling," which, in 1807, was succeeded by his "Faulkner; a Tragedy." This met a similar fate to that which befell his "Antonio." Several other works continued to flow from the prolific pen of Godwin; such as his "Essay on Sepulchres," a "Life of Chatham," the "Lives of the Nephews of John Milton," and one or two others of a passing kind, till 1817, when his novel of "Mandeville" appeared. This effort was generally pronounced inferior to his former productions in the same path. In 1820 his "Essay on Population" was brought out, in answer to the theory propounded by Malthus, and this, in 1824, was succeeded by his "History of the Commonwealth of England," &c., which was well received. In 1830, when 74 years old, he produced his novel of "Cloudesley;" in 1831 his "Thoughts on Man;" and in 1834 his last work, the "Lives of the Necromancers." He had now filled up the measure of his existence, and laid down his pen to look around him and to die. B. at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, 1756; D. 1836.—Godwin married Mary Woolstoncraft, who wrote "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters," a "Moral and Historical View of the French Revolution," and several other works, which enjoyed considerable popularity in their day. Her character, however, is pronounced by the "Gentleman's Magazine" to have been "grossly irreligious, indelicate, and dissolute." She was the mother of the future wife of Percy Bysse Shelley, the poet. B. either in Norfolk or Yorkshire, 1759; D. 1797.

GODWIN, a powerful Saxon lord and earl of Kent, who, in 1017, accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, where he behaved with such valour as to receive the daughter of that monarch in marriage, and large grants of land. On the death of Canute, he sided with Hardicanute against Harold, but afterwards espoused the cause of the latter. He was charged with murdering Alfred, one of the sons of Ethelred II., from which he vindicated himself by oath. On the death of Hardicanute, he joined Edward, who married his daughter; but afterwards he rebelled against his sovereign, and being unsuccessful, fled to Flanders. Having gathered fresh forces, he sailed up the Thames, and appeared before London, which threw the country into such confusion, that the king was obliged to negotiate peace with Godwin, who was restored to his estates. D. suddenly, while dining with the king at Winchester, in 1053.

GODWIN, Mary Woolstoncraft. (*See* GODWIN, William.)

GODWIN or GOODWIN SANDS lie off the coast of Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland. They run parallel with the coast for 9 miles. the roadstead

termed the Downs lying between them and the mainland. These sands occupy a space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin, earl of Kent, father of King Harold. It afterwards was given to the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury; but the abbot, neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was submerged in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked.

GOES, *goos*, a town of the Netherlands, in the island of South Beveland, with a harbour, on the Scheldt, 10 miles from Flushing. It has shipbuilding-docks, and an active trade in salt, hops, and corn. *Pop.* 5,500.

GÖTA-ELF, or GOTHA, *ge(r)-ta-elf*, a river of Sweden, rising in Lake Werner, and, after a course of 50 miles, entering the Cattegat. Near its origin are the falls of Trolhætta, to avoid which the canal of that name was cut.

GOETHE. (*See* GÖTHE.)

GOG, *gog*, a symbolical name of certain enemies of the people of God.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, *gog'-ma-gog*, are situate 3 miles from Cambridge. On their topmost summit are the remains of an ancient camp, with a triple intrenchment.

GOGUET, Anthony-Yves, *go'-goo-ai*, a French author, who wrote "Origines des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur Progrès chez les Anciens Peuples," 3 vols. 4to, which has been translated into English. B. at Paris, 1716; D. 1758.

GOHILWAR, *go-hil-war'*, a district of India, in the province of Guzerat. It is tributary to Britain, and is within the jurisdiction of the British district of Ahmedabad. *Desc.* Fertile, and yielding most of the grains and fruits of India. *Pop.* 248,000. *Lat.* between 20° 50′ and 22° N. *Lon.* between 71° 12′ and 72° 11′ E.

GOHUD, *go-hood'*, a town of India, in the territory of Gwalior, 55 miles from Agra. It is inclosed by walls, and has a citadel with lofty towers. *Pop.* Unascertained.

GOIL, LOCH, *goil*, a branch of Loch Long, in Argyleshire, Scotland, running for 4 miles N. to Lochgoilhead.

GOJAM, *go-jam'*, a province of Abyssinia, lying to the S. of Lake Tsana. *Desc.* In some parts mountainous, and in others diversified by hill and dale, covered with grass and watered by affluents of the Abai. *Pop.* Unascertained, but small. *Lat.* 10° to 11° N. *Lon.* 37° to 38° E.

GOLBORNE, *gol'-born*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles from Newton. *Pop.* 2,000.—It is a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

GOLCAR, *gol'-kar*, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Huddersfield. *Pop.* 4,500.

GOLCONDAH, *gol-kon'-da*, a town of Hindostan, strongly fortified both by nature and art, standing on a hill, 3 miles from Hyderabad. It was once noted for its diamonds. The black merchants usually buy parcels of ground, in which they search for these precious stones. They sometimes fail in meeting with any, and at others they find immense riches. There are also mines of salt and fine iron, and manufactures of curious calicoes and chintzes; but the city is now in a partially ruinous state. *Pop.* Unascertained.

GOLDAU, *gol'-do*, a village of Switzerland, 6 miles from Schwytz. It is at the foot of the Rossberg mountain, a landslip from which, in 1806, buried the former village of the same name, with several other villages.

GOLDBERG, *gold'-bairg*, the name of two towns in Germany.—1. In Prussian Silesia, on an affluent of the Oder, 12 miles from Leignitz. *Manf.* Woollens, gloves, and hosiery. *Pop.* 7,500.—Near this place, in 1813, the French were defeated by the Prussians.—2. In Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Lake of Goldberg, with baths in high reputation. *Pop.* 3,000.

GOLD COAST, a maritime country of Guinea, in Western Africa, stretching along the coast from the river Volta on the E. to Cape Lahu on the W., and bounded on the N. by Ashantee, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans in gold; and many of them are employed in fishing and cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange for maize, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. This country was discovered by the Portuguese, who, at Fort Elmina, founded a settlement, in 1482. The English established themselves in it in 1664, and the Danish settlements in it were ceded to England in 1850.

GOLDONI, Charles, *gol-do'-ne*, an Italian writer, who, at an early age, discovered a propensity to the drama, when his father caused a theatre to be built for him in his house. The Italian stage was reformed by him; and his comedies, which are numerous, are exceedingly humorous and natural. About 1761 he went to Paris, and became composer to the Italian theatre, besides which he had an appointment at court. B. at Venice, 1707; D. 1792.—His works were printed at Leghorn, in 31 vols. 8vo.

GOLDSMITH, Oliver, *gold'-smith*, one of the most distinguished ornaments of English literature, was the son of a clergyman of the established church, who held the living of Kilkenny West, in Ireland. Oliver, at an early age, was consigned to the charge of the village schoolmaster, one Thomas Byrne, a retired quartermaster of an Irish regiment, whose peculiarities are commemorated in the poem of "The Deserted Village," and form one of the finest poetical portraitures in the language. Subsequently, he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, and thence to Edinburgh, to study physic. Here he entered into all the convivialities of the social inhabitants of that city; but, having become security for the debt of a fellow-student, he was obliged to escape to England; but was arrested at Sunderland, and released by two college friends whom he there accidentally met. He was next sent to Leyden, in Holland, through the generosity of an uncle, Contarine, whose exhaustless goodness and kindheartedness to the wayward and thoughtless Oliver do honour to his species. Leaving Leyden, poor but adventurous, Goldsmith, in February, 1755, set out to travel over Europe on foot. On this occasion, and for this enterprise, he was furnished exactly with "one guinea in his pocket, a shirt on his back, and a flute in his hand." He partly "disputed his way," by accepting university challenges; and when weary of this, he betook himself to his flute; and "whenever I approached a peasant's house towards nightfall," he beautifully says, "I played one of my most merry tunes, and that procured me not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next day." The remembrance of the festive joy which his merry pipe produced at such times is finely recalled in his poem of "The Traveller." At Louvain he took the degree of bachelor of physic, the highest degree he ever attained. He returned to England in 1756. Being reduced to a low state, he became usher in a school at Peckham, where, however, he did not remain long, but settled in London, and subsisted by writing for periodical publications. One of his first performances was an "Inquiry into the State of Polite Learning in Europe." He next commenced a weekly periodical called "The Bee," but it failed; when, in 1760, he contributed to the "Public Ledger" of Mr. Newberry, his celebrated "Chinese Letters." He, at the same time, became a contributor to various other publications; but he emerged from obscurity in 1764, by the publication of his poem entitled "The Traveller; or, a Prospect of Society;" of which Dr. Johnson said "that there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time." The year following appeared his beautiful novel of "The Vicar of Wakefield." His circumstances were now respectable, and he took chambers in the Temple; but the liberality of his disposition, and a propensity to gaming, involved him in frequent difficulties. In 1768 he brought out his comedy of "The Good-Natured Man" at Covent Garden; but its reception was not equal to its merits. In 1770 he published "The Deserted Village," a poem which, in point of description and pathos, is beyond all praise. As a dramatic comic poet, he appeared to great advantage in the play of "She Stoops to Conquer; or, the Mistakes of a Night," which was produced in 1773, and which is still a favourite with the public. Besides these performances, he produced a number of others; as, a "History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," 2 vols. 12mo. This useful and pleasing work was, for a long time, at-

tributed to Lord Lyttleton. "A History of England," 4 vols. 8vo; "A Roman History," 2 vols. 8vo; "A Grecian History," 2 vols.; "A History of the Earth and Animated Nature," 8 vols. 8vo; and other works, all bearing the impress of an original and truly gentle and beautiful genius. B. at Pallas, near Ballymahon, Ireland, 1728; D. in London, 1774; and was buried in the Temple churchyard. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with a Latin epitaph by Dr. Johnson.

GOLGOTHA, *gol'-goth-a*, 'a heap of skulls,' a part of the hill of Calvary.

GOLIATH, *go-li'-a*, 'passage,' or 'discovery,' a giant of the Philistines, slain by David.

GOLIUS, James, *go'-le-oos*, a learned Orientalist, who was educated at Leyden, after which he went to France, and taught the Greek language at Rochelle. In 1622 he accompanied the Dutch ambassador to the emperor of Morocco, who was highly pleased with his conversation. After his return, he succeeded to the Arabic professorship. In 1625 he went to the Levant, and made excursions into Arabia, and, in 1629, returned to Leyden, where he was chosen professor of mathematics, which station he filled with great honour till his death, in 1667. B. at the Hague, 1596.—He published an Arabic Lexicon, a Persian Dictionary, the Saracen History of Elmacin, the Life of Tamerlane, the Astronomical Elements of Alfregan, &c.

GOLIUS, Peter, an elder brother of the preceding, was the author of several works, both in Greek and Latin, and founded a monastery of the Barefooted Carmelites on Mount Libanus. He was afterwards employed on a mission to the East Indies, and died at Surat, about 1673. B. at Leyden.—He had a considerable share in editing the grand Arabic Bible printed at Rome in 1671. He also translated some religious manuals into that language.

GOLNITZ, *golt'-nitz*, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zips, 20 miles from Eperies. It is the seat of a mining council, and has large iron-foundries, and factories of wire and cutlery. *Pop.* 5,500.

GOLYDDAN, *go-lid'-dan*, the bard of Cadwallader, the last nominal king of the Britons. Flourished in the latter part of the 7th and beginning of the 8th century.

GOMAR, Francis, *go'-mar*, a zealous defender of the Calvinistic doctrines, who studied at both the English universities, and, in 1594, became professor of divinity at Leyden. When Arminius was chosen as his colleague, in 1603, a difference arose between them on the subjects of grace and predestination, and Gomar conducted himself in the controversy with great bitterness. In 1611 he resigned his professorship, and went to Middleburg, whence, in 1614, he removed to Saumur, and afterwards to Groningen. He distinguished himself by his ardour against the Arminians at the synod of Dort. His works are almost wholly polemical. B. at Bruges, 1563; D. at Groningen, 1641.

GOMBAULD, John Ogier de, *gom'-bolt*, a French poet, and one of the first members of the French Academy. His works are tragedies, pastorals, romances, sonnets, and epigrams. D. in 1666.

GOMBROON, called also BUNDER ABBAS, *gom-broon'*, a seaport-town of Persia, on a bay of the Gulf of Ormus. It is the port of Schiras, and of all the south of Persia, but is now greatly decayed. *Lat.* 27° 18′ N. *Lon.* 56° 12′ E.

GOMER, *go'-mer*, 'to finish,' or 'a consumer,' the eldest son of Japnet, whose descendants peopled Asia Minor and Europe.

GOMER, *go-'mair*, a town of Hungary, on the Sajo, capital of a county of the same name, 180 miles from Vienna. It has a trade in wine and tobacco. *Pop.* 1,000.—The COUNTY has an area of 1,700 miles, with a population of 161,000.

GOMERA, *go-mair'-a*, one of the Canaries, consisting properly of one high mountain, in winter covered with snow, 18 miles from Teneriffe. *Ext.* 12 miles long, by 9 broad. *Desc.* Fertile in the valleys, and producing corn, cotton, sugar, fruits, and wine. *Pop.* 12,000.

GOMERSALL, *gom'-er-sal*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Bradford. *Manf.* Principally woollen cloths. *Pop.* 10,000.

GOMORRAH, *go-mor'-rah*, 'a rebellious people,' a city of ancient Canaan, destroyed with Sodom, on account of the wickedness of its inhabitants.

GONAIVE, LA, *go-naiv'*, an island lying to the W. of Hayti, in the W. Indies, in the Bay of Leogane. *Ext.* 36 miles long, with an average breadth of 8.

GONDAR, *gon'-dar*, a city of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height, 30 miles from Lake Tezana. The houses are only of one story, built of clay, with the roofs thatched in the form of cones. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 12° 30′ N. *Lon.* 37° 40′ E.

GONDEBAUD, or GUNDOBALD, *gon'-de-bo*, third king of Burgundy, who ascended the throne on the death of his brother Chilperic in 491. He ravaged Italy, and in 499 called a council at Lyons to reconcile the Catholics and Arians, but without success. Soon after this he was defeated by Clovis, king of the Franks, and his brother Godesil; but on becoming tributary to the former, he recovered his dominions. Gondebaud then put his brother to death. He afterwards reigned in peace, civilized his country, and introduced a system of laws still extant by the title of "La Loi Gourbette." D. in 516.

GONDWANA, *gond-wa'-na*, a wild tract of Southern India, covered with jungle, and inhabited by a wandering cruel race, who live in a state of nudity. *Lat.* between 19° 50′ and 24° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 38′ and 87° 20′ E.

GONSALVA, Hernandez de Cordova, *gon-sal'-va*, surnamed the Great Captain, a Spanish commander, was descended of a noble family, and distinguished himself in the conquest of Granada, under Ferdinand and Isabella. Afterwards, he was sent to Naples, which he recovered almost entirely from the French. He next conquered Apulia and Calabria, and captured Taranto in 1501. Two years afterwards, he entered Naples in triumph, and, for his services, was made a constable of that kingdom and duke of Terranova. Ferdinand, however, being jealous of the Great Captain, recalled him, and banished him to his estate in Granada, where he died in 1515. B. 1443.

GONZAGA, *gon-za'-ga*, a town of Northern Italy, Lombardy, 14 miles from Mantua. *Manf.* Silk goods, and there is a large fair held for cattle and agricultural produce. *Pop.* 15,000.

GOOD HOPE. (*See* CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.)

GOODRICH, Samuel Grisnold, an American author. (*See* PARLEY, Peter.)

GOOLE, *gool*, a river-port town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, 3 miles S. from Howden. It has docks for coasting and merchant vessels, and an active trade in coal. *Pop.* 3,000.

GOOMTY, or GOOMTEE, *goom-te'*, a river of Hindostan, rising in a morass, in *lat.* 28° 30′ N., *lon.* 80° 10′ E., and entering the Ganges 16 miles below Benares. There are so many of the dead thrown into it, that its waters may be accounted unfit for use, otherwise than for the purposes of navigation and irrigation. *Length*, 480 miles.

GOONASS PASS, *goo'-nas*, a pass in Bussahir, across the S. range of the Himalaya. *Height*, 16,000 feet above the level of the sea.

GOOSE ISLAND, *goose*, in the river St. Lawrence, 12 miles below the island of Orleans. Also a rocky islet in Bass Strait, Australia, on which a lighthouse is erected.

GOOTY, *goo'-te*, a strong fort and town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 50 miles from Bellary. They stand on a mountain upwards of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* Of civilians, 5,000.

GOPPINGEN, *gop'-ping-en*, a neat town of Wurtemberg, 28 miles from Ulm. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, pottery-ware, and paper. *Pop.* 5,000.

GORBALS, *gor'-bals*, a parish of Scotland, and suburb of Glasgow, on the S. side of the Clyde. *Pop.* 61,000.

GORDIANUS, M. Antoninus Africanus, *gor-di-ai'-nus*, a son of Metius Marcellus, descended from Trajan, by his mother's side, was an example of piety and virtue. He composed a poem in thirty books, upon the virtues of Titus Antoninus and M. Aurelius. Having been promoted to the prætorship, and subsequently elected consul, he took the government of Africa in the capacity of pro-consul. After he had attained his 80th year, he was roused from a tranquil reign by the tyranny of

the Maximini, and was proclaimed emperor by the rebellious troops of his province. He long declined to accept the imperial purple, but the threats of immediate death forced his compliance. Maximinus marched against him with the greatest indignation; and Gordian sent his son, with whom he shared the imperial dignity, to oppose the enemy. Young Gordian was killed in battle the 25th of June, 236 A.D., and the father strangled himself at Carthage, before he had been six weeks at the head of the empire, 236 A.D. He was universally lamented by the army and people.—M. Antoninus Pius, grandson of the first Gordian, was but 12 years old when he was honoured with the title of Cæsar. He was proclaimed emperor in his 16th year, and his election was attended with universal approbation. In his 18th year he married Furia Sabina Tranquillina, daughter of Misitheus, a man celebrated for his eloquence and public virtues. Gordian conquered Sapor, king of Persia, who had invaded the Roman provinces, and took many flourishing cities in the East. In this success the senate decreed him a triumph, and saluted Misitheus, his father-in-law, as the guardian of the republic. Assassinated in the East, 244 A.D.

GORDIUS, *gor'-de-us*, a Phrygian, who, though originally a peasant, was raised to the throne, in consequence of an oracle having told the Phrygians to give the crown to the first man they met going to the temple of Jupiter, mounted on a chariot. The famous Gordian knot took its origin from this chariot. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught-tree was made in such an artful manner, that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. From this circumstance, a report was spread, that the empire of Asia was promised, by the oracle, to him who could untie the Gordian knot. Alexander, in his conquest of Asia, passed by Gordium, and as he wished to inspire his soldiers with courage, and make his enemies believe that he was born to conquer Asia, he cut the knot with his sword, and asserted that the oracle was then fulfilled, and that his claims to universal empire were fully justified.

GORDON, George, *gor'-don*, commonly called Lord George Gordon, was the son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon. At an early age he entered the navy, but subsequently quitted it on account of some dispute with Lord Sandwich. He afterwards sat in parliament for Luggershall, and brought himself into notice by his opposition to the bill for granting further toleration to Roman Catholics. His intemperance on this occasion proved the cause of the riots in 1780, for which he was tried and acquitted. In 1786 he was excommunicated for not appearing as a witness in a cause. In 1788 he was found guilty of publishing a libel against the queen of France, on which he fled to Holland. A little after this he returned to England, and was taken in the disguise of a Jew, which profession he had adopted, and committed to Newgate, where he died in 1793. B. 1750.

GORDON, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Area*, 302 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

GORE, *gor*, a district of Upper Canada, in British N. America, bounded an the S. and W. by the districts London and Niagara, N. by York and Home, and E. by Lake Ontario. It is rich in minerals. *Pop.* 45,000.

GORE, Mrs. Catharine Grace, a distinguished English novelist, who, by her works, did more to familiarize the public mind with the tone of fashionable manners and conversation than any other writer of her day. Her novels and other works extend to upwards of 150 volumes. B. in Nottinghamshire, 1799.

GOREE, a town and small island, or rather rock, off the coast of Africa, little more than a mile from Cape Verd. It produces nothing, and its importance is solely derived from its inaccessible situation, on a naked rock of black basalt, rising to the height of 300 feet. *Pop.* 3,000, comprising 20 or 30 Europeans. *Lat.* 14° 36′ N. *Lon.* 17° 22′ W.—This island was first occupied by the Dutch, and afterwards was taken by the French, to whom it was finally ceded by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is now the bulwark of the possessions of the French in Africa. It is the entrepôt for all the French trade with the opposite coast of Africa.

GORGEI, Arthur, *gor'-ge*, a Hungarian, who, in 1837, entered the Hungarian life-guards, and, in 1842, was attached to the hussars of the Palatinate; but, in 1845, quitted the army and retired to his own estates, where he lived a quiet life, devoting himself principally to the study of the sciences. In 1848 he appeared as a volunteer in the field, in defence of his country against the Croatians and Sclavonians, and was invested with the rank of captain. His time was, at first, chiefly occupied in organizing the Hungarian forces; and, having been sent to operate in the neighbourhood of Pesth, on the Danube, he obtained full powers from the Hungarian prime-minister, Count Batthiany, to adjudicate upon cases of treason and other crimes in a court-martial. This power was first exercised upon Count Eugene Zichy, who had been found guilty of communicating with Jellachich, and upon whom the sentence of death was passed and carried into execution. Gorgei was subsequently called upon to act against General Roth, and was so far successful, as to cause that general to lay down his arms. For this Gorgei obtained the rank of colonel. Subsequently he was defeated at the battle of Schwechat, notwithstanding which, he was appointed by Kossuth as commander-in-chief of the Hungarian armies. Fortune, however, did not smile upon him in the field, and he was shortly afterwards superseded in the command, but had it again conferred upon him. He then won the battle of Nagy-sarlo, and relieved the garrison of Komorn. Hungary was now declared an independent state, with Kossuth for its governor, and Gorgei for its minister-at-war. He next took Buda, but was subsequently forced to retreat before General Haynau. He next rose to be dictator of Hungary; but disaster attended the arms of the patriots, and he received the pardon of the emperor of Austria, and retired to Klagenfurt. B. at Toporaz, 1818.

GORGIAS, Leontinus, *gor'-je-as*, a celebrated orator of the school of Empedocles, was a native of Leontinum, in Sicily. A golden statue was erected to his honour at Delphi. Plato has given his name to one of his dialogues. Lived 417 B.C.

GORGONA, *gor-go'-na*, a small island in the Mediterranean, 16 miles from the coast of Tuscany, near which large quantities of anchovies are taken. It is nothing more than a wooded rock. *Ext.* 2 miles long, by about the same breadth.—Other two islands off the coast of S. America.

GORGONES, *gor-go'-nees*, three celebrated sisters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto. Their names were Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, all immortal except Medusa. According to the mythologists, their hairs were entwined with serpents, their hands were brass, their body was covered with impenetrable scales, and their teeth were as long as the tusks of a wild boar. They were so frightful that they turned to stone all those on whom they fixed their eyes. Mythologists differ in their accounts of them. They were conquered by Perseus, who, it is said, was furnished, by different deities, with weapons which he afterwards returned to them. The head of Medusa remained in his hands; and after he had finished all his laborious expeditions, he gave it to Minerva, who placed it on her ægis, with which she turned into stone all such as fixed their eyes upon it. It is said, that, after the conquest of the Gorgons, Perseus took his flight in the air towards Ethiopia, and that the drops of blood which fell to the ground from Medusa's head, were changed into serpents, which have, ever since, infested the sandy deserts of Libya. The horse Pegasus also arose from the blood of Medusa, as well as Chrysaor with his golden sword. Hesiod fixed the residence of the Gorgons in the west, Æschylus in Scythia, and Ovid in Libya, near the lake Triton.

GORGOPHONE, *gor-gof'-o-ne*, a daughter of Perseus and Andromeda, who married Perieres, king of Messenia. After the death of Perieres, she married Œbalus. She is the first whom the mythologists mention as having had a second husband.

GORGOPHORA, *gor-gof'-o-ra*, a surname of Minerva, from her ægis, on which was the head of the Gorgon Medusa.

GORING, *gor'-ing*, the name of two parishes in England.—1. In Oxford. *Pop.* 1,000.—2. In Sussex. *Pop.* 600.

GORIO, Antony Francis, *go'-re-o*, a learned Italian antiquary, the author of "Musæum Florentium," or a description of the cabinet of the grand duke of Florence, 11 vols. fol.; "Musæum Etruscum," 8 vols. folio; "Musæum Cortenese," folio; "Ancient Inscrip-

tions in the Towns of Tuscany," 3 vols. folio. B. in Florence. D. 1757.

GORITZ, *go'-ritz*, a town of Illyria, on the Izonzo, 20 miles from Trieste. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and occupies a site extremely picturesque. *Manf.* Chiefly leather, earthenware, confectionary, and rosoglio. *Pop.* 11,000.—Here Charles X. of France died in 1836.

GORKUM, *gor'-kum*, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of S. Holland, 22 miles from Rotterdam. *Pop.* 9,000.

GORLITZ, *gor'-litz*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 50 miles from Dresden. It is surrounded by walls, entered by eleven gates, and has three suburbs. *Pop.* 20,000.

GORT, *gort*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, Connaught, 16 miles from Ennis. It has a barracks, and a large market is held in it. *Pop.* 5,200.

GORTON, *gor'-ton*, a township of Lancashire, 4 miles from Manchester, which it supplies with water from a reservoir near it. *Pop.* 4,500. A station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway.

GORTSCHAKOFF, *gort'-sha-kof*, the name of three Russian brother princes, two of whom distinguished themselves as military commanders, and one as a diplomatist.—Prince PETER, a military commander, took part in the Russian wars against Turkey, and, in 1839, was made governor of Eastern Siberia. In 1843 he became general of infantry, and, in 1851, retired from service. B. 1790.—Prince MICHAEL played a prominent part in many of the Russian wars, and, in 1855, succeeded Prince Menschikoff in the command of the Russian forces in the Crimea. He superintended the defence of Sebastopol, which, however, he was at last forced to evacuate, making a masterly retreat. B. 1795.—Prince ALEXANDER, the diplomatist, represented Russia at various European courts, and, in 1855, negotiated the peace between Russia and the western powers. B. 1800.

GORUCKPORE, *gor-uk-por'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, inclosed by Nepaul, Oude, Sarun, and Azimghur. *Area*, 7,346 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, with a fertile soil, producing the usual cerealia, with maize, oil-seeds, tobacco, indigo, and cotton. *Pop.* 2,400,000.—The capital town of the district is of the same name, and stands on the Raptee, 420 miles from Calcutta. *Pop.* 46,000.

GOSHEN, *go'-shen*, the name of several towns in the U. S., none of them with a population above 4,000.

GOSHEN, 'approaching,' or 'nearness,' a frontier city of Egypt, on the eastern bank of the Nile, from which the "Land of Goshen" was named; a fertile district of Judah.

GOSLAR, *gos'-lar*, a town of Hanover, principality of Hildesheim, on the Gosse, 28 miles from Brunswick. It is an old place, with crowded streets and mean houses. *Manf.* Vitriol, carpets, leather, shot, and hardware goods. *Pop.* 8,000. This place was formerly a frequent residence of the German emperors, as it was also a seat of the German diets.

GOSPORT, *gos'-port*, a fortified seaport-town of England, in Hampshire. It is situate on a projecting point of land at the W. side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbour, and is connected with Portsmouth by a floating bridge. On the S.W. is a commodious bay. It has numerous government works and magazines for supplying the wants of the navy; also extensive barracks for the accommodation of the military. The principal street extends W. from the harbour to the works, and contains many handsome houses. In the town is an extensive iron-foundry, for the manufacture of anchors and other articles required for shipping. To the S. of the town stands Haslar Royal Hospital, for sick and wounded seamen. *Pop.* 7,500, mostly engaged in government navy works.

GOTHA, *go'-ta*, a town of Central Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, 14 miles from Erfurt. It stands on the declivity of a hill crowned by the palace of Friedenstein, which is the usual residence of the sovereigns of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Here also are a valuable library, an arsenal, and an extensive cabinet of natural history, artificial curiosities, and medals, with a suitable library; also several charitable establishments. *Manf.* Porcelain, woollen, and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 14,500. Since 1764, the "Almanach de Gotha" has been published here.—The DUCHY of Gotha forms part of Saxe-Coburg, and lies on the N. side of the Thuringian forest. *Pop.* 106,000. (*See* SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.)

GOTHA CANAL, Sweden, unites the lakes Wener and Wetter and the Baltic Sea with the Cattegat. *Length*, about 25 miles.

GOTHARD, ST., *go'-tard*, the name of an elevated tract in the central part of Switzerland, between the cantons of Uri, Valais, Tessin, and the Grisons. It consists properly of a circular plain, surrounded on all sides, by some of the loftiest summits of the Alps. *Height*, from 8,000 to 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. Not far from the hospice, the rivers Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, and Tissin have their sources. The PASS OF ST. GOTHARD is one of the best and most frequented routes across the Alps. At its summit, 6,976 feet high, is the hospice, where travellers may commodiously find repose. On the N. slope is the celebrated Devil's Bridge across the Reuss. Here, in 1799, the French and Russians had several combats. The group of St. Gothard lies in *lat.* 46° 33′ N., *lon.* 8° 35′ E.

GÖTHE, John Wolfgang von, *ge(r)-te(r)*, the most distinguished name in the modern literature of Germany, was, in his fifteenth year, sent to the university of Leipsic, where, however, he rather indulged in a desultory than a regular course of study. In 1768 he left the university of Leipsic, and went to that of Strasburg, with a view to the legal profession; but chemistry, anatomy, and other kindred sciences commanded more of his attention than the law. In 1771, however, he took the degree of doctor of jurisprudence, and went to Wetzlar, where love for a betrothed lady, and the suicide of a young man named Jerusalem, supplied him with subjects for speculation, which resulted in the production of "Werther." This work appeared in 1774, and immediately fixed public attention upon its author. In 1782 he entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, to whom he had been introduced, and who loaded him with honours. He was made president of the council-chamber, and ennobled. He took up his residence at Weimar, where he was surrounded by some of the first minds of Germany, and where the direction of the theatre was confided to his care. Here he brought out the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Schiller, with splendid effect, and also produced several of his own dramatic poems. Of these we may mention his "Faust,"—his greatest work; "Goetz de Berlichingen," "Tasso," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Stella," and "Count Egmont." In 1786 he left Weimar for Italy, and was absent two years, visiting Sicily, and remaining a considerable time in Rome. In 1792 he was, with his prince, in the campaign in Champagne, and was afterwards created minister. In 1807 he received from the emperor Alexander of Russia the order of Alexander Nevsky, and, from Napoleon I., the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. His writings are too voluminous to be enumerated here; but we must not forget to mention his "Wilhelm Meister," a moral fiction; and his "Herman and Dorothea." The lyrics of Göthe are especially beautiful; but his "Faust" is a poem pre-eminently philosophical. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1749; D. at Weimar, 1832.

GOTHLAND, *goth'-land*, a former division of Sweden, comprising all the country to the southward of the Lake Wener, having the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic for its maritime boundaries. It is now divided into 12 districts.—The province of EAST GOTHLAND is now generally identical with the district Luckoping; that of WEST GOTHLAND with the districts Mariestadt, Gothenborg, and Wenersborg. (*See* SWEDEN.)

GOTHLAND, an island of the Baltic, near the south-east coast of Sweden, and belonging to that crown. It forms, along with some very small islands that surround it, the district of Wisby. *Area*, 1,227 square miles. *Desc.* The island is hilly on the coast, but level and fertile in the interior. *Pro.* Corn, and there is excellent pasturage. Wisby is the capital. *Pop.* 42,000. *Lat.* 56° 54′ to 57° 56′ N. *Lon.* 18° 6′ to 19° 6′ E.

GOTTENBURG, or GOTHENBURG, *got'-ten-boorg*, a seaport-town in the south-west of Sweden, situate near the mouth of the large river called Gotha-Elf, immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. The town is divided into Upper and Lower, the former

built upon adjacent rocks, rising to the height of from 100 to 300 feet, and the latter standing in a marshy plain. Though perfectly level, the houses are all built upon piles. The principal street runs from east to west, and divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The Upper town, from its situation, is built with less regularity; but it has an imposing appearance, the houses rising one above another in the form of an amphitheatre. The only considerable public edifices of Gottenburg are the exchange, the extensive buildings belonging to the East-India Company, an hospital, and a magnificent church, built since 1812, with stones from Scotland; several other churches, a theatre, barracks, and hospital. It has, besides, several learned societies, a college, a public library, orphan asylum, and schools. The only curiosities of the place are a few private collections of paintings. The harbour is commodious for vessels of moderate size, and is defended by three forts. *Manf.* Coarse linen and woollen stuffs, leather, sail-cloth, ropes, silk and cotton goods, soap, tobacco; also sugar-refineries. Iron and steel, furnished by the rich mines of Warmeland, form the principal articles of export; and, after these, herrings, linen, timber, tar, train oil, and alum. *Pop.* 30,000.

GOTTHI, *goth'-i*, a celebrated nation of Germany, called also Gothones, Gutones, Gythones, and Guttones. They were warriors by profession, and extended their power over all parts of the world, but chiefly directed their efforts against the Roman empire. Their first attempt was on the provinces of Greece, whence they were driven by Constantine. They plundered Rome, under Alaric, one of their most celebrated kings, A.D. 401, and finally introduced disorders, anarchy, and revolutions in the west of Europe.

GOTTINGEN, *got'-ting-en*, a town in the south of Hanover, and capital of the province of Gottingen, 60 miles from Hanover. It stands in a pleasant valley, on a canal branching from the Leine. It was formerly fortified; but the walls are now demolished, and their site laid out in public walks. Gottingen is a place of antiquity, and was, some centuries ago, included in the list of Hanse towns; but its chief title to notice arises from its celebrated university, founded by George II. in 1734, which embraces all the great departments of literature and science, and, till 1831, was the principal of the German universities. To the university is attached a library, consisting of 320,000 volumes and 5,000 MSS. In 1751, an academy of sciences was connected with the university, besides a museum, botanic garden, and various other institutions. To it is also attached the *Spruch Kollegium*, a judicial society, for whose decision questions are brought from all parts of Germany. Gottingen has also a female high school. Its religious edifices consist of several Lutheran and Calvinist churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel. *Manf.* Woollen and linen stuffs, coloured paper, musical instruments, and steel-ware goods. *Pop.* 10,300. *Lat.* 57° 31′ 48″ N. *Lon.* 9° 56′ 45″ E.—Under the French empire, 1807-14, Gottingen was the capital of the department Leine.

GOTTLIEBRN, *got-tle'-ben*, a small town of Switzerland, on the Rhine, 3 miles from Constance. Its castle was successively the prison of the reformers John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and Malleobus.

GOTTSCHED, John Christopher, *got'-shed*, a German poet, and philosophical writer, who became professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics, at Leipsic. He greatly improved the German language by his works, the principal of which are, "Essay towards a Critical History of Poetry for the Germans;" the "Death of Cato," a tragedy; "Collections towards a Critical History of the German Language, Poetry, and Eloquence;" "the First Principles of General Philosophy;" "the German Theatre;" "the Principles of the German Language;" "Poems," &c. B. at Konigsberg, 1700; D. at Leipsic, 1766.—Madame Gottsched was also a good dramatic writer. D. in 1762.

GOUDA, or TER-GOUW, *gow'-da*, a town of the Netherlands, on the Yssel, 12 miles from Rotterdam. Its church of St. John the Baptist, at Gouda, is one of the handsomest and largest in the country. The great market-place is of a triangular form, with a handsome town-house, built in 1449, standing in the centre. *Manf.* Woollens, tobacco, sail-cloth, and cordage. *Pop.* 15,000.

GOUDELIN, or GOUDOULI, Peter, *goo'-de-lā*, a Gascon poet, whose verses have great sprightliness and a delicate simplicity. His works, which are much admired by his countrymen, have gone through numerous editions. B. at Toulouse, 1579; D. there, 1629.

GOUGH, Hugh, Viscount, G.C.B., *gof*, entered the army in 1794, and, in the following year, was sent with his regiment to the Cape of Good Hope, which he assisted to capture, and subsequently served in the West Indies. In 1809, as major of the 87th regiment, he was dispatched to the Peninsula, where he commanded his corps at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, Nivelle, Cadiz, and Tarifa. For his bravery in these engagements, his armorial bearings were augmented by an additional heraldic device. At Talavera he was wounded, and had a horse shot under him; but his gallantry was so conspicuous that, on the recommendation of the duke of Wellington, he received brevet rank for services performed in the field, and became lieutenant-colonel. In 1830 he was made a major-general, and, in 1837, took command of a division of the Indian army. He had not been long at his post, however, when he was ordered to China, where he took the command of the British troops, when his conduct in the attack on Canton caused him to be made a G.C.B. On the close of the Chinese war, in 1842, he was created a baronet, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament. Returning to India, he became commander-in chief of the British forces, and entered on the Mahratta war. After gaining the battle of Maharajpore, and terminating the war, he in 1845 encountered the Sikhs, whom, with the assistance of the governor-general, Lord Hardinge, he successively defeated at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. For his services in this war he again received a vote of thanks from both houses of parliament, and, in 1846, was raised to the peerage as Baron Gough. In 1848-49 he was once more engaged against the same enemy, and finally defeated them at Goojerat, though at a great sacrifice of life. For this victory he was again thanked by both houses of parliament, created a viscount, with a pension of £2,000 per annum from the legislature, and a like sum from the East-India Company. In 1849 he returned to England, and retired from active service. In 1854, on the death of the marquis of Anglesey, he became colonel of the Royal Horse-guards. B. near Limerick, Ireland, 1779.

GOUGH, John B., a celebrated lecturer upon temperance, who, in his twelfth year, emigrated to America, and became a bookbinder. Having fallen into habits of intemperance, however, he sank to the lowest state of degradation, from which he was ultimately rescued by taking the total-abstinence pledge. He now devoted himself to the dissemination of those principles by which he had felt himself benefitted; and acquired a wide-spread fame, both in America and Great Britain, by the dramatic style of advocacy which he adopted in setting forth, upon the platform, the principles he had espoused. B. at Sandgate, Kent, 1817.

GOUKEKA, GOUKCHA, or SEVAN, LAKE OF, *gou-ke'-ka*, lies in Georgia, 24 miles from Erivan. *Ext.* 48 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 5 to 20. This lake furnishes fine fish, and contains the island of Sevan. *Height*, 5,300 feet above the level of the sea.

GOURNAI, Mary de Jars, *goor'-nai*, a French lady, celebrated for her wit and talents. She was adopted by the celebrated Montaigne, for whose works, which she edited, she had an enthusiastic admiration. B. at Paris, 1566; D. there, 1645. Her writings were published in one volume 4to.

GOUROCK, *goo'-rok*, a town of Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde, in Renfrewshire, 3 miles from Greenock. *Pop.* 2,500.

GOVAN, *go'-van*, a parish of Scotland, partly in Lanarkshire, and partly in Renfrewshire, with a village of the same name on the Clyde, 3 miles from Glasgow. *Pop.* 15,000.

GOVERDHUN, *go-verd-hun'*, a town of British India, in the N.W. provinces, 20 miles from Muttra. It is famous for its Hindoo mythological legends. *Pop.* Unascertained.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, *guv'-er-nors*, belongs to the United States, and lies in the harbour of New York, about 1 mile S. of the battery. *Area*, 70 acres. It is strongly fortified, with a garrison of 1,000 men.

GOWER, John, *gour*, an early English poet, became eminent as a professor of law in the Inner Temple, and is supposed to have been chief justice of the Common Pleas. He was a liberal benefactor to the church of St. Saviour, Southwark, where his monument still remains. B. in Yorkshire, 1325; D. in London, 1402. His works are of the grave kind; whence his friend Chaucer styles him the "Moral Gower." They consist of three parts,—"Speculum Meditantis," "Vox Clamantis," "Confessio Amantis." They were printed first by Caxton in 1483. The "Confessio Amantis" is said to have been written by command of Richard II., who, "meeting our poet Gower rowing in the Thames, near London, invited him into the royal barge, and, after much conversation, requested him to 'book some new thing.'" Gower, although hardly a poet by nature, had some effect in exciting a taste for verse. According to himself, Chaucer was his disciple, but far excelled him in the true spirit of poesy.

GOWER, or GWR, *goor*, a peninsula of S. Wales, projecting into the British Channel, and forming the W. part of Glamorganshire. *Ext.* 15 miles long, with an average breadth of 5. *Desc.* High and precipitous on the coast, with shores deeply indented. Since the time of Henry I., it is said a colony of Flemings have occupied the S.W. of this extremity.

GOYANNA, *go-yan'-na*, a city of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, on the Goyanna river, 40 miles from Olinda. *Pop.* 13,000.

GOYAZ, *go'-yaz*, the central province of Brazil, surrounded by the provinces San Paulo, Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Maranham, Para, and Matto-Grosso. *Area*, estimated at 320,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and watered by the Toncantins. In the valleys the soil is fertile, and produces maize, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and manioc. The fruits are the same as those grown in the south of Europe. Horned cattle are reared in innumerable herds. *Pop.* 190,000, mostly Indians. *Lat.* between 8° and 20° S. *Lon.* between 46° and 52° W.

GOYAZ, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of the same name, situate near the centre of the empire, 1,300 miles from Balem. It was formerly called Villa Boa, and is the seat of the legislative assembly of the province. *Pop.* about 8,000.

GOZAN, *go'-zan*, 'fleece,' or 'pasture,' a river or province of Media.

GOZO, *go'-zo*, a small island in the Mediterranean, a little to the north-west of Malta. *Ext.* 9 miles long, with a breadth of 5. *Desc.* Rocky, but fertile. *Pop.* 16,500.—There is, in this island, a Cyclopean giants' tower, which is an object of great interest. On the S.E. coast is Fort Chambray.

GRAAF REINET, *graf*, the most eastern district in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope. *Area*, 8,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, consisting almost entirely of the Sneeuwberge (Snow Mountains). It is well watered, fertile in the valleys, and the climate is healthy. *Pop.* 9,000.

GRADOW, *gra'-bo*, the name of several towns in Germany, the largest 24 miles from Schwerin, on the railway between Berlin and Hamburg. *Pop.* 6,000.

GRACCHUS, T. Sempronius, *grăk'-kus*, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, was twice consul and once censor. He made war in Gaul, and met with much success in Spain. He married Sempronia, of the family of the Scipios, a woman of great virtue.—Their sons Tiberius and Caius, under the watchful eye of their mother, rendered themselves famous by their attachment to the interests of the populace, which, at last, proved fatal to them. With a winning eloquence, and uncommon popularity, Tiberius began to renew the agrarian law, which, by the means of violence, was enacted. (*See* AGRARIA LEX.) Being himself appointed one of the commissioners for carrying the law into execution, he was assassinated in the office by Pub. Nasica; and Caius, after his death, with more vehemence but less moderation, endeavoured to carry what he left unaccomplished into effect. This, in the end, increased the sedition, and he was murdered by order of the consul Opimius, 121 B.C., about 13 years after the unfortunate end of Tiberius. His body was thrown into the Tiber. Caius has been accused of having murdered Scipio Africanus the younger.—Sempronius, a Roman, banished to the coast of Africa for his adulteries with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. He was assassinated by order of Tiberius, after he had been banished 14 years. Julia also shared his fate.—There were others of this name, but they are of inferior note.

GRACIAS-A-DIOS, *gra'-the-as-a-de'-ose*, a town of Central America, in the state of Honduras. *Pop.* Unascertained.—Also the name of a CAP: on the Mosquito Coast. *Lat.* 14° 59′ N. *Lon.* 83° 12′ W.

GRACIOSA, *gra-se-o'-sa*, one of the Azore islands, in the Atlantic. *Ext.* 20 miles long and 6 broad. *Pop.* 12,000.—Its principal town is Santa Cruz.—Also one of the Canary Islands, small, and of little note.

GRADISKA, or BERBIR, *gra-dis'-ka*, a strong fortress of European Turkey, in Lower Bosnia, 20 miles from Banalynka. *Pop.* 2,000.—Also a small but strongly-fortified town of Austrian Friuli. *Pop.* 1,000.

GRADIVUS, *gra-di'-vus*, a surname of Mars among the Romans, perhaps from *kradainein*, 'brandishing a spear.'

GRÆCI, *gre'-si*, the inhabitants of Greece.

GRÆCIA MAGNA, *gre'-she-a măg-na*, a part of Italy, where the Greeks planted colonies; whence the name. Its boundaries are uncertain.

GRAFFENBERG, *graf'-fen-bairg*, a village of Austrian Silesia, in the circle of Troppau, famous for the hydropathic establishment of Priessnitz.

GRAFTON, *graf'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

GRAFTON, a county of the United States, in New Hampshire, on the Connecticut river. *Area*, 1,440 square miles. *Pop.* 43,000.—Also several towns, none of them with a population above 4,000.

GRAGNANO, *gran-ya'-no*, a town of Naples, in the province of Napoli, standing in a plain 2 miles from Castel-a-Mare. It contains several churches, one of them collegiate, and a convent. *Manf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* 9,000.

GRAHAM, Right Honourable Sir James Robert George, Bart., *grā'-ham*, is the eldest son of Thomas Graham, Esq., of Netherby, who, in 1782, was created a baronet. The present Sir James received his education at Westminster, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he displayed considerable ability, and, at an early age, especially distinguished himself by that kind of practical business capacity for which he has since been celebrated. He entered public life as secretary to Lord Montgomerie, in Sicily, which situation he continued to hold under Lord William Bentinck, and was the principal in negotiating an armistice with Murat at Naples. In 1818 he was returned member of parliament for Hull, upon extreme liberal principles, but did not long retain his seat. In 1823 he succeeded to his father's baronetcy, and in 1826 was returned member for Carlisle. In 1830 he took office under Earl Grey, as first lord of the Admiralty; in 1831 he assisted in framing the Reform Bill of Earl Grey: and, in 1834, resigned, on account of disagreeing with his colleagues on the appropriation clause in the Irish Church Temporalities Bill. For some years he now held an independent position; but, when Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, came into power, he accepted the home secretaryship. In 1844 he suffered greatly in public opinion, by ordering letters addressed to M. Mazzini to be opened and copied at the General Postoffice. His popularity, however, soon rose again by the active and firm part he took with Sir Robert Peel in carrying the repeal of the corn-laws. Shortly afterwards, the government were driven from office on the Irish Coercion Bill. Sir James continued out of place till 1853, when he became again, under the administration of Lord Aberdeen, first lord of the Admiralty, which he retained till the close of the following year. In 1855 he held the same office for a few days under Lord Palmerston, but finally resigned. B. in Cumberland, 1792.

GRAHAM, George, an eminent mechanic, who was journeyman and successor to Tompion, the celebrated clockmaker. He distinguished himself not only by the accuracy of his timepieces, but by the invention of several valuable instruments for astronomical observations. The great mural arch in the observatory of Greenwich was made under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented the sector, with which Dr. Bradley discovered two new motions in the fixed

stars. He furnished the members of the French Academy, who were sent to the north to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose, and was a member of the Royal Society, to which he communicated several useful discoveries. B. in Cumberland, 1675; D. in London, 1751, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

GRAHAM LAND, a large extent of continuous land in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered by Biscoe in 1832. *Lat.* 65° S. *Lon.* 60° W.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, a town in the east province of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, in a valley 25 miles from the sea. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 33° 19′ S. *Lon.* 26° 30′ E.

GRAHAME, James, was educated at the university of Glasgow, and became curate of Shipton, in Gloucestershire, and also of Sedgefield, in Durham. He wrote "The Sabbath," a poem variously criticised; but, however heavy it may be to some, none can dispute the excellent spirit in which it is composed. He also wrote "Biblical Pictures," "British Georgics," and several other poems. Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review," treated his effusions with considerable severity, and Lord Byron calls him "sepulchral Grahame;" but equal judges of true poetry have pronounced different verdicts upon his muse. Thus Professor Wilson:—

> "Such glory, Grahame! thou . . . . . .
> With loftier aspirations and an aim
> More worthy man's immortal nature, thou,
> That holiest spirit, that still loves to dwell
> In the upright heart and pure, at noon of night
> Didst fervently invoke; and, led by her
> Above the Aonian mount, send from the stars
> Of heaven such soul-subduing melo'y
> As Bethlehem shepherds heard when Christ was born."

B. in Glasgow, 1765; D. 1811.

GRAINGER, James, *grain'-jer*, a poet and physician, who served his apprenticeship to a surgeon at Edinburgh. He afterwards acted in that capacity in the army, and, in 1748, took his doctor's degree, and settled in London. His practice, however, was not considerable, and he engaged as tutor to a young gentleman, whom he accompanied to the island of St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, where he died in 1767. B. at Dunse, Scotland, 1724. He wrote—an "Ode on Solitude," "Bryan and Pereene," a ballad, the "Sugar-cane," in blank verse, and translated the "Elegies" of Tibullus into English verse. His medical works are, —"Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ, an. 1764;" and a treatise on the West-India diseases, 8vo.

GRAMMONT, *gram'-mont*, a town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, on the Dender, 15 miles from Oudenarde. It is divided by that river into Upper and Lower. *Manf.* Linen, carpeting, and paper. *Pop.* 7,500.

GRAMONT, Anthony, duke of, marshal of France, an illustrious warrior and courtier of the reign of Louis XIV., was descended from the noble family of Gramont in Navarre, and related to Cardinal Richelieu by marriage. D. 1678. He wrote two volumes of "Memoirs," which are still popular.

GRAMPIANS, *grăm'-pe-ans*, a chain of mountains in Scotland, which, stretching along the southern front of the Highlands, extends across the island, from the district of Cowal, in the shire of Argyle, on the Atlantic, to Aberdeenshire, on the German Ocean. It then forms another ridge in a north-westerly direction, extending to the county of Moray and the borders of Inverness. Its loftiest summits are Ben Lomond in Dumbartonshire, Ben Ledi, Ben More, Ben Lawers, Schechallion, and Ben Voirlich, which are mentioned under their respective heads.





GRAMPIANS, a mountain-range in Australia, Victoria. Its loftiest summit is Mount William, 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* of the range, between 36° 52′ and 37° 39′ S. *Lon.* between 141° 20′ and 142° 45′ E.

GRAN, *gran*, a considerable river of Upper Hungary, rising in the Carpathians, 8 miles from Dobsnia, and, after a course of 130 miles, falling into the Danube, opposite Gran.

GRAN, or ESZTERGOM, a free town of Hungary, at the conflux of the Danube and the Gran, and the capital of a county of the same name, 25 miles from Buda. It has a castle standing on the banks of the Danube, an archbishop's palace, chapter-house, an hospital, and gymnasium. *Manf.* Weaving and dyeing. *Pop.* 12,100.

GRANADA, or GRENADA, *grăn'-a-da*, an old maritime province in the south of Spain, Andalusia. It is bounded on the E. by Murcia, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the other sides by Cordova, Jaen, and Seville. *Area*, 9,700 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, the Sierra Nevada traversing its centre, and in Mulahacca rising to the height of nearly 11,700 feet above the level of the sea. It is now divided into the provinces of Almeria, Granada, and Malaga. *Pop.* 430,000.—The kingdom of Granada was the last possession of the Moors in Spain, and was conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

GRANADA, a city in the south of Spain, and capital of a province of that name. It was the ancient metropolis of the Moors in Spain, and stands on the Genil, 120 miles from Seville. The town exhibits the form of a half-moon, its streets rising above each other, with a number of turrets and gilded cupolas, the whole crowned by the Alhambra, or palace of the ancient Moorish kings, and in the back-ground the Sierra de Nevada, covered with snow. It is built on two adjacent hills, and divided into four quarters. The river Darro runs between the two hills, and traverses the town, after which it falls into the larger stream of the Genil, which flows outside the walls. The principal buildings



GRANADA.

are the cathedral, the archbishop's palace, the mansion occupied by the captain-general of the province, the university, and several hospitals. But the grand ornament of Granada is the Alhambra: though now, like the town, in a state of decay, its remains sufficiently evince its original splendour. It commands a beautiful prospect; but a still finer is afforded by another Moorish palace, called the Generaliffe, built on an opposite hill, and the retreat of the court during the heat of summer. *Manf.* Silk and woollen stuffs, gunpowder, saltpetre, paper, hats; and there is an oil-trade carried on. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* 37° 16′ N. *Lon.* 3° 45′ 40″ W.

GRANADA, or GRENADA, NEW, one of the republics of S. America, called the New Kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea and the province of Costa Rica, E. by Venezuela, W. by the Pacific Ocean, S. by Ecuador. *Area*, 370,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified, and traversed in the W. by the lofty ridges

of the Andes. *Rivers.* The Alrato, Magdalena, and Cauca; besides many streams of considerable size. On the summits of the mountain-ranges are extensive table-lands, called *parannos*, nearly destitute of vegetation; whilst in the S.E. are wide *llanos*, upon which innumerable herds of wild cattle and horses pasture and roam at large. *Lakes.* Maracaybo, and numerous others situate among the mountains. *Forests.* Immense, and abounding with all kinds of tropical vegetation. *Pro.* Wheat, and other cerealia; maize, cotton, plantains, tobacco, cacao, sugar. Among the trees are cedar, mahogany, fustic, and other dye-woods. The plains yield large quantities of hides and jerked beef. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, platinum, coal, copper, iron, tin, lead, rock-salt, and emeralds. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton stuffs, chiefly made for home consumption. *Pop.* 1,500,000. *Lat.* between the equator and 12° N. *Lon.* between 68° and 82° W.—This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1499, and first settled at the Gulf of Darien in 1510. It became a republic in 1811, and, in 1841, the provinces of the Isthmus of Darien separated from the rest. In 1854 a civil war agitated the country and suppressed the constitution.

GRANADA, a city of the province of Nicaragua, on the shore of the lake of that name. *Pop.* estimated at 8,000. *Lat.* 10° 12′ N. *Lon.* 87° 40′ W.

GRANARD, *grăn'-ard*, a neat town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 11 miles from Longford. It has a barracks and market-house. *Manf.* Coarse linen. *Pop.* 8,500.

GRAND ISLAND is 3 miles above the falls of Niagara, in the United States. *Ext.* 9 miles long, by 5 broad, mostly woodland.

GRAND RIVER, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which enters the Missouri about 250 miles from its mouth.—2. Of Louisiana, which enters the Arkansa about 700 miles from the Mississippi.—3. In the Michigan territory, which, after a course of 150 miles, falls into Lake Michigan.—4. In Ohio, which falls into Lake Erie.—Also the name of several rivers of Canada.

GRANDE, *grand*, a river of Peru, joins the Guapiri.—2. Of Brazil, province of Bahia, falling into the Rio Francisco, *lat.* 11° 35′ S.—3. Of Brazil, falling into the Atlantic, *lat.* 15° 20′ S.—4. Of Zanquebar, in Eastern Africa, entering the eastern seas *lat.* 2° S.

GRANGEMOUTH, *grainj'-mouth*, a seaport-town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, situate on the angle which is formed by the river Carron and the great canal which joins the firths of Forth and Clyde, 12 miles from Stirling. It has a custom-house, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wool, iron goods, hemp, timber, flax, and tallow. *Pop.* 1,500.

GRANGER, James, *grainj'-jer*, an English divine, who published a valuable work, entitled "The Biographical History of England," in 4 vols. 8vo. He was vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire, and was seized with an apoplectic fit while administering the Lord's Supper in his church, and died the next morning, 1776.

GRANICUS, *grā-ni'-kus*, a river of Bithynia, famous for a battle fought there between the armies of Alexander and Darius, 334 B.C., when 600,000 Persians were defeated by 30,000 Macedonians.

GRANT, Francis, R.A., *grant*, an artist who spent his fortune of £10,000, and then devoted himself to his art. He became one of the best portrait-painters of fashionable life, and was warmly patronized by Sir Walter Scott. At the commencement of his career he applied himself to the painting of sporting pieces, some of which were engraved and extensively patronized by sporting men; but he subsequently abandoned this branch of art, and applied himself to portrait-painting, and became, *par excellence*, the artist of "good society." In 1842 he was chosen an A.R.A., and, in 1851, an R.A. In 1843 he exhibited an equestrian portrait of her majesty Queen Victoria. B. at Kilgraston, Scotland, about 1800.

GRANT, Anne, Mrs., of Laggan, was the daughter of Duncan Macvicar, an officer in the British army. She married the Reverend James Grant, minister of Laggan, who left her a widow with eight children in 1801. She, after this, resided on a small farm near Laggan, but subsequently removed to Edinburgh, where Sir Walter Scott drew up a memorial which procured her an annual pension of £100 from 1826 till the time of her death. She wrote the "Highlanders, and other Poems," which appeared in 1803, by which she respectably assisted in sustaining the honours of the Scottish muse. In 1773 her celebrated "Letters from the Mountains" appeared, and were well received, notwithstanding the "affectation of the title," of which Lord Jeffery speaks, and her "gross inaccuracy," according to Macaulay, in her account of the massacre of Glencoe. Besides these works, she produced "Memoirs of an American Lady," "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland," "Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen," a poem, and several other works. B. in Glasgow, 1755; D. in Edinburgh, 1838.

GRANT, Robert Edmund, M.D., a celebrated zoologist and comparative anatomist, who was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself in Greek and geometry. In 1808 he entered the literary classes of the university, and, in 1812, was elected president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. In 1814 he became president of the Royal Medical Society, and, in the same year, graduated as M.D. His father having now died, he passed some time in visiting the principal capitals of the continent, and, after his return, commenced the practice of his profession in Edinburgh, in 1820. In 1824, in conjunction with Dr. Barclay, he delivered lectures on comparative anatomy, and, during his vacations, devoted himself to original researches upon the animals of the coasts of Scotland. The result of these appeared in the "Transactions of the Wernerian Society." In 1827 he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and, in the following year, was called upon to fill the post of lecturer on comparative anatomy and zoology at University College, London. From that time he continued to lecture at that institution, and has been a large contributor to zoological literature. He is a fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, Zoological, Geological, and Entomological Societies. B. at Edinburgh, 1793.

GRANTA, *grăn'-ta*, a river of England. (*See* CAM.)

GRANTHAM, *grănt'-hum*, a borough and market-town of Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 24 miles from Lincoln. The town is neat and clean, and consists of four principal streets. The chief buildings are the church, lighted with pointed windows, and celebrated for its spire, 273 feet high; several dissenting chapels, the gaol, theatre, union workhouse, guildhall, rebuilt in 1787, with the addition of a large assembly-room. The town has derived much benefit from a canal, begun in 1794, and extending from Grantham to the Trent. The chief trade consists of malting, importing coal, and exporting corn. *Pop.* 11,000.—At the free grammar-school of this town, Sir Isaac Newton received his education, previous to his being sent to Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1858 a statue of the philosopher was here erected.

GRANTON, *grănt'-on*, a village of Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles from Edinburgh. Here is a pier 1,700 feet long, and a breakwater, with a ship-building-dock, and a patent slip, capable of drawing up vessels of 1,400 tons. In 1842, her majesty Queen Victoria landed and re-embarked here, on the occasion of her first visit to Scotland.

GRANVILLE, *gran'-veel*, a fortified seaport of France, in the department of La Manche, on a rocky peninsula, 12 miles from Avranches. Its principal buildings are a citadel, church, hospital, and public baths. There is a mole, which incloses a harbour; a school of navigation, and it is the residence of a commissary of marine. *Pop.* 11,000, mostly engaged in oyster, cod, and whale fisheries. In 1695 this place was burned by the English, and, in 1793, besieged by the Vendeans. It has a considerable traffic, particularly with the neighbouring island of Jersey, and many English reside here.

GRANVILLE, *grăn'-vil*, a county of Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 624 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000, of whom nearly a half are slaves.—Also, the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 4,000.

GRANVILLE, John Carteret, Earl of, was the eldest son of George, Lord Carteret, and succeeded to this title at the age of 5 years. He received his education at Westminster School and Christchurch College, Oxford, and, in 1711, took his seat in the House of Lords. Here he distinguished himself by his earnestness for the succession of the Hanover family, which recom-

mended him to George I., who gave him several important places. In 1719 he was sent ambassador to Sweden, and mediated the treaty between that power and Denmark. In 1721 he became secretary of state, and, in 1724, was appointed viceroy of Ireland, where his administration, in a trying season, was generally applauded. He was again nominated to that office, after the accession of George II., and governed that kingdom with great wisdom till 1730. He was the enemy of Walpole's administration, and moved, in 1741, for the removal of that minister. When this was effected, Lord Carteret became secretary of state, and in 1744, on the death of his mother, succeeded to the titles of Viscount Carteret and Earl Granville. D. 1763.—He was a pleasant companion, and a great encourager of learned men.

GRANVILLE, Granville George Leveson Gower, earl of, educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, took his degree in 1834. In the following year he was attached to his father's embassy in Paris, and in 1836, and also in 1837, on a new election, was returned member of parliament for Morpeth. He was now on the high road to power, and, in a short time, was appointed under-secretary for foreign affairs. In 1840 he was attached to the Russian embassy, and at the subsequent general election, was, in 1841, returned member for Lichfield. In 1846 he was summoned, by the death of his father, to the House of Peers, and, in the administration of Lord John Russell, became master of her majesty's buckhounds. He subsequently became vice-president of the Board of Trade, and, in 1851, took a large share in "getting up" the Great Exhibition. Under Lord Aberdeen, he became president of the Board of Trade, and under Lord Palmerston, in 1855, filled the same post. He also held several other important posts. In 1856 he represented her majesty at the coronation of the emperor of Russia, and, under the Palmerston administration of 1859, held the office of president of the council. In politics he is both a liberal and a free-trader. B. 1815.

GRANVILLE, George, Baron Lansdowne, a nobleman of considerable talents. In 1685 he wrote some poetical pieces on the accession of James II. After the Revolution, he lived retired for a considerable time, amusing himself with literary composition. In 1686 was acted, with great applause, his tragedy of "Heroic Love," which was followed by the dramatic poem of "The British Enchanters." On the accession of Queen Anne, he obtained a seat in parliament, and, in 1710, was made secretary-at-war. The same year, he married a daughter of the earl of Jersey, and was soon after created a peer, by the title of Lord Lansdowne, baron of Bideford. The accession of George II. deprived him of his place, and in 1715 he was sent to the Tower, on suspicion of being concerned in a plot against the government. He obtained his release in 1717, and afterwards went to France, where he resided some years. B. in Cornwall, 1667; D. 1735.—His works were published in 2 vols. 4to, 1732, and included, besides those mentioned above, several other plays and poems.

GRAS'LITZ, *gras'-litz*, a mining town of Bohemia, 88 miles from Prague. *Pop.* 5,000.

GRASSE, *grass*, a neatly-built town of France, in the department of the Var, 20 miles from Nice. It has a traffic in silk, leather, and soap, also in liquors of different kinds; and large quantities of perfumery are made. *Pop.* 11,500.

GRASSMERE, *grass'-meer*, a parish of England, in Westmoreland, 3 miles from Ambleside. Its village stands at the head of a lake of the same name, remarkable for its picturesque beauty. *Pop.* 2,200.

GRAVILLE, or GRAVILLE, *gra'-veel*, a parish and village of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 3 miles from Havre. *Pop.* 13,000.

GRATIÆ, the Graces. (*See* CHARITES.)

GRATIAN, *grai'-she-an*, a Roman emperor, whose father took him as his associate in the empire, when he was only eight years old. In his 17th year, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the throne, and the army elected as his partner, Valentinian II., his younger brother. The beginning of his reign was distinguished by several cruelties, particularly the murder of his general, Theodosius. Gratian defeated the Goths, and exerted himself with energy and success in defending the empire; but was put to death in a revolt in Gaul, A.D. 383. B. 359.

GRATIANUS, *grai'-she-ai-nus*, a native of Pannonia, father to the emperor Valentinian I., was raised to the throne, conjointly with his father, though only eight years old. Afterwards, he became sole emperor, in the 16th year of his age. He took, as his colleague, Theodosius, whom he appointed over the eastern parts of the empire. His courage in the field was as remarkable as his love of learning and philosophy. He slew 30,000 Germans in a battle, and supported the tottering state by his prudence and intrepidity. His enmity to the pagan superstition of his subjects ultimately proved his ruin. He was forsaken by his troops in the field of battle, fighting against Maximinus in Gaul, and murdered by the rebels, 383 A.D., in the 24th year of his age.—A Roman soldier invested with the purple by the rebellious army in Britain, in opposition to Honorius. He was assassinated four months after, by those very troops to whom he owed his elevation, 407 A.D.

GRATIUS FALISCUS, *grai'-she-us fă-lis'-kus*, a Latin poet, contemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem on coursing, called "Cynegeticon," much commended for its elegance and perspicuity.

GRATTAN, Right Honourable Henry, *grăt'-tan*, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself by his ability, and, after taking his degree, went to London, for the purpose of following the profession of the law. In 1772 he was called to the Irish bar, and, in 1775, was returned to the Irish parliament, where his fervid eloquence not only procured him the admiration but the love and veneration of his countrymen, whose enthusiasm he raised to the highest pitch. The first public benefit which he was instrumental in conferring on his countrymen, was the partial opening of the Irish commerce, which had hitherto been greatly trammelled by vexatious restrictions. In 1780 he obtained from the Irish parliament the resolution "that the king's most excellent majesty, and the lords and commons of Ireland, are the only power competent to make laws to bind Ireland." His speech on this occasion, especially its closing passages, is a fine specimen of eloquence. The Irish nation now voted him £100,000, "as a testimony of its gratitude" for national services; but, at Grattan's own request, it was made £50,000, which he received. After the union of Ireland with Great Britain, he was chosen member for Malton, and subsequently sat in the imperial parliament as the representative for Dublin. He is only now remembered for his eloquence; but Lord Brougham, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons in 1823, says:—"He was a man of singular candour, and of great moderation; and from his entrance into public life, to the close of his illustrious career, gave signal proofs of his moderation, of his extreme forbearance, nay, of his gentleness." "The purity of his life was the brightness of his glory," says Sir James Mackintosh. B. in Dublin, 1750; D. in London, 1820, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

GRATZ, or GRAZ, *gratz*, a town of Styria, Austria, on both sides of the river Mur, 100 miles from Vienna. This town owes its origin to the strength of its citadel, which is built on a very steep hill on the banks of the Mur. It has a lyceum, an academy, a large school, theatre, council-house, and observatory. The houses are of stone, and the town is generally well built. It has twenty-two churches and chapels, great and small: the cathedral was formerly the parish church. The most striking edifices in the place is a mausoleum erected to the emperor Ferdinand II., and the Johanneum, which was founded by the Archduke John, in 1812, for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures in Styria. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, leather, iron, steel wares, rosoglio, &c. *Pop.* 56,000. *Lat.* 47° 4′ N. *Lon.* 15° 26′ E. It has railway communication with Vienna, Trieste, and Cilly.

GRAUDENTZ, *grou-dents'*, a fortified town of West Prussia, at the confluence of the Vistula and the Ossa, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 55 miles from Dantzic. It has both Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, and a strong fortress. *Manf.* Woollen goods and tobacco. *Pop.* military inclusive, 10,000.

GRAULHET, *gro'-lai*, a parish and town of France,

in the department Tarn, 10 miles from Lavaur. *Manf.* Linen goods, hemp, and leather. *Pop.* 5,500.

GRAVELINES, *grav'-leen*, a fortified seaport-town of France, in the department Nord, 12 miles from Calais. It stands in a marshy plain protected from the sea by sand-hills or *dunes*, which can easily be laid under water. It is a military town. *Pop.* 6,000, mostly employed in the cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries.—In 1558 a battle took place between the French and Flemish, when the latter, under Count Egmont, obtained a decisive victory.

GRAVESEND, *graivs'-end*, a market-town of Kent, on the south side of the river Thames, 20 miles from London. On the E. side of the town is a battery, and the numbers of vessels which usually lie at anchor in the channel, keep up a constant influx of seamen and strangers. It has also bathing-houses, which draw additional visitors in the summer season; and, from these circumstances, this town presents a continued scene of bustle and activity. The inhabitants are much engaged in seafaring employments. The principal buildings are a custom-house, town-hall, union workhouse, bazars, theatre, and concert-room. *Manf.* Rope-making, and a little shipbuilding is carried on. *Pop.* with Milton, 17,000. It is connected with London by railway and steamboats, and there is a ferry across the Thames to Tilbury Fort.

GRAVESEND, a township of the United States, in King's county, Long Island, New York, 9½ miles from New York. *Pop.* 1,000.

GRAVINA, *gra-vē'-na*, an episcopal city of Naples, on a river of the same name, 35 miles from Bari. It has a cathedral, several more churches, a college, and some convents. *Pop.* 11,000.

GRAY, *grai*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, 27 miles from Dijon. It has a college, public library, and several public fountains. Its trade is active with Lyons in corn, wood, and iron. *Pop.* 7,300.

GRAY, Thomas, an English poet, was the son of a money-scrivener in London, and was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Peter-house, Cambridge. In 1738, he entered of the Inner Temple, but never engaged much in the study of the law. The year following, he accompanied Mr. Horace Walpole in the tour of Europe; but a difference arising between them, they parted in Italy, in 1741, and Mr. Gray returned to England, where his father died soon after. He now took up his residence chiefly at Cambridge, where, in in 1768, he became professor of modern history. B. in London, 1716; D. 1771, and was buried with his family at Stoke Pogeis, in Buckinghamshire.—The odes of Gray possess uncommon merit, and his "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" has long been considered one of the finest poems in the language. General Wolfe, the night before he made his attack on Quebec, where he fell, declared to his fellow-soldiers, "Now, gentlemen, I would rather be the author of that poem than take Quebec." "I know not," says Sir Egerton Brydges, "what there is of spell in the following simple line,—

'The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep;'

but no frequency of repetition can exhaust its touching charm." There are other lines in this delightful poem which we could point out equally charming. "Had Gray written nothing but his Elegy," says Byron, "high as he stands, I am not sure that he would not stand higher. It is the corner-stone of his glory. . . . Gray's Elegy pleased instantly and eternally."

GRAYSON, *grai'-son*, the name of three counties in the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area*, 700 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—2. In Virginia. *Area*, 495 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—3. In Texas. *Area*, 910 square miles. *Pop.* 3,000.

GRAZALEMA, *gra-tha-lai'-na*, a town of Spain, in Granada, 49 miles from Cadiz. Its trade is chiefly done in bacon. *Pop.* 5,000.

GREATHAM, *grait'-hăm*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 700.

GREAT ISLAND, an island on the coast of Ireland, county of Cork. *Ext.* 5 miles long, by 3 broad.

GREAT ISLAND, in Bass's Straits, between Australia and Tasmania. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 12.

GREAT SALT LAKE, North America. (*See* UTAH.)

GREAT SOUTH BAY, a bay in the United States, on the south side of Long Island.

GREAVES, John, *greeves*, a mathematician and antiquary, who, after receiving a grammatical education in his native county, was removed to Balliol College, Oxford. In 1621 he was chosen fellow of Merton College, and, in 1628, took the degree of M.A. In 1630 he became professor of geometry in Gresham College, and was, soon afterwards, sent by Archbishop Laud to the East, where he made a large collection of oriental MSS., coins, and medals. He also took a careful survey and measurement of the Egyptian pyramids, and made many astronomical observations. After his return, in 1640, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford; but was obliged to resign his situation, from the persecution of the parliamentary visitors. B. in Hampshire, 1602; D. 1652.—He wrote "Pyramidographia; or, a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt;" "A Discourse on the Roman Foot and Denarius;" and other valuable works.

GREECE, or HELLAS, KINGDOM OF, *greece*, the ancient Græcia, a maritime country in the south-east of Europe. It is bounded on the N. by European Turkey, W. by the Ionian Sea and Islands, S. by the Mediterranean, and E. by the Ægean Sea. *Ext.* 210 miles long, by 160 broad. *Area*, 15,000 square miles, islands inclusive. *Coastline.* Extensive; consisting as Greece does of the Morea, the country called Hellas, N. of the gulfs of Lepanto and Ægina, all the Cyclades, and some of the Sporades, it necessarily must have not only a great extent, but an irregular line of coast; for it may be regarded as nothing more than a series of islands and peninsulas. *Capes.* Marathon and Colouna, or Sunium, in Attica; Malea, Matapan, Gallo, and Klarenza, in the Morea. *Seas and Gulfs.* The Archipelago on the E., including the channels of Talanti, Negropont, and the gulfs of Nauplia and Ægina: the Ionian Sea on the W., including the gulfs Arta, Arcadia, Lepanto, Argolis, Patras, Koron, and Kolokythi. *Islands.* Andro, Negropont, Naxia, Milo, Santorini, Zea, Paros, Antiparos, Salamis, Syra, Skyra, Hydra, Ægina, and Spezzia. *Desc.* Mountainous, and intersected, particularly in the north, by continued ranges, several of which are interesting from their scenery, but more from their classical recollections. These ranges are connected with those of Turkey, Mount Pindus traversing both countries. Between the extremity of Oeta and the sea is the celebrated pass of Thermopylæ, 5 miles long, and about 50 yards wide at its narrowest part. Here Leonidas and his 300 Spartans devoted themselves to their country, 480 B.C. The possession of this pass, in a military point of view, is extremely important, as it is difficult to enter Greece by any other way from the north. Although the mountains are numerous, there are none of them above the snow-line. Mount Guiona, in Doris, is the culminating point, and has an elevation of 8,240 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Achelous, now called the Aspropotamo, the Peneus, the Alpheus, the Eurotas, the Iris, and the Pamisos. All the rest are insignificant streams. *Lakes.* Numerous; but none remarkable. Topolias is the largest, lying between Thebes and Bœotia. *Climate.* Temperate, and, on the whole, healthy, excepting in the neighbourhood of marshes, which, from the neglected state of cultivation, have become numerous. *Zoology.* The bear, wolf, jackal, wild boar, and deer. The domestic animals are neither numerous, nor of good breeds. Asses are almost the only beasts of burden employed; and the only animals from which dairy produce is made, are the sheep and goat. *Forests.* Considerable. They consist mostly of pine, with a mixture of hardwood, including the oak, in the upper regions; and in the lower, the chestnut and walnut are frequently met with. *Pro.* Corn, cotton, silk, wool, rice, and tobacco. Bees are still kept, and their honey is the finest in the world. Agriculture is generally in a very backward state, and it is only in Thessaly and the south of Macedon, that the vestiges of ancient industry are to be discovered. The Morea, though susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, is almost entirely neglected. Of fruits, it abounds with figs, almonds, dates, oranges, citrons, and currants. Melons are largely cultivated; but the olive takes precedence of every

other article in Greece, and is much attended to. *Minerals.* Rich and varied, but little worked. *Manf.* Unimportant, the inhabitants being almost entirely a commercial maritime people. *Imp.* Cotton, and other manufactures, colonial produce, and coffee. *Exp.* Olive oil, wool, silk, figs, currants, and raw agricultural produce. *Army,* about 1,500, cavalry inclusive. *Navy.* Small. *Rel.* Greek Church. *Gov.* Limited monarchy. The country is divided into ten governments, called nomarchies. Three of these are in Hellas—Attica and Bœotia, Ætolia and Acarnania, Locris and Phocis. Five are in the Morea—Achaia and Elis, Argolis and Corinth, Arcadia, Laconia, and Messina. Two in the islands—Cyclades and Eubœa. The king exercises the power of the executive, and commands the army and the navy. *Pop.* about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 36° 23′ and 39° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 20° 45′ and 26° E.—This country has been considered superior to every other part of the earth, on account of its salubrity and temperature, and also an account of the learning and arts of its inhabitants. The Greeks have severally been called Achæans, Argeans, Danai, Dolopes, Hellenes, Ions, Myrmidons, and Pelasgi. The most celebrated of their cities were Athens, Sparta, Argos, Corinth, Thebes, Sicyon, Mycenæ, Delphi, &c. In the first ages, the Greeks were governed by monarchs; but the monarchical power gradually decreased, and the love of liberty established the republican government. No part of Greece, except Macedonia, remained in the hands of an absolute sovereign. The expedition of the Argonauts first, and, in the succeeding age, the wars of Thebes and Troy, gave opportunity to their heroes and demigods to display their valour in the field of battle. The establishment of the Olympic games, and the reward of the conqueror, which was a laurel crown, contributed not a little to their aggrandisement. The austerity of their laws, and the education of their youth, particularly at Lacedæmon, rendered them brave and active, insensible to bodily pain, fearless and intrepid in the time of danger. The celebrated battles of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platææ, and Mycale, sufficiently show what superiority the courage of a little army can obtain over millions of undisciplined barbarians. After many signal victories over the Persians, they became elated with their success, and then began to turn their arms one against the other. While the Greeks rendered themselves so illustrious by their military exploits, the arts and sciences were highly cultivated. The labours of the learned were received with admiration, and the merit of a composition was determined by the applause or disapprobation of a multitude. Their generals were orators, and eloquence seemed to be connected with the military profession; their language became almost universal, and their country was the receptacle of the youths of the neighbouring states, where they imbibed the principles of liberty and moral virtue. They planted many colonies, and entirely peopled the western coasts of Asia Minor. In the eastern parts of Italy, there were also many settlements made. The spirit of Greece, however, was crushed by the Romans; and, in 1718, she became a Turkish province. In 1821 the ancient spirit seemed to have revived in the modern Greeks, and they determined to be free. The struggle was severe and protracted; but, by the interference of the great European powers, the Turks were forced to acknowledge Greece an independent state in 1829. (*See* ATHENS.)

GREEN, Robert, *green,* an English poet, was a man of wit and talents, but noted alike for his good advice and bad example. He is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote for bread; but whether this be the case or not, he had great vivacity of mind, and a fertile imagination, which he had increased by extensive reading. He crowded simile upon simile, and wrote in accordance with the Euphean sect, fashionable in his time. The criticism of Hallam, in his "Literary History of Europe," is, that "Green succeeds pretty well in that florid and gay style, a little redundant in images, which Shakspeare frequently gives to his princes and courtiers, and which renders some unimpassioned scenes in his historic plays effective and brilliant." The same critic speaks of his novels, however, as "deplorable specimens." B. at Ipswich, 1560; D. in London, 1592.

GREEN, Matthew, an English poet, who was bred a dissenter, which sect he quitted, and ridiculed in his poem of "The Spleen." He obtained a place in the Custom-house. B. in London, 1696; D. 1737.—His poems, which possess great merit, were published in Dodsley's collection, and together, in 1 vol., in 1796.

GREENBUSH, *grene'-boosh,* a town of the United States, New York, 1 mile from Albany. *Pop.* 4,300.

GREENE, *green,* the name of numerous counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 5,000 and 33,000.—They are in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Also the name of numerous townships, none of them with a population above 4,000.

GREENE, Maurice, Mus. Doc., a celebrated composer of English church music, who received his education in St. Paul's choir, under Brind, the organist. He first became organist of St. Dunstan's in the West, and subsequently succeeded his former master as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. On the death of Dr. Croft, he became organist and composer to the Chapels Royal, and, in 1736, was appointed master of his majesty's band. Previous to this appointment, he had the degree of Doctor of Music conferred on him at Cambridge, for his exercise on Pope's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day." The fame of Doctor Greene rests on his "Forty Anthems, for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight voices." These place him at the top of English ecclesiastical music composers. B. in London at the end of the 17th century; D. 1755.

GREENFIELD, *green'-feeld,* the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

GREENHITHE, *green-hithe',* a hamlet of England, in Kent, on the banks of the Thames, 3 miles from Dartford. *Pop.* about 1,300, mostly employed in lime-works.

GREENLAND, *green'-land,* an extensive country of N.E. America, to the north of Davis's Straits. It is the most northern land of the western hemisphere. On the W. it is bounded by Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay; on the N. by some unknown ocean, or by the north pole; on the E. by the Arctic Ocean; and on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. *General Desc.* High, rocky, and sterile. A central ridge of lofty mountains, covered with perpetual snow, stretches from north to south, and divides it into East and West Greenland. The coasts are surrounded by many thousand islands of different sizes, on which the inhabitants frequently fix their residence, on account of their good situation for sea game. In the inlets and bays which intersect the coast, immense masses of ice are accumulated during a series of years, which, being loosened during the heat of summer, lose their points of support from the shore, and being set adrift by the currents, embarrass the navigation of the polar seas, and become the terror of the mariner. Those masses of ice are formed both of fresh and of salt water, and sometimes rise more than 500 feet above the surface of the water. *Climate.* Owing to its northern position, Greenland is exposed to all the rigours of the frozen zone. During summer, the heat, particularly in the islets, is very great; insomuch that, in the month of July, Fahrenheit's thermometer sometimes rises to 84° in the shade. *Zoology.* The animals which are most abundant are white hares, reindeer, dogs resembling wolves, Arctic foxes, and white bears, which are very fierce and mischievous. Ravens are plentiful, and eagles of a very large size, falcons, with other birds of prey. The seas abound in whales, seals of different kinds, sea-cows, swordfish, porpoises, halibut, turbot, cod, haddock, with various other sorts of white fish. *Inhabitants.* The Greenlanders, or Esquimaux, of both sexes are generally short, or under the common size, but well-proportioned, fat, and plump. They are allied to the Mongolian race, and are miserably poor, depending on hunting and fishing for their subsistence. In their houses and manner of living they have the general habits of savages. In the S. they grow a little corn, some potatoes, and kitchen herbs. *Pop.* estimated at 8,000 or 9,000. *Lat.* between 59° 49′ and 78° N. *Lon.* between 20° and 75° W.—Greenland was first discovered

by a Norwegian, between the 8th and 9th century. A colony was established, which continued to increase and thrive; and, in a little time, the country contained twelve parishes, 190 villages, one bishop's see, and two convents, under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Drontheim. A colony had also been settled in West Greenland, which maintained a constant intercourse with Europe, and increased to four parishes, containing a hundred villages. Davis re-discovered the country in 1587, and the Danes re-established communication with the lost colony. The commerce of Greenland is principally carried on with Denmark. It consists mostly of seal and whale oil, fox-skins, and eider-down.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in North America, extending through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and terminating in New Haven. The highest summits are 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

GREENOCK, *gren'-ok*, a seaport-town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 23 miles from Glasgow. It contains many neat and well-built houses; but its streets are irregular and narrow, and its general appearance is far from being elegant. In the centre of the town is a square, on the south side of which is a neat church, with a spire 146 feet high. There are other two established churches,—the West and the East church, besides places of worship for other denominations. The other public buildings consist of an infirmary, a bridewell; and, in the Commercial Buildings, there is a large room appropriated to newspapers and nautical intelligence, and open, without introduction, to all strangers. There is another apartment, exclusively for underwriters and insurance-brokers. Under the same roof is a suite of apartments for balls and concerts, and immediately attached, forming as it were a part of the same building, is a neat theatre. The Custom-house is a splendid edifice, being in front 120 feet broad, and each end upwards of 50 feet. It includes also the excise. *Manf.* Sugar-houses, rope-works, soap and candle works, tan-works, potteries, bottle and crystal works, breweries, a sailcloth manufactory: to these may be added shipbuilding to a considerable extent. The herring-fishery is the oldest, and still the greatest branch of local industry in Greenock. Prior to 1097 it was an inconsiderable fishing-station; but on the 12th of March in that year, the directors of the Scottish, Indian, and African Company came to a final resolution to erect salt-works in the firth; and out of circumstances that occurred in the deliberations of that sitting, the attention of the superior, Sir John Shaw, was directed to the maritime advantages of the situation. The harbour is very spacious and commodious. *Pop.* about 38,000.—It is connected with Glasgow by railway.

GREENOUGH, Horatio, *green'-uf*, a distinguished American sculptor, who, at an early age, displayed a talent for drawing and modelling, and adopted sculpture for his profession. With the view of studying his art at its source, he proceeded to Rome, where he remained for some years; but his health giving way, he was forced to revisit his native country. He soon returned to Europe, however, and, fitting up a studio at Florence, devoted himself to his art. Here he produced his colossal statue of Washington, now in the grounds of the Capitol at Washington, and the "Pioneer's Struggle," now in the Capitol itself. In 1851 he returned to America to erect his group of the "Rescue," but his health was such as gave no prospect of his being able to continue his professional studies. B. at Boston, Massachusetts, 1805; D. 1852.

GREENVILLE, *green'-vil*, a county of the United States, in Virginia. *Area*, 448 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—A district in S. Carolina. *Area*, 724 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 4,000.

GREENVILLE, Sir Richard, a gallant English officer, who served in the imperial army in Hungary, against the Turks, and, on his return, engaged in the reduction of Ireland. In 1551 he represented Cornwall in parliament, about which time he received the honour of knighthood. In 1585 he undertook an expedition to America, and, in 1591, was appointed vice-admiral of a squadron sent out to intercept a rich Spanish fleet. He proceeded as far as the Western Islands, and while there, a powerful squadron was sent from Spain to escort the Plate fleet. On their approach, the English admiral, Thomas Howard, proceeded to sea; but Greenville, in the *Revenge*, staying to take on board some of his sick crew, was surrounded by the whole Spanish fleet. He defended his ship with the utmost bravery, and, after receiving several wounds, was about to sink her, but was carried on board the Spanish admiral's ship, where he died, three days after. B. in Devonshire, 1540.

GREENWICH, *grin'-ij*, a market-town of England, in Kent, on the Thames, immediately below Deptford, 4 miles from London bridge. It was formerly the seat of a palace, in which the kings of England used occasionally to reside, and is now celebrated for the splendid hospital into which this was converted in the reign of William III. It is also distinguished in the history of science for its observatory. Greenwich Hospital consists of four extensive piles of building or wings, entirely detached from each other, into the four corners nearly of a great square, but, at the same time, so connected, by the conformity of their dimensions, their figures, and the general arrangement of their decorations, as still to constitute a complete whole. The principal front of this structure, which is nearly all of Portland stone, is toward the Thames on the north. The north-west angle is occupied by King Charles's building, the north-east by Queen Anne's, both of them lying next the river; and the posterior wings, towards the south, are formed of King William's building on the west, and Queen Mary's on the east. The two northern wings are separated by a square, in the middle of which is a statue of George II., sculptured by Rysbrach, out of a single block of white marble. Extending 865 feet along the front, the intervening bank of the Thames is formed into a terrace, with a double flight of steps to the river in the middle. King Charles's building contains apartments for the governor and lieutenant-governor, the council-room, fourteen wards for the pensioners, and various other chambers. Queen Anne's building is occupied with officers' apartments, and twenty-four wards. King William's contains the great hall, vestibule and dome, designed and erected, between 1698 and 1703, by Sir Christopher Wren. This building contains eleven wards. Queen Mary's building comprises the chapel, built from the designs of Stuart, on the site of a former edifice, destroyed by fire in 1779. One of the highest efforts of West, the "Shipwreck of Paul," forms the altar-piece; and the hall is also adorned with representations of sea-fights, statues and portraits of naval heroes. The pensioners to be received into the hospital must be aged and maimed seamen of the navy, or of the merchant service, if wounded in battle, and marines and foreigners who have served two years in the navy. It contains dormitories and dining-halls for about 2,700. In 1732 the forfeited estates of the earl of Derwentwater were made over to the hospital. *Pop.* including the parishes of Deptford and Woolwich, 106,000.—The manor of Greenwich was acquired by the crown, at the time of the Conquest, and has ever since remained in the hands of the royal family. Greenwich was the residence of Edward I.; the palace was built in 1433, by the duke of Gloucester. Edward IV. enlarged and improved it; Henry VII. resided much in it; and here Henry VIII., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, were all born. It was a favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth and other succeeding sovereigns; and the buildings were gradually enlarged and improved, until they attained their present state of magnificence.—GREENWICH PARK was detached from the palace when this became part of the hospital, and is still in the hands of the crown. The ranger's lodge now forms the centre of the naval asylum, designed for the support and education of the orphan children of seamen. On a rising ground in the park, and commanding one of the most varied prospects that can well be conceived, stands the Royal Observatory, for ever celebrated by the great names with which it is associated.

GREENWICH, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 6,000.

GREGORY THE GREAT, *greg'-o-re*, Pope, was appointed prefect of the city of Rome, and held other civil dignities; but, being inclined to a religious life, he retired to the monastery of St. Andrew, of which

he became abbot. On the death of Pelagius, in 590, he was elected pope. B. 544; D. 604.—He sent Austin the monk to convert the English to Christianity.

GREGORY II., ST., succeeded Constantine in the pontificate in 715, and died in 731.

GREGORY III., a native of Syria, succeeded to the pontificate in 731, and died in 741.—He sent legates to Charles Martel to demand succour against the Lombards, which embassy is considered to be the origin of the apostolic nuncios in France.

GREGORY IV., a native of Rome, succeeded to the pontificate in 827, and was greatly esteemed for his learning and piety. D. 844.

GREGORY V., a native of Germany, and a kinsman of the emperor Otho, was elevated to the pontificate in 996. An anti-pope, named John XVII., was set up against him by Crescentius, consul of Rome, but was expelled by the emperor. D. in 999.

GREGORY VI., a native of Rome, was elected pope in 1044. Finding the lands and revenues of his church greatly diminished by usurpations, and the roads infested by robbers, he acted with such vigour, that a powerful party was raised against him by those who had been accustomed to live by plunder. At a council, held at Sutri in 1046, Gregory abdicated the pontificate.

GREGORY VII. was the son of a carpenter of Soano, in Tuscany, and succeeded to the pontificate in 1073. This pope formed vast projects for the reform of the Church, and, in attempting to execute them, assumed unexampled powers. But he was embroiled with the emperor Henry IV., and, after a violent struggle, retired to Salerno, where he died in 1085.

GREGORY VIII. succeeded Urban III. in 1187, and died the same year, after having exhorted the Christian princes to undertake a new crusade. He is not to be confounded with the anti-pope Bourdin, who assumed the same name. B. at Benevento.

GREGORY IX. was nephew of Innocent III., of the family of the counts of Segni. He was elected pope in 1227, and caused a new crusade to be undertaken, in which the emperor Frederick II. engaged, notwithstanding which he twice excommunicated that prince. D. 1241.

GREGORY X., of the illustrious family of Visconti, was elected pope in 1271, at which time he was in the Holy Land. He assembled a council at Lyons, to promote a union between the Eastern and Western churches, and other objects. D. 1276.

GREGORY XI., Peter Roger, a native of Limousin, in France, was a nephew of Clement VI., and son of the count of Beaufort. He was elevated to the pontificate in 1370, was a patron of learning, and endeavoured to reconcile the princes of Christendom, and to reform the religious societies. He transferred the papal see from Avignon to Rome, where he died, 1377.

GREGORY XII., Angelo Corario, a native of Venice, was raised to the pontificate in 1406, during the schism in the East; Benedict XIII. being the other pope. Both were deposed by a council held at Pisa, and Alexander V. elected in their stead. Gregory submitted, and laid aside the pontifical dignity. D. 1417.

GREGORY XIII., a native of Bologna, succeeded Pius V. in 1579. He embellished Rome with many fine buildings; but that which more particularly marks his government, is the reform of the calendar, which goes by his name. He contributed greatly to correct and amend Gratian's "Decretals," which he enriched with learned notes. D. in 1585.

GREGORY XIV., Nicholas Sfondrate, succeeded Urban VII. in 1590. He was the son of a senator of Milan, and involved himself in an unsuccessful war against Henry IV. of France. D. in 1591.

GREGORY XV., Alexander Ludovisi, a Bolognese, descended of an ancient family, was elected pope in 1621. He wrote several works, among which is one entitled "Epistola ad Regem Persarum, Schah Abbas, cum Notis Hegalsoni," 8vo, 1627. D. 1623.

GREGORY XVI., Mauro Capellari, was elected pope in 1831. He was a man of respectable character, but bigoted and exclusive. D. 1846, and was succeeded by Pius IX.

GREGORY, George Florence, commonly called Gregory of Tours, a Romish saint, was chosen bishop of Tours in 573, and, in 578, distinguished himself in a council at Paris. He is said to have converted Chilperic from Pelagianism. B. at Auvergne, 573; D. 595. —Gregory was the author of a History of the Franks, in 10 books; and other works.

GREGORY NAZIANZEN, bishop of Constantinople, wrote poems to furnish the Christian youth with subjects for study, when Julian prohibited Christians from reading the books of the Gentiles. In 378 he was appointed by the council of Antioch, to go to Constantinople to suppress Arianism, and was there chosen bishop. He afterwards resigned that see and retired to his native country, where he died, in 389. B. 324, near Nazianzum, in Cappadocia.

GREGORY NYSSEN, the younger brother of St. Basil, was bishop of Nyssa, in Cappadocia, but was deposed by the Arian faction. He drew up the Nicene creed, by order of the council of Constantinople. D. about 400. His works were published at Paris in 1615, in 2 vols. folio.

GREGORY, John, a physician, the son of Dr. James Gregory, professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen. After studying at his native place, he removed to Edinburgh, and thence to Leyden. In 1745 he obtained the degree of doctor of physic, and became professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, which he exchanged in 1749 for that of physic. About 1751 he settled in London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1764 he removed to Edinburgh, where, in 1766, he also became professor of physic. B. at Aberdeen, 1724; D. at Edinburgh, 1773.—His works are, on the "Duties and Offices of a Physician," 8vo; "Elements of the Practice of Physic," 8vo; "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," 12mo. All his productions have been collected into four volumes.

GREGORY, James, a celebrated mathematician, who, at an early age, discovered a genius for the mathematics, which he cultivated with eagerness in the Marischal college of Aberdeen. In 1663 he published his "Optica Promota," in which he announced the invention of the reflecting telescope, which spread his name over Europe. Soon after this he made a tour to Italy, and resided some years at Padua, where he published his "Vera Circuli et Hyperbolæ Quadratura," &c., in which appeared an account of his discovery of an infinitely converging series for the areas of the circle and hyperbola, and the mode of computing them. Soon after his return to England he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and engaged in a controversy with Huygens on the subject of his treatise on the quadrature of the circle. In 1668 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrew's. He had an amicable controversy with Newton concerning the reflecting telescope; in the course of which he suggested the idea of a burning concave mirror, which came into universal repute. In 1674 he became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, where he died in the year following, after being struck with sudden blindness as he was lecturing. B. at Aberdeen, 1638. His "Optics" were translated into English by Dr. Desagulieres, and several of his papers are in the "Philosophical Transactions."

GREGORY, David, nephew of the above, completed his education at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A., and in 1684 became professor of mathematics in that university. In 1691, by the recommendation of Newton, he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and elected Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. In 1695 he published his "Catoptricæ et Dioptricæ Sphericæ Elementa," 8vo. His demonstration of the curve, called the *catenarian*, appeared in 1697, in the "Philosophical Transactions;" but his greatest work was published in 1702, and entitled, "Astronomiæ Physicæ et Geometricæ Elementa," folio. It was afterwards translated into English in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1703 he published a splendid edition of Euclid's works in folio. B. at Aberdeen, 1661; D. while engaged in superintending an edition of "Apollonius's Conics," in 1710.—After his death appeared a treatise on Logarithms, and another on practical geometry. His brother James became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, which he held thirty-three years. His other brother, Charles, was professor of mathematics at St. Andrew's thirty-two years, and was succeeded by his son David, who published a system of arithmetic and algebra in Latin. D. in 1763. Of this family, sixteen have held British

professorships. There are few names, therefore, more illustrious in the annals of science and literature.

GREIFENBERG, *grife'-en-bairg*, the name of several towns in Prussia, none of them with a population above 5,000.

GREIFENHAGEN, *grife-en-ha'-gen*, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Oder, 12 miles from Stettin. *Manf.* Woollen cloths and leather. *Pop.* 6,000.

GREIFSWALDE, *grifes-val'-de(r)*, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Rick, 18 miles from Stralsund. It is inclosed by walls, and has a public library of 20,000 volumes. *Pop.* 13,500, military inclusive.

GREITZ, *gritze*, a town of Central Germany, 50 miles from Leipsic. It is inclosed by walls, and is the residence of a sovereign prince. *Manf.* Woollens and cottons. *Pop.* 7,000

GRENADA, *gren'-a-da*, an island in the West Indies, belonging to the Windward group. *Area*, 140 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, a ridge of high land crossing it from N. to S.; but, on the whole, it is fertile in a great degree, and, by the variety as well as excellence of its soil, is adapted to every tropical production. The climate, however, is unhealthy. *Pop.* with dependencies, 29,000. *Lat.* 12° 2′ N. *Lon.* 61° 18′ W. —Grenada was discovered by Columbus, in the year 1498. It was originally settled by the French, and in 1762 was taken by the British, to whom it was confirmed by the peace of 1763.

GRENDON, *gren'-don*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 700.

GRENELLE, *gre-nel'*, a parish and village of France, comprised within the fortifications of Paris, and celebrated for the artesian well. 1,704 feet deep, which supplies the upper part of Paris with water. *Pop.* 8,000.

GRENOBLE, *gren'-obl*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Isère, and divided by the river Isère into two parts, which are joined by two bridges, 60 miles from Lyons. The streets are tolerably wide and regular, but the houses are ill-built, and part of the town is exposed to inundations from the Isère. The town is surrounded with ramparts. The public buildings are the ancient Hôtel de Lesdiguières, now the town-house, the court-house, the cathedral, and, on an eminence near the middle of the town, stands the ruins of a once strong citadel, called the Bastile. There are, besides, a university, a great provincial school, an academy of arts and sciences, societies of medicine and agriculture, schools of surgery and midwifery, and the artillery school. To these institutions belong a library, a museum, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and a small cabinet of antiquities. *Manf.* Gloves, cotton articles, hemp, and different kinds of liquors. *Pop.* 32,000.—This was the first place which, in 1815, openly received Napoleon I. on his escape from Elba.

GRENVILLE, William Wyndham, Lord, *gren'-vil*, was the third son of the Right Honourable George Grenville, and studied at Eton College and Oxford University. In 1782 he became a member of the House of Commons; and Mr. Pitt, subsequently, gave him the office of paymaster of the army. In 1789 he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, and the following year, became secretary of state for the home department. At the same time he was created Baron Grenville. In 1791 he became secretary of state for foreign affairs. For some years he was now out of office; but, on the death of Mr. Pitt, he became first lord of the Treasury. In 1809 he was chosen chancellor of the University of Oxford, and, up to 1815, usually acted in conjunction with Earl Grey. Towards the latter part of his life, he retired from the public eye, and died at Dropmore Lodge, Buckinghamshire, 1834; B. 1759.

GRESHAM, Sir Thomas, *gresh'-dm*, was a merchant of the days of Queen Elizabeth, and amassed a large fortune. In 1559 he received the honour of knighthood from his sovereign queen, and was frequently consulted by her in her political and commercial concerns. He founded the Royal Exchange, and in January, 1570, the queen dined at his house, and caused the building to be so named, and had it proclaimed by sound of trumpet. The original structure was burned in the great fire of 1666; but it was rebuilt on a larger scale. It was, in 1838, again destroyed by fire; but was replaced by the present building, which was opened by Queen Victoria in 1844. B. in London, 1519; D. 1579.

GRETNA, or GRAITNEY, *gret'-na*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. The village of Graitney, or Gretna Green, is famous for the marriages of fugitive lovers from England, which were wont to be generally celebrated here. *Pop.* 1,945.

GRÉTRY, André Ernest Modeste, *grai'-tre*, a French musical composer, who, in early youth, discovered a great passion for music, and went to study in Italy. Returning thence, he brought with him the knowledge of a pure and simple melody, lively but graceful. The



GRÉTRY.

true comic accent was given by him to the language of music, and he deserved his surname of the "Molière of Music." Amongst his numerous operas may be named the "Huron," which commenced his reputation, and of which the words were written by Marmontel; "L'Amant Jaloux," "La Caravane," "Richard Cœur de Lion." Grétry also produced an essay on music, in which he described his method. B. at Liège, 1741; D. at Rousseau's hermitage at Montmorency, which had become his property, 1813.—He came of a family of musicians; and his nephew, André Joseph, wrote some comic operas, comedies, and romances, which had, however, little success. B. at Boulogne, 1774; D. 1826.

GRETSCH, or GRECH, *gretch*, an eminent Russian *littérateur*. He edited several influential periodicals, among which may be named the "Northern Bee" and the "Circulating Library." In 1835 he started the great Russian Encyclopædia, but seceded from it in its 7th volume. In 1822, he published a "History of Russian Literature," which is one of the best works of the kind that has yet appeared. He also published some grammars of the Russian language, which, for practical purposes, are esteemed the best. B. at St. Petersburg, 1787.

GREVILLE, Fulke, Lord Brooke, *grev'-il*, a patron of letters and an ingenious writer, was in great favour with Elizabeth. He was created Lord Brooke by James I., who gave him Warwick Castle. He founded a history lecture at Cambridge. B. at Beauchamp Court, Warwickshire, 1554; stabbed by a servant whom he had reprimanded for an insolent expression, 1628. The man put an end to himself with the same weapon.—*After his lordship's death, appeared several of his poetical works, and the life of Sir Philip Sydney, written by him. Hallam calls him "of all our poets the most obscure."*

GREY, Jane, *gray*, a celebrated and unfortunate English lady, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by Frances Brandon, daughter of the duke of Suffolk and Mary, queen dowager of France and sister to Henry VIII. From her childhood she evinced an intelligent and amiable turn of mind, and was so far advanced in her education at the age of fourteen, that when the learned Ascham visited her family, he found her reading Plato's "Phædon" in Greek. She was also well acquainted with several modern languages.

Her religious principles were those of the Reformation, and her virtue and modesty equalled her other accomplishments. When the health of Edward VI. began to decline, Dudley, duke of Northumberland, persuaded him, from a pretended concern for the interests of religion, to bequeath his crown to Lady Jane; thus setting aside his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. About the same time, the duke effected a marriage between his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey. On the death of Edward, her father and the duke of Northumberland, much against her own wishes, paid homage to her as queen, and had her proclaimed in London with the usual formalities. This pageantry, however, lasted only a few days; for Mary proved successful, and the duke of Northumberland was beheaded, and Lady Jane and her husband sent to the Tower. After being confined some time, the council resolved to put these innocent victims of their father's ambition to death. Lord Guildford suffered first, and as he passed her window, his lady gave him her last adieu. Immediately afterwards, she was executed on the same scaffold, suffering with calm resignation, and a firm attachment to the Protestant faith, 1554. B. 1537.—Fuller, in his "Holy State," says, "she had the innocency of childhood, the beauty of youth, the solidity of middle, the gravity of old age. . . . the birth of a princess, the learning of a clerk, the life of a saint, yet the death of a martyr, for her parent's offences."

Grey, Charles, Earl, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, after which he proceeded on a tour to the continent, and on his return, in 1786, became a member of parliament for the county of Northumberland. He took the liberal side, and, in 1792, was one of the founders and most active members of the "Society of the Friends of the People." In 1797 he brought forward a motion for parliamentary reform, for which he continued to labour strenuously, although he was, for many years, unsuccessful in carrying the object of his wishes. When Lord Grenville, in 1806, came into office, he, as Lord Howick, from the elevation of his father to the peerage, became first lord of the Admiralty, and, as one of the leaders of the House of Commons, carried the act for the abolition of the slave-trade. In the following year, the cabinet was broken up, and he, in the same year, succeeded to the title, by the death of his father. In the House of Lords he became one of the leaders of the opposition. For many years he remained out of office; but, in 1830, he was called upon by William IV. to form a new cabinet, after the fall of the Wellington administration. He accordingly became prime minister, and announced "peace, retrenchment, and reform" as the objects of his policy. In 1831 the Reform Bill was introduced by Lord John Russell into the House of Commons; but, in the following year, the ministers resigned, on account of a motion of Lord Lyndhurst. They were restored to power, however, and, in the same year, the bill was passed. In the succeeding year, Earl Grey resigned, and, after about a couple of years, retired from public life. B. at Fallowden, near Alnwick, 1764; D. at Howick House, Northumberland, 1845.

Grey, Henry George, third earl, the eldest son of the above, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, in 1829, entered parliament as member for the disfranchised borough of Winchelsea. In 1831 he represented the county of Northumberland, and, in the previous year, filled the office of under-secretary of state for the colonies. In 1834 he became under-secretary for the home department, and in the following year, under the Melbourne administration, was appointed secretary-at-war. In July, 1845, his father died, when he was called to the House of Lords, and became colonial secretary in the administration of Lord John Russell. At this period the colonies were demanding a representative government, which Earl Grey opposed, and which led to considerable misunderstandings in the colonial office. In 1852 he retired from his post, and vindicated his administration in a treatise of considerable length. In 1853 he declined to serve under Lord Aberdeen, and has ever since continued out of office. B. 1802.

Grey, Sir George, K.C.B., entered the army, and rose to the rank of captain, when, in 1836, he offered himself, in conjunction with Lieutenant Lushington, to Lord Glenelg, then colonial secretary, to undertake a journey of discovery in Australia. In the following year, he proceeded on his expedition, and, after an absence of four years, arrived in England, and published the journals of his discoveries. He was now appointed lieutenant-governor of South Australia, and produced "A Vocabulary of the Dialect of South-Western Australia." In 1846 he became governor of New Zealand, and published a work entitled "Polynesian Mythology, and Ancient Traditional History of the New Zealand Race." In 1848 he was created a knight-commander of the Bath, and in 1854 he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, where he won golden opinions. B. in Ireland.—There are many others of this name, known as legislators and administrators, connected with the English government.

Grey, Dr. Zachary, an English divine, well known for his edition of "Hudibras," accompanied with a great number of curious and entertaining notes, 2 vols. Of these notes, Warburton says, that "he hardly thinks there ever appeared, in any learned language, so execrable a heap of nonsense, under the name of commentaries, as hath lately been given us on this satiric poet." He also published notes on Shakspeare, 2 vols.; and an answer to Neale's "History of the Puritans," in 3 vols. 8vo. B. 1687; D. 1766.

Griesbach, John James, *grees'-bak*, a distinguished German theologian, who studied successively at Frankfort, Tubingen, Halle, and Leipsic. He subsequently became rector of the university of Jena, and ecclesiastical privy councillor to the duke of Saxe-Weimar. His works are very numerous; but the principal is an edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings. B. at Butzbach, 1745; D. 1812.

Griffin, *grif'-fin*, prince of Wales, was the last sovereign of that country previous to its being subjugated by England. He was put to death by order of Edward the Confessor, at London, in 1060.

Griffith, Ralph, *grif'-fith*, a man of letters, who was born in Shropshire, settled in London as a bookseller. In 1749 he commenced the "Monthly Review," the success of which was very slow for a considerable time; but it made its way gradually to the height of periodical journals. Of this work he was both proprietor and editor, being powerfully assisted, from time to time, by men of first-rate talents. D. 1803.

Grignan, *green'-ya*, a town of France, in Provence, 34 miles from Valence. *Pop.* 2,000.—Madame de Sevigné died here in 1696.

Grignols, *green'-yole*, the name of two towns in France, neither of them with a population above 1,800.

Grimm, Jacob Ludwick Carl and Wilhelm Carl, *grim*, two brothers, whose devotion to German literature was distinguished by a rare communion of fellowship between them. The nature of their labours is, perhaps, sufficiently indicated in the following quotation made by a contemporary from the works of Jacob: "All my labours," he says, "have been, either directly or indirectly, devoted to researches into our ancient language, poetry, and laws. These studies may seem useless to many; but to me, they have always appeared a serious and dignified task, firmly and distinctly connected with our common fatherland, and calculated to foster the love of it. I have esteemed nothing trifling in those inquiries, but have used the small for the elucidation of the great,—popular traditions for the elucidation of written documents. Several of my books have been published in common with my brother William. We lived, from our youth up, in brotherly community of goods, money, books, and collectanea, belonging to us in common; and it was natural to combine our labours." These brothers have been some time employed in the publication of a large German dictionary, which is expected to be valuable when completed. Jacob B. at Hanau, 1785; William, at Hanover, 1786.

Grimma, *grim'-ma*, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 15 miles from Leipsic. It is inclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium. *Manf.* Woollens and cottons. *Pop.* 5,500.

Grimsby, Great, *grims'-be*, a market, borough, and seaport town of Lincolnshire, on the Humber, 15 miles from Hull. It has a large and handsome

church, and contains many ancient monuments. The steeple affords an excellent specimen of the pointed, or Gothic architecture. It is a busy place, with extensive docks and shipbuilding-yards. *Pop.* 9,000. It is a terminus of the East Lincolnshire and Lancashire Railways.

GRINDAL, Edmund, *grin'-dal*, archbishop of Canterbury, was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in Pembroke Hall. Being attached to the principles of the Reformation, he became chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Westminster; but on the accession of Mary, he retired to Germany, and settled at Strasburg. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, he returned, and ultimately, in 1575, was made archbishop of Canterbury; but lost the royal favour, and was suspended for a time. B. in Cumberland, 1519; D. at Croydon, 1583. He contributed to Fox's "Acts and Monuments."

GRINSTEAD, EAST. (*See* EAST GRINSTEAD.)

GRIS-NEZ, CAPE, *gre'-nai*, a headland of France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles from Boulogne. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 50° 52′ N. *Lon.* 1° 23′ E.

GRISONS, COUNTRY OF, *gre'-sawng*, a canton in the east of Switzerland, inclosed by Upper Austria, Venetian Lombardy, and the small cantons of Ticino, Uri, Glarus, and St. Gall. *Area*, 2,980 square miles. *Desc.* The natural division of the country is into five great valleys; viz. those of the anterior and posterior Rhine; that of the Engadine, or valley of the Inn; that of the Albula; and lastly, that of the Prettigau. The surface is mountainous throughout, the country being intersected by several lofty ranges of the Alps, some of them of great elevation, and covered with glaciers. In the highest ranges, winter reigns throughout the year; in the elevated plains and meadows, the summer continues for only three months; but in the lower valleys the climate is mild and pleasant during a considerable part of the year. *Pro.* Fruits, corn, hemp, flax; but cattle are the principal source of wealth to the inhabitants. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, and zinc; but few of the mines are worked. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics, mostly for domestic use. *Pop.* 90,000. This canton comprises a great number of petty republics united into three jurisdictions, called "God's House," "Grey," and "Ten Jurisdiction" Leagues.

GRODNO, *grod'-no*, an extensive government of Russia, forming part of Lithuania, and adjacent to the governments of Wilna and Minsk. *Area*, 14,706 square miles. *Desc.* Level in general, but the S. is covered, in some places, with marshes. *Rivers.* The Niemen, Bug, and Narew. *Pro.* Rye and other grains, flax, hemp, and hops. Large herds of sheep are reared, and wool is the principal export. *Forests.* Extensive. *Minerals.* Iron, nitre, chalk, and building-stone. *Manf.* Leather and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 908,000. *Lat.* between 52° and 54° N. *Lon.* between 24° and 26° E.

GRODNO, a town of Russia, on the Niemen, 90 miles from Wilna. It consists of a mixture of wooden huts, and of houses once the residence of noblemen, but now neglected and in ruins. It is the seat of an academy, and has a gymnasium and a botanic garden. *Manf.* Woollens, linen, and fire-arms. *Pop.* Unascertained.

GRONINGEN, *gro'-ning-en*, a province of the Netherlands, bounded by the German Ocean on the N., by Hanover on the E., and by the Dutch provinces of Drenthe and Friesland on the S. and W. *Area*, 886 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is level, and the whole province is intersected by canals and wet ditches. Its chief wealth lies in its pastures, which are uncommonly rich, and raise an excellent breed of cattle. *Pop.* 190,000.

GRONINGEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of the same name, 96 miles from Amsterdam. It has several squares and handsome public buildings; in particular, the prince's palace, the meeting-house of the provincial assembly, the arsenal, and the custom-house. The church of St. Martin is in the Gothic style, with a tower of great height. The university of Groningen, founded in 1614, and endowed with the revenues of several monasteries, has long borne a respectable character. The harbour is commodious, and accessible to vessels by means of a canal. *Manf.* Paper, butter; and it has shipbuilding-docks and an extensive trade in cattle. *Pop.* 34,000.

GROOTE EYLANDT, *groot i'-land*, the largest island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia. *Lat.* 14° S. *Lon.* 136° 40′ E.

GROSE, Francis, *grose*, an eminent English antiquary, who illustrated the antiquities of England and Wales in 4 vols., and those of Scotland in 2 vols. He was executing a work of the same kind relative to Ireland, when he died in Dublin, in 1791. B. at Greenford, Middlesex, 1731. Besides the above, he published a "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue;" also, a volume of "Miscellanies," 8vo, and Military Antiquities," 4to.

GROSSETESTE, GROSTÊTE, or GROSTHEAD, Robert, *grose-tait*, an English prelate, who received his education at Oxford and Paris. After enjoying several preferments with great reputation, he was chosen bishop of Lincoln in 1234. He successfully resisted the encroachments of the papal power, and was a great encourager of learning. B. at Stradbrook, Suffolk, 1175; D. 1253. —His "Opuscula Varia" were published at Venice in 1514, and his "Compendium Sphæræ Mundi" in 1503. Some of his discourses and letters are extant. "He was a very learned man, and had a knowledge of Greek; but by a knowledge of Greek," says Hallam, "when we find it asserted of some mediæval theologian like Grostête, we are not to understand an acquaintance with the great classical authors, who were latent in Eastern monasteries, but the power of reading some petty treatise of the fathers (or, as in this instance, a translation of the Testament of the twelve patriarchs from Greek into Latin), an apocryphal legend, or, at best, perhaps some of the later commentators on Aristotle. Grostête was a man of considerable merit, but has had his share of applause."

GROSSWARDEN, *gros-var'-den*, an episcopal city of Hungary, 135 miles from Buda. It consists of eight suburbs, and has a fortress, a cathedral, and other churches. *Pop.* 22,000.

GROTE, George, *grote*, the historian of Greece, was the son of Mr. Grote, a banker, and was for some time a clerk in his father's banking-house. He began to devote himself to literature and politics, and, in 1832, became member of parliament for the city of London. In 1841 he resigned his seat, to apply himself exclusively to his great work, "The History of Greece," which has received universal commendation. Besides his History, Mr. Grote has been a contributor to several of the Reviews. B. near Beckenham, Kent, 1794.

GROTIUS, Hugo, *gro'-she-us*, an illustrious writer, was the son of a burgomaster of Delft, and, at the age of eight years, composed Latin verses of great merit. In his twelfth year, he was sent to Leyden, and, in 1598, accompanied the ambassador Barnevelt to the court of Henry IV. of France, who was so pleased with Grotius, that he gave him his picture and a gold chain. While in France he took the degree of doctor of laws. The year following, he commenced practice as an advocate, and pleaded his first cause at Delft. Soon afterwards, he published an edition of Martianus Capella, which was followed by a translation of a work of Stevinus, on finding a ship's place at sea. His edition of the "Phenomena" of Aratus appeared in 1600, and, about the same time, he composed Latin tragedies on sacred subjects. He was now appointed historiographer of the United Provinces, and advocate-general of the treasury for Holland and Zealand. In 1613 he accepted the post of pensioner of Rotterdam, by which means he obtained a seat in the States of Holland, and was sent to England to settle a dispute on the subject of the Greenland fishery. During the contests which arose in Holland on account of religion, Grotius sided with the Arminians, for which he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the castle of Louvestein, whence he was delivered by his wife in 1621. He found his way to Antwerp, and afterwards to France, where he obtained a pension. In 1622 he published his "Apology," which so stung the States, that they ordered it to be burnt, and the author to be seized wherever he could be found. In 1625 he finished his famous book "De Jure Belli et Pacis," which greatly extended his reputation. In 1613 he accepted an invitation from Count Oxenstiern, and went to Stockholm, where he was appointed counsellor of state and ambassador to the court of France. He filled this important station, amidst circumstances of

extreme difficulty, with honour to himself and satisfaction to the court which he represented. In 1645 he quitted France, and went to Holland, where he was honourably received. From Amsterdam he sailed to Sweden, and was welcomed in a cordial manner by Queen Christina. B. at Delft, 1583; D. on his journey to Holland, at Rostock, 1645. His remains were interred at Delft.—The works of Grotius are too many to be enumerated here; but we must mention his treatise on the "Truth of the Christian Religion," which has become a standard book in all universities for students in divinity; his "Annales et Historiæ de Rebus Belgicis;" and his "Commentaries on the Scriptures:" these last are an immortal monument of learning. In his religious sentiments he coincided with the church of England, and advised his wife to join in communion with it. His sons Cornelius and Diodoric entered into the army; Peter was bred to the law, and became pensionary of Amsterdam: his brother William was a learned man, and wrote some books on legal subjects.

GROTTAMARE, *grot'-ta-ma'-rai*, a town of the Pontifical States, Italy, 14 miles from Fermo. It is noted for its manufactories of liquorice-juice and refined sugar, of which large quantities are annually produced. *Pop.* 4,000.

GROTTA MINARDA, *me-nar'-da*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, 6 miles from Ariano. *Pop.* 3,500.

GROVE, *grove*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

GRUBENHAGEN, *groo'-ben-ha'-gen*, a principality in the kingdom of Hanover, on the east side of the Leine. *Area*, 280 square miles. This principality forms part of the province of Gottingen, and is divided by the Hartz Mountains. *Pop.* 88,000.

GRUNBERG, *groon'-bairg*, a town of Silesia, 14 miles from Geissar. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 3,000.—Another, 20 miles from Grossen. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, cottons, and straw hats. *Pop.* 10,500.

GRUTER, or GRUTERUS, John, *groo'-tair*, a distinguished philologist, whose father was a burgomaster of Antwerp, and fled to England, on account of his religion, taking his son, who was an infant, with him. Here he was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards went to Leyden, where he took his degrees in law. He became a professor at Heidelberg, but lost his valuable library when that city was sacked in 1622. B. at Antwerp, 1560; D. at Heidelberg, 1627.—His principal works are, "A Collection of Ancient Inscriptions," folio, 1601; "Thesaurus Criticus," 6 vols. 8vo; "Delicæ Poetarum Gallorum, Italorum, &c.," 18 vols.

GRUYÈRES, *groo'-yair*, a town of Switzerland, 22 miles from Lausanne. It is noted for its cheese. *Pop.* 1,000.

GRYLLUS, *gril'-lus*, a son of Xenophon, who killed Epaminondas, and was himself slain at the battle of Mantinea, 363 B.C. His father, upon receiving the news of his death, observed that it ought to be celebrated with every demonstration of joy, rather than of lamentation.

GRYNÆUS, Simon, *gri-ne'-us*, a learned German, and the son of a peasant in Suabia. He became Greek professor at Vienna, and afterwards at Heidelberg. In 1531 he visited England, where his classical acquirements procured him many friends. The learned are indebted to him for editions of several of the ancients, enriched with prefaces and commentaries. B. at Veringen, in Hohenzollern, 1493; D. at Basle, 1541.

GRYPHIUS, Andrew, *gri'-fe-us*, a German dramatic writer, whose tragedies were greatly admired. He also wrote a critique, in which he ridiculed the ancient comedies of the Germans. B. at Glogau, 1616; D. 1664.

GRYPHIUS, Christian, son of the preceding, and a man of great erudition, became professor of eloquence at Breslau, principal of the college of Magdalen, and librarian. His works are "German Poems," "History of the Orders of Knighthood," "Treatise on the German Language," &c. B. 1649; D. 1706.

GUADALAVIAR, *goo-a-da'-la-ve-ar'*, a large river of Spain, rising in the Sierra Albarracin, and, after a course of 130 miles, falling into the Gulf of Valencia, in *lat.* 39° 25′ N.

GUADALAXARA, *goo-a-da-la-char'-a*, a province of Spain, in New Castile. *Area*, 1,050 square miles. It forms an elevated plain, intersected by mountains, and traversed by the Tagus. *Pop.* 120,000.—A town of the same name. *Pop.* 5,300.

GUADALAXARA, a province of the Mexican Confederation, bounded N. by the provinces of Sonora and Durango; E. by Zacatecas and Guanaxuato; S. by the province of Valladolid; and W., for a length of 309 miles, by the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* Its greatest length is 350 miles, and its greatest breadth is 300 miles. *Pop.* 700,000.

GUADALAXARA, a city of the Mexican Confederation, 270 miles from Mexico. It is both large and handsome, containing several squares, many convents, and two colleges for education. *Manf.* Cigars; and the natives make a sort of jars of a fine scented earth, which are in much request. *Pop.* 50,000; consisting of Spaniards, mulattoes, and mestizoes.

GUADALOUPE, *ga'-da-loop*, an island of the West Indies, and one of the largest and most valuable of the Leeward group. *Area*, 534 square miles. *Desc.* It is divided into two parts by a channel about 40 yards wide. This channel runs north and south, and communicates with the sea by a large bay at each end, of which that on the north is called Grand Cul-de-Sac, and that on the south Petit Cul-de-Sac. The east part of the island is called Grandeterre, and is about 57 miles from Antigua Point; the west part, which is properly Guadaloupe, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Grandeterre on the east, and Basseterre on the west. Both parts would be joined by an isthmus 6 miles in breadth, were it not cut through by the river. In many parts the soil is rich. *Pro.* Sugar, coffee, rum, ginger, cocoa, logwood, &c. The island is well stored with horned cattle, sheep, horses, &c. *Pop.* with its dependencies, 133,000. *Lat.* 16° 20′ N. *Lon.* 62° W.—This island was first discovered by Columbus. It was taken possession of by the French in 1635, who drove the natives into the mountains. In 1759, it was taken by a British squadron, and was restored to France at the peace of 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1794; but was retaken by the French in 1795. In 1810, the British once more took possession of it, and, in 1814, restored it to the French, to whom it now belongs.

GUADALOUPE, a river of the United States, rising in Texas, and, after an estimated course of 160 miles, entering the Gulf of Mexico.

GUADALQUIVIR, *goo'-a-dal-quiv'-ir*, *i. e.* the 'great river,' one of the largest rivers in Spain, rising in the Sierra Cazorla, 15 miles from Ubeda, and, after traversing Andalusia, and passing by Andujar, Cordova, and Seville, falls into the Mediterranean, about 20 miles from Cadiz.

GUADIANA, *goo-a-de-a'-na*, the ancient Anas, a large river of Spain, rising in La Mancha, and, running westward, passes by Ciudad Real, Merida, and Badajos, and entering Portugal, falls into the sea between Ayamonte and Castel Marim, in *lat.* 37° 10′ N.; *lon.* 7° 26′ W.

GUADIX, *goo'-a-de*, 'river of life,' a town of Spain, 42 miles from Granada. It has several churches and convents, is inclosed by old walls, and surrounded with mulberry-plantations. *Manf.* Hemp, flax, and silk. The climate is temperate, owing to the elevation of the town among the mountains. *Pop.* 1,100.

GUAIRA, *goo'-a-eer'-a*, a town of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, 7 miles from the Caraccas. It has a celebrated port, defended by a castle, which is, however, open to the swell of the ocean. The town of Guaira is so surrounded by mountains, that there is no visible horizon, and its climate is in consequence hot and unhealthy. The town is defended by regular batteries. *Pop.* 6,000.—On the 26th March, 1812, this place was laid in ruins by an earthquake.

GUAM, or GUAHON, one of the Marianne islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* About 100 miles in circumference. *Desc.* The coasts are high and shelving on the east side, and fenced with steep rocks, opposed to the perpetual beating of the sea. As the climate is very fine, vegetables and fruits are in great profusion, particularly guavas, bananas, cocoas, oranges, and limes. The inhabitants are dispersed in hamlets or villages, chiefly situate along the coast; for the in-

terior is yet overrun with woods and in a state of nature. All pursue agriculture; and the facility of obtaining other subsistence, induces them to neglect the fishery. The Spaniards have a settlement on the island, which is defended by two Spanish forts. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 27° N. *Lon.* 145° E.

GUAMACHUCO. (*See* HUAMACHUCO.)

GUANARE, *goo'-a-na'-rai*, a town of the Caraccas, province of Venezuela, on a river of the same name, 50 miles from Truxillo. The streets are straight and wide, and the houses, without being sumptuous, are neatly built. There is an hospital, and a parish church adorned in a superior style. The inhabitants chiefly depend on the produce of their pasture-lands. *Pop.* 12,000.

GUANAXUATO, *goo'-a-nax'-oo-a-to*, a state of the Mexican Confederation, wholly situate on the ridge of the cordillera of Anahuac. *Area*, 8,000 square miles. It is chiefly noted for the riches of its mines, which exceed those of Potosi. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, leather and sugar. *Pop.* 500,000.

GUANAXUATO, the capital of the above state, stands on the Sierra de Santa, 150 miles from Mexico. It has numerous mining-works and a mint. The ground on which it is built is 6,836 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 34,000. *Lat.* 21° 0′ 15″ N. *Lon.* 101° 54′ 45″ W.

GUAPY, and GUAPORÉ, *goo'-a-pe*, two rivers in S. America, tributary to the Mamore.

GUARDA, *goo'-ar-da*, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 69 miles from Coimbra. *Pop.* 2,300. The heights near this place were abandoned by the French in 1811.

GUARDIA, *goo'-ar-de-a*, the name of several towns of Naples, the largest with a population of 8,000. It is in the province of Abruzzo Citra, 12 miles from Chieta.

GUARDIA, LA, several towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 4,000.

GUARINO, surnamed Veronese, *goo-a-re'-no*, an eminent reviver of learning, and the first who introduced Greek into Italy. He became professor of the learned languages at Ferrara, and translated Plutarch's "Lives," part of Strabo, and other works. B. 1370; D. 1460.—His son BATISTA was also a learned man, and became an eminent professor at Ferrara. He translated into Italian some of Plautus's comedies, and wrote Latin poems and other works.

GUARINI, Batista, *goo-a-re'-ne*, an Italian poet, great-grandson of the preceding, passed the greatest part of his life in courts, being in the service of Alphonso II., duke of Ferrara, and other princes. In these situations, however, he seems to have been a prey to continual disgusts. He wrote several poems, and a pastoral piece called "Pastor Fido," which gained him considerable reputation. He, however, contemned the title of poet, which he thought beneath the dignity of a gentleman. B. at Ferrara, 1537; D. at Venice, 1612.

GUASTALLA, *goo'-as-tal'-la*, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a district of the same name, at the confluence of the Crostola and the Po, 22 miles from Mantua. *Manf.* Silk fabrics and twist. *Pop.* 3,000.—The DISTRICT has an area of 40 square miles, and a population of 23,000.

GUATIMALA, *gat'-e-ma'-la*, one of the republican states of Central America. It extends, according to its political limits, on the narrow part of the continent of America, from the provinces of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, in Mexico, southward to Veragua, on the Isthmus of Darien, and includes various districts but little known. *Area*, 75,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with mountains, plains, and table-lands. In it are several active volcanoes, and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. *Climate.* In the valleys hot and unhealthy. The country exports indigo, cigars, silver, cochineal, mahogany, cocoa, dye-woods, and sarsaparilla. *Pop.* 500,000. *Lat.* between 14° and 17° N. *Lon.* between 89° and 94° W.

GUATIMALA, NEW, the capital of the above province, is situate 105 miles from San Salvador. It was twice destroyed by an earthquake. The city, now rebuilt, stands 25 miles to the south of the old town. It is a magnificent place, adorned with churches and monasteries, and a university, considered one of the best in the empire. It has a flourishing trade with Vera Cruz and Mexico. *Pop.* 40,000. *Lat.* 14° 37′ N. *Lon.* 90° 30′ W.

GUAVIARI, *goo'-a-ve-ar'-e*, a river of the Andes of Quito, which falls into the Orinoco, *lat.* 4° 20′ N.; *lon.* 67° 30′ W. *Length*, 450 miles.

GUAYAQUIL, *gwe'-a-kcel*, a department of the republic Ecuador, in South America, bounded on the W. by the Pacific, and, on the other sides, inclosed by Assuay and Quito. *Area*, 14,400 square miles. *Desc.* Level along the coast, and producing cotton, maize, cocoa, tobacco, and various fruits. *Pop.* 75,000.

GUAYAQUIL, the capital of the above, is situate on both sides of the river of the same name, over which is a wooden bridge, 150 miles from Quito. It is built of good houses; but these being mostly of wood, it is liable, in consequence, to conflagrations, by which it has frequently suffered. It has a celebrated commercial port in the river Guayaquil, and an excellent dock to the south, on the shore of the same river. *Pop.* 18,000. *Lat.* 2° 11′ 21″ S. *Lon.* 79° 40′ W.

GUAYAQUIL, a river of S. America, rising in the Andes, and entering the sea in the gulf of the same name, in *lat.* 2° 27′ S.

GUAYRA, LA, *goo'-air-a*, the chief seaport-town of the republic of Venezuela, in S. America, on the Caribbean Sea, 16 miles from Caraccas. *Pop.* 6,000.

GUAY-TROUIN, René du, *goo'-ai troo'-it*, a French naval officer, who commanded a privateer when he was only 18, but afterwards entered the navy, in which he served with success. He took Rio Janeiro, one of the richest colonies of Brazil; and when ennobled, it was stated in his patent, that he had taken more than 300 merchant vessels and 20 ships of war. He was made lieutenant-general of the naval forces of France, and commander of the order of St. Louis. His Memoirs, partly written by himself, were printed at Paris in 1 vol. 4to, 1740. B. at St. Malo, 1673; D. at Paris, 1736.

GUBBIO, *goob'-be-o*, a town of Italy, at the foot of the Apennines, 34 miles from Spoleto. It has a cathedral, numerous churches, a ducal palace, several schools and other institutions. *Manf.* Woollen and silk stuffs. *Pop.* 17,000.—Near this place the famous Eugubian marbles were discovered, in a temple of Jupiter Apenninius, in 1446.

GUBEN, *goo'-ben*, a town of Prussia, on the Neisse, 28 miles from Frankfort. *Manf.* Cloth; and it has a considerable trade in flax and linen. *Pop.* 11,500.

GUERCHE, LA, *goo-airsh*, the name of several parishes and small towns in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

GUERICKE, Otho, *ger'-ik-e(r)*, a German philosopher, who was counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg, and burgomaster of Magdeburg. He invented the air-pump and weather-glass, and published some treatises on experimental philosophy. B. 1602; D. 1686.

GUERNSEY, *gern'-se*, an island in the English Channel, near the coasts of Brittany and Normandy. It lies in the spacious gulf termed Mount St. Michael's Bay, 15 miles from Jersey. It has a coastline of about 30 miles in circumference, and is deeply indented with bays. *Desc.* The soil, especially in the low part of the island, is rich and fertile, and yields very fine pasture. Vegetables are in great variety, and of an excellent quality. Timber is neither plentiful nor lofty; and the hedges are chiefly composed of stone, or furze sown on banks of turf. Most kinds of fruit grow in profusion; and so genial is the climate, that myrtles and geraniums flourish in the open ground, and even the orange-tree will fructify, with very little shelter in winter. The fig-tree attains great luxuriance, and sometimes reaches a remarkable size. One of the most useful vegetables is a marine plant, called by the generic name of vrac, which is used both for fuel and manure; but, to prevent the indiscreet destruction of it by the inhabitants, two seasons, midsummer and Michaelmas, are appointed for its collection. Most of the natives have a greater resemblance to the French than to the English nation. All their domestic utensils and implements of husbandry are after the French fashion, as also their dress, speech, and mode of living. These, however, among the higher ranks, are receiving great modifications, from their continual intercourse with England. Both the judicial and executive authorities are exercised by a convention of several different bodies, collectively designated the Assembly of the States. *Pop.* 30,000.—Steamers ply between

Guernsey and London, Southampton, Plymouth, and Weymouth. The island has a well-organized militia, and is strongly fortified.

GUERNSEY, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area*, 656 square miles. *Pop.* 33,000.

GUERRE, Martin, *gair*, a Frenchman, rendered famous by an extraordinary imposture, practised by Arnaud du Thil, his friend. Martin married Bertrande du Rols, and, after living with her about ten years, left her, and entered into the service of Spain. Eight years after, Du Thil presented himself to Bertraude as her husband, and so imposed upon her, by relating various facts, that he lived with her. An uncle of Martin prosecuted Du Thil, and he was condemned to be hanged. Du Thil appealed to the parliament of Toulouse, the members of which were greatly divided, when Martin returned home; on which his treacherous friend was hanged and burned, in 1560.

GUESCLIN, Bertrand du, *ges'-lă*, constable of France, and an illustrious warrior. He gained many victories over the English, and defeated the troops of the king of Navarre. He was very strong, and also very unprepossessing. "I am very ugly," he would say, "and shall never be a favourite with the ladies; but, by the enemies of my king, I shall be held in terror." B. in Brittany, 1311; D. in besieging Randam, 1380.

GUEVARA, Louis Valez de, *gwai-va'-ra*, a Spanish comic poet, who wrote many comedies, and a celebrated work entitled "El Diabolo Cojuelo," which furnished the foundation for "Le Diable Boiteux" of Le Sage. He was a native of Andalusia, and died 1646.

GUIANA, *ge-a'-na*, an extensive country of S. America, on the coast of the Atlantic, lying between the rivers Oronoko and Oreilana. *Ext.* 1,100 miles long, with a breadth varying between 300 and 600. The French possess one part of the coast, and the Dutch another. Dutch Guiana contains the settlements of Surinam, Berbice, Essequibo, and Demerara; all which take their names from different rivers. French Guiana goes by the name of Equinoctial France, or Cayenne, from the territory so called, and extends from the river Marawina to the river Oyapoco S.E. The internal parts of the country are but little known; they are inhabited, however, by different tribes of Indians, some of whom make their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. *Pro.* Sugar, cotton, silk, tobacco, Brazil-wood, aloes, natural balsam, oranges, and citrons, made into sweetmeats or otherwise. These form articles of commerce. *Lat.* between 3° and 8° N. *Lon.* between 50° and 63° W.

GUIANA, BRAZILIAN, comprises the N. part of the Brazilian dominions. *Area*, estimated at 430,000 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by the Rio Branco and numerous other rivers, and is covered with a dense vegetation. *Lat.* between 3° 30′ and 4° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 59° and 68° W.

GUIANA, BRITISH, a colonial territory on the N.W. coast of S. America. *Area*, 76,000 square miles; but much of this extent has been disputed by Venezuela and Brazil. *Desc.* Densely covered with vegetation, and producing sugar, cotton, coffee, maize, wheat, cocoa, vanilla, tobacco, and cinnamon. *Pop.* 150,000, Indians inclusive. *Lat.* between 0° 40′ and 8° N. *Lon.* between 57° and 61° W.

GUIANA, VENEZUELAN, the N.W. subdivision of Guiana. *Area*, 188,000 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000, mostly consisting of wandering tribes of Indians. *Lat.* between 2° and 6° N. *Lon.* between 60° and 68° W.

GUIBERT, James Antony Hypolite, *ge-boir'*, a writer on military affairs, who served in Germany, and afterwards in Corsica, where he was made a colonel. In 1770, he published his great work, "Essai Général de Tactique." Afterwards he directed his attention to dramatic composition, and produced several tragedies. He also wrote the "Eulogies of Catinat and L'Hopital." The French Academy elected him a member, in the room of M. Thomas. B. at Montauban, 1743; D. 1790. Besides the above works, he wrote the "Eulogy of the King of Prussia."

GUICCIARDINI, *goo-eetch-e-ar-de'-ne*, an eminent historian, who was descended from a noble family of Florence. He practised in early life as a lawyer, and filled several high offices in his profession. Afterwards he was employed in affairs of state for his native city. From this situation he passed into the service of Leo X. and the two immediate successors of that prince, and was raised by them to the highest civil and military dignities. His "History of Italy," in 4 vols. 4to, is a valuable performance. B. in Florence, 1482; D. at his country seat at Alectri, 1540. When the courtiers of Charles V. complained of the favour he showed to Guicciardini and other Florentines, he said, "I can make a hundred Spanish grandees in a minute, but I cannot make one Guicciardini in a hundred years."

GUICCIARDINI, Lewis, nephew of the preceding, wrote, among other works, a "Description of the Low Countries," folio. B. at Florence, 1523; D. at Antwerp, 1589.

GUIDO D'AREZZO, *ge'-do da-ret'-so*, an Italian musician, who invented the lines and spaces, or staff, reformed the scale, suggested the mode of notation, and the art of solmisation. Lived in the 11th century.

GUIDO, Reni, an illustrious Italian painter, whose father was a musician, and who intended him for the same profession; but Reni conceiving an early attachment for painting, was placed under Dennis Calvert, a Flemish master. He afterwards studied under the Caracci, and soon rose to higher fame than any of his contemporaries. Honours were heaped upon him by several crowned heads, and riches flowed upon him in abundance. He was unfortunate only in an immoderate love of gaming, which reduced him to such distress, that a languishing disease ensued, of which he died. His heads are beautiful, and considered by many to equal those of Rafaelle. His draperies are also much admired. His ideal of female beauty was founded on the antique, as he took the "Venus de' Medici" and the "Daughters of Niobe" for his standard. B. at Bologna, 1575; D. 1642.—The greatest work of Guido is the "Penitence of St. Peter after denying Christ," in the Zampieri palace, at Bologna.

GUIDOTTI, Paul, *ge-dot'-te*, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, who made wings with which he imagined he could fly; but, in making the attempt at Lucca, he fell, and received great injury. B. at Lucca, 1569; D. 1629.

GUIENNE, or GUYENNE, *ge-en'*, an old province in the south-west of France, to the north of Gascony, and, in general, separated from it by the great river Garonne. The modern division of this extensive tract is into the following departments; viz., the Gironde, the Lot-and-Garonne, the Dordogne, the Lot, and the Aveyron, Ariége, and Lower Pyrenees. This country was possessed by the English for three centuries, and in 1453 was united to France by Charles VII.

GUIGNES, Joseph de, *gween*, a learned French writer, who studied the Oriental languages under Stephen Fourmont, and was appointed interpreter to the king in 1741, and member of the Academy of Belles Lettres in 1753. He particularly applied himself to the study of the Chinese characters, and had, for 35 years, a principal interest in the "Journal des Savans." The Revolution reduced him to poverty. B. at Pontoise, 1721; D. at Paris, 1800.—He wrote the life of Fourmont, "General History of the Huns, Turks, Moguls, and Tartars," 5 vols. 4to; Memoir proving that the Chinese were an Egyptian colony; "Le Chon-King," 4to; "The Military Art of the Chinese," "Historical Essay upon the Oriental and Greek Typography," "Principles of Typographical Composition," "Memoirs in the Academy of Inscriptions," &c.

GUILDFORD, *gil'-ford*, a market and borough town in Surrey, on the Wye, which is here navigable for barges from the Thames, 17 miles from London. Guildford is one of the best inland towns of its size in the kingdom, large, clean, and well built; consisting chiefly of one spacious street, which, running along the declivity of a considerable chalk-hill, presents a very striking appearance. It contains three parish churches, and various other public buildings; but is chiefly noted for its castle, situate about 300 yards southward of the High Street, and supposed to have been a palace of several early Anglo-Saxon kings. The other principal buildings are an hospital, a free grammar-school, a guildhall, a gaol, a theatre, and several meeting-houses for dissenters of different denominations. It has a considerable trade in corn, malt, and coals. *Pop.* 7,000.

GUILFORD, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. *Area*, 6,000 square miles. *Pop.* 192,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 4,000.

GUIMARAENS, *ge'-ma-ra-ains*, an inland town of Portugal, on the Ave, 12 miles from Braga. The streets are wide and clean, and the houses neat. *Manf.* Damask linen for table-cloths, and cutlery. *Pop.* 6,000.

GUINEA, *gin'-e*, a geographical division of W. Africa, of which little is known, except the coast, thence called the coast of Guinea. Its coast-line extends from Cape Negro, in *lat.* 15° 41′ S., to Cape Verga, 10° 20′ N. It is divided into the Lower and the Upper. The Lower part is commonly called Congo; the Upper comprehends the districts of Sierra Leone, the Grain Coast, or Malagueta, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast, and Benin. It is unhealthy for Europeans, though the natives live to a considerable age. The latter in general go almost naked, and are said to be an innocent, inoffensive, and hospitable people, except such as have been corrupted by the Europeans. Two or three European settlements are formed in Guinea, under the governments of Great Britain and Denmark, for the purpose of carrying on an honest and advantageous trade with the natives, and for promoting their civilization. *Pro.* Every variety of rich tropical fruits, gums, hard woods, grain, gold, ivory, wax, &c. *Pop.* Unascertained. This country was discovered in 1487 by the Portuguese, and they have retained nominal possession of the S. district.—The GULF OF GUINEA is formed by the Atlantic Ocean on the coasts of North Guinea, between *lat.* 6° 20′ and 1° S.; *lon.* 7° 30′ W. and 10° E.

GUINEA, NEW. (*See* PAPUA.)

GUIPUZCOA, *gee'-poos-ko-a*, a province of Spain, bordered partly by the sea, partly by the French frontier. *Area*, 620 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but fertile. *Rivers.* The Deva, Urolo, and Oria. Its principal source of wealth are its iron-mines. *Pop.* 142,000.—The borders of this province have been long defended by numerous fortresses, and, from time to time, they have been the scene of many conflicts.

GUISBOROUGH, *giz'-bur-o*, a town of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 50 miles from York. *Pop.* 2,000. The earliest alum-works in England were established here about 1600.

GUISCARD, *gees'-kar*, a famous Norman knight, and son of Tancred de Hauteville, one of the warriors who conquered Naples from the Saracens, and acquired the dukedom of Apulia and Calabria. D. in the island of Corfu, 1085.

GUISCHARD, Charles Gottlieb, *ge'-shar*, a Prussian officer, who fought with great reputation in the service of the stadtholder, and afterwards in that of Frederick II. of Prussia, who gave him the name of Quintus Icilius, and a regiment. B. at Magdeburg, 1742; D. 1775.—His works are "Mémoires Militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains," 4to; "Mémoires Critiques et Historiques sur plusieurs Points d'Antiquités Militaires," 4 vols. 8vo.

GUISE, Claude de Lorraine, duke of, *gees*, was the fifth son of René II., duke of Lorraine. He settled in France, where he married Antoinette de Bourbon, a princess of the blood, in 1513. At the battle of Marignan, when he was but 22 years of age, he received more than twenty wounds. D. 1550.

GUISE, Francis de Lorraine, duke of, eldest son of the above, was a man of great talents and valour, and, during the greater part of his life, enjoyed almost unbounded power in France. With him began the famous factions of Condé and Guise. The duke of Guise was at the head of the Catholic party, and a great zealot. Killed by a pistol-shot, in 1563, by a Protestant gentleman, named Poltrot de Méré. B. 1519.

GUISE, Henry, duke of, eldest son of the preceding, was a good soldier, but of a turbulent temper, and formed the association called the League, on the pretence of defending the Catholic religion, and the liberty of the state. With its aid, the duke of Guise long controlled Henry III., and even was in open rebellion against him. On the celebrated day of the barricades, the king, having escaped from the duke to Blois, convened the states there, where Guise was assassinated, in 1588. B. 1550.

GUISE, Charles, duke of, eldest son of the above. On his father's death, he was shut up in the castle of Tours, from which he escaped in 1591. Proceeding to Paris, he was received with the greatest joy by the partisans of a league which had been formed against Henry IV. He afterwards became governor of Provence; but, under the reign of Louis XIII., he was forced to leave France, on account of the jealousy of Cardinal Richelieu. He went into Tuscany, where he died, in 1640. B. 1571.—His son, HENRY II., was brought up to the church, which, on the death of his father, he quitted, and assumed the title of duke of Guise. He conspired against Cardinal Richelieu, and, in 1647, put himself at the head of the revolted Neapolitans, but was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. On being set free, he returned to France, where he died, without issue, in 1664.—His younger brother, Louis, left a son, Louis Joseph, of Lorraine, duke of Guise, who died in 1671, leaving an infant son, who died in 1675, and in whom the line of the Guises became extinct.

GUIZOT, François-Pierre Guillaume, *ge'-zo*, was the son of an eminent French advocate, who was executed in 1794. Young Guizot and another brother were taken by their mother to Geneva, where they were educated in the Gymnasium, and where François acquired a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, English, German, and Italian languages. In 1805 he went to Paris for the purpose of studying law, but entered as tutor the family of the Swiss ambassador, and, through his means, was introduced to many distinguished literary men. In 1809 he published his "Dictionary of Synonymes," which was succeeded by "Lives of the Poets," "Gibbon's Roman Empire," and other works. In 1812 he became assistant professor of history in the Faculty of Letters, and, shortly afterwards, was appointed professor of modern history. In the same year he married Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulin, a lady who was considerably older than himself, and who supported herself and family by the ability of her pen. In 1814, under Louis XVIII., he became secretary-general; but, on the return of Napoleon I. from Elba, he was driven from his office, and once more resumed his duties as professor of history. On the overthrow of the empire, he became secretary-general to the minister of justice, adopting the principles of a constitutional royalist. He now produced several political and educational pamphlets, and in 1818 was chosen a counsellor of state. In 1820 he was expelled from office, and once more entered the field as a pamphleteer. He also gave lectures at the Sorbonne; but the freedom of his expressions caused them to be suppressed. Between 1822 and 1827 he produced his "History of the English Revolution," "Essays on the History of France," and his "Historical Essays on Shakspeare." He also established the "French Review," and assisted in founding the society called "Assist thyself, and Heaven will assist thee," designed to secure the freedom of elections. In 1828 he was permitted to resume his lectures at the Sorbonne, and, in the same year, married the niece of his first wife, who recommended the union on her death-bed. In the following year he was reappointed a counsellor of state, and became one of the editors of the "Journal of Debates," and of "The Times." In 1830 he was elected a member for the Chamber of Deputies, and assisted in accomplishing the revolution which expelled Charles X. from his throne. He now became successively minister of public instruction and minister of the interior; but, in the same year, was driven from office. In 1832 he returned to office, as minister of public instruction, under the administration of Marshal Soult, and continued to hold his place till 1836, when he was appointed on an embassy to England. Here he concluded the treaty of 1840, which filled France with dissatisfaction. In that year, however, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, which he held till the abdication of Louis-Philippe, in 1848. At that time he fled from France in the disguise of a workman, but returned in the following year, and again entered the political arena. He now became active with his pen, and produced many more works; among which we may notice his "History of Civilization," "History of Oliver Cromwell," "History of Richard Cromwell and the Restoration of Charles II.," "Shakspeare and his Times," and "Studies of the Fine Arts in General." B. at Nives, in the department Gard, 1787.

GUJERAT, or GUZERAT, *goo-je-rat'*, a large province of Hindostan, comprising several petty states. It is bounded N. by the province of Ajmeer, E. by Malwah and Candeish, S. by Aurungabad and the sea, W. by a sandy desert, the Gulf of Cutch, and the sea. *Area*, 41,500 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, and elevated along the coast. The chief range is the Western Ghauts, which have an average height of 1,500 feet. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, barley, sugar, tobacco, cotton, maize, opium, castor-oil, fruits, and an extremely varied flora. *Minerals.* Iron only. *Pop.* 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 20° and 24° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 69° and 74° 26′ E.

GUMBINNEN, *goom-bin'-nen*, a town of E. Prussia, on the Pissa, 65 miles from Konigsberg. It is neatly built, and has a gymnasium, schools of architecture, a public library, and two hospitals. *Manf.* Woollens, linen, and leather. *Pop.* 7,000.

GUMRI, *goom'-re*, a ruined town of Russian Armenia, 54 miles from Erivan. On its site have been built the fortress and city of Alexandropol. *Pop.* 10,000. The height of this place is nearly 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cold is sometimes so intense that men are found frozen to death in the fields.

GUNDERMUK, *goon-der-mook'*, a village of Afghanistan, 28 miles from Jellalabad. Here the remnant of the British force, consisting of 100 soldiers and 300 camp-followers, were, whilst retreating from Cabool, massacred in 1842, only one man escaping.

GUNDLING, Nicholas Jerom, *goond'-ling*, a German writer on jurisprudence, history, and politics, who was successively professor of philosophy, eloquence, and civil law at Halle. B. at Nuremberg, 1671; D. at Halle, 1729.

GUNDUCK, *goon-dook'*, a river of Hindostan, which, after a course of 400 miles, falls into the Ganges opposite Patna.

GUNNERUS, John Ernest, *goon'-ne-roos*, a Norwegian divine, who was made bishop of Drontheim in 1758, where he founded the Royal Norwegian Society, principally for the encouragement of the study of natural history. Linnæus gave the name of Gunnera to a plant in his vegetable system. B. at Christiana, 1718; D. at Christiansund, 1773.—He published "Flora Norwegiæ," &c.

GUNS, or KOESZEG, *goons*, a town of Hungary, 58 miles from Vienna. *Manf.* Silk and woollens. *Pop.* 8,000. This town successfully resisted an attack of the Turks under Solyman, in 1532.

GUNTER, Edmund, *gun'-ter*, an English mathematician, whose genius led him to the study of mathematics, and he became professor of astronomy in Gresham College. He invented a portable quadrant, which goes by his name, and a scale used by navigators. He also discovered the variation of the magnetic needle. B. in Herefordshire, 1581; D. in Oxford, 1626.—He published "Canon Triangulorum, sive Tabulæ Sinuum Artificialium," &c. His works were collected into one volume 4to, 1673.

GUNTOOR, *goon-toor'*, a maritime district of British India, on the western side of the Bay of Bengal, called the Northern Circars. *Area*, 4,050 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the west, but, in other parts, sandy and low. *Pro.* Dry grains, cotton, sugar, and paddy. *Pop.* 570,000.

GUNTOOR, the capital of the above district, and station of the civil establishment. *Lat.* 16° 20′ N. *Lon.* 80° 30′ E.

GURIEL, *goo'-re-el*, a province of Asia, at the east extremity of the Black Sea. It is shared between the Russian and Turkish dominions. *Desc.* Fertile; producing maize, millet, honey, tobacco, cotton, silk, and wine. *Pop.* Unascertained.

GURWHAL, *goor-wal'*, a hill state of India. *Area*, 4,500 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; comprising a portion of the S.W. declivity of the Himalaya. It has several valleys drained by affluents of the Ganges. *Pro.* Rice, sugar, sweet potatoes, wheat, barley, hemp, cotton, ginger, and oil-seeds. The territory is held from the British by the rajah. *Pop.* 100,000. *Lat.* between 30° and 31° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 55′ and 79° 20′ E.

GURWOOD, John, *gur'-wood*, entered the British army in 1808, and served in the Peninsular war under the duke of Wellington. At the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, in 1812, he volunteered to lead the forlorn hope, and took General Barrie, the governor, prisoner, whom he carried to the duke of Wellington. "Did you take him?" asked the duke. "Yes," was the reply. "Then it is to you that the sword of the general should belong," said the duke, at the same time handing to Gurwood Barrie's sword. This weapon he wore ever afterwards, and he became a distinguished officer. About 1830 he became private secretary to the duke of Wellington, and, in 1834, commenced issuing "The Despatches of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., during his various campaigns in India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Low Countries, and France, from 1799 to 1818, compiled from Official and Authentic Documents by Lieutenant-Colonel Gurwood." This work was a decided success, notwithstanding that it extended to thirteen volumes. In 1841, Gurwood was made a full colonel, and subsequently became deputy-governor of the Tower. B. 1790; D. by his own hand, in a fit of insanity, arising from a wound in his head, received at Ciudad Rodrigo, 1845.

GUSTAVUS I., *gus-ta'-vus*, king of Sweden, known by the name of GUSTAVUS VASA, was the son of Eric Vasa, duke of Gripsholm, who was descended from the ancient kings of Sweden, and who was beheaded by the Danish tyrant, Christian II. This sovereign also got Gustavus into his hands, and, in the war in which he reduced Sweden, kept him, several years, a prisoner at Copenhagen. At length he made his escape, and, having prevailed on the Dalecarlians to throw off the Danish yoke, in May, 1521, he found himself at the head of 15,000 men. After various fortunes, he recovered the whole of Sweden from the tyranny of Christian. In 1527 he was crowned king of Sweden, and the crown made hereditary in his family. Lutheranism was established as the national religion of Sweden in his reign. B. at Ockestadt, near Stockholm, 1490; D. in 1559.—His name is still revered by every Swede.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, king of Sweden, ascended the throne in 1611, when only in his seventeenth year.



GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

Notwithstanding his youth, he displayed great discernment in the choice of able ministers, and distinguished himself in the field, in a war with Denmark, Russia, and Poland. He subsequently rendered his name immortal, by his illustrious achievements in the war he carried on at the head of the German Protestants against the house of Austria. He penetrated from the Vistula to the Danube, and twice defeated the celebrated Tilly. He was a patron of the sciences, enriching the university of Upsal, founding a royal academy at Abo, and a university at Dort, in Livonia. This great prince fell in the battle of Lutzen, in 1632,

not without suspicion of having been assassinated by the hand of Lawenburg, one of his generals. B. at Stockholm, 1594.—There is something sublime in the conduct of Gustavus immediately before his engaging in battle at Lutzen. He himself sang a hymn of Luther's, and was followed in chorus by the whole of his troops. After this, he led the attack in person, and slew the foremost of the enemy with a lance; thus giving promise of the victory which his army obtained, although at an immense sacrifice, over the forces of Wallenstein, one of the most extraordinary men of his time.

GUSTAVUS III., king of Sweden, was the son of Adolphus Frederick and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick II., king of Prussia. He was educated under Count Tessin, whose letters to his royal pupil are well known. He succeeded his father in 1771, at which time a corrupt senate, composed of two aristocratic factions, called the Hats and Caps, possessed the government, and held the king as a mere cipher. Gustavus, in the following year, effected a revolution without bloodshed, and established a new constitution. He abolished the practice of torture, and introduced other good regulations in the administration of justice. He also formed a college of commerce, reformed his army and navy, caused a new translation to be made of the Bible, and greatly encouraged agriculture, arts, and literature. In 1777 he paid a visit to the empress of Russia, and was entertained in a magnificent manner. In 1783 he made a tour for his health to France and Italy, and was absent ten months. He afterwards entered into a war with Russia and Denmark. He headed his army himself, and stormed the defences of Fredericksham, where he took and destroyed a great number of vessels. Encouraged by this success, he made an attack on the Russian squadron and arsenal of Revel, but was obliged to retire. He was equally unfortunate in an attempt on Wyburg; but, on July 9, 1790, the Swedish fleet, commanded by the king, gained a victory over the Russians, who lost 45 vessels and a great number of men. This was followed by an immediate peace. On the breaking out of the French revolution, a coalition was formed between the northern powers and Spain, by which it was agreed that Gustavus should march against France at the head of a considerable army; but while preparations were making, he was shot at a masquerade, by Ankarstroem, a disbanded officer of the army. B. 1746; assassinated 1792.—Gustavus wrote some plays, and political pieces of merit.

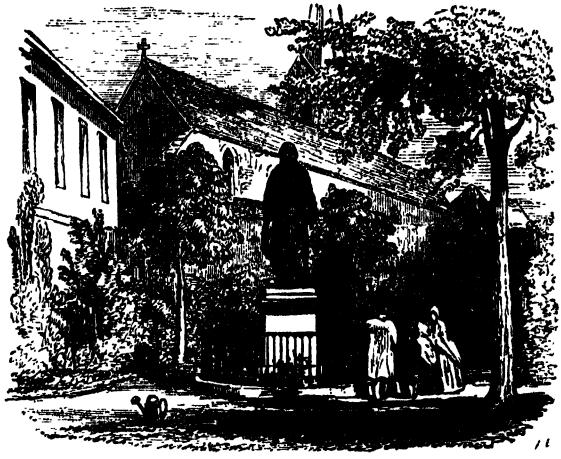
GUSTAVUS IV., king of Sweden, after the assassination of his father, ascended the throne, in 1792. His reign was remarkable for the caprice with which he was permitted to govern, for several years, a brave people. His hatred to Napoleon I. was of the most intense description, and his avowed attachment to the principles of legitimacy led him to endeavour to restore the Bourbon dynasty to the crown of France. In 1809 he was arrested as a traitor in the name of the nation, and forced to abdicate his crown in favour of Duke Charles of Sudermania, who ascended the vacant throne as Charles XIII. B. 1778; D. at St. Gall, Switzerland, 1837. After abdicating his throne, he retired to St. Gall, where he mostly lived afterwards, supporting himself by his writings as an author and his pension as a colonel. He refused all assistance from his family and the people over whom he had reigned.

GUSTROW, *goos'-tro*, a town of N. Germany, 35 miles from Schwerin. It is inclosed by walls, and contains about sixty different kinds of factories. *Pop.* 9,000.

GUTENBERG and GUTENBRUN, *goo'-ten-bairg*, two small villages in Germany, in the dominions of Austria and Wurtemberg.

GUTHRIE, William, *guth'-re*, a native of Scotland, and educated at Aberdeen. His most esteemed work is his geographical grammar. B. 1701; D. 1769.—He also wrote a "History of Scotland," "A History of the Peerage," "The Friends," a novel; "Remarks on English Tragedy," and several other works.

GUTTENBURG, or GUTENBERG, John, *goot'-ten-bairg*, one of those to whom the invention of the art of printing is attributed, was descended of a noble German family. If he did not invent printing, it is probable he was the first who conceived the idea of printing a book, which he executed, first with blocks of wood engraved, and afterwards with separate letters cut in wood. He took, for a partner, John Faust, from whom he separated, and then printed for himself. There are few particulars



GUTTENBURG.

of his life and habits, further than that he seems to have been frequently in litigation, and to have been a man of considerable ingenuity. B. at Mentz, about 1400; D. there, 1468.—In 1837 a splendid monument in bronze was erected to his memory in Mentz, and the Guttenburg Society, with which the writers of the Rhenish provinces are connected, hold an annual meeting in Mentz, to celebrate his great discovery, and in honour of his memory.

GUY, Thomas, *gi*, the humane and charitable founder of Guy's Hospital, was the son of Thomas Guy, lighterman and coal-dealer in Horseleydown, Southwark. He was bred a bookseller, and began trade with only £200. The bulk of his fortune, however, was made by purchasing seamen's tickets, during Queen Anne's wars, and by speculations in South-Sea stock, in the memorable year 1720. Besides the well-known hospital, he erected an almshouse at Tamworth. B. 1643; D. 1724, worth £300,000.

GUYARD, De Berville, *ge'-yar*, a French writer, who, after a life of extreme distress, died in the prison of the Bicêtre, at the age of 73. B. 1697.—He wrote the lives of Bertrand du Guesclin and of the Chevalier Bayard.—He is not to be confounded with ANTHONY GUYARD, a Benedictine monk, who died at Dijon in 1770. He wrote "Political Observations on the Administration of Benefices," &c.

GUYON, Johanna Mary Bouvières de la Mothe, *ge'-yawng*, a famous enthusiast, who, at 16, married, and became a widow at the age of 28. She afterwards devoted herself to religious meditation, and imbibed all the mystical conceits of quietism, till she worked herself up into the belief that she was the pregnant woman in the Apocalypse, and the destined foundress of a new church. Having gained many followers, she was confined in a convent; but was released, at the instance of Madame Maintenon. After this, she proselytized the illustrious Fenelon; but was treated with great severity by Bossuet of Meaux, by whose means she was sent to the Bastille, whence she was liberated

in 1702. B. at Montargis, 1648; D. at Blois, 1717.—Her works are numerous, and still admired by those who are fond of mysticism.

GUYON, General Richard Debaufre, a distinguished English general in the Hungarian service. In 1848 he became major of the Houveds, or national guards of Hungary, and at the battle of Schwechat, fought near Vienna, he was, for his gallantry, made a colonel on the field. Subsequently, at Delereczin, he was raised to the rank of general. He continued to fight in the cause of Hungary, against the Austrians, throughout the war of 1848-49; but when Gorgei made an unconditional surrender, he, with Bem, Dembinski, and Kmetz, took refuge in Turkey. Here he remained, protected by the sultan, and accepted service under his government. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-general on the staff, and received the title of Kourschid Pasha. In 1853 he was sent to Damascus, and thence proceeded to Kars, where he organized the army, and constructed the defences which subsequently formed a basis for the operations of General Williams in that place. B. near Bath, Somersetshire, 1813.

GWALIOR TERRITORIES, *gwaw'-le-or*, a district of Central Hindostan, in the dominions of Scindia, inclosed by Bundelcund, Chumbal, Dhar, Rajgurh, and Kotah. *Area*, 33,100 square miles. *Desc.* Level in the N., but traversed in the S. by the Vindhya mountains. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, maize, sugar, opium, cotton, tobacco, and oil-seeds. *Manf.* Silks, and there is a cannon-foundry. *Pop.* 3,230,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 27° N. *Lon.* between 78° and 79° E.

GWALIOR, a fortress of Hindostan, situate on an affluent of the Jumna, 65 miles from Agra. It is on a hill, at the bottom of which stands the town, which is large and populous, and carries on a considerable trade between the Mahratta and British territories. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 26° 18′ N. *Lon.* 78° 14′ E.

GWENNAP, *gwen-năp'*, a parish of Cornwall, 3 miles from Redruth. In it are some of the most productive copper-mines in Cornwall. *Pop.* 10,500.

GWILT, Joseph, *gwilt*, an eminent English architect, who wrote largely on his profession, and published, with other works, "An Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical." He also wrote "Rudiments of the Anglo-Saxon Tongue," and the article on music in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." He held, for thirty years, the appointment of architect to the Grocers' Company, and was, for forty years, one of the surveyors of the sewers in Surrey. B. in Surrey, 1784.

GWYNN, Nell, *gwin*, an actress, famous for the circumstance of her rising from the lowest situation to be patronized by Charles II. In the early part of her life she entertained companies at taverns by singing; and, previous to her winning the affection of the "Merry Monarch," she had formed various questionable connections. D. 1687.

GYARMATH, *jă'-ar-math*, the name of several market-towns in Hungary, none of them with a population above 4,000.

GYERGYOO ST. MIKLOS, *je'-er-joo*, a market-town of Transylvania, 95 miles from Klausenburg. *Pop.* with district, 6,000.

GYGES, or GYES, *ji'-jees*. The most celebrated of this name are,—a son of Cœlus and Terra, represented as having a hundred hands. He, with his brothers, made war against the gods, and was afterwards punished in Tartarus.—A Lydian, to whom Candaules, king of the country, showed his wife naked. The queen was so incensed at this instance of imprudence in her husband, that she ordered Gyges either to prepare for death himself, or to murder Candaules. He chose the latter, married the queen, and ascended the vacant throne, about 718 years before the Christian era. He was the first of the Mermnadæ who reigned in Lydia. He reigned 38 years, and distinguished himself by the immense presents which he made to the oracle of Delphi.

GYGES, a shepherd, who possessed a ring which rendered him invisible when he turned the stone towards his body.

GYLIPPUS, *ji-lip'-pus*, a Lacedæmonian, sent by his countrymen to assist Syracuse against the Athenians. He obtained a celebrated victory over Nicias and Demosthenes, and obliged them to surrender. After the capture of Athens by Lysander, he was intrusted by the conqueror with the money taken in the plunder, to convey it to Sparta; but he stole from it three hundred talents. His theft was discovered, and, to avoid the punishment which he deserved, he fled from his country, and tarnished the glory of his victorious actions. This, since the establishment of the laws of Lycurgus, was the first instance of any Spartan being infected by a corrupt desire for money. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

GYMNASIUM, *jim-nai'-se-um*, from *gumnos*, 'naked,' because the athletes were usually naked, was a place among the Greeks, where all the public exercises were performed, and where, not only wrestlers and dancers exhibited, but also philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians rehearsed their compositions. The laborious exercises of the Gymnasium were running, leaping, throwing the quoit, wrestling, and boxing, which was called by the Greeks *pentathlon*, and by the Romans *quinquertia*.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ, *jim-nos-o-fis'-te*, a certain sect of philosophers in India, who, according to some, placed their *summum bonum* in pleasure, and their *summum malum* in pain. They lived naked, as their name implies, and, for 37 years, exposed themselves in the open air to every variety of the seasons. Alexander visited them, and was astonished at the sight of a sect who despised bodily pain, and inured themselves to suffer the greatest tortures. The Brachmans were a branch of the sect of the Gymnosophistæ.

GYNDES, *jin'-des*, a river of Assyria, falling into the Tigris. When Cyrus the Great marched against Babylon, his army was stopped by this river, in which one of his favourite horses was drowned. This so irritated the monarch, that he ordered the river to be conveyed into 360 different channels by his army; so that, after this division, it hardly reached the knee.

GYÖNGYÖS, *je'-on-je-os*, a town of Hungary, 43 miles from Pesth. The fine Vissoutaer vine is raised in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 13,500.—Here the Austrians were defeated by the Hungarians, in 1849.

GYULA, or JULIA, *je-oo'-la*, a market-town of Hungary, near the Körös, 35 miles from Arad. It is divided by the Körös into two portions, in one of which only German is spoken, and in the other only Hungarian. It has several churches and oil-mills. *Pop.* 16,000.

GYULAI, Count, *je'-oo-lai*, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Italy, at the commencement of the campaign of 1859, and whose incapacity, it was said, caused serious disasters to the troops under his own command. He was superseded by Field-Marshal Hess.

## H.

HAA, *ha*, a small island of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, 4 miles from Far-out Head.

HAARLEM, or HAERLEM, *har'-lem*, a city of the Netherlands, in the province of N. Holland, 12 miles from Amsterdam, with which and Leyden it communicates by railway and several navigable canals. It was formerly a place of great strength, but the ramparts are now converted into public promenades. A number of canals traverse the town in different directions, some of them bordered with trees. Among the public edifices are the Stadthouse, containing a valuable collection of pictures, a royal mansion or palace, and several charitable institutions. The number of churches is considerable, the cathedral of St. Bavon being the largest in Holland, and containing a collection of antiquities of the time of the crusades, with the famous Haarlem organ. The other objects of interest are the town library, the Anatomical Theatre, the Botanical Garden, the Academy of Sciences, founded in 1753, and to which a valuable museum is attached; and the Horticultural Society. *Manf.* Jewellery; cotton, linen, and silk stuffs; thread, and ribbons. Haarlem has long been celebrated for its bleaching-grounds, and carries on an extensive traffic in flowers, particularly tulips. *Pop.* 26,000.—It is the birthplace of the painters Berghem, Ostade, Ruisdael, Vanderhelst, and the Wynants. L. Coster, the reputed inventor of movable printing-types, was also a native of this place, and he has a statue erected to his memory in the market-square.

HAARLEM, LAKE OF, an extensive lake of the Netherlands, 2 miles from Haarlem. It was formed by an inundation in the 16th century, but has, recently, been drained by steam-engines of British construction. It is estimated that 45,000 acres of land have thus been gained to the community.

HAAS, William, *hawz*, a Swiss type-founder and printer, who was the first in Germany and Switzerland to successfully engrave a French type in the style of Baskerville. He invented a new printing-press, also the art of printing geographical charts with movable characters. B. at Basle, 1741; D. in the canton of Lucerne, 1800.

HABAKKUK, *hăb'-ăk-kuk*, one of the twelve lesser Jewish prophets, who is supposed to have been contemporary with Jeremiah, and to have prophesied in the reign of Josiah, 609 B.C. His style is grand and beautiful.

HABERGHAM-EAVES, *hăb'-er-gam eeves*, a township of Lancashire, 2 miles from Burnley. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods; and in its neighbourhood are coal-mines. *Pop.* 7,500.

HABERSHAM, *hăb'-er-sham*, a county of the United States, occupying a portion of the N. part of Georgia. *Area*, 709 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

HABINGTON, William, *hăb'-ing-ton*, an English writer, who was educated in France. He wrote some poems, a play called "The Queen of Aragon," and the history of Edward IV. B. in Worcestershire, 1605; D. 1654.—The poetry of Habington has both great elegance and poetical fancy: it exhibits the author to have been possessed, according to Hallam, of "a pure and amiable mind, turned to versification by the custom of the day, during a real passion for a lady of birth and virtue, the Castara whom he afterwards married."

HABSBURG, or HAPSBURG, *haps'-burg*, a village of Switzerland, with the ruins of a castle, which was the original seat of the house of Austria, of which Rudolph, who lived in the 13th century, was the founder. (*See* RUDOLPH.)

HACKAERT, John, *hak'-art*, a Dutch artist, who greatly excelled in landscape-painting. B. at Amsterdam, about 1635.

HACKERT, Philip, *hak'-airt*, a celebrated German landscape-painter, whose works are not remarkable for any specialty in his art. B. at Prenzlau, 1737; D. at Florence, 1807.

HACKET, John, D.D., *hăk'-et*, an English divine, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1661 he became bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and wrote a Latin comedy, twice acted before James I.; a life of Archbishop Williams, and "Christian Consolations." "What a delightful and instructive book Bishop Hacket's 'Life of Archbishop Williams' is!" exclaims Coleridge; "you learn more from it of that which is valuable towards an insight into the times preceding the civil wars, than from all the ponderous histories and memoirs now composed about that period." B. in London, 1592; D. 1670.

HACKNEY, *hăk'-ne*, a parish of Middlesex, 3 miles from St. Paul's cathedral, London, of which it is a suburb. It contains a parish church, several chapels for dissenters, a free school, a charity school, and almshouses. It has also a receptacle for lunatics. St. John's Palace, an ancient house in Wells Street, is believed to have been the residence of the prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. *Pop.* 60,000.—Hackney-coaches took their name from this parish.

HADDINGTON, or EAST-LOTHIAN, *hăd'-ding-ton*, a county of Scotland, bounded E. by the German Ocean, N. by the Firth of Forth, W. and S.W. by the county of Edinburgh, and S. and S.E. by Berwickshire. *Area*, estimated at 280 square miles. *Desc.* Along the coast is a shelving or sloping tract of land, affording a fertile soil. The interior consists of a ridge of ground N. of the Tyne, sloping partly to that river, and partly to the coast land. There is also a large tract, of varied breadth, elevated above the midlands, and continuing along the base of the mountains nearly the whole extent of the county. The whole represents an extensive range of mountains, which commences at the S.W. extremity of the county, and terminates at a high promontory called St. Abb's Head, on the E. shore. *Rivers.* The principal is the Tyne; but, in general, it is well watered. *Pro.* Being one of the most fertile counties in Scotland, it produces, in large quantities, wheat and other grains, beans, turnips, and grasses. The farms are generally large; and immense numbers of Highland cattle are fattened. *Minerals.* Coal and limestone. *Manf.* Pottery-wares and salt; and there are some linen and woollen manufactures carried on. There are, besides, extensive distilleries. *Pop.* 37,000.—The North British Railway traverses the county.

HADDINGTON, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, and the capital of the county of Haddington, on the Tyne, 18 miles from Edinburgh. It consists of four streets, which cross each other at right angles. Of the public buildings, the parish church is the most remarkable. It is a large and venerable structure, 210 feet long from E. to W., 110 feet broad in the transept, and 65 feet broad in the choir. It has, besides, a town-house and county hall, corn exchange, mechanics' institute, and several public libraries. There are two bridges over the Tyne. There are four fairs annually, none of them of much importance; but there is a weekly market on Friday, reckoned the largest in Scotland, and at which all kinds of grain are sold. *Pop.* of town, about 3,000; of parish, about 6,000.—This town disputes, with Gifford, the honour of having given birth to the reformer John Knox.

HADELN, *had'-eln*, a district of Northern Germany, Hanover, extending for 12 miles along the mouth of the Elbe. *Area*, 110 square miles. *Desc.* Marshy; but, on the whole, fertile, and protected from inundations by dykes. *Pop.* 20,000.

HADERSLEBEN, *ha'-ders-lai'-ben*, a town of Schleswig, on a bay of the Little Belt, 50 miles from Schleswig. *Pop.* 6,000.

HADLEIGH, *hăd'-le*, a market-town and parish of Suffolk, on the Bret, 10 miles from Ipswich. *Manf.* Silks; but most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. *Pop.* about 4,000.

HADLEY, John, *hăd'-le*, is the author of several philosophical papers which appeared in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," and the reputed inventor of the sextant which bears his name. Being on intimate terms with Sir Isaac Newton, it is generally believed that he borrowed the idea of the sextant from that great man, an account of which was communicated by Hally to the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1731. Hadley became a member of the Royal Society in 1717, and died in 1744.

HADLOW, *hăd'-lo*, a parish in Kent, 4 miles from Tunbridge Wells. *Pop.* 2,500.

HADRAMAUT, *had'-ra-mawt*, a large province of Arabia, occupying the greater part of the S. coast, upon the Indian Ocean, along which it extends from Yemen to Oman. It formed a part of the ancient Arabia Felix, and is guarded by mountains along the coast, with an elevation of 5,000 feet.

HADRIAN. (*See* ADRIAN.)

HÆMON, *he'-mon*, a Theban youth, son of Creon, who was so captivated with the beauty of Antigone, that he killed himself on her tomb when he heard that she had been put to death by his father's orders.

HÆMUS, *he'-mus*, a mountain which separates Thrace from Thessaly. It receives its name from Hæmus, son of Boreas and Orithyia, who was changed into this mountain for aspiring to divine honours. It belongs to the Balkan chain, in European Turkey.

HAFF, *haf*, an extensive bay or gulf of Pomerania, 10 miles from Stettin, and separated from the Baltic by a strip of land.—2. Of East Prussia, which communicates with the Baltic.—3. A very extensive bay of the Baltic, on the coast of East Prussia.

HAFIZ, Mohammed-Shems-Eddin, *haf'-fiz*, a celebrated Persian poet, whose muse delighted to depict the pleasures of love and wine. He was invited to the court of the sultan of Bagdad, but he seems to have passed the greater portion of his life in his native town. His effusions principally consist of odes and elegies, and were, after his death, given to the world under the title of "The Divan." B. at Shiraz, about the beginning of the 14th century; D. about 1388.

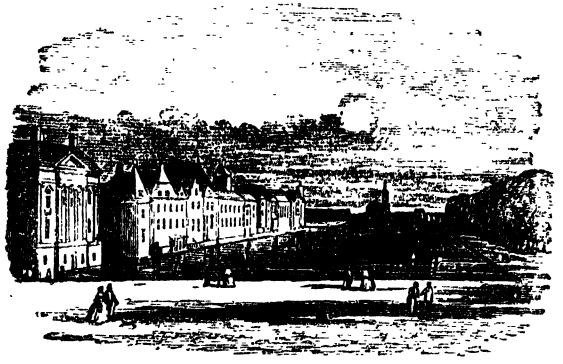
HAGEN, *ha'-gen*, a town of Prussia, in the county of Mark. *Pop.* 1,850.

HAGGAI, *hăg'-gai*, one of the twelve minor prophets, whose predictions form a portion of the Old Testament. Lived 520 B.C.

HAGHE, Louis, *hag*, a distinguished Belgian litho-

grapher, who went to London, and, in connection with Mr. Day, under the firm of Day and Haghe, issued many superior works. Among these may be noticed "Roberts' Sketches in the Holy Land, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia." Subsequently, Mr. Haghe devoted himself to water-colour painting, and became a leading member of the New Society of Water-colour Painters. Many of his works consist of the antique interiors of Flemish town-halls and churches, which have received well-merited admiration. B. in Belgium, 1802.

HAGUE, THE, *haig*, a town of the Netherlands, and capital of the province of Holland, 10 miles from Leyden, and nearly 3 from the seacoast. It yields to few cities in Europe in the beauty of its streets, the stateliness of its buildings, and the pleasantness of its situation. The largest street is called the Voorhout, and contains a succession of elegant edifices; but the



THE HAGUE

most fashionable part is one of the public squares, in the N. quarter of the town, called the Vyverburg. It is of an oblong form, with a beautiful walk and an avenue of trees on one side, while the other is bordered by a large basin of water and superb edifices. Of the public buildings, the old palace, the mansion of the family of Bentinck, that of Prince Maurice, the new palace begun by William III., and the National Museum, where is the celebrated "Bull" of Paul Potter, are all deserving of attention. There are a number of churches, several charitable institutions, an orphan asylum, a theatre, numerous schools, and a prison. The greatest drawback to the town arises from the neglect of the canals, several of which are stagnant, and emit a disagreeable effluvium, forming a strange contrast to its otherwise general cleanliness. The environs of the Hague contain a number of villas; but the principal ornament is the rural palace belonging to the Orange family, a mile to the N. of the town. To the west of the Hague is Scheveling, a neat fishing-village of about 300 houses. On the opposite side of the Hague, and at a distance of about a mile and a half in a S.E. direction, is the castle of Ryswic, which gave name to the well-known treaty of 1697. *Manf.* Porcelain, and the printing of books, particularly French books. *Pop.* 74,000. *Lat.* 52° 4′ 20″ N. *Lon.* 4° 18′ 40″ E.—The Hague became, in 1250, the residence of the governors or counts of Holland. It is the usual residence of the court and the States-general, and has railway communication with both Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

HAGUE, CAPE LA, *hag*, a headland of France, frequently incorrectly termed Cape La Hogue. It is on the peninsula of Cotentin, opposite the island of Alderney. *Lat.* 49° 43′ N. *Lon.* 1° 57′ W.

HAGUENAU, *hag'-no*, a parish and fortified town of France, on the Moder, 16 miles from Strasburg. *Manf.* Tobacco, madder, earthenware, woollen and cotton fabrics, soap; and it has both breweries and metal-foundries. *Pop.* 11,500.

HAHNEMANN, Samuel, *han'-man*, a German physician, the founder of the system of medicinal practice to which he gave the name of the "Homœopathic," and, after years of study, succeeded in establishing himself at Leipsic, where he was successful in gaining numerous adherents to his system. As he was ruining the apothecaries, however, they rose against him, and in a court of law, it was decided, by an old decree, that no physician could dispense his own prescriptions. Accordingly, he quitted Leipsic, and found an asylum in the dominions of the duke of Anhalt-Cöthen, where, at Cöthen, he obtained a new practice. In 1829 his disciples, in this place, struck a medal in honour of him. In 1835 he married a French lady, with whom he removed to Paris, where, to commemorate his arrival in the French capital, another medal was struck, in gold, silver, and bronze. Here he enjoyed a wide reputation up to the time of his death. B. in Saxony, 1755; D. at Paris, 1843.

HAINAN, *hai'-nan*, an island belonging to China, in the province of Quang-tong. *Area*, estimated at 12,000 square miles. *Desc.* Rocky along the coasts, mountainous in the centre, and generally fertile. It is watered by large rivers, and produces great quantities of timber. It also exports sugar, coral, pearls, wax, gold, and silver. *Pop.* 1,000,000, exclusive of some wild tribes in the interior. *Lat.* between 18° 10′ and 20° N. *Lon.* between 108° 25′ and 111° E.

HAINAULT, or HAINAUT, *hai'-nault*, an extensive frontier province of Belgium, bounded on one side by the French frontier, and on the other sides by Flanders, South Brabant, and the province of Namur. *Area*, 1,400 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level. *Rivers.* The Scheldt, Sambre, and Haine. *Pro.* Agriculture is followed; but cattle-rearing and mining are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, lace, leather, glass, and hardware goods. *Pop.* 725,000.

HAINAUT, *hai'-no*, an old division of France, in French Flanders, now comprised in the department Nord.

HAINBURG, *hain'-boorg*, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 28 miles from Vienna. It has a royal tobacco-manufactory. *Pop.* 3,500.—Here the Magyars gained a great victory over the Germans, in 907.

HAITI, an island in the West Indies. (*See* HAYTI.)

HAJI, or HADJI, *ha'-je*, a prefix to the names of numerous villages in Armenia and Turkish Kurdistan.

HAKLUYT, Richard, *hāk'-lut*, an English divine, who was distinguished for his skill in cosmography, and published a curious collection of voyages, in 3 vols. folio. In 1605 he was made prebendary of Westminster, besides which he had the benefice of Wetheringset, in Suffolk. B. in London or its vicinity, 1553; D. 1616. His countrymen, out of respect to his labours, named a promontory on the coast of Greenland Hakluyt's Headland. Of Hakluyt's Voyages it has been said that they redound as much to the glory of the English nation as any book that ever was published in it. In the first edition is a map, says Hallam, which "represents the utmost limit of geographical knowledge at the close of the sixteenth century, and far excels the maps in the edition of Orrelius, at Antwerp, in 1588."

HAL, *hal*, a town of Belgium, in the province of South Brabant, 10 miles from Brussels. *Pop.* 6,500. A station on the Mons Railway.

HALAS, *ha'-las*, a market-town of Hungary, 75 miles from Pesth. It stands on Lake Halasto. *Pop.* 13,000.

HALBERSTADT, *hal'-ber-stat*, a city of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles from Magdeburg, with which it communicates by railway. It is a place of great antiquity, built chiefly in the Gothic style. The principal buildings are, the cathedral, the Jewish synagogue, and the ancient palace, now converted into the town-house and excise-office; it has also numerous Protestant churches, two Catholic chapels, several public libraries, Gleim's Institute, private museums, and picture-galleries.

*Manf.* Woollen, linen, leather, gloves, paper, wax, and cobalt. *Pop.* 20,000.

HALDENSLEBEN, NEW, *hal'-dens-lai'-ben*, a town of Prussia, on the Ohre, 14 miles from Magdeburg. *Pop.* 5,000.—OLD HALDENSLEBEN is an adjacent town, with nearly 2,000 inhabitants.

HALE, Sir Matthew, *hail*, an English judge, who was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he followed the study of the law with great application. He was one of Archbishop Laud's counsel, and acted in the same capacity for Charles I. He took, however, the Covenant and Engagement, and accepted of a judge's place on the common bench, from Cromwell. On the death of Oliver, he refused to act under his son Richard. In the parliament which recalled Charles II. he sat for his native county, and after the Restoration was, in 1660, made chief baron of the Exchequer; whence, in 1671, he was advanced to the chief-justiceship of the King's Bench. He resigned his office in 1675, and died the same year. B. at Aldersley, Gloucestershire, 1609. Cowper, in his "Task," speaks of him as—

> "Immortal Hale! for deep discernment praised
> And sound integrity, not more than famed
> For sanctity of manners undefiled."

His writings are numerous on theological, philosophical, and legal subjects.

HALE, Mrs. Sarah, an American authoress, who has written several novels, and other works of merit. She edited "The Ladies' Magazine," at Boston; "The Ladies' New Book of Cookery;" and produced "Nomar's Record, or, Sketches of distinguished Women, from the Beginning till 1850 A.D." B. at Newport, New Hampshire.

HALE, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

HALESHUR, *ha-le-shur'*, a town of British India, on the Hoogly, in the presidency of Bengal: it has numerous Sanscrit colleges. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 22° 25' N. *Lon.* 88° 23' E.

HALES, Stephen, *hails*, an English divine and natural philosopher of great eminence, was brought up at Benet College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1703. He ardently entered upon the study of botany and experimental philosophy, and invented a machine for demonstrating the motions of the planets, nearly similar to the orrery. In 1741 he published his invention of ventilators. He had bestowed on him the rectory of Teddington, near Hampton Court, and the livings of Portlock and Farringdon; was greatly esteemed by Frederick, prince of Wales, and was almoner to the princess. B. in Kent, 1677; D. 1761. His communications to the "Philosophical Transactions" were numerous; besides which he published two volumes of "Statical Essays," &c., and was an early advocate of temperance. His "Friendly Admonition to the Drinkers of Gin" was first published in 1734, and has frequently been reprinted.

HALESIUS, *ha-le'-se-us*, a mountain and river near Ætna, where Proserpine was gathering flowers when she was carried away by Pluto.

HALESOWEN, *hails'-o-en*, a market-town and parish of Worcestershire, 8 miles from Birmingham. The parish church is a fine structure, much admired for its spire, supported by four curious arches. *Manf.* Nails, and various sorts of hardware. *Pop.* of town, 2,600; of parish, 23,500.

HALESWORTH, *hails'-werth*, a market-town of Suffolk, on the river Blyth, 26 miles from Ipswich. It is of considerable antiquity, and has a handsome Gothic church. *Manf.* Spinning and weaving yarn from hemp. *Pop.* 2,800.

HALFORD, Sir Henry, M.D., *hâf'-ford*, was the physician of four successive British sovereigns,—George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. He was president of the Royal College of Physicians from 1820 till the time of his death. In 1831 a collective edition of his essays and orations was published, and pronounced by the "London Quarterly Review" to be "a delightful compound of professional knowledge and literary taste. Handled with skill and feeling such as his, subjects of medical research have not only nothing dry or repulsive about them, but are of deep and universal interest and attraction." The original name of Sir Henry was Vaughan, which, on coming into the possession of a large fortune by the death of Sir Charles Halford, his mother's cousin, he exchanged for that name. B. at Leicester, 1766; D. 1844.

HALIBURTON, Thomas Chandler, *hâl'-i-bur-ton*, popularly known by the name of Sam Slick, was for a long time a judge of Nova Scotia. In 1835 he contributed a series of essays to a weekly paper in that country, professing to paint the peculiarities of Yankee character. These were well received, and, in 1837, they were collected and published under the title of the "Clockmaker; or, the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville." A second series appeared in 1838, and a third in 1840. In 1842 he visited England as an attaché to the American legation, and, in the following year, embodied, in a work called "The Attaché," the results of his observations made in that country. This went through several editions. Besides these works, Mr. Haliburton has published "Bubbles of Canada;" "An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia;" "The Old Judge; or, Life in a Colony;" "Traits of American Humour;" "Yankee Stories;" "Nature, and Human Nature;" and a few others. In 1859 he was returned to the House of Commons, as member for Launceston. B. in Nova Scotia, about the end of the last century.

HALIBUT ISLAND, *hâl'-i-but*, lies in the N. Pacific Ocean, near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula Aliashka. Circumference, 22 miles. *Lat.* 54° 48' N. *Lon.* 164° 15' W. This island received its name from Captain Cook, from the immense number of halibuts taken off its shores.

HALICARNASSUS, *hâl-e-kar-nas'-sus*, a maritime city of Caria, in Asia Minor, where stood the Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the world. It was erected by Artemisia, queen of Caria, to the memory of her husband, Mausolus. It is celebrated for having given birth to Herodotus, Dionysius, and Heraclitus.

HALIFAX, *hâl'-i-fax*, a market-town and parish of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Calder, 14 miles from Leeds. The town stretches along a gentle declivity, and the houses, in general, are well built, mostly of stone, and many of them large and handsome. The parish church is a spacious and handsome Gothic building. There are, besides, places of worship for Methodists, Independents, Quakers, and other denominations. It also has a blue-coat hospital, a free school, a theatre, assembly-rooms, literary-society hall, mechanics' institute, public baths, a gaol, and an infirmary. There is a vast building, called the Piece-Hall, containing upwards of 300 rooms or warehouses, in which the manufacturers expose their cloth for sale. *Manf.* Shalloons, calimancoes, moreens, shags, serges, baize, narrow and broad cloths, coatings, carpets, figured vestings, kerseys, cottons, and silks. Excellent wool-cards are also manufactured, and great quantities of freestone, with which this neighbourhood abounds, are sent to London. *Pop.* of parish, 150,000; of town, 34,000.—It is a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, and the river Calder is a means of communication being kept up with Liverpool on the one side, and Hull on the other.

HALIFAX, the capital of Nova Scotia, N. America, is situate on the west side of a spacious bay, and is laid out in oblong squares, on the declivity of a hill, with the streets parallel and at right angles. At the north extremity of the town is the king's naval yard, completely built, and supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. There are, besides, the residences of the military commandant and admiral, two sets of barracks, Dalhousie College, a military hospital, assembly-rooms, prison, exchange, theatre, and various churches. The bay or harbour is capable of containing an immense fleet of the largest ships with ease and safety. The port engrosses nearly all the foreign trade of the colony. *Manf.* Leather, snuff, paper, soap; and there are several distilleries. *Pop.*, exclusive of the army and navy, 25,000. *Lat.* 44° 39' N. *Lon.* 63° 37' W.—By a canal, this town communicates with the Bay of Fundy, and by steam mail-packets with Liverpool in England, and Boston in the United States.

HALIFAX, a county of Virginia, U.S., bordering on N. Carolina. *Area*, 765 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000.—2. A county in N. Carolina, inclosed by the counties

of Northampton, Edgecombe, Bertie, and Warren. *Area*, 545 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

HALIFAX, George Saville, Marquis of, an eminent English statesman, who was created marquis in 1682. Charles II. made him a privy councillor, and lord privy seal. He was also offered the post of secretary of state, and that of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but declined both. On the accession of James II., he was appointed president of the council, from which he was dismissed for refusing his consent to a repeal of the tests. In the Convention Parliament he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords, and, at the accession of William and Mary, was made lord privy seal. In 1689 he resigned that office, and became an opponent of the government. B. 1630; D. 1695.—His lordship wrote an excellent piece, entitled "Advice to a Daughter." Macaulay says of Halifax, that at the inroads made by James on the constitution, when opposition first appeared in the cabinet, Halifax courageously gave utterance to those feelings which, as it soon appeared, pervaded the whole nation.

HALIFAX, George Montagu, Earl of, a statesman in the reigns of William III. and Anne. He assisted Prior in the composition of the "Story of the Country Mouse and the City Mouse," designed to ridicule Dryden's "Hind and Panther." He also wrote several other pieces. B. in Northamptonshire, 1661; D. 1772.

HALKET, Lady Anna, *hăl'-ket*, an English lady, the daughter of Robert Murray, preceptor to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. In 1656 she married Sir James Halket. She produced twenty-one volumes, in folio and 4to, on religious subjects. From these, a volume of Meditations was printed at Edinburgh, in 1701. B. in London, 1622; D. 1699.

HALL, *hal*, the name of several towns of Germany, the largest of which is 34 miles from Stutgard. *Pop.* 6,500.

HALL, Joseph, *hawl*, an English prelate and distinguished scholar, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1597 he published his "Virgidemiarum," or Satires, in six books, which were reprinted at Oxford in 1753. Of this work Pope said, "it was the best poetry and the truest satire in the English language." He professed himself to be the first English satirist, as is evident by the following egotistic couplet:—

> "I first adventure; follow me who list,
> And be the second English satirist."

Hallam, however, questions his claim to be the first English satirist, and puts Gascoigne before him. About 1603 he was presented to the rectory of Hawsted, in Suffolk, which he resigned on obtaining Waltham, in Essex. Henry Prince of Wales appointed him his chaplain, and had a great regard for him. In 1616 he obtained the deanery of Worcester, and two years afterwards was appointed one of the English divines at the synod of Dort. In 1627 he was promoted to the bishopric of Exeter, whence, in 1641, he was translated to Norwich. B. at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1574; D. near Norwich, 1656.—His works have been published in three volumes folio, and abound in fine thoughts, expressed in excellent language. He has been generally called the English Seneca. A great authority, speaking of the works of this writer, says—"His 'Art of Divine Meditation,' his 'Contemplations,' and, indeed, many of his writings, remind us frequently of Taylor. Both had equally pious and devotional tempers; both were full of learning; both fertile of illustration; both may be said to have strong imagination and poetical genius, though Taylor let his predominate a little more. Taylor is also more subtle and argumentative. . . . I do not know that any third writer comes close to either."

HALL, Captain Basil, R.N., was the son of Sir James Hall, the fourth baronet, of Dunglass, and, in 1802, entered the British navy. For many years he was actively engaged in various parts of the globe, but is principally known by his popular books of voyages and travels, the names of the most esteemed of which are "Voyage to the West Coast of the Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island," which was favourably received; "Travels in North America;" "Fragments of Voyages and Travels," of which appeared several series, and which met with general favour. These, however, are but a few of his numerous writings, which embrace a considerable variety of subjects. These works extend to numerous volumes; but, as a general estimate of his talents as a writer, the following criticism appeared in the "London Quarterly Review:"—"Few writers lay themselves more open to quizzing; few can prose and bore more successfully than he does now and then; but the captain's merit is real and great; he imparts a freshness to whatever he touches, and carries the reader with untiring good-humour cheerily along with him. Turn where we will, we have posies of variegated flowers presented to us, and we are sure to find in every one of them, whether sombre or gay, a sprig of Basil." He wrote with great facility. Some time before his death he was deprived of the use of his reason. B. in Edinburgh, 1788; D. in confinement, 1844.

HALL, Robert, one of the most distinguished of modern divines in the Baptist connection. His ministerial duties were performed during life in Cambridge, Leicester, and Bristol, where he died, 1831. B. at Arnsly, Leicestershire, 1764. As a preacher, Mr. Hall had a great reputation. "In the eloquence of the pulpit," says Lord Brougham, "Robert Hall comes nearer Massillon than either Cicero or Æschines to Demosthenes." As a writer, he stands equally high. "Whoever wishes to see the English language in its perfection," says Dugald Stewart, "must read the writings of that great divine, Robert Hall. He combines the beauties of Johnson, Addison, and Burke, without their imperfections."

HALL, Samuel Carter, a modern littérateur and lecturer, successfully edited several periodicals; among which we may mention "The New Monthly Magazine," "The Amulet," "The Book of Gems," and "The Art Journal." He is best known, however, by his share in an illustrated work on Ireland, written in conjunction with his wife. B. at Topsham, Devonshire, 1800.—Mrs. S. C. HALL was a native of Ireland, and is well known by her admirable delineations of many of the peculiarities of her countrymen. She has been a voluminous writer in the realms of fiction, and has also written several minor dramas, besides being a large contributor to the periodical literature of the day. B. at Wexford or Dublin.—In the writings of Mrs. Hall, we find that she never tries to enlist our sympathies on the side of vice.

HALLAM, UPPER and NETHER, *hăl'-lam*, two townships of Yorkshire, the former 3 and the latter 2 miles from Sheffield. *Pop.* of Upper, 1,500; of Nether, 9,000.

HALLAM, Henry, LL.D., one of the most distinguished of modern writers, was educated at Eton and Oxford, after which he took up his residence in London, where he ever afterwards principally lived. He was the esteemed friend of Sir Walter Scott, and, about the same period, was engaged with him as a contributor to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review." He greatly assisted in achieving the abolition of the slave-trade, and became a foreign associate of the Institute of France. In 1830 he received one of the two fifty-guinea gold medals awarded by George IV. for eminence in historical composition, whilst Washington Irving, the American writer, received the other. He wrote three great works, of which it is unnecessary to say more than that either of them is sufficiently meritorious to confer literary immortality upon the author. They are entitled—1. "A View of the State of Europe During the Middle Ages;" 2. "The Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II.;" 3. "An Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries." While we write (April, 1860), a subscription is being made to erect a monument to this great writer's memory. B. 1778; D. 1859.—Henry Hallam was singularly unfortunate in seeing his two sons, young men of great promise, die before the hand of death was laid upon the father. It is to the memory of one of these loved friends that Tennyson wrote his poem of "In Memoriam."

HALLAR, or HALLAWAR, *hal-la-wur'*, a district of India, in the province of Guzerat. *Area*, 4,950 square

miles. *Desc.* Fertile in some parts, but generally the soil is light. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, millet, and cotton. *Pop.* 360,000.

HALLE, *hal*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on both sides of the Saale, over which it has five bridges, 55 miles from Magdeburg. It is built in the form of an irregular square, and has several suburbs. Its university, founded in 1694, is of high literary reputation, and had, in 1815, that of Wittemberg united to it. There are, besides, several libraries, a cabinet of natural history and mechanics, an apothecaries' hall, various museums, and a botanic garden. The Lutherans have several parish churches, and the Jews a synagogue. On the outside of the walls of the town is a monument erected to the memory of the Germans who fell in the battle of Leipsic. *Manf.* Woollens, stockings, silk, leather, buttons, hardware; but the principal is starch. It has salt-works in its vicinity. *Pop.* 34,000.—Here, in 1806, the Prussians were overcome by the French. Handel and Michaelis were natives of this place. It is connected with Leipsic, Weimar, and Magdeburg by railway.

HALLER, Albert, *hal'-ler*, a celebrated physician, who, at a very early age, discovered the possession of considerable genius, particularly for poetry. His reputation procured him a medical professorship at Gottingen, where he afterwards became president of the academy. He was also a member of most of the learned societies in Europe. B. at Berne, 1708; D. there, 1777. The poems of the elder Haller are descriptive and elegant. Besides these, he published a number of works on medical subjects. His son, who followed in his father's footsteps, produced an esteemed work, entitled "A Literary Biography of the Swiss." D. 1786.

HALLEY, Edmund, LL.D., *hăl'-le*, a celebrated English astronomer, educated at St. Paul's School, whence he was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he applied himself principally to the study of mathematics and astronomy. He made a number of observations, and having formed the design of completing the scheme of the heavens by the addition of the stars near the south pole, he went to St. Helena in 1676, and finished his catalogue. On his return he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1679 went to Dantzic, to confer with Hevelius about the dispute between him and Dr. Hooke, respecting the preference of plain or glass sights in astronomical instruments. In 1680 appeared the great comet, known as Halley's comet, and which he first observed in his passage from Dover to Calais. He afterwards completed his observations upon it at the Royal Observatory at Paris. In 1686 Sir Isaac Newton committed to his care the publication of his "Principia," to which Halley prefixed some Latin verses. In 1698 he sailed along the coasts of Africa, America, &c., for the purpose of trying his theory of the variation of the compass. The year following he made another voyage with the same design, and, from his observations, constructed his general chart, exhibiting the variation of the compass in most parts of the ocean. He was subsequently sent on a third voyage to ascertain the course of the tides in the British Channel; and of these he also published a chart. Soon after he went, at the request of the emperor of Germany, to survey the Adriatic, and to examine two ports which the emperor intended to establish there. On his return, in 1703, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. He was also appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and had the half-pay of a captain in the navy settled on him. In 1713 he was chosen secretary to the Royal Society, and in 1719 made astronomer royal. B. in London, 1656; D. 1742. Dr. Halley published several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," a set of Astronomical Tables, and an edition of Apollonius's works, folio, 1710. He excelled in many departments of learning and scientific research.

HALLIWELL, James Orchard, *hăl'-li-wel*, an eminent English author, who has produced and edited many valuable works, chiefly illustrative of past ages. Their number is too great to be enumerated here, but his greatest work is a grand edition of Shakspeare, with a new collation of the early editions, and with all the original tales and novels on which the plays are founded. Copious archæological illustrations accompany each play, and a life of the poet is given. A copy of this work is to cost £63. The edition is limited to 150 copies. B. in Surrey, 1821.

HALMSTADT, *halm'-stat*, a town of Sweden, on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Nissa, 96 miles W.N.W. of Carlscrona. It is the capital of a district of the same name. *Manf.* Woollen goods, and it has a salmon-fishery. *Pop.* 2,000. The DISTRICT has an area of 1,950 square miles, but is not very fertile. Cattle-rearing, fishing, and linen-weaving, are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 106,000.

HALSTEAD, *hăl'-sted*, a town and parish of Essex, with a handsome church and spacious streets. *Manf.* Velvets, silks, and straw plait. *Pop.* 7,000.

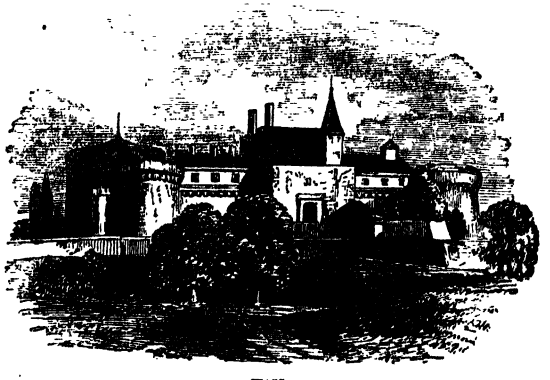
HALTON, *hal'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,600.

HALTWHISTLE, *halt'-whis-el*, a market-town and parish of Northumberland, 35 miles from Newcastle. The town lies in a valley of the Tyne, which is here crossed by a bridge. *Manf.* Coarse baize. *Pop.* of parish, 5,500; of town, 1,500. A station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

HALYS, *hal'-lis*, a river of Asia Minor, rising in Cappadocia, and falling into the Euxine Sea, on the banks of which Crœsus, king of Lydia, was defeated by Cyrus the Great.

HAM, *hăm*, the name of several parishes in England, the largest being West Ham, on the Lea, 5 miles from London. *Pop.* 19,000; none of the others have a population above 1,600.

HAM, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Somme, 14 miles from Peronne. It has an old fortress, which is used as a state prison. *Pop.* 2,400. In the citadel, Prince Polignac and three of the other ministers of Charles X. were confined for having signed the ordinances of the *coup d'état* of 1830. Napoleon III., the present emperor of the French, was also imprisoned here for six years, for an attempt to seize the government of France, which a more successful *coup d'état* subsequently gave to him, in 1851.



HAM.

HAMADAN, or AMADAN, *ham'-a-dan*, a city of Irak, in Persia, 160 miles from Teheran. It was taken and destroyed by Timur, and is famed for the manufacture of leather. *Pop.* estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000. *Lat.* 34° 50′ N. *Lon.* 48° 32′ E. This place is an entrepôt for the commerce carried on between Bagdad and Teheran. It was formerly called Ecbatana.

HAMADRYADES, *hăm'-a-drī'-a-dees*, nymphs who presided over trees, and lived and died with the trees to which they were attached.

HAMAH, *ha'-ma*, a flourishing town of Syria, on the Orontes, 62 miles from Aleppo. It is surrounded by walls, has many mosques, baths, bazars, and a governor's palace. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 40,000. This is the Hameth of Scripture.

HAMBATO. (*See* AMBATO.)

HAMBLEDON, *hăm'-bel-don*, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,500. They are situate in Bucks, Hants, and Surrey.

HAMBURG, *hăm'-berg* (Ger. *ham'-boorg*), the chief commercial city of Germany, on the N. bank of the Elbe, about 75 miles from its mouth. The city is inclosed by elevated walks, and is much intersected by water communication, formed partly by the Elbe and partly by the Alster, a tributary of the Elbe. The ground on which it stands is rather elevated, except in the insulated parts, and the streets are narrow, crowded, and irregular. The houses are, in general, of great height, and built of brick and wood. In the quarter called the New Town, many of these are neat in their appearance, and some streets elegant, particularly on the Alster. Hamburg has several suburbs; but a great fire, which took place in the May of 1842, consumed 1 streets and 120 passages and courts, leaving nearly 20,000 of the inhabitants without a home: many of the public buildings on this occasion also suffered. Of these the principal are five parish churches, especially those of St. Michael and St. Peter, both of which are remarkable for their spires; the exchange, townhall, senate-house, arsenal, Eimbeck House, prison, workhouse, theatres, college, numerous libraries, museums, learned societies, chapels, and hospitals. *Manf.* Sugar-refining is carried on to a great extent, and the printing of cotton, linen, and handkerchiefs; also dyeworks, and machinery for twisting tobacco, making whalebone, jewellery, soap, wax, whale-oil, silk stuffs, gold and silver lace, needles, cards, sailcloth, and stockings. Hamburg has long been a commercial place of great importance, being the entrepôt for European goods of all descriptions, with which it supplies all the countries lying along the Elbe, different districts on the Rhine and the Lower Maine, and a part of the Prussian and Austrian dominions. *Pop.* with suburbs, about 165,000, of whom there are 100,000 Jews. *Lat.* 53° 32′ 51″ N. *Lon.* 9° 50′ 33″ E. It communicates with Lubeck by canal, and with Berlin, Brunswick, Hanover, and Kiel, by railway. Hamburg was founded in the reign of Charlemagne. In 1241 it concluded with Lubeck a treaty which formed the basis of the Hanseatic league. The kings of Denmark, in the quality of counts of Holstein, claimed a sovereignty over the city, till 1768, when it received a full confirmation of its rights as an independent city of the German empire. In 1810 it was incorporated with the French empire, and declared the capital of the department of the Mouths of the Elbe. The city, after being occupied by the French armies, was evacuated in May, 1814, when Hamburg regained, under the allied powers, its independence.—The territory of Hamburg hardly exceeds 150 square miles. It consists of a small district lying around the city, of the town and bailiwick of Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, and some villages scattered in the duchy of Holstein. Its surface is level and well watered. The Vierlanden, and marsh-lands in the river, are exceedingly productive, being converted into market- and fruit-gardens. *Pop.* exclusive of the city, 40,000.

HAMELN, *ha'-meln*, a town and fortress of Hanover, at the confluence of the Weser and the Hamel, 25 miles from Hanover. *Manf.* Tobacco, hats, and woollens. There are, besides, tanneries, distilleries, and a salmon-fishery. *Pop.* 6,500.

HAMILCAR, Barcas, *ha-mil'-kar*, a celebrated Carthaginian general, who commanded the Carthaginians in the 18th year of the first Punic war. Fell in a battle against the natives of Spain, 229 B.C.

HAMILTON, *hăm'-il-ton*, a town and parish of Lanarkshire, near the confluence of the Clyde and Avon, 10 miles from Glasgow. It is irregularly built, and has a parish church, other places of worship, two hospitals, a mechanics' institute, a cavalry barracks, and the ducal palace of the house of Hamilton. *Manf.* Lace, imitation cambrics, black silk veils, check shirts, and hempen fabrics. *Pop.* of town, about 10,000.—This town was erected into a burgh of barony in 1456, and in 1548 it was erected by Queen Mary into a royal burgh, but its rights yielded up to the duke of Hamilton, who, in 1670, restored to the community its former privileges, and erected it into a burgh of regality, dependent on him and his successors.

HAMILTON, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 3,000 and 138,000. They lie in New York, Tennessee, Ohio, Florida, Illinois, and Indiana. Also the name of several townships, none of them with populations above 4,000.

HAMILTON, a city of British N. America, Upper Canada, at the W. end of Lake Ontario. *Pop.* 10,000.

HAMILTON, Anthony, Count, an ingenious writer, descended from a Scotch family. He attached himself to the fortunes of the house of Stuart, and wrote fairy tales and poems; but his best work is the "Memoirs of the Count de Grammont," a romance. B. in Ireland; D. at St. Germain's, 1720.—Speaking of these memoirs, in his "History of England," Macaulay says that Hamilton is "the artist to whom we owe the most highly-finished and vividly-coloured picture of the English court in the days when the English court was gayest."

HAMILTON, James, first Duke of, was the son of James, marquis of Hamilton, and, in 1625, succeeded his father, and gained the favour of Charles I. In 1631 he went with an army to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and returned to England in the following year. He afterwards accompanied the king to Scotland, and, on the breaking out of the disturbances in that country, respecting episcopacy, was appointed commissioner, and raised forces in defence of the royal cause, for which he was created duke of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge. After distinguishing himself greatly in behalf of the king, he was defeated by Cromwell at Preston, and was brought to trial and beheaded, in 1649. B. 1606.

HAMILTON, William, an ingenious poet, and a man of fortune and family. He is the author of "The Braes of Yarrow," a poem which suggested to Wordsworth his three pieces of "Yarrow Unvisited," "Yarrow Visited," and "Yarrow Re-visited." B. in Ayrshire, 1704; D. 1754.—His works were printed at Edinburgh, in 12mo, 1760.

HAMILTON, Sir William, K.B., was, for 36 years, English ambassador at the court of Naples. He explored the volcanic mountains of Vesuvius and Etna, his observations on which were published. His "Campi Phlegræi," 2 vols. folio, is also an interesting performance. He greatly promoted the publication of the magnificent and elegant work, "Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines, tirées du Cabinet de Mr. Hamilton," the editor of which was D'Hancarville. In 1782 he lost his first wife, and, in 1791, married Emma Harte, the Lady Hamilton so well known in connection with Lord Nelson. (*See* NELSON.) The "Philosophical Transactions" were enriched by many of his communications, and also the British Museum by his presents of antiquities and other curiosities. B. in Scotland, 1730; D. in London, 1803.

HAMILTON, Sir William, Bart., one of the most eminent of modern metaphysicians, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained first class honours. In 1813 he was called to the Scottish bar, but did not court extensive practice. In 1820 he competed with John Wilson for the moral philosophy chair in the university of Edinburgh, without success; but, in the following year, he became professor of univeral history in that institution. In 1836 he was summoned to the chair of logic and metaphysics, which he retained up to the time of his death. He also held the appointment of solicitor of Teinds for her majesty in Scotland, and was a member of the Institute of France and of many other learned bodies. B. at Glasgow, 1788; D. at Edinburgh, 1856.—This profound thinker contributed largely to the literature of mental philosophy, edited the works of Reid, and, at the time of his death, was engaged in editing an edition of the works of Dugald Stewart. His principal essays have been translated into French and Italian. On the European continent the intellectual calibre of Sir William was very highly estimated. M. Cousin calls him "le plus grand cri-

tique de notre siècle;" and M. Brandis, "le grand maître du Péripatétisme." In his own country he was equally appreciated. The "British Quarterly Review" observes that "the slightest perusal of Sir William Hamilton's writings will be sufficient to convince the reader that he is in intercourse with a mind of the most extraordinary comprehension and acuteness. He combines, in a degree unequalled since the time of Aristotle, the power of analysis and generalization. . . . . The degrees in which these two counter-powers exist in any mind, together with their relative proportion, determine a man's philosophical character."

HAMLET, *hăm'-let*, the name of a celebrated Danish prince, whose story is told by Saxo-Grammaticus, and rendered familiar to all acquainted with the English tongue by the admirable play written by Shakspeare.

HAMM, *ham*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, near the confluence of the Ahse and the Lippe, 20 miles from Arensberg. It is noted for its excellent hams. *Pop.* 6,000.

HAMME, *ham*, a trading town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, adjoining a canal which communicates with the Scheldt, 20 miles from Ghent. *Pop.* 8,400.

HAMMERFEST, *ham'-mer-fest*, the most N. town of Europe, in Norway, in the province of Finmark, of which it is the principal port. *Pop.* 500. *Lat.* 70° 40′ 7″ N. *Lon.* 23° 35′ 43″ E.

HAMMERSMITH, *hăm'-mer-smith*, a town and parish of Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, 4 miles from London. The houses are well built, and along the Thames are a number of handsome seats and villas. *Pop.* about 18,000.

HAMMOND, Henry, *hăm'-mond*, a learned English divine, who, in 1632, obtained the rectory of Penshurst, in Kent, whence he was ejected in the rebellion. In 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester, and was with the king at the treaty of Uxbridge, to confer with the parliamentary commissioners on church government, on which subject he disputed with Vines, a Presbyterian minister. In 1645 he was appointed canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and chaplain in ordinary to the king, whom he attended in the Isle of Wight. In 1653 he published his "Annotations on the New Testament," a work of great merit. B. at Chertsey, 1605; D. as he was about to be made bishop of Worcester by Charles II., in 1660.—Besides the above, he wrote "A Commentary on the Psalms," "A Practical Catechism," sermons, and controversial pieces, all collected into 4 vols. folio. To the works of this writer Dr. Johnson was extremely partial, and sometimes gave them as a present to young men going into orders. He also bought them for the library at Streatham.

HAMMOND, James, M.P., an English gentleman, who cherished an unfortunate but unavailing passion for a Miss Dashwood, and wrote love elegies to unburden his woes. On these elegies Dr. Johnson thus generalizes:—"Where there is fiction, there is no passion. He that describes himself as a shepherd, and his Neæra or Delia as a shepherdess, and talks of goats and lambs, feels no passion. He that courts his mistress with Roman imagery deserves to lose her; for she may, with good reason, suspect his sincerity." B. 1710; D. 1742.

HAMPDEN, John, *hăm'-den*, a celebrated English patriot, descended of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire. In 1636 he distinguished himself by his resistance to the crown, and his objection to the payment of ship-money, by which he acquired great popularity. This case was argued twelve days in the court of Exchequer, before the twelve judges; and, although the decision was given in favour of the crown, the popularity of Hampden by no means suffered. He became a leading man in the House of Commons, and, at the commencement of the civil war, took up arms against the king; but fell in an engagement with Prince Rupert on Chalgrove Field, Oxfordshire, 1643; B. in London, 1594.—Lord Clarendon observes of him, that "he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a heart to execute any mischief." But others are of a different opinion from his lordship, in reference to Hampden's powers of contriving *mischief*. In fact, he was one of England's noblest worthies. He spoke, acted, fought, and fell for the liberties of his country; and what more can be allotted for man to do? In private life he was amiable and affectionate; in public debate, eloquent yet temperate; in counsel, sagacious; in action, vigilant; in enterprise, courageous. His last moments were spent in prayer, [illegible] for the welfare of his country.

HAMPDEN, Renn Dickson, D.D., was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1829 he became public examiner in classics; in 1832, Bampton lecturer; the following year, principal of St. Mary's Hall; 1834, White's professor of moral philosophy; 1836, regius professor of divinity; and, in 1847, bishop of Hereford. He was an able contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." Hallam says that no Englishman has gone so far into the wilderness of scholasticism. B. in Barbadoes, 1792.

HAMPDEN, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts. *Area*, 585 square miles. *Pop.* 52,000.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, more properly SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE, *hămp'-sheer*, one of the southern counties of England, including also the Isle of Wight, is bounded S. by the English Channel and the Sound, which cuts off the Isle of Wight; N. by Berkshire, E. by Surrey and Sussex, and W. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. *Area*, including the Isle of Wight, 1,625 square miles. *Desc.* Hampshire is distinguished as an agricultural, though its seacoast has also rendered it of considerable importance, as a maritime and commercial county. It is traversed by the ranges of the N. and S. Downs, and the S.W. division of the county is extensively occupied by the New Forest; but generally the county is well wooded. *Rivers and Harbours.* The Auburn and Loddon, falling in the Thames; the Anton, the Itchin, the Avon, and the Bolder Water, which empties itself near Lymington. These rivers are navigable for a considerable distance. There are, besides, various convenient canals, which greatly aid the communications of the county, whilst the South-western Railway has stations at its most important towns. Along the coast also, and in the Sound, which divides it from the Isle of Wight, are numerous excellent harbours and roadsteads, of the former of which Portsmouth is the principal. *Pro.* Hampshire is famous for the breeding of cattle, especially hogs and sheep, its bacon being reckoned the best in the kingdom. It also produces excellent wheat, abundance of hay, very fine honey; and large quantities of cider are made. *Manf.* Woollen goods, cloths, shalloons, serges, &c. Malt and leather are made at Basingstoke. Silk, straw hats, paper, vast quantities of common salt, and of Epsom and Glauber salts, are also manufactured. *Pop.* 405,370.

HAMPSHIRE, two counties of the United States. 1. In Massachusetts, on both sides of Connecticut river, and inclosed by Franklin, Worcester, Hampden, and Berkshire counties. *Area*, 532 square miles. *Pop.* 36,000.—2. In Virginia, inclosed by the Potomac, and the counties of Berkley, Frederick, and Hardy. *Area*, 838 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States, bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by the district of Maine, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. *Area*, 9,280 square miles. *Desc.* This state has only about 18 miles of seacoast, at its S.E. corner; but, in this extent, there are several coves for fishing-vessels, and a harbour for ships at the entrance of Piscataqua river. The shore is mostly a sandy beach, adjoining to which are salt marshes, intersected by creeks; but the soil of the lower hills, valleys, and banks of the rivers, is fertile. To the distance of 20 or 30 miles inland from the sea, the country is generally level, after which it rises gradually, swelling into hills, and lastly into a chain, called the White Mountains, which form an elevated ridge, rising, in some parts, to the height of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Connecticut, Merrimack, and Piscataqua, besides many other smaller streams. *Lakes.* Winnipiseogee, Umbagog, Sunapee, Squam, and Great Ossipee. *Climate.* Extreme, both in heat and cold. *Zoology.* The animals are the moose deer, the black bear, which commits great ravages among the sheep, the racoon, the wild cat, the beaver, &c. The birds are the partridge, quail, wild pigeon, and wild turkey. The

bays and rivers abound with cod, salmon, shad, eels, trouts, &c. *Pro.* Agriculture being the chief occupation of the inhabitants, beef, pork, mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, pulse, butter, cheese, hops, esculent roots and plants, flax, hemp, &c., are raised in immense quantities, both for home consumption and exportation. Apples and pears are the fruits most generally cultivated. The hills and mountains are covered with pine, oak, walnut, cedar, hemlock, fir, beech, maple, balsam, poplar, and butternuts. *Minerals.* Few, and not of great importance. *Manf.* This state is gaining in the manufacturing arts, the principal of which consist of woollen and cotton fabrics, iron wares, and paper. *Pop.* 320,000. *Lat.* between 42° 40′ and 45° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 70° 30′ and 72° 35′ W.

HAMPSTEAD, *hăm'-sted*, a parish and town of Middlesex, 4 miles N.W. from London. It is situate on the declivity of a high hill, from which there is a beautiful prospect of the metropolis and adjacent counties. *Pop.* 12,000.—According to tradition, this was a hunting-seat of James II., and in the last century was a fashionable place of resort.

HAMPTON, *hămp'-ton*, a village of Middlesex, near which is the magnificent palace of Hampton Court, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, some time the favourite of Henry VIII., and afterwards extended and improved by William III., whose favourite residence it was. It contains a magnificent collection of historical portraits, and seven cartoons by Raffaelle. Its ceiling was painted by Verrio, and its garden is laid out in the Dutch style. Its grape-house contains a vine said to be the largest and most productive in Europe. *Pop.* 5,000.—The name of several other parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3,500.

HAMPTON, the name of several towns in the United States, none of them with a population above 2,000.

HANAU, *hă'-nou*, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Kinzig, 12 miles E. from Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is divided into the Old and New town, and contains a magnificent castle, the seat of the Wetteravian Society of Natural History, a college, council-house, theatre, academy of arts, several Calvinistic churches, and a large hospital. *Manf.* Watches, jewellery, camlets, hats, silk stuffs, carpets, leather, gloves, and hosiery. Wood, iron, corn, and flour form articles of traffic. *Pop.* 15,500.—In 1792, Hanau was attacked by the French, and in 1796 and in 1797 was entered by them, and also in 1805.

HANCOCK, *hăn'-kok*, the name of a number of counties in the United States, with populations varying between 4,000 and 35,000. They are situate in Maine, Mississippi, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Tennessee.—Also the name of two towns, neither with a population above 2,000.

HANDEL, George Frederick, *hăn'-del*, an illustrious German musician, whose father intended him for the law, and, perceiving his propensity to music, prohibited all instruments from his house. The son, however, contrived to have a small clavichord concealed in the garret, where he used to amuse himself when the family were asleep. At the age of seven he went with his father to the court of the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, who induced his father to allow his boy to pursue the bent of his genius; and accordingly a master was provided for him. His progress was now so rapid, that, at the age of ten, he composed a set of sonatas, which were in the possession of George III. In 1698 he went to Berlin, where he was greatly noticed by the king of Prussia. Thence he went, in 1703, to Hamburg, and had a duel with Mattheson, another musician, who made a lunge at him, and whose weapon was prevented from penetrating his heart by its being broken against a music score, which Handel happened to have buttoned under his coat. Shortly after this, he composed, at the age of fourteen, his opera of "Almeria," which had a run of thirty nights. In the following year he produced "Florinda" and "Nerone," and, shortly afterwards, revisited Italy. At Florence he produced the opera of "Rodrigo," for which he received a service of plate and £50. His fame had now spread far and near, and in 1710 he visited England; but, being under an engagement to the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England, his stay was short. In 1712 he returned, and obtained a pension of £200 a year for a "Te Deum" and his "Jubilate," written by command of Queen Anne, to celebrate the peace of Utrecht. This pension was subsequently doubled. Some of the nobility now projected a plan



HANDEL.

for erecting an academy in the Haymarket, to secure a supply of operas composed by Handel, and under his direction. This was carried into effect, and succeeded for about ten years, but fell to the ground, when the rage for Italian music prevailed, Handel finding it impossible to stay the progress of the delusion. In 1742, however, his popularity returned, and he retained his glory to the last. B. at Halle, Saxony, 1684; D. in London, 1759, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is an elegant monument to his memory. But his greatest monument is in his works, a complete edition of which was published by Dr. Arnold.—This great musician composed much, and all that he composed is valuable. His original MSS. are in the Queen's Library, and consist of 82 large folio volumes. Among these are 23 oratorios, 32 Italian operas, 8 volumes of anthems, and other compositions. In every style of music he excelled, but more especially in sacred music of the choral kind. Wherever his works are now heard performed, admiration is the meed which is universally conceded to them. In 1859 the centenary of his birth was commemorated by a festival in many of the principal places of Europe, America, and even Australia we believe, in token of the universal appreciation in which his compositions are now held.

HANGO HEAD, *hăn'-go*, a promontory on the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland, with a harbour and custom-house. *Lat.* 59° 49′ N. *Lon.* 22° 58′ E.—Here, in 1855, during the war with Russia, an unarmed English boat's crew, although with a flag of truce flying, was treacherously fired upon by Russian grenadiers, all the British sailors being either killed or wounded.

HANKER, Naclaw, *hăn'-ker*, a modern Bohemian poet, more celebrated from his having accidentally discovered, in a vault of the church of Kralodvar, the Bohemian manuscript of a poem known as "The Queen's Court," than for the excellence of his own muse. He was, however, an ardent labourer in the field of Bohemian literature, and is said to have been master of eighteen different languages. B. 1791.

HAN-KIANG, *hăn'-ke-ang*, a river of Corea, which, in E. Asia, enters the Straits of Corea, after a course of 180 miles.—Another in China, which, after a course of 500 miles, unites with the Yang-tze-kiang at Hanyang.

HANLEY, *hăn'-le*, a market-town of Staffordshire, 2 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne. It has a principal share in the manufacture of the potteries. *Pop.* 11,000. It is a station on the North-western Railway.

HANMER, Sir Thomas, *hăn'-mer*, an English writer, educated first at Westminster School, and, afterwards,

at Christchurch, Oxford. He was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in 1713, and held this office for thirty years. He published an edition of Shakspeare, with notes, in 6 vols. 4to. B. 1676; D. 1746.

HANNIBAL, *han'-ni-bal*, a celebrated Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar. He was brought up in his father's camp, although, from his earliest years he was accustomed to the labours of the field. He passed into Spain when nine years old, and, at the request of his father, took a solemn oath that he never would be at peace with the Romans. After his father's death, he was appointed over the cavalry in Spain, and before his 25th year, some time after, was invested with the command of all the armies of Carthage. In three years of continual success, he subdued all the nations of Spain which opposed the Carthaginian power, and took Saguntum, after a siege of eight months, 535 A.U.C. This city was in alliance with the Romans, and its fall was the cause of the second Punic war, which Hannibal prepared to support with all the courage and prudence of a consummate general. He levied three large armies, one of which he sent to Africa, he left another in Spain, and marched, at the head of a third, towards Italy. With this army he crossed the Alps, hitherto deemed impassable, and since accomplished by Napoleon I. under similar military circumstances. He no sooner had entered Italy, than he was opposed by the Romans, and after he had defeated the consul, P. Corn. Scipio, on the banks of the river Ticinus (Ticino), he crossed the Apennines, and invaded Etruria. He defeated the army of the consul Flaminius, near the lake Trasimenus, and soon after met the two consuls, C. Terentius and L. Æmilius, at Cannæ, in Apulia. His army consisted of 40,000 foot and 10,000 horse, when he here engaged the Romans, and the slaughter was so great, he sent to Carthage three bushels of gold rings, which had been taken from the Roman knights slain in the battle. Had he now marched his army to the gates of Rome, it is usually asserted that it must have yielded amidst the general consternation. After hovering for some time round the city, he retired to Capua, where his soldiers soon forgot to conquer, in the pleasures and riot of this luxurious town. From this circumstance it has been said, and with propriety, that Capua was a Cannæ to Hannibal. After the battle of Cannæ, the Romans became more cautious; and when the dictator, Fabius Maximus, had defied the artifice as well as the valour of Hannibal, they began to look for better times. Marcellus, who succeeded Fabius in the field, first taught the Romans that Hannibal was not invincible. After many important debates in the senate, it was decreed that war should be carried into Africa, in order to cause Hannibal to withdraw from the gates of Rome; and Scipio, who was the first proposer of the plan, was empowered to carry it into execution. When Carthage saw the enemy on her coasts, she recalled Hannibal from Italy; and he is said to have left, with tears in his eyes, a country which, during sixteen years, he had kept under continual alarms, and which he could almost call his own. He and Scipio met near Carthage, and, after a parley, in which neither would give the preference to his enemy, they determined to come to a general engagement. The battle was fought near Zama, where he suffered a great defeat, 202 B.C. This battle ended the second Punic war. Hannibal, after he had lost the day, fled to Adrumetum, and afterwards to Syria, to King Antiochus, whom he advised to make war against Rome, and lead an army into the heart of Italy. Antiochus distrusted the fidelity of the noble refugee, and was conquered by the Romans, who granted him peace on condition of his delivering their greatest enemy into their hands. The Carthaginian general, being apprised of this, left the court of Antiochus and fled to Prussias, king of Bithynia. He encouraged him to declare war against Rome, and even assisted him in weakening the power of Eumenes, king of Pergamus, who was in alliance with the Romans. The senate received intelligence of the country in which he had taken shelter from their vengeance, when they immediately sent ambassadors, amongst whom was L. Q. Flaminius, to demand him of Prussias. The king was unwilling to betray Hannibal, and violate the laws of hospitality; but, at the same time, he dreaded the power of Rome. Hannibal, however, extricated him from his embarrassment by swallowing a dose of poison, which he always carried with him in a ring on his finger. As he breathed his last, he exclaimed—"Solvamus diuturnâ curâ populum Romanum, quando mortem senis expectare longum censet." B. 247 B.C.; D. 183 B.C. In the same year, Scipio and Philopœmen died. The Romans entertained such a high opinion of Hannibal as a commander, that Scipio, who conquered him, calls him the greatest general that ever lived, and gives the second rank to Pyrrhus the Epirot, and places himself the next to these, in merit and abilities.

HANNO, *hăn'-no*, a Carthaginian general, who made great geographical discoveries in the interior of Africa, an account of which is extant.—There was another of this name, who tamed a young lion, which used to attend him like a dog. The Carthaginians, fearing his power, banished him.

HANOVER, *hăn'-o-ver*, a kingdom in the N. of Germany, comprehended in the Germanic confederation. Its form is irregular, and it is divided by Brunswick into two principal separate portions. It has the Elbe along its N.E. side; the German Ocean on the N.W.; Dutch Friesland, with Prussian Westphalia, on the S.W.; and Saxony on the S.E. *Political Divisions.* These consist of seven provinces, which are again subdivided into principalities, and are named Hanover, Hildesheim, Stade, Luneburg, Osnabruck, Aurich, and the Mining District. *Area*, 14,810 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of an immense plain, with gentle undulations, but hardly any one that can be called a mountain, with the exception of the Harz range and other elevated tracts in the south. In the south the valleys are fertile, but in the north are many barren heaths and moors; the most productive parts being those along the banks of the rivers, which have been reclaimed from a marshy state. The mountain tract of the Harz is covered with vast forests, which are particularly valuable, as affording fuel for the supply of the numerous mines, which are still more valuable than its forests. *Rivers.* The Elbe, joined by the Jetze; the Ilmenau, the Oste, the Weser, which receives the Leine, the Ocker, the Innerste, the Ruhme, and the Ems. *Lakes.* Steinhude and Dummer. *Climate.* Neither warm nor equable, but mild and healthy; and, except in the loftier mountain districts, not unfavourable to vegetation. *Pro.* The Harz is altogether a mining district. The duchy of Luneburg contains immense heaths, which are turned to account as sheep-walks, and, in some degree, as affording nourishment to bees. Wheat, barley, and oats, with a considerable proportion of rye and buckwheat, peas and beans, are very generally raised: agriculture, which was formerly in a very backward state, is now pursued with considerable skill and industry. *Minerals.* Mines of silver were discovered as early as 968, and are supposed to have been the first opened in Europe. Iron, copper, and lead are wrought to a great extent; also zinc and sulphur, with green, blue, and white vitriol. *Manf.* Thread and linen manufactures, coarse woollens, paper, leather, and glass, carried on in a number of places, but generally on a small scale. COMMERCE.—The trade is chiefly transit, and the navigable rivers and well-selected lines of railway have made it of importance. Four fairs are held annually at Hanover, and two at Osnabruck. *Imp.* English manufactures and colonial produce; linen from Friesland and Prussia; broad-cloth, silk, and jewellery, from France. *Exp.* The chief are coarse linen, iron, and copper, from the Harz; timber cut into planks; with horses and black cattle, from various parts of the country. *Pop.* about 2,000,000. *Lat.* between 51° 17′ and 53° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 6° 40′ and 11° 30′ E. Hanover was originally peopled by the Cherusci and the Lombards. In the time of Charlemagne it was occupied by Saxon tribes, and continued, even after its conquest by that monarch, to be governed by Saxon dukes. After being divided into separate duchies, Henry the Superb, duke of Bavaria, extended, by marriage, his dominion over nearly the whole of Hanover; but Otho, his grandson, having been put under the ban of the Church, was despoiled of his estates, with the exception of those which formed the duchy of Brunswick. After his death, the duchy was divided between the different branches of the house. Finally, Ernest Augustus reunited a great portion of the do-

mains of the duchy, and was, in 1692, elevated to the dignity of an elector, under the title of elector of Hanover. This prince had married the daughter of the elector-palatine, grand-daughter of James I., king of England; and thus his family acquired eventual rights to the British throne. George Louis, his son, added to his dominions the remainder of the duchy of Brunswick, by a marriage, in 1698, with Sophia Dorothea, heiress of the other branches of the house of Brunswick; and subsequently Hanover, Bremen, and Verden were joined. The nearest heir to Queen Anne, George Louis, succeeded to the crown of England in 1714, under the title of George I. From that period till 1837, Hanover was governed by the kings of England, without, however, forming a part of that kingdom. Under Georges II. and III. it received further acquisitions of territory. In 1803 the French occupied Hanover; but, two years afterwards, ceded it to Prussia. In 1807, however, they again took possession of it, and retained their hold till 1813. In that year the electorate was restored to its former masters, and, in 1815, erected into a kingdom. Various minor changes being made at this period in its territory, the duke of Cambridge, seventh son of George III., was, in 1816, named governor-general of the kingdom, and afterwards viceroy; but in 1837, after the death of William IV., Hanover fell to Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, the fifth son of George III. and younger brother of William IV.; Queen Victoria, by the operation of the Salic law, which excludes females from the throne, not being able to succeed William IV. in his rights over Hanover. The new king abrogated the constitution which had been promulgated in 1833, and opposed the liberal tendencies of the nation. Several important modifications, however, took place in the government, in consequence of the revolutionary movements of 1848.

Hanover, the capital of the above kingdom, on the Leine, 85 miles from Hamburg, is separated by the river, which here joins the Ihme, into two parts, called the Old and New Town, which communicate by 11 bridges. These were formerly surrounded by walls and ditches; but in 1780, part of the ramparts were levelled, and laid out into streets, and the rest formed into an esplanade, where a very elegant monument has been erected to Leibnitz. The city is meanly built, though it has a handsome square, called Waterloo, and some of its streets are fine; but it has an antiquated aspect. This is particularly the case in what is called the Old Town; but improvements are going on with greater spirit in Hanover than in most continental cities. The New Town, which stands on the right side of the river, is built in a much better style than the Old. The principal buildings are the elector's palace, the public library, founded by Leibnitz, containing the archives of the kingdom, and a good collection of books. There are several Lutheran churches; the Calvinists and the Catholics have each their chapels, and the Jews a synagogue. The charitable institutions are an orphan-house, hospitals, and poor-houses. For the purpose of education, there are a gymnasium, a female school of industry, and various other seminaries. The other objects of note are the mews, the church of the castle, the gardens of the Baroness Deken and of Count Walmoden, the wood of Ellenztied, the Lutheran burial-ground, a large field surrounded by a parapet, the Waterloo monument, nearly 160 feet high, and the new theatre. Another remarkable object is Herrenhausen, a country mansion of the royal family, at some distance from the town. The inhabitants of Hanover derive their chief support from the presence of the court, and the residence of the gentry of landed property. *Manf.* Gold and silver lace, the printing of cotton and linen, the preparation of chicory for coffee, brewing, making of vinegar, &c.; all, however, on a somewhat limited scale. *Pop.* 42,590. *Lat.* 52° 22′ N. *Lon.* 9° 44′ E.—Herschel, the astronomer, was born here, in 1738. It is also the birthplace of the two Schlegels and of Iffland the actor.

Hanover, a county of Virginia, U.S., between Chickahominy and Pamunky rivers. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom half are slaves.—The name, also, of several townships.

Hanse Towns, *hăns*, certain towns of Germany and the Netherlands, which were associated for the purposes of mutual protection against piracy and robbery, and the arbitrary exactions of existing governments. The Hanse or Hanseatic league was first formed in 1241, by a treaty between Hamburg and Lubeck, with the view of protecting their commerce against the Baltic pirates, and their rights against the encroachments of the neighbouring princes. The advantages gained by this arrangement were so great, that many other towns sought admission into the league, and ultimately it was composed of the principal commercial cities of Europe. Amongst these may be named Bremen, Bruges, Bergen, Novogorod, London, Cologne, Brunswick, Dantzic, and, subsequently, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Ostend, Dort, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, &c. For a long period this league existed and flourished; but, at the beginning of the 15th century, the discovery of America, and the maritime commerce which resulted from it, caused it rapidly to decline. It was consequently dissolved in 1630, and the only towns now existing, known as Hanse Towns, are Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

Hants, *hănts*, the contracted name of Hampshire, which *see*.

Hanwell, *hăn'-wel*, a parish of Middlesex, 7 miles from London. *Pop.* 1,547.—It is a station of the Great Western Railway. Here is situate the lunatic asylum of the metropolitan county, containing, as an average number, 800 lunatics.

Haramuk, *har-a-mook'*, one of the Himalaya mountains, to the N. of Cashmere. *Height*, 13,000 feet. *Lat.* 34° 26′ N. *Lon.* 74° 43′ E.

Harborough, Market. (*See* Market Harborough.)

Harburg, *har'-boorg*, a town of Hanover, at the confluence of the Seeve with the Elbe, opposite Hamburg. It has two churches and a palace, and is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. *Manf.* Tobacco, wax, linen, sailcloth, starch, and gunpowder. It carries on an active general and transit trade. *Pop.* 5,500.

Hardanger-Field, *hard'-an-ger feeld*, a portion of the great Scandinavian chain of mountains, about 70 miles from Bergen. *Average height*, 4,000 feet.

Hardenberg, Charles Augustus, prince of, *har'-den-burg*, a famous statesman, who several times represented the elector of Hanover at the English court. In 1790 he entered the service of the king of Prussia, whose minister for foreign affairs he became in 1800. At the close of the wars of the first French empire, he signed the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1814. B. at Hanover, 1750; D. at Genoa, 1822.

Harderwyk, *har'-der-vike*, a town in the province of Gelderland, Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 30 miles from Amsterdam. It is a place of some strength, with several churches, an Athenæum, town-hall, and different schools. Its environs are beautifully cultivated. *Manf.* Dye-works. It has a trade in grain, timber, and fish. *Pop.* 5,538.

Hardicanute, or Hardacanute, *har-di-ka-nute'*, eldest son of Canute the Great, king of England, Denmark, and Norway. On the death of his father, whose viceroy he was in Denmark, Harold, a younger son, by Canute's marriage with Alfgiva, daughter of the earl of Northampton, assumed the crown of England, and a bloody struggle was only prevented by the eldest son accepting the sovereignty of the whole country south of the Thames; thus forming the ancient kingdom of Wessex. The chief characteristic of his bachelor life was an inordinate love of eating and drinking; and long after his death, by apoplexy, his subjects continued to celebrate the event, under the title of Hog's Tide, or Hock Wednesday. B. 1018; D. at Clapham, 1042.

Harding, *har'-ding*, James Duffield, an English artist, distinguished no less as a teacher of and writer on his art than for his practice of it. At the age of 15 he took lessons of the celebrated Prout; and at 18, won the silver medal from the Society of Arts. He was among the first to employ tinted lithography as a vehicle for producing fac-similes of elaborate sketches and studies. His "Elementary Art; or, the Use of the Lead-pencil advocated and explained," "The Principles and Practice of Art," "Lessons on Trees," are considered the best text-books for students of drawing extant. For a series of years he has continued to adorn the exhibitions of the Royal Academy and

the Water-colour Society with his exquisite productions. For facility and certainty of touch he has no living superior. B. at Deptford, Kent, 1798.

HARDINGE, Henry, Viscount, *har'-ding*, a brave and accomplished English soldier, a field-marshal, and, for some time, commander-in-chief of the British army. He was third son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham; became ensign in an infantry regiment in 1798, lieutenant in 1802, and captain in 1804. He served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, under the duke of Wellington, who early took him under his patronage. At the battle of Vimiera he was severely wounded, and at Corunna, he stood beside Sir John Moore when that hero received his mortal wound. After taking part under the duke of Wellington, in the first and second sieges of Badajoz, he was once more severely wounded, at Vittoria. At the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, he was present. Returning to England at the close of the Peninsular campaign, he was hailed as one of the bravest English officers. On the renewal of hostilities, he was again in the field, and served upon the duke's staff. He was wounded in the left arm at Ligny, while acting as a brigadier-general of the Prussian army; whereupon his arm was amputated. This skirmish taking place only two days before the battle of Waterloo, he was thus prevented from sharing in that glorious victory. He was created a K.C.B., with a pension of £300 a year. When the duke of Wellington was made premier, in 1828, he selected Sir Henry Hardinge as his secretary-at-war, a post which, two years after, he exchanged for the chief-secretaryship for Ireland, but retired from it a few months after. From 1835 to 1841 he had no official appointment; but, in the latter year, he resumed his former post in Ireland, and continued in it till 1844. In this year he was made governor-general of India, and to his firmness and military skill were chiefly due the successes of the English arms over the Sikhs. When the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej and invaded English territory, they were met by 32,000 British soldiers and 68 guns, and Moodkee and Ferozeshah witnessed the complete rout of the Sikhs. At the latter battle, the governor-general, waiving his title to command, fought under Sir Hugh Gough, and, at the head of the 80th regiment, carried and spiked the Sikh guns. Still acting as second in command, he led the left wing of the British to victory at Sobraon and Aliwal, upon which the Sikhs sued for peace. British troops now garrisoned Lahore, the capital of the Punjab. On the ratification of the treaty which annexed the fertile Punjab to the English dominions, he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, a pension of £3,000 a year, and was made Viscount Hardinge, of Lahore. The East-India Company further increased his pension by a grant of £5,000 a year. Under Lord Derby's administration, in 1852, he was made master-general of the ordnance, and, in September of the same year, commander-in-chief, on the decease of the duke of Wellington, never speaking in the House of Lords, save on military matters. In October, he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. Being seized by a paralytic attack, in July, 1856, he resigned the office of commander-in-chief. B. at Wrotham, Kent, 1785; D. 1856.

HARDOUIN, John, *har'-doo-ă*, known as "Father Hardouin," a learned French Jesuit, who devoted his life to the study of the dead languages, history, divinity, and philosophy. He is famous for his paradoxical attempts to prove that Virgil's "Æneid," the "Odes" of Horace, and other great works of antiquity, were forgeries of the monks during the middle ages. B. at Quimper, 1646; D. at Paris, 1729.

HARDWICK, Philip, R.A., *hard'-wik*, a distinguished architect and designer of the warehouses and large buildings of the St. Catherine's Dock Company, the new hall of the Goldsmith's Company, the entrance of the Euston station of the London and Birmingham Railway, and, in conjunction with his son, of the New Hall and Library at Lincoln's Inn. He was, for many years, architect to the duke of Wellington and to the Greenwich Hospital; has received the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects; is a fellow of the same, and has been a vice-president; is a fellow of the Royal Society, and has been awarded the gold medal of the Paris Exhibition of 1855. B. in London, 1792.—

CHARLES PHILIP, son of the above, has been the joint designer of all the edifices erected by his father since 1842; his best work is the Great Western Hotel at Paddington; the latest additions to the London and North-western Euston station have also been designed by him.

HARDWICK, the name of several parishes in England, none with a population above 300.

HARDWICKE, Philip Yorke, first earl of, *hard'-wik*, a great English lawyer and judge, distinguished for his justice and skill as lord chancellor. In 1718 he was elected into parliament for Lewes, in Sussex; after serving the offices of solicitor and attorney-general, he was, in 1733, appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, and created a peer. In 1736 he was made lord chancellor, which situation he held twenty years. In 1754 he was created earl of Hardwicke. In all his offices, particularly the last, he so conducted himself, as to acquire the esteem of all parties, and the veneration of posterity. B. at Dover, 1690; D. 1764.

HARDY, Peter, *har'-de*, a distinguished English actuary, known for his valuable contributions to statistical and mathematical literature, applied to the contingencies of life-assurance. B. at Jamaica, 1814.

HARDY, Sir Charles, an English admiral, and the grandson of an eminent naval commander of the same name, in the reign of Queen Anne. He had the command of the Channel fleet in 1779. D. 1779.

HARDYNG, John, *har'-ding*, an old English historian, who, entering in his youth the service of Sir Henry Percy, eldest son of the duke of Northumberland, surnamed Hotspur, fought under his banner at the battles of Homildon and Cokelawe. In 1405 he was made constable of Warkworth Castle, in Northumberland; in 1415 he accompanied King Henry to Harfleur; and his account of the march which preceded the battle of Agincourt, forms one of the most striking episodes in his metrical "Chronicle;" the composition of which was the sole occupation of his old age. It has been edited by Sir Henry Ellis. B. 1378; D. about 1465.

HARE, Julius Charles, *hair*, a distinguished English divine and essayist, and one of the leaders of that section of the Church called "Broad Church." In conjunction with his brother Augustus William, and others, he wrote "Guesses at Truth," a book which has strongly affected thinkers and scholars. He assisted Bishop Thirlwall in translating Niebuhr's "History of Rome." In 1848 he edited the remains of John Sterling, and was fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, rector of Hurstmonceux, and chaplain to the queen. His life was spent in earnestly searching after truth, many short works on philosophy, divinity, sermons, &c., attesting his industry. B. 1795; D. 1855.

HAREFIELD, *hair'-feeld*, a parish of Middlesex, 3 miles from Uxbridge. *Pop.* 1,498.

HAREWOOD, *hair'-wood*, a town of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Leeds. It has a handsome church, and the fine seat of the earl of Harewood is in its vicinity.

HARFLEUR, *har'-flur*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine Inférieure, situate at the confluence of the Seine and the Lesarde, a mile from the sea, and 4 miles from Hâvre. It has an ancient Gothic church, with a fine spire, and a harbour, which was once good, but is now nearly filled up. *Manf.* Sugar-refining and stoneware. Oyster-fishing is also carried on. *Pop.* 1,800.—Harfleur was formerly fortified, and an important place. It has been twice taken by the English, the most important siege being that undertaken by Henry V., who succeeded in gaining possession of it after being before it forty days.

HARGRAVES, Edmund Hammond, *har'-graivs*, an English traveller, celebrated for having first pointed out the existence of gold in Australia, served for some time on board a merchant vessel, but emigrated to Australia in 1839. In 1849 he went to California, where, while searching for "placers," he was struck with the similarity of the Californian soil to that which he had left. Strongly impressed with the idea, he, on his return to Sydney, in 1851, set out towards the Blue Mountains. Accompanied by a young guide, he reached the Macquarie river, and there saw traces of the precious metal. Returning to Sydney, he induced the authorities to organize an expedition to search for gold. Hardly had it reached the place he had pointed out, when a large quantity of gold was disco-

vered. The gold fever immediately set in. The colony he had enriched by his sagacity and disinterested perseverance has marked its gratitude by conferring on him a handsome pension. He is the author of "Australia and its Gold-Fields." B. at Gosport, Sussex, about 1816.

HARGREAVES, James, *har'-graives*, a celebrated English mechanician, who, while working as a poor weaver at Stanhill, in Lancashire, conceived the idea of imitating, by machinery, the action of the spinner seated at her wool-wheel; by means of which, the "roving" of wool could be extended indefinitely; and, after having been twisted, wound on the cope or spindle. This was the origin of the celebrated "spinning jenny;" and even at the period of its first construction (1768), it produced more work than the combined efforts of thirty spinners with the old wheel. Arkwright and others have since completed the invention; the machinery of cotton-spinning being, at the present day, among the very best and simplest of all mechanical contrivances. The cotton-spinners, who had hitherto worked by hand, imagining that their trade would be ruined by the new machine, besieged the house of the inventor, and endeavoured to destroy his "jennies." He removed to Nottingham, and very shortly after, his invention was superseded by the improvements effected by Richard Arkwright; and he died in poverty, about 1770.

HARIPOOR, *har-i-poor'*, the name of several Punjab towns, Hindostan.

HARLAW, *har'-law*, a township of Aberdeen, near where the Ury and Don join, memorable for a sanguinary battle, fought in 1411, between the Highlanders under Donald, the Lord of the Isles, and the royal forces under the earl of Mar.

HARLEM. (*See* HAARLEM.)

HARLESTON, *harl'-ston*, a market-town in Norfolk, 7 miles from Bungay. *Pop.* 1,500.—Also the name of two small parishes in England.

HARLEY, Robert, earl of Oxford, *har'-le*, a distinguished statesman, during the reign of queen Anne, whose weak mind was alternately swayed by him and the celebrated duchess of Marlborough. He was a patron of literature, as well as a great collector of literary treasures. His collection of MSS., which was purchased for the British Museum for £10,000, contains sources of information on almost every subject, and has been freely referred to in Macaulay's History of England. Impeached for treason by the Whig party, in the year 1715, he was confined in the Tower during two years; but on the Commons declining to prosecute, on his own petition, he was released, in 1717, and retired into privacy, when he brought together the splendid collection known as the "Harleian Collection." B. in London, 1661; D. 1724.

HARLING, EAST, *har'-ling*, a parish and market-town of Norfolk, 22 miles from Norwich. *Pop.* 1,200.—WEST HARLING has a *pop.* of 106.

HARLINGEN, *har'-ling-en*, a fortified town of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 15 miles from Leenwarden. It has several churches and a synagogue; a harbour which communicates with several canals, and where an active trade is carried on with the Baltic. *Pop.* 8,000.

HARLOW, George Henry, *har'-lo*, an English portrait and historical painter, who possessed a remarkable facility for drawing and colouring. He worked for some time in Sir Thomas Lawrence's studio, which was all the training he received in his art. When at Rome, he finished a copy of Raffaelle's "Transfiguration" in eighteen days; Canova said it looked more like the work of eighteen weeks. The most celebrated of his historical pieces is "The Trial of Queen Catharine," in which Mrs. Siddons is drawn as the queen, and all the principal characters are portraits of the Kemble family. Although he died almost as soon as he had reached manhood, he achieved a very great deal in his profession. B. in London, 1787; D. 1819.

HARLOW, a parish of Essex, 6 miles from Bishop's Stortford. *Pop.* 2,322.—It is a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

HARMERSBACH, *har'-mers-bak*, a well-populated valley in Baden, about 18 miles long, near Zell. *Pop.* 4,000, engaged in working saw-mills, granite-quarries, and iron-forges.

HARMODIUS. (*See* ARISTOGITON.)

HARMONY, *har'-mo-ne*, the name of several townships in the United States.

HARO, *ha'-ro*, a town of Old Castile, Spain, near the Ebro, 25 miles from Logrono. It is not a well-built place, but possesses two churches, a town-house, theatre, and hospital. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and earthenware. *Pop.* 5,928.

HAROLD I., *har'-old*, surnamed Harefoot, king of England, was the son of Canute I.; but his legitimacy being questioned, Alnot, archbishop of Canterbury, refused to consecrate any but the sons of Emma. Harold, however, seized upon the throne in 1035, and divided the kingdom with his brother Hardicanute (*see* HARDICANUTE), and, in 1037, he was crowned king of all England. D. 1040.

HAROLD II., second son of Godwin, earl of Kent, who had been the favourite during the preceding reign. On the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, he seized on the throne. His younger brother, Tostig, at the head of the king of Norway's army, invaded the kingdom; he met him, however, in 1066, when a battle ensued on the Derwent, and Tostig was killed. Scarcely had he disposed of this foe, when his kingdom was invaded once more by William of Normandy, known as William the Conqueror, and, in the celebrated battle of Hastings Harold fell, pierced through the head by an arrow. B. a few years before the close of the 10th century; D. 1066.

HAROUN-AL-RASCHID, *ha'-roon al rash'-id*, ('the dispenser of justice'), a celebrated Eastern caliph, who was the great patron of arts and letters in his time, and the magnificence of whose court is constantly referred to in Eastern literature to this day. B. 765; D. 809.

HARPALUS, *har'-pa-lus*, a Grecian astronomer, who corrected the cycle of eight years, which was invented by Cleostratus, and adopted one of nine, which was afterwards improved by Meton. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

HARPALUS, a Macedonian chieftain, to whom Alexander committed the charge of the treasures at Babylon, when he went to the East. He squandered away a large part of the riches, and fled with the remainder. Assassinated at Crete 325 B.C.

HARPE, John Francis de la, *harp*, a celebrated writer and critic, who, after publishing some lesser pieces, brought forth, in 1764, his tragedy of "The Earl of Warwick," which was received with applause. This was followed by a number of dramatic pieces of great merit, also poems, which gained prizes from different academies. His elogies of Fenelon, Racine, Catinat, and Charles V., were also greatly admired; but his principal work is a "Complete Course of Literature," in 12 vols. B. 1730; D. 1808.

HARPENDEN, *har'-pen-den*, a parish of Hertfordshire, 3 miles from Redburn. *Pop.* 2,000. Here are held races yearly, which are well attended by Londoners.

HARPER'S FERRY, *har'-pers fer'-re*, a village of Virginia, U.S., at the junction of the Sherandrah with the Potomac, 50 miles from Washington. It has several churches, iron-foundries, and a national armory, containing nearly 100,000 stand of arms. *Pop.* 2,000. Here, in 1859, a disturbance took place in the interest of the slaves; but it was soon repulsed, and the leader, John Brown, hanged.

HARRINGTON, *har'-ring-ton*, a small port in Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, 5 miles from Whitehaven. It has a shipbuilding-yard, chemical works, and carries on some trade with Ireland. *Pop.* 2,200.

HARRINGTON, Sir John, an English poet, wit, and satirist. He published a translation of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," and received the honour of knighthood in the field, from the earl of Essex; and, in the reign of James I., was made a knight of the Bath. B. 1561; D. 1612.

HARRINGTON, James, a political writer. On leaving Trinity College, Oxford, he at first joined the parliamentary forces against Charles I., but afterwards became an attendant on his majesty. On the king's death, he devoted his time to study, and composed his "Oceana," a political romance, in which he defended republicanism. This work occasioned a great controversy, and the author formed a society upon its principles. In 1661 he was sent, on a charge of treason, to the Tower; whence he was removed to St. Nicholas's

Island, near Plymouth, but was afterwards released on bail. B. 1611; D. 1677.

HARRIOT, Thomas, *hăr-re-ot*, an eminent astronomer and mathematician, who accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia, which country he surveyed and mapped. Documents, found after his death, prove him to have discovered the solar spots prior to their being described by Galileo: he is also said to have first observed the satellites of Jupiter, although this discovery has been assigned to Galileo. B. at Oxford, 1560; D. 1621.

HARRIS, or HERRIES, *hăr'-ris*, a peninsula of Inverness, forming the S. portion of Lewis Island, in the Hebrides. *Pop.* 4,250.

HARRIS, John, an English divine and mathematician, who was secretary to the Royal Society. He published a translation of Pardie's "Elements of Geometry," but he is best known by having first projected a cyclopædia, or dictionary of sciences. This work appeared in 1710, in 2 vols. fol., entitled, "Lexicon Technicum:" a supplementary volume was added to it in 1736. D. about 1667; D. 1719.

HARRIS, James, a philological writer, who, after leaving Wadham College, Oxford, sat in Parliament for Christ Church, Hampshire, and in 1763 was appointed commissioner of the Admiralty, but, afterwards, was removed to the Treasury board. In 1774 he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen. He wrote three treatises concerning Art, Music, Painting, Poetry, and Happiness, 8vo; "Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar;" and several other philological works. B. 1709; D. 1780.

HARRIS, Sir William Snow, a distinguished natural philosopher and electrician, during the last five-and-twenty years has introduced an improved form of lightning-conductor throughout the British navy; has also invented a new steering-compass; has received one of the gold medals of the Royal Society, of which he is a fellow, and was knighted in 1847 for his eminent scientific services. He is the author of several volumes and pamphlets on electricity and magnetism, a large work on thunderstorms; and many valuable reports by him are included in the Transactions of the learned societies. B. at Plymouth, 1791.

HARRISBURG, *hăr'-ris-berg*, a town of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Susquehanna, 100 miles from Philadelphia. It is well built on a fine site, and has a handsome state-house, numerous churches, a court-house with a cupola. *Manf.* Brewing, tanning, and there are some potteries. It carries on a large trade in timber. *Pop.* 8,173.

HARRISON, *hăr'-ri-son*, the name of several counties and townships in the United States. The counties have populations ranging between 12,000 and 22,000, and lie in the states of Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, and Texas. The townships are small.

HARRISON, John, an eminent mechanician, who, though he began life as a carpenter, displayed such great mechanical powers, that a wooden clock he had constructed was universally admired for its accuracy. Encouraged by his success, he constructed a time-keeper, with which he, in 1735, travelled from Lincolnshire to London. Halley, Graham, and other eminent astronomers admitted its excellence, and procured him a passage to Lisbon in a man-of-war, with the view of correcting the longitude by its means. An act had been passed in 1714, offering £20,000 for a method of ascertaining the longitude within 30 miles. By means of his instrument he had ascertained the longitude within 18 miles, and he accordingly claimed the reward. After a long delay, and considerable discussion, he received the whole of the £20,000 in 1767. Though he possessed the greatest scientific abilities, he was almost incapable of communicating his knowledge clearly in writing or speaking. B. near Pontefract, 1693; D. in London, 1776.

HARRISON, John, one of the members of the High Court of Justice which sat in judgment on Charles I., and condemned him to death. He was the son of a butcher, and rose by bravery and merit to the rank of colonel in the parliamentary army. He was executed, with nine others of those who signed the king's death-warrant, at the Restoration, 1660.

HARRISON, William Henry, one of the presidents of the United States, who, by reason of his military and civil services, acquired great popularity, and was elected president in 1840, but who died only one month after his installation, being the first president who died in office. He communicated a valuable essay on the "Aborigines of the Ohio Valley" to the Philosophical Society of Ohio. B. in Virginia, 1773; D. at Washington, 1841.

HARROGATE, *hăr'-ro-gate*, a town of Yorkshire, 20 miles from York, partly situate on an elevated flat, and partly in a valley. Its mineral springs attract numerous visitors, and make it one of the most fashionable watering-places in the N. of England. *Pop.* 3,678.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, *hăr'-ro*, a parish of Middlesex, 10 miles from London, situate on the most elevated spot in the county, and overlooking a fine expanse of country. It has an old church, with a lofty and conspicuous spire, and is celebrated for its school, where there are usually 400 or 500 "boys," and at which many men noted in the history of their country, have been educated. *Pop.* 5,000.

HARRY, BLIND, *hăr'-re*, as he is generally called, or Henry the Minstrel, whose poem on the adventures of Wallace, in eleven books, is celebrated for its animated descriptions of war and the deeds of soldiers. Blind Harry is the modern parallel to Homer, who, according to some accounts, is said to have travelled from one Greek state to another reciting his Iliad. He lived and sang about the close of the 15th century.

HART, Solomon Alexander, R.A., *hart*, and professor of painting in the Royal Academy, began his career as a miniature-painter, but, in 1828, abandoned it for oil-painting, on meeting with some success in the latter walk. The first work which attracted general notice was "The Elevation of the Law," a representation of a circumstance of Jewish worship. He has since painted several pictures of the same nature. His style is marked by carefulness and correct drawing. He has also painted many large portraits. B. at Plymouth, 1806.

HARTFELL, *hart'-fel*, a mountain between the passage Tweedsmuir and Moffat, in Peeblesshire, Dumfriesshire. *Height*, 2,635 feet.—In a ravine of this mountain is the chalybeate spring of Moffat.

HARTFORD, *hart'-ford*, a town of Connecticut, on the Connecticut river. It is regularly built, has a state-house, city hall, college, several churches and asylums. *Manf.* Firearms, machinery, boots and shoes. It has an extensive trade, and carries on a large traffic by rail and river. *Pop.* 25,000.

HARTINGTON, *hart'-ting-ton*, a parish of Derbyshire, 8 miles from Bakewell. *Pop.* 2,200.

HARTLAND, *hart'-land*, a town of Devonshire, situate in a bleak district, 19 miles from Barnstaple. *Pop.* 2,183, chiefly engaged in fishing.

HARTLEBURY, *hart'-tel-ber'-re*, a parish of Worcester, 4 miles from Kidderminster. *Pop.* 2,100.

HARTLEPOOL, *hart'-tel-pool*, a town in Durham, 18 miles from Durham. It has many fine houses and shops, a handsome parish church, with several dissenting chapels, a guildhall, public baths, fine harbour and docks, and a very extensive export of coals. Steamers sail regularly for Scotland, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg. It is connected by railway with Durham and Stockton. *Pop.* 10,000.

HARTLEY, *hart'-le*, a small town of Northumberland, on the North Sea, 4 miles from North Shields. It has a harbour capable of holding vessels of 200 or 300 tons. *Pop.* 1,600, engaged in colliery, glass, and bottle works.

HARVEY, William, *har'-ve*, a celebrated physician, who received his education at Cambridge, and then went to Padua, where he took his doctor's degree in physic. In 1607 he was admitted fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1615 anatomical reader. This appointment was probably the more immediate cause of the publication of his great discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he made known to the world in his treatise "On the Circulation of the Blood," published in 1628. This discovery effected a revolution in medical science, was for a long time opposed in the most violent manner, and, even when its truth was admitted, many foreign practitioners endeavoured to rob the author of his due honour, by ascribing it to other persons; but the right of Harvey to the discovery has long since been fully established.

In 1632 he was made physician to Charles I., and, it is stated, frequently exhibited to him and his courtiers the motions of the heart and other phenomena



HARVEY.

upon which his doctrines were based. In 1645 he was chosen warden of Merton College, Oxford; but, when the parliamentary party were in the ascendant, he left it for London, and was elected president of the College of Physicians, but declined the office on account of his infirmities. After his death, he left his estate to the college, for which he had built a library and museum. A handsome edition of his works, all of which were composed in correct and elegant Latin, was published by the College of Physicians in 1766. D. at Folkstone, Kent, 1573; D. 1657.

HARVEY, Gideon, an English physician and writer on medicine, who, after completing his studies at Leyden, became a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and was physician to Charles II. in his exile, and to the English army in Flanders. D. about 1700.

HARVEY, William, a clever English designer, principally on wood. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed at Newcastle to the celebrated Thomas Bewick, called "the reviver of wood-engraving," he having renewed the practice of it after it had almost become a lost art. Besides becoming one of Bewick's cleverest engravers, he drew many of the designs upon wood, of the celebrated "Fables" published by his master. In 1817 he came to London, and entered the studio of Haydon, where, in company with the Landseers, Lance, and others, he received instruction in drawing and anatomy, maintaining himself by working as an engraver and designer on his favourite material, though at this time there was little demand for wood-engravings, almost the only ones required being for the illustration of primers and elementary schoolbooks. In 1824 he began his career as a designer on wood, and has continued, to the present time, to be one of the most skilful and prolific workers in this department of an art which has now reached extraordinary excellence, and has grown to be one of the most universal elements of delight and instruction. Like his master Bewick, he made engravings, almost at the outset of the renewed practice of wood-engraving, which are hardly excelled even in the present day. One of these, a copy of Haydon's picture of "Dentatus," is constantly referred to by modern engravers as a work remarkable for its size, breadth, and finish. Among his best works are "The Tower Menagerie," "The Zoological Gardens," "Northcote's Fables," and, later, "The Pilgrim's Progress." His designs for Mr. Lane's translation of "The Thousand and One Nights" stamp him as a true artist, whose luxuriant fancy and skilful graver have embellished a standard work. Many of the best designs in Charles Knight's "Pictorial Shakspere" owe their origin to his facile pencil. B. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1796.

HARWICH, *hăr'-idj*, a town of Essex, on the German Ocean, at the extremity of a point of land near the estuary of the Stour and Orwell, 12 miles from Ipswich. It consists of three main streets, and has a handsome modern church, several chapels, a town-hall, custom-house, theatre, &c. It also possesses one of the best harbours on the E. coast of England, which is defended by two forts, and is much used for refuge in easterly winds. *Pop.* 4,451. *Lat.* 51° 56′ N. *Lon.* 1° 17′ E.—Harwich is a favourite resort for the inhabitants of Ipswich and Suffolk generally, and on the picturesque river Orwell ply several steamboats.

HARWOOD, *har'-wood*, a township of Lancashire, 2 miles from Bolton. *Pop.* 2,100, mostly engaged in cotton-mills. — GREAT HARWOOD is 4 miles from Blackburn. *Pop.* 2,700.

HARZ, or HARTZ, *hartz*, an isolated mountain-mass in N. Germany (*see* HANOVER), which does not form a continued chain, but rises in terraces, attaining, in the Brocken, its culminating point, at a height of 3,740 feet. (*See* BROCKEN.) It stretches partly through Prussia, Hanover, Brunswick, and Anhalt-Bernburg, having a length of about 70 miles with a breadth of 20, and it separates the basins of the Elbe and Weser. Its geological composition, in its higher parts, is silurian rocks and granite, whilst its lower slopes are principally composed of red sandstone. Metals abound here, principally lead, with some silver, copper, and iron. *Lat.* between 51° 35′ and 51° 57′ N. *Lon.* between 10° 10′ and 11° 30′ E.

HASSALL, Arthur Hill, *hăs'-sal*, an eminent English physician and experimental philosopher, who, after studying medicine at Dublin under his uncle, Sir James Murray, and during the period of his studentship, contributing several papers to the "Annals of Natural History," became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1839. Shortly after, he received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine. His first works were "A History of the British Fresh-water Algæ," "The Microscopical Anatomy of the Human Body in Health and Disease," the latter being embellished with about 500 coloured plates. His enfeebled health compelling him to abandon this arduous line of research, he commenced an investigation of the chemical properties of the articles of food. He was requested by the editor of the *Lancet* to communicate a series of articles on the "Adulterations of Food" to that journal. In 1855 he republished these articles under the title of "Food and its Adulterations." This was followed by another in 1856,—"Adulterations Detected." His labours, and those associated with him, have proved a great boon to the British public, he having analyzed and pointed out the means of detecting the adulterations to be found in almost every article of an alimentary nature, as well as in drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. B. at Teddington, 1817.

HASSE, Adolph, *hass*, a celebrated musical composer, who in his youth had been an excellent tenor vocalist. After studying in Italy under the best masters, he produced his opera "Sesostrate," at Naples, in 1725. In 1733 he was chosen by a section of the English nobility hostile to Handel, to compose an Italian opera in opposition to that great master; but, after meeting with some success in London, he retired to Dresden, in 1745, and became the favourite composer of Frederick of Prussia. B. 1705; D. at Vienna, 1783.

HASTINGS, Warren, *hais'-tings*, a remarkable English statesman, who, after receiving his education at Westminster School, went out, in 1750, as writer in the service of the East-India Company. Having mastered the Persian and Hindustani languages, which, till his time, had been generally neglected, he was sent on more than one diplomatic and commercial mission into the interior, and, in fourteen years, he returned to England with a competent fortune, intending, henceforth, to live a life of retirement. In 1769, however, he was appointed second in the council of Madras, and, in 1772, was advanced to the highest civil post in the Company's service,—president of the Supreme Council of Bengal. An act of parliament altering the constitution of the Indian government, made Hastings

governor-general. The territories of the Company, although greatly enlarged by the victories of Clive and others, were, at this time, in a very disorganized condition, and were in imminent danger from the persevering enmity of Hyder Ali, rajah of Mysore, supported by the Mahrattas and other native powers. But he vanquished the enemies of the Company, consolidated its power, and increased its revenue; but the English people were informed that all this had been accomplished by cruelty, corruption, and unlimited aggression, while the Court of Directors deemed that he acted in too independent a manner. The Court of Proprietors, however, supported him, and he commenced to wield absolute and irresponsible power, overruling the authority of the council, and refusing to obey orders, from whatever source transmitted. In 1785 he resigned, and on arriving in England was impeached, after long preparation, before the House of Lords, in Westminster Hall. Edmund Burke, in a speech which lasted more than three days, charged him with injustice and oppression towards the native princes, in illegally receiving presents himself, and with enriching his dependents and followers, by bribery and a wasteful expenditure of the Company's revenue. Three sessions were consumed in stating the case for the prosecution, and in the fourth several of the charges were abandoned, in order to bring the trial to a close. His defence was not finished till the 17th of April, 1795, whereupon he was acquitted on each charge brought against him. The historians of India, without palliating the vices of his administration, have sought an apology for his conduct in the difficulties of his situation, and the lax tone of morality prevalent among Indian officials at that period. It is universally admitted that his talents were remarkable, and services great. The law expenses of his defence amounted to £76,080. In 1796 the Company granted him a pension of £4,000 per annum for 28 years, and lent him £50,000 for 18 years without interest. He retired to Daylesford, an estate which his family had formerly owned, and which he had repurchased. B. 1733; D. 1818.

HASTINGS, a borough and market-town of Sussex, 36 miles from Tunbridge, and one of the Cinque Ports.



HASTINGS—BATTLE ABBEY.

It formerly had a good trade, which has now declined; but the prosperity of the town has, of late, received a new impulse, from its being greatly resorted to as a watering-place. Its situation is beautiful, and the environs abound with picturesque scenery. A walk, called the Marine Parade, has been formed on the west of the town. The public buildings are two very ancient churches and a modern church, the town-hall, the custom-house, free schools, and a barrack. The remains of an ancient castle are still to be seen. *Pop.* 17,011.—Here, in 1066, was fought the decisive battle of Hastings, which wrested the crown of England from the Saxon, and gave it to the Norman dynasty. Two miles from the town is the stone on which a repast is said to have been prepared for William when he landed here; it is still called the Conqueror's Stone. (*See* BATTLE.)

HATFIELD, or BISHOP'S HATFIELD, *hăt'-feeld*, a town of Hertfordshire, on the Lea, 19 miles from London. *Pop.* 3,862.—Here is Hatfield House, the handsome seat of the marquis of Salisbury.—This is the name of several other places in England.

HATTERAS, *hăt'-te-răs*, a cape on the coast of N. Carolina, at the extremity of a sandy island, Panchico Sound. The heavy sea, produced here by storms, makes this headland formidable to navigators. *Lat.* 35° 15′ N. *Lon.* 75° 30′ W.

HAUPUR, *ho-pur'*, a town of British India, the capital of a district of the same name, 20 miles from Meerut. *Pop.* 14,000.—Here the English have a breeding stud for cavalry horses.

HAUTEFEUILLE, John, *hote'-fe (r)-e*, a French abbé and ingenious mechanic, the son of a baker at Orleans. He was the inventor of pendulum watches, an invention afterwards improved by Huygens. He wrote some treatises on clockmaking. B. at Orleans, 1647; D. 1724.

HAUY, René-Just, *ho'-e*, a French abbé, who discovered and promulgated the geometrical law of crystallization, and is the author of many treatises on natural philosophy and crystallography. B. at St. Just, Picardy, 1743; D. at Paris, 1822.

HAVANA, or THE HAVANNAH, *ha-văn'-na* (Spanish, HABANA, 'the harbour'), the capital of the island of Cuba, on its N. coast, at the mouth of the river Lagida. The harbour is one of the best in the world, being capable of holding commodiously 1,000 ships; but has so narrow a channel, that only one vessel can enter at a time. This channel is strongly fortified; the city is also surmounted with works, all furnished with heavy artillery. A square citadel, of great strength, is erected near the centre of the town; and here is the captain-general's palace, where the treasure is deposited. The city contains a number of fine churches, two hospitals, a dockyard, lazaretto, and numerous public buildings. An aqueduct supplies the shipping with water, and turns the saw-mills in the dock-yard. The town stands in a plain on the W. side of the harbour; and the houses, which are elegant, are mostly of stone. There are several convents, and the great square is a fine ornament of the place. *Manf.* Cigars, which are celebrated throughout the world; chocolate, straw hats, and woollen fabrics. The trade of this port is chiefly carried on with the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Spain. *Pop.* 130,000, of whom half are slaves. *Lat.* 23° 10′ N. *Lon.* 82° 20′ W.—This city has been frequently attacked: it was taken in 1536, by a French pirate, but ransomed for 700 dollars; was subsequently taken by the English, by the French, and by the buccaneers. In 1762 the British took possession of it, but restored it in 1763.

HAVEL, *ha'-vel*, a navigable river in the N. of Germany, which, after a course of 180 miles, falls into the Elbe.

HAVERFORDWEST, *hăv'-er-ford-west*, a town of Pembrokeshire, on the Cleddy, 17 miles from Pembroke. It is situate on the declivity of a steep hill, its site being very uneven, and the streets narrow. There are, however, many good houses, and it has several neat and clean streets. The principal public building is the Guildhall; there are also three churches, handsome chapels for dissenters, a town and county gaol, and a corn-market. Several fairs for cattle are held in it. *Pop.* 6,580.—Here are the ruins of a castle, belonging to the earl of Pembroke, which, when perfect, must have been a large and magnificent structure. The keep is the only portion that now remains entire.

## Havre de Grace

HAVRE DE GRACE, or LE HAVRE, *havr*, an important commercial and strongly-fortified town of France, at the influx of the Seine into the English Channel, 110 miles from Paris. It consists of long and narrow streets, composed of lofty houses. The harbour, which has a long pier, but is narrow at its entrance, is capable of containing 300 or 400 vessels. Its principal public buildings are the churches, theatre, Francis I.'s tower at the entrance of the harbour, the museum, and the public library. It is a place of great bustle and activity, being the seaport of Paris, and numerous steamers sail regularly to the chief ports of England, France, and the United States. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, cordage, tobacco, lace, and earthenware. Here are also several building-docks and a sugar-refinery. The fortifications of Havre were considerably increased and strengthened by Napoleon I., who also improved the harbour and docks, and erected two light-houses. *Pop.* 25,618.—Havre was taken by the British in 1562, and bombarded by them in 1759, 1794, and 1795.

HAWARDEN, *haw'-ar-den*, a town in Flintshire, situate on a small river, 7 miles from Chester. Here are iron-foundries and considerable potteries. It has an ancient parish church and a free grammar-school, and near the town are the remains of the strong castle of Peny Llwch. *Pop.* 6,203.

HAWES, *haws*, Stephen, an English poet, well versed in French and Italian poetry, and groom of the privy chamber to Henry VII. His works are, "The Temple of Glass," which is a copy of Chaucer's "House of Fame;" "The Passetyme of Pleasure," which was finished in 1506, and printed in 1517, 4to, by Wynkyn de Worde, with woodcuts.

HAWICK, *how'-ik*, a town and parish of Roxburgshire, 35 miles from Edinburgh, at the confluence of the rivers Tiviot and Slitridge, the latter dividing it into two parts, which are connected by two stone bridges. It has a church, and an excellent public library and school of arts. *Manf.* Carpets, Scots blankets, lambwool stockings, thongs, gloves, and leather. *Pop.* 6,683.—During the border raids, it suffered from the frequent inroads of the English.

HAWKE, Edward, Lord, *hawk*, a gallant English admiral, the son of a barrister, who entered the navy at an early age. In 1734 he obtained the command of a ship, and distinguished himself in the famous battle of 1744, when the English fleet was commanded by Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley. In 1747 he was made rear-admiral of the white, and in the same year defeated a large French fleet, and captured five sail of the line. For this he was created a knight of the Bath. In 1759 he defeated Conflans, and was rewarded with a pension of £2,000 a year. In 1765 he was made vice-admiral, and first lord of the Admiralty, and, in the following year, was created a peer. B. 1715; D. at his seat of Shepperton, in Middlesex, 1781.

HAWKESWORTH, John, *hawks'-werth*, an able writer in the 18th century, who succeeded Dr. Johnson in compiling the parliamentary debates. He is stated to have been brought up a watchmaker, but afterwards applied himself to literature with considerable success. "The Adventurer," which he wrote with Dr. Johnson and others, is his principal work, and which caused him to obtain the degree of LL.D. He published the life and works of Swift, and was employed to compile an account of the discoveries made by Captain Cook and others in the South Seas, for which he received the sum of £6,000. He afterwards became an East-India director. He translated "Telemachus," wrote "Almoran and Hamet, an Oriental Tale," and other pieces of a like kind, very popular in their day. B. between 1715 and 1719; D. at Bromley, Kent, 1773.

HAWKINS, Sir John, *haw'-kins*, a gallant admiral, of the Elizabethan age, who came of a good family, and went early to sea in the merchant service. In 1562 he sailed with three ships from London for the coast of Africa, where he procured a cargo of slaves, which he disposed of in the West-India islands. He made several other voyages to Guinea and the West Indies, and experienced a variety of adventures, which are detailed in Hakluyt's Voyages. In 1588 he was appointed rear-admiral and knighted, for his services in the defeat of the Spanish armada. B. at Plymouth, 1520; D. off Porto Rico, 1590.—Sir John Hawkins founded an hospital at Chatham.

## Hay

HAWKINS, Sir Richard, son of the above, distinguished himself in the engagement with the invincible armada, and in 1593 obtained a commission under the great seal to attack the Spanish settlements in South America, where, after an obstinate conflict with a superior force, the English were beaten and taken prisoners. Sir Richard, who was severely wounded in the action, was detained a prisoner in America a considerable time, and was then sent to Spain, where he remained some years. On his return to England, he employed himself in writing the history of his own life. B. at Plymouth, about 1560; D. 1622, of an apoplexy while attending the privy council.

HAWKINS, Sir John, a writer and magistrate, and the historian of music, was apprenticed to an attorney, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the law. At the same time he did not neglect other studies. He formed an early intimacy with Dr. Johnson, which lasted through life. He wrote several pieces in various publications, particularly the "Gentleman's Magazine," and, in 1760, printed a good edition of Walton's "Angler." In 1772 he received the honour of knighthood, for suppressing a riot in Spitalfields. In 1776 he published his "History of Music," 5 vols., after having spent 16 years in its composition. His "Life of Dr. Johnson" was written at the request of the booksellers, but not to the satisfaction of the public. B. in London, 1719; D. 1789.

HAWKINS, a county of Tennessee, U.S. *Area*, 750 square miles. *Pop.* 13,370.

HAWORTH, *hai'-worth*, a chapelry of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 10 miles from Bradford. *Pop.* 7,000.

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel, *haw'-thorn*, a distinguished American novelist, who, a few years after leaving Bowdoin College, Massachusetts, published an anonymous novel, which he has never thought proper to claim. In 1837 he published a volume of sketches and tales, which had formerly appeared in the American periodicals, under the title of "Twice-told Tales." In 1845 he edited the "Journal of an African Cruiser," the MS. of which was supplied to him by an officer of the U S. navy. His retired habits led him to take up a residence in an old manse at Concord, where, for three years, he occupied himself in composing some charming tales and sketches, which he afterwards published under the title of "Mosses from an Old Manse," and in the introduction to which, some interesting autobiographical passages are to be found. In 1846, while his friend Mr. Bancroft was at the head of the Boston custom-house, he acted as surveyor to the department, and his mode of life therein forms the introduction to his extraordinary romance of "The Scarlet Letter," published in 1850. In 1851 "The House of Seven Gables," and in 1852 "The Blithedale Romance," were produced, the chief incidents in the latter work being founded upon his experience as a member of the "Brook Farm Community." A third collection of his contributions to the periodicals, under the title of "The Snow Image," and a "Life of General Pierce, President of the United States," were his next productions. He has written some excellent works for the young, the chief of which are "True Stories from History and Biography," "The Wonder-Book," "Tanglewood Tales." In 1853 he obtained the post of American consul at Liverpool, a post he still continues to fill. His last work is the romance at present dividing the attention of the English reading public with the best works of fiction, called "Transformation," in which a luxuriant imagination and an unusual graphic power are displayed. His modesty and retiring disposition have caused very little to be known of his life or character. B. at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1807.

HAY, James, *hai*, earl of Carlisle, came to England with James I., and was the first Scotchman created an English peer. His first title was Baron Hay; he was afterwards made Viscount Doncaster, and, lastly, earl of Carlisle. James I. employed him in several embassies, particularly to France, to mediate on behalf of the Protestants, and to negotiate a marriage between the prince of Wales and Princess Henrietta Maria. D. 1636.

HAY, David Ramsay, a distinguished decorative artist and writer on art. He began life as a reading-boy in a printing-office, but was afterwards apprenticed

to a house-painter in Edinburgh. He occupied all his leisure moments in copying and painting pictures, one of which met the eye of Sir Walter Scott, who engaged him to paint a portrait of his favourite cat, and advised him to devote himself to decorative house-painting, promising him the painting of his house at Abbotsford, then being built. In 1828 he commenced business as a decorative painter, and published his first work,—"The Laws of Harmonious Colouring." This was followed by "An Essay on Ornamental Design," "A Nomenclature of Colours," and numerous other works on art, full of suggestion and practical knowledge. He decorated the hall of the Society of Arts in London, in 1846. B. in Edinburgh, 1798.

HAYDN, Joseph, *haidn*, a celebrated musical composer, of a most original and prolific genius, was the son of a small wheelwright of the village of Rohau, 45 miles from Vienna, his mother having been cook to the chief man of the village previous to her marriage. Both were musical, and being early taught to sing, he was heard by the chapel-master of St. Stephen's Cathedral at Vienna, who immediately engaged him as chorister for that church. At the age of 17 his treble voice broke, and he was left without any means of obtaining a livelihood; but a friendly wigmaker took him into his house, and he was thus enabled to pursue his studies as a composer. After a time, he married the daughter of his hospitable friend; but the union was an unhappy one, and separation soon followed. Fortune conducted him to the house of the Italian poet laureate, Metastasio, whose niece he instructed in music. His connection with the court poet led him to become acquainted with the wealthy Prince Esterhuzy, who, in 1761, made him his chapel-master, an office he held to the end of his life. Comfortably located in the prince's palace in Hungary, he, for thirty years, composed and played over his magnificent works. In 1791 he was induced to visit London, where he produced six of his twelve "Grand Symphonies," causing the utmost possible excitement among the English musical public. In 1794 he again visited England, meeting with a most flattering reception, receiving for his services a sum amounting to £1,550, and becoming a Doctor of Music of the Oxford university, and the guest of royalty. In his 64th year he composed his greatest work, "The Creation;" and two years later, "The Seasons." Like Handel, he was remarkable for his fertility: besides smaller works, he wrote 116 symphonies, 83 violin quartets, 15 masses, 4 oratorios, a Te Deum, Stabat Mater, and 14 Italian and German operas. His death is said to have been due to the shock caused by the bombardment of Vienna, although Napoleon gave orders that the great musician's house should be respected; and when the French troops entered the city, a guard was placed at his door to protect him. B. at Rohau, 1732; D. at Vienna, 1809.

HAYDON, Benjamin Robert, *hā'-don*, a great but unfortunate English historical painter and writer on art. He was educated at the Plympton grammar-school, where Sir Joshua Reynolds had previously been a scholar. His father was a bookseller, and apprenticed his son to the same business; but he was greatly averse to it, and at the same time displayed a strong predilection for art. His father's opposition to his son becoming an artist was at length overcome, and Haydon started for London in May, 1804, to enter as a student of the Royal Academy. It was at this period that enthusiasism for the grand "high art," as it is called, was first awakened in his breast. It caused him to become a great painter; but his inflexible pursuit of this line of art, rather than paint what was more popular and remunerative, caused him many troubles through life, and greatly contributed to bring about his melancholy end. Although he was a student with such men as Wilkie and Jackson, he was regarded as a young man of great promise. In 1807 he exhibited his first painting at the Royal Academy: its title will show the young painter's ambition—"Joseph and Mary resting with our Saviour after a day's journey on the road to Egypt." It was sold; and next year he exhibited the celebrated "Dentatus," which he considered badly hung by the Royal Academicians, and forthwith proceeded to make enemies of those forty potentates of art,—a most imprudent step for so young a man to





take. Lord Mulgrave bought the "Dentatus," and it was shown at the British Institution, and gained the prize of the committee, and became very popular. The sanguine and ambitious young painter's prospects were



HAYDON.

now of the most encouraging nature. The Elgin marbles arriving in England about the same time, he wrote and talked about them enthusiastically and eloquently, and mainly contributed to get them purchased for the nation. He painted the "Judgment of Solomon," and sold it for 700 guineas; and the "Alexander returning in Triumph," which produced him 500 guineas: but his second application for admission to the Royal Academy was refused. In 1814 he commenced another great work,—"Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," which was exhibited by himself in Bond Street, in 1820, but could not find a purchaser; he, however, added two more works of the same class to his list,—"Christ in the Garden," and "Christ Rejected." In 1821 he married; and in 1823 painted the "Raising of Lazarus," now hanging in the Pantheon. A few years before, he had opened a school for the purpose of "establishing a better and more regular system of instruction than even the Academy offered;" and had for pupils Edwin, Charles, and Thomas Landseer, Lance, Harvey, and others of our best living draughtsmen and painters. He also continued to contribute to "The Annals of the Fine Arts" criticisms upon the Royal Academy; but this made him unpopular in his profession, and his large pictures being often left on his hands, caused him to become involved in pecuniary difficulties, which still increasing, he was incarcerated in the King's Bench prison for debt. Here he was witness of a scene which he afterwards reproduced in a popular picture, "The Mock Election," which George IV. purchased for 500 guineas. A continuation of the same subject,—"Chairing the Members," was sold for 300 guineas. About this time his friends procured his release, and he painted "Pharaoh dismissing Moses," which sold for 500 guineas. A great failure and a great success followed: the first was "The Great Banquet at Guildhall, after the passing of the Reform Bill;" the second, "Napoleon musing at St. Helena." A second picture of the same character,—"The Duke on the Field of Waterloo," was unsuccessful, and his debts again overpowering him, he was, once more, an inmate of the King's Bench. On his release, he commenced lecturing on the fine arts, at the mechanics' institutions in the metropolis and in the provinces, meeting everywhere with the greatest success. Perhaps the severest blow he ever received was now awaiting him. For a long time he had been petitioning, writing, and lecturing for having the interiors of our large public buildings decorated with paintings. The government decided to embellish the interior of

the new houses of parliament with cartoons. He set to work, prepared his design, and the judges left his name out of the list of successful competitors, not even giving it a place among the third class. It is said he never completely recovered the shock this disappointment caused him. His last works were "Uriel and Satan," "Curtius leaping into the Gulf," "Alfred and the Trial by Jury," "The Burning of Rome." In 1846 he exhibited this last work, and "The Banishment of Aristides," at the Egyptian Hall, "General Tom Thumb" holding his levees at the hall at the same time. The degree of success which awaited each of the exhibitors is thus chronicled by Haydon in his diary:—"Tom Thumb had 12,000 people last week; B. R. Haydon, 133½ (the ½ a little girl). Exquisite taste of the English people!" The exhibition was a failure, and Haydon's mind gave way under his accumulated embarrassments. He ended his life by his own hand, 1846; B. at Plymouth, 1786. Though far from being generally admitted to be a great historical painter, it must be allowed that he did much, both by his works and writings, to elevate the character of English art. His quick temper, love of controversy, and readiness to charge every person that differed from him in opinion with mean motives, combined with his obstinate refusal to paint, as other and wiser artists have been forced to do, for the popular taste, marred the character, the career, of a virtuous, earnest, and eloquent lover of his art, and brought his life to a sad termination, after causing him long years of embarrassment.

Hayle, *hail*, a seaport of Cornwall, on the British Channel, 3 miles from St. Ives. It has an active trade, and there are large iron-foundries and steam-engine factories.

Hayley, William, *hai'-le*, the friend and biographer of Cowper, and philosophical essayist. Abandoning the profession of the law, for which he had been educated, he retired to his estate in Sussex, and spent his life in lettered ease. Among his best works are, "Essays on Painting, Sculpture, and Epic Poetry;" "Life and Poetical Works of Milton," "Life of Cowper." B. at Chichester, 1745; D. 1820.

Hayti. (*See* St. Domingo.)

Haywood, Elizabeth, *hai'-wood*, an ingenious writer. She published "The Female Spectator," 4 vols.; "Epistles for the Ladies," 2 vols.; "Fortunate Foundling," "Adventures of Nature," "Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy," 3 vols.; "Invisible Spy," 2 vols.; "Husband and Wife," 2 vols.; "Betsy Thoughtless," and "A Present for a Servant-maid," B. 1693; D. 1756.

Hazebrouk, *haz'-brook*, a town of France, in the department of Le Nord, 24 miles from Lille. It is well built, and has a handsome old parish church, town-hall, college, and hospital, with a tall spire. *Manf.* Thread, linen, &c. *Pop.* 7,539.

Hazlitt, William, *haz'-litt*, a distinguished English essayist and critic of literature and the fine arts, who was the son of a Unitarian minister, who, in 1783, emigrated with his family to the United States, but returned two years later, and fixed his residence in Shropshire, where William commenced his education. In 1793 he was sent to the Unitarian college at Hackney, to be educated for the profession of his father, but neglected theology for moral and political philosophy. From an early age he had shown a great predilection for drawing, and, in the year 1802, visited Paris for the purpose of copying the pictures in the Louvre, and, on his return, met with some success as portrait-painter in London and the provinces; but abandoned the pursuit for that of literature, in 1803, displaying great industry and talent in the latter profession. In 1813 he delivered a course of lectures on the history of English philosophy, at the Russell Institution, and afterwards, on the "Comic Poets" and the "Poets of the Elizabethan Age." He also wrote for the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Examiner*, and, in the latter part of his life, for the "Edinburgh Review" and the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His principal works are "The Round Table," "The Table-Talk," "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays." The articles "Fine Arts" and "The Life of Titian," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," are from his pen. B. at Maidstone, 1778; D. 1830.

Head, Sir Edmund Walker, *hed*, governor-general of Canada, and author of some excellent handbooks of English and foreign schools of painting. He received his appointment as governor-general of Canada in September, 1854, at a salary of £7,000 per annum.

Head, Sir Francis Bond, a clever and humorous writer of books of travel, began his career in the British army, but went out to South America in the year 1825, at the head of a mining association. Leaving his party at the foot of the Andes, he returned alone, on horseback, across the Pampas to Buenos Ayres, a distance of 1,000 miles, and performed several journeys in the same manner, riding over upwards of 6,000 miles, living on dried beef and water, and sleeping on the ground. On his return to London, he published "Rough Notes of some Rapid Journeys across the Pampas," in 1826. In 1835 he was made lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, during which appointment the Canadian insurrection broke out and was suppressed. He resigned in 1837, and on his return to England, in 1838, published a "Narrative" justifying his conduct. In 1850 he produced a pamphlet on "The Defenceless State of England," which excited a great deal of interest. He has since principally employed his leisure by composing light, humorous, and graphic sketches of tours made in the United Kingdom and on the continent. "A Faggot of French Sticks," "A Fortnight in Ireland," "Hokers and Pokers," have been among his latest productions, as "The Bubble from the Brunnen of Nassau" formed one of his earliest. B. at Rochester, Kent, 1793.

Head, Sir George, a knight, and author of several interesting books of travel. After having served as captain in the West Kent militia in 1802, he joined the British army in the Peninsula, and served as commissariat clerk at Badajoz, and afterwards rose to the rank of deputy-assistant commissariat-general to the Peninsular army, with which he served throughout the campaign. He was sent to superintend the commissariat department in Canada, where he remained for several years. He has described his adventures and experience there, in his "Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America," and his "Residence on the Borders of Lakes Huron and Simcoe." In 1851 he was knighted. He has written many other excellent books; among the chief of which is "A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts." He also wrote several articles for the "Quarterly Review." B. 1782; D. in London, 1855.

Heanor, *he'-nor*, a township of Derbyshire, 9 miles from Derby. *Pop.* 6,000, engaged in lace manufactures and collieries.

Hearne, Thomas, *hern*, a learned antiquary and editor of old MSS. He had been a domestic servant to Mr. Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, who took him into his family, and gave him a liberal education. In 1695 he entered of Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he applied himself to the study of antiquities. In 1703 he took his degree of M.A., and in 1714 was appointed under-librarian of the university. He edited and published several ancient MSS. and old books; among others, the "Life of Alfred," by Spelman; Leland's "Itinerary," 9 vols. 8vo; a collection of curious Discourses written by eminent antiquaries. B. at Little Green, Berkshire, 1678; D. 1735.

Heaton, *he'-ton*, a township in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. *Pop.* 1,637.—This is the name of several other unimportant townships in England.

Heaton Norris, a chapelry in Lancashire, forming a suburb of Stockport, from which it is separated by the Mersey. *Pop.* 16,000, mostly employed in cotton-mills and bleaching-factories. — The river is here crossed by a viaduct of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway.

Heavitree, *hev'-i-tre*, a parish of Devonshire, 1 mile from Exeter, of which it is a suburb. *Pop.* 3,112.

Hebden, *heb'-den*, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Halifax. It is a station of the Leeds and Manchester Railway. *Pop.* 400.

Heber, Reginald, *he'-ber*, bishop of Calcutta, a learned, pious, and accomplished divine. After a brilliant career at college, he composed his prize poem, "Palestine," which, unlike similar productions, has found a permanent place in English literature. In 1805, he set out on an extended continental tour, and visited Russia, the Crimea, Hungary, Austria, &c. He took holy

orders in 1807, contributed during the few subsequent years to the "Quarterly Review," and worked at a Dictionary of the Bible, which, however, was never published. He had long considered that devotional poetry stood in need of improvement, and, with a view to raise the standard of this department of sacred literature, he composed a volume of "Poems and Translations for Weekly Church Service." In 1819 he edited Jeremy Taylor's works, and in 1822 was made preacher of Lincoln's Inn. After twice refusing the appointment, he was ordained, in June, 1822, bishop of Calcutta, which diocese, in his day, extended over the whole of India, Ceylon, and Australasia. In June, 1824, he began the visitation of this immense diocese, and travelled through Bengal, and, after an eleven months' journey, arrived at Bombay, sleeping, for the most of the time, in a tent or cabin. His journal was published in three 8vo volumes, and now forms two volumes of Murray's Home and Colonial Library. In it he describes, with the utmost clearness and picturesqueness, the strange provinces he visited, and graphically details the manners and customs of the natives of India. After having visited Ceylon, he left Calcutta on a journey to Madras, and reached Trichinopoly, where, after confirming a number of the natives, he retired to take a cold bath, in which he was found dead a short time afterwards. His life has been published by his widow. B. at Malpas, Cheshire, 1783; D. at Trichinopoly, 1826.

HEBER, the son of Saleh, and father of Phaleg. The name of "Hebrews," given to the Jewish nation, is derived from him. B. 1281 B.C.; D. at the age of 464.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, *eb'-ri-dees*, a cluster of islands situate on the W. coast of Scotland, in the Atlantic Ocean, extending about 180 miles in length, from the Butt of Lewis, their N. extremity, to the small island of Sunday, on the coast of Kintyre, and being from 10 to 30 miles in breadth. *Area*, about 2,750 square miles. The principal are Lewis and its adjacent islands, belonging to Ross-shire; Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, Skye, Barra, Eig, and the smaller neighbouring islands, attached to Inverness-shire; and Rum, Muck, Canna, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Lismore, Staffa, Luing, Scarba, Colonsay, Oronsay, Jura, Isla, Gigha, Cara, &c., belonging to the shire of Argyle. To these we may add those islands which lie in the Firth of Clyde, to the eastward of the peninsula of Kintyre; viz. the isles of Bute, Arran, Cumbrays (Greater and Lesser), and Inchmarnock, which form the shire of Bute. The various tracts of ground and clusters of rocks, thus detached from the mainland, are estimated to amount to 300, of which 86 are inhabited. *Desc.* For the most part rugged and mountainous, with large tracts of moorland. Pasture-land predominates, as the soil is little adapted for the growth of crops. *Manf.* Kelp, distilling, and cotton stuff. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* between 55° 35′ and 58° 34′ N. *Lon.* 5° to 8° W.—The ancient history of these islands is involved in obscurity. It appears certain, however, that they were ruled by their own independent princes until the 8th century, when the Pictish kingdom was overthrown by Kenneth II. They continued, during the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries, the haunts of pirates who infested the neighbouring countries; and, when they came under the dominion of the kings of Scotland, their chieftains were long lawless and turbulent; but, by the gradual increase and consolidation of the royal power, and by the progress, also, of regular order and good government, they were slowly brought within the control of the supreme power. The act of parliament of 1748, abolishing all heritable jurisdictions, gave the final blow to the influence of the independent chieftains of the Western Isles.

HEBRIDES, NEW, a group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in the year 1606. In 1773 Captain Cook surveyed this group, and he, considering them to be the most western islands of the Pacific, gave them the name of New Hebrides. They extend for a distance of 125 leagues, and the principal of them are St. Bartholomew, Isle of Lepers, Aurora Island, Whitsuntide Island, Mallicollo, Erromango, and Tanna. *Area*, 4,200 square miles. *Desc.* Most of the islands are mountainous, and some have active volcanoes; but the soil is generally fertile. *Climate.* Though the heat is extreme, it is modified by sea-breezes. *Pop.* who are Papuans, 110,000. *Lat.* 13° to 20° S. *Lon.* 166° to 170° E.

HEBRON, *he'-bron*, an ancient town of Palestine, in the tribe of Judah, 18 miles from Jerusalem, was built shortly after the Deluge. It is celebrated from David having reigned in it 7 years before he became master of the whole of Israel; by John the Baptist having been born in it; and for Abraham, Sara, Isaac, Rebecca, Jacob, and Leah, having been buried in its vicinity. Helen, the mother of Constantine, built a church in it; but at the present day the place is in a miserable condition. *Pop.* 4,000.

HECLA, *hek'-la*, a volcanic mountain in the S. of Iceland, near the coast, surrounded by higher mountains. It forms three peaks, and contains numerous craters, the largest of which is about 150 feet deep. There are nearly fifty recorded eruptions of this volcano, the one of 1783 being the most terrible; the matter then thrown out filled up mountain-glens 600 feet deep, as well as many lakes and river-courses. In the eruption of 1845-6, a stream of lava from the large crater was 50 feet deep and 1 mile wide; stones of an enormous size were ejected, and the ashes borne as far as the Orkney Isles. *Height*, 5,110 feet. (*See* ICELAND.)

HECQUET, Philip, *hek'-ai*, a French physician, who was a great advocate for the use of warm water and bleeding, and, in consequence, was ridiculed by Le Sage, in his novel of "Gil Blas," under the name of Dr. Sangrado. He was, however, a man of skill and piety. He wrote several medical books. B. at Abbeville, 1661; D. 1737.

HECTOR, *hec'-tor*, the bravest of the Trojans, the son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband to Andromache. During the Trojan war, he fought gloriously against the most redoubtable of the Greek warriors, Ajax and Diomede, and killed a number of their best leaders; among others Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, who was roused into activity in order to avenge his death, and, after chasing him three times round the walls of Troy, pierced him with his spear. His body was thrown to the dogs to be devoured, but his father supplicating Achilles, it was given up to him, and was buried in Troy, where funeral sacrifices were offered to him as a hero.

HEDJAS, EL, *hed'-jas*, a province of Arabia, consisting of an unproductive plain, which extends along the Red Sea from Mount Sinai to the frontier of Yemen. It contains the famous capitals of Mecca and Medina.

HEEMSKERK, James, *heems'-kerk*, a Dutch admiral, who sailed with Barentien to discover a north-east passage to Asia, in which voyage the commander died, but Heemskerk brought the ships safe to Holland. In 1607 he was made vice-admiral, and sent against the Spaniards in the Mediterranean, where he defeated a superior force, and took the Spanish admiral prisoner, but was himself slain in the action in 1607.

HEEREN, Arnold Hermann Ludwig, *heer'-en*, an eminent German philologist and historian, who, after travelling in Germany, France, and Italy, was appointed professor of philosophy at Göttingen in 1787, when he devoted the remainder of his life to learning and research. His "Manual of Ancient History," "Handbook of Modern History," and "Essay on the Influence of the Crusades," are considered to rank among the best productions of their class. He was elected a member of nearly every European learned society. B. near Bremen, 1760; D. at Göttingen, March, 1842.

HEERLEN, *heer'-len*, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles from Maestricht. *Pop.* 4,160. *Manf.* Needle-making, linen-bleaching, brewing; a trade in cattle also is carried on.

HEGEL, George William Frederick, *hai'-gel*, a celebrated German philosopher. He studied with Schelling at Tübingen, and afterwards at Jena, where Fichte taught. He at first embraced the doctrines of that philosopher, but afterwards those of Schelling, and finally proceeded to propound a system of his own. In 1806 he became professor at Jena, and from 1808 to 1816 was director of the college of Nuremburg. In 1818 he replaced his former master Fichte in the chair of philosophy at Berlin, where he taught till the time of his death. An account of his system of metaphysics, and a comparison of his philosophy with that of Fichte and Schelling, would be out of place here.

It will be sufficient to say that he ranks among the German philosophers very high. His works, comprised in nineteen 8vo volumes, were published at Berlin between the years 1832-45, and have been translated in part both into French and English. B. at Stuttgart, 1770; D. of cholera, at Berlin, 1831.

HEIBERG, Johan Ludwig, *hi-bairg*, an eminent Danish metaphysician and comic dramatist, who, after receiving a good education, was undecided, at the age of 27, as to his choice of a profession; but the Danish government granted him a travelling pension; whereupon he went to London, and afterwards spent three years in Paris in the society of his father, who had been banished thither, and mixed in the best French society. On returning to his native country, he was made professor of the Danish language at the university of Kiel, in Holstein. After spending some years in this occupation, he commenced writing for the stage, and endeavoured to introduce among the Danes pieces written upon the model of the lighter French comedies. "King Solomon and the Hatter" was his first production, which met with the greatest success. "The Danes in Paris" succeeded; and in 1829 he was appointed royal dramatic poet and translator, and soon after married a lady, who, as Madam Heiberg, was accounted the most brilliant Danish actress of her time. Many other dramas, and some philosophical works, were next published by him. In 1827-28 he edited the "Copenhagen Flying Post," in which appeared the "Everyday Story," considered as one of the best Danish novels, and which was long thought to be his composition, but which has been ascertained to be the production of his mother. B. at Copenhagen, 1791.

HEIDEGGER, John James, *hi-deg'-ger*, a native of Zurich, in Switzerland, who went to England in 1708, and by his address and ingenuity, became the leader of fashion among the English upper classes, and manager of the opera-house, by which means he contrived to gain £5,000 a year. He was an amiable and liberal man. B. about 1678; D. 1749.

HEIDELBERG, *hi'-del-bairg*, a city of Germany, on the Neckar, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, 10 miles from Mannheim. The chief buildings are the town-hall, hospitals, several churches, and the university. It consists principally of a long street, the other streets being narrow and gloomy. From the summit of the Königstuhl, a hill 2,000 feet high above the town, a view is obtained of the most charming German scenery. On the lower parts of this hill stands the castle, perhaps the most picturesque ruin in Europe, if we except the Alhambra of Spain. It was once the abode of the elector-palatine, and in its cellar is the famous Heidelberg tun, holding 800 hogsheads. *Manf.* Tobacco, wax tapers, saffron, leather, musical instruments, &c. There is a fishery, and a trade is carried on in corn, hops, fruit, and wine. *Pop.* 13,430.—This town has been besieged several times,—by Tilly in 1622; by Turenne in 1674.

HEILBRONN, *hile'-bron*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 25 miles from Stuttgart. Its market-place is large, and is adorned with fine fountains; it also has a handsome church, town-hall, palace, hospital, gymnasium, schools, and a shot-foundry. *Manf.* Carpets, woollens, silver-ware, white lead, oil, and paper. *Pop.* 8,477.

HEILIGENSTADT, *hi'-le-gen-stat*, a town of Saxony, Prussia, on the Leine, at its junction with the Geirlade, 47 miles from Erfurt. It is surrounded by walls, and has a castle, churches, gymnasium, and academies. *Manf.* Ribbons and woollens; and it has a trade in corn and cattle. *Pop.* 5,240.

HEIN, Peter, *hine*, an obscure sailor, who rose by his bravery to the command of the Dutch fleet, with which he defeated the Spaniards off the coast of Brazil, in 1626. He was slain in fighting with the French off Dunkirk, in 1629. When the news arrived, the States sent a deputation to condole with his mother on the melancholy occasion; but the old woman only replied, "Ah, I always said Peter was an unlucky dog, and would come to an untimely end."

HEINE, Heinrich, *hine*, a celebrated French-German poet, essayist, and satirist. He was born of Jewish parents, at Dusseldorf, on the 1st of January, 1800, "Which makes me," he wrote, "the first man of my century." He embraced the Protestant faith in 1825, to prevent, he said, "M. de Rothschild's treating him with familiarity." He studied jurisprudence successively at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, in which latter city he received the degree of Doctor of Laws, and while resident there, in 1824, made a tour in the Harz Mountains, an account of which he published at Hamburg. England, South Germany, and Italy, were next visited; and a description of these countries was written by him, and published under the title of "Reisebilder" (Pictures of Travel), between the years 1826-31, a French translation of which, by himself, under the title of "Impressions de Voyages," made him as celebrated in France as he already was in Germany. The brilliant wit, combined with the bold political addresses to the sovereigns of Germany and the whole of Europe, contained in this volume, established his fame. His "Book of Songs," published at Hamburg in 1827, placed him at the head of that political and literary section of his countrymen called "The Young German School," and, from its satirical humour, caused him so many enemies in Germany, that he withdrew to Paris, where he became, as much from temperament as from the natural bent of his genius, more a Frenchman than a German. During the last 25 years of his life, he continued to reside in the French capital, making only a few furtive visits to his native land. In 1847 he was attacked with paralysis, by which he lost the sight of one eye; and, in the following year, he had a second attack, which, although it left his mental faculties unimpaired, deprived him of the use of his other eye, and made him a cripple for life, besides subjecting him, at intervals, to intense bodily suffering. Though he was never again able to quit his chamber, he continued to embody in prose and verse the rich and fertile creations of his brain, by the aid of an amanuensis. A translation of his poems into French was made by Gerard de Nerval, under his superintendence, in 1855. In addition to the works we have quoted, he wrote many volumes of poetry, sketches, and satirical pieces. As a satirical wit, he is worthy to be classed with Cervantes, Swift, and Voltaire, while his poems are characterized by tenderness, originality, and rare beauty of versification. B. 1800; D. at Paris, 1856.

HEINSIUS, Daniel, *hine'-se-us*, an eminent Dutch philologist and critic. He was made Greek professor at Leyden when he was but 18, and, afterwards, succeeded his master, Joseph Scaliger, in the professorship of politics and history. Besides annotating several of the classic authors, he wrote some excellent works in prose and verse. B. at Ghent, 1580; D. 1655.

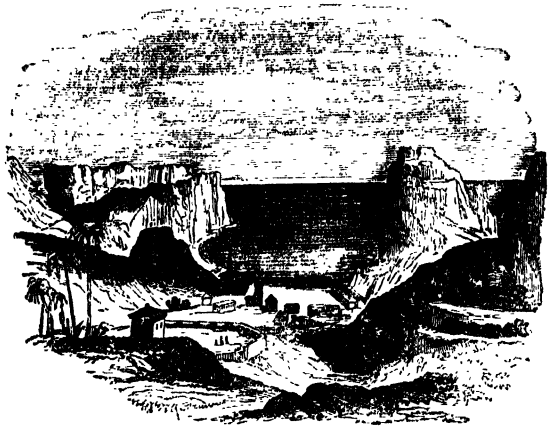
HEINSIUS, Nicholas, son of the preceding, was an eminent Latin poet, and editor of several editions of Virgil, Ovid, Claudian, and other classic authors. B. 1620; D. 1681.

HELDER, *hel'-der*, a town of N. Holland, on the North Sea, at the mouth of the Mars-diep, which separates it from the island of Texel. It is well fortified, and contains several churches, a synagogue, town-hall, and orphan hospital. *Manf.* Beer, leather, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 2,950. Near here was fought a naval battle between the English and Dutch, in which Van Tromp was killed. It was taken by the English, under Abercrombie, in 1799, and was afterwards retaken by Brewe, and was subsequently rendered a first-class fortress by Napoleon I. With Amsterdam it communicates by the famous Helder Canal. (*See* AMSTERDAM.)

HELEN, *hel'-en*, a Grecian princess, celebrated in the Greek mythology for her beauty, and for causing the siege of Troy, who selected Menelaus for her husband; but, during his absence from Sparta, she fled with the Trojan prince Paris, to Troy. The siege of Troy by the Greeks ensued, and was only terminated by the destruction of the city. Paris having been killed in the siege, she became the wife of Deiphobe, his brother; but, after the taking of the city, she betrayed him to the Greeks, and was conducted by Menelaus back to Sparta, which state she was forced to quit on his death, retiring to Rhodes, where she was put to death by Polyxo, wife of Tlepolemus, who had perished at the siege of Troy.

HELENA, SAINT, *he-le'-na*, a lone island in the Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles from Ascension Isle, 1,200 from the coast of S. Africa, and 2,000 from that of S. America.

*Ext. and Cir.* It is 10½ miles long by 7 broad, and about 28 miles in circumference. *Area*, 47 square miles. *Desc.* This island presents to the sea, throughout its whole circuit, an immense wall of perpendicular rock, from 600 to 1,200 feet high. In exploring it, however, verdant valleys are found interspersed with the



SAINT HELENA.

dreary rocks, of which the culminating point is called Diana's Peak, situate nearly in the centre of the island, and attaining a height of 2,700 feet. There are other rocks and hills thrown together in the wildest confusion; and the rugged surface presents a number of fantastic peaks, the most remarkable of which are two basaltic columns, 160 and 197 feet high respectively. The principal opening is St. James's, or Chapel Bay, and here the town of St. James is built. There are three other openings, all of which are strongly fortified. *Climate.* Heavy and moist, but not liable to the extremes of heat or cold. It is visited by strong gusts of wind, but is exempt from thunder and lightning, storms and hurricanes. The sky, in consequence of the superabundance of moisture, is often clouded; and only about one day in three is supposed to be illumined by sunshine. *Pro.* Of the small portion of ground fit for cultivation, a part is exceedingly fertile. Potatoes are the principal object of culture, and have, in fourteen years, produced, on an average, more than two crops in the year. At its first discovery, the island presented an immense forest, its chief indigenous trees being ebony, redwood, and gum-wood. About 1720, the plain was nearly stripped of trees, and, in their place, there began, in a few years, to spring up a species of wire-grass, which covered the ground with excellent pasture. After that time, the rearing of sheep and goats became the principal object of agricultural industry. *Pop.* about 6,000, of whom half are whites. *Lat.* 15° 55′ S. *Lon.* 5° 44′ W.— Saint Helena was discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, and belonged to the Dutch from 1610 to 1650, when it fell into the hands of the British. It derives its principal importance from its being on the direct route from the E. Indies to Europe, and is, consequently, a valuable possession for England. Its chief celebrity, however, is due to its having been selected for the place of exile for Napoleon I. by the allied powers. Here he lived at Longwood, from November, 1815, till his death, in 1821. His remains lay here, also, till 1840, when, by the permission of the English government, they were conveyed to France.—An island of N. America, on the coast of S. Carolina.

**Helena, St.**, a native of Bithynia, of obscure origin, but of an accomplished mind and handsome person. She became the wife of Constantine Chlorus, and was the mother of the emperor Constantine. When her husband espoused the daughter of Maximilian-Her-



cules, in 292, he divorced Helena; but, on the accession of her son, she was recalled to court, and treated with the honours due to her rank. She visited the Holy Land, where she is said to have discovered the true cross. She founded several churches, and bestowed immense sums in charity. B. about 247; D. 327.

**Helen's, Saint**, *hel'-ens.*—1. A town and chapelry of Lancashire, on a branch of the Mersey, 11 miles from Liverpool. It has rapidly risen from a mere village to be a populous town, and has a church, chapel, town-hall, market-house, &c. *Manf.* Plate-glass, bottles, watch-movements, chemicals, and earthenware. *Pop.* 14,866.—2. A parish at the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, 8 miles from Newport. Its road-stead is the E. entrance to Spithead. *Pop.* 2,000.—3. One of the Scilly Islands, about a mile from Fresco.

**Helensburg**, *hel'-enz-berg*, a watering-place in Dumbartonshire, on the N. of the Firth of Clyde, opposite Greenock. The houses, which have gardens attached to them, are not numerous, but they are comfortably and pleasingly built, and are occupied in the summer season by the Glasgow citizens, of whom Helensburg is a favourite resort. *Pop.* 2,841.

**Helicon**, or **Zagora**, *hel'-i-kon*, a mountain of Bœotia, Greece, celebrated in the songs of many Greek poets. It is composed of a series of peaks, deep ravines, and beautiful valleys, whilst its vegetation is luxuriant. *Height*, 4,963 feet.

**Helier's, Saint**, *hel'-yers*, a parish, and the capital of the island of Jersey, situate on its S. coast, and on the E. side of St. Aubin's Bay. The town was formerly an insignificant village, but now consists of several streets diverging from a square, on one side of which is the court-house, and, not far from it, the government-house. It has a parish church, workhouse, public hospital, prison, theatre, and a public library. It is defended by a fine citadel, called Fort Regent, which overlooks the inner harbour, and was built at a cost of about £800,000. A strong fortress, called Elizabeth Castle, stands on a rocky island in St. Aubin's Bay, of which it defends the entrance. *Manf.* Shipbuilding, stone-works; and it has a fine harbour, commodious quays and docks, and carries on a large trade both with England and France. *Pop.* about 30,000, including soldiers. *Lat.* 49° 11′ N. *Lon.* 2° 6′ W. (*See* Jersey.)

**Heligoland**, *hel-e-go-land'*, a small island in the North Sea, situate about 8 miles from the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. It consists of a rock about 200 feet high, and on the summit of which is a low plain, with a village and lighthouse. It has two good harbours, and near it is a roadstead, where vessels may anchor in 48 feet of water. The encroachments of the sea have led some observers to fear that the island will entirely disappear. *Pop.* 2,230, subsisting chiefly by fishing and acting as pilots.—It was taken from the Danes by the British, in 1807, and became a depôt for merchandise intended to be smuggled into the continent during Napoleon's continental blockage. At the peace of 1814, it was retained by this country, and is of importance as an outpost of England in war time. The Germans have visited it of late years as a watering-place.

**Heliogabalus, M. Aurelius Antonius**, *hel'-le-o-gab'-a-lus*, a Roman emperor, so called because he had been a priest of the sun. He was, at the age of 14, chosen emperor, after the death of Macrinus, and associated with himself in the government his grandmother Mœsa, and his mother Sæmias, and chose a senate of women, over whom the latter presided. He afterwards fell into every kind of cruelty and debauchery, raised his horse to the consular dignity, and caused divine honours to be paid to himself. He was assassinated in 222.

**Hell, Maximilian,** *hel*, an eminent German Jesuit, who, at twenty-five years of age, was engaged as an assistant in the Jesuits' observatory at Vienna. In 1751 he was made professor of mathematics in Transylvania; but, after some years, he returned to Vienna, and there became head of an observatory, erected after his own designs. He left Vienna for Lapland in 1768 to observe the transit of Venus across the sun's disc. His observation was conducted under very favourable atmospheric conditions, and his report of the phenomena was so accurate and complete, that astronomical science was greatly advanced by it. His report also contained some valuable information relating to the natural history, the geography, and meteorology of Lapland. He wrote many excellent mathematical and astronomical works, as well as editing the astronomical observations made by the Jesuits at Pekin, between the years 1717 and 1752. B. in Hungary, 1720; D. at Vienna, 1792.

**Hellada,** *hel'-la-da*, a river of Greece, which, after a course of 50 miles, enters the Gulf of Zeitoun.

**Hellanicus,** *hel-lăn'-i-kus*, an early Greek prose writer, who wrote a "History of Argos," and other works which have been quoted by ancient authors. B. at Mitylene, 496 B.C.; D. 411 B.C.

**Hellas,** *hel'-las*, a name for Greece. (*See* Greece.)

**Hellespont.** (*See* Dardanelles.)

**Hellin,** *hel'-leen*, a town of Murcia, Spain, 35 miles from Albacete. It is built on a height, irregularly but substantially, and has an elegant church, the ruins of an ancient castle, and mineral baths. *Manf.* Hats, woollens, and linens. *Pop.* 9,814.

**Helloro,** *hel-lor'-o*, the ancient Othrys, a range of mountains to the N. of Greece, being a spur of the Pindus. *Height*, 5,570 feet.

**Hellot,** John, *hel'-lo*, a French chemist, who was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and of the Royal Society at London. He wrote some treatises on dyeing, and several dissertations in "The Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences;" besides other chemical works of merit. He also conducted, for many years, the "Gazette de France." D. 1766.

**Hell's Skerries,** *hels sker-res*, a cluster of small islands belonging to the Hebrides, 10 miles from Ouin, with an extremely rapid current running between them.

**Helme,** *helm*, a river of Thuringia, Saxony, rising in the Harz mountains, and, after a course of 15 miles, falling into the Unstrut, near Artern.

**Helmers,** Jan Fredirik, *hel'-mers*, a Dutch poet, chiefly remarkable for his hyperbolical laudation of his native country. After stating that the Dutch nation left every other immeasurably behind in morality, heroism, science, and the fine arts, he makes a comparison between Vondel, a Dutch poet, and Shakspere, to the disadvantage of the latter, who is pronounced to be "barbarous." B. at Amsterdam, 1767; D. 1813.

**Helmont,** *hel-mawng'* a town of North Brabant, Netherlands, on the Aa, 21 miles from Bois-le-Duc. *Manf.* Linen-weaving, &c. *Pop.* 1,900.

**Helmsdale,** *helmz'-dail*, a river of Sutherlandshire, which falls into the German Ocean 3 miles from Ord-of-Caithness; and, at its mouth, is a village of the same name, with a good harbour, and having productive herring and salmon fisheries.

**Helmsley,** *helmz'-le*, a parish and picturesque town of Yorkshire, near the Rye, 12 miles from Thirsk. It has a church and the ruins of an ancient castle. *Manf.* Cotton and linen. *Pop.* 3,483.—In the vicinity are the remains of Rivaulx Abbey.

**Helmstadt,** *helm'-stat*, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, 21 miles from Brunswick. It has churches, hospitals, gymnasium, and the buildings of a university, suppressed in 1809. *Manf.* Soap, alum, vitriol, chicory, and tobacco-pipes. *Pop.* 6,400.

**Helmund,** *hel-moond'*, a river of Afghanistan, which rises 35 miles from Cabul, at a height of 11,500 feet, and enters the lake Hamoon by several mouths, after a course of 650 miles. Its banks are fertile, and discover traces of ancient cultivation, but a barren waste is exhibited by the inland country.

**Heloise.** (*See* Abelard.)

**Helps,** Arthur, *helps*, a distinguished living English essayist and historian. His first work was published anonymously, in 1841, under the title of "Essays written in the Intervals of Business." "Catherine Douglas," a tragedy, and "King Henry the Second," an historical drama, followed, in 1843. Two short works on "The Claims of Labour," and on "The Means of Improving the Health, &c., of the Labouring Classes," were his next productions. "Friends in Council," a work which has been extensively read, was published by him in 1845. "Companions of my Solitude," a sequel to the former, appeared in 1851, and, like its predecessor, was universally admired. He published all these works anonymously; but it was well known in literary circles that he was the author of them. After having graduated B.A. at Cambridge, in 1835, he entered one of the chief departments of the civil service; but, after some years, retired to his patrimonial estate near Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire, intending to enjoy a learned and philosophical ease. Since his retirement, he has published his greatest work,—"The Spanish Conquest in America, and its Relations to the History of Slavery," upon the title-page of which he has placed his name. This work is an elaborate amplification of one formerly published,—"The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen," and is an admirable contribution to English literature. He is distinguished as an essayist, by his pure, calm, and graceful style,—rare qualities in this kind of literary effort in the present day. B. about 1817.

**Helsingborg,** *hel'-sing-borg*, a seaport of Sweden, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore, 33 miles from Malmo. It is well built, has a good harbour, and a large trade. *Manf.* Earthenware and iron goods. *Pop.* 2,850.—The width of the Sound is about 3 miles, and here is the principal ferry from Sweden to Denmark. At this place the Swedes, in 1709, obtained a victory over the Danes.

**Helsingfors,** *hel'-sing-fors*, the seaport capital of Finland, on a peninsula in the Gulf of Finland, 100 miles from Abo. It has a good harbour, wherein can lie line-of-battle ships, and it is defended by the almost impregnable citadel of Sweaborg, standing on a number of rocky islands. The town is regularly built, and possesses a university, brought here from Abo in 1827, a library of 80,000 volumes, also brought from Abo; a museum, observatory, statehouse, churches, and botanical gardens. *Manf.* Sailcloth and linen; and it carries on a trade in corn, timber, &c. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 60° 11′ N. *Lon.* 24° 57′ E.—This town was founded by Gustavus I., and was burnt in 1741, during the war between Sweden and Russia. In 1855, Sweaborg was bombarded for two days by the allied English and French fleets, when considerable damage was done to the interior defences of the place.

**Helsingland,** *hel'-sing-land*, a former province of Sweden, now included in Gefleborg.

**Helstone,** *hel'-stone*, a parish, borough, and town of Cornwall, picturesquely situate near the mouth of the Love, 9 miles from Falmouth. It is neatly built, and has a handsome guildhall, several churches and chapels, a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in exporting tin, copper, and shoes, and importing iron, coal, and timber for the use of the surrounding mining district. *Pop.* 7,328.—The ancient May games, or Floralia, are still continued here, and on the 8th of May a universal holiday prevails, and floral processions and dances are held.

**Helvellyn,** *hel-vel'-lin*, one of the highest mountains in England, on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland. *Height*, 3,313 feet.—The ascent is not difficult, and, from the summit, a magnificent view is obtained of the beautiful lake district.

**Helvetius,** Claude Adrien, *hel-ve'-she-us*, in 1758, produced his celebrated work entitled, "De l'Esprit," which for its atheistical principles, was condemned by the parliament of Paris. On this he went to England, and thence to Prussia, where he was well received by Frederick the Great. On his return to France, he led a retired life, and wrote "Le Bonheur," a poem, and a philosophical work on "Man," of the same nature as his first performance. B. at Paris in 1715; D. there, 1771.

**Helvoetsluys,** *hel-vet-sloos'*, a fortified town of Holland, on the S. shore of the island of Voorn. It is well built, and has an excellent harbour, much used by the Dutch navy. It possesses also extensive magazines and dockyards for the construction and repair of ships

*of war*; also a government naval school. Steamers sail regularly hence to English ports. *Pop.* 2,843.—At this port the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., embarked for England in 1688. It was taken by the French in 1795, and evacuated by them in 1813.

HEMANS, Mrs. Felicia Dorothea, *he'-mans*, a distinguished English poetess, was the daughter of Mr. Browne, who, dying while she was quite young, left her with her mother, an inmate of a solitary old mansion in North Wales. She commenced writing verses when but nine years of age, and printed a volume of poems, called "Early Blossoms," before she was fifteen. In 1812 she was married to Captain Hemans, of the 4th regiment, whose health had, however, become so shattered by his service in the Peninsular war, and in the ill-fated Walcheren expedition, that, in a few years, he was compelled to leave his young wife and five sons for Italy, with a view to its recovery. Shortly after arriving there he died. Strongly imbued with a love of poetry and literature, she studied Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German; made translations from Horace, Herrera, and Camoens, and wrote a series of articles on foreign literature for the "Edinburgh Magazine." She published "The Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy," in 1815; "Tales and Historic Scenes," in 1819; and obtained the prize from the Royal Society of Literature, for her poem of "Dartmoor" in 1821. Becoming acquainted with Bishop Heber, she wrote, at his suggestion, the "Vespers of Palermo," a drama, which was produced at Covent Garden theatre in 1823, when it was unsuccessful, but was afterwards more popular at the Edinburgh theatre, upon which occasion Sir Walter Scott wrote an epilogue for it. In 1825 she contributed her "Lays of Many Lands" to the "New Monthly Magazine," then edited by the poet Thomas Campbell. "The Forest Sanctuary," and "The Records of Women," followed. The "Songs of the Affections" were published in 1830. In the spring of 1831, her health being very weak, she changed her residence to Dublin, where, while preparing a collected edition of her poems, she died. B. at Liverpool, 1794; D. 1835.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD *hem'-el hem'-sted*, a parish and town in Hertfordshire, 23 miles from London. It is well built, on a pleasant site, and has an old Norman church, chapels, workhouse, infirmary, and various schools. *Manf.* Straw-plaiting and paper-making. *Pop.* 7,268.

HEMINGBOROUGH, *hem'-ing-bro'*, a parish of Yorkshire, 4 miles from Selby, possessing a very handsome church. *Pop.* 1,953.

HEMINGFORD, Walter de, *hem'-ing-ford*, canon of Austin priory, Yorkshire, an English chronicler of the 14th century, whose history extends from the Norman conquest to the reign of Edward II. D. 1347.

HEMPSTEAD, *hem'-sted*, a parish of Essex, 5 miles from Thaxsted, noted for the fine timber in its vicinity. It has a very ancient hall, and, in its churchyard, lies Dr. Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood. *Pop.* 900.—There are other small parishes of this name in England.

HEMPSTEAD, a township of New York, U.S., 70 miles from Albany. Here is Rockaway Beach, on the Atlantic, with a heath of 15,000 acres lying behind it. It is much frequented by the Americans for the purposes of sea-bathing. *Pop.* 10,000.

HEMSKERCK, Martin Van, *hems'-kerk*, a Dutch painter, surnamed the "Raffaelle of Holland." He was the son of a mason, who brought him up to the same trade, but evincing a talent for design, he left his father's house and travelled to Italy. On his return he enriched his native country with his productions, most of which were destroyed by fire on the taking of Haarlem by the Spaniards in 1572. B. at Hemskerck, 1498; D. 1574.

HENBURY, *hen'-ber-e*, a parish of Gloucestershire, 4 miles from Bristol. *Pop.* 2,525.

HENDERSON, John, *hen'-der-son*, a celebrated English actor, who, evincing in his youth a taste for drawing, was placed under Mr. Fournier, an artist of ability, but of an eccentric character, with whom he did not continue long. He next lived with a silversmith, on whose death he devoted himself to theatrical studies. His first appearance was in 1772, at Bath, under the name of Courtney, in the character of Hamlet, which he performed with great applause. His fame increased; but it was not till 1777 that he made his appearance on the London stage, when he was engaged by Mr. Colman, at the Haymarket theatre, and made his first appearance in Shylock. After this he distinguished himself as a most excellent representative of Falstaff, Richard III., and other strong characters, which he personated with unbounded applause at Drury Lane, and at different provincial theatres. B. in London, 1747; D. 1785.

HENDERSON, Thomas, an eminent Scottish astronomer, who, after completing his education as an attorney, became secretary to Lord-Advocate Jeffrey, in whose service he remained till 1831. For several years previously, he had been an earnest student of astronomy; and, although his health was delicate and his eyes weak, he continued to make himself so proficient therein, that he became the correspondent of Dr. Thomas Young, whom he assisted in the calculations for the "Nautical Almanack." On the death of Dr. Young, a paper was left by him, informing the Admiralty that Mr. Henderson was the most proper person to fill the post left vacant; but though the Admiralty did not act upon this suggestion, it appointed him to the charge of the observatory at the Cape of Good Hope in April, 1832. While thus engaged, he communicated upwards of seventy papers of the greatest value to different scientific publications. In 1834 he was made astronomer royal for Scotland, and, while fulfilling the duties of his office, he voluntarily imposed upon himself the task of reducing to order the mass of observations he had brought home from the Cape. His writings and his observations have caused him to be reckoned among the best of modern astronomers. B. at Dundee, 1798; D. at Edinburgh, 1844.

HENDERSON, the name of several counties and townships in the United States.

HENDON, *hen'-don*, a parish of Middlesex, 9 miles from London, in the vicinity of which are many handsome mansions. *Pop.* 4,000.

HENGIST, *hen'-jist*, the first Saxon king of Kent, towards the end of the 5th century, was a descendant of Woden, whom the Saxons deified. Hengist and his brother Horsa, being called in by Vortigern, king of the Britons, to assist him in expelling the Picts, took with him his daughter Rowena, with whom Vortigern became enamoured, and married her. Hengist then obtained the kingdom of Kent, one of the seven of the Saxon heptarchy, and in which were included Kent, Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey. D. 489.

HENG-KIANG, *heng-ke'-ang*, a river of China, a large affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang, which, in its course of 300 miles, has several large cities on its banks.

HENLEY, Rev. John, *hen'-le*, commonly called "the Orator," was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, after which he entered into holy orders, and became a preacher in London; but, disappointed in obtaining preferment, he commenced lecturing, not only on theology, but on politics, &c., on Sunday evenings, near Lincoln's-Inn Fields. Pope satirized, and Hogarth caricatured him. He published a translation of Pliny's "Epistles," and other works. B. 1692; D. 1756.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a town of Warwickshire, at the confluence of the Arrow and Alne, 8 miles from Warwick. It is situate in the district which formed the ancient forest of Arden, and contains an antique church, with many old houses and the remains of an ancient market-cross. *Manf.* Needles and nails. *Pop.* 1,223.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, a town of Oxfordshire, on the Thames, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 35 miles from London. The richly-wooded Chiltern Hills rise above the town, which consists of two main streets, and has a fine church, town-hall, market-house, and a valuable library and theatre. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, malt, and timber, and is much visited by the lovers of the sport of fishing. *Pop.* 4,000.

HENLOPEN, CAPE, is at the S.W. point of the entrance of Delaware Bay, 17 miles from Cape May, which forms the N.E. point. *Lat.* 36° 47′ N. *Lon.* 75° W.

HENNEBON, *hen'-bawng*, a town in the department of

Morbihan, France, on the Blavet, 5 miles from L'Orient. *Pop.* 4,729. This was formerly a very strong place, and Charles de Blois, in 1342, unsuccessfully besieged it, when defended by the countess de Montfort.

HENRICO, *hen'-ri-co*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Pop.* 33,076, nearly half of whom are slaves.

HENRIETTA OF FRANCE, *hen-ri-et'-ta*, wife of Charles I., king of England, was daughter of Henry IV. and Marie de Medici. During the struggle between the king and the people, in 1644, she was forced to fly to France. On the death of Charles, in 1649, she retired into a convent which she had founded at Chaillot, where she died in 1669, Bossuet pronouncing her funeral oration. B. at Paris, 1609.

### SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

HENRY I., *hen'-re*, king of England, surnamed, for his learning, Beauclerc, or the scholar, was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, and was the first monarch of the Norman line who was English by birth. He succeeded his brother Rufus in 1100, at which time his brother Robert was in Normandy. Robert soon after invaded the kingdom, but agreed with Henry, for a yearly tribute, to renounce his right. The two brothers again resorted to arms, and Henry invaded Normandy, deposed Robert, and brought him prisoner to England, where he died in Cardiff Castle. Though the personal character of Henry was cruel and licentious, his reign was marked by some substantial benefits conferred on the English people. He restored the university of Cambridge, forgave all debts owing to the crown prior to his accession; reformed the court, and conquered Wales; abolished the curfew-bell, established a standard for weights and measures, and signed the charter which proved the origin of the English liberties. B. at Selby, Yorkshire, 1068; D. at Rouen, 1135.

HENRY II., eldest son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, so named from *planta genista*, Latin for a sprig of broom, which he wore in his cap, and Maud, empress of Germany, succeeded Stephen as king of England, in 1154. He added the provinces of Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne, and Gascony, to the English crown. His reign was troubled by disputes between him and Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who being murdered in 1171, the pope obliged the king to undergo penance for it at Becket's tomb at Canterbury. In 1170 he caused his eldest son Henry to be crowned king of England; in 1172 he conquered Ireland, and, in the following year, his sons, instigated by their mother, rebelled against him, on account of his attachment to the Fair Rosamond. The kings of France and Scotland gave them assistance; but peace was concluded between all parties in the following year. In 1182 his son Henry died, in his 20th year. Richard, his third son, revolted against his father, and was supported by the king of France. Henry, being defeated in Normandy, was obliged to submit to disgraceful terms. B. at Le Mans, Normandy, 1133; D. at Chinon, France, 1189.

HENRY III. succeeded his father, John, in 1216, when only 10 years of age. When he reached the age of 16, he was declared of age; but his feeble character caused him to relinquish Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Touraine, and Maine to the king of France. A civil war broke out in England, and he was taken prisoner by the barons, after a severe battle at Lewes, in Sussex. The tide of affairs turned in his favour after the battle of Evesham, in which the barons were totally defeated, chiefly through the brilliant skill and courage of his son Edward; whereupon he deprived several of these lords of their estates, and gave them to his friends. He cancelled the Great Charter, and suffered the pope to appoint an archbishop of Canterbury, and to collect tithes in England. B. at Winchester, 1206; D. at Westminster, 1272.

HENRY IV., eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and third son of Edward III., after some time spent in exile at Paris, invaded England at the head of a few followers, deposed his cousin, Richard II., and seized the throne, in 1399. This usurpation gave rise to the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster, which broke out under the sway of Henry VI. After a short reign of only fourteen years, he died, [illegible] while king. B. at Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, 1366 D. 1413.

HENRY V., surnamed Monmouth, from the place of his birth, was eldest son of Henry IV., and was educated at Oxford, under the guidance of his half-uncle. Cardinal Henry Beaufort. On commencing his reign, in 1413, he displayed many noble traits, although, in his youth, he had been very irregular; but, on coming to the crown, he discarded his evil companions, and conducted himself with a dignity becoming his station. Having formed the project of conquering France, he left his kingdom in the hands of a regency, and invaded that country, where he displayed uncommon courage. With 15,000 men he gained the battle of Agincourt, though the French amounted to 52,000. He then returned to England; but, three years afterwards, went again to France, where he married Catharine, the daughter of the French king. He was a brave and energetic monarch, and the most popular ruler that had hitherto sat upon the throne of England, not a single instance of insurrection or discontent being manifested throughout his reign. B. at Monmouth, 1388; D. at Vincennes, 1422.

HENRY VI., the only son of the above, was but ten months old at the death of his father, and was proclaimed king on the day after that event. His grandfather Charles, king of France, died soon after, and the duke of Orleans, encouraged by the minority of Henry, assumed the title of king, by the name of Charles VII. This renewed the war between England and France, and the English, for a while, were successful. Henry was crowned at Paris, and the great duke of Bedford, his guardian, obtained several important victories. But the raising of the siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc gave a new turn to affairs, and the English power declined, and was, in the end, quite subverted. The death of the duke of Bedford was a fatal blow to the cause of Henry; and, to add to his misfortunes, the York party in England grew strong, and involved the country in a civil war. They adopted the white rose as their badge of distinction, and the Lancastrians the red. Hence the title given to the struggle,—"the War of the Roses." After various contests, the king was defeated and taken prisoner. However, his wife, Margaret of Anjou, carried on the war with spirit, and for some time, with considerable success. Richard, duke of York, was slain at Wakefield, and Henry recovered his liberty; but Edward, earl of March, son of Richard, laid claim to the crown, and routed the queen's forces at Ludlow, but was himself afterwards defeated at St. Alban's. At length the York party prevailed, and Henry was sent to the Tower, where, it is believed, he was slain by Richard, duke of Gloucester. D. at Windsor, 1421; found dead in the Tower, 1471.

HENRY VII. was the son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret, of the house of Lancaster. By the assistance of the duke of Brittany, he landed in Wales with some troops, and laid claim to the crown in 1485. The people, disgusted at the cruelties of Richard III., joined him in such numbers that he was enabled to give the usurper battle at Bosworth Field, where Richard was slain, and Henry crowned on the spot. He united the houses of York and Lancaster by marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. His reign met with little disturbance, except from two impostors, set up by Lady Margaret, sister to Edward IV. One was a joiner's son, called Lambert Simnel, who personated Richard, duke of York, who had been murdered by the duke of Gloucester in the Tower. On being taken prisoner, Henry made him a turnspit in his kitchen. The other was Perkin Warbeck, who pretended to be Edward V.; but he was soon taken, and hanged at Tyburn. Henry reigned 24 years, and greatly increased trade and commerce; but his avarice was excessive. B. at Pembroke Castle, 1456; D. at Richmond, 1509. Buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel, built by him in Westminster Abbey.

HENRY VIII. succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, at the age of 19. The first years of his reign were very popular, owing to his great generosity; but at length his conduct grew capricious and arbitrary. The emperor Maximilian and Pope Julius II., having leagued against France, persuaded Henry to join them, and he, in consequence, invaded that king- [illegible]

same time, James IV., king of Scotland, invaded England, but was defeated and slain at Flodden Field. Cardinal Wolsey succeeded in bringing Henry over from the imperial interests to that of the French king. When Luther commenced his reformation in Germany, Henry wrote a book against him, for which he was complimented by the pope with the title of Defender of the Faith. But this attachment to the Roman see did not last long; for, having conceived an affection for Anne Boleyn, he determined to divorce his wife, Catharine of Aragon, to whom he had been married eighteen years. His plea for the divorce was, that Catharine was his brother Arthur's widow. The divorce being refused by the pope, Henry assumed the title of supreme head of the English church, put down the monasteries, and alienated their possessions to secular purposes. His marriage with Anne Boleyn followed; but he afterwards sent her to the scaffold, and married Lady Jane Seymour, who died in childbed. He next married Anne of Cleves; but she not proving agreeable to his expectations, he put her away, and caused Cromwell, earl of Essex, the projector of the match, to be beheaded. His next wife was Catharine Howard, who was beheaded for adultery; after which he espoused Catharine Parr, who survived him. He was a man of strong passions and considerable learning; but it is truly said of him, "that he never spared man in his anger nor woman in his lust." B. at Greenwich, 1491; D. 1547.

### Sovereigns of France.

Henry I., king of France, succeeded his father Robert in 1031. His mother, Constance of Provence, excited a revolt against him, in favour of her second son Robert, but without success. He had the reputation of a valiant commander and a good king. B. about 1004; D. 1060.

Henry II., the son of Francis I., succeeded his father in 1547, at which time France was at war with England. In 1550 peace was restored, and Boulogne ceded to the French for a large sum. The year following, a league was entered into between him and the Protestant princes of Germany against Charles V., which produced a ruinous war to France. In 1556 a truce was concluded for five years: but the emperor having resigned his crown to his son Philip, the war was renewed. In 1557 the French army was defeated by the Spaniards at St. Quintin. In 1559 Henry concluded a dishonourable peace. The same year he was accidentally wounded in the eye, at a tournament, by a lance, of which he died in 1559. B. 1518.

Henry III., third son of the above, succeeded his brother, Charles IX., in 1573. While he was duke of Anjou, the Poles elected him to their throne, on the death of Sigismund Augustus; but he renounced it on taking possession of that of France. The same year he gained the battle of Dormans, and concluded a peace with the Huguenots, in which toleration was granted them. But this was revoked in 1585, and the Protestant princes, of whom Henry, king of Navarre, was the chief, had recourse to arms. The king of Navarre defeated the Catholic army in 1587. The duke of Guise, on the other hand, obtained a signal advantage over the Huguenots and their allies; but on his marching to Paris, the gates were shut against him. The people, however, were attached to Guise, and the king was obliged to retire from his capital, which was commanded by the head of the Catholic league. France was then divided into three parties; the Royalists, the Guises, and the Huguenots. At length the two first became apparently reconciled, but Henry caused the duke, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated soon after. Civil war again broke out with additional fury; the pope excommucicated Henry, and the parliament instituted a criminal process against him. In this exigency, he had recourse to the king of Navarre, who set out on his march to Paris; but the face of affairs was suddenly changed by the death of the king, who was assassinated by a monk, named James Clement, at St. Cloud, 1589. B. at Fontainebleau, 1551.

Henry IV., surnamed the Great, king of France and Navarre, was the son of Antoine de Bourbon, king of Navarre, and Jeanne d'Albert. Being descended from Louis IX. of France, he became the heir to that kingdom; but, as he was educated a Protestant, his claim was resisted. Born a mountaineer, he was early trained to activity of body, and soon distinguished himself by feats of arms. After the peace of St. Germain, in 1570, he was taken to the French court, and, two years afterwards, married Margaret, sister of Charles IX. At the rejoicings on this occasion happened the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew, and his life was only spared on condition of his becoming a Roman Catholic; but, in 1576, he escaped from Paris, and put himself at the head of the Huguenots. In 1587 he gained the battle of Coutras. In 1572 he succeeded to the throne of Narvarre, and in 1589 to that of France; but his religion proving an obstacle to his coronation, he again consented to abjure it in 1593. In 1595 he issued the edict of Nantes, granting toleration to the Protestants. The same year, he entered into a war with Spain, which lasted till 1598, after which his country enjoyed uninterrupted peace till his death. His abjuration was very disagreeable to the Protestants, and did not prove quite satisfactory to the opposite party, who doubted his sincerity. His greatest enemies were the Jesuits, one of whose pupils wounded him in the mouth in an attempt upon his life, which was finally taken by Francis Ravaillac. The wisdom, generosity, and talent displayed by him throughout his reign, have truly merited the title of Great, which is applied to his name; and he is the only king of the old monarchy who remains popular with the French nation. B. at Pau, in Béarne, 1553; assassinated, 1610.

### Sovereigns of Germany.

Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, emperor of Germany, was the son of Otho, duke of Saxony, and elected to the imperial dignity in 919 or 920. He reunited the German princes, and subdued the Hungarians, formed good laws, and built several cities. He vanquished the Bohemians, the Sclavonians, and the Danes, and conquered the kingdom of Lorraine. B. 876; D. 936.

Henry II., surnamed both the Saint and the Lame, and great-grandson of the preceding, was elected emperor in 1002. He re-established Benedict VIII. in the papal chair, and was crowned by that pontiff in 1014 at Rome. He tranquillized Italy, and expelled thence the Saracens and Greeks. B. 972; D. near Gottingen, 1024.

Henry III., surnamed the Black, or Bearded, son of Conrad II., succeeded his father in 1039. He was crowned at Rome by Clement II., and governed with a firm hand the people over whom it was his destiny to rule. B. 1017; D., supposed by poison, in 1056.

Henry IV. was son of Henry III., whom he succeeded at the age of 6 years. Agnes, his mother, governed with ability during his minority. The Saxons rebelled against him, and accused him of simony and other crimes, to Pope Gregory VII., who took from him the right of presenting to benefices. Henry then called a diet at Worms, in 1076, for the purpose of deposing the pope, who excommunicated the emperor. The German princes deposed Henry, who went to Italy, and made his submission to the pontiff; but Gregory was not to be appeased, and Henry resolved on vengeance. The electors chose Rodolphus, duke of Suabia, and Gregory confirmed his title; but Henry, after defeating his competitor, put him to death. He then called a council, which deposed the pope, and elected in his room the archbishop of Ravenna. In 1106 his son Henry assumed the title, and being supported by the princes of the empire, the emperor was obliged to renounce his crown; after which he became a wanderer, and supplicated the archbishop of Spires to give him a prebend in his church, which he refused. B. 1050; D. in poverty, at Liege, 1106.

Henry V., surnamed the Young, deposed his father in 1106. In 1110 he forced Pope Pascal II. to restore to him the right of nominating to ecclesiastical benefices, which Gregory VII. had wrested from his father. Pascal afterwards called two councils, and excommunicated Henry. He was the last emperor of the Franconian line. B. 1081; D. 1125.

Henry VI., surnamed the Cruel, was son of Frederick Barbarossa, and succeeded his father in 1190, at the age of 25. This prince behaved treacherously to

Richard I., king of England, who, in his journey from the crusade, through Germany, was arrested by Leopold, duke of Austria, and sent to the emperor, who exacted from him an enormous ransom. His wife, Constance, is said to have poisoned him. B. 1165; D. at Massena, 1197.

HENRY VII., son of Henry, count of Luxembourg, was elected emperor in 1308, at the age of 45, and soon after went into Italy, at that time distracted with the contentions between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. He was crowned at Rome in 1312, and died in the following year.

HENRY RASPON, landgrave of Thuringia, was elected emperor by the ecclesiastical princes in 1246, when Pope Innocent IV. deposed Frederick II.; but died the year following, of a wound received in fighting against his rival.

HENRY, prince of Wales, and the eldest son of James I., of England, was an amiable and accomplished prince, and a great patron of learning and science. His death caused great grief to the nation, which had formed of him the highest expectations. B. at Stirling, Scotland, 1594; D. 1612.

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, an English historian, was canon of Lincoln and archdeacon of Huntingdon. He wrote a "History of England to the Year 1154;" and was also author of a Latin work, entitled, "Contempt of the World." Lived in the 12th century.

HENRY, Matthew, an eminent non-conformist divine and biblical commentator. He received his education under his father, and having made a considerable progress in learning, entered at Gray's Inn; but renounced the study of the law, and became a dissenting minister at Chester, where he resided many years, and then removed to Hackney. His chief work is "The Exposition of the Old and New Testament," in 5 vols. folio, still considered one of the best commentaries upon the Bible; he wrote also many other theological works. B. in Flintshire, 1662; D. whilst travelling between Chester and London, 1714.

HENRY, Robert, a Scotch divine, who, in 1776, was chosen one of the ministers of the Old Church at Edinburgh: he is the author of a valuable History of Great Britain to the reign of Henry VII. B. 1718; D. 1790.

HENRY, Patrick, a celebrated American orator and statesman, who, by the display of a great natural eloquence, became a leader of the American people in their struggle against the mother country. Jefferson says of him, that "he gave the earliest impulse to the ball of the revolution." In 1769 he became the leader of the democratic party in Virginia, and in 1775 was one of the first to make an appeal to arms. He said, "Of peace there is no longer any hope. If we wish to be free, we must fight." He became the first governor of Virginia, on the declaration of independence, and was re-elected the three following years. He was offered the secretaryship of state in 1765 by Washington, but declined the appointment. B. 1736; D. 1799.

HENRY, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 9,000 and 20,000..

HEPHÆSTION, *he-phes'-ti-on*, the favourite of Alexander the Great, and the companion of his campaigns and festivities, married one of the daughters of Darius. D. at Ecbatana, 324 B.C.

HEPTONSTALL, *hep'-ton-stall*, a township of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Halifax. *Pop.* 4,791, employed in worsted and cotton manufactories.

HEPTARCHY, *hep'-tar-ky*, 'seven kingdoms,' was the title given to the seven Anglo-Saxon monarchies of Britain. These were—1. Kent, founded about 455 by Hengist. 2. Sussex, by Alla in 491. 3. Wessex, by Cirdic in 516. 4. Essex, in 526. 5. Northumberland, in 547. 6. East Anglia, in 571. 7. Mercia, in 584. After many struggles with each other, these small monarchies became united under Egbert, king of Sussex, into one kingdom,—the kingdom of England.

HEPWORTH, *hep'-worth*, a township of Yorkshire, 7 miles from Huddersfield. *Pop.* 1,500.

HERACLITUS, *he-ra-cli-tus*, a celebrated philosopher of Ephesus, who flourished about 500 B.C. He was fond of solitude, and obtained the appellation of "the mourner," from his custom of weeping at the follies of men. He supported the doctrine of fatalism, and maintained that the world was made of fire, which element he deified. He died in the 60th year of his age.

HERACLIUS, *her-ac'-li-us*, emperor of Rome, was the son of Heraclius, governor of Africa, who dethroned Phocas in 610, and caused himself to be crowned in his stead. Chosroes, king of Persia, having ravaged Palestine, and committed dreadful cruelties on the Christians, Heraclius marched against him, forced him to sue for peace, and to deliver up the holy cross. The end of his reign was disturbed by ecclesiastical disputes and the inroads of the Saracens. D. 641.

HERACLIUS-CONSTANTINE, son and successor of the above, was associated in the throne with his brother Heracleonas, agreeably to the will of Heraclius. He reigned only a few months, being poisoned, it is said, by his mother-in-law, Martina. B. at Constantinople, 612.

HERACLIUS, patriarch of Jerusalem, was a debauched and scandalous prelate, and showed great enmity to Henry II., king of England, for not going to Jerusalem in person, agreeably to the terms of his penance, on account of the murder of Thomas à Becket. Lived in the 12th century.

HERAT, *he'-rat*, a city of Afghanistan, the capital of an independent state, situate in a plain near the Hury river, 360 miles from Cabul. It is well fortified, and surrounded by a wet ditch, mound, and bastioned wall. It contains a number of caravanserais, public baths, reservoirs, and numerous mosques: a strong citadel is built. To the N. of the city are the ruins of a magnificent religious edifice, an immense mound raised by one of its many rulers,—Nadir Shah. The prince's residence is not a handsome building, and the interior of the town is exceedingly dirty, although the vicinity is beautiful and the ground irrigated by numerous canals. Herat is the emporium of the commerce carried on between Cabul and Bokhara, Hindostan and Persia, and is a grand central mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia. *Manf.* Carpets, leather, caps, cloaks, shoes, &c. *Pop.* about 40,000, of various nations. *Lat.* 34° 50′ N. *Lon.* 62° 30′ E.—This place has often been ravaged by various conquerors, disputing the empire of Asia: it was taken by Ghenghis Khan, then by Tamerlane, who made it the seat of government. It was subsequently united to Persia; but the Afghans took possession of it in 1715. Nadir Shah retook it in 1741, and Ahmed Khan, one of Nadir's generals, in 1749. After that date it became a quasi-independent state, and formed a portion of Afghan-Khorassan, in the kingdom of Cabul. In 1829 Herat was independently governed by Khamran Mirza, an Afghan prince, who, with a view of obtaining protection against his neighbour, the king of Cabul, agreed to pay an annual tribute to the shah of Persia. This obligation was, however, disregarded, and, after a few years, the Afghan acted as entirely independent. Some pretext for hostilities having occurred, Mahomet Shah marched against Herat in 1836, and, after a long siege, the Persians were forced to withdraw. The position of Herat is one of the greatest possible importance, and has been well described as the gate of India; for within the limits of the Heratee country all the great roads leading to India converge. By the Herat route alone could a formidable and well-equipped army march upon the Indian frontier from the north-west regions. In 1855 the Persians again made an attempt to get possession of Herat; but, after a short war with England, desisted. (*See* AFGHANISTAN.)

HÉRAULT, *haï'-rolte*, a maritime department in the S. of France, formerly comprised in Languedoc. It is bounded along its S.E. side by the Mediterranean. *Area*, 2,444 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface is mountainous in the N. and W., fine valleys, however, intervening; the coasts are low, and exhibit extensive lagoons and salt marshes. *Climate.* Mild and genial, and generally healthy, with the exception of the swampy localities. *Rivers.* Lez, Hérault, and Orbe. *Pro.* Wine, olives, mulberries, fruits, drugs, and dyes. *Minerals.* Coal, copper, iron, and various others. *Manf.* Cloths, cottons, silks, and woollens, paper, steel, brandy. It has, besides, a large transit trade. *Pop.* 389,286.

HÉRAULT, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes Mountains, and, after a course of 100 miles, falls into the Mediterranean at the port of Agdes.

HERBART, John Frederick, *hair'-bar*, an eminent German metaphysician and philosophic writer, was appointed professor of philosophy at Königsberg, while fulfilling the duties of which he greatly assisted in the organization of the Prussian educational system. He composed a number of works on metaphysics, wherein it would appear that he was a follower partly of Fichte and partly of Kant. B. at Oldenburg, 1776; D. 1841.

HERBELOT, Bartholomew d', *dair'-be-lo*, a learned French orientalist. He obtained a pension from the king, and the place of regius professor of the Syriac language. Ferdinand II., grand-duke of Tuscany, made him a present of a large library of Oriental manuscripts. His great work, entitled "Bibliothèque Orientale," containing whatever relates to the knowledge of the Eastern world, is universally known. The best edition is that of Paris, in 4 vols. 4to, 1782. He also compiled a Turkish and Persian Dictionary. B. at Paris, 1625; D. 1695.

HERBERT, Mary, *her'-bert*, countess of Pembroke, was the sister of Sir Philip Sidney. She translated from the French a tragedy called "Annius," 1595, 12mo, and rendered into English some of David's Psalms. D. 1621. Ben Jonson wrote the following elegant epitaph for her:—

> "Underneath this sable hearse
> Lies the subject of all verse;
> Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;—
> Death! ere thou hast kill'd another,
> Fair and good and learn'd as she,
> Time shall throw a dart at thee."

HERBERT, Edward, lord Herbert of Cherbury, an English statesman and philosopher, was educated at Oxford, after which he travelled on the continent. On his return, he was made one of the king's counsellors for military affairs, and soon after was sent ambassador to France, to intercede on behalf of the Protestants. In 1625 he was made a peer of Ireland, and, in 1631, an English peer. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he sided with the parliament. Lord Herbert was the author of some singular books: the most remarkable is entitled "De Veritate," in which he espouses deism. He also wrote "The History of Henry VIII.," a treatise in Latin on the Religion of the Gentiles, and his own memoirs, which are the first instances of autobiography in the English language, and which were edited by Horace Walpole, and printed by him at his own press at Strawberry Hill. B. 1581; D. 1648.

HERBERT, George, an English poet and divine, was brother of the above. He received his education at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became acquainted with Lord Bacon, and where he was chosen fellow. He was also appointed orator to the university. On taking orders, he obtained the rectory of Bemerton, in Wilts, and a prebend of Lincoln. His poems, of the same school as Donne and Herrick, were published under the title of "The Temple." B. 1593; D. 1632.—He also wrote a prose sequel to "The Temple," wherein he lays down some very excellent rules for the life of a country clergyman. He also translated Cornaro "On Temperance."

HERBERT, John Rogers, R.A., a distinguished English historical painter, who, after completing his studies at the Royal Academy, began his artistic career as a portrait-painter. His first work which attracted attention was "The Appointed Hour," wherein a young Italian gentleman lies dead, from the dagger of a bravo, at the bottom of a flight of steps, while his mistress, unconscious of the act, is descending to meet him. This was one of the most popular prints of its day. After having travelled in Italy, he produced a series of Venetian pictures, among the best of which were "The Brides of Venice," and "Pirates of Istria bearing off the Brides of Venice." On embracing the Roman Catholic faith, his style underwent a very marked change; henceforth he painted only scriptural or ecclesiastical subjects, all of which were wrought in the mediæval manner; "The First Introduction of Christianity into Britain," "Christ and the Daughter of Samaria," and "Our Saviour and his Parents at Nazareth," being among his best works at this period. He was elected an R.A. in 1846, whereupon his style became again modified. He now painted "King Lear," "Lear Disinheriting Cordelia," which, with some others, were executed in fresco for the new palace at Westminster. He has since been engaged to paint nine more frescoes for the same building. B. at Maldon, Essex, 1810.

HERBERT, Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, an eminent English politician, who, after receiving an education at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford, at which latter place he graduated in classical honours in 1831, entered on his public life as member of parliament for the southern division of Wilts. His first speech in parliament was delivered in 1831, upon which occasion he seconded a resolution for the exclusion of Dissenters from the college of Oxford. In 1838 he opposed Mr. Grote's motion in favour of the ballot. But, soon after this period, more enlightened and broader political views appear to have replaced his first somewhat narrow and illiberal opinions as a member of parliament. In 1841 he followed Sir Robert Peel, as a convert to free trade, and, on his accession to the office of premier, he became his secretary to the Admiralty. In 1846 he supported Sir Robert in all his measures tending to pave the way for the repeal of the corn-laws, and the introduction of free trade as the principle of English commerce. During the premiership of Lords John Russell and Derby, he was in opposition; but on Lord Aberdeen's accession to power, he accepted the post of secretary at war, but resigned it in 1845. He was colonial secretary for a very short time under Lord Palmerston, but, on the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol, he, conceiving it to imply a censure upon the Aberdeen administration, a member of which he had been, relinquished the post. Since that period he has retired from politics, devoting his leisure to schemes of social benevolence and utility. He is second son of the earl of Pembroke by a daughter of Count Woronzoff, of Russia. B. 1810.

HERCULANEUM, *her-cu-la'-ne-um*, an ancient city of Italy, 5 miles from Naples, situate at the base of the W. declivity of Mount Vesuvius, near where the modern Portici now stands. It was destroyed by an eruption of the volcano of 79; and its site had long been a matter of doubtful discussion, as it had been completely buried under volcanic substances to a depth of 70 feet. At last a peasant, in the year 1711, digging a well in his garden, found some pieces of fine marble. The ground was subsequently excavated, and the ancient city discovered, in the exact state in which it was when buried under the volcanic eruption. Many valuable antiquities were found, calculated to convey a most accurate idea of some of the domestic manners of its ancient inhabitants.

HERCULES (in Greek Heracles), *her'-cu-les*, the most celebrated hero of the Grecian mythology, and, according to the myth, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, daughter of Electryon and wife of Amphitryon. Juno, out of jealousy, sent two serpents to devour him; but the infant strangled them in his cradle. He early distinguished himself by feats of strength and valour; he slew the lion of Cithæron, and delivered Thebes from paying tribute to Erginus, king of Orchomenos. Obliged by his destiny to serve Eurystheus, king of Mycenæ, he performed, under his commands, a number of perilous adventures, the principal of which are known under the name of the "Twelve Labours of Hercules." He was, first, to bring the skin of the Nemæan lion; secondly, to kill the hydra; thirdly, to catch the hind of Artemis; fourthly, to bring the Erymanthian boar alive to Eurystheus; fifthly, to cleanse the Augean stable; sixthly, to drive away the water-fowl of Lake Stymphalis; seventhly, to bring the Cretan bull; eighthly, to fetch the mares of Diomedes; ninthly, to take from Hippolyta, the queen of the Amazons, her girdle; tenthly, to bring the oxen of Geryon from the island of Erythea; eleventhly, to obtain the golden apples of the Hesperides; twelfthly, to conduct Cerberus from the infernal regions. He, moreover, delivered Hesione from a marine monster; separated the mountains of Calpe and Abyla, which formerly were a single mountain, and thus formed

the "Pillars of Hercules;" killed the centaur Nessus; delivered Prometheus from his chains on Mount Caucasus; took Troy, to punish King Laomedon for his perjury, and performed a host of other brilliant exploits. Having carried off Iole, daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, he was about to wed that princess, when Dejanira, his wife, finding herself about to be forsaken, sent him a tunic dyed with the poisoned blood of the centaur Nessus, thinking to regain his affection by that means. Hercules had no sooner put on the garment, than it adhered to his skin and caused him the most cruel torments. To end these he kindled an immense fire on Mount Œta, and burnt himself alive. Philoctetes, his friend, collected his ashes, and Jupiter placed them in heaven, and gave him Hebe for his wife. Hercules had several wives, the principal of whom were Megara, whom he killed in a fit of passion; and Dejanira, who was the mother of Hyllus. (*See* HYLLUS.) He loved Omphale, and spun at her feet to obtain her favours. He had been driven from his hereditary dominions by Eurystheus, and after his death, his descendants, the Heraclidæ (*see* HERACLIDÆ) made numerous attempts to reconquer them, but were unsuccessful till the year 1190 B.C. The great number of exploits which have been attributed to Hercules have led to the belief that there were many heroes of that name. Varro enumerates so many as 44; Diodorus says there were three, and Cicero counts six; but some modern scholars consider him an allegory of the sun, his twelve labours representing, according to their version, the twelve months, or the twelve signs of the zodiac.

HERACLIDÆ, *her-a-klī'-de*, the name of the sons, grandsons, and descendants of Hercules (*see* HERCULES), who, after the death of that hero, had been driven from the Peloponnesus by Eurystheus. They took refuge in Attica, whence, with the assistance of Theseus, they marched upon Eurystheus, whom they defeated; but, a pestilence breaking out, they retired again to Attica. They were defeated soon after, on making a second attempt, and Hyllus, the eldest son of Hercules, was slain. Upon this they promised not to invade the Peloponnesus again for a hundred years; but made several fresh attempts, till they at length succeeded; whereupon the land was divided among themselves and their Dorian followers. Such is the tradition of that important event in Grecian history known as the "Return of the Heraclidæ."

HERCYNIAN FOREST, *her-sin'-e-an*, a name of the Harz Mountains.

HEREFORD, *her'-e-ford*, the capital of Herefordshire, on the Wye, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of six arches, 19 miles from Monmouth. It is situate in a beautiful and richly-cultivated valley, and has broad streets and well-built houses, although many of them are old. The charitable institutions, hospitals, and almshouses are numerous. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, bishop's palace, county gaol, theatre, town-hall, guildhall, and shire-hall. The plan of the cathedral, built in William the Conqueror's time, is that of a cross with a small transept towards the E., and a chapel; the N. porch is particularly admired; but the incongruous W. front, rebuilt in 1786, impairs the general effect of its beauty. There are an infirmary, a lunatic asylum, and free grammar-school. The town was anciently fortified with a wall and ditch, and defended by a large castle. Only a small part of the wall remains; and the site of the castle, called the Castle-green, forms now an agreeable promenade, and is much admired. A musical festival is held triennially in the cathedral. *Manf.* Gloves, hats, flannels, and cutlery, all to a small extent. *Pop.* 12,108.—During the Saxon era, the Welsh inflicted considerable damage on this city; it also suffered greatly in the wars of the barons, and under the Plantagenets. During the civil war, it held loyally to the cause of the king, and was one of the last places to yield to the parliament. The house of Bohun took their title of earl from Hereford, and the Devereux family now take that of viscount. Nell Gwynn and David Garrick were born here.

HEREFORDSHIRE, *her'-e-ford-sheer*, one of the western counties of England, on the borders of Wales. It is bounded N. by Shropshire, S. by the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, E. by Worcester, and W. by Brecknock and Radnor. *Ext.* 38 miles long, by 33 broad. *Area*, 836 square miles. *Desc.* The aspect of the county is throughout rich, beautiful, and picturesque in the extreme; gentle eminences rising in every direction, with intervening valleys, everywhere covered with plantations, orchards, and meadows, inclosed with hedges and rows of trees, and the soil in the highest state of cultivation. *Climate.* Remarkably healthy. *Rivers.* The chief are the Wye, Frome, Lug, Arrow, and Munnow. The inland navigation has not been much improved artificially. The soil of Herefordshire is everywhere of uncommon fertility, arising partly from the subsoil of limestone on which it chiefly rests: it is mostly clay, mixed with marl and calcareous matter. In some parts the limestone passes into variegated marble. *Pro.* Wheat and barley, apples, pears, and hops, all of excellent quality. The apple crop, which is larger than that of any other county, produces 20,000 hogsheads of superior cider. The cattle are held in the highest estimation, and the breed of sheep is also famous. *Minerals.* Red and yellow ochres, and tobacco-pipe clay. Fullers' earth is dug near Stoke, and iron-ore occurs on the borders of Gloucestershire. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 115,849.

HERISAU, *her'-e-so*, a town of the canton of Appenzel, Switzerland, 10 miles from Appenzel. It has an arsenal, court-house, orphan-asylum, public library, and an ancient church-tower. The heights are traversed by fine public walks, and on the summits are the ruins of old castles. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and muslins. *Pop.* 7,150.

HERISTAL, the House of, *hair'-is-tal*, whence sprang the Carlovingian dynasty. It was founded by Pepin the Young, lord of Heristal, steward of the palace under Thierry III., and afterwards duke of the Francs. (*See* FRANCE.)

HERITIER DE BRUTELLE, Charles Louis l', *hai-rit'-e-ai*, a French government official, who devoted himself to botanical researches. In 1786, Dombey having brought from Peru and Chili an inestimable collection of plants, L'Heritier undertook to publish a description of them, which was executed at London, under the title of "The Flora of Peru." On his return to Paris, he published a work with the singular title of "Flora of the Place Vendôme." He was assassinated in 1801, but his murderers were never discovered. B. 1745.

HERKIMER, *her'-ki-mer*, a county of New York, U.S., through which run the Erie Canal and the Utica and Schenectady Railway. *Pop.* 37,477.

HERMANGARDE, *her'-man-gard*, the name of several princesses during the middle ages.—1. The second wife of Charlemagne, daughter of Didier, king of the Lombards, who was divorced in 771, after being married a year.—2. The first wife of Louis le Debonnaire.—3. A queen of Provence.

HERMANNSTADT, *hair'-man-stat*, a town of Transylvania, situate in a picturesque valley on the Zibin, an affluent of the Aluta, 73 miles from Klausenburg. It is composed of an upper and a lower town, which communicate by flights of steps. The streets are spacious, and the houses handsome. It has a convent and monasteries, several churches, an orphan-hospital, a barracks, and theatre. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, hats, leather, paper, &c.; and a large trade is carried on, particularly with Turkey. *Pop.* 19,000. *Lat.* 45° 47' 4" N. *Lon.* 24° 4' 13" E.

HERMAS, *her'-mās* ('pastor,' or, 'the shepherd'), a father of the Church during the 1st century, who is said to be the same mentioned by St. Paul in his epistle to the Romans. He is supposed to have died at Rome, about the year 81. "The Shepherd," the work after which he is named, is still extant, and was translated into English by Archbishop Wake, in 1693.

HERMES, *her'-mees*, the Grecian name of Mercury, who was regarded as the god of speech and eloquence. (*See* MERCURY.)

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, 'the thrice grand,' an Egyptian priest and philosopher, who instructed his countrymen in the cultivation of the olive, in language, writing, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, and medicine. Many translations of his works have been published, but they are generally considered to be apocryphal.

HERMITAGE, *her'-mi-taj*, a celebrated French vine-

yard, on the banks of the Rhone, 10 miles from Valence, where the famous Hermitage wine is produced.

HERMOGENES, *her-moj'-e-nees*, of Tarsus, surnamed Xyster, a rhetorician, who, at 15 years of age, is said to have taught Greek oratory at Rome, and whose lectures had been attended by the emperor Marcus Aurelius. He wrote several works on oratory, which were edited and translated into Latin, by Heeren, in 1812. At 20 he is said to have become a lunatic, and to have lingered in this condition to an advanced age. Lived in the 2nd century.

HERNE BAY, *hern bai*, a watering-place in Kent, 8 miles from Canterbury, near the mouth of the Thames. It has a fine church, handsome houses, hotels, and baths. A pier 3,000 feet long runs out into the river. *Pop.* 2,000.

HERNHUT, *hairn'-hoot*, a village of Saxony, 12 miles from Zittau. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hats, knives, steel, tobacco, and sealing-wax. *Pop.* 1,500. It was founded in 1722 by Count Zinzendorf, who welcomed here the persecuted Moravians, who thence obtained the name of Hernhutters.

HERNOSAND, *hair'-no-sand*, a province in the north of Sweden, comprising the ancient provinces of Angermannland, Jemptland, and Medelpad. *Area*, 9,500 square miles. *Pop.* 85,875.

HERNOSAND, the capital of the above province, on the W. coast of the island of Hernö, in the Gulf of Bothnia, joined to the mainland by a bridge, 240 miles from Stockholm. It has an ancient church, gymnasium, and botanical garden. *Manf.* Flax, salt, deals; and it has fisheries. Shipbuilding is also carried on. *Pop.* 3,000.

HERO, NORTH and SOUTH, *he'-ro*, two islands in Lake Champlain, U.S., and forming together GRAND ISLAND.

HEROD, *her'-od*, the name of several Jewish princes.—HEROD THE GREAT was the son of Antipater, the Idumean, who appointed him governor of Galilee. Antony appointed him tetrarch, and Augustus made him king of the Jews. He governed with savage cruelty, and sacrificed his wife Mariamne, her grandfather Hyrcanus, and brother Aristobulus. At the birth of our Saviour he caused all the infants of Bethlehem to be massacred, in hopes that He would fall among the number. He also put to death his sons Alexander and Aristobulus, so that Augustus said "It was better to be Herod's hog than his son." He rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and, in a time of famine, sold his curiosities to relieve the sufferers. B. at Ascalon, in Judea, 70 B.C.; D. at the age of 70, in the same year as the birth of Jesus Christ.—HEROD ANTIPAS, the son of the above, succeeded his father as tetrarch of Galilee. He divorced his wife, the daughter of Aretas, king of Arabia, and espoused Herodias, the wife of his brother Philip, on which Aretas declared war against him. Herod sacrificed John the Baptist to the cruelty of Herodias, and his conduct occasioned the Jews to revolt. Being called to Rome to justify his conduct, he died on the road. This is the Herod to whom our Saviour was sent by Pilate.

HERODIAN, *he-ro'-di-ăn*, a Greek historian, who was a native of Alexandria, but lived the greatest part of his life at Rome. He wrote a Roman history in Greek, in eight books, which was edited by Bekker, and published at Berlin, 1826. Lived in the 3rd century.

HERODOTUS, *he-rod'-o-tus*, a celebrated Greek historian, surnamed "the Father of History," who in his youth, while his country was oppressed by the tyrant Lydamis, travelled in Greece, Africa, Asia, and Europe, gathering materials for his great work, and noting the manners and customs of the people whom he visited. On his return, he assisted in expelling the tyrant; but meeting with ingratitude from his countrymen, he retired into exile, and occupied himself with the composition of his great work. He is said to have read the commencement of it at the Olympic games, 456 B.C., when it was received with universal applause. His History is comprised in nine books, to which his countrymen, in their admiration, gave the names of the nine Muses. Its principal subject is the internal struggles of the Greeks; but he has introduced episodical narratives of the histories of the Persians, Medes, Egyptians, and other peoples. He is universally considered as the most reliable of all ancient historians, a love of the marvellous being his only drawback; his elegant and harmonious style approaches poetry. The principal editions of it are Larcher's French translation; the German translation by Lange; and the English reproduction of it by the Rev. H. Cary, published in Bohn's Classical Library. B. at Halicarnassus, 484 B.C.; D., it is uncertain when.

HEROPHILUS OF CHALCEDON, *he-rof'-i-lus*, an ancient physician, who was an accurate anatomist, and is said to have discovered the lacteal vessels. He was also a good botanist. Lived 570 B.C.

HERRERA, Ferdinand de, *hair-rai'-ra*, a celebrated Spanish poet, surnamed by his contemporaries "the Divine." He was a voluminous writer of songs, odes, elegies, &c. A collected edition of his works was published at Seville, in 1582. B. at Seville about 1516; D. about 1595.

HERRICK, Robert, *her'-rik*, a celebrated English poet, of whom very little is known, except that he was vicar of Dean Prior, in Devonshire, for twenty years, from which he was ejected by Cromwell, but reinstated by Charles II. He wrote sacred and amatory verses, displaying in both a luxuriant fancy, with an elegant quaintness. His poems were collected and published in 1648, under the title of "Hesperides," and have been since many times reprinted. B. 1591; D. 1674.

HERSCHEL, William, *hersh'-el*, a great astronomer, was the son of a clever musician of Hanover, and followed, for some time, the profession of his father. In 1759 he went to London, and, for several years, gained a scanty livelihood by giving lessons in his art. Becoming organist at Halifax in 1765, and of a chapel in Bath in 1766, his condition was much improved. In the latter place he began to turn his attention to astronomy, and attained to a considerable degree of proficiency in its pursuit. Being unable to purchase a telescope, he, in 1774, proceeded to make one for himself. After many disappointments, he at length succeeded in constructing a Newtonian telescope of five feet focal length. This instrument was a most valuable adjunct to his studies, and, in 1781, he announced his discovery of a comet, but which soon turned out to be a planet. This discovery made him famous, and he was appointed private astronomer to George III., at a salary of £400 a year. He removed to Slough, near Windsor, and henceforth his abode "became one of the remarkable spots of the civilized world." His labours were shared by his sister, Miss Caroline Herschel, who assisted him in his observations and calculations. After having finished more than one large instrument, he constructed the most powerful telescope then known, and, after four years' labour with these instruments, he made the most unexpected and important discoveries. A new planet,—Uranus, in 1781; its satellites in 1787; two new satellites of Saturn in 1789; the rotation of Saturn's ring, and that of Jupiter's satellites, are among the principal of his invaluable discoveries. More than seventy of his memoirs on astronomical subjects are contained in the Transactions of the Royal Society; and his papers on the construction of telescopes remain unsurpassed even at the present day. He became an F.R.S., and afterwards president of that learned body. He was also knighted, and received the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. B. at Hanover, 1738; D. 1822.

HERSCHEL, Caroline Lucretia, was sister of the above. She came to England in order to reside with her brother, while he was engaged as organist at Bath. From the first commencement of his astronomical pursuits, she attended him in both his daily and nightly studies. In the intervals of her labours under her brother's direction, she observed the heavenly bodies on her own account. She discovered seven comets, and, in 1798, published, with her brother, "A Catalogue of Stars, with a Correction of Flamsteed's Observations." On the decease of her brother, she returned to Hanover, where, for twenty years longer, she continued to labour at her scientific pursuits. The Royal Society voted her their gold medal, and she was also an honorary member of the same. She lived to the age of 98 years. B. at Hanover, 1750; D. 1848.

HERSCHEL, Sir John Frederick William, is the son and worthy inheritor of the fame of William. From his earliest years he was distinguished for his great mathematical powers, as well as his love for physical science. He became a B.A. of St. John's College, Cam-

bridge, in 1813; and, on the death of his father, continued in the path of discovery pointed out by him. In 1825 he commenced observing the heavenly bodies, with his father's instruments and after his method. This pursuit, in which he was assisted for some time by Sir James South (*see* Sir James South), lasted during eight years, and produced the most brilliant results. In his work, observations of 2,306 nebulæ and clusters are contained. The Royal Astronomical Society voted him its gold medal for his observations of the double stars. In 1830 he published a "Treatise on Sound," and a "Treatise on the Theory of Light," as well as the "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," published in Lardner's Cyclopædia, for which series he also contributed his excellent treatise on Astronomy, in 1836. In 1834 he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, in order to make observations of the southern heavens; and for four years, at his own expense, uninterruptedly watched the skies, and nine years after his return, he, in 1847, published the results of his labours. His honourable career has been appreciated by the learned men of all nations; the Royal Astronomical Society voted him, a second time, its gold medal; he has been made D.C.L. of Oxford; and, in 1848, he became president of the Royal Astronomical Society. His "Outlines of Astronomy," "Manual of Scientific Inquiry," have made the profound science he adorns popular with a large section of the reading public, and have been translated into most of the European languages. In 1850 he was made master of the mint, an appointment he was compelled to resign in 1855, on account of ill health. B. at Slough, near Windsor, 1790.

Herstal, or Heristal, *hair'-stal*, a town of the Netherlands, on the Maese, 3 miles from Liége. *Manf.* Iron and steel goods. *Pop.* 5,000.—It was formerly a strong place, and from it Pepin d'Heristal, the progenitor of Charlemagne, took his title.

Hertford, *har'-ford*, the capital of Hertfordshire, on the Lea, which is here navigable for barges, 21 miles from London. It contains a castle, two churches, several chapels, a sessions-house, town-hall for the quarter sessions and county courts, gaol and penitentiary-house, and market-house. Two and a half miles distant stands the East-India College, founded in 1806, to co-operate with the college at Calcutta in training young men for the Company's service. (Upon the change made in 1859 in the government of India, this college was suppressed.) It has also a preparatory school belonging to Christchurch Hospital, London, and a grammar-school. *Pop.* 6,605.—Hertford is a very ancient town; the castle was founded in 909, and some portions of it exhibit great antiquity. In the reign of John it was seized by the French dauphin, and, under Edward III., the kings of France and Scotland were secured in it.

Hertford, a county of N. Carolina, U.S. *Pop.* 7,484, nearly half of whom are slaves.

Hertfordshire, *har'-ford-sheer*, a midland county of England, bounded S. by Middlesex, N. by Cambridge and Bedford, E. by Essex, from which it is partly divided by the river Lea, and W. by Buckingham and Bedford. Its boundaries are chiefly artificial, and extremely irregular. *Area*, 611 square miles, or 391,141 acres. *Desc.* The soil of Hertfordshire is naturally barren; but its vicinity to the metropolis has contributed to fertilize and enrich it; so that it is a very considerable agricultural county, while the mildness and uncommon healthiness of the climate, with an agreeable diversity of surface, have made it a favourite county to reside in. A ridge of chalk hills skirts the northern boundary. It has an elevation of 800 or 900 feet above the level of the sea, and divides the waters of the Ouse on the north, from those which flow southward through the county to the Thames. *Rivers.* The principal are the Ouse, the Lea and its branches, the Maran, Beane, Rib, and part of the Stort; the Colne, Ver, and New River. The London and North-western Railway traverses the county, and the Grand Junction Canal passes through its southern extremity. The prevailing soils are loam and clay. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, turnips, hay for the London market, in return for which manure is procured. The woodlands of Hertfordshire are extensive. Hertfordshire carries on a great trade in malt. *Manf.* Straw-plaiting and paper are the most considerable. *Pop.* 167,298.

Hertsberg, Ewald Frederick Von, *hairts'-bairg*, an eminent statesman, whose merit recommended him to a situation in the department of foreign affairs at Berlin, and he afterwards became secretary to the Prussian embassy at Vienna. The king made him counsellor of legation, in which capacity he distinguished himself as a profound politician. In 1752 his essay on the population of the Marche of Brandenburg obtained the prize from the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He was employed to draw up every state paper and memorial of consequence, and was gradually advanced to the first offices in the kingdom, and to the rank of nobility. B. 1725; D. 1795.

Hervey, James, *her'-ve*, a writer of numerous popular books on theological subjects, with a Calvinistic leaning. In 1746 he published his "Meditations among the Tombs," and "Reflections in a Flower-Garden," which being well received, he added another volume. In 1755 appeared his "Theoron and Aspasia; or, Dialogues and Letters on Important Subjects," in 3 vols. 8vo, well written, but Calvinistic. The profits of his works, which were considerable, he applied to charitable purposes. B. 1714; D. 1758.

Herzen, Alexander, *hairts'-en*, an eminent Russian politician and political writer. After leaving the university of Moscow, in 1834, he was charged with having assisted at a seditious meeting of students, and, although he was not present at it, he was condemned, after some imprisonment, to banishment under surveillance at Viatka. On the death of his father, in 1846, he became possessed of considerable estates, and was granted leave to travel in 1848. In Italy, and afterwards in Paris, he openly expressed his republican ideas, and shared in the acts of his party at the latter place. Soon after, he found it expedient to take up his residence in England, where he has ever since remained, and where he has published his memoirs, under the title "My Exile," and has set up a journal in Russian, called "The Polar Star," in which the suppressed poems of the Russian poet Pushkin, as well as the opinions of the exiled republican leaders of the continent, are put forth to the northern world. B. at Moscow, 1812.

Hesdin, *hes'-di*, a strongly-fortified town of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais, beautifully situate on the Canche, 27 miles from Arras. *Manf.* Stockings, soap, and tanning. *Pop.* 3,450.—The modern town was founded by Charles V. of France, at some distance from the old one, which Philibert Emmanuel, general of the emperor, had taken the preceding year, and destroyed.

Hesiod, *he'-si od*, an ancient Greek poet, the date of whose works is uncertain; some placing them before, and others after Homer. He was the first who wrote on agriculture; his poems being entitled "The Works and Days." His "Theogony" is valuable as affording an account of the ancient mythology; his "Shield of Hercules" is only a fragment of a larger work. The best edition of Hesiod is that of Ruhnken, 1796; and his poems have been translated into English by Thomas Cooke. Lived in the 10th century B.C.

Hesione, *he-si'-o-ne*, daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, and sister of Priam. Neptune, in his anger against her father for having failed in a promise towards him, sent a monster to ravage his country. The oracle consigned her, as an expiatory victim, to it; Hercules delivered her as she was about to be devoured by the monster; but not obtaining the reward promised by her father, he carried her off, and gave her in marriage to his friend Telamon. The abduction of Hesione became the Trojan pretext for the carrying off of Helen by Paris.

Hesperides, *hes-per'-i-dees*, the daughters of Atlas and Hesperis,—Eglea, Arethusa, and Hypeathea, who possessed a beautiful garden, filled with apples of gold, and guarded by a dragon with a hundred heads. Hercules, by order of Eurystheus, killed the dragon, and brought away the golden fruit. (*See* Hercules.)

Hesse, William, Prince of, *hes'-se*, celebrated as a patron of learning, and for his studies and observations, during many years, of the heavenly bodies. For this purpose he built an observatory at Cassel, and called to his assistance two scientific men, Rothman and Byrge. His observations were printed at Leyden in 1619. B. about 1545; D. 1597.

HESSE-CASSEL, or ELECTORAL HESSE, *hes'-se kas'-sel*, a district in the west of Germany, bounded by Hanover and Rhenish Prussia on the N.; by Prussian Saxony and Bavaria on the E.; by Frankfort, Bavaria, and Hesse-Darmstadt on the S.; and by Nassau, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Waldeck on the W. It is composed of six detached or isolated portions, of which Hesse proper is the largest, and is embraced within the above boundaries. The other two principal portions are Schmalkalden and Schaumburg. The others are Dorheim, Barchfield, and Katzenberg. *Area*, 4,350 square miles. *Desc.* In general the surface of the country is hilly, and even mountainous; and about three-fourths of it are covered with woods. *Rivers.* The Werra, the Fulda, the Diemel, the Maine, the Edder, the Schwalm, and the Lahn. *Pro.* Oats, wheat, maize, rye, barley, potatoes, lint, and tobacco. Fruit of every description is abundant, and the pasturage is good. Cattle-rearing, therefore, forms the most important branch of rural industry. *Minerals.* Abundant; copper, silver, iron, cobalt, salt, vitriol, alum, pitcoal, marble, and basalt, all enter into the long list of substances obtained from the bowels of the earth. Turf is also plentiful, and is mostly used for fuel. *Manf.* Considerable; they mostly consist of Osnaburgs, flannels, cotton and silk velvets, carpets, iron and steel goods, paper, pottery, beetroot-sugar, chemicals, wooden wares, and jewellery. *Rel.* Protestantism prevails. *Gov.* A constitutional monarchy. *Pop.* about 800,000. *Lat.* between 49° 50′ and 52° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 8° 25′ and 10° 8′ E.—At the close of 1813, the elector, who had been driven from his throne by Napoleon I., returned, and was acknowledged by the allied powers. In 1832, this state, with Hesse-Darmstadt, united with Prussia to form the German Customs Union.

HESSE-DARMSTADT, or the GRAND-DUCHY OF HESSE, *darm'-stat*, an extensive territory of Germany, lying to the W. and S. of Hesse-Cassel, by a part of which territory, and that of Frankfort-on-the-Main, it is divided into two nearly equal proportions. *Area*, 3,760 square miles. *Desc.* A large portion of the country, especially in the N., is mountainous; but along the banks of the Rhine, where extensive level tracts exist, great fertility appears. *Rivers.* The principal, after the Rhine and the Maine, are the Lahn, the Nidda, the Ohen, the Schwalm, and the Itter, all to the north of the Maine. *Pro.* Wheat, buckwheat, oats, millet, potatoes, fruit, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. The country is essentially agricultural, and cattle-rearing forms an important branch of rural industry. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, copper, and salt are the principal. In Dorheim the coal is mostly mined; in the Oldenwald and Upper Hesse, the iron; and at Wimpfen, the salt. *Manf.* Linen and hempen fabrics, silk, paper, hardware goods, and chemicals. *Rel.* Protestant. *Gov.* A constitutional monarchy, with two chambers. *Pop.* about 900,000. *Lat.* between 50° and 51° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 7° 50′ and 9° 30′ E.

HESSE-HOMBURG, LANDGRAVIATE OF, *hom'-boorg*, consists of two detached portions,—Meissenheim and Homburg, the former inclosed by Rhenish Prussia and Bavaria, and the latter lying between Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau. *Area*, 200 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile; and the people greatly inclined to industry. The forests abound with excellent timber, and the vine is, in Meissenheim, extensively cultivated. *Minerals.* Iron and coal. *Gov.* A constitutional monarchy. *Pop.* 25,000.

HESSE, LOWER and UPPER, two adjoining provinces of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, inclosed by the territories of Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia, Hanover, and the Saxon duchies, and on the S.E. by the province of Fulda. *Area* of Lower Hesse, with Schaumburg, 2,000 square miles. *Pop.* 380,000.—*Area* of Upper Hesse, 880 square miles. *Pop.* 125,000.

HESSE, RHENISH, is the most S. province of Hesse-Darmstadt, and is one of the most fertile portions of Germany. *Area*, 530 square miles. *Pop.* 230,000.

HESSE, UPPER, the most N. province of Hesse-Darmstadt, has a mountainous surface, covered, to a great extent, with wood. *Area*, 1,540 square miles. *Pop.* 310,000.

HESTON, *hes'-ton*, a parish of Middlesex, near the Southall station of the Great Western Railway. *Area*, 3,720 acres. *Pop.* 5,500.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, *het'-ton*, a township of Durham, 6 miles from the city of Durham, with which it is connected by railway. *Pop.* 6,000.

HEVELIUS, John, *he-ve'-le-us*, an eminent astronomer, came of a distinguished family. He studied mathematics with great ardour, but devoted himself chiefly to astronomy, and built an observatory for the purpose of making accurate observations, the result of which he published in 1647, under the title of "Selenographia; or, a Description of the Moon;" to which he added the phases of the other planets, as observed by the telescope. This work was followed by many others, the most distinguished of which was his "Cometographia," published in 1668. Besides the above works, he was the author of "Uranographia," 1690, folio; "De Naturâ Saturni." B. 1611; D. at Dantzic, 1688.

HEVERSHAM, *hev'-er-sham*, a parish of Westmoreland, 6 miles from Kendal. *Pop.* 5,000.

HEWORTH, HIGH and LOW, *hu'-orth*, two townships of the county of Durham, 3 miles from Gateshead. The inhabitants are mostly employed in shipbuilding. *Pop.* 9,000.

HEXHAM, *hex'-ham*, a market-town of England, in Northumberland, situate a little below the junction of the North Tyne with the South, 21 miles from Newcastle. This town is chiefly remarkable for the antiquities with which it is surrounded, and the historical events connected with it. The neighbourhood abounds with ruined castles, monuments of battles and heroes; with Roman relics, altars, inscriptions, &c. The cathedral church of Hexham was founded in 674, and was destroyed by the Danes. Another was begun in the reign of Henry I., part of which still remains. Near this are also two stone towers, which appear to be of high antiquity. *Manf.* Coarse worsteds, hats, and "tan gloves." *Pop.* about 5,000.—In 1463, a battle was fought in the neighbourhood between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the Yorkists gained the victory. As an interesting historical event, it may be remarked, that it was in flying from this field that Queen Margaret threw herself on the protection of a robber; and the cave in which she concealed herself is still pointed out.

HEYLYN, Peter, *hai'-lin*, a learned divine, who obtained a fellowship of Magdalen College, where he read cosmographical lectures. In 1621 he published his "Description of the World," which he afterwards enlarged under the title of "Cosmography." In 1628 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and in 1631 obtained a prebend of Westminster, which was followed by the living of Houghton, in the diocese of Durham. In 1633 he took his degree of D.D. He obtained some other preferments, of which he was deprived by the parliament, and voted a delinquent; his goods were also confiscated, and his person endangered. At the Restoration he was restored to his prebend. He was a man of great abilities and uncommon industry. His principal works, besides the above, are, "The History of the Reformation in England:" "History of the Presbyterians;" "Life of Archbishop Laud." B. 1600; D. 1662.

HEYNE, Christian Gottlob, *hine*, a distinguished German classical scholar and critic, who published a number of valuable works illustrating ancient literature. He published copiously-annotated editions of Homer, Virgil, Tibullus, Pindar, &c., and contributed many valuable essays to the Transactions of the University of Gottingen, where he was professor of eloquence and poetry. B. at Chemnitz, Saxony, 1729; D. 1814.

HEYST-OP-DEN-BERG, *histe'-op-den-bairg*, a town on the Great Nethe, 17 miles from Antwerp. *Manf.* Chiefly linen goods; and it has a trade in hops. *Pop.* 7,000.

HEYTESBURY, *haits'-ber-e*, a town of Wiltshire, where the manufacture of woollen cloths was formerly carried on to a considerable extent; but it has greatly declined. *Pop.* 1,300.—The town stands on the borders of Salisbury Plain.

HEYWOOD, John, *hai'-wood*, one of the earliest English poets and dramatists. He is also said to have been well skilled in music, and as a player on the virginals. He was a great favourite with Henry VIII.

and Queen Mary, but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Mechlin. One of his principal works is entitled "The Spider and the Fly, a Parable." B. about 1500; D. 1565.

HEYWOOD, Thomas, an actor and dramatic writer, who is said to have written 220 plays, of which only 24 are now extant, and those of little merit, except one, called "A Woman killed with Kindness." Lived in the 17th century.

HIDGELLEE. (*See* HIJELLEE.)

HIELMAR, *heel'-mar*, a lake in the central part of Sweden. It lies between the districts Nykoping, Orebro, and Westeras. On its N. side it has communication with Lake Maelar, and contains several islands. *Ext.* 40 miles long, by 14 broad.

HIERES, or HYERES, ISLES OF, *hi'-air*, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of France, occupying a position in the front of the bay of the same name. They are fortified, but are mostly infertile and uncultivated. The principal of the group are Bagneau, Port Cross, Porquerolles, and Litan.

HIÈRES, or HYERES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 9 miles from Toulon. The vicinity is marshy, and the air unhealthy. From a salt lake in the neighbourhood, a large quantity of salt is obtained, and exported; oil, wine, and fruit are also exported to Toulon and Marseilles. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 43° 7′ 2″ N. *Lon.* 6° 7′ 55″ E.—This is the birthplace of Massillon, the celebrated preacher.

HIERO I., *hi'-e-ro*, king of Syracuse, who rendered himself odious in the beginning of his reign by his cruelty and avarice. He made war against Theron, the tyrant of Agrigentum, and took Himera. D. 467 B.C., leaving the crown to his brother Thrasybulus.

HIERO II. was unanimously elected king by all the states of the island of Sicily, and appointed to carry on the war against the Carthaginians; but afterwards joining them in besieging Messina, was beaten by Appius Claudius, the Roman consul, and obliged to retire to Syracuse, where he was soon blocked up. Seeing all hopes of victory lost, he made peace with the enemies of his country, and proved faithful to all his engagements. He liberally patronized the learned, and employed the talents of Archimedes for the good of his country. D. 216 B.C.

HIEROCLES, *hi-er'-o-klees*, the name of several Greeks.—1. A professor of rhetoric at Alabanda, in Caria: he is said to have excelled in what Cicero called "the Asiatic" style of eloquence. Lived in the 1st century before the Christian era.—2. A writer on the veterinary art, of whose work three chapters have been preserved.—3. A Stoic philosopher, who is said to have flourished about the time of Hadrian.—4. A writer of a work, which, under the title of "Travelling Companion," gave a description of the provinces of the Eastern empire. This work was edited and printed by Wesseling, at Amsterdam, in 1735. He is supposed to have lived in the 6th century.—5. A persecutor of the Christians, who was president of Bithynia, and afterwards governor of Alexandria, where he committed numberless cruelties. He wrote some books against the Christians, mentioned by Lactantius and Eusebius. The remains of his writings were published by Bishop Pearson in 1654, with a curious discourse upon them. Lived in the 4th century.—6. An Alexandrine Platonic philosopher, who wrote seven books on Providence and Destiny, and a commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras; the latter of which is extant, also fragments of the former. A book entitled "Asteia," ridiculing the works and manners of pedants, is sometimes attributed to him; but it is probably the work of another author of the same name. It was translated into English in 1741, and published in the "Gentleman's Magazine." Lived in the 5th century.

HIERONYMUS, *hi-e-ron'-i-mus*, a tyrant of Sicily, who rendered himself odious by his oppression and debauchery. He abjured the alliance of Rome, which Hiero had enjoyed with so much honour and advantage. He was assassinated, and all his family extirpated, 214 B.C.—A Christian writer, commonly called St. Jerome, born in Pannonia, distinguished for his zeal against heretics. He wrote Commentaries on the Prophets, St. Matthew's Gospel, &c. D. 420.

HIFFERMAN, Paul, *hif'-fer-man*, an Irish dramatist, who, after being educated for the practice of medicine in France, pursued that profession in Dublin for some time; but went to London in 1759, and commenced writing for the stage, and compiling works for booksellers. He met with little success as an author, and lived chiefly by contributions from the purses of his friends. B. at Dublin, 1719; D. 1777.

HIGGINS, John, *hig'-gins*, an English divine and schoolmaster, who lived at Winsham, near Ilminster, in Somersetshire. He published some school-books, a treatise on Christ's descent into hell, and part of the "Mirrour for Magistrates." B. about 1544. D. 1603.

HIGHAM FERRERS, *hi'-am fer'-rers*, an ancient market-town in Northamptonshire, 15 miles from Bedford. Its principal buildings are a church and almshouses. A castle, which formerly stood here, is now in ruins. *Pop.* 1,100. It is a station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-western Railway.

HIGHGATE, *hi'-gait*, a populous village of Middlesex, 5 miles N.W. of London, and 450 feet higher than St. Paul's Cathedral. It has a spacious and beautiful cemetery. *Pop.* 4,500.—In this village the last days of Coleridge were passed, and his remains rest in the burial-ground of the old church.

HIGHLAND, *hi'-land*, a county of the United States, in the state of Ohio. *Area*, 468 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000. There is a town of the same name in the state of Indiana. *Pop.* 2,000.

HIGHLANDS, *hi'* or *he'-lands*, a natural division of Scotland, comprehending the mountainous part of the country to the north and north-west, in contradistinction to the Lowlands, which comprehend the south and south-east districts. (*See* SCOTLAND.)

HIGHLANDS, a district in N. America. (*See* ARCTIC HIGHLANDS.)

HIGHMORE, Joseph, *hi'-mor*, an English historical painter. He painted the portraits of several eminent persons, also a set of pictures, the subjects of which were taken from Richardson's "Pamela." At the foundation of the Royal Academy, he was chosen one of the professors. His best pictures are "Hagar and Ishmael," at the Foundling hospital; the "Finding of Moses;" and the "Good Samaritan." He was also eminent for his literary abilities, and published "A Critical Examination of the Two Paintings by Rubens, on the Ceiling of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall," &c.; "The Practice of Perspective on the Principles of Dr. Brooke Taylor;" "Observations on a Pamphlet entitled Christianity not founded on Argument;" and two volumes of Essays. B. in London, 1692; D. 1780.

HIGHWORTH, *hi'-werth*, a market-town in Wiltshire, 4 miles from Shrivenham station, on the Great Western Railway. It has an ancient Gothic church of the reign of Henry VI. *Pop.* 4,000, mostly employed in agricultural pursuits.

HIJELLEE, *hi-jel-le'*, capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, on an island near the western bank of the Hoogly, and the first town to be seen after entering that river, 50 miles from Calcutta. It has an extensive salt-manufactory belonging to government. The DISTRICT is inclosed by the Bay of Bengal, the Hoogly, Balasore, and Midnapore. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Desc.* Low and level, and abounding with swamps, which swarm with loathsome alligators. Little is known of the district; but turtles, crabs, oysters, and prawns are plentiful in the surrounding seas. *Prod.* Millet, rice, pulse, tobacco, potatoes, sugar-cane, and palms. The climate is humid and unhealthy.

HILAIRE, St., *he'-lair*, the name of numerous parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 5,000.

HILARION, *hi-lair'-e-on*, the founder of the monastic life in Palestine. He visited St. Anthony the anchorite in Egypt, and on his return to his own country, followed his example, and obtained a number of followers. B. 291; D. in the island of Cyprus in 371.

HILARY, St., *hil'-a-re*, a father of the Church in the 4th century, who embraced Christianity when far advanced in life. On being instructed in the principles of religion, he was baptized with his wife and daughter. In 355 he was made bishop of Poictiers, and the year following was sent by Constantius to defend Athanasius at the synod of Beziers against Saturninus, which he did with such zeal that Saturninus prevailed on the emperor to banish him to Phrygia, where he wrote his

books on the Trinity. He was also the author of a treatise on Synods. D. 367.

HILARY, a saint of the Roman calendar. He succeeded Honoratus in the bishopric of Arles, and presided in a council at Rome, in 441. His works are,—1. Homilies, under the name of Eusebius of Emesa; 2. "The Life of St. Honoratus;" 3. "Opuscula." B. 401; D. 449.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, SAXE, *hilt'-boorg-how-sen*, once a duchy of Germany, but now united to Saxe-Meiningen.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, on the Werra, 20 miles from Coburg. It has a gymnasium, a Jews' school, and lunatic asylums. *Manf.* Papier mâché, woollen and linen cloths, dolls, and tobacco. *Pop.* about 5,000. Here, till 1826, when the line of Gotha became extinct, the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen used to reside. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of the same name.

HILDEBRAND, *hil'-de-brând*, king of the Lombards, ascended the throne in 736, and shared power with his uncle Luitprand; but his tyranny became insupportable to his subjects, who deposed him in 744, electing in his stead the duke of Frioul.

HILDESHEIM, *hil'-des-hime*, the most S. province into which the kingdom of Hanover is divided. *Area*, 680 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in some parts, being partially overrun with ramifications of the Harz. *Rivers.* The Innerste, an affluent of the Leine, which, in general, waters a fertile soil. *Pop.* 160,000.

HILDESHEIM, an old city of Hanover, and the chief town of the above province, near the river Innerste, and 20 miles from the town of Hanover, with which it is connected by railway. Its walls have been demolished, and converted into public promenades. The town is divided into old and new. The cathedral is a large Gothic building of the 11th century, with bronze gates 16 feet high, covered with bas-reliefs, and supposed to have originally supported an idol of the Saxons. There are numerous other churches, a consistory, a Lutheran college, schools, the council-house, the arsenal, the public stables, and the mint. *Manf.* Linen cloths and yarn; and it has large cattle-fairs. *Pop.* 15,000.

HILL, Aaron, *hil*, an English poet and dramatist. At the age of 15 he went to Constantinople to visit his relation, Lord Paget, who was ambassador there, and whom he accompanied to England, in 1703. He next travelled with Sir William Wentworth over Europe. In 1709 he became manager of Drury-lane Theatre, for which he wrote his "Elfrid; or, the Fair Inconstant." The following year he became manager of the Opera-house, and wrote the opera of "Rinaldo," the first for which Handel composed the music in England. About 1718 he published a poem, called "The Northern Star; or, a Panegyric on Peter the Great," for which the empress Catharine sent him a gold medal. B. in London, 1685; D. 1750.

HILL, Sir John, a voluminous English writer, who commenced life as an apothecary, in St. Martin's Lane. His first publication was a translation of Theophrastus' tract on Gems, which procuring him some reputation, he undertook a natural history, in 3 vols. folio. He afterwards became a general writer on almost all subjects. He published a supplement to Chambers's "Cyclopædia," and conducted a magazine, and a daily paper under the title of the "Inspector." At this time he obtained his degree of M.D. from Scotland, and set up as a vender of quack medicines. Under the patronage of the earl of Bute he commenced a voluminous work, called "The System of Botany," which he sent to the king of Sweden, who invested him with one of his orders of knighthood. Besides the above works, he wrote, among others, "Mrs. Glasse's Cookery," "A Review of the Works of the Royal Society," some novels, and a few farces. These last brought him into a controversy with Garrick, who wrote the following epigram on him:—

"For physic and farces, his equal there scarce is,
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is."

B. at Peterborough, 1716; D. 1775.

HILL, Sir Rowland, the distinguished author of the cheap postage system, and secretary to the Post-office. In early life he supported himself by teaching mathematics in his father's school and in private families at Birmingham. His talent for organization was displayed, even at this period, by his improvements in his father's academy, as well as in originating schemes of education. Hard work so shattered his weak health, that, in 1833, he retired from his scholastic duties. Shortly after, he was appointed secretary of the South-Australian commission. Early in 1837 he turned his attention to postal reform, and published a number of pamphlets upon the subject. From these, it will be sufficient to name one,—"State and Prospects of Penny Postage," in which he demanded that letters should be charged by weight and not by distance, and that a uniform tax of one penny on all letters of a certain weight should be imposed. In the same year, the House of Commons appointed a committee to examine his project, and this committee strongly recommended it, as eminently favourable to commerce, while it served as a valuable aid in developing the intellect of the lower classes. In the course of the following session, more than 10,000 petitions were presented to parliament, praying for a uniform rate of postage. In 1839 the penny postage system was adopted, and he was nominated to the task of directing its early growth. After many vexatious struggles with the officials, he retired in 1843, and received, in 1846, a testimonial of public gratitude, the sum of £1,300 being collected by subscription. The progress of postal communication became very rapid throughout the United Kingdom. In 1837 it rose to 75,000,000, which number, in 1842, was increased to upwards of 360,000,000. Mr. Hill was reinstated as secretary of the Post-office in 1847, where he has since unceasingly laboured to improve the organization of the establishment, and to perfect the postal system in the United Kingdom, and between the mother country and her colonies, as well as with foreign nations. B. 1795.

HILLAH, or HELLAH, *hil'-la*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalic of Bagdad. It lies about 60 miles to the south of Bagdad, on the western bank of the river Euphrates, and on the borders of the great Syrian desert. The town is well built, and has an extensive and well-regulated bazar, several stately caravanserais built of Babylonian brick, and a number of coffee-houses. A quarter of the town is situate on the eastern bank, and is connected with the other by a bridge of boats, but is not nearly so considerable as the western quarter. The Euphrates enlarges considerably as it approaches Hillah, where it is about 200 paces wide, and is navigable for flat-bottomed vessels not exceeding fifty tons burden, during six months in the year. *Pop.* 10,000 or 12,000. In the neighbourhood of this place are the ruins of Babylon.

HILLIARD, Nicholas, *hil'-yard*, goldsmith and portrait-painter to Queen Elizabeth, whose miniature portraits were highly esteemed. He painted Mary, queen of Scots, and Queen Elizabeth several times. B. 1547; D. 1619.

HILLINGDON, *hil'-ling-don*, a parish of Middlesex, comprising the town of Uxbridge. *Pop.* 10,000.

HILLSBOROUGH, *hils'-bur-o*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 20 miles from Belfast. It is of modern date, is neatly built, and has a magnificent church with a lofty spire. *Manf.* Principally linen. *Pop.* 1,500.

HILLSBOROUGH, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In New Hampshire. *Area*, 844 square miles. *Pop.* 60,000.—2. In Florida, in the W. part of its peninsula. *Pop.* 3,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 4,500.

HIMALEH, or HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS, *him-a-lai'-ya*, a stupendous range, which separate Hindostan from Tibet and Tartary. (*See* ASIA and HINDOSTAN.)

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, *hinch'-in-brook*, an island on the west coast of North America, in Prince William's Sound. *Lat.* 60° 24′ N. *Lon.* between 213° 50′ and 214° 24′ E.

HINCKLEY, *hink'-le*, a town of Leicestershire, 13 miles from Leicester. It is the head of a poor-law union, and has a church and several meeting-houses. *Manf.* Coarse cotton stockings, thread, and worsted. It is also noted for its fine ale. *Pop.* 7,300.

HIND, John Russell, *hinde*, an eminent modern astronomer, is the son of a Nottingham lace-manufacturer, who was among the first to introduce the Jacquard loom. His education was conducted with the view of

fitting him for commercial pursuits; but, from his earliest youth, he evinced a strong predilection for astronomical studies. In 1840 he was sent to London, where he became assistant to a civil engineer. His love for scientific pursuits, however, led him to apply to Professor Wheatstone for a situation more in accordance with the bent of his genius. Through the interest of this gentleman, he obtained a situation under Professor Airy in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, where he remained for four years, making the best use of his time in studying the valuable astronomical works in the library, by which a solid foundation of scientific knowledge was obtained. In 1843 he was sent to Valentia, near Dublin, to settle the longitude of the place; and, in 1844, he left the Royal Observatory to take charge of Mr. Bishop's private observatory in Regent's Park; when, soon after his appointment, he became a member of the Royal Astronomical Society. Applying himself assiduously to the observation of the heavens, he has discovered, since his appointment, ten new planets—Iris, Flora, Victoria, Irene, Melpomene, Fortuna, Calliope, Thalia, Euterpe, and Urania; three comets, several stars, as well as having calculated the orbits of a number of planets and comets. He has been chosen member and correspondent of nearly all the great continental learned societies; has received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, besides being appointed its assistant secretary. The government has granted him a pension of £200 per year, and has appointed him superintendent of the Nautical Almanac. Besides his many valuable contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical, and other English and foreign societies, he has published a pamphlet "On the expected Return of the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556;" "An Astronomical Vocabulary; being an Explanation of the Terms in use among Astronomers at the present day;" "The Solar System," a description of the sun, moon, and planets; "An Account of all the Recent Discoveries;" "An Illustrated London Astronomy, for the use of Schools and Students;" in addition to several others, some calculated for the more learned in science, and others fitted for the popular exposition of that science in which he has laboured with so much industry and success. B. at Nottingham, May, 1823.

HINDERWELL, *hin'-der-wel*, a township of the North Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Whitby. *Pop.* 1,947.

HINDLEY, *hinde'-le*, a township of Lancashire, 3 miles from Wigan. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton goods. *Pop.* 6,000.

HINDOEN, *hind'-o-en*, an island on the Norway coast of the Loffoden group. It has productive fisheries. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a mean breadth of 30.

HINDON, *hin'-don*, a river of Hindostan, which, after a course of 160 miles, joins the Jumna, in *lat.* 28° 25′ N.; *lon.* 77° 30′ E.

HINDOO COOSH, *hin-doo koosh*, a mountain-chain of Central Asia. (*See* ASIA.)

HINDOOR, *hin'-door*, a hill state of India, on the S.W. declivity of the Himalaya Mountains. It is inclosed by Kuhloor, Bahgul, Muhlog, and Sirhind. *Area*, 230 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed throughout by a range of steep hills, and is drained by the Gumber and the Sursa. Its soil is, in general, fertile, yielding rice, millet, barley, wheat, opium, cotton, hemp, and tobacco. *Pop.* about 20,000.

HINDOSTAN, *hin'-do-stân*, the 'country of the Blacks' (from *hindoo*, 'black,' and *stan*, 'country'), is an extensive region of Asia, bounded on the N. by Tibet, W. by Afghanistan and the Indian Ocean, S. by the Indian Ocean, and E. by the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Peninsula. *Ext.* Its extreme breadth, reckoning from the northern boundary of Cashmere to Cape Comorin, is about 1,800 miles long, by about 1,600 broad. *Area.* Variously estimated from 1,160,000 to about 1,280,000 square miles. *Divisions.* This country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindostan Proper, or N. Hindostan; the Deccan, or Central Hindostan; and the Peninsula. Hindostan Proper includes all the provinces that lie to the N. of the river Nerbudda, inclusive of Bahar and Bengal. The principal of these are Agmere, or Rajpootana, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Gujerat, Lahore, Malwa, Mooltan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sinde, Allahabad, Nepaul, Cutch, Kumaon, and Gurhwal. The Deccan has been extended to the whole region S. of Hindostan Proper; but, in its most proper sense, it means only the countries situate between Hindostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Sea, and Orissa. Its chief provinces are Candeish, Aurungabad, Berar, Beeder, Hyderabad, Gundwana, Orissa, the Northern Circars, and a part of Bejapoor. The tract S. of these, or the river Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula, although its form is far from justifying that appellation. Its chief provinces are Canara, a part of Bejapoor, Balaghaut, Salem, Mysore, Malabar, Coimbatoor, Travancore, Madura, and the Carnatic. Since the conquest of Hindostan by Europeans, most, if not all, of these subdivisions have undergone further change, and the whole of the country, with the exception of Nepaul, is now included in the British presidencies. *Islands.* Ceylon, Maldives, Laccadives, Nicobar, and the Andamans. *Gulfs.* Cutch, Cambay, Manaar, and the Bay of Bengal. *Cape.* Comorin. *General Desc.* Much which specially applies to this country has already been described under the articles ASIA and others connected with that continent. It will here, therefore, be necessary only to indicate, in as brief and comprehensive a form as possible, the more prominent features and general characteristics of the region. In the N. the Himalaya Mountains present a stupendous frontier; the Ghauts, on the E. and W., form an extended and steep barrier parallel to each coast; while the central chain of the Vindhyas follows the course of the Nerbudda. A series of craggy mountains reaches to Sutta from the confines of Mooltan, and a series of sandy hills from Cutch to the Sutlej. The province of Scinde is, in many parts, covered with immense deserts of sand; and in Delhi, between Rooderpore and Almora, there is another desert, 20 miles in extent. In the northern provinces there are many savannahs, and marshes generally occur at the mouths of the rivers. With all these defects, however, Hindostan possesses many charms, being in numerous parts adorned with luxuriant harvests, which are gathered twice in the year. *Rivers.* The principal are the Indus, Jumna, Ganges, Gogra. Brahmapootra, Soane, Nerbuddah, Taptee, Godavery, Kistna, Hoogly, and Sutlej. *Climate.* With the exception of the provinces of Cashmere, Kumaon, and Nepaul, where the seasons occur in their more agreeable vicissitudes, the climate is diversified only by dry and rainy months. These changes are caused by the monsoons, which happen regularly at different periods of the year on the opposite coasts of Malabar and Coromandel. *Zoology.* Elephants, camels, horses, oxen, buffaloes, sheep, deer, lions, tigers, and all kinds of wild beasts and game. The sheep have hair instead of wool, and the cattle are distinguished by a hunch on the shoulders. There is a great plenty of fish and fowl. Serpents, scorpions, mosquitoes, locusts, and monkeys also abound. *Pro.* Indigo, cotton, opium, sugar, millet, barley, and maize. In fruits, the principal are the palm, cocoanut, tamarind, guava, mango, plantain, pineapple, orange, lemon, pomegranate, and the melon. These arrive at the greatest perfection. Rice and wheat are grown in immense quantities; and although in Bengal the former constitutes the principal article of diet to the inhabitants, this is not the case generally throughout the country. Pepper, spices, and almost every kind of garden vegetables are produced. *Minerals.* Diamonds, rubies, amethysts, and other precious stones. These are found in various provinces; but the diamonds of Orissa and Golconda are the most celebrated. *Manf.* These principally consist of muslins, calicoes, and silks. In working in ivory and metals, the Hindoos especially excel. *Inhabitants.* As it might be expected in a country of such extent, inhabitants of various complexions, manners, and religions would be comprised. In the northern parts, which are possessed chiefly by Mahometans, the people are white or swarthy; towards the south, and the middle parts, through the country, they are quite black; whilst along the sea-coasts, in general, they are of an olive complexion. Many of their institutions are remarkably singular, especially those of the natives. These may be divided into two classes,—the Hindoos and the Mussulmans; the former being the legitimate descendants of the aborigines, and the latter the offspring of the successive generations of Mahomedan conquerors. In addition to these great classes, of which the Hindoos are in the proportion of four to

one of the Mussulmans, many other tribes have established themselves in the country, originally as traders, or have found shelter there from foreign persecution, and are now become part and parcel of the gross population. Such are the Parsees, descendants of the ancient Guebres, or fire-worshippers; the Armenians, formerly refugees from Persian persecution; the Arabs, Jews, Persians, chiefly traders from the Red Sea and Persian Gulf; the Portuguese, coloured descendants of the early conquerors; the Eurasians, or offspring of English, Dutch, French, and Danish connection with the Hindoo, Mussulman, or Portuguese females; the Chinese, settlers; Burmese, chiefly employed in menial pursuits; Seikhs and Afghans, merchants from the neighbouring states; the English, soldiers, civil officers, merchants, and agriculturists; with a few Americans and others from the Western world. *Rel.* Idolatry; but the greater proportion of the Hindoos are separated into four great castes, or religious divisions, —Brahmins, Rajpoots, Vaisyas, and Soodras. To the Brahmins are intrusted the performance of religious ceremonies and the instruction of the people; the Rajpoots are of royal and military descent; the Vaisyas or Banians are the trading classes; and the Soodras comprehend the labourers and artificers. These four castes are subdivided into an infinite number of smaller tribes or sects, with a fifth great class called Pariahs, or Chandalas, which comprehends all who have violated some leading principle in the religion of the other four, and all who follow the lowest professions in the scale of Indian society. The Mussulmans, who are for the most part traders, soldiers, police officers, menial servants, seamen, &c., profess the religion of Mahomet. All the other races in India adhere to the religion of their ancestors, the most perfect toleration being extended by the government to every persuasion. The sacred writings called the "Vedas" are written in the present language of Hindostan,—the Sanskrit. The temples are called pagodas, and are sometimes of immense size. *Army.* Uncertain at present, perhaps 300,000. *Gov.* Transferred in 1858, after the mutiny of the sepoys, from the hands of the East-India Company to a responsible minister of the British crown. *Pop.* Variously estimated at from 140,000,000 to 160,000,000. *Lat.* between 8° 4′ and 35° *N.* *Lon.* between 67° 30′ and 91° E. (*See* AGRA, ASIA, INDIA, and other articles relative to HINDOSTAN.)

HINDS, *hindes*, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area*, 850 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000, of whom more than half are slaves.

HINGHAM, *hing'-ham*, a post township of the United States, in Massachusetts, 14 miles from Boston. It contains several churches, and a well-endowed academy. *Pop.* 4,000, chiefly engaged in fisheries.

HINIESTA, *he'-ne-ais'-ta*, a town of Spain, 50 miles from Cuarca. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. In its neighbourhood there are some jasper-quarries.

HINOJOSA, *he'-no-ho'-sa*, a town of Spain, in Cordova, 38 miles from the town of that name. It has several convents and hospitals. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 8,000.

HINSDALE, *hainz'-dail*, several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 2,000.

HINTON, *hin'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 5,000.

HIPPARCHUS, *hip-par'-kus*, son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, after whose death, 528 B.C., he reigned with his brother Hippias; both of whom had a great love of letters, and protected learned men. Hipparchus was slain by Harmodius. Hippias reigned tyrannically about three years after his brother's death, and was then expelled. D. 513 B.C.

HIPPARCHUS, a celebrated Greek astronomer, and father of the modern system, who was the first to reduce astronomy to a regular science; and whose catalogue of stars is still preserved in Ptolemy's "Almagest." He foretold the course of the sun and moon for 600 years, calculated according to the different manners of reckoning the months, days, and hours, in use among several nations, and for the different situations of places. He also formed the lunar period which bore his name; invented the planisphere, or method of describing the stars upon a plane; and was the first to mark the positions of places upon the earth in the same manner as that of the stars, by circles drawn from the poles perpendicularly to the equator, in other words, by latitudes and longitudes; he was also the author of the projection by which maps of the world and the best geographical maps are made. Lived between 160 and 125 B.C.

HIPPERHOLME, *hip'-per-home*, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2½ miles from Halifax. *Pop.* 6,300. It is a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway.

HIPPIAS, *hip'-pi-ăs*, a philosopher of Elis, who maintained that virtue consisted in not being in want of the assistance of men.—A son of Pisistratus, who became tyrant of Athens, after the death of his father, with his brother Hipparchus. He wished to revenge the death of his brother, who had been assassinated, but was driven from his country. He fled to King Darius in Persia, and was killed at the battle of Marathon, fighting against the Athenians, 490 B.C.

HIPPOCRATES, *hip-pok'-ra-tees*, the father of medical science, who flourished during the epoch of the Peloponnesian war, and before whose time the art of healing consisted of mystical jugglerics and superstitious practices, pursued by the priests as a source of profit. He was born of a family called the Asclepiadæ, who for 300 years had followed the pursuit of medicine. He taught the necessity of closely observing the signs of diseases, and prescribed only the most simple remedies; always insisting that the physician should follow nature. He is said to have been the first to recognize the value of diet as an adjunct to the physician in the treatment of disease, and wrote a treatise on the subject; he practised both as physician and surgeon; but, owing to the great respect paid to the remains of the dead among the Greeks, he had few opportunities to study anatomy, of which he is said to have possessed but a scanty amount of knowledge. A large number of medical works are attributed to him; but it is believed that many are the composition of some other members of his family. The most valuable of his treatises are essays on Air, Water, Locality, Epidemics, Wounds of the Head, and Diet in Acute Diseases; all of which have been edited, translated, and annotated by the most learned men in modern times. A complete edition of his seventy-two essays has been published in Germany. B. at Cos, 460 B.C.; D. about 361 B.C.

HIPPOCRENE, *hip'-po-kre'-ne*, a fountain of Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses. It first rose from the ground when struck by the feet of the horse Pegasus, whence the name *hippou krene*, 'the horse's fountain.'

HIPPODAME, and HIPPODAMIA, *hip-pod'-a-me*, a daughter of Œnomaus, king of Pisa, in Elis, married Pelops, son of Tantalus. Her father, according to an oracle, refused to marry her except to one who could overcome him in a chariot-race. As the beauty of Hippodamia was celebrated, many accepted her father's conditions. Thirteen had already been conquered, and laid down their lives, when Pelops came from Lydia. He previously bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Œnomaus, and insured himself the victory. Œnomaus, mounted on a broken chariot, was killed in the course, and Pelops married Hippodamia, who became mother of Atreus and Thyestes.

HIPPOLYTE, *hip-pol'-i-te*, a queen of the Amazons, given in marriage to Theseus by Hercules, who had conquered her, and taken away her girdle by order of Eurystheus. She had a son by Theseus, called Hippolytus. (*See* HERCULES.)

HIPPOLYTE, ST., *hip'-po-leet*, the name of several towns and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 6,000.

HIPPOLYTUS, *hip-pol'-i-tus*, a son of Theseus and Hippolyte, famous for his continence. His stepmother, Phædra, fell in love with him, and when he refused to pollute his father's bed, she accused him of offering violence to her person before Theseus, who, believing the accusation, entreated Neptune to punish his son. Hippolytus fled from the resentment of his father, and, as he pursued his way along the seashore, his horses were so frightened at the noise of sea-calves, which Neptune had purposely sent there, that they ran about the rocks till his chariot was broken, and his body torn to pieces. Upon this myth, Euripides founded his play entitled "Hippolytus."

HIPPOLYTUS, a bishop and father of the Church,

chiefly remarkable as the presumed author of a work on "Heresies," hitherto attributed to Origen. The Chevalier Bunsen, a few years since, wrote a work called "Hippolytus," in which, while giving the arguments on both sides, he pronounced himself an advocate for the claims of Hippolytus to the authorship of the work in question. Lived during the 3rd century.

HIPPONA, *hip-po'-na*, a goddess who presided over horses. Her statues were placed in horses' stables.

HIPPONAX, *hip-po'-nax*, a Greek satirical poet, of whose writings only a few fragments remain. He was so deformed that two sculptors made ridiculous representations of him, for which he retaliated upon them with such severity in his satires, that they are said to have hanged themselves. B. 540 B.C.

HIRAM, *hi'-ram*, king of Tyre, the friend of David and Solomon, the latter of whom he greatly assisted in the building of the temple, by furnishing him with timber, gold, and silver, also with able workmen. The letters that passed between these two monarchs on this occasion are extant. He died 1000 B.C., after reigning 60 years.

HIRAM, a Tyrian architect, who was sent by the above to Jerusalem to superintend the building of Solomon's temple, which he performed in an admirable manner. A tradition says that he was killed by some of his fellow-workmen. Lived about 1032 B.C.

HIRE, Philip de la, *heer*, a celebrated mathematician, who, after studying painting under his father, having a turn for mathematics, quitted that profession and went to Italy, where he applied himself diligently to his favourite science. On his return to France, he was made a member of the Academy of Sciences, and employed by Colbert in constructing the great map of the kingdom, with Picard and Cassini. His principal works are, "Treatise on Mechanics," "New Method of Geometry," and an essay on "Conic Sections." B. at Paris, 1640; D. 1711.

HIRSCHBERG, *heersh'-bairg*, a well-built town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, at the confluence of the Bober and the Zacke, 28 miles from Liegnitz. It carries on a trade in linen and lawn; it has also some woollen manufactures. *Pop.* 8,000.

HIRSCHBERG, a town of Saxony, in the county of Reuss, on the Saale, 9 miles from Lobenstein. *Pop.* 1,800.

HIRSON, *heer'-sawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, on the Oise, 12 miles from Virvins. *Pop.* 3,500.

HIRSOWA, *heer'-so-wa*, a fortified town of European Turkey, on the Danube, 64 miles from Ismail. *Pop.* 4,000.

HISPANIOLA, or SAN DOMINGO. (*See* SAN DOMINGO.)

HIT, *hit*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 140 miles from Hillah. It consists of about 170 clay-built houses, and is remarkable for the bitumen and naphtha in its neighbourhood.

HITCHIN, *hitch'-in*, a well-built market-town of Hertford, 16 miles from Bedford. It carries on a trade in malt. The church is a handsome structure of stone, and there are several meeting-houses, a free and a charity school, and almshouses. *Pop.* 7,500.

HITTEROE, *hit'-te-ro*, an island on the coast of Drontheim, in Norway. *Ext.* 30 miles long, by 10 broad. *Pop.* about 4,000, including several small adjacent islands, mostly employed in fishing.

HOADLEY, Benjamin, *hode'-le*, a celebrated English bishop, who was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1706, he commenced his polemical career by remarks on one of Dr. Atterbury's funeral sermons; and in 1708 he answered another sermon of the same author, on the power of charity to cover sin. The year following, he had another controversy with Atterbury on the doctrine of non-resistance, which recommended Hoadley to the notice of the House of Commons, who prayed the queen to bestow preferment on him. On the accession of George I. he was made bishop of Bangor, which see he never visited, but continued in London, preaching and publishing political sermons. One of these, on the spiritual kingdom of Christ, produced a violent dispute called the Bangorian controversy. He was afterwards engaged in a contest with Dr. Hare on the nature of prayer. From Bangor he was removed to Hereford, thence to Salisbury, and lastly to Winchester. In 1735 he made an attack on the orthodox faith, in his "Plain Account of the Lord's Supper," which he treated as a matter of mere indifference. This excited another considerable controversy. A complete edition of his works has been published in 4 vols. folio. B. at Westerham, Kent, 1676; D. 1761.

HOANGHO, or YELLOW RIVER, *ho-ang-ho*, a great river of China, and one of the most prominent features in the geography of that vast empire. It rises near *lat.* 34° N.; *lon.* 98° E. Though broad and rapid, it is in many places so shallow as to be unfavourable for navigation. It is also liable to overflow its banks, so that it has been necessary, in many places, to raise dykes for the defence of the surrounding country. Its length is estimated at about 2,000 miles.

HOBART TOWN, *ho'-bart town*, the capital town of Tasmania, on the Derwent. It is the seat of the governor, and has several public schools. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 42° 53′ S. *Lon.* 157° 26′ E.

HOBBES, Thomas, *hobs*, a celebrated English philosopher, who received his education at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. In 1608 he became tutor to a son of the earl of Devonshire, with whom he made the tour of Europe. On the death of his patron and pupil, he became travelling tutor to a young gentleman, but the countess dowager of Devonshire recalled him into her family to take upon him the education of the young earl. In 1634 he reprinted his translation of Thucydides, the first edition of which appeared in 1628. The same year he attended the earl on his travels, and at Pisa contracted an intimacy with Galileo. In 1642 he printed his book, "De Cive," which procured him many enemies by its dangerous principles. Soon after this he was appointed mathematical tutor to the prince of Wales. In 1650 appeared, in English, his book on Human Nature; and one, "De Corpore Politico; or, the Elements of Law." The next year he published his famous book, entitled "Leviathan," which is full of paradoxical doctrines. At the Restoration he received a pension of £100 per annum, he having formerly supported the royalist cause with great zeal; but in 1665 the parliament passed a censure on his writings, which greatly alarmed him. Hobbes maintained the propriety of making use of bad means to procure a good end; which he thus illustrated: "If I were cast into a deep pit, and the devil should put down his cloven foot, I would readily lay hold of it to get out." Besides the above works, he published "The Wonders of the Peak," a poem; a translation of Homer; "Elements of Philosophy;" "Letter on Liberty and Necessity;" "Six Lessons to the Professors of the Mathematics;" "Marks of absurd Geometry;" &c. B. at Malmesbury, 1588; D. 1679.

HOBHOUSE, John Cam, Baron Broughton, *hob'-house*, a distinguished English politician and writer of books of travel. After receiving his education at Cambridge, he, in 1809, travelled in the East, and on his return, in 1812, published a work called "A Journey into Albania and other Provinces of the Turkish Empire." Lord Byron dedicated the fourth canto of "Childe Harold" to him about the same time. He was in France during the Hundred Days, and, after the battle of Waterloo, wrote "The Letters of an Englishman," in which he declared himself a supporter of the emperor Napoleon. Mainly through the rancour of his political opponents, he was incarcerated in gaol for four years; but this was the means of his attaining to a considerable degree of popularity. He became a member of the House of Commons in 1820, and, at the same time, assisted several members of the Radical party in establishing the "Westminster Review," wherein he opposed, in the most forcible manner, the Tory party under Canning. Becoming more moderate in his political views, he was, in 1831, appointed secretary of state for war in the cabinet of Earl Grey, and, in 1833, secretary of state for Ireland; but, in the same year, lost his seat in the House of Commons, through an inconsistent vote. In 1834 he was elected M.P. for Nottingham. On the accession to power of the Whig party, headed by Lord John Russell, in 1846, he became president of the India Board of Control, in which important office he remained till 1851, when he was again unseated through his change of political opinions. In the same year he was created a peer, under the title of Baron Broughton of Gyford. After a short ministerial career,

as a member of the coalition ministry of 1853, he retired into private life. B. 1786.

HOCHE, Lazarus, *hosh*, general of the French republican army, was the son of an hostler. Being deprived of his father while a child, the rector of St. Germain-en-Laye took him under his care and made him a chorister, after which he became a groom in the royal stables. At the age of 16 he entered the army, and became a corporal in the grenadiers. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution, he obtained a commission, and distinguished himself in several engagements. During the tyranny of Robespierre, he was confined in the Conciergerie several months; but the Thermidorean revolution set him at liberty. He drove the Austrians out of Alsace, and being sent against the royalists at Quiberon, he acted with great cruelty, and put to death the brave Charette. Soon afterwards, he commanded the forces sent to Ireland, but returned in disgrace. He next had the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, with which he defeated the Austrians on the Rhine; but, after a short illness, he died, in 1797, suspected of being poisoned. B. near Versailles, 1768.

HOCHHEIM, *hoke'-heim*, a town of Germany, 4 miles from Mentz. It stands on a hill sloping to the Main, on which are the vineyards producing the true hock, a name improperly given to Rhenish wines generally.

HOCHSTADT, *hoke'-stat*, a town of Franconia, on the Aisch, 15 miles from Bamberg. *Pop.* 1,500.

HOCHSTADT, a town of the Bavarian states, at the influx of the small river Egwied into the Danube, 20 miles from Augsburg. It is noted for the defeat of the French and Bavarians by the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. The action took place between this town and Blenheim, in 1704. *Pop.* 2,500.—The name of several small towns in Germany.

HOEI, *ho'-i*, the name of a number of towns and cities of the Chinese empire.

HOEL I., *ho'-el*, duke of Brittany in 509, who, driven by Clovis from his estates, became an exile in England; but returned in 513, and obtained possession of his domains by force. D. 545.—II. Son and successor of the above, was killed by his brother Canor, while hunting, in 547.

HOF, HOFF, or STADT ZUM HOF, *hof*, a town of Franconia, on the Saale, 30 miles from Bayreuth. It has manufactures of woollens, cotton, and leather; also extensive breweries. *Pop.* 8,300.—The name, also, of several other small German towns.

HOFER, Andrew, *ho'-fer*, a distinguished Tyrolese patriot, and leader of his countrymen against the Bavarian and French invaders of the Tyrolese mountains. When the treaty of Presburg was signed, by which Napoleon I. transferred the Tyrol to his allies the Bavarians, Hofer was a rich innkeeper and dealer in cattle and wine. By his great natural eloquence and the exercise of his power as a wealthy citizen, Hofer stirred his countrymen into a revolt against the Bavarians and French. The mountaineers were assisted by an Austrian army of 10,000 men, and in the spring of 1809 fell upon the advancing columns of the Bavarians, while marching through the narrow defiles, defeated them with great slaughter, and recovered every fortress in the Tyrol from the enemy. Upon this, Napoleon sent three armies against the mountaineers, one of which defeated the Tyrolese, and put a large number of the inhabitants, male and female, to death. But in May, 1809, Hofer led his countrymen against the Bavarian army, defeated it, and once more set his country free. The Austrians were, however, compelled to evacuate the country a few months later; whereupon he and his countrymen were left alone in the struggle, and at the outset the invaders were victorious; but after several desperate engagements, the Tyrolese were at length successful against the French, from whom they captured 25 pieces of cannon. On the 12th of August, 1809, Marshal Lefebvre, with an army of 23,000 French and Bavarians, and 2,000 cavalry, was defeated by 18,000 armed Tyrolese in a battle which lasted from five in the morning until midnight; thus freeing their native land a third time. Hofer was now proclaimed the head of the province; but his power lasted only a short time; for in October of the same year, an army of 50,000 French and Bavarians, all veteran troops, was marched against him; whereupon he was compelled to seek refuge in the mountains, where he was betrayed by a false friend, a priest named Douay. He was taken and conveyed to Mantua, where, after a trial by court-martial, he was condemned to be shot. In his short, but exceedingly brilliant career, which lasted less than one year, he thrice delivered his country; and for his services the emperor of Austria pensioned his widow and family, created his son a noble, and raised a fine marble statue to his memory in the cathedral of Innsbrück. B. at St. Leonard, in the Tyrol, 1767; shot at Mantua, 1810.

HOFFMAN, *hofe'-man*, Charles Fenno, an American poet and novelist, who, after leaving Columbia College, was called to the bar at New York, where he practised during three years; but, compelled by the state of his health to travel in the prairies, he published, in 1834, a record of his wanderings, under the title of "A Winter in the West," which obtained a considerable share of popularity. This was followed by "Wild Scenes in the Forest and Prairie," in 1837, and the romance of "Greyslaer," in 1840. He had also been one of the founders of the "Knickerbocker Magazine;" but soon retired from its direction. From the above period to the present time he has been one of the most active and successful contributors to the American magazines, for one of which,—"The American Monthly," he wrote his novel of "Vanderlyn." In 1842 he published a collected edition of his poems, under the title of "A Vigil of Faith, and other Poems." For nearly two years he was at the head of the "Literary World," in which he wrote his sketches and essays, under the title of "Sketches of Society." An unfortunate attack of mental alienation, in 1849, suddenly stopped his brilliant career, during which, save for his love of the horrible and repulsive, he might have claimed the first rank among American novelists. B. at New York, 1806.

HOFFMAN, Maurice, an eminent physician, who took his doctor's degree at Padua in 1648; he was made professor of anatomy and surgery at Altdorf, and, the year following, professor of physic. In 1653 he obtained the professorship of botany, to which was added the direction of the physic-garden. He is author of several works on medical botany. B. 1622; D. 1698.

HOFFMAN, John Maurice, son of the above, studied under his father, and, in 1674, took his doctor's degree. In 1681 he was chosen professor of physic. He was also appointed physician to the margrave of Anspach, and, on the death of his father, he succeeded him. B. 1653; D. 1727.

HOFFMAN, Frederick, a celebrated physician, who was chosen professor of physic at Halle, in 1693, which situation he retained till his death. His works, under the title of "A Complete System of Medicine," have been published at Geneva, in 6 vols. B. at Halle, 1660; D. 1742.

HOFFMAN, John James, professor of Greek at Basle, who is known as the author of a work of great labour and value,—"A Universal Historical Dictionary," in Latin, published first in 2 vols. folio, and afterwards enlarged to 4 vols. He also wrote a History of the Popes, in Latin. B. 1635; D. 1706.

HOFFMANN, Augustus Henry, of Fallersleben, a popular German poet, the son of a burgomaster at Fallersleben, who published, in 1820, "The Fragments of Otfried." In the same year, he undertook a journey along the banks of the Rhine and in Holland, with the view of collecting the scattered fragments of the popular poetry of the middle ages. In 1823 he was appointed conservator of the Breslau University library, and soon afterwards published his "Unpolitical Songs," which caused him to become very popular. He has written songs for children, for workmen, and for peasants; indeed, as a poet, he may be said to write only for the simplest among his countrymen. He has also contributed a number of very valuable philological articles to the best periodicals in Germany. B. 1798.

HOG ISLAND, *hog*, one of the smaller Shetland islands.—The name, also, of several small islands on the coast of North Carolina, Virginia, Rhode Island; likewise of several islands in the Eastern seas.

HOG ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Ireland, in the county of Kerry.

HOG'S HEAD, a cape of Ireland, forming the eastern

boundary of Ballinaskelling Bay. *Lat.* 51° 45′ N. *Lon.* 10° 15′ W.

HOGARTH, William, *ho'-garth*, a celebrated painter and pictorial satirist of morals, was apprenticed to an engraver of arms, &c. on silver plate. In 1718, being 21 years of age, he set up for himself, his first employment being the engraving of coats of arms, ciphers, and shop-bills. In 1724 he undertook to execute plates for booksellers, the chief of which are the prints to "Hudibras" and the illustrations to "Mortraye's Travels." His first performance as a painter was a representation of Wanstead Assembly, the portraits being taken from life. In 1730 he married a daughter of Sir James Thornhill, in whose academy he had studied drawing from the living figure. After gaining some pecuniary profit and fame by the publication of a series of small etchings representing London life and folly, he afterwards began to paint portraits; but soon abandoned this line of pictorial art, as being too full of drudgery for a man of invention and original genius. In 1733 appeared his "Harlot's Progress,"—prints which stamped his reputation, and were followed by other works of the same class, admirably executed. Soon after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he went to France, and while at Calais, began to sketch the gate of the town, for which he was taken up, but was soon released. This circumstance he ridiculed in an excellent caricature. In 1753 he published his "Analysis of Beauty." The sale of engravings of his pictures, executed by himself, was so great, that, notwithstanding they were largely pirated, he was enabled to set up his carriage. His "Rake's Progress," "Marriage à la Mode," "March to Finchley," as well as many other works, have constituted him one of the greatest satirists of the worldly vices and weaknesses that have ever lived; while his fine and solid, though unpretending efforts as a colorist, have marked him as one of the best painters of the early English school. He is the greatest master of caricature the world has seen. B. in London, 1697; D. 1764.

HOGG, James, *hog*, generally known as the Ettrick Shepherd, a Scotch poet of considerable genius. His forefathers had been shepherds for many generations, and he himself, previously to his poetical career, followed the same pursuit. In 1801, while acting as shepherd to Mr. Laidlaw, of Blackhouse, Sir Walter Scott became acquainted with him, and engaged him to collect materials for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." In 1803 he published a collection of poems, under the title of "The Mountain Bard," which, together with a couple of prizes obtained from the Highland Society for essays on the rearing and management of sheep, made him the possessor of a sum amounting to £300. With this money he took a farm, which was a failure; and after in vain seeking employment as a shepherd, he, "in utter desperation," as he said, "took his plaid about his shoulders, determined, since no better could be, to push his fortune as a literary man." From this period he laboured busily in the field of literature, with varying success. He contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" and other periodicals, wrote "Madoc the Moor," "The Pilgrim of the Sun," and produced a volume of poems,—some original, some ancient,—entitled "Jacobite Relics of Scotland." "The Altrive Tales," "A Volume of Lay Sermons," and many other works, issued from his fertile but somewhat wild fancy. On his marriage, in 1814, the duke of Buccleuch made him a present of a farm; but the management of it appears to have been so bad as to have made it a bequest of little value to the irregular poet. B. in the Forest of Ettrick, Selkirkshire, 1772; D. at his farm at Altrive, 1835.

HOGSTIES, THE, *hog'-stise*, a dangerous reef of rocks among the Bahamas, 40 miles from Great Mague.

HOGUE, LA, *hoge*, a town of France, in Normandy, in the department of La Manche. It was the scene, in 1692, of a famous sea-fight between the French fleet and the English. *Pop.* 2,000.

HOHENLINDEN, *ho-hen-lin'-den*, a village of Bavaria, 20 miles from Munich, noted for the defeat of the Austrian army in 1800, by the French, under Moreau.

HOHENLOHE, Prince of, *ho-hen-lo'-e*, general of artillery in the service of the emperor. He distinguished himself in Transylvania against the Turks, in 1789; and in the campaign against France, in 1792, he gained great reputation, particularly in the battles of Famars and Mermal. D. 1796.

HOHENSTEIN, *ho'-hen-stine*, a town of Saxony, with a manufacture of cotton stuffs, and mines of silver and arsenic in the neighbourhood, 6 miles from Chemnitz. *Pop.* 5,000.—Also the name of several small towns in Germany.

HOHENZOLLERN, *ho-hen-tsol'-lern*, one of the most ancient reigning houses of Germany, said to have sprung from Tassillon, duke of Bavaria, in the 8th century. It owes its name to a château situate on the Zollernberg, supposed to have been built by Rudolph II., count of Zollern, whose two sons, Frederick and Conrad, became the chiefs of the two principal lines of the royal house,—the line of Swabia and the line of Franconia; from which, in 1417, sprang the electors of Brandenburg, who afterwards became the kings of Prussia.

HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN, *ho-hen-tsol'-lern hesh'-ing-en*, a principality inclosed between Wurtemberg and the two portions of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, made over to Prussia in 1849. *Pop.* 20,000.

HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN, *ho-hen-tsol'-lern sish'-ma-ring-en*, a former principality of Germany. *Area*, 335 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.

HOLBACH, Baron d', *hole-bak*, a rich German noble, who went to Paris while young, and there embraced the sceptical doctrines professed by those who were called the "Philosophical School," previous to the revolution of 1791. He wrote a large number of works of an atheistical nature, most of which were condemned by the Parliament of Paris, and placed in the Index Expurgatorius of Rome. He also composed and translated several works on chemistry, mineralogy, and the natural sciences. B. at Heidesheim, 1723; D. at Paris, 1789.

HOLBEACH, *hol'-beech*, a market town of Lincolnshire, 12 miles from Boston. The church is a fine Gothic structure. *Pop.* 3,621.

HOLBECK, *hol'-bek*, a township of Yorkshire, about a mile from Leeds. *Pop.* 14,000, mostly employed in woollen factories.

HOLBEIN, John, or Hans, *hole'-bine*, a famous portrait-painter and skilful architect, who was instructed



HOLBEIN.

in his art by his father. For the town-house of Basle, he painted a fine picture of our Saviour's passion, and for the fish-market of the same town a Dance of Peasants, and Dance of Death, the last of which has been engraved in a series of plates. He visited England in the reign of Henry VIII., who liberally patronized him, on the recommendation of Sir Thomas More. He painted a

number of portraits of the king and the highest nobility, as well as several historical pieces. B. about 1498; D. in London, of the plague, 1554.

HOLBERG, Louis, Baron de, *hole'-bairg*, a celebrated Danish writer, called the Plautus of his country, who abandoned a military career for one of letters; and was, in 1716, appointed professor in the University of Copenhagen. From that time he wrote especially for the theatre, and produced a large number of plays, which have caused his countrymen to regard him as the founder of dramatic art in Denmark. He wrote also a history of Denmark and an Ecclesiastical History. B. at Bergen, 1684; D. at Copenhagen, 1754.

HOLCROFT, Thomas, *hol'-kroft*, an English playwright and translator of dramas, &c. He was the son of a shoemaker, and became, when very young, a stable-boy in one of the racing stables of Newmarket. At the age of 17 he quitted this employment, and, for several years, led the life of a tramping shoemaker and wandering schoolmaster, all the while working sedulously at the task of self-education. At 21 he married, and, soon after, contributed a few articles to the *Whitehall Evening Post*; subsequently he left London to become a strolling player. After following the career of an actor for some time, and appearing on the London stage, he, in 1780, commenced writing for the theatre. He was one of the most fertile dramatic authors of his day, and was among the first to introduce to the London stage the system of adaptation from the French. He also wrote several novels and a sceptical poem; but it is as a translator of plays that he is chiefly known. His life has been published, and an abridged version of it issued by Messrs. Longman in their "Travellers' Library." B. in London, 1745; D. 1809.

HOLDERNESS, *hol'-der-ness*, a fertile district of Yorkshire, lying between the river Humber and the North Sea. *Pop.* 21,000.

HOLEŠCHAU, *hol'-e-shou*, a town of Moravia, 44 miles from Brunn. *Pop.* 5,300.

HOLINSHED, Raphael, *hol'-in-shed*, a celebrated old English chronicler, whose work is considered highly important by English historians. Nothing certain is known of his profession, but his annals show that he possessed considerable learning. His "Chronicles" were first published in 1577, in 2 vols. folio; and again in 1587 in three. B. uncertain when; D. about 1580.

HOLIS, or HOLITSCH, *hol'-litch*, a town of Hungary, on the Morawa, 46 miles from Presburg. It has several churches and religious establishments. *Manf.* Pottery. *Pop.* 4,333.

HOLKAR, Mulhar Rao, *hol'-kar*, a Mahratta soldier, who, for his military services, received a grant of territory in Malwa in 1737, and subsequently made himself chief of more than half of the same province. D. 1766.

HOLKAR, Jeswunt Rao, a daring military adventurer, who proclaimed himself a relative of the above, and at the head of a large army, collected by his ability and tact, defeated Scindia, the most powerful of the Mahratta chieftains, in 1802, and established himself in Malwa. Hereupon, the Marquis Wellesley, who was at that time governor-general of India, proclaimed war against him; but, after a struggle of nearly three years, a peace was concluded, by which he was allowed to retain the greater portion of his territories. His violent temper subsequently culminated in madness, and he passed the closing years of his life in confinement. D. 1811.

HOLLAND, Henry Fox, *hol'-land*, first lord, was secretary of war under Walpole in 1746, and afterwards paymaster-general of the forces. George III. created him a peer in 1762. He had several sons, one of whom was the celebrated orator Charles Fox. (*See* FOX.) B. 1705; D. 1774.

HOLLAND, Henry Richard Vassall Fox, third lord, nephew of the celebrated orator, and, like him, the champion of public liberty. In 1806 he became lord privy seal in the Grenville-Fox ministry; and in 1814-15 he denounced the war against Napoleon. He greatly aided in the abolition of the Corporation and Test Acts, as well as strongly advocated parliamentary reform. In 1805 he published the "Memoirs of Lope de Vega," and other works, and afterwards translated three comedies from the Spanish. His lordship's house at Kensington was, for a very lengthened period, a hospitable resort for the distinguished in literature and politics. B. 1773; D. at Holland House, 1840.

HOLLAND, Henry, a distinguished English architect, the favourite of George IV. when prince of Wales. His personal history is unknown; but of his works we may mention that he designed Carlton House and the Pavilion at Brighton for his patron, though this last was afterwards improved by Nash. (*See* NASH.) He was the architect of Drury-lane Theatre; but this building was destroyed by fire in 1809. The India House, in Leadenhall Street, was also his design. B. about 1746; D. 1806.

HOLLAND, Sir Henry, an eminent English physician, who, after graduating M.D. at the University of Edinburgh, in 1811, went to London, where he rapidly acquired consideration as a physician. In 1840, he became physician in ordinary to H.R.H. Prince Albert, and in 1852 was appointed to the same duties towards her majesty. He has written a work, entitled "Medical Notes and Reflections," which is regarded by the medical body as being very valuable. In 1853, he was raised to the dignity of a baronet, in consideration of his professional knowledge. Is also a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the Royal Society. B. at Knutsford, Cheshire, 1788.

HOLLAND, Philemon, an English writer, fellow of Trinity College; among the works of whose industrious life may be mentioned the translation of Pliny's "Natural History," and Camden's "Britannia." He was also an eminent practiser of the healing art in his day. B. at Chelmsford, 1551; D. 1636.

HOLLAND, KINGDOM OF. (*See* NETHERLANDS, THE.)

HOLLAND, NEW. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

HOLLAND, NORTH and SOUTH, two maritime provinces of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded W. by the German Ocean, S. by Zealand, E. by the Zuyder Zee and the province of Utrecht. They consist of a narrow peninsula and some islands, the length of the peninsula being about 90 miles, and its breadth varying from 25 to 40. *Area*, about 2,150 square miles. *Desc.* A continued flat, which lies so low as to be under the level of the sea at high water, the tide being prevented from overflowing the country by means of natural sand-banks, or downs, and immense artificial dykes. The numerous canals and ditches which traverse the province, in all directions, are likewise provided with dykes, and serve not only to promote internal communication, but to drain the land of superfluous water. *Rivers.* The Rhine and Maese, or Maas; and in addition to these two great rivers, which water these provinces in common with the rest of the Netherlands, there are several smaller rivers,—the Vecht, the Amstel, the Zaam, the Schie, the Rotte, and the Spaaren; but they have so little current as to be more properly considered as canals or watercourses. *Lakes.* The principal is that of Haarlem. (*See* HAARLEM.) *Climate and Pro.* The soil is in general productive, consisting of a deep rich loam. From the humidity of both soil and climate, not much land is under tillage, and that little is in South Holland. The crops principally cultivated are wheat, madder, tobacco, hemp, and flax. The principal agricultural wealth consists in the pastures, which are almost unrivalled in the abundance and luxuriance of the grass which they produce; and on this are fed large numbers of cattle, many of which are exported to Great Britain. *Manf.* A variety of articles; viz., linen, woollen, and leather; also paper, wax, refined sugar, starch, and, in certain districts, pottery and tiles. Large quantities of gin, or "hollands," are likewise distilled, particularly at Schiedam, near the Maas. *Cities and Towns* in N. Holland. Amsterdam, Haarlem, and Zaardam; in S. Holland, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, and Dort. *Pop.* 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 51° 40′ and 53° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 4° and 5° 20′ E.—Holland, in the middle ages, was governed by counts or earls, and subsequently fell under the dominion of Spain; after its emancipation from which, it was ruled, with some interruptions, by the house of Orange. (*See* Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic.") In 1795 it was conquered by the French; and afterwards, under Napoleon, reduced into a province of France, the emperor's brother Louis being created king of Holland. It was freed in 1813, and, from that period, the history of these provinces forms a part of that of the larger government of the Netherlands.

HOLLAND, PARTS OF, a division of Lincolnshire, on

the North Sea. In this district is Holland Fen, containing upwards of 20,000 acres, drained and inclosed. *Area*, upwards of 250,000 acres. *Pop.* 75,000.—Holland, with various prefixes, is the name of three parishes in England.

HOLLAR, Wenceslaus, *holl'-lar*, a distinguished draughtsman and etcher during the 17th century, whose drawings of old London have a peculiar value with the antiquarian and historian. He was educated for the profession of law, at Prague, but abandoned it for the more congenial pursuits of drawing and engraving, obtaining instruction therein from Matthew Marian, an engraver, who had worked for Vandyke and Rubens. At the outset of his artistic career, he travelled from one great German town to another, copying the pictures of great painters, and making perspective views of cities, towns, and remarkable localities, becoming very celebrated for his drawings of the Rhine and Danube. In 1636, Howard, earl of Arundel, met him at Cologne, and at once took him under his patronage. On leaving Germany, the earl brought Hollar with him to England, where he commenced his artistic labours with the "Prospect of Greenwich," which he executed in two plates, in 1637. Two years afterwards, he drew the portraits of the royal family for the great plate of the Entrance of Queen Marie de Medici into England, on a visit to her daughter, Henrietta Maria, queen of England. During the civil war he was taken prisoner by the parliamentarians, and deprived of his liberty for some time; but, on his release, he went to Antwerp. Returning to England in 1652, he executed the etchings for Dugdale's "Monasticon" and his "History of St. Paul's," besides a very large number of other views and drawings. According to one authority, he etched as many as 2,400 prints. Though he had been so laborious an artist, it is recorded that, at the age of 70, he had an execution in his house; whereupon the worthy old man requested only to be left to die in his bed. B. at Prague, 1607; D. in London, 1677.

HOLMAN, James, *hol'-man*, generally known as the Blind Traveller, served, in his early years, in the royal navy, and took part in the wars against the French. At the age of 25 he lost his sight; but, notwithstanding this melancholy infirmity, he, in 1819, commenced his wanderings by travelling over France, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland; an account of which he published in 1822. He had been made, several years previously, a naval Knight of Windsor. He again set out, in 1822, and embarked for St. Petersburg, intending to travel through the Russian empire, and to enter Mongolia and China, after having visited Eastern Siberia; but when he had arrived at Irkutsk, an order from the czar Alexander commanded his return, and he was conducted as a state prisoner back to the German frontier. When he reached England, he published an account of his wanderings, in two volumes. His Russian journey was intended as the commencement of a series of travels and voyages round the world, which he afterwards performed, and which occupied him five years to accomplish. In 1834 he published his work, "Travels Round the World," in 4 volumes. His last wanderings were in the Danubian provinces, in 1843-44. B. about 1787; D. 1857.

HOLME, *holm*, the name of numerous parishes, townships, &c., in England. Various distinguishing affixes are joined to the name.

HOLME, a parish of Orkney, giving name to Holme Sound, which leads into the German Ocean by Stromness. Several of the Orkney islets have also this prefix.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, *holms*, an American poet and physician, who has earned, by his poetical works, the title of one of the best lyrical writers of his country. After completing his education at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, he became a doctor of medicine, and visited Europe. Returning to America, he established himself at Boston in 1836, and in 1838 was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in the college at Dartmouth, and later to Harvard University, the most ancient college in the United States. He has written several valuable medical works, but his fame is due to his poetical effusions, which he has contributed to many of the best American periodicals, and which he has collected under the title of "Holmes's Poetical Works." These have been reprinted in England, and have met with considerable success. B. 1809.

HOLMFIRTH, *holm'-firth*, a township of Yorkshire, 5 miles from Huddersfield. In 1852, this place was wholly overwhelmed by a terrible inundation, caused by the bursting of the Bilberry dam reservoir.

HOLOFERNES, *hol-o-fer'-nees*, a general in Nabucadonosar's army, who invaded Judæa, and was killed, during his sleep, by Judith (*see* JUDITH), B.C. 650.

HOLSTEIN, *holl'-stine*, an extensive duchy of Germany, and a dependency of Denmark, bounded W. and S. by the German Ocean and the Elbe, E. by the Baltic, and N. by Schleswig. *Area*, 3,250 square miles. *Desc.* A generally level surface, with low hills towards the E.; the extensive pastures in the S. and W. being secured against the inundations of the ocean by artificial dykes. *Rivers.* The Elbe, Eider, and Stor. *Lakes.* Numerous, the principal being the Ploen or Ploensee. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, and oats; potatoes, hemp, and flax, with some hops and fruit; its principal wealth, however, is in its pastures. *Minerals.* Lime and salt. *Towns.* Altona, Rendsburg, Kiel, and Gluckstadt. *Inhabitants and Religion.* The Holsteiners are mostly German in language and predilections, and are generally Lutherans. The king of Denmark had originally a seat at the German diet, on account of his Holstein possessions, but in 1806, on the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine, this privilege was lost. In 1815, on the establishment of the Germanic confederation by the congress of Vienna, he was re-admitted into that body. In 1848, this duchy, with Schleswig, attempted to gain its independence; but, after some severe fighting, was reduced to obedience in 1850. There is but little doubt, however, that the embers of disaffection to Denmark still exist. *Pop.* 550,000. *Lat.* between 54° 26′ and 53° 29′ N. *Lon.* between 9° and 11° E.

HOLSTEIN, the house of, a princely German family, which includes the royal line of Denmark and the collateral branches of Holstein-Sonderburg and the ducal line of Holstein-Gottorp, which last is again divided into two branches, the elder being the reigning line of Russia, while the younger is represented by Gustavus, prince of Wasa, a field-marshal in the Austrian service, and also by the Oldenburg family.

HOLT, *holte*, the name of several parishes, townships, and boroughs, both in England and Wales, with small populations.

HOLTON, *hole'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England with a small number of inhabitants.

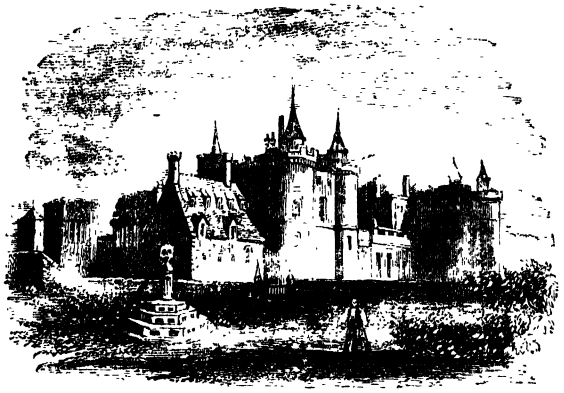
HOLWICK, *holl'-wik*, a township of Yorkshire, 12 miles from Barnard-castle, in the neighbourhood of which is one of the finest cataracts in England, caused by the fall of the river Tees.

HOLY ISLAND, or LINDISFARN, *ho'-ly*, jutting out into the German Ocean from the coast of Northumberland, but belonging to Durham, is really a peninsula, although insulated at high water. It is about 8 miles from Berwick, and may be crossed by horses and carriages, if they avoid the quicksands, every ebb tide. *Desc.* A continued plain, about 9 miles in circumference, one half being sand-hills forming a rabbit-warren, the remainder being fertile. *Area.* About 1,000 acres; but the parish, in which are included the Farne Islands, about 7 miles distant, has about 3,320. *Desc.* The soil is rich. On the south of the island lies the town, inhabited principally by fishermen, but frequented also for sea-bathing. In a bay on the E. is a small harbour, well known to seamen for the shelter it affords during an easterly gale; and on the opposite side stand the remains of an ancient castle. Near the town are the ruins of an old abbey. The Danes, in 900, destroyed the latter, when the bishopric was transferred to Durham. *Pop.* about 1,000, chiefly engaged in lobster and other fisheries.

HOLYHEAD, *hol-i-hed'*, an island, seaport, borough, and parish of Wales, situate off the W. coast of the isle of Anglesey, with which it is connected by a long causeway, which may be crossed at low water, 23 miles from Bangor. *Desc.* Generally a barren rock, but there is some sheep-pasture; and terminating to the N. in a bold headland composed of serpentine rock, which has been hollowed out by the ocean into many caves, the resort of flocks of sea-fowl. The town consists principally of a long street, and has assembly-rooms, a church, and market-place. It is now a place

of considerable importance, being connected by the Chester and Holyhead Railway with all the principal cities and towns of England, and having become the great port of communication to the Irish capital, and the rendezvous of the mail-packets. A harbour and pier, 900 feet long, has been constructed, to allow vessels to land or sail at all times of the tide, and a lighthouse has been built on this. Two other lighthouses are erected on the adjacent islands of N. and S. Stack. Holyhead is also in communication with the Irish coast by a submarine telegraph, which is 75 miles long, and lands at Kingstown. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 53° 20′ N. *Lon.* 4° 37′ W.

HOLYROOD. (*See* EDINBURGH.)



HOLYROOD PALACE.

HOLYSTONE, *ho'-le-stone*, a parish of Northumberland, 6 miles from Rothbury. *Pop.* 450.—This place doubtless takes its name from its connection with the first baptism of many of its inhabitants, as Bede tells us that 3,000 persons were baptized here, on the introduction of Christianity into Northumberland.

HOLYWELL, *ho'-li-wel*, a town and parish of Flintshire, on the Holyhead and Chester Railway, 15 miles from Chester. In its vicinity are lead, copper, and zinc mines. *Manf.* Copper and brass, cottons and galloons. Its easy access to the sea, and the vicinity of the Flintshire coal-pits, render it a valuable site. The stream issuing from the remarkable Holy Well of St. Winifred, the most copious spring in Britain, boils up with violence as from a caldron, and sends forth every minute upwards of 20 tons of the purest water. Advantage is taken of this immense flow of water, by connecting it with machinery. The town is well built; it has several churches and chapels. *Pop.* 12,000.—There are a parish in Huntingdonshire and a township in Northumberland of the same name.

HOMBERG, *hom'-bairg*, William, a celebrated chemist, who, at first, entered the army, but quitted it to practise the law, which he also abandoned, and applied himself to the study of the sciences, particularly botany, medicine, and chemistry, to improve himself in which he travelled through various countries. In 1682 he settled in France, and abjured the Protestant religion; but being disappointed in his expectations, he went to Rome, and practised physic. He afterwards returned to Paris, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and chemist and physician to the duke of Orleans. He discovered the properties of the Bologna stone, and its phosphoric appearance after calcination. Some of his scientific essays are printed in the Memoirs of the Academy of France. B. 1652; D. at Paris, 1715.

HOMBERG, the name of several small towns in Germany.

HOMBURG, *hom'-boorg*, a town of Central Germany, 9 miles from Frankfort. *Manf.* Stockings; but it is best known as the resort of travellers for the twofold purposes of gaining advantage from the use of its mineral springs and attending its gaming-tables. *Pop.* 4,500.

HOME, *home*, a district of Upper Canada, bounded by the lakes Huron and Ontario, and the districts of Newcastle, Gore, and London. Lake Simcoe and the rivers Talbot, Nottasawaja, and Severn are in it; and Toronto is its chief town.—HOME BAY is to the N. of Cumberland Island, British America. *Lat.* 68° 30′ N. *Lon.* 68° W.

HOME, Henry, Lord Kaimes, a Scotch judge and elegant writer, who became senior lord of session in Scotland. He wrote "Essays upon several subjects concerning British Antiquities," 1764; "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion," "Historical Law," "The Principles of Equity," "The Elements of Criticism," 3 vols. 8vo; "The History of Man." B. 1696; D. 1782.

HOME, John, a Scottish divine and dramatic author, who, while acting as minister of the kirk, wrote his tragedy of "Douglas," which was represented with the greatest success at Edinburgh. This work, notwithstanding its purity of thought and language, evoked the indignation of the elders of the kirk, and the author was compelled to retire to England, where he obtained a pension from Lord Bute. He afterwards wrote four more tragedies, which, however, did not obtain the popularity of "Douglas," and which are now never heard of in the theatre. B. about 1722 D. 1808.

HOMER, *ho'-mer*, the most ancient and celebrated of the Greek poets, but of whose birthplace, station in life, and actual existence, in point of fact, the most diverse opinions are held by the learned of modern days. The honour of his birthplace was disputed by seven Greek cities. According to one tradition, he was the natural son of a young orphan girl of Smyrna, who lived on the banks of the Meles, and called her son after it, Melesigenes. It further relates, that Phemius, who kept a school for music and belles-lettres at Smyrna, having fallen in love with his mother, married her and adopted Homer, who, on his death, succeeded him as master of the school. Subsequently, having conceived the idea of the "Iliad," he travelled in order to gather knowledge of men and localities for his great work; but being badly treated by his fellow-countrymen on his return, he left Smyrna and established himself at Chios, where he set up a school. Becoming blind in his old age, he was overtaken by poverty, and compelled to earn his bread by wandering from city to city and reciting his verses. Finally, according to this version of his life, he is said to have died in the little isle of Ios, one of the Cyclades. Homer's greatest works are two epic poems. In the "Iliad," which contains twenty-four rhapsodies or chants, are recited the story of Achilles' revenge upon Agamemnon for depriving him of his mistress Briseis; the misfortunes which the Greeks suffered in consequence while besieging Troy, and the death of Hector at the hands of Achilles, who, to avenge the death of his friend Patroclus, killed the Trojan hero. (*See* HECTOR.) In the "Odyssey," the story of the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his homeward journey from Troy to his kingdom of Ithaca is told. The "Batrachomyomachia; or, Battle of the Frogs and Mice," and the "Homeric Hymns," are by some allowed to be the work of this poet, while others consider them spurious. The whole of these works are written in the Ionian dialect. Both the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" have always been considered as the great beginning of all literature, though each shines with a lustre different from the other. In the "Iliad" grandeur of conception, beauty and simplicity of plan, a soaring imagination, rich and sublime images, are the characteristic excellencies. In the "Odyssey," a plan less regular, an imagination less brilliant, are to be

discovered; but it nevertheless commands delight by its strong interest and its entrancing style. In addition to these intrinsic beauties, the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" have preserved the theological traditions, the names and origin of nations, and the description and situation of cities and towns. The poems of Homer, according to the most learned critics, were composed anterior to the invention of writing, and were for a long time preserved by memory alone. They are said to have been interpolated and abridged by the rhapsodists, or Homeridæ (*see* HOMERIDÆ), who selected from them the most interesting episodes for recital. Pisistratus, or, as some others maintain, his son Hipparchus, was the first person who collected and arranged these poems, which were afterwards revised and divided into twenty-four books each, by the grammarians under the Ptolemies, who thus gave them the form in which we now possess them. Some learned critics—Wolf at their head—have put forth a theory that Homer never existed, and that the poems which have come down to us under his name are only a collected version of fragments which had been composed and sung by various authors, whom he terms Homeridæ, and who formed a species of school. Another set of scholars hold that the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" are not the work of the same author, but that the latter is a very much later production than the former. Again, the derivation of the word Homer has been variously given by different schools of critics; each adopting that which best agrees with its own theory. One, the partisan of common tradition, translates the name by *blind*; others, by *hostage*, pretending that Homer was a hostage in a war which was raging between the inhabitants of Smyrna and Colophon; others, finally, assert that the word is derived from *homereo*, 'collector;' which would seem to show that we owe these poems to a compiler, who only collected scattered fragments, and united them into an harmonious whole. So far as our limits would permit us, we have endeavoured to sketch the theories which are held relating to this, the most interesting literary question in the world. Those who would seek more complete information on the subject, should turn to Thirlwall's "History of Greece," vol. i.; Gladstone's "Homeric Age;" and if they would desire to go still deeper, to the works of Heyne, and the "Lexilogus" of Buttmann; both the latter being German writers. Hobbes, Chapman, Pope, and Cowper have translated Homer. Pope's version is the best known; but it is only a poor reflection of the vigorous original. Chapman's is the best old translation. A very excellent translation is that by Brandreth, published by Pickering. Homer is said by some to have lived between the 10th and 9th centuries B.C.

HOMERIDÆ, *ho-mer'-i-de*, a race of rhapsodists or singers, with regard to whom there are three theories:—1. That they were the descendants of Homer. 2. That they were poets of an early epoch, but of a regular school, whose works Homer collected and arranged in a complete form. 3. That they were a race of wandering minstrels, who, coming after Homer, imitated him, added to, and interpolated his works.

HOMINGTON, *hom'-ing-ton*, a parish of Wiltshire, 3 miles from Salisbury. *Pop.* 176.—Its church contains a monument to the memory of a man who has, perhaps, attained the greatest age in modern times,—G. Stanley, who died, aged 151 years, in 1719.

HOMPESCH, Ferdinand de, *hom'-pesk*, the last grand master of the order of the Knights of Malta, who was invested with that dignity in 1797. Bribed, it is asserted, by the money and promises of the "Directory," he surrendered to the French fleet which was conveying Buonaparte and his army to Egypt. He was conducted to Trieste. Subsequently, he protested against the usurpation of the French, and abdicated his sovereignty in favour of the emperor of Russia, Paul I. He wandered about Germany for some years, but finally took refuge in France. B. at Dusseldorf, 1744; D. 1803.

HONAN, *ho'-nan*, a city of China, in the province of the same name; the latter having a *pop.* of upwards of 23,000,000. *Lat.* 34° 40′ N. *Lon.* 112° 29′ E.

HONDA, *hon'-da*, a town of New Granada, S. America, on the Magdalena, 55 miles from Bogota. *Pop.* 6,000.—The BAY OF HONDA is on the N. coast of New Granada. *Lat.* 12° 20′ N. *Lon.* 71° 50′ W.

HONDURAS, BRITISH, or BELIZE, *hon-dur'-rus*, a British settlement on the E. coast of Central America, bounded N. by Yucatan, W. by Vera Paz, E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Guatemala. *Length*, 390 miles; *breadth*, 150. *Area*, 10,370 square miles. *Desc.* It is of a hot and moist temperature, and the soil is of great fertility. *Climate.* The coast being open to the sea, the easterly breezes, which blow from the bay during nine months of the year, temper the not excessive heat. From June to September heavy rains fall, and this is the most unhealthy season. *Zoology.* The red tiger, black tiger, tiger-cat, leopard, other wild animals, and game are found. This country belonged to the Mosquito Indians, who never were subdued by the Spaniards, though they were very cruelly treated by them. These Indians, however, were friendly to the British, who accordingly made settlements in the country. It is governed by a superintendent subordinate to Jamaica. The possession of this territory by the British has formed the subject of much diplomatic correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and the United States. *Pop.* Unascertained.

HONDURAS, a state of the Central American republic, bounded N. by the Gulf of Honduras, S. by Nicaragua, E. by the Mosquito territory, W. by Guatemala. *Area*, 7,000 square miles. *Pop.* 300,000.

HONDURAS, BAY OF, a large and convenient bay, situate between Cape Honduras, in *lat.* 15° N., and that of Coteche, at the E. extremity of the province of Yucatan, in 21° N. It is formed by the coast of the province of Honduras on the S., and that of Yucatan on the W. It is well known from the settlements which the British made in it for the cutting down of mahogany and dye-woods. The principal of these is the town of Balize, or Belize (*see* BALIZE), on the coast of Yucatan, placed at the mouth of the river of that name.

HONE, William, *hone*, a political pamphleteer and compiler of popular antiquities, began life in an attorney's office, at first in London, and subsequently at Chatham. In 1800 he established himself as a bookseller in Lambeth Walk, from which he removed to St. Martin's Churchyard, as the locality was then termed. In 1806, he commenced his singular literary career by issuing an edition of Shaw's "Gardener." An attempt at establishing a savings bank, as well as a new publishing speculation, followed, both being failures. In 1811, he was appointed by the booksellers their "trade auctioneer," and a short time before, had been engaged in the compilation of the index to Froissart. But he was quite unfitted for business, and while engaged in the above post he was occupied in investigating the abuses in lunatic asylums: he was soon a bankrupt for the second time. His family now consisted of seven children, and he gained a livelihood by writing for the "Critical Review" and the "British Lady's Magazine." He next opened a bookseller's shop in Fleet Street, but his ill-fortune still continued: it was twice plundered. In 1815, he was the publisher of the *Traveller* newspaper, and, soon after, began to publish those bold political pamphlets and satires which made him universally known, and led to his being tried for three days in the court of King's Bench. He was acquitted, however, and a large sum of money was collected by subscription for him, with which he established himself once more in business, and once more failed. From this time he was occupied in the compilation and publication of those well-known books which will continue to preserve his name. The chief of these were "Ancient Mysteries described," "The Every-day Book," "The Table Book," and "The Year Book;" his last work being an edition of "Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the English." B. at Bath, 1779; D. at Tottenham, 1842.

HONFLEUR, *haw'-flur*, a seaport and fortified town of France, in the department of Calvados, on the Seine, opposite to Havre, from which it is distant 8 miles. It has a good harbour sheltered by a pier, and has a maritime trade. *Manf.* Lace, hardware, vitriol, and alum. *Exp.* Eggs, butter, fruits, &c., to England. *Pop.* 9,361.—This town held out the longest of any in Normandy against Henry IV.

HONITON, *hon'-i-ton*, a borough, market-town, and parish of Devonshire, situate in a fertile vale, 16 miles from Exeter, and consisting chiefly of one large and handsome street. It has several churches and chapels,

a union workhouse, and an hospital. *Manf.* Principally lace, the Honiton lace being well known throughout Britain. *Pop.* 3,427.

HONORIUS, *ho-nor'-e-us*, emperor of the West, was the second son of Theodosius the Great, and associated in the empire with Arcadius, his brother, in 395. His guardian, Stilicho, endeavouring to dethrone him, was slain. In 409, Alaric the Goth besieged Rome, and ravaged all the country, while Honorius remained indolent at Ravenna. B. 384; D. 423.

HONORIUS I., Pope, succeeded Boniface V. in 626. He governed with zeal and prudence. Some of his letters are extant. D. 638.

HONORIUS II., of Bologna, succeeded Calixtus II. in 1124, and, at the same time, Thibauld was chosen by another party, under the name of Celestin; but he resigned the chair to his rival. D. 1130.

HONORIUS III. was made pope after Innocent III., in 1216. He confirmed the order of Dominicans, and left several works. D. 1227.

HONORIUS IV., a Roman, ascended the papal chair in 1285. He displayed great zeal for his church, and promoted the crusades. D. 1287.

HOOD, Thomas, *hood*, a modern English poet and humorist, the celebrated author of "The Song of the Shirt" and "The Bridge of Sighs," was the son of a bookseller in the Poultry. When about 14 years old, he was placed in the office of a city merchant; but his health being delicate, he was soon after sent to Dundee on board a coasting vessel. He remained in Scotland for two years, his chief occupations being reading, fishing, and boating. His health improving, he returned to London, and was apprenticed to his uncle, an engraver. In 1821 the "London Magazine" became the property of some of his friends, and he, having already given signs of the possession of literary talent, was offered the post of sub-editor. Soon afterwards he published his first work,—"Odes and Addresses to Great People;" and, in 1826, he collected his contributions to the "London Magazine," and re-issued them in a work called "Whims and Oddities." "The Comic Annual," which he produced for nine years, was commenced in 1829; and while editor of "The Gem," he wrote for it his well-known poem "Eugene Aram's Dream." His work "Up the Rhine" was published after a three years' residence on the continent. Subsequently, he became editor of "The New Monthly Magazine;" and on his retirement from this post, he collected his prose and poetry, scattered through many periodicals, and published them under the title of "Whimsicalities." In all these works a rich current of genial humour runs; and his pleasant wit, ripe observation, and sound sense, have made him an ornament to English literature. B. in London, 1798; D. 1845.

HOOFT, Peter Cornelius Van, *hoft*, a Dutch writer, to whom Louis XIII. of France gave the order of St. Michael, as a reward for his history of Henry IV. His other works are "Poems and Comedies," "The History of the Low Countries from the Abdication of Charles V. to 1598," and a translation of Tacitus into Dutch. B. at Amsterdam, 1581; D. 1647.

HOOGHLY, *hoog'-le*, a town of Bengal, and the capital of a district of the same name, situate on the W. bank of the Hooghly river, on the Calcutta and Benares Railway, 27 miles from Calcutta. It has a civil establishment, which consists of judges, collectors, &c.; and has a government college, where the English and Eastern languages are taught. This place is supposed to have been founded by the Portuguese about 1538, when, these being expelled, in 1632, by the Mogul troops, Hooghly became the imperial port. In 1642, the English, and subsequently the Dutch, obtained permission to erect factories; but a dispute arising between the two, recourse was had to arms, and the town was burnt down, with 500 houses. The nabob, who resided at Dacca, highly incensed, sent a large force to expel the English from Hooghly; but, previous to its arrival, the English had fled. In 1757 it was taken by the British; but, shortly after, retaken by Surajah Dowlah, and again fell, in a few months, into the hands of the British under Clive. The port duties formerly levied here, were transferred, in 1765, from Hooghly to Calcutta, and most of its opulent inhabitants removed to that city. The site of the old English factory is now occupied by a handsome gaol. *Pop.* about 12,000.

HOOGHLY, THE, a river of Bengal, formed by the junction of two western branches of the Ganges, and celebrated for having Calcutta on its banks. The entrance to this river, about 15 miles wide, is rendered extremely dangerous and difficult by numerous sand-banks, which are frequently shifting. At Calcutta the river is about a mile wide, and towards the city the spring tides run up with great violence, advancing at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and frequently overset boats and drive ships from their anchorage. The followers of Brahma consider the Hooghly sacred. Several towns and villages stand on its banks, and few rivers can boast of a more extensive commerce than is carried along its stream.

HOOK, James Clark, A.R.A., *hook*, a modern English painter, of solid merit, who studied at the Royal Academy, whose three medals he carried off by his skill in drawing. During the last few years he has painted pictures of a simple, rustic character; but his first efforts as an artist were on the most ambitious scale. His "Bianca Capello," "Escape of Francesco de Carrara," and "The Chevalier Bayard wounded at Brescia," were admirable specimens of historical painting, the last gaining for him election into the Royal Academy. Although not so popular with the general public as many inferior men, he is highly esteemed as a painter by his brother artists. B. about 1820.

HOOK, Theodore Edward, a popular English humorist and playwright at the beginning of the present century. He was the son of a musical composer, and was remarkable in his youth for his beauty, his sweet voice, and his quick intelligence. He soon began to assist his father, who was a popular song and operatic composer, by writing the words of ballads for him; and was thus early made familiar with musical and theatrical life before and behind the curtain. He had been at Harrow for a short period; but on the death of his mother he left it, and never went to a school again. It was at one time intended to enter him of a college at Oxford; but, after some preliminary reading, he returned to London, where he quickly began to write operas, farces, and published a novel,—"The Man of Sorrow," under an assumed name. His light and joyous temperament, great conversational powers, and marvellous talent as an "Improvisatore," made him the favourite of the most fashionable society; and it was while he was leading this life of exuberant gaiety, that he played off his notorious "hoaxes;" one of which, "the Berners Street hoax," made a great sensation at the time. His social qualities attracted the notice, and procured for him the patronage of the prince-regent, who caused him, in 1812, to be appointed accountant-general and treasurer to the Mauritius, he being then only twenty-five years of age. But in March, 1818, he was arrested on a serious charge, a deficiency of 37,000 dollars having been discovered in the colonial treasury-chest. He was brought to England a prisoner, the law officers of the crown reporting that he was only liable to a prosecution for debt; but a long and harassing course of legal proceedings was the result. In the year 1830, he became, through the instrumentality of Sir Walter Scott, editor of the "John Bull," on its establishment. In this position he distinguished himself by his powerful writing against Queen Caroline, her supporters, and the whole of the Whig party. So successful was this Tory newspaper, that Hook, for a long period, derived from it an income of £2,000 per annum. The Whig party, however, would not allow the law proceedings against him to drop, and in 1823 he was arrested, and remained in custody till May, 1825, when he was permitted to go at large, but was informed that the crown could not consent to forego its debt. With respect to this mysterious affair, it was never clearly shown that he was guilty of false appropriation of the funds intrusted to his charge; but great carelessness was proved against him, it being shown, among other acts of culpable neglect, that he was in the habit of leaving the keys of the treasure-chest with his subordinates, while he was away on parties of pleasure. Between the years 1824 and 1836, he wrote about thirty volumes of novels, which were very successful, and which yielded him very large sums. He continued to lead the life of a gay and fashionable man till July, 1841, when, as he looked in the glass, when dining, he rose, and said, "Ay, I see I look as I am;

done up in purse, in mind, and in body too, at last." Henceforth he was confined to his room; his fine constitution and his great intellectual powers had been worn out by the merciless mode in which he had overtaxed them. His novel of "Gilbert Gurney" contains an interesting autobiographical sketch of himself. B. in London, 1788; D. at Fulham, 1841.

Hooke, Robert, *hook*, a celebrated mathematician, who, in his youth, evincing a taste for drawing, was placed under Sir Peter Lely; but painting in oil-colour disordering his head, he abandoned this pursuit, and was taken by Dr. Busby into his house; after which he went to Christ Church, Oxford. He worked with Dr. Willis in his chemical operations, and became assistant to Mr. Boyle. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, the repository of which was intrusted to his care. In 1664, he was made professor of mechanics to that learned body, and in the following year elected Gresham professor of geometry. After the fire of London, he produced a plan for rebuilding the city, which procured him the appointment of one of the city surveyors; but his design was not adopted. In 1668, he had a dispute with Hevelius respecting telescopic sights, which he conducted with great asperity. In 1671, he attacked Sir Isaac Newton's theory of light and colours, and afterwards pretended that the discovery made by that great man concerning the force and action of gravity was originally made by himself. In 1691, Archbishop Tillotson created him M.D. In 1665, he wrote a book called "Micrographia, or Philosophical Descriptions of minute Bodies made by Magnifying-glasses;" his posthumous works were published after his death. He was a man of great mechanical genius, and the sciences are indebted to him for several valuable instruments and improvements. B. at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 1635; D. in London, 1702.

Hooke, Nathaniel, an English historian. He was a Roman Catholic, and when Mr. Pope lay on his death-bed, Hooke introduced a priest to him, which gave great offence to Bolingbroke. He wrote the duchess of Marlborough's account of her conduct, for which he received £5,000; but his best work is a Roman history in 4 vols. D. 1764.

Hooker, Richard, *hook'-er*, a celebrated English divine. He received his education at Exeter grammar-school, whence he was sent by his relation, Bishop Jewell, to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was made bible-clerk, and in 1577 chosen fellow. In 1581 he took orders, and in 1584 was presented to the rectory of Drayton-Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire, where he was discovered leading a life of poverty by the son of the archbishop of York, who had formerly been his pupil. The young man represented his case to his father, through whose influence he was appointed master of the Temple in 1585. But this place did not suit Hooker, who was best fitted for a country retirement: he therefore applied to Archbishop Whitgift for a removal to "some quiet parsonage," and he was accordingly presented to a living in Wiltshire, where he wrote part of his "Ecclesiastical Polity." In 1595 the queen presented him to the rectory of Bishop's Bourne, where he finished his great work. Pope Clement VIII. said of the "Ecclesiastical Polity," "there are in it such seeds of eternity, as will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning." He wrote many tracts and sermons in addition to his great work, and he is regarded as one of the most profound, learned, and pious divines of the English Church. B. at Heavytree, near Exeter, about 1554; D. 1600.

Hooker, Sir William Jackson, a distinguished English botanist, and, till his death, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew. He abandoned the pursuit of commerce for that of botany, and, in his youth, travelled in Iceland, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with its natural history. Unfortunately losing his collection of specimens collected in that country, he, notwithstanding, published, in 1809, an account of the botany of that island, under the title of "A Tour in Iceland." This was followed, in 1812, by "A Monograph on the British Jungermanniæ;" and, in 1818, he produced a continuation of Curtis's "Flora Londinensis." The "Flora Scotica," "Exotic Flora," a continuation of Curtis's "Botanical Magazine," and the "Botanical Miscellany," were brought out by him between the years 1823 and 1833. In 1837 he completed, in conjunction with Dr. Greville, the "Icones Filicum," in which a complete catalogue of ferns was given, with figures. A complete description of British plants, under the title of "British Flora," was issued under his direction. He also edited the "Journal of Botany," assisted in the management of "The Annals and Magazine of Natural History," and filled the chair of professor of botany in the university of Glasgow; but resigned this to assume the direction of the Royal Gardens at Kew, which, under his control, rapidly became the first establishment of its kind in the world. He was among the foremost professors of systematic botany of the present century. In 1836 he was knighted for his eminent scientific attainments; he was also one of the vice-presidents of the Linnæan Society, an honorary D.C.L. of the university of Oxford, and a knight of the Legion of Honour. B. at Norwich, 1785; D. 1857.

Hooker, Joseph Dalton, son of the above, a living English botanist, who was educated for the pursuit of medicine, which he followed as M.D. for many years; but, on the fitting out of Sir James Ross's expedition to the Antarctic Ocean, in 1839, he was appointed assistant-surgeon to the ship *Erebus*, to which post were added the duties of observing and collecting the botanical specimens of the country to which the expedition was dispatched. On his return he published "Flora Antarctica." In 1848 he set out on a botanical expedition to the Himalayas, during which he discovered many new and valuable plants, although his travels had been conducted under many disadvantages, he having been, at one time, prisoner in a district of the Sikkim Himalaya. In 1852 he produced the fruits of his long travels, in his "Himalayan Journals," besides which he was the means of introducing several valuable varieties of rhododendrons into England. Before his travels, he was a professor in the Museum of Economic Geology, to the Transactions of which institution he has contributed a most valuable and interesting paper on the Vegetation of the Carboniferous Period, as compared with that of the present day. He is a fellow of the Royal Society, a member of the council of the Linnæan Society, and one of the examiners of candidates for the East-India medical service. B. at Glasgow, 1815.

Hoole, John, *hool*, an ingenious writer, was the son of a watchmaker, who was a very able mechanic, and director, for many years, of the machinery at Covent-Garden theatre. At the age of 17 he became a clerk in the India House, but devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits, particularly the study of the Italian language, of which he acquired considerable knowledge, as appears by his excellent translations, into English, of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" and Tasso's "Jerusalem." He also published two volumes of the dramas of Metastasio, and was the author of three tragedies; viz., "Cyrus," acted at Covent Garden in 1768; "Timanthes," performed the year following; and "Cleonice," in 1775. B. in London, 1727; D. 1803.

Hoorn, *hoorn*, a fortified seaport of N. Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 20 miles from Amsterdam. It has a naval college and a commodious harbour. *Manf.* Woollen cloths and carpets; ship-building also is carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 10,000.—Two noted navigators were born here: Schouten, who discovered Cape Hoorn, or Horn, and so naming it after his native town; and Tasman, the discoverer of New Zealand, or Tasmania.

Hope, Thomas, *hope*, a liberal art-patron and writer on art, was a descendant of the rich banking family of the Hopes of Amsterdam. An enthusiastic admiration for architecture led him, at the age of 18, to travel through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Sicily, France, Germany, and Spain, in search of the greatest examples of the art extant. On his return to England, he commenced applying the principles of which he had made himself master abroad, by extending and enlarging his residence in Duchess Street, Portland Place, which, when finished, he stored with classical vases and statues. In 1820 he issued his splendid work entitled "Household Furniture," which, in 60 folio plates, depicted the magnificent upholstery and decorations of his house. His "Costume of the Ancients" had appeared in 1809; and this work, together with its successor, "Modern Costume," as well as many valuable contributions to fine

art periodicals, greatly tended to improve English taste in matters artistic. The celebrated work, "Anastasius; or, the Memoirs of a Modern Greek," was published by him in 1819, and as it was issued anonymously, Lord Byron was long held to be the only person capable of having been its author. Two other works, both published after his death, came from his pen,—one "On the Origin and Prospects of Man," and the other "An Historical Essay on Architecture." Although a constant patron of the arts, and the first to discern and foster the genius of Thorwaldsen, he became engaged in a dispute with Dubois, a French artist, who, to revenge himself upon him, painted the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hope, and exhibited them under the title of "Beauty and the Beast;" but the exhibition was terminated in a sudden manner, by his brother destroying the canvas with his stick. B. about 1770; D. 1831.

HOPE, the name of several towns and parishes in England, with small populations. It is also the name of two United States townships.

HOPE, a town of British Guiana, 1 mile from Fort Wellington. *Pop.* 2,200.

HOPEWELL, *hope'-wel*, the name of several townships of the United States.

HOPEWELL HEAD, a cape of Labrador, which projects into Hudson's Bay, British America. *Lat.* 57° N. *Lon.* 77° W.—HOPEWELL BAY is also adjacent.

HOPKINS, *hop'-kins*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. *Pop.* 14,000.

HOPKINS, Charles, an English poet and classical translator, who, in 1694, published some epistolary poems and translations, and the year following produced a tragedy, called "Pyrrhus, King of Egypt." He translated Ovid's "Tristia" and "Art of Love," and was greatly esteemed by Dryden and other poets. B. at Exeter, 1663; D. 1699.

HOPKINSVILLE, *hop'-kins-veel*, the name of several small towns and villages in the United States.

HOPPNER, John, R.A., *hop'-ner*, one of the first Royal Academicians, and a fashionable portrait-painter in his day. In his early years he was chorister of the Chapel Royal, but afterwards became a student of the Royal Academy, and attracting the notice of the prince of Wales, he painted a considerable number of royal and fashionable portraits, and divided the favour of the highest patrons of art with Lawrence and Opie. He also excelled in landscape-painting. B. in London, 1759; D. 1810.

HOPTON, *hop'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, with small populations.

HOR, *hor*, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akabah. It constitutes a part of Mount Edom, and its form is that of a steep and irregularly-shaped cone, with three peaks. In the highest of these is a grotto, the supposed tomb of Aaron.

HORATII, *ho-ra'-she-i*, the name of three brave Roman brothers, who fought against the three Curiatii of Alba, 667 B.C. Two of them were slain, but the third, by adding artifice to his courage, slew all his antagonists. On his return to Rome he met his sister, who had been betrothed to one of the Curiatii, and on her reproaching him for what he had done, he slew her also. His eminent services, however, were considered an extenuation of his crime, and he was pardoned.

HORATIUS, or HORACE, Quintus Flaccus, *ho-ra'-she-us*, an elegant Roman poet. His father was a freedman; but though poor, he gave his son a good education, placing him first under the best masters at Rome, and then sending him to Athens, that he might study philosophy. Here he was patronized by Brutus, who took him into his army, and made him a tribune; but he had more wit than courage, and at the battle of Philippi he threw away his shield and fled. Being reduced to want, Virgil became his patron, and recommended him to Mæcenas, by whom he was introduced to Augustus, who offered him considerable advancement, which he declined, preferring a private life to the honours of the court. He was greatly esteemed by the highest people in Rome, particularly Mæcenas and Pollio. In the latter part of his life he retired to the country, where he indulged in a philosophical ease, which he has admirably described in his odes. These have been translated into every European language. The last modern edition of his works is Milman's "Life and Works of Horace," published in 1849. B. at Venusia, or Venusium, 65 B.C.; D. 8 B.C.

HORATIUS, Cocles. (*See* COCLES.)

HORBURY, *hor'-ber-e*, a chapelry of Yorkshire, on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 3 miles from Wakefield. *Pop.* 3,000, mostly engaged in woollen manufactures.

HOREB, *hor'-eb*, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, celebrated in scripture history as Mount Sinai. *Height*, 8,593 feet.

HORLEY, *hor'-le*, a parish of Surrey, on the London and Brighton Railway, 5 miles from Reigate. *Pop.* 1,415.

HORN, CAPE. (*See* CAPE HORN.)

HORN-AFVAN, *horn-af"-van*, a lake of Lappmark, Sweden, falling by the river Skelleften into the Gulf of Bothnia. *Length*, 50 miles; *breadth*, 10. *Lat.* 66° N. *Lon.* between 16° and 18° E.

HORNCASTLE, *horn'-kas-el*, a parish and town of Lincolnshire, on the Bane, 20 miles from Lincoln. It contains a library, various schools, and union workhouse. Tanning is carried on, and it has a trade in corn and wool. A horse fair, which takes place in August, lasts above a week. *Pop.* 5,200.

HORNCHURCH, *horn'-church*, a parish and town of Essex, 2 miles from Romford. *Pop.* 2,400.

HORNE, George, *horn*, bishop of Norwich, and author of the celebrated "Commentary on the Book of Psalms," received his education at Maidstone school, whence he was elected to a scholarship of University College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. He was afterwards chosen fellow of Magdalen College, and applied himself with great diligence to sacred literature, particularly the study of the Hebrew language. In 1753 he entered into orders, and soon became distinguished as an excellent preacher. He appeared also as an acute writer, particularly in controversy, defending the principles of Hutchinson with singular dexterity. In 1768 he was chosen president of his college, on which he took his degree of D.D., and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. His valuable "Commentary on the Psalms" was produced in 1776. B. at Otham, Kent, 1730; D. at Bath, 1792.

HORNE, Rev. Thomas Hartwell, an eminent biblical writer, who was ordained by the bishop of London, without having taken a degree at a university, in consequence of the high estimation in which that prelate held his "Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures." After having been presented to the rectory of two united parishes in the city of London, he published a new and enlarged edition of the above popular work; besides which he produced "A Compendious Introduction to the Study of the Bible," "A Manual of Biblical Biography," "A Manual of Parochial Psalmody," and many other theological works.

HORNE, Richard Henry, a living English littérateur, who was at first sent to Sandhurst for the purpose of being educated for the military service of the East-India Company, bu left that seminary to enter, in 1826, the Mexican navy, as midshipman, while that republic was at war with Spain. On the termination of the war, he went to London, and commenced writing extensively for periodical publications. In 1827, he produced "The Death of Marlowe," and "Cosmo de' Medici," two dramas written upon the Elizabethan model; these being followed by "The Death Fetch," and "Gregory the Seventh;" to which latter play was appended a critical essay on tragic influence. He appeared to become greatly disappointed in the expectations he had formed on commencing his literary career; for, in 1841, he published a singular pamphlet, called "An Exposition of the False Medium excluding Men of Genius from the Public." His plays were not successful either on the stage or with the reading public. In 1841, he wrote a "Life of Napoleon," which was published in Tyas's illustrated series. In 1843, he produced an epic poem, thus singularly announced:—"Orion, an Epic Poem. Price One Farthing," which was generally supposed to be a sarcastic mode of expressing what he thought the public appreciation of such works. Its success was very great, however, first at one far-

thing, next at a penny, and afterwards at half a crown and five shillings. "A new Spirit of the Age" was published in 1844; "Ballad Romances" in 1846; and "Judas Iscariot," a miracle play, with Poems, in 1848. In addition to these, he wrote extensively for the periodicals and reviews of the time. In 1852, he, with Mr. Howitt and others, emigrated to Australia; where, after undergoing many privations as a gold-digger, he became chief of mounted police, and afterwards a gold commissioner; a narrative of his adventures having been contributed, at various times, to the pages of "Household Words." B. about 1807.

HORNE TOOKE. (*See* TOOKE.)

HORNER, Francis, *hor'-ner*, an English politician, writer on political economy, and one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review." After having received his education at the High School and the university of Edinburgh, he embraced the profession of the law, intending to practise at the Scottish bar. In 1802, he went to London to seek employment in the English courts, and became acquainted with Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Samuel Romilly, and other leading Whigs. After having sat as commissioner at the board of the East-India Company, he was, in 1806, returned to parliament for St. Ives, and gradually assumed importance in his new career. His first great speech was made in 1810, on the subject of the alleged depreciation of bank notes; he was appointed one of the members of the Bullion Committee, his influence in the House of Commons continuing to increase. In 1814, he went abroad, and travelled in Switzerland and the north of Italy. His last speech was in favour of the claims of the Catholics, in 1816. A pulmonary disease compelled him, in the same year, to visit the south of Europe, where he died. B. in Edinburgh, 1778; D. 1817.

HORNSEA, *horn'-se*, a parish and town of Yorkshire, on the North Sea, 14 miles from Hull. At this point the North Sea has made considerable encroachments on the land. *Pop.* 1,000.

HORNSEY, *horn'-se*, a parish of Middlesex, forming a very pleasant suburb of London, with whose citizens it is in much favour as a place of residence. *Pop.* 8,000.

HORROX, Jeremiah, *hor'-rocks*, an English astronomer, who received an academical education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, after which he retired to Hool, near Liverpool, where he devoted himself to astronomical observations. He was the first who observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, his account of which was published by Hevelius, at Dantzic, in 1661, under the title "Venus in Sole visa, anno 1639." B. at Toxteth, about 1619; D. 1640.

HORSA, *hor'-sa*, a Saxon prince, the brother of Hengist (*see* HENGIST), and one of the founders of the kingdom of Kent. He was killed in the battle at Eaglesford, now Aylsford, in 455.

HORSE, THE, *horse*, a small island in the Firth of Clyde, off the entrance of Ardrossan harbour, Ayrshire.—Another small island off the entrance of Castle-Townsend harbour, Cork, having a tower which serves as a landmark.

HORSENS, *hor'-sens*, a seaport of Jutland, Denmark, on the Horsens Fiord, 25 miles from Aarhuus. It has several churches and a good harbour. *Manf.* Flannels and other woollen stuffs; and it carries on a trade in corn and tallow. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 55° 52′ N. *Lon.* 9° 52′ E.

HORSFORD, *hors'-ford*, a township of Yorkshire, on the Aire, here crossed by a bridge, 5 miles from Leeds. *Pop.* 4,584.

HORSHAM, *hor'-sham*, a parish, town, and borough of Sussex, on the Adur, 20 miles from Brighton, on the London and Brighton Railway. It has a church, with a lofty spire and large east window; and there are several other places of worship, a county gaol, townhall, and union workhouse. *Pop.* 6,000.

HORSLEY, *hors'-le*, the name of several parishes of England, with small populations.

HORSLEY, John, a learned antiquary, who was educated first at Newcastle and afterwards in Scotland, where he took his degree of M.A. He became pastor of a dissenting congregation in his native country. He is the author of a work entitled "Britannia Romana," folio, which gives a copious and exact account of the remains of the Romans in Britain. D. 1731.

HORSLEY, John Calcott, an English painter and A.R.A., who, from his earliest youth, evinced a talent for the fine arts. The first work which attracted the attention of the public towards him was his "Leaving the Ball," exhibited in 1840, a success which was followed up by his gaining a prize of £200 for his cartoon of St. "Augustine Preaching," in 1843. He has since painted two frescoes for the House of Lords,—"The Spirit of Religion" and "Eve surprised;" and has been one of the best among the exhibitors in the yearly display of artistic productions at the Royal Academy. His chief works are "Malvolio," "Master Slender," "Scene from Don Quixote," "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso." In 1855 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. B. in London, 1817.

HORSLEY, Samuel, a prelate of the established Church of England. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. After entering into holy orders in 1759, he became rector of Newington, on the resignation of his father; in 1767 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, of which body he was made secretary in 1773. Soon after his appointment as archdeacon of St. Alban's, in 1781, he entered into a theological controversy with Dr. Joseph Priestly, against whom he combated the doctrines of materialism and Unitarianism. In 1788 he was ordained bishop of St. David's, and on taking his seat in parliament, he displayed great political capacity, strongly supporting the measures of Mr. Pitt; for which services he was made, successively, bishop of Rochester and of St. Asaph. He published a large number of theological works, chiefly controversial, but one of them, the "Seventeen Letters to Dr. Priestly," was held to be the exponent of a sound and orthodox theology. B. 1733; D. 1806.

HORTEN, *hor'-ten*, a town of Aggerhuus, Norway, on the Gulf of Christiania, opposite Moss; 32 miles from Christiania. This is one of the chief stations of the Norwegian fleet, and being a principal naval port, possesses an arsenal and large building-yards. *Pop.* 3,000.

HORTENSE, Eugénie de Beauharnais, *hor'-tense*, queen of Holland, and mother of the present emperor of the French, was daughter of Alexander, viscount de Beauharnais, and Josephine Tascher de la Pargerie, afterwards first wife of Napoleon I., and empress of France. On the marriage of her mother to Bonaparte, she became, by her beauty, wit, and accomplishments, the ornament of the consular and imperial courts. She was espoused, though unwillingly, in 1802, to Louis Bonaparte; but the marriage afforded little happiness to either party. Becoming a queen by the elevation of Louis Bonaparte to the throne of Holland in 1806, she displayed little affection for her husband's kingdom, and lived in it only as seldom as she was compelled. After the abdication of Louis, in 1810, she obtained a divorce from him, and took up her residence in Paris, where, still retaining her title of queen, she became the centre of a most distinguished and fashionable circle. She remained in Paris after the first return of the Bourbons, and was accused of assisting Napoleon to re-enter France, and compelled to depart from the capital in 1815. After having wandered about Germany and Switzerland for some time, she retired, in 1817, under the title of the duchess of St. Leu, to the château of Arenenberg, in the canton of Thurgovia, on the borders of Lake Constance. She had by her marriage with King Louis three children: Napoleon-Louis-Charles, born in 1802; Napoleon-Louis, born in 1804; Charles-Louis-Napoleon, born in 1808. The first died young, the second perished in the unfortunate expedition to Forli in 1831, the third is the present emperor of the French. B. at Paris, 1783; D. 1837.

HORTENSIUS, Quintus, *hor-ten'-she-us*, a Roman orator, who pleaded his first cause, with great applause, at the age of 19, B.C. 94. He became successively military tribune, prætor, and consul. B. 114 B.C.; D. 50 B.C.—HORTENSIA, daughter of the above, who inherited his eloquence. When the Roman women were required to render on oath an account of their property, she pleaded the cause of her sex with such force that the decree was annulled.

HORTON, GREAT, *hor'-ton*, a chapelry of Yorkshire. It contains a mechanics' institute and free school. *Pop.*

17,615.—Horton, sometimes with various affixes, is the name of several parishes, &c., in England.

Horus, *hor'-us*, in Egyptian Or, an Egyptian god, son of Osiris and Isis, who was secretly brought up among the lagunes of Bouto. When he reached manhood, he attacked his enemy Typhon, the god of darkness, and killed him. He afterwards travelled through Egypt, introducing everywhere civilization and the arts. His career greatly resembles the Apollo of the Greeks.

Horwich, *hor'-idj*, a chapelry of Lancashire, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 5 miles from Chorley. Calico-printing and bleaching are carried on. *Pop.* 4,000.

Hosea, *ho-ze'-a*, the most ancient of the twelve minor prophets, of whose birthplace and history nothing is known. He prophesied in the reign of Jeroboam, the second king of Israel, and in that of Uzziah.

Hoshea, or Hosea, *ho-she'-a*, king of Israel, who succeeded Pekah, whom he slew, and, six years after, ascended the throne, B.C. 728. The Assyrians invaded his kingdom during the first years of his reign, and, unable to resist them, he paid the tribute; but, having sought the aid of So, king of Egypt, to throw off their yoke, the Assyrians defeated him, and carried him and the ten tribes away into Assyria, after which nothing is known of him.

Hoshungabad. (*See* Saugur.)

Hospital, William Francis Antony, marquis de l', *hose'-pe-tal*, a French mathematician. He evinced, at an early age, a genius for mathematical study, and, when only 15, solved a difficult problem of Pascal's. He served for some time in the army, which he left on account of a defect in his sight. In 1693 he was admitted an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and published a work on Newton's Fluxions, being the first Frenchman who wrote on that subject. He afterwards published another mathematical work. B. at Paris, 1661; D. 1701.

Hospitallers, *hos'-pi-tal-lers*, the general title of several religious orders, whose object was the reception and fostering of travellers, pilgrims, the poor, and the sick. The most ancient of them was founded at Sienna, at the end of the 9th century, by a pious inhabitant of that city, who there established the hospital Della Scala. The chief order was the Brother Hospitallers, known also as the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, the Knights of Rhodes, and, lastly, as the Knights of Malta. This order was established in Jerusalem, after the taking of that city by the crusaders, in 1099, by Gerard Tour. His intention was to provide hospitality for pilgrims, and attendants while sick to cure their maladies. Under Raymond Dupuy, in 1121, the knights defended themselves, by force of arms, against the infidels, and thus became at once a religious and military body. When Saladin took Jerusalem, in 1188, they retired first to Acre, and afterwards to Rhodes, in 1310. Driven from this island, after a long siege and memorable defence, they established themselves, in 1530, in the island of Malta, which Charles V. had ceded to them. From that time the order was known as the Knights of Malta, and was, during three centuries, the terror of the infidels. Bonaparte, on his way to Egypt, in 1798, took possession of Malta, in consequence of an understanding between Hompesch (*see* Hompesch), the last grand master, and the French Directory. After this the order existed in name only.

Hospodar, *hos'-po-dar*, the name borne by the sovereigns of Wallachia and Moldavia. It is said to be derived from two Sclavonic words signifying 'gift of God,' while others affirm it to come from the Greek word *despotes*, 'a lord.' The first to bear the title were a certain Raddulo in Wallachia, and Bogdan in Moldavia, both of whom lived in the first half of the 13th century. Wallachia submitted to Bajazet in 1391, and Moldavia accepted the Turkish rule in 1536. The hospodars were, for a considerable period, elective sovereigns, being chosen from among the inhabitants; but, after many struggles, the sultans of Turkey succeeded in becoming the nominators of the dignity. Since the Greek revolution of 1821, they have been nominated by the assembly of Boyards, under the sanction of the Porte and of the emperor of Russia.

Hoste, *hoste*, an island of Terra del Fuego, separated by Ponsonby Sound from Navarin Isle, on the E., and by Beagle Channel from King Charles' Southland on the N. *Length*, 90 miles; *breadth*, 50. *Lat.* 54° S. *Lon.* 69° W.

Hottentots, *hot'-en-tots*, a people who inhabit the S. of the continent of Africa, bordering on the Cape of Good Hope. Their country extends eastward along the seacoast to the territory of the Kaffirs, and is bounded N. by the Orange river, which separates them from the Bechuanas and Damaras. The races of Hottentots may be divided into three: the inhabitants of the colony; the Bosjesmans or wild Hottentots, who inhabit the mountainous districts extending along the northern frontier of the colony; and the Namaquas, who occupy the N.W. coast. Various missionaries are stationed throughout the country. (*See* Africa.)

Houdon, *hoo'-dawng*, a celebrated French sculptor, who, after studying in Italy, returned to Paris, and executed the busts of Voltaire, Rousseau, Molière, Franklin, Buffon, Diderot, Catharine II., &c. He became, in 1778, member and professor of the Academy of Fine Arts. He was invited to Philadelphia to carve a statue of Washington. B. at Versailles, 1741; D. at Paris, 1828.

Houghton, *hou'-ton*, the name of several townships of England, with small populations.

Houghton-le-Spring, a parish and town of Durham, on the N. of England Railway, 6 miles from Durham. *Pop.* 4,200.

Houghton, Major, an English traveller, who, in 1789, was sent out to determine the course of the Niger, and succeeded in penetrating very far into the interior of Africa; but was seized with dysentery at Jarra, in 1791, where he died. B. about 1750.

Hounan, *hoo'-nan*, a province of China, inclosed by Quang, Kwi-tcheou, Houpe, and Kiangsi. Its surface is elevated and fertile. Its name means 'south of the lake,' all its rivers being tributary to the lake Tongting, to the N. *Pro.* Tea, cotton, and rice. *Pop.* Supposed about 20,000,000.

Hounslow, *hounz'-lo*, a town of Middlesex, on the Colne, at the verge of Hounslow Heath, 9 miles from London. A large barrack and extensive gunpowder-mills are here. *Pop.* 4,000.—On the heath are many vestiges of ancient encampments.

Houpe, *hoo'-pe*, 'north of the lake,' a province in the centre of China proper, traversed by the Yang-tse-kiang. *Pro.* Tea and rice. *Pop.* about 30,000,000.

Houra, *hou'-ra*, a town of British India, forming a suburb of Calcutta, to which it is opposite. Here is the terminus of the railway to the N.W. provinces.

Houris, *hoor'-es*, names given by the Mohammedans to the celestial beauties, who, according to the promises of the Koran, are to be the reward, after death, of virtue and a belief in the Prophet. They are said to enjoy an eternal youth and beauty.

Hourn, Loch, *hoorn*, an inlet of Inverness-shire, running inland from the Sound of Skye. *Length*, 13 miles; *width* at mouth, 5 miles.

Houssa, or Haoussa, *hous'-sa*, an extensive country of Central Africa, but little known to Europeans. (*See* Africa.)

Houssaye, Arsène, *hous'-sai*, a modern French littérateur, who went to Paris early in life, to push his fortunes as an author. He began his career in 1836, with the publication of two romances. His essays in art criticism, and especially his writings illustrative of the biographical history of the regency, attracted the notice of the reading public towards him. During the revolution of 1848, he presented himself as a candidate for the suffrages of his native province, but was beaten by M. Odillon Barrot. Through the influence of Mdlle. Rachel, he was made manager of the Comédie Française in 1849, and succeeded in restoring that theatre to a most prosperous condition, producing more than a hundred new works of the best French playwrights. After the *coup d'état* of 1851, he wrote the cantata for Mdlle. Rachel, entitled "L'Empire c'est la paix." On the death of his wife, in 1856, he resigned the appointment. His literary performances include romances, plays, poems, essays, and criticisms; many of them displaying his strong predilection for the age of Louis XV., while all are characterized by refinement, grace, and lively wit. B. at Bruyères, near Laon, 1815.

HOUSTON, Samuel, *hoos'-ton*, an American general, who began life in a merchant's office, but, spurred with a love of adventure, went to reside among the Indians, with whom he stayed five years. Returning to his native state, he founded a school on the borders of the prairie for the children of the red men. In the war against the English in 1813, he served with much distinction under General Jackson, and was severely wounded at the Horse-shoe Falls. Subsequently General Jackson employed him to negotiate a treaty with his former hosts, the Red Indians. After having brought this mission to a successful termination, he resolved to proceed to Nashville to study the law; and soon afterwards he obtained considerable practice by his great abilities in his new profession. In 1821 he was appointed major-general of the militia of the state of Tennessee. On the breaking out of war with Mexico, he was named general-in-chief, and at the battle of Saint Jacinto, he, with 700 men, took or killed the 1,800 soldiers of Santa Anna, who was himself among the prisoners. The inhabitants of Texas, out of admiration for his bravery, appointed him president of the new republic; but on the incorporation of Texas with the other states of the Union, he became a member of Congress. B. at Rockbridge, Virginia, 1793.

HOUSTON, a parish of Renfrewshire, 5 miles from Paisley. *Pop.* has been estimated at 2,900, mostly engaged in cotton-works.

HOUSTON, the former capital of Texas, N. America. *Pop.* 2,500. (*See* AUSTIN.)

HOVE, *hove*, a parish and town of Sussex, on the S. Coast Railway, 1 mile from Brighton. *Pop.* 5,000.

HOVEDEN, Roger de, *hove'-den*, an English historian in the reign of Henry II., who is said to have been an ecclesiastic and lawyer, two professions then commonly united. His "Annals of English History from 731 to 1192" were printed at London in 1595, and at Frankfort in 1601, and, lately, in Bohn's "Antiquarian Library." Lived towards the end of the 12th century.

HOWARD, *how'-ard*, the name of two counties and several townships in the United States.

HOWARD, Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, lord high admiral of England, and commander, in 1588, of the fleet which destroyed the invincible armada. In 1596, he, with the earl of Essex, burnt a second Spanish fleet in the harbour of Cadiz, for which he was created earl of Nottingham. When the earl of Essex made his attempt at rebellion, he was appointed to command the army which acted against and defeated him, under the title of lieutenant-general of England. After Queen Elizabeth's death, he still continued to enjoy the most distinguished posts under her successor, James I., discharging every duty with a singular ability and honourable zeal. B. 1536; D. 1624.

HOWARD, Henry, earl of Surrey. (*See* SURREY.)

HOWARD, Catherine, fifth wife of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Edmund Howard, third son of the second duke of Norfolk. She was married, in 1540, to the king; but, two years afterwards, he sent her to the scaffold, under pretext of unfaithfulness. B. about 1520.

HOWARD, Edward, a naval commander, who entered early the maritime service, and, about 1494, was knighted. In 1512 he was sent as lord high admiral of England with a large fleet against France, the coasts of which he ravaged. He also defeated the enemy's fleet off Brest; but, the year following, he was slain in boarding the French admiral's ship, and his body thrown into the sea. D. 1513.

HOWARD, Henry, R.A., and professor of painting in the Royal Academy. After receiving some tuition from Reinagle, he became a student of the Royal Academy in 1783, displaying great talent as a draughtsman, and carrying off the highest honours of the school of art in which he was being educated. In 1791 he went to Italy, and studied at Rome with Flaxman. On his return to England, he was extensively employed to illustrate books with steel plates, and, at the same time, he continued to send to the exhibitions of the academy a number of paintings on classical subjects. In 1801 he was elected an associate, and, in 1808, an academician, and, subsequently, secretary to the Royal Academy. At the first cartoon competition, in 1843, although 73 years of age, he contributed a drawing,—

"Man beset by Contending Passions," which gained a prize of £100. B. 1769; D. 1847.

HOWARD, John, an eminent philanthropic English gentleman, was the son of a tradesman in London, who died while he was an infant, leaving him in the hands of guardians, by whom he was apprenticed to a grocer. His constitution, however, being delicate, and having an aversion to trade, he purchased his indentures from his master, and went abroad. On his return he lodged with a widow lady at Stoke Newington, who attended him with such care in his illness, that he conceived an affection for her, though she was twenty-seven years older than himself, and they were married; but Mrs. Howard died about three years afterwards. In 1756 he embarked for Lisbon, intending to aid the sufferers by the great earthquake, but, on the passage, the ship was taken and carried to France. On his release he went to Italy, and at his return settled in Hampshire. In 1758 he married a second wife; but she died in childbed in 1765, leaving him one son. He was at this time resident at Cardington, near Bedford, where he purchased an estate. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, which, as he declared, "brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice," and led him to form the design of visiting the gaols through England, in order to devise means for alleviating the miseries of the sufferers. In 1774 he was examined before the House of Commons on the subject of the prison regulations, and received the thanks of the house. He then extended his benevolent views to foreign countries, making excursions to all parts of Europe. In 1777 he published "The State of Prisons in England and Wales, with Preliminary Observations, and an Account of some Foreign Prisons." In 1780 he published an appendix to it, with an account of his travels in Italy; and in 1784 a new edition appeared, with considerable additions. About this time some admirers of Mr. Howard opened a subscription for erecting a statue to his honour, but at his request the design was dropped. In 1789 he published an "Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe." In this work he signified his intention of visiting Russia, Turkey, and of extending his route into the East. "I am not insensible," he said, "of the dangers that must attend such a journey. Should it please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm, but to a serious, deliberate conviction that I am pursuing the path of duty; and to the sincere desire of being made an instrument of more extensive usefulness to my fellow-creatures, than could be expected in the narrower circle of a retired life." He fell a sacrifice to his humanity; for, visiting a sick patient in the Crimea, who had a malignant fever, he caught the infection. A statue of Mr. Howard, erected by public subscription, was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, with an inscription. B. about 1726; D. 1790.

HOWDEN, John Hobart Caradoc, second lord, *how'-den*, a living English diplomatist, in early life served in the army, and was engaged in the battle of Navarino, where he was wounded. He was sent as English commissioner to the siege of Anvers in 1832, and again to the Spanish constitutional army in 1834. In 1847 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Rio Janeiro, to settle the Argentine question. In 1850 he became ambassador to the court of Madrid, and in 1854 major-general. B. at Dublin, 1799.

HOWDEN, a parish and town of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, here crossed by a ferry, 24 miles from Hull, on the Hull and Selby Railway. It contains a church, and the remains of the ancient palace of the bishops of Durham. *Pop.* 2,235.

HOWE, Richard, Earl, *how*, a gallant English admiral, entered the naval service at the age of 14, and at 20 was appointed to the command of a sloop of war, in which he beat off two large French frigates, after a gallant action; for which he was made a post-captain. After a variety of active service, he obtained the command of the *Dunkirk*, of 60 guns, with which he captured a French 64 off Newfoundland. In 1757 he served under Admiral Hawke, and, the year following, was appointed commodore of a squadron, with which he destroyed a number of ships and magazines at St. Malo. In 1759, Prince Edward, afterwards duke

of York, was put under his care, and the commodore, on the 6th of August, took Cherbourg and destroyed the basin. This was followed by the unfortunate action off St. Cas, where he displayed great courage and humanity in saving the retreating soldiers at the hazard of his own life. The same year, at the death of his brother, he became Lord Howe, and soon afterwards had a great share in the victory over Conflans. When Admiral Hawke presented him, on this occasion, to the king, his majesty said, "Your life, my lord, has been one continued series of services to your country." In 1763 he was appointed to the Admiralty board, where he remained till 1765, when he was made treasurer of the navy. In 1770 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In the American war he commanded the fleet on that coast. In 1782 he was sent to the relief of Gibraltar, which service he performed in sight of the French and Spanish fleets, who, however, avoided an action, though far superior in numbers. In 1783 he was made first lord of the Admiralty, which office he soon afterwards resigned; but, at the end of the year, he was re-appointed, and continued in that station till 1788, when he was created an English earl. In 1793 he took the command of the Channel fleet, and, June 1, 1794, he obtained his splendid and decisive victory over the French fleet. The same month, he was visited on board his ship at Spithead by the king and queen, when the king presented him with a magnificent sword, a gold chain, and medal. He also received the thanks of both houses, the freedom of the city of London, and the applause of the nation. In 1795 he became general of the marines, and, in 1797, was honoured with the garter. B. in London, 1725; D. in London, 1799.

Howitt, William, *how'-it*, a living English littérateur, the son of a member of the Society of Friends, who educated him and his five brothers in the principles of Quakerism. Although he had been sent to several schools kept by Quakers, his education was almost entirely owing to his own perseverance. Up to his twenty-eighth year, when he married and commenced with his wife a career of literature, his time had been spent in acquiring mathematical and scientific knowledge, in studying the classical authors, and in mastering the German, French, and Italian tongues. His studies were varied by rambles in the country, shooting, and fishing; and these again led him to obtain an amount of information relative to English rural life and nature, which was afterwards reproduced in his works. The lady who became his wife was, like himself, a member of the Society of Friends, and strongly imbued with literary tastes. In 1823, the first year of their marriage, they published together a volume of poems, entitled, "The Forest Minstrel," and followed it up by contributions to the "Amulet," "Literary Souvenir," and other annuals then in vogue. These contributions, with some original pieces, were collected and published in 1827, under the title of "The Desolation of Eyam," &c. The "Book of the Seasons," "Popular History of Priestcraft," "Tales of the Pantika; or, Traditions of the most Ancient Times," "Rural Life of England," "Colonization and Christianity," and several other works, were produced by him during the ten following years. In 1839 and succeeding year, he wrote his "Boy's Country Book," and "Visits to Remarkable Places." In 1840 he went to Germany for the purpose of educating his children, and his sojourn there led to the production of the "Rural and Domestic Life of Germany," "German Experiences," &c. In 1847 and the four following years he published his "Homes and Haunts of the most eminent English Poets," "The Hall and Hamlet; or, Scenes and Characters of Country Life," "The Year-Book of the Country," and a novel, "Madame Dorrington, of the Dene." In 1846 he contributed to the "People's Journal," and afterwards became part proprietor of it; but a quarrel between himself and his partner led him to establish a rival publication,—"Howitt's Journal," which, however, like its predecessor, was subsequently unsuccessful. In 1852 he, with his two sons and Mr. R. H. Horne (*see* Horne), sailed for Australia, where he, for some time, worked as a "digger." He also visited Tasmania, Sydney, &c., and communicated his observations in a number of letters to the *Times* newspaper, which he afterwards collected and published with some new matter, under the title of "Land, Labour, and Gold," in 1855. B. at Heanor, Derbyshire, 1795.

Howitt, Mrs. Mary Botham, a living English authoress, wife of the above, came of a family of Quakers, and commenced her literary career, shortly after her marriage, with a volume of poems, called the "Forest Minstrel." After having published several volumes of graceful poetry, and a number of books for the young, she, on visiting Germany with her husband, proceeded to acquire the Swedish and Danish languages, with a view of translating the novels of Miss Bremer and the tales of Hans C. Anderssen. The translations of Miss Bremer's works were published between 1844 and 1852; and the "Improvisatore," a reproduction in English of Anderssen's novel, in 1857. Besides being an industrious contributor to the periodicals, she has written a volume of "Ballads and other Poems," "Sketches of Natural History in Verse;" two novels, called, "The Heir of Wast-Wayland," and "Wood Leighton," and has translated "Ennemoser's History of Magic" for Bohn's Scientific Library. The valuable work entitled "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," published as the joint production of herself and husband, is almost entirely her work. B. at Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, about 1804.

Howth, *houth*, a parish and fishing-village of Ireland, on a peninsula which forms the northern boundary of the bay of Dublin, 8 miles from that city. From its elevation, and the two lighthouses built on it, it constitutes an excellent landmark to the mariner by day and night. A magnificent harbour has been constructed here, in order to afford shelter to such vessels as are bound for the port of Dublin; but, from the accumulation of sand, and other causes, it has become almost useless. *Pop.* 2,600.

Hoxton, *hox'-ton*, a parochial district of Middlesex, forming a suburb of London. *Pop.* 22,000.—The dean and chapter of St. Paul's claim that this manor belonged to them before the Conquest.

Hoy, *hoi*, one of the Orkney islands, 2 miles from Stromness. The cliffs here are very fine, and there is a harbour at Longhope, from which steamers sail weekly for Leith. *Length*, 15 miles; *breadth*, 5. *Pop.* 340.

Hoya, *ho'-ya*, a considerable province in the S.W. of Hanover, between the Hunt and Weser rivers. *Pop.* 130,000.—Its capital is of the same name. *Pop.* 2,200.

Hoylake, *hoi'-laik*, a village of Chester, at the mouth of the Dee, 11 miles from Great Neston. It is much frequented for bathing purposes, and there are two lighthouses here which guide the mariner into the safe anchorage of Hoylake Roads.

Hoyland, *hoi'-land*, the name, with various affixes, of several parishes in England, with small populations.

Huahrine. (*See* Society Islands.)

Huallaga, *oo-al-la'-ga*, a river of Peru, rising in the Andes, at a height of 13,200 feet above the sea, and, after a course of about 500 miles, joining the Amazon at *lat.* 5° S.; *lon.* 76° 40′ W. In its course it forms several cataracts.

Huamanga, *oo'-a-man-ga*, a city of Ayacucho, Peru, 140 miles from Cuzco. It has a cathedral, several other edifices for religious purposes, and a university. *Pop.* about 16,000.— This place was founded in 1539, by Pizarro; and, in 1824, the Spaniards were here defeated by the Peruvians, the victory sealing the fate of the dominion of the dons in S. America.

Huarté, John, *hoo-ar'-tai*, a Spanish philosopher, who, in 1578, published a work which excited considerable interest at the time: it was entitled "A Trial of Wits; or, a Treatise on the different Kinds of Genius among Men, with Rules and Directions showing to what Kind of Study any Person is best adapted." This book has been translated into English, French, and German, and has been condemned at Rome. B. at Navarre, about 1530; D. about 1600.

Huber, John, *hoo'-bair*, a Swiss draughtsman and naturalist, who was eminent for his talent in cutting portraits out of paper. He painted several pictures illustrating incidents in the private life of Voltaire, with whom he lived on intimate terms during twenty years. He wrote a clever work, entitled "Observations on the Flight of Birds of Prey," which was published at Geneva in 1784. B. at Geneva, 1722; D. 1790.

HUBER, Francis, a distinguished naturalist, son of the preceding, by whom he was taught to observe nature from his earliest years, and he studied with exemplary patience and success the habits of bees. While young, he lost his sight, but nevertheless continued to prosecute his studies with ardour, chiefly through the aid of Francis Burnens, his servant, and his wife, Aimée Lullin. In 1792, he published his discoveries, under the title of "New Observations on Bees," which were conveyed under the form of a series of letters to Charles Bonnet. He published a second and enlarged edition of the same in 1814. B. at Geneva, 1750; D. at Lausanne, 1830.

HUBERTSBURG, *hoo'-bairts-boorg*, a village of Saxony, 24 miles from Leipsic. In the royal castle of this place was signed, in 1763, the peace by which was ended the Seven Years war.

HUBNER, Alexander, Baron de, *hoob'-ner*, a German diplomatist, who, after finishing his studies at the university of Vienna, went to reside in Italy, and on his return attracted the notice of Prince Metternich, who appointed him to an important position in his cabinet. In 1837, he served on the staff of the Austrian ambassador at Paris, but was recalled soon after; and in 1841, on the resumption of diplomatic relations between Portugal and Austria, he was dispatched as secretary of embassy to Lisbon, a post he vacated, to assume that of Austrian consul-general at Leipsic, in 1844. When the Italian revolution of 1848 broke out, he was acting as secretary to the viceroy of Lombardy, was made prisoner by the Italians, and retained as a hostage for several months; but was subsequently released; whereupon he retired into private life. When Prince Schwartzenburg had made head against the Italian and Viennese insurgents, he was recalled, and intrusted with the issuing of proclamations and imperial manifestoes to the populations of Austria and Italy. In 1849, he became Austrian minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, a post he retained for several years. In 1856, he was one of the plenipotentiaries of the belligerent powers who signed the treaty of Paris. B. at Vienna, 1811.

HUC, Abbé, *hook*, a French missionary priest, who, after being ordained, embarked, in 1839, for China. After a voyage of five months, he arrived at Macao, and entered upon the functions of a former missionary, who had been put to death. For five years he travelled throughout China and Tartary, and at length took up a residence in a Buddhist monastery, to study the language and literature of Buddhism. Commanded by the emperor of China to return, he travelled back to Macao, and embarked there, in 1852, for France, but stopped at Ceylon, whence he wandered through India, Egypt, and Palestine. On his return to France, at the beginning of 1853, he collated and arranged his notes of travel, and published "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith in China;" "Travels in Tartary, Tibet and China;" "The Chinese Empire and Christianity in China;" all of which became very popular, and were translated into most of the European languages. Several of his works have been reproduced in an English form, and have attracted considerable attention. B. at Toulouse, 1813.

HUDDERSFIELD, *hud'-ders-feeld*, a parish and town of Yorkshire, on the Colne, 8 miles from Halifax. It is one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture, and has several churches and chapels, a proprietary college and various schools, mechanics' institute, library, news-room, philosophical hall. *Manf.* Narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, and various fancy goods. The cloth-hall is, perhaps, with the exception of Leeds, the greatest mart for woollens in the kingdom. It is a circular building, two stories high, divided into two courts, and subdivided into ranges like streets, where the merchandise is exposed upon stalls. It is attended by nearly a thousand manufacturers weekly. The connection of Huddersfield, by canal and railway, with the principal cities and towns of England facilitates its trade, which possesses great advantages in the proximity of the coal-mines. There are several medicinal springs in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 50,000.

HUDSON, Henry, *hud'-son*, an English navigator, and discoverer of the Arctic strait called after him. He made several voyages to seek the north-west passage to India and China; in the last attempt he discovered the bay now known as Hudson's Bay, where he wintered; but, on his passage home, some of his crew mutinied, and forced him, his son, and others, into a boat, which was never afterwards heard of. D. about the middle of the 16th century; D. about 1611.

HUDSON, Thomas, a popular English portrait-painter, the predecessor and master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. His greatest work is the portrait of Charles, duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim. His portrait of Handel, hanging in the gallery at Oxford, is said to be the only one the great musician ever sat for. He acquired a large fortune by the practice of his art, and retired to Twickenham, when his former pupil, Sir Joshua Reynolds, became the great English portrait-painter. B. in Devonshire, 1701; D. 1779.

HUDSON, a city, port of entry, and capital of Columbia county, New York, U.S., finely situate on the E. bank of the Hudson, which is navigable to this place for the largest ships, 30 miles from Albany. It was founded in 1784, and its population and importance rapidly increased. It is regularly built, and has several places of worship, a court-house, and literary society. The creeks on the borders of the town afford fine seats for mills and manufactories, and a large number of steamboats go up to New York, while a railway connects it with Boston. *Lat.* 42° 14′ N.

HUDSON, a river of New York, U.S., one of the most picturesque and navigable in America, rises in the mountainous region to the W. of Lake Champlain, and, after a southerly course of more than 300 miles, falls into the Atlantic below New York. It is navigable as far as Albany, near the head of the tide, 150 miles from New York. It is connected by fine canals with lakes Champlain and Erie. Fulton, for whom the Americans claim the honour of being the first who built a vessel propelled by steam, launched his boat on this river in 1807.

HUDSON'S BAY, a large bay of British America situate to the N. of Canada, and inclosed by land, excepting to the N.E., where Hudson's Straits communicate with Davis's Straits. *Length*, 900 miles; *breadth*, 600. *Lat.* 51° to 64° N. *Lon.* 77° to 95° W.—It obtained its name from Henry Hudson, who discovered it in 1610.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY. Under this name is comprised a large proportion of N.W. America, extending from *lat.* 49° to 70° N., and from Cape Charles, Labrador, to the mouth of the Mackenzie river. *Area*, between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 square miles. *Rivers.* The chief are the Moose, Attitibbe, Mackenzie, Nelson, Churchill, and Coppermine. *Zoology.* Reindeer, musk-ox, moose-deer or elk, and other kinds of deer; bears, wolves, wolverines, foxes, beavers, otters, racoons, and other small animals, valuable on account of their skins or flesh. There are also numbers of water-fowl, and fish is abundant in the numerous lakes. *Races.* Esquimaux and Indians. The former occupy the country on both sides of Hudson's Bay, whilst the latter are dispersed over the whole of the other regions. The number of Europeans settled here is considerable, amounting to some thousands, who are generally connected with the Hudson's Bay Company. The Hudson's Bay Company, established for the purpose of procuring furs, was incorporated by Charles II. in 1670, and was very successful in its undertakings. In 1858 a portion of the territory was formed into a British colony, under the title of British Columbia, which *see*.

HUDSON'S STRAITS, the narrow sea connecting Hudson's Bay with Davis' Straits and the Atlantic Ocean. *Length*, 500 miles; *average breadth*, 100. *Lat.* between 60° and 64° N. *Lon.* 65° and 77° W.

HUE, or HUEFO, *hoo'-ai*, the capital of Anam, Cochin-China, on a river of the same name, about 10 miles from its mouth. It is remarkable for being the only city in the East regularly fortified according to European notions. Its walls are 5 miles round, and inclose the palace, with an inner citadel, and all the works necessary for a fortified place. *Pop.* about 120,000. *Lat.* 16° 30′ N. *Lon.* 107° 12′ E.

HUELVA, *hoo'-el-va*, a maritime town of Seville, Spain, 67 miles from Cadiz. *Pop.* 7,173.

HUESCA, *hoo'-ais-ka*, a city of Aragon, Spain, on the Isuela, 32 miles from Saragossa. It has a university,

cathedral, convents, and a foundling hospital. Here, also, is the old palace of the sovereigns of Aragon, which is memorable for the incident in history known as the "massacre of the bell." *Manf.* Cloth and leather. *Pop.* 10,000.

HUESCAR, *hoo'-ais-kar*, a town of Grenada, Spain, 70 miles from Grenada. *Pop.* 6,300, partly engaged in woollen and linen manufactures.

HUET, Peter Daniel, *hoo'-ai*, a learned French bishop, who studied mathematics under Mambrun, a Jesuit, and Greek and Hebrew under Bochart, whom he accompanied in 1652 to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, who wished to engage him in her service; but he declined the honour, and returned to France. In 1661 he published an excellent work on the art of translation, entitled, "De Interpretatione." In 1679 appeared his "Demonstratio Evangelica," which was greatly admired. His reputation became so great, that the place of sub-preceptor to the dauphin was conferred on him, and he had for his colleague the illustrious Bossuet. In 1661 he published his valuable edition of the works of Origen. He formed the plan of publishing editions of the classics, which are now known by the title, "In usum Delphini," and spent twenty years in carrying out the project. In 1689 he printed his "Censures on the Cartesian Philosophy," a system to which he had been zealously attached, but the fallacy of which he now exposed. Huet, considering the number and excellence of his works, may be considered as one of the most learned men that any age has produced. His "Origin of Romances," "The Situation of the Terrestrial Paradise," and "Weakness of Human Understanding," have been translated into English. B. at Caen, 1630; D. 1721.

HUFELAND, Christopher William, *hoo'-fe-land*, an eminent German physician, who pursued his profession at Weimar, and became, in 1793, professor in the university of Jena. In 1801 he was appointed physician to the king of Prussia, in 1809 professor of medicine in the university of Berlin, and finally director of the academy of military medicine and surgery in 1819. His celebrated work, "The Art of Prolonging Life," was published in 1799; his "Counsels to Mothers on Physical Education," in 1800; and his "History of Health," in 1812. He was among the first continental physicians to recognize the truth of animal magnetism. B. at Erfurt, 1762; D. at Berlin, 1836.

HUFNAGEL, George, *hoof'-na-gel*, a Flemish painter, extensively employed by several German princes. His reputation recommended him to the emperor Rodolphus, for whom he executed four admirable books representing quadrupeds, birds, insects, and fishes. He also wrote some poems in Latin and German. B. at Antwerp, 1545; D. 1600.

HUGH CAPET. (*See* CAPET.)

HUGHES, John, *hues*, an English poet, whose first work was "An Ode on the Peace of Ryswick," 1697, which was well received, and introduced him to the acquaintance of several men of letters. In 1717 he was appointed secretary to the commissions of the peace, by Lord Chancellor Cowper. His last literary piece was the tragedy of "The Siege of Damascus;" but he expired on the first night of its performance, Feb. 17, 1720. In 1735 his plays and poems were published. He also wrote several pieces in prose, particularly papers in the "Tatler," "Spectator," and "Guardian;" superintended an edition of Spenser's works, in 6 vols.; translated Molière's "Misanthrope," and Fontenelle's "Dialogues of the Dead." B. at Marlborough, Wilts, 1677; D. 1720.

HUGO, Victor-Marie, Viscount, *hoo'-go*, a celebrated living French poet, dramatist, and novelist. The son of a distinguished French general of the imperial army, his early years were spent with him in the isle of Elba, Italy, Rome, and Naples. Returning to Paris in 1809, he being then eight years old, his education was, for the first time, attended to; but being sent for from Spain by his father, he entered into a seminary for nobles in that land, whose bright skies helped to develop his poetical genius, and, at ten years of age, commenced writing verses. In 1813 he became a student at an institution in France, to be prepared for the Ecole Polytechnique. While studying mathematics, poetry was not neglected by him; and in 1817, having previously composed a short poem, he completed a tragedy called "Istamine," written after the classic model. Between the years 1819-22 he three times carried off the poetry prizes of the Academy des Jeux Floraux, at Toulonne. These three odes first attracted public attention towards him; the appearance of Lamartine's "Meditations" quickened his poetical genius into the production of a volume of "Odes and Ballads," which, given to the world in 1822, stamped his reputation permanently as a genuine poet. His next publication was "Hans of Iceland." A second volume of the "Odes and Ballads" appeared in 1826. Hitherto he had composed after the manner of Racine and the classical school; but in 1827 he produced "Cromwell," a play, not written so much for the stage as to combat the principles of the classic school of dramatists. His magnificent collection of lyrics, entitled, "Les Orientales," was brought out in 1828. "Marion Delorme" and "Hernani" were his two next works for the theatre, both written in the "romantic" manner; as also were his "Lucretia Borgia," "Mary Tudor," "Esmeralda," and "Ruy Blas." His best romance, "Notre Dame de Paris," was published in 1831, and his finest set of lyrics, "Autumn Leaves," in 1832. In 1845 he was created a peer of France by Louis Philippe. Returned by the city of Paris, after the revolution of 1848, for the Assemblée Nationale, he took his seat among the extreme democrats, one of whose chief orators he became. On the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, he was among the first individuals to be expelled from France, and went to reside in the island of Jersey, where he never ceased to compose burning philippics in prose and verse against Napoleon III. "Napoleon the Little," and "Les Châtiments," being the best-known of these. In 1856 he was compelled to leave Jersey, and went to reside in Guernsey, where he has written another poetical work, "Contemplations," and is said to be at present engaged upon a social romance. Besides the works we have enumerated, he has written a great many articles, tales, sketches, and criticisms for the "Revue des deux Mondes," and a variety of other French periodicals. B. at Besançon, 1802.

HUGO, Francis Victor, a living French littérateur, son of the above, who, after completing his education at the University of Paris, became a writer of political articles for the French papers; he afterwards assisted his father in editing a democratic journal, which the latter had established in 1848. He was sent out of France with his father, on the *coup d'état* of 1851, and went to reside with him in Jersey, and afterwards in Guernsey, where he is said to be engaged in historical research. He published "The Island of Jersey, its Monuments and its History," in 1857; but his best work is a fine French translation of "Shakspeare's Sonnets," which he brought out with an introduction in 1857. B. at Paris, 1829.

HUGUENOT, *hoo'-goo-no*, the title given in France to the followers of the reformed religion generally, and specially to the disciples of Calvin. The derivation of the word has been assigned by some to that party who followed a certain Besançon Hughes, a Genevese religious leader; and by others to *eidgenossen*, 'followers.'

HUISH, *hu'-ish*, the name of several parishes in England having small populations.

HULL, *hull*, a river of Yorkshire, which rises among the eastern Wolds, and falls into the Humber, at Hull (formerly called Kingston-on-Hull).

HULL, or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, a seaport town, borough, and county in itself, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, situate on the great inlet of the Humber, at the point where this receives the river, 36 miles from York. The town stands in a low level plain, about 29 miles from the mouth of the Humber, the general level of the strata varying from 6 inches to 6 feet below the high-water mark. Thus the outfall of the drainage is prevented by the rising of the tide, which is shut out by floodgates. The oldest part stands to the W. of the Hull, and is inclosed by docks. The parish of Sculcoates, lying to the N. of the Old Dock, contains some handsome streets; Myton, to the W. of the Humber Dock, is the most modern portion; Garrison-side, on the left bank of the river, communicates with Hull by a bridge of four arches. The citadel, surrounded

by a rampart and ditch, has a strong battery, commanding the Hull roads and the Humber. The harbour is artificial, having been formed by deepening and widening the channel of the river; and vast docks have been erected for the accommodation of shipping. Of these, the Old Dock was begun in 1775: it enters immediately from the river Hull, about 300 yards from its mouth. It is 1,703 feet long, 254 wide, and 23 deep, and covers, with the commodious wharfs and quays, an area of 13 acres. The Humber Dock was completed in 1809, and covers a space of more than ten acres. It opens into the Humber by a lock, which will admit a 50-gun ship, and which is crossed by an iron bridge. The Junction Dock, connecting the Old and Humber docks, was completed in 1829, and will contain fifty or sixty large vessels. Besides these, there are several dry docks for repairing vessels. The public buildings are, the Trinity church, a large and beautiful structure, of Gothic architecture and of exquisite workmanship, partly built about the year 1312; St. Mary's and St. John's churches, the latter a neat and simple brick building. Besides these, there are several other churches and chapels, with a floating chapel for mariners, and a Jews' synagogue. Of the charitable institutions, the oldest is the Trinity-house, founded in 1366, for the relief of decayed seamen and their widows; the Charter-house hospital was founded by Michael de la Pole in 1384, for the support of poor pensioners; and there are, besides, several other hospitals for the poor. The grammar-school was instituted in 1136, and its school-room is one of the best in England. The Vicar's school was begun in 1734; and there are various charity and subscription schools, some of them on the Lancasterian system. Hull and Kingston colleges, having two fine buildings, founded in 1838, afford instruction similar to King's and University colleges, London. The other public edifices are the Custom-house, Exchange, pilot, dock, stamp and excise offices, two theatres, concert-hall, gaol, library, Mansion-house, mechanics' institute, Lyceum, Athenæum, &c. In the market-place stands a neat equestrian statue of William III., and at the end of Junction Street is a statue of Wilberforce, a native of this town. Hull is connected by railway with all the principal towns in the N. of England; as also with London, by a continuation of the E. Counties Railway. It also has navigable communications inland, either by rivers or canals, with York, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Birmingham, and Bristol; and is equally open to the E. coast, the continent, and the North Sea. Steam-vessels sail hence for London, Yarmouth, and many other ports on the E. coast of Scotland and England, together with the principal maritime towns of Denmark and Holland, and a large commerce is carried on with ports in the Baltic, and in the whale-fishery. The coasting, as well as its inland trade in coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c., is very large. *Manf.* Metal-founding, cotton and flax, soap, sugar-baking, white lead, brewing, rope-making, ship-building, flour, and linseed oil. *Pop.* 90,000. *Lat.* 53° 44′ N. *Lon.* 0° 10′ W.—Wyke-upon-Hull was the ancient name of this town; but in 1296, Edward I., who saw its great natural advantages, purchased it, and called it Kyngeston-upon-Hull. He began the formation of the harbour, and thus commenced the prosperity of the place. By the end of the 13th century, it had so progressed that its exports amounted to one-seventh of those of the whole kingdom. Under Edward III. it furnished 16 ships and 500 men for the invasion of France, whilst the complement of London was only 25 ships and 700 men. During the civil war, it declared for the parliament, and sustained two severe sieges by the royalists. The old walls have been entirely demolished by the extension and improvements of the town.

HULME, *hulm*, a township of Lancashire, 1 mile from Manchester, within which borough it is included. It contains a cavalry barrack; and the Manchester botanic garden, with an area of nearly 18 acres, is also here. *Pop.* 60,000.

HULTON, LITTLE, MIDDLE, and OVER, *hul'-ton*, the name of three small townships in Lancashire.

HUMBER, *hum'-ber*, one of the largest rivers of England, dividing Yorkshire from Lincolnshire. It is formed by the junction of the Ouse, the Aire, and the Trent, and is the principal outlet for the waters which fall on the E. side of the kingdom, draining, with its tributaries, nearly one-fifth of the kingdom. At the mouth of the Trent, where the Humber properly begins, the river is more than a mile in breadth. It thence flows in an easterly direction towards Hull, receiving in its course, the Foulness and Hull, and the Anchholme and Ludd rivers. Gradually widening its channel to between 2 and 3 miles, it empties itself into the German Ocean, between the promontory of Spurnhead and Salt-fleet, in a vast estuary, 6 or 7 miles wide. On its N., or Yorkshire bank, stands Kingston-upon-Hull, or Hull; on its S., or Lincolnshire bank, Great Grimsby, New Holland, and Barton.

HUMBERT, Joseph Amable, *koom'-bair*, a French revolutionary general, who owed his rise to his fine person, bravery, and bold demeanour. After having received some little education, he became a strolling workman, and afterwards a hawker of rabbit-skins; but, entering the revolutionary army in 1792, he rapidly rose to the position of colonel. In 1793 he was made a general of brigade, and served in that capacity against the insurgents of La Vendée. He was with General Hoche when he attempted to invade Ireland in 1796; but when that expedition was disorganized by a violent storm, he returned to France. In 1798 he was again sent to Ireland at the head of 1,500 men. He landed at Killala, of which he took possession. General Lake marched against him three days afterwards, with a very superior force, but which was mainly composed of yeomanry and militia. Lake was beaten at Castlebar, and Humbert sought to raise the country in the behalf of the French, but met with little success. In a short time, the advanced guard of Lord Cornwallis met and defeated him, taking himself and whole force prisoners. He returned to France in 1799, and was sent to St. Domingo a few years afterwards under General Leclerc, with whose widow he came to France in 1804. Bonaparte was so enraged at this act, that he ordered him to leave Paris, and threatened more severe measures. He fled to America, and led an adventurous life in the Spanish settlements. B. at Bouvray, 1767; D. at New Orleans, 1823.

HUMBOLDT, Frederick Henry Alexander, Baron von, *hoom'-boldt*, a distinguished German philosopher and



BARON HUMBOLDT.

traveller, was the son of a wealthy soldier who had served under Frederick the Great of Prussia. Having previously received an excellent rudimentary education at home, he was sent with his elder brother, in 1786, to the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, to study the natural sciences. In 1788 he quitted Frankfort for Göttingen, at which Heyne, the great classical scholar (*see* HEYNE), was then a professor. Heyne's son-in-law, George Forster, had accompanied Captain

Cook in his discoveries in the South Seas, and his glowing descriptions of those regions made a deep impression on the young man's mind. In 1790 he accompanied Forster in a tour through the Rhine districts and Holland, and afterwards visited England with him. His scientific observations made in Germany were afterwards published in 1790, under the title of "Mineralogical Considerations on Certain Basaltic Formations on the Rhine." His intention being to seek employment in the civil service of the Prussian kingdom, he subsequently went to Hamburg to study book-keeping and the other forms of commercial knowledge, and afterwards studied in the mining academy of the eminent Werner, at Freiburg. In 1792 he obtained the post of mining superintendent in the works of Bayreuth, in which situation he remained till the year 1795, during which time he wrote many scientific articles for the German periodicals, and published a botanical work in Latin, called "Specimens of the Flora of Freiburg." Soon after the production of this work he resigned his post as mining superintendent, having determined to explore those parts of the world which had been unvisited by travellers. "I had, from my earliest youth," he says, "felt a burning desire to travel in distant lands unexplored by Europeans." The disturbed state of the continent at the time, owing to the wars consequent on the French revolution, prevented him from executing his design for about two years, during which time he resided at Jena, and became acquainted with Göthe and Schiller, and occupied himself with the composition and publication of "Investigations on the Muscles and Nerve-fibres, with Conjectures on the Chemical Process of Life," and "On Subterranean Gases;" two small works which established his reputation as a natural philosopher. A short visit to Italy was made in 1799, and, in the same year, he went to Paris, with the view of accompanying the expedition about to be despatched from that capital to Egypt. The expedition was abandoned; but Humboldt made the acquaintance of Bonpland, who was to have been the naturalist of the journey, and the two learned men resolved to undertake a great enterprise together. Their first idea was to explore Northern Africa; but, being prevented by the English cruisers in the Mediterranean, they landed in Spain, and obtained permission from the government to travel in the Spanish possessions of South America. In the month of May, 1799, the two travellers embarked at Corunna, and, eluding the English cruisers watching the port, reached Teneriffe, where they ascended the peak and collected some valuable scientific data. Going on board their vessel again, they sailed for Cumana, in South America, which was reached in July. Humboldt and his companion now proceeded to explore the great South American continent, and to collect a body of scientific information, during five years of adventurous research, hitherto unparalleled. For 65 days, he navigated, in an Indian canoe, the Orinoco, the Rio Negro, and the Atrabapo, discovering the connection between the Orinoco and the Amazon. The botany, mineralogy, geology, the physical aspects of the country, and the habits of the natives, were all observed and noted during this great journey. He now returned to the coast and embarked for Havannah, where he sojourned for some time. Returning to South America in 1801, he travelled southward till he reached Lima, crossing the Cordilleras and Andes five times during the journey. In June, 1802, he ascended Chimborazo to an elevation of 19,300 feet, the highest point of the mountain ever attained by a human being. In December, 1803, he embarked for Guayaquil, and in the April following reached Mexico, in exploring which and the adjoining countries he spent a year. Wishing to complete his scientific observations of the island of Cuba, he once more set sail for Havannah, in 1804. A visit to the United States, and a short stay in Washington and Philadelphia succeeded, after which he quitted America for France, and arrived at Bordeaux in August, 1804. He spent nine months in Paris arranging his notes, and assisting Gay-Lussac (*see* LUSSAC) in making some experiments relative to the chemical composition of the atmosphere. After spending a short time in Italy and at Berlin, where he obtained permission from the king to take up his residence in the French capital while his works were being printed,





he returned to Paris. In 1807 appeared the first of a large number of volumes, all published under the general title of "Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland in the Interior of America between the years 1799-1804." In this magnificent undertaking, composed partly in Latin, partly in French, he was assisted by Oetmans for the astronomical, Arago and Gay-Lussac for the chemical and meteorological, Cuvier for the zoological, and Klaproth for the mineralogical divisions. It was mainly divided into six great sections, which again were subdivided into many more, the botanical portion alone consisting of twenty volumes, embellished with 1,200 plates. He spent a portion of the years 1827-28 at Berlin, whither he had been invited by the king of Prussia; in 1829 he, at the express desire, and at the sole expense, of the emperor Nicholas, set out with Rose and Ehrenberg to explore the eastern provinces of Russia, and in nine months travelled, between St. Petersburg and the Chinese frontier, over a distance of 2,320 geographical miles. The results of this expedition were published by him at Paris in 1843, under the title of "Central Asia; Researches on its Mountain-chains and Climatology." Between the years 1830 and 1848, although he desired to keep aloof from politics, he was intrusted by the king of Prussia with several diplomatic missions to the court of Louis Philippe. In 1848 he went to reside near the king of Prussia, whose court he ornamented till his death. In 1845 he commenced his great work, "Kosmos, or a Physical Description of the Universe," which was concluded in 1851, and which has become exceedingly popular in an English translation. He was a member of almost every scientific body in the world; an associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris and Berlin; was decorated with many orders, and was a grand officer of the French Legion of Honour. By the labours of his long and valuable life he earned the title of creator of the science of comparative geography, and reviver of the study of the natural sciences. In addition to those already quoted, a few of his most important works may be given: "Essay on the Chemical Analysis of the Atmosphere;" "Pictures of Nature;" "Essay on Electrical Fishes;" "Essay on the Geography of Plants;" "Causes of the Difference in Temperature of various portions of the Earth's Surface;" "Fragments of Asiatic Geology and Climatology;" and "The Progress of Nautical Astronomy during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries." B. at Berlin, September, 1769; D. 1859.

HUMBOLDT, Charles William, Baron von, a distinguished philologist, classical critic, and diplomatist, was elder brother of the above; with whom he pursued an educational career at the universities of Göttingen and Jena. When very young, he wrote many essays on the Greek poets and philosophers; but his first work of consequence was a critical essay on Göthe's "Hemann and Dorothea." In 1802 he was nominated to the post of minister plenipotentiary to Rome; resigning this in 1808, he became head of the department of public instruction, which he quitted to retire into private life, two years afterwards. In 1812 he became Prussian ambassador at the court of Vienna; represented his country at the conference of Prague, in 1813; and signed, with Hardenberg (*see* HARDENBERG), the treaty of Paris. In 1819 he was recalled from England, where he was ambassador, to Berlin, to assume the functions of minister and privy councillor; but not agreeing with his sovereign as to his retrograde policy, he tendered his resignation, and once more sought a retired life. He now occupied himself with the study of classical and semi-civilized languages and comparative grammar, varying these pursuits with critical essays on poetry, philosophy, and the fine arts. He published a small number of poems, but, on the advice of Schiller, he abandoned creative for critical authorship, for which his mind was more fitted. He wrote critical essays on Sanscrit poetry, and on Wolf's edition of Homer's "Odyssey;" published "An Examination of the Basque Language," and a treatise on the Celts and Iberians; besides a very large number of smaller works on classical literature and on speculative physiology. The latter years of his life were occupied with the study of the Malay and American languages; but failing health caused him to abandon the American in order that he might conclude his researches in the Malay tongue. At the time of his death he had almost

completed his task, and his work was afterwards published by Dr. Buschmann, in 1836. B. at Potsdam, 1767.

HUME, David, *hume*, a celebrated English historian and philosophical writer. He was destined for the law, but having little inclination for that profession, he tried mercantile pursuits, and became, in 1734, clerk in an eminent house at Bristol. But he did not continue long in that situation; for, having a strong propensity to literature, he went to France, where he wrote his "Treatise of Human Nature," which he published at London, in 1738. This metaphysical work, however, met with an indifferent reception; nor were his Moral Essays, which appeared in 1742, more successful. About this time he resided with the marquis of Annandale as a companion, but soon afterwards became secretary to General Sinclair, whom he attended to Vienna and Turin; and while he was abroad, his "Enquiry concerning the Human Understanding" was published at London. In 1752 appeared his "Political Discourses," and his "Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," the latter of which he accounted the best of his writings. In 1754 he published the first volume of the "History of England, from the Accession of James I. to the Revolution." This volume was poorly received; but the second, which came out in 1756, met with a better fate, and "helped," as the author said, "to buoy up its unfortunate brother." About the same period he published his "Natural History of Religion," which was smartly answered by Dr. Warburton, in a pamphlet which Mr. Hume attributed to Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Hurd. In 1759 appeared his "History of the House of Tudor," and in 1761, the more ancient part of the English history. The work had now acquired considerable celebrity, and the writer gained largely by its popularity; for besides the profit it brought him, he obtained a pension through Lord Bute. In 1763 he accompanied the earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, where, in 1765, he remained as *chargé d'affaires*. The year following he returned home, and became under-secretary of state to Mr. Conway. In 1769 he retired to his native country on a small, but to a man of his frugal habits, independent income. After his death appeared a work by him, entitled "Dialogues concerning Natural Religion." His History, although written in an excellent style, is not to be relied on, by reason of its partiality and inaccuracy. He left a charmingly-written autobiography. D. at Edinburgh, 1711; D. in the same city, 1776.

HUME, James Deacon, a commercial statistician, writer on financial and commercial questions, and compiler of the Customs-statute Code. After receiving his education at Westminster School, he obtained, in 1790, a clerkship in the custom-house, and displayed so much zeal and talent that, although very young for the post, he was appointed to a responsible office in the department. On his marriage, in 1798, he rented a large piece of land at Pinner, near Harrow, where he set up as a scientific farmer, on a very extensive scale He continued to fufil his custom-house duties, and in 1822, was induced by the government to abandon his farm and take up a residence in London, where he was employed in the preparation of reports on the revenue. Up to this period the Customs legislation consisted of 1,500 different statutes, mostly contradictory,—an "intricate and labyrinthian chaos," as it was termed. He was requested to reduce this confused mass into one harmonious and intelligible code, a task he performed after three years of the most unremitting labour. The ministry of that day, fully alive to the importance of this task, rewarded him, on its completion, with a sum of £5,000, in addition to the salary of his office in the custom-house. In 1829 he was appointed joint assistant-secretary of the Board of Trade; but in the year 1840, after he had passed 49 years of the most untiring and zealous service in the commercial department of the government of his country, he was allowed to retire on the full salary of his office. He still, however, continued to give valuable evidence in committees on revenue questions in the House of Commons. In 1842, his constitution, worn out by hard work, gave signs of breaking up; an apoplectic stupor ensued, and he was carried off. B. at Newington, 1774; D. 1842.

HUME, Joseph, a distinguished financial reformer and politician, was the son of a poor widow who kept a shop in Montrose, her husband, a master of a small coasting vessel, having died while he was quite young. In his 14th year he was apprenticed to a surgeon, and having obtained a medical diploma from the university of Edinburgh, and passed the Royal College of Surgeons in London, he received an appointment as surgeon to an East-Indiaman in 1797. After a short residence in India, he mastered several native languages, and became successively Persian interpreter, paymaster, and postmaster to Lord Lake's army operating against the Mahrattas. He laboured so energetically and successfully in his various employments, that he was enabled to return to England in 1811, still a young man, with a fortune of about £30,000. Having travelled in Spain, Turkey, Greece, and Egypt, he was, in 1812, elected an M.P. for Melcombe Regis; but on the dissolution of parliament, soon after, he was not returned again. Upon this he turned his attention to the establishment of savings-banks, schools on the Lancasterian principle, and other schemes of social amelioration and utility. He was returned to parliament again in 1818, for the Montrose burghs, which he represented till 1830, in which year he was returned for Middlesex. He lost this seat in 1837; but, through the influence of Mr. O'Connell, was chosen by the electors of Kilkenny to be their representative in parliament. In 1842 his old constituents of the Montrose burghs returned him to the House of Commons, and he sat for his native place till his death. During his parliamentary career he energetically struggled for financial reform, advocated the reduction of taxation, and watched the expenditure of the national funds with more perseverance and disinterested industry than any member of the House of Commons before or after his time. Military, naval, ecclesiastical, fiscal reforms were his constant effort. The abolition of military flogging, imprisonment for debt, and numberless other ameliorations, found in him an untiring advocate. In 1835 he greatly assisted in the discovery of a remarkable Orange plot, the object of which was to secure the throne of England for the duke of Cumberland, instead of giving it to the Princess Victoria, whose education was considered of too liberal a tendency. When his remains were consigned to the tomb, speakers of all shades of political opinion in the House of Commons acknowledged the value of this uncompromising labourer for reform, and enemy of privilege and monopoly. B. at Montrose, 1777; D. at Burnley Hall, Norfolk, 1854.

HUMERPOOR, *hoo-mer-poor'*, a district of the N. W. Provinces, British India. *Desc.* A level plain generally, with fertile soil. *Pro.* Corn, sugar, cotton, and indigo. *Manf.* Cotton, paper, and sugar-refining. Humerpoor is also the name of the capital, which is on the right bank of the Jumna, 150 miles from Agra. *Pop.* of district, about 300,000.

HUMMEL, John Nepomuk, *hoom'-mel*, a German composer and pianist, who, displaying great musical talent from his earliest youth, became chapel-master to Count Esterhazy in 1803, and afterwards to the king of Wurtemberg, in 1816. He was only excelled in instrumental composition by Beethoven. He composed four operas, two masses, and a large quantity of smaller musical pieces. B. at Presburg, 1778; D. 1837.

HUNDSRUCK, *hoons'-druck*, an extensive and mountainous district of Rhenish Prussia, thickly wooded, and rising, at intervals, to a height of 3,000 feet. It lies between the Moselle and the Nahe, and joins the mountain-chain of the Vosges.

HUNGARY, *hun'-gar-e*, an extensive country in Central Europe, forming, under the title of kingdom, a considerable portion of the Austrian dominions. It is bounded W. by part of Germany, N. by Galicia, E. by Moldavia and Wallachia, and S. by Turkey. *Area*, 69,325 square miles. *Divisions.* Hungary proper, Transylvania, and the Military Frontier; and these are again subdivided into five districts, respectively named after their capital cities, Pesth, Presburg, Odenburg, Kaschau, and Grosswardein. *Desc.* The surface of Hungary varies extremely in the different provinces. The Carpathians, an immense mountain-chain beginning near Presburg, divide it from Galicia. They rise to the height in some peaks of nearly 10,000 feet, and form at the tops immense masses of granite, totally destitute of vegetation. (*See* CARPATHIANS.) Besides these, there

are in the N. and W. several detached ranges of very considerable extent. Immense plains also exist. *Rivers.* The Danube, Szamos, March, Maros, Drave, and Save; the Carpathians pour down into the plain the Theiss, Waag, Gran, Poprad, and Temes, all falling into the Danube. *Lakes.* The Platten See, the Neusiedler See; and there is a large tract of marshes, the principal of which is Lake Palitz. *Canals.* The principal are the Franzens Canal and the Beja Canal, both joining the Danube and Theiss. *Climate.* Among the mountains cold is predominant, the snow lying on the ground for many months. In the S., the climate is in general mild, in the sandy districts extremely hot; but on the banks of the rivers, and near the marshes, damp; dampness, indeed, being a prevailing characteristic of the climate of the level part of Hungary. *Minerals.* Important, consisting of silver, lead, copper, iron, zinc, cobalt, salt, alum, and coal. Gold is also occasionally found in the sand of rivers, and is principally washed by the gipsies. Precious stones of various kinds, opals being the most valuable, are discovered in the mountains. *Pro.* The extensive plains lying along the great rivers possess all the richness of an alluvial soil. In the N., clay, stone, and gravel predominate, and the ground there produces but a scanty return, after considerable labour. In the S., too, there are many tracts unfit for the purposes of agriculture. The large heaths of Debreczin and Kecskemet are covered either with sand or with the most scanty vegetation. Several other tracts are covered by moving sands, which are said in some cases to be increasing. In the N. barley and common rye are most frequently sown; in the S., wheat, maize, millet, and, in the marshes of the Banat, rice. Oats are cultivated throughout the kingdom. Potatoes are raised by the Sclavonians and Germans, and pulse by the followers of the Greek Church. Hemp and flax are cultivated, also tobacco and saffron. Various kinds of fruit are grown in great quantities, and extensive pastures are found in many parts of the country. Next to the cultivation of corn and the breeding of cattle, the making of wine forms the most extensive branch of rural industry. The Hungarian wines vary greatly, both in taste and strength; the well-known Tokay being unrivalled in quality. Dense forests and woods abound in the mountainous districts. *Domestic Animals.* The Hungarian oxen are large and well-shaped, and generally of a milk or grey-white colour, with lofty and spreading horns. Some of the sheep are very fine, particularly a peculiar breed, with forked horns. The horses of Hungary seldom reach a great height, and are incapable of drawing heavy loads; but they surpass almost all other horses on the continent in elegance of shape, as well as in vivacity and swiftness. Bacon being a favourite food, vast herds of swine, amounting to more than 5,000,000, are reared. A few buffaloes are found in certain parts of the country. Game of all kinds and fowls are plentiful; bees are largely kept; and the rivers, especially the waters of the Theiss, yield large quantities of fish. *Towns.* The principal are,—Pesth, Buda, Debreczin, Presburg, Szegedin, Kecskemet, Theresienstadt, Erlau, Schemnitz, Raab, Meava, and Cremnitz. *Manf.* Unimportant, being generally confined to not large quantities of woollens, silks, linens, paper, leather, oil, beer, and tobacco. COMMERCE. *Exp.* The chief are corn, tobacco, wine, particularly that of Tokay, and wool; also wax, tallow, potash, alum, antimony, gall-nuts, &c. A little leather, linen, and iron are also sent out of the country. *Imp.* Chiefly manufactured goods and colonial produce. Nearly 1,000 vessels, some of which are steamboats, ascend and descend the Danube, engaged in carrying on the trade between the principal towns of Hungary and Vienna. The roads are generally not good, but railway communication is progressing. *Races.* (*See* AUSTRIA.) *Religion.* Roman Catholic, Greek Church, and Protestant, the former in the ascendant. Education is not, on the whole, well-diffused, but the higher classes are well-cultured and highly intelligent. *Government.* The administration of justice was formerly entirely in the hands of the nobles, as the constitution of Hungary was a compound of monarchy and aristocracy, the latter, however, being predominant. The diet of Hungary was composed of four states or classes: 1st, the Catholic prelates; 2nd, the magnates; 3rd, the representatives of the inferior





nobles; and, 4th, the representatives of the royal free towns. The magnates and prelates formed a chamber by themselves, and the representatives formed another. The periodical assembling of the diet, as prescribed by law, was only once in five years; but its meetings were much more frequent. The suppression of the revolution, however, in 1849, changed all that, and the government was placed on much the same footing as that of other Austrian provinces. *Pop.* 8,200,000.—*Lat.* from 46° to 49° 34′ N. *Lon.* 16° to 25° 3′ E. In the time of the Romans, the country now called Hungary formed the western portion of Dacia and the south of Pannonia. In the 3rd century the Goths occupied all this portion of Europe, and these were driven out in 376 by the Huns, whose name, it is said, joined to that of the Avari, gave its title to the country. After the death of Attila, in 453, the Ostrogothæ, Gepidæ, and Lombards disputed the possession of the territory. Subsequently, in the 7th century, the Avari made themselves masters of the land, but had to defend it against the incursions of the Slaves and Bulgarians. Charlemagne having conquered the Avari in 799, the Magyars, a people of Asiatic origin, and who, a century before, had established themselves on the Don and Dnieper, entered Hungary in 894. Arpad, the son of Almus, was their leader, and allying himself with the emperor of Germany, he defeated most of the tribes who then occupied the country. His successor embraced Christianity; and Stephen I., called the Saint, who had been the chief of the Magyars since 997, took the title of king in the year 1000. This prince completed the subjugation of the Slaves and Bulgarians, and to him Hungary owed the greater portion of her social institutions. After his death, in 1038, the land was a prey to internal dissensions until the accession of Ladislaus I., who brought peace to his people; he conquered Croatia and Slavonia, to which his successor Coloman added Dalmatia. Under Geysa II., in 1148, Transylvania received a number of Flemish immigrants. Bela III., who had been bred at Constantinople, introduced into the state civilization and the manners of the Greek empire. He married Margaret, sister of Philip Augustus, of France, and widow of Henry, son of Henry II., of England; and under him Hungary was divided into comitats. Andrew II. led the fifth crusade to the Holy Land, in 1222, and by his weakness allowed the privileges of the nobles to increase. Under Bela IV., his son, the Mongols ravaged the land; and after him the royal power, weakened by intestine discord and foreign wars, was reduced to the lowest condition, till the end of the reign of Andrew III., with whom closed the Arpad dynasty. The Hungarians then elected Wenceslaus of Bohemia, and, after his abdication, Otho of Bavaria; but Pope Boniface VIII. imposed on them Charles Robert, called Charobert, count of Anjou, and who was recognized as king in 1038. In his reign Hungary attained a high degree of prosperity; it comprised, besides Hungary proper, Dalmatia, Croatia, Bosnia, Servia, Wallachia, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Bulgaria. Charles having married a sister of Casimir, king of Poland, Louis I., his son, succeeded to that kingdom in 1370. After him Marie, his daughter, came to the throne, sharing the government with her husband Sigismund, elector of Brandenburg. In their reign John Huss proclaimed his opinions, and the Turks invaded the kingdom. Under Ladislaus V.—1438 to 1457—the Turks were defeated by the brave John Hunyades, the regent, whose son Matthias I. was elected king in 1458. This monarch was possessed of great administrative as well as military abilities; his reign was flourishing, and he was the founder of a university at Presburg, and a celebrated library at Buda. His successors, however, were unable to keep out the Turks, and in 1526 Louis II. was killed at the fatal battle of Mohacs, which gave a great portion of the kingdom for many years to the Ottomans. Ferdinand of Austria and John Zapolsky now disputed the possession of the country, and the latter was defeated and obliged to fly. The nation, however, did not recognize the Austrian domination until 1570, under Maximilian II.; and it was not until many years later, in 1687, that the crown of Hungary was declared hereditary in the house of Austria. After that, indeed, the emperors had to suppress the successive revolutions headed by Tekeli

and Ragotszy, which were not finally put down till 1711. During these dissensions the Turks had seized on a large portion of Hungary, but were definitively driven out in 1699 by the peace of Carlowitz. From that time to 1848 the nation remained faithful to the house of Austria, especially in the cause of Maria Theresa, and in the wars with France from 1793 to 1815, when it contributed largely to the finances and military forces of the country. In 1848, however, the discontent, which had been gradually gathering force, broke out into a great insurrection, and the Magyar revolution, at one period eminently successful, was only ultimately checked by the assistance of Russia. The circles and comitats which had previously existed, gave place to the organization of the five districts already mentioned. At the time we write, considerable dissatisfaction exists on the part of Hungary in respect to its government by the emperor of Austria, in connection with military, financial, and religious questions.

HUNGERFORD, *hun'-ger-ford*, a parish and market-town in Berkshire, on the Kennet, 26 miles from Reading. The Kennet and Avon Canal passes through it, and the Great Western Railway has a station there. It has a church and free grammar-school. *Pop.* 3,100.

HUNGRY HILL, *hun'-gre*, a mountain of Cork, Ireland, 16 miles from Bantry. On its top is a lake, whence the waters descend in a series of cascades, one falling nearly 700 feet. *Height*, 2,250 feet.

HUNNERIC, *hun'-ne-rik*, king of the Vandals in Africa, succeeded his father Genseric in 477. He was a violent Arian; and though he at first gave the orthodox Christians toleration, he afterwards commenced a persecution against them, and caused upwards of 40,000 to be put to death in the most cruel manner. D. 484.

HUNS, or HUNI, *huns*, a famous barbaric people, who are generally said to have had an Asiatic origin, and to have been of the Mongol race. They figured for the first time in European history at the end of the fourth century. (*See* ATTILA.)

HUNSLET, *huns'-let*, a chapelry of Yorkshire and a suburb of Leeds, with which it is connected by bridges across the Aire. The Midland Railway has a station here. *Manf.* Woollens, potteries, chemicals, and glass. *Pop.* Included in Leeds.

HUNT, James Henry Leigh, *hunt*, an English poet, essayist, and critic. He was the son of a West-Indian gentleman, who was resident in America when the war of independence burst forth. Being a stanch royalist, he was compelled to seek refuge in England, where he entered into orders, and afterwards became tutor to Mr. Leigh, nephew to the duke of Chandos. Leigh Hunt was educated with Lamb, Coleridge, and Barnes at Christ's Hospital, London, but left it at 15. He had already written verses, which were published under the title "Juvenilia; or, a Collection of Poems written between the Ages of Twelve and Sixteen." After leaving school, he first became assistant to his brother Stephen, an attorney, and afterwards obtained a clerkship in the War-office. In 1805 his brother John started *The News*, and for this paper he wrote reviews of books and theatrical criticisms. These last were written in a more ambitious style than had been the case with such literary performances hitherto; and, in 1807, he edited them, and published the series, under the title of "Critical Essays on the Performers of the London Theatres." A year afterwards, he resigned his situation in the War-office, to undertake the joint editorship of the *Examiner* newspaper, which he and his brother John had established. The bold political essays of this print caused its proprietors to undergo three government prosecutions. The first was in 1810, for an attack on the regency. This was, however, abandoned; but, next year, the Hunts were again tried by Lord Ellenborough, for alleged seditious sentiments expressed in an article on military flogging. On this occasion, the remarkable defence of Mr. Brougham greatly contributed to their acquittal by the jury. A third article, in which the prince-regent was severely criticised, and called "an Adonis of fifty," led to their being condemned to two years' imprisonment, with a fine of £500 each. This sentence caused Hunt to become very popular, and to receive the sympathy of Byron, Lamb, Keats, Shelley, and Moore. While in prison, he wrote "The Descent of Liberty, a Masque," "The Story of Rimini," and "The Feast of the Poets;" and, on his release, Keats addressed to him his fine sonnet, "Written on the day that Mr. Leigh Hunt left Prison." His next literary labour was "Foliage; or, Poems Original and translated from the Greek of Homer, Theocritus, &c." In 1818 he commenced a small periodical after the model of Addison's "Spectator," &c., called the "Indicator." In 1823, the "Quarterly Review" attacks on the "cockney school" of poets, to which he belonged, elicited from his pen a satire against Mr. Giffard, its editor, called "Ultra Cupidarius." His fortunes were, at this period, at a very low ebb, and he was induced to accept the kind invitation of Shelley to go to Italy, where himself and Lord Byron then were. But Shelley meeting his death almost as soon as Hunt had reached Italy, he, for some time, resided with Lord Byron, leaving his house, however, with feelings less friendly than he had entered it. In 1828, after his return to England, he published "Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries, with Recollections of the Author's Life and his Visit to Italy," a book which contained severe criticisms of Lord Byron's personal character, but which, at a later period, he admitted were of too harsh a nature. During the subsequent ten years he edited the "Companion," a sequel to the "Indicator;" wrote "Captain Sword and Captain Pen," contributed to the magazines and reviews, and published a play,—"The Legend of Florence." In addition to these, he superintended the publication of the dramatic works of Wycherly, Farquhar, and Congreve; wrote "The Palfrey, a Love Story of Old Times;" produced a volume of selections, called "One Hundred Romances of Real Life;" and wrote a second novel of a more ambitious nature than the first, under the title of "Sir Ralph Esher; or, Memoirs of a Gentleman of the Court of Charles II." Leading, henceforth, the uneventful life of a studious man of letters, the record of his career is nothing more than a catalogue of the names of his literary productions, with the dates of their publication. Firstly, there are his essays and criticisms on poets and poetry. Of these the chief are "Imagination and Fancy;" "Wit and Humour;" "Men, Women, and Books;" "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," and "A Book for a Corner." Among his genial, chatty, antiquarian sketches, we have "The Town; its Remarkable Characters and Events," and "The Old Court Suburb; or, Memorials of Kensington, Regal, Critical, and Anecdotical." "Stories from the Italian Poets, with Lives," and the dramatic works of Sheridan, were of a similar character with his former editions of Congreve, &c. His last efforts were his Autobiography, in 3 vols., published in 1850, and "The Religion of the Heart; a Manual of Faith and Duty." He became the recipient, in 1847, of a pension of £200 per annum from the crown. B. at Southgate, Middlesex, 1784; D. 1858.

HUNT, Thornton, a living English littérateur, eldest son of the above, and editor of the last edition of his father's Autobiography. He abandoned the profession of an artist, for which he had been educated, to become a fine-art critic. He assisted in the establishment of the "Constitutional," and afterwards edited the "Chester Reformer," and the "Glasgow Argus." Since 1840, he has been engaged on the London press. He was one of the founders of the "Leader" newspaper, and for a considerable time sub-editor of the "Spectator." In 1815, he published a novel, called "The Foster-Brother." B. 1810.

HUNT, Robert, a scientific writer and lecturer, who was brought up for commercial pursuits, but, urged by an enthusiastic love of science, became an earnest student of natural philosophy, &c., and obtained the appointment of secretary to the Cornwall Polytechnic Institution. His lectures and writings on science, chiefly on geology and mineralogy, recommended him to Sir Henry de la Beche, who obtained for him the post of keeper of the mining records in the Museum of Economic Geology. He has written an excellent "Manual of Photography," and published some profound researches into the laws and nature of light. One work by him,—"The Poetry of Science," has attracted considerable attention; his elementary "Treatise on Physics" is also a popular book. He was one of the most active of the scientific men engaged in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and wrote an essay on the industrial science involved therein. He

was formerly professor of mechanical philosophy in the Museum of Economic Geology, but since his resignation of that post, has been chiefly engaged in writing on science and delivering lectures on natural philosophy in various parts of the kingdom. B. at Devonport, 1807.

HUNT, William, an eminent living English water-colour artist. He is unrivalled for his transcripts of simple rural life, his healthy, ruddy peasant boys, his rustic interiors, and his bits of still life. His works both in the exhibitions of the Water-colour Society and in the engravings are among the most popular art-productions of the time. He was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1824, his previous career as an artist being very obscure. B. in London, 1790.

HUNT, William Holman, a distinguished living English artist, and one of the founders of the new school of art generally known as the Pre-Raphaelite. On concluding his studies at the Royal Academy, he exhibited his first picture in 1846, which was called "Hark." The "Scene from Woodstock," the "Eve of St. Agnes," and a subject from Bulwer Lytton's "Rienzi," were his subsequent works, all being painted after the usual mode; but in 1850 he, with Millais and other young artists, sought to protest against the old conventional style of art, by an earnest and vigorous attempt at founding a new mode of pictorial representation. These young men called themselves the "Pre-Raphaelite Brethren;" and their works have inaugurated a new era in art. His first work in this new style was called "A Converted British Family Sheltering a Christian Minister." "Valentine Rescuing Sylvia from Proteus," and the "Awakened Conscience," were subsequently produced. His last great works are the "Scapegoat," the "Light of the World," and the fine religious subject, the "Saviour in the Temple." B. in London, 1827.

HUNTE, *hoon'-tai*, a river of Germany, which, rising in the Osnabruck marshes, joins the Weser about 15 miles from Bremen, after a course of some 90 miles.

HUNTER, Robert, *hun'-ter*, an English gentleman, who wrote the famous Letter on Enthusiasm, which was ascribed to Swift and to Shaftesbury. He was governor of New York and the Jerseys several years, and afterwards of Jamaica. D. 1734.

HUNTER, John, a celebrated English anatomist and surgeon. He worked for some time as a cabinet-maker; but solicited his brother William, the celebrated physician, to take him as an assistant, which was granted, and in 1748 he removed to London. The year following he became a student at Chelsea Hospital, where he assiduously studied the rudiments of surgery. He afterwards attended St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and in 1756 was appointed house-surgeon of St. George's Hospital. In the same year he assisted his brother in his school, and acted as demonstrator to his course of lectures. He laboured for 10 years on human anatomy, and not only made himself master of the science as it was then known, but added to it several important discoveries. He also dissected a large number of animals, which laid the foundation of his collection of comparative anatomy. In 1760 he was appointed an army surgeon, and went in that capacity to Belleisle and Portugal. On his return to England, he fixed his residence in London, and taught anatomy and surgery with the highest reputation. In 1767 he was admitted fellow of the Royal Society, and the year following his brother resigned to him his house in Jermyn Street. In 1768 he was chosen one of the surgeons of St. George's Hospital; in 1776 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to his majesty. His collection having become extremely large, he took a house in Leicester Square, and erected a building adjoining it for a museum. In 1790 he was appointed inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general of the army. He made more than 10,000 preparations, illustrative of human and comparative anatomy. His contributions to the "Philosophical Transactions" were numerous and interesting. His other works are, a treatise on the "Natural History of the Human Teeth," "Observations on the Animal Economy;" a treatise on the "Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot-wounds." B. at Long Calderwood, 1726; D. in London, 1793.

HUNTER, William, brother of the preceding, a celebrated English anatomist and physician. He was educated for the church, but an acquaintance with Dr. Cullen inclining him to the study of physic, he resided with the doctor three years. In 1740, he removed to Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies with intense application, and the year following visited London: soon after this he was taken by Dr. Douglas into his house as dissector, and also as tutor to his son. In 1746, he was appointed lecturer to a society of surgeons in Covent Garden, and the year following was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons. In 1750, he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow, and became very distinguished as a physician, particulary in midwifery. In 1762, he was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen, and the same year he published his "Medical Commentaries." In 1767, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and furnished the Transactions of that body with many valuable papers. In 1768, he was appointed professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy, which office he discharged with great reputation, adapting his anatomical knowledge to the arts of painting and sculpture. In 1781, he succeeded Dr. Fothergill as president of the Society of Physicians in London, and his fame having spread through Europe, he was chosen member of several foreign societies. Dr. Hunter formed a splendid anatomical museum in his house in Windmill Street, at an immense expense; after which, he extended his collection to natural history and general science. He also possessed a magnificent collection of Greek and Latin books, a cabinet of ancient medals, and a large stock of shells, corals, and other curious productions. This museum he bequeathed, at his death, to his nephew Dr. Baillie and Mr. Cruikshank, for thirty years, after which it was to go to the university of Glasgow. B. at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, 1718; D. 1783.

HUNTER, Henry, a Scotch divine and biblical writer, who, after completing his school and college education in Scotland, became first, a minister of the Scotch church, in his native country, and afterwards at the Scotch church at London Wall. He was a good scholar, a sound divine, very liberal in his principles, and an eloquent preacher. His works are, "Sacred Biography, or Sermons on the principal Characters recorded in Scripture," 6 vols.; two vols. of Miscellaneous Sermons, translations of Lavater's "Physiognomy," St. Pierre's "Studies of Nature," Saurin's Sermons, &c. B. at Culross, Perthshire, 1741; D. at Bristol Wells, 1802.

HUNTER'S ISLES, a group lying in the channel of the same name, off the N.W. extremity of Tasmania.

HUNTERDON, *hun'-ter-don*, a county of New Jersey, U.S., on Delaware river. *Pop.* 29,000.

HUNTINGDON, *hun'-ting-don*, a market-town, borough, and capital of Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, here crossed by three bridges, which connect it with Godmanchester. The Great Northern Railway has a station here, and it is 16 miles from Cambridge. It has several churches and chapels, town-hall, theatre, and gaols. *Manf.* Beer, and the town has a large traffic in coals, timber, corn, and wool. *Pop.* 6,300.—It is the native place of Oliver Cromwell, whose baptism is entered in the parish register for the year 1599.

HUNTINGDON, a county of Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

HUNTINGDON, a county of Pennsylvania, U. S. *Pop.* 25,000.

HUNTINGDON, Selina, Countess of, one of the great patrons of Methodism, was the second daughter of Washington Shirley, Earl Ferrers, and born in 1707. She married Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, in 1721. After a dangerous illness, she became deeply religious, and, during the remainder of her life, supported a number of itinerant preachers, and built several chapels in various parts of the kingdom. Her religious sentiments were rigidly Calvinistic, and she was the patroness of all of that persuasion. B. 1707; D. 1746.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, inclosed by the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Bedford, and comprising 4 hundreds and 107 parishes. The boundaries are mostly artificial and very irregular; but its shape, on the whole, is somewhat similar to that of a square. *Ext.* Its greatest length is 30 miles, and breadth 23. *Area*, 241,690 acres. *Desc.* It is almost entirely an agricultural county. The N. and N.E.

parts consist of fens, which are a portion of the midland division of that extensive tract denominated the Bedford Level, which *see*. *Rivers*. Towards the W. and S. the land rises considerably, leaving an intermediate valley for the waters of the Ouse, which traverses the S. angle of the county, and for various streams which fall into it from the sides of the hills. *Meres or Lakes*. There are several large meres or lakes, of which Whittlesea, though much smaller than formerly, is the largest. The soil is mostly clay, and there are no minerals of importance in the county. *Climate*. Mild and salubrious; not so, however, in the fens, where the dampness and want of pure water operate prejudicially on the health. The uplands originally formed one large forest, and were peculiarly adapted to the pleasures of the chase. Up to the reign of Henry II. it was under forest law; and from the sport of hunting, the county derived its name. *Pro*. Wheat, oats, beans, turnips, rape, hemp, and mustard-seed. Butter is made in large quantities, and horses, cattle, and sheep of mixed breeds are extensively bred. The most celebrated article is the cheese termed Stilton, which was formerly made at a village of that name. *Towns*. Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Kimbolton. *Pop*. 66,000.

HUNTINGTON, *hun'-ting-ton*, the name of a county and several townships of the United States, with small populations. Also of three small parishes in England.

HUNTLY, *hunt'-le*, a parish and town of Aberdeenshire, situate on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Bogie with the Deveron, over which there are here two bridges. It has a market-place and several churches. *Manf*. Cloth and linen-bleaching. *Pop*. 7,200.

HURD, Richard, *hurd*, bishop of Worcester, an English divine and writer, who, after leaving the university of Cambridge, in 1757, became rector of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire. In 1775 he was ordained bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whence he was translated to Worcester in 1781. In 1783 he refused the archbishopric of Canterbury. His literary works are numerous; "Letters on Romance and Chivalry," "Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry," and "Twelve Discourses on the Prophecies," being among the chief of them. B. in Staffordshire, 1720; D. 1808.

HURDWAR, or HARDWARA, *hoord-war'*, a town in the district of Seharunpoor, Bengal, on the Ganges, 36 miles from Seharunpoor, at the point where the river emerges from the mountains. It is a great resort of Hindoo pilgrims. Here, in the spring, the largest fair in India takes place, no less than 200,000 or 300,000 attending it. Every twelfth year this number is increased to nearly 2,000,000 pilgrims and merchants, who trade in horses, camels, and cattle; shawls, drugs, dried fruits, &c. *Lat*. 29° 57′ N. *Lon*. 78° 2′ E.

HURLSTONE, Frederick Yeates, *hurle'-ton*, a modern English painter, who completed his studies at the Royal Academy in 1820, exhibiting his first picture in 1821. In a short time he became extensively employed as a portrait-painter, and was very popular for his Spanish, Italian, and historical pieces. A quarrel with the hanging committee of the Royal Academy in 1830 induced him to join the Society of British Artists, to whose annual exhibitions he has ever since sent his works. He subsequently became president of this body. His best pictures are, "Arthur and Constance," the "Game of Morra," an Italian subject, a "Spanish Beauty and a Young Moorish Peasant." B. in London, 1801.

HURON, *hu'-ron*, a lake of N. America, and one of the largest in the world. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Superior by the Straits of St. Mary on the N.W., and communicates with Lake Michigan on the W., and with Lake Erie on the S., by the river and lake of St. Clair. *Ext*. Length, 200 miles; average breadth, 160; mean depth, more than 300 feet. *Area*, nearly 20,000 square miles, being only surpassed in size by Lake Superior. Its E. and W. shores are capable of cultivation, but towards the N. they are steep and sterile. *Height* above the sea, nearly 600 feet. This is also the name of several small rivers in N. America.

HURON, a county of Ohio, U. S. *Pop*. 27,000. The name also of several townships in the United States.

HURST CASTLE, *hurst kas'-el*, a parish of Hampshire, 2 miles from Milford, situate on a causeway which runs out into the sea nearly 2 miles, approaching within a short distance of the coast of the I. of Wight. Two lighthouses have been erected on the beach. Here Charles I. remained for several days previous to his trial.

HUSKISSON, William, *hus'-kis-son*, an English statesman, who commenced his political career in 1792 as secretary to Lord Gower, ambassador to the French court. He was under-secretary of state for War, and secretary of the Treasury, in the Pitt administration. In 1823 he became president of the Board of Trade, and both in the ministry and in the House of Commons, where he had sat since 1796, distinguished himself by his profound knowledge of finance and political economy. As a follower of Adam Smith, he combated the prohibitive system of commerce, advocated the relaxation of customs duties and those on colonial produce. He met his death in an unfortunate manner, having been knocked down and ridden over by a locomotive at Parkside, near Liverpool, at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. B. at Birch-Moreton Court, Worcestershire, 1770; D. 1830.

HUSS, John, *huss*, a martyr. He was educated at Prague, where he was ordained in 1400, and became rector of the university, and confessor to the queen. Meeting with some of the writings of Wickliffe, he perceived the errors of popery, and by his means a reformation was commenced in the university of Prague, to check which, the archbishop issued two decrees, whereby the new doctrines spread the more. The pope then granted a bull for suppressing these errors, and Huss being cited to appear at Rome, was excommunicated for disobedience. He continued to propagate his principles, and was supported therein by Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, till 1414, when he was summoned to appear before the council of Constance. The emperor Sigismund sent him a safe-conduct, promising to preserve him in going to and returning from the council; but the members of that assembly, in violation of this pledge, decreed "that no faith is to be kept with heretics;" and as Huss refused to retract his opinions, he was degraded, and burnt alive. After his death a civil war broke out in Bohemia, in which those who followed the martyr's doctrines, and who were called Hussites, fought against King Wenceslaus. The struggle lasted till 1437. Huss's works were printed at Nuremburg in 1558. D. at Hussinetz, Bohemia, about 1370; D. 1415.

HUSSINETZ, *hoos'-se-netz*, a market-town of Prachin, Bohemia, 75 miles from Prague, celebrated for being the birthplace of John Huss.

HUSUM, *hoo'-soom*, a seaport of Denmark, at the mouth of the Auo, on the W. coast of the duchy of Schleswig, 20 miles from Schleswig. *Manf*. Sugar-refining, dyeing, and bleaching: shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop*. 5,000.

HUTCHESON, Francis, *hutch'-e-son*, a philosophical writer, who received his education at Glasgow, after which he became pastor of a dissenting congregation in Dublin, where he also kept an academy, till 1729. He afterwards removed to Glasgow, on being appointed professor of philosophy in the university of that city. His chief works are, "An Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue;" "A Treatise on the Passions;" "A System of Moral Philosophy," five vols. B. in Ireland, 1694; D. at Glasgow, 1747.

HUTCHINSON, John, *hutch'-in-son*, a philological and biblical writer. He received a liberal education, after which he became steward first to a country gentleman, and next to the duke of Somerset. Having a love for natural history, he made a large collection of fossils, which he intrusted to Dr. Woodward, to be arranged, and an account published of them. The doctor never began the work, which induced him to rely upon his own pen. He therefore quitted the duke's service, who, however, made him his riding purveyor. He also gave him the presentation to the living of Sutton, in Sussex, which Hutchinson bestowed on his friend Mr. Julius Bate, a zealous defender of his doctrines. In 1754, he published the first part of his "Moses's Principia," in which he ridiculed Woodward's "Natural History of the Earth." He also attempted to refute Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine of gravitation. In the second part he main-

tained, in opposition to the Newtonian system, that a plenum and the air are the principles of scripture philosophy. In this work he intimated that the idea of the Trinity might be taken from the grand agents in the natural system,—fire, light, and spirit; which is said to have made an impression on the mind of Dr. Clarke. Mr. Hutchinson was a great admirer of the Hebrew language, and maintained that all its radicals were to be explained by their etymologies; by the aid of which he fancied that he had discovered the true system of natural philosophy in the writings of Moses. For a time, his notions occasioned some warm controversy, being supported by several ingenious and pious writers, but they were zealously opposed in the universities. His works, which are very curious, though obscurely written, have been printed in 12 vols. B. 1674; D. 1737.

HUTTEN, Ulric von, *hoot'-ten*, a German writer. He studied at Cologne and Frankfort-on-the Oder, where he took the degree of M.A. at the age of 18. He then went to Italy; but receiving no supplies from his parents, he enlisted in the army, and served at the siege of Parma. In 1509, he returned to Germany, and was reduced to such poverty as to be obliged to beg his bread. In 1512, he published a Latin poem in praise of the emperor Maximilian, which gained him reputation and friends. The same year he went to Pavia to study the law; but falling into indigence, he again entered the army. He soon obtained his discharge, and returned to his native country, where he embraced the doctrines of Luther, and wrote some elegant pieces in Latin. For his epigrams the emperor knighted him and made him poet laureate. In 1518, he discovered a manuscript of Livy, which he published, as he afterwards did Pliny, Quintilian, and Marcellinus. His writings against the church of Rome were so severe, that the pope sent orders to the inquisitor to seize him; but Hutten fled into Switzerland with Erasmus. B. at Steckelberg, Franconia, 1488; D. at Afnau, near Zurich, 1523.

HUTTON, *hut'-ton*, the name of several small parishes and townships in England.

HUTTON, James, an English chemical philosopher, who took the degree of doctor of medicine at Leyden, in 1749. He wrote many works after his return to England, principally on agriculture, mineralogy, mathematics, and chemistry. His "Dissertations on the Philosophy of Light and Heat" was first published in 1794. B. at Edinburgh, 1726; D. 1797.

HUTTON, Charles, an English mathematician, who, after receiving some education, became teacher of a school at Jesmond, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He afterwards removed to the latter place, and opened a school on his own account, meeting with considerable success in his undertaking. He published several mathematical works, and, in 1773, offered himself as a candidate for the professorship of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, and passed his examination for the post in the most successful manner. He was made fellow of the Royal Society, and, a few years afterwards, foreign secretary to the same body. His mathematical works were both numerous and valuable. He was made LL.D. of the university of Edinburgh in 1779, and is said to have received the sum of £6,000 for condensing the "Philosophical Transactions." His "Course of Mathematics" is still one of the text-books of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. B. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1737; D. 1823.

HUY, *hoo'-e* (almost *we*), a town of Belgium, situate in a beautiful valley, 18 miles from Liege. It stands on the Meuse, and is, by that river, divided into two parts. This town is of considerable antiquity; but it has greatly fallen into decay. *Manf.* Paper, leather, soap, salt, tin-wares, ironmongery, and pipes. *Pop.* 8,000.—This place has withstood several sieges, and had its fortifications dismantled in 1718. In 1815, however, its castle was rebuilt.

HUYGENS, Constantine, *hoi'-gens*, lord of Zuylichem. He was secretary to the prince of Orange, and president of the council, and is known by fourteen books of Latin poems, under the title of "Momenta Desultoria," consisting of epigrams and miscellaneous pieces. B. at the Hague, 1596; D. 1617.

HUYGENS, Christian, an eminent mathematician, son of the above, who, from his youth, evinced great aptitude for mathematical science, and in 1651 gave a specimen of his abilities in a book on the "Quadrature of Circles, Ellipses, &c." Not long after, he published a treatise on horology, in which he described the model of a newly-invented pendulum for clocks. In 1659 appeared his "System of Saturn," giving an account of the discovery which he made of a satellite attending that planet. In 1661 he visited England, and was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. He afterwards resided at Paris, on the invitation of Colbert, who gave him a pension, and he was also admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. His "Cosmotheoros; or a Treatise on the Plurality of Worlds," was printed the same year, and in 1703 appeared his "Opuscula Posthuma," in 1 vol. 4to. All his works have been collected in 6 vols. B. at the Hague, 1629; D. at the same place, 1695.

HUYSOM, John van, *hoi'-som*, a Dutch painter of flower and fruit pieces. His reputation was so great that he fixed immoderate prices on his works. He would never suffer any person to see him while he was painting; so that his method of mixing his colours was an impenetrable secret. His flower-pieces are exquisitely beautiful, as also are his landscapes and animals. B. at Amsterdam, 1682; D. in England, 1749.

HUZAREH COUNTRY, *hus-ăr-é*, an extensive region of Afghanistan, supposed to be the Paropamisus of the Greeks. *Area*, 80,000 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 31° 30′ and 37° N. *Lon.* between 62° and 68° E.

HYACINTH, *hi'-a-sinth*, a young Lacedæmonian prince of great beauty, son of Amyclas. He was the favourite of both Apollo and of Zephyr, but himself preferred the former. Zephyr is said to have killed him from jealousy; but Apollo transformed him into the flower called after him, engraving on its petals the two first letters of his name. He was worshipped as a divinity at Sparta.

HYADES, *hi'-a-dees*, five daughters of Atlas, king of Mauritania, who were so disconsolate at the death of their brother Hyas, killed by a wild boar, that they pined away and died. They became stars after death, and were placed near Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Their names are Phaola, Ambrosia, Eudora, Coronis, and Polyxus. To these some have added Thiene and Prodice. The ancients supposed that the rising and setting of the Hyades were always attended with much rain.

HYDE, Earl of Clarendon. (*See* CLARENDON.)

HYDE, *hide*, a township of Cheshire, 8 miles from Manchester. *Pop.* 10,200, chiefly employed in coalmines and the manufacture of cotton.

HYDE, Thomas, a learned divine, who studied at King's College, Cambridge, where he applied himself to the mastery of the Oriental languages. Dr. Walton employed him in his great work, the Polyglot Bible, and in the preface gratefully acknowledged his assistance. In 1658 he was admitted of Queen's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., and was made under-keeper of the Bodleian Library. In 1665, he translated from the Persian, into Latin, Ulugh Beg's "Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the Fixed Stars, with Notes," and soon after, he obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury. In 1678, the archdeaconry of Gloucester was conferred on him; in 1682 he took his degree of D.D.; in 1691 he was chosen Arabic professor; in 1700 appeared his great work, entitled, "Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum, eorumque Magorum, &c." 4to. Besides the above preferments, he was made regius professor of Hebrew and canon of Christchurch. B. at Billingsley, Shropshire, 1636; D. at Oxford, 1703.

HYDER-ALY-KHAN, *hi'-der-a-lee-kan*, a celebrated Indian chieftain. His father was a general, under whom he served; and on his death, in 1751, he joined his brother, who was allied with the French. He succeeded his brother as generalissimo of the rajah of Mysore's armies, and distinguished himself in a number of daring exploits, for which he was raised to the princely rank of Suba of Servia. He carried on a successful war against the Mahrattas for many years, and even threatened the annihilation of the English settlements in India. A treaty was concluded in 1769, which was broken in 1780, and the war renewed with

vigour; but the skill of Sir Eyre Coote proved superior to Hyder, who left the military operations to his son Tippoo Saib. B at Diranelli, Mysore, 1728; D. 1782.

HYDERABAD, *hi-der-ra-bad'*, an extensive province of Hindostan, formerly called Telingana, and afterwards Golconda, confined to the country between the rivers Godavery and Kistna. It forms the S.E. portion of the Nizam's dominions. *Ext.* About 350 miles in extreme length, and about 300 in breadth. *Pop.* Unascertained.

HYDERABAD, the capital of the above province, on the Musah, about 6 miles from Golconda. It is a city of about 7 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a stone wall. It contains two palaces, some handsome mosques, and a fine building erected by the Nizam for the British resident. *Manf.* Unimportant, and principally consisting of silks interwoven with gold, turbans, and small ornaments. The morals of the city are of the very worst description. *Pop.* Variously estimated at from 100,000 to 200,000. *Lat.* 17° 20′ N. *Lon.* 78° 33′ E.

HYDERABAD, a city of Hindostan, and capital of the province of Scinde. The fortress stands on a rock, the foot of which is washed by a branch of the river Indus. There is a good bazar and several handsome mosques inside the fort; but the houses are mostly composed of brick, wood, and clay, and, taken in conjunction with the narrowness and dirtiness of the streets, present an extremely mean appearance. There is here a palace of the Ameers, a square brick building inlaid with coloured porcelain tiles. *Manf.* Arms and ornamental silks and cottons. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 25° 22′ N. *Lon.* 68° 41′ E.

HYDRA, or IDRA, *hi'-dra*, an island in the Grecian archipelago, lying on the E. coast of the Morea, between the gulfs of Nauplia and Ægina. *Ext.* About 10 miles long and 2 broad. Its town, called also Hydra, is built on the acclivity of a number of pyramidal rocks, rising in an amphitheatre around its port. The houses are almost all of stone. The port is in the form of a crescent, and the harbour, though not large, is deep and commodious. *Manf.* Silk and cotton stuffs, soap, and leather. It trades not only to the ports of the Archipelago and Mediterranean, but to France, Spain, Italy, and other countries. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 37° 20′ N. *Lon.* 23° 30′ E. During the war of independence, this place was the only one where the Greeks could feel themselves secure. Accordingly, they came to it from all directions, and doubled the population; but when the continental portion of Greece became safe, the refugees left, and the population fell to 20,000.

HYDRA, a huge monster which infested the neighbourhood of Lake Lerna, in Peloponnesus, the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon. It had a hundred heads, according to Diodorus. As soon as one was cut off, two immediately grew up, if the wound was not stopped by fire. It was one of the labours of Hercules to destroy this dreadful monster (*see* HERCULES), and this he easily effected with the assistance of Iolaus, who applied a burning iron to the wounds as soon as each head was cut off. The conqueror dipped his arrows in the gall of the hydra, and, from that circumstance, all the wounds which he gave, proved incurable and mortal.

HYDRES. (*See* HYDRES.)

HYGEIA, *hi-ge'-ya*, the goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius, held in great veneration among the ancients. According to some authors, Hygeia is the same as Minerva.

HYLLUS, *hil'-lus*, son of Hercules and Dejanira, who became, after the death of his father (*see* HERCULES), the chief of the Heraclidæ, and married Iole. Driven from the Peloponnesus by Eurystheus, he took refuge with the Athenians; was subsequently the leader of the Heraclidæ against Eurystheus, whom he killed, about 1307 B.C. He afterwards perished in a combat with Echemus, king of Arcadia.

HYMEN, or HYMENÆUS, *hi'-men*, *hi-me-nē'-us*, the god of marriage among the Greeks, was son of Bacchus and Venus, or, according to another version, of Apollo and one of the Muses. The people of Athens instituted festivals in his honour, and solemnly invoked him at their nuptials, as the Latins did their Thalassius. Hymen was generally represented as crowned with that he always attended at nuptials; for otherwise matrimonial connections were fatal, and ended in dreadful calamities; hence people ran about on these occasions, calling aloud, Hymen! Hymen!

HYPATIA, *hi-pai'-she-a*, an illustrious female, was the daughter of Theon, an eminent mathematician of Alexandria, whom she succeeded in the government of that school, had a number of disciples, and became very celebrated for her lectures on Plato and Aristotle, both at Alexandria and Athens. Synesius in particular, who afterwards became a Christian bishop, celebrated her praises in tho most glowing terms. Orestes, the governor of Alexandria, had a high respect for Hypatia, and frequently consulted her on matters of importance. Between the governor and the patriarch Cyril there was a bitter enmity, which broke out into open war, and the monks siding with their chief, assembled in a riotous manner against Orestes, who was obliged to fly from the city. They then seized Hypatia, and having torn her in pieces, burnt her mangled limbs to ashes. She wrote a commentary on Diophantus, and other works, which have been lost. B. at Alexandria, between 370-380; D. at the same place, 415.

HYPERBOREANS, *hi-per-bor'-e-ans*, 'beyond Boreas,' a name given to the inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe and Asia, and to the people who dwell in cold climates generally. Thrace was the residence of Boreas, the god of the north wind, according to the ancients.

HYPERIDES, *hi-per'-i-dees*, an Athenian orator, the disciple of Isocrates and Plato. He was for a long time the rival of Demosthenes, and distinguished himself by his eloquence, and the active part he took in the management of the Athenian republic. After the battle of Cranon, he was taken alive, and, that he might not be compelled to betray the secrets of his country, he cut out his tongue. Only two of his numerous orations remain, which are admired for the sweetness and elegance of their style. D. 322 B.C.

HYPERION, *hi-peer'-e-on*, a son of Cœlus and Terra, married Thea, by whom he had Aurora, the Sun, and the Moon. Hyperion is often confounded by the poets with Helios, the sun.

HYPERMNESTRA, *hi-perm-nes'-tra*, one of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who spared the life of her husband Lynceus, whom her father ordered her to murder the first night of their marriage. Her father summoned her to appear before a tribunal for her disobedience, but the people acquitted her, and Danaus was afterwards reconciled to her and her husband.

HYPSIPYLE, *hip-sip'-i-le*, a queen of Lemnos, daughter of Thoas, remarkable for having spared the life of her father Thoas, when all the Lemnian women, in a fit of jealousy, inhumanly murdered the whole of their male relations. The Argonauts, in their expedition to Colchis, landed on this island, and during their stay rendered the Lemnian women mothers. Jason, the chief of the expedition, left Hypsipyle pregnant at his departure, and promised her eternal fidelity. Hypsipyle brought twins, Euneus and Nabrophonus. Jason forgot his vows to Hypsipyle, and the unfortunate queen was soon after forced to leave her kingdom. Hypsipyle, in her flight, was seized by pirates, and sold to Lycurgus, king of Nemæa. She was intrusted with the care of Archemorus, the son of Lycurgus; and when the Argives marched against Thebes, they met her, and obliged her to show them a fountain where they might quench their thirst. To do this more expeditiously, she laid down the child on the grass, and, in her absence, he was killed by a serpent. Lycurgus attempted to avenge the death of his son, but Hypsipyle was protected by Adrastus, the leader of the Argives.

HYRCANUS, John, *hir-kai'-nus*, high priest and prince of the Jews, succeeded (B.C. 135) his father Simon Maccabæus, who was murdered by his son-in-law Ptolemæus. The same traitor then invited Antiochus into Judæa, and that monarch accordingly laid siege to Jerusalem, which, however, held out against all his attempts. At length a peace was concluded on condition of the Jews becoming tributary to Antiochus, after whose death Hyrcanus restored his country to independence. D. 106 B.C. He was succeeded by his son Hyrcanus II. D. 30 B.C.

in Persia after the murder of the usurper Smerdis. Hystaspes was the first who introduced into Persia the mysteries of the Indian Brahmins; and to his researches in India the sciences were greatly indebted.

HYTHE, *hithe*, a town on the coast of Kent, and one of the Cinque Ports, at the foot of a steep hill near Romney Marsh, and 11 miles from Dover. Its principal buildings are ranged in one long street, which runs parallel with the sea. Several smaller streets, however, branch off at right angles from this chief thoroughfare. The church is a large cruciform structure, with a tower at the west end. In a vault or crypt under the chancel, is an immense quantity of human bones, ranged in a pile, traditionally said to be the remains of persons slain in a battle between the Britons and an invading army of Danes in the 5th century. It has a court-hall, hospitals, a small theatre, a barracks, public library, reading-rooms, schools, and almshouses, and has become a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. *Pop.* 2,300.

HYWEL AB OWAIN GWYNEDD, *hoo-el'*, a prince of North Wales, some of whose poems are included in the Welsh Archæology. On the death of his father, in 1169, he endeavoured to ascend the throne in place of his brother, but was defeated and wounded; on which he went to Ireland, where he died in 1171.

HYWEL AB MORGAN MAWR, prince of Glamorgan, in 1030. He is represented as having been one of the wisest and best of the British princes. B. 913; D. 1043, at the great age of 130 years. In this line we have the following instances of longevity:—Morgan Mawr, aged 129; Hywel ab Rhys, 124; and Arthvael ab Rhys, 120.

HYWEL DADA, or Howel the Good, a celebrated prince and legislator of Wales, who went to Rome with the purpose of revising the code of laws for the government of his country. D. 948.

## I.

[For places not found in I, look in J and Y; Russian names in JE are sometimes begun with a simple E.]

IACCHUS, *i-ăk'-kus*, the name given to Bacchus in the Eleusinian mysteries. (*See* BACCHUS.)

IAMBLICHUS, *i-am'-ble-kus*, king of Arabia, who was deprived of his estates by Augustus, after the battle of Actium, for supporting the cause of Marc Antony; but his son was restored to the throne by the same emperor, B.C. 22.

IAMBLICHUS, a Greek author, and a musician by profession. He wrote several works in Greek; among others, one entitled "Babylonicus," preserved in the library of the Escurial in Spain. Lived in the 2nd century.

IAMBLICHUS, a Platonic philosopher, who studied under Porphyry. He gained many disciples by his eloquence and probity. He was the author of the "Life of Pythagoras," an "Exhortation to Philosophy," and a protest against Porphyry's letter on the Egyptian mysteries. Lived about 350 B.C.

IAMBLICHUS, a Greek author, was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and flourished in the reign of Constantine and Julian the Apostate. D. 363.

IANICULUM, and IANICULARIUS MONS, *i'-a-nik'-u-lum*, one of the seven hills at Rome, joined to the city by Ancus Martius, and fortified as a citadel. It is famous as the burial-place of King Numa and the poet Italicus. Porsenna, king of Etruria, pitched his camp on Mount Janiculum, and the senators took refuge there in the civil wars, to avoid the resentment of Octavius.

IAR, or YAR, *yar*, a Russian word signifying 'height,' commencing a great number of geographical names.

IARBAS, *i-ar'-bas*, king of Gætulia, who sold to Dido the land upon which she built Carthage. He wished to marry that princess, but she, rather than consent, killed herself. Virgil, in his Æneid, says that Iarbas was defeated by his rival Æneas, and that Dido did not kill herself till she had been abandoned by the latter.

IAROSLAV, George, *yar'-os-laf*, grand-duke of Russia, son of Vladimir I., dethroned his brother Swiatopolk in 1019, and reigned till 1054. He suppressed several insurrections, and defeated Boleslas, king of Poland, and the emperors of Constantinople. He encouraged architecture and painting, built schools, made many salutary laws, and rendered the Russian church independent. Henry I., king of France, married Anne, his daughter. Iaroslav founded the city which bears his name.

IASION and IASIUS, *i-ai'-se-on*, a son of Jupiter and Electra, one of the Atlantides, reigned over part of Arcadia, where he diligently applied himself to agriculture. He married the goddess Cybele, or Ceres, by whom he had two sons, Philomelus and Plutus, to whom some have added a third, Corybas, who introduced the worship and mysteries of his mother in Phrygia. He had also a daughter, whom he exposed in a forest as soon as born; but the child was suckled by a she-bear, and afterwards rendered herself famous under the name of Atalanta. Iasion was killed with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, and, after his death, ranked among the gods by the inhabitants of Arcadia.

IBARRA, Joachim, *e-bar'-ra*, a Spanish printer, whose editions of the classical authors of his country are regarded as marvels of the typographical art. B. at Saragossa, 1725; D. at Madrid, 1785.

IBEK, Cotheddin Ibek, *i'-bek*, the chief slave of Schehabeddin, sultan of India, on whose death he usurped the throne, and added to his dominions many provinces of Hindostan. An account of his conquests was written in a volume entitled "Tage al Mather."

IBEK, Azeddin Ibek, or Ibeg, first sultan of the Mameluke Turks in Egypt. He had been an officer in the court of Malek al Saleh, sultan of Egypt; but, on his death, he married his widow, and became partner with her in the throne; but she caused him to be assassinated, in 1257.

IBERIA, *i-beer'-e-a*, a country of Asia, on the Caspian Sea, between Colchis on the west and Albania on the east, now called Georgia.—An ancient name of Spain, derived from the river Iberus.

IBERIAN MOUNTAINS, *i-beer'-e-an*, the most extensive mountain-chain of Spain, beginning to the W. of the Ebro, and extending to the shores of the Mediterranean.

IBERIAN PENINSULA, the S.W. peninsula of Europe, occupied by the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

IBERUS, *i-beer'-us*, a river of Spain, now the Ebro, which formerly separated the Roman from the Carthaginian possessions in that country. — A river of Iberia, in Asia, flowing from Mount Caucasus into the Cyrus.

IBI, *e'-be*, a town of W. Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles from Alicante. It is situate on the side of a conical hill, and has spacious streets and a large parish church surmounted by a tower. *Manf.* Linen; and there are several oil and flour mills. *Pop.* about 3,000.

IBRAHIM, *e'-brau-heem*, a very common name with the Arabs and Turks. It is a variation of Abraham, and is more generally used as a Christian than as a surname.

IBRAHIM, the son of Massoud, eighth caliph of the dynasty of Gaznevides, succeeded his brother Feroszad. He acquired great reputation as a just and pious prince, notwithstanding the frequent wars made on the borders of Hindostan, in which he gained such advantages as to acquire the name of the "Conqueror." He reigned 42 years, during which time he erected a number of cities, mosques, and hospitals; he was also a liberal encourager of arts and letters. D. 1098.

IBRAHIM, the son of the caliph Mahadi, brother of Haroun-al-Raschid, and uncle of Amin and Mamon. He was an excellent poet and musician, and the first orator of his time. He was proclaimed caliph at Bagdad, on the death of his nephew Amin, in 817; but Mamon marching from Khorassan to Bagdad with a powerful army, Ibrahim thought it prudent to abdicate the throne. D. at Samara, in 839.

IBRAHIM, emperor of the Turks, was the son of Achmet, and succeeded his brother Achmet IV. in 1640. He besieged and took the capital of Candia from the Venetians, in 1644; but his cruelties and debaucheries were so great that the soldiers strangled him in 1649.

IBRAHIM BEY, a famous Mameluke chieftain, who for some time governed Cairo, in conjunction with Mourad Bey, but afterwards became sole ruler, and

head of the Mamelukes. The French, when they invaded Egypt, defeated him, in 1799, at Al-Arish. He escaped the general massacre of the Mamelukes in 1805, by refusing to accept Mahomet Ali's invitation to visit Cairo with the rest of his ill-fated followers. (*See* MAMELUKES.) B. in Circassia, about 1735; D. in exile, in Nubia, 1846.

IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a native of Poland, who attained by his courage and talents to the highest dignities in the Ottoman empire. He established the first printing-press in Turkey, in 1728. The count de Bonneval furnished him with the types, the first work he produced being a treatise on the military art. He afterwards published the account of an expedition against the Afghans, a Turkish grammar, and a history of Turkey.

IBRAHIM IMAM, the chief priest of the Mahometan religion, was a descendant of the illustrious house of the Abasides. His reputation and authority became so great, that Marvan, or Hemar, the last caliph of the Ommiades, caused him to be put to death by thrusting his head into a bag of lime, A.D. 748.

IBRAHIM OF SCHIRAZ, a Mussulman doctor of law, who wrote several works on jurisprudence, in Arabic. —There was another of the same name, surnamed Merouzi, some of whose works are extant.

IBROS, *i'-bros*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, on a height near the Guadalimar, 20 miles from Jaen. It is tolerably well-built, and has a parish church, court-house, prison, and schools. *Manf.* Soap; and there are numerous flour and oil-mills. It has likewise a general trade. *Pop.* 4,000.

IBYCUS, *ib'-i-kus*, a Greek lyric poet, who was murdered by some robbers; but, in his dying moments, observing a number of cranes flying over his head, he implored them to be his avengers. Some time after, these murderers walking in Rhegium, seeing some cranes in the air, one of them cried to his companions, "Behold the witnesses of the death of Ibycus." These words, being overheard, excited suspicion: they were apprehended, and, being tortured, confessed their crime, for which they were put to death. He lived about 540 B.C.

IBZAN, *ib'-zan*, 'father of the buckles,' a judge of Israel.

ICARUS, *ik'-a-rus*, son of Dædalus, who, to escape the resentment of Minos, fled with wings from Crete. In his flight, being too high, proved fatal to him; for the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings, and he fell into the Ægean Sea, and was drowned near the island which was called after his name.

ICELAND, *ice'-land*, a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Denmark, and situate between the N. Atlantic and the Arctic oceans. It more properly belongs to America (to which we have assigned it) than to Europe. Its distance from the colonized part of Greenland is 166 miles; from the uninhabited part only 95; from the Faroe Isles, 220; and from Drontheim, in Norway, 330. *Ext.* Its length from E. to W. is about 300 miles; its mean breadth, from N. to S. 210. *Area.* Estimated at 40,000 square miles. *Coastline.* Considerable, and, on the S.E., almost unbroken; but, in every other direction, presenting a continued succession of bold promontories and deep bays or fiords. *Desc.* The surface of this island is in the highest degree rugged and mountainous; its soil is so ungrateful, that it produces no corn, and hardly any of the necessaries of life, while volcanic eruptions are continually occurring in many of its parts. No part of the globe presents such a number of volcanic mountains, so many boiling springs, or such immense tracts of lava. Every hill almost is volcanic; and there are at least 30 with remarkable craters. Many of these mountains, too, are covered with perpetual snow and ice, which form immense glaciers, and take the common name of jökull. The principal range runs from east to west, and the highest summits vary from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, and are called Skapta, Kateja, Huervatte, Torsa, Orafa, and Heela. The last, though by no means the highest, has, from its numerous and dreadful eruptions, become the most celebrated mountain of Iceland. The culminating summit is Orafa, which is situate near the S.E. coast, and has an elevation of 6,409 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers, Lakes, and Springs.* Numerous; but the former are more remarkable for the abruptness of their course than for either their length or usefulness, and some of them have a peculiar taste and smell. The lakes are also numerous; the most remarkable of which are Thingvallatn, Hvitarvatn, and Myvatn. The hot springs in Iceland are all of different temperatures, from the lukewarmth of milk to a state of violent ebullition. In some instances, they are impregnated with sulphur and other mineral substances. The most remarkable of them are called the Great and New Geysers, a name derived from the Icelandic verb *geysa*, 'to rage.' These astonishing phenomena of nature throw into the air great jets of boiling water, accompanied with a noise like the firing of cannon, and a trembling of the adjacent ground. In the N.E. part of the island, near Myvatn, are three hot springs, hardly inferior to the Geysers; also a sulphur mountain, on which vast beds of sulphur are covered with so thin a crust as to be very dangerous to the passenger. At the north-east extremity of the island is the cavern of Sutzkellir, formed of lava; whilst, on several parts of the coast, basaltic caves occur, not inferior in comparison to that of Fingal, in the island of Staffa. *Climate.* Not more severe than might be expected from its high latitude. Fogs are frequent; but the air, on the whole, is wholesome. *Zoology.* Reindeer and bears, which are sometimes brought to the island on the drifts of ice. With the exception of these, foxes are the only wild animals. The birds comprise eagles, hawks, falcons, and all kinds of seafowl, which are uncommonly abundant. Large flocks of swans, as well as wild ducks and geese, frequent the lakes and marshes. The down and feathers of the eider duck form an important article of export. The streams are well supplied with salmon, and valuable fisheries of seals, torsk, and herrings are pursued along the coasts. The sheep upon the island have been estimated at upwards of 600,000, the horned cattle at 24,000, and the horses at 20,000. *Pro.* No corn of any kind is raised; no woods are to be seen, but here and there a few stunted birch-trees. Grass, and a few hardy shrubs, are almost the only natural productions of the soil. Potatoes have been introduced, and cultivated with some success; and turnips, radishes, and similar roots thrive tolerably well. Pastures are found, which afford sustenance for the sheep and black cattle. There are few goats or pigs. *Minerals.* The most valuable is sulphur; the others are lignite, chalcedonies, rock-crystals, and the well-known double-refracting spar, for which this island has long been famous. *Exp.* Fish of all kinds, oil, tallow, butter, wool, worsted stockings, down, and feathers; also the skins of sheep, foxes, and other animals. *Imp.* These, though small in value, are various; consisting of corn, spirits, wine, beer, paper, soap, salt, iron, tar, coal, cordage, manufactured articles, and articles of colonial produce. *Manf.* Entirely domestic, every family within itself, being capable of supplying its own wants. Whatever surplus there may be, consists of coarse woollens, mittens, and stockings. *Rel.* Lutheranism. The Reformation was early introduced into Iceland, and nowhere has it produced nobler fruits. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* between 63° 24′ and 66° 33′ N. *Lon.* between 13° 31′ and 24° 17′ W. In 874, Iceland was taken possession of by a colony from Norway. In 1387 it was transferred, with Norway, to the crown of Denmark, with which it still remains, notwithstanding the union of Norway with Sweden. About the year 1530, the reformed religion was introduced, and a translation of the Bible into Icelandic appeared in 1584. Since then, its history exhibits nothing remarkable.

ICENES, or ICENI, *i-se'-ni*, a people of Britain, who revolted against their Roman rulers in the reign of Nero. (*See* BOADICEA.)

ICHTHYOPHAGI, *ik-thi-of'-a-ji*, the name given by the ancients to several peoples who lived upon fish. They were said to inhabit Ethiopia, Arabia Felix, and the shores of the Persian Gulf.

ICILIUS, Lucius, *i-sil'-e-us*, a Roman tribune, to whom Virginia was betrothed. When the latter was carried off by the decemvir Appius Claudius, he raised an army against the decemvirs, and, having caused their fall, was created, by the people, tribune for the second time, B.C. 449. Sheridan Knowles has founded a tragedy, called "Virginius," upon these incidents; and

Macaulay, in one of his ballads, commemorates the story of Virginius.

ICO, *ē'-ko*, a town of Brazil, on the banks of the Salgado, 145 miles from Fortaleza. It is built almost entirely of wood, and, from its being encompassed by hills, the heat is almost insupportable. It has a trade in sugar, hides, cotton, and salt. *Pop.* of the district, 7,000.

ICOLMKILL. (*See* IONA.)

ICONOCLASTES, or ICONOCLASTS, *ī-kon'-o-klasts*, 'image-breakers,' the name of a sect of religious fanatics, who first appeared under the emperor Zeno, about 485. They regarded as idolatrous the worship of images. The sect reached its culminating point of destructive power under Leo the Isaurian, in the 8th century; but was condemned by several councils between 787 and 842. The Iconoclasts destroyed a great number of valuable monuments of religious and secular art.

ICY CAPE, *ī'-se*, a cape on the W. coast of N. America. *Lat.* 70° 29′ N. *Lon.* 161° 46′ E.

IDA, *ī'-da*, a celebrated mountain of Asia Minor, about 30 miles from the site of ancient Troy. It was on Mount Ida that the shepherd Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to the goddess Venus. From its great elevation, the poets say that it was frequented by the gods during the Trojan war. *Lat.* 39° 12′ N. *Lon.* 26° 54′ E.—Another in the island of Crete, now called Psilorite, with an elevation of 7,200 feet. It is reported that Jupiter was educated here by the Corybantes, who, on that account, were called Idæi.

IDA, a nymph of Crete, who went into Phrygia, where she gave her name to a mountain of that country.

IDLE, *ī'-del*, a parish of the W. Riding of Yorkshire. *Pop.* 5,000.

IDLE, a river in Nottinghamshire, which falls into the Trent.

IDOMENEUS, *ī-dom'-e-nuse*, king of Crete, succeeded his father Deucalion on the throne, and accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war with a fleet of 90 ships. During this war he rendered himself famous by his valour. At his return he made a rash vow, in a dangerous tempest, to Neptune, that if he escaped, he would offer to the god whatever living creature first presented itself to his eye on the Cretan shore. This was his son, who came to congratulate him on his safe return. Idomeneus performed his promise, but the inhumanity of this sacrifice rendered him so odious to his subjects, that he was exiled from his country. Going to Italy, he founded a city called Salentum, in Calabria, where he died at an advanced age.—A Greek historian of Lampsacus, in the age of Epicurus.

IDRIA, *id'-re-a*, a town of Austria, in Carniola, 30 miles from Trieste. The principal public buildings are an elegant church, an hospital, and a dispensary. *Manf.* Silk, lace, and linen goods. Its chief claim to notice, however, are its mines of quicksilver, which, in the neighbourhood, employ the greater proportion of the inhabitants. *Pop.* about 5,000.

IDRIS GAWR, *ī'-dris gowr*, a Welsh astronomer, who is ranked with Gwidion ab Don and Gwyn ab Nudd, as the three great astronomers of Britain. A high mountain in Wales is still called Cader Idris, or the 'seat of Idris.' When he lived is unknown.

IDUMÆA, *i-du-me'-a*, an ancient district of Syria, now divided into two parts; that on the N. called Jebal, and that on the S. called Esh-Sherah, both occupied by Bedouin Arabs.

IDUMEANS, or EDOMITES, ancient inhabitants of Palestine, said to be the descendants of Esau, who was surnamed Edom, 'the red.' They were at first established on the north of the Red Sea, but afterwards spread themselves over Arabia Petræa and the neighbouring countries. The name of Idumean Sea is sometimes given to the Red Sea.

IERMAK, *yer'-mak*, hetman of the Cossacks of the Don, at the end of the 16th century, who, in 1580, undertook, at the head of six thousand men, the invasion of Siberia. After many fierce engagements, he penetrated with 500 horsemen as far as Sibir, the capital, which he took; very soon afterwards, the khans of the neighbouring tribes tendered him their submission. Iermak, fearing that he should not be able to retain his conquests, solicited the aid of Ivan IV., czar of Russia, promising to become his vassal. The czar sent him reinforcements, but he was slain by a Tartar chief, in 1583.

IFFLAND, Augustus William, *if'-fland*, a German author and actor, who became the first comedian of Germany. He subsequently produced a great number of dramas, was appointed director of the theatre at Mannheim, and afterwards of the court spectacles at Berlin. He brought out several adaptations from the French, and from the Italian comedies of Goldoni. B. at Hanover, 1759; D. 1814.

IGLAU, *ig'-lou*, a fortified town of Moravia, near the Iglana, and capital of a circle of the same name, 50 miles from Brunn. It has a large provincial school, six churches, two convents, and several important public offices. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods. *Pop.* 16,500.—The CIRCLE is hilly and well wooded, with an area of 780 geographical miles and a population of 190,000.

IGNATIUS, St., *ig'-nai-she-us*, a father of the Church, and martyr, was a native of Syria, and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, by whom he was made bishop of Antioch, A.D. 68. After discharging the episcopal office with great zeal for 40 years, the emperor Trajan, passing through Antioch, in his Parthian expedition, sent for him, and endeavoured to prevail upon him to renounce his religion. Ignatius continued inflexible; on which the emperor sent him under a guard of soldiers to Rome, where he was exposed to wild beasts in the amphitheatre for the amusement of the people. The martyr joyfully heard his sentence, and endured his sufferings with fortitude. Two pious deacons of his church gathered up his bones, and conveyed them to Antioch, where they were carefully preserved. Seven of his genuine epistles are extant, and were published by Usher at Oxford in 1645. Some others have been attributed to him; but these are generally accounted spurious, though Whiston endeavoured to prove that they were genuine, and that the others were forgeries or abridgments. Suffered martyrdom between 107 and 116.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was son of the emperor Michael Curopalates, and of Procopia, daughter of the emperor Nicephorus. When his father was deposed by Leo the Armenian, he and his brother were confined in a monastery. Ignatius, whose former name was Nicetas, took the religious vows, and in 847 was raised to the patriarchate; but having rebuked Bardas, one of the principal lords of the court, he was banished to the isle of Terebinthos, and Photius appointed in his stead. A council was called at Constantinople to compel Ignatius to resign, which he refused to do for some time; but close confinement and rigorous usage induced him to yield. When Basil became emperor, he restored Ignatius to his dignity; upon which he immediately excommunicated Photius, and caused the 8th general council to be called at Constantinople. B. 799; D. 878.

IGNATIUS-LOYOLA. (*See* LOYOLA.)

IGOR, *ē'-gor*, grand-duke of Russia, succeeded his father Rurick, and, after making war a long time against his neighbours, proceeded to ravage the East, deluging with blood Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia. He left his throne to his wife Alga, who, in her old age, embraced Christianity. D. 945.

IGUALADA, *ē'-gwa-la'-da*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Noya, 36 miles from Barcelona. Its principal buildings are an ancient Gothic church, a town-house, small theatre, and schools. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods. *Pop.* 11,000.

IGUAPE, *ē'-gwa-pai*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Sao-Paulo, 90 miles from Santos. It has a considerable trade in rice, rum, and timber. *Pop.* 8,000.

IGUARAÇU, *e-gua-ra'-soo*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Paraiba, 25 miles from Pernambuco. It stands 6 miles from the sea, on a creek, and carries on a considerable trade in sugar and cotton, which are the principal products of the district. *Pop.* 5,000.

IGUMEN, *ē'-gu-men*, a town of Russia, capital of a circle of the same name, 400 miles from Minsk. It is a place of little importance; but the CIRCLE is watered by the Beresina, and is covered with wood and heath. *Pop.* 95,000.

ILCHESTER, *il'-ches-ter*, a borough and market-town of Somersetshire, on the Ivel, over which is a stone

bridge of two large arches, 30 miles from Bristol. It is a place of great antiquity, and had once as many as sixteen churches; but is now of comparatively little consequence, and has scarcely any trade. *Pop.* 1,068.—At the friary of this town Roger Bacon was born, in 1214.

ILDEFONSO, ST., *il'-de-fon-so*, a town of Spain, on the mountain of Guadarrama, 4 miles from Segovia. It is a place of recent date, and owes its origin to the erection of the magnificent royal palace of La Granja, built in the French style and taste, and adorned with statues and numerous other sculptures and paintings. It is a residence of the court during part of the summer, and has a royal manufactory of mirrors. *Pop.* 1,200.

ILFORD, GREAT, *il'-ford*, a village of Essex, on the Roding, 7 miles from London. It has an hospital, which was founded by Henry II. *Pop.* 3,800.

ILFRACOMBE, *il'-fra-koom*, a market-town and seaport of Devonshire, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 41 miles from Exeter. It carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in ore, corn, &c., from Cornwall and Devonshire to Bristol, and employs a number of vessels in the herring-fishery of the Bristol Channel. It has a commodious harbour and an excellent pier, 850 feet in length. Of late years it has become a fashionable watering-place. *Pop.* 3,700.—In 1316 this port contributed six ships and 82 mariners to the fleet destined for the expedition to Calais. Steamers run daily to and from Bristol, and at longer intervals to other places on the coast.

ILIA, or RHEA, *il'-i-a, re'-a*, a daughter of Numitor, king of Alba, consecrated a vestal virgin by her uncle Amulius, that she might not become a mother, to dispossess him of his crown. He was, however, disappointed; violence was offered to Ilia, it is said, by the god Mars, in a wood, and she brought forth Romulus and Remus, who drove the usurper from his throne, and restored the crown to their grandfather Numitor. Ilia was buried alive by Amulius, for violating the laws of Vesta; and, because her tomb was near the Tiber, some suppose that she married the god of that river.

ILIACI LUDI, *i-li'-a-si lu'-di*, games instituted by Augustus, in commemoration of the victory he had obtained over Antony and Cleopatra. They are supposed to be the same as the Trojani ludi and the Actia, and Virgil says they were celebrated by Æneas. During these games horse-races and gymnastic exercises were exhibited.

ILIUM, or ILION, *il'-i-um*, a citadel of Troy, built by Ilus, one of the most ancient kings of Troy, from whom it received its name. It is also one of the names of Troy itself.

ILKESTON, *il'-kes-ton*, a town and parish of Derbyshire, 8 miles from Derby. The town is situate on a lofty hill, and consists of one long irregular street, lighted with gas, and rapidly rising in population. The church is an ancient structure, having been partly built in the time of Stephen. It has several chapels, various schools, and a mechanics' institute. *Manf.* Hosiery in all its branches, silk edgings, lace, silk mittens, and also a superior silk fabric, which is made into gloves in London. *Pop.* 5,400.

ILLE-AND-VILAINE, *eel, ve'-lain*, a department in the N.W. of France, bounded on the N. partly by the English Channel and the department Manche, E. by Mayenne, and S. by Loire-Inférieure, and W. by Morbihan and Côtes-du-Nord. *Area*, 2,582 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is in general level, or intersected by hills of little elevation. *Rivers.* The Ille, Vilaine, Meu, and Seiche. It has numerous lakes, or rather large stagnant pools or marshes. *Pro.* Wheat, maslin, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Apple and pear-trees are abundant, and from their fruits some of the best cider and perry in France is made. Poultry, as well as game, are plentiful, whilst great attention is paid to the produce of the dairy. *Manf.* Leather, sailcloth, sacking, and coarse linens, hats, cordage, and sewing-thread. *Pop.* 580,000. *Lat.* between 47° 37′ and 48° 42′ N. *Lon.* between 1° 3′ and 2° 18′ W.

ILLER, *il'-ler*, a large river of Suabia, which rises in the Tyrol, near Baad, and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Danube near Ulm.

ILLERTISSEN, *il'-ler-tis'-sen*, a town of Bavaria, and the capital of a district, on the Iller, 12 miles from Ulm. It has two castles, a chapel, and an hospital. *Pop.* 1,200.—The DISTRICT has an area of 48 geographical square miles, and a population of 11,000.

ILLIERS, *il'-le-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure-et-Loire, 15 miles from Chartres, remarkable for the remains of an old castle. *Manf.* Cloth, blankets, hosiery, and leather. *Pop.* 2,300.

ILLINOIS, *il'-le-noi*, a river of the United States, formed by the union of the Kankakee and the Desplaines, in the N.W. part of Indiana. After traversing the state of Illinois in a S.W. direction for nearly 400 miles, it joins the Mississippi in *lat.* 32° 18′ N., 18 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, 1,168 above New Orleans, and 1,400 from Buffalo, New York, on Lake Erie. The river is 400 yards wide at its mouth. A canal has been formed from La Salle, connecting the river with Chicago, on Lake Michigan.

ILLINOIS, one of the western United States, bounded N. by Wisconsin, E. by Indiana and Lake Michigan, S. by Kentucky, and W. by Missouri. *Area*, 56,405 square miles. *Desc.* The state is bordered on three sides by the great rivers Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi; its N.E. corner touches upon Lake Michigan, and it is intersected by the Illinois and Kaskaskia, which run from N.E. to S.W. into the Mississippi. *Desc.* The greater part of it is either flat or rolling. Extensive prairies constitute two-thirds of its surface, and the character of the various soils of which that is composed might be defined in the following manner.—1. Bottoms, bearing a heavy growth of timber. This land is of the first quality, and is found on all the principal rivers: it varies in width from 50 rods to 2 miles, and is of inexhaustible fertility. 2. Newly-formed land, found at the mouths of rivers. There are many thousands of acres of this land at the mouth of the Wabash, and at the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi. It is annually inundated, and is very unhealthy. 3. Dry prairies, approaching the rivers, and bordering on the bottom-land, but elevated from 30 to 100 feet. The prairies of the Illinois river are the most extensive of any east of the Mississippi, and have alone been estimated at 1,200,000 acres. This soil is not inferior to the first-rate river-bottoms. 4. Wet prairie, found remote from rivers, or at their sources. The soil is generally cold and barren, abounding with swamps and ponds, and covered with a tall coarse grass. 5. Timbered land, moderately hilly, well watered, and of a rich soil. 6. Hills, of a sterile soil, and destitute of timber, or covered with stunted oaks and pines. The only part of the state which is thickly wooded is in the S.; in every other part the prairie predominates. The forests consist of oak, walnut, sugar-maple, elm, ash, sycamore, and white pine. *Pro.* Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, turnips, potatoes, cotton, hemp, flax, tobacco, and the castor bean. Wheat does well, except on the bottoms, where the soil is too rich. Tobacco grows to great perfection, and flax, hemp, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, do as well as in Kentucky. The common domestic animals are abundant, and large herds of swine feed in the forests. *Minerals.* Lead in immense quantities; indeed the mines of this mineral in this state are considered to be the richest in the world. The others are iron, coal, and copper, limestone, sandstone, and gypsum. Salt springs also are numerous. *Manf.* Inconsiderable, lead being the only article produced to a great extent. *Pop.* 860,000. *Lat.* between 37° and 42° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 87° 17′ and 91° 38′ W.—Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818.

ILLORA, *eel-yor'-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 23 miles from Grenada. It is irregularly built, with two parish churches, a monastery, townhouse, and several schools. *Manf.* Woollen and linen stuffs, and there are numerous flour and oil-mills. *Pop.* 7,000.

ILLTYD VARCHOG, *ill'-tud var'-chog*, or, 'Iltutus the Knight,' a saint who accompanied Garmon to Britain, and was placed at the head of the Congregation of Theodosius, so called from being established by that emperor. He introduced an improved method of ploughing among the Welsh. D. about 480.

ILLYRIA, KINGDOM OF, *il-lir'-i-a*, a country in the S. of Europe, lying along the W. shore of the Adriatic, the extent of which has varied very considerably in different ages. Austrian Illyria is now the only country

called Illyria in official papers, and consists of Carinthia, Carniola, the margraviate of Istria, the duchies of Goritz and Gradiska, and the town and territory of Trieste. These three last were incorporated in 1849, previously to which they composed the Littorale, or coast lands. It is bounded on the N. by Salzburg and Styria; E. by Croatia; S. by the Adriatic; and W. by the government of Venice and the Tyrol. *Area*, 8,243 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being intersected by the Carinthian and Julian Alps, interspersed with beautiful and fertile valleys. *Rivers.* The principal are the Save, the Drave, the Laybach, and the Isonzo. *Pro.* Rye, oats, and flax. Wheat is not abundant, but the grape and the finer fruits of the south of Europe are successfully cultivated. The forests supply immense quantities of timber; silk is also cultivated. The pastures being very extensive, large flocks of sheep, with cattle and horses, are raised. As forests cover a large extent of surface, they afford shelter to numbers of bears and wolves, and are, at the same time, a great source of public revenue. *Minerals.* Extremely rich. Copper and iron mines abound, while, at Idria, quicksilver and cinnabar are produced in large quantities. The other mineral products are calamine, vitriol, alum, saltpetre, zinc, sulphur, some gold and silver, and pit-coal. On the coast, bay-salt is made to a large extent. *Manf.* These consist of linen, woollen, and silk, straw-plaiting, and, in particular situations, of hardware. Its trade is considerable, but from the imperfect means of transit at command, was long impeded in its operations. A railway, however, now leads through the centre of the kingdom, from Vienna to Trieste. *Pop.* about 1,285,000.—This country passed under the dominion of Bonaparte after the campaign of 1809. The operations of the Austrians and British for its recovery, took place towards the close of 1813.

**Ilm**, *ilm*, a river of Germany, rising on the N.E. slope of the Thuringerwald, in Saxony, and, after a course of 60 miles, falling into the Saal at Sulza.

**Ilmen**, *il'-men*, a lake of European Russia, near the W. borders of Novogorod. *Ext.* 33 miles long, with a breadth of 28. It receives numerous streams, and, by the Volkhov, discharges itself into Lake Ladoga.

**Ilmenau**, *il'-me-no*, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 18 miles from Weimar. *Pop.* 2,400. Here, in 1706, a battle was fought by the united forces of the Russians and Saxons against the Swedes.

**Ilminster**, *il'-mins-ter*, a market-town of Somersetshire, on the Ile, 14 miles from Bridgewater. It stands on the acclivity of a hill, and consists of one principal street, intersected, at right angles, by smaller ones. The church is a fine Gothic building, with an elegant tower. *Manf.* Woollens and glove-making. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 3,300.

**Ilocos**, *e-lo'-kose*, two mountainous provinces of the Philippines, with a united extent of 120 miles, and a breadth of 33. In the plains there is great fertility, producing corn, coffee, sugar, indigo, cacao, and cocoanuts. In the mountains, buffaloes, stags, oxen, and horses abound. *Manf.* Cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 360,000.

**Iloilo**, *e-lo'-e-lo*, a province in the S.E. part of the island of Panay, in the Philippines. It is mountainous and thickly wooded; but, in the valleys, yields rice, cotton, maize, cacao, and tobacco of excellent quality. *Pop.* 260,000.—Its capital town is of the same name, with a population of 4,000.

**Ilovla**, *e-love'-la*, a river of European Russia, rising in the W. of the government of Saratoo, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Don at Fort Donskaia.

**Ilus**, *i'-lus*, fourth king of Troy, son of Tros by Callirhoe. He extended and embellished his city, called Ilium, and also Troy, after his father Tros. Jupiter gave him the Palladium, a celebrated statue of Minerva, and promised that, so long as it remained in Troy, the city would remain impregnable. When the temple of Minerva was in flames, Ilus rushed into the middle of the fire to save the Palladium. For this action he was deprived of his sight by the goddess; but subsequently recovered it. He is said to have reigned between 1402 and 1347 B.C.

**Imam**, or **Iman**, *e'-mam*, the name given by the Mussulmans to the supreme head of their religion.

**Imbert**, Bartholomew, *im'-bair*, a French poet, who became a member of the academy of Nismes, and cultivated literature, particularly poetry, with success. He wrote a poem entitled "The Judgment of Paris;" and also published a volume of fables, which, though excellent, cannot be compared with La Fontaine's. He was likewise the author of a novel entitled "The Mistakes of Love," and some other pieces. B. at Nismes, 1747; D. at Paris, 1790.

**Imbert**, John, an advocate, who published "Enchiridion Juris scripti Galliæ," 1559; "Institutiones Forenses," 1541. D. about 1599.

**Imbert**, Joseph Gabriel, a French painter, who was instructed in his art by Vander Meulen and Le Brun. At the age of 34 he entered into the order of St. Bruno, but still continued to paint. B. at Versailles, 1657; D. 1740.

**Imhoff**, James William, *ime'-hofe*, a celebrated genealogist, of a noble family. He published—1. "De Notitiâ Procerum Germaniæ," 2 vols.; 2. "Historia Genealogica Italiæ et Hispaniæ;" 3. "Familiarum Italiæ, Hispaniæ, Galliæ, et Portugalliæ;" 4. "Magnæ Britanniæ cum appendice," 2 vols. folio; 5. "Recherches sur les Grandes d'Espagne." B. at Nuremberg, 1651; D. 1728.

**Imeretta**, *im'-e-ret'-ta*, a province of Russia, now included in Kutais. It stretches along the southern limit of Caucasus, having the Black Sea on the west and Georgia on the east. *Desc.* Very uneven and rugged, being traversed by ramifications of the Caucasus. *Rivers.* The Rioni and its tributaries. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, tobacco, madder, and hemp. The climate being delightful, fruits grow spontaneously, and cherries, apricots, chestnuts, and walnuts spring up in every direction. The vine, also, is said to grow spontaneously. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees and silkworms. *Manf.* Unimportant; and the trade is wholly in the hands of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews. *Pop.* about 80,000.—In the 14th century, this province formed a part of the kingdom of Georgia; but afterwards became independent, and was governed by its own sovereigns, one of whom, in 1804, voluntarily made it over to Russia.

**Imola**, *e-mo'-la*, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, on a small island formed by the Santerno, 25 miles from Ravenna. It is defended by a strong castle, and has an hospital, a theatre, several churches and convents, a college, and a public library. *Manf.* Hosiery and cream of tartar. The town is also the centre of a wine trade. *Pop.* 8,000.—This town was founded by the Lombards on the ruins of Forum Cornelii, destroyed by Justinian, and was afterwards successively held by different chiefs who ruled in Central Italy. Julius II. annexed it to the Papal States.

**Ina**, *i'-na*, king of the West-Saxons, one of the kings of the Heptarchy (*see* Heptarchy), famous for his expeditions against the neighbouring princes. In 726 he went on a pilgrimage to Rome, where he erected an English college, which he endowed by a yearly tax on his kingdom, called Romescot, and afterwards Peterpence.

**Inca**, *in'-ka*, a town of the island of Majorca, standing on a low hill, 17 miles from Palma. It contains a square, several churches, a town-house, and various schools. *Manf.* Leather, linen, soap, and brandy. It has numerous windmills in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* about 5,000.

**Incas**, the title borne by the dynasty reigning in Peru before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards, under Pizarro, in 1533. The Incas pretended to have issued from the sun, and, after death, were adored as deities. The first of the dynasty was Manco-Capac, in the 11th century. His descendants occupied the throne for nearly 500 years. Atabaliba, who occupied the throne at the time of the Spanish invasion, was killed by treachery.

**Inch**, *inch*, a Celtic word, signifying island when used alone, but when with qualifying affixes, it is applied both in Scotland and Ireland to the names of both parishes and islands, of the former of which there are many with small populations in Ireland, and three in Scotland.

**Inchbald**, Mrs. Elizabeth, *inch'-bald*, an English authoress, who, at the age of 16, ran away from her

home in Suffolk, and tried ineffectually to obtain an engagement as actress in a London theatre. She subsequently found employment on the provincial stage; and, after a varied career, married Mr. Inchbald, an actor, who died in 1779. In 1780 she obtained an engagement to play minor parts at Covent-Garden theatre, and remained in that position till 1789, when she retired from the stage. A few years before, she had written a farce, which, being successful, she continued to write for the theatre, and produced in succession nineteen plays, receiving large sums for several of them. Between the years 1806 and 1809 she edited "The British" and "Modern" Theatres, and a collection of farces, in all 42 vols. But the works which cause her name to be remembered are two novels—"A Simple Story," and "Nature and Art." She had written her autobiography, for which £1,000 had been offered and refused by her, and which was destroyed at her request after her death. B. in Suffolk, 1753; D. 1821.

INCH-KEITH, *inch'-keeth*, a small rocky island in the Firth of Forth, about halfway between Leith and Kirkaldy, now occupied as a pasture-ground. A lighthouse, with a revolving light, is erected on it, for the security of vessels navigating the Forth.—There are numerous other islands, with different affixes, in Scotland, but none of them of much importance.

INCHOFFER, Melchior, *inch'-hofe-er*, a German Jesuit, who at first studied the law, but abandoned that profession and entered the Jesuits' college at Rome in 1607. In 1630 he wrote a book, entitled, "The Virgin Mary's Letter to the People of Messina proved to be genuine." Having quarrelled with his brethren, he wrote a satire against them, which was printed after his death, under the title of "Monarchia Folipsorum." He also wrote the "Ecclesiastical History of Hungary." B. at Vienna, 1584; D. at Milan, 1648.

INDEPENDENTS, *in'-de-pen'-dents*, a religious sect, which arose in England during the reign of Charles I., and which, in the administration of its religious ceremonies, permitted neither pastors nor the forms of the established church. The political opinions of the sect were also of the most democratic kind: it desired the abolition of royalty, of the House of Lords, and of all ranks and titles. From this sect, also, arose the term Congregationalists.

INDIA, *in'-di-a*, a corruption of *Hind*, the name given to that region of Asia lying to the south of Tartary, and between Persia and China, with the islands dependent thereon. Besides Hindostan, it contains the Burman empire, Siam, Cochin-China, Tonquin, Tibet, Japan, Ceylon, and a number of principalities of greater or less dimensions, all of which have been, or will be, described under their respective heads.

INDIA, BRITISH, an extensive empire, comprising the larger portion of the great central peninsula of Southern Asia, including Ceylon, the Tenasserim provinces, various districts of the Bengal presidency, the islands in India-beyond-the-Ganges, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and the Straits Settlement, or Province Wellesley, in or contiguous to the Malay peninsula. This vast region is bounded on the N. by the Himalaya mountains; N.W. by the river Indus and mountain-chain to Cape Monze; W. and S.W. by the Indian ocean, which, with the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Manar, bounds it likewise on the S.E.; whilst on its eastern frontier it extends into Upper Assam as far as E. long., and is elsewhere separated by mountain-ranges from the Burmese dominions. *Ext.* 2,000 miles long from N. to S., and 1,800 broad from E. to W. *Area.* Estimated at 1,400,000 square miles. *Desc.* For a general description of this country, in so far as its physical geography, and the manners, customs, religion, &c., of its inhabitants are concerned, we must refer the reader to the articles on HINDOSTAN, CEYLON, BOMBAY, BENGAL, and the names of the various divisions and states comprised within its territory. *Presidencies.* Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra. Bengal is the seat of the governor-general and the supreme council; Madras and Bombay have each a governor and council, and Agra has a lieutenant-governor, without a council. It might be supposed, from the policy of "annexation," regarding which we have heard so much, that the whole of India literally belonged to the British, and that the native states still left independent amidst those dominions over which our direct rule prevails, were both few in number and unimportant in size. Such, however, is far from being really the case. A vast territory is still subject to native princes, either Mahommedan or Hindoo, who reign in all the pomp of barbaric royalty, and govern their subjects with a despotic authority, only tempered by the cautious counsels of the British resident. To enumerate them here, however, would unnecessarily extend this article; but, in order to convey a collective idea of those dependent upon each presidency, we will give the totals of the *areas and populations* of these. Those dependent on Bengal have a united area of 554,391 square miles, and a population of 44,400,000. Those dependent on Madras have a united area of 50,637 square miles, and a population of 4,700,000. Those dependent on Bombay have a united area of 56,400 square miles, with a population of 4,600,000. In applying the word independent, as we have done above, to many of these states, we are aware that it would be incorrect to use the word in the same sense as that in which it is used in Europe. In what we may call their foreign relations, it would be absurd to suppose they possess any freedom of action. But, within their own frontier, the authority of their rulers is almost despotic, and not a few of them possess sufficient power to keep alive the memories which the policy of annexation is blamed for extinguishing. Several are larger than Oude or Nagpore, the latest of our acquisitions in that way. It should seem, therefore, that there is still enough of native rule left in India to give British power the equivocal advantages suggested in the maxim—*divide et impera*. *Public Works.* Great works of public improvement are in course of construction. The Ganges canal has already cost £722,536, and will be completed at an additional cost of some £900,000. The whole length, trunk and branches included, will be 180 miles. It commences at Hindwar, and is to extend nearly to Alighur,—one 170 miles in length, running to the Ganges at Cawnpore; and the other, 165 miles in length, to the Jumna, near Humeerpoor, 40 miles from Futtehpoor. Another canal, 450 miles long, is in progress in the Punjab. Three great trunk roads are far advanced; viz., from Calcutta to Peshawur, 1,422 miles; from Calcutta to Bombay, 1,002 miles; and from Bombay to Agra, 734 miles. One railroad is built; others are projected. A line of telegraph, now extending 82 miles, will soon be increased to 3,150 miles. *The Land Revenue.* There are three different modes of assessing the land-tax in British India: 1st, a *perpetual* settlement with the proprietors of land; 2nd, a *temporary* settlement with the heads of villages or townships; and 3rd, a *definite* settlement with each individual occupant or cultivator of the soil. But the acknowleged basis of every land-revenue settlement in India is the right of government to a certain share of the gross produce of every inch of cultivated land. The share may be alienated entirely or partially, or it may be diminished by grants from government, or it may be commuted for a money payment under engagements more or less extended for a series of years, or even for perpetuity; but the groundwork of the land revenue in India is the right of government to a share of the gross produce of all cultivation. Land is assessed with reference to the payments of former years, and to the actual state of the cultivation, and of the season. *Justice.* Imperfectly administered. In each of the capital cities of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, there is a superior civil and criminal court, in which the judges are appointed directly by the sovereign. Within these cities English law is held to be equally binding upon the European and the native inhabitants; but beyond them, Europeans alone are subject to English jurisprudence. *Exp.* The value of the exports from British India to different countries may be roundly estimated at about £16,000,000, and consist of those articles which have already mostly been enumerated under the article HINDOSTAN. *Imp.* The value of the imports from all countries to British India may be taken at £9,000,000. *Rev.* About £24,000,000. *Army.* The total military force at the disposal of the governor-general was, before the sepoy mutiny, about 322,000 men. Since that time, however, numerous changes have been made, and are still being made, for the further security of the empire.

*Pop.* under the British rule, estimated at 190,000,000. *Lat.* between 8° 5′ and 34° N. *Lon.* between 66° 38′ and 97° E.—The origin of our Indian empire, as given in the third volume of "Professional Anecdotes, or Ana of Medical Literature," is attributed to the following circumstance:—"Broughton, an English surgeon, whose good fortune it was to open the commerce of India to his countrymen by the following accident, having been sent from Surat to Agra in the year 1636, to treat one of the daughters of the emperor Shaw-Gehan, had the good fortune to cure the princess. By way of recompense, the emperor, among other favours, gave him the privilege of a free commerce throughout the whole extent of his dominions. Broughton immediately returned to Bengal to purchase goods and transmit them by sea to Surat. Scarcely had he returned, when he was requested to attend the favourite of the nabob of the province, labouring under a very dangerous disease. Having fortunately restored his patient to health, the nabob settled a pension on him, confirmed the privilege of the empire, and promised to allow the same to all the English who should come to Bengal. Broughton communicated all this to the English governor of Surat, and it was by the advice of the latter that the Company sent from England, in 1640, two ships to Bengal. Such was the origin of a commerce that has since been carried to so great an extent, and even produced territorial possessions superior in extent and population to the country an association of whose subjects is their sovereign." The rise and progress of British India is, as a matter of course, for the last two centuries, closely identified with that of the East-India Company, the history of which may be divided into four periods. During the first fourteen years, its members were, in a great measure, independent. In the following ninety-five years, although it had a common capital, its operations were confined by the superiority of the Dutch in the Indian seas, by the civil wars at home, and particularly by the calling in question of its exclusive privileges, which were merely a royal and not a parliamentary authority, but confined to mere commercial transactions; and finally, during the subsequent seventy years, its political power was developed. This commenced in 1748. The French had already set the example. In 1740 a French battalion had destroyed the army of the nabob of the Carnatic, and soon after, the French officers succeeded in disciplining Indian troops according to the European method. Thus far the military organization of the Company had been merely on the defensive. It now became able to act offensively; and the entire difference of the European and Indian notions of law could never fail to furnish opportunities to put this new means of power into action. In 1749 the aggression of the Company began with its protection of the pretender of Tanjore. Under pretence of illegitimacy, the nabob of this district was driven out, for the purpose of obtaining some cessions of territory, and then restored, on making further concessions. The Direction in London was now nothing more than a mere control of the real government, which had its seat in India. Its orders were antiquated before they reached Calcutta. The internal situation of the Company became constantly worse; and, in 1772, it was compelled to raise a loan of £600,000 from the bank, and afterwards of £1,400,000 from the government, for its current expenses. About the end of the last century, leave was given to the Company to add £2,000,000 to their capital stock, by creating 20,000 new shares; but as these shares sold at the rate of £173 each, they produced £3,460,000. The government has now passed from their hands and become entirely vested in a representative minister of the crown. (*See* HINDOSTAN.) The following are the names of the governors-general of British India, with the dates of their accession to office, since the battle of Plassy, in 1757:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel Clive | 1759 |
| Mr. Holwell | 1760 |
| Mr. Vansittart | 1761 |
| Mr. Spencer | 1765 |
| Lord Clive | 1765 |
| Mr. Verelst | 1767 |
| Mr. Cartier | 1769 |
| Mr. Warren Hastings | 1772 |
| Sir J. Mc Pherson | 1785 |
| Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis | 1786 |
| Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore) | 1793 |
| Earl of Mornington (Marq. Wellesley) | 1798 |
| Marquis Cornwallis | 1805 |
| Sir G. Barlow | 1805 |
| Earl of Minto | 1807 |
| Earl Moira (Marquis Hastings) | 1813 |
| Earl Amherst | 1823 |
| Lord W. Bentinck | 1828 |
| Lord Auckland | 1835 |
| Lord Ellenborough | 1842 |
| Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge | 1844 |
| Earl (Marquis of) Dalhousie | 1847 |
| Lord Canning | 1857 |

INDIA, FURTHER, INDIA-BEYOND-THE-GANGES, or INDO-CHINA, is the most E. of the three southern peninsulas of Asia, and is bounded N. by the E. Himalaya, W. by Hindostan, E. by the China Sea, and S. by the Gulf of Siam and the Straits of Malacca. *Ext.* 2,000 miles from N. to S., and about 1,200 broad from E. to W. *Divisions.* The Burman empire, Siam, Annam, Lao, British possessions, and the Malagar states. The British possessions comprise Assam, the country on the Bay of Bengal, and that on the E. side of the Gulf of Martaban, which were taken from Burmah in the war of 1826. Besides these, it includes Prince of Wales Island, Malacca, and Singapore. *Desc.* Traversed generally from N. to S. by lofty ranges of mountains and vast rivers, which, at certain seasons, overflow their banks, and submerge a large extent of country. In consequence of this, many of the houses of the natives are built on piles, whilst others are so constructed as to float like ships, by moorings in the water. Little is known of the interior, where it is believed that many independent tribes exist. *Pop.* 20,000,000. (*See* ANNAM, BURMAH, LAOS, SIAM, &c.)

INDIAN OCEAN, that portion of the general ocean which lies to the S. of Africa and Asia, and is bounded E. and W. by the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and S. by the Antarctic Circle. More particularly, it may be considered to extend from *lat.* 25° N. to the Antarctic Circle, and from *lon.* 19° 56′ 30″ E. to 146° 33′ E. *Ext.* From N. to S. about 6,500 miles long, and from E. to W. from 4,000 to 6,000 wide.

INDIAN OR WESTERN TERRITORY, a tract of country lying to the W. of the settled portions of the United States, allotted by the government of that republic to be the residence of the Indian tribes. It is bounded N. by the Arkansas and S. Kansas rivers; E. by Missouri and Arkansas; S. by Red River, which divides it from Texas; and W. by a desert. *Area* the occupied habitable portion, 120,000 square miles. *Pop.* 342,000 Indians. *Lat.* between 33° 35′ and 39° 16′ N. *Lon.* between 94° 13′ and 100° 30′ W.

INDIANA, *in′-de-ă′-na*, one of the United States bounded on the N. by Michigan territory, on the E. by Ohio, S. by Kentucky, and W. by Illinois. The Ohio forms the southern boundary of the state, and Lake Michigan touches it upon the north. *Ext.* greatest length from N. to S. is 287 miles, and breadth 155. *Area*, 36,000 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* The northern half has been very imperfectly explored. A ridge of hills, commencing near the mouth of the Wabash, and running in a north-east direction, nearly parallel with the Ohio, at no great distance from it, produces a broken and uneven country. Northward these hills lie the flat woods, 70 miles wide, which bordering on all the principal streams, except the Ohio, there are strips of bottom and prairie land of rich soil, usually from 3 to 6 miles in width. The prairies on the Wabash are the finest land in the state. Remote from the rivers the country is broken, and the soil light. Between the Wabash and Lake Michigan the land is mostly level, and interspersed with wet lands, prairies, lakes, and swamps. *River*: The northern part is watered by the Illinois and Wabash, which flow into Lake Michigan; but the Wabash is the great river of Indiana. It receives the waters of two-thirds of its surface. White River, the largest tributary of the Wabash, is formed by two branches which spread out widely through the whole central half of the state. White-water River in the east is a tributary of the Miami. *Pro.* Wheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, flax, hemp, potatoes, and tobacco.

vicinity of Vevay the vineyards are esteemed the best in the United States. *Minerals.* On the banks of the Wabash, in the upper part of its course, the best kind of coal is found in inexhaustible quantities; and, near the sources of several of the navigable rivers, there are salt springs, from which salt in abundance may be procured. Near Corydon is a large cave, abounding with Epsom salts and saltpetre. Besides these, iron and copper have been found, but they have not been worked to any great extent. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, leather, hats, paper, soap; and there are iron-forges and fulling-mills. *Pop.* about 1,000,000.—This state was admitted into the Union in 1816.

INDIANOPOLIS, *in-di-a-nop'-o-lis*, a town of the United States, and the capital of Indiana. It is situate nearly in the centre of the state, upon White River, here crossed by a bridge, and navigable for steamboats. It has a state-house, built upon the model of the Parthenon at Athens, several churches and meeting-houses, a female institute, and various schools. *Pop.* about 10,000.

INDIANS, the name by which the various tribes of aborigines scattered over the extensive continent of America are distinguished. They are divided into numerous tribes and nations, all in a state more or less savage, and with all the peculiar characteristics of that kind of life. A description of many of these tribes will be found under their respective appellations. They generally decline as the civilized population advances into the country; though reservations of land have always been set apart by the government of the United States for their support.

INDIBILIS, *in-dib'-i-lis*, prince of the Ilergetes of Spain, entered into an alliance with the Carthaginians, and assisted to gain a victory over P. Scipio, father of Scipio the Great, who was killed in the battle, 212 B.C. Subsequently, he became the ally of Scipio the Great (*see* SCIPIO), and fought under his banner against the Carthaginians, hoping thus to be allowed to retain his kingdom by the Romans. But being deceived in these expectations, he revolted, and, after various struggles, lost his life in battle, 205 B.C.

INDIES, EAST, *in'-des*, a general collective name given to all that vast tract of country which is situate to the south of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as the islands in the Eastern Sea, such as Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Java, the Maldives, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, &c., a description of some of which has already been given, and will be given of the rest, under their respective headings.

INDIES, WEST, ANTILLES, or COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO, an immense island-system, extending in a curve from the Florida shore, on the northern peninsula, to the Gulf of Venezuela, on the southern. This name was applied to them by Columbus, under the idea that they formed part of the Indian continent, to which it was the object of his first voyage to find a western passage; and it has still been retained, though the mistake of the navigator has been discovered. The following is a list of the principal of these islands, which will be found treated of under their respective names:—Tobago, Trinidad, Curazao, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Dominica, Martinico, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Mary Galante, Barbuda, St. Christopher, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Anguilla, St. Thomas, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and the Bahamas, which are frequently included under the general appellation of West Indies. In most of these islands European colonies have been established, whose industry is directed to the cultivation of their peculiar produce, which is exported to Europe in exchange for manufactured goods. *Area* of the whole of the archipelago, 95,000 square miles, of which the greater Antilles occupy nearly 83,000. *Lat.* between 10° and 27° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 59° W. and the coast of Central America.

IDE...NDIGETES, *in-dij'-e-tees*, a name given to deities by, B... hipped only in some particular places, or who ... sta... men became gods; as Hercules, Bacchus, &c. ...ngla... ue derive the word from *inde* and *geniti*, signifying, ...t ot... n at the place where they were worshipped.

...dra NI...GHIRKA, *in-de-gir'-ka*, a river of Siberia, rising ... the N. side of the mountains of Okhotsk, in *lat.* 61° N. ...mc... *lon.* 142° E., and, after a course of about 800 miles, ...ndling into the Arctic Ocean by several mouths.

...ch...

INDORE, *in-dor'*, a city of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa, and the capital of the Mahratta chief Mulhar Row Holkar, 32 miles from Oojein. The city is extensive, but contains few good houses, most of which are of two stories, built of mud and burnt bricks. It has some mosques, and a new palace constructed of granite; but its handsomest edifice is that of the British Residency, which is one of the finest in Hindostan. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 22° 42′ N. *Lon.* 75° 50′ E.—The STATE of Indore is under the protection of the British, and consists principally of a territory comprised in the table-land of Malwa. It is inclosed by the territories of the Bombay presidency, Scinde, and the rajahships of Dhar and Dewas. *Area*, estimated at 4,300 square miles. *Pop.* 600,000. *Lat.* between 21° 20′ and 24° N. *Lon.* between 74° 50′ and 77° E.

INDRAGIRI, *in-dra-geer'-e*, the largest river in the island of Sumatra. *Length*, 200 miles.

INDRE, *ändr*, a river of France, rising near the frontiers of the department " Indre, and, after a course of 140 miles, falling into the Loire between Saumur and Tours.

INDRE, a town of France, in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, 5 miles from Nantes. In its neighbourhood are extensive works belonging to the government, at which cannon and steam-engines are manufactured. *Pop.* 3,000.

INDRE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of the Loire-and-Cher, the Creuse, the Upper Vienne, the Vienne, and the Indre-and-Loire. *Area*, about 2,860 square miles. *Desc.* In general, flat; though a few low hills appear in the S.W., and help to relieve the monotonous character of its scenery. *Rivers.* The principal are the Indre, the Creuse, the Bonzanne, and the Aise. *Pro.* Corn, wine, hemp, and flax. *Minerals.* Iron, several varieties of marble, and lithographic stones. *Manf.* Fine woollen, iron made into scythes and cutlery, linen, paper, candles, earthenware, and porcelain. *Pop.* 265,000. *Lat.* between 46° 22′ and 47° 15′ N. *Lon.* between 0° 52′ and 2° 10′ E.

INDRE-AND-LOIRE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of the Loire-and-Cher, the Indre, the Vienne, and the Maine. *Area*, 2,362 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill, dale, valley, and plain, with a climate remarkably mild, and alike free from the extremes of heat and cold. *Rivers.* The principal are the Loire, the Vienne, the Cher, and the Indre. *Pro.* Hemp, flax, liquorice, anise, and coriander. Agriculture has long been in a backward state, but is now being pursued with greater ardour Fruit, especially prunes and melons, is very plentiful. Walnuts and almonds are also gathered in large quantities, and crushed for the sake of their oil. The vine is also extensively cultivated, and many of the wines of this department bear a good name. *Minerals.* Iron is the most important, and there are some millstone-quarries. *Manf.* Unimportant. They consist of woollen and silk goods, gunpowder, and iron. *Pop.* 312,000. *Lat.* between 46° 46′ and 47° 43′ N. *Lon.* between 0° 3′ and 1° 18′ E.

INDULPHUS, *in-dul'-fus*, supposed to be the seventy-seventh king of Scotland, began his reign in 959. The first seven years of his reign were peaceable; but afterwards, his kingdom was several times invaded by the Danes, who were enraged against him for entering into an alliance with the English. On the Danes landing in great force in the north, Indulphus marched against them, and compelled them to fly to their ships; but, pursuing them too eagerly, he was slain by an arrow.

INDUS RIVER, *in'-dus*, one of the great rivers of Asia, which rises in Tibet, on the N. of the mountain Karlas, celebrated in the mythology of the Hindoos. The geographical position of its source is defined as lying about *lat.* 31° 20′ N., and *lon.* 80° 30′ E. After passing the city of Lahdack, in Tibet, it takes a south-westerly course, and forcing its way through the mountains called the Hindoo Koh, enters Hindostan in about the 35th degree of northern latitude. Its course is generally to the south. In *lat.* 28° 20′ it is joined by the five rivers of the Punjab, united into one stream, called the Punjnud; whence declining to the south-east, it enters the province of Scinde, between the 25th and 26th degrees of latitude. It is again divided by a large island into two considerable branches: the principal or western branch, after passing the city of

Tattah, divides into several streams, which form a delta between Hyderabad and the ocean, Kurachee and Luchput-Bunder, 130 miles in length and breadth. The tide rises nearly up to Tattah, a distance of 70 miles. The quantity of water discharged by this river has been estimated at upwards of 150,000,000 tons annually. *Length*, estimated at 1,700 miles.

INES DE CASTRO, *ē'-nais dai kas'-tro*, a noble lady of Castile, famous for her beauty and her misfortunes. Don Pedro, son of Alphonse IV., king of Portugal, fell in love with and secretly married her. The king, on discovering their union, desired his son to abandon her, but on his refusing to do so, caused Ines to be assassinated, in 1335. On succeeding to the throne, in 1357, Don Pedro executed the most summary vengeance upon the murderers of his former wife, and causing her body to be disinterred, crowned her remains, and proclaimed Ines his queen. The Portuguese poet Camöens (*see* CAMÖENS) founded a tragedy upon this incident, and an excellent play has been written upon the same subject.

INFANTA, *in-fan'-ta*, the title borne in Spain by the younger son of the king, the eldest bearing the title of prince of the Asturias. It is said to have been used as far back as the 10th century.

INGELHEIM, *in'-gel-hime*, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Selz, 8 miles from Mainz. It is walled, and has two churches, and was a residence of Charlemagne. *Manf.* Paper, and it has an oil and wine trade. *Pop.* 2,500.

INGEMANN, Bernhard Severin, *in'-ger-man*, a Danish poet and novelist, whose father, the Protestant pastor of Torkildstrup, in the island of Falster, died while his son was very young. His mother contrived, however, to send him to the university of Copenhagen, where, at the age of 23, he carried off the gold medal for his essay in answer to the question "What relation do poetry and eloquence bear to each other?" A year previously he had published a volume of lyrics, and, in 1814, he produced "The Black Knights," an epical and allegorical poem, on the model of Spenser's "Fairie Queene." Subsequently, he wrote two tragedies, "Massaniello" and "Blanca," which became very popular on the Danish stage. A third drama, "The Shepherd of Tolosa," was unsuccessful; and, although he afterwards wrote several dramas, none were composed with a view to theatrical representation. After having travelled in Europe between the years 1818 and 1820, he wrote a volume of poems, and commenced a series of romances, embodying historical and traditional incidents in the mediæval history of his native country. These romances, several of which have been translated into English, were written in imitation of Sir Walter Scott, and became exceedingly popular in Denmark. In 1822 he was nominated professor of the Danish language and literature at the college of Söröe, near Copenhagen, and, in 1842, was appointed director of the same institution, which may be called the Eton of Denmark. B. at Torkildstrup, island of Falster, 1789.

INGENHOUSZ, John, *ing'-en-hous*, an eminent Dutch physician and chemist. Going early to England, and learning the Suttonian method of inoculation, he went to Vienna, on the recommendation of Sir John Pringle, to inoculate the daughter of the emperor, for which he was made imperial physician, and obtained a pension. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote,—1. "Experiments upon Vegetables;" 2. a Latin translation of Hulme's treatise on the Stone, Scurvy, and Gout; 3. several chemical treatises on Impregnating Water, &c. with Fixed Air; 4. Papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." B. at Breda, 1730; D. 1799.

INGHEN, William Van, *ing'-hen*, a Dutch historical painter. After being the pupil of Anthony Grebber, he studied in Italy, and, on his return, settled at Amsterdam, where his works are held in great esteem. B. at Utrecht, 1651; D. about 1720.

INGHIRAMI, Cavalier Francesco, *in-ge-ra'-me*, an eminent Italian archæologist, who applied himself assiduously to the study of ancient art. His great work, entitled "Monumenti Etruschi," in six volumes, published in 1826, has been the source from which writers on Etruscan antiquities have derived their knowledge. He was also author of a number of other works on the Art and Remains of Antiquity, and, for a long period, was keeper of the Laurentine library at Florence. B. at Volterra, in Tuscany, 1772; D. 1846.

INGLIS, Sir Robert Harry, *in'-glis*, an English politician, who, for a long period, represented the university of Oxford in the House of Commons. After an educational career at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, he was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1808. He subsequently became private secretary to Viscount Sidmouth. In 1824 he was sent to parliament as member for Dundalk, and, two years later, sat for Ripon. When Sir Robert Peel introduced the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, in 1829, he resigned his seat for Oxford university, which Inglis henceforth represented, till his retirement from public life, in 1853. He was a steady supporter of church and state: he opposed the Reform Bill, the emancipation of Catholics and Jews, and, throughout his career, exhibited a perfect example of the thorough Conservative. B. in London, 1786; D. in London, 1855.

INGOLSTADT, *in'-gol-stat*, a town and fortress of Upper Bavaria, on the Danube, 35 miles from Ratisbon. Its fortifications were demolished in 1820, but they have since been rebuilt stronger than they were before. It is a place of some importance, having both civil and military offices and a court of law. Its public buildings are an arsenal, town-house, old castle, hospital, a monastery, nunnery, and various schools and churches. *Manf.* Woollen and linen cloths, gunpowder, playing cards, and potash. *Pop.* about 10,000. This place had a university of some celebrity. It was founded in 1172, but, in 1800, was removed to Munich.

INGOUVILLE, *ang'-oo-veel*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, about half a mile from Havre, of which it may be said to form a suburb. Its form is amphitheatrical, and it contains many fine villas belonging to the merchants of Havre. *Manf.* Ropes, china-ware, chemicals, and tiles. *Pop.* 12,100.

INGRAM, Robert, *in'-gram*, an English divine, who entered of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and took there his degrees in arts. His first preferment was the perpetual curacy of Bridhurst, in Kent; after which he obtained, successively, the small vicarage of Orston, in Nottinghamshire, and the vicarages of Wormington and Boxted, in Essex. He wrote a work called "Accounts of the Ten Tribes of Israel being in America, originally published by Menasseh Ben Israel; with observations thereon." This was published in 1792. B. 1727; D. 1804.

INGRASSIA, John Philip, *in-gras'-si-a*, a physician of Palermo, who, in 1575, delivered his country from the fury of the plague. B. 1511; D. 1581.

INGRES, Jean-Dominique-Auguste, *ängr*, a distinguished French painter, whose father, a painter and musician, sought to inspire him with a love of the musical art. His predilection for painting was, however, so strong, that he was allowed to study it exclusively. After having spent some years in the atelier of David, he won, in 1800, the second great prize for painting. In 1802 he produced one of his most celebrated works,—"The Bather." In 1804 he painted a portrait of Napoleon as first consul, and again in 1806 as emperor. He resided for fifteen years at Rome, and four years at Florence, in both of which cities he painted many of his best works. So great is the estimation of Ingres in France, that, in the great exposition of Paris, in 1855, an entire department was allotted to him for the exhibition of his numerous paintings. He was made chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1834, and commander in 1845. B. at Montauban, 1781.

INGUL, *in'-gul*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Kherson, and, after a course of 170 miles, joining the Bug at the town of Nicolaev.

INGULPHUS, *in-gul'-phus*, abbot of Croyland in the 11th century, and favourite of William the Conqueror, to whom he was secretary. He rebuilt his monastery, and obtained for it many privileges. His supposed work, the "History of Croyland Abbey," has been translated from the Latin, and published in Bohn's Antiquarian Library. B. about 1030; D. 1109.

INKERMANN, *in'-ker-măn*, a town of Russia, in the government of Taurida, 33 miles from Simferopol, and now in ruins. Here on Nov. 5th, 1854, General Cathcart, and many other brave men fell, in a severe battle sustained by 8,000 British soldiers, for several hours, against a force of more than 60,000 Russians.

INMAN, Rev. James, *in'-man*, an eminent mathematician, many years professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth dockyard. He was the oldest of Cambridge senior wranglers, and was long celebrated in naval circles for his application of science to navigation and shipbuilding. He laboured very many years unobtrusively but zealously in his country's service. His degree dated as far back as 1800. He sailed round the world with Flinders, as astronomer, was wrecked with him, and took part with the late Sir John Franklin in that celebrated action in which a fleet of British merchantmen beat off the French Admiral Linois. While professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College, he reduced to system the previous ill-arranged methods of navigation, and published several valuable works now in general use in the naval service; but he was best known by his having been the first person in England who built ships on scientific principles, and by his having educated a class of men at whose hands the promised "reconstruction" of the British navy is to take place. Dr. Inman's translation of "Chapman," with his valuable annotations, is the text-book on which all subsequent writers on naval architecture have proceeded. B. 1772; D. 1859.

INN, *in*, a river of Europe, rising in a lake at the foot of the Rhætian Alps, and forming the romantic valleys called the Upper and Lower Engadine. It traverses the Tyrol from west to east, and, after a course of about 280 miles, falls into the Danube at Passau. It is well stocked with various kinds of fish.

INN, a circle of Upper Austria, taking its name from the above river, which flows along part of its W. frontier, and separates Austria from Bavaria. *Area*, 2,060 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded, with great fertility in the valleys. *Pop.* 115,000.

INNERLEITHEN, *in'-ner-lee'-then*, a village of Scotland, 6 miles from Peebles, much resorted to on account of its saline springs. It is the "St. Ronan's Well" of Sir Walter Scott. *Pop.* 500.

INNIS, *in'-nis*, a prefix to the names of numerous parishes, towns, and islands in Ireland, with populations ranging between 500 and 15,000.

INNOCENT I., *in'-no-sent*, pope, was a native of Albano, and elected to the pontifical chair in 402. He proceeded to Ravenna to request the emperor Honorius to make peace with Alaric; but during his absence the latter plundered Rome. D. at Ravenna, 417.

INNOCENT II. ascended the throne in 1130. He was elected by part only of the conclave, the rest choosing Peter de Leon, the son of a Jew, who took the name of Anacletus II., and was acknowledged by the kings of Scotland and Sicily, but Innocent was received by the other princes of Europe. Being driven from Italy, he fled to France, where he held several councils. On the death of his rival and the abdication of his successor, Victor IV., he returned to Rome, and held the second Lateran council in 1139. D. at Rome, 1143.

INNOCENT III. (Lothario Conti) came of a noble family. On account of his learning he was made cardinal, and, in 1198, elected pope. He encouraged the crusades to the Holy Land, promoted one against the Albigenses, laid the kingdom of France under interdict, and excommunicated John, king of England. He greatly extended his temporal dominions, and raised the papal authority to its highest degree of power. B. at Anagni, 1160; D. at Perugia, 1216.

INNOCENT IV. was a Genoese, and became chancellor of the Roman church. Gregory IX. created him a cardinal in 1227. He succeeded Celestine IV. in 1243, at which time the court of Rome was engaged in a contest with the emperor Frederick II. Innocent was obliged to retire to France, where he held the council of Lyons, in which Frederick was excommunicated. He is said to have been the first who gave red hats to the cardinals. D. at Naples, 1254.

INNOCENT V., a Dominican, became archbishop of Lyons, cardinal, and lastly pope, in 1276, but died five months after his election. Some religious pieces of his have been printed.

INNOCENT VI., cardinal bishop of Ostia, was advanced to the papacy in 1352. He was a man of great learning and liberality, and some of his letters are extant. D. at Avignon, 1362.

INNOCENT VII. was elected pope in 1403, but not without great opposition. B. at Abruzzo, 1336; D. 1406.

INNOCENT VIII., a noble Genoese, of Greek extraction, obtained the tiara, in succession to Sixtus IV. in 1485. He endeavoured to organize another crusade, but without success. B. 1431; D. 1491.

INNOCENT IX. ascended the papal throne on the death of Gregory XIV., in 1591, but died two months afterwards. B. at Bologna, 1519; D. at Rome, 1591.

INNOCENT X. (John Baptist Panfili), a Roman, succeeded Urban VIII., in 1644, at the age of 73. He condemned the doctrines of Jansenius, and prosecuted the Barberini family with great violence. B. 1571; D. 1655.

INNOCENT XI.—Innocent X. gave him a cardinal's hat and a bishopric. He was elected pope in 1676, and reformed many abuses in the ecclesiastical state. He had a contest with Louis XIV. of France about the right of disposing of benefices and church lands, claimed by that monarch, and confirmed to him by an assembly of his clergy, which nearly terminated in a separation of the French church from the Roman communion. This pope effected a coalition between Germany, Poland, and Venice, against the Turks. B. at Como, 1611; D. 1689.

INNOCENT XII. (Antonio Pignatelli), a Neapolitan of a noble family, who succeeded Alexander VIII. in 1691. He abolished the extraordinary distinctions paid to the nephews of popes, and condemned the "Maxims of the Saints," written by Fenelon. B. at Naples, 1614; D. at Rome, 1700.

INNOCENT XIII. (Michael Angelo Conti), a Roman, and the eighth pope of his family, was elected to the papal chair in 1721. He gave a pension to the grandson of James II., and is said to have died of chagrin for having been persuaded to bestow a cardinal's hat on Dubois. B. 1655; D. 1724.

INNSBRUCK, or INNSBRUCK, *ins'-brook*, 'bridge of the Inn,' the capital of the Tyrol, at the confluence of the Sill and the Inn, with a beautiful bridge over the latter river, 60 miles from Munich. Here are several public edifices, more remarkable, however, for size than elegance; such as the government-house, the town-house, the opera, the arsenal, and the barracks. The only buildings of taste are the small chapel erected by the empress Maria Theresa to the memory of her husband, and the great hall in the palace, which was the former residence of the princes of Tyrol. Besides these, there is the Hofkirche, containing the tomb of Maximilian I., although he is not interred in it, and that of Hofer, the celebrated patriot. There are several other churches, containing some good paintings, a lyceum or academy, a medical school, and another establishment called the General Seminary for Tyrol; a museum called the Ferdinandeum, a town-house, and a register-office. *Manf.* Woollens, silks, cottons, gloves, and glass. *Pop.* 13,000.—In the neighbourhood of this place, the Tyrolese peasantry performed many noble deeds in the war of independence.

INO, *i'-no*, a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione. She married Athamas, king of Thebes, after he had divorced Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. Ino became mother of Melicertes and Learchus, and soon conceived an implacable hatred against the children of Nephele, because they were to ascend the throne in preference to her own. Phryxus and Helle were informed of her machinations, and escaped to Colchis on a golden ram (*see* PHRYXUS). Juno, jealous of Ino's prosperity, sent Tisiphon to the palace of Athamas, and caused such disturbance therein that Athamas, taking Ino to be a lioness, and her children whelps, pursued her, and dashed her son Learchus against a wall. Ino escaped his fury, but threw herself from a high rock into the sea, with Melicertes in her arms. The gods had compassion on her, and Neptune made her a sea-deity, afterwards called Leucothoe. Melicertes also became a sea-god, known by the name of Palæmon.

INON, *i'-non*, festivals in memory of Ino, celebrated yearly, with sports and sacrifices, at Corinth, Megara, and Laconia.

INOWRAZLAW, or JUNG-BRESLAU, *i'-nou-ras'-law*, a town and capital of a circle of Prussia, in the province of Posen, 14 miles from Bromberg. It has a court of law and several public offices. *Manf.* Saltpetre-works,

and it has both distilleries and breweries. *Pop.* 6,000. —The CIRCLE is flat, but fertile, and has an area of 487 square miles, and a population of 64,000.

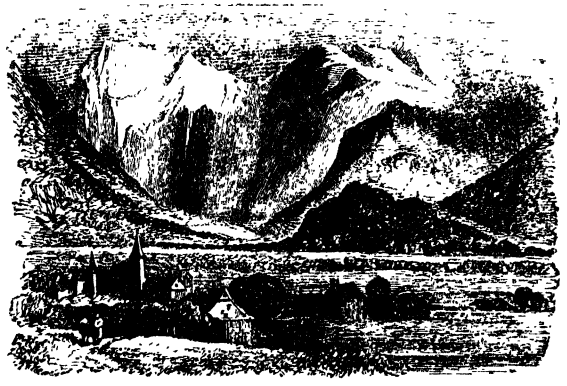
INQUISITION, *in'-que-sish'-un*, the name of a terrible institution, the object of which was to root out and punish heresy. The 13th century is said to have been the date of its establishment, the occasion being the sending of missionaries to the central provinces of France by Innocent III., to convert the Albigenses. Peter of Castelnau and some other monks were the first inquisitors. Dominic, a saint of the Roman calendar, was appointed by the pope inquisitor-general in 1215. Introduced into Italy in 1221, the institution received a more complete organization in 1229, under Gregory IX., who raised it to the rank of a regular tribunal. In 1255 an attempt was made to establish the inquisition in France, but it met with only slight success. It was in Spain that the inquisition attained its greatest power, becoming in that country a political as well as a religious institution. In 1232 it commenced its fearful sway in Catalonia, and soon spread over the whole peninsula, Jews and Moors being its especial victims. In 1481, under the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, the inquisition was reorganized and endowed with new and enlarged powers, being then called, for the first time, the "Holy Office of the Inquisition." Cardinal Torquemada was appointed inquisitor-general, a council known as the "Supreme," and forty-five ordinary inquisitors, being nominated to assist him. This new institution, organized against the will of Pope Sixtus IV., who considered its laws too severe, proceeded to act with more rigour than the former order. Under Philip II. it extended its sway over the Low Countries, and was one of the principal causes which led to the insurrection of those rich provinces, that were afterwards lost by Spain for ever. The power of the inquisition became weaker as civilization and religious tolerance advanced. It existed, however, in Spain when the French entered the country in 1808, but they abolished it. Re-established by Ferdinand VII. in 1814, it was definitively abolished by the Cortes in 1820. The inquisition sought out all who attempted to profess a religion different from the most rigorous form of the Roman Catholic faith; against the unfortunate victims who strove to worship the Divine Being according to their conscience, it employed imprisonment in foul dungeons, horrible tortures, and burning at the stake. This last mode of execution was termed the *auto-da-fe* (act of faith). The history of the inquisition was written by Limborch, and published at Amsterdam in 1692; and by Llorente, whose volumes were produced in Paris in 1817. Both these works were condemned at Rome.

INSARA, or INSAR, *in'-sar*, a town of European Russia, on the banks of the Isa, 58 miles from Penza. *Pop.* 2,500.—This town is the capital of a DISTRICT of the same name, with a population of 180,000.

INSTERBURG, *in'-stair-boorg*, a town and capital of a circle of Prussia, in the province of E. Prussia, 16 miles from Gumbinnen. It has a castle, several schools, an infirmary, court of law, and other public offices. *Manf.* Leather, linen, and earthenware. *Pop.* 10,000.—The CIRCLE is flat, well wooded, but unfertile. *Area*, 350 geographical square miles. *Pop.* 60,000.

INTAPHERNES, *in-ta-fer'-nees*, one of the seven lords of Persia, who conspired to dethrone Smerdis the usurper, 521 B.C. He afterwards endeavoured to seize the crown, for which Darius condemned him to death, with all his family. The wife of Intaphernes presented herself before Darius in a suppliant posture, and not only obtained a pardon for herself, but for any one of her relations whom she might name. She chose her brother, saying she might have another husband and other children, but that, as her father and mother were dead, she could not have another brother. On this, Darius pardoned her brother and son; but Intaphernes was executed.

INTERLACHEN, or INTERLAKEN, *in-ter-la'-ken*, 'between the lakes,' a village of Switzerland, 26 miles from Bern. It is beautifully situate near the bank of the Aar, in the valley of Boedeli, between the lakes of



INTERLACHEN.

Brienz and Thun. It has a fine castle and a neat church. On account of its picturesque scenery, and the cheapness of living in it, a great many Englishmen resort to it during the summer months.

INTERREX, *in-ter-rex'*, a supreme Roman magistrate, who, on the death of a king, was intrusted with the duties of the government till a successor had ascended the throne. The first interrex mentioned in Roman history is after the death of Romulus. There was occasionally an interrex during the consular government. He was always a senator, his functions lasting only five days, after which another interrex was nominated.

INTRA, *in'-tra*, a town of the states of Sardinia, on the W. shore of Lake Maggiore, 35 miles from Novara. *Manf.* Cheese, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 3,800.

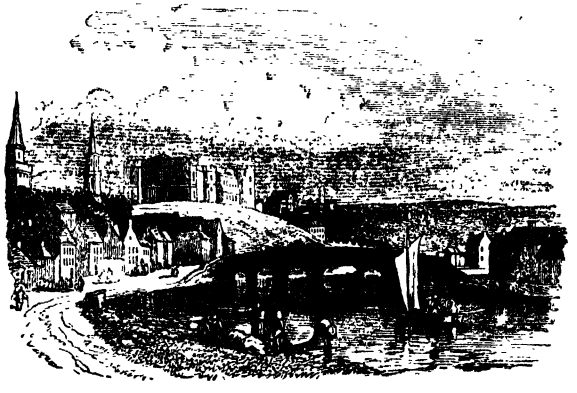
INVERARY, *in-ve-rair'-e*, a royal burgh of Scotland, and the chief town of the county of Argyle, in a parish of the same name, 42 miles from Glasgow. It is situate on a small bay, 8 miles from the head of Loch Fyne. The town, though small, is neat and handsome. It has an established and a free church, and a gaol, which contains, also, a range of handsome court and county rooms. The chief support of the place is the herring-fishery, which appears to have flourished from time immemorial. *Pop.* 1,300.—Near to this place is Inverary Castle, a residence of the dukes of Argyle.

INVERGORDON, *in-ver-gor'-don*, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the Firth of Cromarty, about midway between Tain and Dingwall. It has a safe and commodious harbour for small craft. *Manf.* Flax-spinning; and it has extensive flour-mills. *Pop.* 1,000.

INVERKEITHING, *in-ver-kee'-thing*, a royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the north coast of the Firth of Forth, 10 miles from Edinburgh. It is of great antiquity, and has a commodious harbour. In the neighbourhood are two foundries, a large distillery, brewery, and shipbuilding-yard and tan-works. *Pop.* 2,800.—This place holds a charter from William the Lion, confirming another of still more ancient date.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, *in-ver-nes'-sheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Ross-shire and part of the Moray Firth; E. by the counties of Nairn, Moray, and Aberdeen; S. by those of Perth and Argyle; and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* About 85 miles in length from E. to W., and about 50 miles at its greatest breadth. *Area*, 4,600 square miles. A small insulated district between the counties of Banff and Moray is annexed to it; also several of the Hebrides. These are Harris, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Sky, Barra, Eigg, and the smaller islets which are situate

on the coast. *Desc.* Generally extremely rugged and uneven, consisting of vast ranges of mountains, separated from each other by narrow and deep valleys. These mountains stretch across the whole county, and lie parallel to every valley, rising like immense walls on both sides, while the intersected parts sink deep between them, with a lake, or rapid river, or arm of the sea, flowing in the centre. The Great Caledonian Glen divides the county, in a N.E. and S.W. direction, into two almost equal parts. The northern extremity of this glen opens by the river Ness, into the Moray Firth, and, following it south-westwards from this point, it incloses lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy, whence it extends into the Atlantic Ocean, by the long inlet of the sea called Loch Linnhe. There are eight other inferior straths or valleys, which are subordinate to this great glen, and connected with it at different points. In the northern part is another great glen called Strath Glass, with its tributaries, running nearly north-east, and opening into the Firth of Beauly. To the south of the town of Inverness there are other straths bordered by mountains; and farther south, in the district of Badenoch, lies the great strath of the Spey. The coast, especially on the W., is broken by numerous creeks, bays, and arms of the sea; and, in the extensive mosses, huge trunks and stocks of trees are often found, and indicate the fact that, at some distant period, large forests must have covered their surface. *Mountains.* The most extensive range is the Monadlier (Grey Mountain), which extends from Lochaber to the vicinity of Nairn, a distance of 80 miles. In some parts this ridge is 30 miles broad. The Benalder range is the next in point of magnitude, and presents some of the finest mountain scenery in the world. Connected with these ranges are Ben Nevis, 4,370 feet high; Mealfaurvounie, 3,060 feet; Cairngorum and Brae Riach, the one 4,095 and the other 4,304 feet high. *Rivers.* The Ness, the Lochy, the Beauly, and the Spey are the principal. Those of inferior note are the Findhorn, the Nairn, and the Nevis, all of which are fed by numerous smaller streams. Of these may be mentioned the small river Foyers, noted for its tremendous cataract. Mineral springs are rare; but sulphurous and chalybeate springs are found in various situations. The Caledonian Canal, opened in 1832, connects the E. and W. seas from Loch Eil on the W. to the Moray Firth on the E. coast. The number of locks on this canal is 28, all calculated for the passage of a 32-gun frigate. *Zoology.* The mountains and forests are inhabited by herds of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Wild cats are numerous, large, and very fierce; there are also badgers, and the different varieties of the weasel tribe; whilst the lakes and rivers abound with otters. Most of the species of eagles, hawks, and owls, of different sorts, are to be found. Black game, grouse, and ptarmigan are numerous; also partridges, woodcocks, snipes, and pheasants. The rivers abound with salmon, and, in the lochs, the char is found in great perfection. *Pro.* The soil being extremely various, moss, moor, and heathy ground, covering a large portion of the county, the principal employment of the farmer is the management of black cattle and sheep, especially the former; and numerous herds of goats are also to be found in every district. Oats are the principal crop; but good wheat is grown in the neighbourhood of the Moray Firth. *Minerals.* Limestone is found in every district of the county, and, in many places, approaches to the nature of marble. *Language.* The Gaelic; but, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, the English language is spoken. *Pop.* 96,000.—In order to curb the power of the Highland chieftains, in 1715 and 1745, Fort George, Fort Augustus, and Fort William were constructed. The military roads in this county, made by the soldiers under General Wade, never fail to excite the astonishment and gratitude of travellers.



INVERNESS.

INVERNESS, a royal burgh of Scotland, and the capital of the above county, is situate on both sides of the river Ness, at its entrance into the Moray Firth, 115 miles from Edinburgh. Inverness has long been considered as the metropolis of the Highlands. It is a large and handsome place, adorned with many elegant houses and buildings. The eastern part of the town bears an appearance of antiquity; the western part is of more modern erection, and is not so extensive. Exclusive of the various churches and chapels of different denominations, the principal public buildings are the court-house connected with the gaol, the town-hall, the assembly-rooms, the royal infirmary, the royal academy, endowed by the McIntosh fund, Bell's and the Free Church institutions, a reading-room, debating society, farmers' society, a theatre, schools, and other institutions. Some part of the ramparts of the ancient castle of Inverness still remain. Inverness being the great thoroughfare to the northern counties, is greatly resorted to in the summer season by strangers; and the inns and hotels afford excellent accommodation. The shops are also numerous and handsome; and the whole town wears an aspect of cheerfulness and neatness. *Manf.* The principal are of hemp and flax. Tartan cloth for the Highland markets is manufactured in considerable quantities. There are also several tanneries, candle-works, iron-foundries, rope-works, distilleries, and breweries. The harbour is safe and commodious. *Pop.* about 16,000. *Lat.* 57° 28′ 36″ N. *Lon.* 4° 13′ 30″ W. —Inverness is a place of great antiquity. The first burgh charter was granted to the town by Malcolm Canmore in the year 1067, which has been renewed by successive sovereigns until the reign of James VI., when the constitution or set of the burgh was finally settled. From the time of the Revolution to about the year 1745, Inverness was in a declining state; but it is now almost wholly rebuilt, and its limits are yearly extending on every side.

INVERURY, or INVERURIE, *in-ve-ru'-re*, an ancient royal burgh in Aberdeenshire, seated on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Don and Ury, 14 miles from Aberdeen. It carries on a considerable trade in coal, lime, iron, bricks, and timber. *Pop.* 2,700.—This is the birthplace of William Thom, the poet.

INWOOD, William, *in'-wood*, an English surveyor and architect, who, with his sons, designed many churches and private buildings in London. He and his son Henry were the architects of St. Pancras church, New Road, London, the lower portion of which is an adaptation from an Ionic temple named the Erechtheion, at Athens. The tower is also a copy of the Tower of the Winds at Athens. The Westminster Hospital was his

design, in which he was assisted by his son Charles. B. about 1771; D. 1843.

INWOOD, Henry William, was educated for the architectural profession, and spent several years copying and executing plans of the most celebrated buildings at Athens, &c. The designs for St. Pancras church were prepared after some of these drawings. He published a splendid work, called "Fragments of Athenian Architecture," and commenced a second work on Grecian and Egyptian architectural art; but, owing to his unexpected death, the work remained unfinished. B. 1794; lost at sea, 1843.

INWOOD, Charles Frederick, brother of the above, assisted his father William in many of his works, and was himself architect of the church of All Saints, at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire. B. 1798; D. 1840.

IO, *ī'-o*, daughter of Inachus, or, according to others, of Jasus or Pirene, was priestess of Juno at Argos. Jupiter became enamoured of her; but Juno discovering the god in her company, Jupiter changed Io into a beautiful heifer, and the goddess obtained from her spouse the animal, whose beauty she had condescended to commend. Juno commanded the hundred-eyed Argus to watch the heifer; but Jupiter despatched Mercury to destroy Argus, and restore her to liberty. Io was now persecuted by Juno, who sent a malicious insect to torment her. She wandered over the earth, and crossed the sea, till at length she stopped on the banks of the Nile, still exposed to Juno's plague. Here she was changed by Jupiter into a woman, and bore Epaphus. She subsequently married Telegonus, or Osiris, king of Egypt. After death she received divine honours under the name of Isis. According to Herodotus, Io was carried away by Phœnician merchants, who wished to make reprisals for Europa, who had been stolen from them by the Greeks.

IOLAS, or IOLAUS, *ī'-o-lăs*. The most celebrated of this name is a son of Iphiclus, king of Thessaly, who assisted Hercules in conquering the Hydra, and burnt with a hot iron the place where the heads had been cut off, to prevent the growth of others. He was restored to youth and vigour by Hebe, at the request of his friend Hercules. Subsequently, he assisted the Heraclidæ against Eurystheus (*see* HERACLIDÆ), and is said by some to have killed that tyrant with his own hand. According to Diodorus, Iolas died and was buried in Sardinia.

IOLE, *ī'-o-le*, a daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia. Her father promised her in marriage to Hercules (*see* HERCULES); but he refused to perform his engagements, and Iole was carried away by force. It was to extinguish the love of Hercules for this princess that Dejanira sent him the tunic poisoned with the centaur's blood, which caused his death. After his death, Iole married his son Hyllus. (*See* HYLLUS.)

IOLO GOCH, *e-o'-lo goch*, a Welsh bard, who lived with Owen Glendower, by whom he was employed to compose warlike songs to rouse his countrymen against the English. Lived between 1370 and 1420.

ION, *ī'-on*. The most remarkable of this name is a son of Xuthus, son of Erechtheus. He married Helice, daughter of Selinus, king of Ægiale. He succeeded to his father-in-law's throne, and built a city, which he called Helice, after his wife. His subjects were named after him, Ionians, and their country that of Ionia.

IONA, ICOLMKILL, or I-COLUMB-KILL, *e-o'-na*, 'the isle of Columba's cell or retreat,' one of the W. islands of Scotland, in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from the western point of Mull by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Iona, 7 miles from Staffa. *Ext.* 3 miles long by 1½ broad. *Area*, 2,000 acres. *Desc.* Icolmkill is chiefly interesting to the antiquarian, for the ruins of its ancient religious edifices. These were established about the year 565, by St. Columba, who left Ireland, his native country, with the intention of preaching Christianity to the Picts. The remains of these edifices, almost all constructed of fine sienite, together with crosses and sepulchral monuments, are the antiquities now extant. The exact date of none of the former is known, but the church is said to have been built by Queen Margaret towards the latter end of the 11th century. It is cruciform, and the east window is a beautiful specimen of Gothic workmanship. Here are the tombs of forty-eight Scottish kings, four kings of Ireland, eight Norwegian monarchs, and one king of France. South from the cathedral and St. Oran's chapel are the ruins of the nunnery, the church of which is pretty entire; and here, also, are several monuments. There is an established church and a free church in the village of Iona, which faces the sound, and consists of about forty thatched cottages. *Pro.* Barley, oats, and potatoes; but the rearing of black cattle forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

IONIAN ISLANDS, *ī-o'-ni-an*, sometimes called the Republic of the Seven Islands, a small republic in the south-east of Europe, consisting of seven principal islands, and a number of islets, extending along the south-west coast of Greece. The seven principal islands are Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca or Thiaki, Cerigo, and Paxo. Corfu is the most northerly, and lies opposite to Albania; Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, and Zante, follow each other in succession to the southward, lying along the coasts of Albania and the ancient Elis; but Cerigo is detached, being 150 miles to the south-east of Zante, and opposite to the coast of the ancient Laconia. They are under the protectorate of Great Britain, having the title of United States of the Ionian Islands. *Area* of the whole, 1,097 square miles. *Desc.* These islands are mostly of an irregular form, and much indented by the sea. Their surface is generally uneven, containing a number of barren rocks and hills, interspersed, however, with fertile plains and valleys. In these, however, there is not sufficient arable land to produce the corn required for the population. *Pro.* Corn, grapes, olives, currants, cotton, honey, wax, &c. *Manf.* Salt, olive-oil, wine, and brandy, as well as other kinds of liquors; and a coarse cotton cloth is made in Cephalonia. *Imp.* Salt-fish, sugar, and drugs; also a limited quantity of woollen, linen, and hardware. *Exp.* Oil, valonia, currants, wine, soap, and salt. *Gov.* This consists of a lord high commissioner, the representative of Great Britain; a senate or executive, composed of a president and five members; and a parliament or legislative assembly, of 40 members, 29 of whom are elected from the various islands. *Pop.* about 220,000. *Lat.* between 35° 43′ and 39° 55′ N. *Lon.* between 18° 35′ and 23° 18′ E. These islands were taken possession of during the last war, by the British, who expelled the French from them, and in their possession they still remain. The people are of the same race as the inhabitants of the adjacent continent, and they partake of the physical configuration of the Greeks. The Ionian Islands were given to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, 1797, by which France and Austria divided the possessions of the republic of Venice. Two years later, a Turco-Russian fleet took possession of them; and by a convention concluded between the Porte and Russia in 1800, it was stipulated that the Seven Islands, and the coast depending on them, should be constituted into a republic, tributary to the Ottoman empire. The treaty of Amiens confirmed the loss to France of the Ionian Islands, by declaring them independent, and placing them under the protection of Russia. The treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, restored them to France, in whose possession they remained till 1814. Finally, by the treaties between the Allied Powers, in 1815, the Ionian Islands were placed under the protectorate of Great Britain.

IONIAN SEA, that portion of the Mediterranean communicating with the Gulf of Venice by the Strait of Otranto, and having Greece and part of European Turkey on the E.; Sicily and the most S. part of Italy on the W. Its greatest breadth is between Cape Matapan in the Morea, and Cape Passaro in Sicily, and which is about 400 miles.

IOWA, *ī'-o-wa*, one of the central United States, bounded on the N. by the Minisotta territory, E. by Wisconsin and Illinois, S. by Missouri, and W. by the unsettled country. *Area*, 50,914 square miles. *Desc.* Varied both in surface and soil, but in general fertile and healthy. *Pro.* Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, hay, and potatoes. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, zinc, and limestone. *Pop.* 193,000. This state was admitted into the Union in 1846.

IOWA, a city of the United States, and the capital of the above. It contains a church and a Doric government house. *Pop.* about 3,000.

IPHICRATES, *i-fik'-ra-tees*, a celebrated Athenian

general, who, by introducing some novel improvements in warfare, defeated the Thracians and Spartans. He was the son of a shoemaker, and once, when reproached with the meanness of his origin, answered that he would be the first of his family, whilst his detractor would be the last of his own. B. unknown when; D. 380 B.C.

IPHIGENIA, *if-i-je-ni'-a*, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. When the Grecks, going to the Trojan war, were detained by contrary winds at Aulis, they were informed by Calchas, the soothsayer, that to appease the gods, they must sacrifice Iphigenia to Diana, because her father had killed the favourite stag of that goddess. Agamemnon heard this with the greatest horror and indignation, and rather than shed the blood of his daughter, he, as chief of the Grecian forces, commanded one of his heralds to order the army to disperse. After much solicitation from the other chiefs, Agamemnon consented, however, to immolate his daughter for the common good of Greece; but as soon as Calchas had taken the knife and was about to strike the fatal blow, Iphigenia suddenly disappeared, and a goat of uncommon size was found in her place. This supernatural change animated the Greeks, the wind suddenly became favourable, and the combined fleets set sail from Aulis. Iphigenia's innocence had excited the compassion of the goddess Diana, who carried her to Taurica, where she intrusted her with the care of her temple, whence she subsequently fled with her brother Orestes and his friend Pylades.

IPHIS, *i'-fis*, son of Alector, succeeded his father on the throne of Argos.—2. A beautiful youth of Salamis, of ignoble birth. He became enamoured of Anaxarete; but she treating him with coldness and disdain, he hanged himself. Anaxarete saw him carried to his grave without emotion, and was instantly changed into stone.—3. A daughter of Ligdus and Telethusa, of Crete, was, in consequence of her sex, ordered by her father to be put to death; but Isis commanded her mother, in a dream, to spare the life of her child, and to educate her as if she were a boy. Her father remained ignorant of the deceit, and subsequently gave her in marriage to Ianthe, daughter of Telestes. This involved Telethusa and her daughter in great perplexity; but Isis, on their entreaties, changed the sex of Iphis, and the nuptials were consummated with the greatest rejoicings.

IPHITUS, *if'-i-tus*, a son of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, was killed by Hercules, because his father Eurytus had refused him his daughter Iole, after he had won her by beating him and the other king's sons in drawing the bow.—A king of Elis, who re-established the Olympic games, 338 years after their institution by Hercules, or about 884 years B.C. This epoch is famous in chronological history, as everything anterior to it is involved in fabulous obscurity.

IPSAMBOOL, or ABUSAMBUL, *ip'-sam-bool'*, a place in Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 50 miles from Derr. It contains two of the most magnificent and perfect specimens of Egyptian rock-cut temples in existence. *Lat.* 22° 22′ N. *Lon.* 31° 40′ E.

IPSWICH, *ips'-widj*, the capital town of the county of Suffolk, stands on the picturesque river Orwell, here crossed by two bridges, 65 miles from London. The streets are narrow and irregular. The houses are many of them handsome modern buildings; and the rest, though old, are neat, substantial, and commodious, and mostly covered with curiously-carved images. The town contains a number of streets and churches, in the structure of which there is nothing remarkable. The other principal public buildings and institutions are the town-hall, a hall of commerce, a county gaol, a market-place, custom-house, a barracks, hospital, an assembly-room, theatre, a public library, and various schools. *Manf.* Tobacco, snuff, artificial stone, and agricultural implements, for which it is noted. There are also extensive iron-foundries, several breweries, soap-boiling establishments, and shipbuilding-yards. It exports grain and local manufactures, and imports coal in considerable quantities. There is also a pretty extensive general foreign trade, especially in the importation of Norwegian timber, and in oil-cake and linseed. Ipswich is a bonding port for foreign timber. *Pop.* 33,000. According to Camden, this town was originally called Gippeswich, from the neighbouring river Gippen or Gipping. It was destroyed by the Danes, but was subsequently restored by King John, and, since the time of Edward I., it has sent two members to the House of Commons.

IPSWICH, a port of entry in Massachusetts, United States, 24 miles from Boston. It has several churches, a court-house, and a gaol. *Pop.* 3,500.

IRAIL, Augustin Simon, *e'-rail*, a French ecclesiastic, who wrote a tragedy called "The Trumpet of Heroism," "Memoirs for a History of the Republic of Letters," and a "History of the Re-union of Brittany with France." B. at Puy, Valay, 1719; D. 1794.

IRAK, *e-rak'*, a province of Persia, bounded S. by Fars and Khuzistan, E. by Khorassan and the Great Salt desert, W. by Kurdistan, N. by Azerbijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan. *Desc.* Abounding in productive and well-watered valleys, in which there are excellent pasturage and considerable tracts of cultivated land. *Pro.* Wheat, rice, sesamum, and other grains, fruits, tobacco, opium, saffron, silk, and cotton. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* extending from 31° 35′ to the Kilburz range, in 36° N. *Lon.* between 48° 20′ and 53° 20′ E. Both Teheran and Ispahan are in this province.

IRAK-ARABI, *e'-rak-a'-ra-be'*, a district of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Bagdad. It lies between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and includes the ruins of Babylon *Pop.* Unascertained.

IRBIT, or IRBITSKAIA, *ir'-bit*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle of the same name, stands on the river Irbit and the frontiers of Siberia, 270 miles from Perm. It is an entrepôt for Siberian furs and other Asiatic merchandise passing into Europe. *Pop.* 3,400. *Lat.* 57° 35′ N. *Lon.* 62° 50′ E.—The CIRCLE is covered with branches of the Ural Mountains, upon which large numbers of cattle are pastured. *Minerals.* Copper and iron. *Pop.* 95,000.

IRELAND, *ire'-land*, a fertile island of Europe, in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from Great Britain by the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel, in some parts 130 miles broad, in others not above 12 miles. On all other sides it is surrounded by the Atlantic. It forms the most W. of the two principal islands of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed. *Ext.* Measured diagonally from Fair Head in the N.E. to Mizen Head in the S.W., it is 300 miles long, and from Cansore Point in the S.E. to Benwell Head in the N.W., it is 212 broad. Measured in a meridian, and on a parallel of latitude, the greatest length and breadth respectively are only 230 and 180 miles. Between the bays of Dublin and Galway the breadth is 110 miles. *Area*, 32,513 square miles. *Coastline*, 2,200 miles. *Bays and Harbours.* The harbours of Ireland are very numerous. These are Waterford and Cork in the S., Bantry and Dingle in the S.W., the estuary of the Shannon and the vast bay in the W., that great opening in the N.W. with the bay of Sligo is a part. Lough Swilly and Doyle, on the N., are the most considerable. On the E. are the harbours of Belfast, Newry, and Dundalk, and the barred havens of Dublin, Drogheda, and Wexford. Bantry Bay and Cork Harbour are unrivalled, and each might contain all the naval force of the empire. *Capes.* Bengore, Fair Head, Malin Head, and Bloody Foreland on the N.; Erris Head, Achil Head, Slyne Head, Loop Head, Kerry Head, and Mizen Head on the W.; Cape Clear and Cansore Point on the S.; and Wicklow Head and Howth Head on the E. *Islands.* Numerous, but generally unimportant. *Divisions.* For administrative purposes, Ireland is divided into four great provinces,—Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, which are again divided into 32 counties, containing 3,436 parishes. Ulster, which occupies the northern part of the kingdom, contains nine counties: Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone. Leinster, situate to the east, contains twelve counties: Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow. Connaught, towards the west, contains five counties: Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. Munster, which occupies the southern part, contains six counties: Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. *Desc.* The face of the country presents a pleasing variety of surface. In some parts there are rich and fertile plains, watered

by large and beautiful streams, while in other parts hills are found in frequent succession; but, as a whole, the country may be considered as flat. *Mountains.* The mountain-chains are neither numerous nor important; for, though the country, no doubt, contains many hills of considerable elevation, yet they are not of that height, nor are they collected into such masses, as to give to Ireland the character of a mountainous country. The hilly parts are, in general, of easy ascent, and admit of culture a considerable way up their sides; some of them, however, are precipitous, and terminate in cones or spires. The highest summits are Magillicuddy's Reeks, with Gurrane Tual, which attains an elevation of 3,400 feet. Wicklow Hills rise to 3,000; Knockmeledown and the Mairne Mountains to 2,700. These are the loftiest summits in the island. *Bogs.* These form a very remarkable feature in the country, being of different kinds, and in some places very extensive. They are composed of a vegetable matter called peat, and are generally from 20 to 30 feet deep. The peat is used as fuel. The largest bog is that of Allen, situate in King's County, Kildare, Meath, and Roscommon. *Rivers.* The principal are the Shannon, the Bandon, the Lee, the Blackwater, or Broadwater, the Liffey, the Boyne, the Sure, the Barrow, the Slane, and the Bann. The Shannon has a length of 214 miles, and is navigable to Lough Allen, or within 7 miles of its whole extent. The Blackwater has a length of 100 miles, and the Bann is noted for its salmon. *Lakes or Loughs.* The principal are Lough Neagh, Lough Erne, and Lough Corrib. Lough Lane, or the Lake of Killarney, is the most distinguished for its beauties, and Neagh for its size, being 150 square miles, the largest in the British islands. Killarney consists of three lakes,—the Lower, Lake North, and Upper Lake, in which is the island of Innisfallen, considered among the most beautiful in Europe. *Climate.* In general more temperate than the climate of other countries in the same latitude. The heat of summer is less oppressive, and the cold of winter less severe. It is also much more humid, rain being more frequent, and the atmosphere, even when there is no rain, being impregnated with a moisture which affects the walls of houses, as well as the furniture and other articles. *Zoology.* The same as in England; but no venomous reptiles. *Forests.* None; though, in former times, Ireland was called the "Island of Woods." *Pro.* Wheat is grown in various counties, but oats are most extensively cultivated. Ireland has been long celebrated for the immense quantities and excellent quality of potatoes which it produces. Flax is also grown; but the dairy husbandry is the most extensive and the best managed in Ireland. Cattle, swine, and poultry are also largely reared. The fisheries are likewise extensive. *Minerals.* Ireland is said to rest on a bed of granite; and granite is accordingly abundant, also limestone. A great variety of marbles is found; besides gypsum, fuller's earth, and coal. Precious stones, such as beryls, amethysts, and jaspers, have been found; also various species of crystals, which are hard, large, and very brilliant. Pieces of native gold have also been picked up; and the lead-mines in Antrim, Sligo, and Tipperary formerly produced considerable quantities of silver. Copper is found in different counties, and iron-ore is abundant. In the middle of the 17th century, iron-works were very common. Mineral springs, chiefly chalybeate, exist in almost every county. *Manf.* Linen fabrics are the staple branch of industry. The cotton manufacture is also considerable, and that of muslins is carried on in some parts. The distillation of spirits has long been followed in Ireland to a great extent; and there are breweries in different parts. *Imp.* From Great Britain, iron, hops, shot, pepper, tea, pearl-ashes, seeds, tobacco, spices, indigo, drugs, colours, alum, coals, cotton-wool, logwood, silk, calicoes, earthenware, hardware, beer, sugar, coffee, cabinet and upholstery goods, hats, &c. *Exp.* To Great Britain, corn, hides, horsehair, provisions, butter, whiskey, cattle, flax-seed, yarn, tallow, &c. The trade between France and Ireland is considerable: from France wines are imported in exchange for provisions, linen, &c. Portugal sends her wines, particularly her port, and her fruits, &c., and receives provisions, butter, &c. The trade with Spain consists nearly of the same articles.

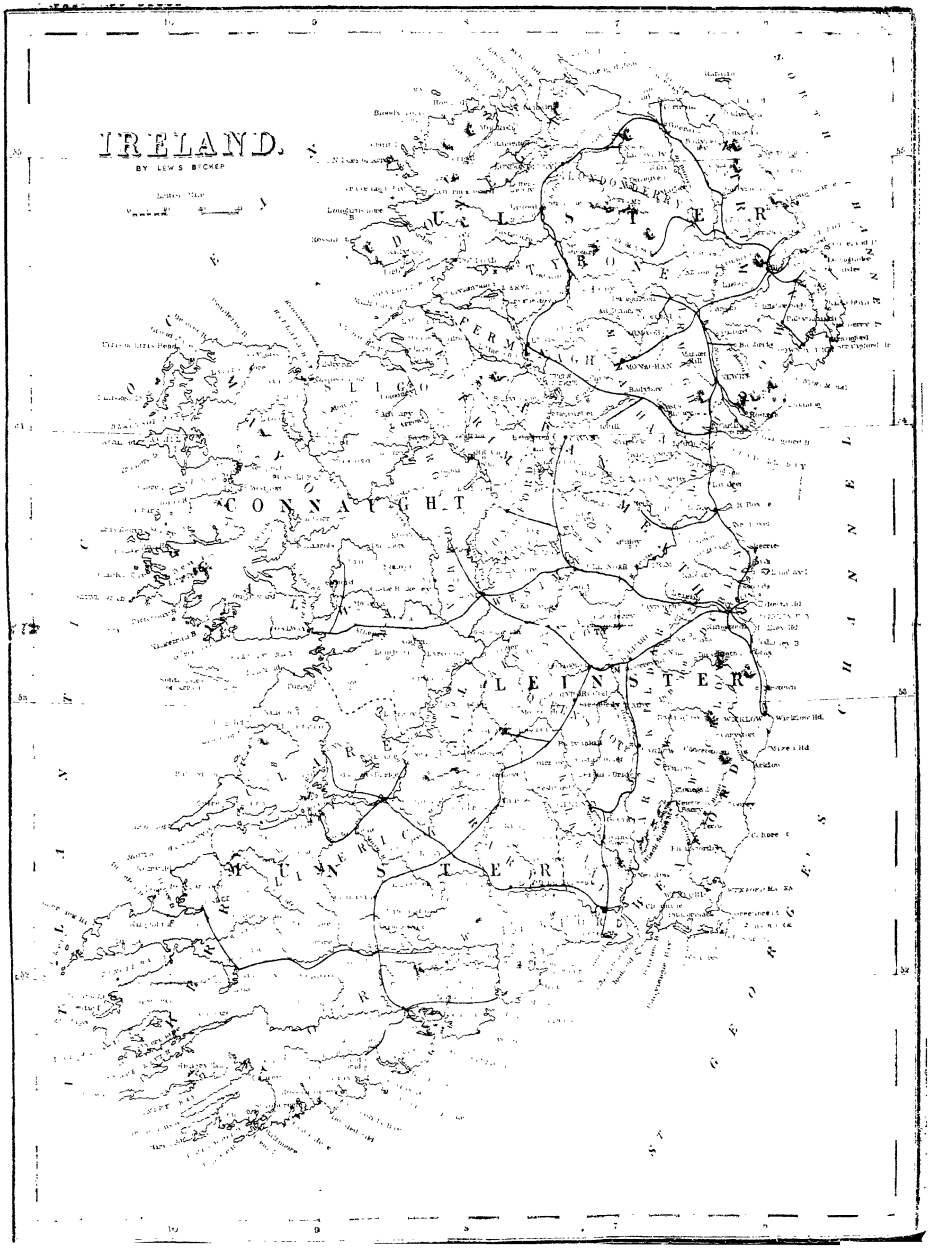




The commerce between Ireland and the north of Europe is principally carried on through England. With North America and the West Indies the trade is also extensive; but, notwithstanding the numerous advantages which this country enjoys, the condition of its common people has been always very wretched. In former times, they were so poor, and it was so hard for them to get a livelihood, that they frequently went into other countries to seek their fortunes; and, particularly, great numbers passed over to the plantations in America. That part of the inhabitants called the Wild Irish were formerly as savage as the native Americans, and, like them, lived in huts, making a fire in the middle of them; but it is to be hoped that all the rude and barbarous customs, as well as every other trace of wretchedness and degradation, will vanish in time, and that a general industry will take the place of beggary, and that want and misery will be replaced by plenty and comparative happiness. *Rel.* The established religion is the Protestant, though the great majority of the people are Catholics. *Gov.* Vice-regal, the governor being styled the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1800 the Irish parliament was united with that of England. *Pop.* about 7,000,000. *Lat.* between 51° 25′ and 55° 23′ N. *Lon.* between 6° 20′ and 10° 20′ W. —Formerly, Ireland, as a kingdom, was subordinate to that of Great Britain, whose parliament could make laws to bind its people; though an appeal might be made from their courts of justice to the House of Lords in England. In 1782, however, it was declared that, although Ireland was an imperial crown, inseparably annexed to that of Great Britain, yet the kingdom of Ireland was distinct, with a parliament of its own; and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland, except the king, lords, and commons thereof. Some time afterwards, this declaration being thought insufficient, the British legislature, by an express act of parliament, relinquished all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Irish courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. However, in 1800 it was deemed expedient for the welfare of Ireland that it should be united to Great Britain, and both become one kingdom. Accordingly, the two parliaments passed acts for that purpose, by which the two kingdoms, at the commencement of the year 1801, were to be styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that 28 peers, four bishops, and 100 commoners of Ireland were to be elected to represent that country in the imperial parliament, to be assembled in England, at Westminster. Since that time, no public act of any consequence has taken place, save that of Catholic emancipation, which occurred in 1829.

IRELAND, Samuel, a miscellaneous writer and publisher, who was originally a mechanic in Spitalfields; but, having a taste for drawing and engraving, he established himself in business as publisher of illustrated books of home and continental travel. He produced "Picturesque Tours" in Holland, France, and on the Thames and Medway. But the affair which gained him notoriety was his publication of a volume purporting to contain letters and papers of Shakspeare. The whole collection was a forgery by his son; and the exposure of the fraud is said to have hastened the old man's death. D. in London, 1800.

IRELAND, Samuel William Henry, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, notorious for his forgeries of Shakspearian documents, and for producing a play purporting to be Shakspeare's, but which was soon discovered to be a gross forgery. After receiving a fair education in London and in France, he was articled to a lawyer in New Inn. His father was an enthusiastic collector of Shakspearian relics; and it would seem that this first induced him to forge a legal document, to which the autograph of Shakspeare was attached. His simple-minded father was imposed upon; and he soon afterwards supplied him with several more papers, which were published in a volume. William Henry even went so far as to concoct a play called "Vortigern," and to palm it off upon the public as an original work of Shakspeare's. It was produced at Drury-lane theatre, with John Kemble as Vortigern, and was most unequivocally condemned, being sorry trash. The whole of the forgeries were soon afterwards exposed by Malone and others, and he was expelled his father's


IRELAND.
BY LEWIS BICKEP
ULSTER
CONNAUGHT
LEINSTER
MUNSTER

house. He subsequently gained a livelihood by writing a number of indifferent novels and romances, and executing hack-work for booksellers. B. in London, 1777; D. 1835.

IRELAND, one of the Bermuda Islands.

IRELAND'S EYE, a rocky islet, 1 mile from Howth harbour, in the Irish Sea. It contains the ruins of an abbey, and has a martello tower and a lighthouse.

IRELAND, NEW, a narrow island in the S. Pacific, forming the N.E. side of St. George's Channel. *Ext.* 200 miles long, with an average breadth of 12. *Desc.* Hilly, but fertile in the valleys. *Pro.* Sugar, cocoanuts, yams, and bamboos. *Race.* The inhabitants belong to the Australian negroes, and are scrupulously clean in regard to the villages in which they live. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 2° 35′ and 5° 2′ S. *Lon.* between 150° 30′ and 152° 50′ E.

IRENÆUS, St., *i-re-ne'-us*, bishop of Lyons, and the disciple of Polycarp, by whom he is said to have been sent into Gaul. He was at first a priest in the church of Lyons; and, on the martyrdom of Pothinus, succeeded him in the bishopric, in 177. He had a disputation with Valentinus at Rome, and held a council at Lyons, in which the Gnostic heresy was condemned. Irenæus was a great lover of peace, and laboured to allay the controversy, which raged with violence, respecting the time of celebrating Easter. B. in Greece, about 140; D. at Lyons, about 202.

IRENE, *i-re'-ne*, empress of Constantinople, and a saint of the Greek church. She was wife of Leo IV., after whose death she was acknowledged sovereigh, in conjunction with her son Constantine V. She displayed great talents, but committed some atrocious murders on the relations of her husband; and, in order to insure her power, deprived her own son of sight. The people, irritated by her conduct, placed Nicephorus on the throne, who banished her to Lesbos. D. at Athens; D. at Lesbos, 803.

IRETON, Henry, *ire'-ton*, a republican general, and son-in-law of Cromwell. He greatly distinguished himself in the civil war, on the side of the parliament. He studied at Oxford, in which university he took the degree of B.A., and subsequently became a student of the Middle Temple. When the revolution broke out, he entered the parliamentary army, and soon rose to the rank of colonel. At the battle of Naseby he, after fighting very bravely, was taken prisoner by the royalists, but escaped. He was appointed to command in Ireland, where he died. His body was conveyed to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey; but, at the Restoration, it was taken up and hung at Tyburn, with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw. B. in Nottinghamshire, 1610; D. at Limerick, 1651.

IRIS, *i'-ris*, daughter of Thaumas and Electra, one of the Oceanides, messenger of the gods, but more particularly of Juno. Her office was to cut the thread which seemed to detain the soul in the body of those that were expiring. Her name signifies the rainbow, and she is therefore represented with all the beautiful colours of that phenomenon. She is likewise described as supplying the clouds with water to deluge the world.

IRISH SEA, *i'-rish*, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which washes the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. It lies to the N. of St. George's Channel, and to the S. of the North Channel. *Ext.* 130 miles from N. to S., with a breadth of 60 from E. to W. It contains the islands of Anglesea and Man.

IRKUT, *ir'-kut*, a river of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, rising at the foot of the mountains of Sayansk, near the frontiers of China, and, after a course of 220 miles, joining the Angara at the town of Irkutsk.

IRKUTSK, *ir'-kutsk*, a government of Russia, comprehending all the E. part of Siberia, or Asiatic Russia, bounded E. by the Pacific Ocean, or more properly by its gulfs, called the seas of Kamtschatka, Okhotsk, and Anadyr; N. by the Frozen Ocean; W. by Tobolsk; S. by vast chains of mountains, continued from the Altai under the appellations of the Sayansk, Yablonoy, and Slanovoy mountains, which separate it from the regions of Chinese Tartary. *Ext.* From E. to W. about 1,100 miles, with a breadth of about 1,000. *Area*, 350,000 geographical square miles. *General Desc.* Abounding in extensive pastures and large forests. Vast numbers of cattle are reared, and the principal crops are rye, barley, hemp, and flax. There is very little fruit of any kind. *Rivers.* The Lena, the Olonek, the Indigirka, and the Kovyma, which fall into the Icy Sea. *Minerals.* Important; consisting of silver, lead, zinc, tin, and granite. *Manf.* Limited; the principal are leather, soap, and glass. Furs, after metals, form the principal article of export. *Pop.* 508,000. *Lat.* between 48° 40′ and 62° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 96° and 121° E.

IRKUTSK, one of the six circles into which the government of Irkutsk is divided, and which participates in the general description of the above.

IRKUTSK, a city, the capital of the above government and circle, is situate in a plain, 1,237 feet above the level of the sea, at the confluence of the Irkut and the Ushakovar. The houses are of wood, and the streets unpaved. It contains cloisters and many churches, is the residence of the officers of government, and the station of a considerable body of troops; it is also the seat of an archbishopric. Government maintains here a seminary, a popular school, and a school for the Japanese language and navigation. Irkutsk possesses also a great commercial importance. It appears half a Chinese town, from the quantities of porcelain, enamelled and lacquered ware, and Chinese articles of dress and furniture with which the houses are filled. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, hats, leather, soap, and glass. The trade is in hay, tea, and other articles imported from China; but more especially in furs, for which the American Company have here large warehouses. The society of the upper classes has a European character; but there are many exiles amongst them. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 52° 17′ 16″ N. *Lon.* 104° 26′ 20″ E.

IROCK, *e'-rok*, a town of Sclavonia, 12 miles from Peterwardein. It has a trade in lime. *Pop.* 6,000.

IROQUOIS, *ir'-o-quo*, or the Six Nations, a confederation of the Indians of North America, dwelling partly in the territories of the United States, partly in Canada. The names of these six nations are, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagos, the Senecas, the Cayugas, and Tuscaroras. The Iroquois number no more, at the present time, than 12,000 individuals. They are bold, courageous, proud, and hospitable, but passionately addicted to gambling and strong drinks, or "fire-water," the use of which was unknown to them till the arrival of the white man in their country; their indulgence of this passion having decimated their tribes. When the French arrived in Canada in 1603, the Iroquois were a mighty nation, at war with the Adirondacks, these last invoking the assistance of the new comers. The Dutch, spreading themselves along the banks of the Hudson, even as far up as the present city of Albany, drove the Adirondacks before them. During the wars between the English and French, the Iroquois were divided into two great sections, both of which fought alternately on the side of both these nations. In the War of Independence, they were the allies of Great Britain. In 1779 the American troops massacred large numbers of them, and destroyed their villages. Since that period, they have been slowly but effectually driven before the advancing white man, and their tribes have become a mere remnant of their former strength.

IRPEN, *ir'-pen*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Kiev, and, after a course of 100 miles, joining the Dnieper, 20 miles above the town of Kiev.

IRRAWADI, or IRRAWADY, *ir'-ra-wa'-de*, a river of Asia, traversing the entire length of the Birman empire. It rises in *lat.* 28° N., *lon.* 97° 30′ E.; and, directing its course W.S.W., passes the cities of Umrapoora and Old Ava. In *lat.* 21° 45′ it is joined from the N.W. by the Keenduem river; and, in *lat.* 17° 50′, it divides into two branches, one of which, running to the S.W., passes the town of Persaim or Bassein; the other, running to the S.E., passes Rangoon; but these branches again subdivide into many streams which are met by the tide. The intermediate space is formed into a delta, similar to that of the Nile. Along the banks of this river, the greater part of the population of the Burmese dominions is settled; and it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burthen as far up as Ava. *Length.* Estimated at 1,200 miles.

IRTISCH, *ir'-tish*, a river of Northern Asia, rising in

the S.W. side of the Altai mountains, near *lat.* 47° N., *lon.* 88° E. At Samarova it joins the Obi, which gives name to the united stream. It abounds with fish, especially the sturgeon.

IRUN, *e'-roon*, a town of Spain, near the left bank of the Bidassoa, 12 miles from St. Sebastian. It is a place of great antiquity, having been in existence in the time of the Romans. *Pop.* 2,600.

IRUPANA, *e-ru-pa'-na*, a town of Bolivia, in the department of La Paz. It has a large and handsome church, with many well-built houses; whilst in its neighbourhood are extensive gardens of exquisite orange-trees. *Pop.* Unascertained.

IRUS, *i'-rus*, a beggar of Ithaca, renowned for his great stature and for his gluttony. His real name was Arneus; but the lovers of Penelope surnamed him Irus, from the Greek *eirein*, 'to speak,' he being employed by them to carry messages. He, not recognizing Ulysses, endeavoured to prevent his entrance to his palace; but that hero killed him by a blow from his fist.

IRVINE, or IRWINE, *ir'-vine*, a seaport and ancient royal burgh of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Irvine, and in a parish of the same name, 21 miles from Glasgow. The principal public buildings are the church, surmounted with an elegant spire; the town-hall, which stands in the middle of the street; and, at the N. end of the town, an academy. Besides these, there are several other places of worship, various schools, a handsome news-room, and a subscription library. *Manf.* Weaving, book-muslins, hand-sewing, jaconets, and checks. There are, besides, a manufactory for anchors and cables, and several fine mills. *Pop.* of borough, about 8,000.

IRVINE, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the Firth of Clyde at Irvine.

IRVING, Rev. Edward, *ir'-ving*, a minister of the Scottish church, and founder of the sect called Irvingites. After finishing his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A., he is said to have led the life, for a short period, of a strolling player. In 1811 he became master of the mathematical school of Haddington, and, a year afterwards, was appointed head of the academy at Kirkaldy, where he remained for seven years, being then ordained minister of the Scottish church. After having preached in several churches, he was appointed Dr. Chalmers's assistant at St. John's church, Glasgow, gaining so much reputation for eloquence that he was installed minister of the Scottish church in Hatton Garden. His tall figure, his impressive style of preaching, and his vigorous discourses, caused him to attain great popularity in this church; the most wealthy and accomplished Londoners crowding to his church. Between the years 1823 and 1827, he published several discourses, lectures, and sermons. His church in Hatton Garden having been found too small for his congregation, a new building was erected for him by subscription, in Regent Square, Gray's-Inn Road. This was opened in 1829, and he preached in this place with the same success as formerly. In November, 1830, he was charged with heresy by the presbytery of London, and a course of proceedings, extending over eighteen months, was instituted against him. About this time he introduced into his church what he termed "supernatural inspiration," but which his opponents called "the extravagances of the unknown tongues." In 1823 the London presbytery pronounced him unfitted for his charge, and the trustees of his church declared that "the Rev. Edward Irving had rendered himself unfit to remain a minister of the Caledonian church, Regent Square, and ought to be removed therefrom." On being suspended from his duties, he preached to small congregations in Gray's-Inn Road, and in Newman Street, Oxford Street. In 1833 the presbytery of Annan sentenced him to be deposed from his ministry. His health gave way soon afterwards. B. at Annan, 1792; D. at Glasgow, 1834.

IRVING, Washington, a distinguished American author. His father, a Scotch merchant settled at New York, having died while he was still young, his education, which took place at home, devolved upon his elder brothers, young men of considerable attainments. His health, during youth and early manhood, was exceedingly delicate; and though his studies were retarded by this circumstance, his imagination and perceptive faculties gained by it; for, unable to sit closely to his books, he spent a great deal of his time in wandering about Manhattan Island, observing the picturesque aspects of nature in that place, and listening to the odd traditions of the old Dutch and other settlers. It is to these first impressions of his youth, that so much of the quaint piquancy of his writings is due. His literary career was commenced in 1802, with a number of sketches contributed to the "New York Morning Chronicle," entitled "Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle."



WASHINGTON IRVING.

His health was, however, so frail that he was compelled to travel, with a view to its renovation. He crossed the Atlantic, and visited France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and England. On his return to New York, he, together with Mr. Kirke Paulding, commenced a series of humorous and graphic sketches, which were published under the title of "Salmagundi." This work obtained a considerable degree of popularity, but was suddenly stopped at the end of 1807. After this he wrote a number of tales and essays for the magazines and newspapers, and about the same time began to study the law; but although he was admitted to the bar, he never practised as a barrister. In 1809 was published the humorous "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker," which instantly made Irving one of the most popular American writers. On the breaking out of war between England and the United States, a few years afterwards, he was attached, with the rank of colonel, to the staff of General Tomkins, governor of New York. On the establishment of peace, he went to Liverpool to represent the commercial house of "Irving, Brothers," a firm which subsequently failed; whereupon Washington Irving occupied himself exclusively with literature. After having travelled over England, he commenced his "Sketch-Book," forwarding his manuscript in instalments to New York, where it was published. The very favourable manner in which the London critics spoke of this work induced Irving to seek a publisher for it in England. He was for a long time unsuccessful in this attempt, and having already met with an hospitable reception at Abbotsford, by Sir Walter Scott, he now sought that gentleman's advice. Although Scott could not help him to a publisher, he offered to procure him the post of editor for a periodica then about to be started in Edinburgh. Irving declined this kind proposal. "My whole course of life," he said, "has been desultory, and I am unfitted for ar periodically-recurring task, or any stipulated labour body or mind. I have no command of my talents, su as they are, and have to watch the varyings of my m as I should those of a weathercock. Practice training may bring me more into rule, but at pres I am as useless for regular service as one of my country Indians, or a Don Cossack." He afterw purposed to issue an English edition of his "Sk

Book" at his own risk, but his publisher failed when the first volume only had been produced. The book became so rapidly popular, however, on both sides of the Atlantic, that Mr. Murray resolved to become its English publisher, and henceforth Irving's reputation was made. A second volume of the "Sketch-Book," "Bracebridge Hall," and the "Tales of a Traveller," succeeded, the last work appearing in 1824; the author's residence during the interval of their composition being alternately at London and Paris. In 1826 he set out for Madrid, for the purpose of examining some important documents relative to Columbus, which had just been discovered in a Jesuit college in that city. His researches in the Spanish archives, as well as his explorations of the old cities of Spain, resulted in the publication of several of his most popular books,—the "History of the Life and Voyages of Columbus," the "Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," and "Tales of the Alhambra." In 1829 he was appointed secretary of the American legation in London, the Royal Society of Literature awarding him one of its gold medals, and the university of Oxford conferring upon him its honorary degree of LL.D. about the same time. In 1832, "after an absence of seventeen years, he saw again the blue line of his native land," as he has said, and on landing, a most enthusiastic reception awaited him. Leaving New York soon afterwards in company with Mr. Ellsworthy, the Indian commissioner, he travelled in the far west, his knowledge of Indian and prairie life being reproduced in a series of entertaining works, the chief of which were "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria, or Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains," and the "Adventures of Captain Bonneville." These were followed by a variety of sketches supplied to the American periodicals. In 1841 he was nominated minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, representing his country with distinguished success at Madrid, till 1846, when he was, at his own wish, recalled. Washington Irving hereupon retired to his beautiful estate on the banks of the Hudson, about 25 miles from New York, which he had purchased a few years before. In this charming retreat he lived, engaged in literary labour, till his death; narrating the rise and progress of Mohammedanism in his lives of "Mahomet" and his "Successors," and the adventures of Oliver Goldsmith, in his biography of that poet and essayist. Besides these, he revised his complete works, and published a collected edition of them. His last productions were "Chronicles of Woolfert's Roost," a series of sketches in the style of the old "Sketch-Book," and the "Life of Washington," the first volume of which was published in 1855; and this, as well as the concluding volumes, was hailed with an enthusiastic reception in America, while in England it became as popular as the previous efforts of its author. B. at New York, 1783; D. at Sunnyside, 1859.

IRWELL, *ir'-wel*, a river of Lancashire, rising near Bacup, and, after a course of 40 miles, falling into the Mersey at Flixton.

ISAAC, *i'-sak*, son of Abraham and Sarah. He was saved by the miraculous interposition of an angel, when his father was about to sacrifice him at the order of God. (*See* ABRAHAM.) If married Rebecca, by whom he had Esau and Jacob, the eldest of these becoming father of the Edomites, and the other, of the Israelites. He lived to the age of 180 years. B. 2053 B.C.; D. 1873 B.C.

ISAAC COMNENUS, a Greek emperor, was proclaimed in 1057, in room of Michael Stratioticus, who was deposed. His reign was marked by valour and prudence, till he meddled with the property of the ecclesiastics, who excited a general discontent against him. He then retired to a monastery, and ceded the crown to Constantine Ducas in 1059. D. 1061.

ISAAC ANGELUS, a Greek emperor, who obtained the crown after putting to death Andronicus Comnenus, in 1185. He was a voluptuous prince, and his brother, Alexius, having gained over his officers, seized the throne, and threw him into prison, where he was deprived of his eyes in 1195. After the death of Alexius, he was released from confinement, and placed again on the throne. B. 1154; D. in 1204.

ISAAC-KARO, *ka'-ro*, a Spanish rabbi, who was forced to quit Spain in consequence of the edict of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1499, which compelled the Jews to leave that country within four months, or turn Christians. He first went to Portugal, and thence to Jerusalem, where he led a retired life. He wrote a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," printed at Amsterdam, in 1708.

ISABELA, ST., *e'-sa-bai-la*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Mata-Grosso, on the Paraguassu, one of the principal streams of the Paraguay, 130 miles from St. Salvador. It consists of about 3,000 scattered huts, and is the centre of a diamond trade.

ISABELLA OF CASTILE, *is'-a-bel'-la*, queen of Spain, was the daughter of John II., and married, in 1469,



ISABELLA.

Ferdinand V., king of Aragon. The conquest of Grenada, and the discovery of America by Columbus, distinguished their reign. She was a woman of great abilities. B. 1450; D. 1504. (*See* FERDINAND.)

ISABELLA II., queen of Spain, succeeded to the crown in 1833, on the death of her father, Ferdinand VII., in accordance with a decree of the Cortes, made three years previously, by which the salic law, or law excluding females from the throne, was set aside. Her uncle Don Carlos, who would have succeeded to the throne had not the salic law been repealed, refused to take the oath of allegiance, and a civil war broke out in consequence. This was terminated in 1840, the Carlists being totally defeated, and the chiefs of the party expelled the kingdom. She did not attain her majority till the year 1843, her mother having been appointed queen-regent meanwhile; but, in 1840, she was compelled to resign in favour of Espartero, who was nominated regent in her stead. In 1846 the queen married her cousin, Don Francisco de Assis, her younger sister, on the same day, becoming the wife of the Duc de Montpensier, youngest son of the late Louis Philippe, king of France. Her reign has been troubled by several insurrections, Espartero, Narvaez, and General O'Donnell, having in turn been appointed prime minister, according as their particular parties obtained the ascendancy. B. at Madrid, 1830.

ISABELLA OF ARAGON was the daughter of Alphonso, duke of Calabria, the son of Ferdinand, king of Naples. In 1489 she was espoused to John Galeazzo Sforza, then a minor under the guardianship of his uncle, Lewis Sforza, who, on seeing Isabella, fell in love with her. The lovers having been married by proxy only, Lewis contrived by divers means to keep them asunder, and declared his passion to Isabella, who repulsed him, and exhorted her husband to shake off his uncle's yoke. Lewis soon

afterwards married Alphonsina, daughter to the duke of Ferrara, a woman of an ambitious and intriguing spirit, and, by their contrivance, John Galeazzo was poisoned. Lewis then assumed the sovereignty, and Isabella sought refuge at Naples, which soon after was taken by the French, and she had to lament the loss of all her family. She then retired to a small town in the kingdom of Naples, which had been assigned her for a residence. D. 1524.

ISABELLA, daughter of Philip the Fair, king of France, was married in 1308 to Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II. She was a woman of licentious manners, and, after various adventures, was imprisoned by her son Edward III., in the castle of Rising, where she died after a confinement of 28 years.

ISABELLA, queen of Hungary, was the sister of Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, and in 1539 married John Zapolita, king of Hungary. In 1540 she was delivered of a son while her husband was besieging the castle of Fogarras, and he was so delighted at the news, that he gave a splendid feast to his troops, and died of intemperance on the occasion. Isabella, unable to cope with the forces of Ferdinand of Austria, with whom her husband had engaged in war, called to her aid Solyman, sultan of the Turks, who treacherously seized the capital of her dominions, and obliged her to retire to Transylvania, which country she was afterwards forced to yield to Ferdinand. She was then obliged to retreat to Cassovia, and on the road wrote these Latin words on a tree,—*Sic fata volunt*,—'so fate decrees.' In 1556 she recovered Transylvania; but, when her son came of age, she refused him a share in the government. D. 1561.

ISÆUS, *i-se'-us*, a Greek orator of Chalcis, who went to Athens and became the master of Demosthenes, who imitated his style in preference to that of Isocrates. Sir William Jones translated his ten orations in 1780, the remainder of his sixty-four great speeches having been lost.

ISÆUS, another Greek orator, who went to Rome about 97. Pliny the younger states him to have been a great master of eloquence and rhetoric.

ISAIAH, *i-si'-a*, the principal of the four great prophets, was the son of Amoz, and nephew of Amaziah, king of Judah. He prophesied in the reigns of Ozias, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, from 735 to 681 B.C., in which last year Manasseh, according to the apocryphal book "The Ascension of Isaiah," is said to have caused him to be cut in two with a wooden saw. He is called the evangelical prophet, from the clear and constant view he has taken of the Messiah throughout his predictions, which are composed in a style beautiful and sublime.

ISAR, *e'-sar*, a river of Germany, rising in the Tyrol 6 miles from Innspruck, and, after a course of 190 miles, entering the Danube a little below Deggendorf. This is the river alluded to in Campbell's poem "Hohenlinden," where he says—

> "And dark as winter was the flow
> Of Isar rolling rapidly."

ISAURE, Clemence, *e'-sor*, a rich and noble lady of Toulouse, who instituted, about the year 1490, the "Jeux Floraux" of Toulouse, and left to the city a considerable sum to defray the expenses of this concourse of poetry. Victor Hugo gained one of its prizes at the outset of his poetical career. (*See* HUGO.)

ISCHIA, *ees'-ke-a*, an island in the Gulf of Naples, 6 miles from the coast, and 17 from Naples. *Area*, 25 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* Vines and olives are raised in abundance; also silk. Here are likewise some good pastures. The principal mineral production is sulphur. *Manf.* Straw hats, baskets, and earthenware. *Pop.* 24,000.—In 1807, Ischia was taken by a British and Sicilian force.

ISCHIA, the capital of the above island, stands on its E. coast, and faces the Bay of Naples. It is defended by a citadel, built on a rock of lava. *Pop.* 3,500, engaged in fishing and vine-dressing.

ISCHIM, *ees'-keem*, a town of Siberia, the capital of a circle of the same name, situate on the Ischim, which falls into the Irtisch. *Pop.* 1,000.—The CIRCLE lies in the S. of the government, and consists of extensive steppes, upon which vast herds of cattle are reared. It has also numerous lakes. *Pop.* 130,000.

ISDEGERDES, *is-de-ger'-dees*, king of Persia, succeeded his uncle Sapor, and was debauched, cruel, and avaricious. He made war on the Eastern emperors, who refused to pay him tribute, obliged Theodosius the younger to make peace, and persecuted the Christians with severity. D. 420.

ISEO, or SABINO, *e'-sai-o*, a town and parish of Austrian Italy, in the province of Brescia, lying in a mountainous district, on the S.E. extremity of the Lake Iseo. *Manf.* Hosiery and hats. It has, besides, several silk-mills and tanneries. *Pop.* 2,300.—The LAKE is 14 miles long, by 2 broad, and is nothing more than an expansion of the river Oglio.

ISER, or GISERA, *e'-ser*, a river of Austria, rising in the N. of Bohemia, and, after a course of 60 miles, falling into the Elbe at Alt Bunzlau. Among its pebbles, fine chalcedonics are frequently found.

ISÈRE, *e'-sair*, a river of Europe, which rises in the Sardinian dominions, on the W. side of Mount Iseran, and, after a course of about 190 miles, joins the Rhone, 5 miles above Valence.

ISÈRE, a department in the S.E. of France, forming the N.W. part of the old province of Dauphiné, and bounded by Savoy, and the French departments of the Upper Alps, the Drôme, and the Rhone. It takes its name from the above river. *Area*, 3,185 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the S.E., where it is covered with ramifications of the Alps. It has numerous summits nearly 7,000 feet high, and one, Le Grand Pevona, 13,158. The valleys between the ranges are extremely fertile. *Pro.* All the cereal and leguminous crops, with maize and potatoes in abundance. The produce of the vineyards is also abundant, and the mulberry is largely cultivated. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, a little gold and silver, coal, marble, slate, granite, and porphyry. *Manf.* Coarse woollens, sail-cloth, linen, gloves, tanned leather, and chemicals. *Pop.* 600,000. *Lat.* between 44° 41′ and 45° 52′ N. *Lon.* between 4° 45′ and 6° 25′ E.

ISERLOHN, *e'-ser-lone*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 15 miles from Arnsberg. It is walled, and has several churches and chapels, a court-house, Latin school, poorhouse, and an hospital. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, ribbons, leather, cutlery, and articles of *vertu* in brass, bronze, and iron. *Pop.* 11,000.—Near this place is an iron cross, erected to commemorate the deliverance of Germany from the dominion of Napoleon I.—The CIRCLE of Iserlohn has an area of 96 geographical square miles, and a population of 37,000.

ISERNIA, *e-sair'-ne-a*, a town of Naples, in the province of Sannio, at the foot of the Apennines, 30 miles from Capua. Part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, but it has still many remains of antiquity of considerable interest. *Manf.* Hydraulic machinery and blotting-paper. *Pop.* about 6,000.—The DISTRICT in which this town stands, has a population of 92,000.

ISET, *e'-set*, a river of Asiatic Russia, issuing from a small lake on the E. side of the Ural Mountains, and after a course of nearly 300 miles, joining the Tobol, in the government of Tobolsk.

ISGHEM, *is'-gem*, a village and parish of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 18 miles from Bruges. *Manf.* Linens, cottons, silks, threads, and soap: there are also several tan-yards and breweries. *Pop.* 9,000.

ISHIM, *e'-sheem*, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising in a mountainous district in *lat.* 51° N., and *lon.* 74° E., and after a tortuous course of 900 miles, joining the Irtish, near the town of Ishim.

ISHMAEL, *ish'-ma-el*, son of Abraham, by Hagar, who, on the birth of Isaac, son of Sarah, was sent forth from his father's house with his mother. After dwelling in the desert for a long time, he became a great hunter and mighty warrior. The Arabs regard Ishmael as the father of their nation, and the author of their language. He lived 137 years.

ISHMAEL I., founder of the dynasty of the Sophis of Persia, was a descendant of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed, and began his reign in 1505. He gained many victories, and established the Persian throne upon a solid basis. D. 1523.

ISHMALI II., *ish'-ma-le*, succeeded Thamas on the throne of Persia, in 1575. He was a sanguinary prince, and murdered eight of his brothers. He was

poisoned, in 1579, by his sister, out of zeal for the Turkish religion, Ishmali being of a sect held heretical by the other Mohammedans.

Isia, *ĭ'-i-a*, certain festivals instituted by the Romans, and observed in honour of Isis. On these occasions it was usual to carry vessels full of wheat and barley, as the goddess was supposed to be the first who taught mankind the use of corn. On these rites degenerating into licentiousness, they were abolished by a decree of the senate.

Isia, a river of Scotland, in Forfarshire, joining the Tay at Kinclaven. It is noted for a fall of 70 or 80 perpendicular feet.—Also a river in the county of Banff, falling into the Deveron.

Isidore, St., *ĭ'-se-dor*, bishop of Seville, a celebrated Spanish bishop, one of the most learned men of his time. He wrote a number of books on biblical and classical subjects, and some commentaries on the Old and New Testaments. D. at Carthagena, 566; D. 636.

Isidore, St., surnamed of Pelusium, from his retiring to a cell near that place. He was the disciple of St. Chrysostom, and, when young, embraced the monastic life. He wrote letters, and other pieces, some of which are extant. D. about 440.

Isidorus of Charax, *ĭs'-i-dor'-us*, a Greek historian and geographer. He wrote a "Description of the Parthian Empire." He is said to have lived during the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, three centuries before the Christian era.

Isili, *e-se'-le*, a town of the island of Sardinia, and the capital of a province 35 miles from Cagliari. *Manf.* Woollen table- and bed-covers. *Pop.* 2,200.—The Province is covered with mountains, and has an area of 556 geographical square miles, and a population of 47,000.

Isingrinius, Michael, *ĭ'-sin-grin'-i-us*, a celebrated printer of Bâle, in the 16th century, who printed in Greek the works of Aristotle, with paper and types superior to those of Aldus Manutius. He published, also, with the same elegance and correctness, "The History of Plants," by Fuchs.

Isis, *ĭ'-sis*, a name given to the river Thames.

Isis, one of the principal deities of the Egyptians, daughter of Saturn and Rhea, according to Diodorus of Sicily. Some suppose her to be the same as Io, who was changed into a cow by her lover Jupiter, and restored to her human form in Egypt, where she taught agriculture, and received divine honours after death. Isis was the Venus of Cyprus, the Minerva of Athens, the Cybele of the Phrygians, the Ceres of Eleusis, the Proserpine of Sicily, the Diana of Crete, the Bellona of the Romans, &c. The Egyptians believed that the inundations of the Nile proceeded from the tears which Isis shed for the loss of Osiris, her husband, whom Typhon had murdered. The worship of Isis was universal in Egypt; Cleopatra, the beautiful queen of Egypt, was wont to dress herself like this goddess, and affected to be considered a second Isis.

Iskelib, *ĭs'-ke-lib*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 106 miles from Angora. It has several mosques, and sepulchral caverns ornamented with sculptures. *Pop.* 9,000.

Iskenderoon. (*See* Alexandretta.)

Islamabad, *is-la-ma-bad'*, a town of Cashmeer, 35 miles from Serinagur. It has no public buildings of importance, and is crowded with beggars and unemployed artisans. *Manf.* Principally shawls, which are sent into Hindostan. *Pop.* From 20,000 to 25,000. *Lat.* 33° 43′ N. *Lon.* 75° 5′ E.

Islamabad. (*See* Chittagong.)

Islamism, *ĭs'-lam-ism*, one of the names given to the religion of Mahomet. It is derived from *islam*, Arabic for 'submission to God.' (*See* Mahometanism.)

Islands, Bay of, a large bay of British America. *Ext.* 18 miles long from N. to S., and about the same wide. It incloses a large number of small islands. *Lat.* 49° 20′ N. *Lon.* 58° 15′ W.

Islay, Ilay, or Ila, one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, to the south-west of Jura, and belonging to the county of Argyle. *Ext.* 25 miles long, and 2½ broad. *Area*, 154,000 acres. *Desc.* About one-seventh of the island may be stated to be in cultivation; two-sevenths are rugged mountains, rocks, or hills; three-sevenths hill pasture, coppice-wood plantations, and natural grassings, impervious to the plough; and one-seventh moors, peat mosses, and unreclaimed wastes. Agriculture, however, is now carried on with great energy, and after the most improved mode. *Pro.* Barley, oats, pease, and flax. *Manf.* Whiskey is the staple, of which about 250,000 gallons are annually distilled, and chiefly exported to Glasgow. *Pop.* 15,300.—This island was formerly the principal residence of the Lords of the Isles, whose power is still attested by the ruins of numerous forts, castles, and chapels, scattered over the county.

Isle, *eel*, a river of France, rising in the department of Upper Vienne, and, after a course of 160 miles, joining the Dordogne, at Sibourne.

Isle-de-France, an ancient province of France, now included in the departments Oise, Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Aisne.

Isle-Dieu, *de-e(r)*, an island of France, lying about 15 miles to the W. of the coast of Vendée. It is defended by a fort and several batteries. *Pop.* 2,500.

Isle of France. (*See* Mauritius.)

Isle of Wight. (*See* Wight.)

Isle Royal, an island on the N.W. side of Lake Superior, N. America. *Ext.* About 35 miles long, and in many places about 10 broad.

Isleworth, *ĭ'-sel-werth*, a village and parish in the county of Middlesex, 8 miles from London, pleasantly situate on the banks of the Thames, opposite Richmond. It is a busy village, and contains many good houses, inhabited by genteel families. *Pop.* 6,614.

Islington, *is'-ling-ton*, anciently called Iseldone, a village and parish in the county of Middlesex, and neighbourhood of London, now forming one of its suburbs. It is chiefly composed of the dwellings of retired citizens, and other persons connected with the capital; but the remains of its antiquity are fast being replaced with modern buildings, which are rising in the form of long streets and broad squares, rivalling, in some degree, the most magnificent parts of the great metropolis. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasing walks, the fields being intersected by the meanders of the New River. *Pop.* about 60,000.

Isluga, *ees-loo'-ga*, a town and volcano in the S. of Peru. The town has an elevation of about 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the volcano, which is distant about 4 miles from the town, about 18,000. *Lat.* 19° 12′ S. *Lon.* 68° 50′ W.

Ismaelites, *ĭs'-ma-lites*, the name of a Mussulman sect, whose origin was a schism among the followers of Mahomet, in the 2nd century of the Mussulman, or the 8th of the Christian era. From this sect sprung the Karmathi, who ravaged Persia and Syria in the 8th century, and the "Assassins," who for nearly two hundred years (1090—1260) spread terror throughout the East. The Nasairis, Wahabites, and Druses, at the present time dwelling in Syria, are said to be derived from this sect.

Ismail, or Ismailov, *ĭs'-ma-eel*, a strong town of Russia, in the province of Bessarabia, on the north side of the principal arm of the Danube, 120 miles from Odessa. It is surrounded by a moat and earthen rampart, and forms an important military station near the Turkish frontier. It carries on a considerable trade in the products of Moldavia, and the Armenians settled here have thriving manufactures of leather and shagreen. *Pop.* 22,000. This place was long in the possession of the Turks; it was stormed by the Russians, under Suwarrow, in 1790, and was given up for three days to the pillage and massacre of his barbarians. From this severity it has never completely recovered.

Ismenias, *is-me'-ne-as*, a Theban general, who was sent on an embassy to the king of Persia. No person being admitted to the royal presence without prostration, Ismenias was resolved not to commit an action so degrading to his country. At his introduction, he dropped his ring on the ground, and the act of taking it up was mistaken for submissive homage, in consequence of which he was favourably received.—A Theban musician, who being taken prisoner by the Scythians, and playing before their king, he observed that he liked the music of Ismenias better than the braying of an ass.

Isnik, *ĭs'-nik*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 65 miles

from Constantinople. It was the capital of Bithynia, and was, in 325 and 787, the seat of two celebrated councils. It is now a mere village. The LAKE of the same name is about 20 miles long, and 6 broad.

ISOCRATES, *i-sok'-ra-tees*, a celebrated Greek orator, who, although master of a sweet and graceful style, was prevented by a certain weakness of speech from speaking in public. It was as a teacher of oratory that his reputation was due. His orations, twenty-one of which are extant, were intrusted to others for delivery. The defeat of the Athenians at Cheronæa, by Philip of Macedon, so affected his spirits that he refused to partake of food, and died after four days of fasting. B. at Athens, 436 B.C.; D. 338 B.C.

ISOLA, *e-so'-la*, a town of Austrian Illyria, 7 miles from Capo d'Istria. *Pop.* 3,500. This is also the name of several small places in the Sardinian states.

ISOLA-DEL-GIGLIO, *dail geel'-ye-o*, an island of Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, 18 miles from Orbitello. *Area*, 8 square miles. *Lat.* 42° 20′ N. *Lon.* 10° 50′ E. The TOWN of the same name is situate on the S. side of the island. *Pop.* 2,000.

ISOLA GROSSA, *grose'-sa*, or SUNGA, an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, 12 miles from Zara. *Ext.* 24 miles long, and 2 broad. *Desc.* Generally fertile, and producing grapes, figs, and olives. Fish abound in the neighbouring seas; fresh water in the island, however, is scarce. *Pop.* 12,000.

ISPAHAN, ISFAHAN, or SPAHAWN, *is-pa-han'*, formerly the capital of Persia, and long celebrated as one of the most splendid cities of the East, is 210 miles from Teheran. According to Chardin, it was 24 miles in circuit, and contained 172 mosques, 48 colleges, 1,800 caravanseras, and 273 public baths. The most splendid edifice was the palace built by Shah Abbas. The walls and buildings of the palace still remain nearly entire; but it has been stripped of all its costly furniture, and everything valuable which could be removed. The Maidan Shah, as a square, seems equally distinguished; it is one-third of a mile in length, and about half that breadth. It was formerly encircled by a canal, bordered by very fine plane-trees; but all vestiges of both are now obliterated. The finest shops of the town are here. There are some splendid buildings, particularly mosques, in the whole circuit of it; but the palace, forming one of the sides, is its chief ornament. Another remarkable object is the Chahar Bang, 'four gardens,' a name given to an avenue of more than a mile, reaching from the Maidan to the mountains east of Ispahan. It is composed of four rows of very large and beautiful plane-trees. Here is the mosque of Sultan Hussein, now converted into a madressa, or college. The Madressa Jedda is another college, remarkable for the beauty of its construction. There are several handsome bridges in Ispahan, and some of the mosques also display great magnificence. The principal one is of vast extent, built of stone, with a lining of marble, the cupolas ornamented with gold, and the gates with silver. The streets are narrow, winding, and irregular; and, being quite unpaved, the wind, when it is high, raises such clouds of dust that the sun cannot be seen. *Manf.* These are still very extensive. In gold brocade this city is unrivalled: it is also the greatest emporium of inland commerce in the Persian empire, being the chief medium of communication with India and Cabul on one side and Turkey on the other. The bazars still show great activity in the people; and all kinds of woven fabrics, from the coarsest nankin and calico to the richest velvet and satin, are made. Gold and silver trinkets, paper and paper boxes, guns, pistols, sword-blades, glass, and earthenware, also give occupation to a number of the inhabitants. *Pop.* Variously estimated; perhaps from 100,000 to 150,000. *Lat.* 32° 39′ 34″ N. *Lon.* 51° 44′ 45″ E. Ispahan was taken by Timor in 1387, who gave it up to indiscriminate massacre. It revived from this calamity; and at length Shah Abbas, the ablest and most fortunate prince of this dynasty, fixed at Ispahan the seat of his dominion, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722 it was taken by the Affghans, and many of its most superb edifices entirely destroyed. In 1727 it was retaken by Nadir Shah, but no pains were taken by that conqueror to restore it to its former prosperity. Since that time Ispahan has never been a royal residence, and it has fallen gradually more and more into decay, and presents only the wreck of what it formerly was. A person may now ride for miles amid its ruins.

ISRAEL, *is'-rai-el*, from a Hebrew word signifying 'the strong,' 'the struggler,' the name given, according to the Bible, to Jacob after his struggle with an angel: hence his descendants have been called Israelites.

ISRAEL, kingdom of, one of the two kingdoms into which, on the death of Solomon, Judæa was divided. It was opposed to the kingdom of Judah. The kingdom of Israel was composed of the following tribes:—Asher, Naphtali, Zabulon, Issachar, Manasseh, Ephraim, Dan, Simeon, Gad, Reuben, or, in other words, it comprised Galilee, Samaria, and the greater portion of the kingdom of Judæa properly so called; it was consequently very much larger than the kingdom of Judah, its rival. Its capital was Sichem, and afterwards Samaria. The kingdom of Israel lasted about 250 years, and never ceased to be at war with the kingdom of Judah, and the kings of Syria and of Assyria. It was destroyed by Salmanasar in 718.

ISRAELITES. (*See* JEWS.)

ISSNY, *is'-nee*, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, 50 miles from Ulm. It is walled, and has a castle, various schools, and two hospitals. *Manf.* Glass, thimbles, and needles. *Pop.* 2,200. This was once an imperial free town.

ISSOIRE, *is'-swaver*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, 20 miles from Claremont. It has some fortifications, numerous oil-mills, and a trade in nut-oil and cattle. *Pop.* 5,500.

ISSOUDUN, *is'-soo-du(r)*, a walled town of France, in the department of the Indre, here crossed by three bridges, 17 miles from Châteauroux. *Manf.* Stockings, hats, and leather, and a saltpetre-work. *Pop.* 10,000.—This place, in 1651, was partly consumed by fire; but it has since been rebuilt with wider and more regular streets.

ISSUS, *is'-sus*, a town of Cilicia, on the confines of Syria, famous for a battle fought there between Alexander the Great and the Persians, under Darius their king, in October, 333 B.C. In this battle the Persians lost 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, and the Macedonians only 300 foot and 150 horse, according to Diodorus Siculus. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse; and 61,000 of the former, and 10,000 of the latter, were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners. The loss of the Macedonians, as he further adds, was no more than 130 foot and 150 horse. According to Curtius, the Persians slain amounted to 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, and those of Alexander to 32 foot and 150 horse killed, and 504 wounded. This spot is likewise famous for the defeat of Niger by Severus, 194 A.D.

ISSY, *is'-se*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine, 3 miles from Paris. *Manf.* Chemicals, lime, whiting, and bricks. *Pop.* 2,100.—Here Cardinal Fleury died, in 1743; and here Fenelon was examined by a conclave of bishops, when he was suspected of heresy.

ISTALIF, *is-ta-lif'*, a town of Afghanistan, at the base of the Hindoo-Coosh. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, and dyeing is carried on. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 34° 46 N. *Lon.* 68° 58′ E.

ISTAMBOUL, or STAMBOUL, *e-stam-bool'*, the Turkish name of the capital of the Ottoman empire. (*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

ISTHMIA, *isth'-me-a*, sacred games among the Greeks, instituted B.C. 1326. They received their name from the Isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed. They were celebrated in commemoration of Melicertes, who was changed into a sea-deity, when his mother Ino had thrown herself into the sea with him. They were for some time interrupted; but Theseus afterwards reinstated them in honour of Neptune, whom he asserted to be his father. These games were observed every fifth year. Combats of every kind were exhibited, the victors being rewarded with garlands of pine-leaves. Some time after, the victor received a crown of withered parsley. The years were reckoned by the celebration of these games. They were abolished under the reign of Adrian, B.C. 130.

ISTHMUS, *isth'-mus*, a department of New Grenada, comprising the provinces of Panama and Veragna, and uniting South and Central America. *Area*, 25,000

square miles. *Desc.* Hot and fertile, and covered with dense forests. *Pop.* about 100,000.

ISTIB, *is-tib'*, a town of European Turkey, 60 miles from Ghiustendil. *Pop.* 8,000.

ISTRES, *istr*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 18 miles from Arles. It is surrounded by decayed ramparts, overlooked by the ruins of an old castle. *Manf.* Chemicals and soda. *Pop.* about 3,000.

ISTRIA, *ecst'-re-a*, a peninsula of the Austrian empire, in Illyria, formed by the gulfs of Trieste and Fiume, which indent the land from the Adriatic, and bounded on the N. by Carniola. It was formerly divided into Venetian and Austrian; but, at the peace of Campo Formio, the whole was given to Austria; and though it was afterwards, during some years, in the hands of Bonaparte, it was restored to Austria in 1814, and now forms the southern division of Austrian Illyria. *Area*, 1,375 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the N., where it is traversed by branches of the Alps. *Pro.* Wine, olives; and the mulberry is extensively cultivated. There are also large forests, which yield excellent timber. *Pop.* 212,000.

ISTWITH, *ist'-with*, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, falling into the Irish Sea.

ITALY, *it'-a-le*, a peninsula in the south of Europe, marked, in its general boundaries, on the N. by Germany and Switzerland, W. by France and the Tuscan or Tyrrhenian Sea, S. by the Ionian Sea, and E. by the Adriatic and the Austrian province of Carniola. It consists partly of islands and partly of mainland. *Ext.* Measured nearly through the centre of the peninsula, in a N.W. direction, it is about 580 miles long, with a breadth of 310 at its widest part, but diminishing as it extends southward. In the centre it is only 150 miles broad, and at its narrowest point it does not exceed 15. *Coast line.* Estimated at 2,000 miles, and much indented. *Gulfs, Bays, and Straits.* Gaeta, Genoa, Naples, Salerno, Policastro, Taranto, and Manfredonia in the Adriatic. The straits are those of Messina, also called Bonifacio, and Faro. *Capes.* Campanella, Spartivento, Di Leuca, Passaro, Corso, and Carbonara. *General Divisions.* The mainland is, and has long been, divided by geographers into three great parts,—the northern, the central, and the southern. The first comprises Piedmont and the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, the Austrian possessions in Italy, called the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and the duchies of Parma and Modena. Central Italy, less extensive, consists of the Papal States, and the small districts of Lucca, Massa di Carrara, and San Marino; while southern Italy consists exclusively of the kingdom of Naples. *Islands.* The principal islands connected with Italy are Sicily, Sardinia, Elba, Corsica, Malta, and the Lipari and Egades groups. Sicily and Sardinia were anciently called the granaries of Rome. Corsica belongs to France, and Malta to England, and is the principal station of the British navy in the Mediterranean. *Political Divisions.* These are exhibited, with their areas and populations, in the following table:—

| | *Area, in sq. miles.* | *Population.* |
|---|---|---|
| Austrian Italy, or Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom (1846) .. | 18,063 | 5,000,000 |
| Kingdom of Sardinia, exclusive of Savoy, which in 1860 was annexed to France (1848)..... | 24,920 | 4,500,000 |
| Kingdom of Naples, including Sicily (1845) ..... | 42,131 | 8,500,000 |
| Papal States (1843)..... | 17,210 | 3,500,000 |
| Grand Duchy of Tuscany, inclusive of Lucca (1846)..... | 9,177 | 1,600,000 |
| Duchy of Parma (1850) ..... | 2,268 | 500,000 |
| Duchy of Modena..... | 2,092 | 586,500 |
| Republic of San Marino ..... | 21 | 8,000 |
| Principality of Manaco ..... | 53 | 6,800 |
| | 115,935 | 23,701,300 |

**As the above divisions are, or will be, specially described in this work, it supersedes the necessity of saying more of them here. For the population of Italy,**



taken in 1858, see the end of this article. *Desc.* Remarkably beautiful and diversified. The mountains, consisting of the Alps and Apennines, present every variety of form and elevation, of rugged rocks and precipices, thick and extensive forests, waterfalls, and all the component parts of picturesque scenery. The valleys are delightful beyond description; and even the plains are enlivened more than in most other countries by gentle elevations, rivers, and woods. All this is heightened by the clearness of the atmosphere, which imparts to every object a peculiar brightness of colouring and distinctness of outline. *Mountains.* In the north and north-west the Alps lift their heads unto the skies, culminating in Mount Viso, in the Cottian range, 12,583 feet high. In the Graian, Mount Cenis attains an elevation of 11,500; and in the Pennine, Mont Blanc and Mont Rosa rise respectively to 15,777 and 15,206 feet. The Apennines unite with the Alps, running N. and S., and in Monte Como culminate at a height of 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. *Volcanoes.* These, in this classic land, are very striking. The principal are Mount Vesuvius, near Naples; Mount Etna, in Sicily; and several in the Lipari Islands. *Plains.* Lombardy, between the Alps and the Apennines, one of the largest and finest in Europe. *Rivers.* The Po, which receives as tributaries the Parrita, the Maira, the Grana, the Felicia, the Sagona, the Belba, the Bormida, the Tanaro, the Doira, the Ticino, the Adda, the Oglio, the Mincio, the Trebia, the Parma, and the Panaro. The other rivers of the north, or rather north-west of Italy, are the Adige, the Brenta, the Piave, and the Tagliamento, all flowing southward from the Alps. In the centre or south of Italy, the Tiber is the principal. There are also the Rubicon and the Arno in Tuscany. In Naples, the principal are the Vulturno, the Garigliano, anciently the Liris, and the Ofanto, formerly the Aufidus, which flows past Cannæ. *Lakes.* Garda, and the Lago Maggiore, or Lake of Locarno. After these come the lakes of Lugano, Como, Lecco, and Iseo; the lakes of Perugia (anciently Thrasymene), Bolsena, Castel Gondolfo, Bracciano, Celano, Varano, and Averno. Many of these lakes are remarkable for the variety of their scenery. That round Maggiore is the most beautiful, that round Como the most sublime. *Climate.* Delightful. The air is mild and genial almost throughout, the excessive heats of summer being moderated by the influence of the mountains and surrounding sea, and the cold of winter being hardly ever extreme. Many districts, however, are unhealthy in the summer and autumn months, owing to the malaria, an intermitting fever of the worst kind, which is peculiar to Italy. The cause of this evil has been ascribed to the pestilential air of the stagnant marshes.

"There are bright scenes beneath Italian skies,
Where glowing suns their purest light diffuse;
Uncultured flowers in wild profusion rise,
And Nature lavishes her warmest hues;
But trust thou not her smile, her balmy breath.—
Away! her charms are but the pomp of Death!"

*Forests.* Not extensive. *Zoology.* The mountains and forests contain a number of wild animals; among others the boar, the stag, the marmot, the badger, the chamois, and the wild goat. The lynx or tiger-cat is found in the mountains of Abruzzo, and the crested porcupine and the tarantula in the south of Italy. Hares, foxes, and the kinds of wild fowl that come under the name of game, are sufficiently abundant. The nautilus, which perhaps suggested to man his first idea of navigating the seas by means of sails, is found along the shores of Italy. Coral is also found in some parts. *Pro.* Grapes, olives, and other fruits of great variety, and of the most delicious quality; also corn, though not in great abundance; pulse, rice, maize, and other vegetables; cotton, and still more, silk. As meadows and pastures are extensive, especially in the plains of the Po, vast herds of cows are reared, from whose milk a peculiar kind of cheese is made, and which other countries have not yet succeeded in imitating. This forms an important article of export to every quarter of the globe. *Minerals.* In the north, towards the German frontier, as well as in the Venetian and Genoese territory, and in Tuscany, there are quarries of beautiful marble, and caverns of stalactites are met

with in many parts. In the Apennines are found alabaster, jasper, agate, rock-crystal, chalcedony, lapis-lazuli, crysolite, with other valuable stones. These mountains abound in basalt, dried lava, sulphur, *pozzolana* sand, and similar volcanic matter. The other mineral productions are alum, copper, and iron. Mineral springs, both cold and hot, are found in various parts of Italy. *Manf.* Silk is the staple, and after it come linen and woollen. Wine and strong spirits are also made in quantities. The articles for commercial exchanges are very limited, and consist less of manufactures than of rude produce. With the Levant the intercourse is still considerable. *Imp.* These are from France, England, Switzerland, and Germany. From England they consist of coffee, sugar, and other colonial produce; muslins, linens, calicoes, woollens, hardware, and dye-stuffs; also fish, dried and salted, for diet on the numerous days of abstinence from butcher-meat enjoined by the Catholic creed. Commerce is active; but business is much impeded by the high tariffs in many of the states, and by the lines of custom-houses. The mercantile marine of Italy is more numerous, in proportion to the extent of the country, than that of any other nation in Europe, England excepted. *Rel.* The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but all other sects are tolerated. Italy alone has very nearly one-half as many bishoprics as there are in the whole of Europe—256 out of 535. The regular and secular clergy of both sexes count in Italy 189,000; and they are, as compared with the number of the population, as 1 to 112. The clergy are more numerous in Sicily than in any other part of Italy, or perhaps in the world; the number of priests, monks, or nuns being 33,266, or 1 out of 69 inhabitants. *Journalism.* There are nearly 300 journals published in Italy, of which number 117 are in the Sardinian states, although they contain only one-fifth of the total population. With great intelligence, the Italians are passionately fond of music; and nothing is more common than to hear the finest airs of Metastasio sung in the streets with correctness and harmony. *Pop.* 27,107,047. Italy is one of the countries in which the largest cities and towns are to be found, 19 of them having more than 50,000 inhabitants, and 8—Rome, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Florence, Milan, Genoa, and Turin—exceed 100,000. *Lat.* between 37° and 47° N. *Lon.* between 6° 21′ and 13° 40′ E. This is the Italia of the ancients, and received its name from Italus, a king of the country, who came from Arcadia; or from *italos*, a Greek word which signifies 'an ox,' an animal very common in that part of Europe. It has been called the garden of Europe. The ancient inhabitants called themselves Aborigines, 'offspring of the soil,' and the country was soon after peopled by colonies from Greece. It was originally divided into as many different governments as there were towns, till the rapid increase of the Roman power changed the face of it. It has been the mother of arts as well as of arms.

ITAMARCA, *e-ta-mar'-ka*, an island of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, long known as the river Santa Cruz. *Ext.* 12 miles long, and 3 broad. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing cotton and sugar-cane in considerable quantities. It has also extensive salt-works and some rum-distilleries. The capital is of the same name, and faces the mainland. *Pop.* 8,000.

ITAPARUA, *e'-ta-pa-roo-a*, an island of Brazil, 23 miles from Bahia. *Ext.* 24 miles long, with a breadth of 8 at its widest part. The island abounds with cocoa-trees. *Pop.* Unascertained.

ITAPICURU, *e'-ta-pe-koo-roo*, two rivers of Brazil, the one rising in the mountains of Jacobina, and, after a course of 350 miles, falling into the Atlantic about 100 miles from Bahia; the other rising in the province of Maranhao, and, after a course of 500 miles, falling into the Atlantic, 20 miles from Maranhao.

ITATA, *e-ta'-ta*, a province of Chili, bounded N. by Maule, E. by Chillan, W. by the Pacific Ocean, and S. by Puchacay. *Ext.* About 60 miles long, and 30 broad. *Pop.* Unascertained. The capital is Coulemu, situate in *lat.* 36° 2′ S.

ITATA, a river of the above province, rising on the W. slope of the Chilian Andes, and, after a course of 150 miles, falling into the sea, in *lat.* 36° S.

ITHACA, or THIAKI, *ith'-a-ka*, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Gulf of Patras, between the W. coast of Greece and Cephalonia. *Ext.* 12 miles long, by 4 broad, except in the middle, where it is nearly divided by the Gulf of Molo. *Desc.* It has always been noted for its rugged and barren aspect. *Pro.* Olives, currants, corn, almonds, oranges, honey, and wine. The inhabitants, however, derive the greatest portion of their sustenance from the sea, being mostly fishermen. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 38° 30′ N. *Lon.* 20° 39′ E.

ITHACA, a post-town in Ulysses, and the capital of Tompkins county, New York, U.S., at the bottom of Cayuga Lake, 180 miles from Albany. It has a court-house, a gaol, a flourishing academy, and a lyceum. *Pop.* 6,000.

ITSHILL. (*See* ADANA.)

ITU, *e'-too*, a town of Brazil, 50 miles from Sao Paulo. The greater number of its houses are constructed of a framework of wood, with the interstices filled up with mud or earth. Its principal buildings are several churches, two convents, an infirmary, and various schools. The soil in the district in which it stands is fertile, and sugar-cane is extensively cultivated. *Pop.* 10,000.

ITUCAMBRIA, *e'-too-kam-bre-a*, a river of Brazil, rising in the Serra de Santo Antonio, and, after a course of 130 miles, falling into the Juquitinhonha. Gold is found in its sands.

ITURUP, or STATEN ISLAND, *it'-u-rup*, one of the largest and most important of the Kurile Islands, in the N. Pacific, where the Japanese have a settlement. *Ext.* 140 miles long, with an average breadth of 20. *Desc.* Fertile, and of volcanic origin. Agriculture was introduced into it by the Japanese; but the natives chiefly live upon the produce of the chase and the fisheries. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 44° 29′ N. *Lon.* 146° 34′ E.

ITZEHOE, *it'-sai-ho*, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, on the Stor, 32 miles from Hamburg. It consists of an old and new town, connected by a long bridge. Its principal public buildings are the parish church, an hospital, several other benevolent institutions, a statehouse, in which the provincial assemblies of Holstein are held, and various schools. *Manf.* Cards, candles, tobacco, soap, hats, leather, chicory, and vinegar. *Pop.* 6,000. This is the oldest town in the duchy, and a steamboat plies from it weekly to Hamburg.

IVAN I., Danilovitch, *e'-van*, succeeded Alexander II. in 1328, in the principalities of Vladimir, Moscow, and Novgorod, and reigned during twelve years, with the title of grand-duke of Moscow. He subsequently entered an ecclesiastical order. D. 1340.

IVAN II. reigned between the years 1353-59. He was a mild and wise ruler, and combated with success against the Tartars.

IVAN III., Vasilivitch, reigned from 1462 to 1505. He delivered his country from the Tartars in 1481, brought all the provinces of Russia under his sway, and took possession of Novgorod after a seven years' siege. He introduced the arts of civilization into his dominions. His second wife was Sophia, niece of the last Byzantine emperor. Ivan was the first to adopt the title of czar, having for his arms the double-headed eagle of Constantinople.

IVAN IV., surnamed the Terrible, ascended the throne at the age of 4 years, in 1533. His mother was appointed regent, and sustained, in his name, a great struggle against the nobles of the kingdom. He attained his majority in 1544, and made war against the Poles, the Swedes, and the Tartars, all of whom were in turn vanquished. He committed numberless cruelties upon these peoples, as well as upon his own subjects. He killed with his own hand his eldest son; but his reign was marked by a great advance in civilization. He definitively adopted the title of "czar," and added to it that of "autocrat." D. 1529; D. 1584.

IVAN V., Alexovitch, succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, Feodor Alexiowitz, in 1682. But being of weak intellect, he was placed in a monastery, and the sceptre given to his brother Peter. The Princess Sophia, hoping to reign in the room of Ivan, excited an insurrection, which ended by the appointment of Ivan and Peter joint sovereigns, and Sophia co-regent. This government lasted six years, when

Sophia having projected the death of Peter, that she might reign alone, the conspiracy was discovered, and the princess confined in a convent. From that time Peter reigned sole monarch. B. 1661; D. 1696.

IVAN VI., of Brunswick-Bevern, was declared czar when but three months old, after the death of his great-aunt, Anne Iwanovna, in 1740. Anne left him to the guardianship of the duke de Biren, who being deposed shortly after, the regency was transferred to the empe-ror's mother. In 1741 he was dethroned and confined in a fortress, whence he was carried away by a monk; but was retaken and placed in a monastery. B. 1740; murdered in prison, 1764.

IVAN, the name of several places in Hungary, none of them with a population above 3,000.

IVES, John, *ives*, an English antiquary. He became Suffolk-herald extraordinary, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He published, in addition to works on heraldry and antiquities, "Remarks on the Gariaunonum of the Romans, the Site and Remains fixed and described," in 1774. B. at Yarmouth, 1716; D. 1776.

IVES, ST., a borough and market-town of Cornwall, on the Bay of St. Ives, 18 miles from Falmouth. It consists chiefly of one long street, branching off at the south into two smaller ones. The buildings in general are mean. The church is a low but spacious building, and there are Independent and Methodist meeting-houses, which have Sunday schools for poor children. The pilchard-fishery is carried on in the bay to a great extent. To protect the port from the north-west winds, a breakwater stretches across the bay. *Pop.* 6,000.

IVES, ST., a market-town of Huntingdon, on the Ouse, over which is a handsome stone bridge, 5 miles from Huntingdon. The markets for cattle and sheep, held in this town, are among the largest in the kingdom. *Pop.* 3,600.

IVETAUX, Nicholas Vauquelin, Seigneur de, *eve'-to*, a French poet. He became preceptor to the duke de Vendôme, son of Gabrielle d'Estrées, and afterwards to Louis XIII. when dauphin; but his life was so irregular, that he was banished from court; on which he took a house in the Faubourg Saint-Germain, where he lived in luxury and debauchery. He wrote "The Institution of a Prince," and a number of stanzas, sonnets, and other poetical pieces. B. at Fresnaye, 1559; D. at Paris, 1649.

IVIÇA, or IBIÇA, or IVIZA, *e-ve'-sa*, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, forming the smallest of the three principal islands of the Balcares, 52 miles from Majorca. *Ext.* 25 miles long, and 13 broad at its widest part. *Gen. Desc.* Fertile; producing corn, wine, oil, fruit, flax, and hemp, with little labour. About 15,000 tons of salt are annually got from evapo-ration; and it forms, with fish and wood, the chief articles of export. *Pop.* about 20,000.—The capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour. It stands on a height above the E. shore. *Pop.* 5,000.

IVINGHOE, *i'-ving-ho*, an ancient market-town and parish of Buckinghamshire, 6 miles from Dunstable. *Manf.* Straw-plait and lace. *Pop.* 1,900.

IVORY, James, *i'-vo-re*, an eminent mathematician, was the son of a watchmaker in Dundee, and was sent to the universities of St. Andrew and of Edinburgh, for the purpose of being educated for the Scottish church, but was engaged, in 1786, as teacher in an academy at Dundee, and was subsequently a partner in a flax-spinning factory in Forfarshire. His unwearied pursuit of science, however, enabled him to undertake the duties of professor of mathematics at the Royal Mili-tary College in Buckinghamshire; and when that insti-tution removed to Sandhurst, in Berkshire, he was continued in his post, and remained in it till his retire-ment into private life, in 1819. While professor at Sandhurst, and afterwards, he wrote a great number of very valuable mathematical books, besides con-tributing fifteen papers to the "Transactions of the Royal Society of London." An edition of Euclid; "A New Series for the Rectification of the Cube;" "A New Method of resolving Cubic Equations;" and a host of mathematical and astronomical treatises, were the result of his laborious life. He was fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a member of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and corresponding member of the learned societies of Paris, Berlin, and Got-tingen. He enjoyed a pension of £300 per annum, from the year 1831 till his death, and was invested by William IV. with the Hanoverian Guelphic order of knighthood. B. at Dundee, 1765. D. in London, 1842.

IVORY COAST, a portion of the coast of Guinea, in W. Africa, inhabited by a number of small negro tribes, living in a state of independence, except those subject to the Ashantees. *Lat.* between 3° 20′ and 7° 40′ N.

IVREA, *e'-vrai-a*, an old and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and the capital of a division of the same name, 32 miles from Turin. It has a cathedral and several churches and convents. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, leather, candles, carriages, shoes, and vermicelli. *Pop.* 9,000.—The DIVISION has an area of 1,778 square miles, and a population of 250,000. It is situate in the slopes of the Graian and Pennine Alps, producing fruit in abundance, and pasturing large numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and mules.

IVY BRIDGE, *i'-ve*, a village of Devonshire, 2½ miles from Bideford. It is remarkable for being situate in a neighbourhood in which the scenery is extremely beautiful. *Manf.* Paper. *Pop.* Small.

IXELLES, *eex'-el*, a town and parish of Belgium, 2 miles from Brussels. *Manf.* Linen, and there are distilleries, breweries, and stone-quarries. *Pop.* 7,500.

IXION, *ix-i'-on*, a king of Thessaly, son of Phlegias, married Dia, daughter of Eionius or Deioneus, to whom he promised a present for choosing him as son-in-law. His unwillingness to fulfil this promise led Deioneus to steal away some of his horses. Ixion concealed his resentment, and invited his father-in-law to a feast at Larissa; whereupon he threw him into a pit, which he had previously filled with burning coals. This treachery so irritated the neighbouring princes, that all shunned and despised Ixion. Jupiter, taking compassion upon him, carried him to heaven, and placed him at the tables of the gods. Here he became enamoured of Juno; whereat Jupiter was so dis-pleased that he banished him from heaven; but when he heard that Ixion had the rashness to boast that he had gained the affections of Juno, the god struck him with his thunder, and ordered Mercury to tie him to a wheel in Hades, which continually whirled round. The wheel was perpetually in motion; therefore the punishment of Ixion was eternal.

IXWORTH, *ix'-werth*, a market-town and parish of Suffolk, lying to the N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds. It has an elegant church, with a lofty tower. *Pop.* 1,100.

IZAACKE, Richard, *i'-zăk*, an English antiquary, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He afterwards became chamberlain and town-clerk of Exeter, his native city, the history and memorials of which he wrote. This work was continued by his son. D. about 1723.

IZIUM, *e-ze-oom'*, a town of Russia, 70 miles from Khurkoo, surrounded by an earthen rampart and a fosse. It has several churches, and a trade in cattle, corn, and sheep. *Pop.* 7,700.

IZMID, *iz'-mid*, a seaport-town of Asiatic Turkey, 50 miles from Constantinople. It is built on a hill rising from an inlet of the Sea of Marmora. Its trade is considerable. *Pop.* about 4,000. *Lat.* 40° 45′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 30° E.

IZNAJAR, *iz'-na-jar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, standing on a height near the Genil, 38 miles from Cordova. *Manf.* Soap, tiles, coarse linen, and hempen tissues. There are, besides, several distilleries, and oil and flour-mills. *Pop.* 4,000.

IZNATORAF, *iz-na-tor'-af*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 40 miles from Jaen. It was walled, flanked with towers, and entered by nine gates. Its principal buildings are a handsome church with a lofty tower, a ruined castle, court-house, and various schools. *Manf.* Soap, bricks, and tiles. *Pop.* 2,300.

IZTACCHIHUATT, *iz'-tai-che-hoo-at*, a volcano in Mexico, 30 miles from La Puebla. *Height*, 15,705 feet above the level of the sea.

## J.

JAAPHAR EBN TOPHAIL, *ja'-a-far ebn-to-fail*, an Ara-bian philosopher, supposed to have been the same with Averroes, who wrote a philosophical romance, called "The History of Hai Ebn Yokhdan," which was pub-

lished in Latin by Pocock, at Oxford, in 1671, and in English by Ockley, in 1708. D. about 1198.

JABBEH, *jab'-be*, a considerable town of Bambarra, in Western Africa, on the Niger, 55 miles from Sego. *Pop.* Unascertained.

JABEN, *ja'-bain*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 48 miles from Alicante. It is walled, and has a church, several chapels, a town-house, prison, and various schools. Grapes and silkworms are extensively grown and reared in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3,700.

JABLONSKI, Theodore, *ya-blons'-ke*, counsellor of the court of Prussia, and secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He published — "A French and German Dictionary," 1711; "A Course of Morality," 1713; and "A Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences." D. about 1740.

JACA, or JACCA, *ja'-ka*, a fortified town of Spain, in Aragon, 32 miles from Huesca. It has several gates and a citadel, a handsome cathedral, different chapels, convents, a prison, barracks, an hospital, and various schools. *Manf.* Linen and hempen fabrics, soap, leather, earthenware, and white wax. *Pop.* 3,200.

JACARCHI, *ja-kar'-she*, a town of Brazil, 50 miles from Sao-Paulo. It has a considerable trade in tobacco and coffee. *Pop.* 7,000.

JACI, or JACI D'AQUILA, *ya'-che*, a maritime town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, not more than 12 miles from the summit of Mount Etna. It is situate on the Acis. *Manf.* Principally linens. *Pop.* 11,000.

JACKSON, Thomas, *jak'-son*, a learned divine, who became president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and dean of Peterborough. His chief work was a "Commentary on the Apostles' Creed." B. at Durham, 1573; D. 1640.

JACKSON, Arthur, a nonconformist divine, who was ejected from the living of St. Faith's, in London, in 1662. He was fined £500 for refusing to give evidence against Christopher Love, and also imprisoned. At the Restoration he was chosen by the assembly of ministers to present a bible to Charles II. He was also one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference. He wrote a judicious Commentary on the Bible. D. 1666.

JACKSON, John, an English divine, who received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge. He obtained the rectory of Rossington, in Yorkshire, and the mastership of Wigston's Hospital, in Lancashire. He was an acute metaphysician, but a zealous advocate for Arianism, and wrote some tracts against the doctrine of the Trinity, and others against Collins and Tindal; but his best work is his "Chronological Antiquities," published in 2 vols. 4to, 1752. B. at Lensey, Yorkshire, 1686; D. 1768.

JACKSON, William, a musical composer and ingenious writer. Having received a liberal education, he was placed under the tuition of the organist of Exeter Cathedral, and afterwards with Mr. Travers, an eminent musician in London. In 1777 he was appointed organist in the cathedral of his native city. He published many excellent songs, canzonets, hymns, and sonatas, of his own composition. His chief literary productions were, "Thirty Letters on various Subjects," "On the Present State of Music," and "The Four Ages," 8vo. One of Mr. Jackson's sons was secretary to Lord Macartney in his embassy to China; another was ambassador to the king of Sardinia, and afterwards at Paris and Berlin. B. at Exeter, 1730; D. at the same place, 1803.

JACKSON, Andrew, an American general and president, was the son of an Irishman, who emigrated to America in 1765. At the breaking out of the War of Independence, he was studying theology in the Waxhaw Academy; but this event made himself and his two brothers soldiers. On the termination of the war with the mother country, he resolved to study the law, but abandoned it after a short time to resume his military career, fighting, on this occasion, against the Indians on the frontiers of the civilized settlements. In 1797 he was chosen senator, and shortly afterwards was appointed by the legislature of Tennessee major-general of the forces of that state. Up to the year 1812 he resided upon his farm at Nashville, on the Cumberland River; but on the renewal of hostilities between England and America in that year, he put himself at the head of some three thousand volunteers, and took up a defensive position in the lower country of the Mississippi. In 1814 the United States government conferred the rank of major-general upon him, and the next year he repulsed the British forces in their attack on New Orleans. For several subsequent years he commanded expeditions against the Indians, displaying both cruelty and recklessness in some of his proceedings. In 1821 he was nominated governor of the newly-acquired state of Florida; and, after holding it for a year, was again elected to represent the state of Tennessee in the senate. Jackson was elected president in 1828, and again in 1832. B. at Waxhaw, South Carolina, 1767; D. at Nashville, Tennessee, 1845.

JACKSON, the name of numerous places in the United States, with populations ranging between 1,000 and 12,000

JACKSON, PORT. (*See* SYDNEY.)

JACKSON'S RIVER, a head-water of James's River, in Virginia, joined by Carpenter's Creek, and receiving the name of Fluvannan river. It is noted for a fall of 200 feet.

JACOB, *jai'-kob*, the son of Isaac and Rebecca, whose sons were founders of the twelve tribes of Israel. He was the favourite of his mother, by whose advice he imposed upon his father, and obtained his blessing, having before taken an advantage of Esau, by purchasing his birthright. To avoid his brother's fury, he fled to Padanaram, where he resided with his uncle Laban, whom he served fourteen years for his daughters Leah and Rachel. He afterwards returned to Canaan with great wealth, and a reconciliation took place between him and his brother Esau. His name was altered to Israel by an angel; whence his posterity have been called Israelites. He lived to the age of 147 years. B. 1993 B.C.; D. in the landof Goshen, 1846 B.C.

JACOB, Henry, a learned divine, was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A., after which he obtained a living. He wrote some treatises against the Brownists or Puritans, and a work on the sufferings of Jesus Christ. B. 1561; D. 1621.

JACOB, Henry, son of the above, was educated under Erpenius, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the Oriental languages. On his return to England, he entered of Merton College, Oxford, of which he became fellow, but was deprived of this in the civil wars. He wrote some works, which were never printed; but Wood ascribes to him the "Delphi Phœnicianates," published by Dickenson. B. 1608; D. at Canterbury, 1652.

JACOB, Giles, an industrious English lawyer, who published, among a great variety of works, a Law Dictionary, and the "Lives and Characters of English Poets." B. 1690; D. 1744.

JACOB, Ben Naphthali, a learned Jew of the 5th century, was educated in the school of Tiberius, in Palestine. The invention of the Masoretic points and accents is ascribed to him and Ben Aser.

JACOB, a Cistercian monk of Hungary, who quitted his order in 1212, under pretence of being called to deliver the Holy Land from the infidels. He gathered together a prodigious number of fanatics in Germany and France, who being chiefly peasants, obtained the name of the Shepherds. When St. Louis, king of France, was taken by the Saracens, Jacob pretended that the holy Virgin had commanded him to preach a crusade for his deliverance. The queen for some time tolerated this extravagance, but at last she caused the rabble to be dispersed, and Jacob was, shortly after, slain by a butcher.

JACOB, John, the distinguished commander of the Scinde Horse. His first appointment was to the Bombay artillery, which he entered in 1827, and with this corps, composed not of natives, but of Europeans, he passed his first seven years of service. At the expiration of this period he was intrusted with a small detached command, comprising a company of native artillery and a field battery; after which essay of his powers, he proceeded, in the usual way of Indian promotion, to assume civil instead of military duties, and served for a short time in the provincial administration of Guzerat. From these employments, however, he was soon summoned by the outbreak of war; and he participated, as an artillery officer, in the perils and glories of the Affghan campaign. He did not, however,

accompany the expedition all the way to Cabul; for, before the disastrous retreat from that city had been consummated, he received his appointment in the peculiar sphere of duty with which his name has been inseparably connected from that hour to the day of his death. In the year 1839, when all north-western India was in a ferment, it was determined to raise some squadrons of irregular horse for service in those parts; and the idea had been so far developed, that some 500 swarthy cavaliers stood enrolled, in 1841, as the Scinde Horse. This regiment was afterwards augmented, and Colonel Outram, perceiving Jacob's abilities, selected the young artillery lieutenant for the chief command. The campaigns and conquest of Scinde offered, of course, the most admirable opportunities for further distinction; and, on the field of Meanee, Jacob's Horse, and Jacob himself, established a name which was never afterwards sullied or obscured. After Scinde had been annexed, it became necessary to protect it as a frontier province, and, in this service, a prominent part was assigned to the Scinde Horse. Owing partly to the anomalous character of the territorial government, and partly, no doubt, to the confidence reposed in Jacob's personal abilities, the Scinde Horse were left almost entirely to themselves. The results soon became most remarkable. From a few troops, the force was gradually expanded till it included two strong regiments, and mustered 1,600 of the best horsemen in India, the commander of the whole being Brigadier Jacob, assisted by four Europeans and a number of native officers. But, although formidable to those whose occupation was rapine and plunder, Jacob was a benefactor to the people over whom he virtually ruled. On the spot where his troops had encamped, which was a sterile waste for miles around, Jacob, in less than thirteen years, had built a village containing 30,000 people, and the district was transformed into one fertile garden. This city was called Jacobabad. It was here that he ruled, wrote, made experiments in gunnery, and invented the valuable rifle called after his name. But, although still a young man, he, in the year 1858, gave sudden signs of a break-up of constitution. The ardent soldier had exhausted even his iron frame; a brain-fever ensued, and in a few days he was carried off. D. 1813; D. at Jacobabad, 1858.

JACOB, Ben Haim, a rabbi of the 16th century, who published a collection of the Masora at Venice, in 1525, in 4 vols., with the text of the Bible, a work greatly esteemed by the Jews.

JACOB, Al Bardai, a disciple of Severus, patriarch of Constantinople. He was one of the principal leaders of the Eutychians; on which account that sect gained the name of Jacobites.

JACOBÆUS, Oliger, *jä-ko-be'-us*, a Danish physician, who became professor of philosophy and physic at Copenhagen. He wrote a compendium of Medicine, and a number of Latin poems. B. in the isle of Jutland, 1650; D. at Copenhagen, 1707.

JACOBI, Frederick Henry, *ya'-ko-be*, a German metaphysical philosopher, who occupied several distinguished posts under the government of Dusseldorff, and, in 1804, became president of the Academy of Sciences at Munich. He published a great number of literary and philosophical works, in some of which he combated the doctrines of Kant. His principal works are "Letters on the Doctrines of Spinosa," "Hume and Belief; or, Idealism and Realism," and "Letter to Fichte." His complete works were published at Leipsic in 1820. B. at Dusseldorff, 1743; D. 1819.

JACOBINA, *ja-ko-be'-na*, a town of Brazil, 210 miles from Bahia. It has a parish church, other churches, and several schools. In its neighbourhood are grown rice, millet, tobacco, and various fruits, which thrive admirably. *Pop.* of the district, 10,000, supported principally by agricultural produce and a trade in cattle, sheep, and goats.

JACOBINS, CLUB of the, *jäk'-o-bins*, a popular society, formed at Versailles in 1789. It was at first called the Breton Club, having been founded by those deputies of the National Assembly who came from Brittany It was afterwards removed to Paris, where, taking up its quarters in an old Jacobin convent, it was henceforth called the Jacobin Club. At its head were found the most powerful of the opposition party in the National Assembly: all the questions and resolutions which this party intended to move in the senate, were previously discussed in the club. Robespierre was for a long time its chief. This club was the principal instigator of the sanguinary measures of the Reign of Terror; but, with the fall of Robespierre, its power declined, and it was finally abolished on the 21st Brumaire, year III. of the republic (November 11, 1794).

JACOBITES, *jäk'-o-bites*, the title given to the partisans of James II. and his son in England, after the revolution of 1688.

JACOBS, Jurian, *jai'-kobs*, a painter of the Flemish school. He was the disciple of Francis Snyders, whose manner he imitated. In his historical pieces he introduced animals, painted in a masterly manner. B. in Switzerland, 1610; D. 1664.

JACOMB, Thomas, *jai'-komb*, a nonconformist divine, who was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity College. In 1617 he removed to London, and had the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1662. He was then taken into the family of the countess of Exeter. He wrote several theological works. B. in Leicestershire, 1622; D. 1687.

JACOPONE, Da Todi, *ya-ko-po'-nai*, an old Italian poet, celebrated for his "Sacred Canticles," and for being the author of the "Stabat Mater." His Canticles were printed at Venice in 1617. D. 1306.

JACQUARD, Joseph Marie, *jäk'-ard*, a celebrated mechanician and inventor of the Jacquard loom. He was the son of a poor weaver, and is said to have had no school education, having taught himself to read and write. From an early age he evinced a great aptitude for mechanical studies. After having inherited his father's looms and stock in trade, he, for some time, worked as a weaver; but was subsequently compelled to sell all his working apparatus, having contracted many debts through his unfortunate experiments in weaving, cutlery, and type-founding. He served with the republican army in the defence of Lyons and on the Rhine; but afterwards returned to his native city, and applied himself energetically to perfect the splendid piece of mechanism which bears his name, and which is universally employed. B. at Lyons, 1752; D. at Ouillins, near Lyons, 1834.

JACQUELOT, Isaac, *zhak'-lo*, a learned French Protestant, was the son of a minister at Vassy. At the age of 21 he became assistant to his father; but, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to Heidelberg, and thence to the Hague. The king of Prussia invited him to his capital, where he became his majesty's chaplain, and had a pension. He wrote "Dissertations on the Existence of God," three pamphlets against Bayle's Dictionary, "Dissertations on the Messiah," "A Treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures," "Letters to the Bishops of France," Sermons, a work against Socinianism, &c. B. 1647; D. 1708.

JACQUERIE, THE, *zhak'-re*, a faction which ravaged France during the captivity of King Jean II. in England, in 1358. It was chiefly composed of revolted peasants, and led by a certain Caillot, surnamed Jacques Bonhomme; whence its name. After attacking many castles, and killing a number of their lordly masters, it was suppressed at the end of six months.

JACQUES-DE-L'ÉPÉE, St., *zhak*, 'St. James of the Sword,' a military order of knighthood, founded about 1161, by Ferdinand II., king of Leon and Castile, to protect against the Moors, the pilgrims of St. James of Compostella. It is the most important of the military orders of Spain, possessing immense revenues, drawn from two cities and 118 boroughs. Since Charles V. became the grand master, that function has always appertained to the crown of Spain.

JACQUET, Louis, *zha'-kai*, a French writer and ecclesiastic, who wrote an ingenious parallel between the Greek and French tragic poets, and some prize essays, which were rewarded by the academy of Besançon. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Rousseau, whose disposition and manners he greatly resembled. B. at Lyons, 1732; D. 1793.

JADDUS, *jäd'-dus*, high priest of the Jews, who, when Alexander the Great intended to pillage Jerusalem and the temple, went to meet him in his pontifical habits, and the sight so struck the victor, that he fell

at the feet of Jaddus, declaring he had seen in a vision a man dressed in precisely the same garments, who had promised him the empire of Asia. This so altered his sentiments, that he offered sacrifices to the God of Israel.

JADELOT, Nicolas, *shad'-lo*, a French physician. He wrote—"The Picture of Animal Economy," a "Complete Course of Anatomy," and a "Pharmacopœia for the Poor." B. at Nancy, 1736; D. same place, 1793.

JADON, *jai'-don*, a Jewish prophet, who foretold to Jeroboam that the priests of Dan should all perish.

JAEGER, John Wolfgang, *yai'-jer*, a Lutheran divine. He became preacher of the cathedral in his native city, chancellor of the university, and provost of the church of Tubingen. He wrote several works, the chief of which are,—"Ecclesiastical History compared with Profane;" "A Compendium of Divinity;" "The Life of Spinoza." B. at Stutgardt, 1647; D. 1720.

JAEL, *jai'-el*, a Jewish woman, wife of Heber the Kenite. When Sisera, the general of Jabin, king of Hazor, sought refuge in her tent after the defeat of his army, and had lain down to sleep, she drove a nail through his head, and killed him.

JAEN, *ha'-en*, a province of Spain, forming the eastern part of Andalusia, and inclosed by the provinces of Granada, Murcia, Cordova, and La Mancha. *Ext.* About 80 miles long, with a mean breadth of 70. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, and the centre forming a valley along the banks of the Guadalquiver. The hilly districts are devoted to pasturage, and the level to agriculture, although this is by no means well pursued. *Rivers.* The Guadalquiver is the principal. *Minerals.* Lead and copper. *Pop.* 247,000.

JAEN, a city of Spain, and the capital of the above province, 122 miles from Seville. It was formerly surrounded by Moorish walls, flanked with towers, is neatly built, and has several handsome churches and squares, one of which is spacious and encompassed by elegant houses. It is a bishop's see; and the cathedral is a noble structure, divided into six naves, and adorned on the outside with statues and bas-reliefs; in the interior it is set off by magnificent drapery, and has some fine paintings. There are, besides, several other churches, nunneries, an episcopal palace, colleges, museum, various hospitals, schools, a theatre, the palace of Count Villar Don Pardo, the buildings of the Inquisition, and a bull-ring capable of seating 8,000 people. Water is distributed to all parts of the town in great profusion by means of public fountains. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, soap, and brandy. *Pop.* 18,000.—This town was known to the Romans, but its present name was given to it by the Moors, who made it the capital of the kingdom of Jaen, which was the smallest of the four states into which Andalusia was divided.

JAEN DE BRACAMOROS, a province of Quito, bounded on the N. by Loja, Quixos, and Macas; E. by Mainas; W. by Piura; and S. by Caxamarca, or Chachapayas, in Peru. The capital is of the same name, and has a population of 4,000.

JAFFA, or YAFFA, *jäf'-fa*, a town of Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 31 miles from Jerusalem. It stands on a small eminence in the form of a sugar-loaf; on the summit is a small citadel, which commands the town; whilst the bottom of the hill is surrounded by a wall, without a rampart. The general appearance of the place is now very desolate. Its harbour is one of the worst in the Mediterranean. The commerce consists in the importation of grain, particularly of rice, from Egypt. Jaffa has always been a favourite resort of pilgrims to the Holy Land. The Latins, Greeks, and Armenians have each small convents for the reception of pilgrims. A little to the west is the celebrated tower of Ramlah, 120 feet high, where an extensive view is obtained. *Pop.* 5,000.—This is the ancient Joppa, which was a seaport in the time of Solomon. It was the port of Jerusalem, and the landing-place of the cedars with which the temple in that city was built. In 1799 it was taken by Bonaparte, who here shot 1,200 Turkish prisoners, who had broken their parole, and, it is said, subsequently caused poison to be given to a number of his sick soldiers, rather than that they should fall alive into the hands of their inhuman enemies.

JAFFNA, or JAFFNAPATAM, *jaf'-na-pa-tam'*, the capital of the district of Jaffnapatam, in Ceylon, at some distance from the sea, but communicating with it by a river navigable for large boats. It fronts Palk's Straits, 210 miles from Colombo. The town is fortified, and possesses a good citadel; but it was taken, after a short resistance, by the British troops in 1795. The inhabitants are principally Mahometans; but since Ceylon was taken by the English, many of the country-born Dutch families have settled here. It has a trade in palmyra timber, tobacco, and shells. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 9° 45′ N. *Lon.* 80° 9′ E.

JAGELLONS, *ja'-gel-lons*, the name of an ancient dynasty of the grand-duchy of Lithuania, which afterwards gave monarchs to Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia. Its founder was the grand-duke Jagiel, who, in 1386, married Hedwige, daughter of the king of Hungary and Poland. He subsequently embraced the Christian religion, and became king of Poland, under the title of Wladislas V. His descendants reigned both in Lithuania and Poland, but Alexander Jagellons united both crowns in 1501. Several Jagellons reigned at a later period in Hungary and Bohemia.

JAGEPORE, *ja-ge-por'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Orissa and the presidency of Bengal, 35 miles from Cuttack. It is a large straggling town, and has a manufactory of cotton cloths. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 20° 50′ N. *Lon.* 86° 35′ E.

JAGERNDORF, or KARNOW, *yai'-jern-dorf*, a town of Austrian Silesia, 13 miles from Troppau. It has a handsome parish church, with two towers 230 feet high, the loftiest in Silesia. *Manf.* Paper, woollens, and linens. *Pop.* 5,000.—There is a DUCHY of the same name, with an area of 144 geographical square miles, and a population of 41,000. Since 1620 it has belonged to the princes of Lichtenstein.

JAGO, Richard, *jai'-go*, an English poet, was educated at University College, Oxford. He entered into orders, and in 1724 obtained the vicarage of Snittersfield, in Warwickshire. In 1771 he was presented to the living of Kilmcote, in Leicestershire. His "Elegy on the Blackbirds," first published in the "Adventurer," was attributed to different writers. His principal performance is a descriptive poem, entitled "Edgehill." B. in Warwickshire, 1715; D. 1781.

JAGO, ST., *san-te-a'-go*, a province of Chili, bounded on the N. by that of Aconcagua, E. by the Andes, S. by the river Maypo, and W. by Melipilla. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with a breadth of 36; and it is watered by the rivers Mapocho, Colina, Zampa, and by several other beautiful streams.

JAGO, ST., the capital of the above province, on the Mapocho, over which there is a beautiful bridge, which connects the city with the suburbs, 55 miles from Valparaiso. The streets, like those of all the other cities and villages in Chili, are straight, and intersected at right angles, and are 36 geometrical feet in breadth. The great square is 450 feet on each side: in the midst is a handsome fountain of bronze. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, the church of St. Dominic, and that of the great college formerly belonging to the Jesuits. The private houses are handsome and pleasant, but, on account of earthquakes, are usually of but one story. Besides the suburbs on the other side of the river, there is one to the south, called St. Isidore. There are several parish churches, convents, nunneries, a house of correction for women, a foundling hospital, several private endowments, a college of nobility, which was under the direction of the Jesuits, and a Tridentine seminary. St. Jago contains a royal university, a mint for coining gold and silver, and barracks for the soldiers. Being the centre of all the commerce of Chili, it abounds with all kinds of meat, fish, and other articles of food, which are obtained from the neighbouring provinces. *Pop.* about 50,000. *Lat.* 33° 26′ S. *Lon.* 70° 44′ W.

JAGO, ST., a town of the island of Cuba, long considered the capital, but now fallen into comparative decay. *Pop.* Unascertained. There are other cities and islands of this name. *Lat.* 20° S. *Lon.* 76° 6′ W.

JAGO, ST., a large river of Quito, in the province of Jaen de Bracamoros, uniting with the Pauto.—Another, which enters the Pacific Ocean in *lat.* 1° 14′ N.

JAGUARIBE, *ha'-gwa-re-bai*, a river of Brazil, rising in the mountains of Boa Vista, and, after a course of

400 miles, falling into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 4° S., *lon.* 38° 10′ W.—Also a TOWN on the banks of the river, 45 miles from Bahia. *Pop.* Unascertained.

JAHICOS, *ha'-he-cose*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Piauhi, 70 miles from Oeiras. It is situate in a district of considerable fertility, and has several churches and schools. *Pop.* 2,000.

JAHN, John, *yan*, a learned German orientalist. He was professor of theology and of the Oriental languages at the university of Vienna, wrote grammars of the Arabian, Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldean tongues; and, in 1800, published an important work on "Biblical Archæology," which has been translated into English. B. at Taswitz, Moravia, 1750; D. at Vienna, 1815.

JAHPOOR, *ja-por'*, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, 15 miles from Agra. *Pop.* Unascertained. This place has been the scene of two decisive battles; the first fought in 1688, between Aurungzebe and his brother Dara Sheeoh; and the second, in 1707, between Shah Allum and Azaim Ushaun, all Indian princes.

JAILLOT, Charles Hubert, *zhail'-lo*, geographer to the French king, was at first a sculptor; but having married the daughter of a map-colourer, he turned his attention to geography. He engraved many maps and charts, particularly the great maps of France, that of Lorraine being his best work. In 1669 he published a set of maps of the four quarters of the globe, drawn by Sanson, and engraved by himself. D. 1712.

JAILUM, JELUM, JILUM, or BEHUT, *je'-lum*, a river of Hindostan, and supposed to be the principal of the five great rivers which intersect the Punjab E. of the Indus. It rises near the S. point of Cashmere, in *lat.* 33° 33′ N.; *lon.* 75° 40′ E., and, after a course of 450 miles, joins the Chenab, 75 miles from Mooltan. On its banks is a considerable TOWN of the same name. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 32° N. *Lon.* 73° 36′ E.

JAKATRA, *ja'-ka-tra*, a division of Batavia, and the name of several other places in Java.

JALAPA, or XALAPA, *ha'-la-pa*, a city of Mexico, 52 miles from Vera Cruz. It stands at the foot of a basaltic mountain nearly 4,400 feet above the level of the sea. Its church is said to have been founded by Cortes, and in its neighbourhood is found the *Ipomea purga*, from which jalap is obtained,—a name derived from the town. *Pop.* 18,000.

JALISCO. (*See* GUADALAXARA.)

JALORE, or JHALORE, *jal-lor'*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Ajmeer, 70 miles from Joudpoor. The fortress is accounted the strongest in India, and is the prison of the rajah. *Pop.* 15,000.

JALOMNITZA, *ya'-lom-nitz'-a*, a river of Europe, rising in the Carpathian mountains, on the frontiers of Transylvania, and, after a course of 170 miles, falling into the Danube, 9 miles from Hirchova.

JALON, *ha'-lone*, a river of Spain, rising in the province of Soria, Old Castile, and, after a course of 120 miles, joining the Ebro, 12 miles above Saragossa.

JALOUTROVOSK, *ja'-loo-tro-vosk*, a town of Siberia, and the capital of a district of the same name. It is in the government of Tobolsk, and stands on the Tobol, a little above its confluence with the Iset, in *lat.* 56° 38′ N.; *lon.* 61° 20′ E. *Pop.* 2,300.—The DISTRICT lies in the S.W. of the government, and is covered with marshes and lakes. In the drier grounds it produces barley, and raises immense herds of cattle. *Pop.* Unascertained.

JAMAICA, *ja-mai'-ka*, one of the West-India islands, or Antilles, belonging to Great Britain, and the most considerable and valuable of her possessions in that quarter, lying at between 80 and 90 miles to the S. of Cuba. *Ext.* About 150 miles in length, and, on a medium, 40 miles in breadth. *Area*, 4,256 square miles. *Coastline*, 500 miles, and indented with many excellent harbours, of which Port Royal, or the harbour of Kingstown, is the largest. *Desc.* A lofty range of mountains, called the Blue Mountains, runs through the whole island from E. to W., dividing it into two parts, and rising, in some of its summits, to an elevation of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. On the N. and S. sides of these mountains the aspect of the country is extremely different. On the former, the land rises from the shore into hills, which are more remarkable for beauty than boldness, being all of gentle





acclivity, and generally separated from each other by expansive vales and undulating surfaces. Every valley has its rivulet, and every hill its cascade. On the S. side of the island the scenery consists of the stupendous ridges of the Blue Mountains, of abrupt precipices, and inaccessible cliffs, as the shore is approached. *Rivers.* Numerous, taking their rise in the mountains, and usually running with great rapidity to the sea on both sides of the island. None of them are navigable, except for boats. Black River is the deepest, and has the greatest current. It falls into Black-River Bay, on the S.W. coast, and has, at its entrance, about 18 feet of water. There are springs, both sulphurous and chalybeate, in different parts of the country. *Climate.* Hot on the plains, the thermometer standing at 80°, and, in the colder season, from 70 to 80. On the higher grounds the cold is greater. The year, however, as in all tropical countries, may be divided between the wet and the dry seasons. *Zoology.* The indigenous quadrupeds were the agouti, the peccary or Mexican hog, the armadillo, the opossum, the racoon, the musk-rat, the alco, and the monkey. Of these only the agouti and the monkey now remain. Horned cattle and mules are numerous, and so are sheep, goats, and hogs. Of the lizard there are many varieties. The woods and marshes abound with different kinds of wild fowl, some of them of exquisite flavour. Among them may especially be noticed the ringdove and rice-bird of South Carolina. Parrots are still found in the groves; but the flamingo is nowhere to be seen. Domestic fowls, however, are abundant, and fish are plentiful along the coasts. *Pro.* The soil has, in some places, been considered deep and fertile; but, on the whole, the island has been pronounced unfruitful and laborious, compared with those countries which have been generally regarded as fertile. Sugar, indigo, cotton, and coffee are the most important natural productions; maize, or Indian corn, and rice, are also cultivated. The bread-fruit tree, with several other useful plants, was introduced by Sir Joseph Banks; whilst different kinds of grass, of excellent quality, are found spontaneously growing upon the island. There are also excellent vegetables of native growth. The other indigenous productions are plantains, bananas, yams of several varieties, calalue, a species of spinach, eddoes, cassavi, and sweet potatoes. Fruits are found in equal perfection and variety, and no country affords so magnificent a dessert. The mountains are covered with woods, containing trees of prodigious growth and solidity; while others, as the well-known mahogany, are well adapted for cabinet-work. *Exp.* Sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, pimento, ginger, arrow-root, and logwood. *Gov.* Administered by a governor, an executive, and a legislative council, appointed by the crown, and a house of assembly, elected by the freeholders of the island. *Pop.* about 380,000. *Lat.* between 17° 43′ and 18° 32′ N. *Lon.* between 76° 5′ and 78° 26′ W.—Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and was, in 1503, first colonized by the Spaniards. In 1655 it was taken by the English, and was afterwards settled by 3,000 British soldiers, disbanded from the parliamentary army. These were subsequently followed by 1,500 royalists; and, from this beginning, the colony gradually increased in importance. The aborigines have long ceased to exist, no traces of them having been discovered even at the time the island was taken from the Spaniards, a couple of centuries ago.

JAMAICA, a township 12 miles from New York, U.S., on the Long Island railroad. *Manf.* Pianofortes and carriages. *Pop.* 4,000.

JAMBE, *zhamb*, a village and parish of Belgium, on the Meuse, forming a suburb of Namur. *Manf.* Tobacco and chicory. *Pop.* 2,000.

JAMBER, or JAMBI, *jam'-be*, the capital of a district the same name in Sumatra, about 60 miles from the on a river which is navigable for boats. The town rge, but the air unwholesome. *Pop.* Unascertained. 1° 24′ S. *Lon.* 103° 39′ E.—The DISTRICT is, along oast, nothing more than a swamp; but the land as it recedes from the sea.—The RIVER, after a se of about 100 miles, falls into the China Sea, in *lat.* 1° S.

JAMBURG, *jam'-boorg*, a town of European Russia, and the capital of a circle, 70 miles S.W. of St. Peters-

burg, on the Lugn, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has several churches, and a market-place adorned with an obelisk. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, camlets, and silks. There are also some saw-mills and glass-works. *Pop.* 1,500.—The CIRCLE has an area of 880 geographical square miles, and a population of 50,000. It is both well wooded and well watered, but is not fertile.

JAMES, St., a town of France, in the department Manche, 12 miles from Avranches. *Manf.* Cloth, known as the *drap de St. George*, and druggets. *Pop.* 2,000.—Here William the Conqueror built a strong fortress, which remained in the possession of the English till 1448.

JAMES, St., the Great, was the son of Zebedee and Salome, and called to the apostleship with his brother John the Evangelist, while they were mending nets with their father. He was beheaded at Jerusalem by Herod Agrippa, about 44.

JAMES, St., the Less, another of the apostles, obtained the name of Just on account of his virtues. He was the first bishop of Jerusalem. One of his epistles, addressed to the dispersed converted Hebrews, is among the canonical epistles of the New Testament. He was put to death by the high priest Ananias, about 63.

JAMES, St., of Compostella, the patron saint of Spain. This is the name given by the Spanish Roman Catholics to St. James the Great, the inhabitants of Compostella, in Spain, pretending to possess his body enshrined in their cathedral.

SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND.

JAMES I., king of Scotland, the son of Robert III., was taken by the English on his passage to France, and kept in confinement 18 years. In 1424 he obtained his liberty, on condition of marrying the daughter of the earl of Somerset. He severely punished those who had governed his country in his absence, for which he was murdered in his bed in 1437. B. 1393.

JAMES II., king of Scotland, succeeded the preceding king, his father, at the age of seven years. He assisted Charles VII. of France against the English, and punished rigorously those lords who had revolted against him. B. 1431; killed at the siege of Roxburgh, 1460.

JAMES III. was the son and successor of the above, and ascended the throne in 1460. He put to death his brother John, and committed so many cruelties that his subjects revolted. B. about 1453; killed 1488.

JAMES IV. succeeded his father, the last-mentioned, at the age of about 15 years. He defeated the rebellious lords, and assisted Louis XII., king of France, against the English; but was slain at the battle of Flodden Field, in 1513. B. about 1473.

JAMES V., the son of the above, was only a year old at the time of his father's death. At the age of 17 he assumed the government, and assisted Francis I. of France against the emperor Charles V., for which the French king gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. On her decease, he married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. On his death, James left his crown to Mary Stuart, his daughter. B. 1512; D. 1545.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

JAMES I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, was the son of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, by Mary queen of Scots, daughter of James V. When only a year old, he was proclaimed king, on the forced resignation of his mother, and, in 1603, he succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the English throne. A plot was soon after discovered to seize on him, and place his cousin, the Lady Arabella Stuart, upon the English throne in his stead, for which Lords Cobham and Grey, and Sir Walter Raleigh, were indicted. But, in 1605, the more desperate attempt to blow up the king, the prince, and both houses of parliament, known as the Gunpowder Plot, was discovered, for which Guy Fawkes and many other persons were executed. In 1606 he established episcopacy in Scotland, and made peace with Spain. In 1612, his son, Prince Henry, by Anne of Denmark, died, and the same year his daughter was married to Frederick, the elector-palatine. One of the greatest blots of his reign was the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, fifteen years after sentence. James was a man of learning, and affected to be a profound scholar, particularly in theology, being not indifferently acquainted with polemics, of which he was so fond as to found Chelsea College for the maintenance of learned men, who were to employ themselves in managing controversies, especially with the church of Rome. Charles II., however, applied it to the better purpose of affording a home for soldiers worn out in the service of their country. He wrote, among other books, a "Commentary on the Revelations," in which he calls the pope Antichrist; "Basilicon Doron; or, Advice to his Son;" "Dæmonology; or, a Discourse on Witchcraft;" "A Counterblast against Tobacco." B. at the castle of Edinburgh, 1566; D. in England, 1625.

JAMES II., king of England, was the second son of Charles I. He was declared duke of York soon after his birth. During the rebellion he resided in France, where he imbibed the principles of popery. At the Restoration he returned to England, and secretly married Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon, by whom he had two daughters, who afterwards became queens of England; viz., Mary and Anne. In the Dutch war he signalized himself as commander of the English fleet, and showed great skill and bravery. On the death of his first wife, he married Mary Beatrix of Modena. He succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles II., in 1685; but his zeal for his religion leading him into measures subversive of the constitution, the prince of Orange, who married his daughter Mary, was invited to England by several of the English nobility; and the king, finding himself abandoned by his friends, withdrew to France. His son James, commonly called the Elder Pretender, died at Rome, in 1766. B. in London 1633; D. at St. Germains, 1701.

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JAMES I., king of Aragon, called the "Warrior," succeeded his father, Peter the Catholic, in 1213. He conquered the kingdoms of Majorca and Minorca, Valence, and other countries, from the Moors. Before he expired, he resigned the crown to his successor, and took the habit of the Cistercian monks, according to the superstition of the age. B. 1206; D. at Valence, 1276.

JAMES II., king of Aragon, succeeded his brother, Alphonsus III., in 1291. He carried on a long war against Navarre and the Moors, and united Catalonia to his crown. B. about 1260; D. at Barcelona, 1327.

JAMES OF VORAGINE, a Dominican and bishop, who became provincial of his order, and archbishop of Genoa. He compiled a Golden Legend, full of pious fables, which has been many times reprinted. B. at Genoa, about 1330; D. about 1398.

JAMES, Thomas, a learned divine, was educated first at Winchester school, and next at New College, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow, with the degree of D.D. He was appointed first keeper of Bodley's Library, and made sub-dean of Wells. He collated MSS. of the ancient fathers, with a view to publish them, but failed in his design, for want of encouragement. He wrote several learned books, the chief of which is, "A Treatise of the Corruption of the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers." B. at Newport, Isle of Wight, 1571; D. at Oxford, 1632.

JAMES, Richard, nephew of the above, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, whence he removed to Corpus Christi, of which he became fellow. He travelled in Russia, and published a narrative of his journey in 1619. He was of great service to Selden and Sir Robert Cotton, being a man of extensive learning, and profoundly acquainted with ancient MSS. He published several books in Latin. B. 1592; D. in London, 1631.

JAMES, Robert, an English physician, who received his education at St. John's College, Oxford. After practising in the country, he removed to London, and, in 1743, published his Medical Dictionary, in 3 vols. folio, in which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson,—a work of considerable merit in its day. He also published other works in connection with his profession; but he is best known by a valuable medicine, universally celebrated under the name of James's powder, which gave a fortune to his family. B. at Kinverston, Staffordshire, 1703; D. 1776.

JAMES, Thomas, a learned divine, who was educated at Eton whence he was elected to King's College,

Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to his degree of D.D. in 1786. He was, for many years, a public tutor in that college. In 1776 he became master of Rugby school, which station he filled, with great honour and satisfaction, till 1793, when he resigned. For his great services he was preferred to a prebend in Worcester cathedral, and the living of Harrington, in the same county. He published a "Compendium of Geography for the use of Rugby School," "An Explanation of the Fifth Book of Euclid by Algebra," and two Sermons. B. at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire; D. at Harrington, Worcestershire, 1804.

JAMES, George Payne Rainsford, a modern English novelist, historian, and poet. He received the rudiments of his education at a school in Greenwich; but was sent, about the age of 15, to Paris, where he remained several years. When only 17, he wrote several Eastern tales, which were afterwards published for the benefit of the Literary Fund. From that period till the year 1825, he continued to contribute anonymously to the magazines and periodicals; but, encouraged by Sir Walter Scott and Washington Irving, he wrote and published an historical novel, in the style of the former, called "Richelieu." This met with a very decided success, and the young author rapidly produced a number of other works of the same character. During the succeeding quarter of a century, he wrote with great industry; novels, fairy tales, poems, and historical works issuing in quick succession from his rapid and fertile pen. Of his novels, it will be sufficient to enumerate a few of the best: these are, "Darnley," "Henry Masterman," "Philip Augustus," "The Gipsy," "The Smuggler," and "Morley Ernstein." The most successful of his historical works are, "The Life of the Black Prince," "The History of Charlemagne," and the lives of some Foreign Statesmen, which he contributed to "Lardner's Cyclopædia." During the period of his greatest popularity, he had been appointed historiographer of England by William IV.; but soon resigned the office. Mr. James was appointed British consul at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1852. He wrote and published several novels in America, besides sending three or four to be produced in England. He was sent, as Britannic consul-general for the Adriatic ports, a year or two since, to Venice. B. in London, 1801; D. at Venice, 1860.

JAMES BAY, *jaimz*, a bay situate at the bottom of Hudson's Bay, British America. *Ext.* 280 miles long, with a width ranging between 75 and 170. It contains several islands, and receives some considerable rivers. *Lat.* between 51° and 55° N. *Lon.* between 78° 25′ and 82° 30′ W.—Also an island in the Pacific, one of the largest of the Galapagos. *Ext.* 50 miles long, by 20 broad. *Desc.* Volcanic and barren: its coasts, however, are the resort of great numbers of turtles; whilst the interior swarms with tortoises. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 12′ 6″ S. *Lon.* 90° 55′ 45″ W.

JAMES CITY, a county of Virginia, U.S., between Chickahominy and James rivers. *Pop.* 5,000.—2. A post-town in Madison county, Virginia.

JAMES RIVER, a river of Virginia, U.S., which, after a course of between 200 and 300 miles, falls into the mouth of the Chesapeake, in *lat.* 37° 2′ N.; *lon.* 76° 20′ W.

JAMESON, Mrs. Anna, *jaim'-son*, a modern English authoress, was eldest daughter of Mr. Murphy, an artist of Dublin, who afterwards became painter-in-ordinary to the Princess Charlotte. A distinguished disciple of art himself, he early imbued his talented daughter with its principles. As a young woman, Anna Murphy occupied the post of governess in two or three families of distinction; but, at the age of 27, she married Mr. Robert Jameson, a barrister, who, several years afterwards, was appointed to an official post in Canada. Mrs. Jameson joined her husband subsequently; but a separation eventually took place by mutual agreement; upon which she returned to London, and devoted herself henceforth to literature and the fine arts. She had already made her appearance as an authoress, having published the "Diary of an Ennuyée," in 1826, a work which was reprinted, with many additions, under the title "Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad." In 1829 appeared her "Loves of the Poets," a series of imaginative sketches; after that, "Female Biography," "Romance of Biography," "Beauties of the Court of Charles II.," "Female Sovereigns," and "Characteristics of Women," a work similar to the "Loves of the Poets," but of a higher and more ambitious character. In 1838 she published "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada," which contained a record of her visit to Canada; and, in 1840, she put forth a translation of "The Dramas of Princess Amelia of Saxony." In all her works of foreign travel hitherto published, social and artistic criticisms were to be found; but, about this time, she commenced writing books of an exclusively artistic character; the first of these being her "Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London," which was published in 1842. Akin to this production were her "Companion to the most Celebrated Private Galleries of Art in London;" "Lives of the Early Italian Painters;" a collection of essays, chiefly artistic, called "Memoirs and Essays;" "The Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art;" "The Legends of the Monastic Orders," and "The Legends of the Madonna;" this last appearing in 1852. All these works displayed a profound acquaintance with the principles, and a refined appreciation of the great examples of art. Indeed, her labours may be said to have been the precursor of that enlarged and discriminative fine-art criticism which has since sprung up in England. The "Handbook to the Courts of Modern Sculpture at the Crystal Palace" was written by her; but, in addition to her artistic criticisms, she was author of a few on all works, in which she sought to ascertain "whether there was any hope or possibility of organizing, into some wise and recognized system, the talent and energy, the piety and tenderness of our women for the good of the whole community." For two years before her death she had been assiduously engaged upon "The Life of Our Lord," and it was while prosecuting her researches for this purpose at the British Museum, that she caught a cold, which caused her death. B. in Dublin, 1797; D. in London, 1860.

JAMESONE, George, *jame'-sone*, a Scotch painter, termed by Walpole the Vandyck of Scotland. He studied under Rubens, with Vandyck, at Antwerp, and, on his return to his native country, painted the portraits of many of the most distinguished Scotch noblemen then living, as well as one of the English king, Charles I. B. at Aberdeen, 1586; D. 1644.

JAMESTOWN, a post-town of Prince Edward county, Virginia, U.S.—2. A town in James City county, Virginia, on a peninsula on the N. side of James River, 32 miles from its mouth. It is now in ruins; but here, in 1608, the first English settlement in the United States was made.—The name, also, of several townships.

JAMIESON, John, D.D., *jai'-me-son*, a Scotch antiquarian and lexicographer. He was sent by his father, at the early age of nine years, to the university of Glasgow, and, subsequently, attended lectures at the university of Edinburgh. In 1779 he obtained a license to preach from the presbytery of Glasgow, after which he acted as pastor to a number of communions in many Scotch districts, although without any appointment. After having written several poetical sermons, theological works, and many antiquarian researches, he produced, in 1808, his "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," and, in 1818, "An Abridgement of the Scottish Dictionary;" which last are valuable on account of the very large collection of old words, idioms, and customs, peculiar to his native country, contained therein. He had, for several years before his death, been in receipt of a pension, first from the Royal Society of Literature, and, afterwards, from the civil list. B. at Glasgow, 1759; D. at Edinburgh, 1838.

JAMU, or JUMOO, *ja-moo'*, a town in the Punjab, 88 miles from Lahore, with extensive ruins in its vicinity. *Pop.* 8,000.

JAMYN, Amadis, *zha'-meen*, a French poet, and secretary to Charles IX. Besides his poetical works, he wrote academical discourses in prose, and completed the translation of Homer's Iliad into French verse, which was left imperfect by Salel. B. about 1530; D. about 1585.

JANET-L'ANGE, *zha'-net-lanzh*, commonly so called,

his real name being Ange Louis Janet, a modern French painter and designer on wood. After having studied for several years in the *ateliers* of Ingres and Collin, he afterwards became a pupil of Horace Vernet, whom he assisted in making the designs for the history of Napoleon. Between the years 1836-46, he painted several pictures which were hung in the Paris exhibitions; but about the latter year he was engaged by the proprietors of the French "Illustration" to undertake the artistic direction of that journal. During the ten subsequent years he made a very large number of designs for illustrated newspapers, and for French periodicals, and even for English publishers; but, afterwards, returned to his oil-painting; since which he has painted several historical pieces, which have obtained considerable success in his own country. B. at Paris, 1818.

JANICON, Francis Michael, *zha'-ne-kawng*, a French political writer, who settled in Holland. He was the author of "The present State of the Republic of the United Provinces and their Dependencies." B. at Paris, 1674; D. at the Hague, 1730.

JANICULUM, MOUNT. (*See* IANICULUM.)

JANIN, Jules-Gabriel, *zha'-nă*, a modern French critic and author. He evinced in his earliest years a great aptitude for study, and acquitted himself so well at the college of St. Etienne, in the department of the Loire, that his father decided to send him to Paris, to finish, at the college Louis-le-Grand, an education thus auspiciously commenced. Shortly after leaving this college, he began to write squibs and political satires for the "Figaro," and continued to do so until that publication was suppressed by the government, in 1825. His vivacious and fearless pen was next employed in the columns of the "Messager des Chambres," and so trenchant were his attacks upon the despotic Polignac ministry of Charles X., that, in 1829, the journal to which he contributed was subjected to a heavy fine. In this year appeared his first novel, "The Dead Donkey and the Guillotined Woman," which was nothing else than a satire upon the style of Victor Hugo, as head of the "Romantic" school. So highly did his own party already esteem him, that, although only 25 years of age, he was styled by them "the Prince of Critics." During the three or four following years he published two novels,—"The Confession" and "Barnave," as well as a couple of volumes of short tales. In 1833 he commenced what has since proved to be the greatest of all his literary undertakings,—the dramatic notices and literary reviews for the "Journal des Débats." Every Monday morning, for upwards of a quarter of a century, appeared a witty, sparkling, and pointed criticism on dramatic literature and the stage. These *feuilletons*, or foot-articles (they being always inserted at the bottom of the newspaper columns), soon made a European reputation for their author, who, throwing aside the dogmatic severity of his predecessors, quickly became a public favourite, by the grace, the polish, and the intuitive justice which characterized his articles. The monarch of critics met with one reverse, however: in 1841, on the occasion of his marriage with a young and beautiful heiress, he, instead of his usual literary *feuilleton*, supplied to the "Journal des Débats" a most complete and minute narrative of his happiness. This imprudence brought upon his head a slashing article in the "National," and for a long time Janin was never mentioned in the French newspapers but as the "married critic." Janin has also written many introductions, biographies, and critical essays for the republication of classic French authors. To the "Revue de Paris" he contributed two remarkable sketches, one of Mirabeau, the other of Lord Byron. He has also written, compiled, and edited more than a score of illustrated tours in France, novels, essays, and works of general literature. He also wrote a series of letters on the Great Exhibition of 1851. A collection of his dramatic *feuilletons* has been published, under the pretentious title of "Dramatic and Literary History." B. at St. Etienne, La Loire, 1804.

JANISSARIES, *jin'-i-zar-es*, derived from two Turkish words, *téni* and *tchiri*, 'new soldiers,' a Turkish militia, created either by Amurath I., in 1362, or Bajazet I., in 1389, for the purpose of defending the throne, and acting on the frontiers of the kingdom. They were principally composed of infantry, and were recruited from young Christian captives who had been educated in the religion of Islam. At the outset they numbered about 6,000, but subsequently increased to a very considerable extent, the finest men only being chosen to swell their ranks. They became the best soldiers of the Turkish empire, and rendered good service to it in many engagements; but, growing at length too powerful and insubordinate, and resolutely refusing all attempts at reform, the sultans were anxious to disband the force. In 1826 they headed an insurrection at Constantinople, upon which the sultan Mahmoud II. decreed their extermination. A considerable number were slain on the Place of Atmeidan, at Constantinople, and those who fled were annihilated in the provinces.

JAN MAYEN, *yan mi'-en*, an island in the Arctic Ocean, 150 miles from the E. coast of Greenland. Upon it is a volcanic mountain, frequently in eruption. It was discovered in 1611, by Jan Mayen, the Dutch navigator.

JANNA, JANNINA, or YANINA, *ya-ne'-na*, a considerable town of Thessaly, situate on a lake, which communicates with the river Peneus, 40 miles W. of Larissa. It is the capital of a pashalic of the same name, with irregular and ill-paved streets, and many of the houses no more than mud huts. The dwellings of the middle ranks, however, have been built with an eye to more comfort, being constructed of wood, and mostly with a small open gallery under the roof. The habitations of the higher classes participate of an Oriental character. It has about 16 mosques and a large number of bazars, where jewellery and articles of dress are displayed in great abundance. It carries on a considerable trade, and exports for the Italian ports wool, corn, oil, and tobacco. Inwardly, through Roumelia and Albania, it sends embroidered velvets, stuffs, and cloths, with the stocks of guns and pistols mounted in chased silver. *Pop.* Variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000.—This place, in the time of Ali Pasha, enjoyed a high degree of prosperity; but since his death, in 1822, it has greatly fallen into decay. Byron visited this man, "with a tiger's tooth," and thus, in his "Childe Harold," alludes to the vicinity of Jannina:—

"No city's towers pollute the lovely view;
Unseen is Yanina, though not remote,
Veil'd by the screen of hills: here men are few,
Scanty the hamlet, rare the lonely cot;
But peering down each precipice, the goat
Browseth; and, pensive o'er his scatter'd flock,
The little shepherd, in his white capote,
Doth lean his boyish form along the rock,
Or in his cave awaits the tempest's short-lived shock."

—The LAKE is of no great depth, but is surrounded by mountains attaining an elevation of 3,000 feet, rising abruptly from the water's edge, and exhibiting a grand appearance.—The PASHALIC is the ancient Thessalia, and is bounded on the S. by Livadia, on the W. by Albania, and on the E. by the Archipelago.

JANOSI, *ya-no'-se*, the name of several places in Hungary, none of them with a population above 2,000.

JANOVITZ, *ya'-no-vitz*, the name of several places in Germany, none of them with a population above 2,000.

JANSEN, or JANSENIUS, Cornelius, *jan'-sen*, a celebrated Roman Catholic prelate, was educated at Utrecht, whence he removed to Louvain, where he was chosen principal of the college of St. Pulcheria. Being deputed by his university to go on a mission to the king of Spain, that monarch employed him to write a book against France, for which he was rewarded, in 1635, with the bishopric of Ypres, in Flanders. He wrote several books; but that by which he is best known is his "Augustinus," which was published after his death, and occasioned a fierce contest among the divines of the Romish church, which even the papal bulls could not suppress. In 1641 the inquisitors prohibited the perusal of the book; Urban VIII. censured it as heretical; and Innocent X., in 1653, condemned the following propositions extracted from it:—That there are divine precepts which even good men cannot obey without the assistance of God: That no man can resist the influence of divine grace on his mind: That to render human actions meritorious, it is not necessary for them to be free from necessity but constraint: That

Ca[th]e doctrine of free-will is a gross error: That Jesus Christ died not for all men, but only for the elect. These doctrines the pope declared heretical, and a violent persecution was excited against all who maintained them. Jansenism, notwithstanding, found numerous disciples in France and the Low Countries. B. near Leerdam, Holland, 1585; D. at Ypres, 1638.

JANSONIUS, Nicholas. (*See* JENSON.)

JANSSENS, Abraham, *yans'-sens*, a Dutch painter. His colouring was so superior, that a picture of his, representing the descent from the cross, in the church of Ghent, has been taken for the work of Rubens, and is scarcely inferior to the works of that painter. B. at Antwerp, 1569; D. 1631.

JANSSENS, Victor Honorius, an historical painter. He was patronized by the duke of Holstein, who sent him to Rome for improvement. On his return to his own country, he adorned the churches and convents with his works. B. at Brussels, 1664; D. 1739.

JANSSENS, Cornelius, a Dutch painter, who resided in England many years, and, in several respects, was equal to Vandyck. He painted portraits of James I. and his family, and most of the English nobility. D. 1665.

JANTRA, *jan'-tra*, a river of European Turkey, rising in the N. slope of the Balkans, and, after a course of 80 miles, falling into the Danube, 25 miles from Rustchuck.

JANUARIA, or SOBRAL, *yan-oo-air'-e-a*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Ceara, 120 miles from Fortaleza. It has a trade in cotton and raw and dressed hides. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The DISTRICT in which the town is situate is of considerable extent and fertile. The sugar-cane is extensively cultivated, and large quantities of rum are made. *Pop.* 15,000.

JANUARIA, a town of Brazil, 150 miles from Minas Novas. Its houses mostly consist of brick, in a framework of wood. Its trade is chiefly carried on in cotton, timber, and horses. *Pop.* 6,000.

JANUARIUS, St., *jăn-u-air'-e-us*, bishop of Benevento, who was beheaded at Puzzuoli, in the persecution under Diocletian, about the end of the third century. His body was removed to Naples, where a beautiful chapel was erected to his memory in the cathedral. What renders his name remarkable is a pretended miracle exhibited yearly by the priests, who have what they term his blood in a phial. On bringing out what is called the head of the saint, the blood, hitherto in a congealed state, liquefies. This mummery is always practised when Vesuvius shows signs of a convulsion, and the people devoutly believe that the influence of the saint will prevent an earthquake.

JANUS, *jai'-nus*, the most ancient king of Italy. He was a native of Thessaly, and son of Apollo. Establishing himself in Italy, he built a small town on the Tiber, and called it Janiculum. He so greatly improved the barbarous races over whom he reigned, and had such a peaceable kingdom, that he was regarded as the god of peace. During his reign, Saturn, driven from heaven by his son Jupiter, went to Italy, where Janus received him with great hospitality, and made him his colleague upon the throne. Janus is represented with two faces, because he was acquainted with the past and with the future; or, according to others, because he represented the sun, which opens the day at its rising, and closes it at its setting. He is shown in some statues with four heads. He was chiefly worshipped among the Romans, who erected many temples in his honour. Janus was represented in his statues chiefly as a young man. His temple, which was always open in time of war, was only closed three times in 700 years, the Romans, during that period, being continually fighting in some portion of the globe. There was a street in Rome called after his name, and situate near his temple, which was frequented by the usurers.

JAPAN, THE EMPIRE OF, *ja-păn'*, an extensive empire, consisting of several large islands, situate at the E. extremity of Asia, in the N. Pacific Ocean. The principal of these islands are Niphon, Sikok, and Kiu-siu, the two latter lying to the S., and so small that they can scarcely be considered as more than appendages to Niphon. The large island of Jesso, or Yesso, immediately N. of Niphon, has been colonized and governed by Japan, though it is scarcely reckoned an integral part of the empire. Besides these, there are an immense number of smaller islands, the chief of which are Sado, Tsoussima, Amadsi, Yki, Yaksima, Oosima, Tanegasima, with the groups of Okisima, Gohissima, and Kosikisima, which form Japan proper. It is bounded on the N. by the Sea of Okhotsk, on the E. and S. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the N.W. by the Strait of Corea, the Sea of Japan, and the Gulf of Tartary. *Area.* The three original islands have been estimated at about 90,000 square miles, and the whole, inclusive of the Loo-Choo islands, the Boninsmia group, Krafto or Saghalia, and the Kuriles, at nearly 260,000. *Desc.* The general aspect of these islands is rugged and irregular, presenting almost every variety of mountain, rock, and hill, interspersed, in some parts, with plains of considerable extent. Some of the mountains are of a great height, and are covered with perpetual snow. This is particularly the case with Niphon, which is traversed throughout its whole length, by a regular mountain-chain, whose loftiest summit, called Fusi, attains an elevation of 12,000 feet. Volcanoes and earthquakes are felt in every part of the empire, often to a desolating extent. The latter frequently swallow up whole cities, and bury thousands of inhabitants in their ruins. In Jesso, some terrific volcanic eruptions have occurred. In 1783 one of these annihilated 24 villages; and another, in the island of Kiu-siu, in 1792, destroyed 53,000 people. *Zoology.* The animals in the empire are few; the sheep, the goat, the ass, the mule, the camel, and the elephant, are all unknown. Oxen and cows are employed merely for labour, milk and butter not being used as articles of food. Of pigs there are only a few. There is a species of large buffalo, resembling a camel, which is used for draught in the cities; horses—which are small, but excellent, being employed only for occasions of state, are, on the whole, far from numerous. The caprice or superstition of a single emperor introduced the breeding of dogs with a care scarcely known in any other country: they are esteemed as sacred. Cats are numerous, yet the islands are overrun with rats and mice. There are some boars, hares, and deer, a species of which last has been tamed. Foxes still keep their ground against the skilful and persevering war[illegible] are of the natives, who view them with abhorrence, and regard them as animated by demons. The birds are numerous, and include falcons, pheasants, ducks, geese, storks, ravens, pigeons, larks, teal, pelicans, cranes, and herons. The falcon is held in high estimation. Scorpions, centipedes, and the insect tribes are abundant. Tortoises, lizards, and snakes are also found. The seas are well supplied with fish, large quantities of which are taken, as their flesh forms the principal portion of the food of the inhabitants. *Climate.* Extreme, both as regards heat and cold. *Pro.* Various; but, on the whole, rich in vegetables. Among the most remarkable plants is the *Rhus Vernix*, or varnish-tree, affording a milky juice, with which the natives varnish, or, as we call it, japan, all their household furniture, dishes, and plates. The mulberry-tree is remarkable both for its abundance and utility. The tea shrub is still more common, and its leaves of the same universal use as in China, although its produce is inferior to the plant of that country. Fruits are abundant; consisting of a species of winter pear, of very large size, but not fit to be eaten raw; nuts, chestnuts, walnuts, figs, oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, plums, and a peculiar species of citron. The floral kingdom is varied, rich, and beautiful, much time being devoted to its cultivation. The general crops are rice, barley, wheat, turnips, horseradish, carrots, melons, gourds, and cucumbers. Nothing can exceed the agricultural industry of the Japanese people. Though a great part of the soil is irregular, even the sides of the hills are formed by stone walls into terraces rising one above another, indicating the great attention which is given to rural industry. The chief natural riches of Japan are those which belong to the mineral kingdom. Several provinces produce gold in considerable quantity. Silver is also found; but copper is the metal of all others for which Japan is the most distinguished. Iron appears in three provinces only; sulphur is abundant; pearls of a fine quality are met with along the shores; also ambergris. The other mineral substances are naphtha of a reddish colour, agates, cornelians, and jaspers. The various submarine plants, shrubs, corals, mushrooms, seafans, corallines, and fuci, with all kinds

of shells, are found along the coast in equal plenty and beauty. *Inhabitants.* The Japanese are described as well-made, active, free and easy in their motions, with stout limbs; though their strength is not to be compared to that of the northern inhabitants of Europe. They are of a yellowish colour, sometimes bordering on brown, and sometimes on white. Ladies of distinction seldom go out in the open air without being covered, and are perfectly white. The dress consists of loose robes of silk or cotton, resembling our night-gowns, which are worn by both sexes and all ranks. They have a dress of ceremony, which is put on above this on solemn occasions. The females paint their cheeks and colour their lips purple. They wear their hair very long, adorned with costly ornaments; and, when married, pluck out the hair of their eyebrows and blacken their teeth. The men wear no hats, except in rainy weather; and all are the slaves of custom and etiquette. The principal article of armour is the sabre, in the use of which they are extremely skilful. *Arts and Manf.* Being intelligent, and of a peculiarly active character of mind, the Japanese acquire knowledge with great facility. They possess a certain art of printing, borrowed from the Chinese, practise engraving, and among their books can show extensive works on botany and zoology, in which all the indigenous plants and animals are described, and exhibited in well-executed coloured plates. Japan and the neighbouring countries are delineated in maps, which possess topographical accuracy, though without the divisions of latitude and longitude. The principal manufactures are those of silk and cotton, in which they equal any other Asiatic nation. To this may be added that species of lacquered ware, formed of a mixture of gold and copper, of which they possess almost the exclusive secret, and which we call japanned ware. In the manufacture of porcelain they are said to be superior to the Chinese. Their architecture is slight, owing, perhaps, to the frequency of earthquakes. They work well in iron and copper, and have the art of making glass, though not of blowing it. Shipbuilding and navigation they are wholly unacquainted with, having no vessels except fishing-boats, which scarcely venture out of sight of land. *Imp.* These consist of sugar, coffee, spices of all kinds, glass and iron-ware, lead, tin, and various kinds of Indian piece-goods. Of the returns, nine-tenths are made in copper; to which are added camphor, lacquered ware, painted paper, and some other trifles. *Gov.* A pure despotism. Originally, the supreme power was vested in a spiritual ruler named Dairi, till the secular power was seized by a distinguished commander under the name of Kubo Sama, who left to the Dairi only a shadow of dominion. In compliance with popular prejudices, the Dairi was still allowed the same outward splendour as before. He resides in the imperial city of Miaco, and has the revenue of it and the surrounding district allotted to him for the support of his establishment, which consists of all the descendants of the imperial blood, amounting to several thousands. The Kubo Sama, or secular emperor, resides in pomp at Jeddo, or Yeddo, in a large castle or fortified palace, situate in the heart of the city. Thus there are two emperors of Japan,– one the spiritual, the other the secular. The spiritual emperor has nothing to do with governing the country, and is partly looked up to as a heavenly being; one condition of which is, that everything he wears or uses is destroyed each night, and new clothes supplied the next morning. This is to prevent any one using the sanctified garments. The reigning emperor lives at Nangaski, and is elected by the princes. It is a merely nominal election, for the son regularly succeeds the father, and has done so since his ancestor usurped the throne. It is said that the descent of the spiritual emperor can be traced, names and dates, with many of the branches of his family, for 2,500 years. The country is held by princes, who owe feudal duty to the reigning emperor, who obliges them to reside for six months in the year at Jeddo, with their families; during the other six months he allows them to visit their estates, but keeps their families hostages in Jeddo. This restrains them; and the practice is intended to prevent the princes from obtaining too much influence over the people. *Rel.* The established or state religion is that of Buddha; but another and older exists, called Sinto, or Sin-Siu,





signifying 'faith in gods,' or 'way to gods.' It resembles, in some degree, the Greek and Roman mythology, although its followers have the general idea of a supreme being. *Pop.* Variously estimated from 15,000,000 to 50,000,000. *Lat.* between 24° 10′ and 50° N. *Lon.* between 128° and 151° E.; having, therefore, about 26° of latitude and 23° of longitude—Japan was discovered in 1542, by the navigator Mendez Pinto, who was driven by a storm upon its coasts; and Marco Polo is the first European traveller who, under the name of Cipango, speaks of the country. The Portuguese then attempted to open an intercourse with the inhabitants; but, after effecting a settlement at Nangasaki, they were expelled the country. They were succeeded by the Dutch, who obtained a factory on the island of Firando, and at first carried on a lucrative trade; but they were gradually laid under such restrictions, that their profits were much diminished, and they were forced to submit to the most degrading search from the public functionaries appointed to prevent any illicit intercourse with the inhabitants. The Russians, by forming establishments on the eastern coast of Asia, became neighbours to Japan, and the merchants of Okhotsk made several attempts to open an intercourse, but were generally unsuccessful. In the time of Elizabeth, an Englishman, being wrecked on the coast of Japan, was taken into favour with the emperor, when commercial relations were opened with England; but, in the reign of James I., all the ports were closed against Europeans, and the flag of the English was withdrawn. From that time till 1858, Japan was a *terra incognita* to the British; but, in that year, a commercial treaty between the two countries was signed at Jeddo, on the 26th of August. The principal stipulations in this document are—1. That there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between her British majesty and the Tycoon of Japan. 2. That her majesty may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Jeddo, and the Tycoon a diplomatic agent to reside in London, both of them respectively to have the right of travelling freely to any part of the empire of Japan, and to any part of Great Britain; also either power may appoint consuls or consular agents at any or all the ports of the other. 3. The ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, in Japan, are to be opened to British subjects on the 1st of July, 1859. Nee-e-gata, or, if Nee-e-gata be unsuitable, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipon, is to be opened on the 1st of January, 1860; Hiogo on the 1st of January, 1863; and British subjects may permanently reside in all the foregoing ports, may lease ground, purchase or erect dwellings and warehouses, but may not erect fortifications. Within a certain distance of the specified ports, they shall be free to go where they please, or, speaking generally, to an extent of 20 to 30 miles around either of them. 4. From the 1st of January, 1862, they will be allowed to reside at Jeddo, and from the 1st of January, 1863, at Osaca, for the purposes of trade. 5. British subjects will be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and, for this purpose, will have the right to erect suitable places of worship. 6. Munitions of war are to be the only exceptions to articles of import and export, which last, on the payment of an *ad-valorem* duty at the place of import, are to be subject to no further tax, excise, or transit duty. Such articles may be re-exported without the payment of any additional duty. 7. The Japanese are to prevent fraud or smuggling, and to receive the benefit of all penalties or confiscations. 8. All official communications on the part of the British to the Japanese authorities shall be written in English, though, for five years from the signature of the treaty, to facilitate the transaction of business, they are to be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version. The treaty may be revised on the application of either of the contracting parties, on giving one year's notice, after the 1st of July, 1872. 9. All the privileges, immunities, and advantages granted, or to be granted hereafter, by Japan to any other nation, are to be freely and equally participated by the British government and its subjects. 10. The treaty to be ratified within a year from the day of its signature. This treaty is written in Japanese and Dutch, and the Dutch version is considered the original. In 1860, an embassy was despatched from the Japanese court to visit the other nations of the world. Whilst we write

they are gaining their first notion of Western civilization by a residence in the United States.

JAPAN, SEA OF, that part of the N. Pacific inclosed on the E. and S. by the Japan islands, and on the W. by the countries of Corea and Manchooria. It communicates with the Pacific on the E., by the strait of La Perouse, or Matsamai, or Sangar, and S. by that of Corea. *Breadth* at its widest part, about 530 miles.

JAPARA, *ja-pa'-ra*, a place of great antiquity on the N. coast of the island of Java. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and has a mosque, a governor's house, a school, and a fort. *Pop.* Unascertained.—About three miles inland are the ruins of the Javanese town of Japara.—The PROVINCE is bounded on the S. by Samarang, and on the other three sides by the Java Sea. It forms a peninsula about 40 miles long and 25 broad. *Desc.* Hilly in the interior, but marshy and unhealthy towards the coast. *Pro.* Rice, coffee, and Turkish wheat. *Minerals.* Salt. *Pop.* 400,000.

JAPHET, *ja'-fet*, son of Noah, whose posterity peopled part of Asia and Europe. B. 2448 B.C.

JAPIX, or JAPICKS, Gysbert, *jap'-pix*, a Frisian poet, of whose touching and simple lyrics Dr. J. H. Halbertsma, the first of living Frisian writers, says, "For any one who has a feeling for true poetry, it is worth the trouble to learn Frisian, to enjoy the beauties of Gysbert Japix." He was the son of a poor carpenter of Bolsword, in Friesland, his family name being Holckama, which the poet changed into Japix, that word signifying 'son of Jacob,' which was his father's Christian name. Little is known of the poet's life, except that he was a schoolmaster and parish-clerk in Bolsword. His chief poems in manuscript are to be found in the Bodleian library. Boswell, on obtaining for Dr. John on a copy of Japix's poems, observed in a letter, "it is the only thing they have: it is amazing that they have no translation of the Bible, no treatises of devotion, nor even any of the ballads and story-books which are so agreeable to country people." The literature of Friesland does not, even at the present time, include a translation of the Holy Scriptures. the "Merchant of Venice" and "Julius Cæsar" have, however, been reproduced in the Frisian tongue. In 1829, Sir John Bowring translated and published some poems of Japix in the "Foreign Quarterly Review." A bust of the poet was set up by public subscription in St. Martin's church, at Bolsword, in 1823. B. at Bolsword, Friesland, 1603; D. at the same place, of the plague, 1666.

JAPURA, or CAQUETA, *ja-poo'-ra*, a large river of S. America, an affluent of the Amazon. It rises in the Andes of Ecuador, about 50 miles N.E. of Pasto, and, after a course of 1,000 miles, falls into the Amazon, in *lat.* 3° S., *lon.* 65° W. It has many affluents, both on the N. and S.; but its navigation is interrupted by a great cataract, which occurs in *lat.* 1° 10′ S.; *lon.* 72° 20′ W.

JAQUELOT, Isaac, *zhak'-lo*, a Protestant theologian, who left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and resided first at Heidelberg and afterwards at Berlin, where he became preacher to the king, and pastor to the French Protestant congregation. He wrote extensively on theological subjects. The chief of his works are—"Dissertation on the Existence of God," "Treatise on the Veracity of the Inspired Books of the Old and New Testament." He had also many discussions with Bayle and Jurieu. B. at Vassy, 1647; D. at Berlin, 1708.

JARCHAS, *jar'-kas*, the most learned of the Indian Brahmins, and a great astronomer, according to Jerome. He is said to have given Apollonius Tyaneus seven magical rings called by the names of the planets.

JARCHI, Solomon Ben Isaac, *jar'-ki*, a celebrated rabbi, who spent thirty years in travelling through Europe and the eastern countries. He wrote "Commentaries on the Bible," which are highly esteemed by the Jews. B. at Troyes, France, 1040; D. 1105.

JARDANE, *jar-dal'-ne*, the slave of Omphale, was loved by Hercules, and bore him a son named Alceus, who became king of Lydia, and whose descendants formed the Lydian dynasty of the Heraclidæ.

JARDYN, Karel du, *yar'-dine*, a Dutch landscape-painter, who studied and worked in Italy, where he acquired a great reputation; and so greatly was he esteemed, that, though a Protestant, his remains were interred in consecrated ground. B. at Amsterdam, 1640; D. at Venice, 1678.

JARENSK, *ya-rensk'*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle of the same name, 560 miles from Vologda, *Manf.* Iron wares, and it has a trade in fur. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The CIRCLE is covered with lakes and marshes, and is by no means favourable to agricultural pursuits: it is, however, tolerably rich in iron. *Area*, 500 geographical square miles.

JARGEAU, *zhar'-zho*, a town of France, in the department Loiret, 10 miles from Orleans. In its neighbourhood good red wine is manufactured. *Pop.* 1,500. —In 1428 this place was taken, after a siege, by the earl of Salisbury.

JARLSBERG and LAURVIG, *yarls'-berg*, a district of Norway, in the province of Christiania, bounded on the N. and W. by the districts of Buskerud and Bradsberg, on the E. by the Gulf of Christiania, and on the S. by the Skager Rack. *Area*, 670 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Hilly and mountainous. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the principal occupations of the inhabitants, although there is some iron-mining carried on. *Pop.* 63,000.

JARNAC, Guy de Chabot, lord of, *zhar'-nak*, a French gentleman of the chamber to Francis I. and Henry II., who fought a duel with a courtier named La Châtéigneraie, in 1547. His adversary defeated him; but, as he stood over him, Jarnac gave him a mortal thrust under the hough. The title *coups de Jarnac* has since been given to treacherous blows. D. about 1570.

JARNAC, a town of France, on the Charente, here crossed by a bridge, 16 miles from Angoulême. It is well built, and has a considerable trade in Cognac brandy, red wine, leather, and cattle. *Pop.* 2,400.—Here, in 1569, the Protestants under Coligny and the prince of Condé were defeated, when the latter was slain.

JAROSLAV, *yar'-os-lav*, a government in the interior of European Russia, inclosed by Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimir, Tver, and Novgorod. *Area*, 9,600 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Flat, although of an elevated surface, broken in some parts by low ridges or the high banks of its streams. *Pro.* Hemp and flax are the principal crops; but, in the S., apples and cherries are extensively grown. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods; hosiery, gloves, leather, and wooden clogs. *Pop.* about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 56° 15′ and 59° N. *Lon.* between 37° 35′ and 41° 30′ E.

JAROSLAV, a city of European Russia, the capital of the above government, on the Volga, 162 miles from Moscow. It consists almost entirely of wooden houses, but contains a large number of churches, built of stone. It has a richly-endowed seminary, is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a governor, and has several important courts and public offices. *Manf.* Linen, silk, and Russian leather; also paper, soap, tapes, brass, white lead, oil, and iron and copper wares. *Pop.* 30,000. This place was founded in 1025, by Jaroslav, the son of Vladimir the Great. Its prosperity may be ascribed to the introduction of the linen-manufacture by Peter the Great.

JAROSLAW, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the San, 62 miles from Lemberg. It is situate in a beautiful district, and has a handsome cathedral and various schools. *Manf.* Woollen and linen cloth, yarn, rosoglio, and refined wax. *Pop.* 3,500.

JARRY, Nicholas, *zhar'-re*, an eminent French caligraphist, who was appointed "Master Penman" to Louis XIV., and executed for that king, and for the chief lords of his court, many works which rank as masterpieces of the art of caligraphy. His "Garland of Julia," which he executed in 1611 for the duke of Montausier, consisting of 30 folio leaves, was sold, in 1714, for the sum of £580. He also completed the "Hours of Notre Dame," in 120 leaves, in 1617. B. at Paris, about 1620.

JARS, Gabriel, *zhars*, a French mineralogist. He visited, with Duhamel, the mines of Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, Hungary, and Carinthia, also those of England, and other countries. In 1768 he became a member of the French Academy of Sciences. His brother published his observations, under the title of "Voyages Metallurgiques," in 3 vols. B. at Lyons, 1732; D. at Clermont, Auvergne, 1769.

JASLO, *yas'-lo*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, and the capital of a circle, 138 miles from Lemberg. It has an old castle and a general trade. *Pop.* 2,000.—The CIRCLE is covered with branches of the Carpathian Mountains, and belongs to the basin of the Vistula. It is well wooded, but, in general, the soil is barren of all agricultural produce. *Area*, 960 geographical square miles. *Pop.* 261,000.

JASMIN, James, *zhas'-mă*, a Gascon poet of great popularity in France. He was the son of a tailor, and was himself early put to the trade of a hairdresser, which, despite his successful career as a poet, he has ever since continued to practise. He has written and published several collections of songs and poems, all of them written in the *patois*, or rural dialect, spoken on the banks of the Garonne. Soon after the publication of his collection of poems, "Les Papillotes,"—"the Curl-papers," he was elected member of the academies of Agen and Bordeaux. Two of the most celebrated critics in France, Charles Nodier and Saint-Beuve, have written critical comments upon Jasmin's productions, which they state to be full of feeling and joyous grace. The poet usually recites his poems in his native town, and, having a fine voice and manner, the delivery of these lyrics, varying in dialect but little from those of the old troubadours of the 11th and 12th centuries, is said to produce very great effect upon his hearers. Jasmin has received many presents; Louis Philippe and the duke and duchess of Orleans bestowed upon him handsome gratuities; Toulouse gave him a golden laurel-wreath; Pau marked its sense of his worth by sending him a service of china. When he began to write poetry, all his family, he says, laughed at him; but, afterwards, his wife, selecting the best pen and paper for his use, would observe, "Every verse you write, James, puts a fresh tile on the roof." B. at Agen, 1798.

JASON, *jā'-son*, the celebrated chief of the Argonauts, was son of Æson, king of Iolchos, in Thessaly, at whose death the throne was usurped by Pelias, on account of the tender youth of Jason, the lawful successor. In order to remove him from his presence, Pelias intrusted his education to Chiron, the centaur. After he had made the most rapid progress in every branch of science, Jason left the centaur, and, by his advice, went to consult the oracle. He was ordered to go to Iolchos, his native country, whither he immediately repaired, and boldly demanded the kingdom of which he had been unjustly deprived. The courage and popularity of Jason intimidated Pelias, who, in order to remove this claimant to the crown, reminded the young and ambitious Jason that Æetes, king of Colchis, had severely treated and inhumanly murdered their common relation Phryxus (*see* PHRYXUS). He added that the expedition would be attended with much glory, and that, if Jason would undertake it, he would resign to him the crown when he returned victorious. Jason readily accepted a proposal which held out such prospects of military fame. His intended expedition was proclaimed throughout Greece, and the youngest and bravest Greeks assembled to share his dangers and his glory. They embarked on board a vessel called the Argo, whence they took the name of Argonauts, and, after many adventures, arrived at Colchis. Æetes promised to restore the golden fleece, which had been the cause of the death of Phryxus, and of the voyage of the Argonauts, provided Jason would submit to his conditions. He was to tame bulls, and kill a monstrous dragon that watched over the golden fleece, &c. Medea, the king's daughter, fell in love with Jason, and as she was acquainted with the arts of enchantment, she promised to deliver her lover from every danger if he would swear to her eternal fidelity. He agreed to her proposal, and received from Medea certain herbs, which would keep him safe. He then undertook the labours imposed on him, and in the presence of King Æetes and his people, performed them, astonishing every one by his boldness and success. After this celebrated achievement, Jason immediately set sail for Europe, with Medea; and Æetes, wishing to revenge himself on his daughter, sent his son Absyrtus to pursue the fugitives. Medea killed her brother, and strewed his limbs in her father's path, that she might the more easily escape, while he was collecting the mangled remains of his son. After a variety of adventures, the Argonauts returned to Thessaly, upon which Medea restored Æson to the vigour of youth, and persuaded the daughter of Pelias to cut her father's body into pieces, for a like purpose. The flesh, however, was consumed to the bones, and Pelias was never restored to life. This act drew down upon Medea the resentment of the populace, and she fled to Corinth, with her husband Jason, where they lived in perfect union during ten successive years. Jason's partiality for Glauce afterwards disturbed their matrimonial happiness, and Medea was divorced; but her husband's infidelity was deeply revenged by Medea, who destroyed her children in the presence of their father. Jason lived afterwards a melancholy life. Reposing one day by the side of his ship Argo, a beam fell upon his head, and he was crushed to death. Some assert that he afterwards returned to Colchis, seized the kingdom, and reigned in great security.

JASSY, or YASSY, *yas'-sy*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, the residence of the hospodar or prince, 162 miles from Odessa. This town in 1822 had 5,000 of its houses destroyed by fire, and now shows only the remains of its ancient greatness. The principal streets are paved with logs, and the houses are irregularly built. There are not above 200 of stone, and not more than 50 have a second floor. The ecclesiastical edifices, however, are very numerous, and many of them of importance. The environs are extremely agreeable and fertile; but the town is unhealthy, owing to the total neglect of cleanliness. It has various schools; but the system of tuition is very defective. *Manf.* Unimportant. The environs produce good wine; and a great deal of canvas is made in the town, and sent to Constantinople. The other articles of trade are flax, corn, hides, wool, wax, honey, and tallow. *Pop.* about 20,000.—Jassy has been frequently taken by the Russians, but always restored at the conclusion of peace. In 1723, it was nearly entirely consumed by fire, and in 1772 dreadfully ravaged by the plague. In 1822 it was burned by the Janissaries, from which disaster it has never recovered.

JASZBERENY, *e'-ass-be-re-ne*, a town of Hungary, on the Zagyva, 38 miles from Pesth. It has a handsome Roman Catholic church, a Franciscan monastery, a Protestant church, a town-house, and a register-office. It stands in a fertile district, the produce of which forms the greater portion of its trade. *Pop.* 19,000.—It is said that, in an old fortress of this place, Attila, king of the Huns, was buried in 458.

JATIVA, or XATIVA, *cha-te'-va*, a city of Spain, standing on the slope of a hill, crowned by an old castle, 36 miles from Valencia. The houses are, in general, substantial, and the streets clean and well paved. It has a collegiate church, with many curious monuments in it, a town-house, many fountains, schools, and a palace of the counts of Moncada. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 14,000.

JAUCOURT, the chevalier Louis de, *zho'-koor*, member of the Royal Society of London, and of the academies of Berlin and Stockholm. He furnished the French Encyclopædia with articles on medicine and natural philosophy. He also compiled a "Universal Dictionary of Medicine," in 6 vols., but the MS. was lost on board a ship, which foundered on her passage to Amsterdam. B. at Paris, 1704; D. at Copenhagen, 1779.

JAUER, *you'-er*, a circle of Prussia, in Lower Silesia, bounded S. and W. by Bohemia and Lusatia. *Area*, 183 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and affording excellent pasture. It is watered by the Neisse and the Jauer. *Pop.* 31,000.

JAUER, a fortified town of Silesia, and the capital of the above circle, stands on a river of the same name, 10 miles from Liegnitz. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods; and it has a trade in flax and yarn. *Pop.* 7,000.

JAUFFRET, Gaspard, *zhofe'-frai*, archbishop of Metz, and almoner of Napoleon I. He wrote a number of theological works. His brother was the author of several fairy-tales.

JAUJA, *cha'-oo-cha*, a town of Peru, in the department of Junin, 120 miles from Luna. Near it are some silver-mines; and it carries on a considerable trade in agricultural produce and cattle. *Pop.* 15,000.

—A RIVER of the same name, rising in Lake Chinchaycocha, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining the Apurimac near *lat.* 12° S., and *lon.* 73° 35′ W.

JAULT, Augustus Francis, *zholte*, a French physician, and professor of Syriac in the Royal College of Paris. He translated into French, among other works, "Sharp's Surgery," "Ockley's History of the Saracens," and "Floyer on Asthma." B. 1707; D. 1757.

JAUREGUY, Jacques, *cha'-oo-rai-goi*, a fanatic, who, in 1582, at the instigation of Spain, attempted to assassinate William prince of Orange. He struck the prince, but the blow was not mortal: he was taken and put to death. (*See* Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic.")

JAUREGUY Y AGUILAR, a Spanish poet and painter, who resided for a long time at Rome, forming himself upon the best Italian models in both poetry and painting. On his return to his native land, he published some excellent translations of Tasso, and from the Latin. His pictures were distinguished for their beautiful colour, for their fine gradations of light and shade, and for the beautiful flesh-tints in them. B. near Toledo, 1566; D. at Madrid, 1641.

JAURU, *cha'-oo-roo*, a river of Brazil, rising in the Sierra of its name, which forms a branch of the Cordillera of Parecis. It runs through the province of Matto-Grosso, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Paraguay, in *lat.* 16° 2′ S.

JAVA, *ja'-va*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, and the chief seat of the Dutch power in the East. On the S. and W. its shores are washed by the Southern Indian Ocean; on the N.W. lies the island of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the Straits of Sunda; on the N. is Borneo; on the N.E. the Celebes; and on the E the islands of Bali and Madura, from the former of which it is separated by the Straits of Bali. *Ext.* 630 miles long, with a breadth varying between 35 and 126. *Area*, 49,730 square miles, being the largest of the Sunda group, with the exception of Sumatra and Borneo. *Bays and Harbours.* The bays are Wynecoops, Welcome, and Pepper, on the W.; and on the S. Pachitau, Penanjong, Pangol, Sambreng, Segara-Wedi, Dampar, and Gradjagan. The principal harbours are those of Batavia and Soerabaya on the N., and Ceuli Pujang on the S. *Capes.* Java Head, at the entrance of the Strait of Sunda from the Indian Ocean; Cape St. Nicholas, where the strait opens into the Sea of Java; Panko on the W., Sandang on the E, and East and South at the S.E. extremity of Java. *Desc.* The island is divided nearly in its whole length by a range of mountains running almost E. and W., and rising towards the centre to an elevation of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. In several hills of the great range of mountains, are the craters of volcanoes, which, at various periods, raged with fury, and poured forth torrents of lava. When active, they discharge vast quantities of sulphur and sulphureous vapour, and make the atmosphere intolerable. An extinct volcano near Batur, called Gueva Upas, or 'the vale of poison,' is held in the utmost horror by the natives. Every living thing that enters it drops down dead; and "in another," says Sir Charles Lyell, "the sulphurous exhalations have killed tigers, birds, and innumerable insects." The active volcanoes at present are about twelve, ranging in height between 4,000 and 12,600 feet. *Rivers.* The most considerable are the Solo, Kediri, Tjimanoek, and the Tjitazaem. There are a great many more; but they are generally so rapid, and so shallow, as to be unnavigable. On the bank or bar, before Batavia, the flood rises about six feet, and higher at spring tides. High and low water likewise occur only once in 24 hours. *Climate.* The year is divided into the dry and the rainy seasons; or into the east, which is called the good monsoon, and the west, or the bad monsoon. The heat is various. Along the sea-coast it is hot and sultry; at Batavia, from July to November, the thermometer generally stands, in the hottest part of the day, between 84° and 90°, which it rarely exceeds; and in the greatest degree of coolness in the morning, it is seldom lower than 76°. In some parts, particularly among the hills, and in many of the inland towns, it is often so cold as to make a fire desirable. *Zoology.* The domestic animals are buffaloes, and cattle of every description, including sheep, goats, and pigs. Game, however, does not abound so much as in other countries, though hares and rabbits are pretty common; and deer and antelopes are also plentiful. Horses are very numerous, and are of an active but small breed. Wild hogs and monkeys are found in all the jungles, and the forests abound with tigers. A species of black tiger, which is often found, is very ferocious. The rhinoceros is sometimes met with. Snakes of various kinds are numerous, as are lizards of all kinds, from the variable chameleon to the guana tribe. Scorpions and mosquitoes abound in the marshes. There are, besides, various other sorts of dangerous and disgusting insects. Of the great diversity among the feathered tribes we may remark the cassowary, the peacock, which forms the favourite food of the high; various kinds of thrushes, and a blackbird, found in the vicinity of the principal craters of volcanoes. White eagles have been seen here, and every kind of bird of prey is continually on the wing. The aquatic tribes are equally diversified, and the extensive fisheries along the coast are highly productive. At the mouths of the rivers, numbers of alligators, or caymans, are continually lurking for their prey; whilst, in the several bays, numerous sharks swim about the ships; and many animals, unknown in natural history, abound in the seas. *Pro.* The soil being of extraordinary richness, vegetation is both rapid and luxuriant. In the forests are found trees sufficiently lofty to be converted into the masts of large ships, whilst great quantities of teak supply the place of oak for building vessels, adapted to all purposes. Palms and cocoa-trees abound in great variety, and are distinguished by their luxuriant growth, sometimes reaching to the height of 150 feet Fruits of all kinds are also abundant, many of them of exquisite delicacy and flavour. The various kinds of plants, and the great quantity of herbs, indicate the exuberance of the soil; whilst flowers exhale their perfumes at all seasons of the year. Garden plants, such as endives, cauliflowers, beans, cabbages, pompions, melons, pataca or water-melons, yams, and potatoes, are produced in great variety. Maize, or Indian corn, is a favourite article of food with the natives, who eat it roasted; but wheat and barley are not grown in abundance. The staple produce of the island is rice. Great quantities of sugar are also made. Pepper is produced in perfection; also indigo of a very superior quality. Cotton is cultivated in almost every part of the island, and the coffee plantations are also extremely luxuriant. The soil is likewise favourable to the growth of tobacco, indigo, cochineal, cinnamon, nutmegs, pimento, and tea. *Manf.* Cotton, leather, and saddlery; also iron, brass, and tin wares. *Exp.* The principal articles are rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, indigo, teak timber, and planks, spices, which are brought from the Moluccas, tin from Banca, cotton, yarn, salt, and edible birds-nests. The amount is upwards of 5,000,000 tons annually. *Imp.* European articles of every description, chintzes and muslins, silks, hats, which are a favourite dress with the Chinese and native chieftains, boots and shoes, cabinet ware, fire-arms, gunpowder, shot, haberdashery, hosiery, and mathematical and musical instruments. The amount is between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons annually. *Rel.* The professed religion of both the Malays and Javanese is Mahometanism, but mixed with many superstitions. *Inhabitants.* Chiefly composed of Javanese; the Malays also form a large class, and on the coasts and in the seaports there is a considerable proportion of Chinese. All, without distinction, are passionately fond of gaming and of cock-fighting. *Gov.* This consists of a governor-general, assisted by the Council of the Indies, and four members named by the king. A high court of appeal sits in Batavia, and natives are under their own tribunals. *Pop.* 8,500,000. *Lat.* between 5° 52′ and 8° 51′ S. *Lon.* between 105° 15′ and 114° 35′ E. For more than a century, the Dutch held unmolested possession of this large and fertile island. In 1811, however, an expedition was despatched from India, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and, after some severe actions with the Dutch troops, the island was conquered by the British. It was surrendered to the Dutch again, however, at the peace of Paris in 1814. The whole of the island, since 1830, has fallen under the dominion of the Dutch, and is rapidly increasing in population and prosperity. It is traversed from E. to W. by a great military road, 700 miles in extent, constructed by

General Daendels, a governor of the island before it was taken by the British.

JAVA SEA, that portion of the Eastern Sea which lies between the island of Java to the south, Sumatra to the west, the islands of Banca, Billiton, and Borneo to the north, and the island of Celebes to the east. The width of the sea between Java and Borneo is 250 miles, and it is crossed by two approved routes to China, the one by the Straits of Macassar, and the other by Pitt's Passage. *Lon.* between 107° and 115° E.

JAVIER, SAN, *chat-re-ar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 4 miles to the E. of the Mediterranean. It is well built, has a church, and various schools. *Manf.* Oil and flour. *Pop.* 2,700.

JAWANA, DJAWANA, or JOANA, *ja-wat'-na*, a town in the island of Java, 30 miles from Japara. It is a residence of a governor, and has a fort. Its trade is considerable. *Pop.* 16,000.—The RIVER Jawana is one of the largest on the N. coast of JAVA, taking its rise in an inland lake, and falling into the Java Sea. It is navigable by prahus to its source.

JAWOROW, *ya-vor'-o*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 25 miles from Lemberg. It has a parish church, extensive suburbs, and mineral springs. *Pop.* 1,900.—Here Catharine, wife of Peter the Great, and empress of Russia, was first seen by that potentate.

JAXT, *yaxt*, a river of Germany, rising 3 miles from Ellmangen, and, after a course of 10 miles, joining the Neckar 7 miles from Heilbronn.—ALSO a CIRCLE of Wurtemburg. *Area*, 1,600 square miles. *Pop.* 366,000.

JAY, Gui Michel LE, *zhai*, an advocate of the Parliament of Paris, who printed a polyglot Bible at his own expense, and thereby impoverished himself. Subsequently entering into holy orders, he was made dean of Vezelai. His polyglot Bible is elegantly printed in 10 vols., and has the Syriac and Arabic versions, which are not in that of Ximenes. D. 1675.

JAY, William, *jai*, a celebrated American abolitionist. He was designed for the profession of the law, but an affection of the eyes forced him to relinquish its study; whereupon he retired to his father's country seat at Bedford, Massachusetts. Since the year 1839 he has been one of the most active advocates of the abolition of slavery in the United States, and has written several works in aid of the same cause. These were collected and published at Boston in a complete form, with the title, "Miscellaneous Writings on Slavery," in 1851. He is one of the founders of the American Bible Society, and has served as president of the Peace Society. In 1832 he edited his father's correspondence, and wrote a biography of him, publishing the work under the title of "The Life and Correspondence of John Jay." B. 1789.

JAY, Rev. William, an eminent Independent preacher, was the son of a stonecutter, at which trade he himself worked during his early years; but, while still young, was placed in the Marlborough Academy, with a view of being educated for the ministry. At 15 years of age he commenced preaching, and, before he had reached his twentieth year, was appointed minister of Argyle Chapel, Bath, where, for 62 years, he officiated. On completing the fiftieth year of his ministerial labours, in 1841, he was presented with a service of plate, and a purse containing £650, at a public meeting in Bath. His volumes of sermons met with considerable success, and passed through several editions. He wrote also an essay on Marriage, "Lectures on Female Scripture Characters," and an Autobiography, which was published in 1854. All his works have been issued in a complete form, in 12 volumes, 8vo. B. at Tisbury, Wilts, 1769; D. 1853.

JAYADEVA, *jai-a-de'-va*, a Hindoo poet, of whose life or pursuits nothing certain is known. Only one of his poems is extant, this being the "Gita Govinda; or, Poem in Honour of Govinda," one of the names of the Hindoo god Krishna. It is an amatory and voluptuous lyric, and Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, and other commentators, assert that it is only to be interpreted in an allegorical sense. Sir William Jones published a translation of the "Gita Govinda," in the 3rd vol. of the "Asiatic Researches."

JAZYGIA, *yaz-ij'-e-a*, a district of Hungary, surrounded by the counties of Pesth and Heves. *Area*, 280 geographical square miles. It is watered by several rivers, and produces wine, grain, and tobacco. As the pastures are extensive, numerous herds of horses are reared. *Pop.* 50,000.

JEACOCKE, Caleb, *je'-kok*, a baker in High-street, St. Giles's, London, who for many years distinguished himself as president of a disputing society held at the Robin Hood, in Butcher Row, Temple Bar. He had considerable powers as a speaker, and is said to have often opposed with success the celebrated Burke, and other persons, who afterwards distinguished themselves at the bar and in the senate. Mr. Jeacocke published, in 1765, a pamphlet entitled, "A Vindication of the Moral Character of the Apostle Paul from the Charge of Insincerity and Hypocrisy brought against it by Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Middleton, and others." He became a director of the Hand-in-Hand fire-office, and was enabled to retire from his business on a small fortune. D. 1786.

JEAN D'ANGELY, ST., *zha danzh-le*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, on the Boutonne, 35 miles from Rochelle. It is irregularly built, and has an abbey, several churches, a communal college, theatre, market-hall, and an hospital. It is also a seat of a court of first resort and commerce. *Manf.* Wine, brandy; and it has a trade in timber and various kinds of seeds. *Pop.* 5,580.—JEAN is the prefix to several other continental towns with small populations.

JEAN DE LUZ, ST., *ze(r)-looz*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 11 miles from Bayonne. It is defended by two forts, and has a trade, consisting chiefly of fish. *Pop.* 2,300.

JEAN D'ILED DE PORT, ST., *je'-ai de(r) por*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the Nive, on the Spanish frontier, 23 miles from Bayonne. It has a citadel, commanding three passes which lead from France into Spain. *Pop.* 1,800. Near this place is the pass of Roncevaux, where, in 778, the army of Charlemagne was defeated, and Roland, the distinguished Paladin, mortally wounded.

JEANNIN, Peter, *zhan'-an*, a French statesman, who was educated for the law. He became president of the parliament of Paris. Henry IV. made him member of his council, and kept him at court, where no great enterprise was undertaken without consulting him. His memoirs were published in 1659. B. at Autun, 1540; D. 1622.

JEBA, or GEBA, *je'-ba*, a river of Guinea, W. Africa. Its source is unknown; but its mouth is in *lat.* 11° 40' N., and *lon* 15° 14' W.—Here it is 15 miles across.

JEBAIL, GEBAIL, or JEBEIL, *je-bail'*, a maritime town of Syria, 20 miles from Tripoli. It contains a castle and many relics of antiquity, some of them extremely ancient. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 34° 12' N. *Lon.* 35° 35' E.

JEBB, Samuel, *jeb*, an English physician. He was educated at Cambridge, and subsequently settled as physician at Stratford, in Middlesex, where he resided till a short time before his death. He edited an edition of Roger Bacon's works, and of several other learned authors. B. at Nottingham, 1690; D. 1772.

JEBB, John, son of the above. He received his academical education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was in orders, but quitted his church preferments on turning Socinian. He then studied physic, in which faculty he took his doctor's degree, and acquired considerable reputation. B. in London, 1736; D. 1786.

JEBUSITES, *jeb'-u-sites*, one of the chief tribes of the land of Canaan; they dwelt in the mountains to the west of the Dead Sea, and to the north of the Hittites. Their capital was Jebus, afterwards called Salem; and, according to some, was the site, at a later period, of the city of Jerusalem

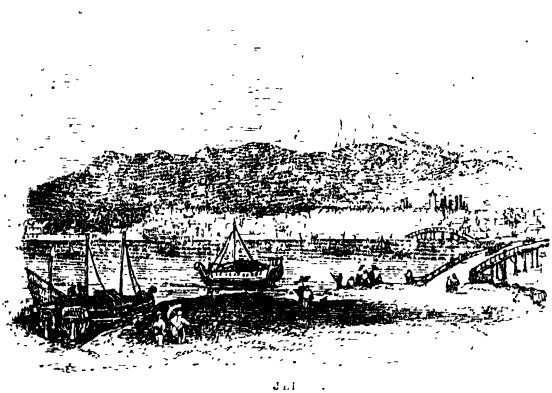
JECONIAH, *jek-o-ni'-a*, king of Judah, began his reign at the age of 18, about 597 B.C. He sat on the throne, however, only a short time, being carried prisoner to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, when the latter took Jerusalem. He remained in captivity till the year 560 B.C., and was then placed by Evil-Merodach among the princes of his court. Zedekiah, his brother, succeeded him.

JED, *jed*, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, falling into the Teviot, about 2 miles below Jedburgh.

JEDBURGH, *jed'-bru(r)*, a parish and royal burgh of

Scotland, of great antiquity, and the chief town of Roxburghshire, on the Jed, 42 miles from Edinburgh. It consists of several principal streets, which cross each other at right angles, and terminate in a square or market-place. Jedburgh was one of the most noted border towns; and after the union of the two kingdoms, it became the centre of an extensive contraband trade, which being checked by the vigilance of the English coast, the population and industry of the town began rapidly to decline. There are no remains of the castle of Jedburgh. The abbey, a large and magnificent fabric, in the form of a cross, was founded by David I.; and part of it has been fitted up for a parish church. There are, besides, several dissenting meeting-houses, Presbyterian and Free churches, an Episcopalian chapel, public libraries, various schools, a dispensary, and friendly and charitable institutions. There are also county and town-halls. *Pop.* about 5,000.

JEDO, Jeddo, or YEDDO, *jed'-do*, a city of Japan, the capital of the empire, situate at the head of a



Jedi

great bay of the same name, and at the mouth of a large river. It contains many splendid palaces of the nobles and princes; all these are eclipsed, however, by the palace of the emperor, which may, more properly, be called a great walled city. The appearance of the place is thus described by a writer connected with the mission which, in 1858, effected the treaty of commerce with Japan. "The port of Jeddo is at Kanagawa, about 17 miles down the gulf. Great objection has always been made to men-of-war coming further up; indeed, Kanagawa itself has only been open a few months. The Japanese said great obstacles existed to ships coming to Jeddo. We, however, put it to the test, and, without the least difficulty, ran right up, and are anchored within their own men-of-war, which we did not know were here, and within a mile of the forts of Jeddo. The town stretches for miles round the bay, and, without exception, is one of the finest cities in the world; streets broad and good; and the castle, which includes nearly the whole centre of the town, built on a slight eminence. There are three walls or inclosures round this quarter. Within the inner, the Tycoon emperor and heir-apparent live. The houses of the princes and nobles are palaces, and you may imagine the size when some contain 10,000 followers. They are built in regular order, forming wide streets some forty yards broad, kept in perfect order. An immense courtyard, with trees and gardens, forms the centre of each inclosure, in the midst of which is the house of the owner: the houses containing the followers, servants, stables, &c., form this large inclosure. They are built of one uniform shape. The gateways leading to the courtyard are exceedingly handsome, of massive wood-work, ornamented with lacquer and other devices. From the road that leads by the moat to the second wall, is one of the finest views I ever recollect seeing—on one side the Gulf





of Jeddo, with the high hills rising beyond, while on the other is a portion of the great city of Jeddo, with its trees and gardens, picturesque temples, and densely-crowded streets, extending as far as the eye can reach towards the interior; then there is a view of the trees and green fields in the distance, far away beyond a thickly-built suburb; but the most striking view of all is that close by, the well-kept green banks of the second defence, rising some 70 feet from the broad moat below, with grand old cedars, over a hundred years of age, growing from its sides. The fine timber, the water-lilies in the moat, the grandeur, good order, and completeness of everything, equal, and in some ways far surpass, anything I have ever seen in Europe, or any part of the world." *Pop.* Estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000. *Lat.* 35° 40′ N. *Lon.* 139° 40′ E. (*See* JAPAN.)

JEJEEBHOY, Sir Jamsetjee, Bart., *je'-jeeb-hoi*, an eminent Parsee merchant of Bombay. He was born of humble stock, and had to make his own way in the world: by the time he was 16 he was fully prepared to do so. That way was at first rough and hard; but, undiscouraged, he went right on. The early life of the wealthy and honoured baronet was strongly in contrast with the calm which enveloped his later years. He made five mercantile voyages to China: in one of these, the ship in which he sailed formed one of the fleet which, under the command of Sir Nathaniel Dance, beat off a French squadron under Admiral Linois. In another voyage, the vessel on board which were himself and his fortune, was captured by the French, and he was carried to the Cape of Good Hope, whence, with the loss of all his property, and, after enduring many privations, he found his way in a Danish vessel to Calcutta. Fortune smiled on him afterwards, however; and as his wealth increased, the tendency to share it with the needy, or to spend it for the benefit of the public, began to develop itself. In 1822 he released all the poor debtors confined by the Court of Requests from the Bombay gaol, by the simple process of paying their debts. From that time to the day of his death, the stream of his beneficence scarcely ceased to flow. He dispensed in philanthropic services the sum of £300,000; his charity not being limited by the bounds of the community to which the munificent donor belonged. Parsee and Christian, Hindoo and Mussulman,—indeed, people of all classes and creeds, alike shared in his beneficence, the largest outlay being for the poor and for the public. For his great public services, no less than for his philanthropic efforts, he was created a baronet. B. at Bombay, 1783; D. same place, 1859.

JEFFERIES, or JEFFREYS, George Lord, *jef'-freys*, an English judge, notorious for his cruelty and injustice. He was educated at Westminster school, after which he removed to the Inner Temple, where he studied the law with great application. By attaching himself to the duke of York, he obtained the appointment of Welsh judge, the honour of knighthood, and the chief-justiceship of Chester. In 1683 he was appointed chief-justice of the King's Bench, and, in 1685, lord chancellor. His cruelties on the western circuit towards the deluded followers of the duke of Monmouth were excessive; yet they gave great satisfaction to James II., who, with heartless mirth, called this "Jefferies's campaign." He supported all the arbitrary acts of the court, and rendered himself so obnoxious to the people, that, when James abdicated the throne, he attempted to leave the kingdom in the disguise of a sailor, but was recognized while drinking in a cellar in Wapping. Perceiving himself discovered, he feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot of beer in his hand; but information of his presence being communicated to the mob, they

rushed in, and carried him before the lord mayor, who sent him to the lords of council, by whom he was



JEFFERIES.

committed to the Tower, where he remained for the rest of his life. B. at Acton, Denbighshire, about 1640; D. in the Tower, 1689.

JEFFERSON, *jef'-fer-son*, a city of the United States, the capital of Missouri, nearly 1,000 miles from Washington. It has a state-house, penitentiary, and various schools. *Pop.* 1,500.

JEFFERSON, Thomas, third president of the United States, after receiving his education at the college of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, which, at the end of the 18th century, was the capital of Virginia, he studied the law under Mr. Wythe, a celebrated barrister of that day, and, at the age of 24, began to practise at the General Court in 1767. In the stirring events that preceded the American revolution, he took a foremost and distinguished part, though he was never engaged in any military operations. He was governor of Virginia between 1779-81; three years afterwards, he was appointed minister to France, and remained at that post during five years. Shortly after his return to America, in 1789, he became secretary of state under the presidency of General Washington. He had lived some time in retirement previous to the year 1796, when he was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1801 he became president, and, after being elected a second time, he retired, in 1809, to his estate near Monticello, in Virginia. Mr. Jefferson was author of a book called "Notes on Virginia." B. at Shadwell, Virginia, 1743; D. in Virginia, 1826.

JEFFERY, John, *jef'-fre*, an English divine, educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. Archbishop Tillotson appointed him archdeacon of Norwich, in 1694. He published a volume of sermons, and was the editor of "Christian Morals," a posthumous work, by Sir Thomas Brown, and the sermons of Dr. Whichcote. B. at Ipswich, 1617; D. 1720.

JEFFERYS, George, *jef'-frys*, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, who was educated at Westminster school and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He afterwards studied the law, and was called to the bar, but never practised. His Miscellanies in prose and verse contain, among other pieces, the tragedies of "Edwin" and "Meropo." B. at Waldron, Northamptonshire, 1678; D. 1755.

JEFFREY, Francis, *jef'-fre*, by courtesy Lord Jeffrey, a distinguished Scotch judge, essayist, and one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review." He was the son of Mr. George Jeffrey, a depute clerk of the Court of Session, and, at eight years of age, was sent to the High School of Edinburgh, where he was remembered by a fellow-pupil as "a little, clever, anxious boy, always near the top of his class, and who never lost a place without shedding tears." At 14 years of age, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where, in the debating societies of the college, he soon distinguished himself above his fellow-students, by his fluent speech and severe criticisms on the efforts of his opponents. While at Glasgow, he formed a habit of making notes and abstracts from books, and writing essays, which had its advantage in his after-career. This practice was continued when he returned to Edinburgh, in 1789; and his biographer, Lord Cockburn, enumerates as many as thirty-one essays on literary and metaphysical subjects as the work of some four or five months. At this period he was a pupil in the law classes of the Edinburgh university, and attended them till 1791, when he went to Queen's College, Oxford, to finish his studies. He left the English college in nine months; and very pleased to do so he appears to have been; for, "except playing and drinking," he wrote, "I see nothing that it is possible to acquire in this place." On his return to his native city, his friends perceived a great change in him: instead of speaking his thoughts in his broad native Doric, he had a way of uttering a sentence in a high mincing tone. Lord Holland said afterwards, "Jeffrey had lost his broad Scotch at Oxford; but he had only gained the narrow English." His great intellectual powers, however, and kindliness of heart, soon caused his friends to overlook what they had at first regarded as a piece of affectation. His father seems to have been, for some time, undecided whether to make a lawyer or merchant of his son. The former was eventually resolved on, and, in 1792, he was once more sent to the law classes of the Edinburgh university. In 1792 he became a member of the Speculative Society, and there formed the acquaintance of Scott, Brougham, Horner, and other young men who afterwards grew to be distinguished. In 1794 he was called to the Scottish bar; but, being unknown, and, above all, a Whig, there was small chance of his obtaining briefs. About this time he began writing for the "Monthly Review" and other magazines. His income in 1801 was about £100 per annum: he, however, entered into matrimonial bonds, and took an upper story in a house in Edinburgh, where, one evening, Sidney Smith suggested to Jeffrey and the other guests, Horner and Brougham, the idea of starting a new journal, to be called the "Edinburgh Review." The first number appeared in October, 1802, under the editorship of Sidney Smith; but, after the second number, Jeffrey was placed at its head. During the subsequent 26 years, Jeffrey continued to edit and contribute to this celebrated review. It will be unnecessary to enter here into the many political and literary controversies which arose out of the criticisms of Jeffrey and his colleagues in this organ. His contributions were unquestionably dictated by honesty; but many of them were eminently unjust,—to Wordsworth and his kindred authors most especially. Throughout Jeffrey's editorship, he was the main support of the journal; but although his contributions, like those of Macaulay, Sidney Smith, Carlyle, and others, have been published, in four volumes, they have not obtained an equal success with those authors' productions. In the interval he had won for himself a place almost at the head of the Scottish bar. Once, when making a speech for the prosecution in a libel case, the defendant, pulling out his watch, said, Jeffrey "had actually spoken the English language twice ower in three hours." This was in allusion to his rapid and fluent style of eloquence. His income had increased with his practice, and on the death of his first wife, in 1805, he was in easy circumstances. In 1806 he visited London, and, while there, fought the famous duel with Moore at Chalk Farm, which Byron, in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," has thus immortalized:—

"Can none remember that eventful day,
That ever glorious, almost fatal fray,
When Little's leadless pistol met his eye,
And Bow Street myrmidons stood laughing by?"

Though this meeting had arisen out of Jeffrey's treatment, in his review, of some of Moore's early poems, both the criticism and the duel were afterwards for-

gotten, and the poet and essayist became the best of friends. In 1813 he went to America to marry Miss Charlotte Wilks, an American lady, but the grand-niece of the celebrated English politician Wilks. (*See* WILKS.) Soon after his return, he took up his residence at Craigcrook, a delightful little estate at the foot of the Corstorphine Hills, some two miles from Edinburgh. Here, till his death, he gave hospitable reception to every visitor to the Modern Athens who was distinguished in literature, in art, and in science. In 1821 he was chosen lord rector of the university of Glasgow, and, eight years afterwards, dean of the Faculty of Advocates; upon which he resigned the editorship of the "Edinburgh Review." He was returned to parliament for the Perth, Forfar, and Dundee burghs in 1830; but, losing his seat the next year, he was, through the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam, chosen as the representative of the borough of Malton. He sat for this borough, and for his native city, till 1834, when he was made a Scotch judge, with the courtesy title of lord. He sat upon the Scottish bench until a short time before his death. The biography of Jeffrey, with his correspondence, was published by Lord Cockburn, in 1852. B. at Edinburgh, 1773; D. at Craigcrook, 1850.

JEFREMOV, *yef'-re-mof*, a town of European Russia, 75 miles from Tula. It is no more than a collection of thatched houses, although it is the capital of a circle of the same name. *Pop.* 3,000. The CIRCLE is unfertile, and contains a population of 130,000.

JEGORIEVSK, *ye-gor'-e-evsk*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle, 66 miles from Riazan. *Pop.* 500. The CIRCLE is covered with marshes and forests, and is generally unfertile. *Pop.* Unascertained.

JEHOAHAZ, the Elder, *je-o'-a-haz*, succeeded to the throne of Israel on the death of his father Jehu, B.C. 867. Like him, he fell into idolatry. He afterwards repented; but had fallen so low, that he had but "fifty horsemen and ten chariots, and ten thousand footmen; for the king of Syria had destroyed them, and had made them like the dust by thrashing." D. 850 B.C.

JEHOAHAZ, the Younger, king of Judah, was son of Josiah, and usurped the throne, to the prejudice of his elder brother Eliakim, afterwards named Jehoiakim, at the age of 23. He was afterwards taken prisoner by Pharaoh-Necho, and sent in fetters to Egypt, after having reigned only three months.

JEHOIAKIM, *je-hoi'-a-kim*, elder brother of the above, succeeded him, 608 B.C., having paid a hundred talents of silver and a talent of gold to Necho as tribute. Notwithstanding the warnings of the prophet Jeremiah, he relapsed into idolatry. Nebuchadnezzar invaded Jerusalem during his reign; but although he did not dethrone Jehoiakim, he took away the golden ornaments of the temple, and carried off to Babylon as hostages a number of persons; among whom was the future prophet Daniel. After a reign of eleven years, he is supposed to have died; and, according to the prophecy of Jeremiah, to have been buried "with the burial of an ass, drawn and cast forth beyond the gates of Jerusalem." He was succeeded by Jehoiakim or Jeconiah. (*See* JECONIAH.)

JEHORAM, or JORAM, *je-ho'-ram*, king of Judah, succeeded his father Jehoshaphat, 904 B.C., at the age of 32. He married Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, and was an idolater and tyrant. The Edomites revolted against him, and he was also attacked by the Philistines. D. of a painful and incurable disease, 896 B.C.

JEHORAM, or JORAM, king of Israel, succeeded his brother Ahaziah, 907 B.C. He defeated the Moabites; but the Assyrians, under Benhadad, besieged him so closely in Samaria, that the people were reduced to the last stage of famine. In this extremity he and his subjects were saved by a miracle, as foretold by the prophet Elisha. He subsequently fell into idolatry and cruelty, was wounded in fighting against Hazael, king of Syria, and slain by his own general, Jehu, 895 B.C.

JEHOSHAPHAT, *je-hosh'-a-fat*, king of Judah, ascended the throne at the age of 35, in succession to his father Asa, 929 B.C. During the early part of his reign his people prospered, for he was a pious prince; but having entered into an alliance with Ahab, he suffered many disasters, which were at length averted by prayer and fasting; and henceforth his reign was peaceful and happy. After a reign of 25 years he died, 904 B.C., leaving his crown to his son Jehoram.

JEHOSHAPHAT, THE VALLEY OF, a deep and narrow glen, lying along the E. side of the walls of Jerusalem, in Palestine. On the one side is Mount Moriah, and on the other the Mount of Olives. The brook Kidron runs through it; but, except during the fall of heavy rains, is dry throughout the year.

JEHOVAH, *je-ho'-va*, the name by which God was known to the Hebrews, who at the present time never venture to pronounce it, so highly is the symbol respected.

JEHU, *je'-hu*, tenth king of Israel, had been commander in the army of Jehoram, his king, whom he shot with an arrow, and put to death seventy of Ahab's children, and the priests of Baal in the temple of their idol. Afterwards relapsing into idolatry, he was punished by the delivery of his kingdom to Hazael, king of Syria. D. 856 B.C.

JEKATERINBURG. (*See* EKATERINBURG.)

JEKATERINODAR. (*See* EKATERINODAR.)

JEKATERINOGRAD. (*See* EKATERINOGRAD.)

JEKATERINOSLAV. (*See* EKATERINOSLAV.)

JEKIL-IRMAK, or YESHIL-IRMAK, *yesh'-il ir'-mak*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising in *lat.* 39° 50' N., *lon.* 37° 40' E., and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Black Sea on the E. side of the Bay of Samsoon.

JEKYL, Sir Joseph, *je'-kil*, an English lawyer and patriot, who distinguished himself in the reign of William III. by his attachment to the Whigs, and was one of the managers on the trial of Dr. Sacheverel. At the accession of George I. he was knighted, made master of the Rolls, and a privy counsellor. He successfully maintained the independence of his office against Lord-Chancellor King, in a pamphlet entitled "The Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls stated and vindicated." B. in Northamptonshire; D. 1738.

JEKYL, Thomas, D.D., brother of the above, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became vicar of Rowd, in Wiltshire, lecturer at New'ind, in Gloucestershire, and minister of St. Margaret's chapel, Westminster. He wrote and published a number of sermons, all very popular in their day, and an Exposition of the Church Catechism.

JELABUGA, *je'-la-bu-ga*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle of the same name, about 200 miles from Viatka. It has several churches, and near it are the ruins of a Shaman temple, where there was long a celebrated oracle. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, and cottons. *Pop.* 3,500.—The CIRCLE is fertile and well wooded. *Pop.* 90,000.

JELALABAD, *jel'-a-la-bad*, two towns of Afghanistan. 1. The capital of a province of the same name, 75 miles from Cabool. It is the centre of a considerable commerce, and is memorable for the successful resistance made in 1841-2 by Sir Robert Sale, with a handful of British troops, to an Afghan army. In 1842 its fortifications were destroyed by the British, when they evacuated the country. *Pop.* 2,000. The PROVINCE is 60 miles long and 30 broad, and forms a natural subdivision of the great valley of Cabool.—2. A town in the province of Seistan, 240 miles from Kandahar. It is governed by a prince, who assumes the title of king of Seistan. *Pop.* 10,000.

JELATMA, or JELATONE, *je-lat'-ma*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle of the same name, 150 miles from Tambov. It has several churches and other public buildings. *Manf.* Linen and vitriol; and it has a trade in corn, tallow, hemp, honey, and wax. *Pop.* 6,000.—The CIRCLE is not fertile, but well wooded. *Area*, 62 geographical square miles. *Pop.* 78,000.

JELITZ, *jel-itz'*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle of the same name, 100 miles from Orel. It has several churches, almshouses, and schools. *Manf.* Ironmongery, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 16,000.—The CIRCLE is well wooded and fertile. *Pro.* Corn; and numerous herds of cattle are reared. *Pop.* 170,000.

JELLACHICH VON BUZIM, Baron Joseph, *jel'-la-chik*, the Ban, or military commander-in-chief of Croatia. He was the son of an Austrian general, by whom he was sent to the military academy of Vienna, on leaving which, he entered the Austrian army as sub-lieutenant of dragoons, in 1819. Six years afterwards, he

was a lieutenant, and occupied his leisure with the composition of a small volume of poems, which was printed for private circulation. In 1830 he went to Italy, as captain in a regiment of Hulans, and remained there four years; in 1837 he obtained the commission of major of infantry, and afterwards became, first lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel, of the 1st Banat frontier regiment. In 1848 the court of Vienna secretly induced the Croatians, the Dalmatians, and the Servians to attack the Hungarians, whose constitutional form of government was distasteful both to the Austrian emperor and to the more despotically ruled Servians and Croats. These latter requested that Jellachich might be appointed their ban, and this being complied with by the Austrian emperor, an army of irregular, but well-armed troops, to the number of 40,000, was assembled. Jellachich, as ban, put himself at their head, and led them across the Drave, at Zegrad, in September, 1848. In less than a month he was met by the Hungarians and defeated; but, having arranged an armistice with his opponents, he made good his retreat to Raab, and by this movement secured the high road to Vienna for his line of operations. Shortly afterwards, he went to reinforce, with 18,000 picked troops, Prince Windischgratz, who was then besieging Vienna, which was defended by the insurgents. Subsequently he commanded the Austrian centre at the battle of Swechat, in which the Hungarians were worsted. Throughout the remainder of the campaign he fought under General Haynau's orders, but did not exhibit any extraordinary talent for war. An illustrated edition of his poems was published at Vienna in 1851, the proceeds of which were applied towards an invalid fund he had founded in that capital. B. at Peterwardein, Austrian Slavonia, 1801.

**Jellinger**, Christopher, *jel'-lin-jer*, a Presbyterian divine, who studied at Basle and Leyden. He was some time a soldier; after which he went to Geneva, whence he was invited to England, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the language, and obtained the living of Brent, in Devonshire, of which he was deprived for nonconformity, in 1662. He wrote, "Fifteen Conferences with Christ," "A New Way of Living and Dying," "The Spiritual Merchant," and other works of a like nature.

**Jelum**, *je'-lum*, a river of the Punjab. (*See* Jailum.)

**Jemmapes**, *zhem-map'*, a village and parish of Belgium, 2 miles from Mons. *Manf.* Soap; and there are several breweries and tanneries, a salt-refinery, some forges and flour-mills. Coal is extensively worked in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 5,000. Here, in 1792, the French, under Dumouriez, gained a great victory over the Austrians. After the union of Belgium with France, a department was named from this place; but, in 1815, it was formed into the present province of Hainault.

**Jena**, *yen'-a*, a well-known town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Saale, 12 miles from Weimar. The principal public building is the ducal castle. It has also a council-house, a riding-school, several churches and hospitals, and in the vicinity, is the old castle of Kirchberg, now in ruins. It is principally noted, however, for its university, which was opened in 1558, and which, towards the beginning of the present century, had for its teachers, Humboldt, Fichte, Griesbach, Schiller, and Schelling,—all men of great celebrity. *Pop.* 5,200. The neighbourhood of this town was the scene of the great battle of the 14th October, 1806, in which, by one blow, Bonaparte overthrew the Prussian monarchy.

**Jenischius**, Paul, *je-nis'-ke-us*, a learned Dutch author, who was persecuted and banished for writing a book entitled, "Theatrum Animarum." B. at Antwerp, 1558; D. at Stutgard, 1647.

**Jenkin**, Robert, *jen'-kin*, a learned English divine, educated at the king's school at Canterbury. In 1674 he was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1680. In 1711 he became master of his college, and Lady Margaret professor of divinity. Dr. Jenkin wrote some theological works, the best-known of which is entitled, the "Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion." B. at the isle of Thanet, 1656; D. 1727.

**Jenkin**, William, a nonconformist divine, was the son of a puritan minister, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1641 he was chosen minister of Christ Church, near Newgate, London, of which he was deprived for nonconformity a year afterwards. He was sent to the Tower for being concerned in Love's plot, but was released on petitioning Cromwell. In 1684 he was committed to Newgate on the Conventicle Act, and died there four months afterwards. He wrote a great many theological works, and "An Exposition on the Epistle of Jude." B. at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1612; D. in London, 1685.

**Jenkins**, Henry, *jen'-kins*, an Englishman, remarkable for longevity, having lived to the age of 169 years. He remembered the battle of Flodden Field, and gave evidence at the assizes to a circumstance within his recollection which occurred one hundred and forty years before. He retained his faculties to the last; but as he was born before parochial registers were kept, no parish would support him; so that he subsisted by begging. In the parish church of Bolton, Yorkshire, to which in reality he belonged, is a monument recording these particulars. B. in Yorkshire, 1501; D. 1670.

**Jenkins**, Sir Leoline, an English statesman, who was educated at Cowbridge school, whence he was sent to Jesus College, Oxford, where he continued till the death of King Charles I. He afterwards became tutor to some young gentlemen, with whom he travelled through France, Holland, and Germany. At the Restoration he returned to his college, of which he was chosen fellow, and in 1662 elected principal. In 1668 he was appointed judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and in 1670 he received the honour of knighthood. He had a principal share in negotiating the peace of Nimeguen, and, on his return to England, was chosen one of the representatives of the university of Oxford in parliament, where he opposed the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York from the succession to the crown. He was soon after made secretary of state and a privy counsellor. He bequeathed to charitable uses all his property. His letters and papers were printed in 1724. B. in Glamorganshire, 1623; D. 1685.

**Jenkinson**, Anthony, *jen'-kin-son*, an English traveller in the 16th century, who, between the years 1546-70, travelled in Russia, and was one of the first Englishmen who penetrated into the interior of Asia, where he lived for some time with the Uzbeck Tartars. On his return, he was sent to represent Elizabeth, queen of England, at the court of the czar of Russia. His travels are included in Purchas's collection; but the truth of many of his statements has been questioned. D. 1584.

**Jenkyns**, David, an English judge, who commenced his university education by being admitted a commoner of Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1597. After taking his bachelor's degree, he removed to Gray's Inn, and became eminent as a barrister. Charles I. appointed him a Welsh judge. In 1645 he was taken prisoner at Hereford for his activity in the royal cause, and sent to the Tower. Being brought to the bar of the House of Commons, he denied their authority, and refused to kneel; for which he was fined £1,000, and remanded to prison. In 1650 an act was passed for his trial; but Harry Martin, it is said, prevented the measure by a droll speech. Jenkyns, who expected to be hanged, declared that he would die with the Bible under one arm and Magna Charta under the other. In 1656 he obtained his liberty. B. at Hensol, Glamorganshire, 1586; D. at Cowbridge, 1667.

**Jenne**, or **Jimne**, *jen*, a town of central Africa, situate on the Niger, and on the road from Sego to Timbuctoo, from which it is distant about 280 miles. It is a place of considerable commercial importance, and in the shops may be seen printed muslins, scarlet cloth, hardware goods, and other articles of British manufacture. *Pop.* 9,000, all Mahometans, who allow no infidels to enter the town.

**Jennens**, Charles, *jen'-nens*, an English gentleman, who, being very rich and fond of display, was called by his friends "Soliman the Magnificent." He affected to be thought learned, and wrote the words of some of Handel's oratorios, particularly the "Messiah," and published part of an intended edition of Shakspeare. D. at Gopsal, Leicestershire, 1773.

JENNER, Edward, M.D., *jen'-ner*, a celebrated English physician, who ranks among the great benefactors of the human race, as the discoverer and propagator of vaccination. He was the son of a vicar in Gloucestershire, and after receiving his school education in Cirencester, was apprenticed to a surgeon at Sudbury. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he went to London, and became a student of medicine at St. George's Hospital, living for two years as pupil with the celebrated John Hunter. In 1773 he returned to Gloucestershire, and established himself as a surgeon in the village of Berkeley. In 1792, desiring to practise



JENNER.

as physician, he obtained a degree of M.D. from the university of St. Andrew's. Many years before, while he was a surgeon's apprentice at Sudbury, Jenner was one day much struck at being told by a milkmaid that she could not take the small-pox. He made inquiries, and discovered that this was a common belief in the district. When he went to London, he mentioned the circumstance to Hunter and many other distinguished medical men, but they all regarded it as a popular error. Jenner, however, never forgot the subject, and when he set up as surgeon in Berkeley, made several experiments, which proved that in some instances it was impossible to give small-pox to persons who had had cow-pox; while in others, although certain individuals had had cow-pox, they, nevertheless, took small-pox. The result of long study and careful experimentation, was that Jenner found that, while the udder of the cow was subject to several eruptions, there was but one true cow-pox, which, further, could only be taken by the milkers at a particular period of its course. About the year 1780 he conceived the idea of propagating the cow-pox, from the cow, in the first instance, and then from one person to another, and, consequently, secure to every individual so treated, immunity from small-pox. For sixteen years he followed up this grand conception, and endeavoured to enlist the sympathy and aid of the eminent practitioners of the healing art in its favour; but they only replied by ridiculing the idea as an absurdity. Jenner persevered, however, and, in 1796, had the good fortune to make an experiment which could not be gainsaid: he vaccinated a boy, eight years old, with the matter taken from a milkmaid's hand. The child recovered of the infection in a satisfactory manner, and was immediately afterwards inoculated for small-pox, without the slightest effect. Many similar experiments were subsequently made, all ending successfully; and, in 1798, Jenner put forth his first work on the discovery, "An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ (Cow-pox)." Although the author successfully demonstrated the soundness of his views, they met with great opposition from medical men at the outset. In about a year, however, some seventy leading physicians and surgeons signed a declaration stating their entire concurrence with him. An attempt was now made to rob Jenner of the merit of his discovery; but it proved signally abortive, and henceforth fame and fortune were within reach of the retired country surgeon; but Jenner refused every offer; and as a desire to benefit his fellow-creatures, and not an ambition of worldly honours, had been his endeavour, he would not quit his native village, where he practised as physician. "Shall I," he wrote to a friend, "who, even in the morning of my life, sought the lowly and sequestered path of life—the valley, and not the mountain—shall I, now my evening is fast approaching, hold myself up as an object for fortune and for fame? My fortune, with what flows from my profession, is amply sufficient to gratify my wishes." The grand discovery rapidly spread over England, France, and the other continental nations, and throughout the world. The House of Commons, by way of recompensing the long and disinterested labours of Jenner, voted him, in 1802, £10,000, and £20,000 in 1807. About two years since, a statue of him was erected, by subscription, at Trafalgar Square, London; a mark of respect which, had he been a destroyer of his fellow-men, instead of a benefactor of his species, would long since have been paid to his memory by the government of his country. He wrote several works and papers on his discovery, on general medicine, and on natural history. B. at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, 1749; D 1823.

JENSON, or JANSONIUS, Nicholas, *zhen'-sawng*, a celebrated French printer and letter-founder in the 15th century. He was the first who fixed the form and proportion of the Roman character; and his editions of books, printed between the years 1470 and 1481, are highly valued on account of the beauty of the typography. The first book which came from his press was a volume in 4to, entitled "Decor Puellarum." 1471. D. about 1481.

JENYNS, Soame, *jen'-ins*, an English writer on religious subjects, who was educated at a private school, whence he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1728 he published a poem on the Art of Dancing. He was elected member of parliament in 1741, and sat in the house till 1780. In 1755 he was appointed one of the lords of trade, which place he held till that board was abolished. His works are,—"Poems;" "A Free Enquiry into the Origin of Evil;" "A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion." B. in London, 1704; D. at the same place, 1787.

JEPHSON, Robert, *jef'-son*, a dramatic writer. He was an officer in the army, and many years master of the horse to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was also for some time a member of the Irish House of Commons. His first dramatic piece, "Braganza," was read with success at Drury-lane, and printed in 1775. "The Law of Lombardy," a tragedy, was performed nine nights at Drury-lane, in 1779. "The Count Narbonne" was well received. He wrote also "The Campaign; or Love in the East Indies," an opera; "Julia; or, the Italian Lover," a tragedy; "Two Strings to your Bow," a farce; "The Conspiracy;" and "Roman Portraits," a poem in heroic verse, with historical remarks and illustrations. B. in Ireland, 1736; D. in Dublin, 1803.

JEPHTHAH, *jef'-tha*, one of the judges of Israel, who made a remarkable vow before he marched against the Ammonites, that if he proved victorious, he would offer to the Lord the first living thing which should come to meet him on his return. This happened to be his only daughter, whom he is said to have sacrificed to fulfil his rash vow. But many learned writers contend that the text does not warrant the assertion, and that the daughter of Jephthah, instead of being sacrificed, was devoted to perpetual virginity. And this seems most probable, since human sacrifices were held in abomination by the Israelites. The history of Jephthah is contained in Judges.

JERBA, or GERBA, *jer'-ba*, an island in the Mediterranean, lying on the south side of the Gulf of Cabes. It belongs to Tunis, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. *Manf.* Shawls, linens, and

woollens; and a great deal of live stock is reared. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 33° 41′ 6″ N. *Lon.* 11° 0′ 15″ E.

JERDAN, William, *jer'-dan*, a modern English littérateur. He was the son of a small landowner of Kelso, in Roxburghshire, and was educated at a Scotch parochial school, afterwards receiving some instruction from Dr. Rutherford, author of the "View of Ancient History." His family designed him for the law; but, at his own request, he was allowed to go to London, where, in 1801, he entered a merchant's countinghouse, at a salary of £50 per annum. He quitted this employment the next year, and went to Edinburgh to attend the law classes of that university; but abandoned this study in less than a year, returning once more to London, where he became embarrassed by debts, was released by his uncle, a naval officer, and taken on board his ship at Portsmouth as surgeon's clerk. While serving in this capacity, some verses of his were inserted in a Portsmouth paper; upon which he borrowed a sum of money and went to the metropolis, resolved to push his fortunes as a literary man. In 1805 he obtained an engagement on a newly-started paper,—the "Aurora;" and, after being employed as contributor to several journals, he, some years afterwards, joined the staff of the "Sun," of which he eventually became editor. In 1817 he was engaged by Mr. Colburn to edit the "Literary Gazette," of which paper he was subsequently the proprietor, but ceased to have any connection with it in the year 1850. Soon afterwards, a subscription of nearly £700 was raised for him, and Lord Aberdeen granted him a pension of 100 guineas a year. Mr. Jerdan published his autobiography in 1853. B. at Kelso, Roxburghshire, 1782.

JEREMIAH, *jer-e-mi'-a*, the second of the four great prophets, was the son of Hilkiah, a priest. Having predicted the miseries which should befall his country for the sins of the rulers, priests, and false prophets, he was thrown into prison. When Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem, Jeremiah was permitted to remain in Judæa; but Johanan, and other fugitive Jews, determining to go into Egypt, contrary to the prophet's advice, compelled him to accompany them. Some say he was slain there by his countrymen; but others assert that he died at Babylon, about 586 B.C. The style of Jeremiah is elegiac and pathetic, especially the "Lamentations." In his prophecies he foretold the Babylonish captivity, the return of the Jews, and the destruction of Babylon. He also predicted the conception and atonement of the Messiah. B. at Anathoth, of the tribe of Benjamin, about 630 B.C.

JEREMIE, Sir John, *jer'-e-mie*, a distinguished colonial judge and anti-slavery advocate. After receiving his education at Blundell grammar-school, Tiverton, he returned to Guernsey, his native place, and began to study the law, which he afterwards continued at Dijon, in France. In 1815 he attracted the notice of the government, by his evidence before the royal commissioners sent to Guernsey to investigate the administration of justice in that island. In 1824 he was nominated chief justice of St. Lucia, West Indies, and, from what he observed in that office, became an energetic advocate for the abolition of slavery, and published his views in four essays on Colonial Slavery. In 1832 he was made advocate-general of the Mauritius; but his abolitionist views being known to the planters, his appointment was the signal for almost open insurrection, the colonial Assembly petitioning the governor not to allow him to land upon the island. The entire naval and military force was required to protect him when he did so, after two days' delay. So general was the discontent during his short term of office, that the governor was compelled to order his return to England. On his arrival in London, he declared his willingness to return and resume his appointment, and the government acceding, he went to the Mauritius once more, and remained, notwithstanding every opposition, till 1835. This year he was appointed puisne justice of the supreme court of Ceylon, an office he resigned to assume the governorship of Sierra Leone in 1840, in both of which countries he never ceased to labour in the amelioration of the condition of liberated negroes. He published several works against slavery. B. at Guernsey, 1795; D. at Sierra Leone, 1841.

JEREZ-DE-LA-FRONTERA, or XERES, *chai'-raith*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles from Cadiz. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but possesses little historical interest. It has a considerable trade in corn and wine, the latter, under the name of sherry, being mostly exported to Britain. *Pop.* 33,000.

JERICHO, *jer'-i-ko*, an ancient city of Judæa, now a poor dirty village, perpetually exposed to be plundered by the Arabs, 18 miles from Jerusalem. It is represented by the village of Riha, which consists of nothing more than a few miserable huts. *Pop.* 200.

JERICHOW, *yer'-i-cho*, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 3 miles from Magdeburg. It is the capital of a circle, and has several distilleries and mills, with a trade in cattle. *Pop.* 1,700.—The CIRCLE properly consists of two circles, both of the same name, but defined as 1 and 2. The first has an area of 418 geographical square miles, with a population of 56,000. The second has an area of 100 geographical square miles, with a population of 47,000.

JEROBOAM I., *jer-o-bo'-am*, king of Israel, was appointed by Solomon governor of Ephraim and Manasseh; but, when a prophet predicted that he would reign over ten tribes, Solomon ordered him to be arrested; on which he fled to Egypt, where he remained till the people revolted against Rehoboam, 990 B.C. Ten tribes separated from the house of David, and, forming the kingdom of Israel, chose Jeroboam for their king, who abandoned himself to idolatry. After reigning 22 years, he left his throne to Nadab, his son. D. 968 B.C.

JEROBOAM II. was the son of Jonah, king of Israel. He ascended the throne 834 B.C., and regained the countries which had been taken by the Syrians. But he was guilty of idolatry, and the prophets Hosea and Amos predicted the destruction of his family. The Assyrians defeated him at Jezreel, and carried many of his people into captivity.

JEROME, St., *jer'-ome*. (*See* HIERONYMUS.)

JEROME OF PRAGUE, so called from the place of his birth, was the disciple of John Huss (*see* HUSS), and a man of considerable learning. The council of Constance cited him to appear before it with his master; but, finding that Huss was thrown into prison, he retired to Uberlingen, where he applied for a safe-conduct, which was refused. On his journey to his own country, he was arrested, and sent to Constance in chains. After being cruelly tortured, he was consigned to the flames, which he endured with great fortitude, in 1416. B. 1378.

JEROME OF ST. FAITH, a Spanish Jew, named, before his conversion to Christianity, Joshua Larchi. He became physician to Peter de Luna, afterwards Pope Benedict XIII., in whose presence, and that of many cardinals and prelates, he disputed with some learned rabbins at Tortosa, in 1414. The result of that conference, and of a treatise on the errors of the Talmud by him, is said to have been so deeply felt, that about 5,000 Jews were converted. Jerome's book was printed at Frankfort in 1602.

JERROLD, Douglas, *jer'-rold*, a modern English novelist, dramatist, and essayist. He was son of the manager of the Sheerness theatre during the latter years of the war between France and England. Sheerness was, in those days, a very busy arsenal; ships of war were constantly arriving and departing, and young Jerrold was enabled to hear many a stirring "yarn" about the Nile and Trafalgar. On the other hand, there was the strange life of the strolling player, in the midst of which he was being reared. The drama and the sea were thus the two great circumstances of his earliest years; and with one or other of these his life was afterwards connected. While still a boy, his father obtained for him an appointment as midshipman in a ship of war commanded by Captain Austin, brother of Miss Austin, the celebrated novelist. In this capacity he served till the termination of the war, when, coming ashore, he was sent to London, and apprenticed to a printer. For several years, while working as a compositor, he devoted his leisure hours to the task of intellectual improvement. He acquired several languages, and the habit of expressing his thoughts in writing. One night, after he had witnessed a performance of "Der Freischutz," he sat down, wrote a criticism of the play, and inclosed it to the editor of the paper upon which he was working as compositor. The "copy"

was handed over to him to be put into type, and, further, an editorial notice was inserted, asking the anonymous correspondent to continue his contributions. This event fixed the vocation of Douglas Jerrold. Before he was twenty-one years of age, he had written his play of "Black-eyed Susan," the most popular of all modern dramas, Mr. T. P. Cooke, the original William, having acted in it upwards of seven hundred times. This first success induced Jerrold to produce, during a quarter of a century, a succession of original, witty, and thoroughly English plays, which in these respects presented a marked contrast to the works of other English playwrights; they, for the most part, depending upon the French for their plot, dialogue, and sentiment. The best of these dramas are,—"The Rent-day," "Nell Gwynne," "The Housekeeper," and "The Prisoner of War." "Time works Wonders" and "The Bubble of the Day" are two of his most popular comedies, and deservedly so, for they sparkle throughout with wit, humour, and keen satire. As a novelist, he gave to the public—"Clovernook," "St. Giles's and St. James's," "The Man made of Money," and "The Story of a Feather." He was intimately connected with that most successful of all humorous periodicals, "Punch," having regularly written for it, from its second number till within a year or two of his death; and nothing that ever appeared therein, even in its best days, when Thackeray and Gilbert à Becket were among its contributors, was more popular than the famous "Caudle Lectures" of Jerrold. In the same periodical also appeared "Punch's Letters to his Son," besides a constant succession of terse, epigrammatic, short articles, directed against the follies of the day. His novels, plays, and most important miscellaneous writings, were collected and published, in 8 vols., a few years since; "Men of Character," which originally appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine," being included in the number. During the last three or four years of his life, Jerrold had been the editor of "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper." B. in London, 1803; D. at the same place, 1857.

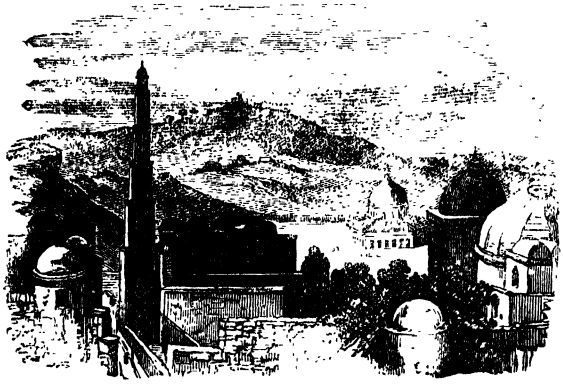
JERSEY, ISLE OF, *jer'-se*, one of the Channel Islands, and the largest and most southerly of the group, situate about 15 miles from the coast of France, and belonging to Great Britain. *Ext.* 12 miles long, with a breadth of 7 at its widest part. *Area*, 46,000 acres. *Bays.* Numerous. The principal are those of St. Catharine, St. Brelade, St. Helier, St. Ouen, Granville, and Boulay. That of St. Ouen is not very safe, being open to the influx of the Atlantic Ocean. *Gen. Desc.* The coast is surrounded by a natural barrier of rocks, which nearly encircles the whole island; but the soil is fertile, and sufficiently adapted for all the common crops, and also for the pasture of cattle, which is pursued to some extent. The singular mildness of the climate, however, has decided the inhabitants to apply chiefly to the produce of the orchard, and to trust, in a great measure, to their trade for a supply of grain. Wheat, barley, and potatoes, however, are cultivated; and cows, of the Alderney breed, are reared and exported in large numbers. The fruits are of the highest flavour, and great quantities of cider, the common beverage, are made annually. Besides apples, the principal fruit, and pears, of which the *chaumantelle* is particularly in repute, private gardens produce peaches and apricots of great size and beauty, melons in profusion, and strawberries of superior flavour. *Inhabitants.* These, though subject to England, still speak the French language. They make their own laws, and enjoy many privileges, and are free from the taxes with which the mother country is loaded. They live almost entirely by the produce of the soil, or by what they receive in exchange for it, and are almost wholly engaged in agriculture and commerce. The island having been occupied as a great military depôt, various fortresses have been erected on it; viz. Elizabeth Castle, Mount Orgueil, Fort Henry, La Rocco, and several others. The coast is also defended by a chain of martello towers, and by numerous redoubts and batteries. *Gov.* The government consists of a court of judicature, and an ecclesiastical body, acting separately, and at the same time uniting with 12 constables and a military governor to form the Assembly of the States, the legislative body of the island, without whose approbation no law made in England is binding. The governor is appointed by, and in a manner represents, the crown; convokes the Assembly, and has a negative voice, which, however, is merely nominal, except where the interest of the crown is concerned. The court of judicature consists of a bailiff and a president, chosen by the crown; 12 jurats, chosen by the householders; and various officers: the clerical court, of a dean and 12 rectors, appointed by the queen in council. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* 49° 13′ 54″ N. *Lon.* 2° 2′ 18″ W. Various attempts have been made by the French to possess themselves of this island, but without success. The most remarkable was in 1781, when they were repulsed by the brave Major Pierson, who was unfortunately killed in the action. It contains various remains, chiefly of a Druidical kind.

JERSEY CITY, a town of the United States, in New Jersey, opposite New York, with which it is connected by a steamboat ferry. It is regularly built, has several churches, a lyceum, a female academy, and various schools. *Manf.* Starch, flint-glass, and pottery. There are also some iron-foundries and rope-works. *Pop.* 7,000.

JERSEY, NEW, one of the United States, bounded on the N. by New York; on the S. by Delaware Bay; on the E. by the state of New York and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Pennsylvania and Delaware. *Ext.* From north to south, 160 miles long, with a breadth towards the north of 70, and towards the south of 75. *Area*, 832 square miles. *Desc.* On leaving the Pennsylvania frontier, the whole country is flat, as are also those southern parts which extend 100 miles along the sea-coast, and which are both sandy and barren. A ridge of the Alleghanies crosses the state in the parallel of 41 degrees; and to the north is another ridge, from which diverge several other chains in a southerly direction. Among the mountains, and in the interior parts, the soil is fertile, but in other places it is almost barren, being composed of a loose sand and small rounded pebbles; and it is, in general, very inferior to the state of New York or Pennsylvania. It is, however, well cultivated, and abounds with villages and towns, which from the great thoroughfare between the northern and southern states. It is also crossed by several important railroads and canals, whilst the coast is indented with a number of small streams or creeks, and several bays. *Rivers.* The principal are the Hackensack, the Raritan, the Passaick, the Maurice, and the Muscanekunk, a branch of the Delaware. *Zoology.* The native animals have nearly disappeared, such as the cougar, the bear, and the wolf; but there are rattlesnakes, black snakes, wampums, and other species. Along the coast, in the rivers and streams, various kinds of fish abound. *Pro.* The hilly and mountainous parts produce wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The orchards in many parts of the state equal any in the United States; and their cider is said to be the best in the world. *Minerals.* Iron abounds, and copper ore is found in different parts. Antimony is said to have been discovered in 1808. There are also ochres of different sorts, which are employed as paints; lead ore, black lead, native copper, loadstone, soapstone, magnesia, coal, gypsum, slate, and freestone. *Pop.* 490,000; comprising Low Dutch, Germans, English, Scots, Irish, and New Englanders, and their descendants. *Lat.* between 38° 56′ and 41° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 54′ and 75° 27′ W.—This state was first settled by the Dutch from New York, in 1614, and, in 1787, adopted the constitution of the United States.

JERUSALEM, *je-ru'-sa-lem*, a celebrated city of Asia, and the capital of the ancient Judæa and the modern Palestine. It is situate in Asiatic Turkey, 126 miles from Damascus, and at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. It stands on an elevated plateau, consisting of a series of ridges of limestone, intersected by narrow and precipitous ravines. Its most splendid edifice is the mosque erected, in the 7th century, by the caliph Omar, and bearing his name. It is also called Kubbet-es-Sukhrah, 'Dome of the Rock,' and appeared to Dr. Clarke superior to any other example of modern architecture in the Turkish empire, not excepting the celebrated mosque of St. Sophia. It occupies the site, and is supposed to contain some remains of the Jewish temple. The

church of the Holy Sepulchre was built by the empress Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, and professes, without probability, to comprehend within its limits the scene of all the great events of the crucifixion, entombment, and resurrection of the Messiah. Close by the entrance to the lower chamber are the tombs of Godfrey of Bouillon and of Baldwin, the modern kings of Jerusalem, with Latin inscriptions in the Gothic character. The other buildings and inclosures are numerous, and occupy by far the larger part of the space within the walls of the city. The largest of the inclosures is called by the Mahometans El-Haram Esh-Sherif, 'the Noble Sanctuary,' and is deemed so sacred, that none but Mahometans are permitted to enter it. The other buildings of greatest note within the city are the convents. The houses are lofty, and as no windows appear on any of the lower stories, and those above are latticed, the passage appears to be between blank walls. The bazars or shops are in a most unwholesome situation, being covered over, and, to all appearance, a nursery for every species of contagion. Hardly anything is exposed to sale; the various articles being secreted, through fear of Turkish rapacity. Dr. Clarke, when at Jerusalem, riding out of the city by what is called Sion gate, came to a deep dingle or trench, at the bottom of which he discovered a series of subterraneous chambers, each containing one or many repositories for the dead. Some of these tombs, from their magnificence, and the labour necessary to form the numerous repositories contained in them, suggested an almost regal destination. As the place of crucifixion seems to have been a public cemetery, and as it was without the city, the present spot appears to agree with it better than any other yet assigned. For the same reason, this seems the most probable spot for the entombment of the Messiah. Farther to the east, and in the place called Aceldama, were found some other sepulchres. At the foot of the Mount of Olives, and on



MOUNT OF OLIVES, JERUSALEM.

the eastern side of the brook Kedron, or Cedron, are the sepulchres of the Virgin, and those of the patriarchs. They form part of a vast cemetery, which extends along the foot of all the hills which surround Jerusalem to the south and east. On the north-west side, by the gate of Damascus, are seen the sepulchres of the kings. This place of sepulture has occasioned considerable difficulty to antiquaries; but it is supposed to have been the tomb of Helena, queen of Adiabene. To the east, beyond the brook Kedron, rises the Mount of Olives, which, by the abundance of that plant, still indicates this ancient appellation. In the district in which Jerusalem is situate, many of the events recorded in the Scriptures took place, and many of the places therein named are recalled by local associations. Jerusalem, though in possession of the Moslems, has long been the abode of numerous monks. These consisted, originally, of various nations and professions, each of which had a quarter assigned to it; but the number has been greatly reduced. *Pop.* about 15,000; comprising Mahometans, Christians, and Jews, in nearly equal proportions. *Lat.* 31° 46′ 49″ N. *Lon.* 35° 13′ E.

Jerusalem belonged to the Jebusites, who, after its conquest by the Israelites, still retained a castle or fortified eminence, from which they were not expelled till the reign of David. That monarch made it the capital of his kingdom. Solomon, on succeeding to the throne, not only protected, but enlarged it, surrounded it with stronger walls, and adorned the interior with that temple, the splendour of which was so much admired in the ancient world. It was taken in 417 B.C., by Nebuchadnezzar, who put an end to the kingdom, carried King Jehoiachim captive to Babylon, and established Zedekiah as his viceroy. That prince, however, making an attempt to re-establish the independence of his country, Jerusalem was again taken, and was then razed to the ground, the temple demolished, and all the inhabitants carried into captivity. After the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, the Jews were permitted to return to their country, and to rebuild their temple, and Jerusalem soon resumed its former splendour. After the conquest of Persia by Alexander, and after his empire had fallen to pieces, it was surprised and plundered by Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Subsequently, it was exposed to a long series of attacks from the kings of Syria, who were, however, after many obstinate conflicts, bravely repelled by the Maccabees. Afterwards, the Romans conquered Judæa, but did not interfere with the religious rites, or even the municipal government of the Jews, when Jesus Christ appeared and suffered at Jerusalem. During the reign of Nero, the Jews rebelled against the tyranny of the proconsuls, and the city was finally reduced, after a long siege, by Titus. It was burnt, and the inhabitants sold into slavery. In the reign of Adrian, it was razed to the ground, and on its ruins a Roman town was erected, called Ælia Capitolina. This name remained till, by the conversion of Constantine, Christianity became the ruling religion of the Roman empire. Jerusalem then resumed its original name, and was held as an object of pious veneration. As the empire became more generally Christian, Jerusalem continued to increase in veneration. In 1076 it fell into the hands of the Saracens and Turks, who committed such outrages on the Christian pilgrims visiting the city, that the country was invaded by the crusaders, and Jerusalem taken in 1099, by the army under Godfrey of Bouillon, who, in reward for his valour, was created king of Jerusalem. That city, with the surrounding territory, was ruled, during upwards of 60 years, by five Latin kings, when it yielded to the arms of Saladin. After changing successively its Moslem masters, it was annexed, in 1517 to the Turkish empire, of which it has ever since formed a part.

The country surrounding Jerusalem consists of numerous hills, from whose heights there is a view of the lake Asphaltites, encompassed by prodigious mountains; whilst to the north may be seen the fertile pastures of the plain of Jericho, watered by the Jordan.

JERUSALEM, J. Frederick William, a Lutheran theologian and preacher, who was charged by the duke of Brunswick with the education of his son, and appointed preacher to his court. During his successful career as a teacher of youth, he founded the Caroline College, at Brunswick. He wrote "Letters on the Mosaic Religion," "Considerations on the Truth of Religion," and a great number of sermons. B. at Osnabruck, 1709; D. 1789.—His son Charles William, a young man of great promise, killed himself in a fit of melancholy in 1773. He is said to have been the original of Göthe's "Werther."

JERVAS, Charles, *jer'-vās*, an English portrait-

painter, who studied for a short time under Sir Godfrey Kneller. By the generosity of a friend, he was enabled to continue his studies at Paris and Rome. On his return, he obtained considerable employment, more, perhaps, from the friendship of Pope and other celebrated men than from his own merit. He published a translation of "Don Quixote," to which Dr. Warburton added an appendix on the "Origin of Romances and of Chivalry." B. in Ireland, about 1675; D. 1739.

JERVIS, John, earl of St. Vincent. (*See* ST. VINCENT.)

JESI, or IESI, *e-a'-se*, a town of Italy, on the Esino, 16 miles from Ancona. It is a bishop's see, and has several churches and convents. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 14,000.

JESSO, or YESSO, *yes'-so*, an island off the eastern coast of Asia, situate immediately to the north of the islands of Japan, being separated from Niphon only by a narrow strait. *Ext.* 150 miles long, by 80 in breadth. *Desc.* Well wooded; but the inhabitants occupy themselves chiefly with the pursuits of the chase and fishing. *Pop.* about 50,000.—The Japanese give the name of Jesso to the whole chain of islands between Japan and Kamschatka.

JESSORE, *jes-sor'*, a district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, situate about the centre of the delta of the Ganges. *Area*, 3,512 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the S., though mostly composed of salt marshes or islands, producing abundance of rice. The other parts are covered with jungle, and are, in many places, still in an unredeemed state of nature. *Pro.* Rice, indigo, salt, pepper, and tobacco. *Pop.* 382,000. *Lat.* between 22° and 23° N.

JESSULMERE, or JAYSULMERE, *jes-sul-meer'*, a town of Hindostan, and the capital of a principality, 200 miles from Hyderabad. It is a large and handsome place, the streets being laid out with considerable regularity. *Pop.* about 25,000.—The PRINCIPALITY has an area of 12,250 square miles, and a population of 75,000. *Lat.* of the town, 26° 57′ N. *Lon.* 71° 28′ E.

JESSY, Henry, *jes'-se*, a nonconformist minister. He joined the Independents, for which he was imprisoned in 1641, but was released by the parliament. In the rebellion, he officiated at St. George's, Southwark, but was ejected at the Restoration, and sent to prison. He wrote "The Glory and Salvation of Judah and Israel," a "Description of Jerusalem," and "The English Greek Lexicon." B. at West Rowton, Yorkshire, 1627; D. 1663.

JESTYN AB GWRGANT, *jes'-tin*, prince of Glamorgan, who was rejected by his countrymen as their sovereign, on the death of his father, in 1030, in consequence of his violent temper, his uncle Howel being chosen in his stead; but, on the death of the latter, in 1043, he succeeded him. Having made war on Rhys ab Tudor, a neighbouring prince, he sent Einion, his ally, to invite the English to his assistance, who defeated Rhys; but Jestyn refusing to give his daughter to Einion, as he had promised, he applied to the English, who turned their arms against Jestyn, and obliged him to quit his dominions, which they divided among themselves.

JESUA, Levita, *chai-soo'-a*, a Spanish rabbi in the 15th century, who wrote a curious book called "Halichot Olam; or, the Ways of Eternity," an edition of which, in Hebrew and Latin, appeared at Hanover in 1714.

JESUATES, *jes'-u-ai-tees*, a religious order, established at Sienna, in 1363, by St. John Colombino. They were so called because their founders were constantly uttering the name of Jesus. The chief occupation of the order was the care of the sick, and the distribution of medicines, which the members themselves compounded. The order did not take firm root in Italy, and was suppressed in 1668.

JESUITS, *jes'-u-its*, called also the "Society of Jesus," the name of a religious order, founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola (*see* LOYOLA), and sanctioned in 1540 by Pope Paul III. The avowed intention of the order was the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith, the conversion of heathens and heretics,—this last term meaning all those who differed from the Roman Catholic form of worship, and the education of the young. All the members were under a vow of implicit obedience to the sovereign pontiff. The organization of this order, which has played so great a part in the religious affairs of the world, was somewhat singular. There was a "General," who resided at Rome, and from that place exercised an absolute sway over every individual member of the order, spread throughout the world. He had five "Assistants," who formed his council, and an "Admonisher," whose duty it was to watch over the acts of his chief. Under the orders of the general there were, in each country where the Jesuits could obtain a footing, a number of officials termed "Provincials," each being charged with the administration of the religious affairs of a province. The order had three degrees, — the "Professors," the "Coadjutors," spiritual and temporal, and the "Novices." Each member, before being admitted to the order, was subjected to a series of severe examinations, and all were employed according to their capacity. The order took its origin in Paris, where Ignatius Loyola was studying theology; his first disciples being François Xavier, Laynez, Salmeron, Bobadilla, and Rodriguez, who were all Spaniards, like himself, and Peter Favre, who was a Savoyard. These men, calling themselves "Clerks of the Company of Jesus," went to reside at Rome, where the pope presented them with a church, which was henceforth named "Il Giesù." The order rapidly spread over Spain, Portugal, and Italy. Although Paris had been its birthplace, it was not admitted into France without the greatest opposition; the parliament and the universities acting as its most determined antagonists; and it was not till the year 1562 that it was allowed to educate the young. Although the order has furnished some men celebrated for eloquence, and has sent courageous missionaries to the most barbarous tribes and most distant countries of the earth, yet its insidious teaching, its ambition to play a great part in affairs temporal, its casuistry, and its dangerous doctrines, made it an abhorred institution, even in countries where the Roman Catholic faith was the established form of worship. For these reasons, it was driven from England in 1581, from France in 1594 and 1762, from Portugal in 1598 and 1759, from Russia in 1717, and from Spain and Sicily in 1767; finally, the order was suppressed, in 1773, by Pope Clement XIV. The Jesuits, nevertheless, continued to exist, under other names, in other countries, particularly in Russia, where the empress, Catharine II., gave them an asylum. The order was solemnly re-established in 1814, by Pope Pius VII., and soon after reappeared in several of those countries whence it had formerly been ejected. It re-entered France with the Restoration, under the title of "Brothers of the Faith," and during many years had charge of several flourishing colleges, which were, however, closed in 1828; a few of these have been re-opened since 1848. The "History of the Jesuits" was written by Wolf, and published at Zurich in 1789; by Cretineau Jolly in 1844, and by the Abbé Guettée in 1858; this last work being published at Paris. Lord Macaulay has a masterly analysis of the Jesuits, and of the character of Ignatius Loyola, their chief, in his essay on "Ranke's History of the Popes."

JESUS, *je'-sus*, in Hebrew Jehosuah, 'Saviour.' This name has been borne by nine different persons mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, where they are distinguished from each other by the names of their father being affixed. The most frequently mentioned are—Jesus, son of Josedech, who was the first high priest of the Jews after their return from captivity in Babylon, and who, with Zorobabel, rebuilt the temple between 535 and 516 B.C. Jesus, son of Sirac, a man celebrated for wisdom, who flourished under the pontificate of Simon I., between 303 and 284 B.C. He was the author of the book entitled "Ecclesiasticus." His grandson Jesus translated this book into Greek, which is the version now extant in the Apocrypha.

JESUS CHRIST *je'-sus kriste*, the founder of the Christian religion, the Saviour of the world, and Son of God, miraculously conceived of the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary, in a stable at Bethlehem, four years earlier than the era from which the common system of chronology dates the years A.D. His birth was announced to shepherds by angels; and a star appeared in the east, which guided the magi to Jerusalem, who inquired of Herod where the Messiah was born, as they were come to worship him. This threw the king and his court into consternation. The magi, following the direction of the star, went to Bethlehem, where they found the

child, to whom they made their offerings; and being divinely warned, did not go back to Herod, but returned home a contrary way. Herod, full of wrath, determined on the death of the infant; but Joseph, the husband of Mary, being divinely warned in a dream, fled with the child and his mother into Egypt. While they were on their journey, Herod committed a horrid slaughter of all the children in Bethlehem. On the death of the tyrant, Joseph returned towards home; but finding that Archelaus reigned instead of his father, he went to Nazareth, by which that prophecy was fulfilled which called Jesus a Nazarene. Here he dwelt with his parents, working probably at his father's trade, which was that of a carpenter, till he came to the age of 30, when he commenced his public labours; and having been baptized by John the Baptist, he called a few poor, unlearned disciples, and then went about declaring the purposes of his mission, and confirming his authority by numerous miracles. The Jews were filled with astonishment at his doctrine and works; but their hearts were hardened, and instead of receiving him as the promised Messiah, they persecuted him with the utmost malignity, and attributed his miracles to diabolical agency. The Sanhedrim, or council of priests, often consulted to destroy him, and at last he was betrayed into their hands, in the garden of Gethsemane, by his disciple Judas Iscariot, for thirty pieces of silver. After an examination before Caiaphas, the high-priest, he was remitted to Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, who made several attempts to save him from the fury of the priests and people; but being charged as an enemy of Cæsar if he let Jesus go, he caused him to be first scourged, and then put to death. He was crucified between two malefactors on Mount Calvary, Friday, April 3, A.D. 36. His body was entombed by Joseph of Arimathea in a new sepulchre; and as Jesus had declared that he would rise again the third day, the Jews obtained a guard from Pilate to watch the tomb. But on the third day he arose, and the soldiers went and gave information to their employers, who bribed them to say that the body had been stolen by his disciples. In confutation of this calumny, Jesus remained six weeks among his followers, and then conducting them to Mount Olivet, ascended into heaven. The Christian religion has subsisted to the present day, uninjured by all the attacks which have been made against it. The evidences upon which it stands are irrefragable, and its doctrines are of the most exalted nature. They teach that man is a miserable creature, in consequence of the fall, but that he is restored to the divine favour by the obedience, death, and mediation of Christ, who came from heaven to make an atonement for the sins of the world, and to bring that life and immortality to light by the gospel, which had been lost by the fall of Adam. The precepts of Christianity are in conformity with its doctrinal system; tending to make men humble, virtuous, patient, and contented in this world, and to fit them for a state of endless purity.

[In supplying this sketch of the events of the life of Jesus Christ, we desire only to give a plain narrative derived from the New Testament; and, while approaching the subject in all reverence, to avoid the slightest reference to controversy, either of fact or of opinion.]

JESUS, ISLE OF, an island of Canada, in the St. Lawrence, 8 miles from Montreal. *Ext.* 21 miles long and 6 broad. *Desc.* Fertile and well cultivated, producing grain and fruit. It has also some excellent pasturelands. *Pop.* Unascertained.

JETHRO, *jeth'-ro*, surnamed Raguel, king and priest of the Midianites, who received Moses into his family when he fled from Egypt, and gave him his daughter Zipporah in marriage. When Moses had delivered the Israelites from their bondage, Jethro met him, and delivered him his wife and children. (*See* MOSES.)

JEVER, *yai'-ver*, a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, 32 miles from Oldenburg. It is the capital of a circle of the same name, and has a castle, several churches, and various schools. *Pop.* 3,500.—The CIRCLE has an area of about 100 geographical square miles, and a population of 20,000, nearly all Protestants.

JEW, THE WANDERING, a fictitious personage, celebrated in popular tradition. The legend concerning him runs as follows:—While our Saviour toiled along, burthened by the weight of his cross, he wished to rest before the house of a Jew named Ahasuerus, who brutally drove him from his door; whereupon our Lord is said to have replied, "Thou shalt wander over the earth even till I return." And the Jew is supposed to have immediately commenced an eternal journey, which has never been lightened from that period to the present by a moment's repose. Many writers have made this legend the base of an ingenious fiction. The Wandering Jew might truly be taken as the symbol of the Hebrew people, compelled, during so many centuries, to wander far from their ancient home and kingdom.

JEWEL, John, *ju'-el*, a learned prelate, and a father of the English Protestant church. In the reign of Edward VI. he avowed the Protestant religion, and became an admired preacher; but, in the succeeding reign, his doctrines brought him into imminent danger. Finding that Bishop Bonner was devising means to apprehend him, he went abroad, and resided with Peter Martyr at Strasburg, and afterwards at Zurich. On the death of Mary, he returned home, and was appointed one of the sixteen Protestant divines to dispute with as many Romanists before Queen Elizabeth. In 1559 he was preferred to the bishopric of Salisbury, and, in 1565, received the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford. His conduct as a bishop was exemplary, and he paid great attention to the work of reformation in his diocese. His application to study was so intense as to lay the foundation of an illness, which ultimately proved fatal. His learning and abilities were celebrated over Europe, by his admirable "Apology for the Church of England," which was attacked by his countryman and schoolfellow, Thomas Harding, and defended by the author. His works were collected into one volume folio, and deemed of so much importance as to be placed in churches for the edification of the people. It is said these writings are sometimes to be met with, chained to the reading-desk in churches, even in the present day. B. at Berry Narber, Devonshire, 1522; D. at Monkton Farleigh, 1671.

JEWS, *juse*, a celebrated people, known also by the names of Hebrews and Israelites. The word Hebrew, derived from Heber, an ancestor of Abraham, is the most ancient. After the time of Jacob, it was replaced by the word Israelites, from Israel, a surname of Jacob. The term Jew, derived from Judæus, dates from the captivity in Babylon. The Jewish people assign their origin to Abraham, whom they designate the father of their race. After Abraham, Isaac, his son, became their chief; then Jacob, or Israel, the son of Isaac. Jacob had twelve sons; among them Judah, the ancestor of David and of Jesus Christ. The descendants of Jacob, multiplying very rapidly, they were eventually divided into twelve tribes, each of which regarded as founder one of the children of Jacob. In the closing years of his life, Jacob settled in Egypt, in the land of Goshen. His posterity, powerful at first, were afterwards enslaved and persecuted by the Pharaohs. Moses delivered them from their bondage in Egypt, and put himself at their head to conduct them into the land of Canaan. Under his leadership, the Jews miraculously passed the Red Sea, when Pharaoh and all his host were drowned. After wandering for 40 years in the desert, where Moses died, they reached the Land of Promise, their leader being Joshua, who had succeeded Moses. Joshua established the Jews in the Land of Promise, and, dividing the country into twelve parts, gave a portion to each of the twelve tribes. After Joshua, the government was confided to a council of elders, then to judges; subsequently it became monarchical. Saul was the first king of the Jews; David succeeded him, and was followed by Solomon. These three kings established the dominion of the Jews throughout the ancient land of Canaan, and, for a short period, the kingdom extended to the Euphrates and the Red Sea, upon which Solomon possessed the port of Elath. But on the death of this last king, the twelve tribes were divided, and from that schism sprang two kingdoms. (*See* ISRAEL and JUDAH.) The kingdom of Judah remained faithful to the race of the kings of the Jews, and offered allegiance to Rehoboam, son of Solomon; the kingdom of

Israel elected for its sovereign Jeroboam. These two kingdoms, weakened by perpetual warfare and discord, were in the end enslaved. The kingdom of Israel was destroyed by Salmanasor, king of Assyria, and the kingdom of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar, who first carried captive to Babylon a great part of the inhabitants, and afterwards took Jerusalem by assault, destroyed the temple, and reduced to slavery the whole of the people. After a captivity of 70 years, the Jews obtained from Cyrus permission to re-establish themselves in Jerusalem, where they were governed by high priests. After the fall of the Persian empire, the Jews passed successively under the dominion of Alexander; of Ptolemy, king of Egypt; of Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria; and after once more falling under the sway of the kings of Egypt, were subsequently enslaved by the Syrians. Against these the Jews rose, under the leadership of Maccabæus, and threw off their yoke. The Maccabees became the hereditary sovereigns. Subsequently, the Romans interfered in the internal affairs of the Jewish kingdom, and placed Herod I. on the throne of the Maccabees, B.C. 37. It was under the reign of Herod that our Saviour was born. After the death of King Herod, Palestine was distributed among his sons, and divided into four portions, called tetrarchies (Judæa, Galilee, Batanea, Ituria); but in a few years the Romans sent into the country a proconsul, who governed in their name, and shortly afterwards Rome was sole master of the whole kingdom. The Jews, impatiently supporting the Roman sway, revolted many times. The emperor Titus took Jerusalem in the year 70, after a fearful siege of five months, as was prophesied. The city was again taken, under Adrian, in the year 135: the Jews were in great part exterminated; those who survived being driven for ever from Jerusalem. From this period the Jews, ceasing to form an independent nation, have been scattered over the earth. When Christianity became the religion of the Romans, their condition became very miserable. In 418 military service was interdicted them; in 610 the emperor Heraclius persecuted them with many cruel enactments. Islamism treated them less rigorously. Under the reign of the caliphs, the Jews of Asia, of Africa, and of Spain, were permitted to live in peace, and to cultivate commerce, letters, and the sciences. In Christian Europe, especially during the period of the crusades, the Jews had to undergo every form of persecution, frequently being compelled to purchase life at the price of their hoarded gold; they were made to wear distinctive marks on their clothing, and afterwards to dwell in separate quarters of every city. They were driven from England in 1290, from central France in 1395, from Spain and Sicily in 1493. In Germany, they belonged, like serfs, to the emperors and the nobles, who bought and sold them at their pleasure. The Inquisition was a particularly bitter foe to the Jews, especially in the Spanish dominions. In the 16th century, their condition became much improved. In France, they were allowed to settle at Bayonne and Bordeaux, in 1550; in 1784 they were relieved from the poll-tax which had hitherto been imposed upon them. Shortly afterwards, the other European states, following the example of France, treated them in a more liberal spirit. The Jews are spread over every quarter of the globe, being exceedingly numerous in Germany, Poland, and the north of Africa,—Algiers in particular. Although intermixed for eighteen hundred years with so many diverse nations, the Jews have not only preserved their religion, but a certain national type of feature, of which the most salient points are a dark skin, thick lips, and an aquiline nose. The Jews belong to the Semitic race, as is proved by their language, which is allied with the Arabic, the Syriac, and the Chaldean. Their primitive life was patriarchal, pastoral, nomadic perhaps,—certainly so in the desert, between their departure from Egypt and entrace into the Land of Promise. According to the Holy Scriptures, they had many vices, joined to which were superstition, a readiness to fall into idolatry, a spirit of discord and of revolt. When they became settled in Palestine, agriculture was their chief occupation; they had little taste for commerce. By the way, they have since shown the greatest aptitude for the latter, and, from the earliest times, have been celebrated as usurers. In addition to the Old Testament, they possess a literature, which chiefly consists of legends, songs, proverbs, and genealogies. After their return from captivity in Babylon, philosophy and theology began to take their rise among the Jews, and a number of sects sprang up, such as the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes. During the middle ages, the Jews were instrumental, like the Arabs, in handing down the learning of antiquity. In our own day, many accomplished individuals have belonged to the Jewish people; in music, especially, the Jews have been long deservedly distinguished. Their religion is founded entirely on the Old Testament; it denies the divinity of Jesus Christ; but nevertheless teaches its followers to believe in the coming of the Messiah, who will collect the scattered Jewish people, and found a great empire. The Jews admit no other revelation than that of Moses and the prophets; they observe at the present time the same ceremonies which the ancient Hebrews practised,—the celebration of the Sabbath, the Passover, the abstinence from certain viands which are termed unclean. With the ancient Jews, all the priests were of the tribe of Levi: they thus bore the name of Levites, which, at the present time, is changed to Rabbins. After the dispersion of the Jews, during the reign of Adrian, the principal doctors of religion assembled at Tiberias, where they formed a Grand Council, or Sanhedrim, and founded a school, which became the nursery of their rabbins. These last composed, under the title of the "Talmud," a work designed to contain the oral law and traditions of the Jews. This work was completed in the year 500 of the Christian era; and, with the greatest portion of the Jews, it became the basis of their faith; some, however, refused to accept it. Hence arose the division of the Jews into two rival sects,—the Talmudists, or Rabbinists, who follow the Talmud; and the Caraites, who follow the strict letter of the Old Testament. Other less-important sects there are; perhaps the chief of these being the Rechabites. (*See* RECHABITES.)

JEWSBURY, *juse'-ber-e*, Miss Geraldine Endsor, a modern English novelist, whose education was directed by Mrs. Fletcher, herself an authoress of some mark. Miss Jewsbury's first work was "Zoe, or the History of Two Lives," a novel full of passion and finely graduated character, the success of which fixed her vocation as an authoress. This work, which appeared in 1845, was followed by a second three years afterwards, called "The Half-Sisters," a novel superior even to the first. In 1850 appeared her "Marian Withers," in 1852 the "History of an Adopted Child," and in 1856, the "Sorrows of Gentility," each of which was an advance in art upon its predecessor. Indeed, this lady, by her steady progress towards a high standard of perfection as a novelist, has established for herself a sound and lasting reputation, which leads her readers to expect the very best things from her future efforts. B. at Manchester, about 1824.

JEYPOOR, or JYEPOOR, *ji-poor'*, a town of Hindostan, and the capital of a principality, 150 miles from Delhi. It is said to be among the best-built towns of Hindostan, and contains a splendid palace, and temples of larger dimensions than any in the upper part of that country, and built in the purest style of Indian architecture. *Pop.* 60,000.—The PRINCIPALITY has an area of 15,251 square miles, and contains some of the strongest fortresses in Hindostan. *Pop.* 1,100,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 28° N.

JEZEBEL, *jez'-e-bel*, a Jewish queen, celebrated for her impious life. She was daughter of Ithobal, king of Sidon, and wife of Ahab, king of Israel. She turned her husband from the worship of the true God, established temples to the idol Baal, and caused a large number of prophets and holy persons to be put to death. Jehu, on gaining the throne, flung her from the windows of her own palace, which killed her, the dogs devouring her, as had been foretold.

JEZID I., *je'-zid*, the fifth caliph, or successor of Mahomet, and the second of the race of Ommiades, began his reign in 680. The Arabs, in the second year of his reign, elected Hussein, son of Ali, to the caliphate; but Jezid caused him to be assassinated. He also persecuted the whole house of Ali, and put a number of persons to death. Jezid, though a cruel tyrant, had a taste for poetry, and wrote some amatory verses of merit. D. 683.

JHALAWAN, *ja-la-wan'*, a province of Beloochistan. *Area*, 20,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and generally unfertile. It is thinly peopled, and the inhabitants are mostly engaged in pastoral pursuits. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 29° N. *Lon.* between 65° and 67° 30′ E.

JHANSI, *jan-si'*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, 62 miles from Gwalior. It is the capital of a small principality. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The PRINCIPALITY has an area of 2,532 square miles, and a population of 200,000.

JIDDA, JUDDA, or DJIDDAH, *jid'-da*, a considerable commercial haven of Arabia, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the province of Hejaz, 60 miles from Mecca, of which it is the port. It is supported partly by maintaining the trade with India and Egypt, and partly by the concourse of pilgrims from the coast, and of those from the opposite regions of Africa, who cross at Suaken to reach this famed seat of Mahometan pilgrimage. It is situate in a barren sandy district, destitute of water. The streets are very narrow; the entrance to the road is full of shoals, and it is dangerous to attempt going in without a pilot. The landing-place is in front of the vizier's palace, which stands close to the sea; the custom-house, likewise, faces the sea, and is a lofty, handsome building. *Imp.* Piece-goods from the coast of Coromandel, provisions and all kinds of grain from Egypt, and, through Egypt from Europe, glass for mirrors, cutlery, soap, cloths, silks, cottons, and metals of all kinds; from India, nankeens, finely-made girdles, muslins for turbans, and raw sugar; from Africa, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, musk, and slaves; and from Arabia, dates. *Exp.* Incense, essences, gum, tortoise-shell, coffee, and medicinal plants. *Pop.* Estimated at about 15,000; but, with the suburbs, about 40,000. *Lat.* 21° 28′ 18″ N. *Lon.* 39° 13′ E.

JIMENA-DE-LA-FRONTERA, *he-mai'-na fron-tai'-ra*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 45 miles from Cadiz. It has two parish churches, several chapels, a prison, cemetery, and various schools. *Manf.* Linen, hats, soap, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 6,000.

JITOMIR, or ZYTOMIR, *zit'-o-mir*, a town of Russia, and the capital of the government of Volhynia, 670 miles from St. Petersburg. It is the see of both a Greek and a Roman Catholic bishop. *Manf.* Linen and hats; it has also an active trade in silks, woollens, and Hungarian wines. *Pop.* 28,000.—There is a CIRCLE of the same name, well wooded and fertile.

JIZDRA, *jiz'-dra*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle, 80 miles from Kaluga. *Pop.* 2,000.—The CIRCLE has an area of about 2,000 geographical square miles, and a population of 110,000.

JOAB, *jo'-ab*, the general of David, king of Israel, who distinguished himself equally by his valour and his cruelties. He treacherously slew Abner the general, and stabbed Absalom the son of David. That monarch, in consideration of his services, did not punish him; but Solomon put him to death for taking part with Adonijah, B.C. 1001.

JOACHIM, *jo'-a-kim*, a celebrated Italian monk, surnamed the Prophet. He went barefoot on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and, on his return, entered into the order of Cistercians. He founded several monasteries, which he governed with discretion. He wrote many predictions, which were printed in a book entitled "The Everlasting Gospel." His followers pretended that miracles were wrought at his tomb, and applied to the pope to canonize him; but this was rejected, on account of some supposed errors in his works. B. at Celico, near Cosenza, 1130; D. 1202.

JOACHIM, George, a mathematician, otherwise named Rheticus. He obtained the mathematical chair at Wittemberg, where he zealously espoused and defended the astronomical system of Copernicus. He was the author of several astronomical works. B. 1514; D. 1576.

JOACHIMSTHAL, *yo-a-kim'-stal*, a mining-town of Bohemia, among the Erzgebirge mountains, 60 miles from Dresden. *Pop.* 4,500.

JOAN OF ARC, or the Maid of Orleans, *joan*, a celebrated French heroine, whose parents were simple peasants. She was servant at an inn, when she imagined that St. Michael, the tutelary angel of France, had commanded her to raise the siege of Orleans, then closely pressed by the English, under the duke of Bedford. Her pretended visions made a great noise, and she was introduced to Charles VII., whom she is said to have discovered amidst his courtiers, though he was dressed like them. She promised to relieve Orleans, and to procure the coronation of Charles at Rheims. Her offers were accepted, though the parliament treated her as an impostor. Clad in armour, she headed the troops, who were animated by her professions and example. The siege of Orleans was raised, after which she marched to Rheims, and assisted at the coronation of the king, who ennobled her family, to which he gave the name of Du Sys, with large grants of land. Joan, after heading a sortie, was taken prisoner at the siege of Compiegne, by the English, who, to their disgrace, tried and condemned her for sorcery. The story of Joan of Arc's life has furnished a theme to many writers. A large work, called the "History of Joan of Arc," in four volumes, was published in Paris in 1817. Schiller has composed a tragedy, Casimir Delavigne a touching elegy, Southey a fine poem on her life and death; Voltaire, with bad taste, wrote a burlesque and immoral poem on the heroine. B. at Domremy, in Lorraine, 1410; burnt at Rouen in 1431.

JOAN, Pope, a fictitious character, though the contrary is asserted by Platina, who calls this pope John VIII. There are several versions of the story. In one it is said that, about the middle of the 9th century, a woman named Joan, born at Mentz, and who had long worn men's clothing, obtained so great a reputation as a doctor, as to be elected to the papal chair on the death of Leo IV. It is further stated, that having become pregnant, she was taken in labour, as she was going in procession, between the Colosseum and the church of St. Clement, and died in the street. In order to avoid the like disgrace, it was said that every new pope was placed in a perforated chair to be examined. The whole of this ridiculous story, however, is now abandoned as fabulous by Catholics as well as Protestants. David Blondel, in particular, published, in 1649, an able refutation of it, in a work, called, "Familiar Explanation of the Question, Was a Woman seated on the Papal throne, between Leo IV. and Benedict III.?"

JOAN I., queen of Naples, was the daughter of King Robert of Naples. At the age of 16 she assumed the government, being at the time married to her cousin Andreas, of Hungary. She was a very handsome and accomplished young woman; but she evinced little sympathy with her husband's taste and temper. She allowed a number of conspirators, who were all nobles of the court, to murder Andreas, in 1343. Soon after this event she married her relative, Prince Louis of Tarentum; whereupon Louis of Hungary, brother of Andreas, marched with an army to avenge his brother's death. Joan's troops were worsted, and the queen fled to Avignon, where she appeared before Pope Clement VI., and protested her innocence of her husband's murder. The pope and his cardinals acquitted her; and Joan, out of gratitude, presented the pontiff with the see and county of Avignon. A pestilence breaking out soon after at Naples, Louis and his Hungarians fled; upon which Joan returned to her capital, where herself and husband were crowned in 1351. Up to the death of her second husband, which took place in 1362, Joan reigned in peace over her subjects. In the same year she married the prince of Majorca, who died in 1376; after this she married her fourth husband, Otho, duke of Brunswick. Having no issue by any of these matrimonial unions, the queen gave her niece Margaret in marriage to Charles, duke of Durazzo, whom she further nominated to be her successor. A schism, between Clement VII. and Urban VI., breaking out soon after, Joan embraced the cause of the former; whereupon Urban excommunicated her, and proclaimed Charles Durazzo king. Charles, ungrateful to his benefactress, marched against, defeated, and took her prisoner. After vainly endeavouring to induce Joan to abdicate in his favour, he shut her up in the castle of Muro. Joan, notwithstanding, would not accede; but named Louis of Anjou, brother of Charles V., king of France, as her successor on the throne of Naples. Shortly afterwards, Charles caused her to be smothered in her prison. B. 1327; D. 1383.

JOAN II., queen of Naples, was daughter of Charles Durazzo, and sister of Ladislaus, whom she succeeded in 1414, being, at the time, 44 years of age, and notorious for her scandalous life, which became still more open and disgraceful after her gaining the crown. She married James, count de la Marche, who, however, was soon compelled to retire from the court, proceeding, it is stated, to France, where he took a religious habit and died. A succession of paramours next divided the throne with this weak and wicked queen; murders, court intrigues, and barefaced profligacy reigning supreme at the court. At her death, her kingdom was left in a most miserable condition. B. 1370; D. 1435.

JOANNA, JOHANNA, or ANJOUAN, *jo-han'-na*, the largest of the Comoro group of islands, situate off the eastern coast of Africa. *Ext.* 24 miles long and 18 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, and exhibiting a very picturesque appearance, whilst the soil is fertile, and produces rice, millet, and a variety of fruits. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 12° 15′ S. *Lon.* 44° 29′ 30″ E. This island is considerably frequented by Europeans, and particularly by English vessels, for the sake of procuring water and provisions. Its TOWN, of the same name, is surrounded by a high wall, and has a fort. *Pop.* 2,000.

JOANNINA. (*See* JANINA.)

JOAO, *jo'-a-o*, the prefix to several places in Portugal and Brazil, with populations varying between 2,000 and 10,000.

JOAO-DO-PRINCIPE, *do prcen-se-pai*, a considerable district of Brazil, abounding in copper, iron, and other minerals, and rearing large herds of cattle and horses. *Pop.* about 10,000.

JOASH, or JEHOASH, *jo'-ăsh*, king of Judah, succeeded his father Ahaziah, having escaped, by means of his aunt Jehosheba, the fury of his grandmother Athaliah, who slew all the other princes of her family. At the age of seven, Jehoiada, the high priest, caused him to be proclaimed king, Athaliah being put to death. During the life of the high priest, the king governed well; but afterwards fell into idolatry, and put to the torture Zachariah, son of his benefactor. Hazael, king of Syria, invaded Judah and defeated Joash, who shortly afterwards was slain by his own domestics. B. 896 B.C.; D. 849 B.C.

JOASH, or JEHOASH, the son of Jehoahaz, king of Israel, succeeded his father 350 B.C. He apostatized to idolatry, but paid great respect to the prophet Elisha during his last illness. He defeated the Syrians in three battles, and recovered several cities from them. He also defeated and made prisoner Amaziah, king of Judah, and took the city of Jerusalem. D. 834 B.C., having reigned 16 years, his son Jeroboam succeeding him.

JOB, *jobe*, a celebrated patriarch, was said to have been born in the "land of Uz," between Idumea and Arabia. His history makes the subject of a beautiful book in the sacred canon, and is doubtless the most ancient poem in the world. He is therein distinguished for his unshaken integrity under the severest trials, after which he was restored to wealth and honour. Some attribute this book to Isaiah, but others, with more probability, to Moses.

JOBAT, Louis, *zho'-ba*, a French Jesuit, remarkable for his knowledge of ancient coins and medals, upon which subject he wrote an elaborate treatise, printed in 1739. B. 1647; D. 1719.

JOBIE, *jo-bē'*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, situate at the entrance of the Great Bay, on the N. side of the island of Papua. *Ext.* 90 miles long, with a breadth varying between 12 and 28. *Desc.* Mountainous, and covered with wood. The coast is so high and steep, and so destitute of openings, that there is not a single creek or cove sufficiently large to receive a ship.

JOCASTA, *jo-kăs'-ta*, wife of Laius, king of Thebes, and mother of Œdipus, whom she afterwards married, not knowing him to be her son. After bearing him four children, and discovering that she had been guilty of incest, she hung herself in despair.

JOGJOCARTA. (*See* DJOKJOKARTA.)

JOGONUL, *jo-ko-bul'*, a principality of Hindostan, watered by the Jumna and the Sutlej. *Area*, 150 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—It has a town of the same name, in *lat.* 31° 10′ N.; *lon.* 77° 35′ E.

JODAR, *cho'-dar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 24 miles from Jaen. It has an old castle, now in ruins. *Manf.* Soap, earthenware, and fabrics. *Pop.* 4,000.

JODE, Pieter de, *zhode*, a celebrated engraver of Antwerp. He was instructed in his art by Golzius, after which he studied in France and Italy. His engraving of Cousins' "Last Judgment" occupied twelve sheets, altogether about 16 feet square. D. at Antwerp, 1634.——Pieter de, junior, was taught his art by the above, his father. He excelled him in some respects, and many of his prints, after portraits by Vandyck and Rubens, are regarded as very valuable by connoisseurs. B. at Antwerp, 1606; D. unknown when.——Arnold de, son of the above, was also an engraver. He is said to have engraved a print, "Mercury instructing Cupid," for Charles I. B. at Antwerp, about 1636; D. unknown when.

JODELLE, Stephen, *zho'-del*, lord of Lymodin, a French poet. He was the first who wrote tragedies on the Greek model in the French language; but one of them was so long, that it occupied ten mornings in its representation. He also wrote sonnets, elegies, odes, and tragedies. B. at Paris, 1532; D. 1573.

JODOIGNE, *zho'-doin*, a town and parish of Belgium, near the confluence of the St. Jean, 24 miles from Brussels. *Manf.* Soap, salt, oil; and there are several breweries and distilleries. It also has a trade in corn and cattle. *Pop.* 3,500.

JOECHER, Christian Theophilus, *zhe(r)'-ker*, an erudite German lexicographer. He first studied medicine, but subsequently applied himself to theology and the art of oratory, and delivered courses of lectures on rhetoric between 1715 and 1720. He afterwards filled the chair of philosophy and of history at the university of Leipsic, and became, in 1742, librarian of the same institution. His principal work is the "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon" (Universal Dictionary of Learned Men), which contained upwards of 60,000 names, and was published in 4 vols. at Leipsic, in 1750. This dictionary has since been re-edited and enlarged on several occasions. B. at Leipsic, 169[illegible] D. 1758.

JOEL, *jo'-el*, the second of the twelve minor prophets, flourished about 800 B.C. His prophecy, written in a vehement style, regards chiefly the desolation of Judæa by the Chaldeans.

JOFFREDY, GEOFFROI, or JOUFFROY, Cardinal, *zhoff'-froi*, a celebrated dignitary of the Romish church. At an early age he entered upon a religious vocation, and rapidly rose to the highest posts in his church. On the accession of Louis XI. to the throne of France, in 1461, he was bishop of Arras; but, desiring to obtain a cardinal's hat, Pope Pius II., who was anxious to procure the abolition of the "Pragmatic Sanction" (*see* PRAGMATIC SANCTION), promised him the cardinalship if he could induce Louis to repeal that act. He accomplished this task, and obtained the bishopric of Alby, and was created cardinal in recompense for so doing. He also filled many high political posts under Louis XI. B. at Franche-Comté, about 1420; D. 1473.

JOHANN-GEORGEN-STADT, a town of Saxony, 60 miles from Dresden. *Manf.* Lace, needles, tobacco, and vitriol. *Pop.* 4,000.—This place takes its name from the elector John George I., who built it as an asylum for the Protestants, who, in 1654, were expelled from Bohemia by Ferdinand II. It is situate in the centre of a district rich in metallic ores.

JOHANNISBURG, *yo-han'-nis-boorg*, a town, and capital of a circle of the same name, in E. Prussia, 70 miles from Gumbinnen. It stands near Lake Rosch, or Warschau, and is the seat of a law-court and several public offices. *Pop.* about 2,000.—The CIRCLE has an area of 608 geographical square miles, is flat and unfertile, and has a population of 34,000.

JOHANNOT, Alfred, *zho-han'-no*, a French painter, who designed many excellent pictures, and made a large number of sketches and drawings on wood, in illustration of books. B. 1800; D. 1837.——Tony, a French artist and designer of book-engravings. He was brother of the above, like whom, he also painted many superior pictures; the best of which are,—"The Battle of Fontenoy," "The Siesta," and "The Pillage." His designs upon wood were marked by great skill, refinement, and fancy, and were all in correct drawing. His principal illustrations were to "Werther," "Manon Lescaut," "Jerome Paturot," the "Vicar of Wake-

field," and the novels of George Sand, many of which have been reproduced in England. D. at Offenbach, 1803; D. 1852.

JOHANNISBERG, *yo-han'-nis-bairg*, a town of Nassau,



JOHANNISBERG.

12 miles from Mainz. It is famed for producing the best Rhenish wine, called Johannisberg. *Pop.* 900.

JOHN, surnamed Mark, a disciple of the apostles, who accompanied Paul and Barnabas in their journeys for the propagation of the gospel. When these two apostles separated, Mark went with Barnabas to Cyprus. The other particulars of his life are unknown.

JOHN I., king of England, surnamed Sansterre, or Lackland, was the fifth son of Henry II. He deprived his nephew Arthur of the throne, to which he was heir, and confined him in prison at Rouen, where he was murdered. The French Court of Peers demanded justice of Philip Augustus of France, against the murderer, who was condemned to lose all his lands in that country. The pope also excommunicated him, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. He for some time resisted the papal authority, but in 1213 made his submission. The English barons invited over Louis, the son of Philip, and crowned him at London in 1216; but he did not continue long in England. John signed the great charter, confirming the national liberties, commonly called Magna Charta, in 1215; his signature being extorted from him by the barons. B. at Oxford, 1166; D. at Newark, 1216.

JOHN I., king of France and Navarre, was the posthumous son of Louis X. At his birth he was proclaimed king, but died when only a few days old, upon which the crown devolved upon his uncle, Philippe V. D. 1316.

JOHN II., surnamed the Good, king of France, succeeded his father, Philip of Valois, in 1350. He obtained a victory over the English in 1355; but, the year following, he was defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers, by Edward the Black Prince, who sent him to London, where he remained till the peace of Bretigny, in 1360. His ransom was three million crowns of gold and eight provinces; but, before the sum could be raised, John died suddenly in the Savoy in London, aged 45. He was a prince of great courage and virtue. B. 1319; D. 1364.

JOHN I., Pope, was a native of Tuscany, and ascended the papal chair on the death of Hormisdas, in 523. Theodoric, king of the Goths, a violent Arian, threw him into prison at Ravenna, where he died in 526.

JOHN II. was a Roman, and succeeded Boniface II. in 532. He opposed the Eutychians and Nestorians, and died in 535.

JOHN III., a Roman, succeeded Pelagius I. in 560. D. 574.

JOHN IV., a native of Dalmatia, was elected to succeed Severinus in 640. D. 642.





JOHN V. was a native of Syria, and ascended the papal throne, in succession to Benedict II., 686. D. in the same year.

JOHN VI., a Greek, succeeded Sergius I. in 702. He held a council at Rome, to consider the charges by the English clergy against Wilfred, archbishop of York, who was acquitted. D. 705.

JOHN VII. was also a Greek, and succeeded the above. D. 707.

JOHN VIII., a Roman, was elected to the pontificate on the death of Adrian II., in 872. He crowned the emperor Charles the Bald in 875, and, three years after, went to France, where he held a council at Troyes. In his time Italy was ravaged by the Saracens, who obliged the pope to pay tribute. He corresponded with Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, who had driven Ignatius from his seat and usurped the dignity. John, imposed upon by the pretences of the intruder, acknowledged him patriarch; but, on discovering his error, he excommunicated him. D. 882.—This pope has been styled the Ninth by those who profess to believe in the existence of Pope Joan, whom they call John VIII. (*See* JOAN, POPE.) Many of his letters are extant.

JOHN IX. became pope in 898. D. about 900.

JOHN X., archbishop of Ravenna, was elected to the papacy in 915. He was a turbulent prelate, and defeated the Saracens, who had desolated Italy a long time; but he was himself driven from Rome by Guy, duke of Tuscany, who was supported by the Roman people. He was put to death in 927.

JOHN XI. was made pope at the age of 25, in 931, through the influence of his mother Marozia, wife of Guy, duke of Tuscany; but his brother Alberico afterwards threw both him and her into the castle of St. Angelo, where John died, in 936.

JOHN XII., a Roman of noble birth, named Octavianus, was elected pope in 956, and was the first who changed his name on that occasion. At that time Berenger tyrannized over Italy, and the pope implored the assistance of the emperor Otho I., who delivered the country. John crowned Otho at Rome, and promised him fidelity, which, however, was of short duration, for he united with the son of Berenger against his deliverer. Otho returned to Rome in 963, and called a council, in which the pope was accused of adultery, sacrilege, and other crimes, which being proved, he was deposed. On the departure of the emperor, John entered Rome, and exercised dreadful cruelties on his enemies. He was assassinated in 964, by a man whose bed he had violated.

JOHN XIII. was elected pope in 965, through the instrumentality of the emperor Otho, against the will of the Roman people. Peter, prefect of Rome, drove him thence in 966; but the emperor restored him, and Peter became an exile in his turn. D. 972.

JOHN XIV., bishop of Pavia, and chancellor to the emperor Otho II., obtained the papal chair after Benedict VII., in 983; but three months after his election he was sent to the castle of St. Angelo by the usurper, Pope Boniface. D. of poison, 984.

JOHN XV. became pope in 985. D. 996. This pope is styled XVI. by those that maintain he succeeded one of the same name who died a few days after his election.

JOHN XVII. was a Calabrian, and nominated to the papal chair by Crescentius, the Roman consul, in 997. Otho III., however, went to Rome, and put to death Crescentius, and imprisoned John.

JOHN XVIII. was elected pope, in succession to Sylvester II., in 1003. D. four months after his election.

JOHN XIX. succeeded the above. D. about 1009.

JOHN XX., son of Count Gregory of Tuscany, became pope after his brother Benedict, in 1024. D. 1034.

JOHN XXI. was a Portuguese, and the son of a

physician. He became pope in 1277, but died eight months after his election. Some works of his on philosophy, medicine, and divinity, are extant.

JOHN XXII. was elected pope, at Lyons, in 1316. He founded several abbeys and bishoprics, but his pontificate was disturbed by quarrels with the emperor and the Cordeliers, which order the pope endeavoured to suppress. By his works he seems to have been better fitted for a physician than a pope. They are,—"Thesaurus Pauperum; or, a Collection of Remedies for the Poor;" "Treatise on Disorders of the Eyes;" "On the Formation of the Fœtus;" "On the Gout;" "Advice for Preserving Health." D. at Avignon, 1334.

JOHN XXIII., Cardinal Cossa, a Neapolitan, studied at Bologna, and became chamberlain to Boniface IX., who made him cardinal. He was elected pope in 1410, after the death of Alexander V., during the great schism, and promised to renounce the pontificate if Gregory XII. and Peter de Luna would drop their pretensions. Not fulfilling his engagements, he was deposed by the council of Constance, in 1415, and imprisoned at Heidelberg, where he remained three years, and was then released at the request of Martin V. D. 1419.

JOHN I., surnamed Zimisces, emperor of Constantinople, was of an illustrious family. He stabbed the emperor Nicephorus Phocas, in 969, and obtained many victories over the Russians, Bulgarians, and Saracens. He was poisoned by Basil the Eunuch, in 975.

JOHN II. (COMNENUS) succeeded Alexis Comnenus, his father, in 1118. He gained several battles over the Turks and Servians, and governed with great prudence and liberality. He died in 1143, of a wound which he received from a poisoned arrow.

JOHN III. (DUCAS) was crowned at Niceus, in 1222, at the time when the Latins were in possession of Constantinople. He was a prince of great virtue, gained many battles, defeated the Scythians, Tartars, and Bulgarians, and extended his empire on all sides. D. 1255.

JOHN IV. (LASCARIS), son of Theodore the Young, whom he succeeded in 1259, at the age of 6 years; but, in the same year, the despot Michael Palæologus deprived him of his crown and his eyes, and imprisoned him for life. D. 1284.

JOHN V. (PALÆOLOGUS) succeeded his father, Andronicus the Younger, in 1341, but his throne was for a long period usurped by John Cantacuzenus, whose daughter he married, after recovering his throne. His son Andronicus revolted against him, and the Genoese made themselves masters of the isle of Lesbos, and Amurath I. took the city of Adrianople. D. 1391.

JOHN VI. (CANTACUZENUS) was the minister and favourite of Andronicus Palæologus, who made him guardian of his children John and Emanuel, with whose mother, Jane of Savoy, he governed for some time with great wisdom and moderation. But, in 1345, he assumed the imperial title in Thrace, and, in 1347, took Constantinople, compelling John Palæologus, who had been crowned in 1341, and who had married his daughter, to retire to Salonica. The exiled monarch, however, with the help of the Genoese, defeated the fleet of the usurper, and obliged him to quit his throne and capital. He then retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he devoted himself to literary studies, and wrote a valuable history of the empire, and a defence of Christianity against the Mohammedans.

JOHN VII. (PALÆOLOGUS) succeeded his father Emanuel, in 1425. His reign was very unfortunate, and the Turks made such progress in his dominions, as to reduce him to the necessity of imploring the succour of the Latins. He consented to a union between the two churches, which was performed at the council of Ferrara, in 1439, at which John assisted in person. D. 1448.

JOHN I., king of Portugal, was the natural son of Peter, and, in 1383, ascended the throne, to the prejudice of Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinand I., his brother. John I., king of Castile, the husband of that princess, disputed the crown, but was defeated at the battle of Aljubarota, in 1385. He then turned his arms against the Moors of Africa, and took Ceuta and other places. D. 1433.

JOHN II. succeeded his father, Alphonsus V., in 1481. He discovered several plots that were formed against him at the beginning of his reign, and put the principal conspirators to death. He gained some places in Africa, and distinguished himself in the battle of Toro, against the Castilians, in 1476. His acts procured him the titles of the Great and the Severe. He encouraged navigation; and it was during his reign that Bernal Diaz sailed round the Cape of Good Hope; he also despatched settlements to India. B. 1455; D. 1495.

JOHN III. succeeded his father Emanuel on the throne of Portugal in 1521. He greatly encouraged navigation, commerce, and the arts. His navigators discovered Japan; and he sent Francis Xavier to India as a missionary. During his reign a terrible earthquake occurred at Lisbon, by which 30,000 persons perished. D. 1557.

JOHN IV., called the Fortunate. The Spaniards rendered themselves masters of Portugal in 1580, and kept possession of it till 1640, when the Portuguese revolted, and placed the crown on the head of the duke of Braganza, John IV., who held it till his death, in 1656.

JOHN V., successor of Peter II., was crowned king of Portugal in 1706. He entered into an alliance with Charles of Austria, who laid claim to the crown of Spain, and fought against Louis XIV. D. 1750.

JOHN VI., second son of Peter III., was appointed regent when his mother, Maria I., lost her reason, in 1799. In 1817 he was driven by the French from Portugal; whereupon he took up his residence in Brazil, with the title of emperor. On the death of his mother, in 1816, he was proclaimed king, but did not return to Portugal till 1821. D. 1826.

JOHN I., king of Castile and Leon, succeeded his father, Henry II., in 1379, at the age of 21 years. He made war in Portugal, for the purpose of placing his son on the throne of that country, but was unsuccessful. He was surnamed "father of his country," for his generous and just rule of his kingdom. D. 1390.

JOHN II., king of Castile and Leon, was son of Henry III., and was proclaimed king when less than two years of age, his uncle Ferdinand being appointed regent. He made war successfully against the kingdoms of Aragon and Navarre, and the Moors of Grenada. He greatly assisted in the restoration of Spanish literature, and was father of the celebrated Isabella and of Henrique IV. B. 1405; D. 1454.

JOHN I., king of Aragon, succeeded his father, Peter IV., in 1387. Throughout his reign he was continually at hostilities with his subjects, whom he governed with great injustice and severity.

JOHN II., king of Aragon and Navarre, was son of Ferdinand the Just, and ascended the throne of Navarre on marrying Blanche, daughter of Charles the Noble, in 1425, and that of Aragon in 1458, after the death of Alphonsus, his brother. He was for a long time at war with his son Don Carlos, to whom Blanche, his mother, had left the crown of Navarre at her death, in 1441. He died in 1479, leaving the kingdom to his son Ferdinand the Catholic.

JOHN I., king of Navarre. (*See* JOHN I., king of France.)

JOHN II., king of Navarre. (*See* JOHN II., king of Aragon.)

JOHN III., king of Navarre, married, in 1484, Catharine of Navarre, the heiress to the crown, and through this marriage he obtained the crown of that kingdom in 1494; but being a prince without any energy, lost all his possessions with the exception of Bearn. He died in France, in 1516, leaving a son, Henry II., titular king of Navarre, whose daughter, Jeanne d'Albret, was mother of Henry IV. of France.

JOHN, king of Bohemia, the son of the emperor Henry VII., was elected to the throne in 1310, at the age of 15. He was a warlike prince, and, after defeating the Lithuanians, assumed the title of king of Poland. He lost an eye in that expedition, and a Jew doctor, who pretended to restore him to sight, deprived him of the other. His military spirit, however, continued unabated, and he accompanied Philip of France, in 1346, to the battle of Cressy, where he was guided betweeen two brave knights, each holding his bridle. He fell in that action, and was buried at Luxembourg. He was succeeded in his kingdom of

Bohemia by one of his sons, who became emperor under the title of Charles IV.

JOHN I., king of Poland, was the second son of Casimir IV., whom he succeeded in 1492. He was the friend of letters and of peace, and during his reign there were few military events of importance. He was succeeded by his son Alexander, grand-duke of Lithuania. B. 1459; D. 1501.

JOHN II., or JOHN CASIMIR. (*See* CASIMIR V.)

JOHN III., John Sobieski, king of Poland, was youngest son of James Sobieski, governor of Cracow, and educated at Paris. In 1665 he was made grand marshal and general of the Polish armies, after which he was appointed master of the royal house, and prelate of Cracovia. He retook several cities from the rebellious Cossacks of the Ukraine, and distinguished himself in many gallant actions. In 1673 he gained the memorable battle of Chocim, upon the Niester, in which the Turks lost 28,000 men. The year following he was elected king of Poland, on the death of Michael, and likewise compelled the Turks to sue for peace. In 1683 he forced them to raise the siege of Vienna, which otherwise would inevitably have been taken. D. at Warsaw, 1696.

JOHN I., or JOANICE, king of Bulgaria, usurped the throne to the prejudice of his brother's son. The emperor Baudouin having refused the alliance of John, he marched against, defeated, and took him prisoner at Adrianople. Baudouin was shut up at Ternora, where he shortly afterwards died. He subsequently turned his arms against Boniface, marquis of Monferrat, and king of Thessalonica; but was compelled to beat a retreat. He again resorted to arms on the death of Boniface, in 1207, and had almost reached Thessalonica, when he was assassinated by one of his generals. D. 1207.

JOHN I., king of Sweden, was son of Swerker, and successor of Eric X. He organized, with small success, an expedition into Esthonia, for the propagation of Christianity in that country. He was the last of the royal race of Swerker. D. 1222.

JOHN II., king of Sweden and Denmark. (*See* JOHN I., king of Denmark.)

JOHN III., king of Sweden, was son of Gustavus Wasa. He dethroned his brother, Eric XIV., in 1568, on account of his tyranny and cruelties. He terminated the war against Denmark, that had been commenced under the previous reign, and endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to banish Lutheranism from his dominions, between the years 1570 and 1580. He afterwards made war against Joan Vasilivitch, and gained over him many advantages, but signed a peace in 1583. He named Sigismund, his son, king of Poland, in 1587. B. 1537; D. 1592.

JOHN I., king of Denmark and Sweden, succeeded, on the throne of Denmark, Christian I., his father, in 1481, dividing the duchy of Holstein with Frederick, his brother. He became king of Sweden in 1497; but the Swedes revolted against him in 1501. He reigned in Denmark till 1513.

JOHN I., duke of Brittany, reigned between the years 1237 and 1286.

JOHN II. was successor of the above, and ruled from 1286 to 1305.

JOHN III., called the Good, reigned from 1312 till 1341. Being without issue, he nominated, to the prejudice of his own brother, John de Montfort, Charles de Blois, to whom he gave his niece in marriage; an act which led to many sanguinary conflicts.

JOHN IV., more commonly known as John de Montfort, was brother of the preceding. He had already secured from his rival, Charles de Blois, the greatest part of Brittany, when the Court of Peers of France adjudged the duchy to his rival, Charles, in 1341. John surrendered to the duke of Normandy, whom Philippe de Valois had sent against him at the head of an army. He was confined for four years at the Louvre. At the end of that time he contrived to make his escape, and rejoined Joan of Flanders, his wife, who had continued the war with heroic courage. He, however, died a few months afterwards, leaving Brittany under the rule of Charles. D. 1345.

JOHN V., surnamed the Valiant, termed John IV. by those who exclude John de Montfort from the dukes of Brittany. He was son of the preceding, and brought up at the court of Edward III. of England, whose daughter he married. He attacked Charles de Blois, who had dispossessed his father of the duchy of Brittany, and defeated him at Auray, in 1364; whereupon Charles acknowledged him to be the rightful duke. D. 1399.

JOHN VI. was son of the above, and attained his majority in 1414, being then only 14 years of age. He assisted the English in their expeditions against the French king, and, in return, Charles VII. aided his rival, the duke de Pe. thièvre, who, in 1419, drew John into an ambuscad., and kept him prisoner for five years, when he was released by his barons. Inconstant and feeble, he allied in turns with Charles VII. and with Henry IV. of England, who, at that period, was master of almost the whole of France. D. 1442.

JOHN, duke of Burgundy and count of Nevers, succeeded his father in 1404, at the age of 33. The houses of Burgundy and Orleans at that period disputed the government of France, during the insanity of Charles VI. In 1407 he caused the assassination of the duke of Orleans, and, by that act, became absolute master in Paris; but it was also the commencement of the fearful internal struggle between the Burgundians and the Armagnacs. He was driven from Paris, but re-entered it in 1418, committed many horrible massacres, possessed himself of the king's person, usurped all authority, and favoured, by the troubles he excited, the conquests of the English in France. He was invited by the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII., to a conference on the Pont de Montereau, and there assassinated by a favourite of Charles, in revenge of the assassination of the duke of Orleans, in 1419.

JOHN, secretary to the emperor Honorius, usurped the empire of the West, on the death of his master, in 423, and overran Italy, Gaul, and Spain. Valentinian III., to whom the throne belonged, attacked him, at the head of a large army, and defeated him: he was afterwards taken by treason at Ravenna, where he was put to death, in 425.

JOHN, surnamed Philoponas, 'the lover of study,' a learned grammarian of Alexandria, in the 7th century. It is said he was appointed conservator of the celebrated Alexandrian library, and he retained the post till Omar ordered the destruction of the whole by fire. He wrote a treatise on the creation of the world, and edited several of Aristotle's works. D. about 660.

JOHN OF ARRAS, secretary of the duke de Berry, composed, in 1387, by order of Charles V., and for the amusement of the duchess de Bar, the romance of "Melusine," which was printed for the first time in 1500.

JOHN OF AUSTRIA, DON, natural son of the emperor Charles V., was brought up without the knowledge of his birth till his father, on his death-bed, had revealed the secret to his son Philip II., king of Spain, who caused him to be brought to his court, and publicly acknowledged him as his brother. In 1570 he was sent into Grenada against the Moors, where he terminated the war with great glory. The year following, he was appointed by the Christian princes commander of the fleet against the Turks, and gained the celebrated battle of Lepanto, where the Turks lost 30,000 men and 200 vessels. In 1573 he took Tunis, and in 1576 was made governor of the Low Countries, then in a state of revolt. After taking Namur, Charlemont, and Marienburg, he was vigorously opposed by the archduke Matthias and the prince of Orange. He, however, gained a great battle at Gembloux, in 1578, and died the same year, as is supposed, of poison, aged 32. (*See* J. Lothrop Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic.") Casimir Delavigne, the celebrated French author, has written a beautiful play on the incidents of Don John's early career. B. at Ratisbon, 1545.

JOHN OF BOLOGNA, a French sculptor, who went in early youth to Rome, for the purpose of studying the great masters' works. Having presented to Michael Angelo a statue, finished with all the care of which he was capable, the latter destroyed it, saying that he should learn to carve before he finished. This caused John to work with redoubled ardour, and soon he became one of the best sculptors in Italy. He took up his residence at Bologna, and there executed a great

number of statues, one of the most celebrated of which is the group, "Rape of the Sabines," exhibited at Florence. The bronze horse in the statue of Henry IV., on the Pont Neuf, at Paris, is also his work. B. at Douai, 1524; D. 1608.

JOHN OF BRUGES. (*See* VAN EYCK.)

JOHN OF GAUNT, or GHENT, duke of Lancaster, was the third son of Edward III., king of England. He took, for his second wife, Constance, a natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile and Leon, and, on the death of that monarch, he laid claim to the throne in right of his wife, in opposition to Henry of Transtamare, but without success. He served with great glory in France, with his brother the Black Prince, and, on his death, had the management of affairs during the life of his father. On the accession of Richard II., he retired; but the envy of the courtiers, particularly the ecclesiastics, who hated him for protecting Wickliffe, followed him with false accusations of a design to usurp the throne, from which he satisfactorily cleared himself. In 1386 his only daughter was married to the heir-apparent of the king of Castile, and John renounced his claim to that crown, in consideration of a considerable sum and a pension. He took for his third wife, Catharine Swynford, sister to the wife of his friend Chaucer, the poet. John of Gaunt was a man of great valour, prudence, and generosity. His son afterwards became king, by the title of Henry IV. B. at Ghent, 1340; D. 1399.

JOHN OF JERUSALEM, ST., Order of. (*See* HOSPITALLERS.)

JOHN OF LEYDEN. (*See* BOCCOLD.)

JOHN OF PARIS, a learned professor of theology in the 13th century. In the dispute between Pope Boniface VIII. and Philip the Fair, king of France, he took the part of the latter, and defended his cause with zeal and ability. He also started objections to the doctrine of transubstantiation, for which he was cited to Rome. He wrote,—"De Regia Potestate et Papali;" "De Modo existendi Corporis Christi in Sacramento Altaris." D. 1304.

JOHN OF SALISBURY, a learned English monk of the 12th century, who became bishop of Chartres, in France, about 1164. He studied at Oxford, but also visited Paris, where he attended the lectures of Abelard. He likewise went to Italy, and, at Rome, lived some time under the patronage of Pope Adrian IV. On his return to England, he became secretary to Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, whom he accompanied in his exile to France. After the tragical death of à Becket, he became bishop of Chartres. In learning he is said to have had no living superior, and wrote several valuable works on theology, politics, and philosophy. B. at Salisbury, about 1119. D. at Chartres, 1182.

JOHN, ST., the name of several parishes of England, with populations varying between 500 and 23,000. The largest is in Northumberland.

JOHN, ST., a village and fort in Canada, on the Richelieu river, 20 miles from Montreal.

JOHN, ST., a lake of Lower Canada, 120 miles from Quebec. It has a diameter of about 30 miles, and receives several rivers. It abounds with excellent fish.

JOHN, ST., a bay and island on the west coast of the island of Newfoundland.

JOHN, ST., a city and seaport of British N. America, in the province of New Brunswick. It stands on a rocky peninsula at the mouth of the river St. John, and is regularly laid out and well built. The principal buildings are of brick, and consist of various places of worship, a marine hospital, barracks, government storehouses, a gaol, and different schools. The harbour is commodious and safe, and never obstructed by ice. On its W. side stands Carlton, a town included in the municipality. *Imp.* British manufactures and colonial produce. *Exp.* Fish, timber, lime, and furs. *Pop.* about 22,000. *Lat.* 45° 14′ 6″ N. *Lon.* 66° 3′ 10″ W. This town was founded by American loyalists, in the last century, and has frequently suffered severely by fire.—Also a large river of North America, rising near the source of the Connecticut, in the United States, and after a course of about 400 miles, the half of which is in N. Brunswick, falling, in the British province of New Brunswick, into the Bay of Fundy, in *lat.* 45° 20′ N., *lon.* 66° W.

JOHN, St., the Evangelist and Apostle, was the son of Zebedee and Salome, and the brother of James the Great. His occupation was fishing, in which he was engaged when Jesus called him. John was the beloved disciple of his master, and leaned on his breast at the last supper. He preached the gospel in several parts of Asia, and fixed his residence at Ephesus. In the persecution by Domitian, he is said to have been plunged into a caldron of boiling oil; but coming out unhurt, he was banished to the isle of Patmos, where he received the visions contained in his Apocalypse. In the reign of Nerva he was released, and returned to Ephesus, where he died, in extreme old age. He wrote his gospel to complete what had been omitted by the other evangelists, and to refute the errors of Cerinthus and Ebion. In the New Testament there are likewise three epistles by him.

JOHN, St., the Baptist, the forerunner of the Messiah, was the son of Zacharias, a Jewish priest, and Elizabeth, a near relation of Mary, mother of Jesus Christ. His birth was foretold by an angel. After passing his early years in retirement, he came forth publicly as a preacher of repentance, baptizing all who confessed their sins. Our Saviour was baptized by him in the waters of Jordan, and John bore testimony to his divinity. He was beheaded by Herod, the king, at the instigation of Herodias, Philip's wife, with whom Herod lived in adultery, A.D. 29.—Salome, daughter of Herodias, having pleased Herod by her dancing, the king declared he would grant her any request she might make, even to the half of his kingdom. The girl, prompted by her wicked mother, asked for the head of John the Baptist. An executioner was sent to the prison, where the saint was confined: John was beheaded, and his head brought to Salome, who presented it on a dish to her mother.

JOHN, St., CHRYSOSTOM. (*See* CHRYSOSTOM.)

JOHN'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of South Carolina, with a circumference of about 30 miles. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 32° 42′ N. *Lon.* 80° 10′ W.

JOHN'S, ST., a town of British N. America, the capital of the island of Newfoundland. It stands on the east coast, on a bay of the same name, and has a good harbour. Though irregularly built, it contains many good shops and stores, the former mostly of stone. The public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are—a house of assembly, an asylum, an hospital, a market-house, and various schools. There are also several literary and scientific institutions, and it has three cemeteries. Cod-fish is the principal article of export; in exchange for which it imports goods and wares of every description. *Pop.* about 20,000, exclusive of 6,000 engaged in the fisheries. *Lat.* 47° 33′ 6″ N. *Lon.* 52° 43′ W.—This town has suffered severely at different times from fire;—in February, 1816, and November, 1817. On the 21st of the same month, another fire broke out, which consumed the greater part of the western half of the town, that had escaped the previous conflagration. It was again visited by fire on the 21st August, 1818, by which great loss was sustained.

JOHN'S, ST., one of the Virgin Islands, about 36 miles E. of Porto Rico. *Ext.* 12 miles long, by 4 broad. *Pop.* 2,600. *Lat.* 18° 7′ N. *Lon.* 64° 32′ W.

JOHN'S, ST., the capital of Antigua island, in the West Indies. It is a regular and well-built town. *Lat.* 17° 4′ N. *Lon.* 62° 4′ W.

JOHN'S, ST., a river of East Florida, which spreads into broad bays and lakes, of which Lake George is the chief. *Lat.* 30° 32′ N. *Lon.* 81° 42′ W.

JOHN'S, ST., a river of Lower Canada, joining the St. Lawrence 30 miles below Montreal.

JOHNSON, Thomas, *jon'-son*, a learned Englishman, who for some time was engaged at Eton, and afterwards set up a school at Brentford. He produced editions of Sophocles and other ancient authors. B. about 1675; D. about 1750.

JOHNSON, Samuel, a learned English critic, lexicographer, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a bookseller at Lichfield. His education was commenced at the free school of *Lichfield*, and in 1728 he was admitted of Pembroke College, Oxford; but, being too poor to remain at the university, he, in 1731, quitted it without a degree. He soon afterwards lost his father, who left him in such poor circumstances that he sought

the post of usher of a school at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, where, however, he did not continue long. He next resided with a printer at Birmingham, where he translated Lobo's account of Abyssinia. In 1735 he married Mrs. Porter, a widow lady of that town, who was possessed of the sum of £800; and with this capital he the same year opened a school at Edial, near Lichfield; but he obtained only three scholars, one of whom was David Garrick. About this time he began his tragedy of "Irene." In 1737 he set out for the metropolis, accompanied by Garrick. On fixing his residence in London, he formed a connection with Cave, the publisher of the "Gentleman's Magazine," for which work he wrote during several years, his principal employment being an account of the parliamentary debates. At this period he contracted an intimacy with Richard Savage, whose name he has immortalized by one of the finest pieces of biography ever written. In 1749 appeared his "Vanity of Human Wishes," an imitation of Juvenal's tenth Satire. Two years previously, he had printed proposals for an edition of Shakspeare, and the plan of his English



DR. JOHNSON.

Dictionary, addressed to Lord Chesterfield. The price agreed upon between himself and the booksellers for the last work was £1,575. In 1749 Garrick produced his friend's tragedy upon the stage of Drury-lane Theatre, but it was unsuccessful. In 1750 he commenced his "Rambler," a periodical paper, which was continued till 1752. In this work only five papers were the production of other writers. About the period of his relinquishing the "Rambler," he lost his wife, a circumstance which greatly affected him, as appears from his Meditations, and the sermon which he wrote on her death. In 1754 he visited Oxford. The next year appeared his dictionary, which, instead of three, had occupied eight years. Lord Chesterfield endeavoured to assist it by writing two papers in its favour in the "World;" but, as he had hitherto neglected the author, Johnson treated him with contempt. The publication of his great work did not relieve him from his embarrassments, for the price of his labour had been consumed in the progress of its compilation, and the year following we find him under an arrest for five guineas, from which he was released by Richardson, the printer. In 1758 he began the "Idler," which was published in a weekly newspaper. On the death of his mother, in 1759, he wrote the romance of "Rasselas," to defray the expenses of her funeral, and to pay her debts. In 1762, George III. granted him a pension of £300 per annum. In 1763, Boswell, his future biographer, was introduced to him, a circumstance to which we owe the most minute account of a man's life and character that has ever been written. Boswell, though a very ordinary mortal, has immortalized himself by this performance. In his book, everything about Johnson is supplied to us; in Lord Macaulay's words, we have "his coat, his wig, his figure, his face, his scrofula, his St. Vitus's dance, his rolling walk, his blinking eye, the outward signs which too clearly marked the approbation of his dinner; his insatiable appetite for fish-sauce and veal pie, with plums; his inextinguishable thirst for tea; his trick of touching the posts as he walked; his mysterious practice of treasuring up scraps of orange-peel; his morning slumbers; his midnight disputations; his contortions; his mutterings; his gruntings; his puffings; his vigorous, acute, and ready eloquence; his sarcastic wit; his vehemence; his insolence; his fits of tempestuous rage; his queer inmates—old Mr. Levett and blind Mrs. Williams, the cat Hodge, and the negro Frank—all are as familiar to us as the objects by which we have been surrounded from childhood." Johnson had the honour of a conversation with the king in the royal library, in 1765, when his majesty asked if he intended to publish any more works. To this he answered, that he thought he had written enough; on which the king said, "So should I too, if you had not written so well." About this time he instituted the Literary Club, consisting of some of the most celebrated men of the age. In 1773 he went on a tour with Mr. Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly afterwards published an account, which occasioned a difference between him and Macpherson, relative to the poems of Ossian. In 1775 the university of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D., which diploma, ten years before, had been conferred on him by the university of Dublin. In 1779 he began his "Lives of the English Poets," which was the last of his literary labours. After a long illness, during part of which he had fearful apprehensions of death, his mind became calm, composed, and resigned, and he died full of that faith which he had so vigorously defended and inculcated by his writings. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, and a statue, with an appropriate inscription, has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. A complete list of his works is prefixed to Boswell's "Life." As a writer, few have done such essential service to his country, by fixing its language and regulating its morality. In his person he was large, robust, and unwieldy; in his dress he was singular and slovenly; in conversation positive, and impatient of contradiction. But with all his singularities he had an excellent heart, full of tenderness and compassion, and his actions were the result of principle. He was a stout advocate for truth, and a zealous champion for the Christian religion as professed in the Church of England. In politics he was a Tory, and at one period of his life a friend to the house of Stuart. He had a noble independence of mind, and would never stoop to any man, however exalted, or disguise his sentiments to flatter another. B. at Lichfield, 1709; D. in London, 1784.

JOHNSON, Richard, an English grammarian, who was head-master of the New School at Nottingham from 1707 to 1720. He published,—"Noctes Nottinghamicæ;" "Grammatical Commentaries." He was a master of arts, but of what university does not appear. He drowned himself in a fit of despondency in a rivulet near Nottingham, in 1720.

JOHNSON, Samuel, an English divine, who was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1670, he obtained the living of Corringham, in Essex, but resided in London, where he made himself conspicuous in opposing the succession of the duke of York, afterwards James II., and the measures of the court. Having written a book against the doctrine of passive obedience, under the title of "Julian the Apostate," in which the duke was attacked, he was condemned to pay a fine of five hundred marks. When the army was encamped on Hounslow Heath, he published a remonstrance to the soldiers in behalf of the Protestant religion, for which he was sentenced to stand twice in the pillory, to pay a heavy fine, to be degraded from his function, and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. This sentence was rigorously inflicted, but at the Revolution the parliament declared the pro-

ceedings illegal. He was also rewarded with a pension, and was offered the deanery of Durham, which he considered as inadequate to his merits. B. in Warwickshire, 1649; D. 1703.

JOHNSON, John, a learned divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Corpus Christi College. Archbishop Sancroft gave him two livings in Kent, and Archbishop Tenison presented him to that of Margate. He had also the vicarage of Cranbrook. He was twice chosen proctor in convocation for the diocese of Canterbury. On the accession of George I. he refused to take the oaths, but afterwards submitted. He wrote,—"The Clergyman's Vade-Mecum;" "A Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws, Canons, &c.;" "The unbloody Sacrifice and Altar unveiled and supported;" "A Paraphrase on the Psalms in the Liturgy." B. near Rochester, 1662; D. 1725.

JOHNSON, Martin, a landscape-painter of great merit in the reign of James II., whose views in England being scarce and valuable, are only to be found in the collections of connoisseurs.

JOHNSON, Charles, a lawyer and dramatic writer. He acquired some wealth by his plays, and having married a wealthy widow, set up a tavern in Bow Street, Covent Garden. Pope ridiculed him in his "Dunciad," on account of his unusual size. B. 1679; D. 1748.

JOHNSON, Maurice, an English antiquary, who was educated as a barrister. He established a literary society at Spalding, in 1712, and, in 1717, was one of the revivers of the Antiquarian Society, to which he sent numerous contributions. B. at Spalding, Lincolnshire, about 1687; D. 1755.

JOHNSON, Thomas, an English botanist. He became an apothecary in London, and, according to Wood, was the best herbalist of his age. He wrote the first local catalogue of plants published in England. But his great work was an improved edition of Gerard's "Herbal." In the civil wars he entered the royalist army, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. At the siege of Basinghouse, he received a wound of which he died. Besides the above, he wrote a treatise on the hot springs of Bath, and other pieces. B. at Selby, Yorkshire, 1561; D. 1644.

JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith, *jon'-ston*, an eminent modern geographer. His first studies were directed towards fitting him for the pursuit of medicine; but a strong predilection for design caused him to become apprentice to an engraver. From early youth he was an attentive student of geography, and, in order to make himself master of all that was to be learned with respect to it, he acquired, in succession, French, Italian, Spanish, and German. The result of so much well-directed industry, was the publication, in 1843, of his first great geographical work, "The National Atlas," in folio, which procured for him election as fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and the appointment of geographer to the queen in Scotland. A close study of the writings of Humboldt, and other great German and French writers, on his favourite art, enabled him to produce, in 1848, his "Physical Atlas," a splendid work, characterized by the "Bulletin of the Paris Geographical Society," as "one of the most magnificent monuments which the scientific genius of the 19th century has raised." He was soon afterwards made honorary member of the Geographical Societies of Paris and Berlin. He was likewise elected fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, to whose papers he contributed "An Historical Notice of the Survey of Scotland." The "Dictionary of Geography" was his next work, first published in 1851, and again, in an enlarged and corrected form, in 1855. The president of the Geographical Society spoke thus, in 1856, of his great work:—"Our associate Mr. Alexander Keith Johnston has completed the new edition of his superb 'Physical Atlas.' The publication of the first edition of this great work, ten years since, had the effect of introducing in this country almost a new era in the popular study of geography, through its attractive and instructive illustration of the prominent features of science. The second edition is, to some extent, an entirely new work, owing to the additions and improvements which have been introduced, . . . . and the addition of a large general index adds materially to the utility of this extensive compendium of natural geography." He has, in addition to the above great works, produced an "Atlas of the Historical Geography of Europe;" a smaller "Physical Atlas," in 4to; a number of educational works on classical, general, and physical geography; an "Astronomical Atlas," assisted by Mr. Hind; and with Sir R. Murchison and Professor Nicol, a "Geographical Map of Europe." B. at Kirkhill, in Midlothian, 1804.

JOHNSTON, Arthur, an eminent physician, educated at the university of Aberdeen, but took his doctor's degree at Padua, in 1610. In 1637 he published a translation of David's Psalms into Latin verse, dedicated to Archbishop Laud, who procured him the appointment of physician to Charles I. B. near Aberdeen, 1587; D. at Oxford, 1641.

JOHNSTON, John, an eminent naturalist and physician, who wrote, in 1651, the "Natural History of Birds, Fishes, Quadrupeds, and Insects," 5 vols.; "A Treatise on Trees and Fruits." B. at Sambla, Poland, 1603; D. in Silesia, 1675.

JOHNSTON, George, a modern English naturalist. He commenced his medical education as the apprentice of Dr. Abercrombie; subsequently he practised as surgeon at Berwick-upon-Tweed. While at Edinburgh he was an attentive student of natural history, and continued afterwards to follow up the pursuit. In 1838 he published his "History of British Zoophytes," and four years afterwards his "History of British Sponges" appeared. He contributed many valuable articles, chiefly on the lower forms of animal life, to the Transactions of various provincial scientific societies, to the "Magazine of Zoology and Botany," and to the "Annals of Natural History." In 1850 he produced one of his best works,—the "Introduction to Conchology, or Elements of the Natural History of Molluscous Animals," and soon afterwards he put forth an interesting work "On the Botany of the Eastern Borders." The latter portion of his life was visited with some severe trials, under which his mind gave way. B. 1798; D. 1855.

JOHNSTON, James T. W., an eminent modern chemist. Under circumstances by no means favourable, he succeeded in obtaining an education that enabled him to gain his livelihood by giving private instruction to pupils of the university of Glasgow. Removing to Durham in 1825, he opened a school there. Five years later he married a young lady, whereby his circumstances were so much improved that he was enabled to retire from teaching, and give himself up entirely to chemistry, in pursuit of which intention he went to Sweden, where he became the pupil of the great chemist Berzelius. In 1833, upon the establishment of the Durham University, he was invited from abroad, to assume the readership of chemistry and mineralogy in the new seat of learning. Shortly afterwards he went to Edinburgh, and was appointed chemist of the Agricultural Society of Scotland, but eventually resided exclusively at Durham, where he commenced a series of works on chemistry as applied to agriculture, which have become famous throughout the world. His "Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry" has passed through 36 editions, and has been translated into every European language. A similar work was his "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology." Having travelled in the New World, he published "Notes on North America," in which much valuable information is given as to the agriculture of that country. He was peculiarly qualified to make scientific knowledge attractive to the ordinary reader, as was evidenced by the vast circulation of his "Chemistry of Common Life," one of his latest works. He also wrote scientific articles for the "Edinburgh Review," and contributed to the Transactions of many learned societies. He was fellow of the Royal Society, and member of many other learned bodies. B. at Paisley, 1796; D. at Durham, 1853.

JOHNSTON STRAIT, a narrow channel of British North America, separating Vancouver's Island from the mainland. On its N.W. side it has Queen Charlotte's Sound, and on its S.E. the Gulf of Georgia.

JOHNSTONE, George, a naval commander, was the son of a Scotch baronet, and devoted himself to the sea service. After passing through the subordinate stations, he was, in 1760, made master and commander;

and, in 1762, a post-captain. He was subsequently appointed governor of West Florida, and, on his return to England, he took an active part in the affairs of the East-India Company, particularly in opposition to Lord Clive. In 1771 he wrote "Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies." He sat in parliament first for Cockermouth and afterwards for Appleby, and had a duel with Lord George Germaine, through some reflections which fell from him in the house respecting his lordship. He was one of the commissioners sent to treat with the Americans. D. 1787.

JOHNSTOWN, *jons'-toun*, a district of Upper Canada, bounded on the S. and E. by the St. Lawrence, and on the other sides by the Bathurst, East, and Midland districts. It is traversed by the Rideau river and canal, and contains large tracts of good land. *Pop.* about 50,000, mostly composed of Scotch and Irish.

JOHNSTOWN, the name of several places in the United States, none of them with a population above 7,000.

JOHORE, *jo-hor'*, a town of Malacca, the capital of a district of the same name, 35 miles from Singapore. It forms the S. extremity of the Malayan peninsula, and was formerly a place of considerable importance, but it has now dwindled down to a few miserable huts. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 3° N. *Lon.* 104° E.—The DISTRICT is very imperfectly known, and has an area of about 50 geographical miles. Whatever it produces has not yet acquired sufficient commercial importance for notice here.

JOIGNY, *zhwoin'-ye*, a walled town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and standing on the Yonne, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 15 miles from Auxerre. The streets are steep, winding, and narrow. It has the remains of a magnificent castle, with a cathedral, and an ornamented building of the 15th century. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, leather, vinegar, brandy, and other liquors. *Pop.* about 6,000.

JOINVILLE, *zhwoin'-veel*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and standing on the river Marne, 25 miles from Chaumont. It is an ancient place, but is now of little importance. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods. *Pop.* 3,000.

JOINVILLE, Jean, Sire or Lord de, a French historian. He was counsellor and friend to Louis IX., king of France, whom he accompanied in his first crusade of 1248, sharing his captivity after the battle of Massoura, in which Louis and his army were taken prisoners. On the king's returning to France, Joinville received a pension, and was constantly retained near his person. His "History of St. Louis IX., King of France," is a valuable and interesting work, wherein the simple grandeur of the good king's character is minutely painted. The best French edition is that by Ducange, which was translated into English by Johnes, in 1807. B. 1224; D. 1319.

JOINVILLE, François-Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Marie, d'Orléans, Prince de, third son of the late king of the French, Louis Philippe. When he had completed his education, he was appointed to the French navy, and made several voyages on the coasts of France and Italy, after which he underwent a public examination at the naval school of Brest. In 1836 he became lieutenant, and in 1837 joined his brother, the duke de Nemours, at Constantine, soon after the taking of that city. During the war with Mexico, in 1838, he courageously engaged the batteries of St. Jean d'Ulloa, with his corvette the *Créole;* and, shortly afterwards, at the head of his sailors, stormed the gate of Vera Cruz, and took prisoner General Arista; for which he received the cross of the Legion of Honour, and was appointed post-captain. In 1840 he brought to France from St. Helena the remains of Napoleon I. In 1843 he married, at Rio Janeiro, the Princess Francesca of Braganza, sister of Don Pedro II., and was the same year promoted to rear-admiral. In 1845 he commanded the fleet that bombarded Tangiers and captured Mogador, upon which he became vice-admiral. During the events of 1848, he was at sea before Algiers. Surrendering his command to the republicans, he joined his exiled family at Claremont, and has ever since lived in retirement. He has published, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," several sketches on the French navy. B. at Neuilly, 1818.

JOLIBA, *jol'-i-ba*, a river of W. Africa. (*See* NIGER.)

JOLSVA, ALNOVIA, or ELTSCH, *jols'-vä*, a town of Hungary, in the valley of the Eltsch, 14 miles from Rosenau. It has a fine castle, and in its neighbourhood iron-mines are worked. *Pop.* 4,000.

JOLY, Claude, *zho'-le*, a French political writer. He was at first a lawyer; but was afterwards made precentor of the cathedral at Paris. He wrote a book entitled "Maxims for the Education of a Prince," which, speaking too boldly of the rights of the people, was burnt by the hangman, in 1655. B. at Paris, 1607; D. at the same place, 1700.

JOLY, Guy, nephew of the preceding, was, for some time, the secretary and confidential friend of Cardinal de Retz; but, quarrelling with him, he attached himself to the court party. He wrote some "Historical Memoirs" about 1665, which were intended to give the opposite view of the questions referred to in the memoirs of Cardinal de Retz.

JOLY, Mark Antony, a French comic author, who became, in 1753, the French censor-royal. He wrote, among other plays, the "School of Lovers" and "The Jealous Wife." B. at Paris, 1672; D. 1753.

JOMELLI, Nicolo, *yo'-mel-le*, an Italian musical composer. He produced his first opera at Naples, when 23 years old, which brought so much fame, that he was soon afterwards summoned to Rome, where he became the especial favourite of the cardinal duke of York. He afterwards visited Venice and Vienna; at the latter place being engaged as teacher of music to the empress Maria Theresa. He wrote upwards of forty operas, which are now seldom heard; but his "Mass for the Dead" is considered among the best works of its kind, being often played in Roman Catholic churches. B. near Naples, 1714; D. 1774.

JOMINI, Henry, Baron, *zho-me'-ne*, a French military historian and general. He was educated for commercial pursuits, and, for several years, was employed in a merchant's office. In 1795 he obtained a command in the Swiss militia, and rose so rapidly in it, that he was a lieutenant-colonel at 20; but, on the French invasion of Switzerland, he lost his rank; whereupon he set out for Paris in search of employment. He had already established himself as a stockbroker in Paris, when he became acquainted with General Ney, who, discovering his great qualifications for military study, obtained for him an appointment which allowed him leisure to pursue it. When only 25, he wrote the early portion of his "Traité des Grandes Opérations Militaires," upon which Ney obtained a post for him in the army, and, soon afterwards, he was aide-de-camp to Ney, whom he accompanied through his campaigns during the few ensuing years, distinguishing himself by his bravery and skill. At the battle of Jena, in particular, he rendered good service to Ney, for which he was made a baron. In 1808 he marched with Ney into Spain; but fell under the displeasure of that general in the following year, and was superseded. Intending to enter the Russian army, he now applied to be discharged; but Napoleon refused, and made him a brigadier instead. Soon afterwards, he was appointed to write the history of the grand army then about to invade Russia, and, throughout the campaign, exhibited such great talent, that Ney, after the battle of Bautzen, requested the emperor to make him general of division; but Napoleon found some cause for displeasure in his conduct, and again superseded him. Mortified at this treatment, Jomini resolved to enter the Russian service, and, soon afterwards, was made lieutenant-general therein, but he never took an active part against Napoleon. Meanwhile, he was tried by court-martial, and, in his absence, condemned to death by the French. In 1815 he went to Paris, where he strove, by every possible means, to prevent the execution of his old benefactor Marshal Ney. Upon the fall of Napoleon, he went to reside in Russia, and occupied himself with the composition of military works, which have since become great text-books of the science of war. The czar of Russia allowed Jomini to settle in Brussels in 1855. His chief works are, "History of the Wars of Frederick II.," "Principles of Strategy," "Political and Military Life of Napoleon," "Treatise on the Art of War," and "The Military Atlas." B. at Payerne, in the canton of Vaud, 1779.

JONADAB, *jon'-a-dăb*, the son of Rechab, was the founder of a sect to which he gave the name of Re-

chabites. It practised the greatest austerity, refused the use of wine; the accumulation of wealth being likewise forbidden. Jonadab lived in the reign of Jehu, about 860 B.C.

JONAH, *jō'-na*, the fifth of the minor prophets. He is supposed to have lived under the reign of Jeroboam II., king of Israel. Commanded by Providence to prophesy against Nineveh, he disobeyed, and embarked in a ship for Tarshish. A storm arising, the mariners, at his request, threw him into the sea, and he was instantly swallowed up by a large fish, which, three days after, discharged him again on dry land. On going to Nineveh and delivering his message, the people repented, and the Lord's anger was averted. The gourd under which Jonah sat to watch for the destruction of the city was probably the plant called *palma Christi*. Lived about the 8th century B.C.

JONAS, Anagrimus, *jō'-nas*, a native of Iceland, and a writer of some philosophical and historical works. He was coadjutor to Gundebrand, bishop of Holum, who was a disciple of Tycho Brahe. Jonas refused that see after the death of his friend. B. 1545; D. 1640.

JONAS, Justus, a learned Protestant, who became principal of the college of Wittemburg, assisted Melancthon at Marpurg, and zealously defended the doctrines of Luther. B. in Thuringia, 1493; D. 1555.

JONATHAN, *jon'-a-than*, the son of Saul, and the intimate friend of David, whom he saved from his father's fury at the hazard of his own life. He fell with Saul, in fighting against the Philistines.

JONATHAN, son of Mattathias, and brother of Judas Maccabæus, a famous Jewish general. He compelled Bacchides, the Syrian commander, to sue for peace; defeated Demetrius Soter and his general Apollonius. At length he fell by treachery into the hands of Tryphon, who, after receiving a large sum as a ransom for him, put him to death, B.C. 144.

JONES, David, a Welsh poet. He edited two volumes of Welsh poetry, and collected a large number of ancient MSS. in that language. D. about 1785.

JONES, Griffith. He was many years editor of the "London Chronicle," and other papers. He was proprietor of the "Literary Magazine," and, with his brother, projected those useful publications for children, which were so successfully printed by that Mr. Newberry to whom Dr. Johnson introduced Goldsmith. B. 1721; D. 1786.

JONES, Henry, a dramatic writer, was originally a bricklayer. Some of his poetical attempts attracting the notice of Lord Chesterfield, then lord-lieutenant, he took him under his patronage, and brought him to London, where he published his poems by subscription, and produced his tragedy of the "Earl of Essex," which gained him wealth and reputation. B. in Ireland, about 1720; D. 1770.

JONES, Inigo, *jones*, a famous English architect. Very little is known of his youth, till he attracted, by his skill in drawing, the notice of William, earl of Pembroke, who sent him to Italy, where he acquired a great knowledge of architecture. James I. appointed him surveyor-general of the works, and, in the succeeding reign, he had charge of the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral. He was also made manager of the masques and interludes at court, which brought upon him the satire of Ben Jonson, who ridiculed him in his comedy of "Bartholomew Fair," under the name of Lantern Leatherhead. He suffered considerably for his loyalty in the time of the great rebellion. In 1655 he wrote "A Discourse on Stonehenge," in which he absurdly attempted to prove that it had been the Roman temple of Cœlus. He designed the palace of Whitehall and the banqueting-house, the church and piazza of Covent Garden, and other buildings. His designs were published in 1727, folio, and some in 1744, folio. B. in London, 1573; D. 1653.

JONES, Jeremiah, a learned dissenting divine, who became minister of a congregation at Avening, in Gloucestershire. He wrote, in 1719, "A Vindication of St. Matthew's Gospel," "A new and full Method of settling the Canonical Authority of the Old Testament;" which works were reprinted at the Clarendon press, Oxford.

JONES, John, a Unitarian minister, who wrote, in 1808, "Illustrations of the Four Gospels;" in 1812, a Latin and English Vocabulary, which was expanded and republished, in 1825, as "Anthologiæ Latinæ;" and "The Tyro's Greek and English Lexicon," which, although very successful, was condemned in the second number of the "Westminster Review." B. in Wales; D. 1827.

JONES, John, an English physician, who wrote "The Dial of Agues," 1566; "A Discourse of the Natural Beginning of all Growing and Living Things;" and translated Galen's four books of Elements. D. about 1580.

JONES, John, a Welsh antiquary, who continued transcribing old manuscripts for about forty years, as appears from some of his volumes dated from 1590 to 1630. Of his collection above fifty large volumes are still in existence.

JONES, Owen, a modern English architect, distinguished for his skill as an ornamental decorator. After studying under Mr. Vallisamy, an architect of some celebrity as an ornamental designer, he travelled for four years in Egypt, Turkey, and Spain, where, in conjunction with M. Jules Goury, a French artist, he made numerous designs from the Alhambra. On his return to London, he, after considerable pains and expense, succeeded in producing an elaborate work, in lithography and colours, on the Alhambra. This great work was published in parts, and concluded in 1842, from which time Mr. Owen Jones has been an authority on the subject of chromatic decoration. A work on "Mosaic Pavements" was next published by him. Upon the organization of the official staff of the Great Exhibition of 1851, he was appointed one of the superintendents of the works, being charged with the internal decoration of the structure. The plan he pursued was a novel one, and though generally admitted to be successful, was, nevertheless, opposed in principle by other architects and decorators. In advocating his own views, Mr. Jones has given lectures on decoration at the London Institution, the Society of Arts, and other places, as well as having published a number of works on the subject. Altogether, it may be admitted that he has advanced the knowledge of ornamental design and chromatic decoration in England more than any other living architect or designer. When the new Crystal Palace company was formed, he was appointed, with Mr. Digby Wyatt, to select, on the continent, the valuable collection of casts and works of art, for which the people's palace at Sydenham is so deservedly celebrated. The Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Alhambra courts of the same structure were completed under his superintendence. But, in the case of the Egyptian and Greek departments, some controversy was aroused by his mode of decoration. In answer to the objections made as to the latter, he published "An Apology for the Colouring of the Greek Court," assisted by Mr. G. H. Lewes and Mr. Watkiss Lloyd. His latest publication was the great work called "The Grammar of Ornament." The St. James's Hall, completed in 1858, was built after his designs. B. in Wales, about 1809.

JONES, Paul, a naval adventurer, who had been a common sailor in some vessels that left the port of Kirkcudbright. He settled in America in 1778, and subsequently obtained the command of an American ship under Commodore Hopkins, and distinguished himself in several engagements, for which he received his commission as captain of the marine. He then sailed to France, and being well acquainted with the Scotch coast and the northern part of England, he conceived the design of effecting a descent. He accordingly landed at Whitehaven, and, having dismantled a fort, set fire to some shipping in the harbour. Thence he sailed for the opposite coast of Scotland, where he landed on the estate of the earl of Selkirk, and plundered his lordship's house of all the plate. He next took the *Drake* sloop of war, with which he returned to Brest. He afterwards sailed round Ireland to the North Sea, with three ships,—the *Richard*, *Pallas*, and *Vengeance*. Having committed great mischief on that coast, he fell in with the Baltic fleet, convoyed by the *Scrapis* frigate and the *Countess of Scarborough* armed ship, both which, after a severe action, he captured off Flamborough Head. For these services the king of France conferred on him the order of Merit, and gave him a gold-hilted sword. The career

of his exploits finished with the American war, and some private affairs calling him to Europe, he resided at Paris till his death. B. in Scotland, 1747; D. 1792.

JONES, Rice, an eminent Welsh poet. In 1770 he published a Welsh Anthology, in quarto, containing selections from the poets of different periods. B. in Wales, 1716; D. 1801.

JONES, Richard, a Welsh divine, who compiled, in his native language, a curious work, called "Gemma Cambricum," containing a summary of all the books and chapters of the Bible. He matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1621. D. in Ireland, about 1652.

JONES, Sir Thomas, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. When this last monarch consulted him on his dispensing power, and said that he could soon have twelve judges of his opinion, Sir Thomas answered, "Twelve judges you may possibly find, sire, but not twelve lawyers."

JONES, William, an English mathematician. He settled in London as a schoolmaster, and, having instructed Lord Macclesfield's son in mathematics, that nobleman made him his secretary, and appointed him deputy-teller of the Exchequer. He was very intimate with Sir Isaac Newton, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote "A Compendium of the Art of Navigation," "A New Introduction to Mathematics," some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and an analysis of several of Sir Isaac Newton's papers. B. in the isle of Anglesea, 1680; D. 1749.

JONES, Sir William, an Indian judge and learned Oriental writer, was son of the preceding. Losing his father in his infancy, his care devolved on his mother, a woman of great virtue and understanding, from whom he learned the rudiments of knowledge, and was then removed to Harrow school, where he made such great progress in his studies, that Dr. Sumner, the master, affirmed that his pupil knew more Greek than himself; a previous master having said, "If Jones were left naked on Salisbury plain, he would nevertheless find the road to fame." In 1764 he was entered of University College, Oxford, where to his classical pursuits he added the study of the Persian and Arabic languages, also the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. At the age of 19 he became tutor to Lord Althorpe, and, during his residence at Wimbledon, in that noble family, he greatly enlarged his acquirements in Oriental literature. In 1769 he made a tour in France, and about the same time undertook, at the request of the king of Denmark, to translate the history of Nadir Shah from Persian into French. In 1770 he entered on the study of the law at the Temple, but continued his application to Oriental learning and general literature. In 1774 he published his "Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry," dedicated to the university of Oxford. In 1783 he obtained the appointment of a judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, a post which had been the object of his anxious wishes. The honour of knighthood was on this occasion conferred on him, and he soon after married a daughter of the bishop of St. Asaph. In April of that year he embarked for India, leaving his native country, to which he was never to return. On the voyage his active mind projected the establishment of a society in Bengal for the purpose of illustrating Oriental antiquities and literature. This scheme he saw carried into effect, and under his auspices, and by his direction, the society acquired a high reputation. The volumes of its Transactions are inestimable, and are enriched by several valuable productions from his pen. As a judge he was indefatigable and impartial. He studied the native laws of the country, and became so versed in the Sanscrit and the codes of the Brahmins, as to gain the admiration of the most learned men in that country. In 1799 his works were collected and published in 6 vols., and his life written by Lord Teignmouth, in one volume, 1804. A beautiful monument has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral by the East-India Company. B. in London, 1746; D. at Calcutta, 1794.

JONES, Thomas Rymer, an eminent English anatomist and writer on medicine. He was educated for the profession of surgery in London and Paris, and passed the College of Surgeons in 1833; but an affliction of deafness manifesting itself, he resolved to abandon the practical for the theoretical departments of medical science. He began his career by contributing to the proceedings of the Zoological Society some papers on comparative anatomy. In 1838 he produced "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," which was the first complete treatise on the subject in the English language. Subsequently he was appointed Fullerian professor of physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and examiner in comparative anatomy and physiology in the London University. His "Natural History of Animals" was commenced in 1845: he has also lectured, and contributed articles to scientific publications, on natural history, with considerable success. In 1844 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society.

JONES, William, an English divine. He received his education at the Charterhouse, whence he removed to University College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and, in 1749, entered into orders. He wrote an answer to Bishop Clayton's "Essay on Spirit," "The Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity," "Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy," in which he espoused the Hutchinsonian system. This work he completed in 1781, by his "Physiological Disquisitions; or, Discourses of the Natural Philosophy of the Elements." When Dr. Horne became bishop of Norwich, he appointed Mr. Jones his domestic chaplain, and he embalmed the memory of his patron by an excellent memoir of his life. When the French revolution broke out, and democratical principles began to spread in England, he wrote some pamphlets, and published a collection of tracts, entitled "The Scholar Armed." To him, also, the "British Critic" owed its origin. B. at Lowick, Northamptonshire, 1726; D. 1801.

JONKOPING, *yon-cho'-ping*, the capital town of a district of the same name, in Sweden, province of Smaland, 82 miles from Gottenburg. It is well built, and has a handsome church, a town-house, governor's residence, theatre, and various schools. *Manf.* Cards and tobacco. *Pop.* 5,000. In the neighbourhood are the mineral springs of Lindal and Maredal.—The DISTRICT has an area of 4,000 geographical square miles, and is fertile. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, potatoes, and flax. It is also rich in wood and minerals, especially iron. *Pop.* 145,000.

JONSON, Benjamin, *jon'-son*, commonly known as Ben Jonson, an English poet and dramatist. His father was a clergyman, and died about a month before the birth of the poet, who received his education at Westminster school: but his mother marrying again, his father-in-law, who was a bricklayer, compelled him to work at his business. On this, he enlisted for a soldier, and went to the Netherlands, where he distinguished himself by his courage. After his return, he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, but did not remain there long, owing to his extreme poverty. He then turned his attention to the stage, and became a player and dramatic writer, with indifferent success. During this part of his career he was so unfortunate as to kill a man in a duel. His first printed play was the comedy of "Every Man in his Humour;" after which he produced a new piece annually for several years. He engaged with Chapman and Marston in writing a comedy called "Eastward Hoe," which, being deemed a satire on the Scotch nation, had nearly brought its authors to the pillory. At the accession of James I., Jonson superintended a spectacle for his entertainment in his passage from the Tower to Westminster Abbey, and he continued to have the management of all the masques and public shows during that and the succeeding reign. In 1619 he was made poet laureate; the salary of which, during his term of office, was raised from a hundred marks to as many pounds, with a butt of Canary wine. In 1617 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.A. Notwithstanding his pension and the profits of his plays, he was generally poor, and was frequently relieved by the king's bounty. He was buried in Westminster Abbey: on his gravestone is the following inscription:—

"O rare Ben Jonson!"

Mr. Gifford's edition of his works is the best, on account of the rich store of elucidatory notes which it contains. B. at Westminster, 1574; D. 1637.

JOODPOOR, JOUDPORE, or MARWAR, *jood-poor'*, the

capital town of a principality of the same name, in Hindostan, 280 miles from Hyderabad. It is inclosed by rocky eminences, and contains a palace of the rajah. *Pop.* 60,000.—The PRINCIPALITY has an area of 35,670 square miles. *Desc.* Well watered, and, where fertile, raising good crops of barley, wheat, millet, opium, and some tobacco. *Pop.* 1,783,000. The geographical situation of the town is in *lat.* 26° 18′ N., and *lon.* 73° 12′ E.

JOONAGHUR, or JUNAGURH, *joo-na-gur'*, a city of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, 235 miles from Bombay. It is encompassed by low walls surrounded by jungle. Its citadel is considered an admirable defensive work, and occupies an elevation on the E. side of the modern city. The streets of the town are narrow and dirty, and the only buildings worthy of notice are the mosques. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 21° 30′ N. *Lon.* 70° 31′ E.

JORAM. (*See* JEHORAM.)

JORDÆNS, James, *yor'-dans*, a celebrated Flemish painter, was the disciple of Adam van Oort and of Rubens. He painted with extraordinary freedom and expedition. Many of his pictures are in the churches of Antwerp and other cities of the Netherlands. There is a "Holy Family" by him in the National Gallery. B. at Antwerp, 1594; D. at the same place, 1678.

JORDAN, Sir Joseph, *jor'-dan*, a gallant English admiral, who, by his presence of mind and valour, gained the battle of Solebay, in 1672. The advantage was long on the side of the Dutch fleet, the English being overpowered by numbers; but Sir Joseph fell into the midst of the enemy, and throwing them into confusion, the fortune of the day was reversed, and the English gained the victory.

JORDAN, a celebrated river of Judæa, running through the pashalic of Damascus, and forming the E. boundary of Palestine. It rises in the mountain called Jebel Sheik, the ancient Hermon, and passing by Cæsarea Philippi, called now Panias, forms a small lake, after which it enters the northern side of the great lake called the Sea of Tiberias, or Dead Sea. It is a dark-coloured rapid stream, and empties daily into this sea about 6,000,000 tons of water. It is frequently mentioned in the sacred scriptures as being the scene of many remarkable events connected with the Jews.

JORDAN, Thomas, a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He wrote two comedies and a masque, mentioned by Langbaine with respect.

JORDAN, Charles Stephen, a Prussian writer, of French origin. He became vice-president of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Frederick the Great caused a monument to be erected to his memory with this inscription: "Here lies JORDAN, the friend of the muses and of the king." That monarch also composed a eulogy upon him, in which he bestowed a great encomium upon his talents and virtues. He wrote, "Travels in France, England, and Holland, with Satirical Anecdotes;" a "Miscellany of Literature, Philosophy, and History," and the "Life of De la Croze." B. at Berlin, 1700; D. at the same place, 1746.

JORDAN, John Christopher, an antiquary, was privy counsellor to the king of Bohemia. He wrote several chronological works, and annotated some of the ancient historians. D. 1740.

JORDAN, Camille, *zhor'-da*, a brave Frenchman, who was one of the leaders in the rising of Lyons during the reign of terror. He was exiled, but subsequently returned to France, where he wrote several valuable works on religious and political questions. B. at Lyons, 1771; D. 1821.

JORDANO, Luca, *yor-da'-no*, a famous painter, who studied the manner of Pietro da Cortona, but chiefly wrought in the style of Paul Veronese. The king of Spain employed him to decorate the Escurial, and in several other great works, by which he acquired considerable wealth. B. at Naples, 1632; D. at the same place, 1705.

JORDEN, Edward, *jor'-den*, an English physician, who took his doctor's degree at Padua, and afterwards settled in London, whence he removed to Bath. He wrote "A Brief Discourse of a Disease called the Suffocation of the Mother," and "Discourse of Natural Baths and Mineral Waters." B. in Kent, 1569; D. at Bath, 1632.

JORGENSON, Jorgen, *yor'-gen-sone*, a Dane, who, for a time, usurped the protectorship of Iceland. He was the son of a watchmaker, and is said to have served as midshipman in the English navy during his earliest years. In 1809 he sailed in an English ship to Iceland, and forthwith proceeded, by proclamation and various extraordinary measures, to assume the position of protector. After a life full of adventure, he was at length confined in Newgate for robbing his lodgings, and, in 1823, was sent to New South Wales, dying, it is supposed, on the voyage. B. at Copenhagen, 1779.

JORNANDES, *jor-năn'-dees*, a Goth, who embraced Christianity, and became bishop of Ravenna about 552. He wrote the "History of the Goths."

JORTIN, John, *jor'-tin*, an eminent English divine, who, while under-graduate of Jesus College, Cambridge, translated for Pope some of Eustathius's notes on Homer. In 1772 he published Latin poems, in 4to, under the title of "Lusus Poetici," which went through three editions. In 1730 he published four sermons on the truth of the Christian religion, and, the year following, "Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern." In 1734 appeared his "Remarks on Spenser's Poems, and on Milton." In 1751 he produced the first volume of his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," which he continued to 5 vols. His "Life of Erasmus" was published in 1758. B. in London, 1698; D. at the same place, 1770.

JORULLO, XORULLO, or JORUYO, *cho-rool'-lo*, a volcano of Mexico, 160 miles from Mexico. It is situate on the plain of Malpais, between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 19° 6′ N. *Lon.* 100° 30′ W.

JOSEPH, *jo'-sef*, the favourite son of Jacob, by Rachel, was hated by his brethren, to whom being sent by his father when they were tending their flocks, they intended to put him to death, but were diverted from the project by Reuben. In Reuben's absence they sold him to some Midianitish merchants, and having dipped Joseph's coat in blood, carried it to his father, who lamented grievously, thinking his son had been slain by a wild beast. Joseph was sold in Egypt to Potiphar, a lord of the court, who made him steward of his affairs; but his wife falling in love with him, and he resisting her criminal desires, she accused him of having attempted her virtue; on which he was thrown into prison, where he interpreted the dreams of the king's butler and baker. Pharaoh being perplexed by an extraordinary dream, the butler mentioned Joseph, who explained the mystery, and was made prime minister of Egypt. His brethren coming thither during a famine, prostrated themselves before him. After different interviews, he made himself known to them, and sent for his father and all his family, whom he settled in the land of Goshen. Joseph married the daughter of the priest or prince of On, by whom he had Ephraim and Manasseh. He governed Egypt with great wisdom till his death, at the age of 110 years, 1792 B.C. Moses carried his bones out of Egypt, and laid them with Jacob's, in the land of Canaan.

JOSEPH, the husband of Mary, mother of our Saviour, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the family of David. He was a poor carpenter of Nazareth, and when his marriage with Mary took place, he was of an advanced age.

JOSEPH I., emperor of Germany, of the house of Austria, was the son of the emperor Leopold I., and ascended the imperial throne on the death of his father, in 1705. He engaged in his interests Savoy, England, and Holland, against France, in support of the claim of the archduke Charles to the crown of Spain. In the war which ensued, the allies, under Eugene and Marlborough, were successful, gaining the battles of Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. He made himself master of Italy, and levied contributions on Mantua, Parma, Modena, Lucca, Genoa, and other places. His armies also defeated the revolted Hungarians, headed by Prince Bagotzki, who was forced to take refuge in Turkey. In the midst of these successes Joseph was taken off by the small-pox, in 1711.

JOSEPH II., emperor of Germany, was the son of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and archduchess of Austria, and Francis of Lorraine. He was crowned king of the Romans in 1764, and the year following became emperor. He early displayed great talents

and activity, by remodelling the army and reforming all the departments of government. He also travelled through his dominions, and visited Prussia, Italy, France, and Russia. Among other excellent regulations which he adopted, was the setting apart one day every week to receive petitions and to hear complaints. In 1780, on the death of his mother, he succeeded to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia. The year following he issued a decree in favour of the liberty of the press, which was followed by others equally liberal, particularly one of religious toleration; he also abolished the system of vassalage. This measure was followed by an imperial edict, disclaiming all secular subjection to the court of Rome, the suppression of many monasteries, and the regulation of others. On this occasion Pope Pius VI. made a journey to Vienna, to induce the emperor to alter his designs; but, though pompously received, he was completely unsuccessful. In 1786 the emperor followed up his attack on the papal authority by an assembly of the ecclesiastical princes at Ratisbon, in which it was resolved to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the pope. In 1786 a declaration of war was proclaimed against the Turks, and the same year the emperor in person reduced Schabatz: but this was followed by a defeat. Soon afterwards, a bloody battle was fought between the Imperialists and the Turks, on the heights of Rohadin, in which neither could claim the victory. Joseph next made an attempt to possess himself of Belgrade, but without success. Marshal Laudon, however, assumed the command of the army, took Durbieza and Novi, and, in 1789, reduced Belgrade. Soon after, a peace was concluded, chiefly occasioned by the discontented spirit in Germany, at such a waste of men and treasure. He was succeeded by his brother, Peter Leopold, grand-duke of Tuscany. B. 1741; D. 1790.

JOSEPH, Ben Gorion, a Jewish historian, whom the rabbins falsely confound with Josephus. He lived in the 5th century, and wrote, in Hebrew, a history of the Jews, which bears evident marks of being an abridgement of Josephus's larger work. It was published in a Latin version by Gagnier, at Oxford, in 1706, and in Hebrew and Latin, at Gotha, in 1707.

JOSEPH DEL PARRAL, St., a town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Durango. *Pop.* 5,000.

JOSEPH-EMANUEL, king of Portugal, was son and successor of Charles V., and ascended the throne in 1750. The great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, and the expulsion of the Jesuits from the kingdom in 1759, were the principal events of this reign, during which Joseph was assisted by his clever minister the marquis de Pombal. Learning was encouraged, commerce and industry received a fresh impulse, and the power of the Inquisition was diminished. B. 1715; D. 1777.

JOSEPH, FATHER, an apostate monk of Hungary, who, about 1678, headed, a numerous banditti, whom he called the people of God, assuming to himself the name of Joshua. He entered the Austrian dominions, where he committed dreadful outrages, burning churches, putting priests to death, and defiling nuns, under pretence of zeal for true religion. The motley crew were at last dispersed, on the sudden death of their leader.

JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA, a rich inhabitant of Jerusalem, who went to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus, which he laid in his own sepulchre. He afterwards joined the disciples, and died at Jerusalem.

JOSEPH OF PARIS, a famous Capuchin, commonly called Father Joseph, who was employed by Cardinal Richelieu in most of his political intrigues. Louis XIII. procured him a cardinal's hat, but he died of an apoplexy before he received it, in 1638.

JOSEPH, St., a town of S. America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, lying to the N.W. of Monte Video. *Lat.* 34° 22′ 17″ S. *Lon.* 56° 53′ 22″ W.

JOSEPH, St., a river of S. America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, which joins a branch of the Plata.

JOSEPH, St., RIVER, a small river of Lower Canada, falling into the St. Lawrence.—Also, an island of Upper Canada, in the channel between Lakes Huron and Superior.—Also, a LAKE of British N. America, receiving Catlake river, and discharging its waters by the Albany into St. James's Bay. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth of 15 at its widest part.

JOSEPH'S, St., a river of the United States, which, after a W. course of 140 miles, enters Lake Michigan. It is navigable as far as Lockport, a distance of 130 miles.

JOSEPH'S BAY, St., a bay of the United States, on the coast of West Florida, of the figure of a horse-shoe. It is formed by the Gulf of Mexico, and lies immediately to the N.W. of Cape St. Blas.

JOSEPHINE, *jo'-se-feen*, empress of France. She was the daughter of Count Tascher de la Pagerie, and was married, at the age of 15 years, to the Viscount de Beauharnais, by whom she had two children,—Eugene and Hortense de Beauharnais. After her husband had fallen by the guillotine, she was herself imprisoned, but was released through the intervention of Tallien. She was subsequently introduced to General Bonaparte, who, struck by her beauty and grace, became her husband in 1796. She shared the high destinies of her husband, ascended the throne with him, and received the title of empress, in which dignity she gained universal attachment; but, being childless, Napoleon divorced her. Josephine retired to Malmaison in 1809, where she died in 1814, soon after the fall of the emperor. B. at the island of Martinique, 1763.

JOSEPHINOS, *jo-se-fe'-nose*, the name given by the Spaniards to the French, and to the Spanish partisans of King Joseph, brother of Napoleon I. They were also termed Afrancesados.

JOSEPHUS, Flavius, *jo-se'-fus*, a Jewish historian. He came of distinguished ancestors, and received a liberal education among the Pharisees, after which he went to Rome, where he cultivated his talents to great advantage. On returning to his own country, he commanded the troops employed to defend Jotapata against Vespasian and Titus, and maintained the place bravely during seven weeks. Vespasian took him into his favour, and he was held in great esteem by Titus, whom he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem,



JOSEPHUS.

at the taking of which, Titus told him to ask for anything he wished. He requested that the sacred books might be given to him, and that the lives of his brother and fifty of his friends might be spared. When Vespasian became emperor, he gave Josephus a palace, with a pension, the freedom of the city, and a grant of lands in Judæa. Titus added to these favours, and Josephus, out of gratitude assumed the name of Flavius. During his residence at Rome he wrote his "History of the Wars of the Jews," first in Syriac, and afterwards in Greek. Its style approaches nearest to that of Livy. He also wrote the "Antiquities of the Jews," in which it is supposed are some interpolations of modern transcribers, particularly with regard to what is said of our Saviour. He wrote likewise two books

in defence of the Jews against Apion, and his own life. B. at Jerusalem, A.D. 37; D. at Rome, about the beginning of the 2nd century.

JOSHUA, *josh'-u-a*, the son of Nun, of the tribe of Benjamin. He succeeded Moses as the leader of the Israelites, whom he conducted into Canaan, and signalized himself by his valour and his prudence. He died in the 110th year of his age. The authorship of the book bearing his name is ascribed by some to him, also the concluding part of Deuteronomy.

JOSIAH, *jo-si'-a*, king of Judah, succeeded his father Ammon, 639 B.C., at the age of eight years. He destroyed the idols, and restored the worship of the true God, established virtuous magistrates for the administration of justice, and repaired the temple. He also caused the law of Moses to be sought for and preserved. He was wounded in a battle fought at Megiddo, against Necho, king of Egypt, and died 608 B.C.

JOSIKA, Nicholas, *e-o-se'-ka*, a distinguished Hungarian novelist, who, after serving in the Austrian army, and taking part in the campaign of 1814-15, retired, in 1818, to his estate in Transylvania, where he henceforth occupied himself with literature. He has written "Abafi," a national and historical tale; "The Last Batori," "The Bohemians in Hungary," "Zringi the Poet," and "Stephen Josika." He has also translated into Hungarian the English novel "A Marriage in High Life." Since the revolution in Hungary, he has resided at Brussels. B. at Torda, Transylvania, 1796.

JOSSE-ZEN-NOODE, *zhoss*, a town and parish of Belgium, about 1 mile from Brussels, of which it is a suburb. *Pop.* 8,500.

JOUBERT, Laurence, *zhoo'-bair*, physician to Henry III., king of France. On the death of Rondelet, in 1562, he became regius professor of physic at Montpellier. B. 1529; D. 1582.

JOUBERT, Bartholomew Catherine, a French republican general, who was educated for the law, but quitted it for the army, and in 1789 commenced his military course as a grenadier, whence he rose by degrees to be general. He was second in command to Bonaparte in the conquest of Italy, and signalized himself at Millesimo, Ceva, Montebaldo, Rivoli, and in the Tyrol. He was opposed to General Suwarrow, but was slain at the battle of Novi, in 1799, at a time when the Directory was about to offer him the supreme power. B. 1769.

JOUDPOOR. (*See* JODPOOR.)

JOUNA, *joo'-na*, a river of Russian America, supposed to rise in *lat.* 65° N., and *lon.* 136° W.; and, after a lengthened course, enters Behring Straits by two channels. It is navigable for 300 miles from its mouth.

JOURDAN, Jean-Baptiste, *zhoor'-da*, marshal of France. He served in the war of American independence at the age of 16 years, and in 1791 was appointed to the command of a battalion of volunteers. He fought under Dumouriez in Belgium, and became a general of division in 1793. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Hondschoote, and two days afterwards was named general-in-chief, but was deprived of his command by the Committee of Public Safety. Subsequently he was placed at the head of the army of the Moselle. He took Durant and Charleroi, and gained the celebrated battle of Fleurus, in 1794. Opposed by the Archduke Charles, he crossed the Rhine a second time; but, being defeated, was superseded in 1799. Named a member of the Council of Five Hundred, he proposed the law of conscription. A sincere republican, he opposed the usurpation of Bonaparte, and, after the 18th Brumaire, was excluded from the Legislative Corps. He was, however, nominated by Napoleon, marshal of France, in 1804; but he was never again employed in any important capacity. He accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Spain, in command of the 7th military corps. B. at Limoges, 1762; D. in Paris, 1833.

JOUSSE, Daniel, *zhoosse*, a French lawyer, who wrote many works connected with his profession. B. at Orleans, 1704; D. 1781.

JOUVENCY, Joseph, *zho'-van-se*, a French Jesuit, who published an apology, in which he defended Chastel, the attempted assassin of Henry IV., and called him a martyr. He continued the History of the Jesuits, and wrote some other works. B. at Paris, 1643; D. at Rome, 1719.

JOUVENET, John, *zhoove'-nai*, a French painter, was descended from an Italian family of that profession. His first instructions were derived from his father, but he improved himself under Le Brun. He passed through all the offices of the academy, and became one of the perpetual rectors. B. at Rouen, 1647; D. 1717.

JOUX, *zhoo*, a lake of Switzerland, 18 miles from Lausanne. It is overlooked by Mont Tendre, which, on its S.E. side, attains an elevation of 5,730 feet above the level of the sea. The Château-de-Joux is a fortress in the Jura mountains, 16 miles from the lake. It has been successively the prison of Mirabeau, Toussaint l'Ouverture, Calvinchi, governor of Rome, and General Dupont. It overhangs the river Doubs at a height of 600 feet.

JOVIANUS, Flavius Claudius, *jo-vi-ai'-nus*, a Roman emperor. He was elected by the Roman soldiers, after the death of Julian, but refused the dignity, unless they turned Christians, to which they consented. He made a disadvantageous peace with Persia, shut up the heathen temples, and recalled the banished clergy. He died, after reigning seven months, owing to the suffocating vapour of burning charcoal in his room, 364. B. 331.

JOVINIAN, *jo-vin'-i-an*, a monk of Milan in the 4th century, who, after leading a life of great austerity, debauched a number of women, and procured many disciples. He held that the body of our Saviour was not real flesh, but a phantom, and that it was lawful to indulge in sensual pleasures, with other tenets equally offensive to good morals; on which account the emperor Honorius ordered him and his followers to be scourged and banished. He wrote several books, which were refuted by Jerome. D. in Dalmatia, 406.

JOVIUS, Paul, *jo'-vi-us*, an eminent historian of the 16th century. He received a pension from Francis I., king of France, and Clement VII. gave him the bishopric of Nocera, which dignity he disgraced by his course of life. His greatest work is a History of his Own Time, in folio. He also wrote the "Lives of Illustrious Men." His brother Benedict wrote the "History of Switzerland." B. at Como, 1483; D. at Florence, 1559.

JOYEUSE, Anne de, *zhwoi-e(r)se*, a French duke, favourite of Henry III., and admiral of France, who distinguished himself by many gallant exploits. He was killed in an expedition against the Huguenots in 1587. B. in France, 1561.

JOYNER, William, *joi'-ner*, otherwise Lyde, became fellow of Magdalen College, but, on turning Roman Catholic, he went abroad. He returned at the Restoration, and retired to a village in Buckinghamshire, where he led a life of devotion. He wrote the "Roman Empress," a *comedy, 1670*; "Observations on the Life of Cardinal Pole," Miscellaneous Poems, English and Latin. B. at Oxford, 1622; D. 1706.

JUAN, George, *ju'-an*, a knight of Malta, who accompanied Don Anthony de Ulloa and the French mathematicians to Peru, to ascertain the figure of the earth. He published Astronomical Observations on this voyage, prefixed to Ulloa's Historical Narrative. He also wrote a treatise on the Construction and Management of Ships. D. at Madrid, 1773.

JUAN, the name of numerous places in Spain, none of them with a population above 4,000.

JUAN DEL REY, ST., a town of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro.—St. Juan is the name of several other inconsiderable settlements in Brazil; also of some other islands, bays, and points of land on the coast of South America.

JUAN DEL RIO, SAN, a town of Mexico, in the department of Durango, to the south-west of the Lake of Parras. It has rich mines, and an extensive trade in a kind of brandy called vinomescal.—Another, 60 miles from Queretaro. *Pop.* 10,000.

JUAN, ST., a river of Nicaragua, *rising* in the Andes, about *lat.* 32° 20′ S., and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Lake of Guanacuche.—It is the name of various other small rivers of South America.

JUAN, SAN, a province of La Plata, with a capital town of the same name. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, yet fertile, and producing corn and the grape in considerable quantities. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* between

30° and 32° S. *Lon.* between 67° and 70° W. The capital is 120 miles from Mendoza, and has a considerable trade in figs, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* Unascertained.

JUAN, SAN, the chief of a group of islands situate in the Straits of Fuca (*see* FUCA), and lying between Vancouver's Island and the continent of N. America. Through the waters separating Vancouver's Island from the continent, it was decided by the treaty of 1846, between Great Britain and the United States, that the boundary-line should pass; and that this boundary should coincide with an imaginary line running through the middle of the channel to the Pacific Ocean. Leading from the Gulf of Georgia into the Pacific, however, it happens that there are several channels formed by the San Juan group of islands, and the governments of the two countries were unable to agree as to which of these channels was intended to be indicated by the treaty in question. In 1859 some American troops were landed on the island, but the officer in command was subsequently recalled, and, whilst we write, the two governments are engaged in the attempt to determine the controversy in a fair and amicable manner. (*See* VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, &c.)

JUAN-FERNANDEZ, an island of the S. Pacific, about 400 miles from the coast of Chili, to which it belongs. This is the island of Robinson Crusoe, or rather Alexander Selkirk, whom Defoe immortalized by the former name. The following description is taken from the log-book of Captain Pendleton, who, in 1859, paid a visit in the ship *Golden Rocket* to the island. "The island is about 25 miles long, by about 4 in breadth. The land is very high, rising in rugged, precipitous peaks—one of them, called Yunkque, being 3,600 feet above the level of the sea. The peaks are generally overhung with clouds. The valleys are exceedingly fertile, the grass growing to the height of 6 or 8 feet. Figs, strawberries, peaches, and cherries abound in their season. The *Golden Rocket* was there in the season of peaches, and the valleys and hill-sides were full of trees loaded down with delicious fruit. Strawberries flourish best in December and January. There are three remarkable caves in the side of the hill facing the harbour, about 30 feet in length, 25 in width, and about the same in height. The inhabitants now number but 14, and formerly a penal colony, numbering 500, was located here, the caves above mentioned being used by them; but the project was found to be impracticable, and the convicts were taken back to the mainland. The *Golden Rocket* anchored on the opposite side from that upon which Selkirk lived, and there being a mountain to cross to reach the Robinson Crusoe abode, no one ventured to make the journey. The best landing is on the eastern side, but the water is 20 fathoms deep at the head of the bay, and, in some places, so bold is the shore, that a boat, tied by her painter, and drifting to the limits, would be in 75 fathoms. An immense number of goats run wild over the island, and an abundance of fish are taken on every coast. The water is obtained from a number of never-failing rivulets trickling down over the rocks from the cloud-capped mountains." *Lat.* 33° 45′ S. *Lon.* 79° 2′ W.—This island was formerly a favourite resort of the buccaneers in their expeditions against the American possessions. In 1741 Lord Anson here repaired his ships; and, in 1749, the Spaniards formed a settlement, but subsequently abandoned the island.

JUBA I., *jú'-ba*, king of Mauritania and Numidia. He took part with Pompey against Cæsar, for which he was driven from his throne. Upon this he killed himself in despair, B.C. 42.

JUBA II., son of the preceding, was carried prisoner to Rome by Cæsar. He there became the favourite of Augustus, who gave him for a wife Cleopatra, daughter of Antony, and restored him to his throne. He wrote "The History of Arabia," "The Antiquities of Syria," "The History of Rome," and other works in Greek, fragments of which are extant. D. about A.D. 17.

JUDÆA. (*See* PALESTINE.)

JUDA-HAKKADOSH, *jú'-da hăk'-ka-dosh*, or the Saint, a famous rabbi in the time of the emperor Antoninus, to whom he was preceptor. He is said to have been the original compiler of the Mischna, or the Talmudical text.

JUDAH-CHIUC, *jú'-da chi-uk*, a celebrated rabbi and grammarian of the 11th century. He was a native of Fez, and wrote many works, particularly an Arabic dictionary. He was called the prince of Jewish grammarians.

JUDAH, the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, was the head of a tribe, to which his father gave this famous promise, "that the sceptre should not depart from it till Messiah or Shiloh should come," which was fulfilled in Jesus Christ.

JUDAH, KINGDOM OF, was formed after the schism of Jeroboam, and was composed of two tribes. Its territory comprised scarcely the sixth portion of the kingdom of Judæa, but its population equalled that of the other ten tribes. The two kingdoms of Judah and Israel were perpetually fighting with each other, and were at length subjugated. The kingdom of Judah, although smaller than its rival, endured longer. It was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, who carried into captivity its last king. (*See* JEWS.)

JUDAISM, *jú'-da-izm*, the religion of the Jews. (*See* JEWS.)

JUDAS ISCARIOT, *jú'-dăs is-kăr'-i-ot*, so called from the place of his birth,—a city in the tribe of Ephraim. He was one of the disciples of Jesus Christ, and purse-bearer. His avaricious disposition led him to betray his master to the Jews for thirty pieces of silver; but when he found that Jesus was condemned, he was seized with remorse, gave back the wages of his iniquity, and hanged himself.

JUDAS MACCABÆUS. (*See* MACCABÆUS.)

JUDE, St., *jude*, an apostle of Jesus Christ, was called Lebbeus, Thaddeus, or the Zealous. He was the brother of St. James the Less, and preached the gospel in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Idumea, and Libya. He is said to have suffered martyrdom at Berytus, 80 A.D. An epistle of his stands in the sacred canon as the last of the seven general epistles.

JUDENBERG, *yoo'-den-bairg*, a town and capital of a circle of Austria, in the Tyrol, 40 miles from Gratz. In its neighbourhood is the modern palace of Lichtenstein. *Pop.* 1,800.—Here, in 1797, an armistice with Napoleon I. was signed.—The CIRCLE has an area of 1,681 geographical square miles, and a population of 102,000.

JUDGES, *judg'-es*, supreme magistrates of the Jews, were elected to military and judicial power. They governed the Hebrews shortly after their entrance upon the Land of Promise, and reigned in succession until the creation of the monarchical system.

JUDITH, *jū'-dith*, a Jewish heroine, who lived in Bethuliah, when Holofernes, general of the king of Syria, laid siege to that city. Judith, in order to deliver her country, visited Holofernes, who, struck by her beauty, invited her to his tent, where, while he was asleep, she cut off his head.

JUG, or JOUG, *jug*, a river of European Russia, which rises in the S. of the government Vologda, and, uniting with the Suchona near Usting, forms the Upper Dwina, which flows into the White Sea at Archangel.

JUGGERNAUT, *jug'-ger-nawt*, from the Sanscrit *Jugganat'ha*, 'Lord of the Universe;' also called Pooree, a town and celebrated temple of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and the province of Orissa, 260 miles from Calcutta. The main street entirely consists of religious edifices, and at the south end stands the great temple of Juggernaut, to which pilgrims from every part of India flock in vast numbers throughout the year, but particularly at the great festival of the idol in March. Upwards of a million devotees are said to arrive annually. The temple, an immense structure of coarse red granite, was erected for the worship of Vishnu, the chief Hindoo god, in 1198, and was called Juggernaut, that being one of the names of the deity. For many miles round the temple, the whitening bones of the pilgrims are to be seen lying on the spot where the devotees have dropped and perished of want, disease, or fatigue. This circumstance has probably been the origin of a story, by no means well authenticated, which said that large numbers of the pilgrims sought death by flinging themselves beneath the wheels of Juggernaut's car. This car, upon which a rude carving of the idol is seated, is drawn forth annually from the temple by the devotees, and placed in a sacred grove near the building, where the pilgrims adore it. *Lat.* 19° 49′ N. *Lon.* 85° 54′ E. *Pop.* 30,000.

JUGURTHA, *ju-gur'-tha*, the illegitimate son of Manastabal, the brother of Micipsa. Micipsa and Manastabal were the sons of Masinissa, king of Numidia. Micipsa, who had inherited his father's kingdom, educated his nephew with his two sons Adherbal and Hiempsal; but, as he was of an aspiring disposition, he sent him with a body of troops to the assistance of Scipio, who was besieging Numantia, hoping to lose a youth whose ambition seemed to threaten the tranquillity of his children. His designs were frustrated; Jugurtha proved brave and active, and endeared himself to the Roman general. Micipsa appointed him successor to his kingdom with his two sons; but the kindness of the father proved fatal to the children. Jugurtha destroyed Hiempsal, stripped Adherbal of his possessions, and obliged him to fly to Rome. The Romans listened to the complaints of Adherbal, but Jugurtha's gold prevailed among the senators. Cæcilius Metellus was at last sent against Jugurtha, and his firmness soon obliged him to fly among his savage neighbours for support. Marius and Sylla succeeded Metellus, and fought with equal success. Jugurtha was at last betrayed by his father-in-law Bocchus, and was delivered into the hands of Sylla, after a war of five years. He was exposed to the view of the Roman people, and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of Marius. He was afterwards put in a prison, where he died six days after of hunger, 106 B.C.

JUIGNE BROISSINIÈRE, DE, sieur de Molière, *zhween brois-sin'-e-air*, a French gentleman, and an advocate in parliament, who wrote, in 1647, a "Theological, Historical, Poetical, and Chronological Dictionary."

JUJUI, *hoo'-hooe*, a city of La Plata, 40 miles from Salta. Near it are several rich mines. *Pop.* 4,000.—Also a river of the same name, rising on the frontiers of Bolivia, and, after a course of about 300 miles, entering the Vermejo, in *lat.* 24° 50′ S.

JULIA, *ju'-li-a*, a virgin martyr of Carthage. When that place was taken by Genseric, she was sold to a heathen merchant, and carried into Syria. Refusing to take part in some of the festivals instituted in honour of the female deities, she was put to death about 440.

JULIA, the daughter of Cæsar and Cornelia, was one of the most virtuous of the Roman ladies. She married first Cornelius Cæpio, and afterwards Pompey. D. about 53 B.C.

JULIA, the daughter of Augustus. Her beauty and accomplishments were very great, on which account she was her father's favourite, till her licentious conduct alienated his affections. She was successively the wife of Metellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. Augustus sent her into banishment, and when Tiberius came to the throne, he suffered her to perish of want. She had a daughter of the same name, who was as vicious as her mother.

JULIA DOMNA, a native of Syria, and the wife of Severus, emperor of Rome, was a woman of great accomplishments, and well acquainted with philosophy and the sciences. On the death of Severus, her sons Caracalla and Geta succeeded to the imperial throne; the latter of whom was murdered by his brother in the arms of his mother, who was wounded in defending him. After the death of Caracalla, she is said to have starved herself to death on finding that Macrinius had assumed the imperial title, 217.

JULIAN, Cardinal, was deputed by Pope Eugene IV. to counsel Ladislas, king of Hungary, to break the peace concluded with Amurath II. A long and disastrous war was the result, during which the Christian army was defeated at Varna, in 1444. He presided at the council of Basle. D. 1398.

JULIAN, St., archbishop of Toledo, was a man of learning and piety. He wrote a treatise against the Jews. D. 690.

JULIANA, *ju'-li-an'-a*, an anchoret of Norwich, in the reign of Edward III., who assumed the prophetical character. She was the author of a singular book, entitled, "Sixteen Revelations of Divine Love, showed to a Devout Servant of our Lord, called Mother Juliana, an Anchoret of Norwich, who lived in the days of King Edward III.," published by F. R. S. Cressy, 1610. She led a life of remarkable austerity, immuring herself between four walls during many years.

JULIANUS, Flavius Claudius, *ju'-li-ain'-us*, emperor of Rome, surnamed "the Apostate," was the younger son of Julius Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great. In the massacre of his family by the sons of Constantine, he and his brother Gallus narrowly escaped. The two princes were educated in the principles of Christianity, under Mardonius, a learned eunuch, but with different effects; for, though Gallus possessed real piety, the attachment of Julian to that religion was merely affected, having secretly a strong inclination to paganism. Being sent to Athens at the age of 24, he evinced this disposition by his application to astrology, magic, and other illusions. He attached himself particularly to a philosopher named Maximus, who flattered his ambition by promising him the empire. He commanded with reputation in Gaul during the reign of Constantius, who, jealous of his success and popularity, recalled him. This gave so much offence to his soldiers, that they proclaimed him emperor, and, on the death of Constantius, in 361, he found himself in full possession of the imperial throne. He afterwards marched to the East, where his title was recognized as readily as it had been in the West. He then threw off the mask, publicly renounced Christianity, and opened the temples of the gods, in which he offered sacrifices: on this account he is called the Apostate. Soon after his accession, he resolved to chastise the Persians, who had frequently made inroads on the empire in the preceding reigns. When he crossed the Tigris, he burned his ships, that his soldiers might proceed with firmness and resolution. On his return, after marching through Assyria without opposition, his army encountered that of Sapor, king of Persia, and Julian was mortally wounded. Theodoret asserts that he took some of the blood from his wound, and, casting it towards heaven, exclaimed, "Thou hast conquered, Galilean!" a story which is hardly credible. Julian was virtuous and modest in his manners, and liberal in his disposition. He abolished the luxurious and indecent practices of the court of Constantinople, and was averse to public amusements. His "History of the Cæsars" is the most celebrated of his writings, though it is very partial. His own life has been many times written, but on no occasion so well as by Gibbon, in the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." B. at Constantinople, 331; D. 363.

JULICH, *yoo'-leesh*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles from Aix-la-Chapelle. It is the capital of a circle, and has a court of law and several public offices. *Manf.* Leather, soap, and vinegar. *Pop.* 4,300.—The CIRCLE is flat, but so fertile as to have received the name of Kornkammer, or Granary. *Area*, 93 geographical square miles. *Pop.* 39,000.

JULIUS I., *ju'-li-us*, pope and saint of the Roman calendar, succeeded Marcus in 337. He strenuously supported the cause of Athanasius, and was a man of great learning and piety. Some of his letters are extant. D. 352.

JULIUS II. (Julian della Rovere) succeeded Pope Pius III. in 1503. Sixtus IV., his uncle, made him cardinal and commander of his troops, a post which suited his enterprising genius. The emperor Maximilian, with the kings of France and Aragon, endeavoured to depose him; but he frustrated their design, and formed an alliance with them at Cambray in 1508. He then demanded from the Venetians the territories of Faenza and Rimini, which had been originally taken from them by Alexander VI., and on the death of that pontiff recovered by the Venetians, who, for refusing Julius's unjust claim, were put under an interdict. At last, being reduced to the greatest extremities, the state of Venice was obliged to submit. The pope then turned his arms against France, and besieged La Mirandola, which he entered in triumph in 1511; but, fortune turning, he was driven to Rome, and the council of Pisa declared him suspended. He was the patron of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Bramante. D. 1513.

JULIUS III., an Italian, obtained the tiara in succession to Paul III. in 1550. He had formerly presided at the council of Trent under Paul III., and, on being elected to the papacy, joined the emperor against Octavius Farnese, duke of Parma. B. 1487; D. 1555.

JULUNDER, or JULINDER, *ju-lin'-der*, a town in the

Punjab, 80 miles from Lahore. It is surrounded by a large number of fine mausoleums. *Pop.* 40,000. The JULUNDER DOAB was, at the close of the Sikh war, ceded to the British in 1846.

JUMBOOSIER, *jum-boo-seer'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, 35 miles from Baroda. *Pop.* 10,500.

JUMET, *zhoo'-mai*, a town and parish of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 3 miles from Charleroi. It has extensive coal-works in its vicinity. *Pop.* 8,000.

JUMILLA, *hoo-meel'-ya*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 65 miles from Carthagena. The streets are straight and wide, and on an adjoining hill are the ruins of an ancient castle. It has two churches, in one of which are said to be some fine frescoes and paintings by Rubens. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, soap, firearms, and pottery. *Pop.* 8,500.

JUMNA, or YUMNA, *jum'-na*, a celebrated river of Hindostan, which has its source in the Himalaya mountains, at Jumnoutri, 11,200 feet above the level of the sea. It enters the province of Delhi, and passing the cities of Delhi and Agra, after a course of between 700 and 800 miles, falls into the Ganges at Allahabad.

JUMNOUTRI, *jum-noo'-tre*, a place of pilgrimage at the source of the Jumna, Hindostan. The name of the place refers to the spot where ablution is performed. *Lat.* 31° N. *Lon.* 78° 40' E. The height of the mountain Jumnoutri is 25,500 feet above the sea-level.

JUNCTIN, or GIUNTINO, Francis, *joon-te'-no*, a mathematician of Florence, was for some time a Carmelite, but quitted his order, went to France, and abjured the Roman Catholic religion. He became a corrector of the press, and afterwards a manufacturer of paper and a banker, by which means he gained a large fortune. He wrote some arithmetical works, commentaries on the Sphere of Sacrobosco, on the Reformation of the Calendar, and on the Age of the "Loves of Petrarch." D. about 1580.

JUNGFRAU, *yoongf'-frou*, a lofty mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 13,174 feet above the level of the sea. In 1804 it was first ascended by the brothers Aaron, and again by them in 1812. In 1828 it was scaled by six peasants; and, in 1841, by Forbes, of Edinburgh, and Agassiz, of Neufchatel. It ranks as the eighth in height of the mountains of Europe.

JUNIA, *jū'-ni-a*, a niece of Cato of Utica, who married Cassius, and died 64 years after her husband had killed himself at the battle of Philippi.

JUNIEN, ST., *zhoo'-ne-ā*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, 20 miles from Limoges. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, and hats. *Pop.* 3,300.

JUNILIUS, St., *jū-nil'-i-us*, bishop of Africa, in the sixth century. He wrote two books on the Divine Law.

JUNIUS, Adrian, *jū'-ni-us*, a learned Dutchman, who studied physic, and took his doctor's degree at Bologna, after which he went to England, where he wrote several works, particularly a Greek and Latin lexicon, which he dedicated to Edward VI. He afterwards returned to his own country, and practised physic. He wrote "Commentaries on various Latin Authors," "A Poem on the Marriage of Philip II., king of Spain, with Mary, Queen of England;" "Translations from the Greek," &c. B. at Hoorn, 1515; D. 1575.

JUNIUS, Francis, professor of divinity at Leyden. He studied at Geneva, and, in 1565, became minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, and afterwards chaplain to the prince of Orange; at last, he was made theological professor at Leyden. He is chiefly known by a Latin version of the Bible, with notes, in which he was assisted by Tremellius. B. 1545; D. at Leyden, 1602.

JUNIUS, Francis, son of the preceding. In 1620 he visited England, and was taken into the family of Thomas, earl of Arundel. There he studied the northern languages, in which he attained to considerable proficiency. He left a valuable collection of MSS. to the library of Oxford. B. at Heidelberg, 1589; D. at Windsor, 1677.

JUNIUS, the assumed name of a political writer, who, between the years 1769 and 1772, published some remarkable letters to celebrated persons, in the "Public Advertiser." Although both printer and bookseller were prosecuted, the author eluded all inquiry at the time; and, notwithstanding various conjectures have been started on the subject, supported on more or less plausibility, their author is still positively unknown. These letters have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, who solemnly disclaimed the imputation: Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called Single-speech Hamilton, was also suspected; but he likewise denied the charge. Other persons to whom they have been imputed are, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton), Lord Temple, Lord Grenville, and, lastly, Sir Philip Francis, whose claims to their authorship would appear to be the best founded. (*See* FRANCIS, Philip.) The letters are written in a nervous, clear, and masterly style.

JUNIUS BRUTUS. (*See* BRUTUS.)

JUNK-CEYLON, or SALANGAN, *junk'-se-lon'*, an island at the S. E. extremity of the Bay of Bengal, lying on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. *Ext.* 25 miles long by about 10 broad. *Desc.* Hilly and fertile, and well adapted for producing coffee and indigo. It has numerous herds of buffaloes, hogs, and deer. *Pop.* about 5,000, consisting of a mixture of Malays, Chinese, Siamese, and Birmans. *Lat.* 8° N. *Lon.* 98° 30' E.

JUNO, *jū'-no*, the queen of the gods, according to the Grecian mythology, was daughter of Saturn and Ops, and sister to Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Vesta, Ceres, &c. She was born at Argos, or, according to others, in Samos, and was intrusted to the care of the Seasons, or, as Homer and Ovid mention, to Oceanus and Thetys. Juno was devoured by Saturn, according to some mythologists; and, according to Apollodorus, she was again restored to the world, by means of a potion which Metis gave to Saturn. Jupiter was not insensible to her charms, and proposed to marry her, and the nuptials of Jupiter and Juno were celebrated with the greatest solemnity: the gods, all mankind, and all the brute creation attended. By her marriage with Jupiter, Juno became the queen of all the gods, and mistress of heaven and earth. Her conjugal happiness, however, was frequently disturbed by the numerous amours of her husband, and she showed herself jealous and inexorable in the highest degree. Juno had some children by Jupiter: according to Hesiod, she was mother of Mars, Hebe, and Ilithya, or Lucina, and, besides these, she brought forth Vulcan. According to others, it was not Vulcan, but Mars or Hebe that she brought forth. The repeated debaucheries of Jupiter at last provoked Juno to such a degree, that she retired to Eubœa, resolved to forsake him for ever. Jupiter, however, produced a reconciliation, which was soon dissolved by new offences. Jupiter punished the cruelties which she had exercised upon Hercules, by suspending her from the heavens by a golden chain, and Vulcan was expelled heaven by his father, for assisting his mother. The worship of Juno was universal, and even more so than that of Jupiter, according to some authors. Her sacrifices were offered with the greatest solemnity. She was worshiped chiefly at Argos, Samos, Carthage, and afterwards at Rome. Among the birds, the hawk, the goose, and particularly the peacock, often called the bird of Juno, were sacred to her; and the dittany, the poppy, and the lily were her favourite flowers. As Juno's power was extended over all the gods, she had the privilege of hurling the thunder of Jupiter when she pleased. Her temples were numerous; the most famous of which were at Argos and Olympia. The surnames of Juno are various; they are derived either from the function or things over which she presided, or from the places where her worship was established. She was the goddess of all power and empire, and she was also the patroness of riches. She was represented sitting on a throne, with a diadem on her head and a golden sceptre in her right hand. Some peacocks generally sat by her, and a cuckoo often perched on her sceptre; while Iris, behind her, displayed the thousand colours of her beautiful rainbow. The Roman consuls, when they entered upon office, were always obliged to offer her a solemn sacrifice. The Juno of the Romans was called Matrona or Romana.

JUNONALIA, or JUNONIA, *jū'-no-nai'-le-a*, festivals at Rome in honour of Juno.

JUNOT, Andoche, *zhoo'-no*, duke of Abrantes, a French general. He entered the army as a volunteer during the Revolution, and attracted the attention of Bona-

parte at the siege of Toulon, in 1793. This was the origin of his fortune: he was appointed aide-de-camp, and went with the army to Egypt, where he so greatly distinguished himself that, on his return, he became general of division, and, in 1804, governor of Paris. In 1805 he was sent as ambassador to Lisbon, and two years afterwards assumed the command of the army sent into Portugal. Junot rapidly made himself master of that kingdom, and was created governor, with the title of duke of Abrantes; but the next year he was defeated at Vimiero by the duke of Wellington, compelled to sign the capitulation of Cintra, and obliged to abandon his conquest. This reverse brought him under the displeasure of Napoleon; he nevertheless took part, in 1810, in the Spanish campaign, and in that of Russia in 1812, becoming governor of the Illyrian provinces. His reason suddenly failing, he was compelled to return to France. B. in France, 1771; D. 1813. His widow, a woman of great accomplishments, wrote some "Memoirs on the Empire," which are full of interest.

JUNTA, *jun'-ta*, 'meeting,' the state council of Spain. The title had been formerly borne by a commercial administration; but, in 1808, Bonaparte, on the abdication of Ferdinand, summoned all the notables of the kingdom, to the number of 150, in council at Bayonne, under the title of "Junta." Many other councils of the same kind sprang up in the provinces, which were called "provincial juntas."

JUNTA, Philip and Bernard, Italian printers in the 15th and 16th centuries. They printed, at Lyons, the Letters of Leo X. by Bembo, and the works of Sanctі Pagninus. They had, also, printing-offices at Genoa, Venice, and Florence. Philip began printing at Genoa in 1497. D. about 1519. Bernard was either his brother or cousin. Philip printed some excellent editions of Greek authors, as Plutarch, Xenophon, Aristophanes, Sophocles, and Homer.

JUNTA, Thomas, a Venetian physician, who published, in 1554, a learned book on the Battles of the Ancients.

JUPITER, *jw'-pi-ter*, the most powerful of all the gods, according to the mythologists, was the son of Saturn and Ops. He was saved from destruction by his mother, and intrusted to the care of the Corybantes. Saturn, who had received the kingdom of the world from his brother Titan, on condition of not raising male children, devoured all his sons as soon as born: but Ops concealed Jupiter, and gave a stone to Saturn, which he devoured on the supposition that it was a male child. Jupiter was educated in a cave on Mount Ida, in Crete, and fed upon the milk of the goat Amalthæa. He received the name Jupiter. As soon as he was a year old, Jupiter found himself sufficiently strong to make war against the Titans, who had imprisoned his father because he had brought up male children. The Titans were conquered, and Saturn set at liberty by his son. Saturn, however, soon after, apprehensive of the power of Jupiter, conspired against his life, and was, for this treachery, driven from his kingdom, and obliged to fly into Latium. Jupiter, now become the sole master of the empire of the world, divided it with his brothers. He reserved for himself the kingdom of heaven, and gave the empire of the sea to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto. The peaceful beginning of his reign was soon interrupted by the rebellion of the giants, whom he subdued by the assistance of Hercules. Jupiter now gave himself up to pleasures. He married Metis, Themis, Eurynome, Ceres, Mnemosyne, Latona, and Juno. He became a Proteus to gratify his passions. His intrigues with Danaë, Antiope, Leda, Europa, Ægina, Calisto, and Alcmena, are all well known. His children were also numerous as well as his mistresses. The worship of Jupiter was universal: he was the Ammon of the Africans, the Belus of Babylon, the Osiris of Egypt, &c. His surnames were numerous, many of which he received from the place or functions over which he presided. He was delighted with the sacrifice of goats, sheep, and white bulls. The oak is sacred to him, because he first taught mankind to live upon acorns. He is generally represented sitting upon a golden throne, holding, in one hand, thunderbolts just ready to be hurled, in the other a sceptre; and an eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet. Jupiter had several oracles, the most celebrated of which were at Dodona, and Ammon, in Libya. As Jupiter was the king and father of gods and men, his power was extended over the deities, and everything was subservient to his will, except the Fates.

JURA, *joo'-ra*, a European mountain-chain, belonging to the system of the Alps, commencing near Geneva, and extending N. along the frontier of France and Switzerland, separating the departments of the Ain, the Jura, and the Doubs, from the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, Neufchatel, and Bern. Its highest peaks are Renelet, Tendre, the Colombier, and the Dole. All these are between 5,500 and 5,700 feet high. *Ext.* About 220 miles long, with a breadth of about 62 miles at its broadest part. Many of its sides are covered with woods, in which are numerous wolves and a few brown bears.

JURA, a department in the E. of France, comprising the S. E. part of Franche Comté, and bounded by Switzerland on the W., and by the French territory in every other direction. *Area*, 1,917 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being covered in the E. by the principal chain of the Jura, but intersected by many beautiful and fertile valleys. *Pro.* The usual cerealia and the grape; but the pastures being both rich and extensive, vast numbers of cattle are reared, and the produce of the dairy forms a principal source of wealth to the inhabitants. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, salt, marble, and alabaster. *Manf.* Cutlery, woollens, linens, leather, clocks, watches, and articles of wood and ivory, with mineral waters. *Pop.* About 320,000. *Lat.* between 46° 26′ and 47° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 5° 17′ and 6° 11′ E.

JURA, a river rising near Ratova, in the Russian government of Wilna, and, after a course of 75 miles, falling into the Memen, above Tilsit.

JURA, one of the Hebrides, or W. islands of Scotland, situate to the N.E. of the island of Islay, and opposite to the district of Knapdale, in Argyleshire, to which county it is annexed. *Ext.* 36 miles long, with a mean breadth of 7. *Desc.* It is the most rugged of the W. isles, being composed chiefly of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmost disorder, naked, and incapable of cultivation. The mountainous ridges terminate in four similar peaked mountains, called the Paps of Jura, the highest of which attains an elevation of 2,700 feet. All the inhabitants live on the E. side. Here, along the margin of the sea, the coast is pretty level. *Pro.* The only crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax; the chief manure is the seaweed which is cast ashore. There is only one small village, called Jura, on the E. coast of the island, inhabited by a few fishermen. The Gaelic is the only language spoken in the island. *Pop.* 2,300. *Lat.* 56° 2′ N. *Lon.* 5° 51′ W.

JURIEU, Peter, *zhoo'-re-e(r)*, a French Protestant divine, was the son of Daniel Jurieu, pastor of the reformed church at Mer, in the diocese of Blois. His mother was sister to the famous Peter du Moulin. He received his education partly in Holland and partly in England, and while there received episcopal ordination. On his return home, he became assistant to his father, and professor of divinity and Hebrew at Sedan, where he gained great reputation by his lectures and preaching. He wrote against Bossuet's "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church," and defended the moral character of his sect against the accusations of Arnauld. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Holland, and was chosen pastor of the Walloon church at Rotterdam. He there applied so assiduously to the study of the Revelations, as to fancy he had discovered most of the mysteries therein; and particularly with regard to Antichrist. He addressed William III., king of England, as the instrument appointed to destroy the kingdom of the beast. He embroiled himself in controversy with Bayle and Beauval, who had objected to the extravagance of his opinions. His chief works are, "The History of Calvinism and Popery, with a Parallel between them;" "Pastoral Letters," "On the Unity of the Church," "Treatise of Nature and Grace," and "Critical History of the Doctrines and Worship of the Church, and those of the Pagans." B. at Mer, in France, 1637; D. at Rotterdam, 1713.

JURIEV POLSKOI, *joo'-re-ev pols'-koi*, a town of Russia, and the capital of the circle of the same name, 40 miles from Vladimir. *Pop.* 1,800.—The CIRCLE produces hemp and flax, and has a population of 85,000.

JURIEV POVOLSKOI, *ju'-ri-ef po-vols'-koi*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle, 90 miles from Kostroma. *Pop.* 2,500.—The CIRCLE is fertile and well cultivated, with a population of 110,000.

JURIN, James, *ju'-rin*, secretary to the Royal Society of London, and president of the College of Physicians. He wrote papers on philosophical and medical subjects in the "Philosophical Transactions," and had a dispute with Michelloti on the motion of currents; with Keill and Senac on the motion of the heart; with Robins upon distinct vision; and with the partisans of Leibnitz on the active forces. D. 1750.

JUSSIEU, Anthony de, *zhoos'-se-u(r)*, a French botanist and physician. After travelling over Europe, he settled at Paris, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor of botany in the Royal Garden. He enriched the memoirs of the French Academy with several valuable papers on botany and mineralogy, the result of observations made during his travels. He also wrote the appendix to Tournefort's "Institutions of Botany," and abridged Barrelier's work upon the Plants of France, Spain, and Italy; he was likewise the author of a "Discourse on the Progress of Botany." B. at Lyons, 1686; D. 1758.

JUSSIEU, Bernard de, brother of the above. He distinguished himself as an able physician and botanist. He became professor and demonstrator in the Royal Garden, and was chosen a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of several foreign societies. He published an edition of Tournefort's "History of Plants in the Environs of Paris," and was the author of a book entitled "The Friend of Humanity; or, the Advice of a Good Citizen to the Nation." B. at Lyons, 1699; D. at Paris, 1777.

JUSSIEU, Joseph de, brother of the preceding, was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and accompanied Condamine to Peru in 1735. He was not only a good naturalist and physician, but an excellent engineer. He published a journal of his voyages. B. at Lyons, 1704; D. 1779.

JUSSIEU, Antoine Laurent de, a celebrated French botanist, nephew of the preceding, was the greatest philosopher of his family, and author of the "Natural System of Botany." He went to Paris, in 1765, to complete his studies, under the direction of his uncle Bernard. In 1770 he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and was soon afterwards chosen professor of botany in the Royal Garden. In 1789, he published his great work, the "Genera Plantarum," in which, for the first time, the whole vegetable kingdom was arranged according to a natural classification. He subsequently filled many important scientific posts in Paris, and continued till his eighty-eighth year to dictate valuable memoirs on the science of botany. The great work of Jussieu, in an improved and amended form, is one of the chief text-books on botany, not only in France but in England. B. at Lyons, 1748; D. at Paris, 1836.

JUSSIEU, Adrien de, son of the above, was educated for the medical profession, but devoted himself to the science which his father had so greatly benefited. In 1826 he succeeded his father as professor of botany; and, although he wrote no large work on the science, he contributed a great number of valuable memoirs relative to it to the scientific annals of France. He also contributed to the "Natural History" of Milne-Edwards. He was a member, and afterwards president, of the French Academy of Sciences. B. at Paris, 1797; D. at the same place, 1853.

JUST, ST., *just*, a village and parish of Cornwall, near the Land's End. The village is about a mile from Cape Cornwall, and consists principally of the cottages of miners engaged in copper-mines in the parish. *Pop* of the parish, about 7,000.

JUST, ST., *yoost*, a monastery in Estremadura, whither Charles V. of Spain retired after abdicating the crown in favour of his son Philip. (*See* CHARLES V.)

JUSTEL, Christopher, *zhoos'-tel*, counsellor and secretary to the king of France. He published, "The Code of Canons of the Universal Church," and the "Councils of Africa, with Notes;" and "The Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne." B. at Paris, 1580; D. 1649.

JUSTEL, Henry, son of the above, and his successor as counsellor and secretary. He was a man of learning and liberality, and so partial to England that he sent his father's MSS. to the university of Oxford, which learned body complimented him in return with the degree of LL.D. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to London, and was appointed keeper to the king's library. B. 1620; D. 1693.

JUSTI, N. de, *yoost'-te*, a German mineralogist, who devoted himself with assiduity to the study of mineralogy, and acquired such knowledge therein as to be named member of the Council of Mines. He afterwards became professor of political economy and natural history at Gottingen. He wrote treatises on Mineralogy and on Money, for some free remarks in which, on the states of Prussia and Wittemberg, he was confined for a considerable time in the castle of Breslau. He had projected a German Encyclopædia, and wrote some pamphlets against eminent naturalists. B. about 1705.

JUSTINIANI, Bernard, *yoost'-teen-e-a-ne*, a Venetian noble, was sent as ambassador to Louis XI. of France, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1474 he was made procurator of St. Mark, the second dignity of the republic of Venice. He wrote a History of Venice and other works. B. 1408; D. 1489.

JUSTINIANI, Augustin, bishop of Nebio, in Corsica. Francis I. of France made him his almoner and royal professor of Hebrew at Paris. He perished in a shipwreck in sailing from Genoa to Corsica, in 1536. B. at Genoa, 1476.

JUSTINIANI, Fabio, bishop of Ajaccio. He wrote a Commentary on Tobit, and an Index of all the writers who had written commentaries on the whole or any part of the Bible.

JUSTINIANUS I., *jus-tin-e-ai'-nus*, emperor of Rome, succeeded his uncle Justinus I. in 527. He was the protector of Christianity, and carried his arms with success against his enemies, for which he was chiefly indebted to his general Belisarius, who also preserved him from a formidable conspiracy. Peace being restored, Justinianus formed into a body all the Roman laws, which was executed under the title of "Digests," or "Pandects." After this great work was finished, the laws of modern date were collected into one volume, called the "Novellæ." He exerted himself against the ecclesiastical encroachments of Popes Sylverius and Vigilius. He built many churches, particularly the famous Saint Sophia at Constantinople, and abolished the consulate. B. 483; D. 565.

JUSTINIANUS II. was the elder son of Constantine III., whom he succeeded on the throne of Constantinople in 685. He recovered several provinces from the Saracens, and made an advantageous peace with them; but his exactions, cruelties, and debaucheries tarnished the glory of his arms. He formed the design of destroying all the inhabitants of Constantinople, which being discovered, the tyrant was deposed in 694, and banished to the Crimea. Leo the Patrician gained the throne, but he was displaced by Tiberius. About 704, Justinianus, being aided by the Bulgarians, regained his crown, but was slain, with his son Tiberius, in 711, by Philippicus Bardanes, his successor.

JUSTINUS I., *jus-ti'-nus*, emperor of the East. He rose to the rank of general from being a private soldier, before which, he was a swineherd. The soldiers of the prætorian band forced him to accept the imperial dignity on the death of Anastasius, in 518. He recalled the bishops who had been banished by the Arians, and published several severe edicts against that sect. Hearing of the destruction of Antioch by an earthquake, he laid aside the imperial robes, clothed himself in sackcloth, and passed several days in fasting and prayer, to avoid divine judgment. He rebuilt that city, and other places which were destroyed by the same calamity. B. 470; D. 527.

JUSTINUS II. was the nephew and successor of Justinianus I. in 565. He caused his cousin Justinus to be strangled, and put to death some of his senators from a suspicion of their being disaffected. He made war against Chosroes, king of Persia, who, being defeated at the head of a numerous army, was obliged to sue for peace. Justinus married Sophia, niece of Theodora, wife of the emperor Justinianus, a woman of high spirit, who, taking advantage of her husband's weakness, governed the empire in conjunction with Tiberius. D. 578.

JUSTINUS, a Latin historian of the 2nd century,

who made an abridgment of the "Universal History" written by Trogus Pompeius. This work remains, but the original is lost.

JUSTINUS, commonly called Justin Martyr, a Christian philosopher and martyr in the 2nd century. His parents were heathens, and himself a zealous adherent to the Platonic philosophy; but, disputing with a Christian in 132, he was converted to that faith, though he still continued to wear the pallium, or cloak of the Grecian philosophers. He was an equal honour to Christianity by his knowledge, his firmness, and the purity of his life. A persecution breaking out against the Christians under Antoninus, Justinus presented to that emperor an admirable apology in their behalf, which had the desired effect. He afterwards addressed another apology to Marcus Aurelius, in which he defended his co-religionists against the calumnies of Crescentius, a Cynic philosopher. This last is said to have gained him the crown of martyrdom, about 165. Besides these apologies, his dialogue with Trypho, a learned Jew, and some other pieces in the Greek language, are extant. The best edition of his works is that of Jena, 1844.

JUTERBOCK, *yoo'-ter-bok*, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, on the Rohrbach, 29 miles from Potsdam. It is the capital of a circle. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 5,000. The CIRCLE has an area of 390 geographical square miles, and a population of 45,000.

JUTES, *juits*, an ancient people of Germany, who belonged to the Gothic race, and gave name to Jutland.

JUTLAND, *jut'-land*, a province of Denmark, which formerly comprised the whole peninsula, forming the mainland of the Danish dominions; but the name of Jutland is now confined to the N. half of the peninsula, forming the province of N. Jutland. The S. half is better known by the name of Schleswig, and will be found described under that article. Jutland is inclosed on all its sides, except the S., by the sea. On that side it is bounded by Schleswig. *Area*, 7,452 geographical square miles. *Coastline.* Estimated at 523 miles. *Desc.* The E. coast, particularly from Aarhuus S., presents a succession of fertile elevations; whilst the W. coast faces the German Ocean for more than 240 miles, and presents, almost without interruption, a long line of sand-banks and reefs. On this side there is hardly a single harbour or navigable creek. On the N. coast is an immense range of sand-banks, which often rise almost to the surface of the water, and, with the numerous currents, render the navigation extremely hazardous. The degree of its fertility is various: in some places the pasturages are excellent; but they are bordered by a chain of small hills of moving sand, which does infinite mischief. The southern division of the W. coast, particularly below Ribe or Rypen, consists of alluvial soil, deposited by the ocean, of surprising fertility, but marshy and unhealthy. Dykes are necessary, as in Holland, to prevent the inroads of the sea. *Rivers.* Not numerous, and none of great size; but the want of them is amply compensated by a number of bays, or inlets of the sea, which run up a great way into the country. *Zoology.* Game is abundant; and a few boars are still found in the forests. *Climate.* Similar to that of the north of England. *Pro.* Rye is the kind of corn most generally cultivated. The pasturages, however, are rich and extensive. The culture of potatoes is progressively extending; but, in general, the state of agriculture is very backward. *Exp.* The principal are corn and cattle: of the former, the great articles are rye and oats; the other exports are stockings, woollens, and earthenware. *Language.* The bulk of the inhabitants speak Danish, but very incorrectly. The gentry speak German, and many understand English and French. *Rel.* The prevailing is Lutheranism. *Pop.* 577,000. *Lat.* between 55° 23' and 57° 44' 52" N. *Lon.* between 8° 7' and 10° 48' E.

JUVARA, Philip, *yoo-va'-ra*, an Italian architect, who was employed by the king of Sardinia to build some fine structures at Turin. In 1734 the royal palace at Madrid being burnt, Philip V., king of Spain, sent for him to erect another, more magnificent; he made a design, which was approved of, but the commencement of the work being delayed from day to day, it is supposed the architect died of chagrin in 1735. B. at Messina, 1668.

JUVENAL, Decius Junius, *ju'-ve-nal*, a Roman satirical poet. He went to Rome when young, and was for some time a pleader, after which he applied himself to writing satires with great success. Domitian sent him into honourable exile, by appointing him to a military command on the frontiers of Egypt. The best translations of his works are those of Dryden, Gifford, and Hodgson. B. about 40; D. 120.

JUVENTAS, *ju-ven'-tas*, a Roman goddess, who presided over youth and vigour. She is the same as the Hebe of the Greeks, and was represented as a beautiful nymph in variegated garments.

JUXON, William, *juz'-on*, archbishop of Canterbury. He studied at St. John's College, Oxford, of which, in 1621, he was elected president. In 1633 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and the year following nominated to the bishopric of Hereford, but, before consecration, he was advanced to the see of London. In 1635 he was appointed lord high treasurer, which excited great indignation against Archbishop Laud, as the means of it; but the conduct of Bishop Juxon in that dignity was irreproachable. He suffered, in the rebellion, the loss not only of his ecclesiastical revenues, but a great part of his temporal estate. In 1648 he attended the king upon the scaffold, after which the regicides caused him to be taken into custody, to make him reveal what Charles I. had secretly intrusted to him. At the Restoration, he was made archbishop of Canterbury. B. 1582; D. 1663.

JYHTPORE, or JEYTPORE, *jit-por'*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Allahabad, 20 miles from Sylhet. It is the capital of a district, and the residence of a rajah. *Pop.* Unascertained. The DISTRICT has an extent of 108 miles long and 57 broad, and is well watered and fertile. *Lat.* between 25° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 91° and 93° E.

## K.

KAARTA, *kar'-ta*, a kingdom of considerable extent in Western Africa, situate to the west of Bambarra. *Desc.* Mountainous, but well cultivated. *Pop.* Unascertained, but said to be considerable.

KABRUANG, *ka-broo-ang'*, an island of the Malay archipelago, about 18 miles in circumference. It lies between Gilolo and the Philippines. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 3° 50' N. *Lon.* 126° 30' E.

KABUL, or KAUBUL. (*See* CABUL.)

KABYLES, *ka-biles'*, an aboriginal African people, inhabiting the mountains of the Atlas. They are an independent race of marauders, who mainly exist by plundering the people of the plains. They are divided into numerous tribes, the chief of which are the Beni-Abbas, the Koukos, and the Henneichas. They are not to be confounded with Arabs, Moors, or Turks.

KADICHAH, *ka'-di-sha*, the first wife of Mahomet, who, at the period of her marriage with the prophet, was the widow of two husbands, and forty years of age, Mahomet being only twenty-five. She had four sons and four daughters by Mahomet; among the rest the beautiful Fatima. D. 628.

KADOM, *ka-dom'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tambov, 230 miles from Moscow. *Pop.* 6,000.

KÆMPFER, Engelbert, *kame'-pfer*, a German physician and traveller, who, in 1683, accompanied, as secretary, the Swedish ambassador to Moscow and Ispahan. He afterwards embarked in a Dutch vessel, visited India, and then proceeded to Japan, making many valuable observations relative to the natural history of that country. He returned to Europe in 1693, and took up his residence in his native land, where he occupied himself in writing memoirs upon the countries he had seen. He left a collection of valuable manuscripts, which Sir Hans Sloane published in English in 1727, under the title of "History of Japan." This work was afterwards translated into German and French. B. at Lemgo, 1651; D. 1716.

KAFFA, CAFFA, or FEODOSIA. (*See* CAFFA.)

KAFFIRISTAN. (*See* CAFFARISTAN.)

KAFFRARIA, a territory of Southern Africa. (*See* CAFFRARIA.)

KAHLA, *ka'-la*, a town of Germany, on the Saale, 8 miles from Jena. *Pop.* 2,500.

KAIFFA. (*See* CAIFA.)

KAIMES, Lord. (*See* HOME.)

KAIOUK, or GAIOU-KHAN, *kai'-ook*, third grand khan of the Mongols, was son of Oktai, and grandson of Ghengis-Khan. He completed the conquest of China, commenced by his father, but died suddenly in the midst of his victories. Kaiouk is called, among the sovereigns of China, Ting-Tsoung. B. about 1205; D. 1248.

KAIRA, *kai'-ra*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, 265 miles from Bombay. It is the capital of a district, and has a court-house, a prison, and a Jain temple. *Pop.* Unascertained. The DISTRICT has an area of 1,870 square miles, and a population of 581,000. *Lat.* between 22° 12′ and 23° 33′ N. *Lon.* between 72° 30′ and 73° 27′ E.

KAIRWAN, or KAIROAN, *kar'-wan*, a city of Northern Africa, 80 miles from Tunis. The great mosque here is esteemed at once the most magnificent and most sacred in Barbary. *Manf.* Morocco leather, boots, and slippers. *Pop.* Estimated at 40,000. In the 9th century this was the capital of the Arab dominions in Africa. It still has numerous remains of antiquity.

KAISARIEH, *ki-sa-re'-ai*, a city of Asia Minor, the ancient capital of Cappadocia, 160 miles from Konieh. Its external appearance is mean, but it is resorted to by merchants from all parts of Asia Minor and Syria, who come to purchase cotton, which is here cultivated in great quantities. *Pop.* about 8,000, composed of Turks, Armenians, and Greeks. (*See* CÆSAREA.)

KAISERSLAUTERN, *ki'-zer-slow'-tern*, a fortified town of the Bavarian province, on the Rhine, 25 miles from Landau. It is the chief town of a district, and was the scene of much hard fighting in 1792 and 1793. *Pop.* 7,000.

KAKIG I., *ka'-kig*, king of Armenia, reduced several tribes to submission, and greatly embellished his capital. He reigned from 989 to 1020.

KAKIG II., the last king of Armenia of the Pagratides family. He reigned from the year 1042 till 1079.

KALAH, *ka'-la*, 'a castle,' a prefix of numerous fortresses and villages in W. Asia.

KALAMAZOO, *kal-a-ma-zoo'*, a river of the United States, in Michigan. After a course of 200 miles, it falls into Lake Michigan, 40 miles from the mouth of the river St. Joseph.

KALB, John Baron de, *kalb*, a German, who served as general in the American army of independence. Having been employed in the French army, he was sent on a mission to the United States. In 1770 he espoused the cause of the Americans, and, after a voyage to France, returned with a number of men, among the rest the distinguished Lafayette. He was appointed general, and was killed at the battle of Clermont, in 1780. B. at Nuremberg, 1739.

KALBE, *kal'-be*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 20 miles from Magdeburg. It is the capital of a circle. *Manf.* Hosiery and woollens. *Pop.* 7,000.

KALE, *kail*, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which falls into the Teviot.

KALENBERG, *ka'-len-bairg*, a principality of Hanover, comprising the capital of that kingdom. *Area*, 1,050 square miles. *Pop.* 1,950,000.

KALIDASA, *ka-le-da'-sa*, a Hindoo poet, who wrote, among other works, "Sakoontalah," a drama, in Sanscrit, which has been translated into English. He appears to have lived about the first century of the Christian era.

KALIL-PACHA, *ka'-lil*, grand vizier of Amurath II. He gained the battle of Varna, in 1444, over Ladislas, king of Hungary, who perished in the fight. He also assisted at the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II., in 1453, but was soon afterwards banished for alleged treason.

KALIOUGA, or KALI-YOUGA, *ka-le-oo'-ga*, 'the age of iron,' an era of the Hindoo chronology. It is important as commencing the authentic period of Hindoo history; the three preceding eras being entirely fabulous. The era of Kaliouga is computed to commence about 3101 B.C.

KALISCH, or KALICZ, *ka'-lish*, a town of Poland, on the frontier of the Prussian territory, 65 miles from Breslau. It is inclosed by walls, and entered by several gates. Its principal public buildings are a citadel, judicial court-house, a cathedral, a theatre, and several hospitals. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, and leather. *Pop.* 17,500. In its vicinity, in 1706, the Swedes were defeated by the Poles.

KALKAS, *kal'-kas*, a Tartar nation of the Mongol race, who occupy extensive tracts to the N. and W. of China.

KALKBRENNER, Christian, *kalk'-bren-ner*, a German musical composer, who resided at Berlin, attached to the court of the Prussian king, but, in 1796, went to Paris. His most celebrated works are "Olympus," "Saul," and "Don Juan;" besides which he composed many smaller pieces. B. at Munden, 1755; D. at Paris, 1806.

KALLO, GREAT, *kal'-lo*, a market-town of Hungary, 22 miles from Debreczin. It has both Greek and Protestant churches. *Manf.* Saltpetre. *Pop.* 5,500.

KALLUNDBORG, *kal'-loond-borg*, a seaport of Denmark, on the west coast of the island of Zealand, 60 miles from Copenhagen. It has a good harbour and an active trade in cattle and corn. *Pop.* 2,500.

KALMAR. (*See* CALMAR.)

KALMUCS. (*See* CALMUCKS.)

KALOCSA, or COLOCZA, *ka lok'-sa*, a town of Hungary, 70 miles from Pesth. It is a steampacket-station on the Danube, and is the see of an archbishop. *Pop.* 11,500.

KALUBRO, Vincent, *ka-loo'-bro*, a Polish prelate and historian. The chapter of Cracow elected him their bishop, and he founded several new prebends in that and other churches. The cathedral being destroyed by lightning, in 1218, he retired to a monastery of the order of Cistercians, where he wrote his "Chronicle of the Polish Kingdom."

KALUGA, *ka-loo'-ga*, a government of European Russia, bounded by the provinces of Moscow, Smolensko, Tula, and Orel. *Area*, 12,176 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, and producing rye, wheat, oats, barley, lint, and hemp. *Manf.* Cottons, hardware goods, cutlery, leather, soap, beet-root sugar; and there are many distilleries. *Pop.* about 1,000,000.

KALUGA, capital of the above government, stands on the Oka, 95 miles from Moscow. It is the see of a bishop, and has a seminary for the children of poor nobles. *Manf.* Cottons, cloth, muskets, paper, soap, vitriol, oil, and pottery. It has, besides, numerous sugar-refineries and tanneries. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 54° 3′ N. *Lon.* 36° 5′ E.

KALWARY, *kal'-war-e*, a neatly-built town of Poland, in the province of Augustov, 75 miles from Wilna. *Manf.* Leather principally. *Pop.* 6,000.

KAMA, *ka'-ma*, a river of European Russia, the principal tributary of the Volga, rising in the government of Viatka, near Glazov, and, after an estimated course of 1,400 miles, joining the Volga 40 miles from Kasan. It is navigable for barges from the Volga to Perm, and is traversed by steam-vessels.

KAMA, or KAMADEVA, a Hindoo divinity, corresponding to the Cupid of the Grecian mythology.

KAMEHAMEHA IV., Alexander Liho-Liho, *käm-e-häm'-e-ha*, king of the Sandwich Islands. He ascended the throne in 1854, having previously received his education from the English missionaries, by whom he was taught the English and French languages. To his firmness may be attributed the defeat of the American project for obtaining possession of the country over which he rules. In 1856 he married Miss Emma Rooke, daughter of an English surgeon, and the descendant, on her mother's side, of John Young, the first white man who had settled on the island, upwards of 60 years ago.

KAMENITZ, *ka'-me-nitz*, numerous towns and villages of the Austrian empire, none of them with populations above 4,000.

KAMINIETZ, *ka'-min-yetz*, a town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Podolia, 235 miles from Odessa. Its principal building is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. It has, besides, a Russian theological seminary, and several other public schools. *Pop.* 16,000. The fortifications of this place were razed in 1812, but have since been rebuilt.

KAMISHIN, *ka'-mi-shin*, a town of Russia, on the Volga, 105 miles from Saratov. It is inclosed by walls,

and has a trade in agricultural produce. *Pop.* 7,500. This town was founded by Peter the Great.

KAMPEN, *kam'-pen*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Yssel, 10 miles from Zwolle. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens. *Pop.* 9,000.

KAMTSCHATKA, *kămt-chät'-ka*, a peninsula on the N.E. of Asia, forming part of the Russian government of Irkutsk, and the district of Okhotsk, to which it is joined at its N. extremity. It is bounded on the E. by the Sea of Kamtschatka, on the W. by the Sea of Okhotsk, on the S. by the Pacific, and on the N. by the country of the Zchuktchi. *Ext.* 880 miles long, with a breadth of 280 at its widest parts. *Desc.* It is traversed by a range of lofty mountains, extending the whole length of the peninsula. Several of these are volcanic; but the most remarkable is one situate near Nijni Kamtschatsk, the volcano of which is very active, and two years seldom elapse without some violent eruption. The culminating point of the range of the peninsula is Klintchevskaja, which has an elevation of 15,760 feet. *Rivers.* The Kamtschatka, with its principal affluent the Jelowka. *Lakes.* Kurile, which has a length of 20 miles, and a breadth of 12. *Zoology.* A great variety of animals, which produce the richest and most valuable furs. The sable is more plentiful here than in Siberia, though its fur is not quite so beautiful. There are several varieties of the Arctic fox, or fire-fox of Kamtschatka. The other animals are the beaver, the hare, the marmot, and the argali, or wild sheep. The bear is the most formidable, and the hunting of it the most serious occupation of the Kamtschadale. Game is abundant, particularly woodcocks, snipes, grouse, wild geese, and ducks, the eggs of which last are collected by the natives, and preserved in the fat of fish. The coasts and rivers swarm with fish, which form the main article of food to the inhabitants. The excellence of the salmon, herrings, and different kinds of shell-fish, is particularly remarked. *Pro.* The only vegetable productions are a stinted birch, dwarf pines, the cedar, and the larch. Shrubs are more plentiful; such as the mountain ash, wild rose, and raspberry; there is also a variety of berries. Rye, barley, and a few potherbs are cultivated in the interior, where, protected by the mountains, the climate is milder. *Minerals.* Iron and sulphur, the latter abundant. *Commerce.* The trade of Russia with Kamtschatka is carried on from Irkutsk by the difficult and tedious route of Okhotsk, whence three ships are sent annually with supplies of grain and sugar. The imports, besides brandy, are nankeens and other Chinese stuffs, together with various commodities of Russian and foreign manufacture; as ribbons, handkerchiefs, stockings, caps, shoes, boots, and, in general, all articles of European consumption, but in small quantity, and bearing a very high price. The only exports are furs, whale oil, fish, and eggs. The goods are conducted on sledges drawn by dogs. *Inhabitants.* The Kamtschadales are, in general, below the common height, with broad shoulders and large heads. The face, and particularly the nose, is long and flat, the eyes small and sunk, the lips thin, and they have scarcely any beard. Their legs are short, yet they walk much, and with rapidity. They are, like all savages, indolent, and addicted to coarse sensuality. Their principal food is fish, which they devour with avidity, and without the least regard to cleanliness or delicacy. *Pop.* estimated at 6,000, of whom two-thirds are Russians. *Lat.* between 51° and 59° 55′ N. *Lon.* between 155° 40′ and 164° 20′ E. In 1706, all Kamtschatka was surveyed and occupied by the Russians. The sway which they have established is exceedingly mild; notwithstanding which, the Kamtschadales, like all savage nations coming in contact with civilized, have suffered deeply from the connection, and the introduction of ardent spirits among them. The country, since 1783, has been divided into four districts: 1. Bolcheretsk; 2. Tigulok; 3. Nijni Kamtschatsk; 4. Verschnei Kamtschatsk.

KANARIS, Constantine, *kan'-a-ris*, a celebrated Greek mariner, who, in the Greek war of independence, signalized himself by conducting the fire-ships into the Turkish fleet. In 1824, he burnt a Turkish frigate at Samos, and a corvette in the port of Mitylene; after which he served under the Greek admiral as captain. In 1825 he attempted to destroy the squadron of Mehemet Ali, as it lay in the port of Alexandria, preparing to embark troops for the Morea; but the fire-ships, driven back by a contrary wind, burnt themselves out in the open sea, doing no injury to the enemy. In 1827 he represented Ipsara at the national Greek assembly; subsequently, he commanded the Greek fleet, but on the assassination of the president, in 1831, he resigned, and retired into private life. He was nominated minister of marine and president of the council in 1848-49, but again retired in 1855. He has been called the "Themistocles of Modern Greece," and Victor Hugo has popularized his daring deeds in verse.

KANDAHAR. (*See* CANDAHAR.)

KANDLER, John Joachim, *kand'-dler*, master modeller in the porcelain manufactory at Meissen. He executed many beautiful figures, particularly of the apostle Paul and the Death of St. Xavier. B. in Saxony, 1706; D. 1776.

KANDY. (*See* CANDY.)

KANE, *kain*, a county of the United States, in Illinois. *Area*, 540 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.

KANE, Elisha Kent, an American traveller. After concluding his education at the medical college of Pennsylvania, he was appointed, in 1833, assistant surgeon in the United States navy, and accompanied the first American embassy to China. He afterwards visited the Philippines, Ceylon, and travelled into the interior of India. At Java his travelling companion, Baron Loë, a Prussian, died of fatigue. Dr. Kane subsequently visited Egypt and explored the Nile as far up as the frontiers of Nubia; he walked completely over Greece, and, after a short sojourn in the United States, set out for the coast of Africa, penetrating to the slave-markets of Whydah. Prostrated by fever, caught in that country, he returned in an enfeebled condition of health to his native land. He next served with the American army against Mexico, and experienced many fatigues and dangers throughout the campaign. In 1850 he accompanied the first American expedition, despatched by Mr. Grinnell, a merchant of New York, in search of Sir John Franklin and four years afterwards published "A Personal Narrative of the Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin." In 1853 he was appointed to the command of a second expedition to the Arctic regions, for the same purpose, and was absent two years. In 1856, he published the results of his second voyage, under the title of "Arctic Explorations." The Royal Geographical Society of London bestowed upon him its large gold medal. B. at Philadelphia, 1822; D. at Havanna, 1857.

KANE, Sir Robert, M.D., a distinguished Irish chemist and writer on medicine. After being educated for the profession of medicine, he became professor of chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin, and was subsequently elected member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the same city, and of the Paris societies of Pharmacy and Medical Chemistry. In 1830-31 he published an essay on the "Pathological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever," which gained the prize offered by Dr. Graves; and the "Elements of Practical Pharmacy." The following year he received the degree of M.D. from Trinity College, Dublin; in 1841 he became fellow of the Irish College of Physicians. In 1844 he published a work on "The Industrial Resources of Ireland," which excited considerable interest at the time. He was subsequently employed by government, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Taylor, to investigate the cause of the potato disease in Ireland; but the labours of these gentlemen have been pronounced unsuccessful. The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1846, bestowed upon him the order of knighthood. He has since aided in the formation of the Museum of Irish Industry, and published several works on the application of chemistry to agriculture and manufactures. In 1848 he became president of Queen's College, Cork. B. at Dublin, 1810.

KANGAROO ISLAND, *kăn'-ga-roo*, an island on the S. coast of Australia, discovered by Captain Flinders. *Area*, estimated at about 1,900 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and covered with a thick short shrub. It has no native inhabitants. *Lat.* 35° 43′ S. *Lon.* of Kangaroo Head, 137° 59′ 31″ E.

KANG-HI, *käng-hi*, emperor of China, succeeded Choun-tchi, founder of the Mantchou dynasty, in 1661. He had a great love for the arts and sciences of the Europeans, and liberally patronized the missionaries; but, though he was fond of geography, and directed the construction of maps and charts, he would suffer none to be laid before him unless China was represented therein as the middle of the world. He was a voluminous writer, and composed, among other works, "Maxims for State Government," and "Moral Instructions for my Son." D. 1722.

KAN-KIANG, *kän'-ke-äng*, a river of China, forming a part of its internal line of navigation. It traverses the province of Kiang-si, and, after a course of 350 miles, joins the Yang-tze-Kiang.

KANO, *ka'-no*, a town of Central Africa, the capital of the state of Houssa. *Manf.* Silks; and an extensive trade in various articles is carried on. *Pop.* estimated at 30,000. *Lat.* 12° N. *Lon.* 9° E.

KANSAS, *kän'-sas*, a large river of Louisiana, U.S., rising in the vast plains between the Arkansau and the Platte, and after a course, generally towards the E., of about 1,500 miles, falling into the Missouri in *lat.* 38° 31′ 13″ N.

KAN-SU, *kän'-soo*, the most N.W. province of China, inclosed by the provinces Shen-si, Se-chuen, and Mongolia. *Desc.* Mountainous; producing gold, musk, silk, and tobacco. *Pop.* estimated at 16,000,000. *Lat.* between 32° 30′ and 40° N. *Lon.* between 98° and 108° E.

KANT, Immanuel, *kant*, an eminent Prussian philosopher. His father, who was a saddler, was descended from a Scotch family, the name of which was spelt Cant; but it was altered by the philosopher to Kant. He received his education at the Gymnasium, and afterwards at the university of Königsberg. On the completion of his studies, he became tutor in a clergyman's family, and afterwards in that of a nobleman, on quitting which he returned to the university, and subsisted by teaching private pupils. In 1755 he obtained the degree of M.A., and, commencing as public lecturer, obtained a number of scholars. He then became a prolific writer; and it is impossible, within these limits, to give a complete list of his publications in Natural and Metaphysical Philosophy. Among his chief productions may be named, a treatise on the "Theory of the Winds;" "Sketch of Physical Geography;" "New Principles of Motion and Rest;" "Examination of the Prize Question, whether the Earth, in turning round its Axis, by which the Succession of Day and Night was produced, had undergone any Change since its Origin? what were the Causes of it, and how we could be assured of it?" and on Volcanoes in the Moon. But it was in metaphysics that he chiefly excelled, and upon which he published a prodigious number of works, which are extremely refined and obscure. His principles attracted considerable attention in Germany, obtained many followers, and, although attacked by several writers, continue to exercise the greatest influence, even at the present time. One of his best-known works is the "Critic of Pure Reason," which has been translated into English. B. at Königsberg, 1724; D. 1804.

KARA-HISSAR. (*See* AFIOM-KARA-HISSAR.)

KARAJICH, or KARADSCHITSCH, Vuk Stephanovitch, *ka'-ra-yik*, an eminent Servian writer, the collector of the national ballads of his country, and compiler of a Servian dictionary. During the attempt of the Servians to throw off the Turkish yoke, he acted as secretary to several chiefs of his country, but, since 1813, has devoted himself to collecting the ballads of Servia, writing a grammar of the language, and otherwise benefitting literature. His collection of Servian national songs is said to be not inferior to the Scottish or Spanish. These have been published at Vienna in several volumes; and Dr. Bowring has translated a small portion of them, under the title of "Servian Popular Poetry." He has compiled a Servian grammar, translated the New Testament into Servian, made a collection of Servian proverbs, and edited a volume of "National Tales." He is a member of the societies of Gottingen, Berlin, and Vienna, and is in receipt of a pension from the emperor of Russia. B. at Trahich, in Turkish Servia, 1787.

KARAK, *ka'-rak*, an island in the Persian Gulf. It is of coral formation, and has a circumference of 15 miles. *Pop.* about 1,000 Arabs. *Lat.* 29° 12′ N. *Lon.* 50° 13′ E.—During the war between England and Persia, in 1857, it was seized by the British.

KARAMAN, *kar'-a-man*, a city of Caramania, in Asia Minor, 60 miles from Konieh. It covers, with its squares and gardens, a large area; but the houses are mean. It trades with Cæsarea, Smyrna, and Tarsus, and has an extensive manufacture of blue cotton cloth, worn by the lower classes. *Pop.* 7,000.

KARAMANIA. (*See* CARAMANIA.)

KARAMSIN, Nicholai Michaelovitch, *ka'-ram-sin*, an eminent Russian author. After completing his education at Moscow, he served as officer of the Russian guards; but, between the years 1789-91, travelled in Germany, France, and England, an account of his tour being published, with the title "Letters of a Travelling Russian." Returning to Russia, he commenced his literary career by establishing the "Moscow Journal," and afterwards published several works, original and translated. His great work, the "History of the Russian Empire," he left incomplete at his death; but the book had an unprecedented popularity, being found everywhere throughout the empire, from the noble's palace to the peasant's hut. He also wrote several poetical pieces of great merit. The emperor Alexander made him a state counsellor, and conferred upon him the order of St. Anne. B. 1765; D. 1826.

KARA-SU, *ka'-ra-soo*, a considerable river of European Turkey, rising between Macedonia and Roumelia, and, after a course of 130 miles, falling into the Ægean Sea opposite Thasos.—The name of several streams in Asia Minor.

KARA-SU-BAZAR, a Tartar town of S. Russia, in the Crimea, 24 miles from Simferopol. It has a fortified khan near its centre, and many minarets. *Manf.* Morocco leather, candles, and soap. *Pop.* 15,000.

KARA-YOUSOUF, *yoo'-soof*, the first prince of the Turcoman dynasty, called the "black sheep," because they bore an effigy of that animal on their banners. He conquered Armenia; but was forced by Tamerlane to flee into Egypt. After Tamerlane's death, Yousouf returned, and overran part of Mesopotamia and Georgia. He was pursuing his conquests when he died near Tauris, in 1420.

KARDSZAG, *kard'-zag*, a scattered town of Hungary, 25 miles from Debreczin. It is noted for its melons and land tortoises, reared in the environs. *Pop.* 12,000.

KAREING, *kair'-ing*, a county of Siam, occupied by the primitive inhabitants of Siam, and formerly subject to Cambodgee. They burn their dead. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 15° 30′ and 17° N. *Lon.* between 101° and 103° E.

KARGOPOL, *kar'-go-pol*, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the Onega, 184 miles from Olonetz. *Pop.* 2,500.

KARICAL, *kar'-i-kal*, a town of the S. of India, in the district of Tanjore, 9 miles from Tranquebar. There are some extensive salt-works in its vicinity. *Manf.* Calicoes and chintzes. *Pop.* 10,000.—This town was ceded to the French by the rajah of Tanjore, in 1759. Its DISTRICT has an area of 23 square miles, and a population of 50,000.

KARLEE. (*See* CARLEE.)

KARLO. (*See* CARLO.)

KARLOWITZ. (*See* CARLOWITZ.)

KARLSBAD. (*See* CARLSBAD.)

KARLSBURG. (*See* CARLSBURG.)

KARLSTAD. (*See* CARLSTAD.)

KARLSTADT. (*See* CARLSTADT.)

KARMATHES, *kar-ma'-thees*, a Mussulman sect, founded by Karmath. They spread over part of Arabia and the mouths of the Euphrates, and held possession of the sacred city of Mecca for some time; but were exterminated in 982. It is said that the tribe of Nosairis, dwelling in Syria at the present day, are the descendants of the ancient Karmathes.

KARNTHEN. (*See* CARINTHIA.)

KARPFEN, KORPONA, or KRUPINA, *karp'-fen*, a mining-town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Sohl, 96 miles from Vienna. *Pop.* 4,000.

KARR, Jean-Baptiste-Alphonse, *kar*, a distinguished French novelist, who, after being employed as teacher in the Collége Bourbon, at Paris, commenced his literary

career, in 1832, with the publication of a novel entitled "Sous les Tilleuls," which at once became exceedingly popular. He subsequently wrote "An Hour too late," "F Sharp," "The Alain Family," and many other works, all excellent, and extensively read. He is best known in England by his "Tour round my Garden," which has been translated, and several times reprinted. He has also been editor and proprietor of various periodicals. In 1844, having published some sarcastic remarks upon a certain poetess, the lady waited in concealment near the critic's house, and, on his emerging into the street, wounded him with a poniard. The affair created much excitement at the time, but Karr took no steps to gain redress for the outrage. The poniard was afterwards hung up in his study, with the following inscription under it:—

"Presented by Madame ——, to Alphonse Karr,—in the back."

Of late years he has almost exclusively devoted his time to horticulture and rural pursuits. B. at Paris, or Munich, 1808.

KARROOS, *kar'-roos*, extensive plains of S. Africa, occupying most of the terraces in the mountain-ranges of Cape Colony. In the dry season they become deserts, but during the wet, they are covered with a rich vegetation, which supplies provender to numerous herds.

KARS, *kars*, a city of Turkish Armenia, on the Arpaleheri, 106 miles from Erzeroum. It has several mosques, minarets, and Armenian churches and convents. *Pop.* 12,000. In the war of 1854, between Turkey and Russia, this place was gallantly held for the Turks by the English general Williams and a handful of troops.



KARS.

KARSUN, *kar'-soon*, a town of Russia, 65 miles from Simbirsk. It was formerly fortified, but is now an open place. *Manf.* Leather. *Pop.* 4,500.

KASAN, *ka-zan'*, an extensive province or government of European Russia, and surrounded by the governments of Viatka, Orenburg, Novgorod, and Simbirsk. *Area*, 24,000 square miles. *Desc.* Flat in general, and, to a great extent, covered with forests. *Rivers.* The Volga, the Kama, the Sura, the Viatka, and the Kasanka, besides smaller streams, and a great number of lakes. *Pro.* Rye, wheat, hemp, and lint. *Minerals.* Copper, gypsum, lime, and potter's clay. *Pop.* 1,344,000. *Lat.* between 54° and 57° N. *Lon.* between 46° 20′ and 48° 40′ E. The kingdom of Khanat, or Tartar kingdom of Kasan, was founded about the middle of the 15th century, but did not exist much beyond one hundred years.

KASAN, a fortified city of Russia, on the Kasanka, about 4 miles above its junction with the Wolga, and 430 miles from Moscow. It consists of three parts; an antique Tartar fortress, the town proper, and the surrounding villages. The fort is built of stone, the rest of wood. It is a bishop's see, the capital of a Greek eparchy, and the seat of a small university, founded in 1803. It has also several other schools. *Manf.* Soap, woollen, cotton, lace, earthenware; and there are large tanneries. Being in a manner the central point between St. Petersburg, Archangel, Tobolsk, Astracan, Moscow, and Orenburg, it carries on an extensive trade. At a little distance from Kasan is a new admiralty establishment, with a navigation-school, magazines, and a dock-yard, where galliots are constructed and sent down the Volga to the Caspian Sea. *Pop.* 58,000. This place has frequently suffered severely by fire,—1st, in 1774; 2nd, in 1815; and 3rd, in 1842, when more than half of the city was destroyed.

KASBIN. (*See* CASBIN.)

KASCHAU, *ka-show'*, a royal free city of Hungary, 120 miles from Pesth. It is encompassed by hills covered with the vine, and forms a kind of provincial capital, to which the wealthier classes resort in the winter season. Its public buildings are a Gothic cathedral, numerous other churches and convents, an episcopal palace, arsenal, barracks, a royal academy, a collegiate episcopal seminary, and a school for nobles. *Pop.* 14,000.

KASCHIN, *ka-shin'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tver, on the Kaschinka, 117 miles from Moscow. *Pop.* 3,600.

KASHAN. (*See* CASHAN.)

KASHMIR. (*See* CASHMERE.)

KASIMOV, *kas'-i-mov*, a town of European Russia, on the Oka, 160 miles from Moscow. It has a considerable fur trade. *Pop.* 7,200.

KASMARK, or KAISERSMARK, *kas'-mark*, a town of Hungary, on the Poprad, 160 miles from Presburg. *Manf.* Principally linens. *Pop.* 4,300.

KASTAMOUNI. (*See* COSTAMOUNI.)

KASTRI. (*See* CASTRI.)

KATER, Captain Henry, *kat'-ter*, an English mathematician, who, although holding a military commission, devoted his life to science. He commenced his researches in physical science with two papers, "On the Light of the Cassegrainian Telescope compared with that of the Gregorian." He subsequently made several valuable experiments on pendulums and other astronomical apparatus, and published two essays on the "Construction and Adjustment of the New Standard of Weights and Measures of Great Britain." A large number of scientific treatises were also contributed by him to the Transactions of the Royal and other learned bodies. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and was knight of the order of St. Anne of Russia. He assisted Dr. Lardner in writing a "Treatise on Mechanics," published in "Lardner's Cyclopædia." B. at Bristol, 1777; D. in London, 1835.

KATONA, Isturan, *ka-to'-na*, an Hungarian historian. He was professor of poetry and rhetoric in the university of Buda, and wrote the "History of Hungary," in Latin, in forty-one volumes. This work is the standard authority on the subject, and its value is greatly enhanced by the bibliographical notices it contains of Hungarian authors. B. in Hungary, 1732; D. 1811.

KATRINE, *kät-rin*, a lake of Scotland, 5 miles from Loch Lomond, and 10 from Callander. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by 2 broad. It forms a portion of the scenery of Sir W. Scott's poem of "The Lady of the Lake." In October, 1859, Queen Victoria formally opened the works by which the waters of this beautiful lake are made available for the supply of the city of Glasgow.

KATTEGAT. (*See* CATTEGAT.)

KATTYWAR, *kat-te-war'*, a province of India, with an area of 850 square miles and a population of 1,450,000.

*Lat.* between 20° 42′ and 23° 10′ N. *Lon.* between 69° 5′ and 72° 14′ E.—Also a DISTRICT of India, in the peninsula of Guzerat, with an area of 4,000 square miles and a population of 190,000.

KATZBACH, *kats'-bak*, a river of Silesia, which rises at Ketschdorf, and, after a course of 35 miles, joins the Oder, 30 miles from Breslau.

KAUFBUREN, *kouf-boi'-ren*, a town of Suabia, on the Wertach, 36 miles from Augsburg. *Manf.* Cotton and linen. *Pop.* 4,200.

KAUFFMANN, Angelia, *kouf'-man*, an eminent female artist, was the daughter of a Swiss painter, who from her earliest years instructed her in his art. At 11 years of age she drew portraits; after wandering in Italy for several years, she went to London, in 1766, where she was made one of the original thirty-six members of the Royal Academy. A story, which does not appear to be authentic, relates that she was, while at the height of her reputation in England, cheated into a marriage with an impostor, who represented himself as Count Horn, a Swedish nobleman. She returned to Italy in 1782, and there married Antonio Zucchi. Her paintings, characterized by nobleness and grace, are somewhat deficient in drawing. There is a large allegorical painting by her in the National Gallery, called "Religion attended by the Graces." B. at Chur, in the Grisons, 1742; D. at Rome, 1807.

KAUFFUNGEN, *kouf'-foong-en*, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Losse. *Pop.* 1,500.

KAULBACH, William, *koul-bak*, a celebrated German artist. He was the son of a goldsmith, and was at first apprenticed to that trade, but evincing great talent for drawing, he was, after some opposition, allowed to study in the Dusseldorf academy, under Cornelius, who was so delighted with his pupil, that when he was himself solicited to paint a grand series of frescoes in Munich, he requested the assistance of Kaulbach. The young artist went to Munich in 1825, and painted there six allegorical frescoes. He exhibited his first unaided work of art, "Irrenhaus," in 1829. When his great ability became recognized, he was employed to decorate the new palace of Munich with designs in fresco and encaustic. He embellished the throne-room, the queen's apartment, the drawing-room, and the state bed-room. His greatest work in oil is "The Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus." Of late years he has worked almost exclusively at portrait-painting. Kaulbach has also drawn a very large number of thoughtful and elegant designs for books, and his illustrations to Göthe's "Reineke Fuchs" have become celebrated, not alone in Germany, but also in England. B. at Arolsen, in Waldeck, 1804.

KAUNITZ, Wenceslas, Prince of, *kow'-nitz*, an eminent Austrian statesman, who during forty years was chancellor and prime minister of Austria. He commenced his political career as minister of state for Hungary, in 1744, and enjoyed successively the confidence of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., Leopold II., and Francis II. Under his prudent administration the cabinet of Vienna obtained great influence with the other courts of Europe. B. at Vienna, 1710; D. 1794.

KAVALA, or CAVALLO, *ka-va'-la*, a seaport-town of European Turkey, on the Ægean Sea, opposite the island of Thasos. It has a trade in cotton and tobacco. *Pop.* 4,000. This is the birthplace of Mehemet Ali, late pasha of Egypt.

KAVANAGH, Miss Julia, *kăv'-a-na*, a modern English novelist. She is of an Irish family, and received her education in Paris. She commenced her literary career in 1844, by contributing small stories and sketches to the periodical press. Her first separate work was a tale for young people, called "The Three Paths," which was produced in 1847. She afterwards published—"Nathalie;" "Women in France of the 18th Century;" "Women of Christianity;" "Daisy Burns;" "Rachel Gray;" and other works. D. at Thurles, Tipperary, 1824.

KAY, William, *kai*, a portrait and historical painter. His death was occasioned by grief, caused by the duke of Alva's sentencing counts Egmont and Horn to death while the duke was sitting to him for his picture. B. at Breda, 1620; D. 1668.

KAZAU. (*See* KASAU.)

KAZBEK, a mountain of Asia. (*See* CAUCASUS.)

KAZEROON, *kaz-e-roon'*, a town of Farsistan, in Persia, 55 miles from Shiraz. It has a trade between Shiraz and the coast. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* Unascertained, but several thousands.—Near it are the ruins of Shahpoor.

KEACH, Benjamin, *keech*, a Baptist teacher. He wrote an allegorical piece, entitled, the "Travels of True Godliness," in imitation of Bunyan; but his greatest work is a folio volume on the Scripture Metaphors, reprinted in 1777. D. about 1700.

KEAN, Edmund, *kene*, a celebrated English actor, was the son of a stage carpenter and an actress at minor theatres and in showmen's booths. Both his parents neglected him during his infancy, and he owed whatever small stock of education he obtained during his early years, to the care of Miss Tidswell, an actress at the London theatres, who generously took charge of him. This lady instructed him in the actor's art; but, when he was about twelve years of age, his mother took him away, and employed him to assist her in hawking about perfumery and flowers, and occasionally to play in showmen's booths over the country. So clever was "Master Carey," as he was termed, that, when performing with his mother in Richardson's booth at Windsor, George III. summoned him to the Castle, for the purpose of giving recitations. His majesty was greatly pleased at the boy's efforts, and dismissed him with a handsome present. After leading the life of a strolling player for about fifteen years, he, in 1814, made his first appearance at Drury-lane theatre, the playbills announcing the performance of "The Merchant of Venice; Shylock, Mr. Edmund Kean, from the Exeter Theatre." The house, on the first night, was only poorly attended, but the extraordinary merits of the provincial actor soon became known throughout the metropolis, and Drury-lane theatre rapidly became the crowded resort of the most fashionable circles. Kean's fame was fixed. He was universally acknowledged to be the greatest English actor since Garrick. His success remained unabated till the year 1825, when his connection with the wife of Alderman Cox led to a lawsuit, on the termination of which Kean was compelled to pay £800 damages. He was then hissed from the stages of Drury Lane and Edinburgh; whereupon he paid a visit to the United States. After two seasons he returned; but, though favourably received once more, his career was near its end. He had always been a loose liver, and he now indulged in constant intoxication; his constitution was weakened, and his memory so impaired that he could not study a new part. In 1833 he was announced to play the part of Othello, his son Charles being cast for Iago. Kean struggled through the opening scenes of the play, but when he came to the speech, "Villain, be sure," he sank exhausted upon his son's shoulder, and was led off the stage. This was his last appearance. His performances of Othello, Shylock, Richard III., and Sir Giles Overreach, are set down in the annals of the stage as inimitable efforts of the actor's art. B. in London, about 1787; D. at Richmond, 1833.

KEANE, Lord John, a British military commander, who entered upon his career as ensign at the age of 13 years. In 1799 he became captain in the 44th regiment, after which he served in Egypt and the Mediterranean. In 1812 he joined the duke of Wellington's army in Spain as brigadier, in which capacity he took part in the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1814 he was sent, with the grade of major-general, to the West-India station, afterwards acting in the attack on New Orleans, where he received two severe wounds. In 1833 he went to Bombay, as commander of the forces; and, five years afterwards, he led the army which invaded Scinde. In 1839 he reduced the hitherto impregnable fortress of Ghuznee, after a desperate defence, and for this service was rewarded with a peerage, being created Baron Keane, of Ghuznee, in Afghanistan. The East-India Company settled upon him, and his two next successors, the sum of £2,000 annually, both houses of parliament voting him their thanks. B. 1781; D. at Burton Lodge, Hampshire, 1844.

KEATE, George, *keete*, a miscellaneous writer. Having completed the tour of Europe, during which he made the acquaintance of Voltaire, at Geneva, he returned to England, became a student in the Inner

Temple, and was called to the bar; but, not meeting with much encouragement in the law, he abandoned that profession for literature. His first performance was "Ancient and Modern Rome," a poem published in 1650. His publications after this were very numerous; the principal being "An Account of the Pelew Islands," compiled from the papers of Captain Wilson, and a translation of the "Semiramis" of Voltaire. B. at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, 1729; D. 1797.

KEATING, Jeffrey, *kee'-ting*, an Irish ecclesiastic of the Roman church, and doctor of divinity, who wrote a history of the poets of Ireland, and the genealogies of the principal families. D. 1650.

KEATS, John, *keets*, an eminent English poet. He was the son of a livery-stable proprietor in Finsbury, and was sent, when about the age of 5 years, to Mr. Clarke's school, at Enfield. While there, that intellectual ambition, which formed so large a portion of his character, became suddenly awakened. The amusements and games of youth were abandoned for study; and on the half-holidays, when all his companions were at play, he was busy translating Virgil and Fenelon. The old Grecian mythology, which he afterwards reconstructed and reanimated by his feeling and fancy, was his especial study. In 1810 he left school.



KEATS.

His father dying about the same time, he was left the sum of £2,000, and was apprenticed to Mr. Hammond, a surgeon at Edmonton. From the outset, however, the youth showed that it was not in physic, but in poetry, that his name was to become pre-eminent. In 1817 he published a volume of Juvenile Poems, and shortly afterwards, "Endymion," "Lamia," "Isabella," "The Eve of St. Agnes," and "Hyperion," were produced during the three or four succeeding years. On the appearance of "Endymion," the "Quarterly Review" attacked the poet, and his kindred writers, in a most stupid and violent manner. The poet's health, always delicate, became greatly weakened by his attentions upon a dying brother; and his own decease occurring soon afterwards, it was for some time erroneously attributed to the attacks of the "Quarterly" reviewer. Byron, in his "Don Juan," gave one version of the story in the following lines:—

"John Keats, who was kill'd off by one critique,
Just as he really promised something great,
If not intelligible, without Greek,
Contrived to talk about the gods of late,
Much as they might have been supposed to speak.
Poor fellow! his was an untoward fate:
'Tis strange, the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be snuff'd out by an article."

This was quite untrue; the young poet was predisposed to hereditary phthisis. He went to Italy for the purpose of regaining strength, and had reached Rome when his malady assumed a most alarming form, and he was soon carried off by consumption. The career of the young poet was too suddenly brought to a close, or he would have redeemed the promises of his poetical genius. Although he left behind only three volumes of verse, his rich and luxuriant fancy, his teeming brilliant imagery, his stimulating and suggestive diction, have been an honour and a glory to English literature. The circumstances of his short life, and the character of his writings, compel our love and veneration; and to that which he has given us we may justly apply his own line:—

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

B. in London, 1795; D. at Rome, 1821.

KEBLE, Joseph, *ke'-bel*, an English lawyer. He wrote an "Explanation of the Law against Recusants;" "The Statutes at Large," in paragraphs and sections; "Reports in the Court of the King's Bench;" and two essays, one entitled, "Human Nature, or the Creation of Mankind," the other, on "Human Actions." He also left a number of folio and quarto volumes in MS. B. in Suffolk, 1632; D. 1710.

KECHO. (*See* CACHAO.)

KEDIRI, *ked'-e-re*, a Dutch residency in the island of Java, 50 miles from Surabaya. *Pop.* 215,000.

KEDRON, *ke'-dron*, a brook of Palestine, proceeding from the valley of Jehoshaphat. It only flows after the rains.

KEDVE, *ked'-ve*, a Dutch residency in the island of Java, 40 miles from Samarang. *Pop.* 30,000.

KEELING, or COCOS ISLANDS. (*See* COCOS ISLANDS.)

KEHL, *kail*, a town of Germany, on the Rhine, opposite Strasburg. It is of great importance in a military sense, and was fortified by the French engineer Vauban in the year 1683. *Pop.* 1,400. This place has often been besieged and taken. It made an obstinate defence against the Austrians, who took it in 1797. It was taken by the French next year, who retained it till 1814. It communicates with the Baden and Basle Railway.

KEIGHLEY, or KEITHLEY, *keeth'-le*, a parish and market-town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, near a branch of the river Aire, over which is a stone bridge, 10 miles from Bradford. The church is a spacious and handsome building; and there are a mechanics' institute, court-house, and various schools. *Manf.* Chiefly cottons. *Pop.* of parish, 19,000.

KEILL, John, *kile*, a British mathematician. After taking his degree of M.A. at Edinburgh university, he entered of Balliol College, and is said to have been the first who taught Sir Isaac Newton's principles by experiments. In 1698 he published an "Examination of Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth," to which he subjoined "Remarks on Whiston's Theory." The year following he was appointed deputy professor of natural philosophy. In 1708 he defended Newton's claim to the invention of fluxions, which brought him into a dispute with Leibnitz. In 1709 he was appointed treasurer to the Palatines, and attended them in that capacity to New England. In 1714 he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and the year following appointed decipherer to the queen. In 1714 the university conferred on him the degree of M.D., and, in 1715, he published an edition of "Commandine's Euclid." In 1718 appeared his "Introductio ad veram Astronomiam;" which treatise he translated into English. B. at Edinburgh, 1671; D. 1721.

KEILL, James, younger brother of the above. He obtained the degree of M.D. at Cambridge, and settled as a physician at Northampton. His works are: "The Anatomy of the Human Body;" "An Account of Animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body, and Muscular Motion." B. in Scotland, 1673; D. at Northampton, 1719.

KEIR, *keer*, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, about 12 miles from Dumfries. *Pop.* 1,000. KEIR HILL attains an elevation of nearly 900 feet above the level of the sea.

KEITH, *keeth*, a town and parish of Banffshire, Scotland, 20 miles from Banff. It consists of an old and new town, the latter regularly built, and containing several religious edifices for different denominations. *Manf.* Linens, tobacco, and snuff. *Pop.* 5,000. Ferguson, the celebrated astronomer, was born in this place. On the opposite side of the river Isla is Fife-Keith, a small town, which has risen since 1816, and which has the largest cattle and horse fair in the N. of Scotland.

KEITH, James, field-marshal in the Prussian service, was the younger son of George Keith, earl-marshal of Scotland. He attached himself to the Pretender in 1715, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He, however, escaped with his brother to Spain, and served as an officer of the Irish brigade for ten years. He afterwards went to Russia, and was made a general. He signalized himself in all the battles between the Russians and Turks, and was the first who entered the breach at the taking of Otchakov. He also displayed great military skill against the Swedes, and, on the restoration of peace, was appointed field-marshal, and sent on several embassies. But conceiving that his services had not been properly compensated, he accepted an invitation from the king of Prussia, who gave him a large pension, and made him governor of Berlin, and field-marshal. That monarch also took him into his confidence, and made him the companion of his travels. He was killed at the battle of Hochkirchen, in 1758. B. at Kincardine, 1696.

KEKREE, *kek-ree'*, a town of British India, 50 miles from Ajmeer. *Pop.* 4,000.

KELAT, *ke-lat'*, the capital of Beloochistan, standing on a hill 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. It has a transit trade and a manufactory of arms. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 29° 6′ N. *Lon.* 67° 57′ E. In 1840 this place was taken by General Nott, and in the following year, the British finally withdrew from it.

KELAT, a town and strong fortress of Afghanistan, 82 miles from Candahar. *Pop.* Unascertained. It was held by the British till their evacuation of the country in 1842.

KELAT, a fortress of Khorassan, in Persia, 40 miles from Mesched. This was the principal stronghold of Nadir Shah.

KELLER, John Balthasar, *kel'-ler*, a skilful founder in brass. He cast the equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which was set up at Paris in the Place of Louis the Great. He was subsequently made inspector of the foundry at the arsenal. D. 1702. His brother, John James, also excelled in the same art. D. at Colmar, 1700.

KELLERMANN, Francis Christopher, *kel'-ler-man*, marshal of France, and duke of Valmy. He served with distinction during the Seven Years war, and when the revolution burst forth, in 1788, he was a brigadier in the French army. In 1792 he was named commander of the army of the Moselle, and fought, with Dumouriez, the battle of Valmy, in which the greatly superior Prussian army was defeated and compelled to evacuate French territory. He was, nevertheless, incarcerated as a suspected person in 1793, but was afterwards set at liberty. In 1795 he became commander-in chief of the armies of the Alps and Italy, sustaining, with 47,000 men, the attacks of an army mustering 150,000 soldiers. In 1804 Napoleon created him marshal of the empire, duke of Valmy, senator, &c., and he was afterwards charged with several commands in chief, in all of which he acquitted himself with great distinction. At the Restoration he was created peer of France. B. at Strasburg, 1735; D. at Paris, 1820.

KELLERMANN, Francis Stephen, son of the above, served with distinction in the campaigns in Prussia, Germany, Italy, and Spain, and signalized himself at the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Vimiero, Bautzen, and Waterloo. He was general of division in 1814, and was created a peer during the Hundred Days. Excluded from the Chamber by Louis XVIII., he did not return to it till 1830. B. 1770; D. at Paris, 1835.

KELLEY, Edward, *kel'-le*, an English alchemist. He received his education at Oxford, which he quitted without taking a degree; and, rambling about the country, for some offence or other, lost his ears at Lancaster, after which he became assistant to Dr. Dee, whom he accompanied abroad. The emperor Rodolphus II. was so much deceived by Kelley's pretensions to making gold, that he conferred the honour of knighthood on him. He afterwards sent him to prison at Prague, whence, in endeavouring to make his escape by tying the sheets together, he fell, and broke both his legs. He wrote a poem on chemistry, and another on the philosopher's stone. B. at Worcester, 1555; D. 1595.

KELLHEIM, *kel'-hime*, a town of Bavaria, at the junction of the Altmuhl and the Danube. *Pop.* 1,800.

KELLS, *kels*, an ancient market-town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, on the Blackwater, 34 miles from Dublin. *Manf.* Lace. *Pop.* 4,000.

KELLY, Hugh, *kel'-le*, an Irish dramatic writer, who, after gaining a livelihood, first as a staymaker and afterwards as an attorney's clerk, turned author with considerable success. He wrote four comedies, called "False Delicacy," "A Word to the Wise," the "School for Wives," the "Romance of an Hour;" "Clementina, a Tragedy," "Thespis," a poem in imitation of Churchill's Rosciad; "Memoirs of a Magdalen," a novel, and the "Babbler," a collection of essays. D. 1777.

KELSO, *kel'-so*, a parish and market-town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, opposite the junction of the Teviot, over both which rivers handsome bridges are built, 22 miles from Berwick. In the centre of the town is a square, from which six streets diverge in different directions. This square, with the principal streets, contain many neat shops and houses. An old abbey, now in ruins, is the great ornament of Kelso. It was founded by David I., in 1128, and fortunately escaped the havoc of the Reformation, being used as a Protestant church till 1771, when a report being spread abroad that the building was giving way, it was never again made use of. The style of the building is Saxon, with a slight mixture of Gothic. The central tower is 90 feet high. Besides the established church, there are places of worship for various denominations, a dispensary, several subscription libraries, a museum, and schools. It has a weekly market for grain, and six yearly markets, at which farm-servants are hired. *Pop.* about 5,000. Kelso is often mentioned in the histories of our border wars.

KELVIN, *kel'-vin*, a river of Scotland, which has its rise in Stirlingshire, and falls into the Clyde, 2 miles below Glasgow. The song of "Kelvin Grove" was suggested by a beautiful portion of the scenery of this river.

KEMBLE, John Philip, *kem'-bel*, an eminent English actor. He was the son of Roger Kemble, the manager of a provincial theatre, and although, while young, he was employed to play children's parts in the theatre, he was not intended for the stage. He was educated at a Roman Catholic seminary in Staffordshire, and



JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE.

afterwards at Douay CoHege, in France; but having a natural inclination for the actor's profession, he returned to England at the age of 19, and made his appearance on the stage at Wolverhampton. After playing with great success in various provincial theatres, he made his first appearance at Drury-lane theatre, in 1783, became a great favourite, and, in

1803, purchased a share in Covent-Garden theatre, and assumed the managership of that establishment. During the subsequent fourteen years, he continued to play the leading tragedy parts with the greatest success; indeed, in the characters of Brutus, Coriolanus, Cato, King John, Wolsey, and Macbeth, he is said to have been without an equal. In 1817 he retired from the stage, and soon afterwards went to reside in the south of France, and later, at Lausanne, in Switzerland. B. 1757; D. at Lausanne, 1823.

KEMBLE, Charles, brother of the preceding, was also a distinguished actor, but excelled chiefly in comedy. After receiving his education at the Roman Catholic college of Douay, in France, his brother John obtained for him an appointment in the General Post-office; but, resigning this situation, he made his first appearance on the stage as Orlando, in "As you like it," at Sheffield. After playing in the provinces, he appeared in London, in 1794. At first he was cast for secondary characters only, but in a few years he had so improved himself by study, that he became the first English actor in the walk of high comedy, and, like his brother, had certain characters in which he was unrivalled,—such as Orlando, Falconbridge, Cassio, Benedick, Mercutio, Petruchio, and Charles Surface. He also produced on the English stage a number of adaptations from the French and German. He retired from the stage in 1840, having been a short time previously appointed examiner of plays. He afterwards appeared on several occasions as a reader of Shakspere. Like many other members of his family, he was an educated and accomplished man. B. at Brecon, South Wales, 1775; D. 1854. Mr. Charles Kemble had two daughters, Frances Anne Kemble, who became a well-known actress, and who, in 1832, visited the United States, where she married a gentleman of property, named Butler. The union, however, proved unhappy, and they were divorced in 1840. She afterwards published a volume of poems, a drama, called "The Star of Seville," and some account of her travels, both in America and in Italy. A few years ago she frequently gave readings from and lectures on Shakspere, but has, it is believed, finally retired into private life. The other daughter, Miss Adelaide Kemble, appeared, with the greatest success, as an operatic singer; but, on her marriage with Mr. Sartoris, she quitted the stage.

KEMBLE, John Mitchell, son of Charles Kemble, is one of the most distinguished Anglo-Saxon scholars of the age. After receiving his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, he, in 1833, commenced his labours by the publication of "The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf," which were followed by several volumes of translations and collections of the same early literature. In 1849, he produced "The Saxons in England, a History of the English Commonwealth till the period of the Norman Conquest," which is the most important of all his works. He had been editor for many years of the "British and Foreign Quarterly Review," and continued to act in that capacity till the periodical ceased to exist in 1845. Mr. Kemble at present holds the office formerly filled by his father,—that of examiner of plays under the lord chamberlain. B. 1807.

KEMP, George Mickle, *kemp*, a self-educated architect, who designed the Scott monument at Edinburgh. He was the son of a shepherd, and was apprenticed to the trade of a millwright, at which trade he worked for several years, in Scotland, London, and Manchester. From early youth he is said to have evinced a great admiration for the study of architecture, and while working as a journeyman at his trade, he contrived to visit the abbeys of Melrose and Jedburgh, the cathedral of Glasgow, and several cathedrals in England: he was also an ardent lover of poetry, and of the works of Sir Walter Scott. In 1824 he set out for the continent, intending to travel over Europe; he was, however, compelled to return in a year; he had, nevertheless, seen most of the cathedrals of France and the Netherlands. He attempted, without success, to establish himself in business at Edinburgh: after this he studied drawing and perspective with so much zeal, that, in 1830, he was enabled to make three splendid drawings of Melrose Abbey. He was next employed to make a large model for a palace to be erected by the duke of Buccleuch; he subsequently travelled over Scotland, taking sketches for a proposed work on the ecclesiastical antiquities of that country. When the design for the Scott monument was announced for competition, Kemp furnished one, and obtained one of the three premiums of £50. He was again successful on the second competition, and his design was commenced; the architect, however, did not live to see his work finished. In 1844 his body was found in the canal: it is supposed he had fallen into it on a dark night. His remains were followed to the tomb by the members of the Royal Scottish Academy and most of the other public bodies in Edinburgh. B. at Newhall, on the Esk, 1794; D. 1844.

KEMPELEN, Wolfgang, Baron de, *kemp'-len*, an Hungarian mechanician, who manufactured, in 1784, an automaton, which executed every combination in the game of chess in so skilful a manner, as to win almost every game played against it. He was employed in the Hungarian chancellery at Vienna. B. at Presburg, 1734; D. 1804.

KEMPEN, *kem'-pen*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 20 miles from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 4,000.—It is the birthplace of Thomas à Kempis.—Another, of Prussian Poland, 32 miles from Kalies. *Pop.* 6,300.

KEMPIS, Thomas à, *kem'-pis*, a pious writer of the 14th century. At the age of 19 he entered the monastery of Mount St. Agnes, near Ywol, where his brother was prior. He led a life of strict devotion, occupying himself in copying the Bible and the writings of the saints. The treatise "De Imitatione Christi," or "Of the Imitation of Christ," so universally known under his name, was compiled and copied by him from the older writers. He wrote, also, the history of his monastery. B. at Kempen, near Cologne, 1380; D. 1471.

KEMPTEN, *kem'-ten*, a town of Suabia, on the Iller, 50 miles from Augsburg. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 8,000.

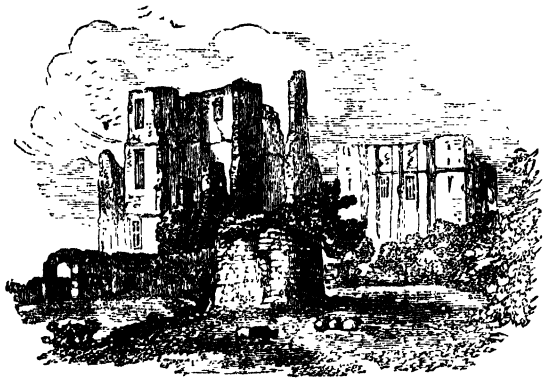
KEN, or KENT, *ken*, a river of Westmoreland, rising in the mountains near the Brow, and, after passing Kendal, falling into Morecombe Bay.

KEN, Thomas, an English bishop. He was educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he was elected fellow. About 1680 he was appointed chaplain to the princess of Orange, whom he accompanied to Holland. He afterwards went with Lord Dartmouth to Tangier, and, on his return, was made chaplain to Charles II., whom he attended in his last illness, but was hindered from exercising the duties of his function by the Romish priests. That monarch, who had a great regard for him, nominated him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, which was confirmed by James II. The bishop governed his diocese in an exemplary manner; he opposed the endeavours of James to introduce popery, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower for resisting that monarch's dispensing power. He refused, however, to take the oaths of the Revolution, for which he was deprived. Queen Anne granted him a pension of £200 a year; and he was universally esteemed for his amiable manners and unaffected piety. He published some pious manuals, and wrote several hymns and an epic poem, entitled "Edmund." B. at Berkhampstead, Herts, 1637; D. in Wiltshire, 1710.

KENDAL-KIRBY, *ken'-dal*, a market-town and parish of England, in Westmoreland, on the Ken or Kent, 38 miles from Carlisle. It is surrounded by lofty hills in the vale of the Ken. Its principal buildings are a large ancient and a modern church, a town-hall, court-house, house of correction, theatre, assembly-rooms, learned institutions, a grammar-school, with three exhibitions to Oxford; and various other schools. *Manf.* Kendal cottons, a sort of coarse woollen cloth; linseys, knit worsted stockings, flannels, hats, serges, &c.; also smaller manufactures of fish-hooks, wool-cards, scouring waste silk, leather; and there are marble-works. *Pop.* 10,500.—This is one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, some Flemish woollen-weavers having here taken up their abode in the reign of Edward III. It stands on a branch of the Preston and Carlisle Railway.

KENILWORTH, *ken'-il-worth*, a market-town of Warwickshire, 5 miles from Warwick. It is principally

noted for the remains of its once magnificent castle. *Manf.* Gauzes, ribbons, horn combs, and chemicals. *Pop.* 3,500.—This place is said to have been named after Kenulph, the Mercian king. The splendid gaieties



KENILWORTH.

which here took place in the days of Queen Elizabeth are graphically described in the admirable fiction of "Kenilworth," by Sir Walter Scott.

KENMARE, *ken-mair'*, a neatly-built town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 12 miles from Killarney. It lies in an isolated district, but has a convenient harbour and pier, which can be approached by large vessels. *Pop.* 1,500.

KENMARE RIVER, or BAY, a river, or arm of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of the county of Kerry, Ireland. *Lat.* 51° 40′ N. *Lon.* of the mouth, 9° 57′ W.

KENMORE, *ken'-mor*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 22 miles from Dunkeld. The village is situate on the Tay, and is one of the most picturesque places in Scotland. *Pop.* of parish, 2,300.—In the vicinity is Taymouth Castle, the seat of the marquis of Breadalbane, who, in 1842, here entertained her majesty Queen Victoria with great splendour.

KENNEBECK, *ken-ne-bek'*, a large river of the United States, in the district of Maine, rising in Moosehead Lake, and, after a course of 230 miles, falling into the Atlantic between Phipsburgh and Georgetown.—Also a COUNTY of the United States, in the centre of Maine, with an area of 1,110 square miles, and a population of 63,000.

KENNEDY, John, *ken'-ne-de*, a learned Scotch physician, who resided at Smyrna during several years. He had a valuable collection of pictures and coins, which, after his death, was sold by auction. He wrote a dissertation on the Coins of Carausius. D. 1760.

KENNET, Basil, *ken'-net*, an English writer, who, in 1696, published "The Antiquities of Rome." The year following he was chosen fellow of his college, and published the "Lives of the Greek Poets." In 1706 he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, where he narrowly escaped falling under the power of the Inquisition. He published several translations of foreign writers. B. at Postling, Kent, 1674; D. in London, 1714.

KENNET, White, an English prelate and antiquarian, and brother of the preceding. He was educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his abilities. In 1684 he took his degree of M.A., and was presented to the vicarage of Amersden, in Oxfordshire. While shooting, his gun burst, by which accident his skull was laid open, so that he was ever afterwards obliged to wear a patch of black velvet. In 1701 he engaged in the controversy on the rights of convocation, against Dr. Atterbury. In 1707 he was made dean of Peterborough, but he was at this time very unpopular, owing to his Whig principles, and his opposition to Dr. Sacheverel. Dr. Welton, rector of Whitechapel, presenting an altar-piece representing the Last Supper to his church, caused the figure intended for Judas Iscariot to be drawn like the dean of Peterborough, with a black patch. This giving great offence, the bishop of London ordered it to be taken down. In 1718 he was preferred to the bishopric of Peterborough. He published a collection of English historians, under the title of "The Complete History of England," in 3 vols. folio, the last of which was written by himself. He also wrote the Life of William Somner, the antiquary, "Historical Account of Appropriations," and several sermons and miscellaneous tracts. The British Museum library of manuscripts contains a voluminous collection of his unprinted works. B. at Dover, 1669; D. 1728.

KENNET, a river of England, in Berkshire, rising near E. Kennet, and joining the Thames at Reading.—Also two parishes, one in Cambridgeshire and the other in Wiltshire. Neither has a population above 300. At the latter place is brewed the famous Kennet ale.

KENNETH I., *ken'-neth*, king of Scotland, reigned for one year only, 604-5.

KENNETH II., king of Scotland, succeeded Alpin, his father, in 823. He made war upon the Picts, and subdued their dominions beyond the Forth, which he divided among his soldiers. He removed the stone chair to Scone, where his successors were crowned, till it was removed to England by Edward I. D. 854.

KENNETH III. was the son of Malcolm. He subdued the Britons of Strathcluyd, and was equally successful against the Danes, who had invaded his dominions; but attempting to alter the succession of the crown in favour of his family, the people assassinated him in 994.

KENNICOTT, Benjamin, *ken'-ni-kot*, a learned English divine. By the liberality of some gentlemen, he was sent to Exeter College, Oxford, where he applied himself to his studies with such diligence, that, while an undergraduate, he published two dissertations on the tree of life in Paradise, and on the oblations of Cain and Abel, for which the university presented him his bachelor's degree, without fees, and before he had completed his terms. He next undertook to publish a correct edition of the text of the Hebrew Scriptures, collated from ancient manuscripts. In this great work, for which he was admirably fitted by patience, industry, and learning, he met with extensive encouragement, and many sovereigns and other illustrious personages appeared in his list of subscribers. To enable him to perfect his design, he was made keeper of the Radcliffe Library, and canon of Christ Church. The first volume was published in 1776, and the eighth, and last, in 1780. B. at Totness, Devonshire, 1718; D. at Oxford, 1783.

KENNINGTON, *ken'-ning-ton*, a large suburb of London, in the county of Surrey, about 2 miles from St. Paul's. It has a small park. *Pop.* 45,000.

KENRICK, William, *ken'-rik*, an English writer. He published, in 1759, "Epistles Philosophical and Moral," in verse. In 1766 appeared his comedy of "Falstaff's Wedding," an imitation of Shakspere. He was some time a writer in the "Monthly Review," but differing with the proprietors, he set up another journal in opposition to it, called the "London Review." He was also editor of the "Morning Chronicle;" but a quarrel with the proprietor induced him to start a paper against it, without success. He translated Rousseau's "Emile and Eloise," and other works, from the French, and published several original pieces. B. at Watford, Herts; D. 1779.

KENSINGTON, *ken'-ning-ton*, a parish and town of England, forming a large suburb of London, in the county of Middlesex, nearly two miles from Hyde-Park corner, and chiefly distinguished for its royal palace and gardens. It has numerous places of worship and schools, with an observatory, and a cemetery

at Kensal-green. *Pop.* about 45,000. In Kensington Palace King William, Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and George II. died. The gardens attached to the palace are well known, and much frequented as a fashionable promenade in summer. They contained, originally, only 26 acres, and 30 acres were added by Queen Anne.

KENSINGTON, a township in the United States, forming a suburb of Philadelphia. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, glass; and shipbuilding is carried on. *Pop.* 48,000.

KENT, *kent*, a maritime county of England, forming the south-eastern angle of the kingdom, and nearer to the continent than any other part of the kingdom. It is bounded N. by the Thames, which divides it from Essex; E. and S.E. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover; S. by the county of Sussex, and W. by that of Surrey. *Area*, 1,557 square miles. *Desc.* Beautiful, from the extreme diversity of its surface, and the richness and variety of its scenery, which, in many places, particularly near Maidstone, Tunbridge, and Sittingbourne, is uncommonly fine. Two principal ridges of hills traverse the whole county from west to east, keeping generally about 8 miles apart. These are termed the Upper and the Lower hills. The former, which is sometimes called the Hog's Back, is of chalk; it is part of the extensive ridge which runs from Hungerford, through Hampshire and Surrey, to Dover, and forming the white cliffs which are there to be seen on the coast. This ridge, in some parts, attains a height of nearly 700 feet, and from the identity of the strata on the opposite side, is supposed to have once extended quite across the Channel to Calais. The Lower hills, or southern range, are chiefly of ironstone and ragstone. *Rivers.* The principal, after the Thames, are the Medway, the Stour, the Darent, and the Rother. The inferior rivers are the Ravensbourne, the Cray, the Little Stour, &c. *Pro.* In Kent every department of husbandry is pursued to a large extent, and with great ability and success. Besides the usual agricultural products, of which the wheat is peculiarly famed, Kent produces excellent hops, to the extent of about one-fourth of the whole crops in England; also fruits of various kinds for the London market, especially cherries, filberts, and apples; woad and madder for dyers; with plenty of samphire, hemp, and sainfoin; also canary-seed, various other esculent plants; and in the woody parts, timber and birch-twigs for brooms. The Isle of Thanet is a district of remarkable fertility. In the Isle of Sheppey there are large tracts of marsh and pasture-lands. These are entirely devoted to the rearing of sheep and fattening of cattle, which are of various breeds, principally Welsh and Sussex. Kent has been long famous for its fine breed of Romney-Marsh sheep, one of the most valuable in the kingdom, producing a large fleece of fine long wool, and becoming very fat at an early age. The Dorset, Wilts, and Southdown sheep are also kept in most parts of the county. The oyster fisheries of Faversham and Milton, and of the Swales of the Medway, have been long noted; and at St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, large quantities of small, but very delicate lobsters, are caught. *Minerals.* Unimportant: chalk, flint, ragstone, and pyrites, are the only ones that are worked. The most extensive and important chalk-pits are those of Northfleet and Greenhithe, near Gravesend. *Manf.* Not extensive, with the exception of paper. The various dockyards at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, &c., employ numerous hands; and shipbuilding is pursued on the coast. *Pop.* about 620,000. It was in this county that the Romans first landed when they invaded Britain. It was inhabited by the Cantii, and was the first established kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy.

KENT, two counties of Canada. — 1. In Lower Canada, between the rivers Sorel and St. Lawrence. —2. In Upper Canada, on Lake Erie.

KENT, the name of several counties of the United States.—1. In Rhode Island, on the west side of Narraganset Bay. *Area*, 186 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000. —2. In Delaware, bounded N. by Newcastle county, E. by Delaware Bay, S. by Sussex county, and W. by Maryland. *Area*, 614 square miles. *Pop.* 23,000 — 3. In Maryland, bounded N. by Cecil county, E. by Delaware, S. by Queen Anne county, and W. by Chesapeak Bay. *Area*, 270 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.— 4. In Michigan. *Area*, 576 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

KENT, a maritime county of West Australia, mostly between *lat.* 34° and 35° S. and *lon.* 118° and 119° E. —Another in Tasmania, watered by the river Huon.

KENT ISLANDS, a group at the E. end of Bass's Straits, between the colony of Victoria and Tasmania.

KENT, William, an English painter and architect, who at first worked at coach-painting, but abandoned it for the higher branches of the art. In 1710 he went to Italy, where he became acquainted with the earl of Burlington, through whom he gained considerable employment, and was appointed principal painter and architect to the king. Although only an indifferent artist, he yet takes rank as the great improver of modern English landscape-gardening; indeed, he is regarded as the founder of the art. He also carved Shakspere's monument in Westminster Abbey. B. in Yorkshire, 1684; D. 1748.

KENT, James, an English musical composer. In his youth he was chorister in Winchester Cathedral, and afterwards in the Chapel Royal. He subsequently became organist of Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Winchester Cathedral. He greatly assisted Dr. Boyce in the production of his "Collection of Cathedral Music," and also wrote many anthems, several being familiar to the congregations of our cathedrals at the present time. He was admitted to be the best player on the organ in his day. B. at Winchester, 1700; D. 1776.

KENT, James, a distinguished American lawyer. He was elected professor of law in Columbia College in 1794; in 1800 he assisted in revising the legal code of New York; and, in 1804, was nominated chief justice of that city. His great work, "Commentaries on American Law," was concluded in 1830, and remains the standard work on the constitutional law of the United States. He was an industrious man and excellent judge. B. at Fredericksburg, New York, 1763; D. 1847.

KENT, Edward Augustus, duke of, was fourth son of George III. He commanded in both America and Spain. In 1818 he married a daughter of the duke of Saxe-Coburg, by whom he had the Princess Victoria, who reigns at the present time as queen of England.

KENTIGERN, or ST. MUNGO, *ken'-ti-gern*, a Scotchman, was the disciple of Palladius, in the 6th century. Camden says he was bishop of Glasgow, and a member of the university of Oxford. He is also said to have founded the monastery of St. Asaph.

KENTISH-TOWN, *ken'-tish*, a chapelry of England, in the county of Middlesex, 2 miles from London. It contains a college of civil engineers, and may be considered as a suburb of London. *Pop.* 24,000.

KENTUCKY, *ken-tuk'-e*, one of the United States, bounded on the N. by the Ohio river, on the W. by the Mississippi, on the S. by Tennessee, and on the E. by Virginia. Its S. boundary is in *lat.* 36° 30', and its N. extremity (which is in the N. bend of the Ohio) in *lat.* 39° 10' N. *Ext.* 400 miles long from E. to W., and 170 broad from N. to S. *Area*, 376,800 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* The flats which border the shores of the Ohio, from its mouth to that of Big Sandy River, average about 1 mile in breadth, and produce various kinds of woods, such as beech, maple, sycamore, cotton-wood, hackberry, pawpaw, and honey-locust. These flats are, in some places, subject to periodical inundations, but are nevertheless susceptible of cultivation. Parallel to the Ohio, and behind these flats, lies a strip of country from 5 to 20 miles wide, and extending the whole length of the state. It abounds with valleys, which are watered by numerous creeks, which enter the Ohio. This soil is rich, and the greater part capable of improvement. Between this strip, Big Sandy and Green rivers, and the eastern counties, lies the garden of the state. It is about 150 miles long, and from 50 to 100 wide. This extensive tract is intersected by Little Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, and Salt rivers, and their numerous forks. It has the happiest surface, gradually rising and descending alternately. As the soil rests throughout on a bed of limestone, there are numerous apertures which greatly diminish the rivers in dry seasons. *Rivers.* The principal are, the Ohio, which washes its northern margin for the space of 838 miles; the Mississippi, which forms its western

*limit for 74 miles*; the Big Sandy, which forms its eastern limit for nearly 200 miles; the Licking, and the Kentucky, which fall into the Ohio, the one opposite the town of Cincinnati, and the other 77 miles above Louisville. There are, besides, the Salt River, Green River, Tradewater River, and the Cumberland River, all tributary to the Ohio. The Tennessee runs about 75 miles in Kentucky, and then joins the Ohio; and the Kaskinampas, which falls into the Mississippi, waters the western end of the state. There are, besides, numerous smaller streams, which are principally tributary to the Ohio. *Zoology.* The domestic animals are the same as in the other parts of the northern States, but are large and beautiful, particularly the horse. Cattle are raised in great numbers, and wild turkeys are still numerous in the unsettled parts. Bears, deer, wolves, and foxes are still found in the eastern and southern counties; whilst rabbits and grey squirrels are very plentiful. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, maize, oats, barley, and buckwheat. Maize is the principal grain raised for home consumption. Cotton, hemp, flax, and tobacco succeed in many parts extremely well, and the potato grows abundantly, as do a great variety of garden vegetables. The tobacco crop is very large. Apples, pears, cherries, peaches, and plums are the fruits most commonly cultivated; but horses, mules, cattle, and hogs for export, are the prime objects of rural industry. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, marble, lime, nitre, and salt from mineral springs. *Manf.* Cloths and stuffs, bagging for cotton and hemp, iron, castings, nails, earthenware, glass, leather, cordage, paper, distilled spirits, oil, saltpetre, gunpowder, and maple sugar. There are many rope-walks, paper-mills, furnaces, and powder-mills. Large quantities of salt and maple sugar are exported. *Pop.* nearly 1,000,000, of which a sixth are slaves. *Lat.* between 36° 20′ and 39° N. *Lon.* between 82° and 89° W. This state originally formed part of Virginia, from which it was separated in 1789, and admitted into the Union in 1792.

KENTUCKY, a river of the United States, rising towards the S.E. corner of the above state, in the Laurel Mountains, and, after a course, generally to the north-west, of 200 miles, falling into the Ohio at Fort William, in *lat.* 38° 20′ N.

KENTY, *ken′-te*, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 35 miles from Cracow. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, and leather. *Pop.* 4,000.

KENYON, Lloyd, Lord, *ken′-yon*, an eminent English judge. He received his education at Ruthin school, in Denbighshire, after which he was articled to an attorney at Nantwich, in Cheshire. After serving his clerkship, he became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1761. Having practised as a conveyancer some years, his reputation as a sound lawyer brought him into great notice at the Chancery bar; but his first great rise in the profession took place in 1780, when he led the defence, with Mr. Erskine, for Lord George Gordon. In 1782 Mr. Kenyon was made attorney-general and chief justice of Chester. He was also returned to parliament for Hindon, in Wiltshire. In 1784 he was appointed master of the Rolls; and on the resignation of the earl of Mansfield in 1788, by the interest of Lord Thurlow, he was raised to the office of chief justice of the King's Bench, and created Baron Kenyon. As a judge, his lordship conducted himself with strict integrity, and though he was occasionally warm, it was never from petulance, but from his ardent love of justice. Lord Kenyon was correct in his mode of living, and resolutely punished gambling and other fashionable vices, whenever they came before him. Though a stern man, he possessed a kindly nature. One day he passed sentence of death upon a young woman guilty of theft;—she fainted; Lord Kenyon, greatly agitated, cried out, "I don't mean to hang you; will nobody tell her that I don't mean to hang her?" He passed the severest sentences upon duellists. As an English judge, Lord Kenyon was distinguished for his strict administration of justice according to the known laws of the land. His legal learning was exact and profound, and the greater portion of his adjudications are at the present time regarded as of the highest value. He was in private life temperate and frugal, even to parsimony; and, although enormously wealthy, was usually attired in a shabby costume; while his equipage was unpretending, even to meanness. On his death he left a fortune of £300,000. B. at Greddington, Flintshire, 1732; D. 1802.

KEPLER, John, *kep′-ler*, a celebrated German astronomer. He received his education at Tubingen, and in 1593 was appointed professor of mathematics at Gratz. In 1600 he went to Bohemia, on a visit to Tycho Brahe, who introduced him to the emperor Rudolph, who appointed him his mathematician. Kepler completed the tables left unfinished by Tycho, who died in the same year, and which he called the Rudolphine Tables. In 1613 he was at the assembly at Ratisbon, and assisted in the reformation of the calendar. He was the author of numerous works on astronomy, all of them invaluable contributions to science, besides his Tables and Ephemerides; among others, the "New Astronomy," which contains the great treatise on the Motion of Mars. His fame rests upon his inestimable discovery that the planets' orbits are elliptical. The character and career of this magnate of science are thus criticised by Delambre, an eminently reliable authority. "Kepler," he says, "was ardent, restless, burning to distinguish himself by his discoveries. He attempted everything; and, having once obtained a glimpse, no labour was too severe for him in following or verifying it. All his attempts had not the same success, and, in truth, that was impossible. Those which have failed seem to us only fanciful; those which have been more fortunate appear sublime. When in search of that which really existed, he has sometimes found it; when he devoted himself to the pursuit of a chimera, he could not but fail: but even there he displayed the same qualities, and that obstinate perseverance that must triumph over all difficulties but those which are insurmountable." B. at Wiel, in the duchy of Wurtemburg, 1571; D. 1630.

KEPPEL, Augustus, Viscount, *kep′-pel*, a celebrated English admiral, was the second son of William earl of Albemarle. He accompanied Commodore Anson in his voyage round the world, and afterwards raised himself to the first honours of his profession. In 1778 he commanded the Channel fleet, and in the same year fell in with the French under Count d'Orviliers, off Ushant. A partial action ensued, which the English admiral intended to renew on the following morning, but the enemy had retired. This affair gave great dissatisfaction to the nation, which was aggravated by Sir Hugh Palliser, second in command, preferring a charge against Admiral Keppel, who was honourably acquitted by a court-martial, at Portsmouth. Sir Hugh was then tried and censured. In 1782 Admiral Keppel was raised to the peerage: he subsequently acted on two different occasions as first lord of the Admiralty. D. 1786.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, or ISLAND OF DESOLATION, *kerg′-len*, lies in the Southern Indian Ocean, discovered by Kerguelen, a Frenchman. It was visited in 1779 by Captain Cook, who gave it the latter name, from its appearance. *Ext.* About 100 miles long, and 50 broad at its widest points. *Lat.* 49° 20′ S. *Lon.* 69° 30′ E.

KERIAL, KOREN, or BHOKUR, *bo-kur′*, a rajahship of India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 1,510 square miles. *Pop.* 68,000. *Lat.* 20° 20′ N. *Lon.* 82° 40′ E.

KERMAN, *ker-man′*, a province of the Persian empire, bounded by Mekran and Seistan on the E., Laristan and Fars on the W., and on the S. by the Persian Gulf. *Area*, about 65,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and unfertile; but, in some parts, producing tobacco, cotton, saffron, madder, gums, and fruits; pasturage, however, forms the principal occupation of the people. *Pop.* estimated between 500,000 and 600,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 31° N. *Lon.* between 55° and 60° E.

KERMAN, called sometimes SIRJAN, capital of the above province, was formerly a great city and a noted emporium of trade; but it has been desolated both by foreign and domestic wars. *Manf.* Carpets, shawls, and matchlocks. *Pop.* between 20,000 and 30,000. *Lat.* 29° 48′ N. *Lon.* 56° 30′ E.—In 1794, after a brave defence, this city was taken by Aga Mahomed Khan, and given up to plunder for three successive months. It never has, and perhaps never will, recover from this disaster: its aspect is deserted and ruinous, and the buildings fill only a small part of the space inclosed by the fortifications.

KERMANSHAW, *ker-man-shaw'*, a fortified town of Persia, and the capital of Persian Kurdistan, 80 miles from Hamadan. It is adorned and supplied with many gardens and public baths. *Manf.* Carpets and swords, which, with fruits and cottons, are sent to Bagdad. *Pop.* about 20,000 or 30,000. *Lat.* 34° 18′ N. *Lon.* 47° 12′ E.

KEROWLEE, *ke-ro-le'*, a state of Hindostan, in Rajpootana. *Area*, 1,880 square miles. *Pop.* 188,000. *Lat.* between 25° 50′ and 26° 48′ N. *Lon.* between 76° 40′ and 77° 38′ E.

KERRY, *ker'-re*, a county of Ireland, bounded on the N.W. by the Shannon, which separates it from the county of Clare; on the N.E. by the county of Limerick; on the S.E. by Cork, and on the W. by the Atlantic. *Ext.* Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 53 Irish miles, and, from E. to W., 41 Irish miles. *Area*, 1,187,000 acres. *Desc.* Diversified with an irregular surface, some particular spots being as charming for their exquisite scenery as they are fruitful in crops, and equally adapted for tillage and pasture. A very great portion of the county, however, is dreary, desolate, and covered with lofty mountains; while other parts are intersected by tracts of bog. The coastline is deeply indented with bays. *Pro.* Agriculture is in a low state; but crops of wheat, barley, and potatoes are produced. Numerous herds of goats and Irish cattle are pastured on the mountains. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, lead, and slate. *Rivers.* The principal are the Cashing, the Lane, the Roughty, the Mang, and the Feale. *Lakes.* Killarney, Curra, and Currane. *Manf.* Unimportant; its trade mostly consisting of provisions. *Pop.* 240,000, generally speaking the Irish language.—In 1210 this county was erected into a shire by King John.

KERRY, or CERI, a parish of Montgomeryshire, N. Wales, 3 miles from Newton. It lies in the vale of Kerry, celebrated for its beauty. *Manf.* Baizes and flannels. *Pop.* 2,000.

KERRY HEAD, the S. extremity of the mouth of the river Shannon, in the county of Kerry, Ireland.

KERRY POINT, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Down.

KERSHAW, [*ker'-shaw*, a district of S. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 832 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

KERTCH, *kertch*, a seaport and fortress of European Russia, in the government of Taurida, on the coast of the Crimea, 8 miles from Yenikale. It is defended by a fort, and is the quarantine station of the Sea of Azof. It has a deep harbour, and exports corn, caviare, hides, and skins. *Pop.* 8,000.—This place was, in 1855, taken by the allied troops of France and Britain, in the war with Russia.

KESTEVEN, PARTS OF, *kes-te'-ven*, a subdivision of England, in Lincolnshire, containing extensive tracts of arable and pasture land. *Area*, 446,000 acres. *Pop.* 93,000.

KESTZHELY, *keshts'-hel-ye(r)*, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Sala, on the Platten See. *Manf.* Woollens. In its vicinity are some vineyards, which form the principal support of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 8,000.

KESWICK, *kes'-ik*, a market-town of the county of Cumberland, on the lake of Derwentwater, 24 miles from Carlisle. It is a neat little town, and is much visited by strangers who make the tour of the lakes. Its principal buildings are a church, market-house, town-hall, workhouse, several schools, and two museums, mostly exhibiting specimens of minerals. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods, carpets, blankets, kerseys, and some linens. *Pop.* 2,700.—About a mile and a half to the south of the town is a remarkable piece of antiquity, of the Druidical kind.

KETSKEMET, or KECSKEMET, *ketsh'-ke-met*, a large town in the interior of Hungary, in the county of Pesth, 50 miles from Pesth. It is the residence of many families of rank and property. *Manf.* Soap and leather; but the property of the district consists chiefly in cattle and sheep. *Pop.* 32,000. *Lat.* 46° 54′ 29″ N. *Lon.* 19° 42′ 26″ E.

KETT, William, *ket*, a tanner of Norfolk, who, in the reign of Edward VI., excited a revolt against the government. The insurgents, amounting nearly to twenty thousand, marched to Norwich, which they took, and Kett formed a tribunal under a large oak, called the Tree of Reformation. They first protested only against inclosures and the exactions of the nobility and gentry, but they afterwards inveighed against innovations in religion, and demanded the restoration of popery. After defeating the marquis of Northampton, they were routed by the earl of Warwick, and Kett, with several others, was hanged upon the tree of reformation in 1549.

KEULEN, Janssen van, *koi'-len*, a portrait-painter, who, before Vandyck came to England, was in great favour with Charles I. Though the latter great painter supplanted him in his profession, a warm friendship subsisted between the two artists. D. 1665.

KEW, *ku*, a village of Surrey, on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Brentford, with which it is connected by a stone bridge of seven arches. *Pop.* 1,000. Near this is Kew Palace, the favourite retreat of George III., who enlarged the gardens, and connected them with those of Richmond. The botanic garden here, chiefly for exotics, is one of the finest in the world. It is open to the public, and maintained at the cost of the nation.

KEY, WEST, an island in the United States, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico. (*See* FLORIDA KEYS.)

KEY, Thomas Hewitt, a modern English philologist. After completing his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, he studied medicine at Guy's Hospital, London; but went out to Virginia in 1824, as professor of pure mathematics in the university of that state. Returning to London in 1827, he became Latin professor at the University of London, on the opening of that seat of learning. He afterwards contributed articles on language to the "Journal of Education," the "Penny Cyclopædia," and other works. In 1842 he became head master of the junior school of University College, and was also elected to the chair of comparative grammar. He subsequently wrote articles for Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Antiquities;" and, in 1846, published his Latin Grammar. At the present time he is engaged in writing a "Latin Dictionary," and a "Dictionary of Roots of Languages." B. in London, 1799.

KEYS, THE, or CAYS, *ke*, a series of islands along the shores of Honduras, in Central America, and in other parts of the West Indies.

KHAIBAR, *kai-bar'*, a town of Arabia, the capital of an independent Jewish territory, 100 miles from Medina. In 628 it was taken by Mahomet, who had received from a Jewess the poisoned egg, which ultimately cost him his life.

KHALKAS COUNTY, *kal'-kas*, the N. part of Mongolia, inhabited by Mongol Tartars of the Buddhic faith. It was the native country of Genghis Khan. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 47° and 53° N. *Lon.* between 90° and 112° E.

KHAN, *kan*, a name which signifies 'lord,' a title which the chiefs of the Tartar people took during the middle ages; as Genghis Khan, Mohammed Khan, &c. Some of these khans extended their dominion over a great part of Asia; among others, Genghis Khan and Tamerlane. At the present time, the title is generally borne by governors of provinces, or officers under the sway of Russia or Persia. The only independent khans which now exist are to be found dwelling to the north of Mount Caucasus, in independent Turkestan, and in the country of the Khirgiz. The greatest existing khans are those of Bokhara, Khiva, and Balk. During the middle ages, the most powerful were the khans of Kazan, Astrakan, and the Crimea. The Turks also use the word as a synonyme for caravanserai.

KHARKOV. (*See* CHARKOV.)

KHERASKOV, Michael, *ker'-as-kov*, a Russian poet, who published a poem on the use of science, and an epic, called the "Rossiada," the subject of which is the conquest of Casan by Ivan Vassilievitch II. He was vice-president of the college of mines, counsellor of state, and curator of the university of Moscow. He was also the writer of some tragedies and dramatic pieces. B. 1733. D. 1807.

KHERSON. (*See* CHERSON.)

KHILKOF, Prince, *kil'-kof*, a Russian nobleman, and ambassador to Charles XII., by whom he was thrown into prison when war broke out between Russia and Sweden. In his confinement he wrote an abridgment of the Russian history. He died as he was about

to be restored to liberty, after an imprisonment of eighteen years. His work was published in 1770.

KHIVA, or KAREESIN, *khe'-va*, a country of Independent Turkestan, bounded on the N. partly by the Sea of Aral, on the E. by Bokhara, on the S. by Khorasan, and on the W. by the Caspian Sea. *Desc.* Almost wholly a sandy desert. *Pop.* about 200,000, mostly nomadic tribes. *Lat.* between 36° and 44° N. *Lon.* between 62° and 64° E.—Its capital is of the same name, and has a population of 10,000. *Lat.* 41° 40′ N. *Lon.* 59° 13′ E.

KHIVER. (*See* CAMBODIA.)

KHOKAN, KOKAN, or FERGHANA, *ko-kan'*, a khanat of Central Asia, bounded on the N. by Chinese Turkestan, on the W. and N. by Kerghiz, and on the S. by Bokhara. *Desc.* Mountainous, embracing the lofty region W. of the great plateau of E. Asia. *Pro.* Cotton, silk, corn, and fruits. There are extensive pasture-lands, upon which large herds are raised; and wool is an extensive article of export. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, and lapis lazuli. *Manf.* Embroidered silks, cottons, and cochineal. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 40° and 45° N. *Lon.* between 67° and 75° E. —The CAPITAL is of the same name, and is situate in a fertile and cultivated district, 280 miles from Kashgar.

KHONSAR, *kon'-sar*, a town of Irak, in Persia, 85 miles from Ispahan. *Pop.* 12,000, mostly engaged in raising and preserving fruits.

KHORASAN, or KHORASSAN, *ko'-ras-san'*, 'country of the sun,' a province of Persia, very imperfectly defined. It is inclosed by the districts of Yezd, Mazanderan, Khiva, and Afghanistan. *Pro.* Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, and hemp. Large herds and flocks are reared, and goats' hair is an important article of produce. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 34° and 38° N. *Lon.* between 53° and 61° E.

KHOSRU. (*See* CHOSROES.)

KHUZISTAN, *ku-sis-tan'*, a province of Persia, mostly mountainous, and producing maize, barley, rice, cotton, silk, dates, sugar, and indigo. Large herds and flocks are also reared. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 30° and 33° N. *Lon.* between 46° and 51° E.

KHYBER PASS. (*See* AFREEDIS.)

KHYERPOOR, *ki-er-por'*, a town of Scinde, 15 miles from the Indus. It is the residence of the ameers of Scinde. *Manf.* Coarse cottons. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 27° 30′ N. *Lon.* 68° 45′ E.

KHYRPOOR, *kir-por'*, a town of Scinde, 50 miles from Roree. *Pop.* 15,000.—Also a town of Hindostan, 30 miles from Bhaulpoor. It has a trade with the desert, on the borders of which it stands.

KI or KEY ISLANDS, *ke*, a group in the Malay archipelago, producing timber, tortoise-shell, and cocoa-nut oil. *Pop.* of the whole, about 10,000. *Lat.* 6° S. *Lon.* 133° E.

KIAKHTA, or KIACHTI, *ke-ak'-ta*, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkutsk, 180 miles from Irkutsk. It is the centre of all the trade carried on between the Russian and Chinese empires. The great fair is held in December, when merchants flock thither from every part of the Russian empire. They bring cloths, furs, beavers, Russia and Morocco leather; and receive in exchange nankeens, silk stuffs, tea, rhubarb, &c. *Pop.* about 6,000. *Lat.* 50° 20′ N. *Lon.* 106° 35′ E.

KIANG-SI, *ke-ang'-se'*, a fine province of China, producing hemp, grass-cloths, porcelain, iron, tin, lead, and some gold. *Pop.* 23,500,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 30° N. *Lon.* between 113° 20′ and 118° 30′ E.

KIANG-SU, *ke-ang'-soo*, a maritime province of China, inclosed by the provinces of Honan, Shantung, Nganhoei, and Tche-kiang, except on the E., where it is bounded by the Yellow Sea. It has generally a level surface, and is highly cultivated. *Pop.* 38,000,000. *Lat.* between 31° and 35° N. *Lon.* between 116° and 122° E.

KIDDERMINSTER, *kid'-der-mins'-ter*, a parish and market-town of Worcestershire, divided into two unequal parts by the Stour, 15 miles from Worcester. Its principal buildings are the church, a town-hall, market-house and workhouse, grammar-school, and various other schools. The church is a handsome Gothic building, and contains several interesting monuments. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal passes within 100 yards of the market-place; and near this is a wharf and commodious warehouse for depositing goods, or sending away such as are intended for Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, &c. *Manf.* Kidderminster has long been noted for its broad-cloth, which was made in the reign of Henry VIII. This was succeeded by linsey-woolsey; after which woollen and worsted tammies, and flowered stuffs were introduced; and, since that period, crapes, bombazines, and poplins. But the carpet manufacture is that which has taken the firmest root here, has flourished best, and promoted most essentially the trade, wealth, and population of the town. *Pop.* about 24,000; of borough, about 19,000. It is a station on the Worcester and Birmingham Railway.

KIDWELLY, *kid-wel'-le*, a market-town of Caermarthenshire, in an inlet in Caermarthen Bay, and 10 miles from the town of that name. It is divided into the Old and New town, on both sides of the Lesser Gwendraeth, a handsome stone bridge over the river forming the communication between them. The parish church, which is in the New town, is a plain building, with a tower at the west end, and a spire 165 feet high. The trade consists mostly in the coal and iron which abound greatly in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 1,700.

KIEF. (*See* KIEV.)

KIEL, *keel*, a walled seaport-town of Denmark, and the capital of the duchy of Holstein, at the extremity of an inlet from the Baltic, called the Kielerfiord, 52 miles from Hamburg. It is regularly built, and has straight, well-paved streets, which terminate in the market-place. Its principal buildings are the church of St. Nicholas, a royal palace, and the public baths. The harbour is good, and shipbuilding and mercantile agency are the principal occupations of the people. *Manf.* Hats, tobacco, starch, sugar-refining, and iron wares. A great annual fair takes place in January. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 54° 10′ 43″ N. *Lon.* 10° 8′ 18″ E. This place is the seat of a university, which was founded in 1665, and which educates about 200 students.

KIEN-LOONG, *ke-en'-loong'*, emperor of China, who succeeded his father, Yung-Tching, in 1735. He wrote some poetical pieces, and when Lord Macartney went to China as ambassador, he gave him some of his verses to present to the king of England. He favoured the missionaries, and was, in all respects, a very amiable monarch. B. 1709; D. 1799.

KIERINGS, Alexander, *kee'-rings*, a landscape-painter of Utrecht. His views were copied from nature, and he finished them with amazing patience, even the bark and the fibres of the trees being distinctly marked. B. 1590; D. 1646.

KIEV, KIEF, or KIEW, *ke'-ef*, a large government of European Russia, comprising a part of the Ukraine, and bounded by the provinces of Podolia, Volhynia, Minsk, Tschernigov, and Poltava, from which last it is separated by the Dnieper. *Area*, 19,180 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, and covered with good timber. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, maize, hemp, lint, hops, wines, and tobacco. Cattle are also extensively reared. *Manf.* Soap and candles. *Pop.* 1,606,000. *Lat.* between 48° 30′ and 51° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 28° 40′ and 33° 25′ E.

KIEV, the capital of the above province, on the Dnieper, consisting, properly, of three towns; viz., the Old town; Podol, or the Lower town; and the fortress of Petscherski, the last regularly defended. It is 270 miles from Cherson, and has barracks for the garrison; also magazines, officers' houses, and several churches; likewise a government-house, beautiful public gardens, a gymnasium, an endowed university, containing a library of 35,000 volumes, and cabinets of medals, mineralogy, zoology, and botany. The church of St. Sophia, at Kiev, being the earliest Christian church in Russia, is an object of great interest, and of frequent pilgrimage to the followers of the Greek faith. *Pop.* 48,000. *Lat.* 50° 27′ N. *Lon.* 30° 27′ 45″ E.

KIL, or KILL, *kil*, a prefix, signifying 'a wood' and 'church,' and connected with the names of numerous parishes in Ireland, with populations varying between 1,000 and 14,000. Also the prefix of several places in Scotland, with populations varying between 1,500 and 6,000.

KILBIRNEY, *kil-bir'-ne*, a parish and village of Ayrshire, 2 miles from Beith. *Manf.* Cotton and flax. *Pop.* 5,500.

KILBURN, *kil'-burn*, a township of England, in Derbyshire. *Pop.* 530.—Also a suburb of London, on the North-western Railway, 6 miles from St. Paul's.

KILBURN, Richard, an English topographer, who wrote a Survey of the county of Kent, published in 1659.

KILBYE, Richard, *kil'-be*, an English divine, who, in 1590, was elected rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and was afterwards made Hebrew professor and prebendary of Lincoln. He was one of the translators of the present version of the Bible. D. 1620.—There was another divine of his name, who was minister of Allhallows, in Derby, and wrote the "Burthen of a loaden Conscience," which took went through several editions. D. 1645.

KILDA, St., *kil'-da*, a general name for a group of islands belonging to the Hebrides. The principal island gives its name to the rest. *Ext.* About 3 miles long from east to west, and 2 broad from north to south. *Pop.* 110. *Lat.* 57° 48′ 32″ N. *Lon.* 8° 32′ 2″ W. —Next to St. Kilda, Borera is the largest of the islands: it presents a beautiful verdure. Soa is the next in magnitude, and possesses also some pasturage; but Lavenish, Stackly, and Stackermin, are devoid of any. The islands altogether are supposed to be capable of pasturing 2,000 sheep.

KILDARE, *kil-dair'*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the N. by Meath, on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow, on the S. by Carlow, and on the W. by King's and Queen's counties. *Area*, 653 square miles. *Desc.* Generally an extensive flat of fine arable soil, which, for centuries, has mostly supplied the capital with grain. It comprehends, however, a considerable tract of bog. The Curragh of Kildare is one of the most beautiful commons in the island. *Rivers.* The principal are the Barrow, the Liffey, and the Boyne. The Grand Canal and the Royal Canal pass through it. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, and oats. The minerals and manufactures are unimportant. *Pop.* 96,000.

KILDARE, a market-town of Ireland, in the above county, 30 miles from Dublin. It has the ruins of two abbeys, a cathedral, an infirmary, market-house, and a jockey-club. The town is chiefly supported by the frequent horse-races on the extensive common in the neighbourhood, called the Curragh, having little or no trade. *Pop.* 1,300.

KILDWICK, *kild'-wik*, a parish of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles from Skipton. *Manf.* Worsted, principally. *Pop.* 12,000.

KILKENNY, *kil-ken'-ne*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N.W. by Queen's county, on the N. by the county of Carlow, on the E. by the county of Wexford, and on the S.W. by the county of Tipperary. *Area*, 796 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile. There is little of bog land; and where the hills subside into plains or valleys, the soil is of great fertility. There are very extensive dairies, from the produce of which many farmers pay their rents; but agriculture generally is in a backward state. *Rivers.* The Barrow, Nore, and Suir. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. *Minerals.* In the N. parts of the county are excellent quarries for flags, and coal is in great abundance. In the limestone district are many valuable marble-quarries. Manganese, iron ore, lead ore, and some indications of copper ore are perceived in different parts. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 140,000, nearly all Roman Catholics. This county is intersected by two crossing lines, and its Grand Canal and rivers give it great facilities of communication with other parts of Ireland.

KILKENNY, the capital of the above county, on the Nore, across which there are two handsome bridges, 62 miles from Dublin. It contains many elegant buildings, and its streets are paved with black marble. The venerable ruins of its churches, monasteries, and abbeys, still remain to attest its former importance; and its gates, towers, walls, and bastions, which are yet to be seen, prove it to have been formerly a place of great strength. The most remarkable buildings are the castle of the earl of Ormond, the cathedral, the churches of St. John and St. Mary, several Roman Catholic churches, the bishop's palace, the celebrated college or free school, a theatre, an asylum for decayed housekeepers, the city prisons, an infirmary, hospital, and barracks. Its population are employed in distilling, brewing, tanning, and making flour. *Pop.* about 20,000. *Lat.* 52° 35′ N. *Lon.* 7° 15′ W.

KILLALA, *kil'-la-la*, a small seaport-town, and the see of a bishop, in Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 8 miles from Ballina. *Pop.* 1,000.—Here, in 1798, a French force landed and took the town.

KILLALOE, *kil-la'-lo*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, on the Shannon, over which is a bridge with 19 arches, 11 miles from Limerick. It is a very old town, destitute of trade. The cathedral is a venerable structure, which has been built above seven centuries. In the vicinity is the episcopal palace of Killaloe. *Pop.* 2,300.—Steamboats ply from this place to Limerick by means of canals. About a mile from Killaloe was the residence of King Brian Borouch, but which is now marked only by an earthen fort.

KILLARNEY, *kil-lar'-ne*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, much frequented on account of the adjoining lakes of Killarney. It is 44 miles from Cork, and stands at the terminus of the Cork and Killala Junction Railway. Its public buildings are a parish church, a Roman Catholic cathedral, a court-house, market-house, and assembly-rooms. *Pop.* 6,000.—The parish includes a portion of the lake scenery, which is extremely picturesque. Lord



KILLARNEY.

Macaulay pronounced this district to be the most beautiful in the British isles.

KILLARNEY, LAKES OF, three connected lakes in the county of Kerry, Ireland, the lowest of which is within 2 miles of the above town,—the Lower, which is the largest, Tore or Middle, and the Upper. These lakes are formed by the river Flesk and other streams, which form some of the finest waterfalls in Ireland. Their scenery is a mixture of the wild, the grand, and the beautiful.

KILLIECRANKIE, *kil'-le-krink'-e*, a noted pass to the Highlands of Scotland, in Athol, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry, 15 miles from Dunkeld. At the N.W. end, the battle in which Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell, was fought in 1689.

KILLIGREW, Catharine, *kil'-li-gru*. She married Sir Henry Killigrew, of Cornwall, and was a lady of great accomplishments, being mistress of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. She also wrote

some poems. B. in Essex, about 1530; D. about 1600.

KILLIGREW, Anne, a beautiful and accomplished English lady. She received a liberal education, distinguished herself in painting, and drew the portraits of the duke and duchess of York; she was also eminent for her piety. Her poems were published in 1686, with an elegiac ode by Dryden prefixed. B. in London, 1660; D. 1685.

KILLIGREW, William, an English dramatic writer, was the son of Sir Robert Killigrew. He received his education at St. John's College, Oxford, after which he went on a tour of travel. On his return, he was made governor of Falmouth and Pendennis Castle. For his adherence to the cause of Charles I. he suffered considerably in his fortune. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made vice-chamberlain to the king. Besides "The Siege of Urbin," "Selindra," "Ormasdes; or, Love and Friendship," he wrote "Midnight and Daily Thoughts," in prose and verse, and "The Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court." B. at Hanworth, Middlesex, 1605; D. 1693.

KILLIGREW, Thomas, brother of the preceding. He was page to Charles I., and groom of the bedchamber to Charles II. He wrote nine plays. He was commonly called King Charles's jester; but had more wit in conversation than in writing. B. 1611; D. 1682.

KILLIGREW, Henry, brother of the above. In 1642 he was made prebendary of Westminster. He suffered much for his loyalty to Charles I. in the rebellion, but at the Restoration recovered his prebend, and was appointed master of the Savoy, and rector of Wheathamstead, in Hertfordshire. He wrote "The Conspiracy," a tragedy; "Pallantus and Eudora," a tragedy. B. 1612; D. about 1690.

KILMAINE, Charles Joseph, *kil-main'*, an Irishman, who became general in the armies of the French republic. He fought against the English in America, under Lafayette, and was employed as brigadier in the French army sent into La Vendée. He signalized himself in Italy, at Mantua and at Castiglione, and was nominated commander-in-chief of the army that was to make a descent upon Ireland; but the expedition was abandoned. He was subsequently placed at the head of the army of Helvetia; but, being unsuccessful, was superseded by General Massena. B. at Dublin, 1754; D. at Paris, 1799.

KILMALIE, *kil-ma'-le*, a parish of Argyleshire and Inverness, in Scotland, 30 miles from Fort Augustus. Its surface is mountainous, and mostly devoted to the pasturing of sheep. *Pop.* 5,300.

KILMARNOCK, *kil-mar'-nok*, a parish and town of Ayrshire, in Scotland, 12 miles from Ayr. The town is on each side of a small river of the same name. The old part of it is irregulary built; but, in what may be called the new, many houses of a very superior description have been erected, with an elegant town-house, academy, and coffee-room. There are, besides, several churches, one of which is collegiate, a workhouse, an academy; and the parish has a great many schools. A stone pillar, about nine feet high, called Seuls' Cross, erected in 1443, in memory of an English nobleman, Lord Seuls, who was killed on the spot by an arrow from one of the Kilmarnock family, is situate in the north-east part of the town. *Manf.* Carpets, shoes, blankets, tartans, and other woollen cloths; bonnets, caps, mits, stockings, gloves, leather, saddlery, muslins, silks, and calico. There are, besides, tan-works, breweries, and works for making machinery. *Pop.* of borough, 21,500. Kilmarnock has railway communication with Ayr, and also with the city of Glasgow.

KILPATRICK, NEW, or EAST, *kil-pät'-rik*, a parish of Scotland, in Stirling and Dumbarton shires, 6 miles from Glasgow. *Pop.* 4,300.

KILPATRICK, OLD, a parish and village of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, adjoining the above. *Manf.* Cotton, paper; and there are dyeworks. *Pop.* 6,000.

KILRUSH, *kil-rush'*, a seaport-town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Clare, on the Shannon, 28 miles from Ennis. *Manf.* Frieze, flannels, and linen sheeting. *Pop* of parish, 14,000; of town, 500.

KILSYTH, *kil'-sith*, a village of Stirlingshire, Scotland, 13 miles from Glasgow. *Pop.* 4,000, chiefly cotton-weavers.—Here Montrose gained a victory, in the 17th century, over the Covenanters.

KILWARDEN, Arthur Wolfe, Lord, *kil-wawr'-den*, chief justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland. He was called to the bar in 1766; he was afterwards appointed king's counsel, and sat in parliament. In 1787 he was made solicitor-general, and two years later attorney-general. On the death of Lord Clonmel he was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, in which dignity he conducted himself with impartiality and moderation. Notwithstanding this, he fell a victim to a ferocious mob, who dragged him from his coach, with his nephew, the Rev. Richard Wolfe, and barbarously piked them in Thomas Street, Dublin, in 1803. Miss Wolfe, his lordship's daughter, was in the coach, but one of the mob took her under his protection, and conveyed her to a place of safety. The death of the old judge has been portrayed in a popular picture called the "Assassination of Lord Kilwarden."

KILWINNING, *kil-win'-ning*, a town and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Garnock, over which is a stone bridge of two arches, 3 miles from Irvine. Adjoining to it is the small village of Byres. It is noted for being the seat of the first Masonic lodge in Scotland, whence all the other lodges have taken their rise. Of this lodge the poet Burns was a member. The ruins of a monastery are to the south of the town. *Manf.* Cotton and silk. *Pop.* 3,500.

KIMBER, Isaac, *kim'-ber*, an English dissenting divine. He was editor of the "London Magazine" for many years, and wrote the "Life of Oliver Cromwell," the "Life of Bishop Beveridge," the "History of England," and twenty posthumous Sermons. B. at Wantage, Berks, 1692; D. in London, 1758.

KIMBER, Edward, son of the above. He was brought up a bookseller, but entered the army, and served in America with some reputation. He succeeded his father as editor of the "London Magazine," and compiled the "Pocket Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland," and a "History of England," in 10 vols. He was also the author of "Joe Thompson," a novel, and other works. B. 1719; D. 1769.

KIMBOLTON, *kim-bole'-ton*, a market-town of Huntingdonshire, 10 miles from Huntingdon, noted for its castle. *Manf.* Lace-making. *Pop.* 1,800.

KIMCHI, David, *kim'-che*, a celebrated Jewish rabbi and commentator, of the 13th century. He was a native of Spain, and had two brothers, Joseph and Moses, both men of learning. David's "Commentary on the Old Testament" is regarded as a work of the greatest value by the Jews. He was appointed, in 1232, to arbitrate with respect to the differences between the French and Spanish synagogues respecting the books of Maimonides. His Hebrew Grammar was printed at Venice in 1545, and his Talmudical Dictionary in 1506.

KINCARDINE, *kin-car'-dine*, a small town of Scotland, on the Forth, with a commodious harbour, 25 miles from Perth. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 2,700.

KINCARDINE, a parish of Scotland, in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, in which, in 1650, Montrose was defeated in his last battle. *Pop.* 2,000.—Another, consisting of two detached portions, on the river Forth, 6 miles from Stirling. It contains the villages of Morriestown and Thornhill. *Pop.* 2,000.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or the MEARNS, *kin-kar'-din-sheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the German or British ocean for about 35 miles, including the various indentations of a high and precipitous rocky shore; on the N. by the river Dee and part of Aberdeenshire; and on the W. and S. by the county of Angus, from which it is separated, in almost the whole line, by the river North Esk. *Area*, 382 square miles. *Desc.* It is extremely diversified, and may be divided into the five following districts:—1. The Dee-side district, or the valley which lies on the N. side of the Grampians, through which flows the river Dee.—2. The district on the coast, N. of the Water of Cowie, which flows into the German Ocean near Stonehaven.—3. The Coast district, S. of this water.—4. The Valley, or How of the Mearns, to the S. of the Grampians.—5. That part of the county which is occupied by the Grampians. Of the Dee-side district there is little more than one-eighth part in cultivation. The Coast district, north of Stonehaven, is generally barren

and unproductive. The district on the coast S. of this, contains very fertile lands, with some that are not so valuable. The valley, or How of the Mearns, lies to the W. of the Dee district, and immediately S. of the Grampians. It is a low champaign country, well cultivated, and dotted with gentlemen's seats, villages, and plantations. The dreary regions of the Grampians stretch through the whole breadth of the county from E. to W., with the Dee-side district on the N., and the How of the Mearns on the S., and carries sterility of soil and ruggedness of aspect almost to the verge of the ocean. This bleak country, commencing at about three miles from the coast, with a height of from 500 to 600 feet, increases rapidly in altitude, but at a tolerably regular scale of gradation, until, at the W. extremity of the county, the culminating point appears in Mount Battock, nearly 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Dee, the North Esk, Bervie Water, and the Cowie. There are, also, the Carron, the Feuch, the Avon, and the Dye, besides others of inferior note. *Pro.* Mostly cattle. *Minerals.* Granite and sandstone. *Manf.* Coarse linens and wooden snuff-boxes. *Antiquities.* The principal are, Finella's Castle, remarkable for vitrified walls, about a mile and a half W. of Fettercairn; the Queen's Castle, about a mile E. from that town; the Kame of Mathers, about 6 miles from Montrose; Whistleberry Castle, about 2 miles from Bervie; and Dunnotar Castle, about a mile S. from Stonehaven; all placed on the summits of lofty insulated rocks on the seashore. *Pop.* 35,000.

KINETON, *kin'-ton*, a market-town and parish of Warwickshire, in the vicinity of which, in 1642, the famous battle of Edgehill was fought between the Royalist and Parliamentarian armies. It is 9 miles from Warwick. *Pop.* 1,300.

KING, *king*, the name of several Chinese towns.

KING, Peter, Lord Chancellor of England. His father was a grocer, and intended him for the same business; but a love of learning rendered him superior to trade, and he was suffered to follow his inclination. The philosopher John Locke, who was his maternal uncle, left him half his library at his death, which was of great service to him. By the advice of the same great man he went to Leyden, and, on his return, entered of the Inner Temple, where he applied himself to the study of the law with great assiduity. He also devoted some time to other studies, particularly theology, and in 1691 published, anonymously, "An Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church, that flourished within the first 300 years after Christ." This work was well received, and soon reached a second edition. In 1699 he was chosen member of parliament for Beeralston, in Devonshire. In 1702 appeared his "History of the Apostles' Creed," a book of considerable information. In 1708 he was chosen recorder of London, and knighted. In 1709 he was appointed one of the managers of the House of Commons on the trial of Dr. Sacheverel. At the accession of George I., in 1714, he was made chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, and, in 1725, created Lord King, baron of Ockham, in Surrey, and shortly after was appointed lord chancellor. He resigned the seals in 1733. B. at Exeter, 1669; D. 1734.

KING, William, an English writer. In 1718 he was chosen principal of St. Mary Hall, but, on offering himself as candidate to represent the university, he resigned that place. Being disappointed, he went to Ireland; but how long he remained there is not known. While in Ireland he wrote a satirical poem, entitled "The Toast." In 1749 he spoke the oration in the theatre at Oxford, on the dedication of Radcliffe's library. He was a zealous Tory, and generally considered as disaffected to the Brunswick family, which brought him into discredit. He published several curious tracts of his own, and five volumes of South's Sermons. B. in London, 1685; D. 1763.

KING, Sir Edmund, an English physician and chemist. Charles II. used frequently to amuse himself in his laboratory. He attended that monarch in his last illness, and was ordered one thousand pounds, which he never received. In the "Philosophical Transactions" are some observations by him on ants and the animalculæ in pepper; also a paper on transfusing blood from a calf to a sheep. D. Unknown when.

KING, Thomas, an eminent comedian. He received a good education, and was intended for trade, which he renounced for the stage before he was 20. He first rose to fame in Dublin, after which he appeared at Drury-lane theatre with great success. The principal character which stamped his reputation was that of Lord Ogleby. In dry sarcastic humour no man excelled him. His performance of Sir Peter Teazle, in the "School for Scandal," was admirable. By an unfortunate propensity to gaming, he lost the fruits of many years of professional toil. B. in London, 1730; D. 1805.

KING, John Glen, an English divine, and chaplain to the English factory at St. Petersburg. He became medallist to the empress of Russia. He wrote the "Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church, containing an account of its Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline;" "Observations on the Climate of Russia and the Northern Countries," and some "Observations on the Barberini Vase." D. 1787.

KING GEORGE, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 217 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

KING GEORGE'S ARCHIPELAGO, a large group of islands on the W. coast of North America. *Lat.* 56° 10′ to 58° 18′ N.

KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Byron in 1765. *Lat.* 14° 35′ S. *Lon.* 149° 2′ W.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, a capacious bay on the S. coast of Australia. *Lat.* of entrance, 36° 6′ 15″ S. *Lon.* 118° E.

KINGLAKE, Alexander William, *king'-laik*, an English barrister, and author of "Eothen," a celebrated book of Eastern travel. He received his education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1837. He supplied several articles to the newspapers, during the Crimean war, descriptive of the military and naval operations; he has also written a short biography of the Hungarian hero General Guyon, and some papers for the "Quarterly Review." In 1857 he was elected a member of the House of Commons. B. at Taunton, Devonshire, 1802.

KINGSBRIDGE, *kings'-bridj*, a market-town of Devonshire, on the Salcombe river, 32 miles from Exeter. It has a harbour for boats, and has a trade in malt and leather; it has also a grammar-school. Here the climate is so mild, that oranges and some of the other descriptions of fruit belonging to the south of Europe grow and ripen in the open air. *Pop.* 2,000.

KING'S COUNTY, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. It is bounded on the N. by East and West Meath, on the E. by Kildare and Queen's county, on the S. by Tipperary, and on the W. by Galway, from which it is separated by the river Shannon. *Area*, 772 square miles. *Desc.* The arable land is naturally fertile, and chiefly consists either of a deep moor or a shallow gravelly loam; but more than a third part of the whole county is occupied by bog and mountain. *Rivers.* The principal are the Shannon, the Brosna, the Barrow, and the Boyne. There are also several smaller rivers. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. *Pop.* 113,000.

KING'S COUNTY is situate in Long Island, in the United States. *Area*, 76 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

KING'S ISLAND, an island at the western extremity of Bass's Straits, South Australia. Many ships have been wrecked on this island. *Lat.* 35° 50′ S. *Lon.* 144° E.—Another, on the west coast of North America. *Lat.* 52° 10′ N. *Lon.* 128° W.

KINGSLAND, *kings'-land*, a parish of Herefordshire, 4 miles from Leominster. *Pop.* 1,200.—Here, in 1461, the battle of Mortimer's Cross, which fixed Edward IV. on the throne, was fought.—Also a hamlet of Middlesex, now a northern suburb of London, 3 miles from St. Paul's cathedral.

KINGSLEY, Rev. Charles, *kings'-le*, a distinguished modern novelist and essayist. At 14 years of age he became the pupil of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet: he afterwards went to Cambridge university, where he distinguished himself both in classics and mathematics. He was at first intended for the law, but the church was afterwards chosen. In 1842 he was appointed curate of Eversley, in Hampshire; two years later he succeeded to the same living. He married, about the same time, a daughter of Mr. Grenfell, who represented Truro and Great Marlow in par-

liament for many years, and whose other daughter became the wife of the eminent historian J. A. Froude. His first acknowledged contributions to literature were a volume of "Village Sermons," and "The Saints' Tragedy," a drama in verse, published in 1848. "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," was his third essay, and, from its first appearance, it commanded the greatest attention. The bold and earnest views of its author,—"the Chartist clergyman" as he was called, sank deeply into the public mind. This novel has been several times reprinted; its treatment of social and political questions remaining as fresh and valuable as when the book first came before the public. A second novel,—"Yeast, a Problem," was first published in "Fraser's Magazine," and afterwards reprinted, in 1851: this is a philosophical rather than a political novel. His subsequent works were "Hypatia; or, New Foes with an Old Face," a beautiful descriptive fiction, illustrating the times of the early Christian church in the East; "Westward Ho! or, the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth;" and "Two Years Ago." These novels, by their great excellence, have placed their author among the foremost living writers. Mr. Kingsley has also produced a volume for juvenile reading, called "The Heroes," in which the deeds of some great chiefs of the Grecian mythology are narrated in a captivating manner. Among the more important of his religious writings may be enumerated "The Message of the Church to Labouring Men," "Sermons on National Subjects, preached in a Village Church," and "Sermons for the Times;" all of these being inspired by a pure, generous, and enlightened Christian feeling. He has expounded mental philosophy in his "Phaethon; or, Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers," and his "Alexandria and her Schools;" while, for natural philosophy and the science of natural observation, he has contributed his "Glaucus; or, the Wonders of the Shore." He has likewise written for "Fraser's Magazine," the "North British Review," and the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His last effort was the preface to an illustrated edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the many beautiful drawings included in which were made by Mr. Charles H. Bennett. A bold, independent, and earnest thinker, Mr. Kingsley has, in every one of his popular and excellent works, contributed in elevating the tone of modern society, and giving to it a more enlarged and refined appreciation of the good, beautiful, and true, whether in art or nature. B. at Holne Vicarage, Devonshire, 1819.

KING'S NORTON, a parish of Worcestershire, 5 miles from Birmingham, in which the Birmingham and Worcestershire Canal passes through a tunnel nearly 2 miles long. *Pop.* 8,000.—It is a station on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

KINGSTON, *kingz'-ton*, a seaport on the south coast of Jamaica, constituted a city in 1802, and situate on a bay or inlet of the sea, in which there is safe anchorage. It was founded in 1693, after the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake, in the preceding year. Its principal buildings are several churches and chapels, a theatre, a free school, Athenæum, a poor-house, and a public hospital. In the lower part of the town is the market-place, which is plentifully supplied with butcher-meat, poultry, fish, fruits, and vegetables. *Pop.* 35,000. —In 1840 a railway between this town and Spanish Town, 16 miles W., was opened.

KINGSTON, the capital of the island of St. Vincent's, in the West Indies, situate at the head of a bay of the same name, on the S.W. shore of the island, in St. George's parish. It has a government house, botanic garden, and a court-house. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 13° 6′ N. *Lon.* 81° W.

KINGSTON, a town of Upper Canada, in British N. America, standing at the E. extremity of Lake Ontario, 150 miles from Toronto. It is regularly built, and covers a large surface. Its harbour is one of the best on the lake, which enables it to be the entrepôt of the trade between Upper and Lower Canada. Since the opening up of internal canals, however, its carrying trade has much declined. *Pop.* 15,000, but increasing. *Lat.* 44° 8′ N. *Lon.* 76° 40′ W.

KINGSTON, the name of numerous townships in the United States. There are two in New Hampshire, one in Massachusetts, two in Rhode Island, one in New Jersey, one in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, &c. None of them has a population above 12,000.

KINGSTON, the name of numerous parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

KINGSTON, Elizabeth Chudleigh, duchess of, a celebrated English adventuress. She was at first maid of honour to the princess of Wales, and carried on an intrigue with the duke of Hamilton. She afterwards secretly married Captain Hervey, but separated from him in a short time. Going abroad, she was well received by Frederick the Great at Berlin. On her return to England, she married the duke of Kingston, who left her a widow, with immense wealth; but the relatives of the duke prosecuted her for bigamy, and stripped her of her title; they could not, however, reclaim the great wealth which her second husband's will had given her. She went abroad a second time, and succeeded in inspiring Prince Radziwill with a lively passion. B. in Devonshire, 1720; D. near Paris, 1788.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. (*See* HULL.)

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a market-town of Surrey, on the Thames, 10 miles from London. It is of great antiquity, and has a spacious market-place, at the north end of which stands the town-hall. The front is ornamented with a statue of Queen Anne. The church is a spacious building. On the north side of it is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, the Anglo-Saxon monarchs were placed during their coronation. The bridge here is the oldest on the Thames, except London bridge. *Pop.* 13,000.—Here, in 838, Egbert held a general ecclesiastical council, and most of the Saxon monarchs, from Edward the Elder to Ethelred, were crowned. The first armed force of the parliamentary army assembled in this town, and here the last attempt in favour of Charles I. was made.—NEW KINGSTON, a place which has sprung up round the station on the South-western Railway. It has several terraces, many villas, and some public libraries.

KINGSTOWN, a seaport-town and watering-place of Ireland, on the Bay of Dublin, 7 miles from Dublin. It is a mail-packet station for communication with Liverpool and Holyhead. *Pop.* 11,000.—There is a railway here to Dublin and Bray.

KING-TCHEOU, *king-tchou'*, a fortified city of China, in the province of Hon-pe. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 30° 28′ N. *Lon.* 111° 37′ E.

KING-TE-CHIANG, *king'-te-che'-ăng*, a large town of China, in Kiangsee, 93 miles from Nan-tchang. It is the principal seat of the porcelain manufacture in China, for which it is said about 500 furnaces are employed. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 29° 25′ N. *Lon.* 115° 58′ E.

KINGTON, or KINETON, *king'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, with populations varying between 500 and 1,400.

KINKEL, John Godfrey, *kin'-kel*, a German poet and politician. When the revolution of 1848 burst forth on the continent, he was professor of philosophy at Bonn, and, declaring himself a partisan of the republicans, he was in a few months compelled to fly from Prussia; but, being taken prisoner in Baden, he was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was confined in the celebrated fortress of Spandau, but contrived to effect his escape, and reached England. In 1851 he visited America, but in a short time returned to London, where has since remained, engaged as a teacher of the German language and literature. His poetical works are exceedingly popular in Germany. He has also written several volumes of tales and sketches, a history of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and many other philosophical and historical works. B. at Obercassel, 1815.

KINNEFF with KATERLINE, *kin'-nef*, a parish of Kincardineshire, Scotland, 6 miles from Stonehaven. *Pop.* 1,200.—Under the pulpit of the church of Kinneff, the regalia of Scotland were, during the invasion of that country by the English, long concealed in safety.

KINNOUL, *kin-nool'*, a parish of Perthshire, Scotland, on the bank of the Tay, opposite Perth. *Pop.* about 3,500, mostly in the village of Bridgend, a suburb of Perth.

KINROSS, *kin-ros'*, the county town of Kinross-shire, on Loch Leven, 14 miles from Perth. It has a county-

hall, town-hall, and two libraries. *Manf.* Cottons, tartan shawls, and damasks. *Pop.* 3,400.

KINROSS-SHIRE, the smallest county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and on the S. and E. by Fifeshire. *Ext.* Its greatest length from east to west is 13 miles, and its greatest breadth, from north to south, about 11 miles. *Area*, about 70 square miles. *Desc.* The middle part of this county is occupied by Lochleven lake, from the banks of which the ground rises gently towards the north; but towards the south the rise is more abrupt and rugged. The soil in the low grounds is inclined to clay, and is well adapted for all kinds of crops. In the more elevated parts it is light and scanty, and in the hilly districts moorish and barren. Agriculture is greatly attended to. Lochleven lake is chiefly supplied by three small streams, the North and South Quiech, and the Garney. It gives rise to the river Leven. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 9,000. The antiquities in this county are numerous and interesting. In the castle of Lochleven, Mary queen of Scots was a prisoner for some time.

KINSALE, *kin-sail'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay at the mouth of the river Bandon, 13 miles from Cork. The bay forms a fine harbour, called the Harbour of Kinsale, which is protected by a regular fort, begun by the earl of Orrery, in 1670. The town is built under Compass Hill, the chief street running round the hill, with others above it, communicating by steep lanes. The harbour is compact, secure, and capacious. The principal buildings are, the parish church, town-hall, convent, assembly-rooms, hospital, baths, a barracks, and a gaol. The fisheries are valuable, and are the principal dependence of the people. *Pop.* about 6,000.—This place gives title to the De Courcy family, whose representative has the privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence. Kinsale was, in 1601, taken by the Spaniards, and in 1608 King James II. landed here. Its foreign commerce is now chiefly transferred to Cork, which it supplies most largely with fish.

KINTYRE. (*See* CANTYRE.)

KIONG-TCHOU, *ke'-ong-tchou'*, a maritime city of China, the capital of the island of Hai-nan, on its E. coast. It is inclosed by walls, and has a considerable trade. *Pop.* 100,000.

KIPPINGIUS, Henry, *kip-ping'-i-us*, a learned German Lutheran. After completing his education at the university of Rostock, he was pressed for a soldier; but a Swedish counsellor of state observing him with a Latin book in his hand, took him from the army, made him his librarian, and procured him the place of sub-rector of the university of Bremen. He wrote a supplement to the History of John Pappus; a "Treatise on Roman Antiquities;" and another on the Creation. D. 1678.

KIPPIS, Andrew, *kip'-pis*, an English Unitarian divine and biographical writer, who was educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. His first settlement as a minister was at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1746; thence he removed to Dorking, in Surrey, in 1750, and in 1753 became pastor of a congregation in Prince's Street, Westminster. He was a writer in the "Monthly Review" for some time, and in 1761 had a share in a periodical work, called the "Library." In 1777 he became the editor of the new edition of the "Biographia Britannica," in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself. Five volumes of this work were published in his lifetime, and the greatest part of the sixth was prepared before his death. In 1788 he published the "Life of Captain Cook," in one volume, and the same year, a "Life of Dr. Lardner." Dr. Kippis also wrote the "History of Knowledge," and a variety of other pieces, particularly sermons and tracts. He received the degree of D.D. from the university of Edinburgh, and was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He was an intelligent and industrious writer, and his style is pure and perspicuous. B. at Nottingham, 1725; D. 1795.

KIRBY, *kir'-be*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,500.

KIRBY, Rev. William, an eminent English naturalist. His first lessons in natural history were derived from his mother, who came of a good Suffolk family, by name Meadows. This estimable woman laid before her youthful son a collection of shells and field-plants, and the early love for nature thus imbibed, lasted throughout Mr. Kirby's life, and led him to become one of the first English naturalists. He received his education at Caius College, Cambridge, and entered upon holy orders in 1782. Up to this period, although he had been a diligent botanical observer, he had paid scarcely any attention to entomology. To this science his notice was attracted by accident. In 1835 he thus described the circumstance in a letter to a friend:—"About half a century since, observing accidentally, one morning, a very beautiful golden bug creeping on the sill of my window, I took it up to examine it, and finding that its wings were of a more yellow hue than was common to my observation of these insects before, I was anxious carefully to examine any other of its peculiarities; and finding that it had twenty-two beautiful clear black spots upon its back, my captured animal was imprisoned in a bottle of gin, for the purpose, as I supposed, of killing him. On the following morning, anxious to pursue my observation, I took it again from the gin, and laid it on the window-sill to dry, thinking it dead; but the warmth of the sun very soon revived it; and hence commenced my further pursuit of this branch of natural history." From this period he became an earnest student of entomology. In 1788 he was nominated one of the original members of the Linnæan Society, to which, in 1793, he forwarded his first paper, entitled, "A Description of three New Species of Hirudo." He furnished to the Transactions of the same learned body a succession of valuable papers during the ensuing four years. In 1802 he published his first separate work, "A Monograph concerning English Bees," which, from the novelty of its observations, and the lucid style in which they were conveyed, excited the liveliest interest in the entomological world. In 1805 he made the acquaintance of Mr. Spence, and the friendship subsisting between these two gentlemen led to the production of a work on natural history, which ranks among the best contributions to the popular science of England. This was the celebrated "Introduction to Entomology," which model scientific work was completed in 1826. In 1830, when 70 years of age, he wrote his "Habits and Instincts of Animals," one of the well-known Bridgewater treatises. Mr. Kirby also wrote the descriptions of insects contained in Captain Parry's "Voyage for the Discovery of the North-west Passage," and likewise those found in the "Zoology of the Northern Parts of British North America." In addition to these, he, throughout his long life, furnished many of the learned societies with papers on his favourite study. He was honorary president of the Entomological Society, fellow of the Royal and Geographical societies, and corresponding member of many scientific bodies on the continent and in the United States. His life, written by the Rev. John Freeman, was published in 1852. B. in Suffolk, 1759; D. 1850.

KIRCH, Mary Margaret, *keersh*, a learned German lady, distinguished for her skill in astronomy. She married M. Godfrey Kirch, an astronomer, and assisted him in his observations, and in the calculation of his Ephemerides. When the king of Prussia founded the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, in 1700, M. Kirch was appointed astronomer, with a pension. There his lady acquired the friendship and admiration of all the learned men. In 1702 she discovered a comet, of which her husband published the observations. In 1707 she made a discovery of a remarkable aurora borealis, of which mention was made by the Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1711 she published a discourse on the approaching conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, &c. D. near Leipsic, 1670; D. at Berlin, 1720.

KIRCHBERG, *keersh'-bairg*, the name of several towns and places in Germany, none of them with a population above 4,500.

KIRCHER, Conrad, *keersh'-er*, a Protestant divine of Augsburg, who, in 1602, published a Greek Concordance of the Old Testament, inserting therein the Hebrew words alphabetically, and under them the corresponding Greek words.

KIRCHHEIM, *keersh'-hime*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 5,000.

KIRCHHEIM-POLAND, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. *Pop.* 2,000.

KIRCHMAN, N., *keersh'-man*, a Russian professor of philosophy, celebrated for his electrical experiments, and particularly for the manner of his death. Being engaged near St. Petersburg in attracting, with apparatus, the electric fluid from the clouds, a ball of fire struck him on the head and killed him on the spot, in 1753.

KIRDFORD, *kird'-ford*, a parish of Sussex, 5 miles from Petworth. *Pop.* 2,000.—In its neighbourhood are quarries of "Petworth" marble, which consists of petrified periwinkles.

KIRENSK, *ke-rensk'*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena, 410 miles from Irkutsk. It stands nearly 800 feet above the level of the sea, and has several churches and schools. *Pop.* 1,500, mostly employed in hunting and fishing.

KIRGHISES, or KIRGUIS, *kir'-ge-sees*, a numerous and widely-extended people of Independent Tartary, occupying a great part of the southern frontier of Asiatic Russia. The area over which they extend is estimated at 1,530,000 square miles, chiefly composed of barren plains, and abounding in salt lakes, some of which are 100 miles in length. The Kirghises are a Mongol race, divided into hordes, and numbering about 250,000. Their country lies between *lat.* 44° and 55° N., *lon.* 53° and 82° E.

KIRIA, or KERREA, *keer'-e-a*, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 130 miles from Khotan. Near it are gold-mines, wrought by the Chinese government. *Pop.* Unascertained.

KIRILOV, *kir'-i-lof*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Novgorod. It is surrounded by lakes, and, by means of a canal, is united to the basins of the Volga and the Dwina, through the Suchona and Sheksna rivers. *Pop.* 2,200.

KIRK, *kirk*, the prefix of numerous towns and parishes in Great Britain, generally with populations not above 2,000.

KIRK, Colonel, an English officer, notorious for his brutality. Being sent against the followers of the duke of Monmouth in 1685, he committed great barbarities in the west of England. James II. solicited him to turn Catholic, but Kirk roughly replied, "that when he was at Tangiers he had promised the dey that, if he ever changed his religion, he would turn Mahometan." He afterwards served in the army of William III. D. at the close of the 17th century.

KIRKALDY, *kir-ka'-de*, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the north coast of the Firth of Forth, and stretching along the shore of a bay of the same name, 6 miles from Burntisland. It is irregularly built, consisting of one principal street, nearly two miles in length, having lanes opening from it on each side, and several streets, built on a uniform plan, running parallel to it. Every exertion has been made to correct the original defect of the street, which seems to have been built according to the curvature of the shore. The only public buildings worthy of notice are the church, the town-house, and a handsome structure containing assembly-rooms, library, Masonic lodge-room, &c. *Manf.* Checks, sheetings, dowlas, tull, sail-cloth, and cottons. There are tan-works, salt-pans, a foundry; and shipbuilding is carried on, but not to a great extent. *Pop.* 10,500.—Kirkaldy is the birth-place of the celebrated Dr. Adam Smith. (*See* SMITH.)

KIRKBURTON, *kirk-bur'-ton*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Pop.* 2,400.

KIRKBY, *kirk'-be*, the name of numerous parishes in England, with populations varying between 500 and 6,000.

KIRKBY-MALLERY, a parish of Leicestershire, 5 miles from Hinckley. *Pop.* 27,000.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, or the STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, *kir'-kud-brite* (*kir-kw'-bre*), a county of Scotland, comprehending the E. district of Galloway, and bounded on the N.E. and E. by Dumfriesshire, where the rivers Cairn and Nith form its boundary; S. by the Solway firth and the Irish Sea; W. by Wigtonshire, where the Cree is the boundary; and N.W. by the county of Ayr. *Area*, estimated at 855 square miles. *Desc.* Exceedingly diversified, and presenting a continual succession of hills, more or less abrupt. On these, the land is, for the most part, capable of tillage; but it is only in a few places that it presents a smooth and uniformly arable surface. The shire, however, though broken into inequalities, has no great elevation above the level of the sea; but the stewartry swells into mountains of large dimensions. Of these, Cairnsmoor and Wigton Bay and Blacklay attain respectively the height of 2,329 and 2,890 feet. Considerable tracts of smooth unbroken land are everywhere interspersed among the more elevated parts, and much of it is also composed of smooth rounded hills, which are frequently extremely barren. The moorlands, also, which form a considerable proportion of the county, are extremely barren, though there are detached tracts of alluvial soil interspersed. *Rivers.* The principal are the Cree, on the W.; the Fleet, the Dee, formed by the union of the Ken, Deugh, and Dee; and the Orr, or Urr. The lakes are numerous. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips. The pastures are excellent; and the Galloway breed of cattle is reared and fattened for export. Southdown and Cheviot sheep are also numerous on the mountains. The shire is famed for its honey. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 4,500.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, the chief town of the above county, on the Dee, about 6 miles above its confluence with the Solway firth, and 28 miles from Dumfries. It is neatly built, and has a large and elegant court-house, a gaol, library, custom-house, and various schools. The harbour is the most commodious on the south coast of Scotland. *Manf.* Cottons; and shipbuilding is carried on to some extent. *Pop.* 3,555. Kirkcudbright was erected into a royal burgh by King James II., in 1455. It communicates by steamboat with Liverpool.

KIRKDALE, *kirk'-dail*, a township of Lancashire, 2 miles from Liverpool, in which borough it is included. *Pop.* 7,000.—Another in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, near which there is a cave, where numerous bones of tigers, elephants, and hyenas were discovered in 1820. *Pop.* 1,000.

KIRKINTILLOCH, *kir'-kin-til'-lok*, a town and parish of Scotland, 6 miles from Glasgow. The town has a court-house and a gaol. *Manf.* Hats and cottons. *Pop.* of parish, 8,500; of town, 6,400.

KIRK-KILISSA, *kirk ki-lis'-sa*, a ruinous town of European Turkey, 30 miles from Adrianople. It is inclosed by walls, and has many mosques and baths. *Pop.* about 20,000.

KIRKLAND, Thomas, *kirk'-land*, an eminent physician. He published an "Enquiry into the State of Medical Surgery," a "Treatise on Child-bed Fevers," "Thoughts on Amputation," and a "Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections." B. 1721; D. at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, 1798.

KIRKLAND, Mrs. Caroline Stansbury, an American novelist. She is the wife of Mr. William Kirkland, a critic of some celebrity in the United States, and was engaged, in 1847, to edit "Sartain's Magazine," which was published first at New York, and afterwards at Philadelphia. Subsequently, Professor Hart became her assistant in the direction of that periodical. Her principal works, for the most part characterized by an acute perception, richness of observation, and a light and somewhat sarcastic turn of thought, are—"The New Home," published in 1839; "Forest Life," published in 1842; "Western Clearings;" "Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser;" "Holidays Abroad, or Europe from the West;" and "The Evening Book;" these latter appearing at intervals of about two years. She is also the authoress of a volume designed for youthful reading, entitled "A Book for the Home Circle." B. at New York, about 1815.

KIRKMAHOE, *kirk'-ma-ho*, a parish of Scotland, 4 miles from Dumfries. *Pop.* 2,300. On a lake in this parish the first boat ever propelled by steam was tried in 1788. It was the invention of Patrick Millar, of Dalswinton.

KIRKMICHAEL, *kirk-mi'-kel*, the name of several parishes in Scotland, none of them with a population above 3,500.

KIRKPATRICK, *kirk-pät'-rik*, the name of several parishes in Scotland, none of them with a population above 1,700.

KIRKSTALL, *kirk'-stall*, a small village of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Leeds. *Pop.* 3,000.

KIRKWALL, *kirk'-waul*, a royal burgh of Scotland, and the chief town of the stewartry of Orkney, in the

island of Pomona, built on a neck of land projecting into the sea, 26 miles from John o' Groat's. It is nearly a mile long, but is of inconsiderable breadth, having only one street, which is narrow and inconvenient, and badly paved. Its cathedral, or church of St. Magnus, is a Gothic building, founded, it is said, by Rognwald, count of Norway, in the year 1138. Opposite to it stood the ruins of the king's castle, also the ruins of a building called the Earl's Palace, and almost adjoining to it is the bishop's palace, a ruin of very great antiquity. Its principal modern buildings are a town-hall, assembly-rooms, gaol, custom-house, museum, libraries, and a grammar-school. *Manf.* Linen and straw plait, with a trade in beef, fish, butter, hides, tallow, feathers, and some corn. The harbour is excellent. *Pop.* 3,500.—This place is the seat of the superior courts of law for Orkney, and is in steam communication with Leith, Aberdeen, Wick, and Lerwick.

KIRRIEMUIR, *kir'-re-mure'*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, on a hill, from which there is an extensive view of the vale of Strathmore, 5 miles from Forfar. It has a parish church, an episcopal chapel, with a handsome spire, two libraries, a trade's-hall, and numerous schools. *Manf.* Linen sheeting and dowlas. *Pop.* 4,000.

KIRSTENIUS, Peter, *kir-ste'-ni-us*, an eminent physician, and professor of medicine at Upsal, in Sweden. In addition to his native tongue, he is said to have understood twenty-five other languages. B. at Breslau, Silesia, 1577; D. 1640.

KIRWAN, Richard, *kir'-wan*, a chemical philosopher. Shortly after concluding his education at the Jesuits' College of St. Omer's, he inherited his family estate, and thenceforth devoted his life to chemical science. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1780, and was subsequently nominated president of the Royal Irish Academy. He was also a member of nearly all the learned societies of Europe. His chief works were "An Essay on the Constitution of Acids," "Geological Essays," and "An Essay on the Analysis of Chemical Waters." B. in Ireland, about 1750; D. 1812.

KISARIA. (*See* CÆSAREA.)

KISCHENAU, *keesh'-nou*, a town of Moldavia, on the Dniester. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 46° 40′ N. *Lon.* 29° 25′ E.

KISHENGURH, *kish-en-gur'*, a state in Rajpootana, India, with an area estimated at 724 square miles, and a population at 70,000. *Lat.* between 25° 50′ and 26° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 74° 50′ and 75° 15′ E.

KISHME, or KISMIS, *kish'-me*, called also Jezira Derauz (Long Island), an island in the Persian Gulf, surrounded by many smaller islands, 15 miles from Ormuz. *Ext.* 60 miles long and 12 broad. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 26° 57′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 56° 50′ E.

KISS, Augustus, *kiss*, a German sculptor. He studied under Rauch, the eminent sculptor, and first attracted notice by his colossal group, the "Amazon attacked by a Tiger," which was cast in bronze by public subscription in Germany. A copy of this work formed one of the chief attractions in the Great Exhibition of 1851. He is professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy of Berlin; his fame as an artist, however, is greater in that city than in other countries. B. at Pless, Upper Silesia, 1802.

KISSER, *kis'-ser*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying to the N. of Timor. It has a circumference of about 20 miles and a population of 8,000.

KISTNA, or KRISHNA, *krish'-na*, a celebrated river of India, rising in the Western Ghauts, near *lat.* 18° N. and *lon.* 74° E., and after receiving numerous tributaries and pursuing a course of 800 miles, falling, by various mouths, into the Bay of Bengal, in *lat.* 15° 50′ N., *lon.* 81° E.

KIT'S-COT-HOUSE. (*See* AYLESFORD.)

KITTO, John, *kit'-to*, a modern English writer, chiefly known as the editor of "Knight's Pictorial Bible." In his earliest years he displayed great aptitude for acquiring knowledge. His father had been a respectable builder, but was reduced to the condition of a journeyman mason, in which labour young Kitto assisted him. In his 13th year, he had the misfortune to fall from a high scaffold, and, after suffering for some time from its effects, he remained permanently deaf. Owing to the intemperate habits of his parent, his after-years were spent in great destitution. He contrived to acquire knowledge, however, and, in 1823, he contributed some essays to the "Plymouth Journal;" and in the following year Mr. Grove, a dentist of the town, took him into his service. He was afterwards sent out, as a printer, to Malta, having previously been taught the trade in the Missionary College at Islington. His constitution being too weak for this work, he returned to England in 1829, and, in the same year, he accompanied Mr. Grove in an extensive Eastern tour. He visited St. Petersburg, Astrakan, the Calmuck Tartars, the Caucasus, Armenia, Persia, and Bagdad, returning home in 1833. In that year he obtained an introduction to Mr. Charles Knight, by whom he was subsequently engaged to edit the "Pictorial Bible," the "Pictorial History of Palestine," and other works. He also wrote for the same publisher "The Lost Senses—Deafness and Blindness," &c. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke in 1854, and became greatly embarrassed in his means. A pension of £100 per annum was accorded him in 1850, whereupon he retired to Germany to recruit his health. B. at Plymouth, 1804; D. at Cannstadt, Würtemberg, 1854.

KITTS, ST. (*See* ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.)

KIZILAR, *kiz'-i-lar'*, a fortified town of the government of Caucasus, in Asiatic Russia. It stands on the Terek, at a distance of about 50 miles from its mouth. *Manf.* Cotton and silk fabrics, and it has an active trade in wine. *Pop.* about 10,000.

KIZILERMAK, *ke'-zil-er-mak'*, a large river in Asia Minor, rising by several heads in the centre of that peninsula, and, after a course of 500 miles, falling into the Black Sea. *Lat.* 41° 30′ N. *Lon.* 36° 10′ E.

KIZIL-OUZEN, *kiz'-il-oo'-zen*, a river of Persia, rising near Senna, and, after a course of 300 miles, falling into the Caspian Sea, 30 miles from Reshd.

KJOBENHAON. (*See* COPENHAGEN.)

KLAGENFURT. (*See* CLAGENFURT.)

KLAPKA, George, *klap'-ka*, a distinguished Hungarian general. He acquired a knowledge of the art of war in the military college of Vienna, and served, in various grades, with the Austrian army; but, on the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution, in 1848, he offered his sword to his countrymen. In 1849 he distinguished himself in the Hungarian defence of the fortress of Comorn, before which the Austrian army was defeated, with the loss of 30 pieces of artillery, 3,000 muskets, large stores of ammunition, and 2,000 head of cattle. General Klapka communicated the news of his victory to Kossuth and Görgei, but the latter had by that time capitulated, while the former had fled into Turkey. He, however, made terms with Haynau, the Austrian general, by which all the gallant defenders received a safe-conduct to go whither they pleased. He went first to England, and afterwards to Switzerland. He published, in 1850, "Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary." On the outbreak of the Crimean war, Klapka went to the East; and on his return, after the taking of Sebastopol, he produced a work, entitled, "The War in the East, from the Year 1853 to July, 1855." B. at Temeswar, in Southern Hungary, 1820.

KLAPROTH, Martin Henry, *klap'-rot*, an eminent German chemist. He greatly advanced the science of mineralogy by his discoveries; and, for his distinguished services as an analytical chemist, was, in 1788, elected member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences: he had previously been appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal Mining Institute. In addition to 207 treatises on mineralogy and chemistry, he published a Chemical Dictionary, in conjunction with Professor Wolff. B. at Wernegerode, Upper Saxony, 1743; D. at Berlin, 1817.

KLAPROTH, Julius Heinrich, von, a distinguished German Oriental scholar. He was son of the preceding, who desired to educate him for his own profession; but he evinced little inclination for chemistry, or, indeed, for any science. When about 15, he was examined with his fellow-pupils of the college of Berlin; he was found so backward in his studies, that one of the professors cried out, "Why, you know nothing at all!" "Beg your pardon," he answered, "I know Chinese." It was subsequently discovered that he had learnt Chinese without any assistance whatever; and his father becoming reconciled to his son's pursuing his

favourite studies, he was sent, in 1801, to the university of Halle to acquire the classical languages. His fame as an Oriental scholar led to his being employed by the emperor Alexander of Russia. He went to St. Petersburg in 1805, and, after receiving several marks of favour, was sent, as interpreter, in the suite of the ambassador to China. The embassy had not proceeded more than 200 miles across the Chinese frontier, when they were detained, and finally informed by messengers from Pekin, that the court did not wish to see them. Klaproth did not return direct to the Russian capital with the other members of the embassy, but travelled alone through Southern Siberia. In 1807 he arrived at St. Petersburg, and was soon afterwards sent to the Caucasian provinces on a scientific mission. He came back, with a large store of knowledge, in 1809. He went to Berlin in 1811, avowedly for the purpose of superintending the casting of types for the printing of his Chinese books; but it was generally known at the time, that he had incurred the displeasure of the czar. The following year he resigned his Russian appointments. After wandering about Germany for some time, he visited Napoleon, for whom he had great admiration, in exile at Elba. The emperor promised him an appointment, which he afterwards forgot to fulfil. Klaproth was after this reduced to straitened circumstances, but, through the influence of Wilhelm von Humboldt, he became royal professor of Oriental languages and literature to the king of Prussia, a post which was accompanied by a liberal pension. Klaproth was, moreover, allowed to live in Paris: there he commenced the publication of a long list of works on Oriental learning, of the greatest possible value, which it is said would fill more than thirty volumes. At his death, he left behind, "A Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of the Empire of China," which was to have been published in French and English, but has not yet appeared. Klaproth was one of the greatest linguists that ever existed. B. at Berlin, 1783; D. at Paris, 1835.

KLATTAU, *klat-tou*, the chief place of a circle of the same name, in Bohemia, 69 miles from Prague. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and stockings. *Pop.* 7,000.

KLAUSENBURG. (*See* CLAUSENBERG.)

KLAUSTHAL. (*See* CLAUSTHAL.)

KLEBER, J. B., *klā'-bair*, a French general. He was educated as an architect, and sent to Paris for improvement in his profession. Being in a coffee-house where some strangers were insulted, he took their part with so much spirit, that they prevailed on him to accompany them to Munich, where Kaunitz, son of the Austrian minister, gave him a lieutenancy in his regiment. After eight years' service, he returned to his own country, and became inspector of public buildings in Upper Alsace. The revolution in France rekindled his military ardour, and he obtained a commission in that service. He displayed great skill and bravery at the siege of Mayence, after which he was employed in La Vendée; but the sanguinary scenes enacted there so disgusted him, that he obtained his recall, and was engaged in the north, where he defeated the Austrians, took Mons, and drove the enemy from Louvain; he also captured Maestricht, and contributed to the taking of Dusseldorf and Frankfort, and to the victory of Butzbach. Discontented with the Directory, he left the army, and returned to Paris, where he led a private life, writing his Military Memoirs, till Bonaparte being appointed general of the army of Egypt, chose Kleber as his companion. At the seige of Alexandria he was wounded in the head, while scaling the ramparts, but did not retire till he received a second wound. He defeated the Turks in several actions, and Bonaparte, on quitting Egypt, left Kleber in the chief command. Soon afterwards he signed the treaty of El-Arish with Sir Sydney Smith, by which the French agreed to leave Egypt; but it was annulled by the British government, and hostilities were renewed. Kleber, though greatly reduced, opposed to his unfavourable circumstances a determined mind, and defeated the Turks at the obelisk of Heliopolis. He next took Cairo by storm, and formed an alliance with Murat Bey; but was assassinated by a Turkish fanatic at Cairo in 1800. B. at Strasburg, where there is a statue to his memory, 1754.

KLEIN, John Theodore, *kline*, a German naturalist, who published a "Natural History of Fishes and of Birds." He was also secretary of the senate of Dantzic. B. at Königsberg, 1685; D. 1759.

KLEIST, Ewald Christian de, *kliste*, a Prussian officer and poet. He served under Frederick II.; and, although he only cultivated literature during the leisure allowed by his military employments, he acquired a great poetical reputation. He published, in 1756, a collected edition of his poems. He likewise wrote some reflections on the art of war, which appeared in 1759. B. at Zeblin, Pomerania, 1715; killed at the battle of Kunersdorff, 1759.

KLEIST, Henry, a German dramatic author, who served for some time in the Prussian army, but was afterwards employed at Berlin in a civil capacity. His most celebrated play is "Catherine of Heilbronn;" he also wrote poems and a collection of stories. B. 1777; D. 1811.

KLENZE, Leo von, *klain'-tse(r)*, a distinguished German architect. He studied his profession at Berlin, and afterwards went on a tour to France and Italy. While at Genoa he became acquainted with a distinguished lover of art, who introduced him to Jerome, king of Westphalia, whose court architect he became. In 1813 he went to Munich, and there attracted the notice of Ludwig, crown prince, and afterwards king, of Bavaria, who invited him to stay in that city, and appointed him court architect. Ludwig was a great lover of classical architecture, in which Klenze excelled, and he commissioned his protégé to prepare designs for the Walhalla, or Hall of Heroes, and for the Glyptothek; these works, however, were not commenced till after Ludwig had ascended the throne of Bavaria. This event took place in 1825, and from that time Klenze was constantly employed in designing one great structure after another, to adorn the great art-capital, Munich. The Glyptothek was finished in the year 1830, the Walhalla being commenced immediately afterwards. He was about the same time appointed president of the council for buildings, a privy councillor, and raised to noble rank. He subsequently built the War Office, the Odeon, the palace of Prince Maximilian, and two new wings to the palace of the king, the street in Munich called "Linden-strasse," and many edifices, public and private. He was likewise the architect of the New Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg. In 1834 he was invited to Athens to improve King Otho's capital. On his return he published a series of designs of Greek architecture. He is a member of almost every artistic academy in Europe. B. at Hildesheim, 1784.

KLEVE. (*See* CLEVES.)

KLIASMA, *klē'-as-ma*, a river of Russia, rising near Klin, and, after a course of 350 miles, joining the Oka at Gorhatov.

KLINGENSTIERNA, Samuel, *kling'-en-ste-air'-na*, a Swedish mathematician, who was intended for the profession of the law, but abandoned that pursuit for mathematics. He made a tour of study in Germany and France, between the years 1727 and 1730, and, soon after his return, was appointed professor of mathematics, and tutor to the prince-royal of Sweden. In 1762 was published, at St. Petersburg, a treatise on the means of correcting the aberrations of light in achromatic telescopes, a valuable scientific contribution which the Swedish astronomer had sent to the Russian capital. He afterwards made a number of experiments on the same subject, transmitting an account of them to England. These papers enabled Mr. Dollond to discover a combination of flint and crown-glass lenses, which, by correcting the aberration of light in chromatic telescopes, greatly perfected that valuable philosophical instrument. He published an edition of Euclid's "Elements," a Swedish translation of Musschenbrook's "Treatise on Physics," and two scientific discourses. He was a member of the Royal Societies of Upsal, of Stockholm, and of London. B. at Tolifors, near Linkooping, 1689; D. at Stockholm, 1785.

KLINGSTADT, *kling'-stat*, an eminent miniature painter, who excelled in making designs for snuff-boxes, for which he received extravagant prices. B. at Riga, 1657; D. at Paris, 1734.

KLOPSTOCK, Frederick Gottlieb, *klop'-stok*, a distinguished German poet. While at school, during his earliest years, his poetical talents were evinced, and

he formed the idea of writing a long epic poem. He received a classical education at Naumburg, and studied theology at Jena, in 1745. Three years afterwards, he commenced his epic poem, the subject being "The Messiah." He at first published only three cantos of the work, and the reception they obtained was very extraordinary: while they were universally read, the author was regarded by some as a modern type of the old prophet, and by the rest as an irreverent and presumptuous writer upon a sacred subject. In 1750 he went to Switzerland, where he was received as a great poet. The Danish minister Bernstorff having read the three cantos of Klopstock's poem, invited the poet to Copenhagen, offering him a pension of 400 dollars, in consideration of his residing in that city and there finishing his epic. In 1751 he set out for Copenhagen, and was received with the greatest respect; subsequently, he accompanied the king, Frederick V., on his travels. In 1754 he settled in Hamburg, where he married. He resided in several parts of Germany during the remaining years of his life, and completed his "Messiah" at Hamburg, in 1771. Besides that epic poem, he wrote odes, dramas, and other poetical pieces; but his writings are not now held in that extraordinary estimation which was formerly the case. B. at Quedlinburg, 1724; D. 1803.

KMETY, George, *met'-e*, an Hungarian general. He studied at the Protestant college of Presburg; but, by a mistake, lost a German scholarship it had been his ambition to obtain. Thereupon he entered the Austrian army as a private soldier; but when the Hungarian revolution broke forth, in 1848, he had attained the grade of commissioned officer. Throughout the great struggle maintained by his countrymen in their efforts to gain independence, he figured as a brave and scientific officer; but when Görgei surrendered, with the entire corps under his command, he fled into Turkey, where he became a Mussulman, and adopted the name and title of Ismail Pacha. At the memorable defence of Kars he commanded the Turkish army; and his bravery and skilful dispositions contributed in a great measure to the repulse which the Russian army at first sustained. B. in Hungary, 1810.

KNAPTON, George, *năp'-ton*, an English portrait-painter in crayons, was the pupil of Richardson, and surveyor and keeper of the king's pictures. B. 1698; D. at Kensington, 1778.

KNARESBOROUGH, *nairs'-bur-o*, a well-built market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Nid, 16 miles from York. Its principal public buildings are, a parish church, and other places of worship, a market-house, court-house, a public library; and it has several schools. *Manf.* Chiefly linens. *Pop.* 5,500. There is a famous "dripping well" by the banks of the river, the waters of which have a singularly petrifying quality. It is a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway.

KNARESBOROUGH FOREST extends from the above town 20 miles, and has a breadth of 8. It has, from the time of Edward III., belonged to the duchy of Lancaster.

KNARESDALE, *nairs'-dail*, a parish of Northumberland, 16 miles from Hexham. *Pop.* 1,000.—The FOREST of Knaresdale at one period abounded with red deer, and a few still remain.

KNELLER, Sir Godfrey, *nel'-ler*, an eminent painter, was educated at Leyden for the military profession, but having a strong inclination to drawing, he resolved to apply himself to painting. He studied first under Rembrandt, and afterwards went to Rome, at which place he greatly improved himself, and then visited England, where he soon acquired unrivalled distinction as an artist, becoming state painter to Charles II. and James II. William III conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and the university of Oxford the degree of LL.D. He painted a prodigious number of portraits of illustrious personages, and to a striking likeness he always added grace and elegance in his subjects. He was created a baronet by George I., and the emperor Leopold gave him a patent of nobility. B. at Lubeck, 1648; D. in London, 1723.

KNIGHT, Samuel, *nite*, a learned English divine, who was educated at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. He obtained several church preferments, and was chaplain to George II. He wrote the lives of Dr. Colet and Erasmus. D. 1746.

KNIGHT, Charles, a modern English author and publisher, distinguished for his services as a projector and producer of cheap and valuable literature. His father had for many years conducted business as a bookseller at Windsor, and on his death Charles Knight succeeded him. He for some time published the "Etonian," a periodical which contained the contributions of the best scholars educated in the great public school of that town. The success of this work encouraged Mr. Knight to establish in the metropolis a magazine on a more ambitious plan. This was the origin of "Knight's Quarterly Magazine," to which Macaulay, then a young man fresh from college, contributed. Mr. Knight next published the "Penny Magazine," "Penny Cyclopædia," in 1827, and other works, unique in their day for their extensive, exact, and generally excellent contents, no less than for the lowness of price at which they were issued to the public. An exceedingly large circulation was obtained for these productions, which were admirably suited at once to gratify the intellectual appetite of thousands of readers, and to stimulate their minds into a desire for more of the same character. Such was the inestimable purpose and effect of books that have contributed to establish, as a great English institution, cheap and pure literature. Mr. Knight also published many more works of a like value; such as the "Pictorial History of England," the "Pictorial Bible," the "Pictorial Shakspere," and the "Cyclopædia of London." Lord Brougham, Mr. Lane, Professor Long, and many other eminent men, wrote treatises, &c. for "Knight's Shilling Volumes," which, for some time, appeared weekly. Mr. Knight is himself an agreeable writer, and has reprinted his contributions to various periodicals, under the title of "Once upon a Time," "The Old Printer and the Modern Press," &c. His Life of Shakspere is without a superior in English literature; while the notes to his edition of the same poet are generally admired for their good sense and learning. Against the oppressive duty on paper he has vigorously protested in his two pamphlets, "The Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation," and "The Case of Authors as regards the Paper Duty." When the compulsory newspaper stamp was abolished, he started a new journal, called "Charles Knight's Weekly Newspaper;" but the speculation proved unremunerative. B. at Windsor, about 1790.

KNIGHT, Richard Payne, an English philologist and writer on art. In his earliest years, his health being very delicate, his father would not allow him to be sent to school, but educated him in the rudiments of knowledge at home. He was not allowed to study either Latin or Greek, but on the death of his father he went to a grammar-school near his native place, and there made considerable progress in the former language. When he had attained to the age of 18, he began to learn the Greek language, and this pursuit, combined with the investigation of Grecian plastic art, became his chief occupation throughout his after-years. He subsequently visited Italy, where he imbibed a strong taste for the fine arts. On the death of his grandfather, he inherited a considerable estate near Ludlow. In 1780 he was sent to Parliament as member for the borough of Leominster, and in 1784 was returned for Ludlow. He became a trustee of the British Museum in 1814; ten years afterwards, he bequeathed his magnificent collection of antique art, estimated to be worth £50,000, to the Museum. Mr. Knight wrote many works on Greek literature, some of which were devoted to the task of proving that the Homeric poems are the production of a single individual. (*See* HOMER.) He also published "An Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste," and a great number of volumes on fine-art subjects. B. at Wormesley Grange, Hereford, 1750; D. 1824.

KNIGHTON, *nī'-ton*, a market-town and parish of Radnorshire, 10 miles from New Radnor. *Pop.* 1,600. —The great dyke, erected in the 8th century, by Offa, as a barrier against the Britons, passes through this town.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, *nites'-bridj*, a W. suburb of London, in Middlesex, 3½ miles from St. Paul's. The Albert gate, entering Hyde Park, and the cavalry barracks are in it.

KNOCKMELEDOWN MOUNTAINS. (*See* IRELAND.)

KNOLLES, Richard, *nols*, an English historian. In

1564, he became fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and afterwards master of the grammar-school at Sandwich, in Kent. He wrote the "History of the Turks." Of this book there have been several editions and continuations, particularly by Ricaut. Knolles also wrote the "Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings," a "Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire," and a "Compendium of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammar." B. about 1540; D. in Kent, 1610.

KNOLLES, Sir Robert, an English commander in the reign of Edward III., was of low origin in Cheshire, but being of an enterprising disposition, obtained the rank of general and the order of knighthood. His name was formidable in France, where he took several places. He was made grand-seneschal of Guienne, and by his prudence quelled an insurrection in that province. At the close of life he retired to his estate in Kent, where he built Rochester bridge. B. 1317; D. 1407.

KNOLLIS, Francis, *nol'-lis*, an English statesman. After receiving a university education, he went to court, and became a zealous partisan of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI., at whose death he went abroad. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned, and was made a privy counsellor, and vice-chamberlain of the household. He was also employed in several important matters of state. He was one of the commissioners who sat in judgment on Mary queen of Scots; was appointed treasurer of the royal household, and knight of the Garter. He wrote a "Treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops," printed in 1608. D. 1596.

KNOTT, Edward, *not*, an English Jesuit, whose real name was Mathias Wilson, entered the order of Jesuits in 1606. He taught divinity in the English College at Rome, and afterwards became provincial of his order in England. Knott was the antagonist of Chillingworth, and it was in reply to him that the latter wrote his "Religion of Protestants." D. in Northumberland, 1580; D. in London, 1656.

KNOTTINGLEY, *not'-ting-le*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Pontefract. *Pop.* 4,700.

KNOWLES, James Sheridan, *noles*, a modern English dramatist. His first effort at dramatic composition was made at the early age of 12 years. Two years afterwards he wrote an opera entitled the "Chevalier de Grillon," and a ballad called the "Welsh Harper." A tragedy and a drama quickly succeeded the preceding. After becoming acquainted with Hazlitt, who gave him much good advice relative to his studies, and whom Knowles terms his "mental father," the young playwright removed to Dublin, where he soon afterwards appeared on the stage, but without success. In 1809 he was engaged as an actor and vocalist in the Waterford theatre, and, Edmund Kean having joined the company, Knowles wrote a play called "Leo the Gipsy," in which Kean enacted the principal part. He published, about the same time, a volume of poetical "Fugitive Pieces." He next became a teacher of elocution at Belfast, and there produced a play called "Brian Boroihme," which was very successful. "Caius Gracchus" was also played at the same theatre, and with the greatest success. His tragedy of "Virginius" was first produced at Glasgow, and, on being performed at Covent-Garden theatre, in 1829, its author became an established writer for the stage. During the succeeding twenty years he continued to write tragedies, dramas, and comedies with great industry, and enjoyed the very highest reputation as a dramatist. The best of these plays were the "Hunchback," the "Wife, a tale of Mantua," the "Love-Chase," "Love," and the "Rose of Aragon." In 1847 he produced a novel called "Fortescue," and later, "George Lovel;" but these were very inferior to his dramatic works. In 1840 the government granted him a pension of £200 a year. Mr. Knowles subsequently became a Baptist minister, and wrote several sermons and a couple of controversial works, called the "Rock of Rome, or the Arch-heresy," and the "Idol demolished by its own Priest." B. at Cork, 1784.

KNOWLTON, Thomas, *nole'-ton*, an English botanist. He wrote several short papers on botanical science, which were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. He likewise produced a paper concerning the situation of the ancient town of Delgoricia, another relative to two men of extraordinary bulk and weight, and a third giving an account of two extraordinary deer's horns found in Yorkshire. B. 1692; D. 1782.

KNOWSLEY, *nose'-le*, a township of Lancashire, 3 miles from Prescot. *Pop.* 1,500.—The earl of Derby has a fine seat here, where, from 1835 to 1851, a magnificent zoological collection existed.

KNOX, John, *nox*, a bookseller in London, who wrote a "Systematic View of Scotland," and planned a herring-fishery and settlement on its N.E. coast. D. 1790.

KNOX, John, the celebrated Scotch reformer. He received his education at the university of St. Andrew's, and entered into priest's orders before he had attained his 25th year; but an examination of the writings of SS. Augustine and Jerome is said to have occasioned his renunciation of popery. Being accused of heresy before Cardinal Beaton, he addressed to that prelate a confession of faith, which was condemned. The doctrines of the Reformed religion rapidly spread throughout Scotland. Cardinal Beaton, a determined supporter of the Romish church, was murdered. Knox



JOHN KNOX.

shortly afterwards began to preach the new faith openly from the pulpit. The French fleet, with a considerable body of troops, appeared, in 1547, before St. Andrew's, and made prisoners of Knox and the other reformers who had defended the place. Knox was afterwards condemned to the galleys at Rouen, and remained there nineteen months. After his liberation, he went to England, where he was well received and made chaplain to Edward VI., who offered him a bishopric, which he declined, being averse to episcopacy and the common prayer. In the reign of Mary he went to Frankfort, where he preached the new doctrines to the English exiles. Being accused to the emperor as a seditious person, he retired to Geneva, where he was greatly esteemed by Calvin, to whose doctrines he was zealously attached. He there wrote his "Blast of a Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." In 1559 he returned to his native country, and commenced his ministerial office at Edinburgh by denouncing the acts of the queen and clergy. His sermons produced a general commotion, and the Roman Catholic cathedrals and parish churches were not only deprived of their ornaments, but reduced almost to ruins. B. probably at Gifford, East Lothian, 1505; D. at Edinburgh, 1572.

KNOX, Rev. Vicesimus, an English writer. He pursued a brilliant career at St. John's College, Oxford, after which he became master of Tunbridge school, in Kent. He was an admired preacher in his day, and an excellent pastor. He published—"Moral and Lite-

rary Essays," in 1777; "Liberal Education; or, a Practical Treatise on the Methods of acquiring Useful and Polite Learning," in 1781; and "Elegant Extracts in Prose and Verse;" the latter enjoying the greatest popularity. He was likewise the author of several volumes of sermons and theological essays, and was an elegant and correct writer. B. in London, 1752; D. at Tunbridge, 1821.

KNOX, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In East Tennessee, on the Clinch, and intersected by the Holston. *Area*, 445 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—2. In the south part of Kentucky. *Area*, 665 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—3. In the central part of Ohio. *Area*, 524 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—4. In Indiana, on the Wabash. *Area*, 496 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. Also several townships.

KNUTSFORD, *nuts'-ford*, 'Canute's Ford,' a market-town of England, in Chester, situate on the Birken, 24 miles from Chester. *Manf.* Cotton, velvet, thread, and leather. *Pop.* 4,500.

KNUTZEN, Matthias, *noots'-ain*, a notorious atheist. He publicly defended atheism, and took journeys to make proselytes. His followers were called Conscience-diaries, because they held that there is no other deity than conscience. He wrote a letter and two dialogues in defence of his principles. D. at the close of the 17th century.

KNYGHTON, Henry, *ni'-ton*, an English ecclesiastic and historian, who wrote a "Chronicle of the English History, from 950 to 1395;" also a "History of the Deposition of Richard II." He was a canon regular at Leicester.

KOBELL, Francis de, *ko'-bel*, a German mineralogist and poet. After completing his education at the university of Munich, he was appointed, at the age of 23, assistant professor of mineralogy in that learned establishment. In 1831 he completed his work on the "Characteristics of Minerals," and since that period has produced a succession of valuable treatises on the same science. The principal of these, with the dates of publication, are—"Elements of Mineralogy," 1838; "Mineralogy," 1847; "Sketch of the Mineral Kingdom," 1850; "Mineralogical Nomenclature," 1853. For his eminent scientific services, he was appointed member of the Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, and chief conservator of the Munich mineralogical collection. His poetical efforts consist of a volume of lyrics in pure German, and several others in the Bavarian idiom, and in the patois of the Palatinate. These latter are marked by great liveliness, freshness, and grace, and are greatly admired for their piquancy both of thought and language. B. at Munich, 1803.

KOBLENTZ. (*See* COBLENTZ.)

KOCK, Charles Paul de, *kok*, a French comic novelist, the son of a Dutch banker; he was originally educated for commerce, and placed in a French banker's establishment. While thus engaged, he commenced writing, "he knew not why." He produced a great number of vaudevilles, operas, and melodramas, and afterwards wrote a novel, which being successful, the author went on writing similar works, displaying great fertility of invention in the task. During the last twenty years, he has been the author of a considerable amount of humorous fiction, which, unfortunately, is defaced by loose morality. B. at Passy, 1794.

KODIAK, *ko'-de-ak*, an extensive group of islands on the W. coast of North America, about 50 miles from the entrance into Cook's Inlet, extending about 130 miles in length, and about 50 in breadth. *Lat.* 56° 45′ to 58° 28′ N. *Lon.* 140° to 150° W.

KOENIG, Daniel, *ke(r)'-neeg*, a Swiss, who translated Arbuthnot's Tables of Coins into Latin, printed at Utrecht, in 1756. He died of the ill-usage he received from the populace of Franeker, who mistook him for a French spy.

KOENIG, Samuel, brother of the preceding, was professor of philosophy and law at Franeker, and librarian to the prince of Orange. He was a great mathematician, and had a dispute with Maupertuis. D. 1757.

KOERTEN-BLOCK, Joanna, *ker'-ten*, an ingenious Dutch lady. She had a taste for drawing in water-colours and embroidery. She also modelled in wax, and made artificial ornaments and flowers; but her principal excellence was in cutting figures out of paper with scissors, and her portraits and landscapes executed in this way became so celebrated; that foreigners visited Amsterdam to see them; among the rest, Peter the Great of Russia. She made a magnificent work for the consort of the emperor Leopold I., consisting of trees, arms, eagles, and crowns, for which she received about 4,000 guilders. She also executed the portrait of that emperor. B. at Amsterdam, 1650; D. 1715.

KOHL, John George, *kole*, a German traveller and writer, who received a legal education at Gottingen, Heidelberg, and Munich. In 1832 he became tutor in the family of Baron Manteuffel, and afterwards in that of Count Medem. He subsequently visited Courland, Livonia, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and the interior of Russia. Finally, taking up his residence at Dresden, he made tours from that city over nearly the whole of Europe. Among his most important works of travel, many of which have been translated into English, may be enumerated, "Sketches and Pictures of St. Petersburg," "Travels in Russia and Poland," "Tours in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland," "Paris and the French People," and the "Tour in Denmark and the Duchies." He is understood to be at present engaged in collecting materials for a History of the Discovery America. B. at Bremen, 1808.

KOJICK PASS, *ko'-jik*, traverses the Amran Mountains, in Afghanistan. In 1839, the British troops advanced through it, and in 1842 they forced it.

KOKAN. (*See* KHOKAN.)

KOLAPOOR, *kol'-a-por'*, an Indian rajahship, under the superintendence of the Bombay presidency. *Area*, 3,445 square miles. *Pop.* 500,000. *Lat.* between 15° 60′ and 17° 17′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 47′ and 74° 40′ E.

KOLLAR, Jan, *kol'-lar*, a Bohemian poet and preacher, who originated the idea of Panslavism. He studied at Pesth and Jena, and subsequently became pastor of an Evangelical congregation at the former place. Between the years 1821 and 1835, he published several collections of poems, written in Bohemian, the object of which was to unite in one common bond of union the Sclavonic nations. Sir John Bowring has translated some of his sonnets; and in one of Kollar's works he wrote,—"This is a very remarkable book, and how its true and fiery spirit should have burst this Austrian censorship is altogether unintelligible to J. B." His most admired production is "The Daughter of Glory," included in the poetical works published at Buda in 1845. B. at Moschowze, in Hungary, 1793.

KÖLLIKER, Albert, *ke(r)'-le-ker*, an eminent modern German physiologist and microscopial observer. He is professor of anatomy and physiology at the university of Wurzburg, and has distinguished himself by his discoveries in science, chiefly by the aid of the microscope. In 1841, he put forth an important paper on the reproductive organs and fluid of invertebrate animals. His greatest effort is a work on the "Microscopic Anatomy or Histology of the Human Body," the publication of which was commenced in 1850. Messrs. Busk and Huxley have translated the introduction of this important contribution to science, which, it is stated, has placed its author at the head of living histologists. B. in Germany, about 1817.

KOLN. (*See* COLOGNE.)

KOLOMNA, *ko'-lom-na*, a town of European Russia, government of Moscow, on the Oka, 65 miles from Moscow. *Manf.* Silks and woollens. *Pop.* 13,000.

KOLYMA, or KOVYMA, *ko-le-ma'*, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising in *lat.* 61° 30′ N., and, after a course of 700 miles, falling into the Frozen Ocean, *lat.* 71° 25′ N.; *lon.* 152° 24′ E.

KOMHARSIN, *kom-har-sin'*, a hill state of India, lying between the Sutlej and the Jumna. *Area*, 56 square miles. *Pop.* about 12,000.

KOMORN. (*See* COMORN.)

KONGSBERG, *kongs'-bairg*, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuus, or Christiania, on the Lowe, 40 miles from Christiania. The silver-mines of this place are the most important in the kingdom. *Pop.* 4,000.

KÖNIGGRATZ, *ke(r)'-neezh-gratz*, one of the sixteen circles into which Bohemia is divided. It lies in the north-east of that kingdom, and is contiguous to Silesia, the county of Glatz, and Moravia. *Area*, 1,300 square miles. *Pop.* about 300,000.

KÖNIGGRATZ, the capital of the above circle, stands on the Elbe, 63 miles from Prague. It is neatly built, and is a place of some strength. The principal edifices are an elegant cathedral, an episcopal palace, Jesuits' church, and a gymnasium. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 9,500.—In 1758 this place was taken by the Prussians.

KÖNIGSBERG, *ke(r)'-neezh-bairg*, the name of several German towns, none of them with a population above 5,000.

KÖNIGSBERG, a fortified city of Prussia, and the capital of a circle, stands on the Pregel, 4 miles from its mouth in the Frische-Haff. A part of it is built on an island formed by the Pregel. The houses have their foundations on piles, as at Venice and Amsterdam. Opposite to this island, and on the north bank of the river, stands the rest of the city, consisting of the old town and a quarter to the eastward called Lobenicht. The streets are straight, and, in general, spacious. The Old town contains the town-house, an anatomical theatre, an hospital for the widows and orphans of citizens, and large warehouses for the use of merchants. The quarter to the east of the old town contains a large hospital on the river-side, a mint, a theatre, and an orphan-house; here, also, is the royal palace. The insulated part of the town contains a council-house, an exchange, and the university buildings. Its orphan-house is also a conspicuous edifice; but none of these equal the cathedral, which, besides its architecture and ornaments, is remarkable for its organ, erected in 1721, and containing 5,000 pipes. The university, founded in 1544, has connected with it a library, botanic garden, and an astronomical observatory. There are, besides, many excellent schools in the city. There are several bridges over the arms of the Pregel. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, gloves, lace, soap, refined sugar, tobacco, starch, and sealing-wax: there are breweries and distilleries on a large scale. *Pop.* 76,000. *Lat.* 54° 42′ 8″ N. *Lon.* 20° 30′ 2″ E.

KÖNIGSMARCK, Philip Christopher, Count, *ke(r)'-neezh-mark*, a celebrated Swedish adventurer. He was descended from an ancient noble family of Brandenburg, a branch of which had passed into Sweden, where it had produced many distinguished soldiers. Philip went to Hanover, where the elector Ernest Augustus appointed him colonel of a regiment of dragoons. The electoral prince, George Louis, afterwards George I., king of Great Britain, had married his cousin Sophia-Dorothea, a beautiful, witty, and accomplished princess This princess did not love her husband, whose cold, brutal nature repelled her. She bestowed her affections upon the handsome Swede. The pair were about to fly together to France, when Königsmarck was assassinated. Many incorrect versions of the tragedy were for a long time current in the works of various writers; but Mr. Thackeray, in his first lecture on the Four Georges, thus truthfully describes the event: —"Her husband was away at Berlin; her carriages and horses were prepared, and ready for the elopement. Meanwhile, the spies of Countess Platen had brought the news to their mistress. She went to Ernest Augustus, and procured from the elector an order for the arrest of the Swede. On the way by which he was to come, four guards were commissioned to take him. He strove to cut his way through the four men, and wounded more than one of them. They fell upon him, cut him down. . . . he was dispatched presently, his body burnt the next day, and all traces of the man disappeared." The princess was afterwards consigned to the castle of Ahlden, where she was confined for 32 years, "and her silent husband no more uttered her name." Königsmarck was slain in 1694.

KÖNIGSMARCK, Marie-Aurora, Countess of, was sister of the above, and celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. Despoiled of a succession to which she had a claim, she went to Dresden to enlist the services of Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony. That prince became inspired with a lively passion for her, to which she replied, and became the mother of the celebrated Marshal Saxe. On being abandoned soon afterwards, she retired into privacy, and exclusively occupied herself with the education of her son. B. about 1673; D. 1725.

KÖNIGSTEIN, *ke(r)'-neezh-stine*, the name of several towns and villages in Germany, none of them with a population above 2,500. One of these, 17 miles from Dresden, has a fortress on a rock nearly 500 feet high, and one of the few in Europe never yet taken. In it the royal treasures have usually, during war, been deposited.

KONIYEH, or KONIAH, *ko'-ne-a*, a city of Asia Minor, with numerous mosques, and once the capital of the Seljuk sultans. *Manf.* Carpets and coloured leather. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 37° 50′ N. *Lon.* 32° 40′ E.

KONSTANZ. (*See* CONSTANCE.)

KOOCH-BEHAR, *koosh be-har'*, a territory of British India, in the Bengal presidency, with an area of 1,365 square miles. It is under the administration of a native prince. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 25° 58′ and 26° 32′ N. *Lon.* between 89° 40′ and 89° 45′ E.

KOOM, *koom*, a city of Persia, built by the Saracens in the year 806, 80 miles from Teheran. It contains a beautiful college, with a celebrated mosque and sanctuary, but is now greatly decayed. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 34° 45′ N. *Lon.* 50° 29′ E.

KOONAWUR, *koo-na-wur'*, a district of India, in Bussahir. *Area*, 2,100 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely mountainous; some of the ridges attaining a great elevation, and several of their peaks rising to heights varying between 10,000 and 22,500 feet. *Pro.* Wheat, rice, millet, barley, potatoes, turnips, peas, and fruit. The honey is excellent. *Manf.* Blankets and coarse woollens. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* between 31° 12′ and 32° 8′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 50′ and 78° 52′ E.

KOONDOOZ, *koon-dooz'*, a district of Independent Turkestan, in Central Asia. *Desc.* Mountainous, with intersecting fertile valleys, producing rice, wheat, and barley. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 35° and 38° N. *Lon.* between 68° and 92° E.

KOORDISTAN. (*See* KURDISTAN.)

KOORTHUL, *koor-tul'*, a town of British India, in the district of Meerut, 40 miles from Delhi. *Pop.* 8,000.

KOPROLI, or KUPERLI, Mehemet, *kop'-ro-le*, grand-vizier of Turkey during the minority of Amurath IV. He remained in power till his death. He was a sagacious governor, and filled the treasury, which had been emptied by the prodigality of the previous reigns. He was, however, cruel and relentless to those who gave him offence. D. 1661.

KOPROLI, Achmet, son of the preceding, succeeded his father as grand-vizier. He made war in Hungary in 1662, and lost, in 1664, the battle of St. Gothard, against Montecuculi, but concluded an advantageous peace at Temeswar. In 1669 he took Candia. D. 1675.

KOPROLI, Mustapha, son of the preceding, was grand-vizier under Soliman III. He made war in Hungary; he took Widdin and Belgrade; he was killed at the battle of Salankemen, 1691.

KOPROLI, Njuhman, son of the preceding, was nominated by Achmet III. grand-vizier in 1710. He remained in power only two months. He was the victim of a strange hallucination, believing that he had a fly constantly on his nose. A French physician cured him, by feigning to perform an operation upon the feature, and afterwards showing him a dead fly, with which he had previously provided himself.

KORAT, *ko-rat'*, a state of Asia, tributary to Siam. It produces copper, ivory, sugar, and rosewood. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* 15° 40′ N.

KORBACH. (*See* CORBACH.)

KORDOFAN, *kor-do-fan'*, a country of Central Africa, to the W. of the Bahr-el-Abiad (White Nile), between the kingdom of Darfur and that of Sennaar. *Pop.* Unascertained.

KORNER, Karl Theodor, *kor'-ner*, an eminent German poet. In early youth, his health being delicate, he was not sent to a public school, but educated by private teachers. At the age of 17 he was sent to the School of Mines at Freiburg; subsequently completing his studies at Leipzig and Berlin. His health giving way, he was sent to Vienna, where, on his recovery, he engaged in poetical composition. He there wrote two plays for the Vienna stage—"The Bride" and the "Green Domino," which, meeting with some success, he produced two tragedies, one of which had for its subject the story of the English "Fair Rosamond." In 1813 he joined the celebrated volunteer corps of Major Lützow, organized to resist the French, and was severely wounded at the battle of Kitzen. In a subsequent engagement he was shot, on the road between Gadebusch and Schwerin, and

buried under an oak-tree, on the trunk of which his name was engraved by his comrades. He is chiefly famous for his collection of warlike songs, called the "Lyre and Sword," mostly composed in the intervals of battle, or by the bivouac fire. His song "Männer und Buben" (Men and Cowards), and his "Schwertlied" (Sword-Song), were, and are still, extremely popular with his countrymen. Lord F. Gower has given a fine translation of the latter song; and selections from his poems, dramas, and tales have been produced by Mr. G. F. Richardson. B. at Dresden, 1791; D. 1813.

Körös, *ke(r)-esh'*, two market-towns of Hungary, with populations of 5,000 and 17,000. They are distant from each other 5 miles, and from Pesth about 45.

Korotscha, *ko-rot'-sha*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Kursk, on the Korotscha, 63 miles from Koursk. *Pop.* 10,000.

Kosciusko, *kos'-ke-us'-ko*, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area*, 580 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

Kosciusko, Thaddeus, the Polish patriot. He studied for the military profession, first at Warsaw, and afterwards at Paris; he accompanied Lafayette to America, and fought against England, on the side of the American colonists. On the conclusion of the war he returned to Poland, and was created major-general. In 1794 he was put at the head of the Polish army, when his countrymen attempted to gain their independence. In the same year he defeated the Russians at Raclawice; but was himself beaten by the combined Russians and Prussians, in an engagement near Warsaw, shortly afterwards. On the arrival of fresh Russian troops from the interior, under Suwarrow, he marched forth to meet them at the head of 21,000 men. The Russians numbered about 60,000 men. The Poles were defeated, after a desperate battle; Kosciusko being wounded, and taken prisoner, exclaiming "Finis Poloniæ." Warsaw was taken by storm shortly afterwards, and the Poles were completely subdued. The patriot was conducted to St. Petersburg, but was subsequently released by the emperor Paul, upon which he went to America. In 1798 he went to France, and was repeatedly solicited by Napoleon to join his standard; but he would not consent to leave his retirement. On the establishment of the new kingdom of Poland, in 1815, he wrote to the emperor Alexander, thanking him for his generosity. In 1816, he settled in Switzerland, and applied himself to the pursuits of agriculture. B. in Lithuania, 1756; D. in Switzerland, 1817.

Kosciusko Mount, the most lofty mountain of the Australian Alps, in Victoria. *Height*, 6,500 feet.

Kossein. (*See* Cossein.)

Kossova, *kos-so'-va*, a town of European Turkey, 8 miles from Pristina. *Pop.* Unascertained. Near it a battle, in which the Turks annihilated the independence of Servia, took place in 1389.

Kossuth, Louis, *kos'-suthe* (*kos-shoot*), the late provisional governor of Hungary. He was son of a small land proprietor in northern Hungary, and was educated at the Protestant college of Sarospatak. In 1819 he began to study the law at the local court of Eperies, and the royal court of Pesth. Three years afterwards, having completed his legal education, he went to Monok, where he obtained a good practice. He left that place for Pesth in 1831, and was sent the following year as representative of a magnate, to the Hungarian diet or parliament, in whose deliberations he was allowed to participate by speech, but without voting. The debates of the diet were soon afterwards circulated by Kossuth in manuscript, and were eagerly sought after; so popular, indeed, did they become, that he set up a lithographic printing-press, to multiply copies of the speeches to meet the demand for them. This proceeding soon became distasteful to the Austrian government, and Kossuth was compelled to abandon his lithographic printing; but he still continued to circulate manuscript reports. In 1836 a number of young men were imprisoned for alleged political conspiracy: Kossuth warmly defended them, and charged the prosecution with illegal procedure and injustice. For this he was himself arrested, brought to trial, and thrown into prison at Buda, remaining therein three years, from 1837 until 1840. His release was obtained in the latter year, through the Hungarian diet's refusal to grant the supplies until he was set free by the Austrian government. With the commencement of the year 1841 Kossuth brought out the first number of the "Pesti Hirlap" (Pesth Journal), which, at starting, was issued four times a week, and, soon after, daily. The success of the new journal was very great, the circulation at one period reaching the number of 10,000. About this time Kossuth married. Throughout the ensuing six years the "Pesth Journal" was a bold and unceasing opponent of the Austrian design of substituting for the constitutional government of Hungary, one based on the imperialist principles. In the diet, the liberal opposition, headed by Count Louis Batthyany, was likewise very decided. In 1847 Kossuth became the representative of the city of Pesth in the diet, and in March, 1848, he proposed that a deputation should be sent to the king of Hungary (the emperor of Austria), asking that a new ministry, composed of Hungarians, together with certain constitutional reforms, should be granted. Kossuth was a member of this deputation, which reached Vienna soon after the minister, Prince Metternich, had quitted it, and while the city was in a most excited state. The deputation was received by the emperor, who acceded to their request, and decreed that a new and liberal ministry should be formed, with Count Louis Batthyany as president, and Kossuth as minister of finance. Many more reforms followed this decree, in the benefits of which the Servians and Croatians participated with the Hungarians. The Servians and Croats were, at the outset, greatly pleased with the new concessions, but were soon afterwards led to believe, by Austrian agents, that Hungary sought to enslave them, and to destroy their religion and nationality. Accordingly, in June, 1848, they rose against the Hungarians, being secretly provided by Austria with arms and stores, and commanded by disguised officers of the Austrian army. Several desperate encounters took place on the frontier, and many villages were laid waste. Kossuth, by his great eloquence and energy, roused his countrymen into fierce activity; ten battalions of Honveds, or defenders of home, were organized, and these, with some regiments of hussars and of the line, formed the nucleus of what was subsequently the great Hungarian army. Three months afterwards, Jellachich, ban of Croatia, invaded Hungary at the head of 30,000 Servians and Croats. (*See* Jellachich.) He was met by the Hungarians, under Guyon and other leaders, and defeated. About the same time, Field-Marshal Count Lamberg was sent from Vienna as commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army. He went to Pesth to assume his post; but the infuriated populace murdered him on the Buda-Pesth bridge. The rupture between Hungary and Austria was now complete, the parliament of the former addressing the nation in a "Remonstrance," which roused the entire population. In October, the Hungarian army crossed the frontier, and advanced to within a short distance of Vienna, but was then defeated. The Hungarian parliament now retired from Pesth to Debreczin, where they proclaimed the deposition of the house of Hapsburg, and the independence of Hungary. This measure, proposed by Kossuth, is said to have led to that great division among the Hungarians, which ultimately proved fatal to their cause. It certainly furnished to Görgei a pretext for surrendering unconditionally to the Russians. Kossuth was nominated by the parliament provisional governor of Hungary. Meantime, the Austrians, under Prince Windischgrätz, invaded Hungary. The Austrians were defeated in several engagements; but, in May, 1849, a Russian army entered Hungary, and closely pursued Görgei to Arad. In the south, the Hungarians were defeated by the Austrian army, under General Haynau, in August, 1849. On receiving news of this disaster, Kossuth resigned his civil and military power as dictator, to Görgei, who, on the 14th of the same month, surrendered himself and his whole army to the Russians. The Hungarian struggle was thus terminated. Kossuth fled into Turkey, and was detained as prisoner at Schumla, being subsequently sent to Kutuyia, in Asia Minor. He remained in prison about two years, during which he, with the aid of Shakspere and of Johnson's

Dictionary, mastered the English language. In August, 1851, the ambassadors of the English and American governments obtained his release, despite the threats of Austria. He embarked at Smyrna in an American vessel, and arrived in England in October. He was received in London and the provincial towns with the utmost enthusiasm; his eloquent speeches, delivered in stirring English, exciting the greatest admiration. He sailed for the United States in November of the same year, but returned to England in 1852. During the Crimean war, he spoke at Sheffield, Nottingham, and other places; but has since led a retired and private life. His speeches have been collected and published in several forms, the best of which is that put forth under the care of Professor Francis W. Newman, in 1853. B. at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, Northern Hungary, 1802.

KOSTELETZ, *kos'-te-letz*, the name of several towns in Bohemia, none of them with a population above 3,000.

KOSTER, Lawrence, or Laurent Janszoon, *kos'-ter*, the true inventor of printing, according to the Dutch. Adrian Junius, a learned Dutch historian of the 16th century, in his "Batavia," states that Koster was a native of Haarlem, about the middle of the 15th century, and that in the course of his afternoon rambles in the suburbs of the city, he was in the habit of amusing himself with cutting letters out of the bark of the beech-tree. To amuse his grandchildren, he afterwards put these letters together, and printed short sentences with them. Being an inventive man, he is stated to have subsequently compounded a glutinous ink for the printing of his wooden letters, and that, finally, he set up an establishment in which entire pages, adorned with engravings, were printed. In course of time he made his letters of lead, and later of pewter, that being a harder metal. His establishment flourishing, he was induced to augment the number of his assistants, but all were bound by their oath to maintain the invention a secret. One of these assistants, by name John, after making himself acquainted with the whole process of casting, joining the characters, and taking impressions from them, is said to have fled, while Koster and his family were at church, hearing a midnight mass, taking away with him all the implements of his master's art. He is alleged to have gone first to Amsterdam, thence to Cologne, and finally to have taken up his residence at Mainz, and there established printing-presses. The thief, called John by Junius, is suspected to be Faust, but he is never named. (*See* FAUST.) This story having been carefully sifted by competent authorities, has been pronounced unworthy of credit. Certain books stated to have come from Koster's press, have never been satisfactorily discovered. Even admitting the possibility of John's being able to carry clear away the whole of the apparatus of a printing establishment, why did not Koster exert his ingenuity once more, and replace the loss? Again, Junius, the author of the work in which the claims of Koster have been enforced, died twelve years before his book was published, and it is believed that the whole story was inserted in the volume by some person anxious to advance the reputation of Haarlem.

KOSTROMA, *kos-tro'-ma*, a river of Russia, which, after a course of 130 miles, joins the Volga, at Kostroma.

KOSTROMA, a considerable town of European Russia, and the capital of a government of the same name, on the Volga, 200 miles from Moscow. It is the capital of a Greek eparchy. *Manf.* Leather, linen, Prussian blue, salt, wax, and soap. It has also a trade in corn and wine. *Pop.* 15,000.—The GOVERNMENT has an area of 31,800 square miles, and a population of 155,000. Nearly its entire surface consists of forests and pasture-land.

KOTAH, *ko-ta'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Ajmere, 190 miles from Agra. It is strongly fortified, has numerous temples, and excellent bazars. *Manf.* Cloths, chiefly of native product. *Pop.* Unascertained. The STATE, of which this town is the capital, is one of the most flourishing in India, and has an area of 4,400 square miles.

KOTANAH, *ko'-ta-na*, a town of British India, in the district of Meerut. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 29° 6' N. *Lon.* 77° 15' E.

KOTHEN, or COTHEN, *ko-tain'*, a town of Central Germany, on the Zeithe, 20 miles from Halle. *Manf.* Cloth and linens. *Pop.* 6,300.

KOTLIN-OSTROF. (*See* CRONSTADT.)

KOTZEBUE, August Frederick Ferdinand Von, *kots'-boo*, a German writer and dramatist. After completing his studies for the legal profession at the university of Jena, he went to Russia, where he became secretary to a general, and after filling several posts under the government, was appointed by Catharine II. civil governor of Revel, in Esthonia. He resigned this office after a few years, and, resolved to devote himself to dramatic literature, accepted the directorship of the theatre of Vienna. After a short period spent there, he returned, in 1800, to Russia; but had scarcely crossed the frontiers of that country when he was arrested by order of Paul I., and conveyed to Siberia. He was accused of having written a pamphlet against the czar. About a year afterwards Paul witnessed a play by Kotzebue, translated into Russian, and was so delighted with it that he recalled the author, and appointed him director of the German theatre at St. Petersburg. After the death of Paul, he went to Weimar, but, quarrelling with Göthe, he removed to Berlin, where he established a satirical journal. In 1813 he became the emperor Alexander's political secretary; in 1814 he was appointed Russian consul-general at Königsberg. After having again visited Russia, in 1817, he was sent to Germany with a large salary, to watch the state of literature and political opinion, and communicate thereon to the Russian government. About this time he established a weekly paper, in which, as in all his previous works, he derided every aspiration for freedom and constitutional government. It was this scoffing at liberal institutions which caused him to be assassinated by a German student and political enthusiast, named Sand. From his earliest years he had been an industrious writer for the stage; at his death, he had composed nearly one hundred dramas. The best of these, with one exception, have been reproduced in English. "The Stranger," "The Indians in England," "Lovers' Vows," "Pizarro," and "Benyowski," are the most meritorious of his works played on the English stage. B. at Weimar, 1761; killed 1819.

KOTZEBUE, Otto Von, son of the preceding, and officer in the Russian navy. In 1815 he went on a voyage round the world, an account of which he published in 1821. In 1824 he again undertook the same task, and discovered two islands in the South Sea. D. 1846.

KOULI-KHAN. (*See* NADIR SHAH.)

KOURSK, or KURSK, *koorsk*, a government of European Russia, bounded on the S. by Kharkov, on the E. by Veronetz, on the N. by Oriel, and on the W. by Tchernigov. *Area*, 17,380 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and extensively under the operations of agriculture. *Manf.* Woollens, soap, saltpetre, leather, and pottery. *Pop.* 1,640,000. The capital CITY is of the same name, and is 290 miles from Moscow. It is the see of a Greek eparchy, and has a gymnasium, a theological seminary, and several schools. *Manf.* Leather, wax, and tallow. *Pop.* 27,000.

KOWAREE, or KWARA RIVER. (*See* NIGER.)

KOZLOV, *koz-lof'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tambov, 55 miles from Tambov. It has a considerable trade in cattle and tallow. *Pop.* 21,000.

KOZLOV, Ivan Ivanovich, a Russian poet, who produced numerous translations of English poetry, chiefly from Byron, Wordsworth, and Sir Walter Scott. His mastery of English was so complete that he translated a poem by the Russian poet Pushkin into our language, a specimen of which, published in the "New Monthly Magazine," for 1830, was as correct as if written by an accomplished Englishman. His poems, composed during intervals of pain, and dictated to an amanuensis, the author being afflicted with blindness, are included in two volumes. B. 1774; D. 1838.

KRACHENINNIKOW, Stephen, *kra'-ken-nin'-ni-kow*, a Russian naturalist. He was educated at the academy of St. Petersburg, and, when young, went to Kamtschatka. He returned in 1748 with a number of observations made during ten years' travel. The academy nominated him an associate, and, in 1753, he was made

professor of botany and natural history. He wrote an account of his travels and discoveries in Chappe d'Auteroche's Account of Siberia. B. 1713; D. 1755.

KRAIN. (*See* ILLYRIA.)

KRAKAU. (*See* CRACOW.)

KRANTZ, Albert, *krantz*, a German chronicler. He studied philosophy and theology at Rostock and at Hamburg, and was sent on several diplomatic missions to France and England by the confederation of the Hanseatic towns. He composed in Latin the "Chronicles of the Kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway," the "Ecclesiastical History of Saxony," and other works. B. at Hamburg, about the middle of the 15th century; D. at the same place, 1517.

KRASICKI, Ignacy, *kra'-shick-e*, an eminent Polish poet, and archbishop of Gnesen. His wit and accomplishments made him the favourite of King Stanislas Poniatowski. On the partition of Poland, in 1772, he became the subject of Frederick the Great. His poetry takes rank in Polish literature in about the same degree as Pope's in English. He wrote both prose and verse, nearly all of which was collected and published, in 10 vols., in 1804. B. at Dubiecko, 1734; D. at Berlin, 1801.

KRASNOIARSK, *kras'-no-yarsk*, a town in the government of Astracan, in Asiatic Russia, on the Yenesei. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 6° N. *Lon.* 92° 57' E.—This town is the emporium of an extensive region, and is on the high route between Irkutsk and Tobolsk.

KRASNOI, *kras'-noi*, the name of several towns in Russia, none of them with a population above 3,500.

KRASZEWSKI, Jozef Ignacy, *kra-shoov'-ke*, a modern Polish author. He has written more than a hundred volumes of fiction. The best of his novels are said to be the "Magic Lantern," and "Under Italian Skies." His most popular poems are "Anafielas, a story of Lithuanian tradition," and "Satan and Woman." He has published several volumes of travels, and a history of Wilna, and was at one time editor of the "Wilna Athenæum." B. at Warsaw, 1812.

KREMENEZ, *krem'-e-nez*, a town of Russian Poland, in the government of Volhynia, 36 miles from Ostrog. *Pop.* 5,600.

KREMENTSCHUG, *krem'-ent-shoog*, a town of Russia, 65 miles from Poltova, standing on the Dnieper, here crossed by a bridge of boats. *Manf.* Hats, sugar, nitre, and soap. *Pop.* 18,000.

KREMNITZ. (*See* CREMNITZ.)

KREUTZ, *kroits*, a town of Austrian Croatia, 24 miles from Warasdin. *Pop.* 3,000.

KRISHNA, *krish'-na*, a Hindoo divinity, regarded as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu. (*See* VISHNU.) He was remarkable for beauty, valour, and wisdom; and is said to have caused 16,800 women to become enamoured of him. He was accidentally killed by the hunter Angada; whereupon all his female admirers voluntarily sacrificed themselves upon his funeral pile. His career is strikingly like that of Apollo and some other Greek divinities. The adventures of Krishna have given rise to a celebrated poem among the Hindoos, called the "Bhagavata Purana," which is said to have been composed during the 13th century.

KRISTNAH. (*See* KISTNA.)

KRONSTADT, in Transylvania. (*See* CRONSTADT.)

KRONSTADT, a town of Russia. (*See* CRONSTADT.)

KROTOSHIN, *kro'-to-shin*, a town of Prussian Poland, 54 miles from Posen. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, leather, tobacco, and chicory. *Pop.* 8,000.

KROYA, or CROYA, *kro'-ya*, a town of Albania, 45 miles from Scutari. *Manf.* Arms. *Pop.* Estimated at 12,000.

KRUDENER, Julia Wittinghoff, Baroness Von, *kroo'-de-ner*, a celebrated German mystic. She was the daughter of the governor of Riga, and was married, at the age of 14, to the Baron Von Krudener, Russian ambassador at the court of Berlin. After spending many years in a gay and brilliant life, she suddenly retired from the world, and gave herself up to an exaltation of devotion. Imagining she had a mission from heaven to regenerate Christianity, she forthwith travelled over Germany, visiting prisons, preaching in the open air, distributing alms lavishly; being followed throughout her progress by some thousands of disciples. In 1814 she had several interviews with the allied princes, who had entered Paris, and greatly impressed the emperor Alexander, to whom it is said she predicted the return of Napoleon from the isle of Elba, and his approaching fall. From Paris she visited Switzerland, and afterwards Germany, where she recommenced prophesying; but her great influence being feared, she was banished. About 1822 she retired to the Crimea, in order to found a refuge for criminals. She published at Paris, in 1803, a romance entitled "Valerie," which was, in great part, her own autobiography. D. at Riga, 1764; D. in the Crimea, 1824.

KRUGHER, Ivan Christian, *kroo'-gair*, a German author and actor. He wrote poems and comedies, and translated into German the plays of Marivaux. B. 1722; D. at Hamburg, 1750.

KRUILOV, Ivan Andreevich, *kroo'-e-lof*, a celebrated Russian fabulist. He was the son of an officer in the Russian line infantry, who, at his death, in 1780, left behind a fairly-stocked library of miscellaneous books, which the youth eagerly devoured. Some plays and operas were included in this collection, and the perusal of these led the youth to compose something dramatic himself. He wrote an opera called the "Kafeinitza; or, Fortune-Teller by Coffee," when only 15 years of age. On his mother removing to St. Petersburg, soon afterwards, he took his opera to a German bookseller, who offered him sixty roubles for the manuscript. Young Kruilov took out the money in books, selecting Racine, Molière, and Boileau. Three years afterwards, he wrote a play, entitled "Philomela," but could not get it produced on the stage. He obtained a post in a government office, and continued, during his hours of leisure, to write essays and dramas, till the year 1801, when he became secretary to Prince Galitzin, governor of Riga, with whom he grew into great favour. The prince invited him to his country house, where he spent three years. He subsequently produced half a dozen plays, which obtained some popularity. At 40 years of age he accidentally discovered where his real powers lay. He translated several of La Fontaine's fables, and was advised by Dmitriev, the Russian poet, to persevere. He accordingly wrote some original fables, which rapidly attained the utmost degree of popularity. He continued to produce fables in verse, and, during several subsequent years, his lines were quoted by every class in Russia, from peasant to noble. He wrote 197 fables, 160 of which were original. In 1812 he obtained an appointment in the imperial library of St. Petersburg, and received many marks of favour from the emperors Alexander and Nicholas. B. at Moscow, 1768; D. at St. Petersburg, 1844.

KRUMMACHER, Frederick Adolf, *kroom'-ma'-ker*, a German divine and theological writer. He wrote various works of a religious character; the most widely circulated of which were, "The Life of St. John," "Cornelius the Centurion," "Parables," and a book of religious poetry for children. The three first of these have been translated into English, and have become popular, the "Parables" particularly so. B. at Tecklenberg, Westphalia, 1768; D. 1845.

KRUMMACHER, Gottfried Daniel, younger brother of the preceding. He officiated as preacher in the reformed church at Elberfeld. He published "Sermons on the Wanderings of the Children of Israel," and "Daily Manna," both of which have been reproduced in an English form, the latter under the title of "The Christian's Every-Day Book." B. 1774; D. 1837.

KRUMMACHER, Frederick William, son of Frederick Adolf. He acted for some time as pastor to a Lutheran community at New York. He wrote a great number of religious works, many of which have become very popular in England. His principal works are "Elijah the Tishbite," "Elisha," "Solomon and the Shulamite," "Temptation of Christ," "Glimpses into the Kingdom of Grace," and the "Church's Voice of Instruction." In 1856 he attended the annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Glasgow.

KUBA, *koo'-ba*, a fortified town of Russia, in the Caucasus, on the S. side of a river of the same name. *Pop.* 4,000. This place was formerly the residence of a khan.

KUBAN, *koo-ban'*, a river of S. Russia, rising near Mount Elburz, and, after a course of 380 miles, falling into the Black Sea, 20 miles from Anapa.

KUBLA-KHAN, *koo'-bla-kan*, ir. Chinese, Chi-Tsou, founder of the twentieth Chinese dynasty, that of the

Mongols or Yen. He was the grandson of Ghengis-Khan, and was proclaimed emperor of the Mongols in 1260, in succession to his brother Mangou-Khan. He reigned, at first, only in Mongolia and the countries conquered by Ghengis-Khan; but he invaded China in 1267, captured the Chinese emperor in 1279, and thus overthrew the Song dynasty, which had ruled for 319 years. He extended his conquests over Thibet, Pegu, Cochin-China, and formed the greatest empire known in history, embracing the whole of Asia and part of Europe, from the Dnieper to Japan. He patronized letters and encouraged agriculture, industry, and commerce. Marco Polo passed seventeen years at his court. D. 1294.

KUGLER, Francis Theodore, *koog'-ler*, an eminent German art-critic. After completing his collegiate studies, he devoted himself to the elucidation of the early history of painting and architecture, and travelled to Italy to make researches thereon. His great work, the "Handbook of the History of Painting from the Age of Constantine to the Present Time," was published in 1837. It was almost immediately translated into the leading European languages. In England, it was reproduced by several translators. The "Schools of Painting in Italy" was put into English by Lady Eastlake, with notes by Sir Charles Eastlake. The "German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools" were rendered by Sir Edmund Head. Kugler also wrote "Description of the Art Treasures in Berlin and Potsdam," a very important work; the "History of Frederick the Great," and other valuable contributions to literature. B. at Stettin, Pomerania, 1808; D. at Berlin, 1858.

KUHLMAN, Quirinus, *kool'-man*, a German visionary of the 17th century. He was a man of learning; but a violent attack of illness having disordered his brain, he pretended to be a prophet. After studying the writings of Behman, he was led to believe that he was in reality inspired. He published several visions, which he pretended to have received; but was at length burnt as a heretic in Russia, 1689.

KUHLOOR, *ku-loor'*, a hill state of India. *Area*, 150 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified, and producing wheat, barley, rice, millet, ginger, hemp, pepper, opium, tobacco, and fruits. *Pop.* 33,000. *Lat.* between 31° and 31° 35′ N. *Lon.* between 76° 27′ and 76° 55′ E.

KUILENBURG, *koil'-len-boorg*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Lèche, 10 miles from Thiele. *Manf.* Silk fabrics, twist, and arms. *Pop.* 5,000.

KULM, *koolm*, a village of Bohemia, at the foot of the Erzgeberge mountains, where, in 1813, the French were defeated by the allied army under the command of the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia. *Pop.* 700. Also the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 7,000.

KUMAON, *koo'-ma-on*, a province of N. Hindostan, forming a part of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 7,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and to a great extent covered with wood. Where it is clear, it yields rice, hemp, and some corn. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, and lead. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and hempen fabrics, cottons, and camlets. *Pop.* 168,000. *Lat.* between 29° and 31° N. *Lon.* between 78° and 81° E.

KUR, *koor*, the ancient Cyrus, the most considerable river of Georgia, in Asia, rising in the pashalic of Akheel-Zikh, and, after a course of 500 miles, falling by several mouths into the Caspian Sea, 100 miles from Baku.

KURDISTAN, or KOORDISTAN, *koor-dis-tan'*, a region of W. Asia, shared between Turkey and Persia. *Area*, estimated at 52,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; and cattle-rearing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. *Rivers.* The Zab Ald, Zab Asfal, and the Dryalah, all affluents of the Tigris. *Pro.* Rice, cotton, tobacco, timber, and galls. *Pop.* Estimated at about 1,000,000. *Lat.* mostly between 32° and 38° N. *Lon.* between 42° and 47° E.

KURILES, *koo'-rils*, a long range of small islands at the eastern extremity of Asia, extending from the southern point of Kamtschatka to the isle of Jesso, or Matsmai, which belongs to Japan. *Area.* The whole estimated at 3,000 square miles. *Desc.* Twenty-two of these islands are now known. Some of them are not inhabited, and several are even uninhabitable, on account of the absolute want of water. Others are fertile, well-wooded, full of game and fish. Some contain volcanoes; and they are all subject to frequent earthquakes. With the exception of the three most S. islands, which belong to Japan, this archipelago belongs to the Russian government of Irkutsk, and the inhabitants pay a tribute of furs and sea-calves, which the Russians collect every two or three years. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 43° 40′ and 57° N. *Lon.* between 145° and 156° E.

KURNOOL, *koor-nool'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Madras. *Area*, 2,640 square miles. *Pop.* 274,000. *Lat.* between 14° 50′ and 16° 15′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 47′ and 79° 15′ E.

KURRACHEE, *koor-ra-che'*, the principal seaport-town of Scinde, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 20 miles from the W. branch of the Indus. It is of considerable military importance. *Pop.* 23,000. *Lat.* 24° N. *Lon.* 67° E.

KURSHEE, *koor-she'*, a town of Bokhara, in Central Asia, in a fertile oasis, 100 miles from Samarcand. *Pop.* 10,000.

KURUM, *koo-room'*, a river of Persia, rising in the Bakhtiyari hill-country, and, after a course of 240 miles, entering the Persian Gulf by several mouths.

KUSSNACHT, *koos'-nakt*, a village of Switzerland, on the Lake of Zurich. *Pop.* 1,700.—Another, 11 miles from Schwytz, at the N. extremity of Lake Lucerne. It is the place where William Tell escaped from Gessler.

KUSTER, Ludolph, *koos'-ter*, a German literary critic. He studied at Berlin, and afterwards travelled on the continent, and visited England, where he completed his edition of Suidas, printed at Cambridge in 1705, and for which that university conferred on him a doctor's degree. Thence he went to Berlin, where he became professor and librarian to the king. He did not, however, long retain these honours, but went to Amsterdam, where he published Iamblichus's "Life of Pythagoras," the works of Aristophanes, and an edition of Mill's Greek Testament. In 1713 he went to Paris, abjured the Protestant religion, and obtained a pension. Besides the above, he published "Historia Critica Homeri," and other works. B. at Blomberg, Westphalia, 1670; D. at Paris, 1716.

KUSTRIN. (*See* CUSTRIN.)

KUYP, Jacob, *koip*, a celebrated landscape-painter, who founded the Academy of Painting at Dort, in 1641. He copied nature with great finish and exactness.

KUYP, Albert, son of the preceding, a distinguished Dutch painter. Very little is known of the circumstances of his life, although he excelled both in landscape and cattle-painting; and, though highly esteemed in England, is comparatively unknown abroad. A picture by him, for which the late Sir Robert Peel paid 350 guineas, was originally purchased at Hoorn, in Holland, for one shilling English money.

KWI-CHOO, *kwi-choo'*, a province in the S.W. of China, with a mountainous surface. It has mines of gold, silver, and iron. *Pop.* 5,230,000.

KYD, Thomas, *kid*, an English writer in the reign of Elizabeth, who published, in 1595, a play called "Pompey the Great," taken from the French of Garnier: he wrote, also, two other plays. The three are included in Dodsley's "Old Plays." Shakspere caused several of his comic characters to parody the most bombastic portions of Kyd's dramas.

KYDERMYSTER, Richard, *kid'-er-mis-ter*, a native of Worcester, and abbot of a monastery of Benedictines at Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, of which abbey he wrote the history; also some tracts against the Reformation. D. 1531.

KYLES OF BUTE, *kiles bute*, a narrow arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, between the island of Bute and the mainland.

KYNASTON, John, *ki-nâs'-ton*, an English divine, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1751. He wrote "De Impietate C. Cornelio Tacito falsò objectata;" "Oratio habita in Sacello Collegii Æneï Nasi." B. at Chester, 1728; D. 1783.

KYNWELMARSH, Francis, *kin'-wel-marsh*, an English writer of the 16th century. He was a friend of Gascoigne, whom he assisted in translating Euri-

pides' tragedy of "Jocasta." He and his brother Anthony wrote a collection of poetical pieces, some of which are to be found in the collection called the "Paradise of Dainty Devises," 1576.

KYRLE, John, *kirl*, a benevolent Englishman. Though he had only an estate of £500 a year, he bestowed large sums, in the course of his life, in charity, and built a church; but towards this last good work he obtained subscriptions from other pious and charitable persons. On all accounts, however, he deserved the fine eulogium bestowed upon him by Pope, who emphatically calls him "the Man of Ross." B. at Ross, Herefordshire.

KYTHAL, *ki-tal'*, a town of India, and the capital of a district of the same name. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 29° 49′ N. *Lon.* 76° 28′ E.—The DISTRICT fell into the possession of the British in 1843, from the failure of heirs to the last rajah. It then comprised 516 villages.

## L.

LAALAND, or LOLLAND, *lol'-land*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea. *Area*, 460 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and level, producing good crops of corn, hops, hemp, and apples The forests yield excellent timber. *Pop.* 56,000. *Lat.* 54° 38′ N. *Lon.* 11° 50′ E.

LAABAT, *la'-rat*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying to the N. of Timor-land. *Ext.* 30 miles long, by about the same in breadth. *Pop.* Unascertained.

LABADIE, John, *la'-ba-de*, a French religious impostor. He received his education among the Jesuits, and was admitted a member of that order, which, however, he quitted, to become an itinerant preacher. He pretended to have received visions, declared himself a second John Baptist, and prophesied the second coming of the Messiah. The austerity of his manners, his zeal, and affected piety, procured him many followers, particularly at Amiens, where he obtained a canonry, but, being detected in some criminal intrigues, the bishop ordered him to be put under arrest. Labadie, however, escaped to Toulouse, and became director of a convent of nuns, among whom he introduced a new rule, and the notions of the Quietists, with some additions of his own; viz., that the Scriptures are not necessary to salvation; that outward worship is of no use, but that all prayer should be mental; and that there are two churches, that of Christians in degeneracy, and the other regenerate, or "Labadists," as his followers were called. He renounced the Romish religion at Montauban, in 1650, and, after exercising the ministry there some time, he went to Geneva; being expelled whence, he removed to Middleburg, where he obtained many followers, among whom was the famous Anna Maria Schurman. Labadie sent disciples to propagate his doctrines, and to gather contributions, in different parts of Holland; on which account he was obliged to withdraw to Erfurt, and thence to Altona. His works, which are full of mysticism, are now disregarded. B. at Bourg, Guienne, 1610; D. at Altona, 1674.

LABÉ, Louisa-Charly, *la'-bai*, a French poetess, surnamed the "fair rope-maker," on account of her marriage with a manufacturer of cables at Lyons, who left her, at his death, a large fortune. Her first passion was that of arms, and she distinguished herself, in a masculine dress, at the siege of Perpignan. She had a taste for literature, and her library was enriched with the best writers, French, Italian, and Spanish; but her fine qualities were tarnished by a libertinism which equalled that of Lais. Her poems were printed at Lyons in 1555, and again in 1762. B. at Lyons, 1526; D. at the same place, 1566.

LA BEAUMELLE, Laurent de, *bo'-mel*, a French writer, who, in 1751, became professor of French literature in Denmark. He subsequently went to the court of Frederick the Great, but his quarrels with Voltaire caused him to leave Prussia. He returned to Paris, and obtained an appointment in the Bibliothèque Royale. He wrote "Memoirs of the History of Madame de Maintenon," and other works. B. 1726; D. 1773.

LABEO, Quintus Fabius, *lat'-be-o*, a Roman general. He defeated Antiochus, king of Syria, 188 B.C., and became consul 182 B.C. He was a man of liberality and talents, and is said to have assisted Terence in writing some of his plays.

LABEO, Antistius, a Roman lawyer, who refused the consular dignity when offered him by Augustus, whose projects he opposed. He composed several works, which are lost. His father was one of the conspirators who assassinated Cæsar, and was killed at the battle of Philippi. There was another LABEO, who was tribune of the people, B.C. 184. He caused the censor Metellus to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock.

LABER, *la'-ber*, three small rivers of Bavaria, tributaries to the Danube.

LABERIUS, Decimus, *lai-beer'-e-us*, a Roman knight, who wrote mimes or satirical productions for the stage. Cæsar obliged him to perform one of his own mimes against his will; on which occasion Laberius spoke a satirical prologue against Cæsar, which is preserved in Aulus Gellius. Fragments of his other works are also extant. D. 44 B.C.

LABLACHE, Louis, *la-blash'*, a celebrated Italian singer, who instructed Queen Victoria in the art of music. At 12 years of age he commenced studying for his profession at the Conservatoire of Naples. About the age of 16 he made his first appearance on the Neapolitan stage as a bass singer. His reputation as a vocalist dated from his engagement at La Scala, of Milan, in 1817. For a quarter of a century he was an established favourite at the Italian Operas of London and Paris. He retired from his profession a few years since, and took up his residence at a villa near Naples. B. at Naples, 1794; D. 1858.

LA BLETTERIE, René de, *blet'-tre*, an eminent French professor of rhetoric. He studied ecclesiastical history at the seminary of St. Magloire, and subsequently became professor of rhetoric at the College of France, and was admitted a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres in 1742. He wrote a "Life of the Emperor Julian," in 1735; a "History of Jovianus," in 1748. He likewise translated Cæsar and Tacitus. B. at Rennes, 1696; D. at Paris, 1772.

LA BOETIE, Stephen de, *bo'-ai-te*, a French author of the 16th century, and the friend of the celebrated French essayist Montaigne. At the age of 16, he translated several pieces from Xenophon and Plutarch. He became councillor in the parliament of Bordeaux at the age of 20. Montaigne eulogises him in his chapter on friendship. While still a young man, he wrote a "Discourse on Voluntary Slavery," which is marked by many bold views. B. at Sarlat, 1530; D. 1563.

LA BORDE, John Benjamin de, *la-bord'*, groom of the chamber and favourite of Louis XV. After the death of that king, he devoted himself to literature, and produced several splendidly-printed volumes; among them were, "Essay on Music, Ancient and Modern," "Pictorial Tours in France," and an essay on "Chronological History." He also wrote some plays, which were brought out at the French theatres. B. 1734; perished by the guillotine, 1794.

LA BORDE, Henry Francis, Count de, a French general. He commanded a division at the siege of Toulouse, in 1793. He served in all Napoleon's campaigns, and, in the Russian expedition, was wounded while commanding the Young Guard at Dresden. He was created a peer of France during the Hundred Days, but was banished in 1815. B. 1764; D. 1833.

LA BORDE, Alexander Louis Joseph, Count de, a French author. In early life he fought, as an officer, in the Austrian army, against his native country; but, in 1797, went to France, and devoted himself to literature. He was aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe, general of brigade of the National Guard, and prefect of the Seine, or first magistrate of Paris. He was the editor of many splendid works, a few of the most important being, "Pictorial and Historical Travels in Spain," "Pictorial Travels in Austria," "The Monuments of France," "Travels in Syria," and "Versailles, Ancient and Modern." B. at Paris, 1773; D. 1842.

LA BORDE, Leon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Count de, son of the preceding, a modern French writer. In 1830 he became secretary of legation to the French embassy in London, and was subsequently appointed conservator of the collection of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance in the Museum of the Louvre. He is a distinguished archæologist, and, like his father, has produced many magnificent pictorial works descriptive of foreign

countries The chief of them are, "Travels in Arabia Petræa," "Travels in the East," "Researches on the Early History of Printing," "Studies on the Arts, Letters, and Industry of the Fifteenth Century;" and "The Revival of the Arts at the Court of France." B. at Paris, 1807.

LABOULAYE, Edward René Lefebvre, *la'-boo-lai*, a modern French lawyer and littérateur. After completing his legal education, he made himself known by his "History of Landed Property in Europe, from the days of Constantine until the present time," a work which was "crowned" by the Paris Academy of Belles Lettres. In 1842 he was appointed advocate to the Cour Royale; and, in 1849, he became professor of law at the College of France. By his clear and elegant style, no less than by his profound knowledge of law, he is eminently qualified to popularize, in his native country, the study of the history and principles of jurisprudence. Among the most important of his legal writings may be quoted the "Essay on the Criminal Laws of the Romans," "Review of Legislation and Jurisprudence," and the "Historical Review of French and Foreign Law." He has been successful in other departments of literature; his "Political History of the United States," "Slavery," and "Studies of Germany and the Sclavonic Nations," are all excellent. In addition to the above-mentioned works, which are selected to represent the character of his writings, a charming volume of light literature must be included in this enumeration of some of the results of his literary life; viz., the "Souvenirs d'un Voyageur," published in 1857. B. at Paris, 1811.

LA BOURDONNAIS, Bertrand Francis Mahé de, *boor'-don-nai*, a French general. He entered the service of the French East-India Company at an early age, and signalized himself on several occasions, particularly at the capture of Mahé, which name he was thenceforth permitted to bear. In 1734 he became governor-general of the Isles of France and Bourbon, both of which were much benefitted by his discreet administration. In the war of 1743, between France and England, he went to the succour of Dupleix at Pondicherry. He besieged the English at Madras, and compelled them to capitulate, in 1746. Dupleix, however, disregarded the terms that La Bourdonnais had entered into with the English, and the latter was sent in disgrace to the Isle of France. He returned to France in 1748, in order to defend his conduct against his accusers. He had no sooner landed than he was incarcerated in the Bastille, where he remained during several years. His innocence being at length established, he was released in 1752, but he died of a broken heart shortly afterwards. He left behind some "Memoirs," in which his misfortunes were vividly depicted, and which were first published in 1760. The author of "Paul and Virginia" has done full justice to the wisdom and generous qualities of the governor of the Isles of France and Bourbon, and has immortalized his name. B. at Saint Malo, 1699; D. 1753. His grandson, B. 1795, D. 1840, was a celebrated chess-player.

LABRADOR, *lăb'-ra-dor'*, a large peninsula of British North America, bounded S. by Canada and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by Hudson's Straits, and W. by Hudson's Bay. *Area*, 170,000 square miles. *Desc.* Barren and of dreary aspect, with a mountainous and uneven surface, covered with large stones, and a poor soil, spread with coarse plants, adapted only for deer and goats and other wild animals. The climate is so severe, that neither corn nor any of the hardy kitchen vegetables are raised. The fisheries employ the greater number of the industrious portion of the inhabitants, and about 20,000 British subjects besides. The coast is also visited by between 300 and 400 United States vessels annually. The take of seals is very great every year. *Pop.* 5,000, consisting of Esquimaux and a few Europeans. *Lat.* between 51° and 62° N. *Lon.* between 55° and 78° W. —In 1496 this country was discovered by Cabot, and, in 1610, re-discovered by Hudson.

LABROSSE, Guy de, *la-bross'*, a French botanist, and physician to Louis XIII. He presented to his sovereign the ground upon which the Jardin des Plantes was founded, and was appointed the first keeper thereof. He wrote a "Treatise on the Plague," and several works on botany. D. 1641.

LA BRUYÈRE. (*See* BRUYÈRE, John de la.)

LABUAN PULO, *lăb'-u-an*, an island of the Malay archipelago, 30 miles from Borneo. *Ext.* 10 miles long and 5 broad. It is rich in coal-mines, and is well supplied with water. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 5° 22′ N. *Lon.* 115° 10′ E.—In 1846 this island was taken possession of by the British.

LABYRINTHUS, *lăb'-i-rin'-thus*, a building, the perplexing windings of which rendered the way from it almost impracticable. There were four very famous among the ancients,—one near the city of Arsinoë, in Egypt, another in Crete, a third at Lemnos, and a fourth in Italy, built by Porsenna. That of Egypt was the most ancient, and, according to Herodotus, who saw it, superbly magnificent. It was built by twelve kings of Egypt, who reigned together, and was intended as the place of their burial. The labyrinth of Crete was built by Dædalus, in imitation of that of Egypt, and it is the most famous of all in classical history. It was the place of confinement for Dædalus himself, and the prison of the Minotaur.

LA CAILLE, Nicholas Louis de, *kail*, a French mathematician and astronomer. He was educated for the priesthood; but, having attained the degree of deacon, he devoted himself entirely to science. He allied himself with Cassini and Muraldi, and was employed with those astronomers in the verification of the arc of the meridian. The result of his labours was the demonstration of the gradual increase of the degree going from the equator to the pole. This, although long known, had never been verified by actual measurement. At the age of 25, he was nominated professor of mathematics in the Mazarin College, in which capacity he highly distinguished himself, and published for the use of his pupils treatises on geometry, optics, mechanics, and astronomy. In 1751 he went to the Cape of Good Hope to observe the astral system of the southern heavens. He remained there four years, and compiled during his stay a catalogue of stars, which has not been superseded, even at the present day. On his return to Paris, he collected his scientific works, published new editions of some, and laboured incessantly at astronomy. His devotion to science at length cost him his life; for he contracted a fever by passing his nights on cold stones, observing the heavens. B. at Rumigny, Picardy, 1713; D. 1762.

LACCADIVES, *lăk'-ka-dives*, an archipelago of low islands, lying off the Malabar or W. coast of India about 150 miles. There are 19, of considerable size, and of coral formation. The largest is about 7 miles in length and 2½ in breadth. *Pro.* Rice, sweet potatoes, cocoa- and betel-nuts. There are also some small cattle. *Pop.* in the whole, about 7,000. *Lat.* between 10° and 12° N. *Lon.* between 72° and 74° E.

LACEDÆMON, *lăs'-e-dē'-mon*, a son of Jupiter and Taygeta, the daughter of Atlas, who married Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas. He was the fifth king of Sparta, and from him and his wife the capital of Laconia was called Lacedæmon and Sparta.

LACEDÆMON, a noble city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, called also Sparta, and at the present time Misatra. It was severally known by the names of Lelegia, Œbalia, and Hecatompolis. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king, from whom it was called Lelegia. Twelve of the descendants of Lelex enjoyed the crown before the succession of the Heraclidæ in Procles and Eurysthenes. These two brothers began to reign 1102 B.C.; their successors in the family of Procles were called Proclidæ, and afterwards Eurypontidæ; and those of Eurysthenes, Eurysthenidæ, and afterwards Agidæ. This succession continued until the year 219 B.C., when, under the kings Lycurgus and Agesipolis, the monarchical power was abolished. In 191 B.C., Lacedæmon joined the Achæan league, and in 147 B.C. Laconia was conquered by Mummius, and converted into a Roman province. The inhabitants of Lacedæmon are illustrious in Grecian history for their courage, their love of liberty, and for their aversion to sloth and luxury. They were inured from their youth to labour, and their laws commanded them to make war their profession. They strengthened their bodies by manly exercises, and accustomed themselves to undergo hardships, and even to die without fear or regret. They were forbidden by the laws of their country to visit foreign

countries, lest their morals should be corrupted by an intercourse with effeminate nations. The austere manner in which their children were educated rendered them undaunted in the field of battle. Even the women were as courageous as the men. In the affairs of Greece the interest of the Lacedæmonians was often powerful, and obtained the superiority for 500 years. The authority of their monarchs was checked by the Ephori, who had the power of imprisoning the kings themselves if guilty of misdemeanours. The Lacedæmonians were also remarkable for the honour and reverence which they paid to old age.

LACEPÈDE, Bernard Germain Stephen de la Ville, Count de, *las'-e-paid*, a celebrated French naturalist. He applied himself to the study of natural science from his earliest youth, and, at the age of 18 years, made himself known to Buffon, by addressing to him several interesting memoirs. In 1776 he went to Paris, and obtained the post of assistant-demonstrator at the Royal Garden, through the interest of Buffon, to whom he proposed to continue his Natural History. On the breaking out of the revolution, Lacepède adopted its principles, and became successively commandant of the National Guard, and deputy-extraordinary for Agen in the Legislative Assembly. He was subsequently nominated senator, and, in 1803, grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour: he also held many offices of distinction under Napoleon I. His chief works are "Natural History of Quadrupeds and Serpents," and "Fishes," both of which formed continuations to Buffon's great work. B. at Agen, 1756; D. at Paris, 1825.

LA CERDA, Ferdinand de (so called), *thair'-da*, Infanta of Spain, was the eldest son of Alphonso X., king of Castile and Leon, and, dying before his father, left children, who were deprived of the succession to the Spanish throne by their uncle Sancho IV. B. 1254; D. 1275.

LA CERDA, Bernarda, Donna, a Portuguese lady, who distinguished herself by her poetical talents, and was invited to the court of Spain by Philip III., where she taught Latin to the royal children. She wrote several comedies and poetical pieces. B. at Oporto, 1595; D. 1644.

LA CHAISE, Francis d'Aix, *shaise*, surnamed Father, a celebrated French Jesuit, who was, for some time, professor of philosophy at Lyons, and became provincial of his order. In 1675, Louis XIV. chose him for his confessor, an office which the father filled till his death, 34 years afterwards. He was actively engaged in all the intrigues of the court: his interest was sought by Madame de Monteapan and Madame de Maintenon; but he embraced the cause of the latter, and favoured her marriage with Louis XIV. In religious questions, he took part in the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685; in the condemnation of Fénélon. He was an energetic opponent of the Jansenists; and, on every occasion, endeavoured to advance the interests of his order. Although a man of only slender abilities, his adroitness and insinuating manner enabled him to gain a great ascendancy over the king, of whose conscience he was the keeper. He was the author of several works, particularly "A Course of Philosophy," composed in Latin, and published at Lyons in 1662. Louis XIV. built for his confessor a beautiful rustic dwelling near Paris, which was called Mont-Louis. B. at the castle of Aix, in Forez, 1624; D. 1709.—The grounds which surrounded this house have since been converted into a burial-place, called, at the present time, the Cemetery of Père la Chaise.

LACHAMBRE, Martin Cureau de, *la-shambr'*, physician to Louis XIV. He wrote several works on anatomy and physiology, which were marred by his too great credulity. He was a believer in chiromancy, astrology, &c. B. 1594; D. at Paris, 1669.

LACHLAN, *lăk'-lan*, a river of E. Australia, rising in the counties of King and Bathurst, in N.S. Wales, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining the Murumbidgee, to form the Murray River, near *lat.* 34° 30′ S., *lon.* 144° 10′ E.

LACHMI, or LAKCHMI, *lak'-me*, a Hindoo goddess, the favourite wife of Vishnu. She was pretended to be born of the waves of an ocean of milk. The mangrove and the lotus are held sacred to her. She is generally represented with breasts charged with milk, bearing in her hand a lotus-flower, or scattering the riches of the soil over the earth.

LA COLONIE, John Martin de, *kol'-o-ne*, a field-marshal in the Austrian service, who published his military memoirs at Frankfort, in 1730. He was also the author of the "History of Bordeaux." B. at Perigord, 1674; D. at Bordeaux, 1759.

LA COMBE, De Prezel Honoré, *kome*, an advocate in the parliament of Paris. He published a work on jurisprudence, a Dictionary of Anecdotes, and other works. B. at Paris, 1725.

LA COMBE, Francis, a French miscellaneous writer, who translated into the French language, Orrery's "Life of Swift," and Shaftesbury's "Letters on Enthusiasm;" He also edited "The Letters of Christina, of Sweden," and afterwards added a continuation, entitled "The Secret Letters of Queen Christina," but which has since been pronounced a literary forgery. B. 1733; D. at Montpellier, about 1795.

LA CONDAMINE, Charles Marie de, *kone'-da-mene*, a celebrated French traveller. Actuated by an indefatigable desire for knowledge, he travelled over almost the whole world, and studied nearly every science. In 1736 he was selected, with Bouguer, to make a voyage to the equator, for the purpose of determining the dimensions and the figure of the earth. In this expedition, he travelled over nearly the whole of South America, and was absent from France for ten years, during which he experienced the utmost fatigue and hardship. On his return he published his "Travels in South America," and "The Figure of the Earth, as determined by the Observations of Messieurs De la Condamine and Bouguer." He also produced several works in English and Spanish; contributed to the scientific memoirs of Paris and Berlin; and maintained a correspondence upon scientific subjects with the distinguished in every European city. He was an amiable, learned, and witty man; and while his celebrity as a traveller made him many friends, his refined humour was usually successful in warding off the attacks of his enemies. He was a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, of the Académie Française, and of the Royal Society of London. B. at Paris, 1701; D. 1774.

LACORDAIRE, Jean Baptist Henri, *la'-kor-dair*, a celebrated French preacher. The religious zeal, which was afterwards to form so prominent a trait of his character, gave no sign of its existence in his earliest years; for, until the age of 22, he diligently pursued his studies for the profession of the law. Whatever opinions of a religious nature his mind had formed up to that period were strongly tinctured with the scepticism of Voltaire. Suddenly, in 1824, he entered the college of St. Sulpice, and, after an interval of three years, was ordained a priest. Becoming acquainted with the author of the "Essay on Indifference," he soon showed himself one of his most ardent followers. (*See* LAMENNAIS.) During the revolution of 1830, Lacordaire, in conjunction with M. de Montalembert, commenced the publication of "L'Avenir," giving to the new paper the motto "God and Liberty." The task they set themselves to accomplish by the aid of their journal was, religious, civil, and political liberty. The strong language and bold opinions of this new religious paper brought Lacordaire before the Court of Assize in the following year. Here he defended himself with the utmost eloquence, and was triumphantly acquitted. He had endeavoured, a few months previously, to join to his priestly function the title of advocate; but the council of that body refused to inscribe his name on their rolls. Not long afterwards, he, with Messrs. Montalembert and De Choux, opened, without authority, a "Free School." In France, such a proceeding was in direct opposition to law; accordingly, he and his coadjutors were ordered to close the establishment. This demand was unheeded, and it was not until force had been employed, that the heads of the school could be induced to leave the place. Lacordaire, Montalembert, and De Choux, were cited before the Chamber of Peers. Condemned to pay the minimum fine, 100 francs, the bold innovators were admitted to have gained the victory. The French clergy were strongly moved by the burning eloquence of Lacordaire and his fellow reformers. What the

result would have been it is difficult to imagine; but it is certain that the papacy felt itself threatened, for Gregory XVI., in 1832, put forth his "Encyclical Letter," in which he declared that "'the regeneration of the Church' was an absurdity, 'liberty of conscience' a mad dream, and 'liberty of the press' a fatal delusion." If Lacordaire, and the other chiefs of "L'Avenir," had given so much uneasiness to the head of the established religion of their country, their submission was most sudden and complete. The three journalists went to Rome: of Lacordaire it is said, "He prostrated himself on the tomb of St. Peter, and rose submissive and transformed." On his return to Paris he devoted himself to preaching. In 1835 he commenced his pulpit orations at the cathedral of Notre Dame, and gathered about him, says one of his French critics, "the worldly crowd by other attractions besides the sacred word. He held forth as to every topic: under the pretext of religion, he discoursed of the present generation, of every-day emotions and interests, of nationality, of liberty, of political economy, of railroads, and of Napoleon. The brilliancy of his language, the energetic audacity of his movements, captivated his hearers." From this it would appear, that a certain style of pulpit eloquence, lately exceedingly successful in England, is nothing else than an imitation of Lacordaire's manner. In 1836 he made a second journey to Rome, where he was well received, and soon afterwards composed a complete retractation of his former opinions as expressed in "L'Avenir." In 1840 he assumed the habit of a Dominican friar, and wrote his "Life of St. Dominic," wherein he justifies, with more poetical power than historical truth, the Inquisition. During the revolution of 1848 he revived his old republican ideas, and took his seat among the "Mountain" party in the Constituent Assembly. His parliamentary efforts were not very successful, however, and he soon resigned his seat. Subsequently, his voice growing very weak, he became director of the college of Sorrèze. He has published several theological works, some sermons, and funeral orations; among others, one upon Daniel O'Connell. B. in France, 1802.

LACRETELLE, P. L., *la'-kre-tel*, usually called Lacretelle the Elder, a French writer. He was a parliamentary advocate during the French revolution, and afterwards sat in the Legislative Assembly, and acted as a member of the Legislative Corps. During the Empire and the Restoration he remained unemployed, his republican principles not permitting him to serve under those governments. He was a profound and voluminous author. A complete edition of his works was commenced in 1823, and included treatises on Eloquence and Philosophy, as well as dramatic pieces, &c. He was, for some time, one of the editors of the "Minerve," a famous paper, whose politics were in opposition to the Empire and the Restoration. He also compiled the articles "Logic," "Metaphysics," and "Moral Philosophy," for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." B. at Metz, 1751; D. 1824.

LACRETELLE, Charles Joseph, a distinguished French historian, was brother of the preceding, and is generally styled the Younger.

LACROIX, Antony Nicolle de, *la-krwaw'*, an eminent French geographer, who embraced an ecclesiastical life, and devoted himself to the pursuit of geographical knowledge. His "Géographie Moderne" was produced in 1747, and has been several times reprinted, remaining a standard work in his own country. B. at Paris, 1704; D. 1760.—He must not be confounded with another of the same name, who was a teacher of languages and of geography at Lyons, and who produced a "Universal Geography," &c. D. about 1715.

LACROIX, Paul, *la-krwaw'*, a modern French littérateur, generally known under the pseudonyme of the "Bibliophile Jacob." He has been a voluminous writer and compiler, and has produced some scores of novels, dramas, historical, philosophical, and bibliographical works. B. at Paris, 1806.

LACTANTIUS, Lucius Cælius Firmianus, *lak-tān'-she-us*, an eloquent father of the Church, was, according to some, an African, and, to others, a native of Fermo, in Italy. He studied under Arnobius, and became so famous as a rhetorician, that Constantine appointed him preceptor to his son Crispus. He formed his style upon the model of Cicero; but though he wrote with great purity and force, particularly in confuting the pagan errors and follies, he was more of a rhetorician than a theologian. He blended philosophy with divinity, and thereby involved the truths of religion in considerable obscurity. A complete edition of his works was published at Gottingen, 1736; but the best edition is that of Paris, 2 vols. 4to, 1748. Lived at the end of the 3rd and beginning of the 4th century.

LACY, John, *lā'-se*, an English actor and dramatic writer in the reign of Charles II., with whom he was a great favourite. He also wrote for the stage, and produced "The Dumb Lady," "The Old Troop; or, Monsieur Ragout," "Sir Hercules Buffoon." He is not to be mistaken for John Lacy, an English gentleman, who became the zealous friend of the French impostors, who called themselves prophets, at the beginning of the 18th century. He wrote some incoherent tracts on that subject, and was imprisoned for his zeal.

LACYDAS, *la-sī'-das*, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, and disciple of Arcesilaus, whom he succeeded as master of the second academy. Attalus gave him a garden in which to read his lectures. He foolishly mourned the loss of a favourite goose, which he caused to be buried magnificently. He died of intemperance, B.C. 212.

LADAKH, or MIDDLE TIBET, *la-dak'*, an independent country of Central Asia, separated by the Himalayas from Cashmere, and from Chinese Turkestan by the Karakorum Mountains. On the E. it is bounded by Great Tibet, and on the N.W. by Little Tibet. *Area*, 30,000 square miles. *Desc.* Unfertile, with a severe and variable climate. The cultivation of the soil, however, is eagerly attended to, and crops of average quality of wheat, barley, and buckwheat are raised. Apples, apricots and rhubarb, are also abundantly produced. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, gold, and sulphur. *Pop.* 130,000, mostly Tibetans. *Lat.* between 32° and 36° N. *Lon.* between 76° and 79° E.—This country is the great depôt for the wool of which Cashmere shawls are made.

LADISLAUS I., *la'-dis-laus*, king of Hungary, the son of Bela I., succeeded his brother Geiza in 1080. He added to his dominions Dalmatia and Crotia, reduced the Bohemians, who had revolted, expelled the Huns, and conquered part of Bulgaria and Russia. He also defeated the Tartars, and was as distinguished for his piety as for his valour. He died in 1095, and was canonized in 1198.

LADISLAUS III. succeeded Stephen V., his father, in 1272. He was a debauched prince, and divorced his lawful wife. He also ill-used the clergy, and, rendering himself an object of universal hatred, was assassinated in 1290.

LADISLAUS IV., called also Wladislas, was grand-duke of Lithuania and king of Poland, and elected to the throne of Hungary in 1440. He declared war against the Turks, and employed as his general John Huniades, who was very successful. Ladislaus, however, made peace, which gave such dissatisfaction to the pope and other Christian princes, that he was induced to break it; but he was very unfortunate afterwards, and lost his life in the battle of Varna, in 1444.

LADISLAUS V., the son of Albert of Austria, was made king on the death of Ladislaus IV., under the guardianship of John Huniades. He was very zealous against the Hussites, by whom he is said to have been poisoned in 1457.

LADISLAUS VI., was the son of Casimir IV., king of Poland, and elected king of Hungary, on the death of Matthias Corvinus, in 1490, in opposition to his own brother, Albert, and to John, the natural son of his predecessor, and to Maximilian of Austria. His reign was very turbulent, being constantly at war with the Turks and other neighbouring powers. He died in 1516.

LADISLAUS, or LANCELOT, king of Naples, called the Liberal and Victorious, succeeded his father, Charles Duras, in 1386. He was previously count of Provence and king of Hungary. He obtained the latter crown in 1403, during the imprisonment of Sigismund, who compelled him to return to Italy. On the death of his father, he was opposed by Louis II., duke of Anjou, which occasioned some bloody wars. Pope John XXIII. at first

espoused the cause of Louis, but afterwards took the part of Ladislaus, who, however, marched against Rome, and having taken it, turned his arms on the Florentines, whom he compelled to sue for peace, in 1413. B. 1376; D. at Naples, it is suspected of poison, 1414.

LADISLAUS I., king of Poland, succeeded his brother, Boleslaus II., in 1081. He defeated the armies of Prussia and Pomerania. D. 1102.

LADISLAUS II., king of Poland, succeeded his father, Boleslaus III., in 1139. He made war against his brothers on frivolous pretences, and, after several battles, was driven from his throne; but Boleslaus IV., his successor, gave him Silesia at the request of Frederic Barbarossa. D. at Oldenburg, 1159.

LADISLAUS III., king of Poland, came to the throne in 1296. He pillaged his subjects and seized the goods of the clergy, for which he was expelled, and the crown given to Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia. Ladislaus retired to Rome, but, on the death of Wenceslaus, he was recalled to Poland, where he governed with moderation and wisdom. Pomerania having revolted, he called to his aid the Teutonic knights, who repaid themselves by seizing Dantzic and other places; but Ladislaus marched against the knights, and defeated them. D. 1333.

LADISLAUS V., or WLADISLAS. (*See* JAGELLONS.)

LADISLAUS SIGISMUND VII., king of Poland and Sweden, succeeded Sigismund III., his father, in 1632. Before his advancement to the throne, he signalized himself against the Turks, whom he defeated in several actions. He also repulsed the Russians, and forced them to make peace. D. 1468.

LADOGA, or LADOSKA, *la-do'-ga*, a lake in the N. of European Russia, lying between the Baltic and Lake Onega, and surrounded by the governments of Petersburg, Wiburg, and Olonetz. *Ext.* 130 miles long and 75 broad. *Desc.* The shores are generally low, and it contains several islands and numerous rocks. Forty rivers fall into it, and its surplus waters are discharged by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland. Several canals form a line of navigation all round its S. and S.E. sides.

LADRONES, or MARIANA ISLANDS, *la-drones'*, a cluster of islands, belonging to Spain, in the North Pacific Ocean, stretching 450 miles from N. to S. They consist of about twenty islands, and only five are inhabited. *Desc.* Densely wooded and fertile, enjoying throughout most part of the year a serene and temperate climate, the heat of the sun being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* between 13° and 21° N. *Lon.* between 144° and 145° E. This group was discovered by Magellan, and it was at Tinian, one of them, that Commodore Anson, in his voyage round the world, landed in 1742, and of which he gives a luxuriant description.

LADRONES ISLES, a cluster of small islands off the S. extremity of China, 20 miles from Macao. *Lat.* 21° 52′ N. *Lon.* of the Great Ladrone, 113° 44′ E.

LADRONES, three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Veragua, 8 miles S.E. of Cape Boruca. *Lat.* 8° 20′ N. *Lon.* 83° 16′ W.

LADVOCAT, John Baptist, *lad'-vo-ka*, a learned French writer, who became doctor, librarian, and professor of the Sorbonne. The duke of Orleans, having founded a Hebrew professorship in the Sorbonne, appointed Ladvocat to it in 1752. His works are, a Geographical Dictionary; an Historical Dictionary, which has since been repeatedly enlarged; a Hebrew Grammar, &c. B. at Vaucouleurs, 1709; D. at Paris, 1765.

LADY ISLE, *laï'-de*, an uninhabited rocky islet off the W. coast of Scotland, 5 miles from Ayr. It is the only place along a great extent of coast affording a sheltered anchorage.

LADY'S ISLAND, in the Atlantic, near the coast of America. *Lat.* 42° 30′ N. *Lon.* 80° 32′ W.

LELIUS, Caius, *le'-li-us*, consul of Rome, 140 B.C. He distinguished himself as a soldier in Spain, and was no less celebrated for his eloquence and poetical genius. He was the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus the younger, and is said to have assisted Terence in his comedies. There was another consul of this name, 163 B.C. He accompanied the elder Scipio to Africa, and took part in the victories over Asdrubal and Syphax.

LAENNEC, René Théophile Hyacinthe, *lan'-nek*, a distinguished French physician, inventor of the stethoscope and of the art of "mediate auscultation." After completing his medical education at Nantes, under his uncle, a celebrated physician, and at Paris he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine in 1814. His literary acquirements were extensive, and he rapidly grew into fame as a lecturer and writer on medicine. In 1816 he became chief physician at the Hôpital Necker, and soon afterwards made known his important discovery in his "Treatise on Mediate Auscultation." His health, which had been always delicate, now grew so infirm that he was compelled to resign his large private practice and his official appointments, to repair into Brittany. In 1821 he returned, with restored health, to Paris, and was appointed professor of medicine in the College of France. Five years later his health again gave way; and it was found, by means of the system he had himself invented, that he was attacked with consumption. He retired to Brittany, and soon afterwards died. His great invention of the stethoscope, as well as his valuable works, elucidated the pathology of diseases of the chest, which till his time had been involved in the greatest obscurity. His most invaluable work, the "Mediate Auscultation," has been translated into English by Dr. Forbes. Besides this, he also produced a number of excellent treatises on medicine, and was altogether one of the greatest advancers of medical science the world has seen during the last century. B. at Quimper, Brittany, 1781; D. 1827.

LA FAYETTE, *la' fai-yet'*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Louisiana. *Area*, 374 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—2. In Missouri. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—3. In Mississippi. *Area*, 790 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—4. In Arkansas. *Area*, 16,400 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.—5. In Wisconsin. *Area*, 630 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—Also the name of several towns, with populations varying between 3,000 and 14,000.

LA FAYETTE, Louise Motier, Mademoiselle de, a French lady, celebrated for her beauty and wit. She was maid of honour to Anne of Austria. Louis XIII. became inspired with a lively passion for her, but she resisted his entreaties, and sought, in 1637, the retirement of a cloister, where she assumed the name of Sister Angelica. D. 1665.—Madame de Genlis made her the heroine of a romance, first published in 1812, entitled "Mademoiselle de la Fayette."

LA FAYETTE, Madame de. (*See* FAYETTE.)

LA FAYETTE, Gilbert Motier, Marquis de, a celebrated soldier and patriot. He came of a noble family in Auvergne, and, at the age of 20 years, fitted out a frigate at his own expense, and sailed for America, to fight in the ranks of the insurgents against British domination. Returning to France at the end of two years, he again sailed for America, with reinforcements of ships, men, and money, and distinguished himself in Virginia and at the siege of York-town. His energy and ability greatly contributed to the foundation of the republic of the United States. The renown he had acquired in America caused him to be elected, in 1787, member of the Assembly of Notables, and in 1789 deputy in the National Assembly. In this capacity he warmly defended the republican ideas then in vogue, and proposed the first declaration of the rights of man, which ultimately formed the basis of the constitution. In July, 1789, he was appointed commandant of the national guard, upon which occasion he caused his soldiers to assume a tri-coloured cockade,—blue and red, the colours of the commune of Paris, and white, the colour of the French lily,—this being the origin of what afterwards became the national colours. He protected the royal family on the 5th and 6th October, and when the people broke out into insurrection in July, 1791, he defeated them with his national guards on the Champ de Mars. On being appointed to command the army of the north, he defeated the allies at Philippeville and Mauberge. In August, 1792, he was outlawed for having arrested the commissioners of the National Assembly sent to watch him at his camp at Compiègne, where it is said he had previously invited the king to seek an asylum. Upon this, he, with a few friends, crossed the frontier, intending to take up his residence in a neutral country, but was

arrested by the Austrians, and confined in the fortress of Olmütz, in Moravia. He remained there during five years, but was released by a special article in the treaty of Campo-Formio. Strongly opposed to Napoleon's ambition, La Fayette took no part in public affairs during the Consulate and the Empire. On Napoleon's return from Elba in 1815, La Fayette was returned to the House of Representatives, where, after the defeat at Waterloo, he replied, in answer to Lucien's appeal: "We have followed your brother through the burning sands of Syria, as well as to the frozen deserts of Russia; the bleached bones of two millions of Frenchmen scattered all over the globe attest our devotion to him. That devotion is now exhausted, for his cause is no longer the cause of the nation." As a member of the Chamber of Deputies under the Restoration, he was the untiring advocate of constitutional liberty. In 1825 he visited the United States, where his journey was a perpetual ovation. During the revolution of 1830, he was nominated for the second chief of the national guard, and was one of the first to propose Louis Philippe as king of the French. The new monarch, however, soon became jealous of his popularity, and sought to counteract his great influence by proposing a measure for the abolition of the post of commander-in-chief of the national guard. This attack La Fayette forestalled by tendering his resignation, and henceforth the relations of La Fayette and Louis Philippe were of the most uncordial character. La Fayette took a distinguished part in some of the greatest events of his epoch, in the American revolution, and in those of 1789 and 1830. Although not possessed of commanding genius, he was ever actuated by patriotic and disinterested motives. But perhaps with him the qualities of the heart were superior to those of the mind. Throughout his long career, he showed a want of foresight and decision, and proved himself a general more fitted to excite popular commotion than to direct and establish national security. La Fayette left behind his "Memoirs," which were published by his family in 1837-40. B. at Chevagnac, in the department of the Haute-Loire, 1757; D. at Paris, 1834.

LAFITAU, Joseph Francis, *la'-fe-to*, a French Jesuit, who was a missionary among the Iroquois in America. He wrote the "Manners of the Native Americans compared with those of the Primitive Times," a "History of the Discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World," and other works. D. 1740.

LAFITTE, Jacques, *la'-feet*, the chief banker of France during the Empire and the Restoration. He was the son of a poor carpenter at Bayonne, and in 1787 walked to Paris, where he obtained the situation of assistant clerk in the banking-house of Perregaux, at a salary of £48 per annum. He became successively book-keeper, cashier, chief clerk, manager, junior partner, and, in 1809, succeeded to the business, and thenceforth carried it on in his name. His eminently profound and practical talents for finance procured for him the posts of regent of the Bank of France, and president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. During a monetary crisis, in 1815, Lafitte lent the government the sum of 2,000,000 francs. In the same year, Louis XVIII., on his departure for Ghent, deposited with the banker a very considerable sum, which Napoleon I. respected. Four months afterwards, the emperor himself, when leaving Paris for the last time, lodged in the same hands the sum of 5,000,000 francs. Lafitte wished to give Napoleon a receipt, but the latter replied: "It is unnecessary. I know you, M. Lafitte; you never liked my government, but you are an honest man." In 1830 he was said to be possessed of a private fortune of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, but in the following year the great European monetary panic took place, and the house of Lafitte fell, along with those whose creditor it was. At this juncture Lafitte sold off the whole of his private property, amounting to 10,000,000 of francs, and subsequently, after the full discharge of his liabilities, he was ascertained to have a surplus of 8,000,000 francs. At his death, his remains were attended to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise by the most eminent personages of Paris, and his funeral oration was pronounced by Arago. B. at Bayonne, 1767; D. at Paris, 1844.

LA FONTAINE, (*See* FONTAINE, LA.)

LA GALISSONNIÈRE, Marquis de, *ga'-lees-son'-ne-air*, a French admiral, who, in 1745, was appointed governor-general of Canada, and became one of the most esteemed of the French viceroys of that colony. In 1756 Louis XV. confided to his charge the fleet destined to act against the English in the Mediterranean. He was opposed to Admiral Byng at Minorca, and co-operated at the taking of Mahon. B. at Rochefort, 1693; D. 1756.

LAGIDES, *laj'-i-dees*, an Egyptian dynasty, the chief of which was Ptolemy, son of Lagus, a general of Alexander. It ruled in Egypt from the death of Alexander until the reduction of the country into a Roman province, 30 B.C., a period of 293 years. (*See* EGYPT and PTOLEMY.)

LAGNY, Thomas Fantet, Sieur de, *lan'-ye*, a French mathematician. He was designed for the bar, but preferred geometry to jurisprudence, and was educated accordingly at Paris, by the liberality of the duke de Noailles. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and Louis XIV. appointed him royal hydrographer at Rochefort; but, sixteen years afterwards, he was recalled to Paris, and made librarian to the king, with a considerable pension. He wrote: "New Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots;" "Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra;" "The Cubature of the Sphere;" "A General Analysis or Method of Resolving Problems;" and several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London. B. at Lyons, 1660; D. at Paris, 1734.

LAGO MAGGIORE, or LAKE OF LOCARNO, *la'-go mad'-je-or-ai*, the most W. of the great lakes of Upper Italy, inclosed by Lombardy, Piedmont, and the Swiss canton Ticino, and extending from Sesto northwards to Locarno. *Ext.* 40 miles long and 2 broad. It is traversed by the Ticino, of which it is only an expansion, and contains the Borromean Isles. Steam-packets ply upon it; but, in summer, its climate is subject to sudden thunder-storms.

LAGOS, *la'-goce*, a very ancient well-built town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, defended by several forts, 110 miles from Lisbon. *Pop.* 7,000.

LAGOS, a town of Guinea, the capital of a slave state in the Bight of Benin. It was situate about 160 miles from Benin, and was destroyed by the British in 1851.

LAGOS, a town of the Mexican confederation, 60 miles from Guadalaxara. In its neighbourhood are some silver-mines. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 21° 27′ N. *Lon.* 101° 32′ W.

LAGOS, a large river and bay of Western Africa. *Lat.* 6° 20′ N. *Lon.* 3° 30′ E.

LA GRANGE, *la granj*, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area*, 380 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 2,000.

LAGRANGE, Joseph Louis de, *la'-granj*, a celebrated mathematician. At the age of 18 years he took rank among the most learned men of his time, by addressing to Euler some answers relative to the isoperimetrical problems which had engaged his attention since his tenth year. In his nineteenth year he became professor of mathematics in the School of Artillery at Turin, and soon afterwards, in conjunction with a few friends, founded the Royal Academy of the same city. In 1764, and the following years, he bore off the mathematical prize offered by the Paris Academy of Sciences. In 1766 he was invited by Frederick the Great to Berlin, to succeed Euler as president of the academy, and remained in that city during twenty years. After the death of Frederick he went to reside at Paris, where Louis XVI. had provided apartments for his use in the Louvre. He passed unscathed through the revolutionary period, and was appointed professor at the Polytechnic School. Napoleon I. gave him a seat in the Senate, and loaded him with dignities. His illustrious friend Laplace thus characterized him in his funeral oration:—"Among those who have most effectually extended the limits of our knowledge, Newton and Lagrange appear to have possessed in the highest degree the happy art of detecting general principles, which constitutes the true genius of science. This art, joined to a rare elegance in the exposition of the most abstract

theories, characterized Lagrange." "Lagrange," says Professor Hamilton, "has perhaps done more than any other analyst to give extent and harmony to such deductive researches" (the theoretical development of the laws of motion), "by showing that the most varied consequences respecting the motions of systems of bodies may be derived from one radical formula; the beauty of the method so suiting the dignity of the results as to make his great work a kind of scientific poem." Of the works of this luminary of mathematical science we have space only to enumerate the most important: these are, "Analytical Mechanics," the second edition published in Paris, 1811-15; "Theory of Analytical Functions," second edition published 1813; "Resolution of Numerical Equations," 1826; "Lessons on the Calculus of Functions." In addition to a crowd of highly important contributions to the Transactions of the learned societies of Turin, Berlin, and Paris, he produced treatises "On the Origin of Comets," "On the Calculation of Eclipses," and on the "Method of determining the Orbit of a Comet from Observations." B. at Turin, 1736; D. at Paris, 1813.

LAGRASSE, *la'-grass*, a town and parish of France, in the department of Aude, 20 miles from Carcassone. *Pop.* 1,500, mostly engaged in some iron-works in the neighbourhood.

LA GUERONNIÈRE, Louis Stephen Arthur, Viscount de, *ger-ron'-e-air*, a modern French politician and journalist. Until the year 1848 he had only appeared as a writer by contributing articles to provincial newspapers. His political predilections were, till a recent period, in favour of the "Legitimist" party. M. de Lamartine, who evinced the warmest friendship towards him, appointed him chief editor of his new journal, the "Pays," in 1850; but subsequently publicly disavowed the political views of his colleague, as expressed in the "Political Portraits" written by him for that journal. The series commenced with the portrait of the then president of the republic, but was stopped after the publication of that of the count de Chambord. Shortly afterwards, he abandoned all his former political friends, as well as suffered a total change of opinion. After the *coup-d'état* of the 2nd of December, he became one of its stoutest defenders. In 1853 he entered the Council of State, and shortly afterwards became an officer of the Legion of Honour. He has since become a contributor to the "Moniteur." B. in France, 1816.

LAGUNA, Andrew, *la-goo'-na*, a Spanish physician. He was a favourite with Charles V., at whose court he resided. He published "Annotations on Dioscorides," an epitome of the works of Galen, and a treatise on Weights and Measures. B. at Segovia, in 1190; D. 1560.

LAGUNA, or ST. CHRISTOBAL DE LA LAGUNA, the capital of Teneriffe, the principal of the Canary islands, situate on a basaltic hill, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by gardens. In the neighbourhood are a great number of windmills. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 28° 28′ N. *Lon.* 16° 20′ W.

LAGUNA, the name of several towns in South America, none of them with a population above 2,000.

LAGUNA-DE-MADRE, a county of the United States, in Texas, extending along the coast, nearly from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte to that of the Nueces. *Ext.* 100 miles long, with a breadth of 10.

LAGUS, *lay'-gus*, a Macedonian of mean extraction, married Arsinoë, daughter of Meleager, who, according to some accounts, was then pregnant by King Philip, and being willing to hide the disgrace of his wife, he exposed the child in the woods. An eagle preserved the life of the infant, and fed him with her prey. This uncommon preservation was divulged by Lagus, who adopted the child and called him Ptolemy, conjecturing that as his life had been so miraculously preserved, his days would be spent in grandeur and affluence. This Ptolemy became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander. The first of the Ptolemies was called Lagus, to distinguish him from his successors of the same name. Ptolemy, the first of the Macedonian kings of Egypt, wished it to be believed that he was the legitimate son of Lagus, and he preferred the appellation of Lagides to all other appellations. The surname of Lagides was transmitted to all his descendants on the Egyptian throne till the reign of Cleopatra, Antony's mistress.

LA HARPE. (*See* HARPE, John Francis de.)

LAHIRE, Philippe de, *la'-here*, a French mathematician, who was professor of astronomy and mathematics in the College of France, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences, in 1678. He was employed in many important public works; among the rest, one for the determination of the water-levels, preparatory to the construction of the aqueduct for supplying Paris. His chief works were treatises "On Conical and Cylindrical Sections," "On Surveying," and "On Mechanics." B. at Paris, 1640; D. at the same city, 1719.

LA HOGUE. (*See* CAPE LA HOGUE.)

LAHORE, *la-hor'*, the capital of the Punjab, in British India, standing on an affluent of the Ravee. It was formerly a great city, the occasional residence of the Great Moguls, all of whom expended considerable sums on palaces, gardens, &c. It was visited in the year 1609 by a Mr. Finch, who describes it as a magnificent residence, nearly ten miles in length, surrounded by fortifications having twelve gates. Of all its grandeur little now remains, except some handsome tombs, among which is that of the emperor Jehangire. This place has an educational establishment, in which European knowledge is taught through the vernacular language. *Pop.* estimated at 110,000. *Lat.* 31° 34′ N. *Lon.* 74° 20′ E.—After the defeat of the Sikhs, in 1849, this city was taken possession of by the British.

LAHOUL, *la-hool'*, a district of the Punjab, in British India. *Area*, 1,870 square miles. *Desc.* Encompassed by lofty mountains, two of the passes of which respectively attain an elevation of 13,300 and 16,500 feet above the level of the sea. The general height of the whole country is considerable; whilst it is traversed by numerous torrents. Good grain crops are produced. *Manf.* Woollens for domestic use. The inhabitants are a Tartar race, and followers of Lamaism. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 32° and 33° S. *Lon.* between 76° 45′ and 77° E.—The men of this country are mostly employed as carriers over the mountains, and they transport their goods on the backs of ponies. They wear grass shoes, and their women are loaded with rude trinkets of silver and glass beads.

LAHR, *lar*, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 18 miles from Strasburg. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, tobacco, and leather. *Pop.* 6,400.

LAIBACH. (*See* LAYBACH.)

LAIGLE, *laigl*, a town and parish of France, in the department of Orne, 18 miles from Mortagne. *Manf.* Needles, pins, and steel goods. *Pop.* 6,000.

LAINEZ, James, *lai-neith'*, a Spaniard, and one of the companions of Loyola, whom he succeeded in the generalship of the Jesuits, in 1558. He assisted at the council of Trent, where he supported the papal authority to an extravagant degree. He obtained from Paul IV. the perpetual generalship of the order, and the following extraordinary privileges: the right of making all manner of contracts without the privity or consent of the society; that of giving authority and authenticity to all comments and explanations of the constitutions; the power of making a new and altering the old, and that of having prisons independently of the secular power. Lainez refused a cardinalship. B. in Castile, 1512; D. at Rome, 1565.

LAING, Malcolm, *laing*, a Scottish historian, who studied at the university of Edinburgh, where he formed a member of the celebrated Speculative Society. He was subsequently called to the Scottish bar; but, although he displayed high forensic abilities, he never succeeded in obtaining much practice. In 1793 he commenced his literary career by editing Henry's "History of Britain." Five years later, he produced "The History of Scotland, from the Union of the Crowns, on the Accession of James VI., to the Union of the Kingdoms in the Reign of Queen Anne." He afterwards appended to the second edition of this work a "Preliminary Dissertation on the Participation of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the Murder of Darnley." He represented Orkney for some time in parliament, and enjoyed the friendship of FOX. B. in Orkney, 1762, D. 1818.

LAING, Samuel, an English traveller and writer, was brother of the preceding. He wrote some valuable

works, the chief of which were "Notes of a Traveller," "Travels in Norway," and the "Heimskringla."

LAING, Samuel, an English politician and political economist, son of the preceding. After completing his education at the university of Cambridge, he was called to the bar, in 1840. He subsequently became private secretary to Mr. Labouchere, when president of the Board of Trade. In that capacity he produced a remarkable report on British and Foreign Railways. In 1846 he returned to his practice as a lawyer; but soon afterwards became chairman of the Brighton Railway Company. In 1854 he was at the head of the Crystal Palace Company, and to his efforts the permanent establishment of that structure at Sydenham was in a great measure due. In 1852 he was returned to parliament, and soon distinguished himself therein as a conspicuous member of the railway interest. His name was connected with some extensive railway operations on the continent of Europe, and with the Great Western of Canada. In politics and finance he shares the convictions of Mr. Gladstone. B. at Kirkwall, 1813.

LAIS, *lai'-is*, a celebrated Greek courtesan, and the mistress of Alcibiades. A native of Hycara, in Sicily, she was brought to Greece when Nicias, the Athenian general, invaded that country. She first resided at Corinth, where she sold her favours for 10,000 drachmas. The expenses which attended her pleasures gave rise to the proverb "Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum" ('It is not in every man's power to visit Corinth'). Her fame attracted even Demosthenes to visit her; but he is afterwards reported to have said, "I could not afford to purchase repentance at so dear a price." She afterwards went to Thessaly, where the women, jealous of her personal charms, and apprehensive of her corrupting the fidelity of their husbands, assassinated her in the temple of Venus, about 340 B.C.

LAKE, *laik*, the name of several counties of the United States. 1. In Ohio. *Area*, 220 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—2. In Indiana. *Area*, 463 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000.—3. In Illinois. *Area*, 468 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

LAKE, Gerard, Viscount, a distinguished English general. He entered the army at the age of 14, served in the Seven Years' War, and subsequently participated in the campaigns in America and in Holland. During the rebellion in Ireland in 1797-98, he acted as commander-in-chief of the British force. In 1800 he went out to India as commander-in-chief, and three years afterwards took the field against the Mahrattas, whom he signally defeated before the city of Delhi. On entering that city, he obtained possession of Shah Allum, the Mogul emperor, nominally the sovereign of India, but in reality the tool of the Mahrattas. He afterwards reduced Agra, and, by a series of brilliant successes, took from Scindiah all his possessions beyond the river Chumbul. He operated in 1804-5 against Holkar, whom he defeated after an obstinate resistance. For his distinguished services, he was created, on his return to England in 1807, a viscount, having been previously raised to the peerage, as Baron Lake of Delhi and Laswaree. B. 1744; D. 1808.

LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, a lake in the N.W. part of Upper Canada, British North America. It is formed where the river St. Lawrence emerges from Lake Ontario, and extends for 40 miles N.E. from Kingston. It is supposed to contain about 1,700 islands, the largest, Wolfe Island, being 10 miles in length and 6 in breadth.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, or DU BOIS, a lake of British N. America, 70 miles long and 40 wide. It is studded with forest. *Lat.* 54° 36′ N. *Lon.* 95° 20′ W.

LAKHON, *lak-hon'*, a town of Siam, on a tributary of the river Me-itam. *Pop.* Supposed to be about 20,000. *Lat.* 10° 20′ N. *Lon.* 100° 20′ E.

LALAND, *lol'-land*, an island of Denmark. (*See* LAALAND.)

LALANDE, Michael Richard de, *la'-land*, a French musician. When young, he became a chorister in the church of St. Germaine l'Auxerre, but on reaching manhood he lost his fine voice, and applied himself to the study of the violin, in hopes of being employed by Lulli at the opera; but, being refused, he broke his instrument, and studied the organ. The duke de Noailles recommended him to Louis XIV., who appointed him musical instructor to the court. He was also composer and chapel-master to the king. B. at Paris, 1657; D. at Versailles, 1726.

LALANDE, Joseph Jerome le Français de, an eminent French astronomer. He was sent to Paris for the purpose of studying jurisprudence, but his attention having been early directed to Fontenelle's "Discourses on the Plurality of Worlds," he secretly devoted himself to the pursuit of astronomical science. He attended the lectures of Lemonnier and Delille, and made such considerable progress as to be able to undertake, before he had attained his nineteenth year, a series of observations for determining the moon's distance from the earth, at the observatory of Berlin. On his return to Paris, the Royal Academy, in token of their admiration of the manner in which he had completed his task, elected him a member of their body. His reputation as an astronomer was thus permanently fixed. In 1762 he became professor of astronomy at the College of France, and filled that office during 45 years, with the greatest success. None of his contemporaries surpassed him in presenting a succinct exposition of the science of astronomy. As an author, he was eminently successful in conveying, in a clear and popular manner, the truths of his favourite science to the ordinary reader. He was an industrious observer, and contributed largely to the scientific memoirs of the French Academy. His principal works were: "Treatise on Astronomy;" "Reflections on Eclipses of the Sun;" "Compendium of Historical and Astronomical Navigation;" "Astronomy for Ladies;" "Letter on Saturn's Ring;" and "Astronomical Bibliography." B. at Bourg, in the department of Ain, 1732; D. at Paris, 1807.

LALLI, John Baptist, *lal'-le*, an Italian poet, who was employed by the duke of Parma and the pope in the government of several cities. He wrote, among other works, "The Nefarious French," "Jerusalem Forlorn," and the "Æneid Travestic." B. 1573; D. at Norsino, in Umbria, 1637.

LALLY, Thomas Arthur, Count de, *lal'-le*, a distinguished French general. He came of an Irish family that had followed James II. to France. He signalized himself at the battle of Fontenoy, and was appointed brigadier in the field by Louis XV. In 1756 he was sent to the East Indies as governor of the French possessions. He took Gondalore and Fort St. David, but was defeated before Madras; on which he retired to Pondicherry, which he was obliged to surrender to the English in 1761. On his arrival in France, he was accused of betraying French interests in India, and the popular clamour was so great that he was sent to the Bastille, and afterwards tried by the parliament, which condemned him to be guillotined, on the absurd charge of having sold Pondicherry to the enemy. He underwent his sentence with great fortitude, in 1766. His son, M. Lally de Tollendal, obtained a reversal of the sentence, and a grant of his father's estates, in 1783. B. in Dauphiny, 1702.

LAMA, *la'-ma*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 3,000.

LAMAR, *la'-mar*, a seaport-town of S. America. (*See* COBIJA.)

LAMARCK, John Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de, *la'-mark*, an eminent French botanist and zoologist. He served for some time under Marshal de Broglio, but quitted the career of arms for that of science. He at first devoted himself to botany, and made the acquaintance of Buffon, who greatly assisted him. In 1779 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was despatched on a travelling tour over Europe to collect rare specimens of plants for the Jardin du Roi. In 1794 he was appointed professor of zoology to that body, a post he retained until his death. His principal works were "The Natural History of Invertebrate Animals," and the "French Flora." He also wrote botanical articles for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." B. in France, 1744; D. at Paris, 1829.

LAMARTINE, Alphonse, *la'-mar-teen*, an illustrious French poet. His family name was Du Prat, but he assumed that of Lamartine from a maternal uncle. His father was a major of cavalry in the royal service, and was imprisoned during the reign of terror; but, after the fall of Robespierre, the family retired to their country seat at Milley, where the future poet re-

ceived his first education, in the midst of a domestic serenity he afterwards depicted in his "Confidences." He was subsequently sent to finish his studies at Belley, with the "Pères de la Foi." After a short sojourn at Lyons, he made his first visit to Italy; and, towards the close of the Empire, repaired to Paris, where he devoted himself to study, to the composition of verse, and to social enjoyment. On the exile of Napoleon to Elba, he took military service under Louis XVIII.; but after the Hundred Days, he left the military for a literary career. He visited Italy for the second time in 1818. In 1820 his fame suddenly and unexpectedly commenced; in that year he produced a small and modest volume, for which he could hardly find a publisher; this was entitled "Méditations Poétiques." With the exception of some translations from Byron, French literature had, for a considerable period, been without anything like sentimental or impassioned poetry. Accordingly, this new style of verse was received with universal admiration; 45,000 copies of the volume were sold in the period of four years, and its author was hailed as a great French poet, worthy to take rank with Beranger; the latter being the poet of Imperialism and the Revolution, the former that of Religion and Royalty. A diplomatic career next opened to the popular poet; he was appointed to a post at the French embassy at Florence, and afterwards became secretary of embassy at Naples and at London, where he married a young and beautiful English lady, who was possessed of a large fortune. About this time his maternal uncle made him his heir, on condition that he should assume the name of Lamartine. He was next chargé-d'affaires in Tuscany, when some remarks made by him in his last canto of "Childe Harold," derogatory to Italian national character, led to a duel between himself and Colonel Pepé, afterwards celebrated as an Italian patriot general, wherein the poet was dangerously wounded. He composed several poetical works while sojourning in Italy; among the rest, his "Nouvelles Méditations," first published in 1823; the "Mort de Socrate," and the "Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses." In all these a strong religious sentiment and a spirit of loyalty for the Bourbons, as well as a bitter feeling towards the Empire and the Revolution, were displayed. He was recalled to France in 1829, and was elected a member of the Académie Française. On the outburst of the French revolution of 1830, he was about to proceed to Greece, as minister plenipotentiary of Charles X. The new monarch Louis Philippe offered to retain him in his appointment, but Lamartine declined. The events which had brought about the fall of the restored Bourbons, produced a profound impression on his enthusiastic spirit. He had seen his much-loved Bourbon dynasty hurled from power by a succession of foolish acts. This year was to prove the turning point of his career. He was henceforth to commence a life of political activity; his career as a poet may almost be said to have ended at this time, for, except "Jocelyn," "La Chute d'un Ange," and a few songs, he wrote no more verse. As a politician and a prose writer, he resolved to spend the remainder of his life. Speaking of this crisis in his career, he said, "The past may be regretted, but the day must not be wasted in idle tears. I wish to enter the ranks of the people, to think, speak, act with them." He now sought to obtain a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and successively presented himself as candidate for the suffrages of Toulon and Dunkirk, but without success. Prevented for the time from taking an active part in political affairs, he resolved to repair to the land of his aspirations and his dreams, the East. In 1832 he set sail from Marseilles, with his wife and daughter, on board a vessel which he had himself equipped, carrying with him a collection of princely presents for the chiefs of the lands he was about to visit. He travelled in oriental countries for sixteen months, but was recalled, just as he had reached Jerusalem, by the news that he had been elected as deputy by the Legitimist constituency of Bergues. He was now actively engaged in politics, and soon became a leader of the "Progressive Conservative" party; but, in 1845, he openly expressed his dislike for the government of Louis Philippe and his minister Guizot, which he characterized as one of "vulgar utility." He became an influential member of the opposition party. It may be mentioned, by the way, that his greatest oratorical achievements in the Chamber of Deputies, up to this period, had been his speeches on Eastern questions, on the abolition of the punishment of death, and against M. Arago in defence of literary studies. He wrote, too, at the same period, many small works expressive of his opinions on passing events. In 1835 he published his celebrated "Souvenirs, Impressions, Pensées, et Paysages pendant un voyage en Orient," which was almost as popular in an English translation, —"Pictures of the East," as in its original language. His great effort, however, during the last years of Louis Philippe's reign, was the "History of the Girondins," which had an immense weight in producing the fall of the minister Guizot, and in bringing about the revolution of 1848. During that eventful period, Lamartine became one of the most prominent, if not the most prominent man of the day. It was owing to his eloquence that the Chamber of Deputies refused a compromise between the revolution and the Orleans family. He risked his life in withstanding the demands of the leaders of the insurgents and their followers, that the red flag should be the colours of the new republic. "For myself," he said, "I will never consent to adopt it. The tricoloured flag has waved all over the world. It is identified with your liberties and your glory. The red flag has never waved but over the Champ de Mars, and has only been imbued with the blood of the people." He became a member of the provisional government, and the foreign minister of the Republic. He did good service to his country in that capacity, by preventing a general war of revolutionary interference, which the more violent revolutionists desired. His popularity during several months was immense; he was the particular idol of the middle classes, who beheld in him a bulwark between themselves and anarchy. Curiously enough, after a few months, his countrymen grew so indifferent towards him, that it was with difficulty he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. When his name was announced with that of Louis Napoleon and Cavaignac for the office of president, he obtained by far the fewest votes of the trio. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he retired from politics and devoted himself exclusively to literature. Indeed his means had become so straitened that a most strenuous effort had to be made by him to ward off total pecuniary ruin. A French critic observes of this circumstance, "Notwithstanding the illusory wealth bestowed upon him by the Sultan in the shape of territorial grants, notwithstanding the enormous sales of his works, notwithstanding the vast subscriptions started for his benefit in France and abroad, the ruin of his fortune by public disturbances, and by his own life of princely munificence, have condemned him to a species of literary drudgery to which he has nobly submitted, but in which he has consumed, in a number of ephemeral productions, more force and power of intellect than would have been required to produce three or four great and immortal works." In obedience to the call of pressing necessity, he has been, since his retirement from political life, one of the most industrious authors in France. To particularize a few of his most important productions, there are "The History of the Revolution of 1848," "Raphael," "Les Confidences," "Nouvelles Confidences;" these three being autobiographical; "History of the Restoration," "History of Turkey," "History of Russia," and "Fresh Travels in the East." Most of these have been translated into English and the other European languages. He has been the proprietor and director of two newspapers, the "Bien Public," published at Maçon, and the "Pays," published at Paris. His poetical and prose works have been collected and republished in several forms; but, in addition to these, he has produced a crowd of pamphlets and political effusions. M. de Lamartine's life has presented a remarkable instance of the instability both of riches and fame. After stirring to its centre the heart of his native country by his impassioned lyrics, and attaining, while yet a young man, to the pinnacle of popularity; after rendering incalculable services to the country that gave him birth, and preserving it from anarchy during the revolutionary crisis of 1848, and

during which he was the cynosure of all eyes; after prodigious industry and talent, producing a vast number of excellent books, historical and political; after inheriting from his relative, and acquiring with his wife, a considerable fortune, he is found in his old age, poor and neglected, his means embarrassed, and his countrymen forgetful of the works they once hailed with enthusiasm. In an address to a collected edition of his works, which he has been preparing, he makes an appeal to France, and to the world, unfolding these bitter circumstances of his life. It is true that this great evil of his declining days is principally due to himself; for though literature, his inheritance, and his marriage threw money into his lap, he insisted on living like a prince, and wasted his substance by foolishly trying to shine in a way for which boundless wealth was indispensable. B. at Maçon, 1792.

LAMB, Charles, *lăm*, a distinguished English essayist and humorist. He was the son of a clerk to Mr. Salt, a bencher of the Inner Temple, in which legal stronghold he first saw the light. He was sent at an early age to Christ's Hospital, where Coleridge was his schoolfellow. Reared in the very heart of the metropolis, he throughout life evinced a strong perception of the splendour, squalidness, excitement, and oddities of the great world of London. "I often shed tears," he said, "in the motley Strand, for fulness of joy at so much life." An impediment in his speech prevented his gaining an exhibition at the university, and, in 1792, he became a clerk in the India House, a post he retained during 33 years. With the exception of one terrible circumstance, his life was very uneventful. In 1796 his sister, worn out by constant toil at her needle, as well as weakened in nerves by confinement, took her mother's life in an uncontrollable fit of frenzy. Her insanity being established, she was allowed to remain in the charge of her brother, a duty which Lamb religiously fulfilled to the end of his life. She subsequently recovered her reason, and her brother, who was never married, passed his days with her, both evincing the utmost affection and devotedness to each other. He first appeared as an author in a small book of poems, published in conjunction with Coleridge and Lloyd. Although this was severely handled by the "Anti-Jacobin," Lamb was not deterred from authorship; for, some time afterwards, he produced a drama, entitled, "John Woodvill." His delightful "Essays of Elia," upon which his fame mainly rests, were first printed in the "London Magazine." He was highly esteemed by a large intellectual circle, among which may be named his life-long friend Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, Southey, Rogers, and Talfourd. The last gentleman published "Lamb's Letters," and "Final Memorials," in 1848; and those who would fully appreciate his captivating essays, and morsels of autobiography scattered through his writings, should consult these tributes to a genial and estimable man. His complete works include two volumes of verse, the "Essays of Elia," and "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakspere." The "Farewell to Tobacco," "Essay on Roast Pig," "Christ's Hospital thirty years ago," and the "Old Benchers of Lincoln's Inn," may be mentioned as representative bits of his refined, quaint, easy humour. In one of the last essays of Elia he records his feelings on being released from drudgery at the India House in a delightful manner. The paper is called "The Superannuated Man;" the event happened in 1825. His death was the consequence of what was thought but a slight accident. For quaint, genial, and unconventional humour, Lamb has, perhaps, never been excelled; in the present day he is entirely without even a good imitator, and, unlike Theodore Hook, and many living humorous writers, his works will preserve their freshness till long after the generation for whom they were composed. B. in London, 1775; D. at Edmonton, 1834.

LAMBALLE, Maria Theresa Louisa, of Savoy-Carignan, Princess de, *lam'-bal*. She was married to the duke de Bourbon-Penthièvre, but became a widow in the flower of youth and beauty. Being appointed, in 1774, superintendent of the household to Marie Antoinette, queen of France, she became the particular favourite of that unfortunate princess. On the flight of Louis XVI. and his family, she came to England; her attachment, however, to the queen was so great that she returned to France, and entered the prison of the Temple with her royal friend. She was dragged thence to La Force, and lastly, in September, 1792, brought before a ferocious tribunal, where she was butchered with sabres, her head and breasts cut off, and her heart taken out. These, borne on pikes, were carried about in savage triumph, and inhumanly taken to the king and his family. B. at Turin, 1749.

LAMBARDE, William, *lam'-bard*, an English lawyer and antiquary. He published a collection and translation of the Anglo-Saxon laws; and, in 1574, established an hospital for the poor at Greenwich. In 1579 he became justice of the peace for the county of Kent, and subsequently produced a work on the duties of his office, entitled, "Eirenarchia." He also wrote "Archeion; or, a Discourse upon the High Courts of Justice in England," and collected materials for another work on Great Britain; but on finding that Camden was engaged upon a similar task, he abandoned his intention of publishing it. It was subsequently issued under the title of "Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum et Historicum." B. 1536; D. 1601.

LAMBECIUS, Peter, *lam-be'-she-us*, a learned German writer. At the age of 19 he published "Remarks on Aulus Gellius." In 1652 he was appointed professor of history at Hamburg, and, in 1660, was chosen rector of the college. He married a rich old woman, but so peevish and covetous, that, to escape her, he went to Rome, where he embraced the Roman Catholic religion. He afterwards became librarian to the emperor of Germany. B. at Hamburg, 1629; D. at Vienna, 1680.

LAMBERT, *lăm'-bert*, of Aschaffenburg, a celebrated German Benedictine, who, in 1058, made a journey to Jerusalem, and, on his return to Europe, composed a "Universal History, from the Creation of the World to the year 1050;" the greatest part of it, however, is a history of Germany. It was printed at Basil in 1660.

LAMBERT, emperor and king of Italy. He reigned conjointly with his father till 894, but afterwards became sole monarch. He was constantly at war with Berenger and Arnoul. He is said to have been assassinated while hunting, in 898.

LAMBERT, son of Adalbert II., duke of Tuscany, reigned in Tuscany 929—931. He contributed to place on the throne Hugh of Provence, his half-brother; but the latter ungratefully declared him to be a pretender, and, seizing his person, deprived him of sight.

LAMBERT, John, major-general in the parliamentary army in the reign of Charles I. He is stated to have been a student of the law on the breaking out of the struggle between the king and the parliament; but, joining the popular standard, he became a colonel, distinguished himself at the battles of Naseby and Fife, and assisted Cromwell in his advancement to the Protectorate, but opposed his taking the title of king. For this, Cromwell deprived him of his commission, but, from prudential motives, granted him a pension of £2,000 a year. Being divested of all employment, he withdrew into private life, but, on the death of the Protector, he was chosen by the Rump parliament to repress the royalist insurrection. A short time previously he took an active part in deposing Richard Cromwell; for his services he was appointed one of the council of state, and colonel of a regiment of horse. The parliament, however, growing jealous of his influence with the army, directed him to resign his commission: this he absolutely refused, and, marching to London, dispersed the parliament by force, in October, 1659. He was then appointed major-general of the army, and sent to command the forces in the north; but General Monk having defeated him, and restored the parliament, he was deserted by his army, submitted, and was committed prisoner to the Tower. At the Restoration he was tried and condemned, with Sir Harry Vane; but was pardoned, and banished to Guernsey, where he remained during upwards of 30 years. B. about 1620; D. at Guernsey, 1692.

LAMBERT, John Henry, an eminent German mathematician. He wrote a "Treatise on the Orbits of Comets," a "Treatise on the Properties of Light," and other works. He was an estimable man, and profoundly versed in the mathematical sciences, as known during his time. B. at Mülhausen, Upper Alsatia, 1728; D. at Berlin, 1777.

LAMBERT, Michael, *lam'-bair*, a French composer of

high reputation during the reign of Louis XIV., but was, in old age, surpassed by Lully, his son-in-law. His works were collected and published in 1666. Boileau, in his third satire, alludes to him. D. at Vivonne, near Poitiers, about 1610; D. at Paris, 1696.

LAMBERT, Charles Francis, a French ecclesiastic, who quitted the church, and went to Paris, where he wrote for the booksellers. He wrote the new "Telemachus," "Memoirs of a Woman of Quality," a "History of all Nations," and other works. D. 1765.

LAMBERT, St., the name of several parishes and market-towns in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

LAMBESC, Charles Eugène de Lorraine, Prince of, *lam'-besk*, was the relative of Marie-Antoinette, whom he accompanied to France, and became colonel-proprietor of the Royal German regiment. A determined enemy of the revolution, he charged the mob assembled at the Tuileries, in July, 1789, and wounded several persons with his own hand. He was afterwards tried for the act, but obtained an acquittal. Upon this, he left France, served in the Austrian army, and reached the grade of lieut.-fieldmarshal. He left no issue, and was the last representative of one branch of the house of Lorraine. B. 1754; D. at Vienna, 1825.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 12 miles from Aix. *Pop.* 3,050.

LAMBETH, a suburb of London, forming the western extremity of that portion of the metropolis which lies on the south bank of the Thames, here crossed by several bridges. The principal public building now is Lambeth Palace, the residence of the archbishop of Canterbury, an extensive pile situate near the Thames. The architecture is irregular, and exhibits the styles of various ages. Near the river, and close to the palace, is Lambeth church, the different parts of which have been built at various periods of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; and the whole was repaired and embellished in 1769. *Pop.* 252,000.

LAMBRECHT, *lām'-brekt*, two towns of Germany, neither of them with a population above 1,500.

LAMBRUN, Margaret, *lām'-brun*, a Scotch heroine, was a servant of Mary Stuart, as was her husband, who died of grief for the death of that queen. Margaret resolved to avenge the death of her husband and mistress upon Elizabeth, and, to accomplish her purpose, assumed a man's habit, and repaired to the English court; but, as she was pushing through a crowd to get near the queen, she dropped one of her pistols. This being observed, she was seized and brought before Elizabeth, who examined her strictly, and Margaret replied, "Madam, though I appear in this habit, I am a woman. I was several years in the service of Queen Mary, whom you have unjustly put to death; you have also caused that of my husband, who died of grief to see his innocent queen perish so iniquitously. Now, as I had the greatest love for both, I resolved to avenge their deaths by killing you. I have made many efforts to divert my resolution from this design, but in vain: I found myself necessitated to prove by experience the truth of the maxim, that reason nor force can hinder a woman from vengeance, when she is impelled by love." The queen calmly heard this discourse, and answered: "You are then persuaded that in this action you have done your duty, and satisfied the demands which your love for your mistress and your spouse required from you; but what think you is my duty to do to you?" Margaret asked if this question was put as a queen or a judge, and on her majesty's saying as a queen, "Then," said Margaret, "your majesty ought to grant me a pardon." "But what assurance can you give," said the queen, "that you will not repeat the attempt?" "Madam," Lambrun rejoined, "a favour which is given under restraints is no favour; and, in so doing, your majesty would act as a judge." The queen was so struck with her behaviour, that she gave her a pardon and a safe-conduct out of the kingdom.

LAMEGO, *la'-mai-go*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on a tributary of the Douro, 46 miles from Oporto. Its principal edifices are a bishop's palace and a cathedral. *Pop.* 9,000.

LAMENNAIS, Félicité Robert, Abbé de, *la'-men-nai*, a celebrated French divine. He was the son of a shipowner at St. Malo, and was intended by his father to follow a mercantile pursuit; but an unconquerable love of learning led him to acquire, almost unassisted, a considerable store of knowledge. In 1807 he became teacher of mathematics in the college of St. Malo, and, in the following year, produced his first work, entitled "Reflections on the State of the Church in France." In 1811 he took the preliminary vows of his church; in 1814 he went to Paris, where he wrote a pamphlet against Napoleon I., then in exile at Elba, for which he was forced to make his escape from the capital during the Hundred Days. He went to England, where he resided for some time as usher at a school in the vicinity of London. In 1816 he returned to France, and was ordained a priest. His remarkable "Essay on Indifference in matters of Religion" appeared the following year, and produced a profound impression. He visited Rome several years afterwards, and was offered a cardinal's hat by Leo XII., but declined the honour. During the French revolution of 1830 he warmly embraced the democratic cause, declaimed against the temporal abuses of the Church, and in "L'Avenir," with Lacordaire and Montalembert (*see* LACORDAIRE), while he defended the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, desired that religion should be "regenerated" by being brought home to the bosoms of the lower classes, since the educated people had grown indifferent to its truths. He advocated the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power of the Church. These views evoked a remonstrance from the Holy See; upon which the journal was suppressed. In 1834 he produced his "Words of a Believer," a work which completely shut him out from the ranks of the Roman Catholic clergy. The pope condemned the book, but the republican party accepted its author as an apostle of civil and religious liberty. In 1840, for his "Pays et le Gouvernement," he was sentenced to undergo a year's imprisonment. He subsequently wrote other works, all expressing his views with the old earnestness and eloquence. Before his death, every effort was made to cause him to retract, but without avail. He left some papers, which the clergy for a time prevented from being published; but, a lawsuit resulting, the documents were ordered to be printed according to their author's last wishes. B. at Saint Malo, 1782; D. 1854.

LAMI, Giovanni, *la'-me*, an Italian writer, who wrote in defence of the Nicene creed, against Leclerc and others. In 1732 he became librarian of the Ricciardi collection, and professor of ecclesiastical history at the Florence Lyceum. In 1740 he commenced the publication of a literary journal, called "Novelle Litterarie." He likewise made a selection of the inedited works contained in the Ricciardi Library, and published them under the title of "Deliciæ Eruditorum," in eighteen volumes. He had projected a History of the Eastern Churches from the Council of Florence, in 1439, but his death interrupted the plan. He was throughout life a warm opponent of the Jesuits. B. at Santa Croce, Tuscany, 1697; D. at Florence, 1770.

LAMIA, *lai'-mia*, a Greek courtesan, who became concubine to Ptolemy I., king of Egypt, with whom she was taken prisoner by Demetrius Poliocertes, who made her his mistress. The Athenians erected a temple to her, under the name of Venus Lamia.

LAMMERMUIR, or LAMMERMOOR, *lām'-mer-moor*, a ridge of moorish hills in Scotland, extending for 30 or 40 miles through the counties of Haddington and Berwick to the North Sea. Their principal summits have an elevation of about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea.

LAMORICIÈRE, Christophe Louis Juchault de, *la'-moriss'-e-air*, a celebrated French general. He was educated for his profession at the Polytechnic School, between the years 1824-26, after which he passed to the school of Metz. In 1830 he had reached the grade of lieutenant, and subsequently, in the African war, he rose with great rapidity. He was appointed captain of the Zouaves on the organization of that corps, and, in 1837, had risen to the rank of colonel. He was wounded by the explosion of a mine at the siege of Constantine; after a short sojourn at Paris, he returned to Africa, where he distinguished himself on several occasions. In 1844 he became commander of the Legion of Honour, and was appointed temporary governor of Algeria.

At this period he had attained to the rank of general. Under Marshal Bugeaud, between the years 1841-45, he displayed the highest qualites of a commander, and terminated his career two years later, by skilfully surrounding Abd-el-Kader, and causing him to surrender himself prisoner to the Duc d'Aumale. During the revolution of 1848, he rode amongst the insurgents in the costume of a colonel of the National Guard, proclaimed the abdication of Louis Philippe, and the regency of the duchess of Orleans; but his horse was killed and himself wounded, and he narrowly escaped death at the hands of the mob. The provisional government offered him the office of minister of war, which he refused. In the insurrection of June, he acted under Cavaignac, and fought against the insurgents at the Bastille, and elsewhere. At the time of the election of president, he was sitting in the Legislative Assembly, and offered no opposition to the new head of the nation. In 1849, on the Russian intervention in Hungary, he was dispatched on an extraordinary mission to the court of Russia, but did not arrive until after the Hungarians had been subdued. On again taking his seat in the Legislative Assembly, he became a strenuous opponent of the president and his party. On the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he was arrested and at first conducted to Ham, but afterwards released, and conducted as far as Cologne by the agents of the police. He then took up his residence at Brussels, where he usually continued to live up to the year 1860, when Monsignor Merode, one of the pope's household, and formerly a soldier, sought him in his retreat, and induced him to undertake the chief command of the papal troops, a task he commenced with wonderful zeal. B. at Nantes, 1806.

Lamotte, Antoine Houdar de, *la-mot'*, a French author. He was the son of a hatter, and was educated for the legal profession; but having a love for dramatic composition, he resolved to devote himself entirely to the theatre. In 1693 he produced his first drama,—"Les Originaux," which was unsuccessful. He subsequently wrote a number of comedies and tragedies, which obtained some success; only one of them, however, keeping possession of the stage,—the tragedy of "Inez de Castro," praised by Voltaire. Lamotte became a member of the French Academy, and was appointed dramatic censor. But he is chiefly remarkable for his presumptuous attempt to translate the Iliad of Homer, without any knowledge of Greek. By way of improving that poem, he abridged it to twelve cantos, and added to it a discourse, in which he stated that the admiration for Homer and other ancient writers was only a prejudice of his time. About the age of 40 he became blind, and lost the use of his limbs. B. at Paris, 1672; D. 1731.

Lamotte, Jeanne de Valois, Countess de, a lady, who, becoming aware of the ridiculous passion of Cardinal Rohan for Queen Marie-Antoinette, suggested to the prelate the idea of purchasing for that princess a magnificent diamond necklace. She engaged herself to deliver the present to the queen, and to procure for the cardinal an interview with her. For this she was, in 1785, convicted of imposture and swindling, and was condemned to make honourable amends with a cord about her neck, to be whipped and branded, and to be confined in La Salpêtrière. She found means of making her escape, and took refuge in England, where she printed a book containing reflections on Queen Marie-Antoinette's moral character. D. in England, 1791.

Lamotte-Fouqué, Frederick Henry Charles, Freiherr de, *foo-kai'*, a celebrated German poet and novelist. His family came originally from France, but his grandfather had entered the service of Frederick the Great of Prussia. He himself entered the Prussian army in 1796, but after serving for some time, and attaining the rank of major, he retired, in consequence of ill-health. Thereupon he retired to his estate of Nennhausen, near Rathedow, and devoted himself to literature. Under the pseudonyme of Pellegrin, he published a translation of the "Numantia" of Cervantes, as well as several poems; the novel of "Alwin," and the "History of the noble Knight Galmy, and a beautiful Duchess from Brittany." He subsequently proceeded to write a succession of poems and novels of great freshness and power, chiefly in the style of the old German poets, or founded upon the old Northern mythology. In 1813 he gave to the world his exquisite tale "Undine," which has been reproduced in every European language, and has become an established favourite, in virtue of its feeling and fancy, and the decided originality of its construction. During the thirteen subsequent years he produced poems, dramas, and novels, all imbued with a romantic and chivalric feeling. In 1840 he published his "Tidings for the German Nobility," and, in 1843, a devotional work, entitled "Apostasy and Repentance; or, the Looking-glass of the Soul." He edited a collected edition of his works about the same time. B. at Brandenburg, 1777; D. at Berlin, 1843.

Lamouroux, J. V. Felix, *la'-moo-roo*, a French naturalist, who devoted himself to the study of marine productions, animal and vegetable, and was professor of natural history at Caen. He wrote many treatises for the "Classical Dictionary of Natural History," and composed a dictionary of Zoophytes for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." In 1817 he described a new variety of wheat, which was afterwards cultivated with success in the northern provinces of France, under the name of *blé lamma*. B. at Agen, France, 1779; D. at Caen, 1825.

Lampedusa, *lam'-pai-doo'-sa*, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, about midway between the coast of Tunis and Malta. It has a circumference of about 13 miles, and, in 1813, was taken possession of by the king of Naples as a place of banishment.

Lampeto, or Lampedo, *lăm'-pe-to*, a queen of the Amazons, who boasted of being the daughter of Mars. She gained many conquests in Asia, where she founded several cities. She was afterwards surprised and destroyed, with her female attendants, by a band of barbarians.

Lamplugh, Thomas, *lămp'-lu*, an English prelate. He complied with the Presbyterians in the civil war, but conformed at the Restoration, and became D.D., principal of Alban Hall, and vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. In 1676 he was ordained bishop of Exeter. When the prince of Orange landed, the bishop made a speech to the clergy and gentry, exhorting them to be loyal to James, who gave him the archbishopric of York. Notwithstanding this, he took the oaths to William and Mary. B. in Yorkshire, 1615; D. at Thorp Castle, 1691.

Lampridius, *Ælius*, *lăm-prid'-e-us*, a Roman historian, of the fourth century. He wrote the lives of the emperors Commodus, Antonius, Diadumenius, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus, which were included in the "Historiæ Augustinæ." (*See* Augusta Historia.)

Lamsacus, *lăm'-sa-kus*, a maritime village of Asia Minor, nearly opposite Gallipoli, on the Hellespont. It is the Lampsacus of antiquity, and was given by Xerxes to Themistocles.

Lana, Francis de, *la'-na*, an Italian mathematician, who is stated to have been the first to conceive the idea of aërostation, and to have described the subject in a work called "Magisterium Naturæ Artis," published at Brescia, in 1684. A particular dissertation on the subject, entitled "Navis Volans," tending to abate the claims of Montgolfier to this discovery, was published, from Lana's work, at Naples, in 1784. B. at Brescia, 1637.

Lanark, a royal burgh of Scotland, and the county town of Lanarkshire, 30 miles from Edinburgh. It consists of several streets and lanes, standing on a slope within half a mile of the Clyde. The public buildings are the town-house, a county hall, a council-room, court-hall and weigh-house, the prison, the parochial church, and several other places of worship. In a niche on the outside of the church is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace, some of whose daring exploits were performed in this town. *Manf.* Muslins, and other cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,300. In the vicinity are the celebrated "Falls of Clyde."

Lanark, New, a well-built village, about a mile to the S. of the above. It owes its origin to an extensive establishment for the manufacture of cotton yarn, begun by Mr. David Dale in 1784. Great attention was paid to the morals of the children, and to their education, by the late Mr. Robert Owen, whose first attempts to establish a new system of social organization were made here. *Pop.* 2,000.

LANARK, a county of W. Australia, bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the S. and W., between *lat.* 35° and 36° S., and *lon.* 116° E.

LANARKSHIRE, *lăn'-ark-sheer*, sometimes called CLYDESDALE, from the river Clyde, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and N.W. by the counties of Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling; N.E. by the counties of Linlithgow and Edinburgh; E. by Peebles-shire; S. by Dumfries-shire; and S.W. by Ayrshire. *Area*, 940 square miles. *Desc.* It is subdivided into three inferior divisions, called wards. The upper ward, which is nearly two-thirds of the whole county, is mostly mountainous, or at least hilly and moorish. At the S. extremity of the county, where it is bounded by Dumfries, there is a very elevated range of ground, rising, in some parts, to 3,100 feet, and others between 2,500 and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. In proceeding down the Clyde, the prospect opens; the hills stand at a greater distance from one another, the ascents are less abrupt, and the mixture of hill and dale forms a scene at once simple and sublime. Towards the lower part of the upper ward, though the soil is in general less fertile, the country becomes more interesting. *Rivers and Canals.* The Clyde is the principal. The other streams, which are tributary to the Clyde, are the Daer, the Coulter, the Methvens, the Douglas, the Mouse, the Nethan, the Avon, Calders (North and South), Rotten Calder, Kelvin, Cart, and Leven. It has also three canals,—the Forth and Clyde Canal, which connects, by means of the firths of Forth and Clyde, the German and Atlantic Oceans; the Monkland Canal, which connects the city of Glasgow with the extensive coal-fields in the parishes of Old and New Monkland; and the Ardrossan Canal. *Pro.* The soil and climate seem to be much disposed to the growth of wood; and spontaneous copses everywhere fringe the hanging banks of the rivers. Orchards, embosomed in woods, stand all along the Clyde, by the foot of the rising slopes, and excellent crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips are raised. The pastures are extensive, and the breed of draught horses is among the best in Scotland. *Minerals.* Abundant; consisting of freestone, limestone, ironstone, coal, and granite. It is calculated that the coal stretches through this county, in one solid mass, over nearly 110 square miles, or 55,000 acres, and that its average thickness cannot be less than five yards. Among the mountains, near the S. extremity of the county, are lead-mines, which have been wrought for nearly two centuries. In the same district, gold is sometimes found among the mountains, in veins of quartz, or worked down into the sand of rivulets. *Manf.* Important. At an early period, some manufactures of coarse woollen were established in Lanarkshire; also fine linen and checks, cottons, muslins, the printing of calicoes, the dyeing of Turkey red, and the preparation of various dyes, and other necessary ingredients. Glass and crystal manufactures are carried on to a great extent; the pottery manufacture, the brewing of ale and porter, and the distilling of spirituous liquors, as well as various others, are also actively pursued. *Boroughs.* There are three royal burghs,—Lanark, the county town; the city of Glasgow, and the town of Rutherglen. *Pop.* about 540,000.

LANCASHIRE, *lăn'-kă-sheer*, a maritime county of England, on the N.W. coast, stretching along the extensive bay of the Irish Sea, which is formed within the isles of Anglesey and of Man. It is bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea, E. by the mountains of Yorkshire, S. by Cheshire, and N. by Westmoreland and Cumberland. *Area*, 1,806 square miles. *Desc.* Level along the sea-coast on the west, but rugged and mountainous in the N. and E., where the long ridge called the "backbone of England" separates it from Yorkshire. In the N., Coniston Fell is the highest summit, and rises to nearly 2,600 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers, Lakes, and Canals.* The principal are the Mersey, the Ribble, the Wyre, the Duddon, and the Irwell. There are several lakes, of which Windermere, Coniston, and Esthwaite are the chief. All the rivers tend to form large estuaries as they fall into the sea; and they are, in general, much encumbered with sand-banks. Those, however, which are not naturally navigable, have been rendered so; and such extensive canals have been formed, that all parts of the county





may be said to be joined together in one continued water communication. The principal are the Sankey Canal, the Leeds and Liverpool, the Lancaster, the Ashton-under-Line, the Rochdale, the Manchester, Bury, and Bolton canals, and the Haslinden Canal. *Pro.* The soil of Lancashire is very various, being on the higher grounds in general moorish, rocky, and barren; but it improves along the valleys, rivers, and seacoast, where the land is sufficiently adapted for the ordinary crops. Of the corn crops raised, by far the most abundant is oats. Very little barley, peas, beans, or even wheat, were formerly grown; but matters are changed in this respect. Lancashire has been long famous for its potatoes, and a variety of other vegetables are also raised, especially near the towns; and, indeed, horticulture is greatly attended to. *Minerals.* Abundant, especially coal. Extensive fields of this mineral are found in the S. and middle divisions of the county. Limestone, freestone, whin, slates, and flags also abound. Iron ore is plentiful in Furness; also copper ore, but not in great abundance. *Manf.* The most extensive of cotton, in all its branches, in the kingdom, or, perhaps, the world; also of silk, woollen and linen, hats, stockings, pins, needles, nails, watch-tools and movements, tobacco and snuff, earthenware, porcelain, paper, &c. Manchester being the principal seat of the cotton manufacture, it spreads from it on all sides. A variety of other employments, as those of bleachers, dyers, printers' tool-makers, engine and machine-makers, &c., depend for their existence on this manufacture; and there are also in the county large works for smelting iron and copper, for blowing common and casting plate-glass, and for manufacturing white-lead, lamp-black, vitriolic acid, &c. *Pop.* 2,100,000.—This county is by railways connected with all the principal parts of the United Kingdom. In the time of Edward III., it was made a county palatine, in favour of the son of Edward, John of Gaunt, who was the progenitor of the Lancastrian sovereigns; but, in the reign of Edward IV., it was re-annexed to the crown.

LANCASTER, *lăn'-kăs-ter*, the capital town of the above county, on the Lune or Loyne, over which there is a bridge, 20 miles from Preston. Nearly the whole town is built from quarries of excellent freestone in the neighbourhood. Of the public buildings, the castle, wholly occupied as the county gaol, is the most important and interesting, and is still admired for its extent, and the peculiar character of its architecture. The walls of the keep are of amazing thickness, and the apartments of uncommon dimensions. It is generally ascribed to the Saxons; but the principal part of the building was erected by Edward III. and his son John o' Gaunt, whom he created duke of Lancaster. A little to the west of the keep are the shire-hall and county-courts. Contiguous to the castle is the parish church, a spacious Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Mary. There are, besides, other places of worship, a town-hall, custom-house, assembly-rooms, theatre, mechanics' institute, various schools and charitable institutions. The Lancaster Canal passes close to the town, about a mile north-east of which is the great aqueduct bridge, by which the canal is carried over the Lune. *Manf.* Inconsiderable; consisting of sail-cloth, cotton, silk, linen, and furniture. Shipbuilding has been carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 27,000.—Lancaster is in communication by railway with all parts of the kingdom.

LANCASTER, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Pennsylvania. *Area*, 928 square miles. *Pop.* 100,000.—2. In Virginia, on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay. *Area*, 96 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—3. In South Carolina. *Area*, 562 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—Also the name of several post-townships, none of them with a population above 5,000.

LANCASTER, the capital of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles from York. *Pop.* 13,000.

LANCASTER, Sir James, an English navigator, who, in 1591, sailed as commander of a squadron to the East Indies, where he touched at Ceylon and Sumatra, and, after taking several vessels and losing some of his own, shaped his course for England; but in the voyage, meeting with adverse winds, he was driven on the coast of America. He landed on a small island, and

the crew, taking advantage of his absence, cut the cable and sailed for England. He afterwards obtained a passage on board a French ship, and arrived at Rye in 1594. He went out again with another fleet, with which he committed many depredations on the coast of Brazil, and took the town of Pernambuco, where he obtained immense treasure, which he brought to England in 1595. He next commanded the fleet sent out by the newly-established East-India Company, and obtained the grant of a settlement at Achin, and also at Bantam, after which he returned to England. He maintained the existence of a north-west passage, and encouraged many attempts to discover it during his lifetime, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth for his services. D. 1620.

Lancaster, Joseph, the founder of Lancasterian schools in most parts of the civilized world. Before he had attained his nineteenth year, he set up a school for poor children in a room lent him by his father, in the Borough-road, Southwark, and, in a short time, had ninety children under his charge. He continued his philanthropic effort of disseminating education among the lowest classes, and, in 1805, was honoured by an audience of George III. who said, "I wish that every poor child in my dominions may be able to read his Bible." The established church made him many overtures, which he, as a member of the Society of Friends, was constrained to decline. Almost unaided, he travelled over the United Kingdom, and lectured to upwards of 50,000 people on the system which he had organized: this system consisted in teaching the elements of education by mutual or monitorial instruction. Becoming insolvent, he emigrated to the United States in 1818, and pursued his educational efforts with much success in that country. He visited Canada in 1829, and obtained several grants from the parliament of Lower Canada in furthcrance of his educational projects. He became embarrassed in his means once more; but his friends subscribed to purchase a small annuity for him. B. in London, 1778; D. at New York, 1838.

Lancaster Sound extends west from Baffin Bay into Barrow Strait. *Lat.* 74° to 75° N. *Lon.* 80° W.

Lance, George, *lance*, a modern English painter, celebrated for his fruit-pieces and still-life productions. He studied high or historical art under Haydon; but it was not until he had discovered where his true powers lay that he made any marked progress. This he did accidentally, by copying a group of fruit as a study of colour. Indeed, as a copyist, he was exceedingly skilful; a proof of which may be cited in his wonderful restoration of the "Boar-Hunt," by Velasquez, now in the National Gallery, and which had been injured by a clumsy "restorer," to whom it had been intrusted to clean. Almost from the first moment of his bringing his skill to bear on the peculiar line of art for which he afterwards became distinguished, he proved that a great painter in an original line had appeared. For many years, he has sent to the exhibitions of the British Institution and the Royal Academy productions marked by skilful composition, brilliant colour, and harmonious effects. His "Fruit," "Game," "Just Shot," "Fresh from the Lake," "Just Gathered," and a host of similar works, have charmed beholders, as splendid reproductions of grapes, melons, fruit, flowers, dead birds, game or fish. The Vernon collection contains three good examples of his manner,—"Fruit," 1832; "Fruit," 1848; and "Red-cap." B. at Little Easton, Essex, 1802.

Lancelot, Dom Claude, *lance'-lot*, a celebrated grammarian, who became professor at Port Royal in 1638, and composed for the use of his pupils a series of excellent works. He shared in the persecutions to which the establishment of Port Royal was subjected, on account of its attachment to Jansenism. He wrote "New Method of learning the Latin Language," generally known as the "Port Royal Latin Grammar;" "Greek Grammar" "Greek Roots," "Italian Grammar," and other works. B. at Paris, 1615; D. at Quimperlé, 1695.

Lancelot of the Lake, the hero of a celebrated middle-age romance, which was originally written in Latin by an unknown author, and afterwards translated into the Romance tongue by the Chevalier Gautier Mapp. He was one of the knights of the Round Table, and was inspired with a lively passion for the beautiful Guinevree, wife of King Arthur. Tennyson, in his "Idylls of the King," has interwoven the adventures of this knight with those of Arthur, his kingly hero; and beautifully depicts the grief of Elaine, the maid of Astolat, who dies of unrequited love for Sir Lancelot.

Lanciano, *lan-che-a'-no*, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo-Citra, 84 miles from Naples. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, many churches, and several convents. *Pop.* 15,000.

Lancisi, Giovanni Maria, *lan-che'-se*, a learned Italian, who studied medicine, chemistry, botany, and geometry with equal success. He was physician to popes Innocent XI. and Clement XI., and was the author of several valuable treatises on natural history, anatomy, &c. At his death, he left to the hospital of San Spirito, at Rome, a library of 20,000 volumes, on condition that it should be free to the public. B. at Rome, 1654; D. 1720.

Landaff, or Llandaff, *lăn-daf'*, an ancient city of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, on the Taf, now a village, though a bishop's see, 2 miles from Cardiff. The cathedral, which is now a ruin, was begun in 1120. The prevailing architecture is Gothic, though in some parts it is Saxon, with an occasional intermixture of Norman. Near the cathedral are some remains of the ancient castellated mansion of the bishop.

Landau, *lan'-dou*, a strong town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, near the Queich, 18 miles from Carlsruhe. It has a collegiate church, monasteries, an arsenal; and has often been taken and retaken. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 3,000. From 1680 to 1815, this place was held by the French.—The name of other two small towns in Germany.

Landen, James, *lăn-den*, an English mathematician. He was a self-taught genius, and acquired a profound knowledge of abstract mathematics. He wrote some curious papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in 1755 he published a volume called "Mathematical Lucubrations." He was appointed agent to Earl Fitzwilliam, which employment he fulfilled till within two years of his death. In 1766 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He published two volumes of "Mathematical Memoirs," full of curious and original theorems. B. at Peakirk, near Peterborough, 1719; D. at Melton, 1790.

Landes, *land*, a maritime department in the south-west of France, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, and on its other sides by the departments of the Gironde, the Lot and Garonne, the Gers, and the Lower Pyrenees. *Area*, 3,486 square miles. *Desc.* In the N. it is covered with extensive heaths, from which it takes its name, and in the S. it is mountainous. On the coast it has many lagoons, communicating with the sea, besides extensive downs, upon which plantations of pine are grown. *Rivers.* The Adour and the Douze. *Pro.* The usual crops of corn; but its chief source of wealth are its vines. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, bitumen, and mineral waters. *Pop.* 303,000.

Landgrave, *land'-graiv*, from the German *land graff*, 'land-judge, or lord,' a title formerly given to those who administered justice in the name of the emperor throughout the central provinces, as margrave was to those who officiated on the frontiers. In 1130, Louis III., who possessed Thuringia, first took the title of landgrave as the synonyme of sovereign. At the present time, the princes of the house of Hesse are the only landgraves.

Landon, Letitia Elizabeth, *lăn'-don*, generally known as L. E. L., an English poetess. At the early age of thirteen she displayed a vivid and inventive imagination, and produced several small poems. Her father was an army agent, and resided at Brompton, where he had for a neighbour Mr. Jerdan, the editor of the "Literary Gazette." She submitted some of her poetical effusions to that gentleman, who published them in his journal, in 1820. These first efforts were soon followed by others in the same paper, and were received with a considerable amount of attention. Her father dying soon after, and leaving his family in reduced circumstances, Miss Landon devoted herself to literature, as a means of support for herself and assistance to her relatives. Her poems in the "Literary Gazette," signed L.E.L., were now eagerly looked for, and excited great admiration. She likewise wrote

criticisms of poetry and works of fiction for the Gazette, and, as Mr. Jerdan afterwards stated, her labours for the print were little less than his own. With respect to her poems, "The Fate of Adelaide, a Swiss Romantic Tale," was published in 1821. This, her first collection, was followed by "The Improvisatore," "The Troubadour," "The Golden Violet," and others. At that period the annuals were popular, and to these L.E.L. contributed largely. She was less successful as a novelist than as a poet, for her three works of fiction, "Romance and Reality," "Francesca Carara," and "Ethel Churchill," were soon forgotten. In 1838 she was married to Mr. George Maclean, the governor of Cape-Coast Castle. She left England with her husband, and in little more than a year, was found lying on the floor of her apartment, dead. In her hand was a small phial that had contained prussic acid. At the inquest the jury discovered no cause for suspicion in her death, neither could it be thought that her end had been due to her own intentional act; for she had been in the habit of taking, according to her physician's advice, small doses of prussic acid, and she had, moreover, written to some female friends in London expressing herself perfectly happy and contented. As a poet she evinced a sentimental and melancholy cast of thought, but in private life she was of a lively and mirthful disposition. Her "Life and Literary Romains" were published by Laman Blanchard, in 1841. B. at Old Brompton, 1802; D. 1839.

LANDOR, Walter Savage, *lăn'-dor*, a modern English poet, essayist, and miscellaneous writer. He was the son of Walter Landor, Esq., a wealthy landed proprietor, of ancient family. His mother was Miss Savage, a rich Warwickshire heiress. This lady, the second wife of Walter Landor, was the mother of Walter Savage. He was educated at Rugby school and Trinity College, Oxford. The professions of the army and the law were successively proposed to him, and both in turn declined; he preferred to live an untrammelled life of literary ease on the income allowed him by his father. At the close of the last century, just as Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Rogers, and other great writers, were appearing on the poetical arena, Walter Savage Landor published his first volume of poems. In 1802 he went to Paris, where he witnessed the accession of Bonaparte to the consulship for life. On succeeding to the family estates, by the death of his father, he began by expending vast sums in buildings and improvements thereon; but, in a few years, he suddenly sold off all his property, some of which had been in his family's possession during 700 years, and went abroad, intending to become a citizen of the world. During the struggle between the Spanish patriots and Napoleon I., he raised men, joined the former, and materially aided the Junta by gifts of money. He was appointed colonel in the Spanish service; but, at a later period, when the restored king, Ferdinand, had overthrown the constitution which the Spaniards had obtained for themselves, he resigned his commission, declaring that though "willing to aid the Spanish people in the assertion of their liberties against the antagonist of Europe, he would have nothing to do with a perjurer and a traitor." He had married Miss Thuillier, a young lady of Swiss extraction, residing at Bath, in the year 1811; and, after the fall of Napoleon, he, with his wife, took up his residence at Florence, where he purchased some estates. Here during thirty years he lived, making only a few visits to England at wide intervals. It was while a resident at Florence that he composed his most important works. In 1820 he printed his "Idyllia Heroica," in Latin, at Pisa. Between the years 1824-29 he brought out, in London, his "Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen." In 1831 he republished "Gebir," a poem, first produced in English, but translated by himself into Latin in 1813. In 1836 he published "A Satire on Satirists, and Admonition to Detractors," and in the following year, "The Pentameron and the Pentalogue." Besides these, he wrote many shorter and less important works; his dramas, "Andrew of Hungary" and "Giovanni of Naples," were first published in 1839. Mr. Landor is unquestionably greater as a prose than as a poetical writer. One of the best pictures, both of the man and his writings, has been given by Emerson, who visited him at Florence in 1833. "I had inferred," he says, "from his books, or magnified from some anecdotes, an impression of Achillean wrath, an untamable petulance. I do not know whether the imputation was just or not, but certainly, on this day, his courtesy veiled that haughty mind, and he was the most patient and gentle of hosts. He carries to its height the love of freak, which the English delight to indulge, as if to signalize their commanding freedom. He has a wonderful brain,—despotic, violent, inexhaustible, meant for a soldier; by what chance converted to letters, in which there is not a style nor a tint not known to him, yet with an English appetite for action and heroes." Limited space precludes our enumerating here many other works of this author, all of which are redolent of the same earnestness of view, combined with force and exactitude of expression so characteristic of Mr. Landor. He is an especial foe to tyranny, in whatever shape it may appear; and many of his epistles, sent to the "Examiner," and other liberal journals, carry his feelings home to the hearts of his readers. His latest productions were, "Last Fruit off an Old Tree," published in 1853, and "Letters of an American, first given to the world under the assumed name of Pottinger," in 1854. Occasionally may be seen, in the present day, an article of his in the newspaper, which displays to us the vigorous and impassioned veteran of 85, still ready to do battle against the oppressor in high places. Altogether, he is one of the most remarkable English writers the last century has seen. B. at Ipsley Court, Warwickshire, 1775.

LANDPORT, *länd'-port*, a large suburb of Portsmouth, in Hants. It contains all the buildings beyond the fortifications of Portsea-town, and between the suburbs of Southsea and Mile-end-Newton. In it is the terminus of the London and Sussex railway.

LANDSBERG, *lands'-bairg*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 4,000.

LANDSBERG, a well-built town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, on the Warta, 40 miles from Frankfort. It carries on a brisk trade in woollens, leather, paper, and corn. *Pop.* 13,000.

LANDSEER, John, *länd'-seer*, an eminent English engraver, who was a pupil of Byrne, and in 1793 attracted some notice by his engravings of Loutherbourg's vignettes for Maclise's Bible. He subsequently produced engravings for Bowyer's "History of England" and Moore's "Views in Scotland." In 1806 he became associate engraver in the Royal Academy. Having considerable literary ability, he subsequently abandoned his profession to engage in controversy on art, and to deliver lectures. He started several publications, which met with only a short-lived success. Among others, he established "The Probe," in opposition to the "Art Journal." In 1834 he wrote a "Descriptive, Explanatory, and Critical Catalogue of the Earliest Pictures in the National Gallery," which contained some amusing matter, although the criticisms therein contained were of little value. His best engraving was from his celebrated son's "Dogs of Mount St. Bernard." He was an indefatigable exponent of his son Edwin's abilities. In an announcement relative to one of the latter's works, he said: "Edwin Landseer has an exquisite picture on hand, the best he has painted, and by far the most interesting. It is two Mount St. Gothard mastiffs discovering a poor traveller half-buried in the snow. The subject is very touching, and we have not the slightest doubt of its making a great impression." Mr. Landseer is more remembered as the father of the greatest English animal-painter, than for any particular merits of his own. B. at Lincoln, 1769; D. 1853.

LANDSEER, Thomas, an English *mezzotint engraver*, and eldest son of the preceding. He is known as the engraver of Sir Edwin Landseer's pictures, and for his spirited etchings, called "Monkeyana." The most important of his later works was his engraving of Rosa Bouheur's "Horse-fair."

LANDSEER, Charles, R.A., a modern English painter, brother of the preceding. He has painted many pictures of merit, chiefly illustrative of the works of the popular poets and novelists. He was elected an academician in 1845, and six years afterwards became keeper of the Royal Academy.

LANDSEER, Sir Edwin, R.A., an illustrious member

or the English school of artists. He is the brother of the preceding, and son of John Landseer. From his earliest years, he evinced extraordinary skill as a draughtsman, and when only 14 exhibited successful pictures of terriers, spaniels, a horse, and other small subjects. Under his father's direction he was in the habit of sketching sheep, donkeys, and other animals, on Hampstead Heath; and to this early familiarity with nature we may attribute his wonderful skill and fidelity, as exhibited in his pictures during after-life. When he was 18, he painted "The Dogs of St. Gothard," the picture alluded to in the notice of his father's life; and from that time to the present he has been at the head of English animal-painters. Although so early successful, he never lost the habits of a student, but went on increasing in power year after year. He became a Royal Academician in 1830. Sir Edwin's pictures are familiar to thousands of his countrymen, through the medium of scores of engravings. To mention even the most important of his works would require a great deal of space; but a fair idea of his wonderful powers may be gathered by all who have visited the Brompton Museum, where hang the "Peace" and "War," "High Life" and "Low Life," "Highland Music" and the "Dying Stag." In almost every printseller's window we may see "The Return from Deer-stalking," "Jack in Office," "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," "Return from Hawking," "A Distinguished Member of the Royal Humane Society," or "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner." At the French Exposition of 1855 he was the only English artist to whom was awarded the large gold medal. From a biographical sketch in the "English Cyclopædia," we extract the following criticism, as the best with which we are acquainted: "Sir Edwin Landseer is unquestionably the greatest modern painter of animals. In many respects he is unsurpassed, if equalled, by the painters of any time. Alone, almost of all the living painters of Europe, his work suggests no thought of pen or pencil. . . . . Every dog, every deer, has its own character and its own expression; and sadness, misery, satisfaction, and drollery, the passions and the feelings, the hopes and the fears, are shown to belong as much almost to the countenance of a dog as of a man. Sentiment and pathos were never before so evoked by representations of animal nature, nor even quiet humour or sharp satire; and the accompaniments are almost invariably as admirably painted as are the animals. . . . . Reflecting upon the capabilities of art, we feel that Landseer, with his marvellous executive skill, and great mental vigour, might have done much greater things than he has accomplished; but, looking over what he has effected, we cannot but feel that he is not only one of the chief ornaments of the English school, but that he must take rank, in his own walk, among the greatest painters of every age and country." B. 1803.

Land's-End, *lănds-end'*, in Cornwall, the W. extremity of England, formed of granite cliffs, about 70 feet in height. *Lat.* 50° 6′ N. *Lon.* 5° 45′ W.

Landshut, *länt'-shoot*, a town of Germany in Bavaria, on the river Iser, 40 miles from Munich. The principal portion of the town consists of two long streets, which are tolerably wide and straight, and connected by a number of lanes. The chief edifices are the palace, the provincial house of assembly, the old town-house, and the hospital for decayed citizens. There are, besides, three parochial churches; and one of them, called St. Martin's, has one of the highest spires in Germany. The university of Ingolstadt was removed to Landshut in the year 1800; but, in 1826, it was transferred to Munich. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, hosiery, tobacco, paper, cards, leather, and watches; besides breweries and distilleries. *Pop.* 10,900.—Also the name of several other towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 4,500.

Landskron, *lands'-krone*, two towns in Austria, neither with a population above 5,000.

Lane, Jane, *lain*, an English heroine, who was the principal instrument in effecting the escape of Charles II., after the battle of Worcester. That monarch, disguised in her father's livery, rode before her on horseback, from Bentley Hall, the seat of Mr. Lane, about twelve miles from Boscobel Wood, in which Charles had been concealed in an oak, to Mr. Norton's, near Bristol; and thence he went to Brighton, where he embarked for France. She was well rewarded at the Restoration, and married Sir Clement Fisher, a baronet of Warwickshire.

Lane-End, a market-town of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Stoke. It is in the Pottery district, and has a church, chapels, a market-hall, library, and various schools. *Manf.* Porcelain and earthenware. *Pop.* 15,500.

Lanfranc, *lăn'-frănk*, archbishop of Canterbury. His early manhood was spent as an advocate in the law courts of Pavia; after which he went to France, and established a school at Avranches, which was attended by students of the highest rank. On a journey to Rouen, he was robbed and left bound in a wood. Some peasants released him, and conveyed him to the abbey of Bec, where he was so kindly treated, that he became a monk therein, and, in three years, was chosen prior. William, duke of Normandy, gave him the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, and, after the conquest of England, advanced him to the archbishopric of Canterbury. In 1071 he went to Rome to receive the pallium from Pope Alexander II. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and founded several churches and hospitals. He wrote against Berenger on the Eucharist, and other works, which were published at Paris, 1648. B. at Pavia, 1005; D. 1089.

Langbaine, Gerard, *läng'-bain*, a learned divine, who rose from servitor to be fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He edited "Longinus," and several other learned works. In 1645 he was chosen provost of his college, which, with the office of keeper of the archives, he held to his death. He was esteemed by Selden, Usher, and other great men, his correspondence with whom has been printed. D. in Westmoreland, about 1608; D. 1657.—His son, Gerard Langbaine, became beadle of law at Oxford, and published an "Appendix to the University Catalogue of Graduates," and "An Account of the English Dramatic Poets." B. at Oxford, 1656; D. 1692.

Langdale, Marmaduke, *lang'-dail*, a gallant English gentleman, who, in the civil war, raised a troop in the king's service, gained some advantage over Fairfax, raised the siege of Pontefract Castle, and made himself master of Berwick and Carlisle. On the ruin of the royal cause, he went to Flanders, and was created, by Charles II., Lord Langdale. D. 1681.

Langdon, *läng'-don*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

Langeland, *lang'-e-land*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between Zealand, Lauland, and Funen. *Ext.* 33 miles long, with an average breadth of 3. *Desc.* Level, and producing corn, flax, apples, timber, and cattle. *Pop.* about 17,500.

Langeland, or Longland, Robert, *läng'-länd*, an old English poet, and one of the first disciples of Wickliffe, who distinguished himself by a curious poem, entitled "The Visions of Piers Plowman," written about 1369, intended as a satire on almost every description of men, but especially the clergy. It is written in blank verse, with force and humour, in an alliterative measure. Mr. T. Wright has produced an edition of this poem.

Langenbielau, *lan'-gen-be'-lou*, a town of Prussia, 30 miles from Breslau. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 9,000.

Langford, *läng'-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

Langham, *läng'-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

Langham, Simon, an English prelate and cardinal, was abbot of Westminster, afterwards bishop of Ely, and lastly archbishop of Canterbury, in 1366. Edward III. made him treasurer of England, and Urban VIII. gave him a cardinalship, with the title of legate. D. at Avignon, 1376.

Langholm, *läng'-um*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the Esk, over which is a handsome bridge, 24 miles from Dumfries. It has a town-hall, a gaol, several libraries and public institutions. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, and there are several dye-houses. *Pop.* 3,000.—This is the native place of Telford the engineer, and Meikle, the translator of the "Lusiad."

LANGHORNE, Dr. John, *lăng'-horn*, an English divine and poet. On entering into orders, he became tutor to the sons of a Lincolnshire gentleman, whose daughter he subsequently married. He wrote a poem entitled "Genius and Valour," in which he defended the Scotch against Churchill, and for which the university of Edinburgh bestowed upon him the degree of D.D., in 1766. He was a writer in the "Monthly Review," and published "Poems," "Letters of Theodosius and Constantia," "Solyman and Almena," a tale; five Sermons; "Fables of Flora, in Verse," and a translation of Plutarch's Lives. B. at Kirkby-Stephen, Westmoreland, 1735; D. 1779.

LANGLE, John Maximilian de, *langl*, a French Protestant minister, who officiated in the reformed church at Rouen for twenty-five years. He wrote a "Defence of Charles I., king of England," two volumes of Sermons, and translated from the English the "Whole Duty of Man." B. at Evreux, 1590; D. 1674.

LANGLE, Samuel de, son of the above. He was minister of the church at Rouen, whence he removed to Charenton, where he was greatly esteemed for his learning and virtues. On the persecution breaking out against the Protestants, he removed to England, and obtained a prebend of Westminster. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. Bishop Stillingfleet printed a letter of his on the difference between the Church of England and the dissenters. B. in London; D. 1690.

LANGLEY, Batty, *lăng'-le*, an English architect, who published many useful practical books; such as the "Builder's Jewel," the "Builder's Price-Book," and other works for masons, bricklayers, and carpenters. D. 1757.

LANGLEY, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

LANGRES, *langr*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, 18 miles from Chaumont. The cathedral is the only building worth notice. It has, besides, however, a Roman arch, a town-hall, a school of geometry, and several hospitals. *Manf.* Fine cutlery, of which it is the principal seat in France. *Pop.* 12,000.

LANGSIDE, *lăng'-side*, a village of Renfrewshire, Scotland, 2 miles from Glasgow. Here, in 1568, the troops of Mary, queen of Scots, immediately after her escape from Lochleven Castle, were defeated by the regent Murray.

LANGTOFT, Peter, *lăng'-toft*, an old English chronicler, who translated from the Latin, into French verse, Herbert Bosenham's "Life of Thomas à Becket," and also composed a chronicle in verse, which began with the Trojans and went down to Edward I. An English metrical translation of this was made by Robert de Brunne, and published at Oxford in 1725. A manuscript of the Chronicle is preserved in the Cottonian collection of the British Museum, and another is to be found in the Arundel MSS. contained in the Herald's College. Langtoft lived at the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century.

LANGTON, *lăng'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

LANGTON, Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, and cardinal of St. Chrysogonus. He studied at, and became chancellor of, the university of Paris, and was created an archbishop by the pope, in opposition to King John and the clergy. John forbade Langton from entering his dominions, and banished the monks of Canterbury, for which the kingdom was laid under the papal interdict. The king was afterwards excommunicated, and his subjects absolved from their allegiance; on which he made his submission, by complying with the papal terms, after which he received the papal absolution from Langton, who, however, refused the pope's bull of excommunication against the barons for leaguing against John, at Runnymede, for which he was suspended at Rome, where he suffered also many mortifications. At length he purchased his pardon, and was permitted to return to England. He was a stanch adherent to the cause of national liberty. D. in England, in the earlier half of the 12th century; D. in England, 1228. He composed some theological works.

LANGTON, John, an English monk of the order of Carmelites, who appeared with advantage at the council of Basil, and wrote a Chronicle of England.

LANGUEDOC, *lan'-ge-dok*, an old province in the south of France, extending on the east to the Rhone, on the west to the Garonne and the borders of Gascony. It now forms the departments Aude, Ardèche, Gard, Hérault, and Tarn, with parts of Haute-Loire, Haute-Garonne, and Tarn-et-Garonne.—The CANAL of Languedoc connects the Garonne, near Toulouse, with Lake Thau, in the Mediterranean.

LANGUET, Hubert, *lan'-gai*, minister of state to Augustus, elector of Saxony, was a native of France, and converted to the Protestant faith by Melancthon. He was at Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, as ambassador from the elector, and narrowly escaped with his life, after saving that of Wicholus, the printer, in whose house he lodged, and also the famous De Mornay. He was employed in several other embassies; but being suspected of favouring the Zwinglians, he quitted the service of the elector, and entered into that of the prince of Orange. He wrote a Letter to Sir Philip Sidney, and other pieces. D. at Antwerp, 1581.

LANIERE, Nicholas, *lăn'-e-eer*, a painter, engraver, and musician, who was employed to collect pictures in foreign countries for Charles I. He placed a particular mark on all which he brought to England. Pepys says, in his Diary, "that Laniere did, at the request of Mr. Hill, bring two or three of the finest prints for my wife to see that ever I did see in all my life." He was also chapel-master to Charles I., at a salary of £200 per annum. B. 1568.

LANISCAT, *la'-nis-ka*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, 18 miles from Londiac. *Pop.* 3,500.

LANJAROU, *lan'-ha-roo*, a market-town of Spain, 26 miles from Grenada. It has mineral waters, and, on account of the coolness of its atmosphere, is much frequented in summer. *Pop.* 3,000.

LANKESTER, Edwin, M.D., *lăn'-kes-ter*, an English writer and lecturer on natural science, who, in his youth, was apprenticed to a surgeon. After completing his term and passing the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Society, he went to Germany, and graduated at Heidelberg. He became a licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1841. He is the author of several volumes on natural history, and edited the botanical portion of the "English Cyclopædia." He is a fellow of the Royal Society, and professor of natural history at New College, London. B. in Suffolk, 1814.

LANNES, Jean, *lan'-nes*, duke of Montebello and marshal of France. He was one of the most intrepid and skilful of Napoleon's generals, and was greatly esteemed by the emperor. Born of humble parents, he worked as a dyer in early life; but, joining a battalion of volunteers in 1792, he, by his courage, rapidly rose to the grade of major. In 1794 he attracted the notice of Bonaparte, who procured him a command in the army of Italy. At the battles of Montenotte and Millesino he displayed considerable bravery, and became colonel in 1796. He was made general of brigade in the following year, and sustained a brilliant part at the taking of Mantua and at the battle of Arcola. He went with the French expedition to Egypt, and rose to the rank of general of division. The French victory at Aboukir was in part due to his bravery and coolness. At the siege of Acre he was severely wounded. He left Egypt with Bonaparte, and, after returning to Paris, rendered good service to his chief during the revolution of the 18th Brumaire (9th November), 1799, for which Napoleon appointed him commander of the consular guard. After various employments, he commanded the advance guard of the French army crossing the Great St. Bernard into Italy, in 1800. At the great battle of Montebello, where the Austrians were completely beaten, Lannes displayed such great skill and bravery, that Napoleon gave him the title of Montebello when he raised him to the dukedom. He was no less distinguished at the battle of Marengo. On his return from Portugal in 1804, whither he had been sent as minister-plenipotentiary of France, Napoleon created him marshal of France, and afterwards duke of Montebello. In the German campaigns of 1805-6, he commanded the advance guard, and rendered the most signal service to his master at the battles of Austerlitz. Jena, Eylau,

and Friedland. His last great exploit was the defence of the village of Essling, where, while resisting the fierce onslaught of the Austrians, a cannon-ball struck off his right leg, and the foot and ancle of the left. Napoleon evinced more emotion at the sight of his brave marshal's mortal wound than he had ever before been known to exhibit. Lannes, throughout his military career, evinced a constantly increasing knowledge of war. Long afterwards, Napoleon, speaking of his intrepid commander, thus expressed himself:—"I found him a dwarf, and I lost him a giant." . . . . "He had great experience in war, having been in fifty-four battles and three hundred combats. He was cool in the midst of fire; possessed of a clear, penetrating eye, ready to take advantage of any opportunity that might present itself. Violent and hasty in his temper, even in my presence, he was ardently attached to me." His young widow, a beautiful and accomplished lady, was afterwards lady of honour to the empress Maria Louisa. B. at Lectoure, Guienne, 1769; D. 1809.

LANNION, *lan'-ne-one*, a town of France, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, 63 miles from Brieuc. *Manf.* Linen fabrics. *Pop.* 6,500.

LANSDOWNE, Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, third Marquis of, *lăns'-doun*. After receiving a preliminary course of education at Westminster school, he went, in 1795, to study under Dugald Stewart at Edinburgh, where he formed the acquaintance of a small circle of young men, nearly all of whom subsequently became famous in one line or another. These young friends formed the celebrated Speculative Society, in which Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Horner, and others, first practised the art of debate. From Edinburgh he went to Cambridge, in 1801, and, after a continental tour, entered the House of Commons. As Lord Henry Petty he became a prominent member of the Whig party, and, on the death of Mr. Pitt, and the accession of the Whigs to power, he became chancellor of the Exchequer, and followed Pitt in the representation of the university of Cambridge. He succeeded to the peerage as marquis of Lansdowne, in 1809. In both houses of parliament he was a stanch advocate of the abolition of slavery, and some of his best oratorical efforts were made in furtherance of the repeal of the penal laws against Roman Catholics. In 1820 he proposed a measure in favour of the principle of free trade; in 1822 he sought to obtain an inquiry into the suffering condition of Ireland. After an eighteen years' retirement from office, he became secretary of state for the Home department, under the premiership of George Canning, in 1828. He was in opposition during the Wellington administration of 1829-31, but, on becoming president of the Council in the latter year, he was an active participator in the measures taken to pass the Reform Act. He was the opposition leader of the House of Lords during Sir Robert Peel's rule, which commenced in 1841, and when his own party returned to power under Lord John Russell, in 1846, he once more led the peers from the ministerial benches. He resigned office with Lord John Russell in 1852. B. 1780.

LANTIER, Stephen Francis de, *lan'-te-ai*, a French author, who produced some celebrated works of fictitious travel, similar to Barthélemy's "Anacharsis," but in no way copied from it. These were entitled "The Travels of Antenor," "The Travellers in Switzerland," and "Travels in Spain." He also wrote some comedies, and other works. B. at Marseilles, 1734; D. 1836.

LANZAROTE, *lan'-za-ro'-tai*, the most N.E. of the Canary Isles. *Area*, 300 square miles. *Desc.* Volcanic and fertile, yielding fine fruits, barilla, and orchil. *Pop.* 18,000. At the W. end of this island is a high volcano.

LANZI, Luigi, *land'-se*, an Italian archæologist and writer on art. He entered the order of Jesuits at the age of 17, but on the suppression of the order, he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was appointed keeper of the cabinet of medals at Florence in 1775, and thenceforth produced works on archæology and art, some of which have since been translated into every European language. His "History of the Painters" was translated by Thomas Roscoe, and republished in Bohn's Standard Library. Lanzi composed many other works, the chief of which were "Saggio di Lingua Etrusca," and others on the ancient Etruscan vases. He was likewise a graceful poet. B. in Italy, 1732; D. at Florence, 1810.

LAOCOON, *lai-ok'-o-on*, prince of the royal family of Troy, was grand-priest of Apollo. While sacrificing a bullock to Neptune, two enormous serpents issued from the sea, and attacked his two sons; and, on his attempting to defend them, the serpents seized him and squeezed him to death. This punishment was said to be inflicted for his temerity in dissuading the Trojans from allowing the wooden horse of the Greeks to enter the city, and also for hurling a javelin at its sides, as it entered within the walls.

LAODICEA, *lai'-o-di-se'-a*, two ancient cities of Asia Minor, now in ruins. The one is 20 miles from Konieh, and the other 48 miles from Allah Shehr.

LAOMEDON, *lai-om'-e-don*, son of Ilus, king of Troy, was father to Priam and Hesione. He built the walls of Troy, assisted by Apollo and Neptune. When the walls were finished, Laomedon refused to reward the labours of the gods, and, soon after, his territories were laid waste by the sea, and his subjects visited by a pestilence. Sacrifices were offered to the offended divinities, but nothing could appease the gods, according to the oracle, but annually to expose to a sea-monster a Trojan virgin. This victim was decided by lot, and when the calamity had continued for five or six years, the lot fell upon Hesione, Laomedon's daughter; but Hercules came and offered to deliver the Trojans from this calamity, if Laomedon would reward him with a number of fine horses. The king consented; but when the monster was destroyed, he refused to give them. Hercules was obliged to besiege Troy, and take it by force of arms. Laomedon was put to death after a reign of twenty-nine years, and his son Priam placed upon the throne.

LAON, *la-one'*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, 20 miles from Soissons. Its cathedral is a large and stately building, with five lofty towers. It has, besides, a prefecture, with a library, a town-hall, citadel, barracks, theatre, a leaning tower, college, workhouse, and various schools. *Manf.* Coarse cloth, leather, nails, and earthenware. In its neighbourhood are some vineyards. *Pop.* 11,000. Here, in 1814, a great battle was fought between the allies, under Blucher, and Napoleon I.

LAOS, *la'-os*, a series of independent states of India beyond the Ganges, extending from 12° to 18° N. *lat.*, and having the Burmese and Siamese dominions on all their sides. Neither their boundaries, areas, nor populations, however, are distinctly known to Europeans.

LAO-TSE, or LAO-TSEU, *la-o-tse'*, a Chinese philosopher, who lived a short time before Confucius. He held the doctrine of the metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls, like Pythagoras (*see* PYTHAGORAS). He wrote a book which the Chinese place among the number of their sacred works, and founded a sect called Tao-tse, which rivals that of Confucius. M. Stanislas Julien published a complete edition of his writings, at Paris, 1841. Lived about 600 B.C.

LAPARELLI, Francis, *la-pa-rel'-le*, an eminent Italian architect and mechanician. His knowledge of the art of military engineering recommended him to Cosmo I., grand-duke of Tuscany, and Pope Pius IV. intrusted him with the construction of the defensive works of Civita-Vecchia, which place he strongly fortified. Michael Angelo confided to him the execution of his designs for the church of St. Peter. In 1565 he was sent to fortify Malta against the attempts of Solyman, and there planned the city of Valetta. He afterwards engaged in the service of the Venetians. B. at Crotona, 1521; D. of the plague, at Candia, 1570.

LAPEER, *la-peer'*, a county of the United States, in Michigan. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.

LA PEROUSE, J. F. Galaup de, *pe-roose'*, a celebrated French navigator, who, after serving as captain in the French navy with much distinction, was sent by Louis XVI., in 1785, on a voyage of discovery. He sailed with two frigates from Brest, and visited the coasts of Tartary, of Japan, and of New Holland, when, in 1788, he ceased to be heard of. Several expeditions were dispatched to discover traces of him, but in vain. In 1827, however, the wreck of his vessels was observed by Captain Dillon, in one of the

Vanikoro islands. In 1828, a French captain visited the place, and discovered that La Perouse and his men had been wrecked among the reefs surrounding the island. B. in France, 1741.

LAPIS, *la'-pees*, a town of Naples, 13 miles from St. Angelo dei Lombardi. *Pop.* 2,500.

LAPLACE, Pierre-Simon, Marquis de, *la-plass'*, a celebrated French mathematician and astronomer. As early as his 19th year he taught mathematics in a military school. He obtained letters of introduction to the celebrated philosopher D'Alembert, and went to Paris with the view of seeking an interview with him; but, finding no notice taken of his letters, he wrote a short paper on some points of mechanical philosophy which immediately procured for him the attention to his claims that he desired. D'Alembert sent for him, and, about 1769, had him appointed professor of mathematics at the Paris Military School. By his treatises, memoirs, and larger works, Laplace rapidly obtained the reputation of the greatest living mathematician since Newton. Napoleon, when first consul, appointed him minister of the interior; but, as a politician, he was very unsuccessful, and he was in a short time removed to the presidentship of the *Sénat Conservateur*. Napoleon afterwards related of his minister, that "a mathematician of the highest rank, he lost not a moment in showing himself below mediocrity as a minister. He looked at no question in its true point of view. He was always searching after subtleties; all his ideas were problems, and he carried the spirit of the infinitesimal calculus into the management of business." He was created a count by Napoleon, and a marquis by Louis XVIII. His principal works were the "Mécanique Céleste," "Analytical Theory of Probabilities," and an "Essay on Probabilities." A complete edition of his writings was published by the French government in 1843. It is quite impossible, in any short notice of the life of Laplace, to convey a proper idea of the extent and value of the great "Mécanique Céleste." To enumerate the bare contents thereof would require several pages. That inestimable contribution to science contained 4,000 quarto pages; and, it is said, might easily be expanded to thrice that number. The intention of the work was to deduce, from the discoveries of the great astronomers who had preceded Laplace, a complete and harmonious system, and to perfect the marvellous work commenced by Newton, in his discovery of the law of gravitation. He subsequently wrote his "Exposition du Systême du Monde," as an explanation of what was abstruse in his "Mécanique." Dr. Bowditch, an American writer, translated, in part, the "Mécanique Céleste." The popular work of Mrs. Somerville is a selection from it; and no inconsiderable share of what was most attractive in the earlier portions of the popular "Vestiges of Creation" was based upon the same source. Few will refuse to admit that Laplace was the greatest astronomer since Newton. B. near Honfleur, 1749; D. 1827.

LAPLAND, *lip'-land*, the northernmost country in Europe, bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the White Sea, S. by Sweden, and W. by Norway and the Atlantic. It belongs partly to Russia and partly to Sweden and Norway. *Ext.* About 700 miles long, from Cape Orlov, on the White Sea, to the entrance of Saltersfiord, on the Atlantic; and about 550 broad. *Area*, estimated at 150,000 square miles. *Desc.* The part of Lapland lying along the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia consists of an extensive plain, abounding in immense forests of spruce and Scotch fir; but, at the distance of 80 miles from that sea, the ground becomes gradually elevated, till at length it rises to lofty mountains, attaining a height of from 5,500 to 6,200 feet, which, in this region, is 2,700 feet above the line of perpetual congelation. These central mountains are the highest in Lapland. *Rivers.* The principal are the Torneo, the Kemi, the Lulea, and the Kola. The Yana, the principal river in the N.E., and the Alten, the principal in the N.W., both run into the Northern Ocean. *Lakes.* Numerous, particularly in its mountainous part. *Climate.* In the maritime districts, the temperature approaches uniformity, and, whilst the winters are not severe, the summers are raw and foggy. In the interior, the winter is intensely cold, but the heat of summer is steady and fructifying. The mean annual temperature at the North Cape (*lat.* 71° 11′ 30″) is 6° higher than at Enontekis, in the interior, in *lat.* 68° 30′. Yet, at the latter, the thermometer rises in July to 61°, while at the Cape it seldom reaches 50°. *Zoology.* Hares, bears, martens, gluttons, beavers, otters, ermines, squirrels, lemings or mountain rats, foxes, and wolves: hares are the most abundant. The domestic quadrupeds are oxen, cows, dogs, sheep, and goats. The reindeer is the most valuable animal in Lapland: it serves as the principal beast of burden, its milk is highly valued, and its flesh supplies the chief nourishment of the inhabitants. *Pro.* Barley or big is the most common grain. In the low ground, rye is likewise cultivated, and occasionally oats. The berry-bearing plants also are numerous. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, zinc, and arsenic. *Inhabitants.* The mountain Laps have no fixed habitation, but wander about in quest of food for their flocks of reindeer, and lodge in tents or huts, which are usually about nine feet in height and twelve in length. Their diet consists chiefly of animal food. During winter, they carry on some traffic with the Swedes. This takes place at Torneo, and other towns on the Gulf of Bothnia, and consists in exchanging skins, furs, dried fish, venison, and gloves for flannel, cloth, hemp, copper, iron, and various utensils; but particularly for spirituous liquors, meal, salt, and tobacco. *Pop.* estimated at 18,000; 9,000 of which belong to Russia, 4,000 to Sweden, and the remainder to Norway. *Lat.* between 64° and 71° N. *Lon.* between 10° and 42° E.

LA PLATA. (*See* PLATA.)

LA PUEBLA. (*See* PUEBLA, LA.)

LAR, *lar*, the capital of Laristan, in Persia, now in a state of ruins, 180 miles from Shiraz. It was formerly the capital of an Arabian kingdom. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, gunpowder, and arms. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 27° 30′ N. *Lon.* 42° 35′ E.

LARACHE. (*See* EL-ARAISH.)

LARACOR, *lär-a-kor'*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Meath, 2 miles from Trim. *Pop.* 2,300.—Here, in 1769, the great duke of Wellington was born.

LARBERT, *lar'-bert*, a parish of Stirlingshire, Scotland, 2 miles from Falkirk. *Pop.* 5,000. In this parish Bruce, the traveller in Abyssinia, was born. (*See* BRUCE.)

LARCHER, Pierre Henry, *lar'-shai*, a learned French writer, chiefly remarkable for his excellent translation of the Greek historian Herodotus, with notes. He had a controversy with Voltaire respecting the "Philosophy of History," by the latter. In 1809 he was appointed professor of Greek literature at the College of France. B. at Dijon, 1726; D. at Paris, 1812.

LARDNER, Nathaniel, *lard'-ner*, a learned English dissenting divine. After receiving his academical education at London, he went to Utrecht, and thence to Leyden, and, in 1703, returned to England. Soon afterwards, he became tutor to the son of Lady Treby, in which situation he continued until her ladyship's death, in 1721. In 1729 he became pastor of a congregation in Crutched Friars. He wrote an answer to Woolston on the Miracles, a "Letter on the Logos," and the "Credibility of the Gospel History," a work admirably executed. His writings abound in critical elucidations of the Scripture and early ecclesiastical history, evincing profound learning and intense application. The whole were, a few years ago, reprinted, and obtained a considerable sale. B. in Kent, 1684; D. at the same place, 1768.

LARDNER, Dr. Dionysius, a modern mathematician and philosophical writer. He was the son of a Dublin attorney, and, after receiving some education at school, was placed in his father's office. Evincing, however, a decided distaste for the profession of the law, he was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, and soon began to devote himself to scientific pursuits. It was rapidly made apparent that he had chosen the right path in life, for he gained a great number of prizes in pure astronomy, in natural philosophy, and other branches of study. In 1817 he obtained a B.A. degree, and, during the ten following years, remained at the university, publishing, at first, treatises on mathematics, and subsequently on the steam-engine. He likewise delivered a course of lectures on the latter subject at the Royal Dublin Society, for which he received the gold medal of the society. His reputation being in a

great measure established, he began to contribute to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," for which he wrote elaborate treatises on pure mathematics as well as on the applied sciences. In 1828, on the establishment of the London University, he was appointed to the chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and, removing to London, set on foot a scheme for a cabinet Cyclopædia, which he gradually perfected, obtaining the co-operation of many eminent men. Sir John Herschel wrote for the series a "Preliminary Discourse upon Natural Philosophy," and a "Treatise on Astronomy;" but most of the scientific works were due to Dr. Lardner himself. In 1840 certain domestic circumstances caused him to repair to Paris, after which he went to the United States, where he delivered, with considerable success, a course of lectures, which were afterwards several times reprinted. He subsequently devoted much time to railway economy, and wrote a good deal on that and other subjects. In 1854 he started his last important work, the "Museum of Science and Art." Few men did more than he towards extending scientific knowledge among the people, and none were more eminently qualified for the work. Not only were his acquirements of the profoundest nature, but he possessed, in a peculiarly high degree, that happy faculty of throwing into popular and graphic language the most elaborate theories of science, and leading minds unaccustomed to abstruse reasoning to an appreciation of truths which would have been altogether incomprehensible if involved in the obscurity of technical phraseology. B. at Dublin, 1793; D. at Paris, 1859.

LARES, *lair'-eez*, gods of inferior power with the Romans. They presided over houses and families, and were two in number, the sons of Mercury and of the nymph Lara. Their statues were very small, and were placed in a niche behind the doors of the house, and in a corner of the hearth. Incense was burnt on their altars, and a sow was also offered on particular occasions. They have been confounded with the Penates; but these last appear rather to have presided over the dispensing of wealth, while the Lares were the deities of its conservation.

LARGO, *lar'-go*, a parish of Fifeshire, Scotland, 3 miles from Leven. *Pop.* 2,800.—In it, Alexander Selkirk, the original of the "Robinson Crusoe" of De Foe, was born in 1676.

LARGS, *largs*, a seaport-town of Ayrshire, Scotland, 20 miles from Glasgow. *Pop.* 3,000.—Here, in 1263, Alexander III. gained a victory over Haco, king of Norway.

LARISSA, *la-ris'-sa*, a town of European Turkey, the capital of Thessaly, on the Salembria, or ancient Peneus, 75 miles from Salonica. The streets are ill-built, narrow, and dirty, and the houses, in many parts, wretched. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 39° 48′ N. *Lon.* 22° 47′ E.

LARISTAN, *la-ris-tan'*, a province of Persia, extending along the northern coast of the Persian Gulf. *Area*, estimated at 15,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly a sandy waste, interspersed with salt steppes. Silk, camels, and salt are the principal products. *Pop.* Unascertained, and chiefly consisting of wandering tribes.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, François, Duke de, *rosh'-foo-kolde*, a celebrated French author and statesman. He was at first known as the prince de Marillac, and signalised himself on various occasions by his courage; but was chiefly remarkable for his profound knowledge of mankind, and for his intriguing spirit. Smitten with the duchess de Longueville, he, to please her, joined the ranks of the Fronde, but being afterwards restored to favour, was appointed, in 1661, chevalier of the king's commands, and next, governor of Poitou. He spent his old age in the society of Madame de la Fayette and Madame de Sévigné. He wrote "Memoirs of the Reign of Anne of Austria," and a book of maxims, first printed in 1665, under the title of "Reflections and Sentences, or Moral Maxims." This little work has made the author celebrated as much by the perfection of its style as by the boldness of its paradoxes. According to it, self-love is the sole motive of all human actions, which was an opinion sufficiently natural with a man who had dwelt all his life at court. An egotist, an intriguer, and loose liver, Rochefoucauld had only too frequently given practical effect to his own maxims. B. at Paris, 1605 or 1613; D. 1680.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOURT, Francis, Duke de, was grand-master of the wardrobe to Louis XV. and Louis XVI., and in 1789 deputy to the States-general. Although attached to the king, he showed himself zealous for the well-being of the people. He took part in the recall of Necker, after the fall of the Bastille. Named military commandant at Rouen after the closing of the Assembly, he offered an asylum to Louis XVI. Deprived of his rank in 1792, he visited the United States, but returned to France after the 18th Brumaire (November 9th, 1799). He devoted himself to philanthropic enterprises, established manufactures, founded a school of art and science, and materially contributed to the introduction of vaccination throughout his native country. He entered the Chamber of Peers in 1814; but his liberal opinions subsequently brought him under the displeasure of Charles X., whereupon he occupied himself with his philanthropic schemes. He was long known under the name of Liancourt only, but added to it that of Rochefoucauld upon the death of his cousin. He wrote, among other works, "The Prisons of Philadelphia," and "Travels in the United States." B. 1747; D. 1827.

LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, Henry de, *rosh-zhak'-lā*, a famous Vendean chieftain, who commanded at the battle of Fontenay in 1793, and preserved the Vendeans from total rout at the battle of Luçon. He likewise took part in the disastrous engagement at Chollet. On the death of Lescaire, he was, although only 22 years of age, proclaimed general-in-chief. He twice combated the republican troops near Antrain, and took possession of Laval, La Flèche, and Le Mans. Driven from the last city, he crossed the Loire, and intrenched himself in the forest of Vézin. He was slain in an engagement near Chollet, in 1794. His address to his soldiers, on being appointed to the chief command, was: "If I recoil, kill me; if I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge me." D. 1773.

LA RODA, *ro'-da*, a town of Spain, 24 miles from Albacete. *Pop.* 4,600.—This place is famous for the defence it made against the Carlists in 1810.

LARREY, Dominique Jean, Baron, *lar'-rai*, a celebrated French surgeon, who became surgeon-in-chief of the imperial army. After completing his education under his uncle, and at the hospital of Toulouse, he repaired to Paris, where he obtained employment as naval surgeon. In that capacity he visited North America; but, returning to Paris at the outbreak of the Revolution, he joined the French army of the Rhine in 1792. He first attracted the notice of his superiors by his invention of "flying ambulances," which enabled the wounded to be carried off the field, even under a warm fire. He first met Napoleon at the siege of Toulon, where the future emperor was at the time acting as lieutenant of artillery. After tilling, for some time, the functions of professor of military surgery, he, in 1798, went with the French expeditionary army to Egypt, and on his return published his "Historical and Surgical Account of the Army of the East in Egypt and Syria." This work was written in 1803, and from that time Larrey's rise was very rapid, till, in 1812, he became baron of the empire and surgeon-in-chief. His numerous papers attest his profound theoretical knowledge, while his many bold and successful operations, conducted during Napoleon's wars, have established his fame as one of the first of modern surgeons. Napoleon said of him, that "he was the most virtuous man he had ever known." An instance of his courage and humanity occurred after the battles of Bautzen and Würchen. Among the wounded were some 12,000 men who, it was suspected, had voluntarily mutilated themselves. Napoleon ordered his surgeons to examine them, and declared that if found guilty they should be shot. Larrey, with some difficulty, obtained time to properly examine them, for, as none doubted the guilt of the men, their instant execution was called for. But after a time, Larrey drew up a report declaring that all the accused were innocent. The excellent man anticipated dismissal, but received, instead, a handsome present from Napoleon. B. in France, 1766; D. at Lyons, 1841.

Lascaris, Theodore, *las-kar'-is*, emperor of Nicea, was the son-in-law of the emperor Alexis Angelus. After the taking of Constantinople by the crusaders, in 1204, he formed in Asia Minor a new kingdom, comprising Bithynia, Lydia, and Phrygia, of which Nicea was the capital. He combated simultaneously his father-in-law, Alexis, and the sultan of Iconium; but nevertheless maintained his throne until his death in 1222. His successors were his son-in-law, John Ducas (*see* John III.), and his grandson, Theodore Lascaris, called the Young, who reigned from 1255 to 1259. This latter was succeeded by John Lascaris. (*See* John IV.)

Lascaris, Constantine, a learned Greek, descended from the imperial Greek family of that name, who went to Italy on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in 1453. He settled at Messina, where he taught Greek with reputation, and had a number of scholars. He wrote a Greek grammar, and other works. D. about the close of the 15th century.

Lascaris, Andrew John, surnamed "Rhyndacenus," a learned Greek, of the same family as the preceding, who was employed by Lorenzo de' Medici to collect books in Greece. On his return he was invited to France by Louis XII., who appointed him ambassador to Venice. When Leo X. ascended the papal chair, Lascaris went to Rome, and became director of the Greek college. He revived the use of the capital letters of the Greek alphabet, and wrote epigrams in that language. B. about 1445; D. 1530.

Lassa, *las'-sa*, 'land of the divine intelligence,' a city of Asia, the capital of Great Tibet. It is chiefly distinguished as the residence of the Dalai Lama, or great head of the Shaman religion. Hence it is usually crowded with royal and noble personages from all parts of Asia, who come to present their homage, and to offer splendid presents to this earthly divinity. It has a vast temple of Buddha, covering many acres of ground, and surmounted by a gilded dome. Contiguous to this structure, on its four sides, are four monasteries, in which it is said 4,000 recluses reside. It is a place of trade in wool, goat's-hair, silk, cashmere and linen fabrics, velvets, bezoar, fruits, bullion, and precious stones. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 29° 30' N. *Lon.* 90° 40' E.

Laswade, *las'-waid*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, 5½ miles from Edinburgh, in a romantic country. *Manf.* Gunpowder and paper. It has an iron and brass foundry and oatmeal-mills. *Pop.* 6,000.

Latakia, or Latakieh, *la-ta-ke'-a*, a seaport of Syria, in the pashalic of Tripoli, 70 miles from Tripoli. It consists of an old and new town, but has greatly fallen into decay. In 1822 an earthquake reduced a great part of the new town to ruins. It has a trade in tobacco, for which it is famous; cotton, wax, sponge, and scammony. *Pop.* 7,000. It is the ancient Laodicea.

Latham, Robert Gordon, *lat'-tham*, an eminent modern philologist and ethnologist. His education was received at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where, in 1833, he took the degree of B.A. He afterwards became fellow of his college, and took the M.D. degree. He displayed, even from the outset of his career, a profound acquaintance not only with the classical but also with the European languages. On being appointed professor of English literature at University College, shortly after its establishment, he commenced the publication of a series of works which have entitled him to the foremost place as a philosophical investigator of the English language. The chief of these works is his "English Language;" but he has followed up the subject with his "History and Etymology of the English Language," and other smaller works. As an ethnologist he has laboured with distinguished success; the "Varieties of Mankind," "Ethnology of the British Colonies," "Ethnology of Europe," and "Man and his Migrations," having thrown immense light upon the relations between the languages and the races of mankind. Although he has ceased to fulfil the active duties of the medical profession, Dr. Latham has held many important appointments in connection therewith; he is fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and has officiated as assistant physician of Middlesex Hospital. The ethnological department of the Crystal Palace has been arranged by him; and, besides being vice-president of the Ethnological Society, he is a member of many learned societies, both on the continent of Europe and in America. B. in Lincolnshire.

Latheron, *lath'-e-ron*, a parish of Scotland, in Caithness-shire, 14 miles from Wick. It has some ancient remains and valuable fisheries. *Pop.* 8,300.

Latimer, Hugh, *lat'-i-mer*, an English prelate and martyr. He received his education at Cambridge, where, at the beginning of the Reformation, he was very zealous for popery; but on conversing with Bilney, the martyr, he renounced the Romish tenets, and became as ardent on the other side. He now laboured earnestly in preaching the gospel, and his fame reaching Henry VIII., he sent for him, and was so pleased with his discourses as to confer on him the bishopric of Worcester. But Latimer was no time-server; on the contrary, he expostulated with the king for his cruelties. He afterwards resigned his bishopric; and, on the fall of Lord Cromwell, his patron, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Edward VI., who would have restored him to his diocese, but he refused. He then resided with Cranmer, whom he assisted in framing the homilies, and in completing the work of reformation. When Mary came to the throne, he was committed to the Tower, whence he was sent, with Ridley and Cranmer, to Oxford, to hold a conference with some popish divines. In that dispute he conducted himself with remarkable clearness and simplicity; and when it was over, sentence was passed upon him and Ridley, who were burnt at the same stake, 1555. Latimer, after recommending his soul to God, thus cheered his brother sufferer: "We shall this day, my lord, light such a candle in England, as shall never be extinguished." His sermons have been often printed. B. in Leicestershire, about 1472.

Latona, *la-to'-na*, a daughter of the Titan Cœus, celebrated for the favours which she granted to Jupiter. Juno, always jealous of her husband, sent the serpent Python to persecute her. Latona wandered from place to place in the time of pregnancy, continually alarmed for fear of Python. She was driven from heaven, and Terra refused to give her a place where she might rest and bring forth. Neptune, moved with compassion, caused the island of Delos to rise out of the Ægean Sea; Latona there gave birth to Apollo and Diana. Juno obliged her to fly from Delos. After having wandered over the greatest part of the earth, and experienced the violence of Niobe and Tityus, she at length, though exposed to the resentment of Juno, became a powerful deity, and saw her children receive divine honours. Her worship was generally established where her children received adoration, particularly at Argos, Delos, and other places where she had temples.

Latouche-Treville, Louis de, *la-toosh' tre-veel'*, a French admiral. He became captain in 1780, and, during the wars between the English and French, signalized himself by many acts of bravery. In 1799—1801 he commanded the flotilla collected at Boulogne, ostensibly for the invasion of England. B. at Rochefort, 1745; D. at Toulon, 1805.

La Tour d'Auvergne. (*See* Auvergne.)

Latreille, Pierre André, *la-trail'*, a celebrated French naturalist. From his earliest years, he devoted himself to entomology, and ultimately became the most distinguished professor of that department of science in his native country. He contributed treatises thereon to the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," and to the Proceedings of many learned bodies. The entomological portion of the "Animal Kingdom" was written by him, although published under the name of Cuvier. Of this part, Mr. Swainson says, "It is the most elaborate and the most perfect in its details that has yet been given to the world, and possesses the advantage of being founded on a consideration of the entire structure of these animals; and hence gives us the first example in theory of the natural principle of classification." Latreille wrote a general history of insects for an edition of Buffon; "Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum;" and "General Considerations on the Natural Order of Animals composing the classes Crustacea, Arachnides, and Insects." He was a chevalier of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and correspondent of the Linnæan

Society of London. B. at Brives, France, 1762; D. at Paris, 1833.

LATUDE, Henri Mazers de, *la-tood'*, a Frenchman, who was confined in the Bastille and other prisons during 35 years. When about the age of 24, hoping to gain the patronage of Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV., he informed her of a plot against her life; but the intelligence proving to be an invention of his own, he was mercilessly condemned to the long incarceration he endured. He was released in 1784, and left behind his memoirs, containing many interesting details. B. in Languedoc, 1725; D. at Paris, 1825.

LAUBAN, or LUBAN, *low'-ban*, a town of Upper Lusatia, on the Queis, 60 miles from Dresden. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, linen, and tobacco. *Pop.* 6,500.

LAUD, William, *lawd*, a celebrated English prelate, was the son of a clothier at Reading, in Berkshire. He received his early education at the grammar-school of his native town. In 1589 he entered of St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1593. While at the university, Laud showed himself "at least very popishly inclined;" and Dr. Abbot, master of University College, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, "so openly branded him for a papist, or at least popishly inclined, that it was almost made an heresy (as I have heard from his own mouth) for any one to be seen in his company, and a misprision of heresy to give him a civil salutation as he walked in the streets." These are the words of his contemporary, Heylin, who wrote his life. Laud's first preferment was the living of Stanford, in Northamptonshire. In 1608 he took the degree of D.D., and became chaplain to Neill, bishop of Rochester. In 1611 he was elected president of his college, and, in 1616, preferred to the deanery of Gloucester by the king, one of whose chaplains in ordinary he had previously become. The year following he attended King James to Scotland. In 1620 he obtained a prebend of Westminster, and, a year afterwards, was made bishop of St. David's. In 1622 he held his celebrated conference with Fisher, the Jesuit, in presence of the marquis of Buckingham and his mother. At the coronation of Charles I. he officiated as dean of Westminster. He succeeded Archbishop Abbot, in 1633, in the see of Canterbury. At this time he had reached the height of power, and was generally regarded as the prime minister of Charles I. Laud's statesmanship began with a fierce persecution of the Puritans. Alexander Leighton, for having published a book, entitled "Sion's Plea," was sentenced by the Star Chamber to have his ears cut off, his nose slit, and to be publicly whipped. Similar severities were subsequently practised upon Burton, Prynne, and others, for what Laud termed "libels against the hierarchy of the Church." The high-placed and zealous churchman did not consider these sentences sufficiently severe, for he says in his diary, in 1637, "I have received the copy of the sentence against Paterson, and am verily of your lordship's mind, that a little more quickness in the government would cure this itch of libelling, and something that is amiss besides." The end of his intolerable reign speedily arrived, however: on the breaking out of the revolution, his palace was assaulted by the mob, and, in 1640, he was impeached by the House of Commons, and sent to the Tower, but not brought to trial till three years afterwards, when he ably defended his conduct. Though no treason was proved, the House of Commons passed an act of attainder against him, which the Lords were compelled to affirm, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill, 1644. In justice to Archbishop Laud, it must be said that he was a man of piety, and was possessed of considerable learning; while his benefactions to the university of Oxford prove him an ardent supporter of learning. B. at Reading, 1573.

LAUDER, *law'-der*, an ancient royal burgh of Berwickshire, Scotland, 16 miles from Kelso, in a parish of the same name. It was often the place of meeting for the parliament of Scotland, and has a town-house, several libraries, and schools. *Pop.* 1,200.

LAUDER, a river of Scotland, in Berwickshire, joining the Tweed near Melrose.

LAUDER, Sir Thomas Dick, a modern Scotch littérateur, who contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine," "Simon Roy, gardener, of Dumphail," and other papers. In 1830 he wrote an interesting account of the great floods in the province of Moray and the adjoining districts. He was likewise author of "Highland Rambles, with long Tales to shorten the way," "Legendary Tales of the Highlands," a "Memorial of the Royal Progress in Scotland in 1842," and other works. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. B. 1784; D. near Edinburgh, 1848.

LAUDERDALE, *law'-der-dail*, anciently the western district of Berwickshire.

LAUDERDALE, J., Duke of, one of the commissioners charged by the Covenanters to treat with Charles I. He subsequently fought under the royal standard; and, when Charles I. was beheaded, entered England with Charles II., but was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and thrown into prison, where he remained during nine years. Becoming prime minister in 1670, he retained power until 1682. D. 1682.

LAUDOHN, or LOUDON, Gideon Ernest, *low'-done*, an eminent German general, was of a noble family, which came originally from Scotland. In 1731 he entered the Russian service; but although he behaved with great gallantry, he only obtained a lieutenancy; on this he went into the Austrian service in 1742, and obtained a captain's commission. After the peace, in 1748, he was raised to the rank of major. At the beginning of the Seven Years' war, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Croats, and displayed brilliant military talents against the king of Prussia. In 1757 he was made major-general, and the year following invested with the military order of Maria Theresa. The same year was gained the great battle of Hochkerchen, the merit of which is generally attributed to Laudohn, who also gained the battle of Kunnersdorf, for which the empress Elizabeth of Russia presented him with a magnificent sword. He afterwards defeated the Prussians at Landshut, and took the town of Glatz. At the conclusion of the war, in 1763, he was rewarded with a pension and a barony. In 1766 he was nominated a member of the aulic council of war, and, in 1778, elevated to the dignity of field-marshal. In the Turkish war he served with additional reputation, and, in 1789, added Belgrade to the imperial dominions. Being seized with fever at his head-quarters in Moravia, in consequence of an operation he underwent for an obstruction in the urethra, his impatience under the medical applications, the impetuous ardour of his character, and the knowledge, above all, of his importance in the war, contributed to irritate his mind, and promote the violence of the disorder. He resisted the applications of cataplasms, before and after the incisions were made, with a fatal obstinacy, which raised the inflammation to such a height that his death ensued. B. at Tootzen, 1716; D. 1790.

LAUENBURG, *low'-en-boorg*, a duchy of the German confederation, on the right bank of the Elbe, adjacent to Hamburg, and included, since 1815, in the dominions of Denmark. It is bounded on the N. by Lubeck, on the E. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the W. by Holstein, and on the S. by the Elbe. *Desc.* Flat and sandy in the centre. *Rivers.* The Delvenane and the Stecknitz. *Pop.* 47,000. *Lat.* between 52° 20′ and 53° 48′ N. *Lon.* between 10° 13′ and 11° 3′ E.

LAUENBURG, the capital of the above duchy, 30 miles from Hamburg, has a considerable transit trade. *Pop.* with suburbs, 4,000.

LAUENBURG, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 68 miles from Koslin. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 4,500.

LAUGHTON, *law'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

LAUJAR, or LANJAR, *low'-har*, a town of Spain, 18 miles from Almeira, on the slope of the Sierra Nevada. *Manf.* Cloth. *Pop.* 3,000.

LAUNCESTON, *lans'-ton*, a market and borough town of Cornwall, on the Attery, 12 miles from Tavistock. The principal object of interest is the castle, the ruins of which still prove it to have been a very strong and important fortress. It has, besides, an ancient church, a guildhall, various schools, and a union workhouse. *Pop.* 6,000.

LAUNCESTON, a district of Tasmania, bounded on the N. by Bass's Strait, on the S. by the district of Campbeltown, on the W. by Norfolk Plains, and on

the E. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 3,800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and watered by the Tamar. *Pop.* 11,000.—The CAPITAL town is of the same name, and is 30 miles from Port Dalrymple. It is the residence of a civil commandant, and has a considerable traffic with S. Australia and Victoria. *Pop.* 6,000.

LAUPEN, *lo'-pen*, a small town of Switzerland, on the Sarine, 12 miles from Bern. In 1339 a battle was here fought between the Swiss and the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated.

LAURA. (*See* PETRARCH.)

LAUREL MOUNTAINS, *lor'-el*, in the United States, run west of the Alleghany ridge, across Virginia into Kentucky, where they take the name of the Cumberland Mountains.

LAUREL RIVER, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland.

LAURENCE, ST., *lor'-ence*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

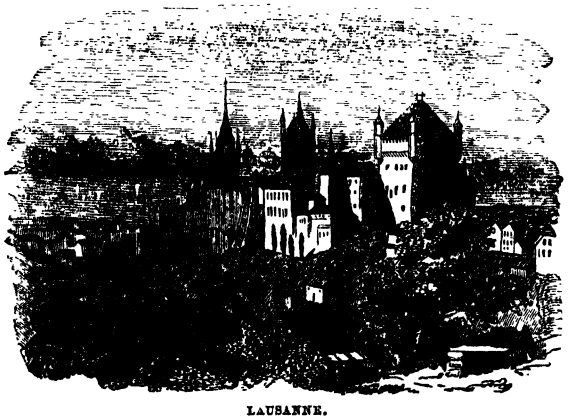
LAURENCE, ST., or CLARK ISLAND, an island in Behring Sea. *Ext.* 80 miles long, with a breadth of 30. *Lat.* 63° N. *Lon.* 170° W.

LAURENCEKIRK, *lor'-ence-kirk*, a village and parish of Kincardine-shire, Scotland, 8 miles from Montrose. *Manf.* Snuff-boxes and linens. *Pop.* 1,700.

LAURENS, *lor'-ens*.—1. A district of South Carolina, between Enoree and Saluda rivers. *Area*, 920 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000.—2. A county of Georgia, on the Oconee. *Area*, 763 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—Also, a township in New York, 70 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 2,500.

LAURENT, ST., *lor'-awng*, the name of numerous places in France, none of them with a population above 4,000.

LAUSANNE, *lo-san'*, the capital of the Swiss canton of the Pays de Vaud, delightfully situate on three eminences, above a mile to the north of the Lake of Geneva, and 40 miles from Bern. From the uneven surface,



LAUSANNE.

the streets are steep and irregular, and the houses not well built. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a venerable building in the Gothic style, situate on the highest of the eminences; the castle, the town-house, arsenal, hospital, charity-school, riding and drawing schools, several good libraries, cabinets of natural history, and other institutions. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, leather, paper, and jewellery. The beautiful and picturesque views presented by the lake and the surrounding mountains, render Lausanne a place of much attraction. *Pop.* 17,300. Under the French it was the capital of the department Leman.

LAUSIGK, *lou-seek'*, a town of Saxony, 20 miles from Leipsic. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 2,500.

LAUTER, *lou'-ter*, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, rising in the Vosges mountains, and, after a course of 45 miles, joining the Rhine at Lauterburg.

LAUTER, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau. In its neighbourhood are coal-mines and vitriol-works. *Pop.* 2,500.

LAUTERBURG, *lo'-ter-boorg*, a town of France, 14 miles from Landau. It has some iron-works. *Pop.* 2,500.—In 1793 the French forced the famous lines of Lauterburg, and took this place.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, *lou'-ter-broon'-nen*, a parish and village of Switzerland, 33 miles from Oberland. *Pop.* about 2,000. In a valley here the sun does not appear before 7 a.m., because of the height of the surrounding mountains.

LAUZUN, Antoine Duke de, *lo'-zu(r)n*, a celebrated favourite of Louis XIV. The French king had already appointed him governor of Berri and mareschal-de-camp, and promised him the grade of grand master of of artillery; but the duke having been indiscreet enough to boast of the king's favour, the latter revoked his promise. Upon this the irritated Lauzun so far forgot himself as to break his sword before the king, declaring he would no longer serve a faithless monarch. He was thereupon incarcerated in the Bastille, but was released after a few days' confinement, restored to favour, and even promised the hand of the duchess de Montpensier, grand-daughter of Henry IV. A court intrigue broke off the marriage, but, according to some, it was secretly contracted. To recompense him for this disappointment, Louis XIV., in 1671, gave him the command of the French army in Flanders. Lauzun, however, soon afterwards gave offence to Madame de Montespan, then all-powerful, and was suddenly disgraced and thrown into prison, where he remained for ten years. He went to London in 1688, and was intrusted by James II. with escorting the queen of England to France. He afterwards appeared at court, but never regained his former high position. B. in France, about 1632; D. 1723.

LAVAL, *la'-val*, a town of France, on the Mayenne, 40 miles from Rennes. Its principal edifices are a castle, cathedral, town-hall, linen-hall, theatre, college, public library, hospitals, and schools. *Manf.* Linen thread and fabrics, cotton handkerchiefs and calicoes. There are some dye-works, marble-works, and tanneries. *Pop.* 20,000. This place suffered greatly in the Vendean war, towards the close of the last century.

LA VALETTE, G. Parisot de, *va'-let*, forty-eighth grand-master of the Knights of Malta, to which dignity he was elected in 1557. Under his command, Malta withstood the attacks of a force sent against it by Solyman II., consisting of 40,000 men and 200 vessels, during four months. He subsequently built the town called after his name, and rendered the island of Malta impregnable. B. 1494; D. 1568.

LA VALLIÈRE, Louise Françoise de, *val'-le-air*, a mistress of Louis XIV. She was at first maid of honour to the duchess of Orleans, afterwards wife of Charles I., king of England. Mdlle. de la Vallière became the French king's mistress in 1661. She was granted vast possessions, and was created duchess. Her feeble nature had something of the religious in its composition, and in a freak of remorse she twice took refuge in a convent, whence the king each time recalled her to court. At length, after being neglected by Louis for Madame de Montespan, she, in 1674, finally took refuge in a Carmelite convent, and there passed the remainder of her life in the exercise of an austere piety. She left behind some pious reflections on the forgiveness of God. B. in Louvain, 1644; D. 1710.

LAVATER, John Gaspard Christian, *la-va'-ter*, the author of the celebrated works on physiognomy. He was a Swiss divine, and became pastor of the church of St. Peter, at Zurich. He cultivated letters, and produced a variety of works, relig ous and poetical,

besides his famous writings on physiognomy. About the age of 25, Lavater began to study the faces of those whom he met, and sought to discover a corresponding resemblance between their mind and features. During several years he collected portraits of the people with whom he had become acquainted, made sketches of others, and after much observation he endeavoured to raise physiognomy to the rank of a science, by producing his works, entitled "Essays on Physiognomy,"



LAVATER.

and the "Art of knowing Mankind by Physiognomy." His books have been translated and reproduced in many forms, and are popular throughout the world. At first he hailed the French revolution with enthusiasm; but after the death of Louis XVI., his mind underwent a complete change, and when the French invaded Switzerland, Lavater preached against them, in the pulpit and in the public places. Massena stormed Zurich in 1799, and Lavater, while encouraging his townsmen to repel the aggressors, was wounded by a grenadier, or, as some assert, by an assassin whom he knew, but whose name he would never divulge. Lavater was a pious man, of brilliant talents, mingled with a considerable share of mysticism. He died of the effects of his wound, in 1801. B. at Zurich, 1741.

LAVAUR, *la-vore'*, a town and parish of France, on the Agout, 22 miles from Toulouse. *Manf.* Silk damasks; and it is the entrepôt for the silk goods of Upper Languedoc. *Pop.* 7,400.—In the 13th century, this was the stronghold of the Albigenses.

LAVER, *lai'-ver*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

LAVERNA, *lă-ver'-na*, the goddess of thieves and dishonest persons with the Romans, who raised her an altar near one of the gates of the city, which, from that circumstance, was called the gate of Laverna.

LAVOISIER, Antoine-Laurent, *la-vwoi'-ze-ai*, a celebrated French chemical philosopher. He was the son of a wealthy man, and was educated with the greatest care at the Collége Mazarin, and became equally versed in mathematics, botany, astronomy, and chemistry. But the great discoveries recently made by Dr. Black and others in chemistry, induced him to devote himself to that branch of philosophical learning. In 1764, when only 21 years of age, he obtained the prize from the Academy for the best treatise on lighting the streets of Paris, so as to combine the several properties of economy, distinctness of vision, and facility of observation. Two years afterwards, he was chosen member of the Academy, to whose Proceedings he contributed a number of valuable scientific papers. In 1769 he became one of the farmers-general of the revenue, and was subsequently appointed superintendent of the saltpetre-works of France. He was the inventor, or rather compiler, of a new theory of chemistry, which was received with applause in Germany and France, though strenuously opposed by Dr. Priestly, whose "phlogistic" hypothesis it tended to overthrow. In 1789, he published his "Elements of Chemistry," a work of great value and importance. Besides this work, he wrote "Chemical and Philosophical Miscellanies," and a "Report of the Commissioners charged with the Examination of the Principles of Animal Magnetism." During the Reign of Terror he was, quite unjustly, accused of having mixed certain noxious ingredients with tobacco; and, notwithstanding his talents and virtues, was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, who condemned him to death. He asked for time to complete some experiments with which he was engaged, but was informed that the republic did not want chemists. Brande, the celebrated English chemist, thus characterizes the French philosopher:—"He has in some measure suffered by the misguided zeal of some of his admiring commentators, who, not satisfied with allowing him due merit for the logical precision and sagacity of induction which he brought into chemistry, have represented him as having the experimental activity of Priestly and the laborious diligence of Scheele. But Lavoisier, though a great architect in the science, laboured but little in the quarry: his materials were chiefly shaped to his hand, and his skill was displayed in their arrangement and combination." B. at Paris, 1743; guillotined, 1794.

LAVORO, *la-vo'-ro*, a province of Naples. (*See* TERRA-DI-LAVORO.)

LAW, Edward, first Lord Ellenborough, *law*, a celebrated English judge. After completing his education at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, he became a student of law at the Inner Temple. On being called to the bar, he rapidly rose to the first posts of his profession. Between the years 1788-95 he was engaged as the leading counsel in defence of Warren Hastings: in 1801 he became attorney-general, entered the House of Commons, and received the order of knighthood. The following year he was created Lord Ellenborough, and was appointed lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench. In 1813 he was one of the commissioners to investigate the conduct of the princess of Wales; in 1814 he was one of the judges at the trial of Lord Cochrane (*see* DUNDONALD, Earl of), and, four years afterwards, acted in the same capacity at the trial of William Hone. (*See* HONE.) He retired from the bench in the same year. Lord Brougham thus describes him:—"The Term Reports bear ample testimony to the vigour of this eminent individual's capacity during the eighteen years that he filled the first place among the English common-law judges. . . . He was somewhat irascible, and even violent; but no one could accuse him of the least partiality. His honest and manly nature ever disdained as much to trample overbearingly on the humble, as to crouch meanly before the powerful. . . . He dispatched business with great celerity, and, for the most part, with success. But causes were not sifted before him with that closeness of scrutiny, and parties were not suffered to bring forward all they had to state with that fulness and freedom which can alone prevent misdecision, and insure the due administration of justice." B. at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, 1750; D. in London, 1818.

LAW, John, a famous projector of financial schemes. He was the son of a goldsmith at Edinburgh, and having acquired a considerable knowledge of practical mathematics, and particularly excelling as an accountant, he was appointed to arrange the revenue accounts of Scotland, an employment which turned his mind towards finance. He was at first, however, only remarkable for his loose course of life, and for his talents as a gambler. Forced to quit England for having killed a person in a duel, he wandered over the continent of Europe, deriving his subsistence mainly from the gaming-table. In 1716 he went to Paris, and succeeded in gaining the confidence of the regent, duke of Orleans, who authorized him to establish a bank, and appointed him manager of it. To this was soon afterwards added the Mississippi Company, a scheme which had for its objects the paying off the national debt, and the enriching of its subscribers. Ultimately, the

company was granted the entire monopoly of the trade of France, from the Cape of Good Hope eastward to all the other parts of Africa, to Persia, India, China, Japan, and the isles, even to the Straits of Magellan and Le Main. Finally, Law's establishment was created the Royal Bank in 1718, and, in 1720, he was nominated comptroller-general of finance. The project became extravagantly popular, and every one appeared anxious to convert his gold and silver into paper; but the bubble at length burst, and many thousands of families, once wealthy, were reduced to poverty. Law became the object of general execration, and was obliged to quit France. He wandered about Germany during several years, and died in indigence at Venice, in 1729. B. at Edinburgh, about 1681.

Lawes, Henry, *laws*, an English musician. He became a gentleman of the chapel royal, and one of the band of Charles I. In 1653 he published his "Ayres, Dialogues, &c." He set to music the "Comus" of Milton, with whom he was intimate. He also wrote music for the songs of Waller and other poets of his time, and composed the coronation anthem for Charles II. B. at Salisbury, 1600; D. 1662.—His brother William was an excellent musician: he was commissary in the royal army, and was killed at the siege of Chester, in 1645.

Lawrence, St., *lor'-ence*, one of the largest rivers in North America, issuing from Lake Ontario, and forming the outlet of the great lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario. In different parts it is known by different names, and from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it has a course of 770 miles. From Lake Ontario to Montreal, the distance is 190 miles. In this part of the river there are numerous islands, shoals, and rapids, and it spreads out, also, into large lakes. To Montreal ships of 600 tons can ascend with little difficulty; thence the navigation is continued by canals to Kingstown and Lake Ontario. About 90 miles below Montreal, the influence of the tide ceases entirely. At Quebec, the river is 2 miles across, and continues gradually increasing in breadth, until it enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where, from Cape Rosier to the Mingan settlement, on the Labrador shore, it is near 105 miles wide. From the beginning of December until the middle of April, the water communication is totally suspended by the frost. The basin of the St. Lawrence is estimated to contain 297,000 square miles, of which 91,000 are covered with waters of the lakes. *Length*, 1,800 miles. The great Victoria Bridge, built by Robert Stephenson, crosses this river in the neighbourhood of Montreal. (*See* Montreal.)

Lawrence, the name of several counties and townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 16,000. The counties are in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Arkansas.

Lawrence, Gulf of St., which receives the waters of the St. Lawrence river, is formed between the western part of Newfoundland, the eastern shores of Labrador, and parts of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. *Ext.* 280 miles long, by the same in width. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by three different passages, and contains many islands Its fisheries are very important. *Lat.* between 46° and 54° N. *Lon.* between 58° and 65° W.

Lawrence, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, 26 miles from Boston. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 9,000.

Lawrence, Sir Thomas, a celebrated English painter. He was the son of an innkeeper, first established at Bristol, and afterwards at Devizes. The latter place was much frequented by the rich and fashionable, on the road to Bath. Young Thomas Lawrence, while yet in petticoats, drew . kenesses with astonishing skill, and, as he was moreover possessed of great personal beauty, he soon attracted the notice of his father's customers. At the age of 13, he obtained a prize from the Society of Arts for a crayon copy of the Transfiguration. In 1787 his father went to London, and obtained an introduction for his son to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who liberally encouraged the young artist. In the same year he exhibited seven female portraits at Somerset House, and from that time his fame rapidly became established. After becoming associate of the Royal Academy, he was nominated principal painter in ordinary to George III., in 1792. George IV., when prince-regent, commissioned him to paint the portraits of those sovereigns, warriors, and statesmen who had restored peace to Europe; and in 1814 he began his work with the portraits of the king of Prussia and Blucher. The whole collection is now exhibited in the Waterloo Hall of Windsor Castle. Of these portraits Dr. Waagen says: "All cannot be equal in merit. I was particularly pleased with those of the pope, Cardinal Gonsalvi, and the emperor of Austria. Besides the graceful and unaffected design, the clear and brilliant colouring, which are peculiar to Laurence, these are distinguished by greater truth of character, and a more animated expression, than is generally met with in his pictures." In 1815 he was knighted, and from that time to his death he was the most popular portrait-painter in England. On the death of Benjamin West, he was chosen president of the Royal Academy. Three of his best works are in the National Gallery,—John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, and Benjamin West. D. at Bristol, 1769; D. in London, 1830.

Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery, a distinguished British officer. He was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Lawrence, some time governor of Upnor Castle, who distinguished himself by his gallantry at Seringapatam. Having received his early education at the diocesan school of Londonderry, and afterwards at the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, he entered the military service of the Hon. East-India Company, in 1821, as a cadet in the Bengal artillery. He soon acquired the reputation of one of the most able and intelligent officers in the service; and, having seen some active service in the Cabul campaign in 1843, he was raised to the rank of major. In the same year he became British resident at Nepaul. He afterwards played a distinguished part in the campaigns on the Sutlej, soon after which he was made a military companion of the Bath, and at the same time promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1846 he was appointed resident at Lahore. It was for his able services in the administration of this important office that he was made a K.C.B. (civil) in 1848. In the following year he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie president of the board for the reduction and government of the recently annexed province of the Punjab, where his administrative talents were admirably proved. On the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, he showed himself one of the firmest and most able officers in the Company's service. He fortified and defended Lucknow with great skill and bravery; but his valuable life was lost to his country while commanding a sortie from the garrison. B. at Mattura, Ceylon, 1806; killed near Lucknow, 1857.

Lawrence, Stringer, an eminent general in the service of the East-India Company, who, out of gratitude for his services, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. B. 1697; D. 1775.

Lawson, Sir John, *law'-son*, a brave English admiral, who rose from the lowest station to the command of a ship. He served the Parliament with great fidelity, but co-operated with Monk in effecting the Restoration, for which he received the thanks of both houses. He served under the duke of York, as rear-admiral, and was killed in the engagement with the Dutch fleet in 1665.

Laxas, *lax'-as*, a river of central America, watering the country between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific, and entering the lake 16 miles from Nicaragua.

Layard, Austen Henry, *lai'-yard*, a modern English politician and traveller. The greater portion of his youth was spent at Florence, where he devoted himself to literature and the fine arts. He went to London, with the intention of becoming a student of the law, but, abandoning that idea, set out for the East, where he acquired the Turkish and Arabic languages, and adopted the dress and manners of the people with whom he sojourned. He subsequently went to Persia, with the intention of exploring the remains of Susa, and discovered the tomb of Daniel. About the year 1844 he began examining the ruins at Nimroud, and, under great difficulties, succeeded in excavating many sculptures, which have proved of the highest value in elucidating the history of Assyria and Babylonia. The

immense remnants of antiquity now in the British Museum, were floated down the river Tigris upon rafts sustained by inflated skins, and were shipped for England at Bagdad. An account of his labours was afterwards narrated by him in his works, entitled "Nineveh and its Remains," "Monuments of Nineveh," and "Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon." In 1848 he became attaché to the British embassy at Constantinople, and, in the following year, he again examined the mounds at Nineveh. When it is remembered that, as Mr. Layard says, "Nineveh had been almost forgotten before history began," and that, until his discoveries, all that remained of that city, as well as of Babylon, might have been carried in "a little hand-box," we may conceive how great have been his services to the cause of historical investigation. In 1851 he acted for a short period as under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and, in the year following, was returned to the House of Commons as member for Aylesbury. He became D.C.L. of the university of Oxford in 1848, and, in 1856, was elected lord rector of the university of Aberdeen. His visit to the Crimea, while the allied French and English armies were before Sebastopol, caused him to become one of the principal advocates for the commission of inquiry into the condition of the British army, that subsequently sat. B. at Paris, 1817.

Laybach, Government of, *lai'-bak*, one of the divisions of Austrian Illyria, now comprised in Carinthia and Carniola.

Laybach, or Laibach, the capital of the preceding government, on the Laybach, 28 miles from Trieste. It has three suburbs, a town-house, a cathedral, and many other handsome public buildings. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, porcelain, and refined sugar. *Pop.* 17,000. *Lat.* 46° 1′ 48″ N. *Lon.* 14° 30′ E.—This place was taken in 1799 by Bernadotte, and in 1809 by Macdonald; and is well known from the congress which was held in it in 1821, the object of which was the extinction of the constitutional government, as established at Naples after the insurrection in 1820.

Laybach, a river of Germany, rising near Adelsberg, under the name of Poik, and losing itself in the grotto of Adelsberg. It afterwards reappears, but is lost again until it arrives at Upper Laybach, where it becomes navigable.

Lé, *lai*, a city of central Asia, the capital of Little Tibet, built at an elevation of upwards of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is the great rendezvous between Chinese Tartary and the Punjab, and is the chief mart for shawl-wool, brought from the former country. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 34° 10′ N. *Lon.* 77° 40′ E.

Lea, *le*, a river of England, rising near Luton, in Bedfordshire, and, after a course of 40 miles, falling into the Thames at Blackwall.

Lea, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

Leadhills, *led'-hills*, a village of Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the most elevated ground that is to be met with in the south part of that county, 42 miles from Glasgow. In the hills, rich lead-mines have been long worked; and from the concourse of miners, the two villages of Leadhills and Wanlockhead have gradually arisen. *Pop.* 1,000.—Allan Ramsay, the poet, was born here.

Leake, *leke*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,300.

Leake, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area*, 635 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

Leake, Richard, master-gunner of England, who distinguished himself in several naval actions, particularly in the engagement with Van Tromp, in 1673. He was then on board the *Royal Prince*, which had lost all her masts; most of her guns were dismounted, and 400 of her men killed or wounded; notwithstanding which, he defended the ship against a superior force, and brought her to Chatham. He was afterwards made master-gunner of England, and storekeeper of the ordnance at Woolwich. B. at Harwich, 1629; D. 1686.

Leake, Sir John, an English admiral, son of the preceding, with whom he served in the action with Van Tromp. In 1702 he expelled the French from Newfoundland, and on his return was made rear-admiral of the blue. The year following he assisted Admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar, for which he was knighted. In 1705 he saved that important fortress from the combined attacks of France and Spain. The same year he was engaged in the reduction of Barcelona, and in 1706 he so seasonably relieved that place, that King Philip was obliged to raise the siege. On the death of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, he was appointed admiral of the white, and commander-in-chief of the fleet. He retired on a pension, on the accession of George I. B. at Rotherhithe, 1656; D. 1720.

Leamington, or Leamington Priors, *lem'-ing-ton*, a market-town and watering-place of Warwickshire, noted for its mineral spring, 2 miles from Warwick. Its principal buildings are a Gothic church, assembly, concert, and reading-rooms, a theatre, museum, and the baths. *Pop.* 16,000.—It is connected with Warwick by railway.

Leander, *le-an'-der*, a young Greek of Abydos, who was drowned while swimming across the Hellespont to meet his mistress Hero.

Leao-Tong. (*See* Ching-King.)

Lebanon, *leb'-a-non*, 'the white mountain,' a mountain-chain of Syria, extending from the vicinity of Antioch S. to near Sidon. Its culminating peak is Jeb-el-Makhmel, 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here dwell the Druses, the most compact and united sectarians in Asia. They occupy the whole of the southern range of the Lebanon chain, the western slope of Anti-Lebanon, and Gʼ bl-il-Sheikh, where they hold exclusive possession of upwards of forty towns and villages, and, with the Maronites, share 200 more. Eighty villages in other parts of Lebanon are also peopled by them. They owe their origin to a Persian, Mohammed Ben-Ismail-ed-Derazy, who settled in Egypt in 1017, but who, on account of his fanaticism, was driven from the country, and forced to take refuge in the valley of Wady-el-Teim. Here he propagated his dogmas, which were afterwards modified by Hamza, whom the Druses venerate as their real founder.

Lebanon, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. *Area*, 376 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 8,000.

Lebid, *le-bid'*, an Arabian poet, who was employed by Mahomet to answer the satires which were written against him. D. at the age of 140.

Lebong, *le-bong'*, a lofty ridge of the main range of the Himalaya Mountains, India, in the district of Kumaon. The summit of the pass is nearly 19,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 30° 20′ N. *Lon.* 80° 39′ E.

Lebrun, Charles, *le'-bru(r)*, a celebrated French painter, who went to Rome, where he studied under Poussin. On his return to France, he was presented by Cardinal Mazarin to Louis XIV., who appointed him court painter, and director of the Academy of Artists and of the Gobelin manufactory. His chief works were "The Battles of Alexander;" he was likewise the author of several valuable works, the principal of which were "The Physiognomy of Men and Animals," and "On the Character of the Passions." B. at Paris, 1619; D. 1690.

Lecce, *letch'-ai*, a well-built city of Naples, in the province of Otranto, 20 miles from Otranto. Its principal buildings are a castle, cathedral, several other churches, convents, a royal college, town-hall, theatre, hospital, and government house. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, silks, lace, thread, and snuff. *Pop.* 15,000.

Lech, *lek*, a river of Germany, rising in the Vorarlberg, and, after a course of 150 miles, falling into the Danube, 25 miles from Augsburg.

Le Clerc, Sebastian, *le(r) klair*, an eminent French artist. Pope Clement XI. knighted him, and Louis XIV. appointed him his engraver in ordinary. He engraved above three thousand pieces, and was the author of treatises on Geometry, Architecture, and Perspective. B. 1637; D. 1714.

Le Clerc, John, an eminent writer and critic, was brother of the last-mentioned. He was ordained a minister; but, having embraced the Arminian doctrines, he left his native country, and in 1682 went to London, where he officiated for some time in two French congregations. The climate of England not agreeing with his constitution, he went to Amsterdam, and became professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and

belles lettres in the Remonstrant College. In 1686 he commenced a literary journal, entitled "Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique," which gained great celebrity, and was continued till 1693. From 1703 to 1713 he conducted another, entitled "Bibliothèque Choisie," which was followed by his "Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne," from 1714 to 1729. He also published systems of Logic, Ontology, and Pneumatology. Besides these, he published several miscellaneous pieces, editions of ancient and modern authors, a translation of the Bible into French, &c. He was, with all his learning and industry, a man of excessive vanity. B. at Geneva, 1657; D. at Amsterdam, 1736.

Leclerc, Victor Emmanuel, a distinguished French general, who obtained the hand of Pauline, sister of Bonaparte, whom he greatly assisted after his return from Egypt. In 1802 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition to St. Domingo, where he fought against the negro general, Toussaint L'Ouverture, but fell a victim to the climate, in the same year. B. 1772.

Lectoure, *lek-toor'*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, on the Gers, 20 miles from Auch. *Manf.* Serges and coarse woollens. *Pop.* 6,500.

Leczna, *lekz'-na*, a royal town of Poland, on the Wiepry, 15 miles from Lublin. *Pop.* 2,500.

Leda, *le'-da*, a daughter of king Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. Being seen bathing in the river Eurotas by Jupiter, the god, struck with her beauty, resolved to deceive her. He persuaded Venus to change herself into an eagle, while he assumed the form of a swan, and, after this metamorphosis, Jupiter, as if fearful of the cruelty of the bird of prey, fled to the arms of Leda, who willingly sheltered the trembling swan. The caresses with which Leda received the swan enabled Jupiter to avail himself of his situation, and, in nine months after, she brought forth two eggs, from one of which sprang Pollux and Helena, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra. The two former were deemed the offspring of Jupiter, and the others claimed Tyndarus for their father.

Ledbury, *led'-ber-re*, a market-town of Herefordshire, on the Hereford and Gloucester canal, 12 miles from Hereford. Its church is a large building, in the Saxon style. *Manf.* Ropes, lines, and sacks for meal. In its vicinity are marble-quarries, hop-grounds, and cider-orchards. *Pop.* 5,000.

Ledru-Rollin, Philippe, *led'-roo rol'-lă*, a French politician and political writer. He was educated for the profession of the law, and commenced practising as an advocate in 1832. From that year until 1848, he was extensively employed in defending political prisoners, and, both in his speeches and writings, proved himself one of the most vehement members of the ultra-liberal party in France. When the revolution of 1848 burst forth, his influence in the Chamber of Deputies became only second to that of Lamartine; and, on the establishment of the provisional government, he was nominated minister of the interior, in which position he zealously endeavoured to republicanize his native country. On becoming a candidate for the presidency, his name was third on the list; Louis Napoleon and Cavaignac being first and second, and Lamartine last. Subsequently, he became a most violent opponent of Louis Napoleon's government, and, after stirring up the people of Paris into an insurrection, in June, 1849, he fled to England, where he has ever since resided. In 1850 he published a work called "The Decline of England," wherein he severely condemned the country whose hospitable laws shielded him from the resentment of the authorities then paramount in his native country, and from which he had fled. B. at Mons, 1807.

Ledyard, John, *led'-yard*, an American, rendered remarkable by his adventures. His father dying while he was young, he was left poor and friendless. After spending some years among the Indians, he took passage from New York to London as a common sailor. In 1766 he went with Captain Cook on his third voyage, as corporal of marines; was with that great navigator when he was killed, and, some years afterwards, wrote an account of his voyage. Conceiving the daring idea of traversing the unexplored regions of America, from Nootka Sound to the eastern coast, he left England in 1786, to prosecute his journey, with only ten guineas in his pocket. He travelled through Denmark and Sweden, and after unsuccessfully attempting to cross the Gulf of Bothnia on the ice, he passed round it, and arrived at St. Petersburg in 1787. He entered that city without money and almost without clothing, but contrived to obtain a small sum, and permission to travel with a convoy to Yakutsk, in Siberia. He had reached the latter place, in 1788, when he was suddenly arrested by order of the empress Catherine, escorted to the frontiers of Poland, and informed that he would be hanged were he again found in Russia. He arrived in England after undergoing the severest hardship, and very soon afterwards set out, under the auspices of the Society for Promoting African Discovery, to explore the regions of Africa. It is narrated that on being asked when he would be able to start, his reply was, "To-morrow morning." He left London in June, 1788, and two months afterwards reached Cairo, where, being attacked by a bilious disorder, he died at the beginning of the following year. B. at Groton, Connecticut, 1751; D. 1789.

Lee, *le'*, a river of Cheshire, which joins the Wever. —2. Of Ireland, falling into Cork harbour, after a course of 35 miles.—3. Of Ireland, falling into Tralee bay.

Lee, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3,700.

Lee, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 5,000 and 12,000. They are in Virginia, Iowa, Georgia, and Illinois.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 3,500.

Lee, Samuel, a nonconformist divine, who obtained the living of Bishopsgate, London, whence he was ejected at the Restoration. About 1686 he went to New England, but, on hearing of the Revolution, he embarked for his native country, and was taken by the French. He wrote a "Description of Solomon's Temple," and a "Discourse on the Ten Tribes." B. in London, 1625; D. in France, 1691.

Lee, Nathaniel, an English dramatic writer, was the son of a clergyman, and educated at Westminster school, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree. Being disappointed of a fellowship, he went to London, and made an attempt as an actor, but without success, on which he turned tragic poet. His first piece was "Nero, Emperor of Rome," which came out in 1675, and had a favourable reception. He continued to write a play every year till 1681, when he began to show symptoms of insanity. These increasing, he was confined in Bedlam, whence he was discharged in 1688. He wrote two plays after this, but never entirely recovered his senses, and died in 1690, in consequence of a drunken frolic. Lee had some power in depicting the passions, but his language is rant and bombast. Of all his plays, "Alexander the Great" is the only one remembered. D. in the latter part of the 17th century.

Leech, John, *leech*, a modern English draughtsman, who has gained great popularity by the effectiveness of his sketches, which have appeared in "Punch" and other periodicals. He was educated at the Charterhouse school, and studied drawing at the Royal Academy. B. in London, about 1816.

Leeds, *leeds*, the principal woollen-manufacturing town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 28 miles from Sheffield. It stands on the Aire, across which it communicates with its suburbs, Holbeck and Hunslet, by bridges. The houses are, in general, well built, and in the modern part of the town are handsome and elegant. In the other parts, the streets are narrow, crooked, and in some places dirty. Till the reign of Charles I. Leeds had but one church; but it is now well supplied, and St. Peter's, the parish church, is a plain but spacious and venerable structure, of considerable antiquity. The number of dissenting meeting-houses is also considerable, and there are several charitable institutions for the sick and infirm. The remaining public buildings worthy of notice are the gaol, court-house, the King's Mills, the waterworks, charity-schools, national and Lancasterian schools, circulating library, and the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. Besides these, there are the Commercial Rooms, containing news and concert rooms, the Central Market, the Free

and South markets, the Corn-exchange, cavalry barracks, with a large parade-ground, a music-hall, theatre, and public baths. The infirmary has a large annual income, and there is a school of medicine in connection with a public dispensary. There are, besides, various charitable endowments, estimated to produce upwards of £5,000 per annum. The most remarkable buildings of Leeds, however, are the cloth-halls. It is here that all the great sales of woollen cloth take place. The Mixed-Cloth Hall was erected in 1758, at the expense of the manufacturers, to remedy the evil of exposing the goods in the street, as had formerly been the practice. It is a quadrangular building, inclosing an open area. It is thoroughly lighted, and the colours of the goods can be seen as distinctly as in the open air. The White or Undyed Cloth Hall is upon the same plan with the others. It was built in 1775. The markets for mixed and white cloths are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. *Manf.* The staple article is woollen cloth. Superfine cloths are manufactured on a great scale; also swandowns, tollinets, kerseymeres, shalloons, stuffs, Scots camlets, grograms, burdets, calamancoes, blankets, carpets, and silks. There are also manufactures of canvas, linen, sacking, thread, flat and green glass, fine and coarse pottery; besides several foundries, machine-works, chemical works, and soap-factories. *Pop.* 173,000.

LEEDS, a town of the United States, in Maine, 20 miles from Augusta. *Pop.* 2,000.

LEEDS, a parish of British North America, Upper Canada, 15 miles from Kingston. *Pop.* Unascertained.

LEEK, *leek*, a market-town of Staffordshire, 12 miles from Macclesfield. It has a church, several meeting-houses for dissenters, almshouses, a town-hall, mechanics' institute, and workhouse. *Manf.* Silks and ribbons. *Pop.* 13,500.—It is connected with Macclesfield and Uttoxeter by railway.

LEER, *leer*, a town of Hanover, on the Leda, 18 miles from Aurich. *Manf.* Hosiery, linens, soap, iron wares, tobacco, and vinegar. *Pop.* 7,000.—This place has a considerable shipping trade.

LEESBURG, *lees'-berg*, a town of the United States, in Virginia, 35 miles from Washington. *Pop.* 2,000.

LEEUWARDEN, *loi-var'-den*, a town of the Netherlands, and the capital of the province of Friesland, on the Ee, 28 miles from Groningen. It is intersected by numerous canals. The chief public buildings are the arsenal, the town-house, an edifice belonging to the prince of Orange, and a large and handsome church. *Manf.* Linen, paper, and printing establishments. *Pop.* 28,000.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, *loo'-ard*. The terms Leeward and Windward, applied to the West-India islands, were given them from their situation in a voyage from the ports of Spain to Carthagena, or Porto Bello. The islands which lie to leeward extend from Porto Rica to Dominica, and comprise the British islands of Anguilla, St. Christopher's, Antigua, Dominica, Monserrat, and the Virgin group. The French islands are Marie Galante and Guadaloupe, with all the Swedish, Danish, and most of the Dutch possessions in this archipelago.

LEFÈBVRE, Francis Joseph, *le(r)-faibr'*, duke of Dantzig and marshal of France. He was the son of a miller, and, on the outburst of the French revolution, had reached the grade of sergeant-major in the French guards. During the subsequent events, his rise was extremely rapid: in 1794 he became general of division. After distinguishing himself at Fleurus, at the passage of the Rhine, at the battles of Altenkirchen and of Stockach, he was made marshal in 1804. He fought at Jena, and took Dantzig, hitherto considered impregnable, in 1807. He performed signal services in Spain and in Austria, and became a peer of France in 1819. Marshal Lefèbvre was a staunch adherent to the fortunes of Napoleon, and while in command of the 17th military division, whose headquarters were at Paris, greatly assisted him on the 19th Brumaire. B. at Rouffach, in Upper Alsace, 1755; D. at Paris, 1820.

LEFKOSIA, *lef-ko'-se-a*, the capital city of the island of Cyprus. It stands mostly in its centre, and has one fine Gothic edifice. *Manf.* Carpets and red leather. *Pop.* 12,000.

LEFORT, Francis, *le(r)-for'*, a general and admiral in the service of Russia. He served at first in the French Swiss Guards, but afterwards went to Russia, where the czar, Theodore Alexowitch, gave him a captain's commission. On the death of that prince, he greatly assisted in obtaining the proclamation of Peter, whose intimate friend and councillor he became. The czar nominated him general of his troops, admiral of his navy, and viceroy of Novgorod. Lefort urged his master to carry out many important reforms, accompanied him in all his journeys, assisted him to civilize the Russians and to create a marine and an army. He likewise defeated the Turks, and organized a system of finance. On learning his death, Peter is reported to have said, "Alas! I have lost my best friend." B. at Geneva, 1656; D. at Moscow, 1699.

LEGENDRE, Adrien-Marie, *le(r)'-zhandr*, a celebrated French mathematician, who, in 1787, was engaged with Cassini and Méchain in connecting the observatories of Greenwich and Paris by a chain of triangles. His whole life was devoted to teaching and enlarging the boundaries of mathematical science. His "Elements of Geometry" is a standard work, and has been translated into English by Sir David Brewster. His principal works, in addition to the preceding, were an "Essay on the Theory of Numbers," and "New Method for determining the Orbit of Comets." He was likewise an industrious contributor to the Memoirs of the Paris Academy of Sciences. B. at Paris, 1751; D. at the same city, 1833.

LEGGE, George, *leg*, Baron Dartmouth, an eminent naval commander, was brought up under Admiral Sprague, and at the age of 20 obtained the command of a ship. In 1673 he was appointed governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman to the duke of York. In 1682 he was elevated to the peerage, and the year following sent to raze the fortifications of Tangier. James II. appointed him master of the horse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Tower. He had also the command of the fleet when the prince of Orange landed, but was prevented from acting by contrary winds. At the Revolution he was committed to the Tower, where he died in 1691. B. 1647.

LEGHORN, *leg'-horn* (Italian, LIVORNO, *le-vor'-no*), a town and seaport of Italy, in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, on the Mediterranean, 48 miles from Florence. It is situate in a marshy district, and is of a square



LEGHORN.

form. The streets are in general wide, straight, clean, and well paved, and the private houses are for the

most part well built; but there are few public buildings of interest. At one of the corners of the great square stands the Duomo, or high church, a Gothic fabric, remarkable only for its vault. Exclusive of this, there are several other churches, an Arminian chapel, an elegant synagogue, and a Turkish mosque. The ducal palace is a building of little importance. On the side of the harbour is a fine marble statue of Ferdinand I. The other public structures are the arsenal, the theatre, the public baths, hospitals, and schools. The N. part of the city comprises many wharfs and warehouses, and is intersected by canals. The maritime accommodation consists of a roadstead, and an outer and an inner harbour. The outer harbour, which is the real port, is difficult to enter: it is protected by a mole of 600 paces in length. The inner harbour (la Darsena) is only a small basin. On one side of the port is the Lazzeretto, said to be the finest establishment of the kind in Europe, and consisting of a variety of buildings, divided into squares, through which there is a constant and free circulation of air. The warehouses are airy and extensive; and the merchandise, after being opened, remains untouched for a certain time. The lighthouse of Leghorn stands on a rock, and is brilliantly illuminated at night. Leghorn supplies the interior of Italy with the produce of the rest of Europe, of the Levant, and of the colonies. In return, it exports the produce and manufactures of the adjacent part of Italy. The chief branch of manual industry is the working of coral and alabaster. The other manufactures are silk, leather, paper, glass, and soap. *Pop.* 85,000. *Lat.* 43° 30′ 7″ *N. Lon.* 10° 17′ 7″ E. In the 16th century, Leghorn was made a free port by Cosmo de' Medici; and it is to this circumstance that its prosperity may be chiefly attributed.—It is connected with Florence and Pisa by railway.

LEGRAND, Antoine, *le(r)-graw'*, a French monk, who was an enthusiastic professor of the Cartesian philosophy. He wrote many books in elucidation of the greater work of Descartes. (*See* DESCARTES.) B. at Douai, about 1629; D. in England, about 1700.

LEGRAND, James William, a celebrated French architect. He was extensively employed in the construction and restoration of great edifices at Paris. He published, among other valuable architectural works, "Galerie Antique," "Edifices de Paris," and began a complete history of architecture, which, if finished, would have extended to thirty volumes. B. at Paris, 1753; D. 1806.

LEIBNITZ, Godfrey William, Baron de, *libe'-nitz*, a celebrated German philosopher. His father was professor of moral philosophy in the university of Leipsic, but died when his son was six years old. At the age of 15 he began his studies at Leipsic, whence he removed to Jena. In 1664 he was admitted M.A. at the former university, and about the same time applied to the study of the Greek philosophers; but having chosen the law for his profession, he took his doctor's degree in that faculty, after which he obtained a post at the court of the elector of Mayence. In 1672 he was at Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with several mathematicians. He next visited London, where he was introduced to Newton, Boyle, and other eminent men. He subsequently engaged in a bitter dispute with Sir Isaac Newton, relative to the discovery of the method of fluxions, to the merit of which invention Leibnitz laid claim. The Royal Society of London, however, decided in favour of the English philosopher. The elector of Hanover, George I., employed him in writing the "History of the House of Brunswick." In 1700 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and on the erection of that of Berlin, was appointed perpetual president. In 1711 he was made aulic counsellor to the emperor, and Peter the Great of Russia appointed him privy counsellor of justice, with a pension. He was a profound mathematician and metaphysician, and a man of lively genius, but vain and avaricious. His works are, "Scriptores Rerum Brunsvicensium," "Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus," "Miscellaneous Questions of Philosophy and Mathematics," "Essays of Theodicea on the Goodness of God and the Liberty of Man," "Metaphysical Tracts," Poems, Latin and French. A complete edition of his works, in 6 vols., was published at Geneva, in 1767. B. at Leipsic, 1646; D. at Hanover, 1714.

LEICESTER, a town of England, the capital of Leicestershire, on the Soare, in the centre of the finest wool district in the kingdom, 20 miles from Rugby. The houses are, in general, modern. It contains eight churches, one of which is St. Nicholas's, in the Saxon style, consisting only of a nave and south aisle, with a square tower at the west end. There are, besides, other buildings for public worship, a county and town gaol, infirmary, asylum for indigent lunatics, an exchange, guildhall, assembly-rooms, theatre, museum, and mechanics' institute. There are also many valuable charities and excellent schools. *Manf.* Woollens and hosiery, of which it is the principal seat in the kingdom. There are also large lace manufactories. *Pop.* 61,000. Leicester was a populous city at the time of the Conquest. A station on the Midland Railway.

LEICESTER, two townships in the United States, one in N. York and the other in Massachussetts. Neither has a population above 3,000.

LEICESTER, Robert Dudley, Earl of. He was son of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, who was executed in 1553 for asserting the claims of his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey. Robert Dudley had been nominated master of the ordnance in the reign of Queen Mary, but on the accession of Elizabeth he rose rapidly into favour, and had numerous honours and places heaped upon him, and her majesty proposed him to Mary, queen of Scots, for a husband. Dudley appears to have indulged the ambitious idea of sharing his sovereign's throne; and, to effect it, he is suspected to have murdered his own wife, the beautiful Amy, daughter of Sir John Robsart, whom he married at an early age. In 1560 this lady was found dead at Cumnor, but no positive proof of her being murdered has ever been adduced. The great novelist Sir Walter Scott, in his "Kenilworth," has somewhat distorted the historical facts of the case; but his work has taken such a hold on common opinion, that she is generally believed to have been murdered at her husband's instigation. In 1564 he was created earl of Leicester. About 1572 he is said to have privately married Lady Sheffield, although he never acknowledged her as his wife; however, he had by her a son called Robert, whom he called in his will his "base son." He afterwards married the countess dowager of Essex, and, finding Lady Sheffield intractable to his proposals for a separation, is said to have taken her off by poison. In 1584 a book was printed, entitled "Leicester's Commonwealth," which was a severe attack upon his public and private character. The year following he was appointed governor of the Protestant Low Countries, at the request of the inhabitants; but his proceedings there did not satisfy the queen, and he returned to England the same year. In 1588 he was made lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury, and died the same year; B. about 1532.

LEICESTERSHIRE, *les'-ter-sheer*, an inland county of England, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, bounded on the N. by the counties of Derby and Nottingham, S. by Warwick and Northampton, E. by Lincoln and Rutland, and W. by Warwick and Derby; and between these, for a short way, also by Staffordshire. *Area*, 800 square miles. *Desc.* Between flat and hilly, the hills having sufficient slope to carry off the water, and yet almost nowhere of sufficient altitude to prevent the highest cultivation. The soil may be generally described as a fine mixture of sand and clay, partaking, however, on the whole, more of the nature of clay than of sand. *Rivers.* The Soare, a tributary of the Trent; the Wreak, and the Eye. There are also numerous smaller streams. By means of these, aided by canals and railways, the navigable communications of the county have been greatly improved. *Pro.* More than half the land is constantly in pasture. There are many large dairies. The Stilton cheese is made near Melton Mowbray, and the county is noted for a useful and beautiful breed of black horses. The swine are also of a superior breed. The food for such a number of animals is obtained from the meadows, the pastures, and arable grounds. Along the banks of the rivers, especially those of the Soare, the natural meadows are rich and extensive. *Minerals.* Chiefly

coal and lime. In some parts the limestone affords a rich lead-ore. Ironstone is found in abundance on Ashby Wolds; also large quantities of slate, freestone, and clay for bricks. *Manf.* These consist almost entirely of its great staple, wool, which is combed and spun, and converted into hosiery. *Pop.* 231,000.

LEICHLINGEN, *lishe'-ling-en*, a district of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wupper, 12 miles from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Cutlery and woollen cloths. *Pop.* about 12,000.

LEIGH, *le*, a market-town of Lancashire, 7 miles from Bolton. *Manf.* Fustians, cambrics, and muslins. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 27,000. A station on the Bolton and Liverpool Railway.—Also the name of numerous other places in England; none of them with a population above 3,000.

LEIGHTON, Alexander, *lai'-ton*, a Scotch physician. He became noted for his sufferings on account of tracts which he published against Charles I. and the Church of England. For these his nose was slit, his ears cut off, and a public whipping was inflicted on him. In 1640 the parliament appointed him keeper of Lambeth Palace, then converted into a state prison. He died insane in 1644. B. at Edinburgh, 1587.

LEIGHTON, Robert, archbishop of Glasgow, was son of the *preceding*. He was an exemplary parish priest, and the magistrates of Edinburgh chose him president of their college. Soon after the Restoration, Charles II. nominated him bishop of Dunblane, which diocese he governed with great moderation. On account of the violent animosities between the Episcopalian and Presbyterian parties, he resigned his see, but the king constrained him to accept the archbishopric of Glasgow, in which station he made another effort at moderation, but in vain; on which he resigned his dignity. He then led a retired life in Sussex. His principal work is a "Commentary on St. Peter's Epistles." D. at Edinburgh, 1613; D. in London, 1684.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a market-town of Bedfordshire, near the Ouse, 40 miles from London. *Manf.* Lace and straw plaits. It has, besides, a trade in cattle, corn, and grocery. *Pop.* 7,000.

LEINE, *li'-ne(r)*, a river of Germany, in Upper Saxony, falling into the Nesse.—Another of Lower Saxony, rising in the Harz, and, after a course of 130 miles, falling into the Aller, at Hudemahlen.

LEINSTER, *lens'-ter*, the eastern province of Ireland, bounded on the N. by Ulster, W. and S.W. by Connaught and Munster, and S. and E. by the sea. It comprises the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. *Area*, 7,472 square miles. *Pop.* 1,640,000.—It gives the title of duke to the Fitzgerald family, whose head is sole duke and premier of Ireland.

LEIPPA, or LEIPA, *lipe'-pa*, a town of Austrian Bohemia, 24 miles from Leitmeritz. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 7,000.

LEIPSIC, or LEIPZIG, *lipe'-sic*, a city of Germany, in Saxony, on the White Elder, 60 miles from Dresden. It was formerly fortified, but has long been dismantled. The town is divided into four quarters, and has several churches, hospitals, and one spacious square. Among the public edifices are the exchange, the town-house, the cloth-hall, the church of St. Nicholas, the Roman Catholic chapel, the theatre, the arsenal, an orphan-house, a foundling-hospital, an institute for the deaf and dumb, a house of correction, with a separate ward for lunatics, and various schools. The university of Leipsic was founded in 1409: it has a library, containing several rare and beautiful editions of the classics, many oriental manuscripts, and a variety of antiquities, gems, medals, and natural curiosities. *Manf.* Linen, silk, velvets and velveteens, soap, playing-cards, leather, hosiery, tobacco, jewellery, snuff, chocolate, musical instruments, with engraving and dyeing establishments. It is, besides, a great entrepôt of trade. A large part of its business is carried on at the three great fairs, which take place at the New Year, Easter, and Michaelmas. The book trade forms a remarkable and a peculiar object in the commerce of Leipsic, which, in this respect, is the grand emporium of Germany. *Pop.* 70,000. Leipsic was taken by Frederick II. in 1745, and again in 1756. In the autumn of 1813 its environs became the scene of several most sanguinary actions, in one of which the French, under Napoleon I., were defeated by the allies. It has communication by railway with Berlin, Dresden, Magdeburg, Halle, Weimar, and Zwickau.

LEISNIG, *lise'-nig*, a town of Saxony, 23 miles from Leipsic. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, and tobacco-pipes. *Pop.* 1,600. Schwartz, the reputed inventor of gunpowder, was born here.

LEITH, *leeth*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, formerly called Inverleith, 2 miles from Edinburgh, of which it is the seaport. It is divided into two districts, called South and North Leith, communicating by drawbridges across the harbour, and is now connected with Edinburgh by Leith Walk. The town is mostly situate on the south side of the river or Water of Leith, and, with the exception of the modern streets, is irregularly built, with narrow lanes, and the houses mostly old-fashioned and inconvenient. The public buildings are the parish church, and several other churches and chapels. Adjacent to the parish church is James the Sixth's hospital, founded by the kirk-session in 1614. There is also the high school of Leith, the exchange, containing the assembly-room, coffee-room, sale-rooms, subscription-library, and reading-room. The custom-house, which contains also the excise-office, stands on the north side of the harbour. To the east of the town are the baths of Seafield. The edifice in which these are contained is light and elegant, and there is attached to it an excellent hotel. The prison was erected in 1565. In 1800 other extensive improvements were projected; a magnificent suit of wet docks was planned, and two of these beautiful basins were soon opened for shipping. These docks comprehend nearly eight acres, together with three graving docks; and a Victoria Dock recently formed. The harbour of Leith has been gradually improved by the extension of wooden and stone piers into the sea, and, at the extremity, by a light-house. *Commerce.* Leith carries on an extensive trade with the Baltic, and other countries of Europe; such as Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean; also with the West Indies and America; besides a coasting trade to the different parts of England and Scotland. The Greenland fishery is also prosecuted with great activity. *Manf.* Unimportant: they consist of rope, canvas, glass, soap, sugar-refining, preserved meats; and there are several breweries, iron-works, and cooperages. Ship-building, also, is carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* between 30,000 and 40,000. *Lat.* 55° 58′ 9″ N. *Lon.* 3° 10′ 5″ W.—In 1541 it was burned by an English fleet, and, in 1549, it was taken possession of by French troops, who came to the assistance of Mary of Guise. In 1832, it was made a parliamentary borough.

LEITH RIVER, or WATER OF LEITH, forms the harbour of Leith, but is otherwise unimportant for commercial purposes.

LEITMERITZ, *lite'-mer-itz*, a town of Austrian Bohemia, 34 miles from Prague. It has a gymnasium and an academy of philosophy. *Pop.* 7,200.

LEITRIM, *le'-trim*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded S. by Roscommon and Sligo, W. by the Bay of Donegal, N. by Donegal and Fermanagh, and E. and S.E. by Cavan and Longford. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* Extremely uneven, being composed of bogs and high mountains, which afford sufficient herbage for the breeding of cattle. The valleys are fertile and well watered. *Rivers.* The Shannon, Blackwater, and Bonnet. *Lakes.* Allen, Melvin, and Gill. *Pro.* Potatoes, barley, rye, wheat, and oats in greater abundance. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, and copper. *Manf.* Chiefly linen goods for home consumption. *Pop.* 112,000.

LEKEUX, John, *le-kw'*, a celebrated architectural engraver, whose works on Gothic architecture were greatly instrumental in reviving the study of that style of art in England. His most important works were the engravings in Britton's "Architectural Antiquities of England," Pugin's "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," Neale's "Westminster Abbey," and the "Memorials of Oxford and Cambridge." D. in London, 1784; D. 1846.

LE LABOUREUR, John, *la'-boo-rer*, a French writer. He was at first a gentleman's servant, but afterwards entered into holy orders, and became prior of Juvigné, commander of the order of St. Michael, and almoner

to the king. He wrote the History of the Marshal of Guebriant, with the genealogy of Budos and some other houses in Brittany; he also published an edition of the "Memoirs of Michael du Castelnau," and other works. B. at Montmorency, 1623; D. 1675.

LELAND, John, *le'-land*, an eminent English antiquary. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and All Souls College, Oxford. On entering into orders, he became chaplain to Henry VIII., who gave him the title of king's antiquary. By virtue of the royal commission, he searched various cathedrals and religious houses for curious records and other remains of antiquity; in which employment he spent six years, travelling over every part of the kingdom. In 1545 he presented his collections to the king, under the title of "A Newe Yeare's Gifte." This, however, was only the beginning of what he proposed to execute; but while he was intent on his studies, he became insane, in which state he continued till his death. His "Itinerary" and "Collectanea" were published by Hearne, in 1710. B. in London, at the beginning of the 16th century; D. 1552.

LELAND, John, a learned English divine, whose labours in defence of Christianity procured him the degree of D.D. from two universities in Scotland. His principal works were a "Defence of the Christian Religion" against Tindal, a "View of the Deistical Writers that have appeared in England," "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation," and "Family Devotions." B. in England, 1691; D. 1766.

LELAND, Dr. Thomas, a learned divine, who wrote a "History of Ireland," "The Life of Philip of Macedon," and "The Principles of Human Eloquence," which last was attacked by Warburton. He also translated the Orations of Demosthenes. B. at Dublin, 1722; D. 1785.

LELY, Sir Peter, *le'-le*, a famous painter. He studied under Grebber at Haarlem, after which he went to England, where he at first painted landscapes and historical subjects; but, finding more encouragement given to portrait-painting, he turned his attention to that branch of his art, and became unrivalled in the



SIR PETER LELY.

graceful rendering of heads; the hands of his portraits were remarkably fine and elegantly turned. He was in great favour with Charles I. and Charles II., by the latter of whom he was knighted, and for whom he painted the voluptuous beauties of his court. This collection is now contained at Hampton Court. B. at Soest, Westphalia, 1617; D. in England, 1680.

LEMAN LAKE. (*See* GENEVA, LAKE OF.)

LEMAN, a river in Devonshire, joining the Exe near Tiverton.

LEMBERG, *lem'-bairg*, a city of Austrian Poland, on the Peltew, a branch of the Dniester, 185 miles from Cracow. It was once fortified, but the ramparts are now converted into streets and public walks. The lofty towers and cupolas of the cathedral and the churches, and the height and massiveness of the houses, built of freestone, give the town an air of grandeur. It is the seat of a civil and military governor, and of both a Greek and an Armenian archbishop. The public institutions are a university, literary institute, two gymnasia, and numerous schools and charities. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, jewellery, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* 50,000.

LEMBERG, a parish and village of France, in the department of the Moselle. *Pop.* 2,000.

LEMERY, Nicolas, *lem'-e-re*, a celebrated French chemist, who, in 1683, visited England, being of the reformed religion, then violently persecuted in his own country. He was well received by Charles II., and great offers were made to induce him to continue there; but in 1686 he returned to France and turned Roman Catholic. In 1699 he was made associate chemist to the Royal Academy, and the same year became a pensionary. He wrote a "Course of Chemistry," which went through many editions; a "Universal Pharmacopœia;" a "Treatise on Simple Drugs;" a "Treatise on Antimony." B. at Rouen, 1645; D. 1715. His son Louis became physician to the king, and to the Hôtel-Dieu at Paris. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences, and the author of a "Treatise on Aliments," another on "Worms in the Human Body," and several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy. D. 1743.

LEMGO, *lem'-go*, a town of Westphalia, on the Bega, 16 miles from Minden. It has several churches, a palace, gymnasium, a seminary for noble ladies, and an orphan asylum. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, and meerschaum pipes. *Pop.* 4,500.—This was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

LEMNOS, STALIMENE, or LIMNE, *lem'-nos*, an island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, between Monte Santo and the Hellespont. *Area*, 160 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and fertile in oil, wine, corn, and fruits. *Pop.* 8,000.—The TOWN of Lemnos, the capital, has a harbour, and 1,000 inhabitants.

LEMON, Mark, *lem'-on*, a modern littérateur and publicist, connected for a long period with "Punch" and the "Illustrated London News." B. 1809.

LEMON, George William, an English divine and lexicographer, who published, in 1789, an "Etymological English Dictionary," in 1 vol., which displayed considerable industry and learning. B. 1728; D. 1797.

LE MONNIER, Peter Charles, *le(r)-mon'-ne-ai*, a French astronomer, was member of the Academy of Sciences and of the National Institute, and accompanied Maupertuis in his journey towards the north pole for measuring a degree of the meridian. His principal works were, "Astronomical Institutions," "Lunar Nautical Astronomy," and "Tables of the Sun, and Corrections for those of the Moon." B. at Paris, 1715; D. 1799.

LEMURES, *lem'-u-rees*, the manes of the dead among the Romans, who supposed that the souls of men, after death, wandered over the world and disturbed the peace of the living. The good spirits were called *lares familiares*, and the evil ones were known by the name of *larvæ* or *lemures*: they terrified the good, and continually haunted the impious. The Romans celebrated festivals in their honour, called *Lemuria* or *Lemuralia*, in the month of May. They were originally instituted by Romulus, to appease the manes of his brother Remus, and were at first termed *Remuria*, which was afterwards corrupted into *Lemuria*.

LEN, *len*, a river of England, in Kent, falling into the Medway at Maidstone.

LENA, *le-na'*, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising in the mountains N.W. of Lake Baikal, and after a course of 2,400 miles, falling into the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths, between *lat.* 72° and 73° N., and *lon.* 125° and 130° E.

LENAWEE, *len-a-wee'*, a county of the United States, lying to the E. of Michigan. *Area*, 735 square miles. *Pop.* 27,000.

LENCLOS, Ninon de, *lan'-klo*, a celebrated French lady. Her mother wanted to place her in a convent, but was prevented by her father, who was a man of gaiety. Ninon lost her parents at the age of 15, and possessing great charms and a lively temper, she was followed by some of the greatest men, but would never unite herself in marriage. She was the friend of Molière and Fontenelle, and had a fine understanding; but it has been truly observed of her, that though she thought like Epicurus, she lived like Lais. She is, however, represented to have been perfectly unmercenary in her amours; and her wit and behaviour were such, and so low the moral tone of the time, that even virtuous ladies courted her acquaintance. She was held in great respect by men of genius, who consulted her upon their works. There are a few genuine letters by her in the works of St. Evremond, but those under her name, addressed to Villarceaux, De Sévigné, &c., are fictitious. B. at Paris, 1615; D. 1706.

LENCZICZ, or LECZYA, *lenk'-zikz*, a fortified town of Poland, on the Bsura, 80 miles from Warsaw. *Pop.* 1,000.

LENFANT, James, *lan(g)'-fa*, a French Protestant divine, who was educated at Geneva, and became minister of the French church at Heidelberg; but on the invasion of the Palatinate, in 1688, by the French, he retired to Berlin. He published histories of the councils of Constance, Basle, and Pisa; he likewise translated the New Testament into French, with notes and a learned introduction, in conjunction with Beausobre. He was also author of a History of Pope Joan; Sermons; "A Preservative against Uniting with the Church of Rome," &c. B. at Bazoche, France, 1661; D. at Berlin, 1728.

LENGLET, Nicholas du Fresnoy, *lan'-glai*, a French writer. He became secretary to the French ambassador at Cologne, and librarian to Prince Eugene. His works are voluminous, but incorrect: the best is his "Method for Studying History," which has been translated into English. B. at Beauvais, 1674; D. 1755.

LENKERAN, or LANKERAN, *len-ke-ran'*, the most southern town of Russian Trans-Caucasia, 40 miles from the mouth of the Kur, in the Caspian Sea. It belongs to the Russians, and is now of considerable commercial importance. *Pop.* Unascertained.

LENNARD, Samson, *len'-nard*, an English soldier, who was with Sir Philip Sidney at the battle of Zutphen. He published some translations from the Latin and French. D. about 1630.

LENNOX, Charlotte, *len'-nox*, a lady who was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson and Richardson the novelist. She wrote a popular novel, entitled "The Female Quixote," which was followed by "Shakspere Illustrated," in which she gave the novels and histories on which the plays of Shakspere are founded. She likewise published some historical pieces and translations. B. at New York; D. 1804.

LENOIRE, *le-nor'*, a county of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 358 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.

LENOX, *len'-ox*, a post-township of Massachusetts, U.S., 100 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 8,000.—Another in Madison county, New York. *Pop.* 2,300.

LENS, *lens*, a parish and town of France, in the department Pas-de-Calais, 9 miles from Arras. *Pop.* 10,000.—Here, in 1648, a battle was fought between the Spanish forces and those of the prince of Condé, who gained the victory.

LENS, a town of Belgium, on the Dender, 9 miles from Mons. *Pop.* 2,000.

LENTHAL, William, *lent'-al*, an English lawyer, and speaker of the Long Parliament. In 1639 he was elected to parliament for Woodstock, and, in 1640, was chosen speaker; in which capacity he made a considerable fortune by joining the ruling party. He was also master of the rolls, a commissioner of the great seal, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was removed from his office in 1653; but, the year following, he became speaker of the parliament called by Cromwell, and subsequently acted as speaker of the Rump Parliament. At the Restoration he was exempted from the act of indemnity, but obtained a pardon from the king. Several of his speeches and letters were published. B. at Henley-on-Thames, 1591; D. 1662.

LENTINI, *len-te'-ne*, a town of Sicily, near a lake of the same name, 15 miles from Catania. Its inhabitants have an active fishery on the lake. *Pop.* 5,200.

LEOBEN, *lai-o'-ben*, a town of Austria, in Upper Styria, on the Mur, 80 miles from Vienna. In the neighbourhood are iron-mines. *Pop.* 2,500.—Here the peace of Leoben was concluded between Austria and France in 1797.

LEOMINSTER, *lem'-ster*, a borough and market-town of Herefordshire, on the Lugg, 12 miles from Hereford. It has a church, a large and irregular building, besides places of worship for other denominations; a town-hall, gaol, market-house, charitable institutions, and various schools. *Manf.* Hats and gloves; there is also some trade in felts and leather. *Pop.* 5,300.

LEOMINSTER, a township of the United States, in Massachusetts, 35 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 3,500.

EMPERORS OF THE EAST.

LEO I., or the Elder, *le'-o*, emperor of the East, ascended the throne in 457. He was a Thracian, of obscure birth, but attained the highest military rank, and was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers in succession to Marcianus. He confirmed the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon against the Eutychians, and renewed the war against the Vandals; but was unfortunate, through the treachery of his general Aspar, whom he put to death with his family in 471. The Goths, to revenge the fate of Aspar, poured into the empire, which they ravaged to the walls of Constantinople. D. 474.

LEO II., or the Younger, was the son of Zeno and of Ariadne, daughter of Leo I. He succeeded his grandfather in 474, under the guardianship of his father, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor a few months afterwards. Leo II. is said to have been put to death by his own father, after reigning for only ten months.

LEO III., called the Isaurian, from the country of his birth, where his parents were poor mechanics. Leo entered into the army, and became general-in-chief of the army of Asia, under Justinian II. In 716 he marched against Theodosius III., who had been proclaimed emperor on the deposition of Justinian II.; and Theodosius resigned his crown to him in the following year. The Saracens, having ravaged Thrace, laid siege to Constantinople, which was bravely defended by Leo, who compelled them to retire. His reign, however, was tyrannical, and he drove the patriarch Germanus from his seat, in which he placed Anastasius. He was also guilty of burning the library at Constantinople, containing a quantity of medal[illegible] and above 30,000 volumes. The popes Gregory II. and Gregory III. having excommunicated him, he prepared an armament to invade Italy; but the ships were destroyed by a storm. D. 741.

LEO IV., the son of Constantine Copronymus, and grandson of Leo III., succeeded his father in 775. [illegible] his time the controversy raged between the Iconoclasts and or image-breakers, and their adversaries, both of w[illegible] he protected by turns. He repulsed the Saracens, in Asia. B. at Constantinople, 751; D. 780.

LEO V., or the Armenian, from the country of w[illegible] gal he was a native. He rose to the rank of genera[illegible] ng his valour; but being accused of treason, the em[illegible] rly Nicephorus disgraced him, and imprisoned him [illegible] ns, convent. Michael Rhangabus, on ascending the thro[illegible] of in 811, restored him to his rank; but Leo, profiting [illegible] the misfortunes of his master, headed a military revolt, and was elected emperor by the troops in 813. He was one of the most violent of the Iconoclastic princes. Assassinated, 820.

LEO VI., styled the Philosopher, was the son and successor of Basilius, the Macedonian, and ascended the throne in 886. The Hungarians, Saracens, and Bulgarians having united against the empire, he called to his assistance the Turks, who entered Bulgaria, which they ravaged with fire and sword. Leo drove the patriarch Photius from his seat; and Nicholas, one of the successors of Photius, excommunicated the emperor; for which Leo deposed him. He wrote some books, the most interesting of which is a treatise on Tactics, printed at Leyden in 1612. B. 865; D. 911.

POPES.

LEO I., Pope, surnamed the Great, was an Italian by birth, and had been employed by Celestin I. and

Sixtus III. on several important missions. He succeeded the latter in 440, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Manichæans, Pelagians, and Eutychians. In his time the council of Chalcedon was called; and, while sitting in the East, Attila and the Huns ravaged the West, and advanced towards Rome. The emperor Valentinian applied to the pope, who went to meet Attila, and, by the power of his eloquence, prevailed with him to leave Italy. Genseric, however, sacked Rome in 455. He left behind many epistles and sermons, which have been printed. He was succeeded by Hilarius I. D. 461.

LEO II. was a native of Sicily, and succeeded Agathon, in 682. He pretended to have an authority over the Eastern church, and was succeeded by Benedict III. D. 683.

LEO III. succeeded, in 795, Adrian I. In 799, Leo was seized while riding in a religious procession, and almost killed; but he recovered, and retired to Germany. Charlemagne restored him to his seat, and he crowned that monarch emperor of the West. On the death of Charlemagne, a new plot was formed against the pope, who caused the conspirators to be put to death. D. 816.

LEO IV., a Roman, succeeded Sergius II. in 847. The Saracens having invaded the Ecclesiastical States, he marched against them and obtained a complete victory; after which he put the city of Rome into a state of defence, and founded the town of Leopolis. D. 855.

LEO V., a Benedictine monk, who, in 903, succeeded Benedict IV., but was deposed by his chaplain Christopher. The annals of the papacy during the tenth century are very confused, and there is no mention of Leo's subsequent life.

LEO VI. became pope in 928, in succession to John X. He is said to have been put to death by Marozia. (*See* MAROZIA.)

LEO VII. was elected in succession to John XI., son of Marozia. He negotiated a peace between Hugo, king of Italy, and Alberic, duke of Rome, the son of the celebrated Marozia. He is said to have been an irreproachable man and zealous ecclesiastic, and was succeeded by Stephen VIII. D. 939.

LEO VIII. was elected pope on the deposition of John XII., in 963, under the patronage of the emperor Otho I. On Otho's withdrawal, John re-entered Rome, and drove away Leo; but John dying soon afterwards, Benedict V. was chosen pope. The emperor Otho subsequently took Rome, and, exiling Benedict, reinstated Leo VIII. D. about 965.

LEO IX., who bears the distinction of a saint in the Roman calendar, was born of an illustrious family, became bishop of Toul, and, in 1049, was chosen pope. He convened several councils to reform the manners of the ecclesiastics and to condemn the errors of Berenger. The Normans having marched into Italy, in 1053, he went against them at the head of a German army; but was defeated, taken prisoner, and conducted to Benevento. Some sermons and letters of his are extant. D. 1054.

LEO X., Giovanni de' Medici, second son of Lorenzo de Magnificent. (*See* MEDICI.) At the age of 11, he was made an archbishop by Louis XI., king of France, and, at 14, Julius II. invested him with the dignity of legate, and he served as such in the army which was defeated by the French, near Ravenna, in 1512. He was taken prisoner after that battle; but the soldiers showed the most superstitious veneration for his person, as the representative of the pope. He was elected to the papacy in 1513, and his coronation was celebrated with unusual pomp. Leo was fond of magnificence; but he had a taste for letters, and liberally patronized men of learning and genius, particularly poets. He terminated the disputes which had subsisted between his predecessor and Louis XII. of France, concluded the council of Lateran, and formed a splendid library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts. A conspiracy to murder him was discovered in 1516, and Cardinal Petrucci, the chief of it, was hanged. Leo formed two great projects; the one to effect a general association of the Christian powers against the Turks, and the other to complete the church of St. Peter. To aid these schemes, he issued plenary indulgences, by which the purchasers procured the pardon of their sins. These indulgences being carried into Germany, occasioned the secession from the church of Rome, or Reformation, commenced by Luther. (*See* LUTHER.) Leo, however, throughout his life took little notice of the great religious movement. A war also broke out between the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France, who both courted the alliance of the pope. If not an exemplary pope, he was at least a splendid and magnificent prince, and a noble patron of art and learning. He is the subject of Roscoe's fine biography, entitled the "Life and Pontificate of Leo X." B. 1475; D. 1521.

LEO XI. was of the family of the Medici, and was elected pope in 1605, at a very advanced age, and died in less than a month afterwards.

LEO XII. was of a noble family of the Romagna, and became pope in 1823, in succession to Pius VII. He embellished Rome, encouraged letters, and enriched the library of the Vatican. He was succeeded by Pius VIII. D. 1829.

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LEO, the name of six kings of Armenia, who reigned between the years 1123—1375. These princes were constantly at war either with the crusaders or with the Turks. The last of the name, Leo VI., was driven from his kingdom by the sultan of Egypt, and took refuge in France, where he died, 1393.

LEO, archbishop of Thessalonia, was one of the revivers of Greek literature and a good mathematician. Flourished during the 9th century.

LEO, John, surnamed Africanus, a Moor of Granada, who wrote, in Arabic, a "Description of Africa," and the "Lives of the Arabian Philosophers." D. about 1526.

LEO, Leonardo, a celebrated Italian composer, who was the master of Piccini, Jomelli, and other famous musicians. His many operas are now unknown, but his masses and other sacred works are still regarded as master-pieces of church music. B. at Naples, 1694; D. at the same city, 1755.

LEO ALLATIUS. (*See* ALLATIUS.)

LEO THE GRAMMARIAN, one of the authors of the "Byzantine History." Lived in the 11th century.

LEON, *lai-one'*, one of the great divisions of Spain, situate in the N.W., and still distinguished by the title of a kingdom. It is surrounded by Estramadura, Old Castile, Galicia, and Portugal, and has the form of an irregular oblong, 200 miles in length from N. to S., and 168 in breadth from E. to W.

LEON, an old province of Spain, occupying the northern part of the ancient kingdom of Leon, and surrounded by the Asturias, Palencia, Toro, Valladolid, Zamora, and Galicia. *Area*, 5,894 square miles. *Pop.* 268,000.

LEON, the capital of the foregoing kingdom and province, situate at the confluence of the Sorio and Bernesga, 174 miles from Madrid. It is now a heterogeneous mixture of dirty streets filled with beggars, splendid churches, and half-ruined family mansions. The cathedral of Leon surpasses in grandeur and beauty all similar edifices in the kingdom, and is one of the finest monuments of Gothic architecture which exists. *Manf.* Linen-weaving, stocking-knitting, and glove-making. *Pop.* 6,000.

LEON, ISLA DE, an insulated tract on the S.W. coast of Spain, containing Cadiz, on a promontory which projects from it. It is separated from the mainland by the channel of Santi Petri. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with an average breadth of 2.

LEON, a large town of Spain, in the above island, 11 miles from Cadiz. Like other towns of Spain, it displays a striking contrast of grandeur and poverty. The town-hall, in the great square, is a handsome building, and its arsenal is noted for its great extent. It has an excellent marine observatory. *Pop.* 10,000.

LEON, the capital of the province of Nicaragua, in South America, standing at the extremity of the Lake of Leon, 10 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It contains many convents and churches, an hospital, and a university. *Pop.* 23,000. *Lat.* 12° 25′ N. *Lon.* 86° 50′ W. —The LAKE is 35 miles long and 15 broad, and communicates with the Lake of Nicaragua by the river Tipitapa.

LEON, a town of Mexico, in the government of Guanaxuato, 40 miles from Guanaxuato. *Pop.* Un-

ascertained.—Also the name of several rivers of South America.

Leon, New, a department of the Mexican confederation. *Area*, 21,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, though abounding with tracts of considerable fertility. *Rivers.* The principal is the Tigre. *Pro.* The usual crops of countries bordering on the tropics. *Minerals.* Lead, silver, gold, and salt. *Pop.* 102,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 27° N. *Lon.* between 99° and 100° W.

Leonard, St., *lai'-o-nar*, the name of numerous places in France, with populations varying between 2,000 and 7,000.

Leonardo Bonacci, *lai-o-nar'-do*, surnamed "of Pisa," a celebrated Italian mathematician, who first introduced in Europe the study of algebra. His work was never published, but is preserved in manuscript at Rome. Lived at the beginning of the 13th century.

Leonards, St., *len'-ards*, a watering-place of Sussex, immediately adjoining Hastings. It is a favourite summer resort, with a fixed population of about 1,500.—St. Leonards Forest is an inclosed tract of about 10,000 acres, 2 miles from Horsham. It is a portion of the ancient wood of Anderida, which, in the Saxon period, comprised the weald of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent.

Leoni, Jacomo, *lai'-o-ne*, a Venetian architect, who settled in England, and there published, in 1742, an excellent edition of "Palladio's Architecture." D. 1746.

Leonicenus, Nicholas, *le-o-ni-se'-nus*, professor of medicine at Ferrara, was the first who translated Galen's works, to which he added commentaries and illustrative notes. He likewise reproduced, in Italian, the "Aphorisms of Hippocrates," and other works. B. 1428; D. 1524.

Leonidas, *le-on'-i-dăs*, king of Sparta, a celebrated hero, who opposed Xerxes when he invaded Greece, and fought the whole Persian host at the Straits of Thermopylæ with such bravery as to check the progress of the invader. At last a detachment of the Persians, led by Ephialtes the Trachinian, by a secret path up the mountains, came down on the rear of the Spartans, and obtained a complete victory. Out of the 300, only one man escaped, and he was treated with ignominy by his countrymen, for leaving so glorious a field, where death was more honourable than life. A monument was afterwards erected upon the spot, with this inscription: "Stranger, tell the Lacedæmonians that we lie here, obeying their laws." This battle happened 480 B.C.

Leopold I., *le'-o-pold*, emperor of Germany, was the second son of Ferdinand III. and of Mary Anne of Spain. He became king of Hungary in 1655, king of Bohemia in 1657, and emperor in 1659. He contended against France and the Turks, and suffered in his war with both: France took from him Alsace, and many frontier places of the empire; and the Turks would have captured Vienna, had they not been compelled to raise the siege by John Sobieski, king of Poland. In 1697, Prince Eugene of Savoy concluded the war by totally defeating the Turks at Zenta, in Hungary. B. 1640; D. 1705.

Leopold II., the son of Maria Theresa of Austria and her husband, Francis of Lorraine, succeeded his father, in 1765, in the duchy of Tuscany, which he governed with great wisdom, and finally abolished the Inquisition in that country. In 1790 he succeeded the emperor Joseph II., and removed to Vienna, where, by his judicious and liberal measures, he consolidated the power of his empire. He concluded a peace with the Turks, and was preparing for a war with the French, when he was carried off by a fever. He was succeeded by his son Francis. (*See* Francis II.) B. 1748; D. 1792.

Leopold, duke of Lorraine, was the son of Charles, the fifth duke, and of Eleanora of Austria. He distinguished himself as a soldier, and after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, was reinstated in his duchy, which had been taken from his father by the French. He restored his country to a flourishing condition, maintained the poor, and assisted the nobility who had been reduced. He founded a university at Cuneville, and was a liberal patron of the arts and sciences. B. 1679; D. 1729.

Leopold, George Christian Frederick, king of the Belgians. He was the third son of Francis Anthony Frederick, duke of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and is brother of the duchess of Kent, and consequently uncle to her majesty Queen Victoria, as well as to her consort, Prince Albert. In 1816, while Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, he married the Princess Charlotte Augusta, only child of the prince-regent, afterwards George IV. The highest hopes were formed of that union; and, as the husband of the heiress-apparent to the throne of Great Britain, Leopold obtained the highest esteem. After the sudden death of the Princess Charlotte, in 1817, he continued to live in retirement at Claremont, and was created by the king field-marshal and member of the privy council. In 1830, the Belgian provinces were lost to the crown of Holland, in consequence of the revolution of Brussels. A provisional government was formed, and the throne of Belgium was offered to the duke de Nemours, son of Louis Philippe. That prince declining it, Leopold was next solicited to accept the crown. After at first refusing, he was induced to ascend the throne of Belgium in 1831. Leopold promised, in his opening speech to the Belgian parliament, to encourage industry and to rule according to the principles of civil and religious liberty; a promise which he has fully redeemed. In 1832 he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Louise-Marie-Thérèse, princess of Orleans, and eldest daughter of Louis Philippe; by which union he has had a family, consisting of the Prince Royal Leopold, duke of Brabant, the count of Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte. B. 1790.

Leopolo, San, *lai'-o-po'-lo*, a German colony of Brazil, in the province of Rio-Grande-do-Sul. *Area*, 2,500 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and traversed by navigable streams. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, manioc, and sugar-cane. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 29° and 30° S.—The capital town of the colony is of the same name, and has a population of 9,000.

Leotaud, Vincent, *lai'-o-to*, a distinguished French mathematician, who published a work entitled "Examen Circuli Quadraturæ," in which he proved the impossibility of demonstrating the quadrature of the circle. D. 1672.

Lepanto, *le-păn'-to*, a seaport-town of Greece, 12 miles from Patras. *Pop.* 3,000.

Lepanto, Gulf of. (*See* Corinth, Gulf of.)

Lepe, *lai'-pai*, a seaport-town of Spain, near the Atlantic. 12 miles from Huelva. *Pop.* 3,100.

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius, *lep'-i-dus*, one of the triumvirs with Octavius and Mark Antony. He obtained Africa as his share of the empire, on the death of the dictator; but was deprived of it by Augustus, whereupon he retired into private life. D. in obscurity, 13 B.C.

Lepsius, Charles Richard, *lep'-se-us*, a German archæologist, who published, in 1837, a short treatise on the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and other works. In 1842 he went to Egypt, as chief of a party of learned men, for the purpose of investigating the antiquities of that country. He discovered several monuments of the Pharaoh dynasty, and excavated the tombs of fifty of the Ethiopian kings of Egypt. He likewise contrived to obtain a ground-plan of the celebrated temple of the Memnonium. After his return, in 1846, he published many valuable works in connection with his researches; among the rest, "Letters from Egypt," which have been translated into English; "The Chronology of Egypt," and the "Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia." B. in Prussian Saxony, 1811.

Lepton, *lep'-ton*, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles from Huddersfield. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Lerebours, N. J., *ler'-e-boor*, a distinguished optical-instrument-maker, who constructed most of the apparatus for the Paris Observatory. B. in France. 1762; D. at Paris, 1840.

Lerici, *ler'-e-chē*, a seaport of the island of Sardinia, on the Gulf of Spezzia, 5 miles from Spezzia. *Pop.* 5,300.

Lerida, *ler'-e-da*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre, 80 miles from Barcelona. The streets are narrow and ill-paved, excepting on the quay, which extends the whole length of the town. It is a bishop's see, has a cathedral, several parish churches, and a

military hospital. Its university, formerly in repute, was suppressed by Philip V. *Pop.* 17,000.—In 1707 this place was stormed by the French, and in 1810 taken by them, under Suchet.

LERINS ISLES, *ler'-ĕ*, a group in the Mediterranean Sea, in the department of Var, consisting of the islands of St. Marguerite and St. Honorat.

LERMA, *lair'-ma*, an ancient town of Spain, 23 miles from Burgos. *Pop.* 3,000.

LERMA, a town of the Mexican confederation, standing to the S.W. of Mexico. It is 8,550 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 4,000.

LERMONTOV, Michael Ivanovitch, *ler-mon-tof'*, a Russian poet and novelist. He served as officer in the imperial guards until the year 1837, when, in consequence of a poem which he wrote upon the death of the Russian poet Pushkin, the emperor Nicholas sent him to the Caucasus. This poem was first printed in 1850, in Herzen's "Polar Star," a Russian periodical published in London. While serving with the army of the Caucasus, he wrote his novel, "A Hero of Our Own Times," which was afterwards translated into English. He likewise produced many beautiful poems, the action of which is chiefly laid in the mountains of the Caucasus. Just as his fame was beginning to spread over Europe, the writer fell in a duel before he had attained his 30th year. His complete works were published in St. Petersburg in 1842, and were subsequently translated into German. In Russian literature, he takes rank immediately after Pushkin. B. 1811; D. 1841.

LERWICK, *ler'-wik*, the chief town of the Shetland Islands, on the spacious harbour called Lerwick or Brassay Sound, 20 miles from Sumborough Head. It consists of one principal street next the quay, with several lanes branching off. It is the seat of the Shetland courts of law, and is defended by a fort. *Manf.* Straw-plait. *Pop.* 3,000, mostly employed in the herring and whale fisheries.

LESAGE, Alain René, *le(r)-saj'*, a celebrated French novelist, who, after completing his education at the Jesuits' college at Vannes, was engaged in a financial post in Brittany; but, in 1692, went to Paris, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He commenced by translating and imitating several Spanish works, and, in 1707, produced his first dramatic work,—"Crispin the Rival of his Master." In the same year he published "The Devil on Two Sticks," the plot of which was borrowed from the Spanish author Guevara. In 1708 he composed his comedy of "Turcaret," wherein he ridiculed the farmers-general, whose opposition nearly prevented the production of the piece upon the stage. In 1715 appeared the first part of his greatest work, "Gil Blas;" but the conclusion was not made public until 1735. He was likewise the author of a considerable number of comedies and other humorous dramatic pieces. His fame, however, chiefly rests upon his "Gil Blas," which has appeared in numerous translations, and has been reprinted in a hundred different editions. An attempt was made to dispute the originality of the plot of this celebrated fiction; but it was never shown that Lesage was not the true inventor of it. One of his sons became a celebrated actor, under the name of Montmenil. B. at Sarzeau, 1668; D. 1747.

LESBOS, *les'-bos*. (*See* MITYLENE.)

LESINA, *les'-e-na*, anciently called Pharos, an island in the Adriatic, on the south coast of Austrian Dalmatia. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with an average breadth of from 2 to 6. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, producing wine, figs, rosemary-oil, anchovies, and marble. *Pop.* 13,000.—Its principal town is of the same name, and has a population of 2,200.

LESINA, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 30 miles from Foggia. It is situate on the borders of a salt lagoon, extending for 12 miles along the shores of the Adriatic. *Pop.* 1,500.

LESLEY, John, *les'-le*, bishop of Ross, in Scotland, who accompanied Queen Mary from France to Scotland, and soon after became bishop of Ross and a privy counsellor. He zealously defended the Romish religion; and when Queen Elizabeth appointed commissioners to meet at York to consider the complaints made against Mary by her subjects, Lesley appeared in behalf of his mistress, whose cause he pleaded with great ability. He also tried many expedients to procure her liberty, for which he was committed to the Tower; but, in 1573, he recovered his liberty, on condition of quitting the kingdom. While abroad, he endeavoured to interest many foreign princes in the cause of Mary, and wrote several pieces in her defence. Being appointed vicar-general by the bishop of Rouen, he was, while visiting that diocese, seized by the Huguenots, who would have sent him to England; but he recovered his liberty by paying a ransom. He afterwards obtained the bishopric of Constance. His principal work is a history of Scotland, entitled, "De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum." B. 1527; D. 1596.

LESLIE, John, *les'-le*, bishop of Clogher. His first preferment was the bishopric of the Orkneys, whence he removed to Raphoe, in Ireland, where he built a stately palace, in which he endured a long siege against Cromwell, but was at last forced to surrender. In 1661 he was translated to Cloghea. D. 1671, aged above 100 years.

LESLIE, Charles, a theological controversialist, who, after receiving his education at Trinity College, Dublin, went, in 1671, to England, where he commenced the study of the law. A few years afterwards, he entered upon holy orders, and became chancellor of Cloyne, in Ireland. Although a fervent Protestant, he throughout his life manifested the greatest devotion to the cause of the Stuarts, and accompanied the Pretender both in France and in Italy. In his old age, he sought permission to return to his native land. George I. acceded to his request, and he thereupon took up his residence at Glaslough, in Ireland. His theological writings excited much attention in his time; and one of them, entitled "A Short and Easy Method with Deists," is still regarded as of considerable value. In addition to pamphlets against Hoadley, Locke, and Burnet, he published controversial pieces antagonistic to Quakers, Jews, Socinians, Deists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. His own views were those of a zealous Protestant, combined with an advocacy of high monarchical principles. B. in Ireland, about 1650; D. there, 1722.

LESLIE, Charles Robert, R.A., a distinguished artist. He has been claimed as an American citizen, but was in reality born in London, where his parents were staying at the time. His father and mother were both born in America; but the ancestors of his father settled originally in America about the year 1745. When six years of age he was taken to Philadelphia, and was there sent to school, and subsequently apprenticed to a bookseller. Having shown considerable talents for design, he was sent to London in 1813, with letters of introduction to Benjamin West, at that time president of the Academy. As a student of the Royal Academy, he evinced great industry, and in the year 1820 exhibited his first picture, "Anne Page and Master Slender." He became an R.A. in 1826. In 1833, to the surprise of his friends, he accepted the post of drawing-master to the United States Military Academy: but he soon returned to England. As an illustrator of the productions of Shakspere, Pope, Goldsmith, Addison, and Cervantes, he achieved great triumphs. His delineation of Sancho Panza has never been equalled. Of his best pictures, it will be sufficient to enumerate "Uncle Toby and the Widow" and "Sancho Panza and the Duchess," both of which are in the national collection at the South-Kensington Museum. Leslie's technical skill was exceedingly great, and his refined and graceful humour admirably fitted him to give pictorial reproductions of situations in the comedies of Shakspere and Molière. He was also a clear and pleasant writer, and wrote "Memoirs of the Life of John Constable" and a "Handbook for Young Painters." D. in London, 1794.

LESLIE, Sir John, an eminent natural philosopher, who, after completing his education at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and travelling as tutor in the United States, returned to Scotland, and, obtaining letters of introduction to individuals of literary and scientific celebrity, set out for London, where he for some time gained a subsistence by translating and compiling scientific works. In 1805 he became professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, not without considerable opposition on the part of the

clergy, who objected to the appointment on account of Leslie's referring to Hume in a laudatory manner in one of his treatises. In 1809 he obtained the chair of natural philosophy, upon the death of Professor Playfair; and from that period until his death he produced a succession of valuable works on subjects connected with natural philosophy. In 1832 he was knighted. He contributed treatises on Achromatic Glasses, Acoustics, Climate, Cold, Dew, Meteorology, &c., to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and also furnished the "Edinburgh Review" and the "Edinburgh Transactions" with many excellent papers. Among his larger works may be cited "The Elements of Geometry," "Elements of Natural Philosophy," and an "Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the Relation of Heat to Moisture." He was also the inventor of the differential thermometer. B. at Largo, Fifeshire, 1766; D. in Scotland, 1832.

LESMAHAGO, or ABBEY GREEN, *les-ma-hai'-go*, a village and parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the Nethan, 6 miles from Lanark. It has a collegiate church and collieries in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 8,000.—The Falls of Clyde are in this parish.

LESSEN, *les'-sen*, a town of Germany, not far from Brunswick, in the district of Wolfenbüttel. *Pop.* 4,100.

LESSEPS, Ferdinande de, *les'-sep*, an eminent French engineer and diplomatist, who has represented the interests of his native country, as vice-consul and consul, in Spain, Portugal, Cairo, and other places. In 1854 he formed the project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez; but, although Robert Stephenson, and other eminent engineers, English and continental, have pronounced the idea to be impracticable, M. de Lesseps has energetically defended his plan, and has commenced the work under the auspices of the Egyptian government. His views on the question were given to the world in a pamphlet entitled "Percement de l'Isthme de Suez," in 1856. B. at Versailles, 1805.

LESSINES, *les-seen'*, a town of Belgium, in Hainault, on the Dender, 20 miles from Mons. *Manf.* Chicory and salt. *Pop.* 5,000.

LESSING, Gotthold Ephraim, *les'-sing*, an eminent German poet and general writer, who, after studying at Leipsic, went to Berlin, where he made himself known by the publication of his celebrated fables. He subsequently produced his "Letters on Literature," which greatly contributed to improve the taste of his countrymen. In 1760 he accepted the post of secretary to the governor of Breslau; in 1770 he was appointed keeper of the Wolfenbüttel library, and soon afterwards produced his famous tragedy "Emilia Galotti." He enriched the literature of Germany with masterpieces of different kinds, especially in the departments of biography, archæology, and the drama. B. at Kamentz, in Upper Lusatia, 1729; D. 1781.

LESSING, Karl Gotthelf, brother of the preceding, was the author of several comedies exhibiting great liveliness and humour. He likewise wrote the biography of his brother, which was published, together with some of his posthumous works, in 1793. B. 1740.

LESSING, Karl Friedrich, nephew of the poet, a painter of some celebrity in Germany. His best pictures are "Passage of the Crusaders to the Holy Sepulchre," "The Royal Mourners," and "The Death of Frederick II." B. at Breslau, 1808.

LESSOE, or LASSOE, *les-so'*, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, 12 miles from Jutland. *Area*, 42 square miles. *Desc.* Level, and encompassed by banks. *Pop.* 2,500, mostly occupied in fishing and agricultural pursuits.

L'ESTRANGE, Sir Roger, *le-straing'*, an English writer. He received a liberal education, and, in 1639, attended Charles I. in his expedition to Scotland. He adhered to the royal cause, and, in 1644, was condemned as a spy; but, after remaining in confinement four years, he made his escape, and endeavoured to stir up an insurrection in Kent, which failed; whereupon he went abroad. In 1653 he returned to England, under shelter of Cromwell's act of indemnity. After the Restoration he was appointed censor of the press: he also set up a newspaper, called the "Public Intelligencer," which was discontinued on the publication of the "London Gazette," in 1665. In 1679 he commenced another paper, called the "Observator," designed to vindicate the court measures: this procured him the honour of knighthood. He was an industrious writer, and besides his own pamphlets, which were numerous, he published translations of several books, particularly Josephus, from the French version of D'Andilly; Seneca's Morals, Erasmus's Colloquies, and Quevedo's Visions. B. in Norfolk, 1616; D. 1704.

LESUEUR, Eustache, *les-soo'-er*, a celebrated French artist, surnamed the "Raphael of France." He studied under Vouet, and, early in life, attracted the notice of Poussin. Displaying great disregard of court patronage, he worked only for private individuals and for religious establishments, and, while still young, retired to a cloister. He was the first painter in France during the reign of Louis XIV., and surpassed Lebrun, his rival, in grace and vigour. Among the most important of his works were the "Life of St. Bruno," in twenty-two subjects; "St. Paul preaching at Ephesus," and "The Martyrdom of St. Lawrence." B. at Paris, 1617; D. 1655.

LESUEUR, Jean François, an eminent French composer, who became chapel-master to several cathedrals in France, and subsequently professor at the Conservatoire de Musique. He composed five grand operas, the most successful of which were "The Cavern" and "Paul and Virginia." He also wrote a treatise on Ancient Music, which is highly esteemed, as casting new light upon the obscure subject of the art of music among the Greeks. The emperor Napoleon I. created him a knight of the Legion of Honour, and appointed him his director of music. B. near Abbeville, 1763; D. 1837.

LETHE, *le'-the*, in Greek, 'oblivion,' one of the rivers of Hell, whose waters the souls of the dead drank after they had been confined for a certain space of time in Tartarus. The draught caused them to forget whatever they had done, seen, or heard before, as the name implies.

LETOURNEUR, Pierre, *le-tour'-noor*, a French author, who was the first to make the works of Shakspere known to his countrymen, through the aid of translation. He also translated the poems of Young and Ossian, and the novel of "Clarissa Harlowe." B. at Valognes, 1736; D. at Paris, 1788.

LEUCA, CAPO DI, *lai'-oo-ka*, the most S.E. extremity of Italy, 25 miles from Otranto. *Lat.* 39° 48′ 6″ N. *Lon.* 18° 22′ 5″ E.

LEUCE, or the ISLE OF SERPENTS, *loo-se'*, a high islet, 22 miles from the delta of the Danube, in the Black Sea.

LEUCHARS, *lu'-kars*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 6 miles from St. Andrews, with a station on the Edinburgh and Dundee Railway. *Pop.* 2,000.

LEUCTRA, *luke'-tra*, a village of Greece, in Bœotia, 6 miles from Thebes, famous for the victory of Epaminondas over the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 371.

LEUK, or LOUECHE, *look*, a celebrated bathing-place of Switzerland, 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and 15 miles from Sion.

LEUTHEN, *loi'-tain*, the name of several villages in Germany, one of which, in Prussian Silesia, is noted for being the scene of the defeat of the Austrians, in 1757, by Frederick the Great, of Prussia.

LEUWENHOEK, Anthony van, *loi'-ven-he(r)k*, a celebrated microscopical observer, who acquired a great reputation by his experiments and discoveries. To the Royal Society of London, of which he was a member, he forwarded about one hundred papers on the Blood, Blood-vessels, Muscles, the Eye, the Brain, &c. His other writings were collected and published in 1699: of these an English version was produced in 1800. B. at Delft, Holland, 1632; D. at the same place, 1723.

LEVANT, *le-vănt'*. This term properly signifies the East; but it has been commonly applied to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, more especially those of Asia Minor and Syria, frequented by Europeans for mercantile purposes.

LEVANTE, *lai-van'-tai*, the most E. province of Sardinia. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* 80,000.

LEVEN, LOCH, *lo'-ven*, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kinross, about 12 miles in circumference. It contains four islands, on one of which stood the castle of Loch Leven, anciently a royal residence. Here Queen Mary was confined, in 1567-8, and signed her abdication of the Scottish crown. She escaped from it in 1568, to meet with an imprisonment of much

longer duration and more fatal termination in England. Loch Leven abounds with pike, perch, eels, char, and very fine trout.

LEVEN, a river of Scotland, rising in Loch Lomond, and, after a course of 7 miles, joining the Clyde, at Dumbarton Castle.—Another in Fifeshire, rising in Loch Leven, and, after a course of 14 miles, entering the Firth of Forth at Leven.

LEVEN, a town of Fifeshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the Leven, 9 miles from Kirkaldy. *Manf.* Linen and tiles. It also has iron-works. *Pop.* 2,100.

LEVEN, a river of England, in Lancashire, forming the channel of communication between Windermere and Morecombe Bay.

LEVEN, BLACK and WHITE, two small rivers of England, in Cumberland.

LEVENHAUPT, Adam Louis, Count Von, *lai'-ven-houpt*, a Swedish general, who served under Charles XII., and fought in several battles against the Russians. Taken prisoner by the latter in 1709, he spent ten years in captivity. D. in Russia, 1719.

LEVENTO, or LEVENZO, *lai-vain'-to*, a village of Sardinia, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles from Nice. *Pop.* 1,500.—Here General Massena was born.

LEVER, *le'-ver*, the name of several places in England, none of them with a population above 4,000.

LEVER, Charles James, a modern novelist, distinguished for his fictions illustrative of Irish life and character, and for the vigour and variety of his incidents. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards took the M.D. degree at Gottingen. After being attached to the British legation at Brussels, and spending some time in the practice of his profession, he abandoned it for literature. At the outset of his career in this latter employment, he was, perhaps, the most popular author of the day; his "Harry Lorrequer," "Charles O'Malley," "Tom Burke," &c., were in every one's hands. During his after-career, his style became more thoughtful and sober: "The Knight of Gwynne" is an example of this. Several popular novels, known to have issued from his pen, were published anonymously; the best of them being "Con Cregan; or, the Irish Gil Blas," and "The Diary of Horace Templeton." At the time this notice is written, he is engaged in contributing a fiction, entitled "A Day's Ride," to the pages of "All the Year Round." For a long period he has resided almost exclusively on the continent. B. at Dublin, 1808.

LEVERRIER, Urban Jean Joseph, *le-ver'-re-ai*, a modern French astronomer, celebrated for his discovery of the planet Neptune. His first scientific labours were in chemistry; for, in 1837, he published two treatises on the combinations of phosphorus, as well as taking some part in the chemical department of the "Dictionary of Conversation;" but, in the year 1846, he had acquired sufficient celebrity as an astronomer to obtain admission to the Paris Academy of Sciences, and, a few months later, made known his great discovery. The same results had been attained by the English astronomer Adams. (*See* ADAMS.) Each, however, had laboured in ignorance of the other's pursuits; but the French astronomer was the first to publish the discovery. Leverrier soon rose to the highest honours which his country bestows upon scientific men: he was made officer of the Legion of Honour, director of the Board of Longitude, and professor of the Faculty of Sciences. The Royal Society of England likewise awarded to him, as well as to Adams, its Copley medal, the highest honour in its power to bestow, electing him a member at the same time. B. at St. Lo, France, 1811.

LEVERTON, *le'-ver-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,300.

LEVI, *le'-vi*, the third son of Jacob and of Leah. He was guilty of a dreadful massacre of the Sichemites, whose prince had violated the chastity of his sister Dinah. He went into Egypt with his father and brethren. His family were consecrated to the service of God. B. in Mesopotamia, 1748 B.C.; D. in Egypt, 1611 B.C.

LEVINGSTON, James, Earl of Callendar, *lev'-ing-ston*, a famous soldier of Scotland, was gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles I., who created him Lord Levingston of Almont in 1633, and afterwards earl of Callendar. In the civil war, he at first joined the parliament; but afterwards distinguished himself by his activity in the king's service. He took Carlisle, where he found a considerable supply of ammunition, and endeavoured to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight. D. 1672.

LEVIZAC, Lecontz de, *lev'-e-zak*, a French grammarian, who, during many years, taught his native language in England. Among several excellent elementary works, may be named his "French Grammar," first published in 1797; "French and English Dictionary," and "Dictionary of Synonymes." D. in London, 1813.

LEWES, George Henry, *loo'-es*, a modern English littérateur, who has been an industrious and excellent contributor to the "Edinburgh," "Westminster," "Foreign," "Quarterly," and other reviews, to Blackwood's and Fraser's magazines, and to the "Morning Chronicle" and other newspapers. On the establishment of the "Leader" newspaper, in 1849, he became its literary editor; but ceased to have any connection with the print in the year 1854. He has distinguished himself in historical, philosophical, and scientific literature. We have space to mention only his most popular works in each of these departments. "The Life and Works of Goethe," and "The Life of Maximilian Robespierre," are at the head of the first; the "Biographical History of Philosophy," the "Exposition of Comte's Positive Philosophy," and a popular treatise on Physiology, being his most important productions in the two latter walks. His play called "The Game of Speculation" was produced under the pseudonym of Slingsby Lawrence, and was one of the best and most attractive contributions to theatrical literature. B. in London, 1817.

LEWES, a borough and market-town of Sussex, on the Ouse, 8½ miles from Brighton. It contains several churches, some of which are of ancient date, and other buildings for public worship. It has also a free grammar-school, a shire-hall, a house of correction, barracks, county gaol, schools, and a theatre. *Manf.* Paper; but the principal trade consists in corn and malt.—Here, in the 13th century, Henry III. was defeated by Simon de Montford, and imprisoned in the castle.

LEWIS, *loo'-is*, one of the largest and most northerly islands of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, parted by two arms of the sea into two divisions, the southern of which is called Harris, and the northern Lewis. *Area*, estimated at from 70 to 80 square miles. *Desc.* The coastline is greatly indented, and much of the surface is covered with peat. *Pro.* Barley and potatoes. Cattle-rearing is followed, and fishing and domestic manufactures give employment to many of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 23,000. *Lat.* between 57° 40′ and 58° 32′ N. *Lon.* between 6° and 7° W.

LEWIS, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In New York. *Area*, 1,122 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—2. In Virginia, formed in 1816, from part of Harrison county. *Area*, 600 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—3. In Kentucky. *Area*, 316 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—4. In Missouri. *Area*, 520 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.

LEWIS, kings of France. (*See* LOUIS.)

LEWIS, Sir George Cornewall, Bart., M.P., a modern English statesman and historian. He studied at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1831, although he never practised. After filling various subordinate posts under the Government, he was appointed poor-law commissioner in 1839, secretary of the Board of Control in 1847, under-secretary of the Home department in 1848, and secretary of the Treasury in 1850. Three years previously, he had been elected M.P. for Herefordshire, but lost his seat in 1852. He was again returned to Parliament for Radnor in 1855, and was soon afterwards made chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Palmerston, an office he vacated in 1858. His first important literary production was a translation of Müller's "History and Antiquities of the Doric Race," which, together with the "Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," may be considered the most profound of his historical efforts. Among his political works, the following are the best: "On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms," "Treatise on the Method of Reason-

ing in Politics," and the "Government of Dependencies." In 1854 he became editor of the "Edinburgh Review," a post he resigned upon taking office as chancellor of the Exchequer. In politics, as well as in literature, he has shown a liberal and painstaking, rather than a brilliant and original, turn of mind. B. 1806.

**Lewis**, John Frederick, a distinguished modern artist, and President of the Society of Painters in Water-colours. In early life he painted both in oil and water, and engraved his works himself. He has achieved the greatest success in both Spanish and Eastern subjects. His Spanish pictures were exhibited during the years 1835—1840; the best of them being,—"A Fiesta in the South of Spain," "The Death of the Bull," and "The Suburbs of a Spanish City." Since the year 1840, he has almost exclusively painted scenes of Arab and Turkish life, a task for which he qualified himself by a long sojourn in the East. The "Halt in the Desert," the "Arab Scribe," and "Armenian Lady," afford examples of his great power of drawing and brilliant colour. In 1855 he obtained the greatest mark of honour open to a water-colour artist; viz., the presidentship of the Society of Painters in Water-colours. B. in London, 1805.

**Lewis**, Matthew Gregory, an English novelist. He was the son of a wealthy man, who was deputy-secretary at war. After studying at Christchurch, he went to Germany, where he became acquainted with Göthe, and imbibed a taste for the mysterious and the tragic. The best-known of his romances is the "Monk," first published in 1794; a work charged with horrors and libertinism of spirit. He was nevertheless a kind and charitable man, as was evidenced by his treatment of the slaves upon the Jamaica estates he inherited from his father. He was a fluent versifier, and his "Alonzo the Brave" and "Bill Jones" are still found to contain interest. In 1812 he produced a drama, entitled, "Timour the Tartar," and subsequently a work called "Residence in the West Indies," since reprinted in Murray's Home and Colonial Library. B. in London, 1775; D. at Sea, 1818.

**Lewis Island**, in the Dampier Archipelago, lying off the N.W. coast of Australia, in *lat.* 20° 30′ S.; *lon.* 116° 30′ E.

**Lewis River**, a river of N. America, rising on the W. side of the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of 900 miles, entering the Columbia, 413 miles above its mouth.

**Lewisham**, *loo'-ish-am*, a town of Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 5 miles from London. It is the residence of several opulent families retired from business. The church is a handsome building, containing some fine monuments. *Pop.* 15,000.

**Lewistown**, the name of two townships in the United States, neither with a population above 4,000.

**Lew-Kew Islands**. (*See* Loo-Choo.)

**Lexington**, *lex'-ing-ton*, a central district in South Carolina. *Area*, 834 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

**Lexington**, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, U.S., 11 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 2,000. Here the first battle was fought in the American war, on April 19th, 1775, and ended disastrously for the British.—Also the name of several other places, none of them with a population above 3,000.

**Lexington**, a post-town of Kentucky, U.S., on Town Fork, a small stream which enters the Elkhorn 70 miles from Louisville. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a market-house, a Masonic hall, banks, a public library, a university, a female academy, and several places of worship. *Manf.* Hardware goods, and cottons and woollens. It has also paper-mills, rope-walks, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* 10,000.

**Leyden**, *li'-den*, a city of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Rhine, 22 miles from Amsterdam. The form of the town is oblong, and is traversed by canals, which, by their various intersections, form upwards of 60 petty islands, connected together by above 100 small bridges, mostly of wood. The principal streets are broad, well paved, and somewhat raised in the middle; so that no water can remain on them. The street in which the Stadthouse is situate, is accounted among the finest in Europe. It extends, in the form of a crescent, from one end of the town to the other. The houses are for the most part of brick, built with the gable-ends to the street. Many of them are five or six stories high. Of public buildings, the Stadthouse is a magnificent structure, with a stone front. The church of St. Peter is a large and handsome building in the Gothic style. In the centre of the town is a very ancient castle or fort, considered as a work of the Romans. The other public buildings are the arsenal, the custom-house, and the hospitals. The university, founded in 1575, was formerly famous throughout Europe. Connected with it are museums of natural history, cabinets of comparative anatomy, an Egyptian museum, botanic garden, and an extensive library. There are, besides, many learned institutions. *Manf.* These have greatly declined; but it has a considerable trade in butter, cheese, and grain. Printing, especially the printing of classical books, was formerly a great branch of trade; but it is now much reduced. *Pop.* 40,000. *Lat.* 52° 9′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 4° 29′ 5″ E. In 1573, Leyden sustained a long siege from the Spaniards; in 1655 it was ravaged by the plague, and, in 1807, was greatly injured by an explosion of gunpowder.

**Leyden**, a town of New York, U.S., 108 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 2,500.

**Leyden**, Lucas Van, a Dutch painter in oil, distemper, and on glass; also an eminent engraver. His picture of the "History of St. Hubert" procured him a great reputation. Many of his works are contained in the galleries of English connoisseurs. B. at Leyden, 1494; D. 1533.

**Leyland**, *lai'-land*, a parish in Lancashire, 6 miles from Preston. It comprises several townships, and has numerous endowed schools. *Pop.* 14,000.

**Leyte**, *lai'-e-tai*, an island of the Malay archipelago, lying to the S. of Samar. *Ext.* 130 miles long, with an average breadth of 35. It produces cotton, rice, ebony, and other fine woods. *Pop.* 95,000.

**Leytha**, *li'-ta*, a tributary of the Raab, in Germany, and forming part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary. After a course of 90 miles, it joins an arm of the Danube, at Altenburg.

**Leyton**, *lai'-ton*, a parish of Essex, 5 miles from London, on the Eastern Counties Railway. *Pop.* 4,000.

**Lhwyd**, Edward, *thlooud*, a Welsh antiquary, who employed a considerable part of his life in searching into the Welsh antiquities, in the execution of which task he perused or collected a great deal of ancient and valuable matter from their MSS.; transcribed all the old charters of the monasteries that he could meet with; travelled several times over Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland, Armoric Bretagne, countries inhabited by the same people; compared their antiquities, and made observations upon the whole. Many of his observations were inserted in Gibson's edition of Camden's "Britannia." He also published, in 1707, the "Archæologia Britannica; or, an Account of the Languages, Histories, and Customs of the Original Inhabitants of Great Britain, &c.," folio. He left in MS. a Scottish or Irish-English dictionary, and other proofs of his learning and industry. D. 1709.

**Liancourt**, *le'-an-koor'*, a parish and town of France, in the department Oise, 5 miles from Clermont. *Pop.* 1,500.—It is a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway.

**Libanius**, *li-bai'-ne-us*, an ancient sophist. He became so eminent a teacher at Constantinople, that some other professors procured his banishment, on the charge of magic. He then went to Nicomedia, where he obtained a great number of disciples; amongst whom was Julian, afterwards called the Apostate. His remains were published at Paris in 1606, and in 1627. B. at Antioch, Syria, 314; D. about 395.

**Libanus**, *lib'-a-nus*, a lofty mountain of Syria, the ancient Lebanon. (*See* Lebanon.)

**Libau**, *le-bou'*, a seaport-town of European Russia, in Courland, on the Baltic, 70 miles from Memel. It is inclosed by walls, and has a considerable trade in wine, fruit, and salt herrings. *Pop.* 9,000.

**Liberia**, *li-beer'-e-a*, an independent negro republic of W. Africa, established in 1823. *Area*, 20,000 square miles. This country has been, by the American Colonization Society, purchased from time to time, and has been greatly improved. It produces coffee, indigo, camphor, ginger, arrow-root, hides, ivory, and gold dust. *Pop.* 200,000, of whom a fourth are free blacks

from the United States, and the remainder aborigines or captives released from slave-ships. *Lat.* between 4° 50′ and 7° N. *Lon.* between 6° 50′ and 12° 39′ W.

LIBERTAS, *li-ber'-tăs*, a goddess of Rome, who had a temple on Mount Aventine, raised by T. Gracchus. She was represented as a woman in a light dress, holding a rod in one hand and a cap in the other, both signs of independence; as the former was used by the magistrates in the manumission of slaves, and the latter was worn by slaves who were soon to be set at liberty.

LIBERTY, *lib'-er-te*, a county of Georgia, on the coast. *Pop.* 9,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 5,000.

LIBETHAN, *le'-be-tan*, a free town of Hungary, 14 miles from Neustrol. It has mines of iron and copper. *Pop.* 1,600.

LIBOURNE, *le-boorn'*, a trading town of France, in the department of the Gironde, 18 miles from Bordeaux. It is inclosed by walls, and has a cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, cordage, glass; and there are shipbuilding-yards. *Pop.* 13,000.—This place was founded by Edward I. of England, in 1286.

LIBYAN DESERT, *lib'-i-an*, a region of N. Africa, including portions of Egypt, Tripoli, and Barca.

LICATA. (*See* ALICATA.)

LICHFIELD, *lich'-feeld*, a city of Staffordshire, on the Grand Junction Canal, 16 miles from Birmingham. It is neat and well built, and consists of three or four principal streets and some smaller ones. It is the residence of the dignitaries of the church, and a number of good families are in consequence attracted to the place. The cathedral is supposed to have been founded in 667, and was afterwards much enlarged and improved. It is one of the noblest religious edifices in the kingdom, extending 411 feet in length and 67 in breadth. In the centre rises an elegant steeple to the height of 258 feet, and two smaller ones at the west end. The interior is finished with corresponding elegance and splendour. Over the great west doors that open into the nave is placed a very splendid circular window, constructed at the expense of James, duke of York, in the reign of Charles II. A number of interesting monuments are dispersed through the church. St. Mary's chapel is uncommonly rich and beautiful. Besides the cathedral, there are a variety of buildings, all of which, except a few houses, belong to the church. The library belonging to the cathedral contains the Gospels of St. Chad and other literary rarities. The bishop's palace is situate at the north-east corner; the deanery-house stands west from the palace. The other public buildings are the market-house, the guildhall, and gaol; also a theatre, various schools, and a free grammar-school, at which were educated Addison, Woolaston, Ashmole, Garrick, and Johnson. Nearly opposite to it is the Hospital of St. John, originally a monastery. There are, besides, several other charitable institutions. *Manf.* Carpets; and there are several breweries. *Pop.* 7,300.

LICHTENAU, *leezh'-te-nou*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 1,600.

LICHTENBERG, *leezh'-ten-bairg*, a principality of Germany, in the S. of Rhenish Prussia. *Area*, 220 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded and hilly. *Pop.* 40,000.

LICHTENSTEIN, *leezh'-ten-stine*, a town of Saxony, 42 miles from Leipsic. It stands at the foot of a mountain crowned by a castle. *Pop.* 4,300.

LICHTERVELDE, *leezh'-ter-veld*, a parish and town of Belgium, 12 miles from Bruges. *Manf.* Leather and tobacco. *Pop.* 6,000.

LICINIUS, Caius, *li sin'-e-us*, a Roman tribune, of a plebeian family, who rose to the rank of tribune, when he obtained the surname of Stolo, or Useless Sprout, on account of the law which he enacted forbidding any one to possess more than 500 acres of land; alleging as his reason, that when they cultivated more, they could not pull up the useless shoots (*stolones*) which grew from the roots of trees. He also made another law, which allowed the plebeians to share the consular dignity with the patricians; and he himself became one of the first plebeian consuls, B.C. 364.

LICINIUS, C. Flavius Valerius, emperor of the East, was the son of a Dacian peasant. He became a soldier in the Roman army, and Maximinus subsequently made him his coadjutor in the empire, and gave him the government of Pannonia and Phœacia. Constantine had a great esteem for him, and bestowed his sister on him in marriage; but afterwards a serious difference broke out between the two emperors, which ended in the death of Licinius, after several battles, A.D. 324.

LICKING, *lik'-ing*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 640 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.

LICKING, a river of the United States, rising in Kentucky, and joining the Ohio opposite Cincinnati.—Another in Ohio, which joins the Muskingum.

LICORDIA, *le-kor'-de-a*, a town of Sicily, 6 miles from Calagirone. *Pop.* 7,000.

LIEBENAU, *le'-be-nou*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3,000.

LIEBIG, Justus, Baron Von, *le'-big*, a distinguished German chemist. In early life he served in an apothecary's establishment, but was afterwards sent to the university of Bonn, and, still later, to Erlangen, where he took the M.D. degree. In 1822 he went to Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of chemistry. The first result of this labour was the composition of a paper on "Fulminates," which on being read, in 1824, at the Institute of France, brought the young chemist under the notice of Baron Humboldt, who was then residing at Paris. Through Humboldt's influence, Liebig was soon after appointed extraordinary professor of chemistry at Giessen, where, in 1826, he founded a laboratory for teaching practical chemistry. This was the famous Giessen establishment, in which the best chemists of Germany and England have been educated. With the assistance of Hofmann, Will, Fresenius, and others, Liebig there originated or tested almost every theory of importance in chemical science. To Liebig the department of organic chemistry is greatly indebted for numerous discoveries of the highest importance. As he is a clear and elegant writer, the result of his profound labours has been made palpable to the mind of the least professional person. Merely to enumerate those books which have been translated and published in England will afford a fair notion of his great labours. These are,—"Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology;" "Principles of Agricultural Chemistry;" "Animal Chemistry; or, Chemistry in its application to Physiology and Pathology;" "Researches on the Chemistry of Food," and "Familiar Letters on Chemistry." This last has done more to popularize the study of chemistry than any other single book ever written. Liebig's great talents and distinguished services have been appreciated very extensively. In 1845 he was made a grand-baron by the grand-duke of Hesse; in 1840 he became fellow of the Royal Society of England, and was also requested to fill several professorships; which offers he refused. He is a fellow of almost every learned body on the continent of Europe and in America; and, in 1854, a subscription, amounting to £1,000, was raised in Europe for the purpose of presenting him with five pieces of plate. Although we have only quoted those works of Liebig which have been reproduced in England, he has been the author of a large number of others. Altogether, he may be pronounced as the greatest living explorer of that section of natural science known as Organic Chemistry. B. at Darmstadt, 1803.

LIECHTENSTEIN, principality of, *leezh'-ten-stine*, a small independent state of South Germany, inclosed by a part of the Tyrol and the Swiss canton of St. Gall. *Area*, 42 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.

LIÈGE, *le'-aizh*, a province of Belgium, in the south-east part of the kingdom, and comprising a part of the forest of Ardennes. *Area*, 1,112 square miles. *Desc.* The aspect of the country is that of an undulating plain, except in the south and east, where it is hilly, and covered with extensive forests. *Rivers.* The principal is the Maese. Of the subordinate streams, the most considerable are the Ourthe, the Looss, and the Semoys. It is celebrated for its mineral waters. *Pop.* 461,000.

LIÈGE, the capital of the above province, stands on the Maese, which, on entering the town, divides into a number of branches, 54 miles from Brussels. The town is compact, but some of its parts consist of miserable streets, narrow, dirty, and thinly inhabited;

others have broad streets, neat squares, quays, and promenades. In general, however, it is an ill-built town, without that cleanliness and neatness which mark most towns of the Netherlands. The public buildings are, the cathedral church of St. Lambert, built in the eighth century, a Gothic edifice, but by no means of elegant achitecture; the town-hall, the church of St. Paul, the theatre, the arsenal, and the lyceum, or great provincial school. The fountains, particularly one near the centre of the great square, deserve the attention of the tourist. *Manf.* Arms, as well as cannon, muskets, and rifles; also clock-work and nails; cloth, serge, black lace, earthenware, glass, vitriol, and verdigris. It has, besides, some sugar-refineries, tanneries, and distilleries. *Pop.* 80,000. From 1793 to 1814 Liège was the capital of the French department of Ourthe.

**Liegnitz**, *leeg'-nitz*, a town of Prussian Silesia, at the conflux of the Katzbach, the Schwartzwasser, and the Niesse, 40 miles from Breslau. The principal objects of interest are the old palace of the princes, the castle, the council-house, the public school, the Lutheran churches, the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, the Catholic church of St. John, and the superb chapel where the dukes of Liegnitz and Brieg were buried. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, and, in its vicinity horticulture is much practised. *Pop.* 16,000. Here, in 1760, the Austrian army was totally defeated by the Prussians under the command of Frederick the Great.

**Lienz**, *leents*, a town of Austria, on the Drave, 40 miles from Brunecken. It has a college, convents, and iron-works. *Pop.* 2,000.

**Lierre**, *le'-air*, a town of Belgium, at the junction of the two Nethes, 10 miles from Antwerp. It contains several churches and an hospital. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods; there are also distilleries and breweries to a great extent. *Pop.* 14,000.

**Liff and Benvie**, *lif, boo'-vo*, a united parish of Scotland, 4 miles from Dundee. *Pop.* 19,000, largely employed in weaving.

**Liffey**, *lif'-fe*, a river of Ireland, on whose banks stands the city of Dublin. It rises in the mountains of Wicklow, about 12 miles from the capital, and, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the Bay of Dublin.

**Ligarius**, Quintus, *li-gair'-e-us*, proconsul in Africa, who conducted himself so well in that station, that, at the desire of the people, he was appointed perpetual governor. He opposed Cæsar, who pardoned him after the defeat of Scipio. Not thinking himself safe, he absented himself from Rome, on which account Tubero accused him; but Ligarius was defended by Cicero and acquitted. He was one of the conspirators with Brutus and Cassius against Cæsar.

**Ligne**, Charles Joseph, Prince de, *leen*, a celebrated general in the service of Austria, famous for his wit, the graces of his person, and for his military talents. He distinguished himself under the Austrian standard during the Seven Years' War, and in the subsequent campaigns, becoming, in 1771, lieutenant-general. He was a favourite with Maria Theresa, and particularly with Joseph II., who, in 1782, sent him to Russia on a mission to Catharine II. He became the intimate friend of Catharine, and was charged to participate with the Russian general Potemkin in acting against the Turks. In 1789 he greatly contributed to the taking of Belgrade. He subsequently fell under the displeasure of the successors of Joseph II., but was, nevertheless, created field-marshal by Francis II. in 1808. De Ligne's reputation as a wit was of the highest order in continental society. He was an industrious writer, and left behind some thirty volumes of journals, military memoirs, &c. A selection from these, under the title of "Letters and Opinions of the Prince de Ligne," was published by Madame de Staël in 1809. D. at Brussels, 1735; D. 1814.

**Ligny**, *leen'-ye*, a village of Belgium, in the province of Namur, 8 miles from Fleurus. It was the scene of an obstinate battle between the Prussians and French, on the 16th of June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo.

**Ligonier, John, Earl of**, *lil'-go-neer*, field-marshal of the English army, who served in all the wars of Queen Anne, under the duke of Marlborough, with the greatest distinction, and was employed in every succeeding war. B. 1678; D. 1770.

**Ligor**, *le-gor'*, a state of the Malay peninsula, in the Strait of Malacca. *Pop.* 150,000. *Lat.* between 7° and 9° N.

**Ligorio**, Peter, *le-gor'-e-o*, a painter and architect of Naples, whose designs, after the antique, make thirty volumes in folio. Ligorio was nominated architect of the church of St. Peter at Rome, in the pontificate of Paul IV., but was deprived of that post afterwards, and was succeeded by Michael Angelo. D. 1580.

**Lilburne**, John, *lil'-burn*, an enthusiast, who, in 1636, became assistant to Dr. Bastwick, and was employed by him in circulating his seditious pamphlets, for which Lilburne was whipped, pilloried, and imprisoned. In his confinement he wrote several virulent tracts against the church; but in 1640 he regained his liberty, and was rewarded by parliament with a grant of £2,000 out of the estates of the royalists. He then entered into the army, and became a colonel, in which capacity he behaved gallantly at the battle of Marston Moor; but, publishing a libel against the earl of Manchester, he was confined in the Tower. In 1648 he was released and remunerated; but he still continued writing libels, particularly against parliament, for which he was heavily fined and banished. Lilburne withdrew privately to Holland, where he joined the royalists, and proposed to restore the king for £10,000, which offer was treated with contempt. B. at Durham, 1618; D. 1657.

**Lillo**, George, *lil'-lo*, an English tragic writer, who carried on the business of a jeweller during many years with great success. His plays, founded on common incidents, are constructed with the purpose of showing how easy is the advance from small to greater crimes. His best play is the "Fatal Curiosity." His "George Barnwell" was usually acted on boxing-night, it having been held to convey a useful lesson to young men; but the custom may be said to have died out. B. 1693; D. 1739.

**Lilly**, William, *lil'-le*, an English astrologer. After receiving some education, he went to London, and became book-keeper to the master of the Salters' Company, on whose death he married his widow. In 1632 he became the pupil of Evans the astrologer, and soon excelled his master. He was employed by both parties during the civil wars, and even Charles I. is said to have made use of him. Lilly was certainly consulted respecting the king's projected escape from Carisbrook Castle. He, however, gained more from the parliament party; and the predictions contained in his almanacks had a wonderful effect upon the soldiers and common people. After the Restoration, he was examined respecting the king's executioner, who, he affirmed, was Cornet Joyce. His principal works are, "Christian Astrology;" "A Collection of Nativities;" "Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late King of England;" "Annus Tenebrosus, or the Black Year." B. at Diseworth, Leicestershire, 1602; D. 1681.

**Lily**, William, an eminent English grammarian, who, after completing his education at Oxford, went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. In this journey he learned the Greek language at Rhodes. On his return to England, in 1509, he was appointed master of St. Paul's school; which trust he discharged with great reputation, and educated many eminent scholars. His "Latin Grammar," which was ordered by royal authority to be used in all schools, was not wholly of his own composition, part of it being written by Cardinal Wolsey, and part by Erasmus and Colet. He likewise wrote several grammatical pieces. B. at Odiham, Hampshire, about, 1468; D. in London, of the plague, 1523.

**Lima**, *le'-ma*, or *lil'-ma*, a province of Peru, which contains several districts, and is bounded on the N. by Truxillo, E. by Tarma and Guancavelica, W. by the Pacific, and S. by Arequipa. *Area*, 38,000 square miles. *Pop.* 190,000.

**Lima**, a city of South America, and capital of Peru, on the river Limac, over which is an elegant stone bridge, 6 miles from its port, Callao, on the Pacific. The form of the city is triangular; the base, or longest side, extending along the banks of the river. It is surrounded with a brick wall, flanked with numerous bastions, having, in its circumference, seven gates and three posterns. The streets are broad, parallel, or at

right angles; some running from north to south, and others from east to west, forming squares of houses, each 150 yards in front. They are well paved, and furnished, from the river, with streams, which are arched over, and rendered subservient to cleanliness and many other conveniences. The houses, though low, are generally commodious, and of a handsome appearance. They are constructed of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes; but in such a manner as to resemble stone buildings. The grand square in the middle of the city is of great extent and beauty. The east side is occupied by the cathedral and the archbishop's palace, both of which are lofty and magnificent buildings, partly constructed with stone. In the north side is the viceroy's palace, containing the courts of justice and several public offices. On the west side is the town-house and city prison; and the south is occupied with private houses, which have fronts of stone, adorned with elegant porticos. The other principal buildings are churches and chapels, which are partly built of stone, and decorated in the most splendid style with paintings and ornaments of the greatest value; convents, which are numerous, and, by curious carved and painted woodwork, are made to resemble the finest architecture. There are several colleges and institutions for religious instruction, and many charitable foundations, hospitals for different objects, and numerous schools. Outside the walls are the public cemetery, baths, and promenade. *Manf.* Gold, lace, and glass. From the fertility of its neighbourhood, large quantities of provisions and live stock are produced. For a long period, Lima formed the grand entrepôt for all the W. coast of S. America, and it still has a large trade. *Pop.* estimated at about 70,000. *Lat.* 12° 2′ 50″ S. *Lon.* 77° 5′ 30″ W.—As rain is seldom or ever seen at Lima, thunder and lightning are not known: the want of rain is supplied by irrigation from the rivers. It is, however, subject to the great calamity of earthquakes, and has been, at various times, nearly destroyed from this cause. One of the most dreadful of these was that of the 20th of October, 1687. During this concussion, the sea retired considerably from its bounds, and returning in mountainous waves, totally overwhelmed Callao and the neighbouring parts, together with the inhabitants. Other earthquakes took place in 1607, 1699, 1716, 1725, 1732; but all these were less terrible than the one which occurred on the 28th of October, 1746.

Limborch, Philip Van, *lim'-bork*, a learned divine, who, in 1686, published a "System of Theology," which passed through four editions. The same year he had a dispute with Orobio, a Spanish Jew, an account of which was published under the title of "De Veritate Religionis Christianæ amica Collatio cum erudito Judæo." Besides the above, he published the "History of the Inquisition," and other works. B. at Amsterdam, 1633; D. 1712.

Limburg, *lim'-boor*, a province of the Netherlands, in the S.E. part of the kingdom, bounded by Prussia and the provinces of Liège, S. Brabant, Antwerp, and N. Brabant. *Area*, 850 square miles. *Desc.* Level; and the rearing of live stock forms the principal branch of rural industry. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, calamine, and turf. *Manf.* Woollens and linens, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 190,000.

Limburg, a town of the Netherlands, on the Weze, 16 miles from Liège. *Pop.* 2,000.

Limburg, a province of Belgium, inclosed by Dutch Limburg, Antwerp, Brabant, and Liège. *Area*, 930 square miles. *Desc.* Level; and producing live stock as the greatest branch of rural industry. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, and peat. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 210,000.

Limburg-on-the-Lahn, *lim'-boorg*, a walled town of Germany, 32 miles from Mentz. It has a ducal palace and various schools. *Pop.* 3,300.—Another, in Prussian Westphalia, 22 miles from Arnsberg. *Pop.* 2,500.

Limehouse, *lime'-hous*, a parish of Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, 3 miles from St. Paul's Cathedral. Adjoining it are the West-India Docks. *Pop.* 30,000.

Limerick, *lim'-e-rik*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, which separates it from the county of Clare, S. by Cork, N.E. and E. by Tipperary, W. by Kerry. *Area*, 1,061 square miles. *Desc.* The surface, though diversified by small hills, is not, generally speaking, mountainous, excepting on the S.E., where it is bounded by the Galtees, a lofty ridge, which extends into Tipperary, and on the borders of Kerry, where the ground rises, and forms a grand amphitheatre of low but steep hills, which extend in a wide area from Loghill to Drumcolloher. The land throughout is generally fertile. *Rivers.* The principal are the Maig, the Feale, the Galo, the Blackwater, and the Shannon. *Pro.* The usual crops, and dairy and stock farms are extensive. Large quantities of corn, butter, and cider are exported. *Pop.* 210,000.

Limerick, a city of Ireland, and the capital of the above county, on the Shannon, about 60 miles from its mouth, and 55 miles from Tipperary. It stands on an island, and on both banks of the river. In all the old parts of the town, the streets are narrow and gloomy; but they have been augmented by several handsome streets and convenient quays, in which the houses are uniformly built. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, the cathedral, the bishop's palace, parish churches, friaries, convents, schools, an infirmary, asylums, hospitals, county and city court-houses and gaols, an exchange, chamber of commerce, a linen-hall, and markets. *Manf.* Unimportant: the principal are lace and fishing-hooks. There are, however, numerous flour-mills, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and foundries. Shipbuilding is carried on, and a considerable export and import trade. *Pop.* 55,000. *Lat.* 52° 40′ N. *Lon.* 8° 35′ W. Limerick has always been deemed a place of importance. It was taken by the English in 1174; in 1651 it was taken by Ireton, the son-in-law of Cromwell; in 1690 it was unsuccessfully besieged by King William III. in person; in 1691 it surrendered to General Ginkle, afterwards earl of Athlone. Before the Conquest, it was the seat of the kings of Thomond.

Limestone, *lime'-ston*, a county of Alabama, U.S., on the N. side of Tennessee river. *Area*, 550 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000—Also a river in Tennessee, the N.E. branch of the Nolachucky river.

Limmat, *lim'-ma*, a river of Switzerland, rising in Lake Zurich, and, after a course of 18 miles, joining the Aar, at Brugg.

Limoges, *le-mozh'*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, on the Vienne, 110 miles from Bordeaux. A number of the streets of this town are crooked; but it is not without handsome edifices, and several of its squares and fountains are greatly admired. The cathedral is said to have been built by the English. It is the seat of a national college, university, academy, and of several learned societies. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen cloths, porcelain, pottery, and paper. *Pop.* 42,000.—This town was besieged and taken by the English in 1370. It is the birthplace of Marmontel.

Limoux, *le'-moo*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, on the Aude, 12 miles from Carcassone. *Manf.* Fine broad-cloths; and it has tanneries, oil-mills, and yarn-factories. *Pop.* 8,000.

Linacre, or Lynacre, Thomas, *lin'-a-ker*, an eminent English physician, who, after completing his academical studies, went to Italy, where he studied under the same preceptor with the sons of Lorenzo de' Medici, and, acquiring the Greek language, was enabled to peruse the works of Aristotle and Galen in their original tongue, being, it is said, the first English physician who had done so. On his return, he took his doctor's degree, and was made professor of physic at Oxford. Henry VII. appointed him preceptor to Prince Arthur; he also became physician to the king, and to Henry VIII. He founded two medical lectures at Oxford and one at Cambridge, and may be considered the first founder of the College of Physicians in London. Anxious to improve the practice of physic in England, he applied to Cardinal Wolsey, and obtained a patent, by which the physicians of London were incorporated, that illiterate and ignorant medicasters might no longer be allowed to practise the art of healing. Linacre was the first president, and held the office as long as he lived. In 1509 he entered into orders, and obtained the precentorship of York, which he resigned on being made prebendary of Westminster. He was a man of

great natural sagacity, a skilful physician, and one of the best Greek and Latin scholars of his time. He translated some of the best pieces of Galen, and wrote the "Rudiments of Grammar" for the Princess Mary, and other works. B. at Canterbury, about 1460; D. 1520.

LINARES, *le-na'-rais*, a town of Spain, 22 miles from Jaen, near the Guarregas. *Pop.* 7,000.

LINCOLN, *lin'-kon*, a city of England, the capital of Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 47 miles from Derby. It is a city of high antiquity, is the see of a bishop, and has greatly declined from its former splendour. It consists chiefly of two long streets, with several smaller cross and parallel ones. Of the public buildings, by far the principal is the cathedral, or minster, an elegant specimen of Gothic architecture. It has three lofty towers,—one in the centre, the highest in the kingdom, and two at the western end, all richly decorated. The grand western front is the most distinguished for the beauty and magnificence of its architecture. This cathedral was first founded in 1086, and was rebuilt in 1283. Besides the cathedral, there are several parish churches. The other public buildings and institutions are the castle, the county and city gaols, the county hospital, several schools, an assembly-room, a theatre, asylum, union workhouse, market-house, libraries, and mechanics' institute. Few places in the kingdom afford so many remains of antiquity as Lincoln. *Manf.* Unimportant; but it has several breweries and an export trade in flour. *Pop.* 22,000.—At the time of the Conquest, and for a long period after that event, this was one of the richest ports in the kingdom; but, during the wars of the barons and the civil commotions, it invariably suffered greatly.

LINCOLN, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Maine, on both sides of the Kennebeck, at its mouth. *Area*, 824 square miles. *Pop.* 79,000.—2. In the west part of North Carolina. *Area*, 270 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.—3. In Georgia, on Savannah River. *Area*, 195 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—4. In West Tennessee, on Elk River. *Area*, 332 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—5. In Kentucky. *Area*, 370 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—6. In Missouri. *Area*, 576 square miles.

LINCOLNSHIRE, *lin'-kon-sheer*, a maritime county of England, on the eastern coast, lying between the estuaries of the Humber and the Wash, and bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; N. by the river Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; W. by the counties of York, Nottingham, and Leicester; and S. by the counties of Rutland, Northampton, and Cambridge. *Area*, 2,611 square miles. *Desc.* Lincolnshire, though but little diversified in its aspect and surface, yet presents three great natural divisions,—the Wolds, the Heaths, and the Fens. The Wolds commence near Spilsby, and extend, in a north-westerly direction, to Barton-on-the-Humber. They are, on an average, nearly 8 miles in breadth. The Heaths, north and south of Lincoln, extend from the Humber to Grantham, and were formerly barren, but are now chiefly inclosed and cultivated. Along the foot of the Wolds is a low land, which forms a district called the Marsh, a long and rather narrow strip, extending from Wainfleet, on the Wash, to the Humber. To the south of this is the district of the Fens, which forms the northern termination of the great fenny district, which extends so widely over the counties of Norfolk, Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon. *Rivers.* The principal are the Trent, Welland, Witham, Glen, and Ancholme. The county is also intersected by various canals, which give it the advantage of inland communication. *Prq.* The Fens form one of the richest tracts in the kingdom. They are adapted to all the ordinary crops, especially oats, which are raised in great quantities; but they are chiefly devoted to grazing. Many of the unimproved Fens are devoted to the breeding and rearing of geese, their quills and feathers being in great request; and immense quantities being sent to the London and other markets. Immense numbers of wild fowl are also caught in these fens by decoys. The soil of the Wolds consists of sand and sandy loam, upon flinty loam, with a substratum of chalk. Besides the ordinary live stock, a great number of rabbits are bred in this district. The soil of the Heaths is in general a good sandy loam, on a bed of limestone. These high grounds, which were formerly open, wild, and heathy, are now mostly inclosed, and produce all the ordinary crops. The number of sheep in the county is very great, and it has been long famous for its breed of horses. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 408,000. —The number and beauty of the parish churches have been frequently remarked.

LINDEN, *lin'-den*, 'limes,' the name of numerous villages in Germany, with small populations.

LINDLEY, John, LL.D., *lind'-le*, a distinguished English botanist. The son of a nursery-garden proprietor at Norwich, he, from his earliest years, evinced the greatest inclination for the study of botany. After translating Richard's "Analyse du Fruit" from the French, and contributing some valuable papers on botany to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, he went to London, where he was engaged by Mr. Loudon to assist in the production of the "Encyclopædia of Plants." His first work of importance was published in 1832. This was the "Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany." For more than a quarter of a century, Dr. Lindley has filled the chair of botany at University College, London, and has contributed to the science of which he has been an untiring exponent, a great number of exceedingly important works. "The Ladies' Botany," written upon the model of Rousseau's "Botanical Letters," has proved one of the most popular books of science ever brought out in England. Of a similar character are his "School Botany" and the "Botany" which he wrote for the "Library of Useful Knowledge." Since the year 1841 he has been horticultural editor of the "Gardener's Chronicle." He is Ph.D. of the university of Munich, fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, and Geological societies, and corresponding member of many continental and American learned bodies. B. at Catton, near Norwich, 1799.

LINDO, *lin'-do*, the ancient capital of the island of Rhodes, with a small harbour, 22 miles from Rhodes. It is the birthplace of the artists Chares and Laches, who executed the Colossus of Rhodes, also of Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

LINDSAY, Sir David, *lind'-sai*, a Scotch poet. In 1512 he became gentleman-usher to the young prince, afterwards James V., who subsequently appointed him master of the herald's office. He wrote several poems, some of which have been printed, particularly his satires on the clergy. B. about the end of the 15th century; D. about 1568.

LINDSEY, Rev. Theophilus, an English divine, who, in 1772, abandoned all his benefices in the Established Church to found a congregation of Unitarians at London. He was the pastor of this congregation during twenty years, and wrote several excellent works, the chief of which were, "An Historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship, from the Reformation to our own time," and a Vindication of his friend Dr. Priestly. B. 1723; D. in London, 1808.

LINFORD, *lin'-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

LINGARD, Rev. John, D.D. LL.D., *lin'-gard*, an eminent English historian. He was a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and was educated in France. He held appointments in the Roman Catholic College at Ushaw, near Durham, and commenced authorship in 1805, by contributing to the *Newcastle Courant* a series of letters, which were afterwards republished under the title of "Catholic Loyalty vindicated." Besides several controversial works, he wrote a "History of the Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," and made a translation of the New Testament into English. His great work was the "History of England from the first Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary, in 1688." This has passed through many editions, and is generally allowed to be a work of great learning and research. The theological views of the writer colour many of his statements, as was to be expected; nevertheless his religious opinions are never put forth in an offensive manner. For his services to literature, he was granted a pension of £300 per annum by the queen. The last years of his life were spent in retirement at Hornby, near Lancaster. B. at Winchester, 1771; D. 1851.

LINGEN, or LINGA, ISLE, *lin'-ga*, an island in the

Eastern seas, lying off the island of Sumatra, and 100 miles from Singapore. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 20 at its extreme point. *Desc.* In general low, but healthy, and producing fruits and fine timber. *Pop.* estimated at 12,000. *Lat.* 0° 20′ S. *Lon.* 104° 40′ E.

LINGEN, *ling'-en*, a town of Hanover, 36 miles from Osnabruck. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, leather, and starch. *Pop.* 3,000.

LINKOPING, *lin'-che(r)-ping*, a town of Sweden, and capital of a district of the same name, on the Stoeng, 110 miles from Stockholm. It has a cathedral, an old castle, a town-hall, house of assembly, and gymnasium. *Pop.* 5,000. The DISTRICT is mountainous and well wooded, with an area of 4,255 square miles, and a population of 207,000.

LINLEY, Thomas, *lin'-le*, an English musical composer, who set the music to Sheridan's opera, the "Duenna," and wrote the accompaniments to the airs in the "Beggar's Opera," which are still in use. His "Twelve Ballads," though now neglected, are exquisite melodies. Together with his son-in-law, Sheridan, and Dr. Ford, he was during many years engaged in the management of Drury-lane theatre. B. at Wells, about 1725; D. 1795.

LINLEY, William, son of the preceding, wrote two comic operas, and compiled "The Dramatic Songs of Shakspere;" an excellent work. He likewise composed a large number of glees, characterized by grace and feeling. B. about 1767; D. 1835.

LINLITHGOW, *lin'-lith-go*, an ancient royal burgh, and the capital of Linlithgowshire, 17 miles from Edinburgh. It consists of one street and several lanes, and contains the remains of ancient magnificence. At the north side of the town stands the royal palace, a large quadrangular building, with towers at each corner. In this building is the room in which Queen Mary was born, on the 8th December, 1542. This palace was burnt in 1746, by the royal army, on their march to the battle of Falkirk. It is now roofless; but, even in ruins, it exhibits a most majestic appearance. At the south-east corner of the palace is the church, a noble structure, of Gothic architecture, with a fine spire, ornamented with an imperial crown. The other public buildings are the town-house and prison. *Manf.* Leather and glue. Brewing and distilling, to some extent, are also carried on. *Pop.* about 5,000.—Linlithgow was constituted one of the principal burghs in the kingdom in the reign of David I., and has been the scene of many memorable transactions in the ancient history of Scotland.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST-LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, E. by Mid-Lothian, S. by Mid-Lothian and Lanarkshire, and W. by the latter county and Stirling. *Area*, 115 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is diversified by flat tracts and small hills, whilst every description of soil is to be found within the limits of the shire. The richest carse clay, and some of the best loams, are in it, as well as a large portion of gravel and sandy soil. Agriculture is greatly improved, and large crops of turnips are grown. The other kinds of produce are the same as in the other Lothian counties. *Rivers.* The chief are the Almond and the Avon, which forms the western boundary for 12 miles. Small streams, however, run in every direction. *Minerals.* Abundant. Coal is found all over the county; also limestone and marl. In the hills of Bathgate lead-mines were formerly wrought. Ironstone and freestone are likewise found in various parts. *Manf.* Unimportant. The chief articles of traffic are salt, lime, freestone, and coal. *Pop.* 32,000.

LINN, *lin*, a county of the United States, in Iowa. *Pop.* 6,000.—Another in Missouri. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000.

LINNÆUS, or VON LINNÉ, Carl, *lin'-ne-us*, a celebrated Swedish naturalist, was the son of a clergyman. After struggling with poverty during several years, he succeeded in gaining the notice of Professor Rudbeck, of the university of Upsal. That botanist took him into his house, and made him his assistant lecturer, giving him the use of a fine library and garden. In 1732 he went on his celebrated journey to Lapland, the results of which were published in his "Flora Lapponica." After residing for some years in Holland and visiting England, he was, in 1740, appointed professor of physic and botany in the university of Upsal. He also became physician to the king, who created him a knight of the Polar Star, and conferred on him a pension, with a patent of nobility. He was the founder and first president of the Academy of Stockholm, and a member of several foreign societies. Linnæus travelled into Norway, Dalecarlia, Desert Lapland, Germany, Holland, France, and England, in eager pursuit of his favourite science. He invented a new method of dividing plants into classes, and extended the same to animals. The ardour of Linnæus's inclinations to the study of nature, and the uncommon application which he bestowed upon it, gave him a most comprehensive view both of its pleasures and usefulness. Availing himself of the advantages which he derived from a large share of eloquence and an animated style, he never failed to display, in a lively and convincing manner, the relation subsisting between the study of nature and the public good, and to incite the great to countenance and protect it. Under his culture, botany raised itself in Sweden to a state of perfection unknown elsewhere, and was thence disseminated throughout Europe. His pupils dispersed themselves all over the globe, and, with their master's fame, extended both his science and their own. He lived to see the sovereigns of Europe establish several public institutions for the study of natural history, and even professorships appointed in divers universities for a similar purpose. Linnæus's system of classification first gave to botany a clear and precise language; and, although his system was an artificial one, it yet paved the way for other discoverers, and undoubtedly led to the natural system of Jussieu. His chief works were: "Systema Naturæ," "Bibliotheca Botanica," "Hortus Cliffortianus," "Critica Botanica," "Flora Lapponica," "Genera Plantarum," "Amœnitates Academicæ," and "Materia Medica." B. in the province of Smaland, Sweden, 1707; D. 1778.—His son Charles LINNÆUS was professor of medicine at Upsal. B. 1738; D. 1783.

LINNHE, LOCH, *lin'-he*, an arm of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland, between the counties of Argyle and Inverness. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth of 8. It has several branches, which take the names of lochs Etive, Leven, and Creran.

LINSTEAD, *lin'-sted*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

LINTON, *lin'-ton*, the name of several parishes and places in England, none of them with a population above 3,000.

LINTON, the name of two parishes in Scotland, neither with a population above 2,000.

LIN-TSING, *lin-tsing'*, a city of China, in the province of Sham-tung, 70 miles from Tsi-nan. It has both mosques and temples, besides a colossal golden idol. *Pop.* Unascertained.

LINWOOD, *lin'-wood*, a town of Renfrewshire, Scotland, 4 miles from Paisley. *Pop.* 1,300, mostly employed in cotton-weaving.

LINZ, or LINTZ, *lintz'*, the capital of Upper Austria, at the influx of the Traun into the Danube, 96 miles from Vienna. It is well built, on both sides of the Danube, communicating by a bridge and defended by a circle of thirty-two detached forts. The church of St. Ignatius is a large and fine building, as is the castle and meeting-place of the States. Besides these, it has many churches, public schools, a public library, an institute for the deaf and dumb, a magnificent theatre, gymnasium, lyceum, custom-house, and barracks. *Manf.* Cotton and silk goods, gold lace, tobacco, cards, gunpowder, leather, and looking-glasses. *Pop.* 32,000.

LIO, *le-o'*, a village of India, in Bussahir, on the Spite, composed of about twenty Tartar families, all professing Lamaism. It stands on an eminence, in a fertile tract, luxuriant with fruit-trees. *Lat.* 31° 50′ N. *Lon.* 78° 37′ E.

LIPARI ISLANDS, *lip'-a-re*, a group of islands in the Tuscan Sea, belonging to Sicily, and situate between the N. coast of that island and the Italian continent. *Pop.* in the group, 22,000. *Lat.* between 20° and 38° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 13° 15′ and 15° 39′ E.

LIPARI, an island of the Tuscan Sea, the largest of the above group, to which it gives name. It has a circumference of about 20 miles, and is highly culti-

vated, producing grapes, figs, and olives in large quantities. *Minerals.* Pumice-stone, which it sends to all parts of the world, sulphur, soda, and nitre. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 38° 28′ N. *Lon.* 15° 12′ E. Its principal TOWN is of the same name, and has a population of 1,000.

LIPETZK, *le-petzk'*, a town of Russia, 84 miles from Tambov. *Manf.* Woollens principally. *Pop.* 8,000.

LIPPE, *lip'-pe*, a river of Germany, rising 3 miles from Lippspring, and, after a course of upwards of 100 miles, joining the Rhine, at Wesel.

LIPPE-DETMOLD, *det'-molt*, a principality of Germany, divided between Hanover, Prussian Westphalia, and Pyrmont. *Area*, 440 square miles. *Pop.* 107,000.

LIPPE-SCHAUENBURG, *show'-en-boorg*, a principality of Germany, inclosed by Hanover, Hessen-Schaumburg, and Prussian Westphalia. *Area*, 208 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000.

LIPPI, Fra Filippo, *lip'-pe*, a celebrated Italian painter, whose life was a most romantic one. He was captured by a pirate, and carried to Africa, but was released by his master for having executed his portrait in chalk on a wall. He worked for Alfonso I. at Naples, and was employed by Cosmo de' Medici at Florence. His greatest picture was the "Adoration of the Virgin." B. at Florence, 1412; D. 1469.

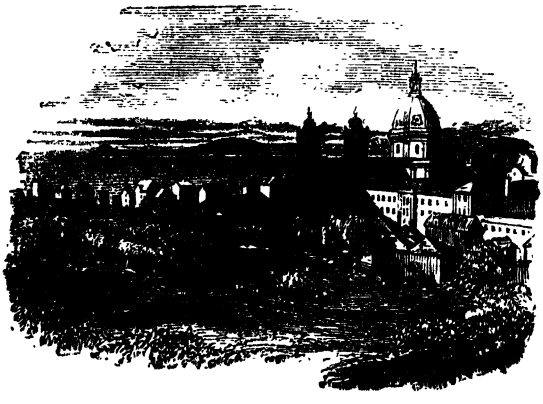
LIPPSPRING, *lip'-spring*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 35 miles from Minden. *Pop.* 1,600.

LIPPSTADT, *lip'-stat*, a town of Germany, 38 miles from Munster. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

LIPSIUS, Justus, *lip'-se-us*, a learned critic, who studied civil law at Louvain, and, in 1567, became secretary to Cardinal Granvelle, at Rome. In 1579 he became professor of history at Leyden. B. 1547; D. 1606. His changes in religion were remarkable; being a Roman Catholic, then a Lutheran, afterwards a Calvinist, and lastly a Catholic again. His learning was great, but his superstition contemptible, attributing some of his pieces to the inspiration of the Virgin Mary. His works were published at Antwerp, in 6 volumes folio, 1637. The principal were, a "Commentary on Tacitus," "Saturnalia," "De Militiâ Romanâ," "Electorum," "Satira Menippæa," "De Amphitheatris," "De Rectâ Pronunciatione Linguæ Latinæ."

LIRIA, *le'-re-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, and 20 miles from the city of that name. *Manf.* Linen, soap, and earthenware; also brandy-distilleries. *Pop.* 9,000.

LISBON, *lis'-bon* (Portuguese, LISBOA, *lees-bo'-a*), the capital of Portugal, stands on the N. bank of the Tagus, near its mouth in the Atlantic. It is built along the river, in the form of a half-moon, on three hills,



the most W. of which begins at a stream flowing between the city and Belem. The second hill, reckoning from the W., is a continuation of the first, being separated from it only by a narrow valley: here the streets are all crowded and narrow. The slope of the hill on the E. side leads to the centre of the city. The city is here at its greatest breadth; and in this quarter are the principal squares, the public walks, and the best edifices. On the bank of the Tagus is a square, containing the exchange, the custom-house, and the India-house. In front it has the principal quays, of great beauty. This square has, in its centre, a colossal statue of Joseph I. on horseback. Three streets, leading from it to the N., join the Rocio, a square of much larger dimensions. The third hill begins with the eminence containing the fort or castle, and extends, with some interruptions, to the E. limits of the town. This quarter is very old, and consists of narrow, crowded, irregular, and ill-paved streets. The castle occupies the highest ground in the whole city, but is of no importance in a military view. Lisbon contains a large number of parish churches, chapels, convents or monasteries, and various hospitals. There are also numerous squares, great and small. The principal edifices are,—the patriarchal church, the royal monastery of Belem, the church of St. Roque, belonging formerly to the Jesuits; and the building in the form of a cross, called the New Church, the largest structure erected in Lisbon since the earthquake. The royal hospital, and the palace of the Inquisition, a large and elegant building, stand in the Rocio. Near that square is the public walk, an oblong garden laid out in alleys; and, farther to the north, one of the five theatres of Lisbon, with the square for exhibiting bull-fights. But of architectural curiosities, the greatest is the aqueduct of Alcantara, which, though not more than half a mile in length, passes, in one part, through a tunnel, in another, across a defile. It is partly of Roman, and partly of Gothic architecture: the principal arch is Gothic, of the width of 107 feet, and is accounted one of the finest specimens of the kind in Europe. Of the public institutions, one of the principal is the Academy of Sciences, a geographical academy, the College of Nobles, the Royal Marine Academy, the Academia real das Guardas Marinhas, and the Royal Academy of Fortification. Lisbon is the seat of the public offices, not only of the government, but of the Church, and contains the royal palaces of Bemposta and Necessidades. Its commerce is considerable, but has greatly declined since the independence of Brazil. *Manf.* Fire-arms, powder, silks, porcelain, paper, soap, and jewellery. *Pop.* 280,000. *Lat.* 38° 42′ 26″ N. *Lon.* 9° 8′ 25″ W. In 1755, 60,000 lives were lost, and a great portion of this city destroyed, by an earthquake. In 1807 it was occupied by the French, and was afterwards the scene of important operations between the British and French armies, until the latter were finally driven from the Portuguese capital.

LISBON, several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 6,000.

LISBURN, *lis'-burn*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the Lagan, 7 miles from Belfast. Its public buildings are a fine cathedral, with a lofty steeple; a large market-house, an infirmary, a fever hospital, linen-hall, assembly-rooms, and various schools. *Manf.* Principally linen. *Pop.* 7,000.—It communicates by railway with Belfast.

LISIEUX, *le'-ze-u(r)*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, on two small rivers,—the Orbec and the Gassey, 28 miles from Caen. The only remarkable buildings are an ancient cathedral and an episcopal palace. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and flannel. It has, besides, some tanneries, dye-works, and brandy-distilleries. *Pop.* 12,000.

LISKEARD, *lis-kard'*, an irregularly-built market-town and borough of Cornwall, 16 miles from Plymouth. The church consists of three spacious aisles; and there are meeting-houses for Quakers, Independents, and Methodists. It has, besides, a town-hall, union workhouse, philosophical society, and various schools. *Manf.* Serges and tanning. In the neighbourhood are tin, copper, and lead mines. *Pop.* 6,500.

LISLE, or LILLE, *leel*, a city of France, formerly the capital of French Flanders, and now of the department of the North, situate on the Deule, in a dead flat, 26 miles from Arras. The Deule is navigable, and is divided into several branches, part of which supply the moats or great ditches of the citadel and town. The form of Lisle is that of an irregular oval, and its circumference between four and five miles, exclusive of the earthen ramparts which surround the town, and which are in their turn surrounded by a moat. The city presents an imposing appearance, from its extent, its fortifications, canals, squares, and public buildings. Few cities of France can compare with it in the straightness and width of its streets, the regularity of its buildings, and the general air of neatness which it possesses. The principal square is the Place d'Armes. Among the public buildings are several churches, convents, hospitals, the barracks, the exchange, the town-hall, formerly a palace of the dukes of Burgundy, the mint, the corn-market, and the theatre. The most interesting institutions are the Literary Society, the College of Surgery, the School of Drawing and Painting, the Riding-school, the Academy of Music, the Public Library, the Gallery of Pictures, and the Botanic Garden. The Deule is crossed in the town by several bridges, and along part of a canal is the fine esplanade, near to which is the handsome Pont Royal. The citadel, the masterpiece of Vauban, is the first in Europe, after that of Turin. It is a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by a double moat. *Manf.* Camlets, serges, and other woollen stuffs; cotton, calico, linen, silk, velvet, lace, carpets, soap, starch, paper, beet-root sugar, tobacco, leather, glass, earthenware, and an extensive fabricature of gold coin. *Pop.* 77,000. *Lat.* 50° 38′ N. *Lon.* 3° 2′ W.—The origin of this town is ascribed by tradition to Julius Cæsar. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667. It surrendered, in 1708, to the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and at the peace of Utrecht it was restored to France. It is connected by railway with Brussels and Ghent.

LISLE, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, 12 miles from Avignon. It has a traffic in silk, woollen stuffs, and leather. *Pop.* 5,200.

LISLE, Sir George, *lile*, a gallant English officer, was the son of a bookseller in London; but on the breaking out of the civil wars, he entered into the royal army, where he behaved so well as to rise to a command. At the battle of Newbury, when it grew so dark that his men could not distinguish him, he put his shirt over his clothes, that they might be encouraged by his presence and example. He bravely held the town of Colchester a long time against the Parliamentary forces, and surrendered as prisoner of war, but was put to death by the victors, in 1648.

LISLE, Joseph Nicholas de. (*See* DELISLE.)

LISMORE, *lis-mor'*, one of the Western Islands, on the coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 7 miles from Oban. It has the remains of a castle, and a cathedral. *Pop.* 1,500.

LISMORE, an episcopal city of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on the Blackwater, over which is a stone bridge, 26 miles from Cork. It was formerly a considerable city, but is now a small, mean place. Its castle is a magnificent pile. *Pop.* 2,400.—It is the birthplace of Congreve the dramatist, and Boyle the philosopher.

LISSA, *lis'-sa*, a town of Prussian Poland, near the borders of Silesia, 44 miles from Posen. It has a castle, churches, and a synagogue. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000; of whom nearly half are Jews.—Another town, in Bohemia, 20 miles from Prague. *Pop.* 1,200.

LISSA, a mountainous island in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Austrian Dalmatia, 33 miles from Spalatro. It produces wine, olives, almonds, and figs. *Pop.* 3,000.—From 1810 to 1815 this island was held by the British, when it had a population of 12,000, mostly engaged in English manufactures.

LISTOWEL, *lis'-to-el*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 16 miles from Tralee. *Pop.* 2,200.

LITCHFIELD, *litch'-feeld*, a county of Connecticut, U.S. *Area*, 885 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 4,000.

LITHGOW, William, *lith'-go*, an extraordinary Scotch traveller, who went through various parts of Europe and the East on foot, and in his travels experienced many singular adventures. At Malaga, he was seized by the Inquisition, and put to the torture; but escaped with his life, and on his arrival in England was presented to James I. on a feather bed, being so mangled as to be incapable of standing. On his recovery, he applied to Count Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, who promised him a reparation, but deceived him, which so provoked Lithgow, that he assaulted him at court, for which he was sent to the Marshalsea, where he remained a prisoner nine months. He published a curious account of his travels. D. 1640.

LITHUANIA, *lith'-u-ai'-ne-a*, the former name of an extensive tract of country lying between Poland and Prussia, and now comprised in the Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk. It is very flat, generally sandy, and intersected by vast marshes and bogs.

LITRY, or LITTRY, *le'-tre*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 9 miles from Bayeux. In its neighbourhood is an extensive coal-field. *Pop.* 2,300.

LITTAU, *lit'-tou*, a town of Moravia, 8 miles from Olmutz. *Manf.* Woollens and muslins. *Pop.* 3,000.—It is a station on the railway to Prague.

LITTLE, William, *lit'-tel*, an ancient English historian, known also by the name of Gulielmus Naubrigensis. He was a monk of the abbey of Newborough, in Yorkshire, where, in his advanced years, he composed a "History of England, from the Norman Conquest to 1197," in five books. B. 1136.

LITTLE ROCK, a city of the United States, and the capital of Arkansas, 90 miles from the junction of the river of that name with the Mississippi. *Pop.* 5,000.

LITTLETON, *lit'-tel-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 300.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, Thomas, a celebrated English judge. His family name, Westcote, was changed by him, in compliance with the wishes of his maternal grandfather. After receiving a liberal education, he entered of the Inner Temple. His abilities procured him the place of steward of the court to Henry VI., and, in 1455, he went the northern circuit as a judge. Edward IV. appointed him one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, and, in 1475, he was created knight of the Bath. He compiled his famous book on "Tenures," according to Sir Edward Coke, while he was judge; but it was not printed until after his death. His third son, Thomas, was knighted by Henry VII., for apprehending Lambert Simnel. The eldest son, Sir William, died at his seat in Worcestershire, in 1508. Sir Thomas Littleton's book of "Tenures" still remains an indispensable text-book of the law: it is generally printed with Sir Edward Coke's Commentary.

LITTORALE, or LITORALE, *lit'-to-ral*, or *lit-to-ra'-lai*, a district of the Austrian empire, extending along the north coast, from Fiume to Dalmatia. *Area*, 150 square miles. *Pop.* 23,000.—It includes the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re.

LIVADIA, or LIVADHIA, *li-vai'-de-a*, or *le-va-de'-a*, formerly an extensive province of European Turkey, so named by the Turks from the town of Lebadea. It is now Greece.

LIVENZA, *le-vain'-dza*, a river of Venetia, rising in Udine, and, after a course of 70 miles, falling into the Adriatic Sea, 28 miles from Venice.

LIVERMERE, *liv'-er-meer*, two parishes of Suffolk, neither with a population above 400.

LIVERPOOL, *liv'-er-pool*, a town of Lancashire, and one of the principal trading and seaport-towns in Great Britain, on the Mersey, about 4 miles from the Irish Sea, and 185 from London. It has a length of about 5 miles, and a breadth of about 2½ at its widest points. It stretches along the river, and has docks and basins having an aggregate water area of nearly 200 acres. Among the largest of the docks are the King's, Queen's, Brunswick, Albert, Salthouse, Canning, Waterloo, Prince's, George's, Clarence, Nelson, Victoria, Trafalgar, Collingwood, Wellington, Stanley, Huskisson, Sandon, and Salisbury. The streets are mostly spacious, airy, and some of them elegant. The older and more confined parts of the town have been greatly improved, whilst the public buildings are

formed in a style of elegance and splendour suitable to the taste and opulence of its inhabitants. The principal of these are the Town-hall, erected at a cost of upwards of £110,000. The hall occupies the side of a square, the other three sides being formed by the Exchange Buildings, the lower story of which is an arcaded walk; Corn-exchange, Lyceum, Athenæum, Wellington rooms, infirmary, workhouse, bluecoat-school, dispensary, and asylum for the blind. Besides these, there is St. George's Hall, built in the Corinthian order, and containing the assize courts, a concert-room, and a hall for public meetings. The churches and chapels are numerous, and many of them of great architectural beauty. There are also places of worship for almost every denomination. The charitable institutions are also numerous and well conducted. Among these may be noticed the dispensary for dispensing medicines to the sick poor, an hospital for decayed seamen and their widows and children, a fever hospital, a ladies' charity, for the relief of poor married women in childbed, a penitentiary for unfortunate women, the Strangers' Friend society, and several others. The institutions established for literary and scientific pursuits are, the Royal Liverpool Institution, where public lectures are given. To this institution is attached a philosophical apparatus and a museum of natural curiosities. A botanic garden was also established in 1801, at an expense of about £10,000. The Collegiate, a fine building in the Gothic style, and the Mechanics' Institute. In the centre of the area before the town-hall is a superb group of bronze statuary, supposed to be the largest in the kingdom, to commemorate the death of Lord Nelson. There is also a statue erected to the duke of Wellington. The Custom-house is a plain building. The Corn-exchange is spacious, fronted with stone. The borough gaol is built on a plan furnished by the celebrated Mr. Howard. It has several large open and covered market-houses for provisions, besides a fish-market and a pedlars'. The trade of Liverpool is most extensive; and it is to this, rather than to manufactures, that it owes its importance. It has, however, sugar-refineries, breweries, roperies, glass-works, brass and iron-foundries, soda-works, and manufactures of watches and jewellery. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. The trade of Liverpool to all parts of the globe is very great, and has been largely extended by the construction and arrangement of the docks. Nearly all the raw cotton imported into Great Britain is brought into it; and from it an immense emigration takes place every year. In the vicinity are many windmills for grinding corn, which have a very striking appearance. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* 53° 24′ 48″ N. *Lon.* 3° 0′ 1″ W.—Liverpool is by railway connected with all the great towns of England and Scotland; by steam with the principal ports of America, and the cities of Glasgow, Dublin, Cork, and Bristol; whilst its canal system also gives it connection with the principal towns of England. It is the birthplace of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess.

LIVERPOOL, a village on the Lake of Onondaga, New York, U.S., 130 miles from Albany. In its neighbourhood are numerous salt-springs. *Pop.* Unascertained.

LIVERPOOL, a town of N. America, on the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, 70 miles from Halifax. *Pop.* Unascertained.

LIVERPOOL, CAPE, a headland of British N. America, in *lat.* 70° N., *lon.* 129° W.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS, a squatting district of East Australia. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* between 31° and 32° S. *Lon.* between 150° and 151° E.

LIVERSEDGE, *liv'-er-sedj*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, about 5 miles from Huddersfield. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 7,000.

LIVIA, *liv'-i-a*, a celebrated Roman lady, wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had the emperor Tiberius and Drusus Germanicus. Augustus fell in love with her, and married her while she was pregnant. She prevailed on Augustus to adopt her children by Drusus; but she was suspected of poisoning the emperor to procure the throne for her son Tiberius, who treated her with ingratitude, and when she died, A.D. 29, refused her funeral honours.

LIVINGSTON, *liv'-ing-ston*, the name of several counties of the United States. 1. *Area*, 236 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—2. In New York. *Area*, 560 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.—3. In Louisiana. *Area*, 786 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000.—4. In Michigan. *Area*, 575 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—5. In Missouri. *Area*, 536 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000.—6. In Illinois. *Area*, 1,026 square miles. *Pop.* 2,000. Also the name of two townships, one in N. York and the other in N. Jersey, neither with a population above 3,000.

LIVINGSTONE, David, *liv'-ing-stone*, a distinguished African traveller, who, under considerable difficulties, continued to pursue the studies of medicine and theology while engaged in a cotton factory at Glasgow. He subsequently requested to be sent as missionary to China; but England being at the time at war with that country, he embarked, in 1840, for Africa. After residing some time at the Cape of Good Hope, in order to acquire the dialects spoken in the interior, he embarked upon his religious labours, and lived chiefly with the Bechuanas, to whose customs he accommodated himself, and to whom he preached the doctrines of Christianity. In 1849 he set out, and succeeded in verifying the existence of Lake Ngami. He undertook a second expedition in the following year, but was arrested by illness. In 1851 he penetrated beyond the chief city of the Makalolo tribe, and found a vast country, fertile, with navigable rivers, and rich in mineral wealth, and, at the same time, inhabited by a friendly and industrious people. After undergoing the severest hardships, he reached the Portuguese station of St. Paul, on the west coast of Africa. He afterwards set out to traverse the continent towards the south, and reached Quillimane in 1856. Returning to England, he was rewarded with the gold medals of the Geographical societies of London and Paris. He published, in 1857, a narrative of his labours and adventures, under the title "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," a work which excited considerable interest. In 1858 he left England, provided with a steam-yacht of light draught, to ascend the African rivers, and with scientific apparatus to enable him to accurately determine his observations.

LIVIUS ANDRONICUS. (*See* ANDRONICUS.)

LIVIUS, Titus, *liv'-i-us* (LIVY, *liv'-e*), an illustrious Roman historian. Very little is known respecting his life. He appears to have resided at Rome, and to have been on intimate terms with Augustus, who made him tutor to his grandson Claudius. His history was originally produced in 142 books; but out of that number only 35 are now extant; the rest are irrecoverably lost. It began with the foundation of Rome, and ended with the death of Drusus, in Germany, B.C. 9. The work is popular on account of its beautiful style; but its author was deficient in "that love of truth, diligence, and care in consulting authorities," which are the first requisites of a truly great historian. The best German translation is that by Wagner; Baker's is, perhaps, the best English reproduction. A literal translation has been published in Bohn's Classical Library. D. at Patavium (Padua), B.C. 59; D. A.D. 17.

LIVONIA, *li-vo'-ni-a* (Germ. LIEFLAND, *leef'-lant*), a maritime province of European Russia, bounded on the N. by Esthonia, S. by Courland, W. by the Gulf of Livonia, and on the E. by other Russian governments. *Area*, including the island of Oesel, in the Baltic, 20,450 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of a vast tract of level country, interspersed with numerous marshes and lakes. *Pro.* Rye, wheat, barley, buckwheat, and oats. The rearing of cattle is carried on to a large extent. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen stuffs, glass, sugar, and tobacco. *Pop.* about 900,000. *Lat.* between 56° 30′ and 56° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 24° and 28° E.

LIVONIA, or RIGA, the GULF of, is an inlet of the Baltic Sea, between Courland and Livonia. *Ext.* 100 miles long, by 80 broad. *Lat.* between 57° and 58° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 22° and 24° E.

LIVORNO, *le-vor'-no*, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, on the Po, 17 miles from Vercelli. It has a trade in cattle and wool. *Pop.* 4,000.

LIVORNO, a city of Italy. (*See* LEGHORN.)

LIVUMA, *li-vu'-ma*, a considerable river of Africa, which falls into the Indian Ocean behind Cape Delgado.

LIXURI, *leex-oo'-re*, a town of the Ionian island of Cephalonia, 5 miles from Argostoli. It is the see of a Greek bishop. *Pop.* 6,000.

LIZARD ISLAND, *liz'-ard*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying off the E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 14° 40′ S. *Lon.* 145° E.

LIZARD POINT, in Cornwall, the most S. promontory of England, 23 miles from the Land's End. *Lat.* 49° 57′ 55″ N. *Lon.* 5° 11′ 17″ W.

LLAN, *lăn*, 'a church,' a prefix to numerous places in England and Wales, generally with small populations.

LLANBADARN FAWR, *lăn-ba-darn′ vowr*, an ancient market-town and parish of Wales, in Cardiganshire, 1 mile from Aberystwith. *Pop.* 13,000.

LLANDAFF, *lăn-daf″*, a parish and city of S. Wales, on the Taff, 3 miles from Cardiff. The city is a mere hamlet, but is noted for its cathedral. It is the see of a bishop. *Pop.* of parish, about 2,000.

LLANDEILO FAWR, *lăn-dī′-lo*, an irregularly-built market-town of S. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy, which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 14 miles from Caermarthen. *Manf.* Flannels; and there are several tanneries. *Pop.* 6,000. Near this town is Grongar Hill, where the last struggle was, in 1282, made for the independence of Wales.

LLANDOVERY, *lăn-do′-ve-re*, a well-built market-town and parish of S. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy, 20 miles from Brecon. *Pop.* 2,000.

LLANELLY, *lă-neth′-le*, an irregularly-built town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, at the mouth of the Bury river, 16 miles from Caermarthen. It depends chiefly on the coal and iron in the neighbourhood, which have given rise to extensive manufactures. It has four docks, and imports copper from Cornwall. *Pop.* 14,000. It communicates with both Caermarthen and Swansea by railway.

LLANERCHYMEDD, *lăn-er-kim′-eth*, a market-town of Wales, in the island of Anglesey, 11 miles from Holyhead. *Manf.* Welsh snuff. *Pop.* 100.

LLANGADDOCK, *lăn-găth′-ok*, a market-town and parish of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, between the rivers Brane and Sawthy, 22 miles from Brecon. *Manf.* Coarse woollens and stockings. *Pop.* 3,000.

LLANGOLLEN, *lăn-goth′-len*, a market-town of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Dee, over which is a bridge, 26 miles from Shrewsbury. It is a mean-looking town, with a few narrow streets. Its neighbourhood, however, is much admired for its scenery. *Manf.* Flannels. *Pop.* 6,000.—On a conical hill not far from this town, are the ruins of Cadr Dinas Brau, a castle of great antiquity.

LLANIDLOES, *lăn-id′-less*, a town and parish of N. Wales, on the Severn, 20 miles from Montgomery. *Manf.* Flannels and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 3,500.

LLANOS, *l-ya′-noce*, a market-town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles from Gerona. *Pop.* 2,300.

LLANRWST, *lăn-roost′*, an irregularly-built market-town of N. Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Conway, 12 miles from Aberconway. It has a church, an elegant chapel, designed by Inigo Jones, and the tomb of the great Llewellyn, the last Celtic prince of Wales. *Manf.* Welsh harps. *Pop.* of parish, 4,000.—In the vicinity the scenery is beautiful.

LLANTRISSENT, *lăn-tris′-sent*, an ill-built borough and market-town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, finely situate on the brow of a lofty hill, 9 miles from Cardiff. It has a town-hall and market-house, and is the seat of the quarter-sessions for the hundred. The church is a large Norman building. *Pop.* of parish, about 4,300.

LLERENA, *l-yai-rai′-na*, an ancient town of Spanish Estramadura, 63 miles from Seville. *Pop.* 6,500.—Near this place, the troops under Combermere defeated the French under Drouet, in 1812.

LLEUENY, *lu-en′-e*, a river of Wales, in Breconshire, falling into the Wye.

LLOYD, Robert, *loid*, an English poet, who was some time an usher in Westminster school, and while in that situation published a poem called the "Actor." On account of his irregularities, he was obliged to resign his place in the school, after which he subsisted almost entirely on charity, particularly that afforded by his friend Churchill. He was the author of the "Capricious Lover," a comic opera, and other dramatic works. D. 1764.

LLOYD, Nicholas, an English divine, who compiled an "Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary," to which Hoffman and the editors of Moreri were much indebted. It was first printed at Oxford in 1670. B. 1631; D. 1690.

LLUMAYOR, *l-yoo-ma′-yor*, a town of the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean Sea, 18 miles from Palmas. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 7,300.

LLYWELYN AB GRUFFYDD, *loo-el′-in*, the last sovereign of Wales, who reigned from 1254 to 1282. He was a brave prince, and resisted the ambition of Edward I., king of England, a long time; but at last fell, and with him the independence of the Welsh as a distinct nation.

LLYWELYN AB SITSYLT, a Welsh prince, who succeeded to the principalities of South Wales and Powys, in 998. In 1021, Anlaff, at the head of a Scotch army, invaded his territories, and was joined by Hywil and Mercdydd, sons of Edwin ab Einion. Llywelyn marched against them, and defeated them, but fell in the battle.

LOANDO. (*See* ST. PAUL DE LOANDO.)

LOANDO, *lo-an′-do*, an island of Africa, immediately off the coast of Angola. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 1.

LOANGO, *lo-ang′-o*, a considerable country of Western Africa, to the north of the Zaire or Congo. Its limits are not well defined, but it is supposed to extend from Cape St. Catharine to the Zaire, a coast of upwards of 400 miles. Loango proper occupies only the centre of this space, excluding Mayomba on one side, and Malemba on the other. *Desc.* Flat and fertile along the coasts. *Pop.* Unascertained. (*See* ANGOLA, BENGUELA, and CONGO.)

LOANGO, CITY OF, the capital of the kingdom of Loango, about four miles in circuit. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 4° 40′ N. *Lon.* 12° 30′ E.

LOANO, *lo-a′-no*, a town of the Genoese territory, on the Gulf of Genoa, 35 miles from Genoa. *Pop.* 3,000.

LOBAU, *lob′-ou*, a town of Saxony, 13 miles from Bautzen. In its neighbourhood crystals, known by the name of "Lobau diamonds," are found. *Pop.* 4,000.

LOBAU, an island in the Danube, a few miles below Vienna, at the place where the French passed that river, to fight the memorable battle of Aspern, in 1809.

LOBAU, a town of Prussia, 40 miles from Marienwerder. It is inclosed by walls, and has a convent. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 3,500.

LOBBES, *lob*, a parish and town of Belgium, 10 miles from Charleroi. *Pop.* 2,000. This was the scene of an engagement between the Austrian and French troops, in 1794.

LOBENSTEIN, *lo′-ben-stine*, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Lemnitz, 12 miles from Schleiz. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 5,000.

LOBO, Jerome, *lo′-bo*, a Portuguese Jesuit, who travelled through Abyssinia as a missionary, and published a curious account of that country, which was rendered into French by Legrand, whence it was translated into English by Dr. Samuel Johnson. D. at Lisbon, 1678.

LOBOS, *lo′-bos*, one of the smaller Canary Islands.

LOBOS, a small island at the mouth of the La Plata, 15 miles from Cape St. Maria.

LOBOS, islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 6° 25′ and 6° 45′ S. *Lon.* 80° 44′ and 81° 10′ W.

LOBSENS, *lob′-sens*, a town of Prussian Poland, 34 miles from Bromberg. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 3,000.

LOCARNO, *lo-kar′-no*, capital of the Swiss canton of the Ticino, near Lake Maggiore, 8 miles from Belinzona. *Pop.* 3,000.

LOCCUM, *lok′-kum*, a market-town of Hanover, 26 miles from Hanover. *Pop.* 2,000.

LOCH BROOM, *broom*, an extensive arm of the sea, running between the counties of Cromarty and Ross. It contains numerous islands. *Lat.* 58° N. *Lon.* 5° 15′ W.—There is a parish of the same name in Rossshire. *Pop.* 5,000.

LOCHABER, *lok-a′-ber*, a district of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. It is wild and mountainous, and has in its neighbourhood lochs Leven, Linnhe, and Eil.

LOCHAR MOSS, *lok′-ar*, a bog or morass in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, beginning at the Solway Firth, and running into the parish of Dumfries. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a breadth of from 2 to 3.

LOCHES, *losh*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre-and-Loire, 24 miles from Tours. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 3,500.

LOCHGILPHEAD, *lok-gilp'-hed*, a village of Argyleshire, Scotland, 20 miles from Inverary. It stands on Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne. *Pop.* 2,000.—It has steam communication with Glasgow.

LOCHIE, *lok'-e*, a town of Forfarshire, Scotland, 2 miles from Dundee. *Pop.* 4,000.

LOCHMABEN, *lok-ma'-ben*, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 8 miles from Dumfries. It has a town-house and a church. *Pop.* 3,000.

LOCHNAGAR, *lok-na-gar'*, one of the Grampian Hills, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. *Height*, 3,777 feet above the level of the sea. It is celebrated in Byron's song of "Loch-na-gar."

LOCHWINNOCH, *lok-win'-nok*, a parish of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. *Pop.* 4,130, partly employed in the manufacture of cotton goods. In this parish is a magnetic rock, also the lake of Castle Semple, which covers an area of 200 acres.

LOCHY, *lok-e'*, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which, after a course of 15 miles, falls into Loch Tay.—Also one in Inverness-shire, falling into the sea near Fort William.—Also a LAKE, forming one in the chain of the Great Caledonian Glen. *Ext.* 9 miles long, by 1 broad.

LOCK, Matthew, *lok*, an eminent English composer, who set the music to "Macbeth," the instrumental music to the "Tempest," and wrote many other excellent pieces. He is also stated to have composed the music for the public entry of Charles II. into London. B. at Exeter, about 1635; D. 1677.

LOCKE, John, a celebrated English philosopher, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. After taking his degree in arts, he entered on the study of physic; but, making the acquaintance of Lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, who became his patron, and urged him to apply to the study of politics, Locke followed his advice, and rendered himself serviceable to his lordship and his party, who, having obtained the grant of Carolina, employed him in drawing up the constitution for the government of that province. Lord Shaftesbury being appointed chancellor in 1672, made Locke secretary of presentations, which place he lost the year following, when his patron was deprived of the great seal. He continued, however, his secretaryship of the Board of Trade, of which Lord Shaftesbury was president. In 1674 that commission was dissolved, and Locke, being apprehensive of consumption, went to Montpellier, and continued abroad till 1679, when he was sent for by Lord Shaftesbury, who was appointed president of the council; but, in 1682, that nobleman, to avoid a prosecution for high treason, withdrew to Holland, and was accompanied by his friend. In 1684, Mr. Locke was removed from his student's place at Christ Church, by the king's command; and, the year following, the English envoy demanded him of the States of Holland, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, which occasioned him to keep private several months, during which he was employed in finishing his "Essay on Human Understanding," which, however, was not published till after the revolution of 1688, when he returned to England. He spent the latter years of his life at Oates, in Essex, the seat of Sir Francis Masham, who invited him to reside in his family. His "Letters on Toleration" were published to promote the scheme which King William had so much at heart,—of reconciling all sects of Christians. In his retirement he also wrote several of his works. His principal works are an "Essay on Human Understanding," "Letters on Toleration," "Treatise on Civil Government," "Thoughts concerning Education," and letters and miscellaneous pieces. B. at Wrington, near Bristol, 1632; D. 1704.

LOCKE, Joseph, an English civil engineer. He studied under George Stephenson, the eminent railway engineer, and acted as one of his assistants during the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway. He was subsequently extensively employed as engineer of various railways, both in England and on the continent of Europe. The Paris and Rouen, Rouen and Havre, Paris and Lyons, Caen and Cherbourg, Barcelona and Mattaro, the Dutch, Rhenish, and several other lines, were constructed under his auspices. In 1847 he was returned to parliament as member for Honiton; whereupon he took his place among the liberals. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and vice-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. B. at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, 1805; D. 1860.

LOCKERBIE, *lok'-er-be*, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 12 miles from Dumfries, noted for having the largest lamb-fair in Scotland. *Pop.* 2,000.—It has a station on the Carlisle and Glasgow Railway.

LOCKHART, John Gibson, *lok'-hart*, a modern English writer, author of the "Life of Sir Walter Scott," and other valuable contributions to literature. He was the son of a minister of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and was educated at Glasgow university, and afterwards at Balliol College, Oxford. After a short sojourn in Germany, he went to Edinburgh in 1816, intending to practise the law at the Scottish bar. He soon, however, became a prominent member of a small band of Scotch writers, whose chief was Wilson. In 1817, on the establishment of "Blackwood's Magazine," Lockhart was one of its principal writers. The Toryism of the new periodical, and of its writers, caused both to become especial favourites with Sir Walter Scott, whose political views were of the same nature. Lockhart, in a short time, became an intimate friend of the great novelist, who advanced his interests on every occasion. In 1820 he married Sophia, eldest daughter of Scott, and went to reside near Abbotsford. During the succeeding five years he worked with great industry and success in literature. He produced, among others, "Valerius, a Roman story;" "Adam Blair, a story of Scottish Life;" the "Life of Burns," the "Life of Napoleon;" and published his translations of the Spanish Ballads. In 1826 he became editor of the "Quarterly Review," and retained the appointment until 1853. In biography and biographical sketches he was particularly excellent, as is attested by his "Life of Scott," and the smaller piece, entitled "Theodore Hook." His health becoming delicate, he resigned the editorship of the "Quarterly Review," and went to Rome in 1853; but, after a short stay, he took up his residence in Scotland. B. at Cambusnethan, Scotland, 1794; D. at Abbotsford, 1854.

LOCKPORT, *lok'-port*, a township of the United States, in N. York, 20 miles from Buffalo. It is the capital of the county of Niagara, and stands on the Erie Canal. *Manf.* Woollens and cottons. *Pop.* 13,000.

LOCKWOOD, *lok'-wood*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Huddersfield. *Pop.* 5,500. —It has medicinal waters.

LOCKYER, Nicholas, *lok'-yer*, a Puritan divine, who was chaplain to Cromwell, and provost of Eton College; but, at the Restoration, he was ejected from that place and from a living in the city. D. 1684.

LOCLE, LE, *lokl*, a town of Switzerland, on the French frontier, 10 miles from Neufchatel. *Manf.* Watches and lace. *Pop.* 9,000.

LODEINOJE-POLE, *lo-dai-no'-je-pole*, an inland town of Russia, on the Svir, 32 miles from Olonetz. *Pop.* 1,000.—Here the nucleus of the Russian navy was formed by Peter the Great.

LODÈVE, *lo-daiv'*, a town of France, in the department of Herault, on the Lergues, 30 miles from Montpellier. Its streets are narrow and ill built. *Manf.* Cloth, silk stuffs, and hats. *Pop.* 12,000.

LODGE, Thomas, *lodj*, an English author of the 16th century. The records of his life are very obscure, but he is believed to have been, in turns, lawyer, soldier, physician, and author. He was an industrious writer, and translated the works of Josephus and Seneca. Two of his plays have been preserved in Dodsley's Collection. In 1840 Mr. Collier, in his book entitled "Shakspere's Library," reprinted his novel "Rosalynde;" whence it was seen that many of its leading incidents were identical with those in Shakspere's "As you like it," the great poet, and not the obscure novelist, being, however, the borrower. B. about 1556; D. it is supposed of the plague, 1625.

LODI, *lo'-de*, a well-built town of Austrian Italy, on the Adda, 20 miles from Milan. Its cathedral and numerous convents claim the attention of the traveller. The most remarkable of its churches is one painted partly in fresco and partly in oil, by Callisto, a scholar of Titian. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a gymnasium, has many churches, an hospital, a theatre, a public library, and numerous schools. *Manf.* Silk,

porcelain, linens, chemicals; and it has an active trade in Parmesan cheese, on account of which an immense number of cows are fed in the vicinity. *Pop.* 20,000.—This place was founded by the emperor Frederick I., in 1158. In 1796 the bridge of Lodi was carried by Bonaparte, in a most daring manner, with the bayonet, and a decisive victory gained over the Austrians.

Lodi Vecchio, or Old Lodi, *vek'-ke-o*, lies 4 miles to the W. of Lodi, and was founded by the father of Pompey the Great. In 1111 it was almost destroyed by the Milancse. *Pop.* 3,000.

Lodomeria. (*See* Galicia.)

Lofoden, *lo-fo'-den*, a group of islands within the Arctic Circle, in the North Sea. During the fishing season, they are visited by an immense number of boats from the coasts of Norway and Finmark. They are exposed to severe tempests, and near the S. of the group is the Maelstrom, a dangerous whirlpool, occasioned by the swell of the ocean during the N.W. winds. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* between 67° 30′ and 69° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 12° and 17° E.

Logan, John, *log'-an*, a Scotch divine and poet, who, in 1781, published the "Philosophy of History," which he had delivered as lectures at Edinburgh. The same year he printed his poems in one volume. His last publication was a pamphlet, entitled, "A Review of the Principal Charges against Mr. Hastings," for which the publisher was tried and acquitted. B. in Scotland, 1748; D. in London, 1788.

Logan, a river of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, falling into the Nethan.

Logan, several counties:—1. In the S.W. part of Kentucky, U.S. *Area*, 600 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000. —2. In Ohio. *Area*, 440 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.— 3. In Virginia. *Area*, 700 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000.— 4. In Illinois. *Area*, 540 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.— Also the name of several townships with small populations.

Logan Mountains separate the sources of the river Darling from those of the Logan, in E. Australia. *Lat.* 28° S. *Lon.* 152° E.

Loggan, David, *log'-gan*, an eminent line-engraver, who went to London during the Commonwealth, and settling there, was extensively employed. His plates of the colleges of Oxford and of Cambridge were excellent specimens of art. During the reign of Charles he engraved nearly all the illustrious personages of the time. B. at Dantzic, 1635; D. in London, 1693.

Loggun, *log-goon'*, a country of Africa, lying to the S. of Lake Tchad. *Desc.* Fertile, with a healthy climate. Its inhabitants are celebrated for their skill in the manufacture and dyeing of cotton goods. *Pop.* Unascertained.

Logie, *lo'-ge*, the name of several parishes in Scotland, none of them with a population above 3,000.

Logrono, *lo-grone'-yo*, a town of Spain, in the province of Burgos, on the Ebro, 60 miles from Burgos. It has several churches, convents, an hospital, and a theatre. *Manf.* Leather and hats. *Pop.* 7,000.—In 1808 and 1823 it was taken by the French, being of importance as a military post.

Loharoo, *lo-ha-roo'*, a district of India, subject to the N.W. Provinces. *Area*, 200 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 28° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 75° and 76° E.

Lohr, *lore*, a town of Bavaria, on the Maine, 20 miles from Wurtemberg. *Manf.* Paper; and there are some iron-works. *Pop.* 4,000.

Loing, *lwing*, a river of France, rising at St. Colombe, in the department of Yonne, and, after a course of 70 miles, falling in the Seine at Moret.

Loir-and-Cher, *lwaw, shair*, a department of France, including the southern portion of the province of Orléannois. *Area*, 2,360 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, and containing numerous lagoons. It occupies a portion of the basin of the Loire, and is watered by that river, the Loir, the Cher, the Cosson, and the Beuvron. *Pro.* Wine, hemp, fruit, and grain. Sheep and horses are reared, and are both numerous and excellent. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, glass, cottons, beetroot sugar, paper, and gloves. *Pop.* 263,000.

Loire, La, *lwaw*, a river of France, rising in the mountains of the Cevennes, at an elevation of 3,940 feet, and, after a course of upwards of 500 miles, falling into the Bay of Biscay, about 40 miles below Nantes. It is connected by canals with the Seine, Saône, and the Vilaine.

Loire, a department of France, adjoining the departments of the Rhone and the Isère. *Area*, 1,920 square miles. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, being partly traversed by the Cevennes, and partly by the mountains of the Forez. *Rivers.* The Loire and its affluents. *Pro.* Corn, potatoes, chestnuts, and hemp; it also produces wine, and silkworms are extensively reared. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, granite, marble, flint, and porphyry; there are also some excellent mineral springs. *Manf.* Silk, iron and steel goods, glass, cottons, laces, paper, cloths, and leather. *Pop.* 475,000.

Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, 14 miles from Lyons. *Pop.* 1,500.

Loire, Haute, or Upper, a department in the S.E. of France, situate to the south of the preceding, and adjoining the departments of Puy-de-Dôme, the Ardèche, and the Lozère. *Area*, 1,920 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with Mont Mazan, 5,793 feet high, of the Cevennes, for its culminating point. The soil is generally unfertile, and agriculture in a backward state. *Pro.* Corn and potatoes; some wine is produced, but it is of inferior quality. Bees are kept, and silkworms extensively reared. *Minerals.* Coal, gypsum, antimony, building-stone, and potter's clay. *Manf.* Lace, silks, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 305,000.

Loire Inférieure, or Lower, a department in the W. of France, formed of the S.E. portion of the ancient province of Brittany, and bounded by the Atlantic and the departments of the Ille-and-Vilaine, Maine-and-Loire, Vendée, and Morbihan. *Area*, 2,730 square miles. *Desc.* Level generally. *Rivers.* The Loire, Brivé, Erdre, Vilaine, Acheveau, Ognon, Maine, and Moin. Lagoons are numerous, and that of the Grand Lieu is the largest in France. *Pro.* Grain and pale wines. Bees are largely kept, and cattle are extensively reared. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, salt, and turf. *Pop.* 536,000.

Loiret, *lwaw'-rai*, a river of France, rising 2 miles from Orleans, and, after a course of 10 miles, joining the Loire near Orleans.

Loiret, a department in the N.W. of France, comprising a portion of the *ci-devant* Orléannois and the Gatinois, and bounded by the departments of the Seine-and-Oise, the Seine-and-Marne, the Yonne, the Cher, the Loir-and Cher, and the Eure-and-Loir. *Area*, 2,640 square miles. *Desc.* Level, and watered by the Seine and its affluents. *Pro.* Grain, wine, saffron, lint, and timber. Apples are largely cultivated; bees and fowls are abundant; and the herds of sheep and cattle are excellent. *Manf.* Cloths, woollen caps, cottons, leather, paper, pottery, and beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 342,000.

Lokeren, *lo'-ker-en*, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Darme, 12 miles from Ghent. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, and tobacco. It also has a trade in corn, flax, and linen. *Pop.* 17,000.

Lokhvitza, *lok-vitz'-ka*, a town of Russia, 80 miles from Poltawa. *Pop.* 6,000.

Lokman, *lok'-man*, an Abyssinian philosopher, of whom hardly any authentic particulars are known. He appears to have been of low origin, and some say he was a slave. It is related that he obtained his liberty on the following occasion. His master having given him a bitter melon to eat, he ate it all. Surprised at his exact obedience, his master asked how it was possible for him to eat such a nauseous fruit? The slave replied, that he had received so many favours from the kindness of his master, that it could be no wonder if, once in his life, he ate a bitter melon from his hand. This generous answer immediately procured him his liberty. There are so many circumstances related of him that agree with what is said of Æsop, and their fables are so much alike, that both are conjectured to have been one and the same person. Lokman's Fables were printed in a collection by Galland, at Paris, in 1724.

Lollard, Walter, *lol'-lard*, the founder of a religious sect in Germany, about 1315. After gaining many followers on the continent, he went to England, where he also had numerous disciples. The Lollards were, according to some, grossly licentious and heretical; but as to this we have only the testimony of their enemies. Lollard himself was burnt at Cologne in 1322.

Lombard, John Louis, *lom'-bar*, an eminent French writer on military tactics. He was educated for the

legal profession, but quitted it to become professor of artillery, first at Metz, and afterwards at the military school of Auxonne. He translated into French "Robins's Principles of Gunnery," and wrote, "Aide Mémoire," for the use of French artillery officers; "Treatise on the Flight of Projectiles," &c. B. at Strasburg, 1723; D. 1794.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM, *lom-bar'-do*, the name given, after the congress of Vienna, in 1815, to the whole of Austrian Italy, comprising both Lombardy and the former Venetian territory. *Area*, 18,063 square miles. *Desc.* It may be regarded as a vast plain, situate in the basin of the Adriatic, having on the N. Switzerland and the Tyrol; on the E. the Adriatic and Illyria; on the W. Piedmont; and on the S. the Pontifical States, Modena, and Parma. *Rivers.* The Po and its affluents, all of which fall into the Adriatic. *Lakes.* The finest of N. Italy are comprised within its boundaries, and Lago Maggiore forms its W. limits. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, and flax; cheese is largely made, and wine is manufactured. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, lead, arsenic, marble, alabaster, clay, and precious stones. *Manf.* Silks, cottons, cloth, glass, pottery, and paper. *Religion.* Catholic. *Pop.* 5,000,000. *Lat.* between 44° 47′ 10″ and 46° 40′ 25″ N. *Lon.* between 8° 33′ and 13° 43′ E.—This kingdom was formed in 1814, and recognized by the congress of Vienna. From 1848 to 1853 it was in a state of siege, and, by the treaty of Zurich, signed in November, 1859, Lombardy was made over to Piedmont by Austria, Piedmont incurring the obligation of a debt of £10,000,000. (*See* ITALY.)

LOMBARDY, *lum'-bar-de* (Ital. LOMBARDIA, *lom-bar-de'-a*), a country of Northern or Upper Italy. The name, though properly applicable only to the vale of the Po, is commonly given to the whole tract of country between the frontiers of Switzerland and Tuscany. It is the country of the Lombards, or Longobards, and forms the W. part of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the E. part of Piedmont, and Modena and Parma.

LOMBLEM, *lom'-blem*, an island of the Malay archipelago, lying to the E. of Flores. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 16. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 8° 20′ S. *Lon.* 123° 40′ E.

LOMBOCK, *lom'-bok*, an island of the Malay archipelago, separated from the island of Bally by the Straits of Lombock, and from the Sumbawa by the Straits of Allas. *Area*, estimated at about 1,400 square miles. *Desc.* A well-watered plain, lying between two ranges of mountains running along the N. and S. coasts. *Pro.* Rice, coffee, and maize. *Pop.* estimated at 250,000. *Lat.* between 8° 12′ and 9° 1′ S. *Lon.* between 115° 44′ and 116° 40′ E.

LOMMATSH, *lom-matsh'*, a town of Saxony, 20 miles from Dresden. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 3,000.

LOMMEL, *lom'-mel*, a village of Belgium, in North Brabant, 20 miles from Hassalt. *Pop.* 2,300.

LOMNITZ, *lom'-nitz*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population of more than 3,000.

LOMOND, LOCH, *lo'-mond*, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, remarkable for the picturesque scenery on its shores. It is 16 miles from Glasgow, and is the largest lake in Scotland. *Ext.* Upwards of 20 miles long, with a breadth of between 7 and 8 at its widest points. It contains 30 islands, and receives several rivers. The river Leven carries off its own superfluous waters, and discharges them into the Firth of Clyde. It is overlooked by BEN LOMOND, which attains an elevation of 3,190 feet above the level of the sea.

LOMONOSOV, *lo'-mo-no-sof'*, a Russian poet, and the father of modern Russian literature, was son of a fisherman, and, having fled from his father, he took refuge in a monastery, where he received his education, which he afterwards improved at a German university. In 1741 he returned to his native country, and became member of the Academy of Petersburg, and professor of chemistry. In 1761 he was honoured with the title of councillor of state. The odes of Lomonosov are greatly admired for originality of invention, sublimity of sentiment, and energy of language; and compensate for the turgid style which, in some instances, has been imputed to them, by that spirit and fire which are the principal characteristics in this species of composition. Pindar was his great model. He enriched his native language with various kinds of metre. His works, in 3 vols. 8vo, consist of pieces in verse and prose, the last being chiefly philosophical dissertations. B. near Kholmazar, Russia, 1711; D. 1765.

LOMZA, *lom-za'*, a town of Poland, 70 miles from Sawalki. *Manf.* Paper; and it has an arsenal. *Pop.* 3,500.

LONADO, or LONATO, *lo-na'-to*, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, 13 miles from Brescia. It is defended by a citadel, and remarkable as the scene of a victory gained by Napoleon I. over the Austrians, in 1796.

LONDA, *lone'-da*, a town of Tuscany, 17 miles from Florence. *Pop.* 2,000.

LONDERZEEL, *lone'-dair-zail*, a town of South Brabant, 12 miles from Brussels. *Pop.* 4,500. It is a station on the railway between Ghent and Mechlin.

LONDINIÈRES, *lon-din'-e-air*, a market-town of France, 8 miles from Neufchatel. *Pop.* 1,000.

LONDON, *lun'-dun*, the capital of England, and the metropolis and seat of government of the British empire. The most usual acceptation of the word "London" comprises the ancient city proper of that name, the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and their respective suburbs. The cities of London and Westminster are situate in the county of Middlesex, on the northern bank of the river Thames; and the borough of Southwark is on the southern bank, in the county of Surrey. To each of these principal divisions of London many neighbouring villages have been successively annexed, and some of these suburbs are situate in Essex, and others in Kent. The opposite banks are connected by nine bridges. The length of the metropolis from Limehouse on the E. to Kensington on the W. is 7½ miles; but it may be considered to extend, in reality, from Plumstead to Hammersmith. The breadth, from Holloway to Camberwell, is said to be nearly 12 miles, and the circumference of the whole cannot be less than 30 miles. On the Surrey side, the length may be taken from Woolwich to Walworth, as these places are now nearly joined together. The united area of London city, Westminster city and liberty, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth, is 31,498 acres. There is strong reason to believe that London was the *Civitas Trinobantum* of Cæsar. In 610 a church was erected on the site of the present cathedral of St. Paul, and a Witenagemote, or council of wise men, was held here in 833. It was afterwards constituted, by Alfred the Great, the capital of England. In 925 King Athelstan had a palace in it, and, during successive reigns, the dimensions of the city were gradually extended. The White Tower, in the Tower of London, was erected by William I. in 1078; and William Rufus, in 1097, founded Westminster Hall. In 1255 a conduit in Cheapside was supplied with water by leaden pipes, and in 1340 tolls were imposed for paving the streets in and near the city. The streets were first lighted with lanterns in 1416; and, in 1443, the supply of water being found insufficient, pipes were laid from Paddington. A statute was passed in 1542, for paving some of the streets; and it appears that the Strand was then only partly built. So rapid now became the increase of London, that Queen Elizabeth and King James each issued proclamations against any farther extension of the city. About 1661 a great many streets in St. James's parish were built, and finished, particularly St. James's Street, Pall Mall, and Piccadilly; and other streets ordered to be widened. In 1665 London was almost desolated by the great plague; and, in the following year, a dreadful conflagration broke out, and destroyed 13,000 houses, and most of the churches and corporation halls. In rebuilding the city, many important improvements were effected, by the widening of the streets, and by constructing the houses of more substantial materials. In 1685 Spitalfields and St. Giles's were much increased by the French Protestant manufacturers, who left their native country in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In 1689 the district called the Seven Dials was built, and the suburbs to the east of the Tower were also greatly ex-

tended. Soho Square was built at the close of that century, and, in a few years afterwards, Hanover Square, Cavendish Square, and the streets adjacent Bedford Row, Red-Lion Square, Hatton Garden, &c. were finished. The streets from Leicester Square to St.-Martin's Lane north, and to the Haymarket and Soho west, and thence nearly to Knightsbridge, were added in the reign of George I., or early in that of George II. In 1730 two new parishes were formed, St. George, Bloomsbury, and St. Anne, Limehouse; and, about the same time, the north side of Oxford Street was partly built, and many streets near it were completed. The extension of the metropolis since the middle of the last century has proceeded with unprecedented rapidity, and covered the fields, gardens, and marshes in the vicinity with new squares and streets. For some years after 1810, the progress of building appeared to be checked. But latterly the metropolis has again been greatly extended, particularly on the north side. The direction of the main streets accompanies the course of the river Thames from east to west; and the cross streets run mostly in a transverse direction from north to south. There are two chief lines of streets from west to east; one, which may be called the northern line, commences at the north side of Hyde Park, and, under the successive names of Oxford Street, St. Giles's, Holborn, Skinner Street, Newgate Street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall Street, is continued to Whitechapel and Mile-end, on the Essex road. The southern line commences at the south side of Hyde Park, and consists of Piccadilly St.-James's Street, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, the Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cannon Street, and Tower Street; whence, crossing Tower Hill, it may be said to be further extended two miles along the river-side, in Wapping. One of the great features of London are the parks. These are six in number;—Hyde Park, which is the largest and most fashionable; St. James's Park; the Green Park; Regent's Park, in the north; Victoria Park, in the east; and Battersea and Kennington Parks, on the south. Besides these, there are Kensington Gardens, with which Hyde Park communicates at several points. The subterranean works, which have been constructed for the accommodation of the inhabitants of London, consisting of sewers, drains, water-pipes, and gas-pipes, are most extensive and curious. The houses are mostly built of brick, and the principal squares are Belgrave, Eaton, Grosvenor, Portman, Berkeley, St. James's, Hanover, Cavendish, Bedford, Russell, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, Euston, Brunswick, Finsbury, and Lincoln's-Inn Fields. The principal public structures in the metropolis, east of Temple Bar, are the Tower, the Mint, the Trinity-house, the Bank, the Mansion-house, the Royal Exchange, the East-India House, the Auction Mart, the Commercial Mart, the Custom-house, the Excise-office, Guildhall, the bridges of London, Southwark, and Blackfriars; the Monument, the Post-office, Whitecross Street prison, St. Luke's Hospital; the churches of St. Paul's, St. Stephen's, Walbrook, St. Mary-le-Bow, and St. Bride's, Fleet Street. The markets are numerous; comprising Covent Garden and Farringdon, for fruits and vegetables; Leadenhall, for poultry; Hungerford and Billingsgate, for fish; and the New Market, built on the site of Copenhagen Fields, in the north, for meat. The White Tower was erected by William the Conqueror for the purpose of intimidating the citizens, and the other buildings and fortifications have been added to it at different periods. The whole is surrounded by a ditch, and divided from the river by a wharf, on which is a platform, mounted with cannon. The Tower was inhabited as a palace by several English sovereigns, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Since her time it has been chiefly used as a state prison and depository for arms, records, and property belonging to the Crown. It contains the ordnance-office, the record-office, the jewel-office, the horse-armory, the Spanish armory, the grand storehouse, the small armory, barracks for the garrison, &c. The Trinity-house, a naval establishment, is a very handsome building on the north side of Great Tower-Hill. A noble pillar, 202 feet high, called the London Monument, stands on the east side of Fish-Street Hill. It was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, to commemorate the great fire of 1666. The cathedral church of St. Paul holds the most distinguished rank among the modern works of architecture in the British empire. The first stone was laid June 21st, 1675, and the last in 1710; the work being completed in 35 years, by one architect, Sir Christopher Wren. The plan is a Latin cross, with an additional arm or transept at the west end, and a semicircular projection at the east end, for the altar. A dome rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, and is terminated by a lantern, surmounted by a ball and a cross, of copper gilt. The dimensions of this vast fabric are 510 feet long, 250 broad, and, with the dome, 370 feet high. The entire ascent to the ball is by 616 steps. This cathedral contains monuments erected to the memory of many eminent persons deceased, and cost £747,974. Besides St. Paul's, London comprises a vast number of churches, with towers and spires in almost every style of architecture. The inns of court are the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. Each of these is composed of several large houses, surrounding squares, and which are divided into numerous sets of chambers, inhabited by barristers, students, attorneys, and solicitors. The principal public buildings west of the city, exclusive of the royal palaces and houses of the nobility, are Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, the seat of the king's courts of record,—viz., the courts of Chancery, Exchequer, King's Bench, and Common Pleas; the House of Lords and House of Commons; the Horse-guards, or War-office; the Admiralty; the Treasury; the offices of the secretaries of state; Somerset House, a grand and extensive stone building in the Strand, appropriated to various public uses and offices; the Penitentiary-house, Millbank; the court of insolvent debtors; the Opera-house; the theatres of Covent Garden, Drury Lane, the Haymarket, and others. The British Museum is a noble building, with a magnificent reading-room, recently opened for the benefit of those engaged in literary pursuits. It is in Great Russell-Street, Bloomsbury. The most remarkable churches in this direction are those of St. George, Hanover Square, and St. Marylebone. Southwark contains the county gaol for Surrey, Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, the Magdalene Hospital in Blackfriars Road, and the new Bethlem Hospital for lunatics, erected in St. George's Fields, on the demolition of the old hospital in Moorfields. The bridges which unite the divisions of the metropolis, built on the opposite banks of the Thames, are London Bridge, till the middle of the 18th century the only bridge connecting the Middlesex and Surrey banks; Westminster, which is being erected to replace the old one of the same name; Blackfriars, and Waterloo, one of the noblest structures of the kind in the world: it was begun in the year 1811 and opened in 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. It consists of nine equal arches, each of 120 feet span; the piers are 20 feet thick, and adorned with Tuscan columns; the width within the parapets is 42 feet. It cost upwards of £1,000,000, which was raised by subscription. Hungerford Suspension-bridge, which, while we write (1860), is being removed, to be replaced by another, destined for railway travelling; Southwark Bridge, uniting Bankside, Southwark, with Queen Street, Cheapside; Vauxhall Bridge, crossing the Thames from Millbank to Vauxhall; Chelsea Bridge, a new bridge near to old Battersea Bridge, recently erected to unite the Battersea side of the river with the Chelsea side. Two miles below London Bridge is Thames Tunnel, which was commenced in 1825, by Sir Isambard Brunel as the engineer, and opened in 1846. The public charities of London (exclusive of parochial establishments) are numerous, and apply to every case of infirmity or distress. Among these may be named St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and Christ's hospitals. St. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield, and St. Thomas's, in Southwark, were appropriated to relieve the diseased; and Christ's Hospital to maintain and educate the young and helpless. The other hospitals are Bethlem, the Charter-house, near Smithfield; Guy's, built by Thomas Guy, bookseller, in 1701, and endowed by him with £240,000, at his death; St. Luke's; the Foundling Hospital, in Guildford Street; St. George's Hospital, near Hyde-Park Corner; the London Hospital, Whitechapel; the Middlesex Hospital, Berners Street;

the Westminster Hospital; and several others; with numerous dispensaries, establishments, and houses for the benefit of the poor and the afflicted, as well as the unfortunate. There is no city in the world where charity of every description is dispensed with such a liberal hand as in London. The lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, form the court of common council, which constitutes the legislature of the city, to frame all laws for its internal government. The lord mayor is the chief magistrate in the city, and the aldermen are perpetual justices of the peace for the city, and the chief magistrates in their respective wards. The other principal executive officers of this corporation, are the recorder, common serjeant, town clerk, and two sheriffs. Since 1837, London has been the seat of a university, with which many colleges throughout the country are connected. The literary and scientific institutions are numerous: among these may be mentioned, the Royal Society, incorporated 1663, under the presidency of Sir Isaac Newton; the Royal Geographical Society; the Society of Antiquaries; the Board of Agriculture; the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; the Royal Institution; the London, Surrey, and Russell institutions; the Linnæan Society, devoted to botany and natural history; the Philosophical Society of London; the British Mineralogical Society; the Entomological, Horticultural, Geological, Mathematical, Medical, Medical and Chirurgical, and City Philosophical societies. The British Museum is the grand national depository of antiquities, sculpture, natural and artificial curiosities, scientific collections, manuscripts, and printed books. It was established by act of parliament, in 1753, in consequence of the will of Sir Hans Sloane. Several institutions have been established for promoting the fine arts; namely, the Royal Academy, instituted in 1768, and chiefly indebted for its prosperity to its first president, Sir Joshua Reynolds; the British Institution, in Pall Mall, devoted to the exhibition and sale of pictures by modern artists. An annual exhibition of paintings is made at the Royal Academy. The National Gallery is in Trafalgar Square, where are also fountains, which frequently play, and several monuments erected to commemorate public men. There are other monuments of various kinds erected in various parts of the city. For musical performances there are the Opera-house, in the Haymarket, and the new building in Covent Garden; besides numerous public rooms, scattered throughout the metropolis. The theatres are also numerous, and the public gardens in the vicinity offer every kind of entertainment to the pleasure-seeking citizen. Newgate is the gaol of London and Middlesex, and is situate in the Old Bailey. There are, besides, various other prisons, as the Queen's Bench, for debtors sued in that court, and other persons confined under its sentences; the Marshalsea, in Southwark; the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex; the Penitentiary-house, Millbank, built for the purpose of changing the punishment of transportation for a term of years into confinement and labour; and various model prisons. London is also a vast emporium of maritime commerce, and its vessels trade to the remotest parts of the world. This is likewise immensely facilitated by a large number of railway termini. These are now, on the N. the Great Western, the North-Western, and the Great Northern. At the North-Western station there are, besides, the North London, the North and South-West Junction, and the North Union. On the S.E. the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the South-Eastern, and the London and Greenwich. On the S.W. the London and South-Western. On the E. the Eastern Counties, the Northern and Eastern, the London and Blackwall, in conjunction with the London, Tilbury, and Southend. The telegraphic communication is also very extensive; and it is in contemplation to tunnel the northern parts of the city, and erect a general central railway terminus in the City itself, that the intercourse with all parts of the kingdom may, by greater concentration, be rendered still more rapid and easy. At a very early period London became the seat of an extensive trade. From London Bridge down the Thames, for several miles, the space is occupied by her shipping. This space is divided into the upper, middle, and lower pools, and the space between Limehouse and Deptford. To provide further accommodation for her vessels, the West-India Docks were formed by a company, and opened in 1802. These docks are formed across the narrowest part of the Isle of Dogs, and comprise two docks, one of 30 acres, for unloading the ships arrived from the West Indies, and the other of 24 acres, for loading outward-bound ships. The London Docks were executed by similar means. This dock was opened in 1805, and is used for the general trade of the port. The East-India Docks are situate at Blackwall: the loading dock is 780 feet long and 520 wide, and the discharging dock contains 18½ acres. About 5,000,000 tons of shipping enter the port annually. *Manf.* These are of every kind; but consist chiefly of silk, cutlery, jewellery, watches, japan-ware, cut-glass, books, cabinet-work, carriages, and other fine goods and articles of elegant use. The southern bank of the Thames is lined with manufactories, such as iron-foundries, dye-houses, soap and oil manufactories, glass-houses, distilleries, hat-manufactories, &c.; and in many other parts are breweries, shipbuilders' yards, oil-cloth and paper manufactories, vinegar-works, and chemical manufactories on a large scale. The manufactures of silk in Spitalfields, and of watches in Clerkenwell, employ large numbers of workpeople. *Pop.* in 1851, 2,027,528. *Lat.* of St. Paul's Cathedral, 51° 30′ 49″ N. *Lon.* 0° 5′ 48″ W. of Greenwich Observatory.

LONDON, NEW, a county of Connecticut, U.S. *Area*, 550 square miles. *Pop.* 52,000.—2. A city, port of entry, and half-shire town, in New London county, Connecticut, on the Thames. Its harbour is one of the best in the States, and is defended by forts. *Pop.* 10,000. This place was, in 1781, burned by the British.

LONDONDERRY, or DERRY, *lun'-dun-der'-re*, a maritime county of Ireland, bounded S. by Tyrone, W. by Donegal, N. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by the county of Antrim, from which it is separated by loughs Neagh and Beg. *Area*, 810 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the centre and in the south, elsewhere generally low; but the appearance of the county is not uniform. *Rivers.* The Foyle, the Bann, and the Roe. *Pro.* Potatoes are the principal crop. In some parts oats, barley, wheat, and flax are cultivated, and rye on the higher soils. Poultry is abundant, and eggs are exported. *Manf.* Linen is the great staple of the county. *Pop.* 102,000. This county is almost wholly owned by the twelve London companies, to which it was granted by James I. after the rebellion of its chiefs. Hence the prefix of London to its ancient name.

LONDONDERRY, the capital of the above county, is pleasantly situate on the Foyle, 120 miles from Dublin. It contains, within the walls, four main streets, which cross at right angles, and form, with the smaller streets and lanes, a sort of parallelogram. The ground on which the town stands is hilly. The old walls, flanked with bastions, which were built in the year 1614, still remain in fine repair, and are an ornament to the place. The principal buildings are a cathedral, a Gothic structure, built in the year 1633, and having a tower and a spire 178 feet high; a bishop's palace, a deanery, various places of worship, schools, a mechanics' institute, gaol, an infirmary, a small theatre, a linen-hall, town-hall, district lunatic asylum, union workhouse, custom-house, and barracks, erected in honour of the Rev. G. Walker, who defended the city during its memorable siege. The wharfs and quays, with a good portion of the city, are without the walls. It has an extensive trade with the West Indies and America. The harbour is deep, wide, and tolerably secure. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 54° 59′ 6″ N. *Lon.* 7° 19′ W. This town is of great antiquity, and has often suffered from the effects of war. In 1688 it was besieged by King James from December, 1688, till August, 1689, when the siege was raised. It has steam communication with Glasgow and Liverpool, and railway communication with most parts of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY, Robert Stewart, second marquis of, a celebrated English diplomatist and minister, more generally known as Lord Castlereagh. He first entered the British parliament in 1794, but did not make his maiden speech until the following year. In 1796 he became Viscount Castlereagh, and, in the first parliament after the Union, he sat for the county

Down. During the Pitt and Addington administrations he was in office as either privy councillor, president of the Board of Control, or secretary of state for war and the colonies. In 1807 he joined the Portland ministry, and being generally believed as answerable for the conduct of the war, he became, after the disastrous Walcheren expedition, perhaps the most unpopular of public men. His policy led to a duel between himself and Mr. Canning, at that time secretary for foreign affairs, in which the latter was severely wounded. He resigned shortly afterwards, and remained out of office until 1812, when he received the appointment of secretary of state for the foreign department, and on the death of Mr. Perceval he became ministerial leader of the House of Commons. At the peace of Paris, May, 1814, he represented the king of England, as he also did at the congress of Vienna some months later, and again, in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo. For these duties his dignified person and manners peculiarly fitted him. In 1818 he was created knight of the Garter, and on the death of his father, three years afterwards, he became marquis of Londonderry. As a statesman, his views were narrow and unphilosophical; his oratory was unequal, sometimes approaching brilliancy, but often inelegant and involved; but his great talents for business, combined with his firmness and charm of manner, caused him to achieve higher things than more richly-gifted men. B. in Ireland, 1769; D. by his own hand, 1822.

LONDONDERRY, several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

LONG, LOCH, *long*, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, extending for 20 miles between Dumbartonshire and Argyleshire. It averages a breadth of between 1 and 2 miles.

LONG ISLAND, the name of various inconsiderable islands in the Eastern seas, in the West Indies, and the United States, and in other parts of the globe.

LONG ISLAND, an island belonging to the state of New York, U.S. It extends from the city of New York, in an easterly direction, to New-York Bay. *Ext.* 115 miles long and 20 broad. *Area*, 1,500 square miles. *Desc.* Level in the S., and hilly in the N. *Pop.* 215,000. On this island is Brooklyn, an important suburb of New York. (*See* BROOKLYN.)

LONG-ISLAND SOUND divides Long Island from Connecticut. *Ext.* 110 miles long, with a breadth ranging between 2 and 20.

LONG KEY, the name of several islands in the West Indies, in the Bay of Honduras, and one in the Bahama group, S. of Crooked Passage.

LONG NIDDRY, *nid'-dre*, a decayed village of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, 12 miles from Edinburgh.

LONGANNAT, *lon-gän'-nat*, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, famous for an excellent quarry.

LONGBEARD, William, *long'-beerd*, a priest in the reign of Richard I., who excited an insurrection about 1196; and, by his eloquence, irritated the people against the government, for which he was torn in pieces by horses, with some of his companions.

LONGDON, *long'-don*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth, *long'-fel-lo*, an eminent American poet. While at Bowdoin College, he wrote verse for the "United States Literary Gazette;" and, although intended for the law, his tastes were, from the earliest period, decidedly literary. Accordingly, he eagerly embraced the proposal of making him professor of modern languages in his college, and set out for Europe in order to qualify himself for the post. He travelled in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, and England, and studied the language and literature of each country. He returned to his native country in 1829, and entered upon his duties; commencing his literary career about the same period, by contributing biography and criticism to the "North-American Review." His first important prose work was produced in 1835, with the title "Outre-Mer, or a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." On the resignation of Mr. Ticknor, the professorial chair of modern languages and literature in Harvard University was offered to him; upon which he again visited Germany, and, on this occasion, extended his travels to Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland. In 1836 he entered upon his duties at Harvard University, and soon afterwards gave to the world those works upon which his reputation chiefly rests. His prose romance "Hyperion" was published in 1840; "Kavanagh," a poetico-philosophical tale, in 1849. His poems were published in the following order:—"Voices of the Night," 1841; "Ballads," and translated verse, 1842; "Evangeline," 1847; "The Golden Legend," 1851; "The Song of the Hiawatha," 1855; "Miles Standish," 1859. Longfellow's verse is that of a polished and refined man; intensely national, he is yet imbued with a lofty appreciation of the great efforts of European genius. Göthe, Jean-Paul, and other German writers have had an especially marked influence on his writings. His sympathies are too universal to be bounded by mere nationality. If he has not the quaint beauty, the fine depth of thought of Tennyson, or the ruder power of Browning, he is nevertheless a true poet, and an ornament to modern literature. B. at Portland, Maine, United States, 1807.

LONGFORD, *long'-ford*, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster, bounded W. by Roscommon, N. by the counties of Leitrim and Cavan, and E. and S. by Westmeath. *Area*, 420 square miles. *Desc.* Generally fertile, though much interspersed with bogs, mountains, morasses, and fens. *Rivers.* The Shannon forms the western boundary of the county. It is, besides, intersected by the Inny, the Camlin, and the Fallen, with numerous other inferior streams. *Lakes.* Lough Gawnagh is the largest. *Pro.* Oats, potatoes, and butter. Grazing-farms are numerous. *Pop.* 83,000.

LONGFORD, a town of Ireland, and capital of the above county, on the river Camlin, 40 miles from Sligo. It has a church, a Roman Catholic cathedral, county gaol, infirmary, and a barracks. *Pop.* 4,300.

LONGFORGAN, *long-for'-gan*, a parish of Perthshire, Scotland, 6 miles from Dundee. It includes a part of the Carse of Gowrie, celebrated in Scottish song. *Pop.* 2,000, employed in weaving and quarrying.

LONGINUS, Dionysius, *lon-ji'-nus*, a celebrated Athenian philosopher and rhetorician. He was related to Plutarch, and spent the early part of his life in travelling, after which he settled at Athens, where he taught the Platonic philosophy and rhetoric with great reputation; but was called thence by Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, to be tutor to her children. The queen was then at war with the emperor Aurelian, and, being defeated by him near Antioch, was compelled to shut herself up in Palmyra. The emperor summoned her to surrender, and she returned an answer, drawn up by Longinus, which filled him with anger; he laid siege to the city, which was surrendered to him A.D. 278. The queen and Longinus endeavoured to fly to Persia, but were overtaken and made prisoners. The queen, intimidated, laid the blame of vindicating the liberty of her country on its true author, and the brave Longinus was carried away to immediate execution. He composed critical remarks on the ancient Greek authors, but only a part of his inestimable "Treatise on the Sublime" exists. It has been many times translated into English.

LONGLAND. (*See* LANGELAND, Robert.)

LONGOBARDI, *lon'-go-bar'-de*, a maritime town of Naples, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles from Paola. *Pop.* 2,300.

LONGOBUCCO, *lon'-go-book'-ko*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, 20 miles from Cosenza. *Pop.* 9,000.

LONGUÉ, *lon'-gai*, a town of France, department of the Maine-and-Loire, 12 miles from Baugé. *Manf.* Linen cloth. *Pop.* 4,300.

LONGUS, *lon'-gus*, a Greek author, of whom we have four books of pastorals in prose, entitled "The Loves of Daphnis and Chloe," much admired for their elegance and simplicity. He is supposed to have lived about the 4th or 5th century.

LONGWOOD, *long'-wood*, a chapelry of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Huddersfield. *Pop.* 3,300.

LONGWOOD, St. Helena, the residence assigned to Napoleon I. in that island. (*See* ST. HELENA.)

LONGWY, *lawng'-ve*, a strongly fortified town of France, 32 miles from Metz. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, distilleries, and tanneries. *Pop.* 3,500.—This is called the "iron

gate of France," and was, in 1792, taken by the Prussians, and again by the allies in 1815.

LONLAY L'ABBAYE, *lon'-lai lab'-bai*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, 5 miles from Domfront. *Pop.* 4,000.

LONMAY, *lon'-mai*, a parish of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 5 miles from Frazerburgh. *Pop.* 2,000.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, *lawngs le(r) sole'-ne-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, on the Solvan, 50 miles from Dijon. Salt-works of considerable extent are established here, taking their origin from a salt-well, which is always full, and which was discovered in the 4th century. *Manf.* Bonnets and stockings. It has, besides, both tanneries and dye-works. *Pop.* 10,000.

LOOCHOO ISLANDS, *loo-tchoo'*, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, lying to the S. of Japan, and about 400 or 500 miles to the east of China. They consist of 36 islands, of which, however, only one, called the Great Loochoo, is of importance. *Ext.* About 65 miles long, with an average breadth of 15. *Desc.* The climate and soil seem to be among the happiest on the globe; the fruits and vegetable productions are of the most exquisite nature. The inhabitants are diminutive in their stature; they are, however, strong, well made, and athletic. Their disposition appears to be peculiarly gay, gentle, and amiable, though they evince a strong aversion to receive strangers into their country. The capital of Great Loochoo, and of the archipelago, is Kintching, situate about 5 miles from its port of Napakiang. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 26° 14′ N. *Lon.* 127° 52′ 1″ E.

LOO CHRISTY, *loo kris'-te*, a town of the Netherlands, 5 miles from Ghent. *Pop.* 4,000.

LOODIANA, *loo'-de-a'-na*, a township of Hindostan, 110 miles from Lahore. It has a flourishing shawl-manufacture. *Pop.* 20,000.—In 1848 a hurricane swept over this place, and proved very destructive to human life.—A DISTRICT of British India, with an area of 720 square miles, and a population of 121,000 males only. *Lat.* between 30° 35′ and 31° N. *Lon.* 76° 25′ E.

LOOE, EAST and WEST, *loo*, a market, borough, and seaport-town of Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Looe, 20 miles from Launceston. *Pop.* 1,000.—West Looe has a population of 700. They are now only fishing-villages; but, in the reign of Edward III., E. Looe sent twenty ships to the siege of Calais.

LOONEE, *loo-ne'*, a river of Western India, rising in *lat.* 26° 37′ N., *lon.* 74° 46′ E.; and, after a course of 320 miles, falling into the Runn of Cutch, in *lat.* 24° 42′ N.; *lon.* 71° 11′ E.

LOPE DE VEGA. (*See* VEGA.)

LORCA, *lor'-ka*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, on the Sangonera, 30 miles from Murcia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, of which the former has narrow, crooked, and ill-paved streets; the latter being regularly and neatly built. It contains several churches and monasteries, a bishop's palace, a college, and two hospitals. *Manf.* Saltpetre and linen cloth. *Pop.* 41,000. *Lat.* 37° 25′ N. *Lon.* 1° 22′ W.—This place was formerly, on account of its castle, considered the key of Murcia.

LORD HOOD'S ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 21° 30′ S. *Lon.* 135° 33′ W.

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 5° 30′ S. *Lon.* 159° 24′ E.—The name of another group in the Pacific. *Lat.* 31° 30′ S. *Lon.* 159° 10′ E.—Also the name of one of the Society Islands.

LORENZO DE' MEDICI. (*See* MEDICI.)

LOREO, *lor'-ai-o*, a town of Italy, in the Venetian province of Rovigo, 26 miles from Venice. *Pop.* 3,200.

LORETO, *lo-rai'-to*, a town of Naples, 4 miles from Civita di Penare. *Manf.* Paper; and there are dye-works. *Pop.* 7,000.

LORETTO, *lo-rait'-to*, a fortified city of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 12 miles from Ancona, and not far from the influx of the Musone into the Adriatic. *Pop.* 8,000.—This place took its rise from a famous chapel to the Virgin, over which a magnificent church has been built. Its suburb, Monteresle, is more elegant than the city itself. There is a governor's palace and public fountains deserving of notice; but the sacred shrine is the principal object of attraction. Rosaries and relics for the use of pilgrims constitute the only trade of the place.

LORGUES, *lorg*, a town of France, in Provence, on the Argens, 6 miles from Draguignan. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and hempen cloths. *Pop.* 5,000.

L'ORIENT, *lor'-e-a*, a fortified and regularly-built seaport of France, in the department of the Morbihan, on the bay of Port Louis, 28 miles from Vannes. The harbour is ample, secure, and of easy access, and bordered by fine quays, on which are large and commodious buildings. It has still some trade, particularly with the French colonies; and is a place of importance, on account of its magazines for the use of the imperial navy. *Manf.* Hats, gold lace, and earthenware; and it has an active trade and pilchard fisheries. *Pop.* 26,000.

LORRAINE, *lor-rain'*, an old province in the N.E. of France, lying between Champagne and Alsace, and now divided into the four departments of La Meuse, La Moselle, La Meurthe, and Les Vosges.

LORRAINE, Claude. (*See* CLAUDE.)

LORRAINE, Charles de Guise, called Cardinal de, was the son of the first duke of Guise, and was created archbishop of Rheims at the age of 15 years. A covetous and ambitious man, he enjoyed almost unlimited power under Henry II. and Francis II. He displayed considerable talent at the council of Trent, and at the conference at Poissy, in 1561. He was the author of some sermons, letters, and discourses. His efforts towards establishing the Inquisition in France were successfully resisted by the chancellor L'Hopital and the parliament. B. 1525; D. at Avignon, 1574.

LORRIS, William de, *lor'-re*, a French poet, who wrote the "Romance of the Rose." D. about 1260.

LOS, ISLES OF, *los*, a group, consisting of three, off the W. coast of Africa. They belong to England.

LOS ANGELOS, *ăn'-je-los*, a county of the United States, in Carolina. *Area*, 18,000 square miles. *Pop.* about 10,000.

LOSINI, *lo-se'-ne*, an island of Austria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, immediately to the S. of Cherso. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth of 3. *Pop.* Unascertained.

LOSSNITZ, *losse-nitz'*, a town of SAXONY, 50 miles from Dresden: it is inclosed by walls. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 5,300.

LOSTOCK, *los'-tok*, a village of England, 6 miles from Bolton. *Pop.* 700.

LOSTWITHIEL, *lost-with'-el*, a borough and parish of Cornwall, of which it was formerly the capital, 5 miles from Bodmin. It has a trade in tanning and woolstapling. *Pop.* 1,200.

LOT, *lo*, a department in the south of France, corresponding to the old district of Quercy, in Guienne, adjacent to the departments of the Dordogne, the Aveyron, and the Upper Garonne. *Area*, 1,530 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and fertile. *Rivers.* The Lot and the Dordogne. *Pro.* Corn and fruit. Wine is abundant. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 297,000.

LOT, a river of France, rising in Mont Lozère, and, after a course of 250 miles, joining the Garonne near Aiguillon.

LOT-AND-GARONNE, *ga-ron'*, a department in the south-west of France, bounded by the departments of the Dordogne, the Lot, the Gers, the Landes, and the Gironde. *Area*, 1,852 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in general, but barren in the marshes and the districts termed "Landes." *Rivers.* The Garonne, the Lot, the Gers, and the Baise. *Pro.* Corn, chestnuts, prunes, and wine. *Manf.* Tobacco, brandy, vinegar, sailcloth, linens, woollens, cottons, and gloves. *Pop.* 312,000.

LOT, *lot*, the son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham, by whom he was brought up. He afterwards settled at Sodom, where he was taken prisoner by the king of Edom, but was rescued by Abraham. When Sodom was about to be destroyed, two angels came to Lot and obliged him to quit the place, with his wife and daughters, the former of whom, for looking back, was converted into a pillar of salt.

LOTHAIRE I., *lo-thair'*, emperor of Germany, was eldest son of Louis-le-Débonnaire, and was associated with him in the empire in 817, and named king of the Lombards in 820. He afterwards dethroned his father, and imprisoned him in a monastery; upon which his brothers Louis and Charles joined their forces against him, and defeated him at Fontenay, in 841. Two years afterwards, a treaty was concluded between the three brothers, by which Lothaire retained the title of

emperor, with Italy and some French provinces beyond the Rhine and the Rhone. Louis had a tract of country bordering on the Rhine, and Charles became king of France. D. 855.

LOTHAIRE II., emperor of Germany and duke of Saxony, between 1125 and 1137. He died in Italy, on his return from an expedition against Roger, king of Sicily.

LOTHAIRE, king of France, was the son of Louis IV., whom he succeeded in 954. He made war against the emperor Otho II. D. 986.

LOTHAIRE, king of Lorraine, was son of the emperor Lothaire I. D. 869.

LOTHIANS, THE, *lo'-the-ans*, an extensive and fertile district of Scotland, divided into three shires; viz., East-Lothian, or Haddingtonshire; Mid-Lothian, or Edinburghshire; and West-Lothian, or Linlithgowshire.

LOUDON, *low'-don*, a county of Virginia, U.S., on the Potomac. *Area*, 473 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.

LOUDON, John Claudius, a writer of considerable celebrity on agricultural and botanical subjects. Between the years 1820-43 he produced a number of works of the highest importance to the scientific farmer, the gardener, and the botanist. The Encyclopædias of Gardening, Agriculture, Plants, Cottage Farm, and Villa Architecture, may be quoted as examples of his great industry and usefulness. B. at Cambuslang, Lanarkshire, 1783; D. 1843.

LOUDON, MRS., wife of the preceding, wrote several valuable works, chiefly connected with botany; such as "The Ladies' Flower-Garden," "Botany for Ladies," "The Ladies' Country Companion," &c.

LOUDOUN, *low'-don*, a parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 4 miles from Kilmarnock. *Pop.* 4,800.—In the neighbourhood, at LOUDOUN HALL, Bruce, with his forces, encountered the troops of the earl of Pembroke in 1307.

LOUDUN, *loo-du(r)'*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 30 miles from Poictiers. *Pop.* 4,500. —This place is famous for being the seat of the Protestant synod held in 1611 and 1612.

LOUÉ, *loo'-ai*, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 16 miles from Le Mans. *Manf.* Paper and linen. *Pop.* 2,300.

LOUGAN, *loo'-gan*, a river of Norway, rising by many heads in the Langefield Mountains, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Glommen, 30 miles from Christiana.

LOUGHBOROUGH, *luf'-bru(r)*, a market-town and parish of Leicestershire, 9 miles from Leicester. The town consists of one principal street, with four smaller ones crossing at right angles. It has a church and several other places for public worship, schools, a union workhouse, barracks, public library, newsrooms, and a theatre. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton hosiery, machinery, and lace. *Pop.* 11,500.—It is a station on the Midland Counties Railway.

LOUGHGALL, *lok-gawl'*, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, 5 miles from Armagh. *Pop.* 8,000.

LOUGHGUILE, *lok-gile'*, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, 8 miles from Ballymoney. *Pop.* 5,000.—A great portion of the land consists of bog.

LOUGHREA, *lok-ra'*, a well-built town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 20 miles from Galway. It has a parish church, several chapels, schools, and a nunnery. *Manf.* Linens. *Pop.* 4,000.

LOUHANS, *loo'-han*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, 30 miles from Macon. *Pop.* Unascertained. It is a commercial depôt for goods passing between Switzerland and Lyons.

LOUIN, *loo'-ä*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sèvres. *Pop.* 1,500.

LOUIS, ST., *loo'-is*, a county of Missouri, U.S. *Pop.* 106,000.

LOUIS, ST., capital of Missouri, U.S., on the Mississippi, 18 miles below the junction of the Missouri. It has many churches, a Roman Catholic cathedral, convent, orphan-asylum, episcopal college, a city hall, theatre, concert-hall, museum, arsenal, the St. Louis University, and numerous academies and schools. *Manf.* Leather, machinery, cordage, beer, brandy; and it has numerous corn, saw, and oil mills. *Pop.* 80,000. This place was founded by the French, in 1764, and is the principal western depôt of the American Fur Company.

LOUIS, ST., *loo'-ee*, an island, town, and port, belonging to the French.—The ISLAND is at the mouth of the river Senegal, W. Africa, and the town is upon it, with a population of about 12,000. *Lat.* 16° 2′ N. *Lon.* 16° 31′ W.

LOUIS, ST. (*See* MARANHAM.)

LOUIS, ST., a town of the Island of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean, 20 miles from St. Paul. *Pop.* 10,000.

LOUIS, ST., *loo'-is*, a river of North America, in Wisconsin. After a course of 120 miles, it falls into Lake Superior, at its W. extremity.

LOUIS I., surnamed le Débonnaire, *loo'-e*, emperor of the West, and king of France, succeeded his father Charlemagne in 814. In 817 he associated his eldest son, Lothaire, with himself in the empire, and gave to his other two sons, Pepin and Louis, the kingdoms of Aquitaine and Bavaria. This division gave such offence to Bernard, king of Italy, the illegitimate son of Pepin, eldest son of Charlemagne, that he raised an army against the emperor, who put himself at the head of his troops, and marched into Italy. On his approach, the soldiers of Bernard fled, and the king was taken prisoner by his uncle, who deprived him of his eyes, Bernard dying during the operation. In 829 Louis created his younger son, Charles, whom he had by Judith of Bavaria, king of Germany; on which his other sons rose against him, and, depriving him of his crown, shut him up in a monastery, where he died, 840.

LOUIS II., surnamed the Young, was only son of Lothaire I., and was created king of Italy in 844, and ascended the imperial throne in 855. B. about 822; D. 875.

LOUIS III., called the Blind, was the son of Boson, king of Provence, and Ermengarde, daughter of the emperor Louis the Young. He succeeded his father at the age of 10, and in 900 contested the imperial throne with Berenger, who, having surprised him at Verona, deprived him of his eyes. D. about 923.

LOUIS IV., the son of the emperor Arnulphus, whom he succeeded in 899. The empire was a scene of desolation during his reign, being constantly ravaged by the Hungarians. D. 911.—He was the last prince in Germany of the Carlovingian race.

LOUIS V., commonly called Louis of Bavaria, was the son of Louis the Severe, duke of Bavaria. He was elected emperor in 1314, and at the same time Frederick le Bel was chosen at Cologne by another party of electors, which occasioned a war between them. Frederick was taken prisoner, but gained his liberty by renouncing his claim in favour of his rival. Pope John XXII. being opposed to that arrangement, in 1322 issued his bull of deposition against Louis, who, in return, appealed to a general council, and marched into Italy, where he procured the election of Peter de Corbiere (Nicholas V.), and by whom he was crowned at Rome. Five electors, on the other hand, chose Charles of Luxemburg to be emperor; on which the civil war was about to be renewed, when Louis was killed by a fall from his horse, in 1347.

LOUIS I., king of France. (*See* LOUIS I., emperor of the West.)

LOUIS II., the Stammerer, so called from a defect in his speech, was the son of Charles the Bald, crowned king of Aquitaine in 867, and succeeded his father as king of France in 877. He was obliged to deliver up Provence to Boson, by whom it was erected into a kingdom. His children were Louis and Carloman, who divided the kingdom between them, and a posthumous son, who was afterwards Charles the Simple. B. 846; D. at Compiègne, 879.

LOUIS III., the son of the preceding, and brother of Carloman, enjoyed the kingdom with his brother. He defeated Hugh the Bastard, son of Lothaire, marched against Boson, king of Provence, and opposed the progress of the Normans. He died without issue, 882.

LOUIS IV. was son of Charles the Simple, and ascended the throne in 936. He invaded Normandy, but was defeated and taken prisoner in 944. He regained his liberty the following year, after being obliged to concede Normandy to Richard, son of Duke William, and Laon to Hugh, father of Hugh Capet. He after-

wards recovered the latter territory, and died of a fall from his horse, 954.

Louis V., surnamed the Fainéant, or Do-nothing, succeeded his father Lotharius in 986, and soon after took the city of Rheims. He was preparing to march to the assistance of the count of Barcelona, who was pressed by the Saracens, when he is said to have been poisoned by his queen, 987. After his death, the crown devolved by right to his uncle Charles, duke of Lower Lorraine; but that prince being disliked by the French, it was conferred on Hugh Capet.

Louis VI., called the Big, the son of Philip I., succeeded to the throne in 1108. His reign was disturbed by wars with the Normans, and also by feuds among his vassals. He also quarrelled with Henry I. of England, and thus was commenced the wars between the English and French, which lasted during three centuries. He was a good and wise monarch, and was ably supported by his minister, the Abbé Suger. D. 1137.

Louis VII. was the son and successor of the preceding. He had a dispute with Pope Innocent II. on the right of presenting to benefices, and was excommunicated by that pontiff, who also laid his kingdom under interdict. Thibault, count of Champagne, being devoted to the pope, Louis declared war against him, and ravaged his country. A reconciliation afterwards took place between them, and Louis, by the persuasions of St. Bernard, engaged in a crusade, but was defeated by Saladin, and, on his return to Europe, was taken at sea by the Greeks, and delivered by the general of Roger, king of Sicily. Having divorced his queen, Eleanor, she married Henry of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. of England, to whom she brought, as her dower, the provinces of Poitou and Guienne. This produced a new war between England and France, which lasted, with a little intermission, twenty-one years. B. 1120; D. 1180.

Louis VIII., surnamed Cœur-de-Lion, was the son of Philip Augustus. He signalized himself in several expeditions during the lifetime of his father, and ascended the throne in 1223. He took Avignon and several places from the English; but died of a pestilential disease in his camp at Montpensier, in Auvergne, in 1226. B. 1187.

Louis IX., called Saint Louis, the son of the preceding, by Blanche of Castile, ascended the throne in 1226. He maintained a successful war against Henry III., king of England, which ended in a peace favourable to Louis, who, having been seized with a dangerous illness, made a vow that, if he recovered, he would take the cross for the purpose of regaining the Holy Land from the infidels. Being restored to health, he spent four years in preparing for this expedition, and, in 1248, embarked for the East with a great force, leaving his kingdom to the care of his mother. After taking Damietta, he passed the Nile, and obtained two great victories over the Saracens. At length famine and disease attacked his army, and the king, with his nobles, fell into the hands of the infidels. Louis, to recover his liberty, consented to pay a large ransom, to deliver up Damietta, and to conclude a truce for ten years. After spending four years in Palestine, he returned to France. In 1270 he undertook another expedition against the infidels, but died in his camp before Tunis, in Africa, the same year. He was canonised in 1297. B. at Poissy, 1215.

Louis X., surnamed Hutin, an old French term for 'quarrelsome,' succeeded Philip the Fair, his father, in 1314, being before king of Navarre, in right of his mother. He recalled the Jews to his kingdom, and made a successful war against the count of Flanders. B. at Paris, 1289; D. at Vincennes, 1316.

Louis XI., son of Charles VII. He distinguished himself by his valour in his youth, particularly against the English, whom he compelled to raise the siege of Dieppe, in 1443; but the glory he hereby acquired was tarnished by his rebelling against his father, who died of a broken heart, in 1461. Louis, on ascending the throne, treated France as a conquered country, for which several of the nobility formed a league against him, and some of his own family joined the malcontents. After a severe but indecisive battle at Montlheri, in 1465, a peace was concluded, by which Louis gave to the leaguers all their demands; but not fulfilling his engagements, the war was rekindled, and he was made prisoner by the duke of Burgundy, who compelled him to make a peace still more disadvantageous than the former. In 1474, the dukes of Burgundy and Brittany formed a league with Edward IV., king of England, against Louis, who, by negotiation, contrived to disengage the English monarch from the alliance, by a treaty at Amiens, in 1475. The duke of Burgundy was, in consequence, obliged to conclude a peace for nine years. Louis was a singular compound of firmness and superstition. His most prominent trait was, however, duplicity of disposition; his constant maxim being "He who cannot dissemble knows not how to reign." But, by protecting the middle classes and favouring industry, he was a benefactor of his country. B. 1423; D. 1483.

Louis XII., surnamed the Father of his People, was the son of Charles, duke of Orleans. He succeeded Charles VIII. in 1498, and took Milan, Genoa, and Naples; but, after ravaging Italy, the French were expelled in 1513. Henry VIII. of England, the Venetians, and the Swiss attacked Louis in his own dominions, and he was obliged to sue for peace. D. 1515.

Louis XIII. was the son of Henry IV. Being only nine years old at the death of his father, the kingdom was placed under the regency of his mother, Mary de' Medici. The Marshal d'Ancre had an uncontrolled sway at court till 1617, when he was assassinated, with the king's consent, and his wife was condemned to death as a sorceress. Vitri, the perpetrator of this act, was made a marshal of France; the bishop of Luçon, afterwards Cardinal Richelieu, became prime minister. Rochelle, the stronghold of the French Protestants, was taken by the cardinal, after a long siege, in 1628. After this event, so fatal to the Protestant interest in France, Louis assisted the duke of Mantua against the duke of Savoy, and entered on the campaign in person, in which he showed skill and bravery. In 1631 a treaty was concluded, by which the duke was confirmed in his estates. The year following, Gaston of Orleans, only brother of the king, revolted, out of dislike to Richelieu, and was assisted by the duke de Montmorency, who, being wounded and taken prisoner in 1632, was beheaded at Toulouse. Gaston took refuge with the duke of Lorraine, who, for protecting him, lost his whole dominions. This was followed by a war with Spain, which lasted twenty-five years, and was attended with various success; but greatly impoverished the nation, and discontented the people. Louis and his minister, the cardinal, were attacked with a mortal disease nearly together: the latter died in 1642, and the king in the following year.

Louis XIV., son of the preceding, being only five years old on the death of his father, the regency was intrusted to the hands of the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, under whom Mazarin acted as prime minister. The nation was then involved in a war with Spain and the emperor of Germany, which was maintained with glory to the French arms by the prince of Condé and the famous Turenne. France pushed her conquests into Flanders, Artois, Lorraine, and Catalonia. The Swedes, who were in alliance with Louis, gained a great victory over the imperialists in Bohemia; Turenne took Treves and re-established the elector; Condé gained the battle of Nordlingen, took Furnes and Dunkirk, and defeated the archduke on the plains of Sens, in 1648, after reducing Ypres. The Spanish fleet was defeated on the coast of Italy by the French. This year a separate peace was made between Louis, Ferdinand III., Christina queen of Sweden, and the states of the empire. By this treaty, Metz, Toul, Verdun, and Alsace were attached to France; but while Louis was successful abroad, his kingdom was distracted by internal divisions: the Parisians, irritated against Mazarin and the queen-mother, and headed by the duke de Beaufort and the prince of Condé, took up arms. During this revolt, known as the civil war of La Fronde, the king, his mother, and the cardinal were obliged to fly. The Spaniards, profiting by these troubles, made several conquests in Champagne, Lorraine, and Italy. In 1651, the king assumed the government; but Mazarin returning to power the year following, the civil war was renewed. Condé headed the malcontents, and defeated the marshal d'Hocquincourt at Bienau, but soon after-

wards he was attacked by the royal army and made prisoner. In the mean while, the archduke Leopold took from the French Gravelines and Dunkirk, and Don John of Austria made himself master of Barcelona; but domestic tranquillity being restored, these losses were repaired. Turenne gained several battles, and took a number of places, which produced a peace between France and Spain in 1659. The principal article in this treaty was the marriage of the king with the infanta Maria Theresa. The minister of finance, Fouquet, being condemned to banishment for peculation, was succeeded by Colbert, one of the ablest ministers and financiers that ever lived: arts and commerce were cherished and flourished; foreign colonies were established; and at home was founded the Academy of Sciences and another of painting and sculpture. On the war breaking out between England and Holland, Louis joined with the latter; but after a few naval actions, peace was concluded in 1668. On the death of Philip IV., father of the queen, Louis laid claim to the vacant throne, and marched into the Low Countries, where he took a number of towns, particularly Lisle. His progress gave such alarm, that a treaty was entered into between England, Holland, and Sweden, to check his ambition; but, just as the treaty was completed, peace was restored between Louis and Spain. In 1672 the French king made an attack on Holland, and reduced some of the provinces in a few weeks. This invasion produced a new confederacy against Louis, between the emperor of Germany, Spain, and the elector of Brandenburg, in which all the allies were unsuccessful, and which terminated, in 1678, by the treaty of Nimeguen. Amidst all his glory, Louis committed an act of impolitic cruelty by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, granted by Henry IV. in favour of the Protestants. This measure drove from France a vast number of ingenious mechanics and others, who settled in England and Holland. About this time another league was formed against France by the prince of Orange, the duke of Savoy, and the electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg. To this league were afterwards added the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain. The dauphin had the command of the French army, and opened the campaign by taking Philipsburg, in October, 1688; but he was soon forced to retreat before a superior force. In 1690 the French were more successful; but were defeated in the naval action off La Hogue, by Admiral Russell, in 1692. Louis, in person, took Namur, and Luxemburg gained the battles of Steenkirk and Nerwinde. In 1626, Savoy made a separate peace with France, which was followed by a general one at Ryswick, in 1697. The tranquillity of Europe, however, was again broken by the death of Charles II., king of Spain, in 1700. He left his crown to Philip of France, duke of Anjou, who assumed the title of Philip V. In opposition to him, the archduke Charles laid claim to the throne, and was supported by the emperor of Germany, by Holland, and England. Prince Eugene had the command of the imperial forces, with which he took Cremona. In 1704, Eugene and Marlborough gained the great battle of Hochstet; the year following, Nice and Ville-Franche were taken by the French, who also gained a dearly-bought victory at Cassane, over Eugene; on the other hand, Barcelona surrendered to the archduke, and Gironne declared in his favour; the battle of Ramilies was gained by the duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene saved Turin by defeating the duke of Orleans. In 1708, Lisle was retaken by the allies, who also gained the battle of Oudenarde, and the imperialists made themselves masters of Naples. The year following, the French lost Tournay, and suffered a defeat at Malplaquet. In 1713, a treaty of peace was signed at Utrecht by France, Spain, England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland; and the next year peace was concluded with the emperor at Radstadt. Louis, by his first wife, had issue one son, Louis, dauphin of France, who died in 1711, leaving three sons, Louis, Philip, and Gaston. Louis XIV. had several illegitimate children by his mistresses. Without forgetting the intolerance and cruelty of Louis towards those of a different religion from himself, it must be allowed that he was a remarkable and able man. One great fact stands forth prominently during his reign,—he was well served. But when we perceive how uniformly gracious he was towards those under his command; how quick at discovering merit; how unwilling to change the agents of his will; we may cease to wonder that a stern man and absolute monarch should find even great intellects to obey his behests with zeal and devotion. His reign of 72 years was a brilliant epoch. It gave birth to Condé, Turenne, and Vauban; to Colbert and Louvois; to Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine, Boileau, Bossuet, Fénélon, Lebrun, and Perrault. The most celebrated of Louis' many mistresses were, Mesdames de la Vallière, de Montespan, Fontanges, and de Maintenon; with the latter of whom, he, at the close of his life, when he had become serious and devout, engaged in a secret marriage. The best works to consult relative to this remarkable reign, are Voltaire's "Le Siècle de Louis XIV.;" some pieces of the king, published in 1806, under the title of "Works of Louis XIV.;" the "Memoirs of De Retz," and those of Saint-Simon. An abridged translation of the latter was produced by Mr. Bayle St. John in 1857. Louis XIV. was B. 1638; D. 1715.

LOUIS XV. was the great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded him in 1715, at the age of five years, under the regency of Philip, duke of Orleans. In 1723 he was declared of age. The beginning of his reign was troubled by the Mississippi scheme of the famous Law, which ruined thousands of people. (*See* LAW.) On the death of the duke of Orleans, in 1723, he was succeeded, as prime minister, by the duke of Bourbon, who was displaced in 1725, when Cardinal Fleury entered upon that station. The same year the king married the daughter of the king of Poland. On the death of the last-mentioned monarch, in 1733, Louis supported the election of his queen's relation Stanislaus against the elector of Saxony, which occasioned a war, known as the War of the Polish Succession, between France, Austria, and Russia. Stanislaus, however, was forced to abandon the throne; but the French were successful in Italy, on which a peace was concluded in 1738. On the death of the emperor Charles VI., in 1740, the succession of the house of Austria was disputed by four persons, and Louis declared himself against Maria Theresa, daughter of the late emperor, contrary to his own engagements. He supported the pretensions of the elector of Bavaria, who called himself Charles VII. That prince took Prague, where he was crowned king of Bohemia; but, in 1742, the city was retaken, and the allies, with the king of Great Britain at their head, gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1744, Louis took the field in person, and captured Courtray, Menin, and Ypres; he was also present at the battles of Fontenoy and Lawfeld. These advantages were accompanied by the taking of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places. On the other hand, the troops of the duke of Saxony and of the queen of Hungary ravaged Provence, and the English completely ruined the French commerce at sea; which effected the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1755 a new war broke out between France and England, in which the latter power had Prussia for an ally, while Austria leagued with France. At first the French were very successful, by taking Port Mahon, defeating the duke of Cumberland at Hastenbeck, and forcing the English general and his army to capitulate at Closter-seven. The electorate of Hanover was conquered; but, in 1757, the French and Austrians were defeated at Rosbach: this was followed by other losses, both by land and sea, particularly of Canada. Nor was the face of affairs altered for the better by the famous family compact in 1761, by which all the families of the house of Bourbon allied as in a common cause. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1763. The year following, the order of the Jesuits was abolished in France.—He was a debauched and feeble-minded monarch, and to his acts was chiefly due the storm that broke over the head of his unfortunate successor. B. at Fontainebleau, 1710; D. 1774.

LOUIS XVI., the son of Louis the Dauphin and of Maria Josephine, daughter of Frederick Augustus, king of Poland. On the death of his father, in 1765, he became the heir to the throne, and, in 1770, he married Marie Antoinette, archduchess of Austria. In 1774 he succeeded to the crown of France. At that period the finances were in an exhausted state, commerce was

nearly ruined, the marine dismantled, and the national debt enormous. To repair the condition of public affairs, Vergennes was made secretary of state, and Turgot had the direction of the finances; Malesherbes was appointed a member of the council, Sartine had the management of the marine department, and Maurepas was placed at the head of the administration. The first act of Louis was very popular; he dispensed with the customary tax paid by the people at the beginning of every new reign. In 1774 the parliament was recalled, and affairs began to assume a favourable aspect, when, unfortunately, the French government, always jealous of England, took part with the revolted Americans, and a ruinous war ensued between the two countries, which, though it terminated in the loss of the colonies to the English, brought about a bloody revolution in France. The finances of the latter country were completely exhausted, and the Cardinal de Brienne, who succeeded Calonne as minister, framed imposts which laid such intolerable burdens upon the people, that the parliament refused to register them. For this the members were exiled to Troyes, but were afterwards recalled by Louis, who, at their request, convened the States-General of three orders,—clergy, nobility, and commons. This assembly met in May, 1789. The public mind became violently agitated; the people of Paris arose, and, the 14th of July of that year, stormed the Bastille. In October, the armed mob, with a prodigious number of women, marched to Versailles, which palace they forced, murdered the guards, and searched in vain for the queen, who would have shared the same fate, had she not escaped from her bed. The result of this insurrection was, the leading of the king and his family in triumph to Paris, amidst all the insults of a lawless rabble. In February, 1790, Louis was forced to accept the new constitution; but, notwithstanding all his concessions, finding himself a mere prisoner at Paris, and exposed daily to new injuries, he resolved to escape. Accordingly, in the night of June 21, 1791, he and his family quitted the Tuileries; but, at Varrenne, his person was recognised, and he was conducted back to Paris, where he became a prisoner in his own palace, and suffered the vilest indignities. War was declared against France by the emperor and the king of Prussia, and the duke of Brunswick marched into the country, but was forced to retreat. In the mean time, the people were wrought up to a pitch of savage ferocity by factious leaders, and assaulted the Tuileries. The king and family sought refuge in the National Assembly, who ordered them to be sent to the Temple. The Legislative Assembly gave way to the National Convention, which brought Louis to a mock trial. His defence was conducted by Malesherbes, Tronchin, and Deseze; and his own deportment was, as it had uniformly been during his confinement, firm and modest, dignified and resigned. In January, 1793, he was adjudged to death for conspiring against the public good, and, on the 21st of the same month, ascended the scaffold on the Place Louis XV., and would have addressed the people, but was prevented by the noise of drums purposely placed there. Louis XVI. had all the virtues that adorn private life; but he was deficient in firmness and, perhaps, even singleness of purpose. He was an accomplished prince, and was fond of mechanics; as a locksmith, he was particularly skilful. B. 1754.

Louis XVII., second son of the preceding, was at first styled duc de Normandie, and after the death of his elder brother, Louis-Joseph, in 1789, became dauphin of France. Imprisoned in the Temple with his relatives, he was, after his father's death, styled monarch by the royalists and foreign powers. A cobbler, named Simon, was appointed his gaoler, with the derisive title of tutor. He died in 1795, it is suspected of poison, but it is more probable that his life was brought to a premature close by the harsh treatment to which he had been subjected in prison. Many impostors have sought to pass for the veritable Louis XVII., but have succeeded in obtaining but a small number of dupes. This prince was born in 1785.

Louis XVIII., brother of Louis XVI. As count of Provence, he had, during the first period of the Revolution, shown a liberal disposition, and voted both in the Assembly of Notables and in the States-General against the government of his brother. Observing, however, the violent tendencies of the Jacobins, he resolved to quit France, and took his departure shortly after Louis XVI., in June, 1791. More fortunate than his brother, he succeeded in effecting his escape out of France, and reached Brussels. In 1792, he placed himself at the head of 6,000 men, and joined the Prussian army that was marching on France; but the defeat of Valmy destroyed all his hopes. On the death of Louis XVII., in 1795, the count of Provence assumed the title of king, as Louis XVIII., and was recognized by the foreign powers. After residing at various places on the continent of Europe, he went to England, and lived at Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, until the events of 1814. On the fall of Napoleon I., in May of that year, Louis was placed on the throne of France by the allies. His first act was to declare himself a constitutional and not an absolute monarch. In June, 1814, he laid before the legislature a charter, which afterwards became the base of the law of the kingdom. The sudden return of Napoleon from Elba, in March, caused Louis to be abandoned by the army and a considerable portion of the nation. At this juncture he fled, and took refuge at Ghent; but after the battle of Waterloo, in June, 1815, he was once more placed upon the throne, which he retained till his death. Louis XVIII. was, for a Bourbon, a sufficiently enlightened and liberal prince: he was a witty and cultivated man. He left no children, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles X. B. 1755; D. 1824.

Louis-Philippe, king of the French, was eldest son of Louis-Philippe-Joseph, duc d'Orléans, styled Philippe-Egalité. Louis-Philippe bore the title of duc de Chartres until the death of his father, in 1793, after which he was usually styled duc d'Orléans. Between the years 1785 and 1792, he served in the French revolutionary army, and signalized himself at Valmy and Jemappes. Being cited, together with his faithful friend General Dumourier, to appear before the Committee of Public Safety, and well knowing the sanguinary nature of that tribunal, which had, seven months before, sent his father to the guillotine, he fled across the Belgian frontier, and took refuge in the Netherlands, then under the sway of Austria. He was cordially received by the latter power, and a commission was offered to him, but he refused to fight against his native country. After travelling through Germany in disguise, he went to Switzerland, and at Zurich met his sister Adelaide, known as Mademoiselle d'Orléans, whom he shortly afterwards placed with Madame de Genlis, in a convent near Baumgarten. His funds being now exhausted, he sought and obtained the post of professor in the college of Reichenau, where, under the assumed name of Chabaud, he taught mathematics and geography during eight months. Thence he went to Baumgarten; but, being discovered by the French authorities, he set out for Hamburg, in the hope of obtaining a vessel for America. Disappointed in this expectation, he travelled on foot through Norway, Sweden, and Finland, as far as the North Cape. The Directory having offered to release his two brothers, the duc de Montpensier and the count de Beaujolais, if Louis would consent to emigrate to America, he went on board a vessel, and sailed for the United States in 1796. After an adventurous life in the New World, the three Orleans princes returned to Europe in 1800, and took up their residence in England. The duc de Montpensier died at Twickenham in 1807, and his brother, the count de Beaujolais, in the following year, at Malta, whither he had been accompanied by the duc d'Orléans. In the same year Louis went to reside with his mother and sister at Palermo, at which place the king of Naples and Sicily was dwelling, under British protection, Murat occupying the throne at Naples. In 1809 he married the king's daughter, the Princess Amélie. With the exception of a visit to Spain, in 1810, he continued to live at Palermo till 1814, when, on hearing the news of Napoleon's fall, he immediately set out for Paris. On Napoleon's return from Elba, Louis Philippe sent his family to England, and himself took the command of the Army of the North, in obedience to the command of Louis XVIII. He again went to Twickenham, and remained there during the Hundred Days, but was recalled to Paris to take his seat in the Chamber of Peers. Being regarded with peculiar jealousy by Louis XVIII., he

ted Paris, and did not return to France until 1827, a he went to reside at Neuilly, where he lived in usion till he was summoned to the throne as king he French, in 1830. During seventeen years he ed his elective throne, France, in the mean while, g wealthy and tranquil. He maintained peace urope, and added the colony of Algeria to France. hough he had obtained and earned the title of apoleon of Peace," his rule was characterized audulent policy towards his allies,—the marriage son the duc de Montpensier to a Spanish princess g a notable instance; while at home, his restless sub-, tired of what Lamartine termed his government vulgar utility," and harassed by illiberal restric-s, burst out into a revolution in 1848. Had Louis-lippe been inclined to turn the bayonets of his diery upon his people, it may be doubted whether would have lost his throne. But his fall may be ributed no less to his kindness of heart, than to his ant of firmness on that occasion. He fled Paris in disguise, and reached Newhaven in March, 1848. The queen of England assigned Claremont as his residence, and there he continued to dwell, till his death, in 1850. B. at Paris, 1773.

LOUIS, dauphin of France, was son of Louis XV. and Maria Leczinska. He was father of Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. B. 1729; D. 1765.

LOUISA, *loo-e'-sa*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 428 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—Another in Iowa. *Area*, 412 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000.

LOUISBURG, *loo'-is-berg*, a town of the island of Cape Breton, on the S.E. side of the island. Its streets are regular and broad, consisting, for the most part, of stone houses, with a large parade at a little distance from the citadel. It has a safe and capacious harbour, more than half a mile broad and 6 miles long. The principal, if not the only trade, is the cod fishery. *Pop.* Unascertained.—Louisburg was taken from the French by the English, in 1745, but restored in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again taken by the English in 1758, and its fortifications demolished.

LOUISIADE, *loo-is'-i-ad*, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, lying to the S.E. of New Guinea, and extending about 400 miles in length, by about 160 in breadth, where broadest. The inhabitants are of the Papuan race. *Lat.* nearly 10° S. *Lon.* of the centre, 152° 25' E.

LOUISIANA, *loo'-e-se-a'-na*, one of the United States, bounded N. and W. by the Missouri territory, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and E. by the Mississippi territory. *Area*, 46,430 square miles. *Desc.* The south-eastern part is mostly included in the delta of the Mississippi, and the south-western part is generally level prairie, and much of its area very productive. The north-western part is a thick forest, with low alluvial soil upon the rivers, which is of great fertility; but, at a distance from the streams, the land is high, broken, and sterile. *Rivers.* The Mississippi, with its numerous branches. *Lakes.* These mostly consist of expansions or overflowings of the rivers; and Partchartrain is the largest. *Zoology.* Panthers, deer, immense numbers birds; and the rivers swarm with alligators. *Pro.* orn, cotton, sugar, indigo, rice, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, plums, cherries, figs, peaches, grape vines, and most kinds of garden vegetables. Oranges, and the fruits of southern climates generally, flourish. On the prairies, cattle and mules are extensively reared. The exports of Louisiana, since the country came into the possession of the United States, have been rapidly increasing. The produce received from the upper country, from the shores of all the rivers of which the Mississippi is the common channel, is immense. The principal town is New Orleans. *Pop.* 520,000, of whom nearly half are slaves.—This country was, in 1682, named by the French, after Louis XIV., and was purchased by the United States in 1803. In 1812 it was admitted into the Union. A large portion of the population are of both Spanish and French descent.

LOUISVILLE, *loo'-is-vil*, a post township of New York, U.S., on the St. Lawrence, 160 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 2,500.

LOUISVILLE, a city of Kentucky, U.S., is pleasantly situate on an elevated and beautiful plain, on the S. bank of the Ohio, immediately above the rapids, 125 miles from Cincinnati. It has several churches, an Ohio court-house, a gaol, theatre, market-house, churches, hospitals, and various schools. *Manf.* Woollens, and there are flour-mills and iron-foundries. It has a considerable trade to New Orleans and on the Ohio, the rapids being avoided by a short canal. *Pop.* 50,000.

LOULÉ, *loo'-lai*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river of the same name, 9 miles from Faro. *Pop.* 5,000.

LOUP, ST., *loo*, the name of several towns and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

LOURCHES, *loorsh*, a town and parish of France, in the centre of Bouchain. *Pop.* 3,000.

LOURDES, *loord*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, 6 miles from Argates. It is commanded by a strong castle, now used as a prison. *Pop.* 4,500.—This place has extensive Roman remains, and was fortified by Julius Cæsar.

LOURICAL, *loo'-re-kal*, a town of Portugal, 18 miles from Coimbra. *Pop.* 3,000.

LOUTH, *louth*, a maritime county of Ireland, bounded on the S. and S.W. by Eastmeath, on the W. by Monaghan and Cavan, N. by Armagh, and N.E. by the Bay of Carlingford, which separates it from the county of Down, and on the E. by the Irish Channel. *Area*, 315 square miles. *Desc.* It is in general a rich and well-cultivated tract, in which there is little waste ground. *Rivers.* The principal is the Boyne. Several other small ones cross the county, and fall into the Bay of Dundalk. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, and vegetables. *Manf.* Linen to a great extent. *Pop.* 108,000.

LOUTH, a town of Lincolnshire, 25 miles from Lincoln. *Manf.* Carpets, paper, and soap. *Pop.* 11,000. A station on the East Lincolnshire Railway.

LOUTHERBOURG, Philip James de, *loo'-tair-boorg*, an eminent landscape-painter, who, after obtaining considerable success in his profession at Paris, went to London, in 1771, and was for some time engaged as scene-painter at the Opera-house; a branch of art in which he is said to have been without a rival. B. at Strasburg, 1740; D. in London, 1814.

LOUVAIN, *loo'-vā*, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the Dyle, 16 miles from Brussels. Its walls, which are of brick, have a circuit of nearly seven miles, but are now partly converted into promenades. There are few public edifices deserving attention. The town-hall is, however, admired as a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, and the collegiate church is inferior to few in Belgium. The great Hospital des Invalides, and the buildings of the university, founded in 1426, and suppressed in 1835, are also objects of interest. *Manf.* Linen and woollens, lace, cotton twist, and glass. It is noted for its beer, and has a trade in corn and hops. *Pop.* 30,000.—Under the French, Louvain was the capital of the department Dyle. It is connected by railway with Mechlin and Tirlemont.

LOUVAINE, *loo-vain'*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine-and-Loire. *Pop.* 1,500.

LOUVAN, *loo'-van*, a river of Norway, rising in the district of Christiana, and, after a course of 100 miles, falling into the Skager-rack.

LOUVAT, *loo'-va*, a river of Russia, which, after a course of 170 miles, enters Lake Ilmen, 20 miles from Novgorod.

L'OUVERTURE, Toussaint, *loo'-vair-toor*, a negro, who, in 1795, assisted the French general Laveaux in driving the English and Spanish from the island of St. Domingo. He subsequently became commander-in-chief of the army of St. Domingo, and, in 1800, he caused himself to be named president. In 1812 he refused to recognize General Leclerc, who was sent to re-establish French authority, but was compelled to capitulate and was transported to France, where he died in prison, 1803. B. at St. Domingo, 1743.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY, John Baptist, *lou-vai de(r) koov'-rai*, a French writer, and one of the members of the National Convention. He had the courage to oppose Robespierre when at the height of his power, yet escaped the vengeance of the tyrant. He wrote a romance, entitled the "Amours of the Chevalier Faublas," a political journal called the "Sentinel," a "Justification of Paris," and an account of himself, and the dangers which he passed through. B. at Paris, 1764; D. at Paris, 1797.

LOUVIERS, *loo'-ve-ai*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Eure, 16 miles from Rouen.

It has a church, public library, a theatre, and various schools. *Manf.* Cotton goods, machinery, and soap. *Pop.* 11,000.—This place was sacked both by Edward III. and Henry V. of England.

LOUVOIS, François-Michel-Letellier, Marquis de, *loo-vwaw'*, prime minister to Louis XIV. To him are principally attributable the devastation of the Palatinate and the revocation of the edict of Nantes. After having served the "Grand Monarque" during 36 years, he fell under Louis XIV.'s displeasure, and was only saved from disgrace by a sudden death. He was one of those men whose talents we may admire, while we abhor his acts. The Hôtel des Invalides was founded by him. B. at Paris, 1641; D. 1691.

LOUZA, *loo'-za*, a town of Portugal, at the foot of Mount Louza, which supplies Lisbon with snow and ice, 12 miles from Coimbra. *Pop.* 3,500.

LOVAT, Simon Fraser, Lord, *luv'-at*, a Scottish chieftain, who, in 1715, took Inverness from the rebels; but, on the breaking out of the second rebellion in 1745, declared for the Pretender, for which he was taken prisoner and sent to London, where, in 1747, he was sentenced to be beheaded. B. near Inverness, 1668.

LOVE, Christopher, *luv*, a Presbyterian divine, who was beheaded on Tower Hill for conspiring against the government of Cromwell. He wrote some books on practical divinity. Beheaded 1651.

LOVE, James, an English actor and dramatic writer. His real name was Dance, and his father was surveyor to the city of London. His son was a performer on Drury-Lane stage many years, and excelled in the character of Falstaff, but was not equal to Henderson. He wrote a comedy and some other pieces. D. 1774.

LOVELACE, Richard, *luv'-laice*, an English poet. He was a zealous royalist, and suffered much for his attachment to Charles I. His poems are elegant, and he wrote also two plays—"The Scholar," a comedy, and "The Soldier," a tragedy. B. in Kent, 1618; D. 1658.

LOWELL, *lo'-el*, a city of the United States, in Massachusetts, 20 miles from Boston. It has several churches, a lyceum, literary and mechanics' institutions, and a great number of schools. *Manf.* Cottons principally. It is the seat of that manufacture in the United States. It has, besides, powder-mills and bleach-fields. *Pop.* 35,000.—The condition of the workpeople is said to be very satisfactory, whilst their morals are exemplary. It is connected with Boston both by canal and railway.

LOWENBERG, or LUMBERG, *loom'-bairg*, a town of Silesia, on the Bober, 16 miles from Leiguitz. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, and cottons. *Pop.* 5,000.

LOWER, *lo'-er*, the prefix of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5,000.

LOWESTOFT, *lo'-stoft*, a market-town of Suffolk, on a hill looking down upon the sea, 20 miles from Norwich. It has a parish church, assembly-rooms, a theatre, baths, and reading-rooms. Here is also an elegant hot-bath. Being built on the most easterly land of England, it has two lighthouses, and has its harbour defended by forts and a battery. *Manf.* China-ware and ropes; but it depends chiefly on the herring, cod, mackerel, and sprat fisheries. *Pop.* 7,000.—It is the terminus of a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, and is connected with Norwich by canal.

LOWICZ, *lo'-iks*, a town of Poland, 44 miles from Warsaw. It has several monasteries, a gymnasium, and a normal school. *Manf.* Linen-weaving and tanning. *Pop.* 7,500.

LOWNDES, *lounds*, several counties in the United States. 1. In Georgia. *Area*, 1,650 square miles. *Pop.* 8,500.—2. In Alabama. *Area*, 870 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.—3. In Mississippi. *Area*, 590 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

LOWTH, William, *louth*, a learned English divine, who wrote "Commentaries on the Four Greater Prophets," "Directions for the Profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures," "A Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testament," in answer to Leclerc, and other important works. B. in London, 1661; D. 1732.

LOWTH, Robert, a learned English prelate, son of the above, who, in 1741, was elected professor of poetry at Oxford, and in that capacity delivered his admir lectures, which were printed at Oxford in 1753, u the title of "Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews." passing through various minor grades of the ch he became bishop of London in 1777. Besid above work, Bishop Lowth published a transl Isaiah from the Hebrew, an English Gram "Life of William of Wykeham," the Life of his in the "Biographia Britannica," a Poem on th alogy of Christ, some controversial letters with Warburton, and sermons on public occasions. B. D. 1787.

LOXA. (*See* LOJA.)

LOXA, *lox'-a*, the capital of a province of the s name, in Quito, 75 miles from Cuerza. It is situat a valley, about 7,000 feet above the level of the s The finest chinchona bark grows in the neighbourh *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 3° 59′ S. *Lon.* 79° 15′ W.

LOYALTY ISLANDS, *loi'-al-te*, a group of five, in Pacific Ocean, lying to the E. of New Caledonia. T three largest are inhabited. *Pop.* Unascertained.

LOYOLA, Ignatius, *loi'-o-la*, the founder of the order o Jesuits. He was youngest son of a Spanish nobleman o high birth, was brought up to the military profession and obtained a commission in the Spanish army; but breaking his leg at the siege of Pampeluna, he made vow to the Virgin, that if he recovered he would go a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and devote himself to religious course of life, which resolution he fulfilled. After studying Latin a short time at Barcelona, he commenced preaching, and began to gather disciples, for which he was imprisoned; but still persevered in adding to the number of the brethren of the Order of



IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

Jesus, as they were called, and for which, at length, he obtained a confirmation by Pope Paul III. This order increased prodigiously during the lifetime of Loyola, who, however, was not the author of the pernicious maxims which afterwards disgraced it. (*See* JESUITS.) B. 1491; D. 1556.

LOZERE, *lo'-zair*, a department in the south of France, bounded by the departments of the Cantal, the Upper Loire, the Ardèche, the Gard, and the Aveyron. *Area*, 1,973 square miles. *Desc.* Infertile, and traversed by the Cevennes mountains. *Rivers.* The Allier, Tarn, Lot, Truyère, and Gard. *Pro.* Chestnuts, potatoes, and wine; sheep are reared in large numbers, and the greater portion of the inhabitants subsist on potatoes and chestnuts. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, antimony, and silver. *Pop.* 145,000.

LUBAR, *loo-bar'*, a market-town of Russia, in Slutsh, 47 miles from Jitomir. Pop. 3,590.

## Lubben

LUBBEN, *loob'-ben*, a town of Lower Lusatia, on an island formed by the Spree and the Birste, 50 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, tobacco, beer and brandy. *Pop.* 5,000.

LUBBENAU, *loob'-be-nou*, a town of Lower Lusatia, on the Spree, 40 miles from Frankfort. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, and distilling. *Pop.* 3,100.

LUBECK, *loo'-bek*, a principality of Northern Germany, belonging to Oldenburg. It is composed of two detached portions, inclosed by Lauenburg and Holstein. *Area*, 168 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.

LUBECK, a free city of Germany, on the Trave, a navigable river, which joins the Baltic about 8 miles below. It is the principal of the four free Hanse towns, and is the capital of a small territory, 35 miles from Hamburg. It is surrounded by walls, which are planted with rows of trees, and carefully preserved as walks for the inhabitants. The principal buildings are a cathedral and four parish churches, of which that of St. Mary is a large and elegant building; an exchange, mint, arsenal, hospitals, schools, a society of useful arts, and a theatre. The council-house is a Gothic building, in which the Hanseatic League formerly assembled. *Manf.* Woollens, silk, cotton, paper, tobacco, iron goods, soap, and playing-cards. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 53° 52′ 1″ N. *Lon.* 10° 41′ 5″ E.—Lubeck was built on its present site about the year 1140. In 1220 it was declared a free city of the empire, and in 1241 it entered into a treaty with Hamburg, which laid the foundation of the Hanseatic League. In 1806, Blucher, after the battle of Jena, took refuge in Lubeck, which was carried after a sanguinary action.—The territory of the town of Lubeck has an area of 128 square miles, and a population of 50,000.

LUBECK, a post-township of Maine, U.S., 180 miles from Augusta. It has a good harbour. *Pop.* 3,000.

LUBEN, *loo'-ben*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Kalterbach, 14 miles from Leignitz. *Manf.* Woollen-weaving. *Pop.* 4,300.

LUBIANA. (*See* LAYBACH.)

LUBLIN, *loob'-lin*, a town of Poland, on the Bistritza, 85 miles from Warsaw. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and has a castle standing on a high rock. Its principal public buildings are a cathedral, the Sobieski palace, a town-hall, college, a theatre, hospitals, and schools. *Manf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* 17,000.—The PROVINCE has an area of 11,975 square miles, and a population of about 1,000,000.

LUBNY, or LUBNU, *loob-noo'*, a town of European Russia, government of Pultava, or Pultawa, on the Sula, 80 miles from Pultava. *Pop.* 6,000.—Charles XII., of Sweden, besieged this place for a considerable time, but was unsuccessful in taking it.

LUCANUS, Marcus Annæus, Lucan, *lu-kai'-nus*, a Latin poet. Going at an early age to Rome, his verses caused him to become the favourite of the emperor Nero; but being foolish enough to enter into competition with his imperial patron, who was desirous of being considered the first poet of his time, he was forbidden to publish any more poetry. He was subsequently condemned to death for conspiring against the life of Nero. The only poem of his at present extant is the "Pharsalia," which describes the war from the commencement to Cæsar's meeting with Cleopatra in Egypt. B. at Bætica, in Spain, 38; D. 65.

LUCCA, *luk'-ka*, or *look'-ka*, a duchy of Italy, surrounded by Tuscany, Modena, and the Mediterranean. *Area*, 435 square miles. It is considered one of the most fertile regions of Italy, and was, in 1847, ceded to Tuscany. *Pop.* 266,000. *Lat.* between 43° 46′ and 44° 47′ N. *Lon.* between 10° 12′ and 10° 42′ E.

LUCCA, the capital of the above duchy, stands in a plain watered by the Serchio, 12 miles from Pisa. It has a circuit of about 3 miles, and its ramparts are planted with trees. In general the streets are wide and the houses well built. The palace of the princess contains in the interior some valuable paintings. Several of the churches are built of Carrara marble. The theatre is neat, but small. The celebrated baths are on the banks of the Serchio, and there is a university, a large school, and an academy of arts and sciences. *Manf.* Cloth and silk; and it trades in olive-oil, for which it is particularly famous. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 43° 5′ N. *Lon.* 10° 3′ E.—In the time of the Romans, this place was frequently the head-quarters of Julius Cæsar. In 1805, Napoleon I. made it a principality, and gave it to Bacchioli, his sister's husband. In its vicinity are the reputed baths of Nero.

LUCE, *luce*, a river of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, which falls into the Bay of Luce.

LUCE, BAY OF, or GLENLUCE BAY, a spacious bay in Wigtonshire, Scotland. *Ext.* About 19 miles broad at its entrance, and 7 at its head. Its length is about 17 miles. Its quicksands are frequently destructive to shipping.

LUCENA, *loo-thai'-na*, a city of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 32 miles from Cordova. *Manf.* Soap, linen, and cloth, besides saltworks near it. Its neighbourhood is famed for its fruit. *Pop.* 17,000.

LUCENA, the name of several parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

LUCERA, *loo-chair'-a*, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, 12 miles from Foggia. It is inclosed by old walls, has a cathedral, a royal college, museum, and a bishop's palace, considered the finest building in Apulia. *Pop.* 14,000.

LUCERNE, *loo-sairn'*, a canton lying almost in the centre of Switzerland, and inclosed by the cantons of Zurich, Schweitz, and Unterwalden. *Area*, 588 square miles. *Desc.* Level in the N., but mountainous in the S., with a generally fertile soil. *Rivers.* The principal is the Emmen. *Lakes.* The Baldegg and Sempach Lucerne and Zug form part of its E. limits and wine; but cattle-rearing and dairy h the principal branches of industry. *Pop.* is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic

## Lucerne



LUCERNE.

LUCERNE, the capital of the above canton, stands on both sides of the Reuss, 25 miles from Zurich. It is built on a gentle eminence, surrounded by a wall and towers, and contains several handsome edifices, with neat groups of houses on the lake. Of the public buildings, the principal are the town-hall, the watch-tower, the arsenal, gaol, theatre, and several covered bridges. The churches are of Gothic architecture; and there are both monasteries and convents. *Pop.*

10,500. *Lat.* 47° 3′ 27″ N. *Lon.* 8° 18′ 35″ E. This is one of the three seats of the Swiss diet.

LUCERNE, a lake of Switzerland, between the cantons of Unterwalden, Lucerne, Schweitz, and Uri. *Ext. Length*, 25 English miles, with a breadth of from half a mile to 2 miles. Its scenery is remarkably picturesque, and a steamer plies on the water, from one end to the other, twice a day in summer.

LUCHON. (*See* BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON.)

LUCIA, St., *lu'-she-a*, one of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, about 30 miles to the S. of Martinique. *Desc.* It exhibits a variety of hills; amongst others, two that are remarkably round and high, said to be volcanoes. At the foot of them are fine valleys, having a good soil, and well watered. The elevated parts are covered with thick forests; but the climate is not generally healthy. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 13° 40′ N. *Lon.* 61° W.—In St. Lucia are several commodious bays and harbours, with good anchorage. The English first settled in this island in 1637; in the year 1763 it was ceded to France. The English took it in the year 1779, but restored it at the peace in 1783; again in the year 1794.

LUCIAN, *lu'-she-an*, a celebrated Greek writer. His father, who was poor, placed him with a sculptor; but, disliking that business, he applied to the law, which profession he also abandoned, and devoted himself to philosophy and eloquence. Marcus Aurelius had a great esteem for his talents, and appointed him registrar of Egypt. His works, which are written in the Attic dialect, consist mostly of satirical dialogues, abounding with witticisms, but profane and obscene. The best editions of Lucian are those of Lehman and Didorf. Tooke, Bloont, and Franklin have given English translations of his writings. D. at an advanced age, about 200.

LUCILIUS, Caius, *lu-sil'-e-us*, a Roman satirist, who served under Scipio in his expedition against the Numantians. He is considered by some as the author of ··al satire; but only a few of his verses remain, ·· the "Corpus Poetarum" of Maittaire. , B.C. 103.

Pope, *lu'-she-us*, succeeded Cornelius in ·· martyred the year following.

·US II., a native of Bologna, succeeded Celestin II. in 1144, and died in 1145, of a blow which he received in a popular commotion.

LUCIUS III. succeeded Alexander III. in 1181. The Roman people having risen against him, he retired to Verona, but afterwards returned to Rome, and, by the help of the Italian princes, subdued his enemies. A new commotion compelled him, however, to retire again. He made a constitution for the extirpation of heresies, which laid the foundation of the Inquisition. D. at Verona, 1185.

LUCKAU, *loo'-kou*, a town of Prussia, 52 miles from Frankfort. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, and powder. *Pop.* 4,600.

LUCKENWALD, *look'-en-vald*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 32 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, leather, iron goods, beer, and spirits. *Pop.* 7,500.—It is a station on the Berlin and Anhalt Railway.

LUCKIMPOOR, *look-im-poor'*, a town of Assam, in Further India. It stands in a district of the same name, in the presidency of Bengal. *Lat.* 27° 20′ N. *Lon.* 94° 3′ E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 2,950 square miles, and a population of 30,000.

LUCKNOW, *luk'-nou*, a city of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Oude, on the river Goomtee, which falls into the Ganges, 170 miles from Benares. The streets are narrow and very irregular; but it has an imposing appearance, the gilt domes of the mosque, and the mausoleum of Asoph ad Dowleh, imparting to it, from a distance, an appearance of splendour. The nabob's gardens are handsome, and previous to the Sepoy rebellion of 1857, the British military cantonments were about 4 miles from the city. *Pop.* Estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000. —In 1857, this place was besieged by the rebels, but was bravely defended by the troops under Brigadier Inglis, who had the command of the garrison. Sir Colin Campbell came, relieved the garrison, and effected one of the most masterly retreats on record in the annals of Indian warfare.

LUCON, *loo'-kawng*, a parish and town of France, in the department of La Vendée, 16 miles from Fontenoy. *Manf.* Porcelain, and it has an active export trade. *Pop.* 5,000.

LUÇON, LUZON, or LUCONIA, *loo'-thon*, the principal of the Philippine Islands, in the Eastern archipelago, on which stands Manilla, the metropolis. *Area.* Estimated at 56,000 square miles, of which the Spanish portion is more than one half. *Desc.* The country is, for the most part, mountainous, being intersected in its whole length by an elevated ridge, from which other ridges diverge, and spread over the whole island. In some places, the detached mountains assume a conical figure, in the midst of extensive plains. The climate is moist, but it is temperate, considering the situation of the island within the tropics, and the soil is fertile. *Pro.* Cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, wax, ebony, besides all sorts of tropical produce. *Minerals.* Rock-salt, iron, gold, and copper. There are several volcanoes in this island, which is under the dominion of the Spaniards, whose government is very tyrannical. The inhabitants are mostly Malays, but in the wilder parts the Papuan race are found. *Pop.* 2,270,000. *Lat.* between 13° and 19° N. *Lon.* from 120° to 124° E.

LUCRETIA, *lu-kre'-she-a*, a celebrated Roman lady, was the daughter of Lucretius, governor of Rome, and the wife of Collatinus, a relation of Tarquin. Her husband being at the siege of Ardea, a conversation took place, one evening at supper, between him and the three sons of Tarquin, respecting the prudence of their wives. At length it was agreed upon to ride to Rome to see how the ladies were employed. The daughters-in-law of Tarquin were regaling with some companions of their own age, while Lucretia was engaged with her maidens in working upon wool. The dispute having terminated in her favour, the young men returned to the camp; but Sextus, the eldest of the king's sons, conceived a violent passion for Lucretia, which he was determined to gratify, without any regard to the principles of honour. Accordingly, some days after, he secretly left the camp and visited Lucretia, who treated him with the civility due to his rank. After supper he was conducted to his chamber; and, when he thought that the family were asleep, he stole softly, with a sword in his hand, to Lucretia's room, and made use of every effort to prevail over her virtue. Finding his artifices fruitless, he threatened, that, after slaying her, he would kill a slave, and lay the body by hers; then report that, having caught them together, he had slain them both. This menace succeeded; for the dread of dishonourable reproach prevailed over Lucretia, and the base seducer returned in the morning to the camp. Lucretia, the next day, sent for her father and her husband, to whom she related the shocking circumstance. They endeavoured to console her, but in vain, for, drawing forth a dagger, she plunged it into her breast. Lucretia's death occasioned the liberty of the Romans, who, excited by Brutus, expelled the Tarquins from their city. Sextus fled to a town of the Gabii, where he soon after perished, 509 B.C.

LUCRETIUS, Titus Carus, *lu-kre'-she-us*, a Roman poet and philosopher, was born of a good family, and educated under Zeno and Phædrus, both of the Epicurean sect. Cicero highly commends him for his learning and eloquence. His poem "On the Nature of Things" is elegant, but is founded on the doctrines of Epicurus. Lucretius has been translated into English, with notes, by Creech, and has been published in Bohn's "Classical Library." B. 95 B.C.; D. 52 B.C.

LUCULLUS, Lucius Licinius, *lu-kul'-lus*, a celebrated Roman general and consul, who gained a great victory over Mithridates, on the borders of the Granicus, B.C. 74, and conquered Bithynia. He also defeated Tigranes, king of Armenia, father-in-law of Mithridates, and took his capital; but the severity of Lucullus to his soldiers gave such offence, that he was recalled, and the command given to Pompey. On his return to Rome, he obtained a triumph, and then retired to a private life, possessed of immense riches. He collected a prodigious library, and patronized learned men. B. about 115 B.C.; D. 49 B.C.

LUDLOW, Edmund, *lud'-lo*, an English parliamentary general, who studied first at Oxford, and afterwards in the Temple; but the civil wars breaking out, he quitted the law for the army, and served under the earl of

Essex. He was a firm republican, and was one of the members of the high court of justice which sentenced Charles I. to the scaffold. On the death of Ireton, he had the command of the army in Ireland; but was deprived of it for opposing the usurpation of Cromwell. In the parliament under Richard Cromwell, he obtained a seat, and was restored to his command in Ireland, but was again recalled. Just before the restoration of the king, he went to Vevay, in Switzerland, where he resided till 1688, when he ventured to return to England; but the House of Commons applying to King William to cause him to be apprehended, he withdrew again to Vevay, where he died, in 1693. B. about 1620.—His memoirs, which are curious and accurate, were printed after his death.

LUDLOW, a well-built market-town of Shropshire, on the Teme, over which is a stone bridge, 25 miles from Shrewsbury. The public buildings are the church, a very spacious and stately-looking edifice, extending in length 228 feet, and 73 in breadth; the market-house, and the town-hall. There are several charities, both for education and for the relief of the distressed. *Pop.* 5,400.

LUDWIGSBURG, *lood'-vigs-boorg*, a well-built town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 7 miles from Stuttgart. It has a palace, several churches, arsenal, theatre, lyceum, orphan asylum, and workhouse. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, leather, earthenware, needles, and jewellery. *Pop.* 8,300.

LUGANO, *loo-ga'-no*, a town of Switzerland, on Lake Lugano, 16 miles from Como. It is one of the three capitals of the canton Ticino, and is an entrepôt of the trade between Switzerland and Italy. Near it are many grottos. *Pop.* 5,000.

LUGANO, LAKE OF, a lake in the south of Switzerland, in the canton of the Ticino, mostly encompassed by lofty wooded and precipitous mountains. *Ext.* 16 miles long, with an average breadth of 2. Along its shores an active navigation trade is carried on.

LUGO, *loo'-go*, a city of Spain, in Galicia, near the Minho, 50 miles from Santiago. It has a cathedral of Gothic architecture, with several churches and convents. *Manf.* Leather and thread stockings. *Pop.* 7,500.—In the time of the Romans, the mineral baths of this place were famous.

LUGO, a town of Italy, in the province of Ferrara, on the Senio, 32 miles from Ferrara. It has a large annual fair, and is an important place of trade. *Pop.* 10,000.

LUITPRAND, *lwe'-pran*, a Lombard historian, was secretary to Berengarius, regent of the kingdom of Italy, who also employed him as his ambassador to Constantinople. He afterwards became bishop of Cremona, and was sent, in 962, by Otho I., emperor and king of Italy, on a mission to Rome. In 968 he went on an embassy to Constantinople, where he was thrown into prison by the orders of Nicephorus Phocas, for his zeal in defending the interest of his master. After remaining in confinement some months, he returned to Italy. He wrote the History of the Affairs of Europe in his time, and other works valuable for their historical information. D. at Pavia, early in the 10th century; D. about 970.

LUKE, St., *luke*, the Evangelist. His native country is unknown: Eusebius and Jerom state that he was born at Antioch; but Clement, Tertullian, and Origen make no mention of the fact. According to some, he was one of the seventy disciples sent forth by Christ. Tradition affirms that, subsequently to St. Paul's first liberation from prison, St. Luke went to Achaia, and there wrote his gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, and that he died at an advanced age.

LULLY, Raymond, *lool'-le*, called, according to the custom of his age, the Enlightened Doctor. Falling in love with a young woman who had a cancer, he applied himself to the study of chemistry and physic, for the purpose of discovering a remedy for her complaint, in which he is said to have succeeded. He afterwards became a preacher, and went on a mission into Mauritania, where he was stoned to death by the natives in 1315. His works on theology, physic, philosophy, chemistry, and law, have been frequently printed, but are very obscure. B. at Palma, Majorca, 1234.

LULLY, Jean-Baptiste, a celebrated musician. He became page to Mademoiselle de Montpensier, niece of Louis XIV., who caused him to be taught music, in which he acquired such excellence as to be made superintendent of music to that king. Lully composed a number of operas and the music of several of Molière's plays. D. at Florence, 1633; D. at Paris, 1687.

LUMPKIN, *lum'-kin*, a county of the United States, in Georgia. *Area*, 546 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

LUNAWARA, *loo-na-wa'-ra*, a small state of India, in the division of Guzerat. *Area*, 900 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 22° 50′ and 23° 16′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 20′ and 73° 47′ E.

LUNCARTY, *lun-kar'-te*, a village of Scotland, 4 miles from Perth, where the Danes were defeated, in 990, by Kenneth III.

LUND, *loond*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Scania, 5 miles from the Baltic, and 21 from Copenhagen. It has a cathedral, and is famous for its university, founded in 1668. *Pop.* 4,500. *Lat.* 55° 42′ 26″ N. *Lon.* 13° 12′ 42″ E.

LUNDY ISLAND lies at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, about 10 miles from Hartland Point. *Area*, 2,000 acres. It is defended, except on its east side, by lofty rocks, and has a lighthouse, mansion-house, and produces good butter. Formerly it was a noted stronghold of pirates.

LUNE, *lune*, a river of England, rising in Westmoreland, and, running through Lancashire, falls into the Irish Sea.—Another of Westmoreland and Durham, which falls into the Tees.

LUNEBURG, *loo'-ne-boorg*, a district of Hanover, formerly a principality of the German empire, lying along the left bank of the Elbe, and forming part of the N.W. frontier of Hanover. *Area*, 4,335 square miles. *Rivers.* Besides the Elbe, it is watered by the Aller, the Ilmenau, the Oker, the Jeetze, the Fuhse, and some smaller streams. *Pop.* 330,000.

LUNEBURG, a walled town of Hanover, the capital of the above district, on the Ilmenau, 68 miles from Hanover. It is inclosed by walls, and has several hospitals, a gymnasium, a military school for nobles, and a cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, cotton stuffs, and soap; it has also a trade in horses, and a very fine salt-spring. *Pop.* 13,000.—It is a station on the Hanover and Harburg Railway.

LUNEGIANA, *loo-nai-ja'-na*, a former canton of Tuscany, incorporated with Parma since Tuscany became possessed of Lucca.

LUNEL, *loo-nel'*, a town of France, 14 miles from Montpellier. *Manf.* Brandy; and it has a trade in raisins and wine. *Pop.* 6,500.

LUNENBURG, *lu'-nen-berg*, a county in the S. of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 410 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000, of whom half are slaves.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 2,000.

LUNEVILLE, *loon'-veel*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, near the junction of the Vezouze and the Meurthe, 15 miles from Nancy. The principal public edifices are the castle, the large and handsome church of St. James, surmounted by two elegant towers; the town-hall, barracks, and principal hospital. The palace was long the residence of Stanislaus, king of Poland. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, yarn, and gloves. *Pop.* 16,000.—Here was concluded the first treaty between Austria and the French republic, in 1801.

LURGAN, *lur'-gan*, a town of Ireland, county of Armagh, Ulster, 15 miles from Armagh. *Manf.* Linens and muslins. *Pop.* 4,300.—It is a station on the Belfast and Ulster Railway.

LUS, *lus*, a province of Beloochistan, bounded on the S. by the Indian Ocean, and on its other sides by Mukran, Jhalawan, and Scinde. *Area*, 5,200 square miles. *Desc.* Generally mountainous; but fertile along the banks of its rivers. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 65° 30′ and 67° E.

LUSATIA, *lu-sai'-she-a*, an old province of the German empire, with the title of a margraviate, lying between the Elbe and Oder, and surrounded by Brandenburg, Bohemia, Silesia, and part of Saxony. It now forms the circle of Bautzen, in Saxony, and part of the regencies of Potsdam, Lignitz, and Frankfort, in the kingdom of Prussia.

LUSIGNAN, *loo-seen'-yawng*, a town of France, in the department of La Vienne, 14 miles from Poitiers. *Pop.*

1,500.—This place is the cradle of the Lusignan family, which, during the crusades, became the sovereigns of Jerusalem and Cyprus.

LUSIGNAN, Guy de, a celebrated French nobleman, who went to the Holy Land in the time of the crusades, and espoused Sibylla, daughter of Amaury, king of Jerusalem, whom he succeeded; but he afterwards conceded that title to Richard I., king of England, and received the isle of Cyprus in return. D. 1194.

LUSIGNY, *loo-seen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 8 miles from Troyes. *Pop.* 1,000.—Here, in 1814, Napoleon I. rejected the terms of peace offered by the allies.—The name of several other small towns in France.

LUSS, *luss*, a parish of Scotland, on Loch Lomond, in Dumbartonshire. *Area*, 33 square miles. *Pop.* 1,000.

LUSSAC, *loos'-sak*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

LUSSIN. (*See* LOSINI.)

LUTHER, Martin, *lu'-ther*, the great religious reformer, was the son of Hans Luther, a miner and metal-worker. In 1501 he was sent to the university of Erfurt, where he studied philosophy and the civil law; but walking one day in the fields with a fellow-student, his companion was struck dead by lightning, which so affected Luther, that he determined to retire from the world. He accordingly entered a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, where he led a pious and studious life; and there happening to meet with a Latin Bible, he read it with the utmost care and avidity, and was struck with the manifest difference between the doctrines of the gospel and the practices of the Roman church. This impression became deeper in 1512, when he went to Rome on some business connected with his monastery. On his return he was



MARTIN LUTHER.

created D.D., and became professor of divinity at the university of Wittenberg, then founded by Frederick, elector of Saxony. In 1517, Leo X. published plenary indulgences, the purchasers of which obtained forgiveness of all sins committed by them. These pardons were sold in Germany by the Dominicans, in the most shameful manner, and gave offence to all religious persons, and to Luther, in particular, who published a "Thesis on Indulgences," at Wittenberg, in which he exposed, in the strongest manner, the iniquity of the odious traffic. The propositions of Luther's Thesis were opposed by Tetzel, the papal agent; but the people at large were convinced that the truth lay on the side of Luther. The dispute growing serious throughout Germany, the emperor earnestly pressed the pope to exert his influence to put a stop to it; and, accordingly, Luther was cited to appear at Rome, which he prudently declined. Leo also demanded the elector Frederick to deliver Luther up to the papal legate, which he refused, at the same time requesting that the cause might be heard in Germany. To this the pope consented, and Luther appeared before Cardinal Caietano, at Augsburg, to whom he gave a full account of his faith; but being required to make an implicit submission to the decrees of the pope, he zealously refused. On this, Leo issued a bull, threatening to excommunicate all who should presume to deny his power to grant plenary indulgences. Luther, on the other hand, appealed, in a public declaration, from the pope to a general council. The followers of Luther increased rapidly; Erasmus approved of his conduct in a great measure, and corresponded with him, but had not the courage to declare himself fully. The learned and amiable Melancthon attached himself firmly to Luther, and, by his prudence and moderation, rendered him essential service. In 1519, Luther had a dispute at Leipsic, with Eckius, professor of divinity at Ingoldstadt. In 1520 the pope issued a formal condemnation of Luther, which was immediately termed, by the reformer, "the execrable bull of antichrist;" and, calling the students of Wittenberg together, he flung the pope's bull and decretals into the fire. The year following, he attended the diet of Worms, by virtue of a safe-conduct from the emperor Charles V.; and when his friends endeavoured to dissuade him from going, by urging the case of Huss, he said, that "if there were as many devils at Worms as tiles upon the houses, he would go." He was here required to retract his opinions, and to promise submission to the pope, both which he resolutely refused. On his return through a wood, he was seized by a party of horse, who conveyed him to a castle belonging to the elector of Saxony, where he was so secretly kept, that no one knew what was become of him, except the persons concerned in the affair. In the mean time, the emperor published an edict against him, and put under the ban of the empire those who should defend him. Luther, however, was secure in his retreat, which he called his Hermitage and his Patmos; and employed his time in conferences with his chosen friends, and in writing books. After an absence of ten months, he again made his appearance at Wittenberg, where he wrote a severe reply to Henry VIII. of England, who had published a book against him on the doctrine of the Eucharist. About this time he published a translation of the New Testament into German, which was universally read, though proscribed by imperial authority. In 1523, Erasmus was prevailed on to write against Luther, and chose for his subject the freedom of the human will, which he defended against the reformer, who replied in a treatise entitled "De servio Arbitrio," which was answered by Erasmus in another, called "Hyperaspistes." In 1525, Luther married Catharine von Bora, a nun, who had escaped from a convent; on which his enemies accused him of immorality and impiety; but Luther defended his act on scriptural grounds. In 1529 the emperor convened a diet at Spires, to procure aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying religious disputes. In this assembly it was ordered that the mass should be universally observed throughout the empire. Against this decree the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and other princes, entered their protest; on which account the reformed party acquired the name of Protestants. These princes then entered into a league for their mutual defence against the emperor. In 1530 was drawn up by Melancthon the Confession of Augsburg, which was received as the standard of the Protestant faith in Germany. In 1535, Luther's translation of the Bible into German was published. In 1537, Luther was attacked with a dangerous illness, but recovered, and went on writing books, and labouring to promote the great work of reformation. The mind of Luther was ardent and impetuous, but honest, and earnestly bent on the discovery and propagation of religious truth. His manners were becoming his profession, and his whole life evinced a zeal for the glory of God and the welfare of man. He was a multifarious and voluminous writer; a complete edition of his works, in 26 vols., was published at Erlangen, in 1833. A translation of Luther's "Table

Talk" was published in London, 1819; a work which, together with his Letters and Sermons, will be found deeply interesting to the general reader. B. at Eisleben, Saxony, 1483; D. 1546.

LUTON, *lu'-ton*, a market-town of Bedfordshire, 18 miles from Bedford. It lies between the ranges of the Chiltern Hills, and has a Gothic church, an hospital, and a union workhouse. *Manf.* Straw hats. *Pop.* 13,000.

LUTTERBERG, *loot'-ter-bairg*, a town of Germany, 23 miles from Brunswick, in the district of Hartz. *Pop.* 1,300. Here Christian IV., king of Denmark, was defeated by Tilly, in 1626.

LUTTERWORTH, *lut'-ter-werth*, a market-town of Leicestershire, on the Swift, 14 miles from Leicester. The pulpit in the church, which is a large and handsome building, is the same in which the celebrated Wickliffe addressed his congregation. There is also a portrait of the great reformer, who died here in 1384. *Manf.* Hosiery and ribbons. *Pop.* 2,500.

LUTTICH. (*See* LIÈGE.)

LUTZEN, *loot'-sen*, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the principality of Merseburg, 11 miles from Leipsic. *Pop.* 2,000. This place is memorable as the scene of two engagements; one in 1632, in which Gustavus of Sweden was killed; and the other in 1813, when the French, under Bonaparte, defeated the combined forces of Prussia and Russia.

LUXEMBURG, GRAND DUCHY OF, *loox'-em-boorg*, a state of Europe, inclosed by France on the S., on the N. and E. by Rhenish Prussia, and on the W. by Namur. It was formerly annexed to Belgium, but by the revolution of 1830, it was dismembered, and, in 1839, divided between the Netherlands and Belgium. The Dutch portion has an area of 990 square miles, and a population of 190,000; the Belgian portion has an area of 1,695 square miles, and a population of 190,000.—French LUXEMBURG is now comprised in the department of the Moselle.

LUXEMBURG, the capital of the above province, on the Alsetz, and one of the strongest places in Europe, 46 miles from Arlon. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, communicating by many steps and irregular winding streets. The only public building worth notice is the governor's castle. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, stockings, and the finer earthenware. There are also a cannon-foundry and iron-forges. *Pop.* 12,000. It was taken by the French in 1795, and finally lost by France in 1814.

LUXEMBURG, Francis Henry de Montmorency, Duke of, a famous general and marshal of France, was the posthumous son of Francis de Montmorency, count of Bouteville, beheaded under Louis XIII. for fighting a duel. At the age of 15, he was at the battle of Rocroi, under the great Condé. He served as lieutenant-general at the taking of Franche-Comté, in 1668, and in the Dutch campaign of 1672, about which time he effected a famous retreat with an army of 20,000 men against 70,000. In 1675 he was made marshal of France. In 1690 he gained the battle of Fleurus, which was followed by the victories of Leusen, Steinkirk, and Nerwinde. B. 1628; D. 1695.

LUXEUIL, *loox'-e(r)-e*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, 10 miles from Lune. *Manf.* Cutlery, hardware goods, and paper. *Pop.* 4,300.

LUXOR, *lux'-or*, a village of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 2 miles from Carnac. It stands on a portion of the site of the ancient Thebes, and has one of the most magnificent ancient temples extant. The celebrated obelisk, known as that of Luxor, was transported to Paris, and placed in the Place de la Concorde. (*See* THEBES.)

LUZERN, a canton of Switzerland. (*See* LUCERNE.)

LUZERNE, *lu-zern'*, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. *Area*, 1,265 square miles. *Pop.* 57,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 2,000.

LUZON. (*See* LUCON.)

LYCOMING, *li-kom'-ing*, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S. *Area*, 928 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000. Also a township on Lycoming Creek *Pop.* 2,000.

LYCOPHRON, *lik'-o-fron*, a poet and grammarian, who lived at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and formed one of the seven poets known as the Pleias. He was a voluminous writer, but only one of his poems has come down to our own times,—that entitled "Cassandra," which is a long and enigmatical work that has been much commented on by the Greek grammarians. Ovid states that he was killed by an arrow. Lived in the third century B.C.

LYCURGUS, *li-kur'-gus*, the famous Spartan lawgiver. The records of his birth and of the period of his existence are very obscure; but he is stated to have been the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta, and brother of Polydectes, who succeeded his father. After the death of Polydectes, his widow offered the crown to Lycurgus, though she was then with child; but he refused, and faithfully discharged the duty of regent and guardian during the minority of his nephew Charilaus. When the young prince came of age, Lycurgus left Sparta, and travelled into several countries to observe their laws and manners. On his return home he found the kingdom in a state of confusion; the king endeavoured to reign despotically, and the people would not obey. Lycurgus undertook to reform the government, and introduced the most rigorous laws, yet such as were admirably adapted to civilize a disordered people. After this he quitted Sparta, and is supposed to have died in Crete, at an advanced age, about 870 B.C.

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator. He is said to have studied philosophy under Plato, and rhetoric under Isocrates. He was the friend of Demosthenes, and a zealous advocate for liberty. One of his orations is included in Reiske's collection of Greek orators. D. about 323 B.C.

LYDFORD, *lid'-ford*, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

LYDGATE, John, *lid'-gait*, an Augustine monk of St. Edmund's Bury, in the reign of Henry VI. He was a poet and successor of Chaucer. As a poet he was most versatile and prolific. Ritson, in his "Bibliographica Poetica," has enumerated no fewer than 251 short works by him. The "History of Troy," "Story of Thebes," and "Fall of Princes," are his best poems. He is also said to have been a good mathematician and an accomplished scholar. B. about 1375; D. about 1461.

LYDUS, Joannes Laurentius, *lī'-dus*, a celebrated Greek writer, who, during forty years, filled several important posts at the court of the emperor Justinian. Three of his works have survived; these being treatises on the "Magistrates of the Roman Republic," on "The Months," and on "Omens and Prodigies," all of which were included in Bekker's "Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ," published at Bonn, 1837. B. about 490; D. about 560.

LYE, Edward, *lī'*, an English clergyman, who devoted himself, with the greatest success, to the study of the Saxon and Gothic languages and literature. Besides other important works, he gave to the world a "Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Languages," which was published in 1772, a few years after the compiler's death. B. at Totness, 1704; D. 1767.

LYELL, Sir Charles, *lī'-el*, a distinguished modern geologist. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and ultimately commenced practice at the bar; but his private means making him independent of his profession, he gave himself exclusively to the study of geology. In 1832 he was named professor of geology at King's College; but this appointment he soon afterwards resigned. From the commencement of the publication of the Geological Society's Transactions, he was a regular and valuable contributor. In 1830 appeared the first volume of his great work, "The Principles of Geology." This was completed in 1834, passed through many editions, and attracted the attention of the whole geological world. Another extraordinary book by him was produced in 1838, entitled "Elements of Geology." These two works have exercised the most marked influence upon geological inquiry, since the date of their first publication. The intention of these works was fully stated by Sir Charles Lyell himself:—"The 'Principles' treat of such portions of the economy of existing nature, animate and inanimate, as are illustrative of geology, so as to comprise an investigation of the permanent effects of causes now in action, which may serve as records, to after-ages, of the present condition of the globe and its inhabitants. Such effects are the enduring

monuments of the ever-varying state of the physical geography of the globe,—the lasting signs of its destruction and renovation,—and the memorials of the equally fluctuating condition of the organic world. They may be regarded as a symbolical language, in which the earth's autobiography is written. In the 'Elements of Geology,' on the other hand, I have treated briefly of the component materials of the earth's crust, their arrangement and relative position, and their organic contents, which, when deciphered by the aid of the key supplied by the study of the modern changes above alluded to, reveal to us the annals of a grand succession of past events,—a series of revolutions which the solid exterior of the globe and its living inhabitants have experienced in times antecedent to the creation of man." Sir Charles Lyell made two visits to the United States of America, and published many memoirs relative to the geology of the New World. The continent of Europe was also travelled over, and its geological facts described by him. A general account of his journeys in America was published by Sir Charles Lyell, entitled "Travels in North America," and "A Second Visit to the United States." His scientific observations, both in the New World and on the continent of Europe, were produced in the "Transactions of the Geological Society," reports of the British Association, and in English and American scientific journals. His great services to the cause of geological science obtained for him, in 1848, the honour of knighthood. He was twice elected president of the Geological Society, and in 1855 his university conferred upon him the title of D.C.L. D. at Kinnordy, Forfarshire, 1797.

LYME, *lime*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

LYME REGIS, *re'-gis*, a market, borough, and seaport of Dorsetshire, 9 miles from Bridport. It is noted for its excellent artificial harbour, round which are several small forts. The principal buildings are a parish church, custom-house, town-hall, and assembly-rooms. *Pop.* about 4,000.—Here the Dutch fleet, in 1672, was defeated. It is the birthplace of Admiral Summers, the discoverer of the Bermudas. In 1839 it was visited by an earthquake, which caused considerable alarm.

LYMINGTON, *li'-ming-ton*, a borough, market, and seaport-town of Hampshire, opposite Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, now a considerable resort for seabathing. It is 12 miles from Southampton, and has a church, town-hall, custom-house, theatre, baths, and workhouse, besides shipbuilding-yards and salt-works. *Pop.* 5,300.

LYNCHBURG, *linch'-berg*, the capital of Campbell county, Virginia, U.S., 160 miles from Washington. It has several churches and chapels. *Manf.* Tobacco, cottons; and there is an iron-foundry. *Pop.* 9,000.

LYNCOMBE, *lin'-kum*, a parish of Somersetshire, contiguous to Bath. It has a Roman Catholic college. *Pop.* 10,000.

LYNDHURST, *lind'-hurst*, a parish and village of Hampshire, 8 miles from Southampton. *Pop.* 1,600.—In the neighbourhood, the spot is shown where William Rufus was slain, in the New Forest. All the forest courts are held at Lyndhurst, where is also the residence of the lord warden of the forest.

LYNDHURST, John Singleton Copley, Lord, a celebrated modern English judge and statesman. His father, an eminent painter, had emigrated to America, where the future English peer first saw the light. When about two years of age, his father took him to England, where he was ultimately educated, first by a private tutor, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was elected fellow of his college, and received the appointment of "travelling bachelor;" upon which he visited the United States. On his return to England, he commenced the study of the law, and in 1797 was called to the bar. Although his great abilities were generally admitted amongst the members of his own profession, still he was almost unknown to the general public till the year 1817, when he assisted Sir Charles Wetherell in defending Watson and Thistlewood on their trial for high treason. His singular talents, as displayed on this occasion, recommended him to the governing party of the time; and, although he had hitherto evinced liberal views in politics, he embraced the offers made to him by the Tory party. In 1818 he became chief-justice of the county palatine of Chester; and soon afterwards entered parliament for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. In 1819 he rose to the grade of king's serjeant, and was in the same year knighted and appointed solicitor-general. In the following year he conducted the prosecution in two great trials,—the Cato-Street conspirators, and that of Queen Caroline in the House of Lords. He became attorney-general in 1824, and in 1826 he was made master of the Rolls. When the question of the Roman Catholic emancipation came before the House of Commons, in 1827, he energetically opposed the measure; but two years afterwards he strenuously supported it, declaring that he "felt no apprehension for the safety of the church." He had previously accepted the chancellorship, and had been created Lord Lyndhurst. In 1830 he was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer, and in that capacity earned the highest distinction as an acute and impartial judge. During the proceedings consequent upon the introduction of the Reform Bill into the House of Lords, so strenuous was his opposition, that he was regarded as the head of the Conservative party in the Upper House. At one period it was actually proposed to him to form a new ministry, in conjunction with the duke of Wellington; a project which fell to the ground on account of the refusal of Sir Robert Peel and other moderate Conservatives to join his cabinet. In 1834, the great seal was confided to him under the Peel administration; but he retired with his party a short time afterwards. In 1841, however, Sir Robert Peel returned to power; whereupon Lord Lyndhurst, for the third time, accepted the chancellorship, and retained it until the retirement of his chief, in 1846. From that period, his speeches in the House of Lords became fewer in number, but carried no less weight with his hearers. When past the great age of 80 years, he delivered remarkable speeches relative to the war with Russia, on Cambridge University reform, the Wensleydale peerage, and the defences of the country. D. at Boston, United States, 1772.

LYNE, *line*, a river of Scotland, rising on the borders of Edinburghshire, and, after a course of 20 miles, falling into the Tweed above Peebles.—Another, of England, in Staffordshire, which falls into the Trent.—Another, of Northumberland, which falls into the sea.

LYNN, *lin*, a township of Massachusetts, U.S., 13 miles from Boston, much frequented by sea-bathers. *Pop.* 15,000.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a borough, market-town, and seaport of England, in Norfolk, on the Ouse, about 10 miles from its mouth, and 26 from Ely. Four rivulets run through the town, over which are a number of small bridges. On the land side, the town is wholly surrounded with a deep fosse, flanked by a strong wall, formerly defended by nine bastions, but now much dilapidated. The public buildings are the church of St. Margaret, St. Nicholas's chapel, a neat old building; the chapel of St. James, now converted into an hospital; the Exchange, or custom-house; the Guildhall, an ancient building of stone; the new theatre, gaol, mechanics' institute, market-house, several hospitals and schools. It has an active export and import trade in coal, wine, corn, timber, hemp, wool, and Canadian produce. *Pop.* 20,000.—From this place steamers ply to Hull, and it has a station on the East-Anglian Railway.

LYONS, or more properly LYON, *li'-ons* (Fr. *le'-ong*), a large and celebrated city in the S.E. of France, the capital of the department of the Rhone, situate on the tongue of land inclosed between the Rhone and the Saone. It is surrounded by a rampart, and is more remarkable for its trade than for its elegance. The streets are dark and gloomy except in the more modern parts of the town, such as the square of Louis le Grand, and the quays along the Rhone, where they display considerable elegance. Of the public buildings, the most noted are the town-hall and the large hospital called Hôtel-Dieu. The cathedral, one of the oldest churches in France, is a large building in the Saracenic style, and the church of Ainay deserves attention as a relic of antiquity; but of the other churches of the city, those of the Chartreux and St. Nizier alone deserve to

be visited. The other buildings are the archiepiscopal palace, the arsenal, the exchange, and the mint. Lyons has a variety of antiquities, the remains of an aqueduct, a theatre, reservoirs, and mosaics. Of its literary institutions, there are an academy of sciences, founded in 1700, and an academy of fine arts in 1724. It has a primary and secondary school, school of design called "Institution de la Martinière," a national college, and the residences of many foreign consuls. *Manf.* For these Lyons is celebrated; particularly for its extensive fabrics of silk, gold and silver brocade, plain, double, and striped velvet, richly embroidered taffeta, and satin; also gold and silver laces or galoons, gauze, ribbons, and silk stockings; hats, leather, carpets, and coloured paper. The printing and bookselling of this place are the next to Paris in importance. In regard to population and commercial importance, it is the second city of France. The quays, which extend along the Rhone, are bordered with rows of trees, and are little inferior in beauty to those of Paris. *Pop.*178,000. *Lat.*45°45′44″N. *Lon.* 4° 49′ 34″E. Lyons was founded about 42 years before the Christian era, and suffered greatly during the revolution, from the conflicts of hostile parties. It is the birthplace of Germanicus, the emperors Claudius, M. Aurelius, and Caracalla; of the botanist Jussieu, Jacquard, and Camille Jourdan, and is connected by railway with Marseilles, Paris, and the Loire at Roanne.

Lyons, or Lyon, Gulf of, the N. W. part of the Mediterranean Sea, extending along the S. coast of France, from the coast of Catalonia to the Gulf of Genoa.

Lyons, Edmund, Lord, a distinguished British admiral. He was sent, at a very early age, to Hyde-Abbey School, near Winchester; but little time was spent in a merely school education, as he entered the navy as a volunteer of the first class in 1800, when he was but ten years and a half old. He was first sent on board the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, and, after seeing some service in the Mediterranean, accompanying Sir John Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles, and assisting at the demolition of the redoubt on Point Pesquies, on the Adriatic shore, he returned to England in 1807. In the mean time the battle of Trafalgar had been fought. The same year he went to the East Indies, where he remained for the next five years, and where he attained the rank of lieutenant. In the Indian seas he gained considerable distinction, obtaining honourable mention as among the first to scale the castle of Belgica, in the island of Banda Neira, in 1810. For this he was appointed flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Drury. But his most important service was the storming of Fort Marrack, which he took, with scarcely any loss. Returning home in ill health, he was promoted to the command of the *Rinaldo*, 10, in which vessel he formed one of the squadron which, in 1813, escorted Louis XVIII. to France, and the allied sovereigns to England. In 1828 he assisted at the blockade of Navarino, and superintended the naval expedition sent to co-operate with the French in the reduction of the castle of Morea, the last remnant of the Ottoman power in the Peloponnesus. He was afterwards employed in cruising about the Mediterranean, and on one celebrated occasion entering the Black Sea in the first British man-of-war that had ever passed the Bosphorus, and actually visiting the scene of his future labours—Sebastopol. In 1835, Captain Lyons, who had in the mean time received the honour of knighthood and the insignia of several orders, exchanged the naval for the diplomatic profession, being appointed minister plenipotentiary at the court of Athens, which post he filled from 1835 until 1849. In 1849 he was appointed British minister to the Swiss confederation, and, in 1851, was sent to Stockholm in a similar capacity. There he remained until, in November, 1853, war being then imminent, he was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet. If at the outset only second in command, Sir Edmund Lyons was from the first the ruling spirit of the British fleet, and to him was due, in an incalculable degree, the success which attended the English arms on the shores of the Euxine. He it was who organized and conducted the expedition to the Crimea, prepared the means of landing, and superintended all so closely, that, "in his eagerness, he left but six inches between the keel of his noble ship and the ground below it." Not only in this matter of the transport of the troops, but also in every subsequent stage of the expedition, Sir Edmund Lyons gave the most valuable assistance to Lord Raglan and his successors. At the battle of the Alma, he supported the French army by bringing the guns of his ship to bear on the left flank of the Russians. On the first bombardment of Sebastopol, his ship, the *Agamemnon*, was nearest to the Russian batteries. He was present at Balaklava and at Inkermann. It was he who, having conveyed the English soldiers to the Crimea, saved them from being compelled to leave it—baffled, if not vanquished. A day or two after the battle of Balaklava, he learnt, to his astonishment, that orders had been issued to the naval brigade to embark as many guns as possible during the day, for Balaklava was to be evacuated at night,—of course surrendering to the enemy the greater portion of the guns. On his own responsibility the admiral at once put a stop to the execution of this order, and went in search of Lord Raglan, who, it appears, had come to the resolution of abandoning Balaklava, in consequence of the opinion expressed by the engineers, that, after the loss of the redoubts in the rear, lately held by the Turks, the English strength ought to be concentrated on the plateau. Sir Edmund Lyons strongly opposed these views, and having shown to Lord Raglan that the engineers had been mistaken once, he argued they might be wrong again; and he positively declared the insufficiency of Kamiesch as a harbour for the allied armies, and that the abandonment of Balaklava meant the evacuation of the Crimea in a week. After some conversation, Lord Raglan said, "Well, you were right before, and this time I will act upon your advice." Sir Edmund obtained leave to countermand the orders which had been issued; Balaklava was maintained as the base of operations, and the army was saved from what might have proved an inglorious defeat, if not a terrible disaster. This was, perhaps, the most important of all the services rendered by the admiral, and he well deserved the peerage which it earned for him. After a short command in the Mediterranean, he was summoned to escort her majesty to Cherbourg,—the last public duty he fulfilled. D. near Christchurch, Hants, 1790; D. 1858.

Lys, *leeze* (Dutch *lice*), a navigable river of France and Belgium, which, after a course of 100 miles, falls into the Scheldt at Ghent.

Lysander, *li-sian'-der*, a famous Spartan commander in the Peloponnesian war. He prevailed on Ephesus to withdraw from its alliance with Athens, and he entered into a league with Cyrus the Younger. He also defeated the Athenian fleet, after which the city itself fell into his hands; and thus terminated the Peloponnesian war, which had lasted 27 years. Lysander overturned the democracy, and restored the government of the Archons. After this he endeavoured to seat himself on the throne of Sparta, but was unsuccessful. He was slain, fighting against the Thebans, 395 B.C.

Lysias, *li'-se-as*, one of the ten Athenian orators. He assisted Thrasybulus against the Thirty Tyrants. Plutarch mentions 425 of his orations; but of these only 35 remain, with fragments of some others. Editions of his orations have been published in English, by Taylor and others. B. at Athens, 458 B.C.; D. about 378 B.C.

Lysias, general of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, who sent him against Judas Maccabæus, by whom he was surprised and defeated, with the loss of 5,000 men. Lysias saved himself by flight, and, after the death of Epiphanes, returned to power, as regent, under Antiochus Eupator. He laid siege to Jerusalem; but learning that Philip, who disputed the regency with him, had taken possession of the capital of Syria, he raised the siege, marched against Philip, and defeated him. Both Eupator and himself were subsequently abandoned by their partisans, and slain by their guards, B.C. 162.

Lysimachus, *li-sim'-a-kus*, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he made himself master of Thrace, where he built a town called by his own name. He afterwards seized Macedonia, and expelled Pyrrhus from the throne. He was killed in battle by Seleucus, 282 B.C.

Lysippus, *li-sip'-pus*, a celebrated Grecian sculptor,

who is said to have been a self-taught artist. His greatest works were the statue of a man wiping and anointing himself after bathing, which was placed before Agrippa's baths at Rome, and a statue of the sun, represented in a car drawn by four horses, at Rhodes. Flourished in the 4th century B.C.

LYTHE, *lithe*, a parish of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Whitby. *Pop.* 3,300.

LYTTELTON, Edward, Lord, *lit'-tel-ton*, keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I. In 1644 he was made colonel of a regiment in the king's army at York. D. 1645.

LYTTELTON, George, Lord, an English writer, who was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. On his return from travel on the continent, he obtained a seat in parliament, where he distinguished himself as a frequent speaker on the side of the opposition; on which account he became secretary to Frederick, prince of Wales, who adhered to that party. In 1744, on the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the Treasury. In 1756 he became chancellor of the Exchequer; his qualifications for which office seem to have been but sufficiently small, as he is said to have been unable to master the simplest rules of arithmetic. He was raised to the peerage in 1757, and soon afterwards devoted himself exclusively to literature. His principal works are "Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul," "Dialogues of the Dead," "History of Henry II.," and Poetical Works. Dr. Johnson has included his life amongst those of the English poets written by him. He was a great patron of the modern system of landscape gardening. B. 1709; D. 1773.

LYTTELTON, Thomas, Lord, son of the preceding, was a young nobleman of promising talents, but of dissipated manners. His death is said to have been preceded by a very extraordinary circumstance. He saw in a dream, or otherwise, a young woman dressed in white, who warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted said, he "believed he should jockey the ghost;" but, a few minutes afterwards, he was taken faint, and carried to bed, whence he rose no more. D. 1779.—The "Quarterly Review," in 1852, endeavoured to set up a claim for this young nobleman to be considered the author of the "Letters of Junius" (*see* JUNIUS); but the hypothesis was soon abandoned.

LYTTON, Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, *lit'-ton*, a celebrated English novelist and dramatic writer. Immediately after leaving the university of Cambridge, in 1826, he commenced his literary career by the publication of a volume of poems, entitled "Weeds and Wild Flowers." His first novel, "Falkland," was published anonymously in the following year, and was followed, in 1828, by "Pelham," a witty and brilliant work of fiction, the success of which decided its author to continue his labours in the same path. The limits of our space forbid us even to enumerate the many fine novels produced by Sir Edward between "Pelham" and his latest successes in the same walk,—"The Caxtons" and "My Novel." As a poet, he displayed grace, feeling, and musical versification; while, as a playwright, he was the author, among other similar productions, of the most popular play of modern days,—"The Lady of Lyons." In 1831 he entered parliament as member for St. Ives, and attached himself to the Whig party. After a long absence from the House of Commons, he was returned as representative for Herts in 1852, whereupon he became an adherent of the political views of Lord Derby, and, on the accession of the Conservatives to power, formed a member of the ministry, as colonial secretary. A man of prodigious industry, he showed himself equal to the highest efforts in literature; fiction, poetry, the drama, all were enriched by his labours. As a politician, he could scarcely be included in the first rank, and his oratory, though sufficiently fluent and impressive, could not be deemed of the highest order. In 1843 he succeeded, on the death of his mother, to the Knebworth estates, worth £12,000 a year, and, on that occasion, obtained the royal license to take his mother's maiden name, Lytton, for his surname, and became henceforth known as Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. During the Melbourne administration of 1835, he was created a baronet, and, in 1856, he became lord rector of the Glasgow University. B. at Haydon Hall, Norfolk, 1805.—Both the wife and son of Sir Edward have distinguished themselves in literature; the first as the authoress of several fashionable novels, written in a sarcastic style, and the latter as the writer of several volumes of poems, produced under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith."

## M.

MAAB, *mad*, a town of Hungary, in the Hegyalla mountains, 5 miles from Tokay. It is famous for its vineyards. *Pop.* 6,000.

MAAS, Nicholas, *mas*, a celebrated Dutch painter, who excelled in portraits and *genre* subjects. Three of his elaborately-finished pictures are in the National Gallery. B. at Dort, 1632; D. at Amsterdam, 1693.

MAAS, or MAESE. (*See* MANSE.)

MAASTRICHT. (*See* MARSTRICHT.)

MABILLON, Jean, *ma'-be-yawng*, a learned French writer, who assisted Father D'Acherz in compiling his "Spicilegium." The congregation of St. Maur appointed him to superintend their edition of the works of St. Bernard. He afterwards published the "Acts of the Saints of the Order of Benedictines." Colbert sent him to Germany in 1683, to search for manuscripts and other works tending to illustrate the history of France. Mabillon returned with several valuable literary treasures, of which he published an account in a relation of his journey; he afterwards went to Italy for the same purpose. Though his learning and acquirements were immense, he was extremely modest and diffident. B. 1632; D. at Paris, 1707.

MABLY, Abbé de, *ma'-ble*, an eminent French writer on historical subjects, and also the author of a celebrated work,—"The Public Law of Europe, as founded on Treaties." B. at Grenoble, 1709; D. at Paris, 1785.

MABUSE, or MAUBEUGE, John, *ma-booze'*, a celebrated artist, who was employed by Henry VIII., whose children he painted. B. at Maubeuge, Hainault, 1499; D. it is supposed, 1562.

MACADAM, John Loudon, *mak-ăd'-am*, a Scotch surveyor, who invented the system of road-making called after his name. His system was made known in two works, entitled respectively "A Practical Essay on the Scientific Repair and Preservation of Public Roads," and "Remarks on the Present State of Road-making." According to this invention, excellent roads were formed by laying down layers of broken granite or other hard stone, which became hardened into a solid mass by the traffic passing over them. For this invention, he was, in 1827, granted a sum of £10,000 by the government, and offered a baronetcy, which last honour he declined. In the same year he was appointed general surveyor to the commissioners intrusted with the management of the metropolitan roads. B. in Scotland, 1756; D. 1836.

MACAO, *ma-kai'-o*, an island and town of China, in the bay of Canton, and separated from the continent only by a narrow channel, 70 miles from Canton. Here the Portuguese were allowed to build a town and form a settlement, in return for the assistance they gave the Chinese against the pirates by whom the coasts were infested. It was, at one time, a place of the greatest importance to the Portuguese, but it has greatly decayed. Its principal edifices are a collegiate church and other churches, and Chinese temples. At one end of the town is the house where Camoens composed a large portion of his "Lusiad." (*See* CAMOENS.) It has several educational establishments, and its harbour is defended by six forts. *Pop.* 50,000, of whom about 40,000 are Chinese. *Lat.* 22° 11′ N. *Lon.* 113° 32′ E.

MACARTHUR, *mäk-ar'-thur*, the name of two rivers in Australia and of one in New South Wales.

MACARTHY ISLAND, *mäk-är'-the*, lies off the W. coast of Africa, in the river Gambia, 130 miles from its mouth. *Area*, 3 square miles. *Pop.* about 2,000, mostly liberated Africans. This island belongs to Great Britain.

MACARTNEY, George Macartney, Earl of, *mä-kart'-ne*, a distinguished British nobleman, who, after receiving a liberal education, and travelling on the continent, was, in 1764, appointed envoy extraordinary to the

empress of Russia. In 1767 he was constituted ambassador extraordinary to the same court, but soon afterwards he returned, and was employed as secretary to Lord Townsend, viceroy of Ireland. In 1768 he represented Cockermouth in parliament. In 1772 he was nominated a knight of the Bath. In 1775 he went out as governor of the island of Granada; and, in 1776, was created an Irish peer, by the title of Lord Macartney. He continued in Granada till 1779, when, on the capture of those islands by the French, he was made prisoner and sent to France. In 1780 he was appointed governor of Madras, where his conduct obtained such universal approbation that, in 1785, he was appointed governor-general of Bengal; but this office he declined accepting, and returned to England. In 1786 he received a flattering testimony of respect from the Court of Directors, who granted him an annuity of £1,500 for life. The same year he fought a duel with Major-general Stuart, whom he had superseded in India: in this affair his lordship was slightly wounded. In 1792 he was selected to proceed on his most remarkable employment, namely, the embassy to the emperor of China, which mission occupied nearly three years. After his return, he was created an earl of Great Britain. He wrote a "Sketch of the Political History of Ireland," and a "Journal of the Embassy to China." B. near Belfast, 1737; D. at Chiswick, 1806.

MACASSAR, or MANKASSER, *ma-kas'-sar*, the chief settlement of the Dutch in the island of Celebes, 250 miles from Borneo. It is on the S.W. coast, and is mostly inhabited by Chinese, who have an extensive trade, principally with China. It is defended by Fort Rotterdam. *Pop.* estimated at 150,000. *Lat.* 5° 9' S. *Lon.* 119° 12' E.—In 1810 it surrendered to the British, but, in 1814, was restored to the Dutch.

MACASSAR, STRAITS OF, the channel or arm of the sea which separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes. *Ext.* about 350 miles long, and from 110 to 140 miles wide.

MACAULAY, Catherine, *ma-kaw'-lai*, an English historian. Her principal works were, "The History of England from James I. to the Accession of the House of Hanover," 8 volumes, once very popular, but now considered worthless; "The History of England from the Revolution;" "Letters on Education," 8vo; and "Observations on the Reflections of Mr. Burke on the French Revolution." B. in Kent, 1733; D. 1791.

MACAULAY, Lord, a celebrated English historian, orator, essayist, and poet. He was the son of Zachary Macaulay, a Scottish presbyterian, of stern principles and life. His mother, whose maiden name was Mills, had been a schoolmistress at Bristol, was the daughter of a Quaker, and had been trained under the care of the celebrated Hannah More. His father's sister, having been the wife of Thomas Babington, a merchant, the future historian received those names at the baptismal font. From his birth he exhibited signs of superiority and genius, and, more especially, of that power of memory which startled every one by its quickness, flexibility, and range. While he was yet a boy, he was in incessant request to "tell books" to his youthful companions; and at that early date he was in the habit of repeating and declaiming the longest "Arabian Night" as fluently as Schehezerade herself. A little later, he would recite one of Scott's novels, story, characters, and scenery, almost as well as though the book were in his hands. His household books were, however, the Bible and the "Pilgrim's Progress;" and many a strong passage of description or vituperation, salted as they are with biblical words, shows how familiar he had been with scriptural phraseology in early youth. From school he went to the university of Cambridge, where he earned reputation by his verses and his oratory, and by his youthful contributions to Charles Knight's "Quarterly Magazine." He graduated B.A. in 1822, and M.A. in 1826. He had already entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and been called to the bar. His real entry into literature was through the gates of the "Edinburgh Review," his first effort being the brilliant essay on Milton. During twenty years this first contribution was followed by many others, some from books, some from life, of which the best were unquestionably those on Hastings and Clive, original efforts of his genius working on new material, the gathering of his own eye and ear in the country which they so splendidly describe. His political career was commenced in 1830, under the auspices of Lord Lansdowne, who, seeing an article on the ballot by the young barrister, at once sought him out, and introduced him to parliament as member for Calne. The government made him secretary of the Board of Control for India, and thus secured his talents for the service of the Whigs, an appointment which may be called the best party move in the present generation. In 1834 he went to India as member of the Supreme Council of Calcutta, in two years and a half made a very considerable addition to his fortune, and came back to England to acquire fame. For a few years he united both politics and letters, representing Edinburgh in the House of Commons, and writing articles for the "Edinburgh Review." A quarrel with his constituents broke his connection with the House of Commons, and restored him to literature. It is true, the citizens of Edinburgh again chose him as their representative in 1852; but he was little more than a nominal member, for he only spoke once or twice, and then on questions of no public moment. During the last twelve years of his life his time had been almost solely occupied with the "History of England," four volumes of which were completed and published. Although he was generally believed to be closely engaged with the continuation of his History, he frequently turned aside for other literary tasks; such as the memoirs of Oliver Goldsmith, William Pitt, and others, given—literally given, to Mr. Black for his edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." At the time this notice is penned, it is not positively known to what extent the materials left by Lord Macaulay will be available for publication: there is hope, however, that the narrative is complete down to the death of William III. Of his History, a literary journal of influence remarked: "The verdict of mankind on the merits of this very considerable contribution to the history of England is not likely to be unanimous: the taste of contemporaries is never decisive. Lord Macaulay's ambition was to stand in the same rank with Hume. The Messrs. Longman have paid to him the revenues of a prince; we have heard, on the best authority, of one single cheque from publishers to historian for £20,000!" Besides the "History" and the "Essays," he wrote a collection of beautiful national ballads, the well-known "Lays of Ancient Rome." His parliamentary and miscellaneous speeches have also been given to the world in a more accessible form than the pages of Hansard. In 1849 he was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow: about the same time he became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In 1850 he was appointed honorary professor of ancient history in the Royal Academy; three years later, he was rewarded with the Prussian order of Merit, and, in 1857, his honours culminated in his creation as Lord Macaulay. A distinguished French critic paid the following tribute to the English historian:—"Lord Macaulay's history is well adapted to exalt our souls. On beholding the struggles, the efforts, and—why should we not add—the weaknesses of the men who have founded the greatness and the liberty of England, we have learned not to despair of generations which seem to be the most debased. We do not doubt that men of all times and of all countries will thus find in the writings of Lord Macaulay an inexhaustible source of information. He combined with the exact knowledge of facts, which is but the smallest part of the historian's talent, an astonishing variety of judgment, of ingenious parallels, and of elevated considerations, of which the fruit will never be lost. He brought to the study of events, and to the estimate of character, the constant application of those moral laws with which genius itself cannot dispense, and which avenge themselves in a late triumph on those who have disregarded them. It is by this that he has his place among those who have not merely charmed humankind, but who deserved to instruct them. It is to the honour of our age that the loss of such men is deplored not only in the country in which it occurs. The death of Lord Macaulay has been felt wherever there are men who know how to honour noble talent, a life without a stain, and the love of liberty based upon the laws." The great man's remains were consigned to the companionship of the glorious dead in Westminster Abbey. B. at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, 1800; D. 1859.

MACBETH, *măk-beth'*, a usurper and tyrant of Scotland, in the 11th century. He murdered his kinsman Duncan at Inverness, and then seized upon the throne. He also put to death MacGill and Banquo, the most powerful men in his dominions. Macduff next becoming the object of his suspicions, he escaped into England; but the inhuman tyrant wreaked his vengeance on his wife and children, whom he caused to be butchered. Macduff and Malcolm, son of Duncan, having obtained assistance from the English, entered Scotland and forced Macbeth to retreat into the Highlands, where he was soon afterwards slain in battle by Macduff. The above incidents are closely followed in Shakspere's tragedy.

MACCABEES, *măk'-ka-bees*, a Jewish family, celebrated for heroically resisting the Greek kings of Syria, in the second century before the Christian era. The head of the family was Mattathias, a valiant chieftain, who courageously opposed the orders of Antiochus Epiphanes, to compel the Jewish people to worship idols. He incited his countrymen to revolt, and was proclaimed by them general. He died in the midst of his successes, B.C. 166, leaving five sons,—Judas, Simon, Jonathan, John, and Eleazar.

MACCABEES, Judas, third son of the preceding, and his successor in military command. He continued his father's career of victory, defeated the Syrians in many engagements, and at length became master of Judæa, and purified the temple, B.C. 164. Antiochus himself marched against Judas, but was stricken with a mortal illness on the way. Lysius, and the young king Antiochus Eupator, subsequently invaded Judæa with 100,000 foot, 20,000 horse, 32 elephants, and 300 war-chariots. Judas was compelled to retreat, after a glorious battle, in which his youngest brother, Eleazar, died heroically. Judas was afterwards slain in battle with the Syrians, B.C. 160.

MACCABEES, Jonathan, brother of the preceding. (*See* JONATHAN.)

MACCABEES, Simon, brother of the preceding, whom he succeeded. He took Gaza, and entered into an alliance with Demetrius Nicator, king of Syria, by which the independence of Judæa was recognized. He subsequently carried on a war against Antiochus Sidates, whose generals he compelled to retreat from Judæa. He was assassinated after a glorious administration of ten years, by Ptolemy, his son-in-law.

MACCABEES, Eleazar. (*See* ELEAZAR.)

MACCABEES, the name of seven brothers, of Judæa, who, with their mother, suffered martyrdom at Antioch, during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, B.C. 168. They did not belong to the same family as the preceding.

MACCLESFIELD, *măk'-kels-feeld*, a market-town of Cheshire, on the river Bollin, 18 miles from Manchester. It consists of four principal streets and some smaller ones, and has an old church, a town-hall, ancient gaol, assembly-rooms, theatre, and various schools. *Manf.* Cottons and silks. *Pop.* 40,000. A canal, which joins Peak Forest, connects this town with Manchester and London.

MACCLURE, Sir Robert John Le Mesurier, *măk-klure'*, the discoverer of the north-west passage. He was educated by General Le Mesurier, who had adopted him as his son. After spending some time at Eton, he was transferred to Sandhurst, from which place he, with three other youths, ran away, and went to France. The general, finding that he had a strong inclination for the naval service, obtained for him the appointment of midshipman on board the *Victory*. Having attained the rank of lieutenant in 1836, he volunteered to serve in the exploring expedition then about to be sent to the Arctic seas. Returning from this voyage in little more than a year, he was appointed to the *Hastings*, and went out to Canada, where he acted for a period as superintendent of the dockyard at Quebec. In 1848 he was made first-lieutenant in Sir John Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his crew, and, on returning to England, in 1849, he was promoted to the grade of commander. In 1850 he again set out in search of Franklin, being appointed second in command of the expedition, under Captain Collinson. The *Investigator*, Macclure's ship, parted from the *Enterprise*, commanded by Captain Collinson, in a gale, in the Straits of Magellan, and never met again. The *Enterprise* was unable to enter Behring's Straits, and bore away to Hong-Kong to pass the winter; but Macclure, shortly afterwards, succeeded in getting through, and reached Kotzebue Sound. Shortly afterwards, he was met by Captain Kellet, in the *Herald*, and directed to return; but Macclure resolved to proceed on his own responsibility. Beset by ice, he struggled onward, doubled Capes Bathurst and Parry, and discovered a land, upon which were high mountains and verdant valleys, which he named Baring's Island. He subsequently met, upon Prince Albert's Island, a race of aborigines, who had never hitherto held communication with Europeans. Finally, sailing up Prince of Wales Straits, he penetrated into Barrow Straits; that is to say, into the Atlantic Ocean: thus discovering, in 1850, the long-sought north-west passage. On his return to England, he was knighted, and received a reward of £5,000 for his services. D. at Wexford, Ireland, 1807.

MACCRIE, Thomas, *măk'-kre'*, a Scottish writer on ecclesiastical history and polemics. After completing his education, he was licensed as a clergyman by the presbytery of Kelso, and was at once chosen as pastor by a congregation at Edinburgh. In 1812 he produced his "Life of John Knox," a work popular with the educated, no less than the uneducated classes of Scotland, marked as it is by great learning and research. Of a similar character was the "Life of Andrew Melvill." He was at once a strong partisan of Presbyterianism and a simple, pious, and good man. B. in Berwickshire, 1772; D. 1835.

MACCULLOCH, John Ramsay, *măk-kul'-lok*, an eminent statistical writer. Soon after the commencement of the Edinburgh "Scotsman" newspaper, he was employed upon its staff, and ultimately became editor of the same print. He likewise contributed a series of valuable articles to the "Edinburgh Review." His most important labours were, however, the compilation of his Dictionaries of Commerce, and Geography, and the publication of several works relative to political economy. For his services to literature, he received a pension of £200 per annum, and was appointed comptroller of the Stationery office. The titles of his best works are: "A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce, and Commercial Navigation;" "A Statistical Account of the British Empire;" "A Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical, of the various Countries, Places, and Principal Natural Objects in the World;" and a "New Edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations." B. in Scotland, about 1790.

MACDONALD, Stephen, *măk-don'-ald*, duke of Tarentum, and marshal of France, who was descended from a Scotch family long settled in France. He distinguished himself at the battle of Jemmappes, and served under General Pichegru in the Low Countries. He crossed the Waal on the ice, under a severe fire, a signal feat of bravery, which ensued in the capture of the Dutch fleet. He was then appointed general of division. In 1798 he was named governor of Rome; subsequently he made a clever retreat before the superior forces of Suwaroff. Having fallen into disgrace for his defence of General Moreau, he remained for a long time without employment; but in 1809 the emperor gave him the command of a division. He performed signal service at the battle of Wagram, and was honoured with the grade of marshal of the empire, and subsequently became duke of Tarentum. He also fought at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Leipsic. After the abdication of Napoleon, he was nominated a member of the Chamber of Peers. In 1816 he became grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour. The latter portion of his life was passed in retirement. B. in France, 1765; D. at Paris, 1840.

MACERAKAI, *măk'-e-rait'-kai*, a county of the United States, in Illinois. *Area*, 576 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—Also a town in New York, 120 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 2,000.

MACERATA, *ma-chai-ra'-ta*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, on an eminence near the river Chienti, 20 miles from Ancona. It has a university, Jesuits' college, academies, and a public school. *Pop.* 20,000. Under the French, this was the capital of Musone.

MACGILLICUDDY'S REEKS, *măc'-gil-li-kud'-de*, the loftiest mountain-range in Munster, Ireland, running

for about 10 miles between lakes Killarney on the E. and Carra on the W. In the immediate neighbourhood of Killarney, it takes the name of the Glena-Purple Mountain. The highest peak is Carrantual, which attains an elevation of 3,410 feet.

MACGILLWRAY, William, *mäk-gil'-rai*, an eminent Scotch naturalist, who, from the post of assistant to Dr. Jameson in the museum of the Edinburgh University, rose to be professor of civil and natural history in Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was an industrious observer of nature, and contributed valuable reports thereon to various English and Scotch scientific publications. Among the principal of his larger works may be mentioned "History of British Birds," "History of British Quadrupeds," and "Natural History of Dee-Side." D. at Aberdeen, 1852.

MACHIAVELLI, Nicholas, *mak'-e-a-vail'-le*, a celebrated Italian politician and writer. He came of a poor but old family of the Florentine republic, and became secretary and historiographer of the republic of Florence, an office he lost in 1512, when the Medici family re-entered Florence. A year afterwards he was accused with being concerned in a conspiracy against the Medici, and was put to the torture. He, however, declared that he had nothing to confess, and was subsequently released, according to a pardon sent from



MACHIAVELLI.

Rome by Leo X. He resided during several years in privacy, and occupied himself with the composition of most of his many works. In 1521 he was again employed by the Medici on several important missions. He wrote, among other works, "The Golden Ass," in imitation of Lucian and Apuleius; "Discourse on the First Decade of Livy," a "History of Florence," and a treatise, entitled "The Prince." This last work contains the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest principles. B. at Florence, 1469; D. at the same city, 1527.

MACHYNLLETH, *mak'-in-leth*, an ancient market-town of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire, near the Dovey, 30 miles from Montgomery. *Manf.* Flannel and cottons. *Pop.* 1,700. Here, in 1402, Owen Glendower assembled a parliament.

MACK, Charles Baron von, *mak*, a celebrated Austrian general, who served with distinction in the Low Countries against the French, in 1792-93. In 1798 he was dispatched to command the Neapolitan army against the French. Being defeated by Macdonald and taken prisoner, he was sent to Paris, whence he made his escape, and returned to Austria. In 1805 he assumed command in Bavaria, but was compelled to surrender, with his army of 30,000 men, to Napoleon. For this he was condemned to death; but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the fortress of Spielberg, where he remained during two years. B. in Franconia, 1752; D. at Vienna, 1828.

MACKAY, Dr. Charles, *mäk'-ai*, a modern littérateur and poet, who has edited and contributed to the best newspapers, London and provincial, and for several years was employed as editor of the "Illustrated London News." As a poet and song-writer, he has attained considerable popularity. His chief poems are "Voices from the Crowd," "Voices from the Mountains," "Town Lyrics," "The Salamandrine," and "A Man's Heart." He has also produced a novel, and several volumes of the keepsake and annual class. At the time this notice is penned, he is acting as editor of the "London Review." In 1848, the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. B. at Perth, 1812.

MACKEAN, *mä-keen'*, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Area*, 1,122 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

MACKENZIE, Sir Alexander, *mä-ken'-se*, a celebrated traveller, who emigrated to Canada when a young man, and resided for eight years at the head of the Athabasca Lake, to the west of Hudson's Bay. He was afterwards dispatched on an exploring expedition, discovered the great river known by his name, and reached the great Northern Ocean in *lat.* 69°. In 1792 he again set out on a journey, the object of which was to reach the Pacific. He succeeded in this enterprise, and returned in safety. A narrative of his expeditions was published by himself, in 1801, under the title of "Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans." For his services he was knighted, about the year 1802. B. in Scotland, about 1760; D. 1820.

MACKENZIE, Henry, a Scottish writer. He was one of the attorneys of the Scottish court of Exchequer. He afterwards went to London, where, in 1771, he published his first and best novel, "The Man of Feeling." He subsequently wrote 'The Man of the World," and "Julia de Roubigné," and edited, in succession, two papers on the model of the "Spectator," called the "Mirror" and the "Lounger." He likewise produced several plays, and a volume of dramatic works translated from the German. In 1804 he obtained the appointment of comptroller of taxes for Scotland, in recognition of his services to the Tory party. In the last years of his long life, he contributed nothing to literature. B. at Edinburgh, 1745; D. at the same city, 1831.

MACKENZIE'S RIVER rises in the great Slave Lake, British North America, and falls into the Frozen Ocean in *lat.* 70° N. and *lon.* 135° W. It was discovered and first navigated in 1789, by Alexander Mackenzie. Its course is estimated at 900 miles.—Also the name of a river in North Australia, and of two groups of islands in the North Pacific Ocean.

MACKINTOSH, *mäk'-in-tosh*, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Pop.* 6,000.

MACKINTOSH, Sir James, an eminent lawyer and writer, who at first studied medicine, and obtained his diploma as physician; but having a most decided inclination towards politics and the law, he acted for some time as foreign correspondent of the "Oracle" newspaper, and afterwards set to work vigorously to qualify himself for practice at the bar. In 1791 he completed his "Vindiciæ Gallicæ," wherein he defended the principles of the French revolution against Burke. This work, which was highly successful, led to his becoming acquainted with Fox, Sheridan, and other leading Whigs; but, although he gave much of his time to politics, he did not neglect his legal studies. In 1795 he was called to the bar. In 1799 he produced his "Introductory Discourse," relative to international law, a work which attracted towards him the notice of the highest men in the kingdom. About the same time he was granted the use of Lincoln's-Inn Hall, for the purpose of delivering therein a course of lectures "On the Law of Nature and Nations." His success was triumphant; he obtained "an auditory such as was never seen on a similar occasion. All classes were there represented; lawyers, members of parliament, men of letters, and country gentlemen, crowded to hear him." His political opinions next underwent

considerable modification, and, applying himself more energetically to his profession, he soon began to acquire the reputation of an eloquent counsel. His speech during the action brought against M. Peltier, a French royalist, for a libel on Bonaparte, excited the greatest admiration, and, despite the efforts of the First Consul, was extensively read in France, in a French translation made by Madame de Staël. In 1804 he went to India, having received the recordership of Bombay, and been knighted on the occasion. As an Indian judge, his administration was characterized by humanity and wisdom. While in the East Indies, he founded the Literary Society of Bombay, and produced a plan for forming a comparative vocabulary of the Indian languages. On his return to England, he was offered a seat in parliament, with a prospect of high employment, by Mr. Perceval; a proposal which, together with those made later by Canning and Lord Liverpool, he respectfully declined. In 1813, however, he entered the House of Commons, where, though not eminent as a parliamentary debater, he nevertheless distinguished himself by several great oratorical efforts, on important and special questions, such as Roman Catholic emancipation, the abolition of slavery, municipal and parliamentary reform, and the amelioration of the criminal code. In 1818 he became professor of law and general politics at the East-India College, Haileybury, an appointment he retained with much advantage to the students, until the year 1824. It was expected that, when the Whigs came into power, in 1830, Sir James Mackintosh would be appointed to an important office; but, like Burke and Sheridan, he was destined to experience the slight which that party so often puts upon merely able men, who have no "connections" of a patrician nature. The only appointment his party could give him was that of "Commissioner for the Affairs of India," a post which, 18 years before, he had declined at the hands of the Tories. On the Reform Bill he made an extraordinary speech, but, his health failing, he never again took a prominent place in debate. For many years he had maintained the intention of writing a History of England; and after arriving in England from India, he commenced the preliminary labour of collecting materials for the great task. But his political employments, combined with his love of social enjoyment, left him no time to carry out his project. His Essays in the "Edinburgh Review," indeed, appear to have been a species of compromise made with his own conscience, for abandoning a duty he had imposed upon himself. After his death, his "History of the Revolution in England in 1688" was published. It was but a fragment of the great work, but a fine philosophical one, nevertheless. He also wrote a brief survey of English literature, and a Life of Sir Thomas More, for "Lardner's Cyclopædia;" a Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy, for the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His "Miscellaneous Works" were published in 3 vols. B. at Aldourie, near Inverness, 1765; D. 1832.

Macklin, Charles, *mák'-lin*, a comedian and dramatic writer. His real name was MacLaughlin, which he altered to Macklin. He became a performer in the Lincoln's Inn company in 1725, and not long after was tried for killing another player in a quarrel, and found guilty of manslaughter. His features were so strongly marked, that Quin exclaimed, "If God writes a legible hand, that fellow's a villain." His greatest character was Shylock, his performance of which drew from Mr. Pope this remarkable compliment:—

"This is the Jew
That Shakspere drew."

Macklin wrote ten plays, two of which, "Love à la Mode" and "The Man of the World," possess considerable merit, and are frequently performed. B. about 1690; D. 1797.

Maclaurin, Colin, *mák-law'-rin*, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who received his education at the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself assiduously to the study of the mathematics. In 1717 he obtained the mathematical professorship in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and, two years afterwards, became a fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1725 he was chosen professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1742 he published his "System of Fluxions," the most important of his works. In 1745, having taken an active part in fortifying Edinburgh against the Pretender and the rebels, he was compelled to fly, on which he took refuge with Archbishop Herring, at York. Maclaurin was a good as well as great man: his peculiar merit as a philosopher was, that all his studies were accommodated to general utility; and, in many places of his works, is found an application even of the most abstruse theories to the perfecting of the mechanical arts. Besides the above work, he wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions; "Geometria Organica," "On the Percussion of Bodies," "A Treatise of Algebra," and an "Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries." B. at Kilmoddan, Argyleshire, 1698; D. 1746.

Maclean, *mă-kleen'*, a county of Illinois, U.S. *Area*, 1,065 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.

Maclise, Daniel, *ma-kleese'*, an eminent modern painter, who, from his earliest years, evinced a decided predilection for art; and, although placed in a banking house at Cork, quitted it at the age of 16, and gave himself up to the study of drawing and painting, maintaining himself the while by selling sketches and portraits. He went to London in 1828, and entered the Royal Academy, where he rapidly advanced in his studies, and carried off the medals for drawing from the antique, for drawing from the life, and for painting the best historical picture. After spending several months in Paris, he exhibited his first picture at the British Institution in 1833, after which period he acquired, with extraordinary rapidity, the highest reputation. In 1835 he became A.R.A., and five years later he was elected a Royal Academician. His range of subjects has been very large, as the enumeration of a few of his best pictures will show. "Robin Hood and Richard Cœur de Lion," "Chivalrous Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock," "Banquet Scene in Macbeth" "The Sleeping Beauty," and "The Play Scene in Hamlet," which last, despite its defects of mannerism and disagreeable colour, is unquestionably the production of a master. It may be seen in the British collection at the South Kensington Museum. Maclise has likewise been extensively employed as a portrait-painter, particularly by the intellectual classes. His portraits of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Dickens, Ainsworth, and Macready, are well known. B. at Cork, 1811.

Macmahon, Marie-Patrice-Maurice, Count de, marshal of France, *mák-ma'-hon*, is descended of an Irish family, which, after living with distinction for many centuries in Ireland, risked all for the last of the Stuart kings. The Macmahons, carrying their national traditions and historic name to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country, and obtained, with the hand of an heiress, the magnificent castle and extensive estates of Sully. The present general's father, the count de Macmahon, who was an officer of high rank, a peer of France, a Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis, and a personal friend of Charles X., espoused a lady of the ducal house of Caraman, and left four sons and four daughters. Of that numerous family, the youngest is the hero of Malakhoff and of Magenta. He was educated partly at his father's and partly at the seminary for young men destined for the priesthood in that city. He afterwards entered the military school at St. Cyr, on leaving which, in 1825, he entered the French military service, and in 1830 joined the army of Algeria, where he soon distinguished himself alike by his gallantry and his intelligence. After the combat of the Col de Terchia, in which he was aide-de-camp to General Achard, the latter said to him, "Can you carry to Colonel Rullières, at Blidah, the order to change his march? As the mission is dangerous, I will give you a squadron of light dragoons as an escort." The young officer refused the escort, declaring that it was either too little or too much, and preferred going alone. On arriving at about half a mile from Blidah, he saw groups of the enemy's horsemen on each side, as well as behind him; but he went firmly on, knowing that a deep precipice, called the ravine of Bhdah, was a little way in front of him. He there drove his horse, a high-blooded animal, at the tremendous chasm, and the animal, without hesitation, sprang into mid-air. The rider held his seat immovably, and escaped unhurt, but was obliged to abandon his charger, which

had its fore-legs broken. Not one of the Arabs ventured to take the desperate leap, and the young officer reached Blidah in safety. He rose rapidly through the different grades, and attained that of general of brigade in 1848. For a time he occupied the position of governor of the province of Oran, and afterwards of Constantina; and in 1852 became general of division. In 1855, when General Canrobert left the Crimea, General Macmahon was selected by the emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and, when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, he had assigned to him the honourable and perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakhoff. The manner in which he performed that duty is too fresh in the memory of our readers to need mention; and his able conduct at the battle of Magenta, where, although he had received no orders to do so, he pressed forward and arrived in time to secure the victory to the French, a piece of service which gained him the highest rank in the French army. D. at Autun, about 1807.

MACMIN, *măk-min'*, a county of Tennessee, U.S. *Area*, 608 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

MACON, *ma'-kawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Saone-and-Loire, on the Saone, 37 miles from Lyons. It has a neat quay, bordered with good buildings, along the bank of the river. The streets are, however, narrow, winding, and dirty. The chief buildings are the town-hall, the theatre, a cathedral, the hôtel de ville, a national college, and schools. *Manf.* Watches and jewellery. *Pop.* 15,000.

MACON, *mā'-kon*, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In Carolina. *Area*, 776 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—2. In Georgia. *Area*, 375 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—3. In Alabama. *Area*, 933 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000.—4. In Illinois. *Area*, 469 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000.—5. In Missouri. *Area*, 825 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—Also a city in Georgia, 26 miles from Milledgeville. *Pop.* 5,000.

MACOUPIN, *ma-koo'-pin*, a county of the United States, in Illinois. *Area*, 864 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—Also a river, from which the above county takes its name. It falls into the Illinois.

MACPHERSON, James, *măk-fer'-son*, a Scotch poet. His first work, and that which brought him mostly into notice, was a translation of poems attributed by him to Ossian. These poems possessed great beauty; but their authenticity was disputed by Dr. Johnson and other writers, and as zealously maintained by the editor and Dr. Blair; it is now, however, generally admitted that Ossian's poems are a forgery. In 1773 Macpherson published a translation of the "Iliad" into heroic prose, a work of little value. He was also the author of an "Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland," "A History of Great Britain, from 1660 to the Accession of the House of Hanover," and of some political pamphlets in defence of Lord North's administration, for which he obtained a place and a seat in the House of Commons. D. in Inverness-shire, 1738; D. 1796.

MACQUARIE, *mak-qua'-re*, a county of New South Wales. *Area*, 2,800 square miles. *Pop.* 3,000.—Also a river of E. Australia, formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell rivers, and, after a course of 280 miles, losing itself in marshes, in *lat.* 30° 45′ S.; *lon.* 147° 10′ E.—Also a river of Tasmania.—Macquarie is likewise the prefix to numerous places in New South Wales.

MACQUARIE ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 25 miles long, with a breadth of 4. *Desc.* Mountainous, but well wooded. *Lat.* 52° 41′ S. *Lon.* 169° E.

MACRI. (*See* MAKRI.)

MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius, *ma-kro'-be-us*, a Latin writer of the 5th century, is supposed to have been a Greek, but whether a Christian or pagan is unknown. He wrote a commentary on Cicero's "Dream of Scipio;" and also "Saturnalia, or Miscellanies."

MADAGASCAR, *măd-a-gas'-kar*, an island of the Indian Ocean, situate at some distance from the E. coast of Africa, being separated from that continent by the channel of Mozambique. *Ext.* 1,030 miles long, and about 360 at its broadest part. *Desc.* It possesses great variety of surface, being intersected throughout its whole length by a chain of lofty mountains, dividing it in two parts, though approaching nearer to the E. than the W. coast. The soil is, in general, fertile with rich pasturage and magnificent forests. *Pro.* The forests abound in valuable trees and medicinal plants. The other products are rice, sugar, silk, potatoes, pepper, cotton, indigo, cocoa-nuts, the banana, honey, and wax. Large numbers of horses and camels are reared, with numerous herds of oxen, some of which grow to an enormous size, sheep, and swine. *Minerals.* Coal, gold, silver, lead, copper, and iron. *Manf.* Jewellery, chains, necklaces, carpets, cotton, and sugar. An active export and import trade is carried on in native produce, and linen, ribbons, glass, and Spanish piastres. *Pop.* Variously estimated at from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000. *Lat.* between 11° 58′ and 25° 39′ S. *Lon.* between 43° 20′ and 50° 31′ E. The French, after establishing settlements at Bourbon and Mauritius, formed several settlements in different parts of the island, but were repeatedly driven out by the hostility of the natives. In 1835 Christianity was introduced to the island, but, in 1845, all the Europeans were expelled by the natives. Feticism is the prevailing superstition.

MADDALENA, LA, *mad-da-lai'-na*, an island off the N. coast of Sardinia, 10 miles from Longo-Sardo. It has a small town, with a good harbour. *Pop.* 1,500.

MADDALONI, *mad-da-lo'-ne*, a town of Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavora, 13 miles from Naples. It has a royal college, and an aqueduct, which conveys water to the cascades in the royal gardens.

MADDEN, Sir Frederic, *măd'-den*, an eminent antiquarian writer, who, in 1826, entered the library of the British Museum, and rose to the grade of keepership of the department of Manuscripts in 1837. Both alone and in conjunction with other learned gentlemen, he has produced many valuable works, the chief of which are an edition of the earliest English version of the Bible, made by Wycliffe and his followers; an abridged translation of M. Silvestre's "Universal Paleography," and several of the old metrical romances of the 13th century. He became a knight of the Hanoverian order in 1832. D. at Portsmouth, 1851.

MADEIRA ISLES, *mā-deer'-a*, a group belonging to Portugal, off the W. coast of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. They consist of Madeira, Porto Santo, and the Desertas; but Madeira is the principal. *Ext.* 30 miles long and 12 broad. *Desc.* It consists altogether of a collection of lofty mountains, the highest upwards of 6,000 feet. On the declivity of these mountains all the productions of the island are raised. Vines form the chief object of cultivation, but small quantities of wheat, barley, oats, coffee, and arrowroot are produced. Goats and hogs abound, and the rabbit is very common in the mountainous districts. Bees are plentiful, and the honey they produce is very delicate. The peasants, like most mountaineers, are healthy and vigorous, but wretchedly poor; whilst the Portuguese gentry live in a proud and retired manner, associating little with the English, or with strangers. The city abounds in churches; and in the country, at every fifty yards is found a chapel. In the city of Funchal the most opulent portion of the inhabitants consist of British merchants engaged in the wine trade. The commerce of the island consists almost entirely in the export of its wine, in return for which Britain exports to Madeira, clothing, household furniture, and ornaments; also provisions, particularly herrings, dried fish, and potatoes. On account of the salubrity of its climate, the island is much resorted to by invalids. *Pop.* 120,000, of whom about 400 or 500 are British. In 1431 this island was settled by the Portuguese. Adjacent to Madeira is Porto Santo, a small island, and the Desertas, which, with Madeira itself, as we have said, compose the group of the Madeiras. Funchal, the capital, is in *lat.* 32° 37′ N.; *lon.* 17° 6′ W.

MADELEY, *măd'-le*, a market-town of Shropshire, near the Severn, 13 miles from Shrewsbury. It has a church, market-house, and an iron bridge across the Severn. *Manf.* Porcelain. In the vicinity are iron-works and coal-mines. *Pop.* 9,000.

MADEIRA, *ma-dair'-a*, a large, abundant, and navigable river of Peru. It is formed by the junction of the Beni and Mamoré, and, after a course of 1,800 miles, enters the Amazon in *lat.* 3° 24′ 18″ S.

MADISON, *măd'-i-son*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In New York. *Area*, 680

square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.—2. In Virginia. *Area*, 260 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—3. In the north of Georgia. *Area*, 272 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—4. In Alabama, on the north side of the Tennessee river. *Area*, 905 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—5. In Kentucky. *Area*, 490 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.—6. In Ohio. *Area*, 420 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—7. In Illinois, on the Mississippi. *Area*, 655 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—8. In Louisiana. *Area*, 655 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.—9. In Indiana. *Area*, 370 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—10. In Missouri. *Area*, 653 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—11. In Arkansas. *Area*, 963 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—Also the name of several townships, the largest in Indiana, with a population of 9,000.

MADISON, James, president of the United States of America, who commenced his political career in 1776. In the first congress after the constitution in 1789, he was a member, and became president in 1809, an office he filled during two terms. B. in Virginia, 1751; D. 1836.

MADISON'S RIVER, one of the three head streams of the Missouri, which it joins in *lat.* 45° 22′ 34″ N.

MADJICOSUNA ISLANDS. (*See* BADUXANAS.)

MADOG, *ma-dog'*, the son of Owain Gwynedd, a Welsh prince, who is said to have gone to sea in ten ships with 300 men, in 1170, after which no tidings were ever heard of him. It is supposed that Madog reached the American continent, as it is said there was a tribe of white Indians on the northern branches of the Missouri river who spoke the Welsh language.

MADONIAN MOUNTAINS, *mă-do'-ne-an*, a group in the island of Sicily, between the rivers Grande and Pollina.

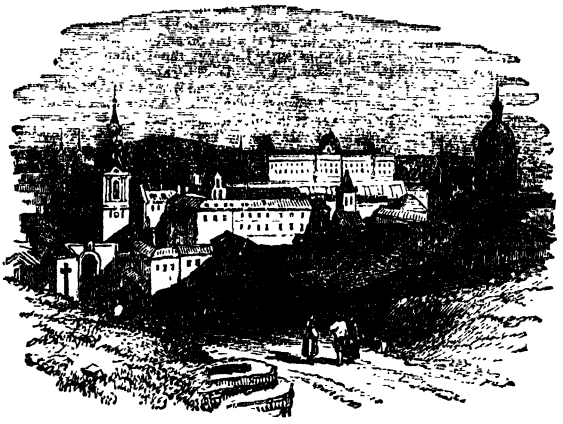
MADOX, Thomas, *măd'-ox*, an English antiquary and historiographer royal, who published, in 1702, a "Collection of Ancient Charters and Instruments of divers kinds, taken from the Originals, from the Conquest to the Reign of Henry VIII." In 1711 appeared his "History and Antiquities of the Exchequer," which was reprinted in 1769. His last work was the "Firma Burgi; or, Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England."

MADRAS, PRESIDENCY OF, *mă-drăs'*, one of the divisions of British India, bounded on the N. by the Bombay presidency, the Berar and Nizam territories, and the smaller states within the confines of Bengal; E. and S.E. by the Bay of Bengal; S. by the Indian Ocean; and S.W. and W. by the Arabian Sea. *Ext.* From Priaghy to Cape Comorin, 950 miles long, with a breadth of 450 from the city of Madras to Golamelly. *Coastline*, 1,727 miles, nearly destitute of harbours for large ships. The districts under the immediate jurisdiction of the governor and council at Madras, are N. and S. Arcot, Bellary, Canara, Chingleput, including Madras, Coimbatoor, Cuddapah, Guntoor, including Pulnaud, Madura, including Dindigal, Malabar, Masulipatam, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and Trichinopoly. These are the regulation districts. The non-regulation districts are Ganjam, Kurnool, and Vizagapatam. Over each of these districts there is a European judge and a collector, with the requisite establishments. There are, also, four provisional courts of circuit and appeal, to which the above-mentioned judges are subordinate; and a supreme court of appeal, stationary at Madras. (For further particulars see HINDOSTAN, INDIA (BRITISH), and the several articles comprised in the presidency.)

MADRAS, called by the natives CHENNAPATAM, a maritime city and fortress of British India, and the capital of the above presidency. It was founded in the year 1640, on a small territory 5 miles in length by 1 in breadth, but which has now an area of 30 square miles. No worse position could have been chosen, as it is situate on a flat sandy shore, where the surf runs with extreme violence, and where it is surrounded by salt-water creeks or rivers, which prevent the introduction of a stream of fresh water into the town. The original fortress was a small square, which now contains the public offices. To the S. of this stands the church, near to which is the residence of the governor; and to the N. of the old fort is the exchange. All the offices of government and courts of justice are in the fort, which is called Fort St. George; but the governor, and all the principal inhabitants, have houses at a short distance in the country, where they mostly reside. The nabob of the Carnatic has also a palace a short distance from the Esplanade, and there is a cathedral called St. George's, and a handsome mosque. The native, or Black town, is nearly a mile to the north of the fort. It has some good streets and bazars; but the houses are very irregular. There are also several churches, and chapels of various religious denominations, and a cenotaph to the marquis of Cornwallis. Madras is an episcopal see, and there is also a Roman Catholic bishop. It is the seat of all the chief government offices for the presidency, and is the principal commercial emporium of the Coromandel coast. Its trade is considerable with Europe, the United States, China, Ceylon, Pegu, the Isle of France, and different parts of India; but, owing to the want of a navigable river, and the difficulty of landing goods on account of the heavy surf, it labours under great disadvantages. The climate of Madras is very hot. *Pop.* estimated at between 700,000 and 800,000. *Lat.* 13° 4′ 1″ N. *Lon.* 80° 14′ E. The site of this city formed the first acquisition of the British in India, who, in 1639, obtained permission to erect a fort here. The French took possession of Madras in 1744, and entirely destroyed the Black town and every building which stood within 300 yards of the fort. Out of the ruins they constructed an excellent glacis. The city was restored to the British at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1749, since which period it has been gradually increased and improved, and is now one of the strongest fortresses in India.

MADRID, *ma-drid'*, the capital of Spain, in New Castile, on the left bank of the river Manzanares, about 300 miles from the sea on each side, on a table-land nearly 2,000 feet above its level. It is of an oblong form, surrounded by a high wall, with fifteen gates, three of which are erected as triumphal arches, with trophies, inscriptions, and other ornamental work. The old streets are narrow and crooked, but many others are wide, straight, and regular; and some of them equal those of the finest cities in Europe. The squares are numerous, but most of them are very small; the best are the Plaza Mayor and the Puerta del Sol. The private houses are generally low, with grated windows; those of the first grandees are distinguished only by their magnitude. The only exceptions are the palaces of the families of Berwic, Altamira, and Veraguas. The houses of the dukes of Infantado, Alba, Medina-Celi, and some others, possess valuable collections of paintings. The churches are also distinguished by the same simplicity. The most remarkable churches are St. Jerome's, with a portal richly ornamented with Gothic sculpture; the church of St. Isidore, with a fine front; that of the Mendicant Friars, which is one of the largest in the city; the church of the Incarnation; that of the Visitation, or las Salesas, a large building, richly ornamented with paintings, statues, and marble pillars. The monument of the bishop of Placencia, in the chapel called del Obispo; the silver tabernacle, in the church of St. Martin; the altar and monument of Joan of Austria, in the church of the Franciscan nuns, are worthy of notice. Of the other public buildings, one of the most remarkable is the Saladero, a large and handsome edifice, also the quarters of the guards, the largest building in Madrid; the custom-house, post-office, prison, and the council-house. The royal armory contains a valuable collection of the armour of different ages. There are several theatres, a bull-ring, and two palaces on a large scale—the Palacio Real, at the western extremity of the city; and the Buen Retiro, founded by Philip IV., at the eastern. Both are insulated buildings; the Palacio Real is of a square form, and contains a large collection of paintings, by the best masters of Flanders, Italy, and Spain; also the crown jewels and other regalia. The Buen Retiro has very extensive gardens, and also a large collection of paintings. Of the public walks, the principal is the Prado, which runs along a great part of the east, and part of the north side of the city. It forms a broad walk, planted with trees, for carriages, and an alley on each side for pedestrians. Madrid enjoys almost always a cloudless sky, and a pure and serene atmosphere; but the air is extremely keen, from its elevated site and the vicinity of the snowy mountains of Guadarrama. The great school of Madrid occupies a building which formerly belonged to

the Jesuits. There is a botanical garden; also a chemical school, classes for engineering, for anatomy, and the practice of medicine; academies for the study of history, painting, sculpture, and architecture; also for the Spanish language. The charitable institutions are numerous. The principal industrial establishments are manufactories of carpets and porcelain. Paper, jewellery, hats, and silks, are also extensively made. *Pop.* 220,000. *Lat.* 40° 24′ 57″ N. *Lon.* 3° 41′ 15″ W.



MADRID.

Madrid is not an ancient city, its name being first mentioned in history as a castle sacked by the Moors in 1109. It was occupied early in 1808 by French troops, who were finally obliged to quit it in 1813. The French troops, under the duke d'Angoulême, again entered it in May, 1823. It is the birthplace of many of the kings of Spain, and eminent men; among whom may be noted the brothers Velasquez, Alonzo de Ercella, Lopez de Vega, Ca'deron de la Barca, and Minez. Here Joseph Bonaparte was placed on the throne of Spain by his brother, Napoleon I.

MADRID, NEW, a town of Missouri, U.S., near the bank of the Mississippi. *Pop.* 2,000.

MADRILEJOS, *ma'-dre-lai-hose*, a neat and well-built town of Spain, in New Castile, 40 miles from Toledo. *Manf.* Serges and woollens generally. *Pop.* 5,500.

MADURA, *ma-door'-a*, an ancient city, and capital of a district of the same name, in the S. of India, 33 miles from Dindigul. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The DISTRICT has an area of 10,700 square miles, with a population of 1,760,000. *Lat.* between 9° 5′ and 10° 54′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 15′ and 79° 15′ E.

MADURA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, situate off the N. coast of the island of Java, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Madura. *Area*, estimated at 1,330 square miles. *Desc.* The country throughout is fertile and tolerably cultivated; but it is, on the whole, inferior in this respect to Java. *Pop.* 300,000. The Dutch invaded this island about the year 1747, and made slaves of a great number of the inhabitants.

MÆANDER, *me-ăn'-der*, a river of Asia Minor. (*See* MENDERE.)

MÆCENAS, Caius Cilnius, *me-se'-nas*, the intimate friend of Augustus, and so liberal a patron of men of letters, that his name has been proverbialized to express persons of the same disposition, and it was chiefly to him that Virgil and Horace owed the means which enabled them to devote themselves to poetry. According to Horace, he was descended from the kings of Etruria. Augustus, one day, being on the tribunal, passing sentence of death on several persons, Mæcenas sent him a paper, with this inscription: "Come down, butcher;" which struck the emperor so forcibly, that he immediately descended from his seat. He was the great friend of Virgil and Horace, who immortalized him in their works. He distinguished himself also in the field, particularly at the battles of Modena and Philippi. When Augustus and Agrippa went to Sicily, Mæcenas had the administration of the government, though he was not a man of ambition. He wrote some tragedies, which are lost. D. 8 B.C.

MÆLAR, LAKE, *mai'-lar*, a lake of Sweden, running inland from the Baltic about 70 miles. It is surrounded by the districts of Stockholm, Nykoping, Upsal, and Westeras. It contains upwards of 1,200 islands, and has a breadth ranging between 2 and 21 miles. On the strait which connects it with the Baltic the city of Stockholm is built.

MAESE, MAAS, or MEUSE, *mai'-se*, the German name of a river of Europe, which rises in the French department of the Upper Marne, enters the Netherlands to the north of Charleville, and, after a course of 400 miles, falls into the German Ocean below Rotterdam.

MAESEYICK, *mai'-sai-eek*, a town of Belgium, 20 miles from Hassalt. *Pop.* 4,000.—It is the birthplace of the brothers Van Eyck, the inventors of painting in oil.

MAESTRICHT, *maisc'-treecht*, a town of the Netherlands, and capital of the duchy of Limburg, on the Maese, where that river is joined by the small stream of the Jaer, 110 miles from Amsterdam. It communicates with the suburb of Wyck, on the opposite side, by means of a stone bridge 500 feet in length. It is tolerably well built, the principal street extending from the bridge to the other extremity of the town; but the best dwelling-houses are in a street which runs parallel to it. The market-place and the place d'armes are two handsome public squares. Of the public buildings, the principal are the town-hall and the church of St. Gervais; the college, once occupied by the Jesuits; the theatre, and the citadel, which is built on a mountain, where are found some remarkable petrifactions. Maestricht is one of the strongest places of the Netherlands. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, but its principal strength consists in a number of detached bastions. *Manf.* Leather, flannel, stockings, and different kinds of coarse cloth; also hardware goods, and extensive breweries and distilleries. *Pop.* 31,000. This town was taken by the French in 1794; and from 1795 till 1814 it was the capital of the French department of the Lower Meuse.

MAFRA, *ma'-fra*, a town of Portugal, 20 miles from Lisbon, with a convent and a royal palace. *Pop.* 3,000.

MAGADOXA, *mag-a-dox'-a*, an Arabian town of Eastern Africa, the principal entrepôt between the river Juba and Capo Gardafui. It is inclosed by strong walls, but is very unhealthy. *Pop.* about 4,000. *Lat.* 2° 2′ N. *Lon.* 45° 25′ E.

MAGALHAENS, commonly, but erroneously, called MAGELLAN, Ferdinand, *ma-gel'-lan*, a famous Portuguese navigator. In 1510 he served under Albuquerque, and distinguished himself by his bravery, and by his exact knowledge of the Indian seas. On his return to Portugal he aspired to the rank of commander, but, being disappointed, he entered into the service of the emperor Charles V., who gave him the command of a fleet, with which, in 1520, he discovered the straits called by his name, at the extremity of South America; after which he took possession of the Philippine islands, in the name of the king of Spain. He was slain at those islands in a skirmish with the natives, in 1521. Of this expedition, only one vessel, with 18 men, returned to Europe.

MAGALHAENS, STRAIT OF. (*See* MAGELLAN.)

MAGDALEN RIVER, *măg'-da-len*, a river of Canada, falling into the St. Lawrence.

MAGDALENA, *mag-da-lai'-na*, a large river of S. America, rising on the frontier of Ecuador, in *lat.* 2° N., and *lon.* 76° W., and, after a course of 800 miles, enters the

sea, 63 miles from Carthagena, in *lat.* 11° 2′ N.—The name, also, of several other smaller rivers.

MAGDALENA, the most N. department of New Granada, S. America. *Area*, estimated at about 50,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S. and E., and in other parts diversified with hill and dale. *Pop.* 340,000.

MAGDALENA, SANTA, a bay on the N.E. coast of Malta, 4 miles from Valetta.

MAGDALENA, the most S. of the Marquesas islands, in the Pacific Ocean.—Another, in Senegambia, lying to the S. of Cape Verd.

MAGDALENE ISLANDS, *măg'-da-lene*, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Lat.* 47° 13′ and 47° 42′ N.

MAGDEBURG, *mag'-de-boorg*, a fortified city of the Prussian states, in the province of Saxony, on the Elbe, 80 miles from Berlin. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Germany, being surrounded by a number of outworks, and having a citadel on an island in the river, with an arsenal and storehouses. The town itself is divided into five parts;—first, the Old Town, the Neumarkt, and the Friedrichstadt, or tower fort; next, the New Town, and the quarter called Sudenburg. Of its squares, or open spaces, the principal are the Cathedral square, which has a number of neat houses; the Old Market, and the Prince's Market, adjoining to the public walks. The principal public buildings are,—the royal exchequer, the ducal palace, the regency-house, the government-house, the new and old arsenals, and the cathedral, which is of the 12th century, and is built of freestone, with two spires. There are, besides, numerous churches, convents, hospitals, and schools. There are likewise several public libraries and collections of paintings. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, stockings, hats, leather, tobacco, soap, and wax, besides extensive breweries and distilleries. *Pop.* 70,000. Magdeburg is a town of old date, having been mentioned in history in the reign of Charlemagne. It suffered greatly in the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1806 it was taken by the French, and annexed to their kingdom of Westphalia.

MAGDELAINE, LA PRAIRIE DE LA, or LA PRAIRIE, *măg'-de-lain*, a flourishing place on the river St. Lawrence. *Pop.* Unascertained.

MAGELLAN. (*See* MAGALHAENS.)

MAGELLAN, or MAGALHAENS, STRAITS OF, *ma-gel'-lan*, a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at the S. extremity of the continent of America, and separating it from the island of Tierra del Fuego. *Ext.* Nearly 300 miles long, extending from Cape Virgin, in the Atlantic, to Cape Desire, in the Pacific Ocean; in some places several miles over, and in others not much more than a mile. They were discovered and passed through in the year 1520, by Ferdinando Magellan, or Magalhaens, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. *Lat.* 52° 30′ to 54° S. *Lon.* 70° to 77° W.

MAGENDIE, François, *ma-zhen'-de*, a celebrated French physician and physiologist, who, after a brilliant career as a student, became, in 1818, physician to the Hôtel-Dieu. He was elected member of the Academy of Sciences in 1819, and, in 1831, he obtained the appointment of professor of anatomy in the College of France. His valuable contributions were very numerous: his "Elements of Physiology" was a standard text-book, during many years, in France, Germany, and England. He pointed out that non-nitrogenous substances were devoid of nutrition; proved that the veins were organs of absorption; that strychnia acts upon the spinal cord, destroys the nerves of respiration, by paralysis; that prussic acid was a remedy for certain forms of cough; and finally, like Sir Charles Bell, demonstrated the precise functions of the spinal nerves. In recognition of his great services to science, he was made commander of the Legion of Honour. B. at Bordeaux, 1783; D. 1855.

MAGENTA, *ma-jain'-ta*, a town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles from Pavia. *Pop.* 4,000.—Here, in June, 1859, a great battle was fought between the French and Austrians, in which the latter were defeated. The French were commanded by General Macmahon, who received the title of duke from this field.

MAGEROE, *mag'-ge-ro*, an island at the N. extremity of Norwegian Lapland, containing Capo North. It is inhabited by a few Lapps and Norwegians. *Lat.* 71° 11′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 26° 0′ 45″ E.

MAGGIORE, LAKE. (*See* LAKE MAGGIORE.)

MAGINDANAO, or MINDANAO, *ma-kin-da-na'-o*, the most S. of the Philippine Islands, in the Asiatic archipelago. *Area*, estimated at 36,000 square miles. *Desc.* The interior is intersected by lofty chains of mountains, with intervening plains, which afford pasture for vast herds of cattle. The country is also well wooded, and, in many parts towards the seacoast, is covered with impenetrable jungle and forests. There are no ravenous wild beasts on the island; on which account deer, wild cattle, buffaloes, hogs, goats, and horses multiply fast; the latter being of a small breed, but remarkable for their spirit. *Pro.* Rice, wax, cassia, tobacco, and rattans. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 5° 40′ to 9° 55′ N. *Lon.* 119° 30′ to 125° E. (*See* PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.)

MAGINDANAO, the principal town of the above island, about 6 miles up the Pelangy. It is the residence of the sultan of Mindanao. Opposite stands the town of Selangan, containing 200 houses. *Lat.* 7° 9′ N. *Lon.* 124° 40′ E.

MAGLIABECCHI, Anthony, *mal'-ye-a-bak'-ke*, a learned Italian, who acquired such a store of knowledge as to be appointed librarian to the grand-duke of Tuscany. He corresponded with most of the learned men in Europe, and astonishing things, bordering on the marvellous, are told of his memory. His delight was wholly in books and manuscripts, and he refused preferment and riches. An old cloak served him for a garment by day and a covering by night. He had one straw chair for his table, and another to sleep on. B. at Florence, 1633; D. 1714.

MAGLIANO, *mal'-ye-a-no*, the name of several small towns of Italy, none of them with a population above 2,500.

MAGNENTIUS, *măg-nen'-she-us*, a German, who rose, from being a private soldier, to the first employments in the empire. The emperor Constans had a great esteem for him, and, in a mutiny amongst the troops, delivered him from the fury of the soldiers, by covering him with his robe. Magnentius murdered his benefactor in 350, and assumed the title of emperor; but Constantius II. avenged the death of his brother, and, after a bloody battle, Magnentius was defeated; whereupon he killed himself, 353.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, *măg-net'-i-kal*, lies in Halifax Bay, off the E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 19° 8′ S. *Lon.* 146° 45′ E.—It was discovered by Captain Cook, in 1770.

MAGNUS, Albertus. (*See* ALBERTUS MAGNUS.)

MAGNUS BAY, ST., *măg'-nus*, a safe and commodious bay of the mainland of Shetland. It runs 7 miles inland, and has a width of from 8 to 11 miles.

MAGUS MUIR, *mag'-gus mure*, a moor in Fifeshire, Scotland, not far from St. Andrews.

MAHANUDDY, *ma-ha-nud'-de*, a river of Hindostan, which, after a course of 500 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal, in *lat.* 20° N.

MAHAVILLYGUNGA, *ma'-ha-vil-le-goon'-ga*, the principal river of Ceylon, rising in the centre of the island, and entering the Indian Ocean by several mouths at Trincomalee.

MAHMOUD, *ma'-mood*, the founder of the Gasnevide dynasty, obtained from Ileh-khan the empire of Khorassan, in 997. He extended his territories by conquest, and formed a vast kingdom, extending from the banks of the Ganges to the Caspian Sea. He held his court at Balkh and Ghisni, and was the first eastern potentate who took the title of sultan (emperor) instead of *emir* (commander), which had been previously borne by his predecessors. D. 1030.

MAHMOUD I., sometimes called Mahomet V., sultan of the Ottoman Turks, was son of Mustapha, and ascended the throne at Constantinople, in 1730. He, however, interfered but little in the government of his kingdom, choosing rather to live a life of luxury, while the cares of state devolved upon his ministers. B. 1696; D. 1754.

MAHMOUD II., sultan of Turkey, was placed upon the throne by Mustapha Bairaktar, chief of the janissaries, in 1808. Under his reign, despite his greatest exertions, the decadence of Turkey was greatly accelerated. In 1812, Bessarabia was ceded to Russia by the peace of Bucharest. Between the years 1812 and 1817, Servia, Moldavia, and Wallachia were evacuated, and the Ionian islands proclaimed their independence.

In 1820, Greece broke out into insurrection, and, after a struggle of eight years, threw off the Turkish yoke. A fresh war next broke out between Turkey and Russia, and the latter power was only prevented from taking possession of Constantinople by the intervention of the European powers, which brought about the peace of Adrianople, in 1829. During this time, Ali, pacha of Janina, had defied the sultan, and Mehemet Ali, pacha of Egypt, had rendered himself independent. The extermination of the janissaries in 1826, and the introduction of some details of civilization, weakened the Turkish power, but did not benefit Mahmoud. In 1833 he was thrice defeated by the Egyptians, and the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi left him at the mercy of Russia. He was about to engage in a new war with Mehemet Ali, when his death took place. B. 1785; D. 1839.—He was succeeded by his eldest son, Abdul-Mejid. (*See* ABDUL-MEJID.)

MAHOMET, in Arabic MOHAMMED, *mah'-ho-met*, or *mo-ham'-med*, the founder of the Mussulman religion. He came of the noble family of Koreish. Losing his father in his infancy, his guardianship devolved on his uncle, Abou Taleb, who employed him to go with his caravans from Mecca to Damascus. In this employment of camel-driver he continued till he was 25 years of age, when he married Kadiohah, a rich widow, becoming thereby one of the wealthiest men in Mecca. He soon made himself remarked for his religious zeal; and having observed in his travels the infinite variety of sects which prevailed, he conceived the project of reforming the religion of his country, and uniting the various sects into the worship of one God. He accordingly spent much of his time in a cave near Mecca, seemingly alone, and employed in meditation and prayer; but in reality he called to his aid a Persian Jew, well versed in the history and laws of his persuasion, and two Christians, one of the Jacobite and the other of the Nestorian sect. With the help of these men, he framed his "Koran," or "Alcoran" (*see* ALCORAN), or the book which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven, by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of 40, he publicly assumed the prophetical character, calling himself the apostle of God. At first he had only his wife and eight other followers; but in three years his disciples were considerably more numerous. On these he imposed the most marvellous tales, but well adapted to deceive ignorant and superstitious minds. He pretended to have passed into the highest heavens in one night, on the back of a beautiful ass called Al Borak, and accompanied by the angel Gabriel. There he had an interview with Adam, Abraham, Moses, David, and Jesus Christ, who acknowledged his superiority, which was confirmed to him by the Deity himself. This romance staggered even some of his best friends; and a powerful confederacy being formed against him, he was forced to quit Mecca, and to seek a refuge in Medina. This retreat occasioned the foundation of his empire and of his religion. The Mohammedans adopt it as their chronological standard, calling it the *Hegira*, that is, the *Flight* or *Persecution*, being the first day of our July, 622 A.D. Mahomet had still a number of disciples, upon whom he inculcated this principle, that they were not to dispute for their religion by word, but by the sword. This was a doctrine well adapted to a lawless and wandering people, and was soon carried into practice by them. The Jewish Arabs were the first who experienced its effects. Mahomet committed upon them the most shocking cruelties, put numbers to death, sold others for slaves, and distributed their goods among his soldiers. A faith thus propagated could not but succeed in a country like Arabia. He rewarded his adherents by plunder, and held out to them a certain happiness of the most sensual kind hereafter. In 627 he made a treaty with the inhabitants of Mecca, which two years afterwards he violated, and stormed the place with fire and sword. Having made himself master of Arabia, he extended his conquests into Syria, where he took several cities, and laid some of the princes under tribute. While engaged in this victorious career, a Jewess poisoned some meat which was laid before him, and of which he and his companions ate heartily. One of them died immediately, but the prophet lingered some time. When the woman was examined, she declared that she had perpetrated the deed on purpose to try whether he was really a true prophet. Of the effects of this poison he died, 632 A.D., and of the Hegira 8, aged 62. After the death of Kadichah, he had several wives and concubines, by whom he had many children, but left only a daughter, named Fatima, who married his successor, Ali. It is a vulgar error, that the body of Mahomet was laid in a steel coffin, and suspended in his tomb at Medina between two magnets. The "Koran" of this impostor contains a good deal of practical morality, drawn from the Scriptures, but blended with extravagant tales and blasphemous doctrines. It has been well translated into English by Sale, and into French by Du Ryer and Savary.

MAHOMET I., emperor of the Turks, was the son of Bajazet I., and succeeded his brother Mousa in 1413. He re-established the glory of the Ottoman empire, which had been ravaged by Tamerlane, and fixed the seat of government at Adrianople, where he died, in 1421, aged 47.

MAHOMET II. succeeded his father, Amurath II., in 1451. He made many conquests, and was the first who assumed the title of grand signior. After a long and victorious career, he died as he was about to lead an attack against the Knights of St. John, at Rhodes. Mahomet is said to have been a freethinker, and to have ridiculed throughout the religion in which he was brought up. His letters, translated into Latin, were published in 1520. B. 1429; D. 1481.

MAHOMET III. succeeded his father, Amurath III., in 1595. He commenced his reign by strangling nineteen of his brothers, and drowning ten of his father's wives. He entered Hungary, took Agram by capitulation, and then massacred the whole garrison. The archduke Maximilian marched against him, and nearly obtained a complete victory, when Mahomet, who had made a false retreat, suddenly returned to the charge, and routed the imperialists. He was afterwards less successful, and obliged to sue for peace to the Christian princes whose states he had ravaged. D. 1603.

MAHOMET IV. became emperor in 1654, after the tragical death of his father, Ibrahim I. The Turks were at this time engaged in a war with the Venetians, and made themselves masters of the isle of Candia in 1669, after losing 100,000 men. Mahomet marched in person against Poland, and, having taken several places, made peace with that country, on condition of an annual tribute being paid to him. John Sobieski, irritated at this treaty, raised an army, and the year following defeated the Turks near Choczim. He also obtained a number of other advantages over them, and a peace was concluded, favourable to Poland, in 1676. In 1683 the Turks laid siege to Vienna, on which Sobieski marched to its relief, and routed the besiegers. The year following, a league was entered into against the Turks, between the emperor, the king of Poland, and the Venetians. The janissaries, attributing their misfortunes to the indolence of the sultan, deposed him in 1687, and gave the sceptre to his brother Soliman III., who sent him to the same prison whence he had himself been taken. Mahomet died there 1691.

MAHOMET V. (*See* MAHMOUD I.)

MAIDA, *mai'-da*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 7 miles from Meastro. It is noted for the defeat of the French by the British, in an action near it, in 1806. *Pop.* 4,000.

MAIDENHEAD, *mai'-den-hed*, a well-built market-town of Berks, on the Thames, 26 miles from London. It has a chapel, an endowed school, and several charities. *Pop.* 4,000. The Thames is here crossed by a viaduct of the Great Western Railway.

MAIDENS, *mai'-dens*, a cluster of rocks of the E. coast of Ireland, 6 miles from Larne. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs. The two highest of the rocks have lighthouses on them. *Lat.* 54° 55′ N. *Lon.* 5° 44′ W.

MAIDSTONE, *maid'-stone*, a market and borough town of Kent, on the Medway, which is here navigable for vessels of 50 or 60 tons, and is crossed by a bridge of five arches, 8 miles from Rochester. The town consists chiefly of four principal streets, which cross each other in the market-place, with some smaller ones branching off at right angles. The principal public buildings are, the church, known as "the Pilgrim's Chapel," which extends 227 feet in length and 91 in breadth; court-

hall, the county gaol, theatre, a free grammar-school, and other schools. Here are, also, neat and extensive barracks, handsome and commodious assembly-rooms, a philosophical society, mechanics' institute, library, and several banks. The archbishop of Canterbury had formerly a palace here, the remains of which are still considerable. There was a college, founded by Archbishop Courtenay, much of which is still remaining, and has been converted into dwelling and warehouses. The principal produce of the neighbourhood is hops; and Maidstone is the first hop-market in the kingdom. *Manf.* Linen thread; and in the vicinity are various paper-mills, a distillery, iron-foundries, and breweries. *Pop.* 21,000. Here, in the time of Henry VIII., the first English hops were raised; and, in 1648, the town was stormed by the parliamentary troops.

MAIMONIDES, Moses, *mai-mon'-i-dees*, or Moses Ben MAIMON, a celebrated Jewish rabbi. He is commonly called Moses Ægyptus, because he lived in that country as physician to the sultan. He was versed in several languages and sciences, but particularly mathematics and medicine. He was also learned in theology, and the Jews account him as second only to Moses the legislator. He wrote a "Commentary upon the Old Testament," a "Digest of the Hebrew Laws," and other valuable works. B. at Cordova, Spain, about 1133; D. 1203.

MAINE, *main*, the most N.E. state of the United States, bounded N. W. and N. by Lower Canada, E. by New Brunswick, S.E. and S. by the Atlantic, and W. by New Hampshire. *Area*, 30,000 square miles. *Desc.* Somewhat elevated, with a diversified surface. A tract, commencing on the W. side of the district, about 160 miles in length and 60 in its greatest breadth, is mountainous. There is also a small mountainous tract in the N. extremity. The remainder of the district may be considered generally as a moderately hilly country. *Rivers.* The principal are the Penobscot, Kennebec, St. Croix, and St. John. It has, besides, several lakes and bays, some of which are among the best in the United States. *Pro.* The principal is grass, Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, flax, timber, apples, and cherries. The climate is subject to great extremes, both of heat and cold. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, and marble. *Manf.* Principally cotton goods. The chief article of export is lumber. *Pop.* 585,000.

MAINE, one of the largest rivers of Germany, formed by the two streams called the Red and White Maine, rising in Bavaria, and, after a course of 280 miles, falling into the Rhine opposite Mentz.

MAINE, LOWER, an old province in the W. of France, now comprised in the departments of Mayenne, Sarthe, and part of Berne.

MAINE-ET-LOIRE, *main-ai-lwawr*, a department of the N.W. of France, formed of the old province of Anjou. *Area*, 2,781 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified by hills and plains. *Pro.* Lint, hemp, fruits, grain, and cattle. *Minerals.* Granite, marble, flint, and slate. *Manf.* Linens, ginghams, and calicoes. *Pop.* 520,000. *Lat.* between 46° 59′ and 47° 45′ N.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, or ZETLAND, *main'-land*, the largest of the Shetland islands. *Ext.* 60 miles long from N. to S., and from 6 to 18 broad. *Desc.* The interior is craggy, mountainous, and barren; but, along the shores, verdant spots, marshy plains, and indifferently-fertile tracts are interspersed. The coast is deeply indented with inlets of the sea. There are many small fresh-water lakes, and some mineral springs impregnated with iron. Agriculture is little attended to. The hills are mostly covered with heath, and afford good pasture for black cattle and sheep. There is also a very small but hardy breed of horses called Shetland ponies, and a peculiar breed of swine, the flesh of which is esteemed very delicate. Eagles, hawks, ravens, and other birds of prey are numerous. Swans, in great numbers, annually visit the small lakes; and geese, ducks, and sea-birds everywhere abound. *Pop.* about 16,000. (*See* ORKNEY, SHETLAND.)

MAINTENON, Frances d'Aubigné, Marchioness de, *mān'-te-nawng*, the mistress, and afterwards wife, of Louis XIV. In 1651 she married the celebrated comic poet Scarron, who taught her the Latin, Spanish, and Italian languages. In 1660 she became a widow in very narrow circumstances; but the queen allowed her a pension, with which she retired to a convent at Paris. The death of her patron deprived her of her pension, and reduced her to great difficulties; but, by means of her old friend Madame de Montespan, the king's mistress, she obtained the renewal of her pension. By the command of his majesty she undertook the education of the children he had by Madame de Montespan, which trust she discharged with great fidelity. In this situation she acquired an ascendancy over the mind of the king, who, in 1674, purchased for her the estate of Maintenon, which name she assumed. In 1685 the king made her his wife; but the marriage was never publicly avowed. On the death of Louis, she retired to St. Cyr, an institution she had herself founded for poor girls of good family. B. 1635; D. 1719.

MAIRE, LE, STRAITS OF, *le(r)-mair'*, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between Tierra del Fuego and Staten Land, about 15 miles long and as many broad.

MAIRE, James LE, a Dutch navigator, who sailed from the Texel in 1615, with two vessels. In the following year he discovered the straits which bear his name, in South America. After visiting New Guinea, he sailed to Batavia, where he was made prisoner, and the only vessel he had left was confiscated, under the pretence of his having infringed on the rights of the Dutch East-India Company. D. on his passage to Europe, in 1616.

MAIRWARRA, *mair-war'-ra*, a mountainous tract of Rajpootana, India. *Ext.* About 100 miles long, with an average breadth of 15. It contains iron, antimony, copper, and lead. *Pop.* 40,000. *Lat.* between 25° 25′ and 26° 10′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 50′ and 74° 30′ E.

MAIXANT, ST., *maix'-a*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortoise, 36 miles from Poitiers. *Manf.* Woollen goods principally. *Pop.* 4,500.

MAJORCA, *ma-jor'-ka* (Span. MALLORKA, *mal-yor'-ka*), the principal of the Balearic Isles, in the Mediterranean, lying about 100 miles to the east of Spain, and subject to that crown. *Area*, 130 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* It is almost surrounded by a chain of mountains, a branch of which penetrates towards the centre of the island. The climate is usually temperate. There are a number of salt marshes. Coral is found, and game is plentiful. The horned cattle are diminutive; but the sheep and hogs are large. A great quantity of sheep and goat-milk cheese is made and exported to Spain. The soil produces oranges, vines, olives, and other fruits, which rival those of Portugal. The wool of Majorca is, in general, of good quality. They have few manufactures. *Pop.* variously estimated, perhaps 250,000. Majorca and Minorca were the Balearic islands of the ancients. (*See* BALEARIC.)

MAKALLAH, or MAOULLAH, *mak-al'-la*, a seaport-town of Arabia, in a small bay on the S. coast, about 300 miles from Aden. It is the most commodious station on this coast for shipping to obtain supplies of provisions. It has a trade in gums, hides, senna, coffee, and other native produce. *Pop.* about 500, including foreigners. *Lat.* 14° 30′ N. *Lon.* 49° 6′ E.

MAKER, *mai'-ker*, a village and parish of England, 2 miles from Plymouth. On a height is a battery for the defence of Plymouth Sound. *Pop.* 3,018.

MAKO, *ma'-ko*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Maros, 20 miles from Szegedin. *Pop.* 23,000.—In the neighbourhood large quantities of wine are made.

MAKOWAR, *ma-ko'-ar*, two small islands in the Red Sea.

MAKRI, *ma-kre'*, two towns of Asia Minor; the first, 50 miles from Rhodes, with some remains of antiquity; and the second, 75 miles from Adrianople. Neither of them has a population above 4,000.

MALABAR, *mal'-a-bar*, an extensive province of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras. It is bounded N. by the province of Canara, S. by Cochin, E. by a chain of lofty mountains denominated the Western Ghauts, and W. it is washed by the North Indian Ocean. *Area*, about 6,000 square miles. *Desc.* This province consists either of flat land washed by the sea, or of different ranges of hills, extending to the foot of the mountains, intersected by a number of mountain-streams. *Pro.* Teak timber, sandal-wood, cocoa-nuts, black pepper, tobacco, cotton, rice, ginger, coffee, and sugar. *Minerals.* Iron ore is found in the hills.

*Pop.* about 1,500,000; comprising Hindoos, Mussulmans, Christians, and Jews. *Lat.* between 10° 15′ and 12° 18′ N. *Lon.* between 75° 15′ and 76° 55′ E.—On the downfall of Tippoo Saib, this country was annexed to the British dominions. The Hindoos are divided into castes, several of whom still practise some revolting superstitions.

MALABAR POINT, a noted promontory on the island of Bombay, near which is a celebrated temple of the Hindoos. It has a residency for the use of the governor. *Lat.* 18° 56′ N. *Lon.* 72° 51′ E.

MALACCA, *ma-lok'-ka*, a considerable country of India beyond the Ganges, situate on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, connected with Siam by the isthmus of Kraw. At all other points it is surrounded by the sea, having, on the W., the Indian Ocean and the Straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra; on the E., the Gulf of Siam and the Sea of China. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Desc.* The country is traversed by a chain of lofty mountains, and covered with extensive forests and marshes, so that it is very difficult to penetrate into the interior. *Pro.* Rice, sago, pepper, rattans, timber, cocoa-nuts, gums and ivory. The fruits are excellent and plentiful; but grain is but scantily produced. Game is also scarce. *Minerals.* Tin and gold-dust. *Pop.* 55,000. *Lat.* between 2° and 3° N. *Lon.* between 102° and 103° E.—Formerly this country was ruled chiefly by numerous petty states, and wars were frequent. In this turbulent system, usurpation and all kinds of violence were habitually practised. The influence of these causes, joined with seafaring and piratical habits, formed a character which rendered the Malays the terror of Asia. The Papuas, or oriental negroes, inhabit the interior. Malacca, in 1825, was exchanged, by the Dutch, for Benecoolen, from the British, and placed under the Bengal presidency. In 1851, however, it was separated from Bengal, and, with Prince of Wales Island and Singaporo, was placed under the administrative control of a governor.

MALACCA, the capital of the above country, is situate on the W. coast, upon the straits which bear its name, 130 miles from Singapore. The principal public buildings are a court-house, town-house, gaol, barracks, and hospitals. *Pop.* about 12,000. *Lat.* 2° 14′ N. *Lon.* 102° 12′ E.—In 1508 this town was visited by the Portuguese, and afterwards stormed by them. It was then taken by the Dutch, who retained possession of it till 1795, when it was subjected by a British force. After the formation, however, of the settlement at Pulo Pinang, or Prince of Wales Island, the garrison and stores were withdrawn from Malacca, and the whole place dismantled.

MALACCA, STRAITS OF, a narrow sea between the island of Sumatra and the country of Malacca, from the equator to *lat.* 5° N.

MALACHI, *măl'-a-ki*, the last of the twelve minor prophets. He lived in the time of Nehemiah, in the reign of Artaxerxes Longomanus, and is said to have died young. He prophesied the coming of John the Baptist, under the name of Elias.

MALAGA, *mal'-a-ga*, a city of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, situate at the inland extremity of a deep bay, 65 miles from Gibraltar. The town is commanded by an old Moorish fortress, called the Gibralfaro, and is of a circular form, surrounded by a double wall, with a number of stately towers. The city is of Moorish construction, and combines a number of contrivances for mitigating the extremes of heat, and for enjoying the tranquillity of retirement. The streets are narrow, the houses are large, and, in general, each has a court into which the windows open. The public buildings are obscured by private houses, and the city does not even contain a good square. The principal buildings are the custom-house and the cathedral. The cathedral is very large, and is partly of Roman and partly of Moorish architecture, though erected in the 16th century. The interior is finished with exquisite taste. The bishop's palace is in front of the cathedral. The Alameyda, or public walk, is also very fine. The harbour of Malaga is capable of containing about 450 merchant vessels. A fine mole, of 700 yards in length, runs out into the sea, and two smaller ones have been subsequently built. The rivers Guadalmedina and Guadalorce discharge their waters at this place into the ocean. The great export is fruit and wine, the finest of which is called "Mountain" and "Lagrimas." *Manf.* Linen, woollen, sailcloth, paper, rope, hats, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 66,000. *Lat.* 36° 43′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 4° 26′ E.—Malaga was founded by the Phœnicians. It fell into the hands of the Moors in 714, and was not wrested from them until 1487, when Ferdinand the Catholic took it. In 1810 it was taken by the French, and remained in their possession till the year 1812. It has, at different times, suffered severely by the plague.

MALATESTA MALATESTI, Lords of Rimini, *mal-a-tais'-ta*, a great Italian family during the middle ages, and the head of the Guelph party at Rimini. The tragedy which occurred in the household of one of this family forms one of the finest episodes in Dante's "Inferno." After being despoiled of their possessions by Pope Clement VIII., in 1528, the family retired to Venice, and their names were afterwards recorded in the annals of that republic.

MALAUCENNE, *mal'-lo-sen*, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse, 16 miles from Orange. *Manf.* Silk-spinning. *Pop.* 3,500.

MALAY PENINSULA, *ma-lai'*, the most S. portion of continental Asia, and of its S.E. peninsula of Further India. The Isthmus of Kraw connects it on the N. with Siam; on the E. it has the Gulf of Siam, and on the S. and W. the Straits of Malacca. *Area*, 45,000 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed throughout its centre by a mountain-chain, rising between 3,000 and 5,000 feet, and well watered. *Pro.* Fine timber, areca, bamboos, sago, caoutchouc, cinnamon, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cloves, cotton, and indigo. Ivory and horns are also produced. *Minerals.* Tin is the principal. *Pop.* 375,000. *Lat.* between 1° and 13° N. *Lon.* between 98° and 104° E.

MALAYSIA, or MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, *ma-lai'-se-a*, a name given to the islands of the Malay Archipelago principally inhabited by the Malay race, and comprising Borneo, the Sunda Isles, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, &c.

MALCHIN, *mal'-shin*, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schweriu, 24 miles from Gustrow. *M. of.* Chiefly weaving and tanning. *Pop.* 4,000.

MALCOLM, *măl'-kom*, the name of four kings of Scotland, who reigned between the 10th and 12th centuries. The most celebrated was Malcolm III., son of that Duncan immortalized in Shakspere's "Macbeth." After the murder of his father, he took refuge in England; but, upon the fall of Macbeth, in 1057, he recovered possession of the Scottish crown. He afterwards engaged in a war with William Rufus, and was slain fighting against the English, in 1093.

MALCOLM, Sir John, a celebrated British officer, and author of the "History of Persia." He went to India at the age of 13, and, after serving with distinction in both political and military capacities, was appointed, in 1803, minister plenipotentiary to Persia. On his return to England, in 1812, he was knighted, and three years afterwards he published his "History of Persia," a most valuable contribution to literature, derived from native sources. He returned to India in 1817, and acted as second in command in the campaigns against the Mahrattas and Pindarees. On the conclusion of this war, he was nominated to the civil and military command of Central India, which, during his administration, became tranquillized and prosperous. He returned to England in 1821, but again went out to the East, in 1827, as governor of Bombay. He finally left India in 1830, and soon afterwards entered parliament. He was the author of a "Life of Lord Clive," "Political History of India," and a "Memoir on Central India." B. in Scotland, 1769; D. 1833.

MALDAH, *mal-da'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and well watered, producing wheat, barley, rice, and oil-seeds. *Pop.* 435,000. *Lat.* between 24° 30′ and 25° 25′ N. *Lon.* between 87° 50′ and 88° 30′ E. In 1765 this district came into the possession of the British.

MALDEGHEM, *mald'-gem*, a village and parish of Belgium, East Flanders, 17 miles from Ghent. *Manf.* Tobacco and beer, and there are calico-printing works and oil-mills. *Pop.* 7,000.

MALDEN, *măl'-den*, a township of the United States, Massachusetts, connected with Charlestown by a bridge over the Mystic river. *Pop.* 4,000.

MALDIVE ISLANDS, *mâl'-dives*, a cluster of small islands, of coral formation, in the Indian Ocean, about 300 miles from the S.E. coast of Hindostan. They are divided into 17 groups, separated from each other by narrow channels, which are unsafe for ships of burthen. The greatest breadth of the chain is from 60 to 80 miles. *Pro.* Millet, fruit, and poultry. The islands carry on a considerable trade with each other, and also with India. The climate is intensely hot, and unhealthy for Europeans. *Pop.* about 180,000. *Lat.* between 0° 45′ S. and 7° 6′ N. *Lon.* between 72° 48′ and 73° 48′ E. The inhabitants of these islands live under a sultan who pays an annual tribute to the British government in Ceylon.

MALDON, *mawl'-don*, an ancient borough and market-town of England, in Essex, on the Chelmer, 9 miles from Chelmsford. The public buildings are, the principal church of All Saints; St. Mary's church, a spacious building, said to have been built before the year 1056; St. Peter's, now united to All Saints, near which is the town-hall, a large old brick building. At the W. end of the town is an extensive range of barracks. There are, besides, a gaol, union workhouse, a library, and various schools. *Pop.* of borough, about 5,000.

MALDONADO, *mal-do-na'-do*, a town of S. America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, near the N. entrance of the Plata, and sheltered from the S.E. winds by a small island, which bears the same name. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 34° 50′ S. *Lon.* 55° 30′ W.

MALE, or MOHL, *mole*, the principal island of the Maldive group, about 5 miles in circumference. It is the residence of the sultan, and is fortified. *Pop.* about 2,000.

MALEBRANCHE, Nicholas, *mal'-branch*, one of the most illustrious disciples of Des Cartes, whose philosophy he devoted his life to propagate and explain. His works were numerous, and of the highest excellence. B. at Paris, 1638; D. at Paris, 1715.

MALEGNANO, *mal'-lain-ya'-no*, a village of Austrian Italy, where the Austrians were dislodged by the French under the command of Baraguay d'Hilliers, June, 1859.

MALESHERBES, Christian William Lamoignon, *mals'-hairb*, an eminent French lawyer, whose talents procured him the place of president of the court of Aids in 1750, which post he held with great reputation for upwards of twenty years, and then retired to his paternal estate. In 1775 he was recalled from his retreat, and made minister of state for the interior. Under his administration, prisons were visited, and numerous abuses removed, but the year following he resigned. At the beginning of the Revolution he conceived a hope that it would have been productive of good, but the illusion soon vanished. He voluntarily pleaded the cause of the unfortunate Louis XVI., and defended him with all the ardour of conscious rectitude. This excellent man was condemned to death, with his daughter and grand-daughter, by the revolutionary tribunal, in 1794. He wrote a treatise on Rural Economy, "Thoughts and Maxims," and two Memoirs on the Civil State of the Protestants. D. 1721.

MALINES, a town of Belgium. (*See* MECHLIN.)

MALLET, David, *mâl'-let*, a Scotch poet. He was tutor to the sons of the duke of Montrose, with whom he travelled, and on his return settled in London, where he became an author by profession. In 1740 he published a "Life of Lord Bacon," which is a very insignificant work, and totally unworthy of the subject. The duchess of Marlborough left him a legacy of £1,000 to write the life of her husband; on which it was observed, that as he had forgot Bacon was a philosopher, so he would probably omit to notice Marlborough as a general: of this life, however, he never wrote a line. Frederick, prince of Wales, appointed him his undersecretary. Lord Bolingbroke left him his philosophical works, which he published after the author's death. His poetical works were collected and published by himself in 1759. B. in Perthshire about 1700; D. 1765.

MALLEVILLE, *mal'-veel*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. *Pop.* 2,300.

MALLICOLLO, *mal-li-kol'-lo*, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 600 square miles. *Lat.* 16° 25′ 20″ S. *Lon.* 167° 57′ 23″ E.

MALLING, *mawl'-ling*, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MALLORCA, an island of the Mediterranean. (*See* MAJORCA.)

MALLOW, *mâl'-lo*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the Blackwater, over which is an excellent stone bridge, 32 miles from Limerick. Its chief structures are a fine church, a good market-house, and a horse-barrack; infirmary, gaol, union workhouse, and news-room. It has a mineral spring, which is the hottest in Ireland. *Pop.* of borough, about 7,000. A station on the Great South-Western Railway.

MALMEDY, *mam'-de*, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Warge, 23 miles from Aix-la-Chapelle. *Manf.* Woollens, lace, muslins, glue, and soap. *Pop.* 4,400.

MALMESBURY, *mams'-ber-e*, a district of the Cape Colony, S. Africa. *Pop.* about 10,000.

MALMESBURY, William of, an old English historian, whose father was a Norman, his mother being an Englishwoman. He was early in life placed in the monastery whose name he is known by, and became its librarian. He wrote "The History of the Kings of England," "The History of the Prelates of England," and many less-important works. His History of the Kings terminates at the year 1142, and has been reprinted in Bohn's Antiquarian Library. He is regarded as one of the most truthful and impartial of the early historians. B., it is supposed, in Somersetshire, about 1095; D. about 1150.

MALMESBURY, James Harris, first Earl of, an English diplomatist, was son of the celebrated James Harris, author of "Hermes." (*See* HARRIS, James.) He was appointed ambassador to the court of Frederick II. of Prussia in 1772, and subsequently filled the same post in Russia and at the Hague. In 1794 he negotiated the marriage between the prince of Wales and Caroline of Brunswick; and many valuable details of the mission were afterwards published by him in his "Diary." His last employments were in 1796-7, at Paris and Lille, for the purpose of obtaining a treaty of peace with the French republic. His "Diaries and Correspondence" were published in 1844. B. at Salisbury, 1746; D. 1820.

MALMISH, *mal'-mish*, a town of Russia, on the Viatka, about 80 miles from Kasan. *Pop.* 2,000.

MALMO, *mal'-me(r)*, a district of Sweden, occupying its S.W. extremity. *Area*, 1,780 square miles. *Desc.* Level, and one of the most fertile provinces of the kingdom. *Pop.* 255,000.

MALMO, the capital of the above district, stands 16 miles from Copenhagen. It has a citadel and an artificial harbour. *Manf.* Woollens, soap, and tobacco. *Pop.* 11,000.

MALMSBURY, an ancient market and borough town of Wiltshire, near two tributary streams of the Avon, 20 miles from Bath. Its castle is demolished; but there are some remains of its abbey. It has a union workhouse, an abbey-house, and several endowed schools. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 2,500.

MALO, ST., *mal'-lo*, a seaport of France, in the department of the Ille-and-Vilaine, on the small island of Aaron, which communicates with the continent by means of a mole, 40 miles from Rennes. The entrance to the town at the end of the mole is strongly defended by bastioned walls and a castle. There are also ramparts around the town; and on the north side it is inaccessible, in consequence of rocks and fortifications. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the town-hall, the episcopal palace, communal college, exchange, theatre, chamber of commerce, school of navigation, and a naval arsenal. The harbour is large, and has recently had added to it a floating dock. *Manf.* Rope, fishing-nets, blocks, snuff, and soap. It has an active trade both in fish and provisions. *Pop.* 10,000.—It is the birthplace of Cartier, the discoverer of Canada.

MALOI-JAROSLAWITZ, *mal'-loi-ja-ros'-la-vitz*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga, 38 miles from Kaluga. It is noted for being the scene of a most sanguinary action between the French and Russians, in October, 1812. Also the name of other small towns in Russia.

MALONE, *ma-lone'*, a town in Franklin county, New York, U.S., 40 miles from Platsburg. It has a state arsenal. *Pop.* 5,000.

MALONE, Edmund, an Irish lawyer, who devoted his

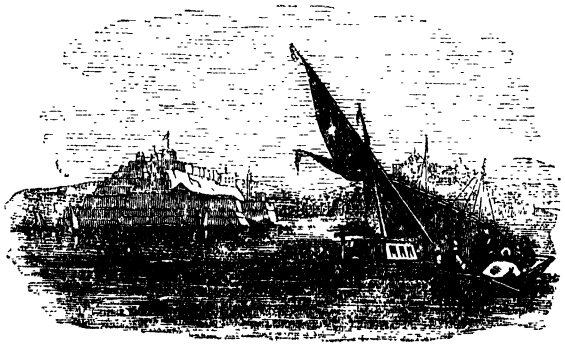
life to literature, and became celebrated for his commentaries and editions of Shakspere's works. B. at Dublin, 1741; D. 1812.

MALPLAQUET, *mal'-pla-kai*, a village of France, in the department of the North, 9 miles from Mons. It was the scene of a sanguinary battle, in 1709, between the French and the allies, commanded by the duke of Marlborough and the Prince Eugene.

MALSEN, or MALCESINE, *mal'-sen*, a town of Austria, on the Lake of Garda, 22 miles from Verona. *Pop.* 2,500.

MALSTROM, or MOSKOESTROM, *mail'-strom*, a violent whirlpool on the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 68° 8' N. *Lon.* 13° 46' E.

MALTA, *mal'-ta*, an island of the Mediterranean, nearly opposite to the S. angle of Sicily, from which it is distant about 60 miles. *Ext.* 17 miles long, with a breadth of 8 at its widest part. *Area*, 95 square miles. *Desc.* Its coast is in general steep and rugged, and well fortified throughout. The two small islands of Gozo and Comino are separated from it only by a narrow channel. Every spot is cultivated with the greatest care, and the soil, when deficient, is supplied in ship-loads from Sicily: hence, it may be considered as wholly artificial. *Climate.* Healthy, and resembling Africa rather than Europe. Frost and snow are unknown, and ice is largely imported from Sicily. *Pro.*



MALTA.

Most of the productions, both of Europe and the tropical climates, which have been tried here, have succeeded. Indigo and saffron are cultivated, and also cotton, which has been exported to a great extent. The honey of Malta is in high repute. *Manf.* Coarse cottons, jewellery, and cabinet-work. *Pop.* including Gozo and Comino, about 130,000. *Lat.* of Cape Valetta, on the N. side, 35° 53' 8" N. *Lon.* 14° 31' 2" E.—Malta was possessed by the Carthaginians, Romans, and afterwards by the Saracens, who were driven from it by the Normans. They retained it till its occupation, in the 16th century, by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who fortified it, and participated in all the attacks made upon the Turks by the Christian powers, both by sea and on the coast of Africa. In 1565 it was besieged by the Turks: after losing four months in reiterated attacks, and sacrificing a great part of their army, they were obliged to re-embark, and, from that time, they forbore from all further attempts on the island. In 1798 it surrendered to Bonaparte, and received a French garrison. Being afterwards blockaded by a British squadron, it was forced to surrender, through famine, in 1800; and by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, was confirmed to Britain. In no fortress in Europe are the defences more imposing. Its administration consists of a governor and a council of seven persons, appointed by the British crown.

MALTBY, *malt'-be*, the name of two parishes in England, one in Yorkshire and the other in Lincolnshire. Neither has a population above 1,000.

MALTE-BRUN, Conrad, *mill'-te bru(r)n*, a celebrated Danish geographer. He commenced by writing poems and treatises in favour of liberty, for which he was exiled in 1796. After taking refuge in Sweden for a short time, he went to Paris in 1800, where he was engaged as foreign editor of the "Journal des Débats," and published a number of highly-important geographical works, the chief of which are "Geography, Mathematical, Physical, and Political," "Summary of Universal Geography," and "Annals of Voyages and Travels." B. in Jutland, 1775; D. at Paris, 1826.

MALTHUS, Rev. Thomas Robert, *mill'-thus*, an English clergyman of the established church, who wrote several works on population and on political economy, which then, and since, attracted considerable attention. With respect to the famous essay on population, the author's propositions were, that the population, when unchecked, doubles itself every twenty-five years, or increases in a geometrical ratio; the means of subsistence, on the other hand, could not be made to increase faster than in an arithmetical ratio. He then proceeded to show that the natural check for this was misery, which, together with vice, shortens human life. Mr. Malthus is said to have been much misconceived; he was certainly plentifully abused for his seemingly cold-hearted theories; it is clear, however, that he was a good and philosophic man. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a number of others bearing on the same subjects. B. near Dorking, Surrey, 1766; D. at Bath, 1834.

MALTON, *mal'-ton*, a borough and market-town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, which is here crossed by a spacious stone bridge, 18 miles from York. There are two towns, the Old and the New. The houses are mostly of stone, and, in general, well built. There are two parish churches, and places of worship for various denominations. The remains of the castle are still visible, and there are a town-hall, theatre, public rooms, a library, workhouse, and several schools. Near New Malton is a mineral spring. Large quantities of corn, butter, and bacon-hams are exported to Hull. *Pop.* 8,000.—It is a station on the York and North Midland Railway. In the reign of Stephen this town was burned, and, on being rebuilt, took the name of New Malton.

MALVERN, GREAT and LITTLE, *mal'-vern*, two villages in Worcestershire, 8 miles from Worcester. The first is noted for its mineral springs, which are the means of drawing many invalids to its neighbourhood. It has a church, the remains of its once celebrated monastery. *Pop.* 4,000.—LITTLE MALVERN has not more than 100 inhabitants.

MALVERN HILLS, a range of hills in the counties of Worcester and Hereford. From N. to S. they extend about 9 miles. Near their centre is an ancient British fortress, called Herefordshire Beacon, 1,444 feet above the level of the sea.

MALWAH, *mall'-wa*, an old province of Central Hindostan, now comprised in the states of Bhopaul, Gwelior, Indore, Raggher, &c. It is an open table-land, diversified with conical-shaped hills, and is the region in which several of the Indian rivers have their rise. The tribe called Bheels are numerous in this territory, and have been organized into a military corps. *Lat.* between 22° and 25° N. *Lon.* between 74° and 76° E.

MALWAN, or SOONDEROOG, *mal'-wan*, a town and fortified island of Hindostan, 200 miles from Bombay, to which presidency it belongs. It was formerly a great resort of pirates. *Lat.* 15° 52' N. *Lon.* 73° 47' E.

MAMERS, *mal'-mair*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, on the Dive, 24 miles from Le Mans. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, and hempen goods. *Pop.* 6,000.

MAMMOLA, *mam'-mo-la*, a town of Naples, on the Locano, 8 miles from Gerou. *Pop.* 6,300.

MAMORE, *mal'-mo-rai*, a river of Quito, formed by the junction of the Chaparee and Rio Grande; and,

after a course of 400 miles, it enters the Madera, in *lat.* 11° 55′ S.

MAN, ISLE OF, MONA, or MENAVIA, an island of Great Britain, in the Irish Sea, nearly equidistant from the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Ext.* about 30 miles long, and 10 or 12 broad, terminating in a sharp point towards the north. On the south is a small island, called the Calf of Man. *Desc.* The interior and central part is mountainous, Snifield attaining an elevation of 2,000 feet. The towns and villages are almost all situate along the coast; and the interior is mostly divided into small farms, or left in a state of nature, covered with heath and gorse. The soil is rather unproductive. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and flax. Large numbers of cattle are fattened for exportation, and butter forms an article of commerce. Poultry of all kinds are numerous; also eggs and fish. Immense numbers of sea-fowl breed among the rocks, especially on the Calf of Man, and there is a small but excellent breed of horses. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, and copper. There are also quarries of slate and stone. *Manf.* Coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are made in different parts of the island. Liverpool is the port in England in which nearly all the trade of the Isle of Man centres. *Gov.* The Isle of Man is ruled by a governor, a council of public affairs, and the House of Keys, the representatives of the people, now a self-elected body. The whole island is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a bishop, who is styled bishop of Sodor and Man, and is, besides, sole baron of the isle, and possesses other important privileges. *Pop.* 53,000. *Lat.* of the Calf of Man, 54° 3′ N. *Lon.* 4° 49′ W.—The duke of Athol was formerly lord proprietor of this island; but, in 1806, the sovereignty was purchased of him by the English government for the British crown, and, finally, in 1826, certain remaining privileges were given up by the duke, on receiving £116,000. This island was a great station of the Druids, of whose circles it contains numerous remains. In its schools the Manx, a dialect of the Celtic, as well as the English, is taught.

MANA, *ma′-na*, a town of British India, in the district of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces. It is nearly 10,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is deserted by its inhabitants in winter, when it is buried by the snow. Its trade is principally with Chinese Tartary, through the Mana Pass, which has an elevation of 18,000 feet.

MANAAR, *man-ar′*, an island off the N.W. coast of Ceylon. *Ext.* 18 miles long, by 2½ broad. *Lat.* 9° 6′ N. *Lon.* 79° 58′ E.

MANAAR, GULF OF, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, between the S. extremity of Hindostan and the island of Ceylon. It is about 120 miles wide at its entrance.

MANACOR, *man′-a-kor*, a town of the island of Majorca, 30 miles from Palma. It is situate in a fertile plain, and is a bishop's see. *Pop.* 10,000.

MANASSEH, *ma-nas′-sa*, king of Judah, succeeded his father, Hezekiah, at the age of 12 years. The commencement of his reign was disgraced by a series of crimes and idolatrous abominations, and "innocent blood filled Jerusalem from one end to the other." In 677 B.C. Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, invaded his dominions, and carried Manasseh captive to Babylon, where his misfortunes produced repentance. After a long captivity, the king of Babylon gave him his liberty, and restored him to his kingdom. On his return to Jerusalem, he established the worship of the true God. There is a fine prayer by him in the Apocrypha. B. 641 B.C.

MANCHA, LA, *man′-cha*, an old province in the central part of Spain, to the S. of Old Castile, and now comprised in the province of Ciudad Real. It is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, forming parts of the Sierra de Oca, the Sierra de Alcaraz, and the well-known Sierra Morena.—Sancho Panza, the squire of Don Quixote, in the novel of Cervantes, was chosen as a representative of the peasantry of this country.

MANCHA REAL, *rai′-al*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 7 miles from Jaen. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 4,000.

MANCHE, LA, *mansh*, a maritime department of France, bounded W. and N. by the English Channel, S.E. by the department of Calvados, and S. by that of Ille-and-Vilaine. *Area*, 2,617 square miles. *Desc.* It comprises the western part of Normandy, and, although marshy in some parts, is nevertheless fertile in grain, hemp, lint, and apples. Its cattle are excellent, and its horses the best in France. *Rivers.* The Douve, Merdiret, Selune, Vire, and Lause. *Manf.* Linens, cottons, and lace; also iron, copper, and zinc goods. *Pop.* 601,000.

MANCHESTER, *măn′-ches-ter*, a city of Lancashire, and, with Salford, the adjacent borough, the great centre of the cotton trade, 161 miles from London. It is situate on the Irwell, which has been rendered navigable from Liverpool. The greater part of the town lies on the left or E. bank of the river; but the district of Salford, formerly a suburb, is built entirely on the W. bank, and is joined to the opposite side by six bridges. The town has received many improvements, and now covers an area of about 3,000 acres. The central parts consist of a great number of streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, all crowded with warehouses, factories, and shops; but towards its extremities, among the more modern buildings, are very handsome and elegant dwelling-houses, either standing alone, or forming rows, places, parades, &c. The churches and chapels are numerous, and the Collegiate or Christ Church is now erected into a cathedral. The Collegiate, usually called the Old Church, is a fine Gothic structure, richly ornamented in the cathedral style. The whole breadth is 120 feet from E. to W.; the whole length is 210 feet. Some of the other churches deserve notice; as St. George's at Hulme, St. Luke's at Cheetham, and Trinity church at Salford. No town is more distinguished by the number of its charitable institutions. Cheetham Hospital, commonly called the College, is intended for the maintenance and education of eighty boys, from the age of six to fourteen, and has a large library and a museum. The Infirmary is a handsome set of buildings, opposite Piccadilly: it includes a large general hospital, a dispensary, and a lunatic hospital and asylum. There are, besides, a lying-in hospital, the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, the House of Recovery, or fever-ward, the Strangers' Friend Society, instituted in 1791, an hospital for persons afflicted with diseases in the eye, also a lock hospital and penitentiary; the Manchester poor-house; besides various other charitable institutions and associations for different purposes. The charity-schools are numerous in Manchester; also the Sunday schools. There is a royal Lancasterian school, and a smaller establishment on the same plan; also two national schools, on Dr. Bell's system, the grammar-school, Manchester New College, removed from York in 1840, and the principal Unitarian college in England (it is in connection with the University of London); the Royal School of Medicine, and Lancashire Independent college. Of the associations for promoting literature and science, the principal are the Literary and Philosophical Society, founded in 1781; the Royal Institution; Geological, Statistical, Architectural, Phrenological, Botanical, and Natural History societies; besides mechanics' institutes, School of Design, and Victoria Gallery. The Exchange, for the resort of the merchants and tradesmen, is a very fine and spacious building, built in the Doric style. In the lower floor is the news-room, a magnificent hall, comprising an area of 4,060 feet, and upper rooms for public dinners, meetings, &c., on a corresponding scale. The other buildings are the Corn Exchange, Concert-hall, Assembly-rooms, Salford and Chorlton town-halls, the New Bailey prison, founded in 1787; various asylums, theatres, a barracks, and Victoria bridge. There is a statue of the duke of Wellington; but it is as a manufacturing city that Manchester derives its importance. *Manf.* Of these, the principal, and the source of most of the rest, is that of cotton. Being the centre of this trade, it extends around it in all directions, to Furness and Derby on the north and south, and to Leeds and Liverpool on the east and west. It is, besides, the general depôt from which the raw material is distributed through all parts of the district, and in which all this scattered merchandise is again collected, when finished, into a centre, to be again expanded over a wider circle; to be sent to Hull, Liverpool, and London, and thence all over the world. The principal articles are velvets, fustians, dimities, calicoes, checks, tickings, jeans, shirtings, ginghams, quiltings, hand-

kerchiefs, nankeens, diapers, muslinets, muslins, cambrics, and almost every kind of fancy cotton and cotton and silk goods. The spinning trade is most extensive, and considerable quantities of yarn are annually exported. Weaving by power-looms, or looms worked by machinery, is also carried on to a great extent, and the erecting and keeping up of the various and complicated machinery, which is constantly at work, is, in itself, a source of very great business in and around Manchester. This gives rise to great iron-foundries, and other works of a similar kind, and to the invention even of new machines to facilitate its operations. Besides the weaving and spinning, the printing, dyeing, and bleaching businesses are largely pursued. The hat-manufacture is also very extensive, and there are large chemical-works, besides a great number of other manufactories. By means of the canals which proceed from it to different parts of the country, Manchester enjoys a communication by water both with the eastern and western seas, being situate directly in the line of navigation which here extends across the island from shore to shore, while it is equally open to the north and south by various branches from the main trunk. *Pop.* in 1851, 401,321, Salford inclusive.—Manchester is in connection by railway with all the principal places in the kingdom, and is the birthplace of the celebrated duke of Bridgewater, Henry Dalton, and the father of the great Sir Robert Peel.

MANCHESTER, several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 14,000. The largest is in the state of New Hampshire, 20 miles from Concord.

MANCHOORIA, *man-choo'-re-a*, an extensive region of E. Asia, forming a great division of the Chinese empire, bounded on the N. by the government of Nakutsk, E. by the Sea of Japan and the Gulf of Tartary, S. by Corea and the Yellow Sea, and W. by Mongolia. *Area*, estimated at 34,000 square miles. *Desc.* A mountain-chain runs along the coast, and has prevented the interior from being explored by Europeans; but it is said that large quantities of corn, pease, and ginseng are sent to China, and that rhubarb, timber, and live stock are abundant. Its centre is traversed by the Amoor; but beyond this, little more is known of the country. *Pop.* Unascertained, being principally nomades. *Lat.* between 39° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 117° and 142° E.

MANCO-CAPAC, *man'-ko ka'-pak*, founder and first inca of the empire of Peru. He civilized and reunited the different tribes of Peruvians, to whom he pretended that he was born of the sun. After his death, he was worshipped as a deity. He is said to have flourished about 1025. His dynasty endured 500 years, but became extinct soon after the conquest of Peru by Pizarro.

MANDAN DISTRICT, *man'-dan*, a territory belonging to the United States, situate between the Wisconsin territory and the Rocky Mountains, and bounded on the N. by British America, and on the W. by the northern fork of Platte River. *Area*, estimated at 300,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly an immense prairie, traversed by the Upper Mississippi, the Yellow-stone river, and the principal pass leading into the Oregon territory across the Rocky Mountains.

MANDARA, *man-da'-ra*, a state of Central Africa, lying to the S. of Bornou. It is a mountainous country, inhabited by Mahometans, whose principal manufacture consists of iron wares.

MANDEVILLE, Sir John, *măn'-de-veel*, an English traveller, who spent 34 years in visiting various countries, travelling in Palestine, Egypt, and a large portion of Asia. He lived for three years at Pekin, and on his return published a relation of his voyages, which abounds in much curious matter, but blended with the most extravagant fictions. The first English edition of his travels was printed by Winkyn de Worde, at Westminster, in 1499. D. at St. Albans, about 1300; D. at Liège, 1372.

MANDINGO, or MANDING, *man-din'-go*, a mountainous territory in W. Africa, bounded E. by Bambarra, N. by Foolsdoo, S. and W. by Gadou and Jallonkadoo. *Desc.* Rocky and barren, and contains no towns of any consequence, except Kamalia. The whole region is watered by the Niger in its early course. The Mandingoes have now spread themselves over most of Africa, and this country is supposed to be their cradle. *Lat.* between 10° and 14° N. *Lon.* between 12° and 16° W.

MANDURIA, *man-doo'-re-a*, an ancient town of Naples, 6 miles from Cassano. *Pop.* 8,000.

MANEROO, or BRISBANE DOWNS. (*See* BRISBANE.)

MANES, *mai'-nees*, a name given, in the Etruscan and Roman mythologies, to the souls of the dead. They were reckoned among the infernal deities, and were worshipped with great solemnity, particularly by the Romans. Virgil introduces his hero as sacrificing to the infernal deities, or to the Manes, a victim whose blood was received in a ditch.

MANETHO, *mai-ne'-tho*, an Egyptian historian, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, at Mende, or Heliopolis. He belonged to the priestly caste, and composed, in Greek, a History of Egypt, of which a fragment only has come down to us; there is, however, a complete work by him on the Influence of the Stars.

MANFRED, *măn'-fred*, king of Naples and Sicily, was a natural son of the emperor Frederick II. After the death of his brother Conrad, he became regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Corradino, his nephew. Pope Innocent IV. exciting a revolt against him, he was driven from his kingdom; but he reconquered it a year afterwards, and caused himself to be crowned in 1258. Pope Urban IV. excommunicated him, and offered his kingdom to Charles of Anjou. Manfred perished in a desperate battle with the latter near Benevento, 1266.

MANFREDONIA, *măn-frai-do'-ne-a*, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, on a bay of the Adriatic, 20 miles from Foggia. It is surrounded by walls, and its port is sheltered by a mole. *Pop.* 7,500. This town was, in the 13th century, founded by Manfred.—The GULF of the same name is an inlet of the Adriatic, and is about 15 miles long, and 30 wide at its entrance.

MANG, *măng*, a river of Ireland, rising in the mountains of Kerry.

MANGALORE, called also COUBIAL BUNDER, *măn-ga-lor'*, a seaport and fortress of Hindostan, on the E. shore of the Indian Ocean, 130 miles from Seringapatam. *Pop.* 12,000, exclusive of the military. *Lat.* 12° 49′ N. *Lon.* 75° E.

MANHEIM, or MANNHEIM, *man'-hime*, a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Baden, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine, 36 miles from Mentz. Manheim was a petty village when, in 1606, it was chosen for the site of a town, by the then reigning elector-palatine. It has since advanced rapidly; the present palace was built, and the town fortified, according to the rules of the celebrated Cohorn. It presents a very fine view from a distance, being built with the greatest regularity. The palace belonging to the grand-duke occupies the side next the Rhine, and was erected in 1720. It contains several handsome apartments, with a gallery of paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural history, and a large library. The observatory is a noble building, with a curious tower 108 feet in height. The custom-house resembles a palace, and is surrounded with colonnades, under which are shops. The other public buildings are the convents of the Augustines and Capuchins, now both secularized; the arsenal, the merchants' hall, the theatre; the Lutheran, the Calvinist, and Catholic churches; hospitals, the workhouse, the orphan-house, and the church that belonged to the Jesuits. It has a gymnasium, with drawing and music schools; also a mercantile school, and other literary institutions. *Manf.* Tinsel-ware resembling gold, tobacco, ribbons, shawls, linen, and playing-cards; there are also bleaching-grounds and tanneries. It has a bridge of boats over the Neckar, and a flying-bridge over the Rhine. *Pop.* 25,000.—This place has sustained several sieges. It has a station on the Main-Neckar Railway.

MANHEIM, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4,000.

MANI, *ma'-ne*, an heresiarch of the 3rd century. He was a native of Persia, and taught that there were two principles of all things, co-eternal and co-equal; that all good proceeded from the former, and all evil from the latter; that the good being was the author of the New Testament, and the bad of the Old; the one the creator of the body, and the other of the soul. His followers became numerous, and were denominated

Manichæans. Mani was exiled by order of Sapor, king of Persia, for failing to cure his son, and was subsequently flayed alive by Hormisdus, successor of Sapor, in 274.

MANIAGO, *man-s-a'-go*, a market-town of Austria, 25 miles from Udine. *Manf.* Iron and steel. *Pop.* 4,000.

MANILIUS, Marcus, *ma-nil'-i-us*, a Latin poet in the time of Tiberius. His "Astronomicon" was discovered by Poggius in the 16th century. The best edition is that of Bentley, London; and there is an English translation by Creech.

MANILLA, *ma-nil'-la*, a town of the island of Lucon, and the capital of the Spanish settlements in the Philippines, situate on the banks of a bay of the same name, on the S.W. coast. The city proper communicates with the suburb Bidondo, the seat of most of the trade, by a bridge over the river Passig. It contains many handsome private houses, and, notwithstanding the frequent earthquakes, it has some magnificent churches. The largest and best part of the town is occupied by monasteries and convents; but it has a university, a missionary college, and a large number of schools and hospitals. There is also a government cigar-manufactory. The chief exports are cordage, resinous substances, pitch and tar, cloths, rushes, rattans, indigo of an excellent quality, rice, cotton, copper, and cochineal, with a large proportion of treasure. *Pop.* the suburbs inclusive, about 150,000; of whom about 5,000 are Europeans. *Lat.* 14° 35′ N. *Lon.* 121° 2′ 4″ E.—In the year 1645, great part of this city was destroyed by an earthquake, and, in 1762, it was taken by the English, and a million sterling was exacted for its ransom.

MANIN, Daniel, *ma'-nĕ*, an illustrious Italian patriot, formerly president of the Venetian republic. The son of a distinguished advocate, young Manin was educated for the profession of the law. About 1825 he married, and went to reside at Mestre, a small town near Venice. There he practised as an advocate, and occupied his leisure with historical studies, taking no part in the discussions or proceedings of the secret societies then existing in Italy, but hating Austrian rule, and aspiring for the independence of Venice with the whole force of his nature. That such a man should come into collision with the Austrian government was perfectly natural; and, at the beginning of 1848, he was imprisoned for the liberal opinions expressed by him as advocate during several trials. A few months later, the Austrians were driven from Milan; the insurrection quickly spread throughout the Italian peninsula, and at Venice, Count Zichy, the Austrian governor, was forced to surrender. Manin here stepped forth, and exhorted his countrymen to act like men who were worthy of freedom. He organized a government, at the head of which he was placed, with Tomaseo; formed a committee of defence, created ten battalions of *garde mobile*, and improvised a corps of artillery. When Charles Albert took the field against the Austrians, in the name of Italy, the Venetians agreed to a fusion with Lombardy and Piedmont, under the name of a kingdom of Northern Italy. The defeat of the Piedmontese, however, destroyed that compact, and left Venice to defend herself alone against Austria; thereupon a republic was proclaimed, Manin being named chief triumvir, and the military command confided to the Neapolitan general Pepé. Venice was besieged by the Austrians in August, 1848, but held out heroically until the end of the same month in the following year, and did not surrender before it had been subjected to a fearful bombardment. According to the terms of capitulation, Manin was permitted to go into exile, and thereupon retired to Paris, where he supported himself in honourable independence by giving lessons in Italian. During the last years of his life he communicated to the English, French, and Sardinian press his views as to the independence and unification of Italy, with the king of Piedmont at its head, views which, ere long, it may be hoped, may be completely realized. D. at Venice, 1804; D. at Paris, 1857.

MANITOULIN ISLANDS, *man'-i-too-lin*, a chain in Lake Huron, Canada.

MANKASSER. (*See* MACASSAR.)

MANLIUS, *mǎn'-le-us*, a township of Onondago county, New York, U.S., 10 miles from Syracuse. *Pop.* 6,500.

MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, Marcus, *kap-i-to-lī'-nus*, a celebrated Roman consul and commander, who, when Rome was taken by the Gauls, retired into the Capitol, and preserved it from a sudden attack made upon it in the night. The dogs which were kept in the Capitol made no noise; but the geese, by their cry, awoke Manlius, who had just time to repel the enemy. Geese from that period were always held sacred among the Romans, and Manlius was honoured with the surname of Capitolinus. He afterwards endeavoured to obtain the sovereignty of Rome, for which he was thrown from the Tarpeian rock, 381 B.C.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, *tor-kwaī'-tus*, a famous Roman, who displayed great courage in his youth as military tribune. In a war against the Gauls he accepted a challenge given by one of the enemy, and having slain him, took his chain (*torques*) from his neck; on which account he assumed the name of Torquatus. He was the first Roman advanced to the dictatorship without being previously a consul. But he tarnished his glory by putting his son to death for engaging in single combat with an enemy contrary to his order. This gave great disgust to the Romans, and, on account of his severity in his government, all edicts of extreme rigour were called "Manliana Edicta." He flourished 340 B.C.

MANNESDORF, *man'-nes-dorf*, the name of several towns in Austria, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MANNINGHAM, *mǎn'-ning-ham*, a township of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 1 mile from Bradford. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 10,000.

MANOSQUE, *ma'-nosk*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, near the Durance, 30 miles from Digne. *Manf.* Serge, twist, leather, and wine. *Pop.* 5,200.—In 1708 it was dreadfully shaken by an earthquake.

MANPOOR, *man-poor'*, a town of India, 140 miles from Agra. *Pop.* 4,000.

MANRESA, *man-rai'-sa*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 29 miles from Barcelona. It has a castle and a church, a barracks, and various schools. *Manf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, broadcloths, ribbons, gunpowder, and brandy. *Pop.* 14,000.

MANS, LE, *ma*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, near the Sarthe, 40 miles from Angers. The streets are airy and clean. The only public buildings or institutions worth notice are, the cathedral and other churches, the public library, the museum, and the hospitals. *Manf.* Linen, sail-cloth, flannel, serge and druggets, leather, gloves, paper, soap, and wax candles. *Pop.* 23,000.—Here the final struggle between the Vendean troops and the French republicans took place, in 1793.

MANSFIELD, *mănz'-feeld*, a market-town of Nottinghamshire, on the river Maun, 14 miles from Nottingham. It consists of two principal streets and several smaller ones. It has a church, in the later Gothic style, a free grammar-school, a charity school, a small theatre, moot-hall, and a union workhouse. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning, hosiery, and lace. It has, besides, iron-foundries, and a large trade in malt. *Pop.* 11,000. Mansfield is a place of great antiquity. The story of the Miller of Mansfield happened in the time of Henry II., or perhaps later. It stands on the borders of Sherwood Forest, and has a station on the Midland Railway.

MANSFIELD, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4,000.

MANSFIELD, William Murray, Earl of, an illustrious lawyer. He received his education at Westminster School, whence he was elected student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1723. After taking his degree as M.A., he went abroad, and on his return, entered of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar. His eloquence and legal acquirements soon gained him an extensive practice, and when he pleaded, the court was crowded. Pope, with whom he was intimate, complimented him with the appellation of "silver-tongued Murray." In 1742 he became solicitor-general, and was elected member of parliament. In 1751 he was made attorney-general, and in 1756 chief justice of the King's Bench; soon after which he was created Baron Mansfield. In 1776 his lordship was created an earl. His conduct on the bench at the

trials of the publisher of Junius's letters, and of Wilkes, caused him to become very unpopular, and during the famous riots of 1780 his house in Bloomsbury Square was burnt down by the mob, who also threatened his life. By that disaster, he lost a prodigious number of valuable manuscripts and books; yet, when the House of Commons voted him a compensation for the injury, he refused to accept it. After filling his high office with great dignity many years, he resigned it on account of his infirmities, in 1783. His reputation is that of a great lawyer, an upright man, and elegant scholar. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. D. at Perth, 1704; D. 1793.

MANSFIELD ISLAND is in Hudson's Bay, British North America. Its length is estimated at about 70 miles.

MANSOURA, *man-soo'-ra*, a town of Lower Egypt, built by the Saracens as a bulwark against the invasion of the Christians, 34 miles from Damietta. A fourth part of it is in ruins; but it contains several mosques and a government cotton-factory. *Pop.* Unascertained. —Here, in 1798, a garrison, consisting of French, was massacred.

MANTELL, Gideon Algernon, *măn'-tel*, a distinguished English geologist, who, while pursuing his profession as surgeon at Lewes, studied the geological formations of Sussex with the greatest assiduity and success. His works written upon the science of geology are peculiarly attractive to the general reader, in consequence of the elegant and lucid style in which the information is conveyed. The first of these works was published in 1822, and was entitled "The Fossils of the South Downs," which was followed by "Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex." For his great discoveries of the iguanodon and its colossal allies, the Geological Society, in 1835, awarded him the Wollaston medal and fund. In 1825 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and this learned body also marked its sense of his discovery of the iguanodon by awarding him the royal medal. In 1839 he went to reside at Clapham. About the same time the trustees of the British Museum purchased his collection of fossils for £5,000. His well-spent life had two phases,—original discovery and popular teaching. At the former we have glanced in mentioning his discovery of the gigantic fossil; and in proof of his labours in the latter direction, we may mention the delightful "Wonders of Geology," and "The Medals of Creation," works long and deservedly held in the highest esteem by the general reader. Dr. Mantell was also an industrious contributor to scientific transactions; and in the "Zoology and Geology" of Agassiz and Strickland no less than 67 articles have been attributed to him. D. at Lewes, Sussex, about 1790; D. 1852.

MANTELO CAPE, *mant'-te-lo*, the S.E. extremity of the island of Eubœa, Greece. *Lat.* 37° 57′ N. *Lon.* 24° 32′ E.

MANTES, *mants*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, on the Seine, 30 miles from Paris. *Pop.* 4,500.—A station on the railway to Rouen.

MANTINŒA, *măn-te-ne'-a*, anciently a city of the Morea, 9 miles from Tripolitza. It is famous for the victory and death of Epaminondas, 363 B.C.

MANTUA, *măn'-tu-a* (Ital. MANTOVA, *mant'-to-va*), a fortified city of Austrian Italy, situate partly on two islands formed by the waters of the Mincio, and partly on the mainland, 22 miles from Verona. Mantua is, both by nature and art, one of the strongest places in Europe. It is entered by bridges, flanked with redoubts, and is built on a plain of tolerable regularity, divided by a canal into two nearly equal parts. Most of the streets are broad, regular, and well paved; the houses of stone, and in general well built; and the public squares are spacious and elegant. Of the latter, the most noted is the Piazza di Virgilio, used as a promenade. In its centre stands Virgil's monument, a column of marble. The principal public edifice at Mantua is the cathedral, a beautiful building, surmounted by a fine dome, and adorned in the interior with rows of Corinthian pillars and a number of paintings. The churches of the city are numerous. The other buildings are the Corto, with its hall; the Palazzo della Giustizia; the palace of the Gonzaga family, and the one which, from its shape, bears the singular name of the Palazzo di T, which has a fine fresco. Besides these may be mentioned the university buildings, the arsenal, the Jewish synagogue, the cavalry barracks, and the public library. Mantua contains likewise several valuable collections of paintings, and a gallery of antiquities, belonging to the Academy of Arts and Sciences. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, leather, paper, parchment, and cordage. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 45° 9′ 32″ N. *Lon.* 10° 47′ 1″ E.—Mantua can boast of an antiquity almost equal to that of Rome. It shared the prosperity of that metropolis, suffered under her disasters, experienced all the vicissitudes of the middle ages, and, like other Italian cities, emerged from them into liberty and independence. It was surrendered to the French under Bonaparte in February, 1797; was taken by the allies in 1799; again ceded to the French in 1801, from whose possession it was finally taken in 1814. Under the French, up to that period, it was capital of the French department Mincio.

MANUEL, Comnenus, *măn'-u-el*, emperor of the East, was the son of John Comnenus, whom he succeeded in 1143, to the prejudice of Isaac, his eldest brother, whom his father had disinherited. Roger, king of Sicily, invaded the empire in his reign; but Manuel expelled him, and then turned his arms against Dalmatia and Hungary, with various success. He also marched into Egypt, which country he would have conquered, had he not been betrayed by Amaury, king of Jerusalem, his ally. D. 1120; D. 1180.

MANUEL, Palæologus, emperor of Constantinople, was the son and successor of John IV. The Turks having invaded his dominions, he applied to the Latins for succour, but without effect, on which he resigned his sceptre to John VII., his son, and took a religious habit. D. 1319; D. 1425.

MANUTIUS, or MANUZIO, *ma-nu'-she-us*, the name of three celebrated printers of Venice; Aldus, the father, and his two sons, Paul and Aldus. His editions of the classics were long held in great estimation. He introduced the form still called Italic printing. B. 1447; D. at Venice, 1515.—Paul had for some time the care of the Vatican library at Rome, and acquired, by reading Cicero often, an elegant Latin style. He wrote Commentaries upon that author, and published several other works, the best of which is his treatise "De Legibus Romanorum." D. 1574.—Aldus, the younger, was also a learned printer, and had the care of the Vatican press, notwithstanding which, he died poor, in 1597. He wrote a "Treatise on Orthography;" "Commentaries on Cicero;" three books of Epistles; the Lives of Cosmo de' Medici and Castruccio Castricani.

MANYTCH, *man'-itch*, a river of Russia, rising in the S. of Astrakan, and, after a course of 300 miles, joining the Don near Tcherkask.

MANZANARES, *man'-tha-na'-raiz*, a river of Spain, in New Castile. After a course of 40 miles, it joins the Henares, 8 miles below Madrid.

MANZANARES, a river of S. America, which, after a course of 50 miles, enters the Caribbean Sea, close to the city of Cumana.

MANZANARES, or MANÇANA, a town of Spain, 27 miles from Ciudad Real. It has an old castle, a church, an hospital, and a cavalry barracks. *Pop.* 9,000.—The neighbourhood is celebrated for both its saffron and its wine.

MANZONI, Alessandro, *man-zo'-ne*, a celebrated Italian poet and novelist, who, after completing his education at Milan and Pavia, went to Paris, in 1803. While in the French capital, he produced a poem in blank verse, of strongly deistical opinions, but after his return to Italy, in 1807, he became a zealous Roman Catholic, and his subsequent poetical works were imbued with a devotional feeling. He is known throughout Europe as the author of a fine historical novel, called "The Betrothed Lovers," which has been translated into English, French, and German, and is allowed to be worthy of taking rank with the best productions of Sir Walter Scott. After the death of his first wife, in 1833, Manzoni continued to live in retirement near Milan. B. at Milan, 1784.

MAOUNA, or MASSACRE ISLAND, *ma-oo'-na*, one of the Navigators Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 14° 22′ S. *Lon.* 171° W.—This island takes its name from the fact of eleven of the companions of

La Perouse, the French navigator, having been massacred upon it.

MAPES, or MAP, Walter, *maips*, an old English poet, who was chaplain to Henry II., by whom he was dispatched on a mission to the court of Louis VII. of France. He wrote some satirical and convivial poems, in Latin, which were edited and published by Thomas Wright, in 1841. He was also the author of several prose works, both in Latin and Norman-French, from which a large portion of the romance of the Round Table is said to be taken. Mapes rose to high posts in the church; but, after he became archdeacon of Oxford, in 1196, no further mention is made of him. D. probably in Herefordshire, about the middle of the 12th century.

MARACAIBO, *ma-ra-ki'-bo*, a province of the Caraccas, in S. America, which consisted of several cantons, and had, in 1839, a population of about 30,000.

MARACAIBO, the capital of the department and province of Zulia, stands on the lake of the same name, at 18 miles' distance from the sea. There are a great number of houses at Maracaibo built with chalk and sand, and with a great deal of taste; but the best houses are covered with a sort of reed, which grows on the banks of the lake. This mixture of houses covered with tiles and with reeds gives to the city the appearance of a village, and exposes it to constant danger from fire. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 10° 41′ N. *Lon.* 71° 40′ W. A bar of quicksand, which has but 10 or 12 feet depth of water, entirely excludes large vessels, and with difficulty admits small ones.

MARACAIBO, a large lake of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela. *Ext.* about 100 miles long and 70 broad. It receives several rivers, and communicates, by a strait, with the Gulf of Maracaibo, 20 miles long, and between 5 and 10 across.

MARACAIBO, GULF OF, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, containing several small islands, and extending N. and S. about 75 miles, and having a breadth of 150. It has, on the E., the peninsula of Paraguana.

MARACAY, or MORACAO, a town of S. America, in the province and government of Venezuela, on the lake Valencia, 55 miles from Caraccas. Three-fourths of its houses are built of stone, and with as much elegance as solidity. The streets are not paved; the sand is raised in consequence, by the wind, and is exceedingly incommodious. The inhabitants are active and industrious. *Pop.* 8,400.

MAREOTIS, LAKE, *mar'-e-o'-tis*, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, lying to the S.E. of Alexandria. It has communication on the N. with Lake Madieh. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 18.

MARAGA, or MARAGHA, *ma-ra'-ga*, a city of Persia, in the province of Aderbijan, in a low valley, 12 miles from Lake Urumea. It is well built, has a spacious bazar, and is encompassed with a high wall. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 37° 20′ N. *Lon.* 46° 25′ E. Here is the tomb of Holagou, a descendant of Zenghis Khan, the founder of an observatory on a neighbouring mountain. The marble in its vicinity is highly valued in Persia, and, being nearly transparent, is used for windows at the baths of Tabriz.

MARAGA, a small town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile.

MARAIS, *ma'-rai*, a natural division of the department Vendée, in France. It comprises all that part of the coast formerly covered by the sea, and has a fertile soil but an unhealthy climate.

MARAJO, or JOANNES, *ma-ra'-zho*, an island in the Atlantic, off the N. coast of Brazil, between the estuaries of the rivers Amazon and Para. *Ext.* About 150 miles long, and the same broad. *Desc.* Fertile, though abounding in marshes. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* from the equator to 2° 20′ S. *Lon.* from 48° 30′ to 51° 30′ W.

MARALDI, James Philip, *ma-ral'-de*, a celebrated Italian mathematician and astronomer, who was employed under Cassini, in constructing the great meridian through France. He left behind a valuable catalogue of the fixed stars, and a body of important "Observations." B. at Nice, 1665; D. 1729.

MARANHAM, or MARANAN, *ma'-ran-yam*, a province of Brazil, which comprehends the island of that name, and part of the adjacent continent. It is bounded E. by the province of Seara, N. by the Atlantic, W. by the province of Para, S. by Gorgas. *Area*, estimated at 67,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous but fertile, although it is to a large extent covered with forests. *Pro.* Cotton, rice, gums, dyewoods, and fruits. *Pop.* 200,000.—A river of the same name, rising in the Sierra Itiquira, and, after a course of 300 miles, falling into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 2° 30′ S.; and *lon.* 44° 30′ W.

MARANHAM, a large island of Brazil, at the mouth of the rivers Miarim, Itapienni, and Monyi, on the north side of the above province. *Ext.* 31 miles long, with a varying breadth. On its W. side is the CITY of the same name, and the capital of the province. It has a college, theatre, hospital, numerous convents, and an episcopal palace. Its harbour is defended by two forts, and it exports rice, cotton, and sarsaparilla. Its principal import consists of slaves. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 2° 31′ 7″ S. *Lon.* 44° 18′ W.

MARANO, *ma-ra'-no*, a town of Naples, 6 miles from Naples. It is the capital of a canton. *Pop.* 7,500.

MARANON, a river of S. America. (*See* AMAZON.)

MARANS, *ma'-ra*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, 11 miles from La Rochelle. *Pop.* 5,000.

MARASH, *ma'-rash*, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, inclosed by the pashalics of Sivas, Adana, Karamania, Aleppo, and Diarbekir. It is traversed by the principal chain of the Taurus mountains. *Lat.* between 36° 3′ and 38° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 36° and 38° 40′ E. The CAPITAL is of the same name, and stands 60 miles from the Gulf of Scanderoon.

MARAT, John Paul, *ma'-ra*, a notorious demagogue, who went to Paris, where he studied physic, and set up as an empiric, selling his nostrums at an extravagant price. On the first outbreak of the Revolution, in 1789, he became a leader among the most violent of the revolutionary factions. In his first journal, the "Publiciste Parisien," he attacked Necker, and other eminent men. This was followed by his "Friend of the People," in which he excited the troops against their generals, the people at large against their king, and declared in print that France could never become happy until 270,000 heads had been struck off by the guillotine. Named deputy of the department of Paris in the Convention, he appeared there armed with pistols. The most atrocious murders were committed by his means, and he appeared to delight in nothing but the effusion of blood, when he was assassinated, in the midst of his career, while taking a bath, by Charlotte Corday. (*See* CORDAY.) Marat published a work on Man, or "Principles of the Reciprocal Influence of the Soul and Body," and tracts on Electricity and Light, in which he attacked the Newtonian system. B. near Neufchâtel, 1744; assassinated, 1793.

MARATHON, *mär'-a-thon*, a village on the E. shore of Attica, 20 miles from Athens. It is famous for the victory of Miltiades over the Persians, 490 B.C.

MARATTI, Carlo, *ma-ral'-te*, an eminent Italian painter. He became the pupil of Andrea Sacchi, and chiefly applied himself to painting female saints. Pope Clement IX. gave him a pension, and conferred on him the order of knighthood. He was also painter in ordinary to Louis XIV. B. at Camurano, in the March of Ancona, 1625; D. at Rome, 1713.

MARAZION, *ma-rai'-she-on*, a market-town of Cornwall, situate on an arm of the sea, 3 miles from Penzance. It imports timber, coals, and iron, for the use of the neighbouring mines. *Pop.* 1,400. *Lat.* 50° 7′ N. *Lon.* 5° 17′ W.—St. Michael's Mount, with a quay and harbour, lies opposite to it, and can be approached at low water by means of an artificially-formed footway.

MARBLEHEAD, *mar'-bel-hed*, a post-township of Massachusetts, 15 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 6,000, principally employed in the fisheries.

MARBLETOWN, *mar'-bel-toun*, a township of the United States, New York, 6 miles from Kingstown. *Pop.* 4,000.

MARBURG, *mar'-boorg*, a town of Germany, the capital of Upper Hesse-Cassel, on the Lahn, 48 miles from Cassel. Its principal public building is the church of St. Elizabeth. It has also a university, hospital, infirmaries, orphan-house and workhouse, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Linens, tobacco, leather, and pipes. *Pop.* 8,000.—A station on the railway to Frankfort.

MARBURG, a town of the Austrian states, in Styria,

on the Drave, 35 miles from Gratz. *Manf.* Rosagnolio and leather. *Pop.* 5,500.

MARCEL, ST., *mar'-sel*, the name of several towns in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

MARCELLINUS, *mar-sel-li'-nus*, a pope and saint, succeeded Caius in 296. He signalized himself by his courage in a severe persecution. The Donatists charged him with having sacrificed to idols; from which he was vindicated by Augustine. D. 304.

MARCELLO, Benedict, *mar-sail'-lo*, an eminent composer, denominated in Italy the *Prince of Music*. This highly-gifted man was equally eminent as a poet, philosopher, and musician. His compositions in music were numerous. His principal prose work was his "Teatro alla Moda" (the Fashionable Stage), intended as a ludicrous criticism on modern operas. B. at Venice, 1686; D. 1739.

MARCELLUS I., *mar-sel'-lus*, Pope, succeeded Marcellinus. The emperor Maxentius banished him from Rome for excommunicating an apostate. D. 310.

MARCELLUS II. was secretary to Paul III., who made him a cardinal, and one of the presidents at the council of Trent. He succeeded Julius III. in 1555, but died a few weeks after his election.

MARCELLUS, Marcus Claudius, a famous Roman general, who, after the first Punic war, had the command of an expedition against the Gauls, where he obtained the *spolia opima*, by killing with his own hand Viridomarus, the king of the enemy. Soon after he was intrusted to oppose Hannibal in Italy, and was the first Roman who obtained any advantage over him. Marcellus, in his third consulship, was sent with a powerful force against Syracuse. He attacked it by sea and land, but his operations proved ineffectual, the invention of the philosopher Archimedes baffling all the efforts and destroying all the great and stupendous military engines of the Romans, during three successive years. (*See* ARCHIMEDES.) The perseverance of Marcellus at last gave him the victory. After the conquest of Syracuse, Marcellus was called upon to oppose Hannibal a second time. He displayed great military talents in his operations against this general, but was not, however, sufficiently vigilant against the snares of his adversary. He imprudently separated himself from his camp, and was killed in an ambuscade, B.C. 208.

MARCH, *march*, a market-town of Cambridge, on the Nen, 25 miles from Cambridge. It has some trade in coals, timber, and corn. The church is elegant and spacious. *Pop.* 6,300.—It has a station on the East Anglian Railway.

MARCH, or MORAVA, *marsh*, a river of Austria, flowing through Moravia, and, after a course of 180 miles, joining the Danube 8 miles from Presburg.

MARCH OF ANCONA. (*See* ANCONA.)

MARCHE, *marsh*, an old province of central France, now forming the department Creuse, and parts of Indre, &c.

MARCHENA, *mar-chaï'-na*, a town of Spain, 30 miles from Seville. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 12,000.—In its neighbourhood are sulphur-baths.

MARCIANUS, *mar-shi-aï'-nus*, a Thracian of obscure family, who obtained the imperial throne on the death of Theodosius II., in 450. His reign, though it lasted little more than six years, was marked by peaceful and energetic measures. B. about the end of the 4th century; D. 457.

MARCIGNY, *mar-seiv'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of the Saone-and-Loire, 14 miles from Charolles. *Manf.* Damasks. *Pop.* 3,400.

MARCILLAC, *mar'-see-yak*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MARCO-POLO. (*See* POLO.)

MARCOUF, ST., *mar-koof'*, two small islands off the N. coast of France, in the department Manche, defending the roadstead off Cape La Hogue. They were taken by the British in 1795, but restored to France at the peace of Amiens.

MARDEN, *mar'-den*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3,000.

MAREMMA, LA, *ma-raim'-ma*, a marshy region of Italy, forming the S. part of Tuscany. It formerly contained several of the most flourishing Etruscan cities, but is now mostly an unhealthy desert.

MARENGO, *ma-ren'-go*, a village of Sardinia, Piedmont, near the Bormida, 3 miles from Alessandria. It stands on the border of a great plain, where, on the 14th June, 1800, Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under General Melas.

MARENNES, *ma-ren'*, a seaport-town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, 25 miles from Rochelle. It has a brisk traffic in salt, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 6,000.

MARKOTIS, an extensive lake of Egypt. (*See* MARÆOTIS.)

MARKUIL, *mar'-re(r)e*, the name of several parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MARGARET, ST., *mar'-ga-ret*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

MARGARET, ST., the name of several parishes in Leinster, Ireland, none of them with a population above 1,000.

MARGARET, daughter of Waldemar III., king of Denmark, and wife of Haquin, king of Norway, was placed on the throne of both kingdoms, on the death of her son Olaus, in 1387. The Swedes, dissatisfied with their king Albert, offered their crown to Margaret, who accepted it, and defeated Albert in 1395. Three years afterwards, the states of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway passed a law, known by the name of the Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms were united, and the monarchy limited. Margaret, however, violated the conditions of the union, and was called the Semiramis of the North. B. 1352; D. 1411.

MARGARET, daughter of René of Anjou, king of Sicily, and wife of Henry VI., king of England. In the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, she displayed the character of a heroine. Her husband being taken prisoner, in 1455, by the earl of Warwick, she levied forces, set Henry at liberty, and entered London in triumph. But, in 1460, her army was defeated at Northampton, and Henry again became a prisoner; the queen, however, escaped into Scotland, and collected another army, with which she marched against the duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield. She next defeated Warwick at Barnet Heath; but was routed, after a bloody contest, at Towton; on which she fled to France, to implore succour from Louis XI., who refused her any assistance. This intrepid woman then returned to England, where she was joined by several of her party, but was defeated at Hexham. In 1471 she was taken prisoner, and, in 1475, she purchased her liberty by a large ransom. She then returned to France, where she died, in 1482. B. 1423.

MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby. She married Edmund, earl of Richmond, by whom she had a son, who became king of England, by the title of Henry VII. After being a widow some time, she married Sir Henry Stafford, on whose death she united herself to Thomas, Lord Stanley, created earl of Derby in 1485. The countess was a liberal patron of learning, and founded two colleges at Cambridge,—Christ's and St. John's. She also instituted in that university a theological professorship, and endowed a school at Torrington, in Devonshire. She translated from the French a work entitled "The Mirroure of Golde for the Sinful Soule," also the fourth book of Thomas à Kempis' "Imitation." B. 1441; D. 1509.

MARGARET of Valois, queen of Navarre, and sister to Francis I., king of France, was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke of Angoulême. In 1509 she married Charles, duke of Alençon, two years after whose death she became the wife of Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, by whom she had Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry IV. Margaret assisted her husband in improving his dominions, and she greatly encouraged the Protestants. Besides other works, she wrote the "Heptameron," a collection of tales, after the manner, and with more than the license of Boccaccio. B. 1492; D. 1549.

MARGARITA, SANTA, *mar-ga-re'-ta*, a town of Sicily, 40 miles from Girgenti. It is the capital of a canton. *Pop.* 7,000.

MARGARITA, SANTA, an island off the W. coast of Lower California.

MARGARITA, a town of European Turkey, 5 miles from Parga. *Pop.* 5,000.

MARGARITTA, *mar'-ga-rit-ta*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, on the coast of Cumana, from which it is separated by an arm of the sea. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with a breadth of between 5 and 20. *Desc.* Fertile in the interior, but barren along the coasts. *Pro.* Maize, coffee, sugar, cotton, and bananas. A great deal of poultry and large stock are reared. *Manf.* Cotton hosiery. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 11° N. *Lon.* 64° W. The CHANNEL of Margaritta lies between the island and the mainland, and is 20 miles across. All ships from Europe pass through it for Barcelona, Cumana, and La Guayra.

MARGATE, *mar'-gait*, a seaport-town of England, at the mouth of the Thames, and N.E. extremity of the coast of Kent, 16 miles from Canterbury. In 1724 it was but a trifling fishing-town; but being well adapted for sea-bathing, it has grown into importance. The older part of the town stands in a low situation along the shore, and consists of a number of small and irregular streets. The part which formed the village of St. John's now forms the High Street. From this the land rises towards the north; and on this slope the New Town has been built, consisting of neat and excellent modern buildings, and several spacious squares. Its principal buildings are a modern Gothic church, an almshouse, infirmary, national school, assembly-rooms, town-hall, market-house, and baths. The vicinity abounds with agreeable walks and rides. Its harbour was formed by a stone pier, which suffered greatly from a storm on January 14th, 1808, which swept away the bathing-rooms, and part of the High Street. A new pier was built at an expense of £90,000; and the promenade has a handsome raised and inclosed walk on it. Margate is chiefly supported by the numerous visitors who resort hither in summer, and the business which their residence occasions. It carries on also a considerable trade in corn and fish sent to the metropolis, in coals imported from Newcastle and Sunderland, and in timber, iron, tar, tin, and hemp, from Memel and Riga. *Pop.* 11,000.—It is in constant communication with London by steamboats, and with the metropolis, Canterbury, and Ramsgate by branches of the South-Eastern Railway.

MARGUERITE, ST., *mar'-ge-reet*, a river of Lower Canada, joining the Saguenay, 14 miles from its mouth, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence.

MARGUERITES, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 4 miles from Nimes. *Manf.* Carpets. *Pop.* 2,000.

MARIA LECZINSKA, *ma-ri'-a lek-zins'-ka*, daughter of Stanislas, king of Poland, married Louis XV. in 1725. D. 1768.

MARIA, SANTA. (*See* SANTA MARIA.)

MARIA THERESA, *tai-rai'-sa*, archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and empress of Germany, was the daughter of the emperor Charles VI. and of Elizabeth Christina, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. Her father having lost his only son, the archduke Leopold, constituted Maria Theresa the heiress of his estates. In 1713 was formed the famous Pragmatic Sanction, by which, in default of male issue, the succession passed to the eldest of his daughters. She married, in 1736, Francis Stephen of Lorraine, afterwards emperor, by the name of Francis I. In 1740 her father died, which event plunged Europe into war. Frederick of Prussia invaded Silesia, to which conquest he added Moravia. The elector of Bavaria aspired to the crowns of Bohemia and the empire, and was supported by France, in violation of the Pragmatic Sanction. He was crowned emperor at Frankfort, in 1742. Meanwhile, Maria Theresa threw herself upon her Hungarian subjects, to whom, with her child in her arms, she made this pathetic address:—"Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, I have no other resource than in your fidelity, in your courage, and constancy: I commit to your hands the child of your kings." At this spectacle, the warlike Hungarians drew their sabres, and exclaimed, as with one voice, "Moriamur pro rege nostra Maria Theresa" (We will die for our queen Maria Theresa). A powerful army was formed, with Kevenhuller at its head, which recovered several important places. Maria formed a treaty with England, which supplied her with money and troops, and, what was of greater consequence, detached Prussia from the league, on condition of his retaining Silesia and Gratz. Maria Theresa was crowned queen of Bohemia, at Prague, in 1743; and, in June of the same year, the king of England and his son, the duke of Cumberland, in person, gained a great victory at Dettingen. The king of Sardinia now declared himself for the queen of Hungary, who, in 1745, had placed the imperial crown on the head of her husband, at Frankfort. After eight years of war, a peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, by which Maria Theresa was secured in her rights. (*See* FREDERICK II.) She employed the interval of peace in organizing her armies, repairing or constructing fortifications, regulating and encouraging commerce, founding military schools, and in erecting colleges of learning. She also caused observatories to be built at Vienna, Gratz, and Tyrnau, which she supplied with the best instruments. The wounded and infirm soldiers found an asylum in hospitals, and the widows and children of officers were liberally provided for. In 1756 this calm was disturbed by the king of Prussia, who marched into Saxony and Bohemia; Count Daun, however, eventually forced the Prussians to raise the siege, by gaining the victory of Chotzemitz. On this occasion, Maria Theresa instituted the military order called by her name. After many engagements, peace was concluded in 1763, leaving Austria and Prussia with the same boundaries as before the war. Her husband died in 1765, and she never put off her mourning attire till her death. In 1772 she, somewhat unwillingly, joined the king of Prussia and the empress Catharine in the dismemberment of Poland. By the death of Maximilian Joseph, elector of Bavaria, in 1777, war was rekindled between Austria and Prussia, but was terminated in 1779, by the peace of Teschen, which added to the former state a small portion of Bavaria. Maria Theresa was one of the most energetic and noble of rulers; and so well and wisely had she governed her people, that she descended to the grave earning, and fully meriting, the name of mother of her country. B. 1717; D. at Vienna, 1780.

MARIA'S ISLAND, an island in the great Southern Ocean, lying about 3 miles off the coast of Van Diemen's Land. *Lat.* 42° 42' S. *Lon.* 148° 29' E.

MARIAMNE, *ma-ri-ăm'-ne*, the wife of Herod the Great, by whom she had two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus, and two daughters. Herod passionately loved Mariamne, but she had little affection for him, especially after he put to death her brother Aristobulus. When Herod went to Rome to court the favour of Augustus, he left secret orders with Josephus and Sohemus to destroy Mariamne and her mother, if any misfortune should happen to him. Mariamne having obtained this secret from Sohemus, upbraided Herod, at his return, with his inhumanity, for which he put both her and Sohemus to death, B.C. 28.

MARIANA, Juan, *ma-re-a'-na*, a celebrated Spanish historian, who at the age of 17, entered the order of the Jesuits. He distinguished himself by a famous book, entitled "De Rege et Regis Institutione," in which he justified the assassination of heretical princes: it was burnt at Paris by order of parliament. His greatest work is "The History of Spain," written first in Latin and afterwards in Spanish. Besides the above, and several other learned works, he wrote a "Treatise on Weights and Measures," and another on the "Faults of Government and Society," in Spanish. B. at Talavera, 1536; D. 1623.

MARIANA, a town of Brazil, on the Rio del Carmen, 8 miles from Villa Rica. It stands in a plain upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and has a cathedral, convents, and an episcopal palace. *Pop.* 5,300.

MARIANNE ISLANDS. (*See* LADRONES.)

MARIAS LAS TRES, *ma-re'-as las trais*, 'the Three Marys,' three small islands in the state of Xalisco, in Mexico. The largest has a length of 15 miles and a breadth of 8. They are uninhabited, except when visited by seamen. *Lat.* between 21° and 22° N. *Lon.* between 106° and 106° 30 W.

MARIAZELL, or ZELL, *ma'-re-a-tsel'*, a market-town of Styria, near the limits of Austria, 59 miles from Vienna. It is noted for a shrine and an image of the Virgin, which attracts hither about 100,000 pilgrims annually. *Pop.* 1,000.

MARICA, *ma'-re-ka*, a town of Brazil, 23 miles from Rio de Janeiro. *Pop.* of district 7,000.

MARIE, ST., *ma'-re*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, near Oleron. *Pop.* 4,000. —The name of some other places belonging to France.

MARIE ANTOINETTE, *ma'-re an'-twoi-net'*, queen of France and archduchess of Austria, was the daughter of the emperor Francis I. and of Maria Theresa. In 1770 she married the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI. At the celebration of the ceremony, in May of that year, two tremendous thunderstorms happened; and at the fête given by the city of Paris, a few weeks afterwards, above 1,200 persons perished by the falling of a building erected for letting off fireworks, and a great number of spectators fell into the Seine and were drowned. The dauphiness, on that melancholy occasion, sent all the money she possessed to the lieutenant of police, for the relief of the distressed. At the death of a monarch in France, it was the custom for the people to pay a tax to the new queen; this she caused to be dispensed with, when, by the demise of Louis XV., she ascended the throne. When the Revolution burst forth, in 1789, the public fury was directed against her; but she supported herself, amidst the vilest indignities and brutal scenes, with unshaken fortitude. On the famous 6th of October, when the frantic mob led the royal family in triumph from Versailles to Paris, and uttered dreadful exclamations against the queen, she presented herself before them alone, when her intrepid air for a period disarmed their malice, and turned their menaces into applause. On that memorable journey the mob carried before the carriage the heads of two of the king's guard on pikes. The courage of the queen, after being arrested at Varennes and conducted back to the Tuileries, remained unshaken. In the Temple her behaviour was marked by heroic fortitude. When apprised of the condemnation of her husband, she felicitated him on the termination of his sufferings, and upon his near approach to an immortal crown. (*See* LOUIS XVI.) In July, 1793, she was separated from her son, which excited in her the most affecting grief; and in August she was conducted in the night to the Conciergerie, where she was confined in a dark and damp dungeon. In October she was brought to trial on the charge of having embezzled the public property, corresponded with foreign enemies, and transmitted large sums to the emperor. Accusations of crimes the most unnatural were also produced; to which she opposed a spirit and resolution of conscious innocence. Though nothing was proved, sentence of condemnation was passed against her, which she heard with triumph. On the 16th of the same month she was conducted in a cart to the scaffold, where, after elevating her eyes to heaven, she suffered the fatal stroke. Her body was thrown into a grave and consumed by quicklime. Her misfortunes had made great ravages in her beautiful countenance, and altered the colour of her hair. Marie Antoinette possessed an accomplished mind; she spoke the French language with purity, and the Italian as her own tongue. She also understood Latin, and had a perfect knowledge of geography and history. She was kind-hearted and honest; thoughtlessness was perhaps the greatest vice that could be attributed to her; and it caused her to be most unjustly slandered on several occasions. She left a son, who died in prison. (*See* LOUIS XVII.) B. at Vienna, 1755; guillotined, 1793.

MARIE-AUX-MINES, *o-meen'*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 14 miles from Colmar. *Manf.* Cotton goods and hosiery. *Pop.* 12,000.

MARIE DE' MEDICI, *me-de'-che*, daughter of Francis I., grand-duke of Tuscany, married Henry IV. of France, in 1600. The union was rendered unhappy in consequence of the jealous, obstinate, and violent character of the queen; but, although she was constantly quarrelling with Henry, the most reliable historians acquit her of the odious charge with which some writers have sought to brand her,—that of being privy to the king's murder. On the death of Henry IV. in 1610, she was named regent; but her administration was disgraced by the countenance she afforded to unworthy favourites. She even quarrelled with her son, afterwards Louis XIII., who was compelled to quit the court. A reconciliation was, however, effected between them by Richelieu. That minister subsequently forced her to leave France. The remainder of her life was spent in exile, in England, Belgium, and Germany. In 1642 her death took place, at Cologne, where she was almost without the common necessaries of life. B. at Florence, 1573.

MARIE GALANTE, *ma'-re ga-lant'*, one of the French W. India islands, 20 miles from Dominica. *Pro.* Coffee, sugar, cotton, and cocoa. *Pop.* 14,000. It was, in 1493, discovered by Columbus.

MARIEFRED, *ma'-re-fred*, a town of Sweden, 38 miles from Nykoping. It stands in a bay of Lake Maelar, and has in its vicinity the palace of Gripsholm. *Pop.* 1,000.

MARIENBACH, *ma-re'-en-bak*, a Bohemian village, celebrated for its cold chalybeate and saline baths. It is situate in a valley lying to the N. of Pilsen.

MARIENBERG, *ma-re'-en-barg*, a town of Saxony, 35 miles from Dresden. *Manf.* Lace and linen. *Pop.* 5,000.

MARIENBOURG, a fortified town of Belgium, 30 miles from Namur. *Pop.* 800.—This place was occupied by the French from 1659 to 1815.

MARIENBURG, *ma'-re-en-boorg*, a market-town of Russia, in Livonia, 58 miles from Pokov. *Pop.* 2,000.

MARIENBURG, a town of West Prussia, in the government of Dantzic, on the Nogat, 26 miles from Dantzic. Its castle was long the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic order. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods. It has, also, extensive distilleries and breweries. *Pop.* 7,200.

MARIENWERDER, *ma'-re-en-vair'-der*, the capital town of the province of West Prussia, on the Nogat, 3 miles from the Vistula, and 145 from Dantzic. It has a cathedral, a school of arts and agriculture, and an hospital. *Manf.* Woollens; and there are breweries and distilleries. *Pop.* 8,000.

MARIETTA, *mā-re-et'-ta*, a township of the United States, on the Ohio, 96 miles from Columbus, in the state of Ohio. This is the oldest town in the state. *Pop.* 4,500.

MARIGNANO, *ma-reen-ya'-no*, a town of Naples, on the Lambro, 8 miles from Lodi. *Pop.* 5,000.

MARIGNANO, MELEGNANO, or MALAGNANO, *mel'-en-ya'-no*, a town of Lombardy, 12 miles from Milan. *Pop.* 4,000.—Here, in June, 1859, a brilliant action took place between the French troops and those of the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated.

MARINO, John Baptist, *ma-re'-no*, an Italian poet. His father having discarded him for refusing to study the law, he became secretary to the grand admiral of Naples, after which he went to Rome, where he was patronized by Cardinal Aldobrandino. His principal poem was entitled "Adonis," dedicated to Louis XIII., at the time when Marino was at Paris, whither he had been invited by Marie de' Medici. He afterwards retired to his native city. B. at Naples, 1569; D. 1625.

MARINO, a market-town of Italy, in the States of the Church, near Lake Albano, 12 miles from Rome. *Pop.* 5,000.

MARINO FALIERO. (*See* FALIERO.)

MARINO, SAN, or SAMMARINO, a small but independent state in the north-east of Italy, surrounded by the papal dominions. It is one of the smallest and most ancient states of Europe. *Area*, 21 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of a rocky mountain, upwards of 2,000 feet high, and a small surrounding territory, on both of which stand the capital and several villages. The population are chiefly occupied with rural pursuits, but manufactures of silk are carried on. *Gov.* Republican, with an executive, composed of 12 members, popularly elected. Justice is administered by a foreigner, elected for three years, and incapable of re-election; and the presidents are chosen every six months. *Army*, 80 men, forming the guard of the regency. *Pop.* 7,600. *Lat.* 43° 50′ N. *Lon.* 12° 21′ 24″ E.

MARINO, SAN, the capital of the above state, stands on the side of the mountain, 12 miles from Rimini. It has several churches and three small castles, besides other fortifications. *Pop.* 6,000.—This town is built round a hermitage, founded in 1441, by Marinus, a native of Dalmatia, and is accessible only by one road.

MARION, *mair'-e-on*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Georgia. *Area*, 520 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—2. In Alabama, between the

Tuscaloosa and the Tombigbee. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—3. In Mississippi, on Pearl River. *Area*, 1,544 square miles. *Pop.* 4,500.—4. In Ohio, formed in 1820, in the Indian Reservation. *Area*, 303 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—5. In Tennessee. *Area*, 583 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—6. In Kentucky. *Area*, 332 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—7. In Indiana. *Area*, 316 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—8. In Illinois. *Area*, 575 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—9. In Missouri. *Area*, 425 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—10. In Arkansas. *Area*, 535 square miles. *Pop.* 3,000.—11. A district of S. Carolina. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 3,000.

MARIOTTE, Edme, *ma'-re-ot*, an eminent French mathematician, who was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1666. He distinguished himself by his hydraulic experiments. His principal works are "A Treatise on Philosophy," "On the Motion of Waters," "On the Movement of Pendulums," "Experiments on Colours," "Treatise on Levels." The whole were published in a collected form at Leyden, in 1717. D. 1684.

MARIPOSA, *ma'-re-po'-sa*, a county of the United States, in the centre of North America. *Area*, estimated at 7,950 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—The mineral wealth of this district is great, gold being found in considerable quantities.

MARITIMO, *ma-re-te'-mo*, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, situate off the W. coast of Sicily. *Ext.* 4 miles long, with a breadth of 2. It is the ancient Hiera.

MARIUPOL, *ma'-re-oo-pol*, a town of European Russia, on the Sea of Azof, 140 miles from Ekaterinoslav. It has a port at the mouth of the Kamisus. *Pop.* 5,060.

MARIUS, Caius, *ma'-ri-us*, a celebrated Roman, who was seven times consul. He was of obscure origin, and in his youth was a husbandman; which employment he quitted for the army, and became a lieutenant under Scipio, who, when asked, one night at supper, where as good a general as himself might be found when he was dead, replied, placing his hand on the shoulders of Marius, "Here, perhaps." Marius ended the war with Jugurtha, whom he conducted in triumph to Rome. After this, he served against the Cimbri and other barbarous nations who had invaded Italy; but he tarnished the glory of his victories by the basest cruelties to the vanquished, especially the women. Plutarch reports that, having experienced some disadvantages in contending with the Cimbri, he was warned, in a dream, to avert the wrath of the gods by sacrificing his daughter Calpurnia, which inhuman direction he obeyed. In his sixth consulate he had Sylla for his rival, who marched to Rome with his army, and obliged Marius to quit the city. After wandering some time, he was recalled to Rome by Cinna, with whom he was chosen consul, B.C. 86, in which year he died, of excessive drinking. B. at or near Arpinum, about 157 B.C.—His son, MARIUS THE YOUNGER, had all the ferocious character of his father. He usurped the consular dignity, 82 B.C.; but was defeated by Sylla, and slew himself at Prænestæ.

MARIVAUX, Peter Carlet de Chamblain de, *ma'-re-ro*, a celebrated French writer, whose comedies and romances are distinguished by their moral tendency. His best works are "The Poor Philosopher," "Marianne," "Le Paysan Parvenu," "Pharsamon." He also wrote a work entitled "The French Spectator." B. at Paris, 1678; D. 1763.

MARIZZA, or MARITZA, *ma-ritz'-a*, the ancient Hebrus, a river of European Turkey, in Romania, rising in the N.E. of the Balkan, and, after a course of 260 miles, falling into the Gulf of Enos, in the Ægean Sea.

MARJAOW, *mar'-ja-o*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 12 miles from Onore. *Pop.* Unascertained.—This is supposed to be the ancient Musiris.

MARK, St., *mark*, the Evangelist, was the disciple of St. Peter, who employed him in writing the gospel which bears his name; and in his first epistle calls him his son. He is believed to have been the John, surnamed Mark, to whose mother's house St. Peter retired when released from prison, and who accompanied St. Paul and Barnabas in their travels. He wrote his gospel for the use of the Roman Christians, about A.D. 72. He is said to have founded the church of Alexandria.

MARK, a pope and saint, succeeded Sylvester I. in 336, and died the same year. There passes under his name an epistle addressed to St. Athanasius.

MARK ANTONY. (*See* ANTONIUS, Marcus.)

MARKET DEEPING, *mar'-ket de'-ping*, a market-town of Lincolnshire, 86 miles from London. *Pop.* 1,000.

MARKET DRAYTON, *drai'-ton*, a market-town of Salop, on the Fern, 18 miles from Shrewsbury. It has a church, erected in the reign of King Stephen. *Pop.* 5,000.

MARKET-JEW. (*See* MARAZON.)

MARKHAM, Gervase, *märk'-ham*, an English author, who was a captain in the army of Charles I., and distinguished himself by his valour. He wrote some dramatic pieces, and others on Husbandry, Horsemanship, Fowling, and Military Discipline. D. at Nottingham, 16—.

MARKINCH, *mar'-kinch*, a village and parish of Fifeshire, Scotland, 10 miles from Cupar. *Pop.* of parish, 6,000.

MARKLAND, Jeremiah, *mark'-land*, a learned critic. In 1723 he distinguished himself by his "Epistola Critica," after which he published "Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero; with a Dissertation on Four Orations ascribed to Cicero." He wrote several other works, and assisted many learned men in their labours. B. in Lancashire, 1693; D. near Dorking, Surrey, 1776.

MARKT, *markt*, the prefix to numerous small places in Germany.

MARLBOROUGH, *marl'-bur-o*, an irregularly-built market-town of Wiltshire, on the Kennet, 26 miles from Salisbury. It has an old church of St. Mary, displaying various styles of architecture; St. Peter's is adorned by a lofty square tower, with battlement and pinnacles; a grammar-school and the vestiges of a castle, in which Henry III. held a parliament. *Manf.* Sacking and ropes. *Pop.* 5,200. This place gave the title of duke to the celebrated general of the reign of Queen Anne, and now to the family of Spencer-Churchill.

MARLBOROUGH, the name of various townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.—Also the name of a district in S. Carolina. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

MARLBOROUGH, John Churchill, Duke of, an illustrious English general and statesman. He received but an indifferent education, for his father, Sir Winston Churchill, a royalist gentleman of ancient family, took him to court at the age of 12 years, where he became page to the duke of York, and, in 1666, obtained a commission in the guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier, against the Moors, and, on his return to England, he became the favourite of the duchess of Cleveland, who gave him £5,000, with which he purchased an annuity for life. He served afterwards under the great Turenne, who was so pleased with his person and bravery, as to call him the "Handsome Englishman," and further declared that he would one day prove a master in the art of war. He distinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Maestricht, that the king of France publicly thanked him at the head of the regiment. On his return to England he was made lieutenant-colonel, gentleman of the bedchamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York. He attended that prince to Holland and Scotland, and about this time married Miss Sarah Jennings, maid of honour to Princess, afterwards Queen Anne. In 1682 he was shipwrecked with the duke of York, in their passage to Scotland, on which occasion his royal highness expressed the utmost anxiety to save his favourite. The same year he was made a peer, by the title of Baron Eymouth, in Scotland; and when James came to the crown, he was sent to France to notify the event. In 1685 he was created Lord Churchill of Sandridge, and, soon afterwards, materially assisted in suppressing Monmouth's rebellion. He continued to serve King James with great fidelity till the arrival of William of Orange; whereupon he went over to that prince, an act of treachery which has been stigmatized by several writers, and not unjustly, as fraught with base ingratitude. His own apology was a regard for the religion and constitution of his country. King

William created him earl of Marlborough in 1689, and appointed him commander-in-chief of the English army in the Low Countries. He next served in Ireland, and reduced Cork, with other strong places. But in 1692 he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower; whence, however, he was soon released. After the death of Queen Mary, he was restored to favour; and at the close of that reign he had the command of the English forces in Holland, and was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the States, who chose him captain-general of their forces. On the commencement of Queen Anne's reign, he recommended a war with France and Spain, which advice was adopted. In the first campaign of 1702 he took a number of strong towns, particularly Liège. He



MARLBOROUGH.

returned to England the following winter, and received the thanks of both houses, and the honour of a dukedom from the queen. In 1704 he joined Prince Eugene, with whom he fought the French and Bavarians at Hochstedt, and obtained a complete victory, taking Marshal Tallard prisoner. Just before this event, he had been created a prince of the empire. In the winter he returned to England, bringing with him Marshal Tallard, and 26 other officers of rank, 121 standards, and 179 colours. He again received the thanks of parliament, and the grant of the manor of Woodstock, with the hundred of Wotton. In 1706 he fought the famous battle of Ramilies, in which his life was frequently in the most imminent danger, a cannon-shot taking off the head of Colonel Bingly as he was helping the duke to remount. This victory accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places. He arrived in England in November, and received fresh honours and grants from the queen and parliament. A bill was passed to settle the titles upon the male and female issue of his daughters; and Blenheim House was ordered to be built to perpetuate his gallant services. He had also a pension of £5,000 a year granted him. The following campaign presented nothing worth recording; but the ensuing one was pushed with such vigour, that the French king was glad to enter into a negotiation for peace, which, however, had no effect. In 1709, Marlborough defeated Marshal Villars at Malplaquet; for which victory a general thanksgiving was solemnized. In the winter of 1711 he returned to England, having added considerably to his laurels; but soon after was dismissed from his employments. To add to this disgrace, a prosecution was commenced against him for applying the public money to his private purposes. Thereupon he went into voluntary banishment, accompanied by his duchess, and remained abroad till 1714, when he landed at Dover, amidst the





acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the duke to his military appointments; but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public employment, having survived his intellectual faculties. After his death, his remains were interred with great pomp in Westminster Abbey. B. in Devonshire, 1650; D. 1722.

MARLBOROUGH, Sarah, Duchess of, wife of the preceding, was a lady of strong mind, but overbearing passions. For a long time she exercised over the weak and easy nature of Queen Anne a most commanding influence. The queen threw off all royal etiquette when corresponding with the haughty duchess. In this romantic affair, Queen Anne was simple "Mrs. Morley," while the duchess was styled as "dear Mrs. Freeman." In the end, however, the queen felt her yoke to be intolerable, and after a long struggle for power, the duchess was dismissed the court, the duke, her husband, sharing in her disgrace. She outlived the duke several years. D. 1744.

MARLOW, GREAT, *mar'-lo*, a borough and market-town of Buckinghamshire, near the Thames, which is here crossed by an iron suspension-bridge, 5 miles from Maidenhead. The church is a large and ancient building, and there are charity-schools and almshouses. *Manf.* Paper, lace, and silk. It has a trade in coals and timber; also in meal and malt. *Pop.* 6,500.

MARLOW, LITTLE, a parish 2 miles from Great Marlow. *Pop.* 1,000.

MARLOWE, Christopher, an English dramatic writer. He studied at the university of Cambridge, and took there a M.A. degree in 1587. It is said he subsequently became a writer for the stage, and, perhaps, an actor. His course of life appears to have been very bad, and he met his death in a disgraceful quarrel. The plays which have been attributed to him are,—"Dr. Faustus;" "Edward the Second;" "The Jew of Malta;" "Tamburlaine the Great;" "Lust's Dominion;" "Dido, Queen of Carthage;" and "The Massacre at Paris." All these works have reached our times in a very imperfect condition, owing to the carelessness of the printers; but they convey, nevertheless, abundant proof of the great power their author possessed of drawing characters more than human in their intense malignity and terrible depth of villany. Marlowe was the link between Shakspere and the old "Moralities." B. about 1565; killed, 1593.

MARMAGNAC, *mar'-mon-yak*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, 6 miles from Aurillac. A chapel excavated out of the rock is to be seen here. *Pop.* 3,000.

MARMANDE, *mar'-mand*, a town and parish of France, in the department Lot-and-Garonne, on the Garonne, 30 miles from Agen. It has a town-hall, commercial college, and court-house. *Manf.* Linens and woollens. *Pop.* 8,500.—Steamboats ply from this place to Bordeaux daily.

MARMONT, Marshal. (*See* RAGUSA, Duke of.)

MARMONTEL, John Francis, *mar'-mon-tel*, a celebrated French writer. In early life he was professor of philosophy at Toulouse. In 1745 he went to Paris, and obtained the friendship of Voltaire. His talents and virtues procured him a pension and the place of historiographer of the royal buildings, and also the management of a journal called the "Mercure;" but, having written a satire against a nobleman of distinction, he was sent to the Bastille. On obtaining his release, he recommenced his literary career, and wrote some tragedies and an opera; but his fame rests principally, if not wholly, upon his "Moral Tales," a work universally known and esteemed. The French Academy appointed him perpetual secretary in 1789. During the Revolution he led a retired life, and though reduced to destitution, remained secure amidst all the violent scenes of that event. In 1797 he was chosen deputy of the Council of Ancients by the department of Eure. Besides his dramatic pieces and "Moral Tales," he wrote the romance of "Belisarius," "The Literary Observer," "The Charms of Study," an epistle; a French translation of Lucan's "Pharsalia," "Poétique Française," "The Incas; or, the Destruction of the Empire of Peru," "Essay on the Revolutions of Music," "Elements of Literature," and several articles in the French "Encyclopédie." B. in France, 1723; D. 1799.

MARMORA, *mar'-mo-ra*, an island in the Sea of Marmora, which takes its name from it. *Ext.* 12 miles long, with a breadth of 5. Its principal products are wine and marble. *Pop.* Unascertained.

MARMORA, or MARMARA, a sea in the basin of the Mediterranean, between Asiatic and European Turkey. *Ext.* About 170 miles long and 55 broad. By the channel of Constantinople, or the Bosphorus, it communicates with the Black Sea, and by that of the Dardanelles with the Mediterranean.

MARMORA, Alfonso, Count della, a modern Piedmontese general, who received his education in the military school of Turin. In 1823 he entered the artillery as lieutenant, and rose, during the ensuing twenty-five years, through the intermediate grades, till, at the latter period, he attained the rank of major-general. During the struggle between Piedmont and Austria, in 1848, he held office as minister of war; and on the abdication of Carlo Alberto, he was appointed to reorganize the shattered army. In 1855 he went out to the Crimea, as commander-in-chief of the Piedmontese army of 15,000 men, which had been sent thither to co-operate with the English and French against the Russians. B. at Turin, 1804.

MARMORICE, *mar'-mo-reece*, a seaport town of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, with a fine harbour, 28 miles from Rhodes. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 36° 52′ N. *Lon.* 28° 31′ E.

MARNE, *marn*, a river of France, rising in the department of Upper Marne, and, after a course of upwards of 200 miles, joining the Seine on the right, at Charenton.

MARNE, a department in the N.E. of France, including part of the province of Champagne, and contiguous to the departments of the Ardennes, the Meuse, and the Aube. *Area*, 3,214 square miles. *Desc.* A considerable portion consists of sandy plains, which have been planted with Scotch firs, and thus rendered profitable. *Rivers.* The Seine and the Marne. *Pro.* The usual cerealia; but wine is the principal product. *Minerals.* Stones for making millstones. *Manf.* Woollens and bonnets. *Pop.* 375,000.

MARNE, UPPER, a department in the N.E. of France, including the S. part of Champagne, and contiguous to the departments of the Meuse, the Vosges, and the Upper Saone. *Area*, 2,460 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface is elevated and mountainous. *Rivers.* The Marne, Meuse, and the Aube. *Pro.* Grain, wine, and timber. *Minerals.* Iron, the mines of which are amongst the most important in France. *Manf.* Cutlery, cotton-spinning, and weaving. *Pop.* 270,000.

MARNES, *marns*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sèvres. *Pop.* 2,200.

MAROCHETTI, Baron, *mar-o-ket'-te*, an eminent modern sculptor, who, having commenced the practice of his profession at Turin, went to Paris, and afterwards to London, where he remained, constantly employed by the most fashionable circles. The English public became acquainted with him during the Great Exhibition of 1851, when he contributed his colossal model of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, which was placed in the open air on the western end of the Crystal Palace. He was afterwards extensively employed by the royal family and the highest nobility to carve busts, &c. In 1856, he produced a bust of her majesty in stained marble, and two years before he executed a colossal equestrian statue of the queen, for the citizens of Glasgow. One of his last works, but by no means his best, was the monument to the English soldiers who died at Scutari, and which was inaugurated by her majesty in 1856. Although, perhaps, the most extensively patronized, he is far from being the first sculptor of the day.

MARONI, or MARAWINA, *ma-ro'-ne*, a small river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 5° 52′ N. *Lon.* 55° 14′ W.

MAROS, *ma'-rosh*, the name of several villages in Hungary, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MAROS, a river of Transylvania, rising near the frontier of Moldavia, and, after a course of nearly 400 miles, joining the Theiss opposite Szegedin.

MAROZIA, *mar-o-ze'-a*, a Roman lady, who married, about 906, Alberic, count of Tusculum and marquis of Camerino. Becoming a widow while still young, she exercised, by her beauty and intriguing spirit, great influence over the most powerful nobles of Rome, and during many years set up or deposed popes almost at her mere whim. She made herself mistress of the city, and caused, in succession, the election of Sergius III. in 904, Anastasius III. in 911, and Landon in 913. In 928 she deposed John X., who had been elected through the influence of Theodora, her sister and rival, and put him to death, with the assistance of Guido, duke of Tuscany, her second husband. In 931 she seated in the pontifical chair her son, under the title of John XI. (*See* John XI.) In the following year she married her third husband, Hugh of Provence, who became king of Italy; but that monarch having struck Alberic, eldest son of Marozia, he, out of revenge, roused the Roman youths, and massacred the guards of his father-in-law, who sought safety in flight. Marozia was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where she died.

MARPLE, *mar'-pel*, a township of Cheshire, 5 miles from Stockport. *Pop.* 3,500.

MARPURGH, Frederic William, *mar'-poorg*, an eminent German writer on the theory of music. Of his personal history scarcely anything authentic is known, further than that he was either counsellor of war to Frederick II., or secretary to one of his ministers. His "Manual of Harmony and Composition" is so correct and sound that it has earned the title of the "Musical Euclid." Dr. Burney remarks of Marpurgh, that "he was the first German theorist who could patiently be read by persons of taste, so addicted were former writers to prolixity and pedantry." He was also the author of several other, but less important works. B. in Prussia, 1718; D. 1795.

MARQUESAS, or MENDOCA ISLANDS, *mar-kai'-sas*, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, four of which were discovered by Mendana, a Spanish navigator, in 1595, and the rest by Captain Cook in 1774. They have since been visited by several navigators. They are 13 in number, and the principal of them, named Nukuheena, has a circumference of 70 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile, and producing pulse, sugarcane, bamboos, yams, cotton, nuts, and swine. *Pop.* 20,000, mostly in a savage state. *Lat.* between 8° and 11° S. *Lon.* 140° W.

MARQUETTE, *mar-ket'*, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In Wisconsin. *Area*, 860 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.—2. In Michigan. *Area*, 3,880 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

MARRAST, Armand, *mar-rast'*, an eminent modern political writer, who, after completing his education, went to Paris, where he soon distinguished himself by his brilliant attacks upon the government of Charles X. In 1830 he started "La Tribune," in which Louis Philippe and his ministry were subjected to an unceasing flow of the most pungent satire. Fines and law expenses, however, put an end to that remarkable journal, and at one time its former editor was compelled to seek refuge in England. He subsequently became sub-editor of "Le National," then under the guidance of the unfortunate Armand Carrel. (*See* CARREL.) When the latter fell, in a duel with Girardin, Marrast succeeded to the editorship in chief of "Le National," and therein contributed, in no slight degree, to bring the government of Louis Philippe into contempt, as well as to produce the great crisis of 1848, which resulted in the loss of his throne by the old monarch. After the fall of the Lamartine administration, Marrast retired into private life. "Le National" was suppressed under the government of Louis Napoleon. B. in France, 1802; D. 1852.

MARRYAT, Frederic, *mär'-re-ät*, a celebrated English novelist. Before he had commenced the first line of his first novel, he had proved himself a man of heroic mould in many desperate conflicts. After receiving some education at various schools in the vicinity of London, he entered the navy at the age of 14. His first ship was the famous *Impérieuse*, 44 guns, commanded by that brilliant seaman Lord Cochrane, afterwards earl of Dundonald. Under this celebrated chief, the young sailor fought in upwards of fifty engagements, between the years 1806—1809. The reputation for bravery and skill which he had acquired under his first commander was continued, and increased during his after-career. On five occasions he rescued sailors from drowning by leaping overboard to their assistance. After various services, he was gazetted commander in 1815; in 1823 he sailed in command of the *Larne*, 18 guns, to the East Indies, where he co-operated in the attack

on Rangoon. For his services he received the thanks of the governor-general, and, after his return home, became C.B.; a further honour was bestowed upon him by the Royal Humane Society, which awarded its gold medal to him, in token of his efforts at saving seamen's lives. He served with the Channel fleet during the interval 1823—1830. At the age of 40 he took up the novelist's pen, and produced, in rapid succession, a series of excellent works of fiction, most of them depicting life at sea. To enumerate a few of them will suffice for the present purpose:—"Peter Simple," "Jacob Faithful," "The King's Own," "Japhet in Search of a Father," "Midshipman Easy," "Rattlin the Reefer," "Poor Jack," the "Pirate and Three Cutters," "Masterman Ready." The preceding are his best novels, but almost everything he wrote was excellent. In 1837 he produced a most valuable work, entitled "A Code of Signals for the use of vessels employed in the merchant service," for which Louis Philippe bestowed upon him the cross of the Legion of Honour. The code is now in use both in the English and foreign navies. For several years before his death he was incapacitated from literary labour by shattered health. It must be mentioned that the sole reason why this bold and skilful seaman did not rise in his profession, was that he had given free utterance to his opinions against the practice of impressment. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. B. in London, 1792; D. in Norfolk, 1843.

MARS, *mars*, the god of war, was son of Jupiter and Juno, or, according to Ovid, of Juno alone. The amours of Mars and Venus are greatly celebrated. In the wars of Jupiter and the Titans, Mars was seized by Otus and Ephialtes, and confined for fifteen months, till Mercury procured him his liberty. During the Trojan war, he took the side of the Trojans, and defended the favourites of Venus with uncommon activity. His temples were not numerous in Greece; but in Rome he received unbounded honours, and the warlike Romans were proud of paying homage to a deity whom they esteemed as the patron of their city, and the father of the first of their monarchs. Mars was generally represented in the naked figure of an old man, armed with a helmet, a pike, and a shield. He generally rode in a chariot drawn by furious horses, which the poets called Flight and Terror. The Greeks called him Ares, and he was the Enyalus of the Sabines, the Camulus of the Gauls, and the Mamers of Carthage. Mars was the father of Cupid, Anteros, and Harmonia, by the goddess Venus. He was also the reputed father of Romulus. He presided over gladiators, and was the god of hunting and of every manly and warlike exercise.

MARSALA, *mar-sa'-la*, a fortified town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, at the western extremity of the island, 15 miles from Trapani. It exports wine, oil, wheat, and barilla. *Pop.* 21,000.—This is the ancient Lilybæum, for a long period the capital of the Carthaginian dominions in Sicily. Here landed, in 1860, the gallant band of Italian patriots who, under Garibaldi, won Sicily and Naples for Victor Emmanuel II.

MARSDEN, William, *mars'-den*, a distinguished Orientalist, who was educated at various schools in Dublin, with the view of proceeding to Trinity College, and entering the church. His father was, however, induced to send him out to India when he had attained his 16th year. He reached Bencoolen in 1771, and entered the civil service of the government. While fulfilling the duties of secretary, he mastered the Malay language, and acquired a large and valuable store of local knowledge, which, at a later period, he turned to good account in his writings. After residing at Sumatra during eight years, he returned to England, where he made the acquaintance of Sir Joseph Banks, who introduced him to most of the scientific and learned men of the day. In 1782 he published his excellent "History of Sumatra." The success of this work was, from the outset, very decided; and through the influence of distinguished persons, whose acquaintance he had made, he became second secretary, and afterwards chief secretary, of the Admiralty. While he held that appointment, the battles of St. Vincent, Camperdown, the Nile, and Trafalgar took place; and, during that stirring and glorious period, Mr. Marsden's efforts were marked by untiring energy, integrity, and intelligence. In 1807 he retired upon a pension of £1,500 per annum; and five years afterwards he produced his "Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay Language," which was followed, after several years' interval, by a "Translation of the Celebrated Travels of Marco Polo." His other important works were "Numismata Orientalia; or, Description of Eastern Coins," and some treatises on the Polynesian or East Insular Languages. In 1831 he voluntarily gave up his pension to the public; an act of liberality which elicited the warmest thanks of the House of Commons. At his death he bequeathed his collection of coins and medals to the British Museum, and his library to King's College. B. at Dublin, 1754; D. 1836.

MARSEILLAU, *mar'-sai-yo*, a parish and town of France, in the department of Herault, 15 miles from Beziers. Near it are salt-works. *Pop.* 4,000.

MARSEILLES, *mar-sails'* (Fr. *mar'-sail*), a commercial city in the S. of France, the capital of the department of the Mouths-of-the-Rhone, on the Mediterranean, and on the E. coast of the Gulf of Lyons. It is inclosed by a succession of rocky hills, extending in the form of a crescent, until each extremity reaches the sea. The form of Marseilles is nearly square; it is surrounded by walls, and divided into the Old and New town, the former composed of narrow and dirty streets, the latter equal in beauty to any town of France, and separated from the other by one of the finest streets in Europe. The public buildings, with the exception of the Hôtel-de-Ville, are not remarkable for architectural beauty. The principal are, the arsenal, constructed in 1690; the ancient cathedral, a Gothic edifice, said to have been built on the ruins of a temple of Diana; a theatre, built on the model of the Odeon at Paris; many religious houses, numerous hospitals, the governor's palace, and the concert-hall. One of the finest public institutions is the Lazaretto, outside of the town, about 200 paces to the north. The literary institutions are, an academy of sciences, a medical society, a college royal, and a navigation school. The public library is large, and there are a cabinet of natural history, botanical garden, and an observatory, from which a most picturesque view of the town, the port, and the surrounding country is obtained. The port of Marseilles may be called a small salt-water lake, completely sheltered from all winds. The entrance does not exceed a hundred yards, being confined by two projecting rocks, one on each side; on which are situate two forts for its defence. It is further protected by other works, and is completely surrounded by quays. *Commerce.* Marseilles has long enjoyed a large share of the foreign trade of France, and its harbour is the most commercial in the empire. *Exp.* Light woollens, silk, and colonial produce, to the Levant and the north coast of Africa. Being a central point for the trade with Spain and Italy, it sends to the latter the woollens of Languedoc and Dauphiny, linens, liquors, oil, hardware, and lead. It has, also, extensive transactions with Holland, England, the Baltic, North America, and the West Indies. To England, and other northern countries, the exports consist of wine, brandy, olive-oil, preserved fruit, soap, silks, gloves, French shawls, &c. *Manf.* The most important are soap, coral articles, silk, and embroidered stuffs, woollens, cotton and chintz, plain and coloured linen, hats, caps, leather, and sail-cloth; also china, earthenware, alum, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and lead. There are, besides, refineries for sugar, and manufactures of vinegar and liquors. Another branch of industry is the pickling and preparing for exportation of capers, olives, and other fruits, as well as large quantities of fish. *Pop.* 196,000. *Lat.* 43° 17′ 8″ N. *Lon.* 5° 22′ 2″ E.—Marseilles is one of the most ancient towns of France, having been founded by the Phoceans, about 600 B.C. It preserved its liberty under the Romans, and was long celebrated for the cultivation of the arts and letters. In 1481 it was united by Louis XI. to the crown of France. In 1649 it was visited by the plague, and again by it in 1720, 1721, and 1722, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. During this last dreadful visitation, M. de Belfunce (the "Marseilles good bishop" celebrated by Pope), the canon Bourgeret, the magistrate Moustier, and the commandant Langeron, by their intrepid and indefatigable humanity, did

the most signal honour to themselves and to human nature.

MARSHALL, *mar'-shal*, the name of several counties in the United States, the largest in Mississippi, with a population of 30,000. None of the others have a population above 20,000.

MARSHAM, Sir John, *mar'-sham*, a learned English writer, who, after studying the law, became one of the *six* clerks in Chancery. During the civil wars, he adhered to the royal cause, and in 1660 was chosen member of parliament for Rochester. Charles II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He is distinguished for his "Diatribe Chronologica," or a Chronological Dissertation, wherein he examines the principal difficulties which occur in the chronology of the Old Testament; an enlarged edition of which work he afterwards produced. B. in London, 1602; D. 1685. His son, Sir John Marsham, made large collections for a history of England, but never published them. He also wrote a "History of the English Boroughs."

MARSICO NUOVO, *mar'se-ko*, an episcopal city of Naples, 18 miles from Potenza. *Pop.* 7,500.—In 1857 this place was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

MARSIGLI, Count Louis Ferdinand, *mar'-seel-ye*, an Italian naturalist. He served with reputation in the imperial army, and in 1683 was taken prisoner by the Tartars, who sold him to the Turks. The year following he was ransomed, and obtained a colonel's commission. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of marshal; but when the Count d'Arco was condemned, for giving up the fortress of Brisach to the duke of Burgundy, Marsigli, who commanded under him, was dismissed the service. He then retired to Bologna, where he formed a museum, and erected a printing-office; the first he bequeathed to the senate, and the last to the Dominicans. He also founded the Academy of Arts and Sciences at that place. Count Marsigli was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London. He wrote, among other important works, "A Philosophical Essay on the Sea," "A Description, Historical, Geographical, &c., of the Danube," and "A Treatise on the Bosphorus." B. at Bologna, 1658; D. 1730.

MARSTON, John, *mar'-ston*, an English dramatic writer of the time of Elizabeth and James I. He is said to have been a student of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and an intimate friend of Ben Jonson; but beyond these facts, nothing is known of the circumstances of his life. Nine of his plays have been printed separately; one of them, "The Malcontent," is a very fine production; it is said, however, to have been altered from Webster. His miscellaneous poems were collected and edited in 1764. He also assisted Ben Jonson and Chapman in writing "Eastward Hoe."

MARSTON, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,500.

MARSYAS, *mar'-si-as*, a celebrated piper of Celænæ, in Phrygia. He was so skilful in playing on the flute, that he was generally deemed the inventor of it. Marsyas was enamoured of Cybele, and he travelled with her as far as Nysa, where he had the imprudence to challenge Apollo to a trial of his skill as a musician. The god accepted the challenge, and it was mutually agreed that he who was defeated should be flayed alive by the conqueror. Each exerted his utmost skill, and the victory, with much difficulty, was adjudged to Apollo: the god, upon this, tied his antagonist to a tree, and flayed him alive. Marsyas is often represented on monuments as tied, his hands behind his back, to a tree, while Apollo stands before him with his lyre in his hands. At Celænæ, the skin of Marsyas was shown to travellers for some time; it was suspended in the public place, in the form of a bladder or a football.

MARTABAN, *mar-ta-ban'*, a seaport in the British province of Pegu, 10 miles from Maulmain. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 16° 30′ N. *Lon.* 97° 35′ E.—The British province of the same name has an area of 12,000 square miles, and a population of 60,000. It produces cotton, indigo, and valuable woods.

MARTEL, Charles. (*See* CHARLES MARTEL.)

MARTIAL, Marcus Valerius, *mar'-she-al*, a Latin epigrammatic poet. From some hints contained in his own works, it is ascertained that he went to Rome when young, and remained there during 35 years, after which he retired to his native place, Bilbilis, in Spain. The emperor Domitian conferred on him many favours, and raised him to the office of tribune. Martial, in return, complimented him as more than human; but, after his death, he painted his enormities in glowing colours. His epigrams are very pointed and severe. The best edition of Martial is that of Schneidewinn, 1842. D. about 103.

MARTIGUES, LES, *mar'-teeg*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths-of-the-Rhone, on the Lake of Berre, 22 miles from Marseilles. It has fisheries on the lake, boat-building, and a trade in wine. *Pop.* 9,000.

MARTIN, *mar'-tin*, two counties of the United States. 1. In N. Carolina. *Area*, 340 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.—2. In Indiana. *Area*, 334 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

MARTIN, St., an island in the West Indies, the S. portion belonging to the Netherlands, and the N. to France. *Area*, 30 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly and tolerably healthy. *Pro.* Sugar, rum; and large numbers of cattle are reared. *Pop.* of the Dutch portion, 3,000; of the French, 4,000. *Lat.* 18° 4′ N. *Lon.* 63° 8′ W.

MARTIN, St., several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MARTIN, St., numerous parishes and places in France, none of them with a population above 1,000.

MARTIN I., Pope, succeeded Theodore in 649. He held a council at Rome, in which the heresy of the Monothelites was condemned. This giving offence to the emperor Constantius, he caused Martin to be sent to Constantinople, whence he was removed to the Crimea, where he died of ill-usage, in 655.

MARTIN II. succeeded John VIII. in 882. He condemned Photius, patriarch of Constantinople. D. 884.

MARTIN III., a Roman, succeeded Stephen VIII. in 942. He founded many churches and charitable institutions. D. 946.

MARTIN IV., a Frenchman of noble birth, succeeded Nicholas III. in 1281. He excommunicated the emperor Michael Palæologus, and Peter III., king of Aragon, and gave the kingdom of the latter to Charles de Valois, son of Philip the Hardy, king of France. D. 1285.

MARTIN V. (Otho Colonna) was elected pope in 1417, after the abdication of John XXIII. and of the antipopes Benedict and Gregory. His inauguration was very pompous, and he was attended, in a submissive manner, by the emperor and the elector-palatine. He persecuted the followers of Huss in Bohemia, and presided at the council of Constance, in 1418. D. 1431.

MARTIN, John, a modern English painter, of considerable originality. Having in early life evinced a desire to become an artist, his father apprenticed him to a Newcastle coachmaker, for the purpose of learning herald-painting; his indentures were, however, cancelled after a short time, and he was placed in the studio of Bonifaccio Musso, an enamel painter. In 1806 he went to London with his master, who obtained employment for him in the firm of Mr. C. Muss, his son. Martin, speaking of his life at that period, says, "By close application, till two or three o'clock in the morning, in the depth of winter, I obtained that knowledge of perspective and architecture which has since been so valuable to me. I was at this time, during the day, employed in Mr. C. Muss's firm, painting on china and glass; by which, and making water-colour drawings, and teaching, I supported myself; in fact, mine was a struggling artist's life when I married, which I did at 19." In 1812 he resolved to paint a large picture; he set to work, and in a month produced "Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion." This obtained a place in the Royal Academy Exhibition, and was purchased for 50 guineas. Thus encouraged, the painter worked diligently, and became, for a period, the most generally popular artist in his native country. He produced a number of striking works, which, as depicting awe-inspiring subjects, in a manner characterized by fervid imagination and a feeling for the grandeur of nature, captivated the general public, and caused Martin to be regarded as possessing a "sublime style." There was, however, too much trick and mannerism, and too great a want of the real principles of art in his paintings, for them to last beyond a certain

period of popularity. To enumerate some of his most attractive pictures, these were "Belshazzar's Feast," "The Seventh Plague," "The Fall of Nineveh," "The Eve of the Deluge," and "The Destruction of Herculaneum." He outlived the extravagant popularity which greeted his first efforts, and his last pictures, illustrative of the "Last Judgment," were coldly received. He devoted considerable time to projects for the sanitary improvement of the metropolis, published some pamphlets on the subject, and took out patents for sewer-pipes, &c. At one time, his services were eagerly sought by publishers as an illustrator of books; and for one set of drawings,—those made for an edition of Milton's poems, he is said to have been paid 2,000 guineas. B. in Northumberland, 1789; D. 1854.

MARTIN, Claude, a Frenchman, who attained the rank of major-general in the English service in India. He received a good mathematical education at a public school, and at the age of 20 entered the army with one of his brothers. His regiment was sent to India with General Lally, and in the war of 1756 he behaved with great gallantry; but, being ill-treated, he deserted into the English service, in which he signalized himself by many acts of bravery. Being employed to make a map of the estates of the nabob of Oude, he recommended himself to his patronage. The nabob loved the European arts, in which he was assisted by Martin, who opened a profitable bank and other commercial institutions under his protection, and thereby gained prodigious wealth. Having settled at Lucknow, he built there a magnificent but curious work, in a style of his own, and in which he could enjoy all the mildness and coolness of a European climate, with the fervour of the Asiatic. He also erected another on the banks of the Ganges, which was fortified in the European manner. He formed a large museum of natural history; constructed an immense garden, stocked with a prodigious variety of plants; and built an observatory, which he furnished with the best astronomical instruments. At his death, his great wealth was distributed principally in charity. He founded at Lyons a school of commerce and industry, which is called La Martinière, after him. B. at Lyons, 1732; D. 1800.

MARTINEAU, Harriet, *mar'-te-no*, an eminent modern authoress. She was descended from a family of French extraction, which, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, commenced and carried on, during several generations, the business of silk-manufacturers at Norwich. In early youth she displayed great earnestness of character, and an unremitting eagerness to acquire knowledge. Her talent for literary composition was also very decided. Her father becoming embarrassed in his commercial affairs, Harriet, the youngest of eight children, resolved to support herself by literature. She commenced accordingly by publishing, in the year 1823, a volume of "Devotions for Young People," which was succeeded by her "Christmas Day" and "The Friend," in the two following years. Some tales and tracts occupied her pen up to 1830, when she published a more ambitious work entitled "Traditions of Palestine." About the same time she gained the prizes offered by the British and Foreign Unitarian Association for three tracts on the "Introduction and Promotion of Christian Unitarianism among the Roman Catholics, the Jews, and Mahometans." Her next efforts were the "Illustrations of Political Economy," which, although they had been rejected by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and several publishers, proved a most decided success. "Illustrations of Taxation" and "Poor-Law and Paupers" appeared next; and in 1837 she gave to the world her "Society in America," which was the result of her visit to the United States. "Deerbrook" and "The Hour and the Man" were the subsequent productions of her pen; but, although two excellent novels, they did not attain great popularity. Between the years 1839-44, her health was exceedingly delicate; but, on her recovery, she took up her pen with her former energy, and produced "Life in the Sick Room," "Forest and Game-Law Tales," "The Billow and the Rock," and "Eastern Life, Past and Present," which last contained her travelling impressions of Syria and the Holy Land. Mr. Charles Knight having been compelled to relinquish the composition of "The History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace," Miss Martineau undertook the task, and was generally allowed to have produced a most interesting and valuable contribution to historical literature. She next published, in conjunction with Mr. Atkinson, a volume containing opinions relative to religious belief, which astonished the world by being directly opposite to those she had hitherto displayed. About 1856 she went to reside at a pleasant cottage she had built for herself at Ambleside. Her pen was next employed in the service of the "Westminster" and other reviews, and in occasional contributions to the daily and weekly press. Her last work of importance was a condensed reproduction of "Comte's Positive Philosophy." B. at Norwich, 1802.

MARTINI, Martin, *mar-te'-ne*, a Jesuit, who resided many years in China, of which country he wrote some curious memoirs. He returned to Europe in 1651, but is said to have again visited China. He wrote "China Illustrata;" a history, in Latin, of the wars of the Tartars against China, and "Relation of the Number and Quality of Chinese Christians." B. 1614; D. 1661.

MARTINIQUE, *mar-te-neek'*, an island in the W. Indies, and one of the largest of the Windward group. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic. *Pro.* Sugar, coffee, cassia, cotton, indigo, cocoa, ginger, &c. *Pop.* 125,000. *Lat.* between 14° 24′ and 14° 53′ N. *Lon.* between 60° 50′ and 61° 18′ W.—This island was, in 1493, discovered by the Spaniards. In 1635 a French colony was founded on it, and in 1762 it was taken by the English, but restored in the following year. In 1794 it was again taken by the English, and held till 1809. In 1815 it was finally relinquished by them, and now belongs to France.

MARTON, *mar'-ton*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MARTOS-Y-FUENSANTA, *mar'-tose e foo'-ain-san'-ta*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, and 16 miles from the town of that name. It stands on a hill, and has several churches. *Pop.* 12,000.

MARTYN, John, *mar'-tin*, an eminent English botanist, who, in 1720, translated "Tournefort's History of the Plants growing about Paris," which induced him to make a similar catalogue of the plants about London. He co-operated with Dillenus in forming a society of botanists, which continued till 1726. About this times he read botanical lectures in London, and on the death of Bradley was chosen professor of botany at Cambridge. He became, in 1727, a member of the Royal Society. He practised physic in the city, and afterwards at Chelsea, but, in 1752, he retired to Streatham. His principal works were several treatises in Latin on botany; a Translation of the Georgics and Bucolics of Virgil, with notes; translation of Boerhaave's treatise on the Powers of Medicine; Harris on the Diseases of Infants; and an abridgement of Philosophical Papers from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. B. in London, 1699; D. at Chelsea, 1761.

MARTYR, Peter, *mar'-tir*, an Italian diplomatist, who was employed by Ferdinand V., king of Castile and Aragon, in the education of his children. He also obtained some ecclesiastical benefices, and wrote a history of the discovery of America, in Latin, also a curious relation of his embassy to Egypt, in 1500, and a collection of letters relating to the history of Spain. B. 1455; D. 1523.

MARTYR, Peter, a celebrated Protestant divine, whose family name was Vermilius; but his parents gave him that of Martyr, from one Peter, a martyr, whose church stood near their house. After receiving a private education, he entered an Augustine monastery at Fiesoli. He became a distinguished preacher, and held an appointment in the cathedral of Naples, which he relinquished after reading the writings of Luther and other reformers. This change in his religious sentiments rendering it expedient for him to quit Italy, he went to Strasburg, where he married a nun, who, having adopted the principles of the Reformation, had fled from her convent. On the invitation of Edward VI. he went to England, and was made professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christ Church. But in the succeeding reign he was obliged to leave the kingdom; on which he went to Switzerland. His wife died at Oxford, and, in the reign of Mary,

her remains were taken up and buried beneath a dunghill; but when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, they were honourably interred in Christ Church. Peter Martyr wrote some pieces against the errors of the church of Rome, and commentaries upon the Holy Scripture. B. at Florence, 1500; D. at Zurich, 1562.

MARVELL, Andrew, *mar'-vel*, an English poet and politician. At the age of 13 he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, and, in 1657, he became assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary. In the parliament which met at the Restoration, he was chosen to represent his native town. He distinguished himself by his integrity as a senator, and by his wit as a writer against the corruptions of the court. Charles II. delighted in his conversation, but could never prevail upon him to support his measures. The following anecdote, so strongly depicting his political incorruptibility, was narrated in a small work published in 1784. "The borough of Hull, in the reign of Charles II., chose Andrew Marvell, a young gentleman of little or no fortune, and maintained him in London for the service of the public. His understanding, integrity, and spirit were dreadful to the then infamous administration. Persuaded that he would be theirs for properly asking, they sent his old school-fellow, the Lord-Treasurer Danby, to renew acquaintance with him in his garret. At parting, the lord-treasurer, out of pure affection, slipped into his hand an order on the Treasury for £1,000, and then went to his chariot. Marvell, looking at the paper, calls after the treasurer, 'My lord, I request another moment.' Then went up again to the garret, and Jack, the servant-boy, was called. 'Jack, child, what had I for dinner yesterday?' 'Don't you remember, sir? You had the little shoulder of mutton that you ordered me to bring from the woman in the market.' 'Very right, child; what have I for dinner to-day?' 'Don't you know, sir, that you bid me lay by the blade-bone to broil?' 'Tis so, very right; child, go away. My lord, do you hear that? Andrew Marvell's dinner is provided; there's your piece of paper. I want it not. I know the sort of kindness you intended. I live here to serve my constituents; the ministry may seek men for their purpose; I am not one.'" The close of his political career was brought about, according to Mr. Dove, in the following way. "Marvell had now rendered himself so obnoxious to the usual friends of a corrupt court, and to the heir presumptive, James, duke of York, that he was beset on all sides by powerful enemies, who even proceeded so far as to menace his life. Hence he was obliged to use great caution, to appear seldom in public, and frequently to conceal the place of his abode; but all his care proved ineffectual to preserve him from their vengeance; for he died at the age of fifty-eight years, not without strong suspicions (as his constitution was active and vigorous) of having suffered under the effect of poison." Although his fame as a wit, satirist, and poet, was considerable during his time, it is as a man of great political integrity that he is remembered. A complete edition of his works was published, with his life prefixed, in 1776. B. in Yorkshire, 1620; D. 1678.

MARY, *mair'-e*, the mother of Jesus Christ, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the royal house of David. She espoused Joseph, but, when betrothed, she miraculously conceived by the Holy Ghost, agreeably to the declaration of the angel Gabriel. When delivered, she went into Egypt with the child, and afterwards settled at Nazareth. Little is said of her in the Gospels, and nothing after the ascension of our Saviour, but that she resided with St. John the Evangelist, to whose care she was intrusted by our Lord. The Roman church pretends that she was immaculate, and ascended to heaven without passing through death; whence it holds the feast called the Assumption of the Virgin.—Mary, the wife of Cleophas, is called the sister of the Virgin. She was the mother of the apostles James the Less, Simon, and Jude. She accompanied our Lord to his crucifixion, and was one of the women to whom his resurrection was announced by the angels.

MARY I., queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII., by Catharine of Aragon, his first wife. Her education was liberal, and she acquired so great a knowledge of the Latin language as to undertake a translation of the paraphrase by Erasmus on St. John's gospel, which, however, she did not complete. During the life of her father she experienced many marks of his fierce temper; and the treatment which her mother had experienced contributed much towards increasing her dislike to Henry, and to the alterations which he introduced into the Church. During the reign of Edward, she could not be prevailed upon to join in communion with the Protestant divines; on this account, that amiable prince was persuaded by his minister, the duke of Northumberland, to set aside his sisters from the succession, and to declare Lady Jane Grey his heir. At his death, in 1553, that lady was proclaimed queen; but her reign lasted only a few days. The partisans of Mary became numerous, and she entered London without opposition. In putting to death Lady Jane and her husband, Lord Dudley, she betrayed that sanguinary and revengeful temper which was soon displayed in a violent persecution of the Protestants; even Cranmer, to whom she is said to have been indebted for her life, could not escape her bigotry and cruelty. In 1554 she married Philip of Spain, eldest son of Charles V., with whom she lived on indifferent terms. A disappointment, occasioned by a supposed miscarriage, and aggravated by the loss of Calais, produced a fever, of which she died, in 1558, and with her ended the domination of the papal power in England. B. at Greenwich, 1516.

MARY II., queen of England, the wife of William III., was the daughter of James II., by Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon. At the age of 15 she was married to William, prince of Orange, with whom she went to England, in 1689. The same year, parliament having declared the crown vacant by the abdication of James, conferred it upon William and Mary. She was of a meek disposition, and did not interfere in matters of government, except when her husband was absent. (*See* WILLIAM III.) She died, without issue, of the small-pox, in 1694. B. 1662.

MARY STUART, *stu'-art*, the daughter of James V., king of Scotland, by Marie of Lorraine, daughter of the duke of Guise. She was only eight days old when her father died; on which she became heiress to the throne. Henry VIII. of England endeavoured to unite the two kingdoms, by a marriage between his son Edward and the infant queen of Scots; but his offer being rejected, he sent his troops into Scotland, where they took and plundered Edinburgh, but were soon obliged to return. In 1548, Mary was contracted to Francis, dauphin of France, at which court she acquired those accomplishments which rendered her an object of universal admiration; and there, also, she imbibed those prejudices which proved the source of her misfortunes. In 1558 the marriage was celebrated, and, by the direction of their father-in-law, Mary and her husband assumed the title of king and queen of England, on the supposed ground of the illegitimacy of Elizabeth; an act of ridiculous ambition, which was afterwards fatal to Mary. In 1559 Henry II. died, and Francis became king of France; but, in less than two years, he left Mary a widow; on which she returned to her native country, after an absence of nearly thirteen years, and, says Robertson, "a stranger to her subjects, without experience, without allies, and almost without a friend." Scotland was at that time a prey to fanatical zeal. The Presbyterian party, goaded to desperation by the fierce intolerance of the Roman Catholic clergy, carried the work of reformation to the extreme, by destroying abbeys, cathedrals, libraries, and even the monuments of the dead. Such was the state of the kingdom at the landing of Mary, who, the first Sunday after her arrival, ordered mass to be said in her chapel; an act which gave great offence to the people. Mary, nevertheless, proclaimed that any attempt towards a change or subversion of the established church should be treated as a capital offence. Although she held several conferences with Knox, during one of which she was bathed in tears before the Reformer's fierce eloquence, Mary could not be induced to change her religious opinions. Several offers of marriage were made to Mary, who rejected them, and bestowed her hand on Henry, Lord Darnley, son of the earl of Lennox, a young nobleman of prepossessing appearance, but weak and impetuous in mind and temper, and mean and intemperate in his habits. This inau-

spicious marriage soon ended in disgust, and the enemies of both took the advantage of widening the breach. They persuaded Darnley that David Rizzio, an Italian musician, whom the queen had appointed as her foreign secretary, had supplanted him in her affections. A conspiracy was formed, and one night, while the queen was at supper with the countess of Argyle, Henry conducted his confederates to the royal apartment, where Rizzio was murdered in the presence of Mary, who was then advanced in pregnancy. The next favourite at the court of Scotland was James Hepburn, Earl Bothwell, a man of considerable talents, but of unprincipled mind. By his arts he gained an ascendancy over the mind of Mary, who appointed him lieutenant of the Marches. In 1566 she was delivered of a son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. Darnley was soon afterwards seized with a strange distemper, while staying at his father's house at Glasgow. He returned to Edinburgh; but, instead of proceeding to Holyrood Palace, went to a solitary house, which was blown up ten days afterwards, the body of the king being found in the garden, without any marks of violence upon it. This deed occasioned universal horror, and as it left no doubt that Bothwell was the principal cause, he was brought before the privy council, but, after a mock trial, was acquitted. His influence over Mary increasing, he laid aside the mask, and, 1567, seized the queen, and carried her to the castle of Dunbar, where, by entreaties and force, he prevailed on her to marry him. This is the great stain on the character of this ill-fated woman, which has called forth the condemnation of her enemies and her advocates. A confederacy of the most powerful lords in the kingdom was formed against Mary and Bothwell; but, after a time, the queen abandoned the earl, and was taken first to Edinburgh, and afterwards to the castle of Lochleven. The lords of the confederacy forced her to sign a renunciation of her crown in favour of her son, and he was accordingly crowned at Stirling. After this, the enemies of Mary, who had suffered Bothwell to quit the kingdom, caused different persons to be executed for being concerned in the king's murder. Mary, after nearly a year's confinement, escaped from her prison in the island of Lochleven, and raised a large army; but the regent Murray marching against her, the royal party was defeated. On this, Mary fled into England, and implored the protection of Elizabeth, who acted with great duplicity for some time, and at length declared that no assistance could be afforded her unless she submitted to a legal trial. After some difficulties, this was agreed to, and the cause was to be determined at York, by a commission, which finally removed to London, where it was declared that "nothing had been produced whereby the queen of England could conceive or take any evil opinion of her good sister, for anything yet seen." Mary was, notwithstanding, kept in close confinement. The duke of Norfolk formed the design of marrying Mary, in which he was encouraged by several of the English nobility, and also by the regent, Murray; but this being discovered by Elizabeth, the duke was sent to the Tower, whence he was not released till he promised to renounce all correspondence with the queen of Scotland; but afterwards renewing his ambitious project, he was tried and executed. After a long confinement at Coventry, Mary was removed to Fotheringay Castle, where she was to undergo the mock formality of a trial, on the charge of fomenting conspiracies against Elizabeth. When brought before the commissioners, she disclaimed their authority and asserted her innocence; but though no proof appeared of the charges, she was declared guilty of conspiring against the life of Elizabeth. Mary received the tidings with complacency, being wearied by her unparalleled persecutions. Many foreign powers interested themselves in her behalf, and her son James endeavoured to save her life, but in vain. She was beheaded in the castle of Fotheringay, February 8, 1587, after praying to God to forgive all who had thirsted for her blood. Thus fell Mary Stuart, a princess of uncommon beauty and accomplishments as well as misfortunes. Her remains were interred in Peterborough Cathedral, whence they were removed by her son, after he had ascended the English throne, and deposited in Westminster Abbey. B. 1542.

MARY, queen of Hungary, was sister to the emperor Charles V., and married, in 1521, Louis, king of Hungary, who soon after was killed at the battle of Mohatz. His widow was appointed governor of the Low Countries in 1531, and in that station behaved with great courage and prudence. She headed the troops in several actions, and was so fond of hunting as to be called Diana and the Huntress. She favoured the Protestants, and had a taste for literature. Between her and Henry II., king of France, there was a great animosity, and she committed considerable ravages in the French provinces. Henry, on his part, invaded Flanders, and destroyed the palace of Mary, who, in return, carried devastation into Picardy. The Spanish soldiers called her the mother of the camp. She resigned the government in 1555. D. in Spain, 1558.

MARY of England was daughter of Henry VII., and married Louis XII. in 1514. Becoming a widow in the following year, she was united to the duke of Suffolk. B. 1497; D. 1534.

MARY, an Anglo-Norman poetess in the 13th century, was born in France, but resided chiefly in England. She was the authoress of a collection of fables, entitled "Ysopet" (the Little Æsop). M. Legrand d'Aussy published her fables in modern French prose.

MARY, ST., the name of several parishes in England and Wales, none of them with a population above 3,000.

MARY'S, ST., a county of Maryland, U.S. *Area*, 315 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—Also a parish in Louisiana. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.

MARY'S, ST., a river of the United States, dividing Georgia from East Florida, and falling into the sea, *lat.* 30° 43′ N., *lon.* 81° 40′ W.—An inconsiderable town of the same name is situate at its mouth.

MARY'S ISLANDS, ST., in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Lat.* 50° 20′ N. *Lon.* 60° W.

MARY'S RIVER, ST., or ST. MARY'S STRAITS, a river or strait of North America, connecting lakes Huron and Superior, and containing four large and several smaller islands.

MARYBOROUGH, *mair'-e-bur-o*, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, near the Barrow, 43 miles from Dublin. *Pop.* 2,300.—It has a station on the Great South and West Railway.

MARYLAND, *mair'-e-land*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Pennsylvania and Delaware, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, S.W. and W. by Virginia. It is intersected from north to south by Chesapeake Bay, along which, on each side, it extends 196 miles in length, to the northern line which separates it from Pennsylvania and Delaware. *Area*, exclusive of the bay, 9,356 square miles. *Desc.* On the eastern side of the Chesapeake, with the exception of a small part of the northern extremity, is an extensive plain, low and sandy, and much intersected by rivers and creeks, having but few springs, and abounding in many places with stagnant water. The Maryland part of the peninsula, included between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, is much lower and more uniformly level than the Delaware part; it is also more intersected by rivers and creeks, and the land is of better quality. The country on the western shore of the Chesapeake, below the falls of the rivers, is similar to that on the eastern shore. Above these falls, the country becomes gradually uneven and hilly, and, in the western part of the state, it is mountainous. *Rivers.* The Potomac and the Susquehanna. *Pro.* Wheat, Indian corn, hemp, flax, sweet potatoes, honey, maple-sugar, wool, silk, apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, of which there is an abundance. *Minerals.* Copper, iron, coal, lead, cobalt, lime, alum, manganese, and some gold. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods; and there are extensive iron-works, besides breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and shipbuilding-yards. *Pop.* about 600,000, of whom a sixth are slaves. *Lat.* between 38° and 39° 44° N. *Lon.* between 75° 10′ and 79° 20′ W.—*In 1634*, Lord Baltimore was the first to colonize this territory.

MARYLAND-IN-LIBERIA, a colony of free blacks, on the W. coast of Africa, founded by the state of Maryland, in the United States. It is partially peopled by emigrants from the United States.

MARYLEBONE, or ST. MARYLEBONE, *mar'-re-le-bon*, a parish of Middlesex, forming the N.W. quarter of London, having Westminster on its S. side and Finsbury on its E. *Pop.* about 60,000.

MARYPORT, *mair'-e-port*, a market-town and seaport of Cumberland, at the mouth of the river Ellen, which divides it into two parts, 7 miles from Cockermouth. The inhabitants are mostly employed in trade and fisheries. The place is greatly resorted to for sea-bathing, exports coals, and has an extensive cotton manufactory, iron-work, glass-house, and salt-works; shipbuilding is also carried on. *Pop.* 6,000.

MASACCIO, Thomas, *ma-sa'-che-o*, a celebrated Italian painter. He was accounted the principal artist of the second age of modern painting, from its revival under Cimabue. Fuseli says of him, "Masaccio was a genius, and the head of an epoch in the art. He may be considered as the precursor of Raffaelle, who imitated his principles, and sometimes transcribed his figures." His most perfect works are the frescoes of S. Pietro del Carmine, at Florence, where vigour of conception, truth, and vivacity of expression, are supported by surprising harmony of colour. B. 1401; D. 1443.

MASAFUERO, *ma'-sa-fwa'-ro*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, west of Juan Fernandez, wooded and uninhabited. *Ext.* 10 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 33° 45′ S. *Lon.* 80° 46′ W.

MASANIELLO, *ma'-san-e-el-lo*, real name Tommaso Aniello, a fisherman of Naples, who, in 1647, headed an insurrection of his countrymen, besieged the viceroy, the duke of Arcos, in his palace, and compelled him to capitulate. During seven days, Masaniello was master of Naples; but, at the end of that time, he was assassinated by some emissaries of the viceroy, in a riot. His story has been often dramatized, and he forms the hero of two operas, entitled "Masaniello" and "The Dumb Girl of Portici."

MASBATE, *mas-ba'-tai*, one of the Philippine islands, lying due south of the island of Luzon. *Ext.* 70 miles long, with an average breadth of 20.

MASCAGNI, Paul, *mas-kan'-ye*, a celebrated Italian anatomist, who was professor at Siena, Pisa, and Florence, and was elected an associate of the College of France. He completed the fine collection of anatomical preparations contained in the Museum of Florence. Several learned works were produced by him; among the rest, "Universal Anatomy," which appeared after his death, at Pisa, illustrated by many fine engravings, and which is one of the most complete and valuable works of its class. B. in Tuscany, 1732; D. 1815.

MASCALI, *mas-ka'-le*, a town of Sicily, Val di Demona, at the foot of Mount Etna, 15 miles from Catania. It has an active trade in wine, corn, timber, fruit, and lava. *Pop.* 4,000.

MASCARA, *mas-ka'-ra*, a town of Algeria, 45 miles from Oran. *Pop.* 3,300.—This was the residence of Abd-el-Kader, to whom it was ceded in 1841, after being taken and nearly destroyed by the French, in 1835.

MASCAT, or MUSCAT, *mus-kat'*, a large seaport of Arabia, standing on a peninsula in the Arabian Sea. It is the capital of the imanat of Mascat, and, in 1507, was taken by Albuquerque. For nearly 150 years after, it continued in possession of the Portuguese. About the year 1648, however, it was retaken by the natives, who have ever since retained it. It trades with the British settlements in India, the Malay peninsula, the Red Sea, and the east coast of Africa. The government of the Imaum is the most civilized and orderly of any either in Persia or Arabia. Accordingly, Mascat is resorted to as a sort of magazine for goods, by vessels from every port in Persia and Arabia. It carries on a very large trade, by caravans, with the Arabs of the interior. The town is walled round and strongly fortified. The harbour is defended by forts, and a large fleet may moor there in safety. It is the residence of a British consul. *Pop.* estimated at 30,000 or 40,000. *Lat.* 23° 38′ N. *Lon.* 59° 15′ E.

MASCAT, IMANAT OF, comprises the E. portion of the Arabian peninsula, and is both an extensive and a powerful state, having an army of 20,000. The Imaum has unrestricted power, and possesses the most effective naval force of any native prince from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan.

MASCHERONI, Lorenzo, *mas-kai-ro'-ne*, an Italian mathematician, who published notes on the "Integral Calculus" of Euler, and assisted in the experiments performed by the Institute of Bologna, with a view of proving the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. The invention, however, which has rendered his name conspicuous, was his celebrated *Geometria del compasso*, 'the compass geometry.' B. at Bergamo, 1750; D. at Paris, 1808.

MASCLEF, Francis, *mas'-klai*, a French divine, who devoted himself to the study of the Oriental languages. He wrote grammars of the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee languages, and other works. B. at Amiens, 1662; D. 1728.

MASERES, Francis, *ma'-seir*, an eminent English mathematician, who was descended from an old French family. He was educated at Cambridge, and adopted the law as his profession. After spending some years in America as attorney-general for Canada, he returned to England in 1773, and afterwards became cursitor-baron of the Exchequer, deputy-recorder of London, &c. He was not only an able mathematician, but a most munificent patron of the science. At his own expense, he reprinted many valuable works relating thereto. His own works were, "Elements of Plane Trigonometry," "Principles of the Doctrine of Life Annuities," and an "Appendix to Friend's "Principles of Algebra." Between the years 1791—1807 he published, at his own expense, a collection of works on Logarithms, in 6 large volumes, entitled, "Scriptores Logarithmici." At a later period, he produced reprints of the optical treatises of James Gregory, Descartes, Huygens, Barrow, and Halley. B. in London, 1731; D. at Reigate, 1824.

MASHAM, Mrs. Abigail, *măsh'-ăm*, the favourite of Queen Anne. She was cousin of the duchess of Marlborough, and was by her placed in the queen's service as waiting-maid. She subsequently supplanted the duchess, and obtained a powerful influence over the queen. Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, entered into an alliance with her, and the pair, during some time, virtually ruled at court. Her husband, Mr. Masham, was raised to the peerage, and both took a large share in the secret negotiation with France for placing the Pretender on the English throne. After the death of the queen, she retired into private life. D. 1734.

MASHAM, a market-town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ure, 16 miles from Richmond. *Manf.* Woollen yarns and flax. *Pop.* 3,000.

MASIUS, Andrew, *ma-si'-us*, a learned grammarian, who became counsellor to the duke of Cleves. His principal works are, "A Syriac Lexicon and Grammar," and "A Commentary on the Book of Joshua." B. 1516; D. 1573.

MASKELYNE, Rev. Nevil, *măs'-ke-line*, an eminent English astronomer. He was educated at Cambridge, and, in 1755, took orders; but becoming acquainted with Bradley, the astronomer, he assisted him in his scientific labours. In 1761 he made a voyage to St. Helena, to observe the transit of Venus. Four years afterwards, he became astronomer royal, and, in 1767, commenced the publication of the world-famous "Nautical Almanack." In 1790 he gave to the world some of the results of his official labours at the Greenwich Observatory, in a work entitled "A Standard Catalogue of Stars." B. in London, 1732; D. 1811.

MASON, William, *mai'-son*, an English poet and divine, who, in 1748, published a poem, entitled "Isis," which being considered as an attack on the university of Oxford, was answered by Mr. Warton in another, called "The Triumphs of Isis." In 1754 he entered into orders, was appointed chaplain to the king, and presented to the living of Aston, in Yorkshire. He also obtained the precentorship of York cathedral, which leading his mind to church music, he composed a book on that subject. Gray, the poet, appointed him one of his executors; and Mason wrote the life, and published the letters, of his friend. He also composed the epitaph on Gray's monument in Westminster Abbey. In the American war, Mr. Mason showed himself a warm defender of the rebels, as they were termed; for which he was struck out of the list of royal chaplains. The horrors of the French revolution are said to have caused an entire change in his political opinions. His "Elfrida" and "Caractacus," two dramas on the Greek model, are esteemed the best of his works. He also wrote a poem, entitled "The English Garden," and translated into English verse Du Fresnoy's "Art of Painting," to which Sir Joshua Reynolds added valuable notes. B. 1725; D. 1797.

MASON, Sir John, an eminent English statesman. Becoming a favourite with Henry VIII., he was employed in several embassies, and made a member of the privy council. He afterwards served Edward VI., and contrived to hold his places under Mary. Queen Elizabeth made him treasurer of her chamber, and he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford. His favourite maxim was, "Do, and say nothing." B. at Abingdon, Berks, about 1500; D. 1566.

MASON, the name of three counties in U.S. 1. In Virginia. *Area*, 372 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—2. In Kentucky, on the Ohio. *Area*, 195 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—3. In Illinois. *Area*, 468 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

MASOVIA, *ma-so'-ve-a*, the name of a former palatinate of the interior of Poland, bounded N. and E. by the Vistula, S. by the palatinates of Sendomir and Kalisch, and W. by Prussian Poland. It is now named the province of Warsaw.

MASQUE DE FER, *mask-de(r)-fair*, or the "Iron Mask," the name of an unknown person in France, who was conveyed in the most secret manner to the castle of Pignerol in 1666, whence he was transferred to the isles St. Margaret in 1686. He was a man taller than ordinary, and extremely well made. His accomplishments were evidently great, and he had a fine taste for music. He always wore a mask, according to some, of velvet, while others assert it to have been of steel, furnished with springs, which was so constructed as to allow him free liberty to eat and drink. His keepers treated him with the greatest respect. At Pignerol he was intrusted to the charge of an officer named St. Mars, on whose appointment as lieutenant of the isles, this unknown personage accompanied him, as he finally did to the Bastille, where he died in 1703, and was buried under the name of Marchiali. Two gentlemen, who were prisoners in the room over him, contrived to hold some conversation with him by means of the chimney, and found that he was a man of general learning; but he informed them that a discovery of his name and rank would be death both to him and them. Numerous conjectures have been formed, and dissertations written, on this historical subject, which, nevertheless, still remains in impenetrable obscurity. It has been conjectured that he might have been the count de Vermondois, son of the duchess de la Vallière, thus imprisoned for having given a blow to the Dauphin; or a twin-brother of Louis XIV., so disposed of to prevent rivalry between the two brothers. This last opinion is that of Voltaire, and would appear to have some support in the Memoirs published by the duke de Richelieu in 1790.

MASSA-CARRARA, *mas'-sa kar-ra'-ra*, a former duchy in the central part of Italy, situate on the S. side of the Apennines, and inclosed on its respective frontiers by Modena, Tuscany, Lucca, and the Mediterranean. It was given to the archduchess Maria Beatrice in 1814, and at her death, in 1829, reunited to Modena. It now forms part of the new kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel II. *Pop.* 57,000.

MASSACHUSETTS, *mas'-sa-chu'-sets*, one of the United States of America, is bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and W. by New York. *Area*, 7,800 square miles. *Desc.* Surface diversified, the western parts being intersected with different ranges of mountains, the middle part is agreeably varied with hill and dale, and the coast indented with bays, studded with islands. The soil is exceedingly various, comprising every description, from the most fertile to the most unproductive. The climate is liable to extremes of heat and cold. *Rivers.* The Connecticut, Pawtucket, and the Merrimac. *Pro.* Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, buckwheat, potatoes, hops, flax, and hemp. Beef, pork, butter, and cheese are abundant in most parts of the state, and of excellent quality. Orchards, in which are grown apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, and currants. The bays and rivers abound with salmon, mackerel, and other kinds of fish. *Minerals.* Salt, slate, and iron. *Manf.* These consist of almost every article of domestic use in metals, wood, cotton, and woollen goods. The United States have an extensive establishment for the manufacture of firearms. Breweries and distilleries have been long established, and shipbuilding is prosecuted with ardour. The whale-fishery is also carried on with great activity and success by the inhabitants of Nantucket. *Pop.* about 800,000. The colony of Plymouth was first settled in this state by Puritans from England in 1620. It is further distinguished for the leading and spirited part it took in the American Revolution, which resulted in the independence of the Union.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY is on the coast of the United States, between Cape Ann on the N. and Cape Cod on the S. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 20.

MASSACRE ISLAND. (*See* MAOUNA.)

MASSA DI CARRARA, *mas'-sa de kar-ra'-ra*, an episcopal city of N. Italy, 60 miles from Modena. Its principal public buildings are a palace and a cathedral. *Manf.* Silk; and it has a trade in fine marble. *Pop.* 8,300.

MASSAFRA, *mas'-sa-fra*, a strong town of Naples, 10 miles from Otranto. *Pop.* 9,300.

MASSA LOMBARDA, *lom-bar'-da*, a town of Italy, 30 miles from Ferrara. *Pop.* 4,500.

MASSA LUBRENSE, *loo-brain'-sai*, a town of Naples, 13 miles from Naples. *Pop.* 8,500.

MASSAROOMY, or MAZARUMI, *ma'-za-roo'-me*, a river of British Guiana, rising near *lat.* 4° N. and *lon.* 60° W., and entering the estuary of Essequibo. It has been explored 400 miles, and has numerous rapids.

MASSENA, André, *mas'-se-na*, prince of Essling, duke of Rivoli, and marshal of France. He joined a French regiment at an early age, and distinguished himself in the first wars of the Revolution. In 1795 he was promoted to the rank of general of division, and bore a glorious part in the Italian campaigns of Bonaparte. In 1798 he was placed at the head of the army charged to establish the republican government in the Papal States; but both his own soldiers and the inhabitants of the subjected states complaining of his insatiable avarice, he was compelled to resign his command. He remained unemployed until the following year, when he was given the command of the armies of the Danube and Switzerland, and defeated the Russians at the battle of Zurich; thus saving France from invasion. He was next sent to defend Genoa from the attacks of an Austrian army and the English fleet. In 1804 he was nominated marshal of France and duke of Rivoli, and, in the following year, received the command-in-chief of the army of Italy, when he succeeded in driving the archduke Charles before him, and effecting a junction with Napoleon. In 1806 he accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Naples; and, by defeating the insurgent Calabrians, enabled the latter to take possession of the throne. He commanded the fifth corps in Austria in 1809, and decided the victory at Essling, for which Napoleon created him prince of Essling. He was charged, in 1810, with the task of driving the duke of Wellington out of Portugal, but met a signal failure against the lines of Torres Vedras; and, after a masterly retreat into Spain, he was recalled in 1812. Ill-health prevented his taking part in the Russian campaign; and, in 1813, while commanding a division at Toulon, he declared his adhesion to the Bourbons. After the Hundred Days, he became commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Paris. He was chosen a member of the council of war before which Ney was arraigned, but formed one of the number who pronounced the court to be incompetent. This remarkable general, who was called by Napoleon "the favoured child of Victory," was one of the ablest tacticians of Napoleon's subordinates; but although he possessed in the field all the best qualities of a commander, his talents were obscured by an avarice which was apparently without limit. Disraeli appears anxious to establish the fact that Massena was a Jew. In his "Coningsby" he says, "Several of the French marshals, and the most famous,—Massena, for example, was a Hebrew: his real name was Manasseh." B. at Nice, 1758; D. 1817.

MASSERA, *mas'-se-ra*, an island off the coast of Arabia. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with an average breadth of 15. *Lat.* 20° 30' N. *Lon.* 30° E.

MASSILLON, John Baptiste, *mas'-see-yawng*, a famous French prelate. At the age of 18, he entered the congregation of the Oratory. He acquired a superiority over all the preachers of his time; and Louis XIV. once said to him, "Father, when I hear other preachers I

go away much pleased with them, but when I hear you I go away much displeased with myself." In 1717 he was appointed bishop of Clermont, and, in 1719, admitted a member of the French Academy. His works were printed in 12 vols. in 1746. B. at Hières, Provence, 1663; D. 1742.

MASSINGER, Philip, *măs'-sin-jer*, a celebrated English dramatic author. He was the son of one of the earl of Pembroke's retainers, and was sent to the university of Oxford. By some means, the reason of which is uncertain, he lost his patron's favour, and, quitting the university without a degree, went to London in 1606, where he engaged in dramatic composition until his death. At the outset he appears to have assisted others in writing plays, but, in 1622, he produced an entire play of his own—the "Virgin Martyr." Some of the best of his remaining extant plays are "A New Way to pay Old Debts," the "Maid of Honour," the "Fatal Dowry," the "City Madam," and the "Bashful Lover." B. at Salisbury, 1584; D. 1640.

MASSON, Antoine, *măs'-son*, a celebrated French engraver, who excelled in portraits. His print of the "Disciples at Emmaus," by Titian, is pronounced to be the best engraving after that master. He likewise executed the portraits of the most distinguished men during the reign of Louis XIV. B. at Loury, near Orleans, 1636; D. at Paris, 1700.

MASSON, David, a modern English *littérateur*, who, after completing his education at the university of Edinburgh, went to London, and devoted himself to literature, and was engaged to write articles for the "Edinburgh Review," for "Fraser's Magazine," &c.; the best of which are those on Thackeray, Carlyle, the "Genius of Rabelais," the "Dignity of Labour," "Modern pre-Raphaelitism," Shakspere, Göthe, &c. In 1859 he undertook the editorship of "Macmillan's Magazine." B. at Aberdeen, 1823.

MASUAH, or MUSSOUAH, *mas'-soo-a*, the principal seaport-town of Abyssinia, situate on a small island, separated from the continent by a narrow channel. Some of the houses are of stone, but they are, in general, built of poles and bent-grass. Its intercourse is chiefly with Mocha, Jidda, and Bombay. The imports consist of spices, piece-goods, lead, iron, copper, tin, and European manufactures. The exports are rhinoceros' horns, gold, ivory, honey, slaves, and wax. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 15° 31′ N. *Lon.* 39° 37′ E. This island belongs to the viceroy of Egypt, who has a governor here.

MASULIPATAM, *ma-sul'-le-pa-tăm*, a seaport-town and district of Hindostan, with a good harbour, 220 miles from Madras. It has been long celebrated for the fineness and brilliant colours of its cotton cloths, called chintzes, and carries on a very considerable traffic with China, Calcutta, Persia, and Arabia. Its port is the only part of this coast not surface-beaten. *Pop.* of town, 25,000. *Lat.* 16° 10′ N. *Lon.* 81° 10′ E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 5,000 square miles, and a population of 550,000. It is watered by the Kistna, and yields rice, tobacco, and cotton.

MATA, *ma'-ta*, a lake of Brazil, in which the river Codo has its rise. It is 160 miles from Maranham, and has a length of 20 miles.

MATAMORAS, *ma-ta-mo'-ras*, a river-port town of the Mexican Confederation, 40 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. *Pop.* Unascertained.

MATAN, *ma-tan'*, one of the Philippines, lying to the E. of Zebu, where Magellan, in a skirmish with the natives, was killed, in 1520.

MATAN, a table-land of Cashmere, India. It has the ruins of a temple, said to have been the most magnificent in the world. *Lat.* 33° N. *Lon.* 75° 20′ E.

MATANZAS, *ma-tan'-thas*, a fortified seaport-town of Cuba, on the N. coast, 60 miles from Havanna. It has a good harbour, and a considerable export trade. *Pop.* 18,000.

MATAPAN, CAPE, *mat'-a-pan'*, the southern extremity of the Morea, Greece. *Lat.* 36° 23′ N. *Lon.* 22° 29′ E.

MATARIEH, *ma-ta-ri'-a*, a village of Lower Egypt, in the province of Ghizeh, on the site of the ancient Heliopolis, 5 miles from Cairo.—Here the Turks were defeated by the French in 1800.

MATARO, *ma-ta-ro'*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 17 miles from Barcelona. The Old town is of great antiquity; the New town is built in the modern taste. *Manf.* Calico, laces, silk and cotton stuffs, velvets, ribbons, and silk twist; also canvas and leather. Bay-salt is collected along the shore. *Pop.* 14,000. It has communication by railway with Barcelona.

MATELICA, *ma-tai'-le-ka*, an ancient town of central Italy, 30 miles from Ancona. It is inclosed by walls, and has several churches. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloths. *Pop.* 7,500.

MATEO, SAN, *ma'-tai-o*, a town of South America, 50 miles from Cumana. *Pop.* 7,000.

MATERA, *ma-tai'-ra*, a town of Naples, on the Gravina, 40 miles from Potenza. It has a cathedral and convents. *Pop.* 12,400.

MATHER, Increase, D.D., *maï'-ther*, an American puritan divine, who, in the time of Cromwell, had a church at Gloucester, but on the approach of the Restoration returned to America. He wrote a "Brief History of the Wars with the Indians in New England," and "Divine Right of Infant Baptism." D. 1723.

MATHER, Cotton, an eminent American divine, was the son of the last-mentioned. He became assistant to his father, and distinguished himself by his piety and learning. In 1710, the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D., and, in 1714, he was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London. He wrote a number of books; among which are, an "Ecclesiastical History of New England;" "The Christian Philosopher;" "The Wonders of the Invisible World, being an Account of the Trials of several Witches lately executed in New England;" &c. In this last work, he showed an astonishing degree of credulity. B. at Boston, 1663; D. 1728.

MATHEW, Rev. Theobald, *mă-thu*, the "Apostle of Temperance," was the son of an illegitimate member of the Llandaff family, and was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood, at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. After being appointed missionary at Cork, he acquired the greatest respect and consideration from all classes, and established religious societies for visiting the sick and poor. At a later period, he became president of a temperance association at Cork. He then devoted himself to the task of inducing spirit-drinkers to "take the pledge" of abstinence. In a few months, he converted no less than 150,000 in Cork alone. He afterwards made a progress through Ireland, visited Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, and London, where the same success greeted his philanthropic efforts. A striking proof that he disregarded his temporal interests in the cause he had espoused, was afforded by the fact that a large distillery, owned by his brother, and from which he himself drew almost his whole income, was shut up in consequence of his crusade against alcoholic liquids. In recognition of his services, he was granted a pension of £300 per annum. B. in Tipperary, 1790; D. 1856.

MATHEWS, *mă'-thews*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 90 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.

MATHIAS, Saint, *ma-thi'-as*, one of the twelve apostles, and elected after the death of Judas. He is said to have preached the gospel in Ethiopia, where he suffered martyrdom.

MATHIUS CORVINUS, called the Great, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the son of John Hunniades. The enemies of his father confined him in prison in Bohemia; but, on regaining his liberty, he was elected king of Hungary, in 1458, when only 15 years of age. His election, however, was opposed by many of the Hungarian lords, who offered the crown to Frederick III. The Turks, profiting by these divisions, invaded the country, but were expelled by Mathias, who compelled Frederick to yield to him the crown of St. Stephen, of which he had obtained possession. The war was afterwards renewed, and Mathias, overrunning Austria, took Vienna and Neustadt; on which the emperor was obliged to make a peace, in 1487. Mathias reformed many abuses, particularly with respect to duels and lawsuits, and was preparing an expedition against the Turks, when he died of an apoplexy, in 1490. B. 1443.

MATIGNON, James de, *ma'-teen-yawng*, prince of Montagne, and count of Thorigni, a famous general of France. He displayed great courage when young, in

several battles, and in 1572 commanded the royal army in Normandy. In 1579 he was made a marshal of France, and assisted as constable at the coronation of Henry IV. B. 1525; D. 1597.

MATILDA, or MAUD, *ma-til'-da*, the daughter of Henry I., king of England, and wife of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, was nominated by her father, in 1135, successor to the English throne; but, in her absence, Stephen, the nephew of Henry, usurped the title. Arriving in England with a large army, in 1139, she defeated Stephen, and was acknowledged queen by a parliament held in 1141. Stephen afterwards defeated the empress; on which the people declared for him, and Matilda was obliged to leave the kingdom. On the death of the emperor, she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry II., king of England. B. 1100; D. 1167.

MATILDA-CAROLINE, queen of Denmark, the daughter of Frederick-Louis, prince of Wales, and father of George III. She was married at the age of 15 to Christian VII., king of Denmark; but, having been accused of an intrigue with the minister, Struensee, was divorced and sent into exile. B. 1751; D. at Zell, Hanover, 1775.

MATLOCK, *măt'-lok*, a village of England, in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 16 miles from Derby. *Manf.* Cotton goods, and there are lead-mines; but the place is chiefly noted for its romantic scenery and hot springs. *Pop.* 4,000.

MATO-GROSSO. (*See* MATTO-GROSSO.)

MATSMAI, *mats'-mai*, a large town, the capital of the island of Jesso, or Yesso. It stands on the S. coast, at the mouth of a river. *Pop.* 50,000. *Lat.* 41° 30′ N. *Lon.* 140° E.

MATSYS, Quintin, *măt'-sis*, an eminent painter, of the Dutch school. He is stated to have been brought up as a blacksmith, which trade he abandoned on falling in love with a young lady, to claim whose hand he studied painting, and became an excellent artist. A Descent from the Cross, in the cathedral of Antwerp, is his masterpiece, and there is a celebrated picture by him, called "The Two Misers," at Windsor Castle. B. at Antwerp, 1460; D. in the same city, 1529.

MATTHEW, or LEVI, *măt'-thew*, the son of Alphæus, an apostle of Jesus Christ, before which he had been a publican (*i. e.* a tax-gatherer, or receiver of tribute). His gospel is supposed to have been written A.D. 64. Some critics think that it was originally written in Hebrew or Syriac, whence it was translated into Greek; but this is mere conjecture. Matthew is said to have been put to death in Parthia, where, and in Persia, he had propagated Christianity with zeal and success.

MATTHEW CANTACUZENUS, *kăn'-ta-ku-zē'nus*, the son of John, emperor of the East, and his associate in the empire in 1354. John abdicated the throne some time after, on which Matthew remained emperor, with John Palæologus. These princes at length disagreed, and had recourse to arms. A battle was fought between them in Thrace, and Matthew being taken prisoner, was compelled to renounce the throne to his rival. He then retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he composed commentaries on the Song of Solomon.

MATTHEW of Westminster, an English monk and historian of the 14th century, who wrote a chronicle entitled "The Flowers of History," published at London, in 1567, in which he commences with the creation of the world; but the most valuable portion is that which he devotes to the chronicle of English events from the Conquest to the end of Edward I.'s reign. A translation of the work has been published in Bohn's "Antiquarian Library."

MATTHEWS, Thomas, *măth'-thews*, an English admiral, who commanded in the Mediterranean in 1744, and fought an obstinate but indecisive battle off Toulon, with the combined fleets. Owing to his not being supported by Lestock, his second in command, Admiral Matthews failed to gain a complete victory; and yet for this he was dismissed the service, and Lestock was acquitted. He retired to his estate in Glamorganshire, and died there, 1751.

MATTHIAS, *măth-thī'-as*, emperor of Germany, was the son of Maximilian II., and succeeded his brother, Rodolph II., in 1612. The empire was then at war with the Turks, with whom Matthias concluded a peace in 1615; but the war was renewed in 1618, and continued during thirty years. B. 1557; D. at Vienna, 1619.

MATTHIEU, Peter, *mat'-ye(r)*, a French historian and poet. He was a zealous partisan of the League, and attended Louis XIII. to the siege of Montauban. He wrote "A History of Memorable Events in the Reign of Henry the Great," the History of the death of that monarch, "The History of St. Louis," "The History of France, from Francis I. to Louis XIII." B. 1563; D. 1621.

MATTHISSON, Frederick, *măth'-this-son*, a German poet and prose-writer, who held an appointment as travelling companion to the princess of Anhalt-Dessau. One of his poems, named "An Elegy in the Ruins of an Old Castle," is as popular in Germany as that of Gray with ourselves. He produced, in 1807, a valuable work in 20 volumes, containing extracts from more than 200 writers, entitled "A Lyrical Anthology." B. near Magdeburg, 1761; D. near Dessau, 1831.

MATTO-GROSSO, *mat'-to grot'-so*, a province of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of Para, S. by that of St. Paul, W. by La Plata, and E. by the province of Goyaz. *Area*, 427,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the centre, and, in many parts, covered with immense forests, from which it takes its name. *Rivers.* The Paraguay, Cuyaba, Guapore, Tapujos, and Xniga; all of which have their rise in this province, and are tributaries of the Amazon, La Plata, and Araguaya. The country is inhabited by numerous Indian tribes, and, as yet, has been very partially explored. *Lat.* between 7° and 24° S. *Lon.* between 50° and 62° W.

MATURIN, Rev. Charles Robert, *măt'-u-rin*, an Irish divine, who produced several successful novels, and, in 1816, brought out a tragedy, entitled "Bertram," at Drury-Lane theatre. B. in Ireland, 1782; D. 1824.

MATURIN, formerly Orinoco, the largest of the departments of the republic of Venezuela, consisting mostly of extensive uncultivated plains, covered with innumerable herds of cattle. *Pop.* 130,000.

MATY, Matthew, *mat'-te*, an eminent physician, who took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and, in 1740, settled in England. In 1750 he commenced a periodical work, printed at the Hague, called "Le Journal Britannique," giving an account of the principal productions of the English press. In 1758 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, to which, in 1765, he became secretary. He also rose to be librarian of the British Museum. The life prefixed to the "Memoirs of the Earl of Chesterfield," and many smaller works, were written by him. B. near Utrecht, 1718; D. 1776.

MATY, Paul Henry, son of the preceding, became chaplain to Lord Stormont, ambassador at Paris, and afterwards one of the librarians of the British Museum, and, in 1778, a secretary of the Royal Society. In 1782 he commenced a literary Review, which was continued till 1786. In 1784, when there were great divisions in the Royal Society, occasioned by the dismissal of Dr. Hutton from the post of foreign secretary, Maty resigned his place. B. 1745; D. 1787.

MAUBAN, *mo'-ban*, a town of the Philippine islands, Luzon, lying to the S. of Manilla. *Pop.* 6,000.

MAUBEUGE, *mo'-be(r)ge*, a fortified town of France, on the Sambre, 13 miles from Mons. *Manf.* Firearms, and iron and steel goods. *Pop.* 8,000.

MAUCHLINE, *mawk'-lin*, a town and parish of Scotland, 10 miles from AYR. *Manf.* Cotton goods and wooden snuff-boxes. *Pop.* of town, 1,500.

MAUDE, St., *mawd*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine, 3 miles from Paris, and now close to its walls. *Pop.* 4,000.

MAUGINO, *mau-zhe'-no*, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, 6 miles from Montpellier. *Pop.* 2,300.—It is on the railway to Nimes.

MAULE, *mawl*, a province of Chili, lying between the departments of Conception and Colchagua. *Area*, about 3,990 square miles. *Pop.* 100,000.

MAULE, a river of the above province, entering the Pacific Ocean in *lat.* 34° 50′ S.

MAULMAIN, or MOULMEIN, *mawl'-main*, a seaport-town of Further India, on the Tenasserim coast, at the mouth of the Salen, 28 miles from Amherst. It was founded in 1825, as a frontier military station. It has a trade chiefly with Calcutta and Madras. *Pop.* about 12,000. *Lat.* 16° 30′ N. *Lon.* 97° 37′ E.

MAUPERTUIS, Peter Louis Mareau de, *mo'-pairt-we*, a celebrated French philosopher, was some time in the military service, which he quitted, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. In 1723 he became a member of the French Academy, and, about five years after, was chosen fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1736 he was sent, with other academicians, to the north, to determine the figure of the earth, which service they performed with perfect success. At the invitation of the prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great, he went to Berlin in 1740, and was appointed president and director of the Academy. He accompanied that king in his campaigns against the Austrians; but exposing himself too much at the battle of Molwitz, he was made prisoner, and sent to Vienna, where he was well received by the emperor. He was soon permitted to return to Berlin, after receiving several marks of the imperial favour. He was of a vain and irritable temper, and had a dispute with Koenig, and another with Voltaire, who exerted his satirical talents against him. This, however, was not much to the credit of the poet, who had before paid the highest compliments to Maupertuis, and from whom he had received no injury to justify his wanton attacks; Frederick, however, ordered the satire to be burnt by the executioner; upon which Voltaire quitted Berlin. His works are,—"The Figure of the Earth determined," "The Measurement of a Degree of Meridian," "Discourse on the Figure of the Stars," "Elements of Geography," "Nautical Astronomy," "Elements of Astronomy," "Reflections on the Origin of Languages," &c. B. at St. Malo, 1698; D. 1759.

MAUR, St., *mor*, a disciple of St. Benedict, and abbot of Glauseuil, in Anjou. D. about 584. At the beginning of the 17th century was founded a congregation of Benedictines of St. Maur, which has produced many learned men.

MAUR, Don Charles le, brigadier in the Spanish army, and director-general of the engineers. He was an excellent mathematician and mechanic, and constructed several canals and other great works. His "Treatise on Dynamics" and his "Elements of Mathematics" are held in great esteem. D. 1785.

MAUR, St., the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MAURE, St., the names of several parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 4,300.

MAUREPAS, John Frederic Philippeaux, Count de, *mor'-pa*, a French statesman, who, in 1715, was appointed secretary of state. In 1723 he was made superintendent of the marine, and, in 1738, minister of state. By the intrigues of Madame de Pompadour, he was exiled to Bourges in 1749. He was not recalled till 1774, when Louis XVI. intrusted the public affairs to his management. He entirely remodelled the marine department of his native country, and was a liberal encourager of the sciences; but the part he took in assisting America against England is a reflection on his political prudence. His memoirs, by himself, are curious, but carelessly written: they were printed at Paris in 1792. B. 1701; D. 1781.

MAURICE OF NASSAU, prince of Orange, *mor'-ice*, was the son of William; after whose death, in 1584, he governed the Low Countries, being then only 18 years old. He evinced, however, great courage and talents; and being named captain-general of the United Provinces, established that liberty which his father had begun. He made himself master of Breda in 1590, and this was followed by the capture of Zutphen, Deventer, Hulst, Nimeguen, and Gerturydenburg. He defeated the archduke Albert in 1597, and, in the same year, compelled the Spaniards to abandon the Low Countries. In 1600 he was forced to raise the siege of Dunkirk, but he soon afterwards obtained a great victory over Albert near Nieuport. This was followed by numerous conquests. In 1619, aiming at the sovereignty of Holland, he was opposed by the virtuous Barneveldt, who was sent to the scaffold for resisting the ambition of Maurice. He was one of the greatest captains of his age, but his cruelty to those who opposed his aspirations to absolute power has cast a stain upon his memory. B. 1567; D. 1625.

MAURICE OF SAXONY. (*See* SAXE, Marshal.)

MAURICE, Rev. Frederic Denison, a modern English divine, regarded as the chief of the "Broad Church" party. He was son of a Unitarian clergyman, and was sent to the university of Cambridge, where, although he did not take a degree, he passed his examinations with considerable distinction. After leaving Cambridge, he went to London, and was employed to write for the "Athenæum" upon its being started by Mr. Silk Buckingham. He likewise produced, at the same period, a novel, entitled "Eustace Conyers." His religious views next undergoing considerable modification, he went to Oxford, took his degree there, and became a clergyman of the Church of England. Like Archdeacon Hale and Mr. Kingsley, he has been active in connecting the Church of England with the wants of modern society; and he regards Christianity as the real source of sound social amelioration. His orthodoxy on many doctrinal points has been brought into question, but with every section of the clergy his moral and intellectual worth has been freely admitted. He has written largely on theological matters, and has contributed treatises on Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was one of the promoters of the Christian Socialist movement, which had for its object the abolition of the system of competitive labour, and the association of the working classes into small communities, which should undertake work in common, and divide the proceeds. As founder and president of the Working Man's College, he has given considerable advancement to the cause of general education. He held the professorship of divinity in King's College, but resigned the appointment upon the authorities raising objections to his religious views, as developed in his theological essays. B. 1805.

MAURICE, ST., the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

MAURICE, St., a river of Lower Canada, rising in a lake, in *lat.* 48° 40′ N., *lon.* 74° 30° W., and, after a course of 200 miles, joining the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers.

MAURITIUS, or the ISLE OF FRANCE, *maw-rish'-e-us*, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 600 miles to the east of Madagascar, and forming a colony of Great Britain. *Area*, 700 square miles. *Desc.* Chiefly consisting of rugged and irregular mountains, rising usually into points or pinnacles. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, yams, and sugar; but it depends for provisions almost entirely upon Bourbon, which is considered as its granary; while it is, on the other hand, the port of Bourbon. The exports consist of coffee, cotton, indigo, raw sugar, and cloves. *Pop.* about 170,000, of whom 10 or 15,000 are whites, the rest negroes and hill coolies. *Lat.* 20° 27′ S. *Lon.* of the S.W. point, 57° 16′ E. In 1505, this island was discovered by the Portuguese, and, in 1598, was taken by the Dutch, who, in honour of Prince Maurice, gave it its present name. In 1810 it came into the possession of the British. It is the scene of the tale of "Paul and Virginia," by St. Pierre.

MAURITIUS, Tiberius, a Roman emperor. After holding several posts at the court of Tiberius Constantine, he obtained the command of the army against the Persians, and distinguished himself so greatly as to obtain the emperor's daughter in marriage. In 582 he was crowned emperor. He re-established Chosroes II. on the throne of Persia, and was engaged in a war with the Arabs, who had ravaged his territories, when his general, Phocas, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, and having taken Mauritius prisoner at Chalcedon, put him to death, with his five sons, 602. B. in Cappadocia, 539.

MAUROLICO, Francis, *mo-ro-le'-ko*, an Italian mathematician, who was abbot of Santa Maria del Porto, in Sicily, and publicly taught mathematics at Messina. He produced an edition of the "Spherics of Theodosius," and wrote treatises on Astronomical Instruments, the Sphere, Music, Arithmetic, and Cosmography. B. at Messina, 1494; D. 1575.

MAURUS, Terentianus, *maw'-rus*, a Latin poet and grammarian, who flourished under Trajan, and is alluded to with respect by St. Augustine. The only work by him which has survived, is a dissertation on the Art of Poetry.

MAURY, Jean Siffrein, Cardinal, *mor'-e*, a distinguished French orator, who, after pursuing his theo-

logical studies at Avignon, went to Paris in his 18th year, to gain a livelihood by the exercise of his talents. His first works attracted considerable attention; but, being resolved to devote himself to pulpit eloquence, he took orders, and having produced, in 1772, an "Eloge" on Fenelon, he was nominated a vicar-general. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1785, and was sent four years subsequently to the States-general as a deputy of the clergy. He took a prominent part in the debates upon every great question, whether of finance, ecclesiastical affairs, or general administration. A partisan of the aristocracy, his eloquence was constantly brought to bear against Mirabeau, whose most formidable antagonist he became. Upon the closing of the National Assembly, he left France, and went to Italy, when Pope Pius VI. nominated him cardinal, and bishop of Montefiascone. In 1804 he was permitted to return to France, and from that period he became the devoted servant of Napoleon. The latter made him archbishop of Paris in 1810, a dignity he retained until the fall of his master, in defiance of the pope's commands to the contrary. The events of the year 1814 compelled him to again seek a refuge in Italy; whereupon the pope, for his former disobedience, imprisoned him for some months. Cardinal Maury was an acute logician and fluent orator, but he was far from possessing the energy and eloquence of Mirabeau. As a divine, his habits were not a model for imitation. An edition of his works was published at Paris in 1827, under the title of "Select Works of Cardinal Maury." B. in France, 1746; D. at Rome, 1817.

MAURY, Lieutenant Mathew, a distinguished American hydrographer, who, at the age of 19, entered the United States navy as midshipman, and made a voyage round the world, which lasted four years. After his return, he passed his examination, and was appointed, with the grade of lieutenant, to the *Falmouth*. Subsequently, he was charged with the astronomical department of an expedition dispatched to the South Sea. He was next placed at the head of the hydrographical department of the United States Naval Board. In this last position he constructed his "Wind and Current Charts," a work deduced from a great number of nautical journals and logs, and of the highest utility to the seaman. Of a similarly excellent character is his work entitled "The Physical Geography of the Sea," which has been translated into all the European languages, and is full of the most important details. His great services have been acknowledged by all countries having maritime traffic. He is a member of many learned bodies, and has received a gold medal from the emperor of Austria. B. in Virginia, 1806.

MAXENTIUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, *măx-en'-she-us*, Roman emperor, was the son of Maximianus Hercules, and declared himself Augustus in 306. He was opposed by Galerius Maximianus, who was defeated, and slew himself. Maxentius then marched into Africa, where he rendered himself odious by his cruelties. Constantine afterwards defeated him in Italy, and he was drowned in crossing the Tiber, 312.

MAXIMIANUS, Marcus Aurelius Herculius, *măx-im-i-ai'-nus*, a Roman emperor, who, from being a common soldier, was associated in the government by Diocletian, in 286. He distinguished himself by his military skill and bravery against the barbarians, and defeated Aurelius Julius, who had assumed the imperial title in Africa. When Diocletian abdicated the crown, in 304, he compelled Maximianus, much against his will, to do the same; but, about a year afterwards, he resumed the dignity, and opposed his son Maxentius. The troops, however, mutinied against Maximianus, who fled into Gaul, where he was put to death by order of Constantine, 310.

MAXIMIANUS, Galerius Valerius, emperor of the East, was originally a shepherd in Dacia, afterwards a soldier, and raised to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, who also gave him his daughter in marriage. He conquered the Goths and Dalmatians, but was defeated by the Persians, over whom he afterwards gained a complete victory. In 305 he compelled Diocletian to abdicate the throne; but his cruelty soon rendered him odious to the Romans, who raised Maxentius to the throne. He was a bitter persecutor of the Christians, whose God he implored for relief in his last illness, after vainly seeking aid from the heathen deities. D. 311.

MAXIMILIAN I., *măx-i-mil'-yan*, emperor of Germany, was son of Frederick III., and was created king of the Romans in 1486. Upon the death of his father, in 1493, he became emperor. He engaged in several wars with France, in most of which he was successful. Forming the design of making himself pope, he, to further his purpose, assumed the ancient title of the Roman emperors, *Pontifex Maximus*, and endeavoured to prevail upon Julius II. to admit him as coadjutor. He united with England against France, and served under Henry VIII. in 1513. He wrote some poems, and the Memoirs of his own life. B. 1459; D. 1519.

MAXIMILIAN II., emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Ferdinand I., and elected king of the Romans in 1562. He was chosen king of Hungary and Bohemia, and succeeded his father in 1564. He was a tolerant ruler and a lover of peace, and greatly encouraged the arts and sciences. B. 1527; D. at Ratisbon, 1576.

MAXIMILIAN, duke of Bavaria in the 17th century, was named, on account of his courage and success, the Defender of Germany, and, for his singular prudence, he acquired the name of Solomon. He zealously opposed the Protestants, and was considered as one of the principal supporters of the Catholic religion. In 1620 he gained the battle of Prague, against Frederick, prince palatine, who had been elected king of Bohemia. For these services Maximilian was named an elector of the empire. B. 1581; D. 1651.

MAXIMILIAN-EMANUEL, *e-măn'-u-el*, elector of Bavaria, rendered great service to the emperor Leopold. He signalized himself at the siege of Neuheusel, in 1685; at that of Buda, in 1686; and, the year following, in the battle of Mohacz. He commanded, about this time, the army of Hungary, and took Belgrade, sword in hand, in 1689. He was afterwards governor of the Low Countries; but, taking part with France in the war of the Spanish succession, he was put under the ban of the empire, and, in 1706, deprived of his estates, regaining them at the general peace. B. 1662; D. at Munich, 1726.

MAXIMILIAN-JOSEPH, *jo'-sef*, king of Bavaria, succeeded his uncle, Charles-Theodore, in 1799. Attaching himself to the fortunes of Napoleon, he gave his daughter in marriage to Eugene Beauharnais, in 1806. In the same year his duchy was erected into a kingdom. In 1813, however, he formed a member of the league against the emperor, and, by that proceeding, retained his throne after the fall of Napoleon. His reign was marked by a great number of reforms in the administration of his kingdom. B. 1756; D. 1825.

MAXIMIN, St., *max'-i-mă*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 10 miles from Brignoles. *Manf.* Principally woollen cloths. *Pop.* 4,000.

MAXIMINUS, Caius Julius Verus, *max-i-mi'-nus*, emperor of Rome, was the son of a Thracian peasant, and having displayed great courage in the Roman armies, he rose to command. On the death of Alexander Severus, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, 235. He was a great persecutor, and put to death above 4,000 persons, on suspicion of their being concerned in a conspiracy against him. His stature and strength were very extraordinary, and his disposition proportionably brutal. The most extraordinary stories are related of his appetite and physical powers. Capitolinus, in his "Historia Augusta," relates that forty pounds of meat and eighteen bottles of wine were his ordinary allowance for a day. His strength was such that he is said to have stopped a chariot in full speed with one of his fingers. He was killed in a revolt of his soldiers, 238.

MAXIMUS, Magnus, *măx'-i-mus*, a Spaniard, was general of the Roman army in Britain, when he proclaimed himself emperor, 383. Gratian marched against him; but was defeated near Paris, and afterwards assassinated at Lyons. Maximus, having made himself master of Gaul, Britain, and Spain, fixed the seat of his empire at Treves. He next marched into Italy, where he committed dreadful cruelties; but was at last besieged in Aquileia, by the emperor Theodosius. His soldiers delivered him up to Theodosius, who ordered him to be beheaded, in 388.

MAXIMUS OF TYRE, a Platonic philosopher, who visited Rome in 116, but died in his own country, in the reign of Commodus. Forty-one of his discourses are extant, the best edition of which is that of Reiske, 1774. They have been translated into French by Formey, but have never been reproduced in English.

MAXIMUS THE CYNIC, and tutor of Julian the Apostate, was a native of Ephesus. He professed magic, initiated Julian into the Eleusinian mysteries, and assured him of success in his Persian expedition; he also flattered that prince by saying that the soul of Alexander had passed into his body. Maximus was put to death by the emperor Valens, in 366.

MAXWELL, Lord Robert, *măx'-wel*, one of the lords of the regency that governed Scotland in 1536, while James V. was absent in France upon a matrimonial expedition. At a subsequent period, taking offence at the appointment of Oliver Sinclair to the command of the army, he, with many of the Scottish nobility, surrendered to the English at Solway Moss. After the death of James V. he was ransomed, and returned to his native country, where, in 1543, he presented to the Lords of Articles a bill for the authorization of the Scriptures to be read in the vulgar tongue; an act which formed one of the most important of those which preceded the Reformation. The measure became law, despite the energetic opposition of Cardinal Beaton and the hierarchy. Lord Maxwell was soon afterwards apprehended, at Beaton's command, but contrived to effect his escape. D. 1546.

MAXWELLTOWN, *măx'-wel-town*, a borough and barony of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, opposite the town of Dumfries, with which it communicates by two bridges. *Pop.* 4,000.

MAY, *mai*, a small island of Scotland, in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 6 miles from Fifeness. It is about a mile long, and has a ruined quay, and a light-house 240 feet above the sea.

MAY, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, falling into the Erne.

MAY, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, falling into the Irish Channel.

MAY, Thomas, an English dramatic poet and historian, was educated at Cambridge, after which he entered of Gray's Inn, where he wrote some plays, and translated several authors, particularly Lucan's "Pharsalia." Charles I. employed him in writing two historical poems; one on the life of Henry II., and the other on the reign of Edward III.; but, in the civil war, May joined the parliament, and was appointed their secretary and historiographer. He published the History of the Parliament which began in 1640, and a "Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England," 1650. He is said to have written five plays, two of which are printed in Dodsley's collection. B. 1595; D. 1650.

MAYAGUEZ, *mai'-a-gwai*, a town and port of the island of Portorico, 70 miles from St. Jean de Portorico. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The adventurer Ducondray took this town in 1822, and made the attempt to establish an independent republic.

MAYEN, *mi'-en*, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 16 miles from Coblentz. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and paper. *Pop.* 5,500.

MAYENCE, *mai'-yence*, a fortified city of Germany. (*See* MENTZ.)

MAYENNE, *mai'-yen*, a department of France, comprising the N.W. portion of the province of Maine and part of Anjou. It is bounded by the departments of the Orne, Sarthe, Maine, and Loire. *Area*, 2,010 square miles. *Rivers.* The Mayenne, the Colmont, and the Oudon. *Desc.* Generally flat, but fertile. The vine is cultivated to a small extent, and cider and perry are extensively made. Lint and hemp are grown, and the forests abound with excellent timber. *Pop.* 375,000.

MAYENNE, a town of France, in the above department. *Manf.* Linen, thread, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 10,000.

MAYENNE, a river of France, rising in the department of Orne, and joining the Loire near Angers.

MAYENNE, Charles of Lorraine, Duke of, second son of Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise. He displayed great courage at the sieges of Poitiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Moncontour; he also defeated the Protestants in Guienne, Dauphiny, and Saintonge. When his brothers were killed, at the meeting of the States at Blois, he declared himself head of the League, and assumed the title of lieutenant-general of France. He proclaimed the cardinal of Bourbon king, by the name of Charles X.; but was defeated by Henry IV. at the battle of Arques, and again at Ivry. In 1599 he was reconciled to the king, who made him governor of the Isle of France. B. 1554; D. 1611.

MAYER, John Frederick, *mi'-er*, a Lutheran divine, who became superintendent of the churches of Pomerania, and professor at Stettin. His greatest work is the "Bibliotheca Biblica," printed in 1713. Besides this, he wrote "A Treatise on the Method of Studying the Holy Scripture," "Dissertations on Particular Parts of the Bible." B. at Leipsic, 1650; D. 1712.

MAYER, Tobias, a celebrated German astronomer, who was self-taught, and, by his own application, acquired a knowledge of the Latin language. In 1750 the university of Göttingen appointed him mathematical professor. Mayer made several discoveries in geometry and astronomy, and published some excellent works, the chief of which are his "Table of Refractions," "Theory of the Moon," and "Astronomical Tables and Precepts;" for which last the English Board of Longitude gave his widow £3,000. B. at Würtemberg, 1723; D. at Göttingen, 1762.

MAYHEW, Henry, *mai'-hu*, a modern English *littérateur*, whose father, a solicitor in good practice, sent him to Westminster school, whence he twice ran away, and subsequently made a voyage to Calcutta on board a ship of war. Returning to England, he served three years in his father's office as articled clerk. He next spent some time in Wales, and, on his return to London, commenced his literary career. With his old schoolfellow Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, he took the Queen's Theatre, in London, and there produced his first farce, called "The Wandering Minstrel." About the same time he started the comic publication "Figaro in London;" he was also the chief originator of "Punch," which was commenced in 1841, and of which he was for a long time the editor. Between the years 1846—1851, he published, in conjunction with his brothers Horace and Augustus, a series of humorous tales, which became very popular. Some of these were entitled "The Greatest Plague of Life; or, the Adventures of a Lady in Search of a Servant," "Whom to Marry, and How to get Married," "The Image of his Father," and "The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys and Family at the Great Exhibition of 1851." Mr. Mayhew's most important work was that produced in 1851, entitled "London Labour and London Poor; a Cyclopædia of the Condition and Earnings of those that will Work, those that cannot Work, and those that will not Work." The large amount of information contained in this work, derived from personal observation, and the remarkable insight into the condition of the lower classes it afforded, excited considerable attention at the time; but its publication was discontinued, in consequence of the claims of contending parties causing it to be thrown into the court of Chancery. Of a similar character was "The Great World of London," commenced by Mr. Mayhew in 1856, but which, like its predecessor, came to a sudden termination. He has likewise written a couple of excellent books for boys; one, founded on the life of Sir Humphrey Davy, called "The Wonders of Science;" the second, entitled "The Peasant-Boy Philosopher," being based upon the life of James Ferguson. B. in London, 1812.—His brothers Horace and Augustus, besides assisting in the composition of several of the above-mentioned works, have been the authors of a number of tales and sketches of a broadly humorous character, which have enjoyed a considerable share of popularity. The excellent novel entitled "Paved with Gold" was commenced by Henry and Augustus in collaboration, but was soon afterwards continued and conducted to a most effective termination by Augustus alone. Horace has been for many years a principal contributor to the pages of "Punch."

MAYN. (*See* MAIN.)

MAYNE, Jasper, *main*, an English divine and poet, who was educated at Westminster school, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became student. In 1648 he was created D.D., and two years afterwards was deprived of his studentship for his

loyalty. At the Restoration he was promoted to a canonry of Christ Church. Mayne was a man of considerable wit and humour, which he often carried to some excess, particularly in his will, wherein he left his servant-man, who was fond of tippling, an old trunk, in which, says he, there is something to make him drink. The man eagerly sought for his legacy, and, on opening the trunk, found a *red herring*. Dr. Mayne wrote some poems, now obsolete, sermons, and two plays, called the "City Match" and "The Amourous Warre," the latter of which was a satire upon the Puritans. B. in Devonshire, 1604; D. at Oxford, 1672.

MAYNOOTH, *mai-nooth'*, a neat modern-built town of Ireland, county of Kildare, 15 miles from Dublin. It has a college, instituted in 1795, for the education of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy. It accommodates 450 students, 250 of whom are maintained free. *Pop.* 2,200.—The Maynooth grant of £30,000 annually has created much dissatisfaction to some Protestants.

MAYO, *mai'-yo*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded S. by Galway, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by Sligo, and E. by Roscommon. *Area*, 2,131 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* The soil varies greatly, from the bleak and rugged mountain to the fertile and cheerful plain. The best lands are almost exclusively occupied in grazing. The lakes are Loughmask, Carra, Raheens, and Loughconn; besides numerous smaller ones, which, in a district less watered, would be deemed considerable. The most extensive rivers are the Moy, the Guishenden, the Deal, the Owenmore, the Awenmore, the Robe; besides other inferior streams. The coast is lined with islands, and possesses excellent harbours and bays; such as Killery, Newport, Blacksod or Clegg Bay. *Pro.* Flax, oats, and potatoes. *Pop.* 275,000.

MAYO, one of the Cape de Verd islands, off the W. coast of Africa, lying E. of Santiago. *Ext.* 21 miles in circumference. It abounds in salt, but water is extremely scarce. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 15° 10′ N. *Lon.* 23° 8′ W.

MAZAMET, *ma'-za-mai*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, 10 miles from Castres. *Manf.* Woollen-weaving and cloth fabrics. *Pop.* 10,000.

MAZANDERAN, *ma-zan-de-ran'*, a province of Persia, lying along the S. shore of the Caspian Sea, having Khorassan on the E. and Irak-Ajemi on the S. *Area*, estimated at 10,000 square miles. *Desc.* Generally flat and swampy, producing cotton, fruits, rice, and silk. *Pop.* 150,000.

MAZARIN, Julius, *maz'-a-rĭn*, a Roman cardinal and minister of state to Louis XIV. of France. Being appointed nuncio-extraordinary to France, he acquired the friendship of Richelieu and the confidence of Louis XIII. In 1641, Pope Urban VIII. made him cardinal, and, on the death of Richelieu, Louis appointed him minister of state. He was also nominated one of the executors of the king's will, and had the principal management of affairs during the minority of Louis XIV.; but at length the murmurs of the people rose so high against him, that he found it expedient to quit the kingdom, and a price was set on his head. He afterwards recovered his power, and continued to render the state the most important services, the principal of which was the restoration of peace between France and Spain, in 1659. His application to business produced a disease, which caused his death. B. 1602; D. 1661.—His letters have been published in 2 vols.—One of his nieces, Hortense Mancini, duchess of Mazarin, was celebrated for her wit and beauty. She married, in 1661, the duke de la Meilleraie, from whom she separated, and went to England, where she was surrounded by a crowd of admirers, but particularly patronized St. Evremond. D. in London, 1699.

MAZEENA, *ma-zee'-na*, a fort of Afghanistan, 15 miles from Jelalabad, near which the Afghans were defeated by the British in 1842.

MAZEPPA, *ma-zep'-pa*, hetman or commander-in-chief of the Cossacks of the Ukraine. He was the son of a Polish gentleman, and became a page at the court of John Casimir, king of Poland. After his return to his native province of Podolia, he engaged in an intrigue with the wife of a neighbouring lord, who surprised him and caused him to be bound naked upon the back of a wild horse. The frightened animal ran with his burden until it reached the country of the Cossacks of the Ukraine, where Mazeppa was released and restored to health. He subsequently adopted their course of life, and rose by degrees to the rank of their hetman. In that capacity he displayed great energy and talent, and succeeded in gaining the esteem of the Czar Peter, who appointed him prince of the Ukraine. Being desirous, however, of rendering himself independent, Mazeppa fought against the Czar, and enlisted his forces under the banner of Charles XII. at the battle of Pultawa. After the defeat of the Swedish king, he took refuge first in Wallachia, and afterwards at Bendar. His extraordinary life forms the subject of one of Lord Byron's poems. B. about the middle of the 17th century; D. in Turkey, 1709.

MAZZARA, *mat-sa'-ra*, a town of the island of Sicily, on the S.W. coast, 25 miles from Trepani. It has numerous churches and convents, a senate-house, bishop's palace, college, theatre, and hospital. *Pop.* 8,500.

MAZZARA, VAL DI, an old province of Sicily, formerly comprising the W. part of the island, now subdivided into the provinces of Girgenti, Trepani, and part of Palermo and Caltanisetta.

MAZZARINO, *mat-sa-re'-no*, an inland town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 13 miles from Caltanisetta. It has a college. *Pop.* 11,000.

MAZZINI, Giuseppe, *mat-se'-ne*, a modern Italian politician, who was educated for the law; but being inspired with an enthusiastic love of liberty, he abandoned his profession, soon after he had commenced its practice. Allying himself with a small circle of ardent Genoese gentlemen, he became the soul of a movement which had for its object the regeneration of Italy. In furtherance of their ideas, these young Genoese established a literary journal, which was soon suppressed, but was again commenced at Leghorn. In 1830 he became an active member of the secret society called the Carbonari, but being denounced to the police, was arrested. After a detention of six months, he was set at liberty, on the understanding that he should quit Italy. He took refuge at Marseilles, and founded there a journal and a society, both of which were significantly named "Young Italy." The main idea of both was that "the freedom of Italy, both from domestic and foreign tyranny, could only be attained by a union of all the separate states into one nation,—Romans, Piedmontese, Tuscans, Neapolitans, Lombards, Venetians, &c.—all merging their separate interests in the one common name of Italians, and under this name forming a single powerful European nation." The precise form of government was to be decided by circumstances; Mazzini himself preferred the republican. After months of secret plotting, a conspiracy was organized, which, from Genoa as a centre, spread through all Italy, from the Alps to the extremity of Sicily, and even the officers and soldiers of the Piedmontese and Neapolitan armies were concerned in it. This formidable organization was discovered, however, and a great number of the chief agents therein either lost their lives or sought safety in flight. This took place in 1833, and from that year until 1848, Mazzini was mainly employed in a propagandism of his ideas throughout the Italian peninsula. He resided in France, in Switzerland, and was expelled from both countries in turn; upon which he went to London, always keeping up a close correspondence with his party in Italy. In 1844 Sir James Graham, then home secretary, authorized the opening of several letters in the post-office. It was thereby ascertained that the brothers Bandiera were plotting an insurrection in the Venetian states. This was communicated to the Austrian government, and the lives of the Bandieras were lost in consequence. After the French revolution of 1848, and the insurrection at Milan, Mazzini went to Italy with the view of giving a turn to the great Italian movement in conformity with the ideas he had so long advocated. After the defeat of Charles Albert, and the consequent re-establishment of the Austrian rule in Italy, Mazzini was accused of nullifying the king's efforts by causing the republican party to keep aloof from him. He next travelled about in Garibaldi's wake, and, in 1849, went to Rome. The pope had fled before his arrival, and an assembly, elected by universal suffrage, had passed decrees for the total abolition of the temporal sovereignty of the pope, and for the

creation of the Roman states into a republic. Mazzini's advent at this crisis was met with the acclamations of the Romans. With Saffi and Armellini, he was appointed triumvir, and charged to defend the republic against its enemies. The French, under General Oudinot, landed soon afterwards at Civita Vecchia. It was generally believed that the French would be allowed to enter Rome without impediment; but Mazzini and his great ally, Garibaldi, prepared for a desperate resistance. Garibaldi had only 14,000 regular troops under his command; he nevertheless maintained the city against the invaders during two months, with an obstinate bravery, that excited the astonishment and admiration of Europe. On the entrance of the French, Mazzini returned to England and resumed his pen. His ideas were promulgated as zealously as before, and on many occasions he expressed his perfect belief in the early occurrence of that explosion which has just taken place. The expulsion of the Austrians from Lombardy, and its annexation to Piedmont, again opened up the field for the labours of Mazzini. He went to Italy to give a personal weight to his doctrines, and although his acts at Naples during recent events would appear to be calculated to retard the great Italian struggle for liberty, yet, when we observe the high esteem in which the noble Garibaldi holds him, and also remember how earnestly, persistently, and eloquently he has preached the unification of Italy and the expulsion of its oppressors, we cannot withhold our sympathies from one who must be regarded as a pure-minded and patriotic man. B. at Genoa, 1808.

Mazzuoli, Francis, *mat'-soo-o'-le*, commonly called Parmigiano, a famous Italian painter, who has also been named as the inventor of the art of etching. He had an admirable genius for painting; his invention was ready, and he had a peculiar talent in giving grace and sweetness to his figures. B. at Parma, 1504; D. 1540.

Meaco, or Miako, *me-a'-ko*, a great city of Niphon, in Japan, formerly the metropolis of the whole empire, and still the ecclesiastical capital, and the residence of the *dairo*, or spiritual sovereign, 240 miles from Jeddo. It is situate in a wide plain inclosed by mountains. Some of the temples are of extraordinary magnificence, and the imperial palace forms a city by itself. It is the centre of all the literature and science of the empire. *Manf.* Japan-work, painting, carving, &c. *Pop.* Variously estimated, from 500,000 to 1,000,000. *Lat.* 35° 24′ N. *Lon.* 153° 30′ E.

Mead, Richard, *mede*, a celebrated English physician, who studied under Grævius, at Utrecht, after which he removed to Leyden, and contracted a close intimacy with Boerhaave. On completing his studies in that celebrated school of physic, he went to Italy, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. In 1696, he returned to his native country, and commenced the practice of physic at Stepney, where he resided seven years. In 1702 he published his treatise on Poisons, which procured him considerable reputation. In 1704 he was admitted a member of the Royal Society, of which, in 1707, he became vice-president, and, in 1727, he was appointed physician to George II. He was, also, author of "A Discourse concerning the Plague," a treatise "On the Scurvy," and "Medicina Sacra." His works were very popular at the time, and have been translated in Italy, France, and Germany. B. in London, 1673; D. 1754.

Meangis Islands, *me-an'-gis*, a group in the Asiatic archipelago, 90 miles from Mindinao. Its principal island is Nanusa. *Lat.* 5° N. *Lon.* 127° E.

Mearns, *meerus*, the popular name of the county of Kincardine, Scotland.—Also a parish 3 miles from Paisley, *Pop.* 4,000.

Meath, *meeth*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N. by the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, and Louth; E. by the Irish Channel and the port of Dublin; S. by the county of Kildare; and W. by Westmeath. *Area*, 906 square miles. *Desc.* It consists, in general, of rich flat pasture-land, having few bogs or hills, and these but of inconsiderable height. It is noted for grazing and tillage. There are a number of dairy-farms, especially in the S.E. part. Some marshes on the Moynalty river feed an immense number of horses in the summer season; and the Kilcrew Hills, in the W. angle, adjoining Cavan, are remarkable for fattening sheep. *Rivers.* The principal are the Boyne, the Blackwater, the tributary streams of the Nanny, the Ryewater, and Moynalty. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, clover, flax, and potatoes. *Manf.* Dowlas, sacking, and coarse linen. In the N.W. parts, linen of a finer texture is made. *Pop.* 141,000.

Meaux, *mo*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Marne, 25 miles from Paris. It stands on the Marne, and is divided into two parts by that river. The principal public building is the cathedral, the choir of which passes for a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. Here is the tomb of Bossuet, bishop of Meaux. It has some trade in corn and cheese. *Pop.* 10,000.—After a siege of several months, this place was taken by the English, in 1520. It is a station on the railway to Strasburg.

Mecca, *mek'-ka*, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hedjas, and of the district Belud-ul-Haram. It is situate in a narrow valley, about a day's journey inland from the Red Sea. The houses follow the windings of the valley, and are built partly on the declivities upon each side. The streets are regular and rather handsome, being level and convenient, and the fronts are extremely neat. This handsome external appearance is carefully preserved, as the livelihood of the inhabitants depends much on the letting of apartments to pilgrims, who flock to this place from every part of the Mahometan world, extending on one side to the frontier of China, and on the other to the states on the Niger. This resort has now greatly diminished; still many thousands annually repair to the holy Mount Arafat, where Mahomet prayed. It is 3 miles distant from the city, which must be visited, at least, once in their lives by all good Mussulmans. The chief ornament of the place is the famous temple, in the interior of which is the Kaaba, or the house of the Prophet. This is contained in a square, which is entirely surrounded by the temple. The most sacred relic in the Kaaba is the black stone said to be brought by the angel Gabriel, to form the foundation of the edifice. *Pop.* Probably 50,000. *Lat.* 21° 18′ 9″ N. *Lon.* 40° 15′ E.—This is the birthplace of Mahomet, and the cradle of the Mussulman creed. In 1804 and 1807 it was taken by the Wahabees, and, in 1813, by Ibrahim Pasha.

Mechain, M., *mek'-ă*, an eminent French astronomer, whose great merits were first discovered by Lalande. In 1782 he gained the prize of the Academy for his memoir on the comet of 1661, which was expected to return in 1790. He became editor of the "Connaissance des Temps," which work he improved. In 1792 he was employed in the great work of measuring the arc of meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. He returned from it in 1798; but wishing to extend it as far as the Balearic Isles, he set out for them in 1803; but death prevented his accomplishment of the task. B. in France, 1774; D. 1805.

Mechitar, or Mekhitar, *mek'-hi-tar*, the founder of the order of Mechitarists, and reviver of Armenian literature. In 1691 he entered an Armenian convent at Sebaste, and subsequently became secretary to Archbishop Michael. Meeting with a work by an Italian priest on the reconciliation of the Armenian church with that of Rome, he secretly became a proselyte to the latter church. In 1700 he sought to reconcile the two parties of the Armenian priesthood at Constantinople; but, meeting with little success, he openly preached submission to the pope. The Armenians were so enraged at this, that, to save his life, Mechitar was compelled to fly from the city. He went first to Smyrna, and afterwards to the Morea, then under the dominion of Venice. On the conquest of the Morea by the Turks, he went to Venice, where he was permitted to found a convent, wherein he set up a printing-press, which, in his hands and in those of his followers, has produced hundreds of volumes in the form of Armenian translations of the best works in European literature. The Armenian missionaries are an increasing body at the present day, and, in addition to the Venetian establishments, have branches at Paris and Constantinople. Mechitar published an Armenian Bible in 1733, and an Armenian Grammar and Dictionary. B. at Sebaste, Cappadocia, 1676; D. 1749.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, *mek'-lin*, or *ma'-leen*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, and divided by the Dyle into two parts. It is 14 miles from Antwerp. The streets are broad, and bordered in many places by good buildings. The public square and the market-place are both spacious and regular, whilst the cathedral has a tower 370 feet high, and contains "The Last Supper," by Rubens. The interior is elegant. The other buildings are the arsenal, the town-house, a Franciscan monastery, and an asylum for 800 widows and elderly women. *Manf.* Fine Brabant lace and linen, besides damask, and silk and woollen stuffs, shawls, and tobacco. It has likewise breweries. *Pop.* 30,000.—This is the central station for the railways which traverse Belgium in all directions.

MECHOATAN, *mek'-o-a-tan'*, a maritime state of the Mexican Confederation, having the Pacific on its S.W., and on its other sides the states of Kalisco, Guanaxuato, Mexico, and Querertaro. *Area*, 23,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hills and plains, but fertile, and interspersed with numerous lakes. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, indigo, hemp, flax, aloes, cotton, and sugar. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 450,000, mostly Indians and Catholics. *Lat.* between 18° and 21° N. *Lon.* between 100° and 104° W.

MECKLENBURG, *mek'-len-berg*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 685 square miles. *Pop.* 20,443.—Another in Carolina. *Area*, 578 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, *mek'-len-boorg-shver'-in*, a grand-duchy in the north of Germany, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. and S. by Prussia, and W. by Denmark. *Area*, 4,845 square miles. *Pop.* 545,000.—This duchy was formerly a part of Lower Saxony.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, *strel'-itz*, is comprised in two parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The one is called the duchy of Strelitz,—*area*, 628 square miles, *pop.* 85,000; the other is the principality of Ratzburg,—*area*, 140 square miles, *pop.* 17,000.

MEDE, Joseph, *meed*, a learned English divine, who, in 1602, entered of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he studied with intense application, was chosen fellow, and proceeded to his degree of bachelor in divinity. He refused several preferments, particularly the provostship of Trinity College, Dublin, which was repeatedly offered him by Archbishop Usher. His works were collected into one volume folio, and published in 1672. The principal is his "Commentary on the Apocalypse," in explaining which his plan has been followed by Bishops Newton and Hurd, and a number of other great divines. B. at Berden, Essex, 1586; D. 1638.

MEDEA, *me-de'-a*, a celebrated magician, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, and the niece of Circe. When Jason came to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, Medea became enamoured of him, and it was to her arts that the Argonauts owed their preservation. (*See* JASON and ARGONAUTÆ.) Medea had an interview with her lover in the temple of Hecate, where they bound themselves by the most solemn oaths, and promised eternal fidelity. No sooner had Jason overcome all the difficulties which Æetes had placed in his way, than Medea embarked with the conquerors for Greece. To stop the pursuit of her father, she tore to pieces her brother Absyrtus, and left his mangled limbs in the path through which Æetes was to pass. When Jason reached Iolchos, the return of the Argonauts was universally celebrated; but Æson, the father of Jason, was unable to assist at the solemnity, on account of the infirmities of his age. Medea, at her husband's request, removed the weakness of Æson, and, by the juice of certain herbs, restored him to the vigour of youth. Her conduct, however, to the daughter of Pelias, and her refusal to bring Pelias to life after they boiled his flesh in a caldron, greatly irritated the people of Iolchos, and Medea, with her husband, fled to Corinth, to avoid the resentment of an offended populace. Here they lived for ten years; but the love of Jason for Glauce, the king's daughter, soon interrupted their mutual harmony, and Medea was divorced. Medea revenged the infidelity of Jason by causing the death of Glauce and the destruction of her family. (*See* GLAUCE.) This act was followed by another more atrocious. Medea killed two of her children in their father's presence, and when he attempted to punish the barbarity, she fled through the air upon a chariot drawn by winged dragons. From Corinth Medea went to Athens, where she married king Ægeus. From her connection with Ægeus, Medea had a son, who was called Medus. She fled at length from Athens, after having attempted to poison Theseus at a feast, and went to Colchis, where, according to some, she was reconciled to Jason, who had sought her in her native country, after her sudden departure from Corinth. The story of Medea's life has furnished a subject for both ancient and modern tragic writers; Euripides, Seneca, and Corneille being the principal.

MEDEAH, *me'-de-a*, a fortified town of Algeria, 40 miles from Algiers. *Pop.* 4,600. In 1830 this town was taken by the French. Before that event, it was the residence of the bey of Titteri.

MEDEBACH, *med'-e-bak*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 32 miles from Arnsberg. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 2,500.

MEDELLIN, *mai-dail'-leen*, a town of S. America, New Grenada, 50 miles from Antioquia. It is an entrepôt of a vast district of country. *Pop.* 14,000. This city is upwards of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.

MEDICI, Cosmo, *med'-e-che*, called the Elder, and the father of his country, founder of an illustrious family at Florence, was a merchant, who acquired great wealth, which he appropriated to the noble purposes of advancing learning and supporting learned men. He collected a noble library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts. The envy excited against him by his riches, raised him many enemies, by whose intrigues he was obliged to quit his native country. He then retired to Venice, where he was received as a prince. His fellow-citizens afterwards recalled him, and he bore a principal share in the government of the republic of Florence, during thirty-four years. On his tomb was engraved this inscription: "The Father of his People, and the Deliverer of his Country." B. 1389; D. 1464.

MEDICI, Lorenzo de', surnamed the Magnificent, was the son of Peter, grandson of Cosmo, and brother of Julian de' Medici. These two brothers, who enjoyed an almost absolute power in Florence, were viewed with a jealous eye by Ferdinand IV., king of Naples, and Pope Sixtus IV. At their instigation the potent family of Pazzi formed a conspiracy against the Medici in 1478, and Julian was assassinated as he was attending mass. Lorenzo was also wounded, but escaped with his life, and was conducted to his palace by the people, with loud acclamations of joy. Having inherited the great qualities of his grandfather Cosmo, he was accounted the Mæcenas of his age. It was a singular but noble spectacle to observe the citizen engaged in commerce on the one hand, and managing public affairs on the other; now entertaining merchants, and next receiving ambassadors; giving public shows to the people, and erecting asylums for the sick and unfortunate; ornamenting his country with magnificent buildings and sending learned men to the East in search of valuable Greek manuscripts: such a man was Lorenzo, whom the Florentines, grateful for all these benefits, declared chief of their republic. He drew to his court a number of learned men, and sent John Lascaris into Greece to purchase literary treasures to enrich his library. Lorenzo himself cultivated letters, particularly poetry, and his compositions have been several times printed. He was so universally esteemed that the princes of Europe were glad to choose him as arbitrator in their differences. This illustrious man had three sons,—Peter, who succeeded him, Julius, and John, who became pope by the name of Leo X. Lorenzo forms the subject of a splendid biography by William Roscoe. B. 1448; D. 1492.

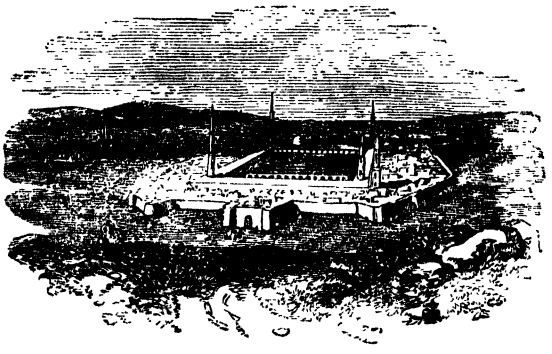
MEDINA, *me-di'-na*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 416 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, *mai-de'-na dail kam'-po*, an inland town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 37 miles from Segovia. *Pop.* 3,000.—This is the birthplace of Ferdinand I. of Aragon.

MEDINA DEL RIO SECO, *re'-o sai'-ko*, an old and ill-built town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 25 miles from Valladolid. It contains several parish churches, convents, and hospitals. *Manf.* Woollens and pottery-wares. *Pop.* 5,000. Medina is the name of several other small towns in Spain.

MEDINA SIDONIA, *se-do'-ne-a*, a very ancient town in Andalusia, 22 miles from Cadiz. It has two churches and several monasteries. *Manf.* Earthenware goods. *Pop.* 11,000.

MEDINA, *me-de'-na*, a city of Arabia, one of the two rendered sacred by a connection with the founder of the Mahometan faith, 245 miles from Mecca. It consists of about five hundred houses, most of which are very poorly built. The tomb of Mahomet is here, and is placed between two others, containing the ashes of



MEDINA.

the first caliphs, Abubeker and Omar. The building which incloses it is hung with silk, which is renewed every seven years. The mosque founded by the Prophet is said to be very magnificent, being supported by four hundred columns, and containing three hundred lamps always burning. *Pop.* 8,000. This was the seat of the Arabian empire under Mahomet, who died here, in 632.

MEDITERRANEAN, *med'-i-ter-rai'-ne-an*, an inland sea, forming the S. boundary of nearly the whole of Europe, and the largest expanse of water in the world that does not come under the name of ocean. It is bounded E. by Asia, S. by Africa, and terminates W. in a point at the Straits of Gibraltar. *Ext.* Its length from E. to W. is about 2,000 miles, with a varying breadth, averaging from 400 to 500. *Area*, 149,288 square miles. This includes several other seas, as the Adriatic, Ionian, Tyrrhenian, and the sea of the Grecian archipelago. The Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Asof, are considered separate seas. The Mediterranean was called by the Hebrews the "Great Sea," and has erroneously been considered tideless. At present it may be regarded as politically under the influence of Great Britain, from the possession by that country of Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands.

MEDNOI, *med-noi'*, an island belonging to Russia, in Behring Strait. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 5. *Pop.* Unascertained.

MEDUSA, *me-du'-sa*, one of the three Gorgons, and the only one of them subject to mortality. She was celebrated for her personal charms and for her beautiful hair. Neptune became enamoured of her in the temple of Minerva, which so provoked the goddess, that she changed the beautiful locks of Medusa into serpents. Perseus rendered himself immortal by the conquest of Medusa, whose head he cut off, the blood that dropped from the wound producing innumerable serpents in Africa. He placed the head upon the ægis of Minerva, which he had used in the expedition, and it retained its former power of changing the beholder into stone.

MEDVIEDITZA, *med'-ve-ai-dit'-sa*, a river of Russia, in the country of the Don Cossacks. After a course of 300 miles, it joins the Don, below the influx of the Choper. Many German colonies occupy its banks.

MEDWAY, *med'-wai*, a river of England, which, rising in Surrey and Sussex, unites its various branches in Kent, and falls into the Thames in a large estuary at Sheerness. It is navigable to Penhurst.

MEEANEE, *me-a-ne'*, a village of Scinde, 6 miles from Hyderabad.—Here, in 1843, a Beloochee force of 20,000 men was completely defeated by about 3,000 of the Anglo-Indian army.

MEERPOOR, *meer'-por*, a town of Scinde, near the Pingaree, 45 miles from Hyderabad. *Pop.* 10,000. —There are numerous villages of Scinde and Beloochistan of the same name.

MEERUT, *meer'-oot*, a district of British India, in the N. W. provinces. *Area*, 2,332 square miles. This country forms a part of the Doab, and was the scene of one of the first mutinies during the Sepoy rebellion of 1857. *Pop.* about 900,000. *Lat.* between 28° 35′ and 29° 16′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 12′ and 78° 15′ E. —A TOWN of the same name, and capital of the district, is the headquarters of the Bengal artillery. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 28° 59′ N. *Lon.* 77° 48′ E.

MEGALO-KASTRO, *mai-ga'-lo kas'-tro*, the capital of the island of Crete, or Candia. (*See* CANDIA.)

MEGARA, *meg'-a-ra*, a town of Greece, in the Isthmus of Corinth, 20 miles from Athens. This was formerly an important city, but it has now decayed to a mere village. *Pop.* 1,000.

MEGARA, a daughter of Creon, king of Thebes, and wife of Hercules. During the descent of the latter hero into the infernal regions, Lycus, a Theban exile, attempted to carry off Megara; but Hercules, returning at that moment, killed Lycus. Juno, displeased at the death of Lycus, rendered Hercules so delirious, that he slew Megara and his three children by her in a fit of madness.

MEHEMED, *mai'-hai-maid*, the name of seven kings of Grenada, who reigned between the years 1235 and 1454.

MEHEMET ALI, *me-he-met*, Pacha of Egypt. This remarkable man commenced life as the keeper of a small shop at Cavalla, in Roumelia; but, abandoning the pursuits of a trader for the profession of arms, he took an active part in suppressing a rebellion of the pirates of Candia. In 1799 he headed a corps of Albanians, and went to Egypt, where he fought on the side of the British, and assisted in the expulsion of the French from that country. He soon acquired great influence in Egypt, and formed an alliance with the Mamelukes, against Khozrew Pacha, the viceroy of the sultan. The Mamelukes having regained all their former influence, chose Mehemet as their viceroy. The sultan created him pacha of Cairo in 1806, and added to this dignity the pachalic of Alexandria, in the following year, ostensibly for his services rendered to the Ottoman empire, but gained over, in reality, by Mehemet Ali's gold. His next step was to turn against the redoubtable soldiery that had helped him to gain so much power, and, after a vain effort to reduce the turbulent Mamelukes to subjection, he ordered them to be exterminated. In 1811, 470 of the Mamelukes were invited within the citadel of Cairo, where they were ruthlessly put to the sword, 1,200 more being massacred throughout the country. By this step Mehemet Ali became the undisputed master of Upper Egypt. The Wahabis, a fanatical sect, were his next victims, and these he destroyed after a war which lasted six years. He subsequently dispatched an army into Nubia, under the command of one of his sons, Ismail Pacha, who succeeded in conquering the provinces of Dongolah, Sennaar, Kordofan, &c. Upon the Greeks raising the standard of independence, he assisted the sultan to subdue them, by dispatching to the shores of the Morea a fleet of 163 vessels, under the command of his son, Ibrahim Pacha. This fleet wrought havoc upon the country during three years, but was destroyed at Navarino, by the combined squadrons of England, France, and Russia, in 1827. As a reward for his co-operation against the Greeks, the sultan ceded to Mehemet Ali the island of Candia, in 1830; but this was not sufficient to gratify his ambitious desires, for he further demanded of the sultan the cession of Syria. This

being refused, he invaded the country with a powerful army, and rapidly conquered the province. After a great victory at Konieh, in 1832, he was in triumphant march upon Constantinople, but was brought to a halt by European intervention; he succeeded, nevertheless, in gaining, by the treaty of Kutayeh, the possession of Syria and the province of Adansh. In 1839 the sultan, Mahmoud II., resolved to regain Syria; but suffering defeat at the hands of Mehemet Ali, he sought the assistance of England and other European powers. By this means, Mehemet, after having been defeated near Beyrout, and finding Alexandria blockaded, consented to forego his claims upon Syria, on condition that his family should be constituted hereditary pachas of Egypt. Thenceforth he ruled in peace, but in 1848 resigned the government to his son, Ibrahim Pacha, who dying soon afterwards, the pachalic was vested in Abbas Pacha, Mehemet's grandson. During the last two years of his life he was deprived of reason. Mehemet Ali was unquestionably an extraordinary man and wise ruler: he introduced European organization and tactics into his army, encouraged agriculture, commerce, and industry, and founded military and medical schools in his kingdom. His rise was due to his native intelligence and indomitable courage and energy; for it is a remarkable fact that this former Albanian peasant was throughout his earlier career totally destitute of education. He only learnt to read at the age of 45. It is, however, to be regretted that his rise was assisted by such violent measures as intrigue, treason, and assassination. For the French people he had a particular admiration, and he sent to Paris two of his sons and a number of Egyptian youths, to receive their education. B. at Cavalla, Roumelia, 1769; D. at Cairo, 1849.

MEHUL, Stephen Henry, *me(r)l*, a celebrated composer, who, in 1779, went to Paris, and there became the friend of Gluck. In 1790 he produced, at the Opéra Comique, "Euphrosyne" and "Coradin," both of which were prodigiously successful. He subsequently composed, among other operas, "Stratonice," "Joseph and Phrosine," and "Melidor." A large number of hymns, sonatas, and the celebrated republican airs, "Chant de la Victoire," "Du Départ," and "Du Retour," issued from his genius. B. 1763; D. at Paris, 1817.

MEIAPONTE, *mai'-e-a-pone'-tai*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Goyaz, 65 miles from Goyaz. *Pop.* 8,000.

MEIGO, *mi'-go*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 403 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.

MEININGEN, *mi'-ning-en*, a town of Saxony, on the Werra, 33 miles from Fulda. It has a palace, in which the dukes reside. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 6,500.

MEISENHEIM, *mi'-sen-hime*, a town of W. Germany, the capital of a detached principality, on the Glau, 45 miles from Coblentz. *Pop.* 3,000.

MEISSEN, *mi'-sen*, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 15 miles from Dresden. *Manf.* Porcelain, known as Dresden china, hosiery, leather, and colours. *Pop.* 9,000.

MEISSNER, Augustus Gottlieb, *mise'-ner*, a popular German writer, who composed a large number of romances, essays, and tales. His style was exceedingly agreeable, lively, and shrewd. The most important of his works were "Alcibiades," "Bianca Capello," and "Spartacus." B. in Upper Silesia, 1753; D. at Prague, 1807.

MEISSONIER, Jean Louis Ernest, *mi-son'-e-air*, a celebrated French painter, of the style termed in France *genre*. His most celebrated works were,—"The Painter in his Studio," "Le Corps-de-Garde," and "A Barricade—June, 1848." All his works were painted with Flemish care and finish, but were, nevertheless, thoroughly original in their treatment. His pictures, although generally of a small size, obtained very large sums, and he stood at the head of a crowd of enthusiastic imitators. He was likewise very successful as a designer of book illustrations. The best of these last were the sketches for "Paul and Virginia," Balzac's novels, and "The French People painted by themselves." B. at Lyons, 1815.

ME-KONG, *me-kong'*, one of the principal rivers of S.E. Asia, rising in Tibet, and, after traversing several provinces, falling into the China Sea by several mouths, in *lat.* 10° N.; *lon.* 106° 40′ E.

MEKRAN, *mek-ran'*, a large maritime province of Beloochistan, extending on the E. to the province of Scindo, and on the W. and N. it has Kerman and Seistan: on the N. it is separated from Afghanistan by a desert. *Area*, estimated at 100,000 square miles. It is divided into a great number of petty districts, held by separate chiefs, whose subjects are principally engaged in pastoral pursuits. *Pop.* 200,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 28° N. *Lon.* between 58° and 66° E.—This is the country through which the troops of Alexander the Great passed on their return from India, and in which they suffered severely from drought.

MELA, Pomponius, *me'-la*, a Latin geographical writer, was a native of Spain. His valuable work, entitled "De Situ Orbis," is divided into three parts, and contains a description of the world as it was known in his time. Flourished in the earlier half of the 1st century.

MELANCTHON, Philip, *me-lĭnk'-thon*, the famous reformer, and friend of Luther. His family name was Schwarzerde, or Black-earth, which Reuchlin, his friend, altered to the corresponding Greek word, Melancthon. He made a rapid progress in his studies at the university of Heidelberg, whence he removed to Tubingen, where he continued six years. In 1518 he obtained the Greek professorship at Wittemberg, where he formed a close friendship with Luther, whose opinions he defended both in his public lectures and in his writings. In 1527 the elector of



MELANCTHON.

Saxony appointed him to visit the churches in his territories; but his greatest labour was in drawing up the Augsburg Confession of Faith. His learning and moderation became famous throughout Europe, and the kings of France and England invited him to their kingdoms, with flattering offers, which he declined. During the progress of the Reformation, he exhibited a different temper from Luther, being more cautious and timid; on which account he was often reproved by him in severe terms. The prudence of Melancthon, however, was of important service, and tended considerably to the propagation of the Protestant doctrines, by guarding them from the abuses of intemperate zeal. In 1539 Melancthon assisted in the conferences at Spires, and, in his journey thither, visited his mother, a pious woman, who asked him what she should believe, and how she should pray amid these religious disputes, at the same time repeating her simple creed and form of devotion. "Continue," said her son, "to believe and to pray as you do at present, and do not trouble yourself about controversies." He distinguished himself in the conferences held at Ratisbon in 1541 and 1548. He wrote a "Censure of the Interim,"

and all the papers presented at those conferences. The works of this learned and amiable man were collected in 1544, and published at Basle. B. at Bretten, or Bretheim, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 1497; D. at Wittemberg, 1560.

MELANIPPIDES, *mel'-a-nip'-pi-dees*. There were two Greek poets of this name: the one lived B.C. 520; the other, who was the grandson of the former, flourished 60 years after, and died at the court of Perdiccas II., king of Macedon. Fragments of their poems are in Maittaire's "Corpus Poetarum."

MELAS, *mel'-a*, a celebrated Austrian general, who, in 1796, commanded against the French in Italy, and uniting with Suwaroff, in 1799, defeated Championnet at Genola, but was himself beaten by Napoleon at Marengo, in the following year. D. 1807.

MELBOURNE, *mel'-born*, the capital town of the British colonial territory of Victoria, on the Yarra-Yarra, in the S. part of Australia. It was founded in 1837, and during the gold mania of 1853, immensely increased in population. It is the chief seat of the trade of Victoria. Its streets are regular, and the public buildings are mostly built of stone. It has various churches, clubs, schools, a court-house, government offices, Port Phillip College, a botanic garden, theatre, mechanics' institute, race-course, and numerous associations: it has, besides, extensive wool-stores, iron-foundries, and flour-mills. *Pop.* 100,000, or more. *Lat.* 37° 48′ 0″ S. *Lon.* 144° 57′ 7″ E.

MELBOURNE, William Lamb, Viscount, an English statesman, who entered the House of Commons in 1805, under the auspices of the Whigs. Canning appointed him secretary of state for Ireland, a post he filled with very distinguished success. In 1828 he was called to the upper house, after the death of his father, and while a member of Earl Grey's cabinet, greatly contributed to the passing of the Reform Bill. In 1834 he became first lord of the Treasury, and head of the Whig party, a position he retained, with only one short interruption, until the year 1841. Lord Melbourne was but little qualified to head the ministerial councils of a great nation; but his engaging and conciliatory manners served to secure the allegiance not alone of the Whig, but also of several distinguished members of the Tory party. B. 1778; D. 1848.

MELBURY, *mel'-ber-re*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

MELCHISEDECH, *mel-kis'-e-dek*, king of Salem, and priest of the most high God, who met Abraham after his victory over Chederlaomer, king of Sodom, and presented to him bread and wine, with his benediction. St. Paul having said, in his epistle to the Hebrews, that Melchisedech was without father and without mother, led some ancient heretics to assert that he was a celestial being, superior to angels, and even to Jesus Christ. They were called Melchisedecians.

MELCHTHAL, Arnold de, *melk'-tal*, one of the founders of the Swiss liberties. In 1307, with Tell, Furst, and others, he roused his compatriots to arms, and drove out the Austrians. (*See* TELL, William.)

MELCHTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Underwalden, noted as the birthplace of Nicholas von der Flue and Arnold of Grutli, two of the founders of the Swiss confederation.

MELDAL, *mel'-dal*, a parish and village of Norway, 35 miles from Drontheim. *Pop.* 4,500.

MELEAGER, *me-le'-a-ger*, a Greek poet. His epigrams are in the collection of Greek poetry called the "Anthologia." The latest and best edition of his works was that of Graefe, Leipsic, 1811. Flourished in the 2nd century.

MELEDA, *mai-lai'-da*, an island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, 16 miles from Ragusa. *Ext.* 23 miles long and 4 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, producing corn, fruit, wine, and oil. *Pop.* 1,000.

MELENDEZ, Valdez, *mai-lain'-daith*, a celebrated Spanish poet, who occupied the chair of belles-lettres at Salamanca, and became, in 1789, judge of the tribunal at Saragossa. When the French invaded Spain, he attached himself to Joseph Bonaparte, who created him minister of public instruction. Upon the expulsion of the French, he fled to Montpellier. His poems, which are very fine, consist of elegies, odes, &c.: they were published at Valladolid in 1799, and again at Madrid in 1821. B. at Ribera, Estremadura, 1754; D. at Montpellier, 1817.

MELFI, *mail'-fe*, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata, near the Ofanto, 35 miles from Foggia. It contains a cathedral. In 1851 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, from which a great many persons perished. *Pop.* 9,500.

MELI, Giovanni, *mai'-le*, a celebrated Sicilian poet, was a physician by profession, and for some time held the professorship of chemistry at the university of Palermo. He was most successful in bucolic verse, and has been placed by his admirers after Theocritus. He likewise produced odes, *canzoni*, satires, epistles, fables, and some captivating short poems. His Don Quixote, a sort of rhymed version of Cervantes' novel, is, although beautiful in portions, little better than farce as a whole. B. at Palermo, about 1740; D. 1815.

MELICERTA, *mel-i-ser'-ta*, son of Athamas and Ino, was saved from the fury of his father by his mother, who threw herself and him into the sea. Neptune out of compassion changed both into sea-deities. Melicerta was known among the Greeks by the name of Palamon, and the Isthmian games were instituted in his honour.

MELILLA, *mai-leel'-ya*, a seaport of Morocco, belonging to Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 40 miles from Beni-Botoya. *Pop.* 3,000.—It has a citadel on a rock, garrisoned by about 1,000 men.

MELITTO, *mai-leet'-to*, the name of several small towns in Naples, none of them with a population above 4,000.

MELKSHAM, *melk'-sham*, an irregularly-built market-town of Wiltshire, on the Avon, 11 miles from Bath. It has a cruciform church and a workhouse. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 6,300. In the neighbourhood are baths and a pump-room, erected over a chalybeate and saline spring.

MELLAN, Claude, *mel'-la*, a celebrated French engraver, whose engravings are very remarkable productions, and mostly from his own designs. B. at Abbeville, 1601; D. at Paris, 1688.

MELMOTH, William, *mel'-moth*, an English writer, who was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and, in conjunction with Williams, edited Vernon's Reports. He was the author of the "Great Importance of a Religious Life," a valuable little book, which has gone through many editions. B. 1666; D. 1743.

MELMOTH, William, son of the preceding. He published some well-executed translations of Pliny's and Cicero's Epistles, and was also the author of the letters which bear the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne; some poems in Dodsley's Collection, and Memoirs of his father. B. 1710; D. 1799.

MELORIA, *mai-lor'-e-a*, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 4 miles from Leghorn. In 1250 a naval engagement here took place between the Piaris and the Genoese, in which the former were defeated.

MELPOMENE, *mel-pom'-e-ne*, from the Greek *melpo*, 'a reciter of heroic verse,' one of the nine muses, who presided over tragedy. She is represented as having the form and face of a woman still young, with a commanding mien, and richly dressed. On her feet is the cothurnus; in one hand she holds a poniard, and in the other a crowned sceptre.

MELROSE, *mel'-rose* or *mel-rose'*, a town of Roxburghshire, Scotland, on the side of a fertile vale, intersected by the Tweed, 11 miles from Jedburgh. Near it is the abbey, one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom. It is reckoned amongst the most beautiful Gothic structures in Great Britain, from the height and embellishment of its columns, the elegance of its sculpture, and the symmetry of its parts. It was founded in 1326, by King Robert Bruce, and finished in the reign of James IV. A few years ago, the parish church was removed from the abbey to a new building. *Pop.* 1,000. Within a few miles of Melrose is Abbotsford, the former residence, and Dryburgh Abbey, the burial-place, of Sir Walter Scott. It has a station on the North British Railway.

MELTON, *mel'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,200.

MELTON MOWBRAY, *mo'-brai*, a market-town of Leicestershire, on the river Eye, over which are here two handsome stone bridges, 15 miles from Leicester. The church is a fine structure, and the tower in the centre

high and elegant. It has, besides, free schools, almshouses, a library, and stabling for 800 horses belonging to the members of the subscription fox-hunt. *Pop.* 4,500. It is a station on the Midland Railway.

MELUN, *mlu(r)*, a town of France, on the Seine, 27 miles from Paris. *Manf.* Linen and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 10,500. It has a station on the Paris and Troyes Railway.

MELVILL, Rev. Henry, *mel'-vil*, a modern English preacher, who received his education at Cambridge. His first volume of sermons was published in 1836, at Cambridge, by request of the university. He soon acquired distinction as an eloquent divine, and became in succession chaplain to the Tower of London, and principal to the East-India College at Haileybury. In 1855, on the day of the general fast, he preached before the House of Commons. He was subsequently appointed chaplain in ordinary to her majesty. His best sermons have been published under the titles of "Sermons," the "Golden Lectures," "Voices of the Year," and "Sermons on Popular Occasions." In 1855 he received the appointment of canon of St. Paul's cathedral.

MELVILLE, Herman, a modern American novelist. Incited by a passion for maritime adventure, he, in his 18th year, went on board ship as a common sailor. In 1841 he joined a whaling vessel, and went on a cruise. After 18 months of that monotonous mode of life, he took advantage of the vessel putting into Noukahiva, to desert, in company with another young sailor. He gained the interior of the island, but was detained a prisoner during four months by a savage tribe. A vessel from Sydney having put into the port, he succeeded in getting on board. He afterwards visited Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands, and, in 1843, returned to Boston, after four years of travel and adventure. In 1847 he married, and went to reside upon his farm in Berkshire, U.S. "Typee," the first work of this author, had an immense popularity, and in it was recounted, in a delightful manner, his adventures in the Marquesas Islands. In his next works, "Omoo," "Mardi," and "Redburn," the unknown regions of the Pacific Ocean were described with all his former vigour; but his style became by degrees eccentric and unequal. The "White Jacket," "Peter," and "Israel Potter," were subsequently produced, and were greeted with almost as much popularity as his first works. Mr. Melville also supplied a number of romances and sketches to the periodical literature of his country. B. at New York, 1819.

MELVILLE, Sir James, a Scotch writer, who became page to Mary, queen of Scots, whom he attended in her last moments: he afterwards entered the service of the duke of Montmorency. On his return to Scotland, in 1561, he was appointed privy counsellor and gentleman of the bedchamber. He was the author of some very curious Memoirs of Affairs of State, which were published several years since. B. about 1535; D. 1607.

MELVILLE, Andrew, a celebrated Scotch reformer, who, four years after the establishment of the Reformation in Scotland, left the university of St. Andrews, where he had acquired considerable proficiency in languages and philosophy, for that of Paris. After studying in France during five years, he went to Geneva, where he was appointed to the chair of humanity in the academy. In 1574 he returned to Scotland, on which occasion Beza wrote a letter to the General Assembly, declaring that "Melville was equally distinguished for his piety and his erudition, and that the church of Geneva could not give a stronger proof of affection to her sister church of Scotland than by suffering herself to be bereaved of him, that his native country might be enriched with his gifts." As a writer, teacher, and reformer of the church of his native country, Melville soon displayed the most uncommon ardour. The overturning of episcopacy and establishment of presbytery was his constant effort. In 1580 he was appointed principal of St. Mary's College, in the university of St. Andrews, and there taught the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee languages. His boldness giving offence to the Scottish court, he was cited before the privy council, which sentenced him to imprisonment, and to be punished in his person and goods. On this he made his escape to London, where he remained for nearly two years. After James I. had ascended the English throne, he invited him to London; but Melville, having written a short epigram in contempt of a rite of the English church, the privy council convicted him of gross scandal, and, after a year's confinement in the houses of the dean of St. Paul's and the bishop of Westminster, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained nearly four years. In 1611 he was released, and went to the university of Sedan, whence he never again returned. M'Crie says of Melville: "Next to the Reformer, I know of no individual from whom Scotland has received such important services, or to whom she continues to owe so deep a debt of national respect and gratitude." B. 1545; D. at Sedan, 1622.

MELVILLE BAY, an inlet of Greenland, at the head of Baffin's Bay. *Lat.* 76° N. *Lon.* between 60° and 64° W.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an island in the Arctic Ocean, discovered by Captain Parry. Cape Dundas, its most western point, is in *lat.* 72° 27′ 50″ N.; *lon.* 113° 57′ 35″ W.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an island off the N. coast of Australia. *Ext.* 70 miles long, with a breadth of 30. *Lat.* 11° 28′ S. *Lon.* 131° E.

MEMEL, *mem'-el*, a town of East Prussia, on the small river Dange, adjacent to the Curische Haff, which joins the Baltic here by a narrow strait, 74 miles from Königsberg. It is strongly fortified, and consists of the town and three suburbs, one of which lies beyond the Dange. It is the great entrepôt of the country watered by the Niemen, and exports timber, which is brought down in floats; also hemp, flax, and corn. The other articles are hides, skins, tallow, bristles, WAX, feathers, and Lithuanian yarn. The harbour is capacious, and can accommodate 300 vessels. *Manf.* Woollens and soap. *Pop.* 11,000. *Lat.* 55° 42′ 15″ N. *Lon.* 21° 5′ 20″ E.

MEMLING, Hans, *mem'-ling*, a celebrated painter and missal illuminator of the 15th century. Of the circumstances of his life, very little that is authentic is known. He is said to have become an inmate of the hospital of St. John at Bruges, in 1477, and to have therein painted the exquisite pictures which still adorn the establishment. His most celebrated works are the "History of St. Ursula," "The Marriage of Saint Catharine," and "The Descent from the Cross." As a decorator of missals and church books, he was eminently successful; and the specimens of his art which have been preserved are accounted inestimable treasures. D. probably in Spain, at the close of the 15th century.

MEMMINGEN, *mem'-min-gen*, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Iller, 28 miles from Ulm. It has a townhall, arsenal, museum, and barracks. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 7,300.

MEMNON, *mem'-non*, according to Hesiod, a king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora. He came with a body of 10,000 men to assist his uncle Priam during the Trojan war, where he behaved with great courage, and killed Antilochus, Nestor's son. The aged father challenged the Æthiopian monarch, but Memnon refused, on account of the venerable age of Nestor, and accepted that of Achilles, who killed him in combat, in the sight of the Grecian and Trojan armies. In Egypt, there are several statues said to be Memnonian, the most celebrated being that described as vocal by Strabo and Pausanias. Modern explorers have pronounced this particular statue to be the northernmost of the two situate in the Theban plain, on the west bank of the Nile. It is stated to be fifty feet in height, and on its legs are graven inscriptions in Greek and Latin, commemorating the names of those who had heard the sounds. These sounds are held to have been caused by priestly jugglery. Alexander Humboldt speaks of certain noises which were heard to proceed at sunrise from the rocks on the banks of the Orinoco, which he attributed to confined air making its escape from crevices or caverns, where the difference of the external and internal temperature is considerable. French *savans* attest to having heard such sounds at Carnak, on the east bank of the Nile; and hence it is conjectured that the priests, who had observed this phenomenon, took advantage of this knowledge, and contrived, by what

means we know not, to make people believe that a similar sound proceeded from the colossal statues.

MEMNON, a Greek historian, who wrote an account of the rulers of Heraclia, of which fragments have been preserved by Photius. They have also been translated into French by Gedoyn, and inserted in the fourth volume of the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. Flourished in the 2nd century.

MEMNON, of the isle of Rhodes, an able general of Darius, king of Persia, whom he advised to desolate his country, in order to impede the progress of Alexander the Great, and then to attack Macedon; but this counsel was overruled by the other generals. After the battle of Granicus, Memnon defended Miletus with vigour, took the isles of Chios and Lesbos, carried terror into Greece, and was near putting a stop to the conquests of Alexander, when he was carried off in the midst of his successes. His wife was taken prisoner, with the family of Darius, and became the mistress of Alexander. D. at Mitylene, B.C. 333.

MEMPHIS, *mem'-fis*, a ruined city, 10 miles from Cairo. It was the ancient capital of Egypt, but now its site is occupied only by a few villages.

MEMPHIS, a town of Tennessee, U.S., on an eminence near the Mississippi. *Pop.* 9,000. Connected by railway with Legrange.

MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE, *mem'-fre-ma'-gog*, a lake of Lower Canada, principally in the British district and the state of Vermont. *Ext.* 30 miles long. The river St. Francis rises in it, and it receives the Black River.

MENAGE, Giles, *me-nazh'*, a learned French writer, who became an eminent pleader, but quitted that profession and entered into orders, in order to cultivate letters the more undisturbedly. His principal works are,—two books on the Origin and Nature of the French language; Miscellanies; Latin poems; on the Italian language; and an edition of Diogenes Laertius. B. at Angers, 1613; D. at Paris, 1692.

MENAHEM, *men'-a-hem*, or *me-nai'-hem*, king of Israel, was son of Gadi. He advanced against and defeated Shallum, B.C. 771; thus securing the sovereignty; but the people did not all submit to him; and hence he "smote Tipsah, and all that were therein, and the courts thereof, from Tirzah, because they opened not to him." Soon after he ascended the throne, the Assyrians invaded Judæa; but Menahem induced them to depart, by paying them 1,000 talents of silver,—upwards of £350,000, which he raised from "all the mighty men of wealth." He enjoyed his throne, henceforth, until his death, and constantly worshipped the golden calf. D. 760 B.C.

MENAI STRAIT, *men'-ai*, is in North Wales, dividing the island of Anglesey from Caernarvonshire. *Ext.* 14 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 260 yards to 2 miles. A chain-bridge of 560 feet in length crosses this strait; also a tubular suspension-bridge, forming a part of the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

MENAM, or MEINAM, *me-nam'*, 'mother of waters,' one of the largest rivers of S. Asia, traversing the centre of Siam, and, after a course of 700 or 800 miles, entering the Gulf of Siam by three mouths.

MENANDER, *me-nän'-der*, a Greek comic poet, who was called the prince of new comedy, and preferred to Aristophanes. All his plays are lost; but the six comedies of Terence were borrowed from him; by which we may form some judgment of his excellence. His fragments have been collected by Meineke. B. 341 B.C.; D. 290 B.C.

MENDAVIA, *men-da'-ve-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, 40 miles from Pamplona. *Pop.* 2,000.—In 1507 Cæsar Borgia was here killed in a skirmish.

MENDE, *mend*, a town of France, capital of the department of the Lozère, on the Lot. It has a cathedral with two towers. *Pop.* 7,000.

MENDELSSOHN, Moses, *men'-del-sone* (which signifies Moses the son of Mendel), a learned German Jew. He was brought up for the pursuits of commerce, but devoted himself to literature, in which he attained a distinguished reputation. In 1755 he published his first piece, entitled "Jerusalem;" in which he pretended that the principle of the Jewish religion is deism. His next work was "Phædon; or, a Discourse on the Spirituality and Immateriality of the Soul." In this excellent treatise the principle of the immateriality of the soul was acutely maintained. On account of this book, the author gained the appellation of the Socrates of the Jews. He also wrote Philosophical Works, Letter to Lavater, Commentary upon Ecclesiastes, and a translation of the first book of the Old Testament. B. at Dessau, 1729; D. 1786.

MENDELSSOHN, Bartholdy Felix, a celebrated German musician, was grandson of the preceding. As early as his 16th year, he distinguished himself as a pianist and musical composer. His first work was the opera entitled "The Wedding of Camælio;" this was quickly followed by the overture to Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream." In 1829, having just completed his 20th year, he made his first visit to England, where his overture was played, and received with enthusiasm. Thenceforth, he paid an almost annual visit to this country, where he felt he was even more appreciated than in his native land. "St. Paul," his first oratorio, was composed for an English musical society, as was "Elijah," his third and best work of the same kind. His last visit to England took place in 1847, when he conducted his "Elijah" at London, Birmingham, and Manchester. In the same year, his health, which had been declining for some time, became very bad, and he went to reside in Switzerland; but, although he appeared to derive considerable benefit from the mountain air, he was carried off by an affection of the brain, soon after his return to Leipsic. He left behind a large collection of musical manuscripts, portions of which were published. Mendelssohn's works embrace every department of the musician's art; and it is the firm conviction of the most competent critics, that his oratorios "St. Paul" and "Elijah" will live to charm and delight the world as long as the "Messiah" and the "Israel in Egypt" of the immortal Handel. B. at Hamburg, 1809; D. at Leipsic, 1847.

MENDERE, *men'-de-re*, two rivers of Asia Minor; one, after a course of 200 miles, entering the Ægean Sea, 30 miles from Ainsaluck; and the other, after a course of 60 miles, entering the Hellespont.

MENDIP HILLS, *men'-dip*, a noted mineral range in the county of Somerset, dividing the N. from the central part of the county. *Length*, about 25 miles. *Height*, 1,800 feet.

MENDOCINO CAPE, *men-do-se'-no*, the most W. point of Upper California, on the Pacific. *Lat.* 40° 30′ N. *Lon.* 124° 29′ W.

MENDOZA, *men-do'-za*, a city and department of the Plata Confederation, S. America. The city stands in a plain at the foot of the Andes. It contains several convents, a college, and a church. *Pop.* 12,000.—The river Mendoza flows by this town, and finally enters the Atlantic, under the name of Colorado.—The DEPARTMENT has a population of about 40,000. It produces fruits, wheat, and maize, and is watered by the Mendoza. *Lat.* between 32° and 34° 30′ S. *Lon.* between 67° and 70° W.

MENDOZA, Diego Hurtado, an eminent Spanish statesman and scholar, under Charles V. He distinguished himself as a soldier, diplomatist, geographer, historian, and poet. Charles V. intrusted him with several important missions, and, during six years, he held the military command of Tuscany. He made a noble collection of Greek and Arabic manuscripts, and used all the resources of his wealth and power to advance learning. Under Philip II. he fell into disgrace, and was banished from the Spanish court; but his leisure was occupied by the composition of his "War against the Moors," and in collecting upwards of 400 Arabic manuscripts. At his death he bequeathed his library to the king. B. at Granada, 1503; D. at Madrid, 1575.

MENDRISIO, *men-dre'-se-o*, the most S. town of Switzerland, 6 miles from Como. It has a college and a convent. *Pop.* 2,000.

MENECRATES, *me-nek'-rai-tees*, a Greek physician, celebrated for his pride and vanity. He crowned himself like the master of the gods, and, in a letter which he wrote to Philip, king of Macedon, expressed himself thus: "Menecrates Jupiter to King Philip, greeting." The Macedonian monarch replied, "Philip to Menecrates, greeting and better sense." Philip once invited him to his board; but a separate table was set for the arrogant physician, served only with perfumes and

frankincense, while before the other guests was placed good and substantial cheer. Menecrates flourished about 360 B.C.

MENEHOULD, ST., *men'-hoold*, a town of France, on the Aisne, 25 miles from Châlons. *Manf.* Glass, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 4,500.—This town was taken by Louis XIV., in 1653. In 1719 it was destroyed by fire, but has since been rebuilt.

MENELAUS, *men'-e-lai'-us*, king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon, with whom he was brought up in the house of Atreus. They went afterwards to the court of Œneus, king of Calydonia, who treated them with paternal care. From Calydonia they went to Sparta, where, like the rest of the Grecian princes, they solicited the marriage of Helen, the daughter of King Tyndarus, who made choice of Menelaus. As soon as the nuptials were celebrated, Tyndarus resigned the crown to his son-in-law. The arrival of Paris in Sparta shortly afterwards disturbed the king's domestic peace. Paris carried off Helen, and the Greek princes, mindful of their oath, took up arms to defend the cause of Menelaus. The combined forces assembled at Aulis, in Bœotia, where they chose Agamemnon for their general and Calchas for their high priest. They then marched to meet their enemies in the field. During the Trojan war, Menelaus behaved with great courage; and, says the poet, Paris must have fallen by his hand, had not Venus interposed, and redeemed him from certain death. In the tenth year of the Trojan war, Helen, by perfidiously introducing Menelaus into the chamber of Deiphobus, obtained his forgiveness, and she returned with him to Sparta, after a voyage of eight years. He died some time after his return.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA. (*See* AGRIPPA.)

MENETOU-SALON, *men'-tawng*, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 10 miles from Bourges. *Manf.* Serges, and it has distilleries. *Pop.* 2,700.

MENGS, Anthony Raphael, *mengs*, a celebrated German painter, who studied under his father, painter to Augustus III., king of Poland, and subsequently greatly improved himself at Rome. Charles III. of Spain invited him to his kingdom, and became his patron. Mengs formed his style after Raphael, Correggio, and Titian. To his excellence as an artist, he added literary talent, and wrote several works in Italian; as, "The Life of Correggio," "Reflections on Beauty," and a treatise on "Tas e in Painting," "On the Principal Pictures at Madrid," &c. They have been translated into English, with his life prefixed. B. at Aussig, Bohemia, 1728; D. at Rome, 1779.

MENIN, *men'-ă*, a fortified town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 11 miles from Lisle. *Manf.* Table linen, lace, and silk stuffs, oil, soap, and tobacco. *Pop.* 8,500.—It has undergone a great number of sieges, and, in the 17th and 18th centuries, was frequently taken by the French.

MENNEVRET, *men'-vrai*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Aisne. *Pop.* 2,300.

MENNO SIMONIS, *mem'-no si'-mo-nis*, chief of a sect which sprang up in Germany at the time of the Reformation, and was called after his name, was originally a minister in Friesland, but left his parish and was rebaptized by Ubbo Philippi. He gathered about him a number of disciples in Germany, Holland, and Flanders, maintained the necessity of rebaptism in adults, and denied that Jesus Christ received a human body from the Virgin. The Mennonites still continue a considerable sect in Holland, and are not to be confounded with the Anabaptists. A considerable amount of curious information relating to Menno and his followers is to be found in Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History." B. at Witmarsum, Friesland, 1505; D. in Holstein, 1561.

MENOUF, *me-noof'*, a town of Lower Egypt, on the canal of Menouf, which connects the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile, 30 miles from Cairo. *Manf.* Mats, and there are indigo-works. *Pop.* Unascertained.

MENS, *mens*, a market-town of France, in the department of the Isère, 25 miles from Grenoble. *Pop.* 2,200.

MENSCHIKOFF, Alexander, *men'-shi-kof*, a prince of the Russian empire, was the son of a peasant, and the servant of a pastry-cook, who employed him to carry pies about the streets. His appearance pleasing Peter the Great, he took him into his service. Menschikoff soon insinuated himself into the confidence of his sovereign, who, in 1704, made him governor of Ingria, with the rank of major-general, and at length conferred on him the title of prince. In 1713 he was accused of peculation, and condemned to pay a heavy fine, which the czar remitted, and restored him to favour. Under the Czarina Catherine he had still more power, and his daughter was married to Peter II., who made Menschikoff duke of Cozel, and grand master of the imperial hotel; but, by the intrigues of Dolgorouschki, mistress of the czar, he fell into disgrace, and was banished to his estate, where he lived in such magnificence that Peter was persuaded to send him, for his own safety, to Siberia, where he died in a poor hut, 1729. D. at Moscow, 1674.

MENSCHIKOFF, Alexander Serjevitsch, Prince, a Russian admiral and general, was the grandson of the preceding. He was at first attached to the embassy at Vienna; but, becoming aide-de-camp to Alexander, in 1812, he shared in the military service of the period, and attained the grade of general. When Nicholas ascended the throne, he dispatched Menschikoff on a mission to Abbas-Mirza, shah of Persia, who, taking advantage of a revolt of the Russian army, suddenly broke off the negotiations, and the ambassador narrowly escaped death. In 1824 he commanded a division of the Russian army which took Anapa, and was afterwards severely wounded at the siege of Varna. In 1831 he was appointed governor of Finland, and in 1834 he attained the rank of admiral. In 1853 the Czar Nicholas sent him to Turkey on an embassy relative to the holy places; but his haughtiness and obstinacy were little suited to further the end he had in view. In a short time he presented his ultimatum: his departure soon followed. The war with Russia was the result of this act, and when the allied forces landed in the Crimea, he was in the chief command of the Russian forces. Defeated at the Alma, he hastily fortified Sebastopol, and sank the Russian fleet at the entrance to the port. Shortly after the defeat at Inkermann, and the death of the Czar Nicholas, he fell ill, and was superseded in his command in the Crimea by Prince Gortschakoff. A few months later he was, however, charged with the defence of Cronstadt against the allied English and French fleets. In 1856 he was recalled to occupy a position at the court of the emperor Alexander. Prince Menschikoff was the recognized head of a very powerful and important, although retrograde, party in Russia. This was called the Old Russian party, and was the declared enemy of all reform. The prince himself exhibited the characteristics of his nation;—in him a native rudeness of manner was added to remarkable subtlety and to a cultivated and witty mind; thus completely personifying that strange mixture of barbarism and civilization so prominently shown in the habits and the character of the people, and in the politics of Russia. B. 1789.

MENTOR, *men'-tor*, the friend of Ulysses, who confided to him the education of his son, whilst he was absent at the siege of Troy. He was celebrated for his wisdom, and, according to the Greek tradition, Minerva took his shape, in order to bring up the son of Ulysses. This last view has been adopted by Fénélon in his "Télémaque."

MENTOR, a Greek artist of the age of Pericles. He excelled in polishing cups and engraving flowers upon them.

MENTZ, MAINZ, or MAYENCE, *mentz, mintze, maiyence*, a city of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the left bank of the Rhine, immediately below the influx of the Main, 36 miles from Coblentz. It is built nearly in the form of a semicircle, of which the Rhine is the basis. It is one of the strongest fortresses of the empire. Towards the river less defence is necessary, and the works are simple; but, on the land side, they are extensive and complicated. There is a bridge across the Rhine to Cassel, which is also fortified, and traversed by the railway from Frankfort to Wiesbaden. The interior of the town is by no means handsome. Most of the streets are crooked, narrow, and gloomy. The principal buildings are the electoral palace, used as a custom-house, the house of the Teutonic Knights, now the residence of the military governor; and the arsenal.

The principal churches are the Dom, or cathedral, built in the 12th century; the church of St. Ignatius, which is a model of architecture, and ornamented in the ceiling with good paintings; and the ancient church of St. Stephen, the steeple of which commands an extensive view. The public library contains a collection of 110,000 volumes, a cabinet of coins and medals, a cabinet of natural history, a collection of philosophical and mechanical instruments, a museum of Roman monuments, said to be the most complete of any out of Italy, and a gallery of pictures. A club-house now occupies the site of the house of Guttenberg, the inventor of printing. The establishments for education are a seminary, a lyceum, schools of medicine, midwifery, and farriery. Along the banks of the Rhine is a beautiful walk; also a quay or wharf for landing goods. But the greatest attraction of Mentz is in its environs and its beautiful prospects. It is the principal trading city of the duchy, and, after Cologne, the principal in W. Germany for the supply of Rhenish produce. *Manf.* Leather, soap, glue, tobacco, artificial pearls, musical and philosophical instruments, metal wares, porcelain, and carriages. *Pop.* 38,000, exclusive of the garrison, which is about 8,000 or 10,000. *Lat.* 49° 59′ 44″ N. *Lon.* 8° 16′ 32″ E. —The site of Mentz was occupied by the Romans as a military position. In the 13th and 14th centuries, it was a place of some note for literature and the arts. In the Thirty Years' War, it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1688 by the French, but restored at the subsequent peace. At the end of 1792, it surrendered to the French. Next year it was taken by the Austrians. By the peace of Luneville (1801) it was formally ceded to France, and in 1815 was ceded to Hesse-Darmstadt. It has extensive steam communications.

MENTZ, *mentz*, a township of New York, U.S., on the Erie Canal, 8 miles from Auburn. *Pop.* 6,000.

MENU, *me-nu'*, a Hindoo legislator, and the supposed author of a code of laws and morality. This vast work, which is still extant, is written in verse, and in the Sanscrit language. Sir William Jones translated it into English, in 1796. The Hindoos consider Menu as the son of Brahma, and the first created man. There is no authentic date to be assigned for his birth, but the code which is attributed to him is considered to be older than the Vedas, which latter were composed about the 11th or 12th century B.C.

MENZALEH, *men-za'-le*, an extensive lagoon of Lower Egypt, extending along the coast to the east of the Damietta branch of the Nile. *Ext.* 60 miles in length and 25 in breadth. It communicates with the Mediterranean by three openings, and has extensive fisheries.

MENZALEH, a town on the above lake, partly ruined, with a trade in rice and fish, 20 miles from Damietta. *Pop.* Unascertained.

MÉON, Dominic Martin, *mai'-on*, one of the conservators of the Bibliothèque Royale, who made some valuable researches into the literature of the middle ages. He published the Fables and Stories of the French poets, from the 11th to the 15th century, the "Romance of the Rose," the "Romance of Renard," &c. B. 1748; D. 1829.

MEPPEL, *mep'-pel*, a town of the Netherlands, on the Havelter Aa, near its mouth, 25 miles from Assen. *Manf.* Sailcloth principally. *Pop.* 6,200.

MEPPEN, *mep'-pen*, a town of Hanover, 43 miles from Osnabruck. *Manf.* Linens and stuffs. *Pop.* 2,500.

MEQUINENZA, *mai'-ke-nain'-tha*, a town and fort of Spain, on the Ebro, at the influx of the Cinca. It is defended by a fortress, which, in 1810, was taken by the French. *Pop.* Unascertained.

MEQUINEZ, *mai'-ke-naith*, a city of Morocco, frequently the residence of the emperors, 35 miles from Fez. It is situate in a fine plain, watered by numerous rivulets. The seraglio is a very extensive quadrangular edifice. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* 33° 56′ N. *Lon.* 5° 50′ W.

MER, *mair*, a town of France, 21 miles from Orleans. *Pop.* 4,300.—It has a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway.

MER and SER, *mer, ser*, two contiguous summits of the Himalaya, in the N. part of the Punjab, among the loftiest between the Indus and the Sutlej rivers. The one is generally white with snow, and the other uniformly black and bare. *Lat.* 34° N. *Lon.* 76° 10′ E.

MERAN, *me-ran'*, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, 42 miles from Trent. Near it is the mountain fortress of the Tyrol. *Pop.* 2,300.

MERCATOR, Gerard, *mer-kai'-tor*, a celebrated geographer, who composed a Chronology, a greater and lesser Atlas, and "Geographical Tables;" also "A Treatise on the Creation," &c. He was the first to represent the meridians by equidistant parallel lines, and the parallels of longitude by lines at right angles with the meridian; whence the name Mercator's Projection, now employed in nautical maps. He was so exact as to engrave and colour his own maps. B. in Flanders, 1512; D. 1594.

MERCATOR, Nicholas, an eminent Danish mathematician, who settled in England, where he became fellow of the Royal Society, and published several valuable works on astronomy. D. 1640; D. about 1690.

MERCER, *mer'-ser*, the name of several counties of the United States.—1. In Pennsylvania. *Area*, 620 square miles. *Pop.* 35,000.—2. In Illinois. *Area*, 550 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—3. In Kentucky. *Area*, 250 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—4. In New Jersey. *Area*, 272 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—5. In Ohio. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—Also several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 1,500.

MERCIA, *mer'-she-a*, one of the old kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, comprising all the modern counties between the Thames on the S., Yorkshire and Lancashire on the N., Wales on the W., and the kingdoms of East Anglia and Essex on the E. Its capital city was Leicester.

MERCIER, Louis Sebastien, *mair'-se-ai*, a celebrated French author, who wrote works in almost every department of literature. In 1781 he commenced his celebrated "Picture of Paris," wherein he dissected the social system of the French capital with so much vigour and truth, that he judged it prudent to leave Paris and carry on the publication in Switzerland. So completely did this work exhibit the corruption and frivolities of French society, that its publication has been claimed as one of the great precursors of the French revolution. He returned to France after the revolution, and edited the "Patriotic Annals," a republican journal, but moderate in tone. He was a witty and entertaining writer; but his works are defaced by paradox and inordinate vanity. B. at Paris, 1740; D. 1814.

MERCURIALIS, Jerome, *mer'-ku-ri-ai'-lis*, a celebrated Italian physician, who taught at Padua. Maximilian II. invited him to Vienna. He wrote several important works on medicine; among the rest, "Practical Medicine." He likewise produced a good edition of Hippocrates, which was published at Venice, 1588. B. at Forli, 1530; D. 1606.

MERCURY, *mer'-ku-re*, a celebrated god of antiquity, called Hermes by the Greeks. There were no less than five of this name, according to Cicero. Some add a sixth; but to the son of Jupiter and Maia, the actions of all the others have been probably attributed. Mercury was the messenger of the gods, and Jupiter in particular; the patron of travellers and shepherds; he conducted the souls of the dead into the infernal regions, and not only presided over orators, merchants, and declaimers, but was also the god of thieves, pickpockets, and all dishonest persons. His name is derived *a mercibus*, because he was the god of merchandise among the Romans. On the day of his birth he gave proof of his craftiness in stealing away the oxen of Admetus, which Apollo tended. He gave other tokens of his thievish propensity, by taking the quiver and arrows of Apollo; and he increased his fame by robbing Neptune of his trident, Venus of her girdle, Mars of his sword, Jupiter of his sceptre, and Vulcan of many of his mechanical instruments. Jupiter then took him as his messenger, interpreter, and cupbearer. He delivered Mars from the long confinement which he suffered from the superior power of the Aloides. He purified the Danaides of the murder of their husbands; he tied Ixion to his wheel in the infernal regions; he destroyed the hundred-eyed Argus; he sold Hercules to Omphale, the queen of Lydia; he conducted Priam to the tent of Achilles to redeem the body of his son Hector. Mercury had many surnames and epithets; his amours were also numerous. His worship was well established, particularly in Greece, Egypt, and

Italy. Some of his statues represented him as a youth. The Greeks and Romans offered tongues to him, by throwing them into the fire, as he was the patron of speaking, of which the tongue is the organ.

MERDIN, or MARDIN, *mer-din'*, a fortified city of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 55 miles from Diarbekir. The houses appear old, and have small windows grated with iron. *Pop.* 11,000.

MERE, *meer*, a market-town of Wiltshire, 23 miles from Salisbury. *Manf.* Silk and bed-ticking. *Pop.* 3,000.

MEREDITH, *mer'-e-dith*, two townships in the United States, neither with a population above 3,000.

MERGENTHEIM, *mair'-gen-time*, a town of Wurtemberg, 56 miles from Stuttgart. It has an ancient palace, with a library. *Pop.* 2,500.

MERGUI, *mer-ge'*, a seaport-town of British India, in the province of Lower Siam, on an island in the delta of the Mergui river. Its exports are ivory, tutenague, rice, and other provisions. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 12° 12′ N. *Lon.* 98° 23′ E.—This place was taken by the British in 1824.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO, a group of the Indian Ocean, lying along the coast of Tenasserim and the isthmus of the Malay peninsula, with a strait between them and the mainland, of 15 to 30 miles broad, having good anchorage. It forms part of the British province of Mergui, which is the most S. on the coast of Tenasserim. *Pop.* 18,000. *Lat.* between 9° and 13° N. *Lon.* between 97° and 98° 30′ E.

MERIAN, Matthew, *mer'-i-an*, a German engraver, who set up a book and print business at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Many of his engravings were excellent. He published the "Topography of the Universe," in 31 volumes. B. at Basel, 1593; D. about 1650.

MERIAN, Matthew, an eminent German painter, chiefly of portraits, was son of the preceding. As a student, he derived instruction from Syndrart, from Vandyck in London, from Le Sueur at Paris, and from Carlo Maratti at Rome. Although he produced some historical pieces, his fame chiefly rests upon his portraits. The emperor Leopold I. and some of the highest German princes and nobles sat to him. Upon the death of his father, he carried on his business, without, however, neglecting his professional efforts. B. at Basel, 1621; D. at Frankfort, 1687.

MERIAN, Sibylla Maria, a celebrated naturalist, who excelled in drawing insects, flowers, and fruits, was sister of the painter, and daughter of the engraver, mentioned above. She became the wife of John Andriez Graff, a painter, in 1665; but her own name was so celebrated as an artist, that her husband's was prevented from being adopted. She painted flowers and insects after nature with scrupulous exactness, and, in 1699, undertook a voyage to Surinam in order to make drawings of the insects of that country. Although her fame mainly rests upon her artistic performances, she was an excellent writer. Her principal works were, the "Origin of Caterpillars; their Nourishment and Changes," which was afterwards enlarged by herself and daughters, and was reproduced in France by Marret, under the title of "Histoire Générale des Insectes de l'Europe." She also wrote "Generation and Transformation of the Insects of Surinam" Both these works were published in Paris under the general title of "Histoire des Insects de l'Europe et de l'Amérique," in 1771. Sir Hans Sloane purchased many of her drawings for a considerable sum, and they are now contained in the print department of the British Museum. Several collections of her fine drawings are also preserved at St. Petersburg, in Holland, and at Frankfort. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1647; D. at Amsterdam, 1717.

MERIDA, *mer'-e-da*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Guadiana, across which there is a large bridge, 30 miles from Badajos. The bridge is a Roman structure, consisting of 80 arches, and 2,570 feet in length. *Pop.* 4,200. This place was founded by Augustus, 25 B.C. It now presents but a feeble picture of its former prosperity. Its antiquities, however, scattered in all directions, are interesting. In 713 it was taken by the Moors, and, in the 13th century, was attached to the kingdom of Castile.

MERIDA, a town of Venezuela, South America, the capital of the province of Chama, 85 miles from Varinas. *Pop.* 6,000. In 1812 it was nearly entirely destroyed by an earthquake. Previous to that event it was the largest city in Venezuela.

MERIDA, the capital of the province of Yucatan, Central America, about 20 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 20° 50′ N. *Lon.* 89° 40′ W.

MERIDEN, *mer'-i-den*, a town of the United States, Newhaven, in Connecticut. *Pop.* 4,000.

MERIMÉE, Prosper, *mer'-e-mai*, a modern French *littérateur*, who was educated for the profession of the law; but after the revolution of 1830, he obtained high employment under the constitutional government. In 1831 he was appointed to an inspectorship of the antiquities of France, a post he has ever since retained. The duties of his office caused him to make several archæological tours throughout France, and the result was the publication of a number of illustrated works of considerable importance. In 1844 he was elected a member of the French Academy. In addition to his archæological labours, he wrote historical works, romances, and plays. His best-known historical studies, were the "Jacquerie" and "Chronicle of the Reign of Charles IX." Of his novels, one became European in its popularity;—this was "Colomba," a wonderful picture of Corsican life and revenge. As a writer for the stage, he obtained only a small amount of success. During fifteen years he has been a regular contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and to the newspaper press of France. B. at Paris, 1803.

MERINCHAL, *mair'-in-shal*, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 14 miles from Aubusson. *Pop.* 2,500.

MERIONETH, *mer-i-o-n'-eth*, a maritime county of North Wales, bounded N. by the counties of Caernarvon and Denbigh, S. by Cardigan, from which it is separated by the estuary of the Dovy, W. by Cardigan Bay, and E. by the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery. *Area*, 665 square miles. *Desc.* Wild and mountainous, and everywhere abounding with the most romantic and sublime scenery. Cader Idris is the most noted mountain, being 2,914 feet above the sea. Arran Mowddy is still higher, its height being 2,955 feet. The other principal mountains are Arrenig, 2,809 feet; Cader Ferwyn, 2,563; Arran Benllyn, &c. *Rivers.* The principal are the Dee, the Maw or Mawddach, the Dovy or Dyfi, and the Glaslyn and Dwyrid. *Lakes.* Llyn Tegid, near Bula, and Llyn Tallyn, at the foot of Cader Idris. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, are the principal crops. *Manf.* Principally coarse flannels; also strong cloths, druggets, kerseymeres, and stockings. *Pop.* 40,000.

MERLIN, Ambrose, *mer'-lin*, a British writer, who lived about the year 480, and was regarded in his time as a magician and prophet. The idlest tales are told of him by some ancient writers; such as that he was engendered of an incubus, and that he conveyed by enchantment the stupendous stones on Salisbury Plain from Ireland. There also pass under his name some extravagant predictions. Near Caermarthen is a mount called Merlin's Hill, beneath which tradition relates that he was buried.

MEROË, ISLE OF, *mer'-o-e*, a tract of S. Nubia, lying between the Nile and its tributary the Atbura. *Ext.* 400 miles long, with a breadth of 200. On the N. part of this tract are the ruins of ancient Meroë, 25 miles from Shendy. On its site is a modern town of the same name, with large corn magazines.

MEROPE, *mer'-o-pe*, one of the Atlantides, who married Silphus, son of Æolus, and was, like her sisters, changed into a constellation after death. (*See* PLEIADES.)

MEROVÆUS, *mer-o-ve'-us*, king of France, succeeded Clodius in 448, and defeated Attila in 451. He is said to have extended the bounds of his kingdom to Treves, which city he took and plundered. He began the race of French kings called Merovingian. B. about 411; D. 457.

MERRICK, James, *mer'-rik*, an English divine and poet, termed by Lowth one of the best of men and most eminent of scholars. He published a translation of Tryphiodorus' "Capture of Troy," and poems on sacred subjects; but his principal performance is a version of the Psalms, with annotations. B. 1720; D. at Reading, 1769.

MERRIMACK, *mer'-ri-măk*, a river of the United

States, traversing New Hampshire, and, after a course of 150 miles, falling into the Atlantic at Newburyport.

MERRIMACK, a county of New Hampshire, U.S. *Area*, 845 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.

MERSE, or MARCH, *march*, one of the three greater divisions of Berwickshire.

MERSEBURG, *mer'-se-boorg*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 15 miles from Leipsic, with narrow and crooked streets, but clean and well paved. Its most remarkable buildings are the cathedral, the palace of the bishops and dukes, a military orphan asylum, and a school of surgery. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, paper, tobacco, and vinegar. *Pop.* 12,000.

MERS-EL-KEBIR, *mers-el-ke'-bir*, a fortified town of Algeria, on the Mediterranean, 3 miles from Oran. *Pop.* Unascertained.—This place was, in 1830, taken by the French.

MERSENNE, Marin, *mair-sen'*, an eminent French mathematician. In 1615 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Nevers. After resigning this office, as well as that of superior of the convent in which he lived, he travelled in Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands. He subsequently took up his final residence at Paris. His chief work was "Harmonie Universelle," which contains a variety of useful information connected with the science of music. B. in France, 1588; D. at Paris, 1648.

MERSEY, *mer'-se*, a river of England, rising on the borders of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, and, after a course of 60 miles, falling into the Western Sea, in a large estuary at Liverpool.

MERTHYR, *mer'-ther*, the name of several parishes in Wales, none of them with a population above 1,000.

MERTHYR TYDVIL, *tid'-vil*, a market-town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, in the valley of the Taaf, 21 miles from Cardiff. It is very irregularly built, and presents the appearance of a straggling heap of cottages. The church is a plain modern building, and there are numerous chapels and schools. There is also a theatre. Merthyr Tydvil derives importance from its iron-works, the Dowlais Company employing about 5,000 men. *Pop.* of the borough, nearly 70,000.—It is in communication by railway with Cardiff, whence is shipped the greater part of its produce.

MERTON, *mer'-ton*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MERVILLE, or MERGHEM, *mair'-gem*, a neat town of France, on the Lys, 18 miles from Lille. *Manf.* Cotton, velvets, and table-cloths. *Pop.* 6,000.

MESCHED, *mesh-ed'*, a city of Persia, in the province of Korassan, standing in a fertile plain, and inclosed by strong walls. Five of its twelve quarters are now in ruins. It is distinguished by a very splendid mausoleum, in which repose the ashes of Imam Reza and of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid; but its houses are meanly built, and mostly composed of sun-dried bricks. *Manf.* Velvet of the finest quality, and fur pelisses, much esteemed. *Pop.* 50,000. *Lat.* 37° 85′ N. *Lon.* 57° E.

MESCHED ALI, *a'-le*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 30 miles from the ruins of Babylon. It is well built, defended by a good wall, deep ditch, and lofty towers. The most conspicuous object is the tomb and mosque of Ali, which draws numerous pilgrims towards it. *Pop.* Unascertained.—This place was the capital of the Arab and Christian dynasties, till taken by the Saracens in the 7th century.

MESMER, Frederick Antony, *mes'-mer*, a celebrated German physician, who first propagated the doctrines of animal magnetism, long called Mesmerism, after his name. In 1766 he took the degree M.D. at the university of Vienna, and wrote a treatise on the "Influence of the Planets upon the Human Body." In conjunction with Father Hell, a Jesuit and professor of astronomy at Vienna, Mesmer, in 1772, engaged in a series of investigations relative to the influence of the loadstone in curing disease. They achieved what they termed an "extraordinary success;" but Hell having published a work in which he declared Mesmer to be only a physician who had been employed by him to practically test the new discovery, the latter engaged in a violent controversy with his rival. All the scientific men of Vienna, however, sided with Hell, and Mesmer, who was pronounced to be an impostor, was obliged to quit the city. He visited several parts of Germany and Switzerland, everywhere working astonishing cures, and, in 1778, reached Paris, where he speedily became the most popular professor of the healing art in the French capital. Thousands of people, from peer to peasant, flocked to his apartments for the purpose of being "mesmerized." In a short time, however, he found a rival in a French physician, who embraced his doctrine, and practised it with such success as to gain £100,000 in fees from his patients. Mesmer declared that he was ruined, and applied to the government to grant him "a château and its lands, where he might be enabled to continue his treatment at leisure, and independently of persecution." The French government would not comply with this request, but Mesmer was offered a very large sum, on condition that he would permit certain individuals named by government to witness his proceedings, and report thereon. He soon afterwards left France and settled at Spa, whither a crowd of wealthy patients followed him. A subscription was subsequently entered into for his benefit, and the sum of £14,000 was raised. With this money Mesmer returned to Paris, and again commenced his public treatment; but those persons who had conducted the subscription having set up a society for gratuitously practising animal magnetism, Mesmer, finding no more money was to be got out of his discovery, left France, and repaired to England, where he lived under an assumed name. He subsequently returned to his native country, where he occupied himself in the composition of a new work upon his discovery. He showed himself too much of a charlatan ever to be regarded as a great scientific luminary; it cannot, however, be denied that he was the first to propagate doctrines which have since, in abler and honester hands, been productive of immense benefit to humanity. Animal magnetism is at the present time scarcely admitted to be a true remedial agent; still a zealous investigation of its merits will, doubtless, cause even the most sceptical to believe in its efficacy. Mesmer's principal works were "Memoirs on the Discovery of Animal Magnetism," and "Collection of Facts and Documents relative to Animal Magnetism." B. at Marsburg, Baden, 1734; D. 1815.

MESOLONGHI, or MISSOLONGHI, *me-so-lon'-gi*, a village of Greece, in the government of Ætolia, 22 miles from Lepanto. Here Lord Byron died, in 1824.

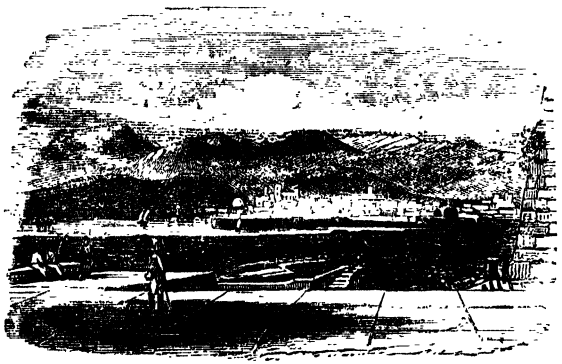
MESOPOTAMIA, *mes'-op-o-tai'-me-a*, an ancient name of the country between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in Asiatic Turkey. It is now comprised in the pashalics of Bagdad and Diarbekir.

MESSALINA, Valeria, *mes-sa-le'-na*, wife of the emperor Claudian. She was of a most libidinous character, and committed adultery with all the officers of her court. Having been repudiated by Claudian, she espoused her favourite, Silius, who was put to death with her, by order of the emperor, A.D. 46. She was as cruel as she was debauched, and caused many distinguished Romans to be put to death.—There was another of the same name, who was the third wife of Nero, after her first husband, Atticus, had been put to death by that tyrant. On the death of Nero, she devoted the remainder of her days to study, and acquired a great reputation.

MESSENE, *mes-se'-ne*, formerly a city of Greece, but now the modern village of Maurmati, standing nearly in the centre of the ancient city. It is built at the foot of Ithome, 16 miles from Kyparissia, amidst extensive ruins.

MESSINA, *mes'-se-nă*, a city in the N.E. of the island of Sicily, situate on a strait, called from it the Faro di Messina, which separates Italy from Calabria, 8 miles from Reggio. The town runs parallel with the strait, and has, for its finest part, the Marina, a long line of buildings facing the harbour, and running parallel with it for more than a mile. A broad quay separates it from the water. The town sweeps along the swelling eminences, and gradually rises so as to present almost every public edifice in a striking point of view. The whiteness of the buildings forms a beautiful contrast to the dark green of the forests behind.

The public establishments consist of numerous convents, several seminaries, asylums for the poor, and banks; two theatres, a large hospital, town-hall, exchange, custom-house, college, lyceum, public library, and prison. The churches are numerous, and some of them are beautiful buildings, containing a number of admired paintings. The cathedral has a fine Gothic



MESSINA.

front, and a granite pillar which supports the roof. The harbour of Messina is the finest in the Mediterranean, and the trade is considerable. The exports consist of Faro wine, oil, fruits, and corn. Silkworms have long been cultivated with success. *Manf.* Damasks and satins. *Pop.* 85,000. *Lat.* 38° 11′ 10″ N. *Lon.* 15° 34′ 7″ E. Messina is a place of great antiquity, having been known not only to the Romans, but to the Greeks. Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, entered it with his followers, in July, 1860.—The STRAIT of Messina separates Sicily from S. Italy, and has a length of 22 miles and a breadth of from 3 to 10. Opposite Messina is the whirlpool Charybdis.

MESTRE, *mais'-trai*, a town of Italy, 1½ miles from Padua. *Pop.* 6,000. It has a station on the railway to Vicenza.

META, *mai'-ta*, a river of S. America, in New Grenada, rising about 40 miles from Bogota, and, after a course of 500 miles, joining the Orinoco.

METASTASIO, the Abbé Peter Bonaventure, *mai-tas-ta'-se-o*, an eminent Italian poet. He displayed an early genius for poetry, and wrote verses at the age of six years; and he was only 14 when he composed his tragedy, "Il Giustino." A celebrated lawyer and critic, named Gravina, was his instructor, and made him his heir when he died. In 1724 Metastasio produced his play of "Dido," acted at Naples, with the music of Sarro. The success of this piece stimulated him to follow up the same career; and, in 1729, the emperor Charles VI. invited him to Vienna, where he gave him a large pension. The empress Maria Theresa bestowed upon him magnificent presents, as also did Ferdinand VI., king of Spain. The emperor offered him the title of nobility, and the empress the order of St. Stephen; but he declined both. He wrote a great number of operas and other dramatic pieces, which are highly admired in his native country. B. at Rome, 1698; D. at Vienna, 1782. In England he is chiefly known as the author of the libretti of several operas, such as "Artaserse," "La Clemenza da Tito," and "Semiramide." Metastasio's genius has been compared "to the goddess Chloris, of the Greeks, who, in flying through the air, scattered roses wherever she went."

METHVEN, *meth'-ven*, a village and parish of Scotland, 6 miles from Perth. *Pop.* of parish, 2,500.—In this parish is the Lynedoch estate, on which is the grave of "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray," who, in 1666, died of the plague.

METIUS, James, *me'-te-us*, a native of North Holland, who is said by Descartes to have been the inventor of the refracting telescope. About the beginning of the 17th century, this individual, "while one day amusing





himself with a few burning-glasses, after looking through them singly, began to look through them by pairs, placing one at each extremity of a short tube. In this way a convex and concave lens happening to be employed together, the first refracting telescope is said to have been constructed." Barlow, in his "History of Optics," however, declares that the refracting telescope must have been known in England at a much earlier date. Metius lived in the 17th century.

METON, *me'-ton*, an Athenian mathematician, who invented what is called in chronology the golden number. Flourished 432 B.C.

METRODORUS, *met-ro-dor'-us*, a disciple of Democritus, and the master of Anaxarchus and Hippocrates. He was a physician of Chios, and maintained that the matter of the universe is eternal.

METRODORUS, a famous painter and philosopher, who was sent by the Athenians to the Roman general Paulus Æmilius, who, after the defeat of Perseus, had demanded a painter and philosopher; the former to paint his temples, and the latter to instruct his children. Metrodorus gave him satisfaction in both capacities. B. about two centuries B.C.

METTERNICH, Clement Wenceslas, Prince, *mét'-ter-nik*, a celebrated German diplomatist. His ancestors had been distinguished in the wars of the empire against the Turks, and his father, Count Metternich, had obtained some distinction as a diplomatist, and as the associate of Kaunitz. At the age of 15, he entered the university of Strasburg, and, two years afterwards, removed to Mayence, to complete his studies. In 1790 he made his first appearance as master of the ceremonies at the coronation of the emperor Leopold II.; and, in 1794, after a short visit to England, was attached to the Austrian embassy at the Hague, in the following year marrying the heiress of his father's friend Kaunitz. All this time he was serving his apprenticeship in diplomacy. He first came into notice at the congress of Rastadt, where he represented the Westphalian nobility; after which he accompanied Count Stadion to St. Petersburg; was, in 1801, appointed minister at the court of Dresden; then, in 1804, proceeded as ambassador to Berlin, where he took a leading part in the well-known coalition which was dissolved by the battle of Austerlitz. After the peace of Presburg, he became Austrian minister at the court of Napoleon. The rise of the young ambassador had been unusually rapid, and the French emperor greeted him with the remark, "You are very young to represent so powerful a monarchy;" "Your majesty was not older at Austerlitz," replied Metternich, with all the address of a courtier. When the war broke out, in 1809, he returned to the Austrian court, then about to seek refuge in the fortress of Comorn, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs. It was during his tenure of office that he struck out the idea of a marriage between Napoleon and an Austrian archduchess. Napoleon was divorced from Josephine, and Maria-Louisa was escorted by Metternich to Paris. But Austria had only adopted this course as an expedient, and, after the French defeat in Russia, Austria again declared war against France. The grand alliance was signed at Toplitz in the same year, and Metternich was, upon the spot, created a prince of the empire. He took a very prominent part in the subsequent conferences and treaties, and he signed the treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. He afterwards paid a visit to England, and received the honour of a doctor's degree from the university of Oxford. Upon the opening of the congress of Vienna, he was chosen as its president. With the continental statesmen, the war against Napoleon was, also, a war against revolutionary principles. England, however, fought not against principles, but for self-preservation. What the potentates of the continent

desired quite as much as the putting down of Napoleon, was the extinction of revolution. This was the object of that "Holy Alliance" which has been the object of merited obloquy, and of which Metternich was the presiding genius. In 1822, when Canning assumed the direction of the Foreign Office, England entered an indignant protest against this infamous compact. After the French revolution of 1830, the emperor Francis exclaimed, "All is lost;" but Metternich thought otherwise; he judged, and rightly, that Louis Philippe would take the liberties of oppressed Italy under his patronage. When Pius IX. ascended the papal throne, in 1847, his professions aroused all Italy, and Austrian influence was shaken throughout the peninsula. The French revolution followed, and half the thrones of Europe were emptied of their occupants. At Vienna the shock was also felt; the government fell, in spite of the resistance of Metternich, who maintained his state policy to the last. To calm the people, the old diplomatist was asked to resign: he answered, "I will not resign, gentlemen; I will not resign." The archduke John, without replying to Metternich, simply repeated his former statement; "*I* have already told you, Prince Metternich, resign." "What! is this the return I get for my 50 years' services?" he said, and the next day he left the city with an escort of cavalry. He went to England, where he remained some time. In 1851 he again appeared at the Austrian court; but the old diplomatist was never again requested to undertake office; his power was really gone. Renowned rather than great,—venerated more for his age than for his power,—admired, but not lamented, the old statesman passed away. B. at Coblentz, 1773.

METZ, *metz*, a fortified town of France, in Lorraine, the capital of the department of the Moselle. It is situate at the confluence of the Seille and Moselle, and is surrounded by ramparts, and defended by a great number of bastions and other works, 170 miles from Paris. The breadth of Metz is nearly equal to its length; so that its form is compact, though by no means a regular square. Two quarters—viz., the east and north—are insulated by intersections of the rivers. The latter are bordered in some parts with quays, and crossed by a number of small bridges. Some of the streets are tolerably straight and wide, but laid out, as in other old towns, on no uniform plan. The public buildings are, the governor's residence, to the east of the citadel, a fine edifice; the cathedral, a Gothic structure, with a spire 373 feet high; the theatre, the town-hall, public library, hospitals, and a number of churches and religious houses. Here is likewise an arsenal, with arms for 180,000 men. For education, the chief establishments are a college royal, a university, academy, college, and an artillery and engineers' school. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, muslin, gauze, fustian, chintz, calico, and different kinds of woollens. There are a number of tanneries, and it has an active trade. *Pop.* 60,000.—Metz stands at the head of a branch of the railway from Paris to Strasburg.

METZENSEIFEN, UPPER and LOWER, *metl'-zen-si'-fen*, two neighbouring towns of Hungary, 16 miles from Kaschau. In the neighbourhood are iron-mines and works. *Pop.* 5,500.

METZINGEN, *metz'-ing-en*, a town of Wurtemburg, on the Neckar, 18 miles from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 4,500.

MEUDON, *meu'-dawng*, a parish and small town of France, 5 miles from Paris. It has a royal palace and park, and a station on the railway to Marseilles.

MEULEBEKE, *me(r)l'-bek*, a town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 14 miles from Bruges. *Pop.* 9,300.

MEULEN, Anthony Francis Vander, *me(r)t'-len*, a celebrated painter, who always accompanied Louis XIV. on his campaigns, the incidents of which he perpetuated with his brush. In drawing the horse, he was without an equal in his time. B. at Brussels, 1634; D. 1690.

MEUN, *me(r)n*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire, 12 miles from Orleans. *Pop.* 5,000.

MEURS, *moirs*, a town of Prussia, 16 miles from Dusseldorf. It has a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church, a town-hall, and a national school. *Pop.* 4,000.—Under the French, it was the capital of the department Roer.

MEURSIUS, John, *moir'-se-us*, an eminent Dutch scholar, who, in 1610, was appointed professor of history at Leyden. After the execution of Barneveldt, in 1619, he retired to Denmark. His principal works were "Glossarium Græco-barbarum," and various treatises on different branches of Greek and Roman antiquities. B. near the Hague, 1579; D. 1639.

MEURTHE, *murt*, a department of France, composed of a part of Lorraine, and bounded by the departments of the Moselle, the Vosges, and the Meuse. *Area*, 2,465 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and in the N.E. covered with extensive marshes. It is watered by the Moselle, the Seille, the Meurthe, the Mortagne, and a number of smaller streams. *Pro.* Corn, wine, and timber. *Minerals.* Marble, alabaster, lithographic stones, and rock-salt. *Manf.* Glass, crystal, porcelain, paper, linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 451,000.

MEURTHE, a tributary of the Moselle, in France, rising in the Vosges, and, after a course of 70 miles, joining the Moselle 6 miles from Nancy.

MEUSE, *mu(r)ze*, a department in the N.E. of France, including the former duchy of Bar and the bishopric of Verdun, and bounded by the grand-duchy of Luxemburg and the departments of the Moselle, the Vosges, the Marne, and the Ardennes. *Area*, 2,370 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by the mountains of Argonne, which separate the basins of the Meuse and the Seine. *Rivers.* The Meuse, Chiers, Aisne, Ornain, Aire, and Saulx. *Pro.* Wheat, fruit, and timber. Cattle- and sheep-rearing are extensive. *Manf.* Iron goods, paper, and glass. *Pop.* 330,000.

MEUSE, a river of Europe. (*See* MAESE.)

MEYER, James, *mi'-air*, a Flemish historian, sometimes called Baliolianus, after his birthplace. He was rector of Blankenberg. His works are "Annales Rerum Flandricarum," "Flandricarum Rerum Decus." B. near Bailleul, in Flanders, 1491; B. 1552.

MEYERBEER, Giacomo, *mi'-er-bair*, a celebrated composer, of Hebrew descent, who came of a wealthy family. He was the schoolfellow of Carl Maria von Weber. His first dramatic piece, "Jephtha's Daughter," was produced at Berlin when he was only 18 years of age. His style was formed upon the Italian models. His best operas were "Sémiramide," "Robert le Diable," "Le Prophète," and "L'Etoile du Nord," to conduct which last in person, at the Royal Italian Opera, he visited England in 1855. B. at Berlin, 1794.

MEYRICK, Sir Samuel, *mer'-rik*, an eminent antiquarian, whose chief works were "Arms and Armour," "Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands," and "A Critical Enquiry into Ancient Armour, as it existed in Europe, but more particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of Charles II." B. 1783; D. 1848.

MEXICO, THE REPUBLIC OR CONFEDERATION OF, *mex'-i-ko*, a vast extent of country founded by Spain, on the N. side of the isthmus which connects N. and S. America. It was formerly of much greater extent, but recent events have reduced it to one-half its original dimensions. On the S. it now borders on Guatemala, and on the N. and N.E. is separated from the United States by the Rio Grande del Norte and the 34th parallel. Its other sides are washed by the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. *Political divisions.* As at present constituted, this country is divided into the following states, departments, and territories:—Chihuahua, Chiapas, Cohahuila, Durango, Guanaxuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico, Mechorcad, Nuevo Leon, Oajaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, Sinaloa, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas, the Federal district (Mexico), Tlascala (territory of), Colima (territory of), Lower California (territory of). *Area*, 834,140 square miles. *Desc.* About one-half of Mexico is situate under the burning sky of the tropics, while the other half lies within the temperate zone. This is owing partly to the general and prodigious elevation of the land. It has been estimated that about three-fifths of the country is spread out in extensive plains of from 6,000 to 8,000 feet in height. In these plains the climate is comparatively temperate, the average heat not exceeding that of Rome or Naples.

Towards the W. the descent from the table-land is much more steep than towards the E. The E. declivity of the Cordillera is so regular and uniform, that when once the traveller begins to descend from the great central plain, he continues the descent until he arrives at the E. coast. The W. coast is furrowed by four very remarkable oblong valleys, of which the respective heights above the level of the sea are 3,217, 1,685, 557, and 518 feet. Much of the country is fertile, but much of it is arid, from the excessive dryness of the atmosphere. *Coasts and Harbours.* The W. coast possesses some excellent harbours; namely, San Francisco, in New California, San Blas, in Guadalaxara, near the mouth of the river of Santiago, and especially Acapulco, which are magnificent ports. The last is one of the finest basins in the world, but it is now little frequented. There are several others of less importance. The eastern coast does not, however, possess the same advantages as the western. Vera Cruz is merely a bad anchorage between the shallows of La Calleta, La Gallega, and La Lavandera. The whole coast of Mexico is also beset with sand-banks, which are raised by the continual and uniform action of the trade-winds on the ocean. Another very serious inconvenience is common to both coasts,—that of being rendered inaccessible for several months by violent tempests, which effectually prevent all navigation, and which are caused by the N.W. winds blowing in the Gulf of Mexico, from the autumnal to the spring equinox. *Mountains.* The whole country may be regarded as an enormous ridge, raised by volcanic force, between two oceans, and branching off into several chains as the land grows wider. The inhabitants, however, are less disturbed by earthquakes and volcanic explosions than those of Quito. There are five burning mountains; namely, Orizaba, or Citlaltepetl (Star-mountain), of the height of 17,374 feet; Popocatepetl (Smoking-mountain), of the height of 17,716 feet; and the mountains of Tuxtla, Jorullo, and Colima. Earthquakes are by no means rare on the coasts of the Pacific and in the environs of the capital. *Rivers.* Mexico suffers in general from the want of water and of navigable rivers. The great river of the S., Rio Bravo del Norte, and the Rio Colorado, are the only ones worthy of fixing the attention. The former forms all the N.E. frontier. The others are the Rio Guasacualco and the Rio Alvarado, both to the S.E. of Vera Cruz; the Rio de Moctezuma, which carries the waters of the lakes and valley of Tenochtitlan to the Rio de Panuco; the Rio de Zacatula, the great river of Santiago, which falls into the Pacific Ocean. *Lakes.* The most remarkable are the Chapata, covering an area of 1,500 square miles. *Climate.* From the singular construction of the country, the coasts alone possess a warm climate. These are distinguished by the appellation of the *Sierras Calientes*, or the warm regions. In this region the climate, more especially in populous cities, is exceedingly fatal to Europeans. On the declivity of the Andes, at an elevation of from 3,936 to 4,920 feet, there reigns perpetually a soft spring temperature, which never varies more than seven or nine degrees. The natives give to this region the appellation of Temperate. The third region is distinguished by the name of the Cold Region, and comprehends the plains which are elevated more than 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here the temperature is mild and agreeable. Above this, the climate is rude and disagreeable, even to an inhabitant of the north. *Zoology.* Innumerable herds of cattle run wild in the savannahs and woods, the skins and fat of which form an important article of commerce. There are also deer, elk, buffalo, cabrie, the grisly black bear, wild horses, the tapir, the jaguar, the puma, and the tiger-cat. The woods swarm with gluttons, sloths, porcupines, ant-eaters, weasels, polecats, armadilloes, cavies, and monkeys. Sheep are numerous; but their wool is of little value. Among the birds may be reckoned those of the domestic kind, goldfinches, nightingales, and upwards of twenty species of singing birds; pigeons, parrots, parroquets, eagles, vultures, pelicans, ravens, and macaws. Serpents are numerous; as, likewise, scorpions, spiders, ants, and mosquitoes and locusts, which are sometimes exceedingly destructive. In the rivers, in the lakes, and on the coasts, are found a variety of fish and a great number of alligators, the Mexican crocodile, and the





cayman. *Pro.* Sugar, cacao, cotton, coffee, wheat, hemp, flax, silk, oils, and wine. Among the forest-trees are cedar, brazil-wood, mahogany, and every sort of timber, either for use or ornament. The fruits are, pine-apples, plums, dates, water-melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, chestnuts, and grapes. In the markets of Mexico there are sold, exclusive of European fruits, about sixty different sorts of native productions. The country also produces a great variety of valuable drugs; such as copal, anime, tacamahac-caramia, liquid amber, balsam of Tolu, guaiacum, mechoacan-root, sarsaparilla, &c. Other productions are cochineal, dyeing-woods, tobacco, and indigo. The agricultural products are, in the warmer regions, the plantain or banana-tree, the cassava-root, the farina of which, called manioc, is made into bread; maize, of which the cultivation is extensive and important. In the temperate region are cultivated European grains, such as wheat, barley, oats, and rye. The absolute want of rain during the summer months is very injurious to the agriculture of Mexico; and the inhabitants are, in consequence, compelled to have recourse to artificial irrigation. In places which are not artificially watered, the Mexican soil yields only pasturage to the months of March and April. Mexico now possesses all the garden stuffs and fruit-trees of Europe. The central table-land produces, in the greatest abundance, cherries, prunes, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, melons, apples, and pears. The olive-tree was formerly rarely to be met with in Mexico; but it is now cultivated to a considerable extent. *Minerals.* Very important. The mountains contain ores of every kind of metal; comprising not only the precious metals, but mercury, iron, copper, lead, tin, alum, crystal, vitriol, and different kinds of precious stones. In the province of Zacatecas, about 200 miles N.W. of Mexico, and San Luis de Potosi, there are silver-mines, formerly deemed the richest in the world; but the most important mines, at present, are in the province of Guanaxuato, about 100 miles from Mexico. There are, besides, numerous other mining stations scattered throughout the country. The metallic produce of Mexico also forms one of the most important objects of its industry. The American mines are distinguished rather by the abundance of their produce than by the richness of that produce. The quantity of silver annually extracted from the mines of Mexico is ten times greater than what is furnished by all the mines of Europe; and, on the other hand, gold is not much more abundant than in Hungary and Transylvania. The Mexican gold is, for the most part, extracted from alluvial grounds, by means of washing. Another part of the Mexican gold is extracted from the veins which intersect the mountains of primitive rock. More than three-fourths of the silver obtained from America is extracted from the ore by means of quicksilver; and the loss of the quicksilver in this operation is immense. The mines are surrounded by cultivated fields, towns, and villages; the neighbouring summits are crowned with forests; and a combination of circumstances facilitates the acquisition of the subterraneous wealth of this country. *Manf.* Unimportant; consisting of sugar, rum, wine, brandy, aloes, glass, paper, earthen and stone ware, thread, and tissues of cotton, wool, and silk. In time of war, the want of communication with the mother country, and the regulations prohibiting commerce with neutrals, favoured the establishment of manufactures of cottons, calicoes, fine cloth, and whatever is connected with the refinements of luxury. The working of gold and silver, and the coining of money, may be reckoned among the most important. Chandeliers, and other ornaments of great value, are frequently executed with taste and elegance. Carriages are made, and the cabinet-makers execute articles of furniture remarkable for their form, and for the colour and polish of the wood. In the interior provinces, harpsichords and pianofortes are manufactured. The Indians display an indefatigable patience in the manufacture of small toys in wood, bone, and wax. *Exp.* Gold and silver, in coin, bullion, and plate; cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, salt meat and other provisions, tanned hides, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, soap, logwood, pimento. *Imp.* Bale goods, including woollens, cot-

tons, linens, and silks; paper, brandy, cacao, quicksilver, iron, manufactured and unmanufactured; steel, wine, and beeswax. *Inhabitants.* The inhabitants of Mexico are composed of several races. 1. The whites born in Europe; 2. the Spanish Creoles, or whites of European extraction born in America; 3. the Mestizoes, descendants of whites and Indians; 4. the Mulattoes, descendants of whites and negroes; 5. the Zambos, descendants of negroes and Indians; 6. the Indians, or copper-coloured indigenous race; 7. the African negroes. *Gov.* Republic, consisting of a senate and a chamber of deputies. These latter are elected by the people for two years. *Pop.* Estimated at 7,662,000. *Lat.* between 16° and 33° N. *Lon.* between 92° and 117° W.—Mexico was, in 1519, conquered by the Spaniards, led by Cortez; and, after having been long engaged in a struggle with the mother country, and having been subjected to her authority, dissolved the connection in 1820. In 1822 it was acknowledged independent, and was governed by an emperor. In 1824 the form of government was changed into that of a federal republic, with the legislative power vested in a general congress, consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. In 1835, Santa Anna, a successful general, changed the federal into a central republic. In 1849 its armies were beaten by those of the United States, to which it was forced to yield upwards of 530,000 square miles of territory. In 1853 further concessions were made to the United States, which, by having obtained a portion of the valley of Massilla, has secured command of the Pacific, and, by forming a railway through this valley, can unite the Atlantic with the Pacific.

MEXICO, the capital of the Mexican Confederation, is the oldest city in America of which we have any account, and stands in a plain 7,470 feet above the level of the sea. The original city, or, as it was called, Tenochtitlan, was founded by the Mexicans in the year 1325, and was situate in the valley, on a group of islands in Lake Tezcuco, and connected with the mainland by three principal dykes, or causeways, formed of stone and earth. The ancient city was taken by Cortez, in the year 1521, and was completely destroyed, and the present city has risen out of its ruins. The situation is exactly the same; but owing to the diminution of the waters in Lake Tezcuco, the modern city stands on dry land, about three miles distant from the lake in which it was formerly built. It is inclosed by walls, and the ground on which it stands is quite level. The streets are drawn at right lines from each other, and, being very spacious, appear, in general, rather deserted. The lake communicates with the city by means of various small canals, which flow through some beautiful streets, and are covered with craft and canoes, which appear every day, loaded with supplies of fruit, flowers, and other produce, and make their way as far as the walls of the palace, situate in the great square. The city is entered by seven stone causeways, three of which were built by the Indians; the others are the work of the Spaniards. The public buildings are magnificent, and some of them of the most beautiful architecture. Those which chiefly attract attention are, the cathedral, of which a small part is in the Gothic style (the principal edifice, which has two towers ornamented with pilasters and statues, is of very beautiful symmetry); the treasury; the convents, among which is particularly distinguished the great convent of St. Francis, founded in the year 1531; the hospital, or rather the two united hospitals; the *Accordada*, or prison, of which the apartments for the prisoners are generally spacious and well aired; the School of Mines, and the old provisory establishment, with its fine collections in physics, mechanics, and mineralogy; the botanical garden, extremely rich in vegetable productions, either rare, or interesting with a view to commerce; the university and public library; the Academy of Fine Arts, with a collection of ancient casts; a sepulchral monument, consecrated to Cortez, in a chapel of the Hospitale de los Naturales, and the mint. Mexico being situate at the extremities of the lakes Tezcuco and Xochimilco, is abundantly supplied, by means of boats, with all the productions of the surrounding country. The houses are not loaded with useless ornaments. Two sorts of hewn stone, one a porphyry, give to the Mexican buildings an air of solidity, and sometimes of magnificence. Its general appearance is much heightened by the beautiful character of the scenery by which it is surrounded. The eye sweeps over a vast plain of carefully-cultivated fields, which extend to the very foot of the colossal mountains, covered with perpetual snow, which inclose the valley; among which the famous volcanoes of La Puebla, Popocatepetl, and Iztaccicihuatl, are the most distinguished. The first of these forms an enormous cone, of which the crater, continually inflamed, and throwing up smoke and ashes, opens in the midst of eternal snows. *Manf.* Cloth, woollens, gold and silver lace, hard soap, and tobacco, which is held as a royal monopoly. The working of gold and silver, in all its branches, is carried to great perfection, as well as various other arts dependent on luxury and wealth. *Pop.* about 230,000. *Lat.* 19° 25′ 7″ N. *Lon.* 99° 5′ W.

MEXICO, a state of the Mexican Confederation, bounded on the S. by the Pacific, and on the other sides by Michoacàn, Queretaro, Vera Cruz, and La Puebla. *Area*, 16,038 square miles. *Desc.* Well watered, and rich in minerals. *Pop.* about 1,000,000.

MEXICO, GULF OF, a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending N. to S. from the coast of Florida to the coast of Tabasco and Yucatan, about 600 miles, and E. and W. from Cuba to the coast of Mexico, about 700. *Area*, 800,000 square miles. The gulf-stream sets into it at its S.E. part, and leaves it at its N.E. side.

MEXICO, a township of New York, U.S., 145 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 4,500.

MEZERAI, Francis Eudes de, *mez'-e-rai*, an eminent French historian, who was educated at the university of Caen; on leaving which, he obtained a military employment, and served two or three campaigns in Flanders. Having abandoned the army, he projected the "History of France," while writing which he was liberally encouraged by Cardinal Richelieu; and on its completion in 1651, he obtained a pension from the king. He was also admitted a member of the Academy, and had a principal share in the compilation of their dictionary. Besides his History of France, and an abridgment, he wrote a treatise on the Origin of the French, a continuation of the History of the Turks, several satires against the ministry, "History of a Mother and Son," &c. B. at Ry, near Argentan, 1610; D. 1683.

MEZIÈRES, *mez'-e-air*, an ancient and well-built town of France, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, 45 miles from Rheims. It has a Gothic church, and is commanded by a citadel. A suspension-bridge connects it with Charleville, on the opposite side of the Meuse. *Pop.* 5,300.—In 1520, the Chevalier Bayard successfully held this place against 40,000 Spaniards, and, in 1815, it held out for two months against the Russians.

MEZO, *me-zo'*, a prefix to the names of numerous places in Hungary.

MEZZOFANTI, Joseph Caspar, *met-so-fan'-te*, a celebrated linguist, was the son of a carpenter, and was intended for the same trade; but being taken under the patronage of Father Respighi, was sent to the university of Bologna, where he so distinguished himself, that at the age of 22 he was appointed professor of Arabic. At that period he was master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Spanish, French, German, and Swedish languages. During the war for which northern Italy was so long the field, Mezzofanti came into contact with soldiers of the Austrian, Russian, and French armies, and always turned the opportunity such meetings afforded him of studying the modern languages, to the best account. He thus speaks of his mode of studying at Bologna:—"The hotel-keepers were in the habit of notifying to me the arrival of strangers, and I never hesitated, when anything was to be learned thereby, to call upon them, to interrogate them, to make notes of their communications, and to take lessons in the pronunciation of their several languages. There were a few learned Jesuits, too, and several Spaniards, Portuguese, and Mexicans, residing in Bologna, from whom I received valuable assistance, both in their own and in the learned languages. I made it a rule to learn every strange grammar, and to apply myself to every new dictionary that came within my reach. I was constantly filling my head with new words. Whenever a stranger, whether of high or low degree, passed through Bologna, I tried to turn the visit to account,

either for the purpose of perfecting my pronunciation, or of learning the familiar words and terms of expression. Nor did all this cost so much trouble; for, in addition to an excellent memory, God has gifted me with remarkable flexibility of the organs of speech." In 1812, he became assistant, and in 1815, chief librarian of his university; and every traveller through Bologna made a point of seeing the great linguist. Lord Byron, when he visited the place, called him "a walking polyglot, a monster of languages, and a Briareus of parts of speech." In 1822, according to Lady Morgan, he spoke forty languages. Although he had received many flattering offers to take up his residence in Paris, Vienna, and Rome, it was not until 1831 that he was induced to settle in the last city. After being appointed to some minor posts, he was nominated keeper of the Vatican library, retaining the post until the year 1838, when he was created a cardinal. In 1841, a great German scholar thus spoke of him:—"He is familiar with all the European languages; and by this I mean not only the ancient classical tongues and the modern ones of the first class, such as the Greek and Latin, or the Italian, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and English;—his knowledge extends also to the second class, viz., the Dutch, Danish, and Swedish; to the whole Sclavonic family, Russian, Polish, Bohemian or Czechish; to the Servian, the Hungarian, the Turkish; and even to those of the third and fourth classes,—the Irish, the Welsh, the Wallachian, the Albanian, the Bulgarian, and the Illyrian. Even the Romani of the Alps and the Lettish are not unknown to him; nay, he has made himself acquainted with Lappish. He is master of the languages which fall within the Indo-Germanic family,—the Sanscrit, the Persian, the Koordish, the Georgian, the Armenian; he is familiar with all the members of the Semitic family,—the Hebrew, the Arabic, the Syriac, the Samaritan, the Chaldee, the Sabaic,—nay, even the Chinese, which he not only reads but speaks. Among the Hamitic languages, he knows Coptic, Ethiopic, Abyssinian, Amharic, and Angolese." Mezzofanti, although incomparably the greatest linguist that ever lived, left no works, philological or otherwise, to perpetuate his fame; and notwithstanding his ability to express himself in fifty-six different languages, and his acquaintance with sixty-four others, he wrote nothing of importance relative to any one of them. B. at Bologna, 1774; D. at Rome, 1849.

MIAKO. (*See* MEACO.)

MIAMI, *mi-ăm'-i*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 410 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—Another in Indiana. *Area*, 376 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 5,000.

MIAMI, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of the United States, entering the Ohio.

MIAMI OF THE LAKES, a river of the United States, which rises in Indiana, and flows into Lake Erie.

MIAVA, *me-a'-va*, a town of Hungary, on an affluent of the Morava, 50 miles from Presburg. *Manf.* Woollens and linen. *Pop.* 10,000.

MICAH, *mi'-ka*, the sixth of the minor prophets, lived in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, between 759 and 699 B.C. He prophesied the captivity of the tribes, and their deliverance by Cyrus; also of the coming of the Messiah.

MICHAEL I., *mi'-kel*, emperor of the East, succeeded to the throne on the death of Nicephorus, in 811. He was a great prince, and the father of his people; but was deposed by Leo the Armenian, his general, in 813. He then retired to a monastery, where he spent the remainder of his days in devotion.

MICHAEL II. was born in Upper Phrygia, of an obscure family; but was ennobled by Leo the Armenian. That monarch afterwards sent him to prison, and condemned him to death; but, the night previous to his intended execution, Leo was assassinated, and Michael placed on the throne, A.D. 820. He endeavoured to force his subjects to celebrate the Jewish sabbath and passover, and was guilty of great cruelties; on which his general, Euphemius, revolted, and proclaimed himself emperor; but was slain near Syracuse, in Sicily. D. 829.

MICHAEL III. succeeded his father Theophilus, in 842, under the regency of his mother Theodora, whom he compelled to enter a monastery with her daughters. He at first associated Bardas, his uncle, with himself in the empire, and, at his instigation, sent St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, into exile. Michael afterwards put Bardas to death, add elevated Basil the Macedonian to the title of Cæsar, by whom he was assassinated, in 867.

MICHAEL IV., usually styled the Paphlagonian, from the country where he was born, of obscure parentage. He obtained the imperial throne in 1034, through the influence of the empress Zoe, who, being enamoured of his person, murdered her husband, Romanus Argyrus, to obtain her wishes. Michael made war, with success, against the Saracens and Bulgarians; and afterwards retired to a monastery, where he died, in 1041.

MICHAEL V. succeeded his uncle, the preceding emperor, in 1041, after having been adopted by the empress Zoe, whom he exiled a few months afterwards, which so irritated the people, that they deprived him of his eyes and sent him to a monastery. Zoe and her sister Theodora then reigned in conjunction.

MICHAEL VI., or the Warrior, reigned after the empress Theodora, in 1056; but, the year following, he was compelled to relinquish the sceptre to Isaac Comnenus; on which Michael retired to a monastery, in 1057.

MICHAEL VII. was the eldest son of Constantine Ducas and of Eudocia. That princess, a few months after the death of her husband, married Diogenes, a Roman, whom she caused to be proclaimed emperor; but, in 1071, the usurper was taken prisoner by the Turks, and Michael regained the throne. In 1078, Nicephorus took Constantinople by the aid of the Turks, and Michael was obliged to retire to a monastery. He afterwards took orders, and became archbishop of Ephesus.

MICHAEL VIII., surnamed Palæologus, regent of the empire during the minority of John Lascaris, whom he deprived of his throne and his eyes, in 1260. The year following, he retook Constantinople. He signed an act for effecting a union between the Greek and Latin churches, which, however, did not succeed. Pope Martin IV. excommunicated him, as the supporter of heresy and schism. D. 1282.—He is not to be confounded with MICHAEL PALÆOLOGUS, who was crowned emperor in 1214, governed the empire under his father, Andronicus the elder. D. 1220.

MICHAEL-ANGELO BUONAROTTI, *an'-jal-lo bo-na-rot'-te*, a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, and architect. Born of an ancient Tuscan family, he evinced, from his earliest youth, the greatest talent for art. He was placed under the tuition of Domenichino and Ghirlandajo, the two most celebrated artists of the time; but quitted them at the age of 15 years, having already acquired all that they could teach him. Lorenzo de' Medici soon afterwards assigned him apartments in his palace, and treated him as if he were his own son. At the death of his magnificent patron, his fame was established. Julius II. invited him to settle at Rome, where Michael-Angelo carved the mausoleum of that pontiff: he also painted in fresco the ceiling of the Sistine chapel, and was, in succession, the favourite artist with three popes, — Leo X., Paul III., and Julius III. At the age of 40, he turned his talents to architecture, and constructed one of the grandest examples of that art,—the cupola of St. Peter's. Michael-Angelo's commanding genius has never been contested: all place him in the first rank as painter, sculptor, and architect. At Mantua there is a "Sleeping Cupid," and at Rome a "Bacchus," which Raffaelle said was worthy of Phidias or Praxiteles. His "Last Judgment" remains a marvellous proof of his great genius as a painter. Beauties and excellencies of all kinds are to be seen in his works; but his manner was sometimes exaggerated,—a defect which may be pardoned in one who was ever seeking to attain the sublime in art. He was the author of some sonnets. B. in Tuscany, 1474; D. 1563.

MICHAEL, St., the largest island of the Azores, belonging to Portugal, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, 224 square miles. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, fruit, and wine. *Manf.* Druggets and coarse pottery. *Pop.* 81,000. *Lat.* 37° 44′ N. *Lon.* 25° 30′ W.

MICHAEL'S, St., the name of numerous parishes

in England, none of them with a population above 5,000.

MICHAEL, ST., MOUNT, a granite rock in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, opposite Marazion. It rises in the form of a cone, and has, on its summit, a chapel, founded in the 5th century. It is the Ocrium of Ptolemy, whence tin was shipped in ancient times from Cornwall.

MICHAEL, ST., a river of Maryland, U.S., entering Chesapeake Bay after a course of 16 miles.

MICHAELSTONE, *mi'-kel-stone*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 7,000.

MICHAUD, Joseph, *me'-sho*, a French historian, who was a member of the Institute under the Empire, and celebrated, in verse, the marriage of Napoleon and the birth of the king of Rome. Under the Restoration he acted as newspaper censor. His principal works were,—"History of the Crusades," and "History of the Hundred Days." B. in Savoy, 1767; D. 1839.

MICHEL, ST., *me'-shel*, the name of numerous parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 4,000.

MICHELET, Jules, *me'-she-lai*, an eminent modern French historian, who, in 1826, was appointed teacher of history and languages at the Collége Rollin. He commenced his literary career with the composition of several elementary works on the study of history, which, obtaining considerable popularity, attracted the attention of the government towards him as a writer of research. He received the appointment of chief officer in the historical department of the French Archives, and was soon afterwards selected by Guizot to continue the latter's lectures on history to the Faculty of Literature. In 1838 he was appointed professor of history in the College of France. In 1845-46 considerable attention was directed towards two works of this author, translations of which appeared in England, under the titles, "The People," and "Priests, Women, and Families." In consequence of the attacks made in these works upon the ecclesiastical party, Guizot, the prime minister, interdicted his lectures. In 1847 he commenced his "History of the French Revolution;" upon which, and the "History of France," he has ever since been engaged. Translations of both these works, as far as they have been published, have appeared in England. Michelet's style as an historian is marked by great vehemence and pictorial power. He is strongly given to generalize, and has a great deal of the poet in his nature. His latest works are "The Bird," "The Insect," and two small treatises on social questions. B. at Paris, 1798.

MICHIGAN, *mich'-i-găn*, one of the United States. It consists of two separate peninsulas, bounded N. by the Straits of Michillimackinack, N.E. by Lake Huron, E. by St. Clair's river and lake, by Detroit river, and Lake Erie, S. by Ohio and Indiana, and W. by Lake Michigan. *Area*, 65,000 square miles. *Desc.* The N. peninsula is covered with woods, lakes, and rivers, and is mountainous and rocky; the S. is level, and comprises a large extent of prairie-land. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, maple-sugar, wool, and live stock. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, coal, gypsum, limestone, and marl. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, iron-forges and furnaces, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 41° 40′ and 47° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 82° 35′ and 90° 50′ W.—This state was, in 1836, admitted into the Union.

MICHIGAN, LAKE, one of the five great lakes of N. America, included in the territories of the United States. *Area*, 20,000 square miles. It has a communication with Lake Huron, by the river or channel of Michillimackinack. *Lat.* 41° 15′ to 45° 35′ N. *Lon.* 84° 40′ to 87° 8′ W.

MICHIGAN CITY, a town of the United States, on the S. coast of Lake Michigan, forming the terminus of several canals and railways. *Pop.* 1,000.

MIDAS, *mi'-dăs*, a king of Phrygia. Having shown hospitality to Silenus, the preceptor of Bacchus, he was permitted by the god to choose whatever recompense he pleased. He had the avarice to demand that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted; but, when the very meats which he attempted to eat became gold in his mouth, he begged Bacchus to take away so fatal a present. He was then ordered to wash himself in the river Pactolus, whose sands were turned into gold by the touch of Midas. Midas subsequently declared that Pan was superior to Apollo in singing and playing upon the flute; for which opinion the offended god changed his ears into those of an ass, to show his ignorance and stupidity.

MIDDLEBURG, *mid'-del-boorg*, a well-built town of the Netherlands, the capital of the province of Zealand, situate in the small island of Walcheren, 45 miles from Rotterdam. It is no longer fortified, but has round it a circular mound of earth. Some of its streets are wide and handsome, and it is on the whole tolerably regular. The market-place forms a spacious square, and part of the town is traversed by canals, across several of which are drawbridges. It has a town-house, churches, and a high spire, school of design, public library, and agricultural society. *Manf.* Starch, glass, paper, powder, and sugar; and there are saw-mills. *Pop.* 16,000.—It was the head-quarters of the British army in the expedition of 1809, and in autumn is very unhealthy.

MIDDLEHAM, *mid'-del-ham*, a market-town of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ure, 10 miles from Richmond. Here are the ruins of a once magnificent castle, built in 1190. In it Edward IV. was detained a prisoner by the earl of Warwick.—MIDDLEHAM MOOR, in the neighbourhood, is a noted place for the training of race-horses.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, *mid'-dels-brur*, a river-port and parish of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees, 4 miles from Stockton. This is a port which has risen for the shipment of coals. It has an observatory, reading-rooms, and a national school. *Manf.* Rope and sail-cloth. In the neighbourhood are iron-works and shipbuilding-yards. *Pop.* 8,000.

MIDDLESEX, *mid'-del-sex*, an inland county of England, comprising the city of London, and bounded S. by Surrey and part of Kent, N. by Hertfordshire, W. by Buckinghamshire, and E. by Essex. The Thames divides it from Surrey and Kent, the Colne from Buckinghamshire, and the Lea from Essex. Between it and Hertfordshire there is no natural boundary. *Area*, 282 square miles. *Desc.* In general a gently waving surface, with considerable inequalities in some parts, and extensive levels in others. The ground rises from the banks of the Thames towards the north; and within a few miles of London there is a range of eminences,—namely, Hampstead, Highgate, Muswell-hill, and others; and a yet higher and more extensive ridge runs north-eastward in Edgeware and Barnet, to the forest scenery of Enfield Chase. The Thames, the Lea, and the Colne, form the boundaries of the county. *Rivers.* The Brent is the chief. The New River supplies great part of the metropolis with water. There are, besides, the Grand Junction, the Paddington, and the Regent canals, which greatly assist the internal communication of the county. *Pro.* In Middlesex, almost the only business consists in providing articles of necessity for the metropolis. Of these, hay, milk, and vegetables are the chief. The greatest portion of the land is in meadow and pasturage; about one-fifth of the whole is occupied with nurseries, gardens, and pleasure-grounds, and not more than one-fifth is in tillage. The corn crops raised are chiefly wheat and barley, the green crops various; such as beans, pease, turnips, cabbages, white and red clovers, rye-grass, &c. The raising of willows for the basket-makers is pursued to a considerable extent, and forms a very lucrative branch of cultivation. The extensive tracts of waste land, uncultivated heath, and commons, such as Hounslow Heath, Finchley Common, Enfield Chase, &c., which not long ago existed in this county, are now mostly inclosed, and in the way of improvement. *Pop.* about 2,000,000.

MIDDLESEX, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Massachusetts. *Area*, 925 square miles. *Pop.* 162,000.—2. In Connecticut. *Area*, 345 square miles. *Pop.* 32,000.—3. In New Jersey. *Area*, 285 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—4. In the east part of Virginia. *Area*, 105 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000.

MIDDLETON, *mid'-del-ton*, a market-town of Lancashire, 6 miles from Manchester. It has a church, several chapels, and a free grammar-school. *Manf.* Cotton

and silk goods. *Pop.* 17,000.—Also the name of various parishes in England, none with a population above 5,000.

MIDDLETON, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a navigable stream of the same name flowing into Cork harbour. It is 14 miles from the city of Cork. *Pop.* 6,000.

MIDDLETON, Conyers, a celebrated English divine and critic, received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1706. In 1717 he was created D.D., on which occasion he resisted the claim of Dr. Bentley, regius professor, to exorbitant fees. This occasioned a lawsuit, in which Middleton triumphed. A personal enmity was the consequence of this affair; and when Bentley printed his proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, Middleton attacked them with such force that the design was abandoned. In 1724 he spent some time in Italy, and on his return published his famous "Letter from Rome," showing that the religious rites of the Roman Church were drawn from the heathens. An attack on Dr. Waterland's "Vindication of the Scripture," in 1730, drew upon Middleton the charge of infidelity, and he narrowly escaped academical censure. In 1741 appeared his "Life of Cicero," a very curious and valuable work, and highly necessary towards forming a just idea of the character and writings of that great man, as well as exhibiting an exact picture of the Roman republic in his time. In 1743 he published the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and those of Brutus to Cicero, in Latin and English, with a vindication of their authenticity. In 1747 appeared his "Discourse on the Miraculous Powers supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church, from the earliest ages." This work gave great alarm to the clergy, and numerous answers were written to it. In 1752 appeared an edition of all his works, with the exception of the "Life of Cicero." Dr. Middleton's style is admirable, and his learning was profound and multifarious. B. in Yorkshire, 1683; D. 1750.

MIDDLETON, Sir Hugh, a wealthy citizen and goldsmith of London, who, in 1606, offered, at his own cost, to supply London with pure water. His proposal being accepted, he commenced what he termed the "New River," selecting the Chadwell and Amwell springs at Ware, in Hertfordshire, as the sources thereof. The river had a course of about 37 miles, and its projector had stipulated to complete it in four years; but the mechanical appliances of that day not proving equal to such a speedy completion of the work, and Middleton's fortune being, moreover, exhausted, he applied to his fellow-citizens for assistance. Meeting with no response, he petitioned James I., who entered into an agreement with him to pay half the present or prospective expenses, on condition of being entitled to half the property. In little more than a year the great work was completed, and on the 29th September, 1613, the water of the New River entered a reservoir prepared for its reception at Sadlers Wells, near Pentonville. The work had occupied five years and five months in its execution, and had cost £500,000. There was no dividend, however, for nineteen years, and then only one under £12. Meanwhile Middleton had been knighted, but had been compelled to sell his shares, and made a profession of what is now termed civil engineering. In token of his services, he was created a baronet in 1622. These services were set forth as follows:—"For bringing to the city of London, with excessive charge and greater difficulty, a new cut, or river of fresh water, to the great benefit and inestimable preservation thereof. 2. For gaining a very great and spacious quantity of land, in Brading Haven, in the Isle of Wight, out of the bowelles of the sea; and, with banks and pyles, and most strange defensible and chargeable mountains, fortifying the same against the violence and fury of the waves," &c. In 1636, Charles I. made over to Sir Hugh the whole of his father's shares for a yearly rent of £500. B. date unknown; D. about 1640.

MIDDLETON, Thomas, an English dramatic writer, who wrote in conjunction with Jonson, Fletcher, and Massinger. Three of his plays,—"A Mad World, my Masters," "The Mayor of Queenborough," and "The Roving Girl,"—are included in Dodsley's collection of old plays. These were his best works; but there are many others by him. D. about 1626.

MIDDLETOWN, *mid'-del-toun*, a post-township of the United States, in New York, 80 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 3,000.—2. A city, port of entry, and capital of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the Connecticut river, 22 miles from Newhaven. *Pop.* 9,000.—3. A township of New Jersey, 50 miles from Trenton. *Pop.* 3,500.

MIDDLEWICH, *mid'-del-wick*, a market-town of Cheshire, 20 miles from Chester. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods. There are salt springs in the neighbourhood, which yield a trade in salt. *Pop.* 4,500.—Two miles from it is a station on the Grand Junction Railway.

MIDHURST, *mid'-hurst*, a well-built market-town of Sussex, 11 miles from Chichester, on the river Rother, a tributary of the Arun. *Pop.* 1,500.

MIDNAPORE, *mid-na-por'*, a district of Bengal, in the province of Orissa, British India. *Area*, 4,000 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly in the W., but level in other parts. It is traversed by affluents of the Hooghly. *Pro.* Rice, indigo, sugar, silk, salt, wax, honey, and lac. *Manf.* Cotton cloths and gauzes, metal and shell ornaments. *Pop.* 535,000. *Lat.* between 21° 41′ and 22° 57′ N. *Lon.* between 86° 36′ and 87° 59′ E.

MIDNAPORE, capital of the above district, 72 miles from Calcutta. It has a gaol, hospital, barracks, and is the station of the British judge, collector, &c. *Pop.* Unascertained.

MIERIS, Francis, *meer'-is*, called the Elder, a celebrated Dutch painter, was the disciple of Gerard Douw, whose manner he imitated. His pictures are very valuable. B. at Leyden, 1635; D. 1681.—He had a son, WILLIAM MIERIS, called the Younger, who was a good landscape-painter, and a modeller in clay and wax. B. at Leyden, 1662; D. 1747.—His son FRANCIS was also an artist in the same line. B. 1687; D. 1763.

MIFFLIN, *mif'-flin*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

MIGNARD, Peter, *meen'-yard*, called the Roman, from his long residence at Rome, was the favourite artist of Louis XIV., whose portrait he painted ten times. He also adorned the palaces of St. Cloud and Versailles, and was ennobled by Louis. B. 1610; D. 1695.

MIGNET, Francis Alexis, *meen'-yai*, an eminent modern French historian, who was educated for the legal profession at Aix, but removed to Paris, where he lodged with M. Thiers, and in 1824 produced, when only 28 years of age, his "History of the French Revolution, from 1789 to 1814." He was afterwards extensively employed as a journalist, and was associated with Armand Carrel and Thiers in conducting the "National." After the revolution of 1830, he was appointed director of the archives in the foreign ministerial department, which office he vacated in 1848. His principal works are, "History of Mary Stuart," "Charles V.," "Negotiations relative to the Spanish Succession under Louis XIV.," and several treatises on Moral and Political Science. B. at Aix, 1796.

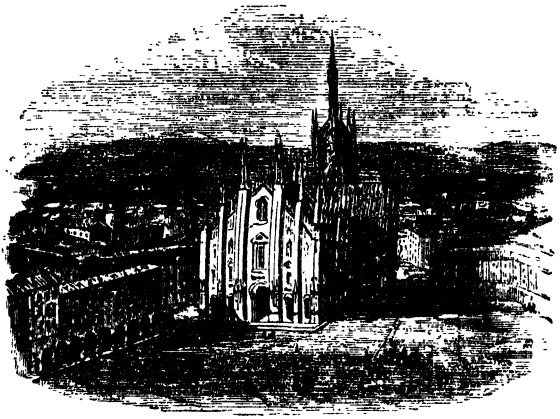
MIJIRITCH, *mij'-i-ritch*, the name of several towns in Russia, none of them with a population above 7,000.

MIKHAILOOKA, *mik-hai-loo'-ka*, two towns of Russia, neither with a population above 6,000.

MIKLOS, *mik'-los*, two towns of Hungary, neither with a population above 10,000.

MILAN, *mi-lan'* (MILANO, *me-la'-no*), a city of Austria, the capital of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, on the small river Olona, between the Ticino and the Adda, 75 miles from Turin. Its form is compact and nearly circular. The circumference of the closely-peopled part is nearly 5 miles; that of the outer wall is about 8 miles, entered by thirteen gates. It is built with little regard to regularity. The private houses are tolerable, and are generally from three to five stories in height; the public edifices, however, display all the richness and magnificence of Italian architecture. Of these, the cathedral is the grandest and most imposing specimen of Gothic architecture extant. It is built of white marble, and is remarkable for the extreme lightness of its construction. It is 485 feet long, 252 broad, and the dome is 355 feet high. It was commenced in 1386, and is not yet finished. For the delicacy of its carvings it is unrivalled, and is adorned by upwards of 4,500 statues. Several of the

other churches are worth attention, both for their architecture and the statues and paintings of celebrated masters which decorate their interior. The church of St. Ambrogio is that in which the emperors



MILAN.

of Germany were formerly crowned. Hospitals and charitable institutions are numerous, and some of them large. The lazaretto, outside of the city, is likewise on a vast scale. Of theatres, there are no less than nine, most of them small; but the opera-house, *La Scala*, rivals in size and magnificence the famous theatre of Naples. The residences of the great families, though less grand than those of Rome and Genoa, display a similar architectural luxury, and several of them possess valuable collections of paintings. A triumphal arch on the road leading from Milan to the Simplon, called the *Arco della Pace*, is the finest in the city. In the esplanade, or *Piazza di Castello*, is an arena, in imitation of the amphitheatre of the Romans: it was made in 1806, by order of Bonaparte. Of the literary and scientific institutions, the first is the Ambrosian College, with its valuable library of 60,000 volumes and about 15,000 manuscripts, together with a fine gallery of paintings, statues, antiques, medals, and curiosities. The university of Milan was instituted by the empress Maria Theresa, in 1766. The college of Brera, a seminary in which are taught painting, sculpture, drawing, architecture, and engraving, is of vast extent and magnificence. It has a library of 100,000 volumes, valuable MSS., an observatory, and a fine gallery of paintings, formed by the French government out of the property of dissolved monasteries. The *Collegio Helvetico*, or Swiss College, is also an interesting institution on a smaller scale. Milan contains, likewise, an academy of arts and sciences, academies of sculpture, architecture, and agriculture, a conservatory of music, a museum, a cabinet of natural history, and, at the mint, a collection of coins and medals. *Manf.* Silks, ribbons, lace, velvets, cotton, carpets, jewellery, glass, porcelain, and paper. There are various other manufactures on a small scale, and it is the largest book-mart in Italy. *Pop.* 165,000, besides military. *Lat.* 45° 28′ 1″ N. *Lon.* 9° 11′ 20″ E. —Milan was founded 400 B.C., and is one of the few cities of Italy which survived the devastation of ages, and has brought down its celebrity to modern times. It suffered much during the wars of the middle ages; but it always rose with new lustre from its misfortunes. In 1796, the French, under Bonaparte, made themselves masters of it; but, in 1799, they were driven from it by the Austrians and Russians. After the battle of Marengo, it again was possessed by the French, and continued the seat of their viceroy until the fall of Bonaparte, in 1814. In 1815 it was restored to Austria, and, in June, 1859, Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, entered it in triumph, after the battle of Magenta.

MILAN, a delegation of Austria, Lombardy, bounded on the N. by Como, on the W. by the Ticino, on the S. by Lodi and Pavia, and on the E. by the Adda. *Area*, 760 square miles. *Pop.* 605,000.

MILAN, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

MILANESE, *mil'-a-neese*, an old division of Italy. The Austrian Milanese is now comprised in the government of Milan.

MILAZZO, *me-lat'-so*, a fortified seaport-town of Sicily, 18 miles from Messina. It consists of an upper and a lower town, both irregularly built, and so strongly defended as to be deemed impregnable. It has an export trade in wine, fruit, silk, corn, oil, and rags. *Pop.* 8,000. In August, 1860, this place was, for a time, occupied by the troops of Garibaldi, the Dictator; and hence that chief sent his letter which contained his refusal to obey his sovereign, the king of Sardinia, when urged by the Neapolitans to assist the cause of Italy against their king.—The GULF OF MILAZZO extends to the E. about 16 miles, and has been the scene of many engagements in both ancient and modern times.

MILE-END, *mile end*, a suburb of Middlesex, now included in the neighbourhood of London.

MILETO, *me-lat'-to*, a town on the Calabrian coast, 48 miles from Reggio. It has a bishop's palace and a cathedral. *Pop.* 2,000. Here Garibaldi, on August 19th, 1860, landed with 3,800 men, previous to his attack upon Reggio.

MILFORD, *mil'-ford*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 6,000.

MILFORD, NEW, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5,000.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of the sea, in Wales, county of Pembroke. It is completely land-locked, and has a length of 15 miles and an average breadth of 2.

MILFORD HAVEN, a town, which was founded in 1790, on the northern shore of Milford Haven, 6 miles from Pembroke. The houses are built with neatness, and even elegance. It has a church with a lofty tower, a custom-house, a plain but commodious building, and a dock-yard, which forms a principal feature in the plan. An establishment of packets has been formed here, under excellent regulations, for conveying the mail and passengers to Waterford, in Ireland. *Pop.* 3,000.

MILHAU, or MILLAU, *me-lo'*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, on the Tarn, 30 miles from Rodez. *Manf.* Silk twist, chamois leather, and leather gloves.

MILITARY FRONTIER, a long narrow strip of country, extending from the Adriatic, through Illyria, Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania, and forming the defensive barrier of Austria on the Turkish frontier. *Area*, 18,160 square miles. *Pop.* 1,230,000. In time of war it furnishes 50,000 men.

MILL, James, *mil*, an eminent historian, who, after receiving some education at the grammar-school of Montrose, and continuing it in the house of Sir John Stuart, M.P. for Kincardineshire, was sent to the university of Edinburgh to study for the Church. After distinguishing himself as a Greek scholar, he obtained a license to preach in 1798; but, changing his views, he, two years afterwards, went to London with Sir John Stuart. For some time he supported himself by means of the "Literary Journal;" but, on the discontinuance of that print, he was engaged to write for others, and occasionally contributed to the "Edinburgh Review." He commenced his "History of British India" in 1806, and completed it in the year 1818. This great work was much decried at one time. Macaulay wrote bitterly against both it and its author,

but retracted at a later period. Of this work the "English Cyclopædia" says, "It is perhaps no very high praise to say that it is not only the best history of British India, but the only single work calculated to convey to the general reader any clear and connected view of India and Anglo-Indian affairs. But it possesses higher claims than these; it is admitted by some of the most eminent of those who have administered Indian affairs during the last few years, that Mr. Mill's work was the beginning of sound thinking on the subject of India. The style has been represented by some as dry and unattractive; Mr. Mill certainly does not deal much in rhetorical ornament, at least in what is usually considered such by modern writers, for his style reminds us more of the nervous simplicity and terseness of some of the ancient masters of the difficult art of writing, than that of any modern, except Hobbes. The reader who is really in search of a meaning will find it in the writings of Mr. Mill with far less labour than where it is to be sought for in a crowd of unapt and unnecessary words. Although not possessing narrative powers of the same kind as Sir Walter Scott, or even David Hume, there are passages of Mr. Mill's history which will interest many readers as much as the most spirit-stirring romance; for instance, his account of some of the actions of Clive, and of Cornwallis's night attack upon the outworks of Seringapatam. His narrative of military operations is good; clearness, in which Mr. Mill excels, being the principal quality required. And some of his characters, that of Clive in particular, are drawn in a few bold and forcible lines, which engrave them on the mind of the reader." The knowledge and ability displayed in the course of this history led to his being employed as head of the Correspondence department of the East-India Company. Besides his great work on India, Mr. Mill contributed articles on Education, Government, Jurisprudence, Law of Nations, Liberty of the Press, &c. to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In 1822 he published "The Elements of Political Economy," and, seven years subsequently, "The Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind." His latest efforts were the "Fragment on Macintosh," and the articles on "The Formation of Opinions" and "The Ballot," in the "Westminster Review." B. at Montrose, 1773; D. in London, 1836.

MILL, John Stuart, an eminent writer on political economy, was son of the preceding. At an early age appointed to a clerkship in the East-India House, he rose to the grade of examiner of Indian correspondence, the post formerly held by his father. His first literary efforts appeared in the form of contributions to the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews; but the work which made him generally known was his "System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive," the first edition of which was published in 1843. The practical portion of this work was, says its author, "an attempt to contribute something towards the solution of a question which the decay of old opinions and the agitation that disturbs European society to its inmost depth, render as important in the present day, to the practical interests of human life, as it must at all times be to the completeness of our speculative knowledge." His next work was the "Essays on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy." The more extensive "Principles of Political Economy" succeeded, and, in 1835, he undertook the management of the "London and Westminster Review," and carried it on until 1840. He was a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers on questions of the day, in all of which he showed himself a brilliant advocate of the principles of advanced liberalism. His latest work was a charming piece of composition, entitled "Liberty." B. 1806.

MILLAIS, John Everett, *mil'-lais*, an eminent English painter, and the acknowledged head of that body of innovators in modern art termed the "Pre-Raphaelite" school, or, as it was formerly called, the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood." A student of drawing from a very early period, he entered the Royal Academy school, and, by the time he had reached his 19th year, he had carried off all the honours to be gained in that probationary period. With William Holman Hunt (*see* HUNT) and others, he assisted in founding the "Brotherhood" mentioned above, and, in 1849, exhibited his first picture in the new style, which was afterwards to become celebrated. The picture was not named, but was a representation of the child Jesus in the shop of his reputed father, Joseph the carpenter. This picture shadowed forth all the great qualities, no less than the defects, of the painter. It was harsh, uncouth, and mediæval in its drawing and perspective; but it was full of thought, invention, richness of colour, and displayed great power over pencil and brush, upon the artist's part. Year after year has Mr. Millais departed further from his old manner, and, at the present day, it may certainly be said of him that he is the best of living English painters. Most people are acquainted with his beautiful works, called, respectively, "The Huguenot," "The Proscribed Royalist," "The Order of Release," and "Autumn Leaves." He has, likewise, drawn a number of illustrations to books, short tales, and sketches; but we think him not so successful as a draughtsman upon wood as he is as a painter. He became A.R.A. in 1853, and R.A. in 1856. B. at Southampton, 1828.

MILLER, Hugh, *mil'-ler*, an eminent geologist, whose father was lost at sea on board a small vessel of which he was the owner, while Hugh was still a child. He was sent to the parish school, and in course of time was apprenticed to the trade of a stonemason. From the time he had mastered the art of reading, he had been assiduous in his search after knowledge, and a love of natural history had been fostered in him by his uncle. While hewing stones in the quarry, he was engaged in observing their geological facts. Of poetry, also, he was very fond; and, after seeking in vain to get a certain effusion in rhyme inserted in a newspaper, he published a volume of verse, which brought him into notice, and obtained for him the clerkship of a bank in his native place. The leisure afforded by this occupation he turned to good account. After contributing for a short period to the "Inverness Courier," he published "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland." He was next selected by the "Free Church" party to edit their organ, the "Witness" newspaper, a post which he continued to fill until his death. His first geological paper appeared in this print, and when the Geological Association met at Glasgow, Sir Charles Lyell, Dr. Buckland, and Sir Roderick Murchison, all expressed themselves astonished and delighted at the labours of the new scientific writer. One of the fishes described by him in this course, was named, by Professor Agassiz, after Mr. Miller. A republication of the papers afterwards took place, under the title of the "Old Red Sandstone; or, New Walks in an Old Field." His ready, picturesque, and vigorous pen was henceforth constantly employed; and he produced, after a visit to the south, "First Impressions of England and its People;" "Footprints of the Creator," —an answer to some of the statements of the "Vestiges of Creation;" the "Geology of the Bass," and the "Testimony of the Rocks." He also lectured upon his favourite science in Edinburgh and London, and, in 1855, read a paper on the Fossil Flora of Scotland, before the British Association at Glasgow. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he gave to the world a most interesting account of his early life, in a work called "My Schools and Schoolmasters." In 1855, while labouring under a paroxysm of disease of the brain, he shot himself through the body. B. at Cromarty, 1802.

MILLES, Jeremiah, *mils*, a learned English divine and antiquary, who succeeded Dr. Lyttleton as dean of Exeter, and also as president of the Society of Antiquaries, to whose Archæologia he was a great contributor. He was a zealous champion for the genuineness of the Rowley poems, of which he printed an edition, in 1782, with glossarial annotations. This work laid him open to the attacks of the critics, who were sceptical on these supposed relics of antiquity. B. 1713; D. 1784.

MILLESIMO, *mil-lai'-se-mo*, a town of Sardinia, on the Bormida. *Pop.* 1,400. This was the scene of severe fighting between Bonaparte and the Austrians, in 1796.

MILLETIÈRE, Theophilus Brachet, Sieur de la, *meel-lai'-te-air*, a Protestant advocate, who instigated the Protestants at Rochelle to take up arms in defence of

their religion. In 1628 he was arrested at Toulouse, and kept in prison four years. On regaining his liberty, he turned Catholic, and wrote against the Calvinists. D. 1665.

MILLIN, Audin-Louis, *mee'-yă*, a celebrated French antiquary, who acted as keeper of the medals and antiquities in the Royal Library at Paris. His chief works were, "Dictionary of the Fine Arts," "Dictionary of Mythology," "Monuments of Antiquity," and "Gallery of Mythology." He edited the "Magasin Encyclopédique" during 20 years, and also produced a number of works relative to the antiquities of his native land, Savoy, &c., which were full of valuable historical matter. B. 1758; D. 1818.

MILLINGEN, James, *mil'-lin-jen*, an English archæologist, who, about the time of the French revolution, went to Paris with his father, but was arrested at the instance of the National Convention. After his liberation, he became partner in a bank at Paris, and henceforth devoted his leisure to archæological pursuits. He was fortunate enough to become the purchaser of several vases full of gold coins of the Roman emperors, dug up at Abbeville. Being afflicted with disease of the chest, he was compelled to repair to Italy, where he resided until his death, making, however, occasional visits to the French capital, where he was always welcomed by antiquaries as the bearer of some valuable ancient relic. His most important works were, "A Medallic History of Napoleon," "Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings," "Ancient Unedited Monuments of Grecian Art," and "Remarks on the State of Learning and Fine Arts in Great Britain;" besides which he was the author of many valuable papers in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of London." B. in London, 1774; D. 1845.

MILLOT, Claude Francis Xavier, *mee'-yo*, a French historian, who was for some time a member of the Society of Jesuits, which order he was permitted to quit, after officiating as a preacher at Versailles and Luneville. He was professor of history at Parma many years, and on his return to France became tutor to the duc d'Enghien. His works are, "Elements of the History of France," "Elements of the History of England," "Elements of Universal History," "History of the Troubadours," "Memoirs for a History of Louis XIV. and XV.," and "Translations of Orations from the Latin Historians." B. at Besançon, 1726; D. 1785.

MILMAN, Rev. Henry Hart, *mil'-măn*, an eminent English historian and poet, who concluded his education at Oxford, of which university he was elected fellow. In 1815 he published a tragedy, entitled "Fazio," which was played at Covent-Garden theatre without his consent, in consequence of the defective state of the law at that period. In 1817 he entered upon holy orders, and obtained a living at Reading. In 1820 he produced "The Fall of Jerusalem," a sacred poem, founded upon Josephus's narrative. The university of Oxford appointed him its professor of poetry in the following year. The "History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire," was his next important publication. In 1849 he produced a beautiful edition of Horace, adding to it a most interesting life of the poet. In the same year he was appointed dean of St. Paul's, and shortly afterwards gave to the world a continuation of his "History of Christianity," under the form of a "History of Latin Christianity." He likewise produced a new and copiously-annotated edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." In addition to the poem already mentioned, he was the author of "The Martyr of Antioch," "Belshazzar," and "Anne Boleyn." B. in London, 1791.

MILNES, Richard Monckton, *milns*, a modern English politician, poet, and prose writer. A few years after concluding his university career at Cambridge, he was elected member of parliament for Pontefract, and distinguished himself therein as a zealous supporter of all questions relative to popular education and complete religious equality. His literary efforts were various in kind and of an excellent character. As a poet, he produced "Poems of Many Years," "Memorials of Many Scenes," "Poems, Legendary and Historical," and "Palm Leaves." His "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats" was an appreciative and delightful commemoration of departed genius. He was understood to have been the writer of several interesting articles in the "Westminster Review." He published several of his speeches, delivered from his seat in the House of Commons, and wrote a number of political pamphlets, the most important of which were "Thoughts on Party Politics," "Real Union of England and Ireland," and "The Events of 1848." B. 1809.

MILO, *mi'-lo*, the ancient Melos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Mediterranean. *Area*, 65 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, volcanic, and generally barren. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 36° 45' N. *Lon.* 24° 23' E.

MILO, a famous athlete of Crotona, in Italy, who is said to have carried a bullock on his shoulders above forty yards, and then killed it with one blow of his fist, after which he made a meal of it in one day. He received the prize seven times at the Pythian games, and six at Olympia. Many other marvellous things are related of his enormous strength. According to Ovid, he was devoured by wild beasts, about 500 B.C.

MILO, Titus Annius, a Roman, who made several parties for the purpose of obtaining the consulate. He was opposed by Claudius, and supported by some of the first members of the senate. In a quarrel between Clodius Milo, on the Appian Way, the former was slain by some of the domestics of the latter. Cicero undertook to plead the cause of Milo; but the rostrum being surrounded by soldiers and a crowd of people, who expressed their disapprobation, he was so dismayed as to be unable to proceed. Milo was exiled to Marseilles, whither the orator sent him his discourse; on which he said, "O Cicero! if thou hadst spoken this, Milo would not have been now at Marseilles." Killed 48 B.C.

MILTIADES, *mil-ti'-ă-dees*, a celebrated Athenian general, who succeeded his uncle in the government of the Athenian colony in the Chersonese, B.C. 513. He proposed to destroy the raft over which Darius had passed in his Scythian expedition, and so cut off the Persian king's retreat: his comrades, however, overruled the proposal, and Miltiades became so unpopular as to be compelled to return to Athens. Twenty years afterwards, the Persians having declared war against Greece, their army landed in overwhelming numbers at Marathon. The Athenians, under Miltiades, were very few; yet, by his superior skill, the Persians were defeated with great slaughter, and part of their fleet destroyed, 490 B.C. After this, he had the command of a naval squadron, with which he took several islands; but being obliged to raise the siege of Paros, and also dangerously wounded, he returned to Athens, where he was accused of holding intelligence with the Persians, and condemned to death, which sentence was altered to imprisonment. He died shortly after, of his wound, B.C. 489.

MILTON, *mil'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3,000.

MILTON, a parish in Kent, lying immediately E. of Gravesend, of which it forms part. *Pop.* 10,000.

MILTON, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,500.

MILTON, John, an illustrious English poet. He was educated first at St. Paul's School, and afterwards at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, being designed for the bar or the church; but, not having an inclination for either calling, he returned to his father, who had retired from business with a good fortune, and settled at Horton, in Bukinghamshire. Here the poet wrote his "Comus," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," and "Lycidas;" poems of such merit as would alone have immortalized his name. In 1637 he travelled into France and Italy. On his return to England, he settled in London, and undertook the tuition of his nephews, for which profession he appears, by his "Tractate on Education," to have been well calculated. On the outbreak of the differences between the king and parliament, Milton engaged as a political writer on the popular side; and having a great animosity to the hierarchy, he published some pamphlets against the bishops. In 1643 he married the daughter of a justice of peace in Oxfordshire; but, his wife having been brought up with different sentiments from her husband, and disapproving of his

zeal, eloped from him, and returned to her friends. He repudiated his wife, and published some tracts on divorce, to vindicate this act, which he was about to carry into effect, when his wife's friends brought about a reconciliation. He continued an ardent champion for the parliamentary party, even after the execution of Charles I. He also wrote with great asperity against the king's book of prayers and meditations, entitled "Eikon Basilike." About this time he was wholly deprived of his sight, owing to a natural weakness and an intense application to his studies. In 1652 he lost his wife, and soon afterwards took another. He was a determined republican, and wrote with energy against monarchical government, "the very trappings of which," he said, "would support a commonwealth," while, as Latin secretary to the Council of State, he rendered good service to the cause of national liberty. Milton endeavoured to prevent the Restoration; which event he had undoubted cause to dread, considering the active part taken by him in the rebellion. And when the Restoration took place, he was excepted from the act of indemnity; on which he kept himself concealed some time. By the interest, however, of Sir William Davenant and others, he obtained a pardon, soon after which he lost his second wife. In the time of the plague he removed, with his family, to Buckinghamshire, where he completed his "Paradise Lost," which was first printed in 1667. This immortal work he sold to a bookseller for £5. For the idea of it he is said to have been indebted to an Italian drama on the Fall of Man; and it is certain that he had himself an in-



MILTON.

tention at first of writing only a tragedy on the same subject. As the work grew under his hand, his soaring genius gave it the form and consistence, the variety and elegance, of an epic poem. He subsequently composed "Paradise Regained," which, though abounding in beauties, is in all respects inferior to "Paradise Lost," though Milton, remarkably enough, is said to have considered it the better poem. This poem was unknown in the poet's lifetime, and for many years after. It was not till Mr. Addison wrote his admirable critique upon it in the "Spectator," that its beauties became generally understood, and the whole merits of the poem to be admired. Dryden had, indeed, given his approbation of the work and his opinion of the author in an excellent epigram, which is usually prefixed to the "Paradise Lost." Besides this, and the other poems mentioned above, Milton wrote a drama on the Greek model, entitled "Samson Agonistes," which possesses uncommon beauties, though not adapted to theatrical representation. His "Comus" has been several times performed, and the first time was for the benefit of the author's granddaughter, Mrs. Clarke, a widow in reduced circumstances. On that occasion Johnson wrote a prologue. Among the prose works of Milton, we shall only mention his "History of England," which comes down only to the Conquest, and his "Areopagitica," in which he pleaded the cause of a free press with great force. The whole of his prose works have been published in five volumes in Bohn's Standard Library. When at Cambridge, he was so handsome as to be called the lady of Christ's College, and he retained his comeliness to the last. By his first wife he had three daughters, two of whom used to read to him in eight languages, though they understood only their own, it being a usual saying with him, that "*one tongue* was enough for a *woman*." His remains were interred at the parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where a monument has been erected to his memory; and there is another in Westminster Abbey. B. in Bread Street, London, 1608; D. 1674.

MILTON ROYAL, *mil'-ton*, a market-town and parish of Kent, 8 miles from Faversham. *Pop.* 2,500.—This place is noted for its oyster-fisheries.

MILWAUKIE, *mil-waw'-ke*, a county of Wisconsin, U.S., bordering on Lake Michigan. *Area*, 240 square miles. *Pop.* 33,000.—Also a TOWN, capital of the county, 70 miles from Madison. *Pop.* 21,000.

MIMNERMUS, *mim-ner'-mus*, a Greek poet and musician, was a native of Colophon, and contemporary with Solon. He excelled in elegiac poetry, the invention of which has been ascribed to him. Some fragments of his are included in the "Analecta" of Brunck. Flourished about 630 B.C.

MIN, *min*, a river of China, rising in the black-tea district, and draining the province of Fo-Kien. It falls into Hosein Bay, in *lat.* 26° 8′ N., *lon.* 119° 40′ E.

MINAB, *me-nab'*, a maritime town of S. Persia, 35 miles from Ormuz. *Pop.* about 800.—This town is situate in a tract so fertile that it is called the "Garden of Persia."

MINAS GERAES, *me'-nas je-ra'-ais*, a province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by Pernambuco, on the E. by Bahia, W. by Goyaz, and S. by San Paolo. *Area*, 253,600 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and watered by tributaries of the Parana. It is the highest table-land in Brazil, and is the richest of its provinces. *Pro.* Maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, and diamonds. *Pop.* 2,000,000. *Lat.* between 14° 25′ and 23° S. *Lon.* between 40° 37′ and 53° 20′ W.

MINCHING HAMPTON, *min'-ching*, an irregularly-built market-town of Gloucestershire, on the Cotswold hills, 4 miles from Stroud. The church is in the form of a cross, with side aisles and a tower. *Manf.* Woollen coths. *Pop.* 4,500.

MINCIO, *min'-cho*, a large river of Italy, flowing from the Lake of Garda, and, after a course of 38 miles, falling into the Po, 8 miles below Mantua.

MINDANAO, or MAGINDANAO, *min-da-na'-o*, one of the largest of the Philippine islands, in the Asiatic archipelago. *Area*, estimated at 36,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, densely wooded in many parts, in others consisting of prairies. *Pro.* Wax, cassia, pepper, rice, and rattans. *Minerals.* Gold, nitre, and other volcanic products. *Pop.* Unascertained; perhaps 80,000. *Lat.* of Samboangar, 6° 50′ N. *Lon.* 122° E.

MINDEN, *min'-den*, a strongly-fortified town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Weser, over which is a bridge 600 feet in length, 60 miles from Munster. It has several Lutheran, Calvinist, and Catholic churches; a gymnasium, an orphan-house, hospitals, and various schools. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, soap, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000.—It is noted for the defeat of the French near it, in 1759, by the British. It has a station on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine.

MINDORO, *min-do'-ro*, one of the Philippine islands, in the Asiatic archipelago. *Area*, estimated at 4,150 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* between 12° 21′ and 13° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 120° 24′ and 121° 21′ E.

MINERVA, *mi-ner'-va*, the goddess of wisdom, war, and all the liberal arts, was supposed to be produced from Jupiter's brain, whence she issued all armed and grown up, and was immediately admitted into the assembly of the gods. The actions of Minerva are numerous. Her quarrel with Neptune concerning the right of giving a name to the capital of Cecropia

*deserves attention.* The assembly of the gods settled the dispute by promising the preference to whomsoever of the two gave the most useful present to the inhabitants of the earth. Neptune, upon this, struck the ground with his trident, and immediately a horse issued from the earth. Minerva produced the olive, and obtained the victory by the unanimous voice of the gods, who observed that the olive, which is the emblem of peace, is far preferable to the horse, which is the symbol of war. The victorious deity called the capital Athenæ, and became the tutelar goddess of the place. She was known among the ancients by many names. She was called Athena, Pallas, and Parthenos from her remaining in perpetual celibacy. The worship of Minerva was universally established; she had magnificent temples in Egypt, Phœnicia, all parts of Greece, Italy, Gaul, and Sicily. The festivals celebrated in her honour were solemn and magnificent. She was invoked by every artist, and particularly such as worked in wool, embroidery, painting, and sculpture. Minerva was represented in different ways, according to the different characters in which she appeared. She was usually depicted with a helmet on her head, with a large plume nodding in the air. In one hand she held a spear, and in the other a shield, with the dying head of Medusa upon it. Sometimes this Gorgon's head was on her breastplate, with living serpents writhing round it, as well as her shield and helmet. When she appeared as the goddess of the liberal arts, she was arrayed in a variegated veil, which the ancients called *peplum*. She was partial to the olive-tree; the owl and the cock were her favourite birds, and the dragon, among reptiles, was sacred to her.

MINGRELIA, *min-gre'-le-a*, a province of Asiatic Russia, situate on the southern side of the Caucasian mountains, between the Caspian and the Black seas. On the N. it has Georgia, E. Immeretia, S. the river Phasis, W. the Black Sea. *Area*, 2,365 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and fertile in the valleys. The country has frequently been devastated by wars. *Pop.* 61,000.

MINHO. (*See* ENTRE DUERO E MINHO.)

MINIATO, SAN, *me-ne-a'-to*, a town of Tuscany, on the ARNO, 29 miles from Florence. It is the original seat of the Bonaparte family. *Pop.* 2,400.

MINIÉ, M., *min'-e-ai*, commonly *min'-e*, the inventor of the rifle which bears his name. He entered the French army as a private soldier, and rose to the grade of brigadier. He was among the first of those scientific gentlemen who in recent times endeavoured to perfect the long-known but neglected principle of the rifle. Although it is now superseded, the Minié was for some time the best rifle extant. The Minié ball was a great advance upon everything of the kind that had preceded it. It was an elongated one, conical at its point, and with a hollow behind, in which was placed a metal cup or thimble. Captain Norton, Mr. Greener, and M. Caron, a French artillery officer, arrived at similar results with M. Minié; but, at any rate, his inventions were the first to become extensively employed, and they form, undoubtedly, the first steps in that grand march of improvement in gunnery which has taken place within the last few years. Minié is a practical mechanic, and has a workshop fitted up for his use at Vincennes. B. at Paris, about 1800.

MINNESOTA, *min'-ne-so'-ta*, a territory of the United States, bounded on the N. by British America, S. by Iowa and the Missouri territory, E. by Wisconsin and Lake Superior, and W. by Missouri. *Area*, 165,000 square miles. *Desc.* An elevated region, distinguished as "Prairie Heights," "Wooded Heights," and "Highlands." It has no mountains, properly so called, but abounds with lakes, and produces large quantities of rice. *Pop.* Whites, about 10,000; Indians, 25,000.—This country, in 1849, was constituted a territorial government.

MINO, *meen'-yo*, a river of Spain and Portugal, rising in Galicia, 30 miles from Santiago, and, after a course of 130 miles, entering the Atlantic near Caminha.

MINORCA, *mi-nor'-ka*, the second largest of the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, 22 miles from Majorca. *Area*, 260 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is very uneven, but it contains no mountains except the central one, called Toro. Vegetation is in general luxuriant. *Pro.* Corn, wine, flax, hemp, saffron, wool, honey, wax, capers, and cheese. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, and fine marble. *Pop.* 44,000. *Lat.* 39° 52′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 4° 21′ E. The British took possession of Minorca in 1708, and held it until 1758, when it was retaken by a French fleet and army. At the peace of 1763 it was restored to Britain, but in 1782, was retaken by the Spaniards. It was once more taken by the British in 1798, but restored at the peace of Amiens, in 1802.

MINOS I., *mi'-nos*, takes his place in mythological history as the king of Crete, where he is said to have reigned B.C. 1432. He founded several cities, and established some excellent laws and customs. The laws of Minos were in force even in the time of Plato, more than a thousand years after the death of the legislator. His grandson, Minos II., exercised justice with so much strictness as to be made by the fabulists one of the judges of the infernal regions.

MINOS III., of the same family as the preceding, reigned B.C. 1300. He imitated the severity of his ancestors in the administration of justice, and made several new laws, which he pretended to have received from Jupiter. He defeated the Athenians and Megarians, against whom he declared war, to avenge the death of his son Androsus. He took Megara, and reduced Athens to such extremity that the people were obliged to make peace, on condition of delivering to him yearly seven youths of each sex; whence arose the fable of the Minotaur. These personages belong to a period when history and mythology interlace.

MINOTAUR, *min'-o-taur*, a celebrated monster of Crete, who, according to Ovid, was half a man and half a bull. Minos confined the monster in a labyrinth constructed by Dædalus. The Minotaur was at length slain by Theseus, one of the tributary Athenian youths to be devoured by it. Theseus received, it is said, a clue from Ariadne, which served to extricate him from the mazes of the labyrinth, and to effect his escape after he slew the Minotaur.

MINSK, *minsk*, an extensive province of European Russia, extending from the Dwina on the north to the province of Volhynia on the south. *Area*, 34,500 square miles. *Desc.* Little more than a marsh in the spring, and covered with extensive forests. *Pro.* Rye, hemp, flax, potash, and tar. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, glass, and Russian leather. *Pop.* 1,100,000, many of whom are Jews and descendants of Tartars. *Lat.* between 51° 12′ and 55° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 25° 10′ and 30° 45′ E.—MINSK, the capital town, is 155 miles from Grodno. It is the see of a Greek archbishop and of a Roman Catholic bishop. It has no remarkable public buildings. *Pop.* 25,000.

MINSTER, *min'-ster*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MINTO, Gilbert Elliott, *min'-to*, second Earl of, an eminent English diplomatist, was the eldest son of the first earl. Brought up for the diplomatic service, he entered parliament in 1806, as member for Ashburton. This occurred during the short reign of the Whigs; but, soon afterwards, the party was subjected to a long exclusion from office, during which Earl Minto was not heard of: in 1814 he succeeded to his father's peerage. He obtained no public employment until the year 1832, when, at the mature age of 50, he entered upon his diplomatic career. He was then sent as ambassador to Berlin, where he remained till, in 1835, he was recalled, to assist Lord Melbourne in the responsibilities of a cabinet. He who previously had not had the slightest acquaintance with office, and probably had but very little notion of any business whatever, was at once appointed first lord of the Admiralty. He held this important office until the overthrow of Lord Melbourne's administration, in 1841; and the only thing for which his rule at the Admiralty was distinguished, was the outcry that was raised on account of the number of Elliotts who crowded into the service. When Lord John Russell obtained power, in 1846, his father-in-law was intrusted with no office that entailed the necessity of work: he was made lord privy seal, and retained that post until the ministry was overthrown, in 1852. Towards the close of 1847, he was sent on a special mission to Italy. Lord John Russell and Pio Nono were born in the same year, and they

attained the supreme power in their respective states about the same time. It is well known that on the elevation of Cardinal Feretti to the pontifical chair, he set to work immediately to popularize himself; and, by the reforms which he suggested, raised the enthusiasm not only of the Romans, but also of the whole Italian people, to the highest pitch. It was imagined that the golden age had returned to the land of beauty; but, unfortunately, no real good was effected. At that time, Lord Minto was sent to Italy, with instructions to put into practical and permanent form the improvements suggested by the pope. That mission was a complete failure; there was nothing to be wrought out of the popedom. A revolution broke out, and Italy, in the end, sank into a desperate condition, out of which, happily, in these days, there is every hope of her escaping. Lord John Russell's famous letter to the bishop of Durham may be not unjustly attributed to his kinsman's chagrin. The earl never afterwards had anything ostensible to do in the management of English affairs: he retired into the bosom of his family, and, after a long illness, expired. His career has been thus criticised:—"The public never had an opportunity of estimating his capacity, save on one occasion, when it is well known that he contrived to do as much mischief as it is possible for a dull man to commit. He was one of those men who, no matter what their mistake, or how little their judgment, yet never lose credit like ordinary mortals, because they do all their feebleness with such a gravity of manner, that it is impossible to believe the fault to be in them." B. at Lyons, 1782; D. 1859.

MINUTIUS FELIX, *mi-nu'-she-us*, a famous Roman Christian orator in the 3rd century. He wrote a dialogue, under the title of "Octavius," in which he introduces a pagan and a Christian disputing as to the merits of their respective religions. It is a production of considerable merit, and written with eloquence in favour of Christianity. The best edition is that of Davis.

MIOSEN, *me-o'-zen*, a large lake of Norway, to the N. of Christiana. *Ext.* 55 miles long, with a breadth of 12.—A railway to connect this lake with Christiana has been constructed.

MIQUELON, *me'-ke-lon*, a desert island, 8 miles S.W. of Cape May, in Newfoundland. It is the most westerly of the three islands of St. Pierre, or St. Peter, with which it constitutes a colony belonging to France. *Pop.* about 2,000. *Lat.* 47° 4' N. *Lon.* 56° 20' W.

MIRABAUD, John Baptiste de, *mir'-a-bo*, a French writer, who was at first a member of the Congregation of the Oratory, and afterwards in the army. His works are translations of Tasso's "Jerusalem" and Ariosto's "Orlando" into French. In 1770 was published, under his name, an atheistical book, entitled "The System of Nature," which was translated into English, and attracted much attention at its first appearance. This work, though it still passes under the name of Mirabaud, was in reality the production of Baron d'Holbach and others. B. at Paris, 1675; D. at Paris, 1760.

MIRABEAU, Victor Riquetti, Marquis de, *me'-ra-bo*, was born of an ancient family in Provence. He was one of the principal institutors of a political sect called Economists. For his "Théorie de l'Impôt," a tract in which he made some free remarks on the finances and government, he was incarcerated in the Bastille for some time. His principal work was entitled "L'Ami des Hommes" (the Friend of Mankind). In this work the author displayed a considerable knowledge of rural and political economy, and also furnished some judicious hints for the good of society. B. 1715; D. 1789.

MIRABEAU, Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, Count de, one of the leaders, and the greatest orator during the French revolution. After staying some time in the army, he espoused a rich heiress of Aix; but he soon squandered away the fortune he received with her, and plunged himself into debt. He was confined in different prisons, and, on obtaining his liberty, eloped to Holland with the daughter of the president of the parliament of Besançon. For this he was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, and remained there a considerable time. In 1780 he regained his liberty, and published his work on "Lettres de Cachet." He subsequently visited London, and, on his return to Paris, employed





himself with literature. In 1786 his great abilities recommended him to the notice of the minister Calonne, who dispatched him on a secret mission to Prussia. The French revolution offered Mirabeau an ample element for his activity. Imbibing the doctrine of equality, he opened a shop, over the door of which was inscribed "Mirabeau, dealer in drapery." He was elected deputy of the third estate of Aix, and the courtiers termed him the Plebeian Count. In the National Assembly he displayed the very highest powers of an orator, but died in the midst of his poli-



MIRABEAU.

tical career, as is supposed, of poison, and his obsequies were celebrated with great pomp. Mirabeau wrote "A Comparison between the Great Condé and Scipio Africanus," "History of Prussia under Frederick the Great," collection of his labours in the National Assembly, "Secret History of the Court of Berlin;" this book was burnt by the common executioner. The character of this remarkable man, who might be styled the Alcibiades of the Revolution, was, till lately, but imperfectly understood. It is certain, that if he crushed the old aristocracy upon the one hand, he, on the other, kept down the fury of democracy. When he became president of the National Assembly, in 1791, he rendered immense services to his country, in introducing clearness and order where all had before been entanglement and confusion. Had his life been prolonged, it is more than a question whether the French revolution would have been other than a bloodless one,—a simple change from despotism to constitutional monarchy. "I carry to the grave," he once said, "the last shreds of the monarchy." His death was a public calamity. His ambition was not to set up or destroy absolute monarchy, but to raise himself to the position of prime minister of a constitutional régime. "Much has been said of the venality of Mirabeau," says his friend Dumont, "as if his talents were actually put up to the highest bidder; but this is an exaggeration. It may be admitted that he was not over scrupulous in money matters; but he was too proud to be dishonest, and he would have thrown through the window any one who dared to make a humiliating proposal." At one time he received a pension from Monsieur (afterwards Louis XVIII.), and subsequently, during the last six months of his life, one from the king; but he considered himself as an agent intrusted with their affairs, not to be governed by, but to govern and direct those who granted them. "When I am gone," he said, "my value will be appreciated. Misfortunes, to which I have put a stop for the present, were overwhelming France in every direction; but that base faction (the Jacobins), which I now overawe, will be let loose upon

the country. They want to govern the king, instead of being governed by him; but soon neither they nor he will govern: a vile faction will rule the country, and debase it by the most atrocious crimes."—B. at Bignon, near Nemours, 1749; D. 1791.

MIRAMICHI, or MIRACHI, *mir'-a-me-she'*, a bay and river on the N.E. coast of New Brunswick, British N. America. The bay is in *lat.* 47° 10′ N., *lon.* 65° W., and forms the estuary of the river, which, after a course of 75 miles, falls into it.

MIRANDA, *me-ran'-da*, the name of two towns in Portugal, neither with a population above 5,000.

MIRANDA, the name of three towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 3,000.

MIRANDA, Francisco, the founder of the independence of Spanish America. He rose to be colonel in the Spanish army, and was for some time intrusted with important matters by the governor of Guatemala; but, taking part in a conspiracy against the Spanish viceroy, he was compelled to fly from his native country. He went to Paris in 1791, and allied himself with the republican party, who appointed him to a command under General Dumouriez. In 1806 he resolved to achieve the independence of his country; and, after a long struggle, succeeded in establishing a republic at Caracas, in 1811. He sustained a defeat by the Spanish army subsequently, and was treacherously betrayed to the Spanish general, who sent him in chains to Spain, where he died in the prison of the Inquisition, 1816; B. at Caracas, about 1750.

MIRECOURT, *meer'-koor*, a town of France, in the department Vosges, 30 miles from Nancy. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and has a college. *Manf.* Violins, guitars, barrel-organs, and other musical instruments. *Pop.* 5,500.

MIRFIELD, *mir'-feeld*, a parish of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles from Huddersfield. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 7,000.—It has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

MIRIM, *me-reem'*, a lake of S. America, between Brazil and Uruguay. *Ext.* 100 miles long, with a breadth of 20. It receives several rivers. *Lat.* 33° S. *Lon.* 53° W.

MIRTA, *mir'-ta*, a town of India, in the state of Jodhpoor, 75 miles from the town of that name. *Pop.* 26,000.

MIRZAPORE, *mir-za-por'*, a town and district of Hindostan, in the province of Allahabad, on the Ganges. The town is 26 miles from Benares, and is a flourishing trading place, being the chief mart for silk and cotton between the British and Mahratta territories. *Manf.* Carpets, and there are iron-works. *Pop.* 80,000.—The DISTRICT has a diversified surface, and produces wheat, barley, cotton, vegetables, and fruits. It has also lime, iron, and sandstone. *Pop.* 833,000. *Lat.* between 23° 50′ and 25° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 82° 11′ and 83° 39′ E.

MISENO, *me-sai'-no*, a promontory of S. Italy, 9 miles from Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Roman port of Misenum.

MISKOLCZ, *mis'-koltz*, a large and well-built town of Hungary, in the county of Borsod, 33 miles from Tokay. It has numerous churches, and a considerable trade in wine. The iron obtained in the neighbouring mines is manufactured into the best steel in Hungary. *Pop.* 17,000.

MISSAGLIA, *mis-sal'-ye-a*, a market-town of Italy, 14 miles from Como. *Pop.* 2,300.

MISSISSIPPI, *mis'-sis-sip'-pi*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama territory, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by Pearl and Mississippi rivers, which separate it from the state of Louisiana. *Area*, 47,160 square miles. *Desc.* Elevated in the N. and E., but flat and marshy in the S. and W. *Rivers.* The principal are the Mississippi, Pearl, Pascagoula, Yazoo, Black, Tennessee, and the western branches of the Tombigbee. *Pro.* Cotton is the staple. Peaches and figs are the fruits most easily produced. Apples, plums, lemons, and oranges are common. The Chocktaw and Chickasaw Indians possess a large portion of the territory of this state. *Pop.* 595,000. *Lat.* between 30° 12′ and 35° N. *Lon.* between 88° 12′ and 91° 45′ W. —It was admitted into the Union in 1817.

MISSISSIPPI, two counties of the United States, 1. In Arkansas. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Pop.* 3,000, of whom a third are slaves.—2. In Missouri. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000, of whom a third are slaves.

MISSISSIPPI, or ENGLISH RIVER, rises in La Crosse Lake, British N. America, and, after a course of 650 miles, under the name of the Churchill river, enters Hudson's Bay, 50 miles W. of Cape Churchill.

MISSISSIPPI, 'Great Waters,' the principal river of North America, and the common channel by which all the waters that fall on the immense valley between the Rocky Mountains on the W., and the Alleghany Mountains on the E., are carried to the ocean. It has its source in a small pool, until it subsides in Lake Fraser, *lat.* 47° 42′ 40″ N., *lon.* 95° 8′ W.; and it falls into the Gulf of Mexico by six outlets. Its total length is estimated at 3,160 miles; but from the source of the Missouri, its longest and real head-stream, it is nearly 4,500 miles. In breadth it varies greatly, from 300 to 900 yards in the upper part of the stream, and from 2,000 or 2,500 yards opposite the Missouri. At New Orleans it is rather less than 1,500 yards; though the general width of it along the delta is somewhat less. At New Orleans, and below it in dry seasons, the depth is about 120 feet: it is said to be more than 200 feet at the distance of 100 miles above that city; thence to the Arkansaw it may average nearly 50 feet; and between that and the Missouri, from 25 to 35 feet, in the lowest state of the water. The Mississippi has two annual floods; the first, in ordinary seasons, about the new year; the second, or great spring inundation, commences with the first flood of the Missouri, which is usually in March, on the breaking up of the ice. This is followed by the Mississippi above its junction with that river; afterwards by the Ohio, the Illinois, and all the other tributaries. The great flood of the Missouri begins in June; on the 15th of the same month the Mississippi attains its greatest height at Natchez, which is about 400 miles from its mouth; and on the first week of July the highest flood takes place at New Orleans. At this time, the waters of the Mississippi are spread at New Orleans to an extent of from 80 to 100 miles. The breadth of the inundation gradually diminishes the higher the river is ascended; but even at the mouth of the Ohio, which is 1,000 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, it still extends over a space of 30 miles. The principal streams which fall into the Mississippi on the W. side, are the Red River, the Washita, the Arkansaw, the St. Francis, the White River, the Missouri, the Rivière des Moines, and the St. Peter's. On the E. side there are the Yazoo, the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Wabash, a tributary of the Ohio, and the Illinois, which enters 18 miles above the Missouri. About 250 miles above the mouth of the Missouri the navigation is difficult, and obstructed by rapids. About 60 miles higher up, occur the falls of St. Anthony, above which the water is 627 yards wide; and it falls perpendicularly 16½ feet. Below the falls it is only 209 feet in breadth. Above the Arkansaw, the current at low water runs at the rate of about two miles an hour, and at high water, at the rate of four miles an hour. As the river approaches the sea, the velocity of the current diminishes to one third, and afterwards to one half. The river is navigated by numerous steamboats. In 1850, upwards of 1,200 were engaged in traffic upon its surface. On its banks and on those of its tributaries are numerous towns and cities of importance.

MISSOLONGHI. (*See* MESOLONGHI.)

MISSOURI, *mis-soor'-i*, one of the United States, which on the E. is bounded by the Missouri river, and on its other sides by Arkansas, Iowa, and the territory of Minesota. *Area*, 67,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly consisting of prairies and table-lands, almost destitute of timber and water. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, rye, oats, cotton, and tobacco. Large herds of cattle, hogs, and horses are reared. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, zinc, antimony, and manganese. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods; and there are iron-works, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* 685,000. *Lat.* between 36° 30′ and 40° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 89° 13′ and 95° 35′ W.

MISSOURI TERRITORY, an unorganized tract of N. America, occupying the region lying between the

White Earth and Missouri rivers on the E., and the Rocky Mountains on the W. *Area*, 587,564 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly consisting of prairie-land, abounding with the buffalo, the great brown bear, wild horses, deer, elk, bears, wolves, panthers, and antelopes. The grizzly or white bear is found on the head branches of the Missouri. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, and other small grain are abundant. *Minerals.* Coal, brick, and potter's earth, and inexhaustible supplies of salt. *Pop.* Unascertained; but consisting mostly of Indian tribes. This tract includes the territory of Nebrasca.

MISSOURI, 'Mud River,' one of the greatest rivers of North America, rising by three principal sources in the Rocky Mountains, was explored in 1804, 1805, and 1806, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, who sailed up the stream to its source. At the distance of 2,858 miles from its mouth, it is divided into three branches; the most northern of which, namely, Jefferson's River, being ascended 248 miles, the party reached the extreme navigable point of the Missouri, making the total distance to which they had navigated its waters 3,096 miles, of which 420 lay within the Rocky Mountains. The Missouri falls into the Mississippi in *lat.* 38° 55′ 19″ N., and *lon.* 89° 57′ 45″ W., 18 miles below the mouth of the Illinois; whence it takes the name of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. The navigation of the Missouri to the falls, which is a distance of 2,575 miles, may be generally deemed good. Above these it meets with various interruptions, and another fall to the depth of 19 feet, over a ledge of rocks so irregular that Captain Lewis gave it the name of the Crooked Falls. There is another irregular rapid above this, and another beautiful fall over a rock, which, without a single niche, and with an edge as straight and regular as if formed by art, stretches itself from one side of the river to the other, for at least a quarter of a mile. Over this it precipitates itself in an even uninterrupted sheet, to the perpendicular depth of 50 feet. Its waters are turbid, and its stream rapid, whilst along its banks are rich lands and extensive prairies.

MISTRA, *mis'-tra*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 30 miles from Tripolitza. Six miles from it are the remains of ancient Sparta. *Pop.* 1,500.

MITCHAM, *mitch'-am*, a parish of Surrey, on the Wandle, 8 miles from London. *Pop.* 5,000.

MITCHELL, Sir Thomas, *mit'-chel*, a distinguished geographer and military surveyor, who served with distinction during the peninsular war, as an officer of the staff. The military maps which he constructed throughout the campaign are preserved in the Ordnance Office, as models of accuracy and excellent execution. In 1827 he produced "Outlines of a System of Surveying for Geographical and Military Purposes," and was about the same time nominated deputy surveyor-general of New South Wales, which post he retained until his death. He proved himself one of the most distinguished explorers of the Australian continent, and, under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, traced the course of the river Darling to its junction with the river Murray, and discovered Australia Felix. An account of these labours was published in 1838, in a work entitled "Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia, with descriptions of the recently explored region of Australia Felix." On coming to England for the purpose of passing his works through the press, he received the honour of knighthood from her majesty, was elected fellow of the Royal and of the Geographical societies, and became D.C.L. of the university of Oxford. He subsequently discovered the Victoria river, and invented a new propeller for steam-vessels, on the principle of a weapon used by the aborigines of Australia. While staying in England, in 1853, he read an account of his invention at the United Service Institution, and afterwards published it, with the title, "Origin, History, and Description of the Bomerang Propeller." In addition to the works we have already mentioned, he produced a "Map of the Colony of New South Wales," in three sheets; "Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia," and "Australian Geography, with the Shores of the Pacific." He attained the grade of colonel in 1854, and at his death his remains were honoured by a public funeral at Sydney. B. at Craigend, Stirlingshire, 1792; D. at Sydney, 1855.

MITCHELL, Joseph, a dramatic writer, who was patronized by Sir Robert Walpole. He wrote "The Fatal Extravagance," a tragedy; "The Highland Fair," a ballad opera, 8vo; and several poems. B. in Scotland, 1634; D. 1738.

MITFORD, Mary Russell, *mit'-ford*, an eminent modern authoress. She was the daughter of a clever physician, but whose unthrifty habits involved him in constant pecuniary embarrassments. When the future authoress had attained her 10th year, her father made her a present of a ticket in the Dublin lottery, which eventually turned up a prize of £20,000. This large sum was, however, dissipated by the extravagant parent, who was, nevertheless, a most kindly man and affectionate father. Mary was placed at school at Chelsea, where she met as pupils, at various times, Miss Landon (L.E.L.), Fanny Kemble, and Lady Caroline Lamb. Before she reached her 20th year, she put forth a volume of verse, which was demolished by the "Quarterly Review." Nowise disheartened, she brought out another, and, in reality, adopted literature as a profession. For some time, her pen was engaged upon short tales and sketches for the magazines, the success of which emboldened her to take a higher flight. The "Sketch Book" of Washington Irving was published about that period, and attained the greatest popularity. This led Miss Mitford to turn her attention to the composition of a series of rural tales and descriptions of rustic life and scenery. She had long been residing at a pleasant village on the borders of Berkshire and Hampshire, and was familiar with every house, cottage, green lane, and dweller therein. She accordingly set to work to give faithful delineations of the place and its inhabitants. Her first essays were sent to the "New Monthly Magazine," but the then editor, Thomas Campbell, at once rejected them. After many disappointments, they appeared in the "Lady's Magazine." These were afterwards put forth in a collected form, and were entitled "Our Village," a book which justly merits its great popularity, being truly unrivalled of its kind. The best account of the book was written by the authoress herself, when she said: "Her descriptions have always been written on the spot, and at the moment, and, in nearly every instance, with the closest and most resolute fidelity to the place and the people. If she be accused of giving a brighter aspect to her villagers than is usually met with in books, she cannot help it, and would not, if she could. She has painted as they appeared to her their little frailties and their many virtues, under an intense and thankful conviction that, in every condition of life, goodness and happiness may be found by those who seek them, and never more surely than in the fresh air, the shade, and the sunshine of nature." Five series of "Our Village" were published. "Belford Regis; or, Sketches of a Country Town," subsequently appeared, the materials for which were drawn from the town of Reading. Her later, though less-celebrated works, were, "Stories of Country Life," and "Atherton," a novel. She also wrote several dramas, four of which require a short mention. "Julian" was performed in 1823, Macready enacting the leading part. The "Foscari" and "Rienzi" were also very successful; but "Charles the First" was interdicted by Colman, who at the time was licenser of plays. It was subsequently played at a minor theatre, but soon disappeared from the stage. Her latest effort was "Recollections of my Literary Life; or, Books, Places, and People," which is a light gossiping commentary upon many of the people and of the circumstances which influenced her life. B. at Alresford, Hampshire, 1786; D. at Swallowfield Cottage, near Reading, 1855.

MITFORD, William, an eminent English historian, who studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and subsequently entered himself of the Middle Temple; but, succeeding to the family estates upon the death of his father in 1761, he retired into the country, and devoted his life to the study of the Greek language and literature. In 1769 he was appointed captain in the South Hampshire militia, of which Gibbon was the major. Some conversations between the historian of the Decline and Fall and himself led, it is said, to his undertaking a history of Greece. That history was produced in successive volumes, the first of which appeared in 1784. Although superseded at the present

time by the works of Grote and Bishop Thirlwall, the history affords new and accurate views of many important events. The great defect of the work is the strong prejudice of the author against democracy,—a prejudice which caused him to regard Philip of Macedon as a perfect hero, and the Athenians as a set of miscreants. With him Demosthenes was nothing less than an unprincipled demagogue. Mr. Mitford also published a treatise on the Religions of Ancient Greece and Rome. He was returned to parliament in 1785, and sat there during many years; but his speeches were principally made upon the militia laws. A treatise by him upon "The Military Force, and particularly the Militia, of England," created some excitement in its day, but is now forgotten. B. in London, 1744; D. in Hampshire, 1827.

MITHRIDATES I., *mith'-ri-dai'-tees*, king of Pontus, was son of Ariobarzanes; but little is known of his life. Ariobarzanes II. obtained his kingdom B.C. 363; but Mithridates had died before that period.

MITHRIDATES II. was successor to Ariobarzanes, B.C. 337. He was an energetic prince, and greatly extended his dominions, and added thereto Cappadocia and Phrygia. He was put to death by Antigonus, B.C. 302, at the age of 84 years.

MITHRIDATES III. was son of the preceding, and ruled between B.C. 302 and 266. His successor was Ariobarzanes III.

MITHRIDATES IV., son and successor of Ariobarzanes III., about B.C. 240. He attacked Sinope, and made war upon Eumenes II. D. about B.C. 190.

MITHRIDATES V. was grandson of the preceding, and commenced his reign about 156 B.C. He entered into an alliance with the Romans; and, during the third Punic war, assisted them with a powerful fleet. He was slain by some of his attendants, at Sinope, B.C. 120.

MITHRIDATES VI., the greatest of the name, and one of the most determined enemies that the Romans encountered. He succeeded the preceding king B.C. 120, at which time he was only 11 years of age. The Romans, anxious to weaken his power, declared war against him, and he, in revenge, ordered all the Romans in his dominions to be massacred. He then marched with a powerful army against Aquilius, whom he defeated; but Sylla, after some victories, forced Mithridates to make peace, B.C. 84. He renewed the war in alliance with Tigranes, king of Armenia. After conquering Bithynia, Mithridates laid siege to Cyzicum, in the Propontis; but Lucullus, having marched to its relief, besieged Mithridates in his camp. The king of Pontus defeated the Romans in two combats, but was completely vanquished in a third. Glabrio being sent to supersede Lucullus in the command, this change was advantageous to Mithridates, who recovered the best part of his kingdom. Pompey, however, obtained a great victory over him near the Euphrates, B.C. 65, upon which Mithridates fled to Tigranes, who refused him an asylum. He next sent ambassadors to Pompey to sue for peace, but the Romans insisted upon his surrendering in person. Meantime his people revolted, and proclaimed his son Pharnaces king. Rather than fall into the hands of the Romans, Mithridates put an end to his life, B.C. 63. B. about 131 B.C.

MITRIWIEZ, *mit'-ri-veetz*, a town of the Austrian dominions, 24 miles from Peterwardein. It is the headquarters of the Peterwardein regiments. *Pop.* 5,500.

MITSCHERLICH, Eilard, *mitch'-er-lik*, a distinguished German chemist, who was, in 1821, appointed professor of chemistry in the university of Berlin. He was the discoverer of the fact, that two bodies having the same composition could assume different forms; to which Berzelius gave the name "Isomerism." His greatest literary work is "Manual of Chemistry," which details the principles of the science from a mathematical and physical point of view. B. at Neurede, near Jever, 1794.

MITTAU, *mit'-tow*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Courland, on the Aa, 25 miles from Riga. It has churches for various denominations, a gymnasium, theatre, observatory, school of surgery, and benevolent institutions. *Manf.* Linen goods and soap. *Pop.* 33,000.

MITTWEYDA, *mit-vi'-da*, a town of Saxony, 25 miles from Leipsig. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 7,000.

MITYLENE, *mit'-i-le'-ne*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor. *Area*, 276 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by a range of mountains covered with pine forests, and attaining an elevation of upwards of 3,000 feet. *Pro.* Fruits, cotton, oil, pitch, wine, and corn. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 39° to 39° 20′ N. *Lon.* 25° 50′ to 26° 35′ E.

MIXTECAPAN, *mix'-te ka-pan'*, a table-land of the Mexican Confederation, occupying most of the department of Oaxaca. It has an average height of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.

MOAB, *mo'-ăb*, the son of Lot, was founder of the Moabites, who dwelt in the country on the east of the Dead Sea and the river Jordan, whence they had driven out the Emim, a race of giants. At the command of God, the Israelites left the Moabites in undisturbed possession of their country. Eglon, their king, held the Hebrews in captivity during eighteen years, B.C. 1332—1314. They were subsequently conquered by Saul, and subjected to pay tribute by David. They were a pastoral people, and were ruled by kings and princes. Their religion was a licentious idolatry, and, in cases of extreme danger, they offered human sacrifices. Josephus narrates that, together with the Ammonites, they were reduced to captivity by Nebuchadnezzar in the 5th year after the destruction of Jerusalem.

MOBILE, *mo-beel'*, a seaport city of the United States, formerly in West Florida, now the capital of Mobile county, in Alabama, on the river of the same name, at its entrance into Mobile Bay, 120 miles from New Orleans. In 1839 it was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. Its bay is defended by a fort, with a lighthouse. *Pop.* 22,000. *Lat.* 30° 10′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 88° 15′ W.

MOBILE, a deep, broad, and navigable river of North America, formed by the junction of the Alabama and the Tombogee rivers. After a course of 40 miles, it enters Mobile Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico, in *lat.* 30° 15′ N.

MOCHA, *mo'-ka*, an island of Chili, lying off the coast of Auracania, resorted to by whalers, and 8 miles long. *Lat.* 38° 24′ S. *Lon.* 74° W.

MOCHA, or MOKHA (Arab. *mo-ka'*), a city of Yemen, in Arabia, the principal port on the Red Sea, 55 miles from the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. The appearance of the town from the sea is handsome, having all its buildings whitewashed, and three minarets of considerable height; while the dead line of the flat roofs which are employed in all Mahometan cities, is broken by several elegantly-built mausoleums. The interior is, however, filthy, and many of the habitations are in a decayed state. The best houses, in general, are those facing the sea. The main, and almost sole staple of Mocha, is coffee, for which this part of Arabia is famed; also gum-arabic, myrrh, frankincense, balm of Gilead, senna, sharks' fins, rhinoceros' horns and hides, acacia, and civet. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 13° 20′ N. *Lon.* 43° 20′ E. The country of Mocha is situate in the S.W. of Abyssinia.

MODBURY, *mod'-ber-e*, a market-town of Devonshire, 12 miles from Plymouth. *Pop.* 2,000.

MODENA, duchy of, *mod'-e-na*, lies in the north of Italy, between the Po on the N. and the Apennines on the S., and is bounded E. by the states of the Church, and W. by Parma. *Area*, 2,317 square miles. *Desc.* It is an inland tract of country, traversed by the Apennines, which attain their culminating point in Monte Cimone, nearly 6,976 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Crostolo, the Fanaro, and the Secchia. *Pro.* Corn, wine, fruit, olives, mulberry-trees, and hemp. *Minerals.* Iron and marble. *Pop.* about 590,000. In 1796, the duke of Modena was expelled from his dominions by the French. In 1814, the congress of Vienna restored to his son, the archduke Francis of Este, the territory of Modena. In August, 1859, the National Assembly, by a unanimous vote, declared the forfeiture of Francis V., and any other prince of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, to the ducal throne. After which, the Assembly decreed the annexation of the Modenese state to the kingdom of the dynasty of Savoy, under the sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel II.

MODENA, the capital of the above duchy, is situate in a delightful plain, between the rivers Panaro and Sec-

chia, 24 miles from Bologna. It has a citadel, and is surrounded with ramparts. The houses are well built, the streets clean and regular, and the Strada Maestre, on the Æmilian Way, is the finest in the town; but almost all are bordered with arcades, under which the passengers walk. The finest public building is the ducal palace, in a large square, with a picture-gallery, extensive library, and gardens. The cathedral is in the Gothic style, and remarkable for nothing but its marble tower and the wooden bucket, which, in the early part of the 14th century, was the cause of feuds between the Modenese and the Bolognese. There is here a college. The other objects of interest are the hospitals, the theatre, and some good scientific collections. *Manf.* Woollen and hempen cloths, hats, leather, glass, and silk. *Pop.* 30,000. It is the birthplace of Pigonius, Fallopius, and the poet Tassoni. Under the empire of Napoleon I. it was the capital of the department Tanaro.

MODERN, *mo-dern'*, a town of Hungary, 15 miles from Presburg. It is the seat of the Lutheran superintendent for Hungary on this side of the Danube. *Pop.* 5,000.

MODICA, *mod'-e-ka*, the capital of the island of Sicily, near the river Scieli, 30 miles from Syracuse.

MODIGLIANO, *mod'-eel-ye-a'-no*, a town of Tuscany, on the Marzeno, 40 miles from Florence. It is inclosed by walls, and has a castle. *Pop.* 3,000.

MOEN, *mo'-en*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from Zealand by the Ulf Sound, and from Falster by the Groen Sound. *Area*, 87 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly level, and on the E. defended by a precipitous coast. *Pop.* 13,500. *Lat.* 54° 57′ N. *Lon.* 12° 36′ E.

MŒRIS LAKE, *me'-ris*, a lake in Central Egypt, occupying the N. part of the valley of Fayoum. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 6. It abounds with fish, and communicates by two large channels with the Nile, and with the canal of Joseph. *Lat.* 29° 30′ N. *Lon.* 32° 30′ E.

MOFFAT, *mof'-fat*, a parish and market-town of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, on the Annan, 20 miles from Dumfries. The principal, or rather the only street, is spacious, with good inns and lodging-houses. It has been long celebrated for its mineral waters. *Pop.* 2,218.

MOFFAT, Robert, an eminent missionary, who, with John Williams and others, accepted the task of preaching the gospel to barbarous tribes, in 1816. In 1819 he visited England, and, at several public meetings, narrated his adventures among the savage and frequently warlike tribes of Africa. About the same time he published a work, entitled "Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa;" he also completed a translation of the New Testament and the Psalms in the Bechuana language. He returned to the scene of his missionary labours shortly afterwards. His daughter married the celebrated Dr. Livingstone. B. in Scotland, at the close of the last century.

MOFFAT HILLS, a mountain-chain dividing Dumfries-shire from the counties of Lanark and Peebles, and, in Hearthfell, attaining an elevation of 2,685 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Tweed, Clyde, and Annan have their sources in this chain.

MOGODOR, or SUIRA, *mog'-o-dor*, a considerable seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 123 miles from Morocco. It stands on a low flat desert of accumulating sand, which separates it from the cultivated country, and has a very beautiful appearance from the sea, the houses being all of stone, and white. It consists of two parts, one of which may more properly be called a citadel, containing the Custom-house, Treasury, and the houses of the foreign merchants. The other part is inhabited by the Jewish population, and, on all sides, is defended by very strong batteries. The harbour is formed by an island to the south of Mogodor. *Exp.* Wool, hides, skins, gum, wax, almonds, feathers, gold dust, wrought iron, hardwares, and cotton goods. *Imp.* The imports consist chiefly of European manufactures. *Pop.* 17,000, of whom a fourth are Jews. *Lat.* 31° 50′ N. *Lon.* 9° 20′ W.—This place was founded in 1760, and, in 1844, was bombarded by the French.

MOGUER, *mo-gair'*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the Tinto, 5 miles from Huelva. It has an old Franciscan convent, which is preserved as a national monument. *Pop.* 6,700.—In 1484, here Columbus craved charity, and was assisted by the prior who was the means of enabling him to pursue his discoveries. Near this is the port of Palas, whence he sailed, in 1492.

MOGUL EMPIRE, THE, *mo-gul'*, comprised principally the provinces of Delhi and Agra, in India, till overthrown by the British power.

MOHACS, *mo'-hats*, a town of Hungary, on an arm of the Danube, 25 miles from Funfkirchen. It has several churches, a college, and is a station for steamers plying on the Danube. *Pop.* 10,000.—In 1526, the Hungarians were here defeated by the Turks, their king, Louis II., slain on the field, with upwards of 20,000 soldiers. In 1687, the Turks were also here defeated by the imperialists under the duke of Lorraine.

MOHAMMED. (*See* MAHOMET.)

MOHAWKS, *mo'-hawks*, a race of American Indians, one of the six nations which compose the confederation of Iroquois. (*See* IROQUOIS.) The Mohawks dwell partly in Upper Canada and partly in the territories of the United States.

MOHILEV, *mo-he'-lef*, an extensive government or province of the west of European Russia, inclosed by the governments of Smolensk, Tchernigov, Minsk, and Vitebsk. *Area*, 18,700 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly an extensive plain. *Rivers.* The principal are the Dnieper, Druetz, and Sosha. *Pro.* Corn; and large quantities of timber are floated down the rivers to the Black Sea. *Pop.* 940,000. *Lat.* between 52° and 55° 15′ N. *Lon.* between 28° 35′ and 32° 35′ E.

MOHILEV, a town of European Russia, and capital of the above government, on the Dnieper, 85 miles from Smolensk. In the centre of the town is a large octagonal square, surrounded with fine buildings. It has government offices, magazines, an archbishop's palace, and numerous churches. It is the seat of both Greek and Roman Catholic archbishoprics, and has several well-frequented fairs. *Pop.* 25,000.

MOHILEV, a town of European Russia, on the Dniester, 52 miles from Kamenetz. It has an active trade with Wallachia and the neighbouring provinces. *Pop.* 7,500.

MOHRUNGEN, *mo-roon'-gen*, a town of E. Prussia, 60 miles from Konigsberg. *Pop.* 3,100.—Here the Russians were defeated by the French, in 1807.

MOIR, David Macbeth, *moir*, a modern poet and prose writer, who was educated for and practised the medical profession. He made his first appearance as an author in 1812, by publishing a small volume of poems. He next wrote for some local magazines and journals, and, at the commencement of "Blackwood's Magazine," he became a contributor to its pages, and remained so until his death. For the same magazine he also wrote "The Autobiography of Mansie Wauch." In 1831 he published the "Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine," and, in the same year, exerted himself energetically while the cholera raged in Musselburgh, where he practised his profession, and subsequently published a pamphlet entitled "Practical Observations on Malignant Cholera." In 1851 he delivered a course of lectures upon the "Poetical Literature of the Past Century," at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. As a poet, he was tender and pathetic, rather than forcible and original. His poetical works were collected in 1852, and to them was prefixed his life. Dr. Moir was a graceful essayist and a competent man of science, and was, moreover, a kind and excellent man. B. at Musselburgh, 1798; D. 1851.

MOIVRE, Abraham de, *moivr*, an able mathematician, who, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, went to London, where he perfected his studies in the mathematics, and was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. He also became a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He was so highly esteemed by the Royal Society, that he was appointed to arbitrate in the famous dispute between Newton and Leibnitz on the differential calculus. He was the author of a work on Life Annuities, and of several valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions. To his other excellent qualities he added that of being a sincere Christian; and when a person once said to him, by way of compliment, that all mathematicians denied religion, De Moivre answered, "I will prove that I am a Christian, by pardoning the foolish insult you have committed." B. at Vitry, France, 1667; D. at London, 1754.

MOLA, *mo'-la*, a seaport-town, of Naples, on the Adriatic, 14 miles from Bari. It has a coasting trade. *Pop.* 8,500.

MOLAY, James de, *mo'-lai*, the last grand-master of the order of Templars. The prodigious wealth of the knights having excited the envy and hatred of Philip the Fair, king of France, he resolved to suppress the order. Accordingly, a violent persecution broke out against the knights, on charges the most absurd and abominable. Molay was tried, condemned, and burnt alive near Paris, in 1314. He endured his sufferings with the greatest fortitude, and vindicated the innocence of his order to the last.

MOLD, or MOULD, *molde*, a market-town of Wales, in Flintshire, 12 miles from Chester. It consists chiefly of one long street. The church is a very handsome building. *Manf.* Cotton goods, and in the parish are iron, coal, and lead mines. *Pop.* 11,000.

MOLDAU, *mol'-dou*, a large and rapid river of Bohemia, joining the Elbe a little above Melnik, after a course of 200 miles.

MOLDAVA, *mol-da'-va*, a considerable river rising in the Carpathian mountains, and, after a course of 100 miles, joining the Sereth, 36 miles from Jassy.

MOLDAVIA, *mol-dai'-ve-a*, a province in the N.E. extremity of European Turkey, bounded E. by Russia, S. by Turkey, W. by Transylvania, and N. by Austrian Poland. *Area*, 17,000 square miles. It is divided into Upper Moldavia, or Zara de Suss, and Lower Moldavia, or Zara de Schoss. These again are subdivided into districts. *Desc.* Traversed by the Carpathians, and covered with forest and pasture lands. *Rivers.* The principal are the Danube, the Pruth, and the Sereth. *Lakes.* The Bratetsch and Dorohoe. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, millet, maize; also wine and tobacco in considerable quantities. To the rearing of horses, and to the breeding of horned cattle and sheep, the Moldavians give considerable attention; and large numbers of these are exported. Moldavia has no manufactures but for home consumption. *Pop.* estimated at 1,500,000, most of whom belong to the Greek church. At the treaty of Bucharest, in May, 1812, the part of Moldavia to the N. of the Pruth was retained by Russia. (*See* DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.)

MOLESWORTH, Lord Robert, *moles'-werth*, a nobleman, who contributed so effectually to the revolution of 1688, that William III. admitted him of the privy council, and dispatched him upon an embassy to the court of Denmark. Having given some cause of offence at Copenhagen, he was recalled, and, after his return to England, published an account of the kingdom of Denmark, which enjoyed great popularity. Under George I. he acted as commissioner of trade and plantations. The same monarch also advanced him to the Irish peerage in 1716. B. at Dublin, 1656; D. 1725.

MOLESWORTH, Sir William, an English statesman and man of letters, who was the eighth baronet in his family, an old Cornish one, originally of Irish extraction. After spending some time at Cambridge and Edinburgh, where an Italian refugee was his tutor in classics, metaphysics, and mathematics, he repaired to Germany. Philology and history were his chief studies in the latter country; and, after completing his collegiate course, he made the tour of Europe, and returned to his native land in 1831. In the year following he was returned to parliament as member for East Cornwall; was re-elected in 1834; but, in 1837, declining to contest this seat, he sought and obtained the suffrages of Leeds. He represented this latter place until 1841, after which time he remained out of parliament during several years. The constituency of Southwark chose him as their representative in 1850, and in that capacity he sat in the House of Commons until his death. In the Aberdeen administration of 1853, he was appointed first commissioner of public works, and in 1855 he commenced his short but brilliant career as secretary for the colonies. As a speaker, he was too philosophical to be generally popular; but several of his speeches were as well received as they, and, indeed, nearly all he uttered, deserved to be. These were the orations on the colonies, the state of the nation and condition of the people, and on transportation. Few men have so faithfully earned the respect and gratitude of the English nation as Sir William Molesworth: in the words of the *Times*, he "found our colonial empire disorganized and distracted by the mal-administration of the Colonial Office, wedded as it then was to a system of ignorant and impertinent interference. He first aroused the attention of parliament to the importance of our remote dependencies, and explained, with incomparable clearness and force, the principles of colonial self-government. With untiring diligence and great constructive power, he prepared draught constitutions, and investigated the relations between the imperial government and its dependencies. Starting from a small minority, he brought the parliament and public over to his side, till principles once regarded as paradoxes came to be regarded as axioms. By such means he fairly won the position of secretary of state for the colonies; but he did not live to enjoy the prize which he had grasped. The best monument that could be raised to him would be a complete collection of his parliamentary speeches; the noblest epitaph that could be inscribed on his tomb would be the title of 'The Regenerator and the Liberator of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.'" He was for some time the proprietor and conductor, in conjunction with his friend John Stuart Mill, of the "Westminster Review." Many valuable articles from his pen likewise appeared in the newspapers and periodicals. A noble edition of the works of Thomas Hobbes (*see* HOBBES), in 16 volumes, was produced by him at his own expense. B. in Cornwall, 1810; D. 1855.

MOLFETTA, *mol-fet'-ta*, a town of Naples, on the Adriatic, 16 miles from Bari. It has a cathedral and a number of churches, with a considerable trade in corn, oil, and almonds. *Pop.* 23,000.

MOLIÈRE, John Baptiste, *mol'-e-air*, a celebrated French comic poet, whose real name was Poquelin. His father, who was a tapestry-maker, intended him for the same business; but young Poquelin being in the habit of visiting the theatre, conceived a violent inclination for the stage. At the age of 14 he commenced his studies under the Jesuits, and made a rapid progress in belles lettres. His father becoming reduced in circumstances, the youth associated himself with some persons of his own age, who had a like attachment to



MOLIÈRE.

dramatic representation. It was in consequence of this connection that he took the name of Molière. This event took place in the year 1645, after which time we hear no more of him until 1653, when he was appointed by the prince de Conti director of an histrionic company at Languedoc. He subsequently went with his players to Lyons, where, in 1658, he brought out his first comedy, entitled "L'Etourdi," or, the

Blunderer, which piece was received with great applause, and greatly pleased his patron, the prince de Conti, who had known the author at college. That prince offered to make him his secretary, which honourable station Molière declined, saying that, "though he was a passable author, he should make but a bad secretary." After performing at various places, Molière's company visited Paris, where, in 1658, they performed several of his plays before Louis XIV., who took the troupe into his own service, and gave their leader a pension. During the subsequent fifteen years, Molière worked hard as a dramatic author and actor, and received many substantial marks of the royal favour. His last piece, "L'Hypocondriaque; ou, le Malade Imaginaire," occasioned his death; for, by his exertions in performing Argan, the principal character, he was seized with a convulsion, of which he died. The archbishop of Paris refused to allow his remains to be interred in consecrated ground, on account of his profession, till he was compelled to do so by the king. Molière left a widow, with whom he had lived a very unhappy life, and who married a comedian named Guerin, and died in 1728, aged 92. The works of Molière have been often printed; one of the best editions is that of Paris, 1838. They have been translated into English; and several of his comedies have been adapted to our stage with success. Molière is justly called the French Aristophanes. B. at Paris, 1622; D. 1673.

MOLINA, Louis, *mo-le'-na*, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit. He completed his studies at Coimbra, after which he was professor of divinity at Evora during twenty years. Molina wrote "Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas," a treatise "De Justitia et Jure," another "De Concordia Gratiæ et Liberi Arbitrii." This last is a work of merit, and occasioned great disputes afterwards between the Jesuits and Dominicans, the latter order accusing Molina of reviving Pelagianism. B. at Cuença, Castile, 1535; D. at Madrid, 1600.

MOLINOS, Michael, *mo-le'-nose*, a Spanish divine, who published a book called the "Spiritual Guide," in which he maintained that man must annihilate himself, or reduce his mind to an absolute quiescence, in order to enjoy God. For this he was sent to the prison of the Inquisition, where he died. The religious opinions of Molinos occasioned great disputes in France, where they were known by the name of "quietism," on account of the passive disposition of mind which they inculcate. Fénélon and Madame Guyon were the great advocates and improvers of this system. B. at Saragossa, 1627; D. 1696.

MOLISE, or SANNIO, *mo-le'-sai*, a province of Naples, having the Adriatic on the N., and on the other sides Abruzzi, Capitanata, Principato-Ultra, and Terra di Lavoro. *Area*, 1,785 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and in the S. traversed by the principal chain of the Apennines. *Pro.* Wheat, millet, maize, fruits, wine, and oil. Much of the country is covered with forest and devoted to pasturage. *Pop.* 361,000.

MOLLOY, Charles, *mol'-loi*, a dramatic writer, who became a student of the Middle Temple, and was the editor of a periodical paper, called "Common Sense." His plays are, "The Perplexed Couple," "The Coquette," and "The Half-pay Officers." B. in Dublin, 1706; D. 1766.

MOLO, *mo'-lo*, a rhetorician, who went to Rome B.C. 87. He taught rhetoric with great reputation, and had Cicero and Julius Cæsar among his pupils. The former followed him to Rhodes to profit by his instructions. Some years afterwards, Molo was sent ambassador by his countrymen to the Roman senate, and was received with great honour.

MOLORCHUS, *mo-lor'-kus*, an old shepherd near Cleonæ, who received Hercules with great hospitality. The hero, to repay the kindness he received, destroyed the Nemæan lion, which laid waste the neighbouring country; and therefore the Nemæan games instituted on this occasion are to be understood by the words "Ludus Molorchi."

MOLSHEIM, *molz'-hime*, a town and parish of France, 12 miles from Strasburg. *Manf.* Hardware goods, paper, and tapes. *Pop.* 3,500.

MOLSKOI, *molz'-koi*, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 190 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000.

MOLTON, SOUTH, *molt'-ton*, a market-town and parish in Devonshire, on the Mole, 12 miles from Barnstaple. *Manf.* Woollens and lace. *Pop.* 4,500.—NORTH MOLTON is 4 miles from this town. *Pop.* 2,000.

MOLUCCA, or SPICE ISLANDS, *mo-luk'-ka*, the name given to the islands of the Asiatic archipelago; comprising Amboyna, Banda, Ceram, Ternate, Tidore, and Batchian. They are chiefly famous for the production of spices, particularly nutmegs and cloves. *Pop.* Unascertained.—They were taken by the British from the Dutch, but restored in 1814.

MOLYNEUX, Sir William, *mol'-i-noo*, a gallant knight in the reign of Henry VIII., who displayed great bravery at the battle of Flodden Field. On his deathbed he gave this advice to his son: "Let the underwood grow; the tenants are the support of a family, and the commonalty are the strength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly; but force not violently, either your bounds or rents, above your forefathers'."

MOLYNEUX, William, an eminent mathematician, who received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he entered as a student of the Middle Temple, London. The Philosophical Society, established at Dublin in 1683, owed its origin to his endeavours, and he became the first secretary. Soon after, he was appointed surveyer-general of the works and chief engineer. In 1685 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and in 1689 he settled with his family at Chester, where he employed himself in finishing his "Treatise on Dioptrics," which was published in 1692. In this year he returned to Dublin, and was chosen one of the representatives for that city. Besides the above, he wrote: "Sciothericum Telescopium;" or, a description of a Telescopic Dial invented by him; also, "The Case of Ireland stated, in relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament in England;" some Papers in the "Philosophical Transactions;" and several letters between him and Mr. Locke. B. at Dublin, 1656; D. 1698.—Samuel, son of the preceding, became secretary to George II. when prince of Wales, and was distinguished by his skill in astronomy. He improved the method of making telescopes, and presented one made by himself to the king of Portugal. But being appointed a commissioner of the Admiralty, he was left without time to pursue his scientific inquiries. He gave his papers on the subject to Dr. Smith, professor of astronomy at Cambridge, who printed them in his "Treatise on Optics." B. at Chester, 1689; D. 1738.

MOMPOX, *mom'-pox* (Sp. *mom'-poj*), a city of New Granada, S. America, on the Magdalena. It stands in a marshy uncultivated country, but is said to be well built. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 9° 14′ 20″ N. *Lon.* 74° 27′ 30″ W.

MOMUS, *mo'-mus*, the god of pleasantry among the ancients, son of NOX, according to Hesiod. He was continually employed in satirizing the gods, and whatever they did was freely turned into ridicule. Vulcan, Minerva, Venus, &c., all alike experienced the shafts of his censure and satire. Such illiberal reflections, however, upon the gods, were the cause of his being driven from Olympus. He is generally represented raising a mask from his face, and holding a fool's bauble in his hand.

MONACO, *mon'-a-ko*, a small principality of Italy, in the Sardinian states, bounded by the divisions of Nice, Genoa, and the Mediterranean. *Area*, 53 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile; producing oranges, lemons, and other fruits. *Pop.* 8,000.—The prince of this state is said to reside at Paris one half of the year and at Monaco the other.

MONACO, the capital town of the above principality, stands on a rocky promontory in the Mediterranean, 8 miles from Nice. *Pop.* 1,300.—It was fortified in the time of Louis XIV.

MONAGAY, *mon'-a-gai*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, containing part of the town of Newcastle. *Pop.* 6,000.

MONAGHAN, *mon'-a-han*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Tyrone, E. by Armagh, and S.E. by the counties of East-Meath and Louth. *Area*, 500 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and in many parts interspersed with bogs and small lakes. *Rivers.* The Lagan, the Fane, the Myrvale, the Fin,

and the Blackwater. *Lakes.* Numerous, and some of them considerable sheets of water. *Pro.* Potatoes, oats, wheat, and flax. Excellent butter is produced, the breed of cattle being good. *Minerals.* Beds of the richest limestone, abundance of marl, and lead ore of the richest quality. *Manf.* Linen is the great staple. *Pop.* 142,000.

MONAGHAN, the capital of the above county, is situate on two large ponds, 68 miles from Dublin. It has a Roman Catholic chapel, market-house, infirmary, infantry barracks, and schools. *Manf.* Linen. *Pop.* 4,000.

MONASTIR, or BISTOLIA, *mon-as-teer'*, a town of European Turkey, on one of the tributary streams of the Vistritza, or Hebrus, 95 miles from Salonica. It is the principal entrepôt for goods passing between E. and W. Turkey. *Pop.* 15,000.—Also a town of N. Africa, 80 miles from Tunis. *Manf.* Woollen and camlet fabrics. *Pop.* 12,000.

MONBODDO, *mon-bod'-do*, James Burnett, styled Lord, a learned Scotch writer, and one of the lords of the Court of Session. He received his education at Aberdeen, and at the university of Gröningen. In 1738 he returned to Scotland, commenced the practice of the legal profession, and was, in 1767, elevated to the bench. As a writer, he was profound but paradoxical; Boswell, in a note in his "Tour to the Hebrides," says, "there were several points of resemblance between him and Dr. Johnson; learning, clearness of head, precision of speech, and a love of research on many subjects which people in general do not cultivate." Foote paid Lord Monboddo the compliment of saying, "that he was an Elzevir edition of Dr. Johnson." His most important works were, a "Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Language," and "Ancient Metaphysics." He held the singular notion, that men were only a civilized species of monkeys, and that the savage state was that in which virtue and happiness could be best attained. This extravagant love of the ancients led him to make, like them, supper his principal meal, and at these entertainments, he had Dr. Nash, Dr. Hutton, and many of the learned of Edinburgh, as his guests. B. at Monboddo, Kincardineshire, 1714. D. at Edinburgh, 1799.

MONCALIERI, *mon'-kal-ye-air'-e*, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 4 miles from Turin. *Pop.* 9,200. One of the largest cattle fairs in Piedmont is held here in October.

MONCH, *mawnsh*, the 'Monk' one of the loftiest heights in Switzerland, 3 miles from the Jungfrau. Height, 13,045 feet.

MONDOVI, *mon-do-ve'*, a town of Sardinia, near the river Ellero, 45 miles from Turin. It is divided into four parts; the town proper, called Piazza, on the mountain; and the three suburbs, Carassone, Breo, and *Piano della Valle, built at the bottom.* The town proper has a small citadel, and contains a great number of religious houses and churches, a bishop's palace, college, and schools. *Manf.* Woollen and muslin goods, and there are tanneries and iron-forges; but the chief branch of industry is the spinning of silk. *Pop.* 20,000. Here, in 1796, the French, under Napoleon I., defeated the Sardinian troops, under Colli, and in 1799 the town was sacked by the French, under Soult.

MONEMVASIA, or NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, *mal-va'-se-a*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 20 miles from Cape Malea. *Pop.* Unascertained. Near it are the remains of Epidaurus Limera.

MONFLANQUIN, *maw-flan'-kĕ*, a parish and town of France, in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, 10 miles from Villeneuve. *Pop.* 5,000.

MONGAULT, *mawn-golte'*, Nicholas Hubert de, a learned French ecclesiastic, who was educated in the congregation of the Oratory, and became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and tutor to the duke de Chartres. His works are a French translation of Herodian, and another of Cicero's Letters to Atticus; and dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. B. at Paris, 1674; D. 1746.

MONGE, Gaspard, *mawnzh*, an eminent French geometrician, was the son of an hotel-keeper, and was employed, at the age of 16, to teach natural philosophy in the college of Lyons. In 1780 he became member of the Academy of Sciences, and, three years afterwards, was appointed examiner of naval aspirants. Energetically espousing the principles of the Revolution, he became, in 1792, minister of marine, which post proving to be little in accordance with his genius, he renounced the employment soon afterwards, and turned his attention to providing his country with the most efficient methods of defence. He was one of the founders of the Polytechnic School, accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and became president of the Institute of Cairo. The emperor subsequently nominated him senator, Count de Peluse, and loaded him with honours: after the Restoration, however, he fell into disgrace. His various works on geometry are among the clearest and best in the French language, which is itself particularly rich and excellent in this department of science. B. at Beaune, 1746; D. 1818.

MONGHIER, *mon-geer'*, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, on the banks of the Ganges, 80 miles from Patna. It is situate on a rocky height, and has fine European and other residences. *Manf.* Cutlery, guns, carriages, furniture, arms, clothing, &c. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 25° 23′ N. *Lon.* 86° 30′ E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 2,558 square miles, and a population of 800,000.

MONGO, *mon'-go*, a mountain-range in W. Africa, opposite Fernando Po.

MONGOLIA, *mon-go'-le-a*, an extensive region in the northern part of Central Asia, to the N. and N.W. of China, and filling most of the space between that empire and Asiatic Russia. *Area*, estimated at 91,500 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly a vast desert, though here and there interspersed with fertile tracts, upon which large herds of cattle are raised. The rivers are mostly affluents of the Amoor, and the lakes are both numerous and extensive. The country is chiefly distinguished as being traversed by the wandering hordes of that nomadic race which, under the name of Mongols, or Moguls, has been so celebrated. They are Buddhists, living under various chiefs, and paying tribute to the Chinese emperor, who returns them presents to a greater amount. Their trade is almost entirely confined to China proper, to which they send their live stock, and receive, in return, brandy, cotton, silk and woollen fabrics, with tobacco. *Pop.* perhaps 10,000,000. *Lat.* between 37° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 88° and 125° E.

MONIMAIL, *mon'-i-mail*, a parish of Scotland, in which is the "Mount" of Sir David Lindsay, a celebrated satirical poet of the time of James IV. and V. It is in Fifeshire, 4 miles from Cupar. *Pop.* 1,200.

MONK, George. (*See* ALBEMARLE, Duke of.)

MONKLAND, *munk'-land*, two parishes of Lanarkshire, Scotland; one near Airdrie, *pop.* 25,000; the other, 8 miles from Glasgow, *pop.* 30,000.—They have iron-mines.

MONKTON, *munk'-ton*, several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 4,000.

MONMOUTH, *mon'-mouth*, the capital town of Monmouthshire, is situate at the confluence of the rivers Monnow and Wye, which are crossed by three bridges, 17 miles from Hereford. There are still some remains of its ancient castle, erected before the Conquest. Its principal buildings are a parish church, a gaol, several banks, a town-hall, and schools. *Manf.* Paper, bar-iron, and tin plates. *Pop.* 5,300.—Henry V. and Geoffrey of Monmouth were natives of this town. In the neighbourhood is Troy House, where the cradle of Henry V., and the armour he wore at Agincourt, are preserved.

MONMOUTH, a large maritime county of the United States, in New Jersey. *Area*, 618 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.

MONMOUTH, a township of Maine, 16 miles from Augusta. *Pop.* 2,000.

MONMOUTH, James, Duke of, natural son of Charles II., was, at his father's restoration, created earl of Orkney, and, at a subsequent period, became duke of Monmouth and knight of the Garter. He was for some time in the service of France, with an English regiment, and signalized himself against the Dutch; for which he was created lieutenant-general. On his return to England, he was sent, in 1679, to quell an insurrection in Scotland; after this he joined the disaffected party, who were for excluding the duke of York from the succession to the throne. He was also concerned in a

plot against his father, for which he was pardoned, and then went to Holland, whence he returned on the accession of James II.; and having landed in Dorsetshire, obtained followers, but was defeated at Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire, and being taken in a cornfield, was conveyed to London, where he was tried and sentenced to death. B. at Rotterdam, 1649; beheaded, 1685.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, *mon'-mouth-sheer*, a maritime county of England, on the borders of Wales, bounded S. by the Bristol Channel, N. by the counties of Hereford and Brecknock, W. by Glamorgan, and E. by the county of Gloucester and part of Hereford. *Area*, 416 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely diversified, and comprehending every variety of scenery, from the wildness and sublimity of the Alpine region, to the richness and beauty of a highly-cultivated country. The soil is on the whole fertile, more especially in the E. part, and all along the course of the river Usk. The S. part consists partly of large tracts of moor or marsh lands, of a deep rich loamy soil in some places, and a black peaty earth in others. The marsh lands along the coast are many of them subject to inundations of the sea; and great dykes have been raised for their protection, chiefly in the extensive levels of Caldecot and Wentloog. In the W. and hilly part of the county, the soil is barren, and of a thin, peaty nature. The low or marsh lands are principally in a state of pasture, and the uplands under a mixed kind of husbandry, between pasture and arable. *Rivers.* The principal are the Monnow, the Wye, the Usk, the Ebwy; besides a number of smaller streams. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, pease and beans, and the artificial grasses, clover, rye-grass, and trefoil. *Minerals.* Iron-stone, lead, coal, limestone of the finest kind, brescia for millstones, and valuable building-stones. *Manf.* Principally Woollen goods. *Pop.* 158,000.—This county was comprised in England by Henry VIII., and abounds with both British and mediæval antiquities. The Welsh language is much spoken, though the English is mostly used in the towns.

MONNOYER, John Baptist, *mon-nwoi'-yai*, a celebrated fruit and flower painter, who was employed by Le Brun to decorate the palace at Versailles with examples of his art, and became member of the French Academy of Painters. His fame reaching England, he was invited to London about 1680, by the duke of Montague, to embellish his house (the late British Museum). These beautiful decorations were, however, destroyed, when the palace was pulled down to allow of the erection of the present building. Monnoyer likewise decorated the mansions of several of the English nobility, and fourteen flower-pieces by him are to be seen in the room called George the Second's private chamber, at Hampton-Court Palace. He etched a collection of his own designs, which was published in a folio volume. B. at Lille, 1635; D. in London, 1699.

MONOMOTAPA, called also BENOMOTAPA, *mon'-o-mo-ta'-pa*, a region of E. Africa, supposed to comprise various independent states. *Lat.* between 15° and 19° S. *Lon.* between 30° and 35° E.

MONONGAHELA, *mo'-non-gai-he'-la*, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which, after a course of 300 miles, unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg, and forms the Ohio.

MONONGALIA, *mo'-non-gai'-li-a*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 308 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

MONOPOLI, *mo-nop'-o-le*, a seaport-town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic, 26 miles from Bari. It is well built, contains a cathedral and a number of churches, with a fortress. *Manf.* Hemp and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 19,000.

MONREALE, *mon'-rai-a'-lai*, a neatly-built town of Sicily, 2 miles from Palermo. It stands on a steep hill, and has a cathedral, and an export trade in oil, corn, and fruit. *Pop.* 14,000.

MONRO, Alexander, *mun-ro'*, a celebrated physician, who studied at Leyden, and contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhaave. In 1719 he returned to Edinburgh, where he read lectures on anatomy. His most important and valuable works are,—"Osteology;" "Anatomy of the Nerves;" several papers in the "Medical Essays of Edinburgh;" and on the "Success of Inoculation in Edinburgh." They were collected and published together in 1781, in one volume. B. in Scotland, 1697; D. 1767.

MONROE, *mun-ro'*, numerous counties in the United States, with areas ranging between 4,500 and 1,100 square miles, and populations between 3,000 and 90,000.—Also numerous townships, none of them with a population above 4,500.

MONROE, James, president of the United States, was of Scotch descent, and entered the American Army of Independence, as volunteer, in his 16th year, and, at the close of the war, became colonel, on the recommendation of General Washington. He next studied the law at the William and Mary College, in Virginia, and was sent as representative of Westmoreland county in the legislature. After forming a member of the senatorial body of the United States for three years, General Washington appointed him minister to France. In 1796 he was recalled, but was, two years afterwards, chosen as governor by his native state of Virginia. He held that office for three years, at the end of which he again went to France as United States minister. While in Paris, he negotiated the purchases of New Orleans and Louisiana. He next represented his native country at the courts of Spain and Great Britain, and, in 1808, returned home. After serving as secretary of state under President Madison, he was chosen president, in 1816, and re-elected in 1821. Upon the termination of his presidentship, he retired to Virginia, where he acted as a justice of the peace. During the last years of his life, he lived at New York. The line of policy known as the "Monroe Doctrine" was first declared by Monroe. It reserves the whole American continent for the inhabitants of the United States, and declares that no foreign power ought to possess jurisdiction over any portion of it. B. in Westmoreland, Virginia, 1751; D. at New York, 1831.

MONS, *mons* (Flemish, BERGEN, *ber'-hen*), a strongly fortified town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, divided into two parts by the Trouille, 34 miles from Brussels. It is a well-built town, with several squares, and tolerably regular streets. The principal buildings are, the market-place, the government-house, the house of the provincial council, the town-hall, with a fine steeple erected in 1716, and various churches and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Woollens, cotton, linen, and lace; also iron-foundries, with works for salt, earthenware, oil, and soap. *Pop.* 24,000.—It has been frequently besieged and taken: in 1709, by the allies under Marlborough and Eugene; in 1746, by Marshal Saxe; and in the war of the French revolution (in 1792, 1793, 1794), by the French and allies.—The district in which it stands is called the Borinage, and the miners are called Borains. It communicates with the Scheldt by the canal of Condé, and stands on a branch of the Belgian Railway.

MONSELICE, *mon-sai-le'-chai*, a town of Austrian Italy, in Padua, 13 miles from Padua. It stands on the canal of Monselice, which extends from Padua to Este. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 5,500.

MONSEY, Messenger, *mon'-se*, an English physician, was a man of great originality of manners, and of considerable talents, and was for many years physician of Chelsea Hospital. By his will he ordered that his body should be anatomized, and the skeleton preserved in Chelsea Hospital, having a great aversion to interment in churches and churchyards. B. 1692; D. 1788.

MONSTRELET, Enguerrande de, *mon'-stre-lai*, a celebrated French chronicler. Relative to his early life, nothing authentic is known. He was appointed provost of the city of Cambrai, and bailiff of Wallaincourt, which offices he retained until his death. His chronicles commence about the time that Froissart's terminate, and, like his predecessor, he gives a clear and picturesque narrative of the wars of France, and of the principal persons engaged in them, from the year 1400 to 1453. The best modern edition of Monstrelet's Chronicles is that of Buchon, published in 1836. An English translation of the work was made by Mr. Johnes, in 1810. B. about the close of the 14th century; D. 1453.

MONTAGNANA, *mon-tan-ya'-na*, a town of Austrian Italy, 23 miles from Padua. *Manf.* Linen cloths, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 8,500.

MONTAGNAC, *mon-tan'-yak*, a parish and town of

France, in the department of Herault, 20 miles from Montpellier. *Pop.* 4,000.

MONTAGU, Basil, *mon'-ta-gu*, an English writer on law, and the editor of the works of Lord Bacon. After concluding his scholastic career at the university of Cambridge, he entered himself of Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1798. Possessed of little talent as a pleader, he turned his attention to the laws of bankruptcy, obtained a good practice in that department, and wrote many valuable works connected therewith. Lord Erskine, while lord chancellor, appointed him a commissioner of bankrupts; but Mr. Montagu, convinced of the injury done to suitors by this mode of administering the law, published, and presented to the House of Commons, some statements which led to the abolition of the commissionerships and the enactment of a new law. By his exemplary conduct, Mr. Montagu lost his appointment, from which he had derived a large income; but, afterwards, received the post of accountant-general in bankruptcy, and retained it for ten years. His legal works are too numerous to be here quoted; but in general literature the most important of his labours were "Selections from the Works of Taylor, Hooker, Hall, and Lord Bacon;" "The Works of Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England," in 16 vols., to which was added a life of the great writer. Altogether, he is said to have published forty volumes, leaving behind him upwards of a hundred more in MS. B. in London, 1770; D. at Boulogne, 1851.

MONTAGU, Lady Mary Wortley, was the eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepoint, earl, and afterwards duke of Kingston. She received a liberal education, and taught herself the elements of the Latin language. In 1712 she married Edward Wortley Montagu, grandson of the first earl of Sandwich. This gentleman distinguished himself as an able and upright senator in parliament, and was the intimate friend of Addison. In 1716 he was appointed ambassador to the court of Constantinople, whither he was accompanied by his lady. During this embassy, she wrote an elegant and interesting description of Constantinople, in letters to her friends. Of these, a surreptitious edition appeared in 1763, in 3 vols., to which was afterwards added a fourth volume. The editor was the notorious Cleland. So well were these letters received, as to pass through several impressions, and to be translated into many languages. A genuine edition of these, and Lady Mary's other works, was published under the authority of her son, the marquis of Bute, in 1803. While at Constantinople, she obtained information of a practice among the villagers, of inoculating for the small-pox. This operation she performed on her son, and by this means was instrumental in introducing inoculation into the east of Europe. At the end of 1718, Lady Mary returned to England, and settled at Twickenham, where she formed an intimacy with Pope; but the friendship was afterwards broken, and the poet did not scruple to write satires against her talents and reputation, which satires, when charged with, he was mean enough to deny. In 1739, on account of her health, she went to Italy, and took up her residence in Venice, where she remained till 1761, when, at the request of her daughter, Lady Bute, she returned to England. B. at Thoresby, Nottinghamshire, 1690; D. 1762. A complete edition of her writings was published by her great-grandson, Lord Wharncliffe, in 1836, under the title of "Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu."

MONTAGU, Edward Wortley, son of the preceding, whom his niece, in her biography of his mother, describes as "betraying from the beginning that surest symptom of moral (or mental) disease, an habitual disregard of truth, accompanied by a fertile and ready invention, never at fault." In 1716, his father going on an embassy to Constantinople, Lady Mary caused her son to be inoculated with the small-pox. He received his education at Westminster school, whence he ran away, and entered into the service of a chimney-sweeper. His family had given him up as lost, when a gentleman recognized him in the street, and took him home to his father. He escaped a second time, and engaged with the master of a fishing smack; after which he shipped himself on board a vessel bound to Spain, where he served as muleteer. In this situation he was discovered and conveyed home to his friends, who placed him under a tutor, with whom he travelled abroad. His father being rather scanty in his remittances, owing probably to the son's extravagance, the tutor is said to have committed a curious fraud to obtain a supply. This was the printing a book entitled "Observations on the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq." This work, whether the production of the son or not, gave great pleasure to the old gentleman, who acknowledged it in a handsome manner. Edward was for some time in parliament, and conducted himself in a manner becoming his rank. He afterwards went to the Levant, where he adopted the dress and manners of the Turks. Out of pique against his family, he caused an advertisement to be inserted in the English papers, for a wife without fortune, that by having an heir, he might disappoint his relations, which expedient, however, failed. He wrote "Observations on Earthquakes," and some curious papers in the Philosophical Transactions. B. at Wharncliffe, Yorkshire, 1713; D. at Padua, 1776.

MONTAGUE, George, a distinguished English naturalist, and one of the original members of the Linnæan Society of London. His "Ornithological Dictionary, or Alphabetical Synopsis of British Birds," was first published in 1802, and may be advantageously consulted by the student of natural history, even at the present time. In the following year, he put forth a "Natural History of British Shells, Marine, Land, and Fresh-water," to which a supplement was added in 1809. His most important contributions to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society were, a "Description of three Rare Species of British Birds," "On some Species of British Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fishes," "Of several New or Rare Animals, principally Marine, found on the South Coast of Devonshire," and "Some New and Rare British Marine Shells and Animals." Mr. Montague was a gentleman of ancient family, who resided upon his estate in Wiltshire, and afterwards at New Knowle, in Devonshire, and his works were the result of a polished and lettered ease. D. in Devonshire, 1815.

MONTAGUE, Richard, a learned English prelate, who, in 1616, became dean of Hereford, and in 1621 published a learned answer to Selden's "History of Tithes." He afterwards engaged in a controversy with the Roman Catholics, on which occasion he wrote his "Appello Cæsarem," for which he was ordered to appear at the bar of the House of Commons in the first parliament of Charles I., on the charge of maintaining Arminian and popish errors. He was made bishop of Chichester in 1628, whence he was translated to Norwich in 1638. His principal work is an "Ecclesiastical History," in Latin, in which his learning appears to great advantage. B. in Buckinghamshire, about 1577; D. 1641.

MONTAGUE, Elizabeth, an English authoress, the care of whose education was undertaken by the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton. (*See* MIDDLETON, Dr.) In 1769 Mrs. Montague published "An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare," which obtained a great and deserved reputation. She formed a literary society, known by the name of the Blue-Stocking Club, from the circumstance that a gentleman belonging to it wore stockings of that colour. Mrs. Montague was noticed for another peculiarity,—that of giving an annual dinner on May-day to the chimney-sweepers of the metropolis, to celebrate the fact of her kinsman (*see* MONTAGU, Edward Wortley) having been for some time a chimney-sweep. George Lord Lyttleton was a warm admirer of Mrs. Montague, and was assisted by her in the composition of his "Dialogues of the Dead." B. 1720; D. 1800.

MONTAGUE, Edward. (*See* SANDWICH, Earl of.)

MONTAGUE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a breadth of 8. *Lat.* between 59° 50′ and 60° 30′ *N.* *Lon.* between 147° and 148° W. —There are several other islands of this name in the Pacific, but little is known of them.

MONTAIGN, *mon'-tain*, three parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 4,000.

MONTAIGNE, Michael Equeum, Lord of, a celebrated French essayist. He was intended for the bar, but afterwards renounced that profession, and travelled into Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, making his ob-

servations rather on human nature than on places and curiosities. At Rome he was honoured with the citizenship. In 1581 he was chosen mayor of Bordeaux, in which post he gave such satisfaction as to be elected for four years successively. He appeared with applause at the meeting of the states of Blois in 1588, and was honoured by Charles IX. with the order of St. Michael. After an active life, he retired to his seat of Montaigne, in Perigord, where he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to philosophical studies. The celebrated "Essays" were written at a time when Montaigne was suffering from deep melancholy, which had been induced by the horror with which the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572) had inspired him. He kept a journal of his tour, which he did not intend to publish, but which was discovered two centuries afterwards, in his family château, and given to the world under the title, "Journal of the Travels of Michael de Montaigne." The essays, which were truly called, by Cardinal du Perron, "the breviary of honest men," treated of the most diverse subjects, were evidently composed without plan, and were the simple and truthful expression of Montaigne's mind upon certain occasions. They are written in a facile and quaint style; on which account, as well as for their deep sincerity, they present a great charm to the reader. The most remarkable essays are those on friendship, the education of children, and on the administration of justice. The best English translation of the Essays is that of Cotton. B. at Montaigne, Perigord, 1533; D. 1592.

MONTALEMBERT, Charles Forbes, Count de, *mon-tal'-em-bair*, a celebrated French writer, who represents an old family of Poitou, and whose father was a peer of France, and ambassador at Stockholm from the court of Charles X. His mother was a Scotch lady. He received his education at the university of Paris. At the outset of his career he was an advocate of the union of Catholicism and democracy, of which Lamennais was the apostle (*see* LAMENNAIS), and was one of the editors of a journal founded to advocate that union, called "L'Avenir." He subsequently commenced a kind of crusade against the university, and opened, in 1831, with Lacordaire, a school called the "Ecole Libre." (*See* LACORDAIRE.) His opposition to the existing government at length brought him before the tribunals of justice; but, during the process of trial, his father died, and, as he thus became a peer of France, he claimed the right of being tried by the upper chamber, by which he was condemned to a fine of a hundred francs. His defence, pronounced before the chamber, may be considered as the beginning of his political career; but he was prevented, not having attained the legal age of 30, from taking his seat until 1840. The condemnation of Lamennais by the pope greatly increased the severity of Montalembert's orthodoxy, and, both by writing and speaking, he thenceforward made himself known as the great champion of Catholicism. In 1836 he published his famous "Life of Elizabeth of Hungary." In 1842 he strongly opposed the educational measure of M. Villemain, and in the following year published his Catholic manifesto. In 1843 he delivered, in the Chamber of Peers, his three remarkable speeches on the liberty of the church, the liberty of education, and the liberty of the monastic orders. He also made himself notorious for the part he took on behalf of oppressed nationalities; and in 1848 he had a solemn funeral service celebrated in Notre Dame to the memory of Daniel O'Connell. After the establishment of the republic, M. de Montalembert was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, and then acted with the opposition party. He was opposed to the measure for again requiring journals to furnish security, to the continuance of the state of siege, and to the admission of Louis Bonaparte. At the end of the session, however, he supported a bill for the restriction of the press, and loudly approved of the French expedition to Rome. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and distinguished himself by his frequent encounters with M. Victor Hugo, his only rival in oratory, and by his defence of the president. When the *coup d'état* came, he protested strongly against the imprisonment of the deputies, but was nevertheless named a member of the Consultative Commission,—a distinction he declined, and was, in 1852, elected into the Corps Législatif. At the election in 1857 he lost his seat, and retired into private life, but came before the public again as the writer of the article in the "Correspondant" which led to his being summoned before the bar of the correctional police, and to his trial, which attracted the attention of every capital of Europe. For that effusion he was fined 3,000 francs, and ordered to be imprisoned for six months. M. de Montalembert is likewise known in England as the author of two eloquent works, entitled, respectively, "Catholic Interests in the 19th Century," and the "Political Future of England." The first was a brilliant but partial review of Catholicism in Europe; the conclusion arrived at being, that that form of religious belief promised to spread and to endure. In the latter work he displayed great knowledge and still greater sympathy with English intelligence and energy: its schools, its journalism, and its political institutions were discussed in a liberal and enlarged spirit; but the work can have little practical benefit, on account of the singular view of the author, that England would gain by renewing her intercourse with Rome. Both these works have been translated into English. M. de Montalembert was a liberal, though not, of course, after the English fashion. England, however, had not a more zealous, discriminating, and firm friend than the eloquent Frenchman. Without doubt, also, he showed himself one of the first men in Europe, both as a writer and as a speaker; and, by his eminence and his great interest in literature and education, he was among the leaders of the French Academy, of which he was elected a member in 1852. D. in London, 1810.

MONTALEMBERT, Marc-René, Marquis de, a celebrated French engineer general, and member of the Paris Academy of Sciences. He displayed great military talent in the French, Russian, and Swedish services; but is best known by his works, which were, "Perpendicular Fortification; or, the Art Defensive superior to the Art Offensive, by a New Manner of employing Artillery;" "Correspondence with Ministers and Generals," and some comedies and poems. B. at Angoulême, 1714; D. 1800.

MONTANARO, *mon-ta-na'-ro*, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 15 miles from Turin. It has churches, several schools, and a castle. *Pop.* 4,500.

MONTANUS, *mon-tai'-nus*, the founder of the sect of Christian heretics called Montanists, or Cataphrygians. He pretended that the Holy Spirit descended into him, together with two of his followers, Priscilla and Maximilla, two ladies of considerable property. He denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and condemned second marriage as adulterous. His followers, who were numerous, affected extraordinary agitations of the body, as the effects of the spirit, and pretended to make prophecies. Among others who were gained over to this strange sect was the learned Tertullian; but, in the end, he separated himself from them. B. it is supposed, in the middle of the 2nd century, at Ardaba, in Mysia; D. at the beginning of the 3rd century.

MONTARGIS, *mon-tar'-zhe*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Loiret, 40 miles from Orleans. It stands at the junction of the canals Loing and Briare, and has several churches, a small theatre, and an old castle. *Pop.* 8,000.

MONTAUBAN, *mon'-to-ba*, a parish and town of France, the capital of the department of the Tarn-and-Garonne, on the Tarn, 30 miles from Toulouse. It consists of three parts, two on different sides of the river from the third, with which they communicate by a bridge. In the centre of the town is a square, surrounded with good buildings, and presenting a double range of arcades adorned with pilasters of the Doric order. This square forms the point of junction of eight streets. The most remarkable object is the elevated public walk called the Falaise, which has an extensive view. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the college; here are also an astronomical observatory, a society of arts and sciences, and a public library. Its celebrated Protestant university, suppressed in 1629, was re-established by Bonaparte in 1810. *Manf.* Silk stuffs and stockings, linen, serge, and woollens. *Pop.* 25,000.—This place has several times been besieged. It is a station on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette.—Also a town of France, in the department of the Ille-and-Vilaine. *Pop.* 2,800.

MONTAUSIER, Charles de St. Maure, duke de, *mon-to'-se-ai*, peer of France, was appointed by Louis XIV., in 1668, governor of the dauphin. He was a man of inflexible integrity and austere virtue, and inculcated, in the mind of his pupil, the purest sentiments. Bossuet and Huet were nominated by him as the young prince's preceptors; and it was for the use of the latter that the Delphin edition of the ancient classics was first made. Before his marriage with his wife, he presented to her a poetical offering, entitled "The Garland of Julia," which contained madrigals transcribed by the caligraphist Jarry, and was decorated with floral designs by the painter Robert. This splendid volume excited much interest, on account of its beauty. B. 1610; D. 1690.

MONTBART, *mawnt'-bar*, a town of France, in Burgundy, 9 miles from Semur. It stands on the Burgundy canal, and on the railway from Paris to Lyons. *Pop.* 2,800.—Buffon and Daubenton, the naturalists, were born here.

MONTBELLIARD, *mawnt-bel'-le-ar*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, 10 miles from Besançon. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 6,000.

MONT BLANC, *mawnt bla'*, the loftiest mountain of Europe. (*See* BLANC, MONT.)

MONTBLANCH, *monte-blanch'*, a town of Spain, in the province of Tarragona. *Pop.* 4,300.

MONTBRISON, *mawnt-bre'-sawng*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Loire, on the Vigez, 40 miles from Lyons. In its vicinity are mineral springs. *Pop.* 8,000.

MONTCALM, Louis Joseph, Marquis de, *mont'-kam*, a brave and distinguished French general, who entered the army at an early age, and signalized himself on many occasions, particularly that of Placenza, in 1746. In 1756 he became field-marshal, and was appointed to command the French army in Canada, where he opposed Lord Loudon with considerable skill and success. He afterwards defeated Abercromby, his lordship's successor; but in the battle fought under the walls of Quebec, in 1759, Montcalm received a mortal wound, as did also his brave opponent, the English general Wolfe. B. at Candiac, near Nimes, 1712.

MONT CENIS, *se-ne'*. (*See* ALPS.)

MONT CERVIN. (*See* CERVIN, MONT.)

MONT DE MARSAN, *mawnt de(r) mar'-sa*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, 62 miles from Bordeaux. It stands in a sandy plain, and has a college and mineral warm baths. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, and sailcloth. It is an entrepôt for wine, brandy, wool, and the agricultural produce of the surrounding country. *Pop.* 5,000.

MONT DOR. (*See* DOR, MOUNT.)

MONTEAGLE, Thomas Spring Rice, Lord, *mont-e'-gel*, an English statesman. After concluding his university career at Cambridge, he commenced the study of the law, and, in 1820, entered the House of Commons as member for Limerick. He espoused the political views of the Whig party, and remained in his seat till the year 1832, after which period he represented Cambridge. From the year 1830 until 1834 he acted as secretary of the Treasury, and, for a few months, held the secretaryship of the colonies. In 1836 he became chancellor of the Exchequer in the Melbourne administration, and held that office during three years. In 1839 he was raised to the peerage. B. at Limerick, 1790.

MONTE BALDO, *mon'-tai bal'-do*, a mountain of Lombardy, rising on the E. side of the Lake of Garda. It is distinguished for its rare plants and geological formations.—In its vicinity the Austrians were defeated by the French, in 1797.

MONTEBELLO, *mon'-tai-bel'-lo*, a town of Italy, 20 miles from Verona. It has several churches and two castles. *Pop.* 3,200.

MONTEBELLO CASTEGGIO, *kas-tedj'-e-o*, a village of Sardinia, 22 miles from Alessandria.—Here the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1800 and in 1859.

MONTECHIARO, *mon'-tai-ke-a'-ro*, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Chiese, 10 miles from Brescia. *Manf.* Silk stuffs. *Pop.* 7,000.—Here, in 1796, the French defeated the Austrians.

MONTECUCULI, Count Sebastian, *mon'-tai-koo'-koo-le*, an Italian gentleman, who went to France in the suite of Catherine de' Medici, and became cupbearer to the dauphin Francis, son of Francis I. He was accused of having poisoned the young prince at Valence, in 1536, and, being put to the torture, confessed that he was hired to do it by the partisans of Charles V. The friends of the emperor, however, fully refuted the abominable charge, and threw it back upon his patron, Catherine de' Medici, wife of Henry II., brother to the dauphin. Put to death 1536.

MONTECUCULI, Raymond, Count de, a famous general in the service of Austria. He entered early into the army, under his uncle, who commanded the artillery of the emperor. The first action in which he distinguished himself was in 1638, when, at the head of 2,000 men, he surprised 10,000 Swedes, who were engaged in besieging Numslau, in Silesia, and whom he compelled to abandon their baggage and artillery, but was subsequently taken prisoner by General Bannier. He did not regain his liberty till two years after; but he employed that time to great advantage in study. On returning to his profession, he defeated the Swedes in Bohemia. After the peace of Westphalia, he travelled in different countries. In 1657 he was appointed field-marshal, and sent to the relief of John Casimir, king of Poland, who was attacked by Sweden and the prince of Transylvania. After defeating the latter, he took Cracow from the Swedes, and gained several splendid actions, which produced a peace. He next served against the Turks, and drove them out of Transylvania, for which he was made president of the imperial council. In 1673 he was sent against the French, and had to oppose the great Turenne, who fell in the contest, and Montecuculi, in his dispatch to the emperor, regretted the loss of a man who was an honour to humanity. He afterwards acted with great courage and skill against the Prince de Condé. B. at Modena, 1608; D. 1680.

MONTE FANO, *fa'-no*, a market-town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 8 miles from Macerata. *Pop.* 3,500.

MONTE FIASCONE, *fe-as'-ko-nai*, a town of Italy, 10 miles from Viterbo. It stands on the site of an ancient Etruscan city, of which some remains are still to be seen. *Pop.* 5,000.

MONTEITH, *mon-teeth'*, a beautiful district of Scotland, situate on the Teith, in Perthshire. It has a length of about 25 miles.—The PORT of Monteith has an area of about 30 square miles, and includes lochs Vennacher and Monteith. *Pop.* 2,000.

MONTELIMART, *mon-tel'-e-mar'*, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, on the Rhone, 25 miles from Valence. Its streets are broad, and there is a pleasant public walk along the walls. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 7,000.—The vicinity of this town is rich in vineyards and mulberry-trees.

MONTE MAGGIORE, *madj-e-or'-ai*, a market-town of the island of Sicily, 30 miles from Palermo. *Pop.* 6,000.

MONTENEGRO, or KARA DAGH, *mon-te-ne'-gro*, a district on the western frontier of European Turkey, having Albania to the south and the large province of Herzegovina to the north. *Area.* Estimated at 450 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; consisting of a series of lofty ridges, rising in some places to peaks 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. These are mostly covered with timber. *Pro.* Maize, potatoes, and tobacco. Large quantities of vegetables are grown; and cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats are abundant. There are few horses and mules, and asses are employed for draught. Carriages are unknown. *Manf.* Coarse woollens; but the principal industry is agriculture and fishing. The country has about 300 villages, and every village has its church. *Pop.* 120,000. *Lat.* between 42° 10′ and 42° 56′ N. *Lon.* between 18° 41′ and 20° 22′ E.—This country is nominally in the Turkish government of Scutari; but the people are quite independent of the Turks. Their government is republican, under the protection of the czar of Russia. In 1853 the Turks sent an army against the Montenegrans, but it was soon recalled, without having effected any decisive result.

MONTENOTTE, *mon'-tai-not'-tai*, a mountain of Italy, having on its side two small villages, Montenotte Superiore and Inferiore, noted as the scene of the first exploit of Bonaparte, in 1796.

## Montepalciano

MONTEPALCIANO, *mon'-tai-pal-che-a-no*, a city of Tuscany, 25 miles from Arezzo. It has a fine church, and is famous for its wine. *Pop.*, with parish, 12,000.

MONTEREAU-FAULT YONNE, *mon'-te-ro-folte yon*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Marne, 16 miles from Melun. *Manf.* Earthenware. *Pop.* 5,500.—From this place steamers ply to Paris.

MONTERREY, *mon'-tai-raith*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, on the Fernando river, 115 miles from Coahulia. *Pop.* 12,000.—In 1826 it was taken by the army of the United States, under General Taylor.

MONTE ROSA, *ro'-sa*, an aggregate mountain of the Pennine Alps. (*See* ALPS.)

MONTE ROTONDO, *ro-ton'-do*, the loftiest mountain of the island of Corsica, 25 miles from Ajaccio. It has an elevation of 8,760 feet above the sea.—Monte is the prefix to several towns of Italy, with populations between 3,000 and 8,000.

MONTESPAN, Madame de, *mon'-tes-pā*, a celebrated French lady, who was wife of a nobleman of that title, and mistress of Louis XIV., over whom she gained a complete ascendancy, which she maintained till that monarch became attached to Madame de Maintenon. Madame de Montespan had children by the king, one of whom became duke of Maine and another count of Toulouse. B. 1641; D. 1707.

MONTESQUIEU, Charles de Secondat, Baron de, *mon'-tes-kyu*, an eminent French writer, who was educated for the legal profession. His first literary performance that became famous was entitled "Persian Letters," published in 1721, which gave proofs of a fine genius and a sound judgment. The year following he pleaded with so much eloquence against the imposition of a new duty, that it was suppressed. In 1728 he was admitted a member of the French Academy, though not without opposition from Cardinal Fleury, who conceived there were some things dangerous to religion in the "Persian Letters." Montesquieu having formed the design of his great work, the "Spirit of Laws," travelled into Germany and Holland, and lastly to England, where he resided two years, calling this the country for thinking and France for living. On his return home he published his treatise "On the Causes of the Greatness and Declension of the Romans." In 1718 appeared his "Spirit of Laws," which ought rather to have been termed the Spirit of Nations. In it the author distinguished three sorts of government, the republican, the monarchical, and the despotic; all of which he examined with much clearness, the whole work being an admirable exposition of political science as it was understood in the author's time. Montesquieu was an upright man and a conscientious judge. B. near Bordeaux, 1689; D. 1755.

MONTE VIDEO, *mon'-tai ve'-dai-o*, a fortified town of South America, capital of the republic of Uruguay, 104 miles from Buenos Ayres, on the north side of the river Plata. A mountain overlooks the place, and the harbour, although shallow, and quite open to the western winds, is the best in the Rio de la Plata. The town occupies the whole of a peninsular promontory forming the eastern point of the harbour. It makes a handsome appearance from the harbour, as it is built upon an ascent, and the houses are interspersed with gardens and trees. The great square contains the cathedral, which is a handsome edifice, the town-house, and the public prison; but the streets are unpaved, and, consequently, either always dusty or muddy. The chief trade of Monte Video is in hides, tallow, and dried beef. *Pop.* 75,000. *Lat.* 34° 53′ S. *Lon.* 56° 15′ W. —Monte Video was taken, in 1806, by the British; but was evacuated the following year.

MONTEZUMA, *mon-te-zu'-ma*, the last emperor of Mexico, was a prince of noble qualities. He opposed the invaders of his country with firmness, but was at last seized by Cortes, who forced him to acknowledge himself a vassal of Spain. The Mexicans having assembled in great numbers against the Spaniards, Cortes, being apprehensive that he was not sufficiently strong to resist them, obliged his royal captive to appear in his robes, in order to appease his subjects. The insurgents, however, discharged their arrows while he was speaking, and mortally wounded him, in 1520. Prescott has finely narrated his history in his "Conquest of Mexico." Montezuma left two sons and three daughters, who embraced the Christian religion. The eldest received an estate and the title of count from Charles V. D. 1608.

## Montgomery

MONTFAUCON, *mawnt'-fo-kawng*, the name of several parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MONTFAUCON, Bernard de, a learned French antiquary. In his youth he served as a cadet in the army; but the death of his parents made so great an impression upon his mind, that he entered the congregation of the Benedictines of St. Maur, in 1675. He applied himself to study with prodigious application, and acquired a great knowledge of languages, theology, history, and general literature. In 1698 he went to Italy, to consult the public libraries there, and was received with much distinction at Rome, by the college of cardinals and Pope Innocent XII. On his return to Paris, in 1702, he published a curious relation of his journey, under the title "Diarium Italicum." His principal works were "Analecta Græca," an edition of the works of St. Athanasius, Greek and Latin, with notes; a collection of ancient Greek writers, a French translation of Philo's "Contemplative Life," with notes; "Palæographia Græca," "Antiquities Explained," in French and Latin, and a supplement to the same (this is a work of immense erudition, and of the greatest value to students of art); "Monuments of the French Monarchy," an edition of the works of Chrysostom, "Dissertation on the History of Judith." B. at Soulage, Languedoc, 1655; D. at Paris, 1741.

MONTFORT, Simon, Count de, *mawnt'-fort*, a famous French general, who, in 1209, conducted the crusade against the Albigenses, on which occasion he tarnished his reputation by his cruelties. In 1213 he gained a complete victory over Peter, king of Aragon. B. 1165; killed at the siege of Toulouse, 1218.

MONTFORT, Simon de, earl of Leicester, was younger son of the preceding, by an English lady. He went to England in 1236, to assume the English title in right of his mother, and was well received by Henry III., who appointed him to the government of Gascony, with the title of seneschal, and gave him his sister in marriage; but, rendering himself odious by his cruel rule, he incurred the displeasure of the English monarch. In revenge, he excited the English barons into a revolt, placed himself at their head, in 1258, and forced the king to convoke a parliament, called, by the old chroniclers, "the Mad parliament," at Oxford, and extorted from him many important concessions. During many years, he exercised almost absolute power in England, and took the king and his son Edward prisoners at the battle of Lewes, in Sussex, in 1264. In the following year, however, Prince Edward made his escape from Dover Castle, where he had been confined, and, in the same year, the royal and baronial forces met at Evesham, the latter being defeated with immense slaughter, both De Montfort and his son being among the slain. He was certainly a brave and able man, and, although probably more ambitious than he had openly professed to be, was undoubtedly greatly instrumental in founding English national liberty. Killed 1265.

MONTFORT L'AMAURY, *la'-mor-e*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, 14 miles from Versailles. *Pop.* 1,800.—Here Simon Count de Montfort, who led the first crusade against the Albigenses, was born, in 1165.

MONTFRIN, *mawnt'-fra*, a town and parish of France, in the department of Gard, 10 miles from Nimes. *Pop.* 2,700.

MONTGOLFIER, *mawnt-gol'-fe-ai*, James Stephen, a Frenchman, who became celebrated for his paper manufacture, and in 1783, with his brother Joseph-Michael, invented air-balloons, for which he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, created chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and rewarded with a pension of two thousand livres. D. 1799. Joseph D. 1810.

MONTGOMERY, *mont-gom'-e-re*, the principal town of Montgomeryshire, near the Severn, 20 miles from Shrewsbury. It is well built, and stands in the vale of Montgomery, at the foot of a high hill. It has a church, guildhall, and house of correction. *Pop.* 1,248. In this neighbourhood was fought the last battle between the Welsh and English, in 1294. The ruins of Montgomery Castle stand on an eminence north of the town.

MONTGOMERY, the name of numerous counties in

the United States. 1. In the central part of New York. *Area*, 356 square miles. *Pop.* 35,000.—2. In the S.E. part of Pennsylvania. *Area*, 508 square miles. *Pop.* 60,000.—3. In Maryland. *Area*, 440 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—4. In Ohio. *Area*, 470 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.—5. In the S.W. part of Virginia. *Area*, 485 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.—6. In the central part of North Carolina. *Area*, 483 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—7. In Kentucky, on the river Licking. *Area*, 544 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—8. On the N. side of West Tennessee. *Area*, 448 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.—9. In the central part of Georgia. *Area*, 1,100 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000.—10. In Illinois. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—11. In Missouri. *Area*, 595 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—12. In Indiana. *Area*, 505 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.—13. In Alabama. *Area*, 940 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 5,000.

MONTGOMERY, Gabriel de, Count of, a celebrated French nobleman, of Scottish descent, who, in 1559, had the misfortune to kill Henry II. of France, by accidentally wounding him in the eye, as they were tilting at a tournament given by that monarch, on the occasion of the marriage between his daughter Elizabeth and the king of Spain. After this unfortunate disaster, Montgomery went to Italy, and lived there and in other countries, till the civil wars recalled him to France, where he attached himself to the Protestants, and became one of their principal chiefs. He defended Rouen in 1562 against the royal army; and, when the city was taken by assault, he escaped to Havre. In 1569 he raised the siege of Bearne, in Navarre, then closely pressed by the Catholics, after which he followed the besiegers to Orthez, which he took by assault. Montgomery was at Paris at the time of the massacre of the Protestants in 1572, but escaped, though closely pursued. With his family, he retired first to Jersey, and afterwards to England. In 1573 he returned to Normandy, where he was joined by some of the Protestant nobility at St. Lo, at which place he was besieged by Matignon, lieutenant-general in Lower Normandy; but Montgomery escaped, and went to Domfront, whither he was followed by Matignon, who, after a prolonged contest, made him prisoner. This gallant nobleman was subsequently condemned to death by Catherine de' Medici, who was then regent of the kingdom. Beheaded 1574.

MONTGOMERY, James, an English poet, was the son of a Moravian preacher, and was sent to be educated at the settlement of that sect at Fulneck, near Leeds. There he was principally distinguished for his indolence and melancholy; and, although poetry and fiction were strictly forbidden, he contrived to read, clandestinely, "Robinson Crusoe" and Cowper's poems. His inattention to his studies caused him to be placed by the school authorities with a shopkeeper, from whom, in 1789, he ran away. A few months afterwards he sent a volume of poems to a London bookseller, and followed it himself to the great metropolis. The poems were declined; but the young poet obtained a situation in the publisher's office. In 1791 he wrote a tale, his first prose production, for the "Bee," an Edinburgh periodical, and soon afterwards published a novel, which was declined, because the hero gave utterance to an occasional strong expression. The young author was greatly hurt at this, for he was of a deeply religious cast of mind, and imagined he had only done that which was right in imitating Fielding and Smollett. He returned to a situation for some time, and at length entered the service of Mr. Gales, a printer and bookseller at Sheffield, who permitted him to write political articles for the "Sheffield Register," a paper conducted on what were then termed revolutionary principles. A warrant being issued for the apprehension of Gales, he fled to America, and Montgomery started a paper on "peace and reform" principles, called the "Sheffield Iris," and was soon afterwards indicted for producing some doggrel verses, which had been brought to his printing-office to be printed. For this he was fined £20, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. On another occasion, for publishing an account of a riot at Sheffield, he was fined £30, and was imprisoned for six months. His subsequent career was comparatively uneventful. In 1806 he produced "The Wanderer in Switzerland," which quickly ran through three editions, and was subsequently followed by other and better works of the same nature, the chief of which were, "The West Indies," "The World Before the Flood," and "Greenland," a poem descriptive of that desolate establishment of Moravians, which sect he had again joined. In 1823 he produced "Original Hymns for Public, Private, and Social Devotion." In 1825 he resigned the editorship of the "Sheffield Iris;" whereupon he was entertained at a public dinner by his fellow townsmen. His interesting "History of Missionary Enterprise in the South Seas" was produced in 1830. Five years later he was offered the chair of rhetoric in the university of Edinburgh, which he declined. Sir Robert Peel, about the same time, bestowed upon him a pension of £150. In 1836 he left the house of his old employer Gales, where he had lived during forty years, for a more convenient abode. He delivered several courses of lectures upon "The British Poets," at Newcastle-on-Tyne and other places, during some years; but, in 1841, he visited his native country on a missionary tour. His last effort was a lecture "On some Passages of English Poetry but little known." B. at Irvine, Ayrshire, 1771; D. at Sheffield, 1854.

MONTGOMERY, Rev. Robert, a popular preacher and poet, of whose boyish years nothing is known, till he conducted, at an early age, a periodical publication in Bath. In 1828 he produced his "Omnipresence of the Deity," which attained an astonishing degree of popularity, twelve editions having been sold in as many months. Another volume of religious poems soon followed, containing "A Universal Prayer," "Death," "A Vision of Heaven," and "A Vision of Hell." A third production, entitled "Satan," was next put forth, and obtained almost as much success as its predecessors. In 1830, the religious poet resolved to devote himself to the Church, entered of Lincoln College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1833. Two years afterwards he was ordained, and became a curate at Whittington, in Shropshire. In 1836 he went to London, where he officiated as minister of Percy-street Chapel, which he quitted for the Episcopal chapel of St. Jude's, at Glasgow; but, although his preaching drew large congregations in the latter place, so large an amount of controversy was engendered, that he resigned the incumbency. In 1843 he again commenced his ministerial labours at Percy-street Chapel, which he continued to fulfil until his death. In addition to the works already quoted, he published many others, nearly all of which shared the success of his early efforts. The principal of these were, "The Messiah, a Poem in Six Books;" "Luther, or the Spirit of the Reformation;" and "Sacred Meditations and Moral Themes." Lord Macaulay, in his essay on the Rev. Robert Montgomery, attributes the great success of his poems to unblushing puffery; but the real reason was, doubtless, that he addressed a very large class with whom poetry is usually rejected as profane, and who found in Montgomery's verse a mental food which had hitherto been denied to them. As a preacher, he is described as combining a mixture of rant and affectation; his manner was, however, engaging, and he was, undoubtedly, a general favourite with his congregations. B. at Bath, 1807; D. at Brighton, 1856.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, *mont-gom'-e-re-sheer*, a county of North Wales, bounded on the E. by Shropshire, W. by part of Merioneth and Cardigan shires, S. by Radnorshire, and N. by Denbigh and part of Merioneth. *Area*, 839 square miles. *Desc.* Considerably diversified; but, on the whole, mountainous, though neither so rugged nor so wild as the adjacent county of Merioneth. The valleys among the mountains are friendly to vegetation, and highly productive of both corn and grass; but the finest arable land lies on the eastern side, bordering on Shropshire. *Rivers.* The principal are the Severn, the Wye, the Virnwy, and the Tanat, on the east side of the main ridge, and the Dovy and its tributary streams on the west. *Pro.* Agriculture is the chief business of Montgomeryshire. The arable lands being chiefly confined to the vales, the uplands are devoted to the pasturage of sheep and cattle. A breed of small horses, peculiar to this county and that of Merioneth, is much used here, and called "Merlins," and the ordinary crops are oats, barley,

wheat, and rye: green crops to alternate with these, have been long introduced. This is the best-wooded county in North Wales. *Minerals.* Considerable, and mostly consisting of lead and slate: limestone occurs, but not very abundantly. *Manf.* Chiefly those of wool. *Pop.* 68,000. This county formed, in the Saxon era, a part of the Welsh principality of Powis, and took the name of Montgomery from one of its Norman conquerors.

MONTHOLON, Charles Tristan, Count de, *mon'-to-lawng*, one of the most faithful adherents of Napoleon I., who, after serving for a short time in the navy, quitted it, and obtained a commission in a cavalry regiment, with which he went through the campaigns in Italy, Germany, and Poland; rose to the grade of colonel, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Wagram, where he received five wounds. Appointed chamberlain to the emperor in 1809, he served him in that capacity until Napoleon's first abdication, when the count requested to be allowed to accompany him, but could not obtain that honour. During the Hundred Days he acted as one of Napoleon's aides-de-camp. Upon the deportation of the emperor to St. Helena, the count accompanied him, and remained near his person until his death. He was one of the ex-emperor's executors, and to him was confided all the MSS. which had been composed at St. Helena. These he afterwards published, under the title of "Memoirs towards the History of France under Napoleon, written at St. Helena." In 1840 he took part in Louis Napoleon's descent at Boulogne, and was sentenced to imprisonment with his leader. B. at Paris, 1782; D. 1853.

MONTI, Vincenzio, a celebrated Italian poet, was, in his youth, secretary to Don Luighi Braschi, nephew of Pope Pius VI.; but afterwards entirely devoted himself to poetry. Desirous of rivalling Alfieri, he wrote the tragedies of "Caius Gracchus" and "Aristodemo," and then composed several poems in imitation of Dante. He, in the first instance, ridiculed the French; but, after the successes of the republic in Italy, he became one of the greatest eulogists of Napoleon. He next became professor of eloquence at Pavia, of belles-lettres at Milan, and, finally, historiographer of the new kingdom of Italy; but, after the fall of Napoleon, he sang the praises of the Austrian empire, a versatility of opinion which caused him to lose the esteem of his countrymen. Besides the works we have quoted, he made a beautiful translation of Homer's "Iliad," and published some polemical writings. B. at Fusignano, Ferrara, 1754; D. 1828.

MONTICELLO, *mon-te-sel'-lo*, the chief town of the Mississippi territory, U.S., on Pearl river, 95 miles from New Orleans.

MONTILLA, *mon-teel'-ya*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 miles from Cordova. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 13,500.—In 1508 the fortifications of this place were destroyed by Frederick the Catholic.

MONTIVILLIERS, *mawnt-vil'-le-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 6 miles from Havre. *Manf.* Linen goods. There are sugar-refineries and bleaching-fields. *Pop.* 4,200.

MONTLUC, Blaise de, *mawnt-look'*, a celebrated French general, who rose through the different ranks in the army to that of marshal of France. His first services were in Italy; and at the battle of Pavia, in 1525, he was taken prisoner. In the wars of Piedmont he served with great reputation, and, in 1546, he recovered Boulogne from the English. The city of Sienna, in Tuscany, having driven out the imperial garrison, and solicited the protection of France, Montluc was appointed to command the forces sent thither in 1554. He sustained a siege of eight months against the imperial army, commanded by the Marquis de Marignan, who was obliged, after several attacks, to convert the siege into a blockade. It was not till the garrison and inhabitants had endured the utmost extremity of famine, that the place capitulated, when Montluc and his troops marched out with the honours of war. He commanded in Guienne during the wars which ravaged France on account of religion, and defeated the Hugnenots in several actions, but was guilty of great cruelties to the vanquished. At the siege of Rabastens, in 1570, he was so severely wounded in the face, as to be obliged always to wear a mask to hide his deformity. At the age of 75, he wrote the memoirs of his military life, under the title of "Commentaries;" and therein recounted, with horrible frankness, the story of his numberless acts of cruelty. B. at the château of Montluc, Guienne, about 1502; D. same place, 1577.

MONTLUÇON, *mawnt-loo'-sawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, on the Cher, 38 miles from Moulins. *Manf.* Coarse woollens. *Pop.* 9,000.

MONTMARTRE, *maw-martr'*, a village of France, immediately to the north of Paris, and standing within the new line of fortifications. *Pop.* 24,000.—It was the scene of some sharp fighting in March, 1814, and is a favourite Sunday resort of the Parisians.

MONTMEDY, *mawnt'-me-de*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Meuse, 25 miles from Verdun. It has a barracks, and is defended by extensive outworks. *Manf.* Oil-cloth; and there are gypsum-quarries in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 2,700.

MONTMIRAIL, *mawnt'-me-rail*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, on the Little Morin, 22 miles from Epernay. *Manf.* Cutlery. *Pop.* 2,600.—Here Bonaparte defeated the Russians in 1814.

MONTMORENCI, *mawnt'-mo-rän-se'*, or *mont'-mo-ren'-se*, a river of Lower Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, about 7 miles below Quebec. It is noted for its beautiful falls, which are 250 feet high.

MONTMORENCY, or ENGHIEN, a parish and village of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, 10 miles from Pontoise. *Manf.* Lace and embroidery. *Pop.* 2,200.

MONTMORENCY, Matthew de, a distinguished French general, who signalized himself by his valour at the battle of Pont-à-Bouvines, in 1214, and, the year following, was employed against the Albigenses in Languedoc; for which services he received the sword of constable of France, and was made general of the army. He afterwards took several places from the English. Louis VIII. committed his son to the care of the constable, who, by his prudence, dissolved a league which had been formed against the queen-mother during the minority of Louis IX. D. 1280.

MONTMORENCY, Anne de, a descendant of the preceding, displayed great military talents at an early age, and was at the battle of Marignon in 1515. In 1521 he defended the city of Meziers, and compelled the count of Nassau to raise the siege. He accompanied Francis I. to Italy, as marshal of France, and was taken prisoner, with the king, at the battle of Pavia. The important services he had rendered to the state were rewarded with the sword of constable in 1538; but, several years afterwards, he fell under the displeasure of Francis. In the reign of Henry II. he regained favour at court, and was employed in military service, but was again disgraced by the intrigues of Catherine de' Medici. Charles IX. recalled him, and he served against the Calvinists, but was taken prisoner by them at the battle of Dreux, in 1562. Having obtained his liberty the year following, he took Havre from the English. B. at Chantilly, 1493; killed in battle, 1567.

MONTMORENCY, Henry, Duke de, was grandson of the preceding, and was beloved by the people of France for his bravery, generosity, and other great qualities. But having joined Gaston of Orleans against Cardinal Richelieu, Montmorency took up arms in the province of Languedoc, of which he was governor. The king sent against him the marshals De la Force and Schomberg, and a battle ensued at Castelnaudary, where the duke was made prisoner, and, notwithstanding the earnest and general solicitations for his pardon, he was beheaded at Toulouse, in 1632. B. at Chantilly, 1595.

MONTOIR, *mon'-twawr*, two towns and parishes of France, in the departments of the Lower Loir and the Loir-and-Cher. Neither has a population above 5,000.

MONTORO, *mon'-to-ro*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquiver, 22 miles from Cordova. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, and pottery. *Pop.* 11,000.

MONTOUR, *mon'-toor*, a county of the United States, in the E. of Pennsylvania. *Area*, 206 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

MONTPELLIER, *mawnt-pel'-le-ai'*, an ancient city in the south of France, capital of the department of the Herault, between the rivers Masson and Lez, 75 miles from Marseilles. It stands on a declivity, which renders the streets, in many places, steep and irregular, and they are in general winding, narrow, and dark. It has, still, some fortifications; viz., an old stone wall,

and a citadel built by Louis XIV. Of the gates, the finest is that which leads to the Place du Peyrou, which is outside of the town, and is said to be the finest public walk, not only in France, but in Europe. The principal structures are the cathedral, partly in ruins, the town-hall, the prefecture, the exchange, formerly the anatomical theatre, and the Hôtel des Monnoies; but the object of greatest interest is a magnificent Roman aqueduct, composed of three rows of arches. Montpellier has long been the seat of a celebrated university, particularly famous for its school of medicine. It is only five or six miles from the sea, and communicates with it through the medium of the canal de Grave: the commodious little harbour of Cette serves as its port. *Manf.* Cottons, muslins, blankets, paper-hangings, chemicals, and surgical instruments. *Pop.* 46,000. Montpellier was built in the 10th century, and many strangers resort to it on account of its literary advantages.

MONTPENSIER, *mawnt-pa'-se-ai*, Anne-Marie Louisa, Duchess de, the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII. She was generally known by the name of Mademoiselle, and embraced the cause of Condé in the civil wars. She caused the cannon of the Bastille to be fired on the French troops, and showed, on many occasions, a most impetuous spirit. After trying in vain to espouse several sovereign princes, among the rest Charles II. of England, she is said to have secretly married the Count de Lauzun. (*See* LAUZUN.) Mademoiselle passed her last years in devotion, and wrote her memoirs, which are very curious, and full of anecdotes relative to the court of Louis XIV. and the Fronde leaders. B. at Paris, 1627; D. 1693.

MONTPENSIER, Duke de, younger brother of Louis Philippe. (*See* LOUIS PHILIPPE.)

MONTPENSIER, Antoine Louis, Duke of, was fifth son of Louis Philippe. In 1842 he entered the artillery with the grade of lieutenant, and took part in all the subsequent campaigns in Algeria. On his return he was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and was promoted to the rank of general of brigade. In 1846 he was married to Marie-Louise-Ferdinande, sister of Isabella II., queen of Spain, an alliance which almost led to a rupture between France and England. The duke was exiled from France, with the other members of his family, after the revolution of 1848. He repaired, in the first instance, to England, but subsequently took up his residence at Seville. B. at Neuilly, 1824; D. 1848.

MONTPÉZAT, *mawnt-pai'-za*, several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

MONTRÉAL, *mawnt-rai'-al*, three towns of France, in the departments of the Aude, Dordogne, and Gers. *Pop.* 3,200, 1,900, and 1,800.

MONTREAL, *mon'-tre-awl'*, an island of Lower Canada, at the confluence of the Grand or Ottawa river with the St. Lawrence. It forms the county of Montreal, and is of a triangular shape. *Ext.* 32 miles long, by 10½ broad.

MONTREAL, a town of Lower Canada, British North America, on the south side of the island of Montreal, 140 miles from Quebec. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town. The streets are airy, and the new ones, particularly, of a commodious width; some of them running the whole length of the town, parallel to the river, intersected by others at right angles. The public edifices are the Hôtel Dieu, established in 1644, for the purpose of administering relief to the destitute sick; the convent of Notre Dame, a seminary of education; the general hospital, or convent of the Grey Sisters, a refuge for invalids. The Roman Catholic cathedral church is a large substantial stone building, capable of containing 10,000 persons. The seminary of St. Sulpice, for the education of youth, adjoins the cathedral. The other buildings are the college, court-house, where the courts of civil and criminal judicature are held; the gaol, government-house, the old monastery of the Recollets; and at the upper end of the market-place is a handsome monument, erected in honour of Lord Nelson. *Manf.* Candles, soap, hardwares, floor-cloth, and tobacco. There are, besides, iron-foundries, shipbuilding-docks, and distilling and brewing establishments. It is the grand depôt of the North American fur trade, which, however, has declined. It is also the channel through which is carried on, the commerce between Canada and the United States. The harbour is not large, but always secure for shipping during the time the navigation of the river is open. *Pop.* 90,000. *Lat.* 45° 30′ N. *Lon.* 73° 35′ W.—In 1640 a few log-houses, closely built together, and called Hochelaga, was the commencement of Montreal. It was taken by the English, under the command of General Amherst, in the year 1760. In 1775 it was taken by the Americans, under General Montgomery, but soon after evacuated. The Victoria Bridge, which here spans the St. Lawrence, was opened in 1859, and brought the British settlements in that quarter of the globe, into immediate communication with the United States. This noble structure, which took upwards of seven years to construct, is the finest in the world of its kind, not even excepting that which spans the Menai Straits, in Wales.

MONTREUIL, *mawnt'-re(r)-e*, several towns and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 4,000.

MONTROSE, *mon-troze'*, a parish and neatly-built royal burgh and seaport of Forfarshire, Scotland, near the mouth of the South Esk, 34 miles from Aberdeen. It stands on a flat sandy peninsula, formed by the German Ocean, the river, and a basin into which the flowing tide is spread. A suspension-bridge over the Esk connects it with its suburb, the Inch. The houses are, upon the whole, well built and regular; but, like the Flemish towns, have many of their gables turned to the street. The town-hall, lately enlarged and improved, is a handsome building, of two stories, with an arcade below. It has a parish church, an episcopal chapel, lunatic hospital, academy, a public library, custom-house, news-room, exchange, Dorward's house of refuge, mechanics' institute, museum, and various societies and schools. The harbour, formed by the river South Esk and an arm of the sea, is very commodious, and has excellent quays. Two light-houses are built at the entrance. *Manf.* The principal is linen, sheeting, and sailcloth. There are also tanneries, machine factories, breweries, and soap- and starch-works. *Exp.* Manufactured goods, salmon, stone, and agricultural produce. Of corn, there is more exported from Montrose than from any other Scotch port. *Imp.* Iron, coal, slate, and lime. It is reckoned a fashionable resort, as well as a place of commerce and industry. The downs, or "Links," situate between the town and the German Ocean, are extensive, and are very favourable for the well-known Scots game of golf, which is much practised here. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 56° 42′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 2° 28′ W.—This is the birthplace of the marquis of Montrose and of Joseph Hume, the financial reformer.

MONTROSE, James Graham, Marquis of, was descended from one of the oldest families in Scotland. He married young, and went abroad, but returned to Scotland about 1633, and was generally considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time. He was at first one of the most violent of the popular leaders, and took a principal part in the preparation of the National Covenant. Thinking himself slighted by the Covenanters, he went over to the royal side. In 1644 he was nominated by Charles II. captain-general of the forces to be raised in Scotland, and immediately commenced his attacks upon the Covenanters with various success. At the battle of Tippermuir, however, he defeated the Covenanters with immense slaughter; but, being surprised at Philiphaugh, in 1645, by General Lesly, his forces were routed, and he and a few followers only succeeded in gaining the Highlands after considerable difficulty. In 1646 he was allowed to take his departure for Norway. He went to France, and served with great distinction in the service of that power, and was offered the grade of lieutenant-general of the Scots in France, and other high appointments, all of which he refused. After the death of Charles I., Montrose was deputed by Charles, the king's son, to invade Scotland, and accordingly dispatched some troops to the Orkneys, joining them himself shortly afterwards; but, in the very first encounter with the Covenanters on the mainland, he was utterly routed. He escaped in the disguise of a Highland rustic; but was soon delivered up to General Lesly, and taken to Edinburgh, where he was subjected to many barbarous

indignities, and sentenced to death. His demeanour throughout this crisis was dignified and self-possessed, and caused many to sympathize with him who had before regarded him as the cruel agent of a tyrant. In 1650 he was hanged on a gibbet, after which his limbs were severed from his body, and affixed to the gates of the chief towns in Scotland. Charles II., at the Restoration, reversed the sentence, and ordered the scattered remains of the unfortunate noble to be collected; which was accordingly done, and they were buried with great solemnity in Edinburgh. B. in Scotland, 1612.

MONTROUGE, *mawnt-roosh'*, a parish and town of France, forming a suburb of Paris, beyond the fortifications. It comprises a theatre, and the asylum of Rochefoucault. *Manf.* Soap, candles, glue, colours, varnishes, locomotive engines, and hydraulic presses. *Pop.* 9,500.—The entrance to the catacombs which extend beneath Paris are here.

MONT ST. JEAN, *zha*, a village of Belgium, 11 miles from Brussels. It is near the scene of the battle of Waterloo, called by the French the battle of Mont St. Jean.

MONTSERRAT, *mont'-ser-rät'*, a British island of the West Indies, belonging to the Leeward group, 28 miles S.W. of Antigua. *Area*, 47 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and producing some of the best coffee and sugar in the West Indies. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 16° 45′ N. *Lon.* 62° 20′ W.—It was discovered by Columbus in 1493.

MONT-TENDRE, *tandr*, one of the Jura mountains, Switzerland, 15 miles from Lausanne. *Height*, 5,540 feet.

MONT-TERRIBLE, *ter-reebl'*, a former department of France, under the empire of Napoleon I. It is now partly comprised in the Swiss canton of Bern, and named after a mountain of the Jura chain.

MONTUCLA, Joseph de, *mawn-took'-la*, a French mathematician and scientific writer, was an associate of the National Institute, and a member of the Academy of Berlin. He accompanied Turgot to Cayenne, as secretary of the government and royal astronomer. On his return to France, he was appointed first commissioner of public buildings. His principal works were, "Researches on the Quadrature of the Circle," "Collection of Tracts upon Inoculation," and "History of Mathematics." This last is valuable, and has been translated into English. B. at Lyons, 1725; D. 1799.

MONT VICO. (*See* ALPS.)

MONZA, *mond'-za*, a town of Italy, on the Lambro, 10 miles from Milan. It is remarkable chiefly for the treasury of one of its churches, which contains, among other curiosities, the iron crown of the kingdom of Lombardy. There are, besides, a royal palace, a theatre, gymnasium, and hospitals. *Manf.* Cotton stuffs, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 20,000.—It is connected with both Como and Milan by railway.

MONZIE, *mon'-ze*, a parish of Perthshire, Scotland, 3 miles from Crieff. *Pop.* 2,000.—It has the reputed fort of Fingal, the tomb of Ossian, and a castle.

MOOK, *mook*, a village of the Netherlands, 30 miles from Veulo.—Here, in 1574, the Spaniards defeated Louis of Nassau, who was slain in the action.

MOOLTAN, *mool-tan'*, a city of the Punjab, 190 miles from Lahore. It has a citadel, situate on a rising ground, and contains several handsome tombs and Hindoo temples. *Manf.* Silks, cottons, shawls, brocades, and carpets. *Pop.* 80,000.—This place was taken by the British in 1849.

MOOR, *moor*, a town of Hungary, 15 miles from Stuhl-Weissemberg. It has a citadel, and a trade in wines. *Pop.* 7,000.

MOORE, Edward, *moor*, an English poet, who wrote "Fables for the Female Sex;" "The Gamester," a tragedy; "Gil Blas," a comedy, and other pieces. He was likewise editor of "The World," a weekly paper, for which lords Lyttleton and Chesterfield and Horace Walpole wrote. B. 1712; D. 1757.

MOORE, Dr. John, a physician and miscellaneous writer, who received his education at Glasgow, where he applied to the study of medicine. In 1747 he became assistant-surgeon in the army in Flanders, where he remained till the general peace. After the war, he pursued his medical studies at London and Paris; at the latter place he was appointed surgeon to the household of Lord Albemarle, the English ambassador. On his return to Scotland, he became partner with Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner at Glasgow; but, in 1773, he accepted an invitation to travel with the young duke of Hamilton. After spending five years abroad, Dr. Moore settled in London, and, in 1779, published the fruits of his travels, in "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany." This work was so well received, that, in 1781, he added to it two volumes, entitled, "A View of Society and Manners in Italy." In 1785 he published "Medical Sketches." His next performance was a novel of a very superior character, entitled "Zeluco," which abounds with incident, though the principal character is so atrocious as to excite the reader's horror. In 1792 he accompanied Lord Lauderdale to Paris, and witnessed some of the principal scenes in the Revolution, of which he published an interesting account in 1795. The year following appeared his novel entitled "Edward," intended as a contrast to "Zeluco," but inferior to it. In 1800 he gave to the world "Mordaunt;" being sketches of life, characters, and manners in various countries. This work is neither a romance, novel, nor a book of travels; but it contains many lively and instructive observations. B. at Stirling, 1729; D. at Richmond, 1802.

MOORE, Sir John, a brave and distinguished British general, was son of the preceding, and entered the army in his 15th year. His father possessing great influence in the aristocratic circles, caused the young soldier to rise rapidly, and to gain the rank of lieutenant-colonel before he had seen any service. In 1794, however, he showed that he was possessed of great military qualities, by the part he took in Paoli's descent upon Corsica. His next services were in the West Indies in 1796, in Ireland during the rebellion of '98, and in Holland shortly afterwards. In 1801 he commanded the reserve of the army dispatched to Egypt, and greatly signalized himself, receiving a wound at the head of his men. Upon the renewal of the war in 1802, he applied to be placed in command of a camp of instruction upon the Kentish coast. His request was granted, and he successfully trained a number of light infantry regiments, which afterwards formed the celebrated light division of the duke of Wellington's army in the Peninsular war, and evinced, by their deeds, a valuable proof of the soundness of Moore's method. In 1808 he went, with an army of 10,000 men, to Sweden, to assist Gustavus Adolphus IV. in defending his kingdom against the designs of Napoleon; but, becoming involved in a dispute with that monarch, he returned to England with his troops. In August of the same year he was sent to Portugal, and was placed in command of an army of 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, which was ordered to co-operate with the Spanish troops against the French in the north of the peninsula. Two months afterwards he commenced his march from Lisbon; but, on entering Spain, discovered that the whole of the Spanish forces with which he was to act had been thoroughly routed. He had sent his cavalry and artillery by another route than that which he had pursued, and a wide tract of country still lay between himself and a portion of his army, which had been sent to him from England under Sir David Baird, and which had landed at Corunna. Sir John Moore remained for a time inactive at Salamanca, urged to advance by the British ambassador in Spain, but himself inclined to retreat into Portugal. Suddenly discovering that the French intended to surround him, he commenced a rapid, if not too hasty, march to Corunna. In that memorable retreat through the mountains of Galicia, in the depth of a severe winter, Sir John Moore displayed the highest qualities of a military commander. Before the battle of Corunna the British troops were, to all appearance, completely disorganized and exhausted; yet, animated by the example of their heroic leader, they turned upon their advancing foes, and inflicted upon them a decisive repulse. The victory was dearly bought, for Sir John Moore fell, but in a manner worthy of the last moments of Epaminondas, Bayard, and Wolfe. With his expiring breath he hoped "that the people of England would be satisfied,—that his country would do him justice." The student who desires to learn

more of the personal history of this hero, may turn with advantage to the first volume of Napier's "History of the War in the Peninsula," to Southey's "Peninsular War," and to Jones's "Account of the War in Spain and Portugal." B. 1761; D. 1809.

MOORE, Thomas, a celebrated poet, was the son of a small tradesman at Dublin, and after receiving some education at a school in the same city, was entered of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1794. He had already commenced rhyme-making, and had inserted two poems in a Dublin magazine. His collegiate career was somewhat distinguished; but being of the Roman Catholic faith, he was not permitted to take honours. About 1799 he went to London, and entered himself of the Middle Temple, with the view of adopting the law as his profession. In 1801 he produced the "Odes of Anacreon," which he had composed while at college, and in the following year, "The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little," a collection of lyrics in imitation of Catullus. He now began to be introduced to that fashionable circle in which, throughout his after-life, he sought to move. Through the influence of Lord Moira he was, in the following year, appointed to a post at Bermuda; but finding, on his arrival, that the situation was distasteful to him, he returned almost immediately. He pursued his homeward journey through the United States, and visited New York, Virginia, Boston, Niagara, and Quebec. Soon after his arrival in England, he put forth his "Odes and Epistles," which being severely criticised by Jeffrey, led to the "bloodless duel" between himself and that gentleman, satirized by Byron in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." (*See* JEFFREY.) At this period he was much courted by the noble and the fashionable, and was a constant guest at Holland and Lansdowne Houses. He had a sweet voice, and being a good musician, was in the habit of singing the melodies of his native land with much success at aristocratic re-unions. This fact led to his engaging himself to write a series of Irish melodies, the accompaniments to which were to be adapted from Irish airs by Sir John Stevenson. This task was not completed until 1834. Of a similar character were his "National Airs" and "Sacred Songs." In 1812, his friend Mr. Perry, editor of the "Morning Chronicle," negotiated on his behalf with the Messrs. Longman the sale of a 4to volume of poems, for which Moore was to receive 3,000 guineas. Five years afterwards, this poem appeared under the title of "Lalla Rookh," and was immediately highly successful. This brilliant composition was something quite new to the public, who were captivated with its rich colouring, its melody, and its oriental spirit. The "Fudge Family in Paris" was his next work, and was the result of a visit to the French capital, made in company with Mr. Rogers. He soon afterwards learned that his deputy at Bermuda, "after keeping back from him the proper receipts of his office, had made free with the proceeds of a ship and cargo deposited in his hands." For this, Doctors' Commons made a claim upon him to the amount of £6,000. The poet's friends proffered assistance; but he honourably resolved to pay off the claim out of the proceeds from his pen. The remaining years of his life may be described as an untiring pursuit of poetry, prose, and fashionable society. As Byron said, he dearly loved a lord, and was never so happy as when he was in the presence of the noble. The simple enumeration of his chief productions will show, however, that he did not trifle with or neglect the magnificent gifts with which Nature had endowed him. During the subsequent twenty years he laboured incessantly, and gave to the world, among others, "The Loves of the Angels," a poem; "The Epicurean," a prose-poetical romance; "Fables of the Holy Alliance," "Memoirs of Captain Rock," "The Summer Fête," "The Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," the "History of Ireland," and "The Life of Sheridan." Some time previously to the year 1821, Lord Byron intrusted Moore with his manuscript autobiography, which was to be published for Moore's benefit, but not until after Byron's death. In 1821 Moore sold the MS. to Murray, and engaged to edit it for the sum of 2,000 guineas. In 1824 Byron died, but Lady Byron deeming that the publication of the autobiography was calculated to injure the character of her husband and his family, offered to repay to Mr. Murray the sum he had advanced to Moore. This the poet would not accede to, but, after some altercation, Moore himself repaid the sum he had obtained from the publisher, and the MS. was burnt. He, however, wrote a Life of Byron for the Messrs. Longman for a like sum. As a poet, he displayed grace, pathos, tenderness, and a luxuriant imagination; his melody was tender and flowing, but it was deficient in power and naturalness. His literary merits obtained for him, in 1835, a pension of £300 per annum. The "Irish Melodies" and "Lalla Rookh" have passed through many editions, and are still exceedingly popular. During the last years of his life, he was engaged in completing a collected edition of his poetical works, which was published after his death. His character was vain but kindly, and many proofs of his goodness of heart appear in the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Moore," produced by Lord John Russell in 1855. B. at Dublin, 1779; D. 1852.

MOORGHAUB, *moor-gawb'*, a river of Afghanistan, rising in the territory of Huzareh, and, after a course of 250 miles, is lost in the sands beyond Mero, in the Khiva dominions.

MOORSHEDABAD, *moor'-she-da-bad'*, a city and district of Bengal, British India, 115 miles from Calcutta. From the year 1704 till 1757, the city was the capital of that province. Most of the houses have only one story, and have tiled roofs; and the streets are narrow and dirty. It is the residence of the nabob; also of the British civil establishment; and has a college, founded in 1826. *Pop.* Estimated at 150,000. *Lat.* 24° 11′ N. *Lon.* 88° 15′ E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 1,856 square miles, and a population of 1,050,000. *Lat.* between 23° 48′ and 24° 47′ N. *Lon.* between 87° 52′ and 88° 41′ E.

MOOSE RIVER, *moose*, one of the head-waters of the St. Francis, in Lower Canada. After a course of 250 miles, it enters St. James's Bay, in conjunction with the Abbitibile.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, *moose'-hed*, a lake of the United States, in Maine, in which the river Kennebeck has its rise. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 12.

MORA, *mo'-ra*, the name of several towns of Spain, none of them with a population above 5,300.

MORADABAD, *mo-ra-da-bad'*, a town of Hindostan, 90 miles from Delhi. It has no buildings of importance, but is the seat of a thriving trade. *Pop.* 50,000. Also a DISTRICT of British India, with an area of 2,965 square miles and a population of 998,000.

MORALES, Ambrose, *mo-ra'-lais*, a Spanish divine, historiographer to Phillip II., and professor in the university of Alcala. He was author of a Spanish Chronicle, and other works. B. at Cordova, 1513; D. 1590.

MORAND, Saveur Francis, *mo-rant'*, a celebrated French surgeon, who went to England in 1729 to avail himself of the instructions of Cheselden, whose esteem he acquired. On his return to his own country, he became surgeon-major of the Guards, and director of the Academy of Surgeons. He was also made chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of London. His chief works were,—"A Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone," "Discourse on the Necessity that a Surgeon should be learned," "Experiments and Observations on the Stone," and "Miscellaneous Works." B. at Paris, 1697; D. 1773.

MORANO, *mo-ra'-no*, a town of Naples, 6 miles from Castrovillari, commanded by a fine Gothic castle. *Pop.* 8,500.

MORANT, Philip, *mo-rănt'*, an English antiquary and divine, who became rector of Aldham, in Essex, and was appointed by the House of Peers to prepare the votes of Parliament for the press. He edited several works, and wrote a "History of Colchester," the "History of Essex," and some Lives, which were inserted in the "Biographia Britannica." B. in Jersey, 1710; D. 1770.

MORAT, LAKE OF, *mo'-ra*, lies in Switzerland, 2 miles from Lake Neufchatel, with which it is connected by the river Broye. *Ext.* 7 miles long, with a breadth of 2.

MORAVA, or the MARCH, *mo-ra'-va*, a tributary of the Danube, and the principal river of Servia; after a course of 115 miles, it unites with the Danube, 6 miles from Semendria.

MORAVIA, *mo-rai'-ve-a*, a province of the Austrian empire, bounded E. by Hungary, S. by Austria proper, and N. and W. by Bohemia; —including Austrian Silesia, which was, in 1783, annexed to it. *Political Divisions.* Moravia proper formerly comprised the six circles of Brunn, Olmutz, Hradisch, Prerau, Znaym, and Iglau, and Austrian Silesia those of Teschen and Troppau, but is now divided into the two regencies of Brunn and Olmutz. *Area.* Computed at 10,300 square miles. *Desc.* It forms a large quadrangle, intersected by several ranges of mountains, of which the highest are on the side of Bohemia. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Danube, and although the rivers are numerous, the greatest is the March or Morava. *Pro.* In general, of great fertility, particularly in the south. Little corn, however, is raised for exportation. Flax is cultivated; and certain situations are so well adapted to the grape, that, in 1803, the government had to prohibit the appropriation of more land for the cultivation of the vine. The pastures are extensive, and stock of all kinds are raised in large numbers. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, iron, lead, and coal. Mining for gold and silver was abandoned in the 15th and 16th centuries, notwithstanding the mines were of great antiquity. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods are, with thread, made on a large scale; dyeing is carried to great perfection at Brunn; and the other manufactures consist of leather, paper, potash, and glass. *Exp.* These consist of her manufactures, which are sent not only to the west and north of Germany, but to Hungary, Lower Austria, Italy, and the Levant. *Imp.* Chiefly oil, flax, cotton, and silk, as the materials of manufacture, and cattle, wine, and hardware, for the purpose of consumption. *Pop.* 1,800,000. It extends from *lat.* 48° 35′ to 50° 21′ N., and from *lon.* 15° 10′ to 19° 6′ E. In 1527 Moravia was added to the possessions of the house of Austria, and has, ever since, been subject to the monarch of that empire. In 1805 it was the great theatre of war between the Austro-Russian and the French armies.

MORAVIANS, Sect of, was first established in Bohemia, under the direction of Michael Bradacz, out of the scattered members of the ancient Hussites, and took the name of the Brothers of Bohemia, or the United Brothers. Persecuted by the emperor Ferdinand I., a great number took refuge in Poland and in Prussia, where they enjoyed a certain amount of religious liberty. Their co-religionists who had remained in Bohemia were afterwards protected by Maximilian II., and established themselves at Fulnek, in Moravia, whence they came to be called the "Moravian Brotherhood." Dispersed after the Thirty Years' War, they, in 1721, took refuge at Hernhutt, under the protection of Count Zinzendorff, at which time they began to be called Hernhutters. This religious association is a kind of republic, in which individual interests are secondary to the general good. They obey certain ancients, or ecclesiastical chiefs, who regulate every act of their religious and civil life. These ancients superintend the physical and moral education of children, inflict penance, pronounce exclusions, and mark the rank of every member of the community, some of whom are called probationers, others associates, and others again perfect members. At the present time, the Moravians are to be found in Germany, Switzerland, England, Holland, France, Russia, and in the colonies of Africa and America. The chief of these communities is that of Hernhutt, where the college-director resides.

MORAYSHIRE, MURRAYSHIRE, or ELGINSHIRE, *mur'-rai-sheer*, is the middle district of the ancient province of Moray, in Scotland, bounded N. by the Moray Firth, E. and S.E. by Banffshire, S.W. by Inverness-shire, and W. by the counties of Inverness and Nairn. *Area,* 840 square miles. *Desc.* Rocky and mountainous in the S., and towards the N. rich and fertile. *Rivers.* The principal are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. *Pro.* All the usual crops, which were formerly produced in such abundance, that it was called the "Garden of Scotland." *Manf.* Woollens; and there are both distilleries and tanneries. *Exp.* Grain, salmon, and timber from the ancient forests of Darnawly and Strathspey. *Pop.* 40,000. There are numerous remains of antiquity in this county.—The MORAY FIRTH is the largest indentation on the Scottish coast, being 75 miles across, from Duncansby Head to Kinnaird Head. At its extremity it receives the rivers Ness and Beauly.

MORBEEK, *mor'-bek*, a town of France, in the department of the Nord, 2 miles from Hazebrouck. *Pop.* 4,000.

MORBIHAN, *mor'-be-an'*, a maritime department of France, formed from the old province of Bretagne, bounded on the S. by the Atlantic, and N. by the department of Côtes-du-Nord. *Area,* 2,640 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and watered by the Villaine, the Blavet, the Claye, the Oust, and the Scorf. The soil is sandy, and not of great fertility. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, lint, butter, cider, honey, and inferior wine. There are tracts of excellent pasturage, and large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. *Minerals.* Iron and lead. *Manf.* Linen, and there are iron-forges. *Pop.* 480,000.

MORCONE, *mor-ko'-nai*, a town of Naples, 19 miles from Molise. It has a castle, and is inclosed by walls. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

MORDAUNT, Charles, earl of Peterborough. (*See* PETERBOROUGH, Earl of.)

MORE, Henry, *mor*, an English divine, who received his education at the university of Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the Platonists. Most of his writings were devoted to the exposition of a Christiano-Platonical philosophy. The best account of More's studies was given by Enfield, in his "History of Philosophy." "More was strongly under the opinion, so common among his contemporaries, that the wisdom of the Hebrews had been transmitted to Pythagoras, and from him to Plato; and, consequently, that the true principles of divine philosophy were to be found in the writings of the Platonists; at the same time he was persuaded that the ancient cabalistic philosophy sprung from the same fountain, and therefore endeavoured to lay open the mystery of this philosophy by showing its agreement with the doctrines of Pythagoras and Plato, and pointing out the corruptions which had been introduced by the modern Cabalists. The Cartesian system, which sprang up at this time, was embraced by More, as, on the whole, consonant to his ideas of nature; and he took much pains to prove that it was not inconsistent with the Cabalistic doctrine. His penetrating understanding, however, discovered defects in this new system, which he endeavoured to supply. In short, the writings of this great man, though not without a tincture of mysticism, are eminently distinguished by profound erudition, an inventive genius, and a liberal spirit." More's chief works were, "Conjectura Cabalistica," "A Key to the Revelations," "An Apology for Descartes," "The Immortality of the Soul," and a collection of philosophical poems. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society, and, although offered high preferments in the Church, he chose rather to live a life of retirement, wherein he might devote himself to the pursuit of philosophical studies. B. at Grantham, Lincolnshire, 1614; D. 1687.

MORE, Sir Thomas, a distinguished English statesman and writer, was the son of Sir John More, one of the judges of the King's Bench. He received his education at Oxford, and afterwards became a student of Lincoln's Inn. As soon as he came of age he obtained a seat in parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. for the marriage of his eldest daughter, with such eloquence that it was refused by the house. At the accession of Henry VIII., he was called to the bar, and, in 1508, appointed judge of the sheriff's court, in London, which was then a considerable post. By the interest of Wolsey, he obtained the honour of knighthood and a place in the privy council. In 1520 he was made treasurer of the Exchequer, and, in 1523, chosen speaker of the House of Commons, where he resisted a motion for an oppressive subsidy, which gave great offence to Cardinal Wolsey. Sir Thomas was made chancellor in 1530, and, by his indefatigable application in that office, there was, in a short time, not a cause left undetermined. To the high qualities of learning, wit, and liberality, he joined a stanch adherence to the Roman Catholic religion and the papal authority. This led him to oppose the king's divorce from Catherine of Aragon, for which he was sent to the Tower, brought to trial, and condemned to lose his head, which sentence he courageously endured. Sir

## More

Thomas More wrote several works against the Reformation, and some epistles to Erasmus and other learned men. The best of his works is a kind of political romance, composed in Latin, entitled "Utopia," wherein the author delineates what he conceives to be a perfect commonwealth, situate in an imaginary island. This work has been translated into English by Bishop Burnet, Cayley, and others. Sir Thomas had four children. His eldest daughter, Margaret, married a gentleman named Roper, who wrote the life of his father-in-law. She was an accomplished woman, and well read in the Greek and Latin languages. She wrote a treatise on the Four Last Things, and died in 1544. Sir Thomas More's character has been much misrepresented by Fox, in his "Martyrology," and by Bishop Burnet in his "History of the Reformation," both charging him with cruel persecution of the Protestants while chancellor. Erasmus, however, distinctly testifies, that "whilst More was chancellor, no man was put to death for these dogmas." All his contemporaries describe him as being of a singularly amiable disposition, and unaffectedly and sincerely pious. Erasmus, who was his frequent guest, says, "with him you might imagine yourself in the Academy of Plato. But I should do injustice to his house by comparing it to the Academy of Plato, where numbers and geometrical figures, and sometimes moral virtues, were the subjects of discussion: it would be more just to call it a school and an exercise of the Christian religion. All its inhabitants, male and female, applied their leisure to liberal studies and profitable reading, although piety was their first care. No wrangling, no idle word, was heard in it; every one did his duty with alacrity, and not without a temperate cheerfulness." Sir James Mackintosh gave an interesting sketch of this great man's life in a volume entitled "Eminent British Statesmen," published in Dr. Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia." B. in Milk Street, London, 1480; beheaded, 1535.

More, Hannah, an eminent English authoress, who, early in life, opened a school for the education of girls, at Bristol. In this occupation she was assisted by her sisters, and, in course of time, the establishment became one of the most flourishing schools in that part of England. In 1773 she produced a pastoral drama, entitled "The Search after Happiness," which meeting with a successful reception, she was encouraged to write a regular tragedy. Obtaining an introduction to Dr. Johnson and Garrick, she wrote two works for the stage; but being of a deeply religious order of mind, she determined to forsake writing for the theatre, and retire into the country. During the remaining years of her life, she resided in Somersetshire; the profits resulting from her many productions enabling her to enjoy a literary ease, and to assist in ameliorating the condition of the rustic population in her neighbourhood. It was at one time intended to commit the education of the Princess Charlotte of Wales to her charge; but, although the project fell to the ground, it was the cause of her publication entitled "Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess." Her next effort was the popular novel "Cælebs in Search of a Wife." Her chief works of a religious order were "Practical Piety," "Christian Morals," and "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul." B. near Bristol, 1745; D. at Clifton, Gloucestershire, 1833.

Morea, *mo-re'-a*, the ancient Peloponnesus, situate to the southward of the continent of Greece, with which it is connected by a narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Corinth, and to which it now politically belongs. In all other directions it is surrounded by the sea. *Area*, 13,500 square miles. *Desc.* Its form approaches to the oblong, but is irregular and much indented. *Gulfs and Bays.* Numerous. The principal are those of Patras, Arcadia, Coron, Kolokythia, and Napoli di Romania. It has also several large and secure harbours. *Rivers.* The Alpheus, the Eurotas, and the Pamisos. *Lakes.* The Stymphalus and Phenеus, both situate towards the north: the latter is remarkable for giving rise to the small river Styx, which flows out of it. *Pro.* Corn, olive-oil, wine, currants (or raisins of Corinth), silk, cotton, wool, honey, beeswax, and fruit. Some of the wines, particularly those made in the south-east, in the neighbourhood of Napoli di Malvasia (and thence called Malmsey), are delicious; but in general the country is neglected. (*See* Greece.)

## Moreau

Moreau, Jacob Nicholas, *mo-ro'*, a French author, who was counsellor of the Court of Aids, historiographer of France, librarian to the queen, and censor royal. He wrote several works, the chief of which were, "Lessons in Morals, Politics, and Law;" "Principles of Political Morality;" and "The Duties of a Prince; or, a Discourse on Justice." B. at Saint Florentin, 1717; D. 1803.

Moreau, John Michael, a celebrated French designer and engraver, who studied under Lebas, and became, in 1770, designer to the king, and in 1797 professor of drawing to the *Ecoles centrales* of Paris. His designs, nearly all of which were engraved by himself, amounted to more than 2,000, and he was one of the most popular illustrators of the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Molière, &c. B. at Paris, 1741; D. 1813.

Moreau, John Victor, one of the most celebrated generals of the French republic. The son of an advocate, he was himself educated for the legal profession; but his ardent love of military adventure caused him to enlist as a private soldier when he had attained his 18th year. His discharge was purchased, however, and for several years he studied and practised the law, gaining some popularity by his eloquent defence of the parliament of Rennes against the government. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, he resolved to devote himself to a career of arms, for which he had always a passionate attachment. He placed himself at the head of a battalion of Breton volunteers, and, in 1792, joined the army of Dumouriez. In two years he reached the grade of general of division, and assisted Pichegru in the conquest of Holland. He was next nominated commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and in 1796 defeated the Austrians under General Wurmser, and drove them across the Rhine. While in pursuit of the Austrians in Germany, he was met by the Archduke Charles, who was at first beaten by Moreau. The Austrians, however, were soon so strongly reinforced, that Moreau was compelled to retire before overwhelming numbers. With a powerful enemy in his rear, and assailed on every side by a hostile peasantry, he fought his way through the defiles of the Black Forest, and, by his glorious retreat, gained more honour than by his previous advance. Shortly afterwards he incurred the displeasure of the Directory, by being suspected of complicity with his old friend Pichegru, in corresponding with the Bourbon princes. Upon this, he requested to be allowed to retire from the army. But his services were again sought in 1799, when he was sent to Italy, where the French were in a disastrous condition. At Novi, after the death of Joubert, he saved the army. Again nominated to the command-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, he crossed that river in 1800, defeated the Austrians in several engagements, drove General Kray before him as far as the Danube, gained the decisive victory of Hochstædt, and signed the armistice of Parsdorff. At the recommencement of hostilities, he gained the celebrated victory of Hohenlinden, and advanced upon Vienna, which was only saved by the armistice of Steyer. The peace of Luneville put an end to this glorious career in 1801. Upon his return to Paris, the first consul pretended to receive him with great cordiality; but Moreau and Bonaparte were too eagerly pursuing the same ambitious path to escape coming into collision. Bonaparte spoke of Moreau as "the retreating general;" while the victor of Hohenlinden retaliated by defining his rival as a "general at ten thousand men a day." In 1804, Moreau was accused of being implicated in the royalist conspiracy of Pichegru and Georges Cadoudal; and, although there was no evidence against him, was condemned to an imprisonment of two years. Moreau requested that this sentence might be converted into banishment, which, being acceded to, he set out for the United States, where he lived during several years. His hatred of Napoleon caused him to accept, in 1813, a proposal made to him by the emperor Alexander to assist the allies against France. Scarcely had he joined the allied army before Dresden, when both his legs were crushed by a cannon-shot. He underwent the amputation of both limbs without a groan, but died after a few days of suffering. B. at Morlaix, Brittany, 1763; D. 1813.

Moreau, Hégésippe, a French author, who went

to Paris at an early age, with the intention of attaining a brilliant position by the exercise of his poetical talents. Meeting with little encouragement, he, after several years of misery, died of consumption in one of the hospitals of the French capital. Moreau wrote a volume of poems, which was published three months before his death, entitled "Myosotis," and which evinced a style full of grace and freshness. B. 1810; D. 1838.

MOREAU DE LA SARTHE, James Louis, an eminent French writer upon medicine, who was educated for the profession of surgery, but was compelled to relinquish its practice through receiving a wound of the right hand. Thereupon he devoted himself to the theory of medical science, and produced a number of works which gained him much distinction. In addition to several valuable papers inserted in the "Journal of Medicine," he produced an "Essay upon Gangrene," "Outline of a Course of Hygiene," and a "Treatise on Vaccination." B. near Mans, 1771; D. at Paris, 1826.

MORECOMBE BAY, or LANCASTER BAY, *mor'-kam*, an extensive inlet on the W. coast of England, in the Irish Sea. *Ext.* 16 miles long, with an average breadth of 10.

MORELL, Thomas, *mo-rel'*, a learned English divine and lexicographer, who became fellow and D.D. of King's College, Cambridge, and published valuable editions of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary and Hederich's Greek Lexicon. He was also author of "Annotations on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding;" assisted Hogarth in writing his "Analysis of Beauty," and selected the passages of Scripture for Handel's Oratorios. B. at Eton, 1703; D. 1784.

MORELLA, *mo-rail'-ya*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 33 miles from Tortosa. It has a fortress and some Roman antiquities. *Pop.* 6,300.

MORELLI, James, *mo-rail'-le*, an eminent Italian librarian, who, in 1778, became keeper of the great library of St. Mark, at Venice, and retained that post until his death. He discovered a large fragment of Dion Cassius, and was the editor of many classical authors, besides producing numerous treatises on questions connected with the history of literature. B. at Venice, 1745; D. at the same city, 1819.

MORELY, Lord, *mor'-le*, an English nobleman, who wrote several curious Latin poems, and was a great favourite with Henry VIII., who raised him to the peerage. He secured that monarch's favour by concurring in his divorce from Catherine and his marriage with Anne Boleyn. D. 1547.

MORENA, SIERRA, or MONTES MARIANA, *mo-rai'-na*, a mountain-chain extending along great part of the south of Spain and Portugal, and separating the two great valleys which contain the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquiver. Its culminating point is Aracena, 5,500 feet above the sea. This chain is the scene of many incidents in "Don Quixote."

MORERI, Louis, *mo-reer'-e*, a French divine and historiographer, who conceived the idea of producing a biographical and geographical dictionary, and published it in 1671. His intense application in preparing a second edition of this great undertaking, produced a disorder of which he died. This dictionary has been several times revised and augmented; among others, by Leclerc and Bayle. The last edition is that of Paris, 1759, in 10 vols. B. in Provence, 1643; D. 1680.

MORES, Edward Rowe, *mors*, an English antiquary, who was, in 1752, chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and projected an equitable society for insurance on lives and survivorship by annuities. He was the author of the "History and Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kent," and a "Dissertation on Founders and Foundries." B. at Tunstall, Kent, 1730; D. 1778.

MORET, Antony de Bourbon, Count de, *mo'-rai*, a natural son of Henry IV. of France and Jacqueline de Beuil, countess de Moret. He espoused the cause of Gaston, duke of Orleans, and raised an army in Languedoc; but perished in the engagement at Castelnaudary, when the duke of Montmorency was made prisoner. B. 1607; killed, 1632.

MORETON, *mor'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 800.

MORETON BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, E. Australia, containing several islands, and receiving the Brisbane and Logan rivers. In 1849 it was made a convict settlement. *Ext.* 70 miles long. *Lat.* 27° 30′ *S. Lon.* 153° E.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD, a market-town of Devonshire, on the skirts of Dartmoor Forest, 14 miles from Exeter. It has an extensive woollen trade. *Pop.* 1,932.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a market-town of Gloucestershire, 26 miles from Gloucester. It is connected with Stratford by railway. *Manf.* Linen goods. *Pop.* 1,600.

MORETO Y CABANA, Augustin, *mo-rai'-to*, a comic poet of the 17th century, and contemporary with Calderon. He was the author of a considerable number of dramas and short poems, which were greatly successful. Several of his plays were imitated by Molière. About 1676 he abandoned poetry to embrace an ecclesiastical life, and became a favourite with Philip IV. His comedies were published at Valentia in 1676, and again in 1703. B. in Spain, about 1625; D. about 1680.

MORETT, *mor'-et*, an ingenious goldsmith in the reign of Henry VIII., who executed several curious works, after the designs of Holbein.

MOREZ, *mo'-rai*, a market-town of France, on the Bienne, 25 miles from Lons-le-Saulnier. *Manf.* Cotton thread. *Pop.* 3,300.

MORGAGNI, John Baptist, *mor-gan'-ye*, a celebrated Italian anatomist. He became professor of medicine at Bologna; whence he removed to Padua, on being elected to the chair of anatomy. His fame chiefly rests upon a work entitled "De Sedibus et Causis Morborum per Anatomen indagatis," which contained a vast number of observations upon morbid anatomy, and is referred to at the present day with advantage. B. at Forli, 1682; D. 1771.

MORGAN, *mor'-gan*, the name of several counties in the United States, none of them with a population above 20,000. They are in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 3,000.

MORGAN, William, an eminent Welsh divine, who became, in 1595, bishop of Llandaff, whence he was translated to St. Asaph in 1601. He had a principal share in the translation of the Bible into Welsh, first printed in 1588. D. 1604.

MORGAN, the son of Cadwgan, prince of Powys, a fierce chieftain, who subsequently repented, and went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but died at Cyprus, on his return, 1126.

MORGAN, Sir Henry, a celebrated English buccaneer, who at first served under Mansfield, and after whose death he collected a fleet of twelve ships, and attacked and extorted ransom from a town in the island of Cuba. He subsequently carried Portobello by assault, and destroyed the fort of Macaraibo. In 1669 he retired to Jamaica, intending to enjoy peaceably the fortune he had acquired; but in the following year he again put himself at the head of a fleet of 37 sail, with which he ravaged the coast of Nicaragua. In 1671 he marched upon Panoma with 1,300 men, and took and burnt the city. His career was checked by the signature of a peace between England and Spain. After a visit to England, he returned to the West Indies, having been knighted by Charles II., and created governor of Jamaica. B. in Wales, early in the 17th century; D. in Jamaica, 1688.

MORGAN, Sir Thomas Charles, an English physician of some eminence, who received the order of knighthood in Ireland, in 1811, and in the following year, meeting with Miss Owenson, the popular Irish authoress, at the residence of the marquis of Abercorn, in the county of Tyrone, he married her. He shortly afterwards relinquished his medical practice, and became a writer of light and sparkling sketches for the "New Monthly" and other magazines. His best efforts were, "Sketches of the *Philosophy of Life*," "The Philosophy of Morals," and "The Book without a Name," which last was written in conjunction with Lady Morgan. When the Whigs came into office in 1831, Sir Charles was appointed a commissioner of Irish fisheries. He was also fellow of the College of Physicians. B. in London, about 1783; D. 1843.

MORGAN, Sidney Owenson, Lady, a popular Irish

authoress, wife of the preceding, was the daughter of a musician of some merit in Dublin, who was moreover a cultivated and intellectual man, and thus fitted to prepare the future authoress for that elegant society of which she subsequently became so eminent a member. Her first girlish efforts were directed to poetry; and at 14 she produced a volume of miscellaneous verses, and afterwards a series of songs, set to Irish airs. When only 16, she had published two novels, which, although favourably spoken of at the time, produced no very important effects; but the "Wild Irish Girl," published in 1801, at once raised her to a conspicuous position in the literary world. This novel passed through seven editions, and formed an introduction for its gifted authoress into the best society. She first met Sir Charles Morgan while staying at the house of the marquis of Abercorn, and in 1812 they were married. Her next work of importance was entitled "France," and was the result of three observant years spent in that country. It was a critical review of the social state of the country, rather than a book of travels, and was published in 1818. It achieved immense success, and led to a decision, on the part of the French government of the time, to refuse the gifted authoress readmission to the country. "Florence Macarthy," her second novel, was published in England during her stay in France, and contributed in no small degree to add to the writer's fame. "The Life and Times of Salvator Rosa" was first given to the world in 1823. In the historical and philosophical disquisition, entitled "Woman and Her Master," Lady Morgan contended that her sex had been condemned to obscurity and passive obedience by man. Among many other works, she produced "The Book of the Boudoir," "The Princess," and "Dramatic Scenes from Real Life." Lady Morgan, although receiving large sums for her works, was not wealthy, and a well-bestowed pension of £300 a year was conferred on her during the ministry of Earl Grey. B. at Dublin, about 1786; D. 1859.

MORGAN MWYNVAWR, or Morgan the Courteous, a Welsh prince, who was a lover of peace, though great in the field of battle. He was the friend of Edgar, king of England. B. 872; D. 1001.

MORGARTEN, *mor-gar'-ten*, a mountain of Switzerland, 5 miles from Schytz, where, in November, 1315, the first battle was fought for Swiss independence. On this occasion, 20,000 of the Austrian forces were defeated by 1,300 Swiss. In 1798 the French were also here defeated by the Swiss.

MORGHEN, Raphael, *mor'-gen*, a celebrated Italian engraver, who studied under Volpato, whose daughter he married. In 1793 he took up his residence at Florence, at the invitation of the grand-duke Ferdinand II. His masterpiece was an engraving of the "Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci; but he is stated to have engraved upwards of 200 plates, some of the best being reproductions of the great works of the painter Raffaele. B. at Florence, 1758; D. at the same city, 1833.

MORHOFF, Daniel George, *mor'-hof*, a learned German writer, who, in 1660, was chosen professor of poetry at Rostock, whence he removed to Kiel, where he discharged the same office, but afterwards became professor of history and librarian. His principal works were "Polyhistor," in which he gave a survey of universal literature down to the middle of the 18th century, treated of choice works, and of rare works upon grammar, rhetoric, poetry, mathematics, history, &c.; and the "Princeps Medicus," in which he defended, in a curious manner, the pretensions of the kings of France and England to the power of curing the scrofula or king's evil. B. at Wismar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1639; D. 1691.

MORICE, Sir William, *mor'-is*, an English gentleman, memorable for the share which he had in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. He was the kinsman of General Monk, who procured him the place of secretary of state, which he resigned in 1668. He wrote a book called "The Common Right of the Lord's Supper asserted." D. 1676.

MORIN, Peter, *mor'-ĕ*, a learned French critic, who spent several years in the printing-office of Paul Manutius, at Venice, and afterwards taught Greek and geography at Vicenza, whence he was invited to Ferrara. Cardinal Borromeo, being apprised of his merit, called him to Rome, where he was employed on the edition of the Septuagint, on that of the Vulgate, and lastly on the great edition of the Bible, translated from the Greek version. He published a collection of General Councils, and other works. B. at Paris, 1631; D. 1608.

MORIN, John Baptist, a French astrologer, who studied physic at Avignon, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty. His pretended skill in astrology, and the fame acquired by the casual fulfillment of some of his predictions, recommended him to the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, the latter of whom procured him the place of mathematical professor in the Royal College, with a handsome pension. He wrote "Astrologia Gallica," and a curious little book against the Pre-Adamites. B. in France, 1583; D. 1656.

MORIN, Simon, a French fanatic, who, in 1647, published a strange book, in which he called himself Jesus Christ and the Second Messiah. Notwithstanding his extreme ignorance, he obtained numerous followers; but was burnt alive at Paris, 1663.

MORIN, Louis, a French physician, who was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and made a valuable index to the works of Hippocrates, in Greek and Latin. B. at Mans, 1635; D. 1715.

MORIN, John, professor of philosophy at Chartres, was the author of a piece entitled, "Mécanisme Universel," and a treatise on Electricity. B. in France, 1705; D. 1761.

MORISON, Robert, *mor'-i-son*, a physician and professor of botany at Oxford. He studied in the university of Aberdeen, till interrupted by the civil wars, in which he displayed great zeal and courage on the royalist side. After the execution of Charles I., he went to France, where he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed director of the royal garden at Blois. In 1660 he returned to England, and was nominated physician to Charles II., and regius professor of botany at Oxford. He read botanical lectures in the garden at Oxford, and wrote some interesting works on "Elementary Botany," and on "The History of Botany." B. at Aberdeen, 1620; D. 1683.

MORISOT, Claude Bartholomew, *mor'-i-so*, a French author, who wrote "Peruviana," a secret history, with fictitious names, of Cardinal Richelieu, Mary of Medicis, and the duke of Orleans, first published in 1645. He was also the author of some other works. B. at Dijon, 1592; D. 1661.

MORLAIX, *mor'-lai*, a well-built town of France, in the department of Finisterre, on the small river Morlaix, 34 miles from Brest. On the bank of the river there is a fine quay, forming an agreeable covered walk, and serving, like an exchange, for the meeting of merchants. The only public buildings are the churches, an hospital, a public library, and a commercial college. It trades in cattle, flax, hemp, and linen. *Pop.* 12,500.

MORLAND, Sir Samuel, *mor'-land*, an English statesman, who accompanied Whitelock in his famous embassy to the queen of Sweden, and afterwards became assistant to Thurloe, Cromwell's secretary. Becoming privy to a plot for destroying Charles II., he is stated to have divulged it to that monarch, while still abroad. For this service he was created a baronet at the Restoration. He wrote a book, entitled, "Urim of Conscience." His son was master of mechanics to Charles II., and invented the speaking-trumpet, a fire-engine, and a capstan for heaving up anchors. B. near Reading, about 1625; D. in London, 1695.

MORLAND, George, a celebrated English painter, was the son of an artist in London, who employed him constantly in making drawings for sale. By this means young Morland acquired a wonderful facility of invention and a rapidity of execution; but owing to the narrow and illiberal manner in which his talents were used by his father, he contracted low habits, and formed bad connections. His pictures, however, soon became objects of estimation and inquiry; and the persons who administered to his intemperance profited by his weakness to get into their possession pieces of very great value. Hence he was always at work, and always poor. Many of his best pictures were painted in sponging-houses, to clear him from arrest, or in alehouses, to discharge his reckoning. The pictures of this skilful artist are faithful representations of rural nature and animal life. His drawings of farmyards,

cattle, fishermen, and smugglers on the seacoast, are generally very good. B. 1763; D. 1806.

MORLEY, *mor'-le*, several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MORLEY, George, an English prelate, who was appointed by Charles I. canon of Christchurch, and was one of the divines who assisted him at the treaty of Newport. In 1649 he went abroad, and did not return till the Restoration, when he was made dean of Christchurch, and soon afterwards bishop of Worcester. In 1662 he was translated to Winchester, to which see he was a great benefactor. He was a munificent prelate, and bequeathed large sums to several institutions. He published some religious treatises. B. in London, 1597; D. 1684.

MORLEY, Thomas, an old English composer, of whose life little is known; but Wood, in his "Athenæ Oxoniensis," states, that he became a gentleman of the chapel royal in 1592. He composed canzonets, madrigals, anthems, and the "Funeral Service" included in Dr. Boyce's collection, which was the first attempt to set to music the words of the reformed Liturgy. He was, likewise, the author of a "Plain and Easy Introduction to Practical Music," first published in 1597, and subsequently translated into German. D. about 1604.

MORMON CITY. (*See* SALT LAKE, GREAT.)

MORMON. (*See* SMITH, Joseph.)

MORNAY, Philip de, lord of Plessis-Marlay, *mor'-nai*, a celebrated French nobleman. He was secretly educated in the Protestant faith by his mother; but upon the death of his father, in 1560, he openly avowed his religious opinions. In 1576 he went to the court of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., who made him a member of his council, confided to him the charge of the finances of his kingdom, and sent him to England to request assistance from Queen Elizabeth. During the wars of the League, he acted as superintendent-general of Navarre, and was, throughout his life, the chief of the Protestant party in France, his great learning and zeal in religious matters causing him to be regarded with deep veneration by the adherents to the Reformed faith. In 1578 he published a treatise on the Church, and, in the year following, began his work on the Truth of the Christian Religion. In 1598 he published his book on the Eucharist, which occasioned a conference between him and Cardinal Du Perron, the result of which was that Mornay obtained the appellation of the Protestant Pope. In 1607 he printed a famous book, entitled "The Mystery of Iniquity; or, the History of the Papacy." B. at Buhy, France, 1549; D. 1623.

MORNINGTON, Garret Wellesley, Earl of, *mor'-ning-ton*, an accomplished Irish nobleman, an eminent composer, and father of the greatest English general,—the duke of Wellington. At the age of 10, he played Corelli's sonatas upon the violin, which instrument gave place to the harpsichord when he had attained his 14th year. Throughout his life, the pursuit of musical composition was his unrelaxing effort; and so highly did the University of Dublin esteem his talents, that it conferred upon him the degree of doctor of music, and afterwards elected him professor of that faculty. His compositions were principally vocal in glee music he was particularly happy. The four-voiced glees, "Here in cool grot,"—"Gently hear me, charming maid," —"Come, fairest nymph," are generally acknowledged to be masterpieces of the art. By his wife Anne, daughter of Arthur, first earl of Dungannon, he had a large family. His sons were the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Maryborough, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, and the Rev. Gerard Wellesley. B. in the county of Meath, Ireland, about 1720; D. 1781.

MORNINGTON ISLE, one of Wellesley's Islands, on the north coast of Australia. It is unexplored, and presents a mountainous appearance. *Lat.* 16° 24′ S. *Lon.* 139° 37′ E.

MORNY, Charles Augustus Louis Joseph, Count de, *mor'-ne*, a modern French statesman, and one of the most devoted adherents to the second empire. After pursuing his studies with considerable success, he was appointed sub-lieutenant of the 1st regiment of lancers, and served under the duke of Orleans in several campaigns in Algiers with much distinction. About the year 1838 he quitted the army, turned his attention to commercial speculations, and published a pamphlet on the "Sugar question." Enjoying a large fortune, he was soon enabled to place himself at the head of many important industrial enterprises, as well as to attract much notice as a projector of financial reforms. At the commencement of the revolution of 1848, he kept aloof from politics; but, on being elected to the Legislative Assembly, he rapidly proved himself to be one of the most energetic supporters of the president, Louis Napoleon, whose brother he is supposed to be. The Count de Morny was one of the few individuals of whom the president requested assistance in preparing the *coup d'état* of December, and, on that occasion, he displayed equal coolness and audacity. As minister of the Interior, he signed or countersigned most of the proclamations and decrees by which the opponents of that act were either arrested or banished. In January, 1852, he retired from office, in consequence of the decree promulgated for the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family. He subsequently placed himself in nomination as government candidate for election to the Corps Législatif. Being returned, he took his seat, and, in 1854, succeeded M. Billault as president of that body. In the years 1856-1857, he represented the imperial dynasty of France at the court of Russia, and, while acting in that capacity, he married a daughter of one of the most distinguished noblemen in that country. During the last thirteen years, the Count de Morny's name has been associated with every kind of speculation: railway companies, canals, mines, finance,—no form of commercial and industrial enterprise has been neglected by him. He is likewise a liberal patron of the arts; and his gallery of paintings is admitted to be one of the most choice in France. He has been nominated grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and has received many foreign orders. B. at Paris, 1811.

MOROCCO, or MAROCCO, *mo-rok'-o*, a country situate at the N.W. extremity of Africa, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Atlantic, while Algeria forms a small part of its E. frontier, and on all other sides it is lost in the expanse of the Sahara, or Desert. *Area.* Estimated at nearly 300,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but containing many fertile valleys. It is separated into two parts by the great chain of the Atlas, which entirely traverses it, first from east to west, and then from north to south, leaving between itself and the sea, a plain of from 50 to 100 miles in breadth. This plain, the length of which may form an oblique line of 400 or 500 miles, comprises all the fertile and populous part of Morocco. The other division consists of the territory beyond the Atlas, which, at first fertile in dates and wool, passes gradually into the Sahara. *Rivers.* The principal are the Mahala, flowing into the Mediterranean; the Marheya, Susa, Seba, and Tensift, falling into the Atlantic; and the Draha, beyond the Atlas. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, millet, barley, dates, grapes, olives, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton. Much more grain is produced than is sufficient for its own consumption. Wool is also very plentiful. Goats afford another very valuable commodity, their skins supplying that leather which, under the name of Morocco, is so distinguished for its softness, pliancy, and beauty. The grass lands feed a fine race of horses, the exportation of which is prohibited; and large numbers of sheep, oxen, and mules are reared. Camels and asses are the principal beasts of burden. Ostriches are numerous on the borders of the southern desert, and their feathers form a valuable article. Fruits abound; but Morocco is chiefly distinguished for almonds. *Minerals.* The Atlas mountains contain iron, tin, copper, and antimony. This last is carefully worked, being a substance extensively used in Oriental cosmetics. Mineral salt occurs throughout the empire in the greatest abundance; and, besides home consumption, makes a copious article of export to Soudan. *Inhabitants.* The basis of the population is formed of what are called Moors; consisting of the original people, now mixed and coalesced with their Arab conquerors, and with the tribes who have, at various times, poured in from the African deserts. To these are added a considerable number of the Moors who once reigned over Spain. The Jews are very numerous, particularly in the cities; and, by dint of exclusive qualification, carry on all the mercantile and

money transactions. Every species of oppression and contempt, however, is heaped upon this devoted race. They are considered by the Mussulmans of Morocco in the light of unclean animals and of enemies of God, and, if they do not exterminate them, it is only because they are useful, and because true believers have a right to turn everything to account. Indeed, were the Jewish population suddenly removed from the country, such an event would be a public calamity of incalculable magnitude; for it is the Jew alone who can mend a lock, build a house, make gold and silver trinkets, coin money, decorate a room, or weave silk; all such handicrafts being regarded by the Mussulman with supreme contempt. Every night the Jews are shut up in a particular quarter, inclosed with a wall, and it is only after sunrise they are allowed to enter the Mussulman town, where they have their shops. The Jewish quarter is called "Mellah," which means a place of damnation. The Jew is obliged to wear black clothes, that colour being the emblem of misfortune and malediction. When the sultan passes through a town, the Jews of the place are obliged to offer him rich and magnificent presents. Yet, with all this burden of servitude upon them, they never abjure their faith. This constancy, however, certainly commendable in itself, is coupled with the grossest ignorance and superstition. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, carpets, red caps, leather, saddlery, chip baskets, and earthenware. The trade with the Levant is carried on by the Mecca and other caravans, whilst a coasting trade is carried on by feluccas with the Barbary states. *Exp.* Hides, skins, olive-oil, gums, wax, wool, honey, dates, indigo, shawls, and carpets. *Gov.* The most despotic on the face of the earth, without either law or religion to modify it. *Army.* During war, about 100,000; consisting mostly of negroes. *Navy.* Insignificant. *Pop.* about 9,000,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 36° N. *Lon.* between 0° 40′ and 11° 40′ W.—This is the ancient Mauritania, and was, in antiquity, a country of great importance. It has belonged successively to the Romans, Vandals, Greeks, and Arabs. In the 11th century it fell under the sway of the Fatimite caliphs, who also held power over Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli, and pushed their victorious arms into Spain. The Cherifs, who pretended to have been the lineal descendants of Mahomet, obtained power over the country in the 16th century. This last dynasty reigns in Morocco at the present time, the sovereign being Muley-Abderrahman, who ascended the throne in 1822. The sovereign of Morocco takes the title of sultan. Since the conquest of Algeria by the French, the Moroccans have frequently come into collision with the former, at whose hands they suffered a severe defeat at Isly, in 1844. In 1859, war was declared by Spain against Morocco, which the priests desired to convert to the Catholic faith. The result was unsatisfactory.

Morocco, called by the natives Marakasch, the capital of the above empire, stands in a fertile plain 125 miles from Mogodor. The circuit of its walls still appears to be calculated for at least 300,000 inhabitants. It is now much depopulated, and covered with the accumulated ruins of houses and gardens; it still retains vestiges, however, of its former grandeur. The temples, sanctuaries, and mosques are numerous, and some of the latter particularly lofty and splendid: there are also three gardens, with splendid pavilions. The palace is of hewn stone, ornamented with marble, and with its gardens, inclosed by walls, occupies a space of three miles in circumference. The *Kusseria*, or department for trade, is an oblong building, surrounded with small shops, which are filled with every species of valuable commodity. The inhabitants are dirty, and the habitations swarm with vermin. *Manf.* Leather and embroidery. *Pop.* about 80,000. *Lat.* 30° 57′ N. *Lon.* 7° W.—This town was founded in 1072 A.D.

Moromanno, *mo-ro-man'-no*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria, 12 miles from Castrovillari. *Pop.* 6,000.

Moron de la Frontera, *mo'-rone dai la fron-tai'-ra*, a town of Spain, on the Guadeira, 28 miles from Seville. *Manf.* Olive-oil. *Pop.* 9,500.

Morosini, Francis, *mo-ro-se'-ne*, doge of Venice, and one of the bravest commanders of that republic. In 1667 he defended Candia against the Turks with uncommon valour, during a siege of twenty-eight months, amid the admiration of the whole of Europe. The besiegers lost 120,000 men, and the Venetians about a fourth of the number. The grand vizier endeavoured to bribe him, and offered to make him prince of Wallachia and Moldavia; but Morosini was not to be corrupted. When the place surrendered, in 1669, he was treated with great honour by the victors; but, on his return to Venice, he was arrested by order of the senate; he, however, soon recovered his liberty, and was made procurator of St. Mark. The war being renewed, he resumed the command, took several places from the Turks, and gained a great naval victory near the Dardanelles. In 1688 he was elected doge. B. at Venice, 1618; D. 1694.

Morpeth, *mor'-peth*, a neatly-built market-town and borough of Northumberland, 9 miles from the sea, on the Wansbeck, 14 miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It consists principally of two spacious streets, in a north and east direction, in the centre of which is a wide square, where the market-house is placed. Its public buildings are the town-hall, the parish church, a plain Gothic building; the county gaol, an ancient schoolhouse for a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., and a mechanics' institute. Morpeth has a very large market, on Wednesday, for cattle. Adjoining are the ruins of the baronial castle. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 10,000.—This town was, in 1215, burnt down by its inhabitants, in order that it might not furnish quarters to King John.

Morpheus, *mor'-fe-us*, a minister of the god Somnus, who was wonderfully proficient in imitating the grimaces, gestures, words, and manners of mankind. He is sometimes called the god of sleep, and is generally represented as a sleeping child, of great corpulence, and with wings. He holds a vase in one hand, and in the other some poppies.

Morris, *mor'-ris*, a county of New Jersey, U.S. *Area*, 406 square miles. *Pop.* 32,000.

Morris, Louis, a Welsh antiquary and poet, who surveyed the coast of Wales in 1737, by order of the Admiralty board, and his work was published in 1748. Some of his poetical pieces in the Welsh language have been printed, and he left above 80 volumes of MSS. relative to Welsh antiquities. B. in the isle of Anglesey, 1702; D. in Cardiganshire, 1765.

Morris, Richard, brother of the above, was also a poet and critic in his native language, and superintended the printing of two valuable editions of the Welsh Bible. D. 1779.

Morris, George P., an American poet and journalist, who was, for twenty years, editor of the "New York Mirror," a journal to which some of the ablest writers in the United States contributed. He was subsequently engaged in the management of the "Home Journal," one of the most popular of the many cheap publications of that country. Mr. Morris wrote a drama entitled "Briar Cliff," which was founded upon some incidents of the American revolution; and an opera called "The Maid of Saxony." His most important literary production was, however, a collection of Poetical Pieces and Melodies: one of his songs, "Woodman, spare that tree," was at one time as popular in England as it was in America. As a poet, he was more fervid and energetic than elegant. D. at Philadelphia, 1802.

Morrison, Rev. Robert, *mor'-ri-son*, a distinguished missionary to China, who was the first to preach the Protestant doctrines in that country. He was the son of humble parents, but received a fair elementary education at a school kept by his uncle at Newcastle. Between the years 1799 and 1801 he studied Hebrew, Latin, and theology, with the assistance of a Presbyterian minister of the town. The same gentleman, in 1803, furnished him with an introduction to the committee of the Independent Theological Academy in London, and he was accordingly received into their institution. In the following year he offered his services to the London Missionary Society, which being accepted, he removed to the college of that body at Gosport. At the beginning of 1807, after having studied Chinese, he set sail for China, and, in the same year, arrived at Canton. During twenty-five years he remained in China, engaged in translating and disseminating the Holy Scriptures: he translated the whole of the Bible, after eight years of unremitting labour; in this task he

was assisted by Dr. Milne. In 1824 he visited England, and presented to George IV. a copy of the Scriptures in Chinese. Two years afterwards, he returned to the field of his labours, and continued his noble exertions until his death. Dr. Milne, his fellow-worker, wrote of Dr. Morrison, "that his talents were rather of the solid than the showy kind, fitted more for continued labour than to astonish by sudden bursts of genius; and his well-known caution fitted him for a station where one false step, at the beginning, might have delayed the work for ages." Dr. Morrison and his co-adjutors printed and circulated, between the years 1810—1836, upwards of 750,000 copies of works in the Chinese character. In this number were included 2,075 complete Bibles, 9,970 New Testaments, and 31,000 shorter portions of the Scriptures. B. at Morpeth, Northumberland, 1782; D. at Canton, 1834.

MORRISTOWN, *mor'-ris-toun*, several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5,000.

MORS, *mors*, the largest island of the Lymfiord gulf, in the north of Jutland. *Ext.* 24 miles long, by 12 broad. *Desc.* Level, and fertile where it is cultivated, but about a third of it is covered by marshes. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 56° 40′ N. *Lon.* 9° E.

MORS, one of the infernal deities, born of Night, without a father. She was worshipped by the ancients with great solemnity, and represented not as an actually existing power, but as an imaginary being. The moderns represent her as a skeleton, armed with a scythe and a scimitar.

MORSE, Samuel Finley Breese, *morss*, a scientific American, celebrated as the inventor of the United States system of telegraphs. In 1811 he went to England, and entered of the Royal Academy of Arts, where he, two years afterwards, gained a prize for a sculpture model. He subsequently returned to America, and pursued his profession with considerable success. It was while on board ship, in 1822, returning to America after a second visit to England, that the idea of his great invention first occurred to his mind. He remembered the experiments of Franklin with a wire four miles in length, and he imagined "that if the presence of electricity could be made visible in any part of this circuit, it would not be difficult to construct a system of signs by which intelligence could be instantaneously transmitted." Almost immediately after his landing in America, he commenced a series of experiments; but, having little time to give to the subject, it was not until four years afterwards that he succeeded in demonstrating his theory upon a wire half a mile in length. Congress at once voted him 30,000 dollars to enable him to carry out his views; and, in 1844, he saw the realization of his hopes, in the perfect working of a wire 40 miles long, which had been constructed between Washington and Baltimore. Mr. Morse's invention is the simplest of all the electric telegraphs; it requires only a single wire, and is self-recording, or self-printing. The alphabet is formed of a combination of short strokes and dots, marked by a steel pricker upon a sheet of paper, uncoiled beneath it by clock-work mechanism. More than three-fourths of the telegraphic wires in the United States are worked according to this great invention, the proceeds of which have given Mr. Morse a well-earned affluence. The New York and Newfoundland Telegraphic Company nominated him their electrician, and he was also appointed professor of natural history at Yale College. In 1856 he visited England, and was entertained at a public dinner by the directors of several telegraphic companies. B. at Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1791.

MNEMOSYNE, *mne-mos'-i-ne*, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, mother of the nine Muses, by Jupiter. The word Mnemosyne signifies 'memory;' and therefore the poets have rightly called Memory the mother of the Muses, because it is to it that mankind are indebted for their progress in science.

MORTAGNE, *mor-tain'*, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 20 miles from Alençon. *Manf.* Linen, thread, and leather. *Pop.* 5,000.—There are several more towns of the same name in France, but none of them with a population above 1,700.

MORTARA, *mor-ta'-ra*, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 24 miles from Alessandria. In its neighbourhood the miasma has caused it to be nearly deserted. *Pop.* 5,500.

MORTEFONTAINE, *mort-fon'-tain*, a village of France, in the department of the Oise, in the castle of which peace between France and the United States was signed in 1800.

MORTIER, Marshal. (*See* TREVISO, Duke of.)

MORTIMER, John Hamilton, *mor'-ti-mer*, an English painter. He received his first instructions from his uncle, who was an itinerant portrait-painter; but afterwards he became a pupil of Hudson, who had been the teacher of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mortimer obtained one of the first prizes for an historical picture from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts: his subject was the Conversion of the Britons. In 1779 he was appointed by his majesty a Royal Academician, without any solicitation; but his intemperate habits caused his demise shortly afterwards. B. at Eastbourne, Sussex, 1741; D. 1779.

MORTIMER, Roger, Earl, a powerful English baron, who, during fourteen years, was one of the most zealous adherents of Edward II., who nominated him his lieutenant in Ireland; but he united himself, in 1320, with the insurgent barons, who raised the standard of revolt against the king on account of his favourites the Spencers. (*See* EDWARD II.) Mortimer was taken, and imprisoned in the Tower of London, but contrived to escape to France. Subsequently, he, with Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II., made a descent upon England with a small force, which was increased by large numbers of the English people who joined his standard. The king was taken prisoner, and afterwards assassinated in prison; his son, Edward III., being placed upon the throne, in his 14th year. During some time, Mortimer exercised absolute power in the name of the young monarch, and put to death Kent and Lancaster, the king's uncles. Edward III. at length resolved to get rid of the cruel baron, who was arrested, and hanged near Smithfield, in 1330. B. about 1287.

MORTIMER, Edmund, Earl, espoused Philippine, daughter of Lionel, second son of Edward III.—ROGER, son of the preceding, was declared heir to the crown in 1385, but died in 1399, leaving an only daughter, who married Richard of York, giving to that family a claim to the throne of England. Hence arose the wars of the Red and White Roses, between the houses of York and Lancaster.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, a town of Herefordshire, 6 miles from Leominster, where there is a pillar commemorating the victory of 1461.

MORTLACH, *mort'-lak*, a parish of Scotland, 30 miles from Banff. Its parish church was formerly a cathedral, built in the 11th century. *Pop.* 3,000.—In this parish the Danes, in the 11th century, were defeated by Malcolm II.

MORTLAKE, *mort'-laik*, a parish of Surrey, on the Thames, 8 miles from London. *Pop.* 3,200. It has a station on the London and Richmond Railway.

MORTON, *mor'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MORTON, James, fourth earl of, regent of Scotland. He received his education under the famous Buchanan, at Paris, but returned to Scotland in 1554, and greatly promoted the Reformation. In 1563 he became lord high chancellor: in a few years, however, he was compelled to relinquish the office and fly to England, for the part he took in Rizzio's murder. After a few months, Bothwell succeeded in obtaining his pardon from Queen Mary; whereupon he returned to Scotland. He soon began to take a prominent part in affairs, and, in 1572, succeeded the earl of Mar as regent, which office he resigned in 1577, his rule having made him odious to the whole nation. The government was then confided to James VI., who had attained his 12th year. Morton, however, was too ambitious to remain in retirement, and contrived to get possession of Stirling Castle, and also to obtain the charge of the young king. His former power had thus been secured by him; but it was only of short duration, for, being charged as accessory to the murder of Darnley, he was sent to the castle of Edinburgh, and afterwards to Dumbarton, then under the command of Lennox, father of Darnley. In 1581 he was taken to Edinburgh for trial, at which he vehemently protested his innocence of the crime with which he was charged. He was con-

demned to death; but, although he admitted that he had been made acquainted by Bothwell with a design for murdering Darnley, he did not participate in the plot. As to making known the plot, "to whom," he said, "could I reveal it? To the queen?—she was aware of it. To Darnley?—he was such a babe, that there was nothing told to him but he would reveal to her again; and the two most powerful noblemen in the kingdom, Bothwell and Huntley, were the perpetrators. I foreknew, and concealed the plot; but as to being art and part in its execution, I call God to witness I am wholly innocent." He suffered death with the utmost fortitude, being beheaded by a machine much resembling the guillotine, and called the "maiden." D. at Dalkeith, 1530; beheaded, 1581.

MORTON, John, an English prelate and statesman, who was educated at Oxford, after which he became so eminent for his skill in jurisprudence as to be appointed privy councillor to Henry VI. In 1478 he was made bishop of Ely and chancellor of England by Edward IV. During the reign of Richard III. he remained out of England, but upon the accession of Henry VII. to the throne, he was nominated one of the privy council, and, in 1486, obtained the archbishopric of Canterbury. Pope Alexander VI. created him cardinal in 1493. Sir Thomas More, who was in his youth a page in Morton's household, is stated to have derived the facts of his "History of Richard III." from the cardinal archbishop. Morton was a man of the greatest ability and probity. B. at Bere, Dorsetshire, 1410; D. 1500.

MORTON, James Douglas, Earl of, a distinguished Scotch nobleman, who, at the age of 26, established a philosophical society at Edinburgh,—a society which has since made a considerable figure in almost every branch of knowledge. The Royal Society of London elected him their president in 1733, and, by the death of the earl of Macclesfield, he was chosen an associate in the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He evinced an ardent zeal for the sciences, and was an eminent patron of merit. He was well acquainted with natural and experimental philosophy, but more particularly devoted to astronomical observations. B. at Edinburgh, 1707; D. 1768.

MORTON, Thomas, an English dramatic writer, who was educated for the legal profession, but whose natural bent was for the drama. Abandoning his studies before he had been called to the bar, he gave himself entirely to play-writing, and became the most popular dramatist of his day. For his comedy of "Town and Country" he received the sum of £1,000 before the piece was placed in rehearsal. His works are, however, but poor productions to read, when it is remembered how great was their popularity: they are theatrical, unnatural, and scarcely ever genuinely humorous or witty; but they are never dull, and are constructed with admirable dramatic tact. A few of them still keep their place on the stage, such as "Speed the Plough," "A Roland for an Oliver," "The Invincibles," "A Cure for the Heartache," "The School of Reform," &c. B. in the county of Durham, 1764; D. in London, 1838.

MORUMBIDGEE, *mo'-rum-bid-je'*, a river of Australia, rising, by many heads, in the county of Murray, N. S. Wales, and, after a course of 1,000 miles, joining the river Murray in *lat.* 34° 48′ S., and *lon.* 143° E.

MORVEN, *mor'-ven*, a parish of Scotland, forming a peninsula on the coast of Argyleshire. It abounds with game, and yields good pasture, though mostly mountainous.—Also the name of two mountains in Scotland, one in Aberdeenshire, 2,700 feet; the other in Caithness-shire, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

MOSCHOPULUS, Manuel, *mos'-ko-pu'-lus*, a Greek grammarian of the 13th century. He was a native of Crete, and wrote several treatises on grammar. His nephew Manuel was a good mathematician and antiquary. He composed a Greek lexicon, 1545.

MOSCHUS and BION, *mos'-kus bi'-on*, two Greek pastoral poets of antiquity, who were contemporaries, and whose works are usually printed together in the Poetæ Minores. They lived, probably, in the 3rd century B.C.

MOSCOW, *mos'-ko* (Russ. MOSKWA, *mosk-wa'*), a government of European Russia, surrounded by the governments of Tver, Vladimir, Riasan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. *Area*, 12,300 square miles. *Desc.* A plain, interspersed here and there with hills. Its fertility is considerable, and large numbers of cattle and horses are reared. *Manf.* Extensive; woollen, cotton, and silken fabrics, carpets, paper, gold and silver wares, are the principal. *Pop.* 1,400,000. *Lat.* between 54° 50′ and 56° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 34° 50′ and 38° 50′ E.

MOSCOW, a city of European Russia, long the seat of the Russian government, and still the capital of the interior of that empire, on the river Moskwa, 398 miles from St. Petersburg. It is of a circular, or rather oval form, having its length from N. to S., and its breadth from E. to W. It covers a large area, the streets, courts, squares, and gardens being spacious. The river flows from W. to E., and traverses the city with a very serpentine course, receiving towards the middle of the town a rivulet, called the Neglina, and, soon after, the Jausa, a stream of more consequence. The city consists of four successive divisions, each surrounding the other, and each increasing in circuit, in proportion to its distance from the centre. 1. The central part is that which contains the Kremlin and the Kitaigorod, or mercantile quarter. 2. The Bielogorod, or White Town, extending around the central part like a half-moon. 3. The Semliano-gorod, or Earthen town, much more extensive than either of the preceding, and surrounding them both in a circular form. 4. The Slobodes, or suburbs, which surround the whole, and occupy a great extent of ground. The Kremlin stands on a height, and commands a pleasant prospect over almost the whole city. The Moskwa flows past it, and is crossed by two bridges. Here is the ancient palace of the czars, which escaped the great conflagration of 1812, but was much damaged by mines, sprung by the last French detachment, on their leaving Moscow. It is now, however, rebuilt, with improvements. Here also is the church of St. Michael, containing the tombs of the ancient czars, and the church of the Annunciation, in which the emperors are re-crowned. The Kremlin, though of limited extent, contains several other churches and monasteries, which strike the eye of the distant spectator by their gilded cupolas. The Kitaigorod, or Chinese town, contains a number of bazars and shops. Though of small extent, like the Kremlin, the Kitaigorod contains several public buildings; among others, a strong brick edifice for the public archives, consisting of vaulted apartments, with iron floors. Here also is the university, founded in the middle of the 18th century. A considerable part of this quarter escaped the great conflagration. The Semliano-gorod has also wide streets, and contains, from its magnitude, a large proportion of the population of Moscow. The Slobodes, or suburbs, are mean, and look like so many detached villages, with the exception of one called the Nemetska Sloboda, or German suburb, which is extensive, and is inhabited by a number of foreign mechanics. In 1812, nearly three-fourths of the city were consumed by the great fire, ordered by the Russian government, to prevent the French army from occupying it as their winter quarters. The rebuilding of the city was immediately commenced after the enemy withdrew; but for some time it went on slowly. No sooner, however, was peace concluded, than the greatest exertions were made to this effect, both by the government and individuals; and, by the beginning of 1818, a new city seemed to have risen from the ruins. The new city has wider streets, and greater uniformity in its private buildings; but, in its churches and public edifices, the Asiatic taste is still preserved, though the style of architecture is more simple. The streets are paved partly with stone, partly, as in other Russian towns, with trunks of trees. The university has been rebuilt in a magnificent form, by aid from the public treasury. Of the new buildings, one of the most remarkable is a vast hall, erected near the Kremlin, and more than twice the size of Westminster Hall. Among other public buildings is the general post-office for the interior of Russia; also a foundling hospital, which was splendidly endowed by Catherine II., and which maintains and educates a great number of children. Here also are military hospitals. The Kremlin was completely repaired in 1817, and enlarged by a long lateral building, where the suite of the court are lodged: its ramparts are replaced by beautiful alleys. It is the great depôt of the antiquities and curiosities of Moscow. Moscow

is the seat of an archbishop, whose palace is in the Kremlin, and contains the regalia of the empire, with the relics of the patriarchs of Russia; in particular, the splendid robes worn by them in ancient days; likewise a number of precious stones, with others of more doubtful value. The French carried away the celebrated cross of St. Ivan, which they abandoned after they had got beyond Wilna. The churches and chapels are numerous. Among these may be named that of Ivan Veliki, with a belfry 269 feet high. The great bell of Moscow, long buried in the soil, was, in 1836, raised and placed on a pedestal. The most splendid church is that of the Annunciation, in which the remains of the Russian patriarchs are deposited. Here is an immense chandelier of massy silver, weighing nearly 3,000 lbs. The tombs of the czars are in the church of St. Michael, which, like that of the Annunciation, is in the Kremlin. Moscow has a medical and an agricultural society, but few schools of eminence. Of the public libraries, the most remarkable is that of the Synod: it is in the Kremlin, and contains some Greek manuscripts brought from the monasteries of Mount Athos. The climate is subject to great extremes, the thermometer frequently falling to 0° of Fahrenheit, and even 10° or 15° below it; while in summer, it rises to 85°, 90°, and even 95°. *Manf.* Cotton, silk, and linen fabrics, paper, leather, sugar, and steam machinery. It is the grand entrepôt for the interior of the empire. Furs and skins form a very important branch of commerce, as well for domestic use as for export to remote countries in Asia. The Moskwa is navigable in spring for barks; in the rest of the year for rafts only. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* 55° 45′ N. *Lon.* 37° 37′ E.—Moscow is not of great antiquity, having been founded in the middle of the 12th century, previous to which Kiov, or Kiev, was the residence of the sovereigns of Russia. In 1611 it was taken by the Poles. In 1703, Peter the Great transferred his residence to St. Petersburg, and, in 1812, it was occupied by the French. After the battle of Borodino, it was set on fire, when the French were forced to make their disastrous retreat.

Mosr, *mose*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, 20 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 6° 20′ S. *Lon.* 131° 30′ E.

Moselle, *mo-sel′*, a department of France, including part of Lorraine, and bounded partly by the southern frontier of the Netherlands, and partly by the French departments of the Meurthe and the Meuse. *Area*, 2,390 square miles. *Desc.* Partly covered with offshoots of the Vosges and Ardennes mountains. *Rivers.* The Moselle, the Sarre, the Seille, the Nied, and the Orne. *Pro.* The usual cereals, with large quantities of excellent timber for building purposes. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, lime, and salt. *Manf.* Paper, cloth, and iron and steel goods. *Pop.* 460,000.

Moselle, a large river of Europe, rising in the S.E. department of the Vosges, and, after a course of 265 miles, joining the Rhine at Coblentz.

Moser, George Michael, *mo′-ser*, a gold-chaser and painter on enamel, who went from Switzerland to London at an early age, became celebrated for his artistic productions, and painted on a watch-case, for George III., portraits of the prince of Wales and the bishop of Osnaburg. He was appointed keeper of the Royal Academy of Arts, being the first that held the office. Sir Joshua Reynolds states that he was unrivalled as a gold-chaser, and that his knowledge in every branch of painting and sculpture was universal. B. in Switzerland, 1704; D. 1783.—His daughter Mary was a distinguished flower-painter, and was elected R.A. D. 1819.

Moses, *mo′-ses*, the celebrated Jewish lawgiver, was the son of Amram and Jochabed, and was of the tribe of Levi. He was born in Egypt; and Pharaoh having decreed that all the male children of the Hebrews should be put to death, he was placed by his mother in an ark of rushes upon the banks of the Nile. There he was found by Pharaoh's daughter, who gave him to his own mother to nurse, and afterwards brought him up at the Egyptian court, where he "became learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." After he had attained his 40th year, he slew an Egyptian who was maltreating an Israelite; whereupon he fled from the country, and sought a refuge among the Midianites, with whom he dwelt as a shepherd during 40 years, and married the daughter of their priest Jethro. Whilst feeding his father-in-law's flocks, God appeared to him in a burning bush, and commanded him to return to Egypt, and conduct thence his people into the land of Canaan, the power of working miracles being conferred upon him. Pharaoh would not consent to the departure of the Israelites until Moses had brought ten miraculous plagues upon the land. He then conducted his people through the Red Sea, which was miraculously divided to allow of their passage. Pharaoh and all his host, who had come in pursuit, were drowned. Moses then led his people into the wilderness, where they were fed by manna; and while the Hebrews were encamped at the foot of Mount Sinai, he received from God the law, which he delivered to them. After he had led his people through the wilderness during forty years, Moses was permitted to behold the land of Canaan from the summit of Mount Pisgah, where he died, at the age of 120 years. Moses was the author of the Pentateuch, or five first books of the Old Testament,—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy, which contain the sacred history from the creation of the world to the entrance of the Hebrews into the Promised Land.

Moses, Micosti, a Spanish rabbi of the 14th century, who published, at Venice, a folio volume entitled "The Great Book of Precepts," which is explanatory of the Hebrew laws.

Moshaisk. (*See* Mojaisk.)

Mosheim, John Lawrence von, *mos′-hime*, a learned German divine and historian, who became professor of divinity at Helmstedt, and was afterwards chancellor of the university of Gottingen. He translated Cudworth's "Intellectual System of the Universe" into Latin, with learned notes; but his greatest work is the "Ecclesiastical History," written in Latin, of which the best English translation is that of Dr. Murdoch, published in the United States, 1832, and enriched by valuable annotations. Mosheim also wrote, among many other works, nine volumes on "The Morals of Holy Scripture." B. at Lübeck, 1694; D. 1755.

Moskva, or Moskwa, *mosk-wa′*, a river of Russia, traversing the government of Moscow, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Oka, at Colomna.

Mosquito Shore, *mos-ke′-to*, a maritime state of Central America, lying along part of the northern and eastern shore of Honduras. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, but elsewhere fertile and well watered. *Pro.* Sugar, cacao, indigo, cotton, logwood, and vanilla. *Gov.* A monarchy under the protection of Britain, and principally administered by British residents. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 10° 40′ and 16° N. *Lon.* between 83° 15′ and 85° 50′ W.—The English held this country for 80 years, and abandoned it in 1787 and 1788, though many English settlers still remain. In 1848 the Nicaraguens attacked the Mosquito subjects in San Juan; but they were defeated by a British force, and, in 1848, forced to retire from the territory by means of a treaty with the British.

Mostar, *mos-tar′*, an inland town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Narenta, 60 miles from Ragusa. It has an old Roman bridge, consisting of a single arch, with a span of 95 feet. *Exp.* Hides, wool, fruit, wax, and cattle. *Pop.* 8,000.

Mostyn, *mos′-tin*, a township of N. Wales, in Flintshire, 5 miles from Holywell. *Pop.* 2,000.—It has a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and has communication with Liverpool by steam-packets.

Mosul, *mo′-sul*, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalic of Mosul, on the Tigris, 250 miles from Bagdad. Its principal ornaments are a college, the tomb of Sheik Abdul Kassin, and the remains of a beautiful mosque, the minaret of which has a fine appearance from a distance. The coffee-houses, baths, khans, and bazars, are also handsome buildings. The city has a stone wall and seven gates, also a castle, all in a declining state. *Manf.* Cotton cloths. *Pop.* 40,000.—The Pashalic has a mountainous surface, and is watered by the Tigris and its affluents. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 35° 30′ and 38° N. *Lon.* from 42° E. to the confines of Persia.

Mothe, *mote*, the names of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

Mothe le Vayer, Francis de la, *le(r)-vai′-yai*, his-

tor-ographer of France during the reign of Louis XIV. He also completed the education of that monarch. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and obtained several advantageous posts. His works were collected and published at Dresden in 1759. B. at Paris, 1588; D. 1672.

MOTIER-TRAVERS, *mo'-te-ai tra'-vair*, a village of Switzerland, 16 miles from Neufchâtel, celebrated as the place where Rousseau wrote his "Lettres de la Montagne."

MOTLEY, John Lothrop, *mot'-le*, a modern American historian, whose family emigrated to New England about the middle of the last century. His Christian names are derived from a maternal ancestor, the Rev. John Lothrop, who was one of the Pilgrim Fathers, and settled in Massachusetts in 1634. The future historian was sent to Harvard University in 1827, at which time he had attained his 13th year. Leaving that establishment four years afterwards, he spent two or three years at the universities of Gottingen and Berlin. A course of continental travel, which embraced Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, and England, succeeded. During the years 1841-2, he acted as secretary of the American legation at St. Petersburg; after his return to his native country, he devoted himself to study and to literary pursuits, the fruits of which were a number of articles contributed to the "North American Review," and other periodicals. He likewise produced some works of fiction. Conceiving the idea of composing a history of the great struggle in which the provinces of the Netherlands threw off the Spanish yoke, he again visited Europe, settled with his family at Dresden, in the first instance, and subsequently resided, during three or four years, in Germany and the Netherlands. The first instalment of this great undertaking was given to the world in 1856, under the title of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic, a History." This work was brought out simultaneously in London and New York. It passed through several editions, both in England and America, and was reproduced at Amsterdam and at Leipzig. M. Guizot translated it into the French language; and there was, besides, a French version of it published in Brussels. A German and a Dutch translation were also made. In England, the book has attained a large circulation in the cheapest form (*4s. 6d.*) in which it has been given to the public, viz., as one of the series entitled "Beeton's Historian." This edition has been extensively used in the schools of Holland as one of the standard "reading books" for the acquisition of the English language. The first half of the second portion of this work was published in London at the close of the year 1860, and, like its predecessor, attracted to itself a very widespread popularity. The title of this last is "History of the United Netherlands," and embraces a period beginning with the death of William the Silent and ending with the murder of Henry III. of France. The history, terminating with the Synod of Dort, will occupy four volumes, upon the two last of which the author is at present engaged in London. As a writer, Mr. Motley is clear, forcible, and picturesque, and belongs to the Carlyle, rather than to the Hume school of historians. B. at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1814.

MOTTE, Antoine Houdar de la. (*See* LAMOTTE.)

MOTTEUX, Peter Anthony, *mot-te(r)'*, a French writer. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he visited England, became a merchant, and was afterwards employed in the Post-office. He was a perfect master of the English language, and assisted in translating "Don Quixote" into English. B. at Rohan, Normandy, 1660; D. in London, 1718.

MOTTEVILLE, Frances Bertaut de, *mot'-veel*, a French lady, who was attendant on Anne of Austria, whose Memoirs she wrote. Her work is valuable for its information relative to the private life of the queen, and for its anecdotes of the Fronde. B. in Normandy, about 1621; D. 1689.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN-DALE, *mot'-tram long'-en-dail*, a parish of Cheshire, 10 miles from Manchester. *Pop.* 24,000. It has a station on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway.

MOULIN, Charles du, *moo'-lã*, an eminent French writer on jurisprudence, who, on account of an impediment in his speech, quitted the bar, and applied to the composition of several legal works, which procured him the title of the Papinian of France. Being a Protestant, the people of Paris pillaged his house in 1563; on which he went to Basle, whence he removed to several other places. On his return to Paris, in 1564, he was thrown into prison for some reflections made by him on the council of Trent. At the solicitation of the queen of Navarre, he obtained his liberty. He subsequently embraced the Roman Catholic faith. B. at Paris, 1500; D. 1566.

MOULIN, Peter du, a French Protestant divine, who, after studying at Leyden, became minister at Charenton. In 1615 he visited England, and James I. gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. He afterwards went to Sedan, where he was appointed professor of divinity, and was regarded as the chief minister of the Protestant faith in France. Among other works, he composed the "Anatomy of Arminianism," in Latin; "Treatise on the Keys of the Church;" "The Capuchin, or the History of the Monks;" "The Novelty of Popery;" and "A Defence of the Reformed Churches." B. at Buhy, France, 1568; D. at Sedan, 1658.

MOULIN, Peter du, son of the preceding, was chaplain to Charles II., and prebendary of Canterbury. He wrote a "Defence of the Protestant Religion," and several other theological works. B. in France, 1600; D. at Canterbury, 1684.

MOULIN, Louis du, brother of the preceding, became a violent Independent, and wrote several works against the established Church of England. B. 1603; D. 1680.

MOULINS, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, on the Allier, over which is a bridge of 13 arches, 100 miles from Lyons. The streets are tolerably broad, and well paved, but the houses are built of brick, and are far from elegant. The public edifices are a town-hall, national college, hospitals, picture-gallery, public baths, a small theatre, a library, and several promenades. It is a bishop's see, and is the seat of a tribunal of commerce. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and cotton goods, cutlery, and glass; and it has a trade in corn, wine, timber, and live stock. *Pop.* 18,000. It is the birthplace of the duke of Berwick, natural son of James II.

MOULMEIN, *mool'-mine*, a town of British India, 30 miles from Amherst. *Pop.* 18,000.

MOULTAN. (*See* MOOLTAN.)

MOULTON, *mole'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, *mount ej'-kum*, a mountain of New Zealand. *Height*, 10,000 feet. *Lat.* 38° S. *Lon.* 177° E.

MOUNTS BAY, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, near Penzance, Cornwall. In it is St. Michael's Mount.

MOUNT PLEASANT, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 7,500.

MOUNT SORRELL, a market-town of Leicestershire, on the Soar, 7 miles from Leicester. *Pop.* 2,000. It has a station on a branch of the Midland Counties Railway.

MOUSSOUL. (*See* MOSUL.)

MOWEE, or MAUI, *mow'-e*, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 20 miles from Hawaii. *Area*, 620 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and mountainous, but fertile where cultivated. *Pro.* Wheat, sugar-cane, and fine fruit. *Pop.* 25,000.

MOXOS, *mox'-os*, a subdivision of Bolivia, in its N. part watered by the Beni, Mamon, and their affluents. It is highly productive, but little known, being peopled mostly by roving Indians. *Lat.* between 12° and 18° S. *Lon.* between 61° and 69° W.

MOY, *moi*, a river of Ireland, rising in the county of Sligo, and, after a course of 40 miles, falling into Killala Bay, 2 miles from Killala.

MOYSE, Henry, *moise*, a Scotch gentleman, who was page to King James I., and one of the gentlemen of his privy-chamber. He wrote a diary of what passed at court in his time, which was printed in 1753. B. 1573; D. 1630.

MOZAMBIQUE, *mo-zam-beek'*, the principal possession of the Portuguese settlements in Africa. Its limits inland are very uncertainly defined, but along the E. coast it extends from Cape Dalgado to Delagua Bay.

*Area*, estimated at 60,000 square miles. *Desc.* Level near the coast, but mountainous in the interior. *Rivers.* The principal is the Zambesi. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, rice, manioc, sugar, indigo, coffee, ivory, hides, and horns. *Pop.* 231,000.

MOZAMBIQUE, the capital of the Portuguese possessions in Africa, and of an island of the same name on the E. coast. It is large and well fortified, having a strong citadel to defend the harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, and trade with the natives for gold, elephants' teeth, and slaves. They have built several churches and monasteries, and a large hospital for sick sailors. Their ships always call here in going to the East Indies, and the harbour is so commodious that whole fleets may anchor, and provide themselves with all necessaries. The island is about 2 miles long, and is of coral formation. *Lat.* 15° 5′ S. *Lon.* 40° 10′ E.

MOZAMBIQUE, a strait or channel of the Indian Ocean, between the E. coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar. It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 miles over, and has a length of about 1,000 miles. In this part, on the coast of Zanguebar, is the kingdom, island, and town of the same name.

MOZART, *mo-zart'*, Wolfgang Gottlieb, a celebrated German musical composer. He received his first instructions in music from his father, who was sub-director of the chapel at Salzburg; and his proficiency was so great, that when a child of six years, he played before the emperor Francis I., who called him "the little sorcerer." In the following year the youthful prodigy went with his father upon a European tour. They visited Paris, where the child played upon the organ before the whole French court: there he also gave concerts, and published his two first works, before he



MOZART.

had completed his eighth year. In 1764 he went to London, where he exhibited his talents before the royal family, and passed through the ordeal in a most triumphant manner. So much interest did he excite in England, that the Hon. Daines Barrington wrote a description of his extraordinary performances, which was read before, and published in the Transactions of the Royal Society. Dr. Burney wrote of him,—"Of Mozart's infant attempts at music, I was unable to discover the traces from the conversation of his father, who, though an intelligent man, whose education and knowledge of the world did not seem confined to music, confessed himself unable to describe the progressive improvements of his son during the first stages of infancy. However, at eight years of age, I was frequently convinced of his great knowledge in composition by his writings, and that his invention, taste, modulation, and execution in extemporary playing, were such as few professors are possessed of at forty years of age." Before leaving London, in 1765, Mozart composed, and dedicated to the queen, six sonatas. After visiting the Hague, and going a second time to Paris, Mozart and his father returned to Salzburg in 1768, in which year he wrote a complete opera, by desire of the emperor Joseph II. At 14, he became director of the archbishop of Salzburg's concerts. He shortly afterwards visited Rome, where the pope bestowed upon him the order of the Golden Spur. In 1779 he took up his residence in Vienna, and, in the following year, was captivated by the charms of Mdlle. Constance Weber, an amiable lady and celebrated singer. He made a proposal of marriage to her, which was declined by the family of the lady, on the ground that his reputation was not sufficiently established. Upon this, Mozart composed his "Idomeneo," and to Mdlle. Weber was assigned the principal part in the opera. It was received with enthusiasm, and the hand of the lady upon whom his affections were fixed rewarded the composer's efforts. In 1786 he produced his famous "Nozze di Figaro," and, in the following year, his *chef-d'œuvre*,—"Don Giovanni," which latter was coldly received by the Viennese; Mozart declared, however, that he had written the opera to please himself and his friends. "Die Zauberflöte" (the magic flute) was given to the world in 1791, and, in the same year, "La Clemenza di Tito" was first sung, during the coronation festival of Leopold II. Considerable space would be required for the bare enumeration of this great musician's masses, vocal pieces, symphonies, quintets, quartets, &c. His sublime "Requiem" was written on his deathbed. Nature, so bountiful of her intellectual gifts, had denied to Mozart physical strength: he was small and weak in body, and with a delicate constitution. "It has been said of Mozart," writes one of his biographers, "that his knowledge was bounded by his art, and that, detached from this, he was little better than a nonentity; but his acquirements were far greater than is generally supposed; in proof of which we have the best authority for saying, that once, at a court masquerade given at Vienna, Mozart appeared as a physician, and wrote prescriptions in Latin, French, Italian, and German. Assuming this to be true, he could not have been a very ignorant man, nor always a dull one, out of his profession: but still stronger evidence in favour of his understanding may be derived from his works. That he who in his operas adapted his music with such felicity to the different persons of the drama,—who represented the passions so accurately,—who coloured so faithfully,—whose music is so expressive that, without the aid of words, it is almost sufficient to render the scene intelligible;—that such a man should not have been endowed with a high order of intellect, is hard to be believed; but that his understanding should have been below mediocrity, is incredible." B. at Salzburg, 1756; D. at Vienna, 1792.

MOZDOK, *moz'-dok*, a town and fortress of S. Russia, in the government of the Caucasus, 170 miles from Slavropol. It is built of wood, and inclosed by gardens. *Pop.* 8,000.

MOZUFFURNUGGUR, *mo'-zuf-fur-nug-gur'*, a district of British India, in the N.W. Provinces. *Area*, 1,620 square miles. *Pop.* 540,000. *Lat.* between 29° 10′ and 29° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 6′ and 78° 10′ E.

MUDGE, John, *mudj*, an English physician, and an excellent mechanic, who wrote a treatise on the Catarrhous Cough, and improved the construction of reflecting telescopes. D. 1793.

MUDGE, Thomas, brother of the preceding, was an excellent watchmaker, and one of the best mechanicians of his day. He made great improvements in chronometers, and received a grant of £3,000 from the government for his services. In 1789 he gave an account of his labours in a work entitled, "Description, with Plates, of the Time-keeper invented by Mr. Thomas Mudge." B. at Exeter, 1716; D. 1794.

MUGGLETON, Ludowicke, *mug'-gel-ton*, an English tailor and fanatic, of the 17th century, who wrote several books full of absurdity and blasphemy, which were burnt by the hangman, and the author pilloried. He nevertheless obtained some followers, and founded the sect termed Muggletonians. This sect is not quite extinct at the present day. D. 1697.

MUHALITCH, *mu'-ha-litch*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, 38 miles from Brousa. It exports silk, wool, and fruits. *Pop.* 11,000.

MUHLENBACH, or SZASZ-SEBES, *moo'-len-bak*, a town of Transylvania, on the Muhlbach, 30 miles from Hermannstadt. *Manf.* Woollen cloths; and there are breweries. *Pop.* 4,500.

MUHLHAUSEN, *mool-how'-sen*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles from Erfurt. It has several churches and hospitals. *Manf.* Woollen and linen cloths; and there are several breweries, distilleries, dye-works, and fulling-mills. *Pop.* 14,000.—The name of several other small towns.

MULAIR KOTELAH, *mu-lair ko'-te-la*, a town of Sirhind, and the principal place of a district held by a chief under British protection. *Area*, 144 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 30° 31′ N. *Lon.* 75° 59′ E.

MULDER, G. J., *mool'-der*, a modern Dutch chemist, famous for his discovery of the nature of the substance to which he applied the term "protein." Professor Johnston, in his preface to the English translation of Mulder's "Chemistry of Vegetable and Animal Physiology," thus states the consequences of the discovery: —"That this protein formed the basis of a large group of animal substances—the albuminous group, comprising fibrin, albumen, casein, the crystalline lens of the eye, the hair, horn, &c. That in these substances, the protein was combined with oxygen, sulphur, or phosphorus, or with two of these bodies, or with all three; and that the proportions of these several elements determined the special qualities of each compound of the albuminous group. That the sap and leaves, but especially the seeds of plants, contained protein in combination with sulphur and phosphorus, as it is found in the animal body, and that the gluten of wheat, the legumin of the bean, and the nitrogenous substances generally, which are found in the seeds of plants, were compounds of this kind. That these substances were formed by the plant out of the food drawn by its several parts from the air and from the soil. That it produced them for the purpose of diminishing the digestive labour, so to speak, of the animal; of supplying it with food fitted directly to form and nourish its muscular and albuminous parts, and that the animal received its whole supply of the raw material out of which those parts were to be built up, from the vegetable food on which it lived." Professor Mulder occupies the chair of chemistry in the university of Utrecht.

MULGRAVE, Constantine John Phipps, Lord, *mul'-grave*, an English navigator. He entered the navy at an early age, and became post-captain in 1765. At the general election in 1768, he was returned as member for Lincoln, and took an active part in parliament on several popular questions, particularly those on libels and the Westminster election, on the latter of which he wrote a pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter from a Member of Parliament to one of his Constituents, on the late Proceedings in the House of Commons." In 1773 he went towards the North Pole on a voyage of discovery, with two ships, one commanded by himself and the other by Captain Lutwidge. Of this voyage, Lord Mulgrave published a narrative, in 4to. His lordship was a good navigator and mathematician. B. 1716; D. 1792.

MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO, in the Pacific Ocean, comprises various groups of islands between *lat.* 3° S. and 12° N.; *lon.* between 160° and 177° E.

MULHAUSEN, *mul-ho'-sen*, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine, near the Ill, 22 miles from Basle. The public edifices are the town-hall, the arsenal, the hospital, and churches. *Manf.* Printed cottons; also woollen and linen fabrics, straw hats, hosiery, stained paper; and there are foundries, machine-works, tanneries, and dye-works. *Pop.* 30,000. This place is connected by railway with Strasburg, Basle, and Thann.

MULHEIM, *mool'-hime*, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 16 miles from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, leather, starch, and tobacco. *Pop.* 11,000.—Another, on the Rhine, 3 miles from Cologne. *Pop.* 6,000.

MULL, *mul*, an island of the Hebrides, off the coast of Scotland; the third in size, of very irregular figure, and deeply indented by arms of the sea. *Area*, 420 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and mountainous in general. Benmore is the highest mountain, and has an elevation of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The land is more peculiarly adapted for grazing; and there is a very hardy race of black-cattle, of small size. A considerable quantity of kelp is made. The principal village is Tobermory. *Pop.* about 16,000. *Lat.* 56° 30′ N. *Lon.* 6° W. Between this island and the mainland of Argyle and Inverness-shires, is the SOUND OF MULL, 18 miles long, with an average breadth of 2.

MULLAGHBRACK, *mul'-la-brūk*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, containing a portion of the town of Market-Hill. *Manf.* Linen. *Pop.* 7,000.

MÜLLER, Charles Otfried, *me(r)l'-ler*, a learned German writer, and one of the greatest scholars of modern times. After completing his education at the university of Berlin, he became professor of ancient languages at Breslau in 1817. He conceived the idea of writing a history of the Hellenic races and cities, of which the first volume, "Orchomenos and the Minyans," appeared in 1820. About the same time he became professor of archæology, or ancient art, at Gottingen, whereupon he applied himself to a searching investigation of the principles of antique art, and visited Dresden, France, and England in furtherance of the same design. The nature of his subsequent studies will be seen by the enumeration of a few of his great works,—"Manual of the History of Ancient Art," a "History of Greek Literature" (this was written for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and was left unfinished at the author's death); "The Dorians," which was a history of the religion, manners, and politics of one of the Greek races; "The Etruscans;" and an edition of the "Eumenides" of Æschylus. B. at Brieg, Silesia, 1797; D. in Greece, 1841.

MÜLLER, John, a Swiss historian, who was professor of Greek at Schaffhausen, and, in 1786, became librarian and councillor of state to the elector of Mainz. In 1800 he received the appointment of first keeper of the imperial library at Vienna. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, Müller saw Napoleon at Berlin, and seemed to have been overcome by the attentions paid to him by the emperor. In 1807 he received from his new patron the post of secretary of state for the new kingdom of Westphalia, and, in the following year, became director of public instruction, zealously discharging these duties until his death, which soon followed. His chief works were "Histoire Universelle," "History of the Swiss Confederation," an invaluable book, which was written in German, but of which there is an admirable French translation by Professor Monnard, of Lausanne, published at Geneva. A complete edition of Müller's works was issued at Tubingen, in 27 vols., 1819. B. at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, 1752; D. at Cassel, 1809.

MÜLLER, John, an eminent modern German physiologist, who took his degree of doctor in medicine at the university of Bonn, in 1823. In 1830 he became professor of physiology and anatomy at the same place, exchanging to Berlin three years afterwards. In 1833 he published his great work, "The Physiology of Man," which was soon afterwards translated into French and English, and is still, perhaps, the best existing work on physiology. His later writings, embracing every subject in comparative anatomy and physiology, have been chiefly published in his own journal, devoted to physiology, &c., and which he has conducted since its establishment, in 1834. B. at Coblentz, 1801.

MÜLLER, Otho Frederick, a Danish naturalist, and one of the most original observers of the 18th century. After travelling in various countries as tutor to a Danish nobleman, he returned to Copenhagen in 1767, and married a lady of considerable property; whereupon he devoted his life to scientific pursuits. He was appointed by Frederick V. of Denmark, to continue the publication of the "Flora" of his native country, and, in 1779, he commenced a corresponding work on the Zoology of Denmark, but only lived to complete two parts. Müller also made researches relative to the minute animals, and published several treatises thereon, which Cuvier declared entitled their author to a "place in the first rank of those naturalists who have enriched science with original observations." B. at Copenhagen, 1730; D. 1784.

MÜLLER, John. (*See* REGIOMONTANUS.)

MÜLLER, Gerard Frederick, a German historian and traveller, who went to Russia in early life, as a teacher of history and geography. Having gained the favour of the empress Catherine, he became historiographer, member of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and conservator of the Russian archives. He was charged with several scientific expeditions, and accompanied Gmelin, in 1733-43, to Siberia. He was the author of "Memoirs towards the History of Russia," and "Travels and Discoveries in Russia." B. in Germany, 1705; D. in Russia, 1783.

MULLER, William John, an English artist, of German descent, who made several long tours in Greece, Egypt, and Turkey, and painted a number of remarkable pictures, illustrative of Oriental life and scenery. In 1845 he was overtaken by a severe illness, the result of the great mental labour he had undergone, and which was increased by the bad treatment he had received at the hands of the Royal Academicians, all his fine pictures having been placed so far from the spectator's eye that they could not be seen. Subsequently to his death, his works were eagerly sought after, and commanded high prices. A collection of his sketches realized £4,360 at a sale by auction. His best paintings were, "Turkish Merchants with Camels," "Athens from the Road to Marathon," "Sketch of an Egyptian Slave-market," "The Sphynx," and "Prayer in the Desert." In 1841 he produced a finely-illustrated work, entitled, "Picturesque Sketches of the Age of Francis I." B. at Bristol, 1812; D. there, 1845.

MULLINGAR, *mul-lin-gar'*, the county town of Westmeath, Ireland, 50 miles from Dublin. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and a barracks. *Pop.* 5,000.—It has a station on the Midland Great Western Railway.

MULOCH, Miss Dinah Maria, *mul'-lok*, a modern English authoress, who, at the age of 23, made a highly successful appearance as a novelist, by the production of her well-known fiction, entitled, "The Ogilvies." In 1850 she published "Olive," a romance; and, in the following year, a picture of middle-class Scottish life, called "The Head of the Family." "Agatha's Husband" succeeded, and was in turn followed by a collection of short fictions, entitled, "Avilion, and other Tales." Among the best of her latest efforts stands "John Halifax, Gentleman," a charming piece of writing, in which Miss Muloch's fine imaginative powers and agreeable style appear in their most matured form. B. at Stoke-upon-Trent, 1826.

MULREADY, William, *mul-red'-e*, a distinguished modern painter, who evinced a taste for art in his earliest youth, and was accordingly sent, at the age of 15, to study at the Royal Academy. After some ineffectual attempts at the classic and high historic branches of his art, he fortunately acted upon the advice given to students by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and proceeded to make a diligent investigation of the methods pursued by the greatest masters of the Dutch school. This happy turn of study led him to discover where his true strength lay, and quickly enabled him to find subjects in the suburbs of London which he would formerly have passed over as unworthy of his notice. In 1808 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a "Carpenter's Shop and Kitchen," and the "Music Lesson." Other paintings of a similar character followed; and, in 1815, his style was fixed and his fame established, by the production, among other works, of "Idle Boys," which, moreover, secured his election as an associate of the Royal Academy. In the following year he exhibited "The Fight interrupted," and became R.A. From this period down to the year 1852, Mulready continued to produce works of the very highest excellence, all, from first to last, characterized by the same soberness of effect, the same breadth and simplicity of treatment, the same truth of drawing and mellowness of colour. The best of these are, "The Wolf and the Lamb," "The Convalescent," "The Last In," "The Seven Ages of Man," "Choosing the Wedding Gown," and "Crossing the Ford." Fortunately, through the liberality of Mr. Sheepshanks and other gentlemen, these treasures of art have become national property. They may be seen at the South Kensington Museum, where they form a portion of the "British Collection." B. at Ennis, Ireland, 1786.

MUMMIUS, Lucius, *mum'-mi-us*, a Roman consul, who, for his victories over the Achæans, was called Achaicus. He destroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, and sent the treasures of art these cities contained to Rome; but was so ignorant of the value of the works of the most celebrated artists of Greece, found at Corinth, that he is stated to have told those who conveyed them to Rome, that if they lost or injured them, they should make others in their stead.

MUNCH, Peter Andrew, *moonch*, a Norwegian antiquary and philologist, who received his early education under his father, at Skien, and afterwards passed to the university of Christiana, where, in 1834, he underwent his examination in jurisprudence. The bent of his genius was, however, towards history and philology; and on his obtaining the appointment of professor of history at the university of Christiana, he devoted himself to an elucidation of the ancient history and languages of Norway and the North. He paid visits to England, Scotland, and Rome, to trace out the vestiges of the ancient Norsemen, either in books or in the customs of the people who are descended from those old sea-rovers. Professor Munch has written extensively, his most important works being "Historical and Geographical Description of the Kingdom of Norway during the Middle Ages," and "History of the Norwegian People." In the translated edition of the Transactions of the Northern Antiquarian Society, many articles by him are to be found: of these, the most interesting to English people is, perhaps, that entitled "Geographical Elucidations of the Scottish and Irish Local Names occurring in the Sagas." He has likewise written, for the use of schools, a "History of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark;" and has collected a series of entertaining stories from Norwegian history. B. at Christiana, 1810.

MUNCH, Andrew, a modern Norwegian poet, and cousin of the preceding, who became, in 1830, an amanuensis in the university library of Christiana. His poems are very popular with his countrymen: of these he has published two collections, entitled, respectively, "Poems, Old and New," and "New Poems." There is also a drama by him, founded on the subject of Solomon de Caus, a lunatic who was imprisoned in the Bicêtre, in 1641, and from whom, it has been stated by some French authors, the marquis of Worcester derived his notions of the principle of the steam-engine. Andrew Munch was born in 1811.

MUNCHEN. (*See* MUNICH.)

MUNCHENGRATZ, *moon'-chen-gratz*, a town of Bohemia, on the Iser, 8 miles from Jungbunzlau. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, and linens. *Pop.* 4,000.—There is here a palace, where the emperors of Austria and Russia and the king of Prussia met, in 1833.

MÜNCHHAUSEN, Adolphus, Baron, *mu(r)n-chow'-sen*, a Hanoverian statesman, who was, during 37 years, privy councillor to the electors of that kingdom. He had a principal share in founding the university of Göttingen, in which seat of learning he held the office of curator, and established professorships of political science, history, and geography. The Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen was also much indebted to his liberality. B. at Hanover, 1688; D. 1770.

MUNDEN, *moon'-den*, a town of Hanover, 15 miles from Göttingen. It has Calvinist and Lutheran churches, an hospital, and schools. *Manf.* Earthenwares and tobacco. *Pop.* 6,000.

MUNDI, *mun-de'*, a district of the Punjab, in the Jullinder Doab, comprising several valleys, and inclosing S. ridges of the Himalayas. *Area*, 760 square miles. *Minerals.* Iron and salt. *Pop.* 115,000.

MUNEEPOOR, *mu-ne-poor'*, a native state of E. India, consisting of an extensive valley in the midst of a wild and rugged country under British protection. *Area*, 7,584 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 23° 49′ and 25° 41′ N. *Lon.* between 93° 5′ and 94° 32′ E.

MUNGO PARK. (*See* PARK, Mungo.)

MUNICH, Christopher Burchard, Count de, *mu'-nik*, a German general in the service of Russia, who at first distinguished himself as an officer of engineers, under Prince Eugene. Peter the Great invited him to Russia, where he constructed the Ladoga canal. After terminating this great enterprise, he was loaded with honours, and created field-marshal and privy councillor. At the head of the Russian troops, he

defeated the Poles and Turks, in 1737, and made himself master of Perekop, Otchakof, and Choksim. He subsequently became prime minister; in which capacity he came into collision with Biren, who had been appointed regent, in accordance with the will of Anna Iwanovna, the late empress, whose favourite he had been. (*See* Biren.) Marshal Munich was at first successful over his rival, and Biren was banished to Siberia; but, upon the accession of the empress Elizabeth, Munich was in turn sent into exile, in 1742, and remained in Siberia during twenty years. He was recalled by Peter III., upon his accession, and appeared at court in the sheepskin dress which he used to wear in Siberia. The emperor restored him to his former rank, and he enjoyed the favour of Peter and Catherine until his death. B. in Oldenburg, 1683; D. at Riga, 1767.

Munich, the capital city of the kingdom of Bavaria, on the Iser, 220 miles from Vienna. It is divided into four quarters by two broad streets, which cross in the principal square, a place of considerable elegance, being surrounded by arcades. Among the public buildings, the palace holds the first rank: it is a large edifice, plain on the outside, but, in its interior, magnificent. The old electoral palace, and another formerly inhabited by Eugene Beauharnais, are fine buildings. There are also the meeting-house of the States, the council-house, the arsenal, and the new opera-house. Among the churches, the principal is that of Notre Dame, containing thirty altars, and having two towers 333 feet high; the church of the Theatins, built on the model of the Vatican at Rome; the church belonging formerly to the Jesuits; and the churches of the Augustines, the Knights of Malta, and St. Peter: these are all ornamented with fresco paintings and stained glass. The college occupied by the Jesuits before their expulsion, was one of the richest establishments of that order in Europe; and its treasury contained, in addition to other property, a large collection of philosophical instruments. The other buildings are the palace of Duke Maximilian, barracks, the hospital, workhouse, mint, and the mansions of several Bavarian noblemen. There are various literary establishments and institutions. The royal library has upwards of 800,000 printed volumes and 18,600 MSS.: here is also the Brazilian collection made by Von Martins and Spix. The Academy of Sciences, erected in 1759, has an extensive collection of specimens of natural history, models, and instruments: the schools are numerous and excellent. The court theatre is in the royal palace: it is a miniature of the Odeon at Paris, and its interior is richly decorated. The charitable institutions are numerous and well supported. The environs of this capital are very pleasant, being enlivened by gardens and a variety of places of public resort. The Iser flows through the town, and has a bridge, which leads, on its right bank, to a variety of romantic walks, amid an extensive shrubbery and along the margin of the river. In the *Karolinen-platz* is a lofty obelisk, made from the cannon taken from the Russians in 1812: it was erected to the memory of the 30,000 Bavarians engaged in that campaign. Near it are the *Pinacothek* and the *Glyptothek*, or museums of painting and ancient sculpture, rich in choice works of art. In a meadow is the colossal bronze statue of Bavaria, by Schwanthaler; and near it is the Hall of Fame. The general drink is malt liquor. Munich is not a manufacturing town; in it, however, are made articles of furniture, tapestry, gold, wine, pianofortes, mathematical and surgical instruments, cards, pencils, snuff, &c. Many newspapers and magazines are printed. *Pop.* 110,000. *Lat.* 48° 8′ 19″ N. *Lon.* 11° 35′ 15″ E.—Munich was founded in 962, was walled by Otho IV. in 1157, and taken by the Swedes in 1632.

Munkacs, *moon-katch'*, a market-town of E. Hungary, 80 miles from Debreczin. *Pop.* 5,300. In its neighbourhood are mines of crystal, called Hungarian diamonds. In 1687, after a siege of three years, it was taken by the imperialists.

Munster, *mun'-ster*, a city of Germany, on the small river Aa, 80 miles from Cologne. It is the capital of Prussian Westphalia. The houses are lofty but irregular, with painted roofs. There are numerous churches: the most noted is the cathedral and the church of St. Lambert. There are, besides, a bishop's palace, botanic garden, and various hospitals and schools. It was the head-quarters of the Anabaptists in 1536, and was taken by the bishop, when the leader, John of Leyden, with two of his chief accomplices, were made prisoners, tortured to death, and their bodies hung up in three iron cages, which are still to be seen on the steeple of the church of St. Lambert. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, starch, and beer. *Pop.* 25,000. In the time of the empire of Napoleon I. this was the capital of the department Lippe.

Munster, the S. W. and largest of the four provinces of Ireland, comprising the counties of Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford. Previous to the Norman conquest, it was divided into the kingdoms of N. and S. Munster.

Munster, Sebastian, a learned German divine, who at first was a Franciscan monk, but afterwards embraced the Reformed religion, and was nominated Hebrew professor at the university of Basel. Munster was called the Esdras and Strabo of Germany. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary, and published a Cosmography, in folio, and a Latin version of the Old Testament, with other learned works. D. at Inglesheim, 1489; D. of the plague, at Basel, 1552.

Munsterthal, *moon'-ster-tal*, two valleys of Switzerland, one in the canton Grisons, the other in Berne, where, in 1444, the battle of St. Jacob was fought between the French and Swiss, when the latter were nearly annihilated.

Munzer, Thomas, *moont'-ser*, one of the most violent of the Anabaptist chiefs. He gained a great number of followers, who were rebaptized naked, and lived in common. These enthusiasts committed shocking outrages, and pretended to prophesy and divine visions. Munzer preached against Luther as well as against the pope. At Mulhausen be established a senate, and assumed the title of king. The landgrave of Hesse, and other princes, marched against Munzer, whose army was defeated, notwithstanding his promise of victory. He then fled to Franchausen, where he was discovered and sent back to Mulhausen, and executed in 1525. B. at Zwickau, Misnia, about the end of the 15th century.

Muotta, *moo-ot'-ta*, a village of Switzerland, 6 miles from Schwytz. Here, in 1799, the Russians, under Suwarrow, encountered the French.

Murad, or Amurath. (*See* Amurath.)

Murano, *moo-ra'-no*, a well-built town of Lombardy, on an island in the Lagunes, a little to the east of Venice. *Manf.* Venetian glasses and mirrors. *Pop.* 4,000.

Murashkino, *moo-rash-ke'-no*, a market-town of Russia, 40 miles from Nignii-Novgorod. *Manf.* Hosiery, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 6,000.

Murat, *moo-ra'*, two towns in France, neither with a population above 3,000.

Murat, Joachim, a celebrated French marshal, and king of Naples, was the son of an innkeeper at Perigord. His father intended him for the church, and succeeded in getting him admitted to the college of Cahors; but young Murat's disposition was ill-suited to the ecclesiastical profession. An amour was the cause of his quitting the college; after which he enlisted in a regiment of chasseurs, from which he was dismissed for insubordination. Returning to his father's house, he occupied himself with the management of the horses belonging to the inn. The outburst of the Revolution gave to his impetuous and restless spirit an opportunity for action; he became one of the most energetic partisans of liberty and equality. He had again entered a cavalry regiment, and during the Reign of Terror he rapidly attained the grade of colonel. In 1795 he rendered good service to Bonaparte, for which the future emperor rewarded him by placing him upon his staff when he set out for the Italian campaign of the same year. The fortunes of Bonaparte and Murat were henceforth closely allied. He was confidential side-de-camp to his patron in Egypt; and, having signalized himself on every occasion as a man of impetuous bravery, was soon nominated general of division. On the 18th Brumaire (9th Nov. 1799), he commanded the sixty grenadiers who dispersed the Council of Five Hundred. For this service Napoleon appointed him commandant of the consular guard, and gave him the hand of his sister Caroline in marriage. After the battle of Ma-

rengo, in which he commanded the cavalry with distinguished bravery, he was created governor of the Cisalpine republic, and, afterwards, governor of Paris. When Napoleon became emperor, he bestowed the field-marshal's *bâton* upon Murat, and created him prince, with the title of grand-duke of Berg and Cleves. "The handsome swordsman," as he was termed, went through the German campaign of 1805 with more than his accustomed brilliancy of deed. In the emperor's invasion of Spain, in 1808, he commanded the French army, and was ambitious of gaining the throne, which Charles IV. had vacated, for himself; but Napoleon preferred to place his brother Joseph upon the Spanish throne, at the same time bestowing the crown of Naples upon Murat. In 1808 he was proclaimed king of the Two Sicilies, under the name of Joachim-Napoleon. He reigned in peace until 1812, his rule being characterized by mildness and liberality. In the latter year he commanded the cavalry of the grand army sent to invade Russia, and in the advance performed his customary feats of personal valour; and, during the disastrous retreat, he commanded in chief from Smolensko to Wilna. After the disastrous battle of Leipsic, he hurried back to his kingdom, and having broken with Napoleon, by whom he imagined himself to have been slighted, entered into negotiations with the allies. The congress of Vienna, however, not recognizing his kingly title, he declared in favour of Napoleon immediately after learning that the emperor had returned from the isle of Elba. Calling upon the Italians to fight for their national independence, he marched into Upper Italy, where he encountered the Austrians at Tolentino, in 1815, but met with a signal defeat: he lost at once his army and his throne. Subsequently, he attempted to regain the latter, and landed with a few followers upon the coast of Calabria; but, being captured, was brought before a Neapolitan military commission, which basely condemned him to be shot. As a military commander, Murat was mediocre; but his impetuous bravery, his love of daring, and his uniform success in battle, would seem to entitle him to the praise which Napoleon bestowed upon him when he called his favourite "the best cavalry officer in Europe." B. in Perigord, 1767; shot, 1815.—Prince Murat is his second and only surviving son.

MURAT, Caroline Maria Bonaparte, wife of the preceding. (*See* BONAPARTE, Caroline.)

MURATORI, Louis Anthony, *moo-ra-to'-re*, a celebrated Italian historian, who has been termed "the father of the history of the Middle Ages." After completing his education at Modena, he entered into holy orders, and was invited, at the age of 22, to Milan, by Count Charles Borromeo, who appointed him librarian of the Ambrosian college. Thereupon Muratori commenced the study of the Italian middle-age records, and subsequently published his "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores," in twenty-eight volumes; wherein he gave every chronicle of the mediæval period, accompanying them with learned and valuable commentaries. His "Antiquitates Italicæ" was first produced in 1742; and of this valuable contribution to history the author himself wrote, "I have treated first of the kings, dukes, marquises, counts, and other magistrates of the Italian kingdom; after which I have investigated the various forms of the political government, and also the manners of the private citizens, the freedom and franchises of some classes, and the servitude of others; the laws, the judicial forms, the military system; the arts, sciences, and education; the progress of trade and industry; and other matters of social and civil history." Muratori was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned bodies; but he was exposed to the calumnies and persecutions of some bigots of his church, who accused him of holding heretical opinions, and even denounced him to Pope Benedict XIV. That liberal pontiff, however, wrote to the historian, that "those passages in his works which were not found acceptable to Rome, did not touch either the dogma or the discipline of the Church; but that, had they been written by any other person, the Roman Congregation of the Index would have forbidden them, which, however, they had not done in the case of Muratori's works, because it was well known that he, the pope, shared in the universal esteem in which his merit was held." The whole of the historian's works were collected and published, in forty-six volumes, in 1767. Besides the above-mentioned productions, he wrote a learned treatise upon Italian Poetry, and an enlightened devotional work, wherein he combated much of the superstition and bigotry of the Roman Catholic church. B. at Vignola, in the duchy of Modena, 1672; D. at Modena, 1750.

MURAVIEFF, Michael, *moo'-ra-veef*, an eminent Russian author, whose distinguished acquirements led to his being appointed tutor to the grand-dukes Alexander and Constantine in 1785. Nearly all his prose works were composed for the use of his imperial pupils. The most important of these productions were,—"Epochs of the Russian Empire," "Geographical Sketches of North and South Russia," and "Dialogues of the Dead;" which last was an imitation of the work of Lucian, but was composed in a more genial spirit. The poetical efforts of this writer were very popular in their day, but are little read at the present time. B. at Smolensk, 1757; D. 1807.

MURAZZANO, *moo-rats-sa'-no*, a market-town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 12 miles from Mondovi. *Pop.* 2,500.

MURCHISON, Sir Roderick Impey, *mur'-chi-son*, a distinguished modern geologist, director-general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and director of the Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts. After receiving a portion of his education at the Durham grammar-school, he entered the military college at Marlow in 1805, and left it two years subsequently, upon receiving a commission in the 36th regiment. He served at the battle of Vimiera, and shared the dangers and the glory of the retreat made by Sir John Moore upon Corunna. In 1815 he married, and quitted the military profession. Becoming acquainted with Sir Humphry Davy, he was urged by that great chemist to devote his leisure to scientific pursuits. Acting upon this advice, he proceeded to study the science of geology, and shortly afterwards explored the Highlands, Yorkshire, and other parts of the kingdom, in company with Professor Sedgwick. In 1828 he accompanied Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Lyell in a geological tour among the extinct volcanoes at Auvergne. After exploring the chain of the Eastern Alps, he published a memoir upon the subject, accompanied with a geological map, in 1829. He subsequently returned to the study of the geological formations of Great Britain, and succeeded in discovering the whole series of Silurian rocks in the sea-cliffs westward of Milford Haven. The term "Silurian system" was first used by him, in consequence of the vast deposits of which it is constituted being most fully displayed in those parts of England and Wales once inhabited by a tribe of Britons to whom the Romans applied the name "Silures." With this great discovery Sir Roderick Murchison's name has ever since been identified, and he has put forth his views thereupon in an important work, entitled "The Silurian System." In the years 1835 and 1839 he explored the Rhenish provinces; and, in 1840, in company with M. de Verneuil, a French geologist, he set out for Russia, with the intention of investigating the geological formations of that country, hitherto very little known. The result of his several expeditions was published in 1845, in a magnificent volume, entitled "Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains," in the production of which he was assisted by M. de Verneuil and the Count Von Keyserling. Shortly after the publication of this book he was knighted by her majesty Queen Victoria, and was created a member of the order of St. Stanislaus by the emperor Nicholas. About the same time the Royal Society awarded him its Copley medal, for his efforts in establishing the "Silurian System." He wrote extensively upon the subjects of his observations and explorations, and a large number of important contributions by him appeared in the Transactions and Journals of the learned societies of Great Britain. In 1854 he produced "Siluria; the History of the oldest known Rocks containing Organic Remains, with a Brief Sketch of the Distribution of Gold over the Earth." Sir Roderick Murchison likewise declared that gold should be found in the Australian Alps, and urged the government to organize an expedition to test the truth of his views. This appeal met with no official response; but his theories were rapidly confirmed through the actual discovery of the precious metal by

private individuals. He is M. A. of Cambridge and Dublin, D.C.L. of Oxford, trustee of the British Museum, and member of almost all the scientific bodies of Europe. B. in Ross-shire, 1792.

MURCIA, *mer'-she-a* (Sp. *moor'-the-a*), an old kingdom in the S.E. of Spain, included between Valencia on the E., Andalusia on the W., and the Mediterranean on the S. It now comprises the modern provinces of Murcia and Albacete. *Area*, united, 8,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, with a very fine climate. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, hemp, rice, vines, olives, mulberries, saffron; also citrons, pomegranates, and almonds. Several of the mountains contain good pastureges. *Minerals.* Lead, copper, sulphur, nitre, alum, crystal, and marble. *Pop.* 600,000.

MURCIA, the capital of the kingdom and province of Murcia, on the Segura, 28 miles from Carthagena. It is divided into the Old and New towns, and is ill-built throughout; the streets being irregular, crooked, badly paved, and narrow. The principal public buildings are numerous churches, a decorated cathedral, monasteries, convents, colleges, and hospitals. The cathedral is a very large edifice, and the churches of Santa Olalla and San Juan are on the same plan: those of La Caridad and St. Peter, and the Franciscan and Dominican convents, are all richly decorated. There are four public walks in Murcia,—the arsenal, which is merely a spot of ground gained from the river by an embankment; the botanical garden, on the south of the river; the Alameyda, or public walk, properly so called; and the Malecon, or quay, a large dyke thrown up to prevent the encroachments of the Segura. In summer, the heat is excessive. *Manf.* Pottery-ware, woollen cloth; and there are tanneries and lead-works. There are, besides, factories of nitre and gunpowder, the saltpetre of Murcia being the best in Spain. *Pop.* 45,000.—Murcia is first mentioned in history in the year 713, when it was taken by the Moors. In 1810 it was taken and sacked by the French.

MURE, Sir William, *mure*, a Scotch poet, whose works mostly remain in manuscript. Some of them, however, appeared in a volume entitled "Ancient Ballads and Songs," published in 1820. In the civil war, he took the popular side, served as captain in the Ayrshire regiment, and was wounded at Marston Moor. B. at Rowallan, Ayr, 1594; D. 1657.

MURET, Mark Antony Francis, *moo'-rai*, a learned French critic, who, at the age of 18, read lectures upon Cicero and Terence in the college of Auch, whence he proceeded to Paris, and taught the classics and civil law with great reputation. His sarcastic and vivacious character, however, procured him many enemies, and, being accused of heresy and depraved habits, he was imprisoned; but, obtaining his release, he repaired to Toulouse, where fresh charges were brought against him. To avoid punishment, he fled to Italy. At Rome he was well received, was ordained a priest, and was presented to several rich benefices. He taught philosophy, theology, and civil law in the latter city, and enjoyed the esteem of Popes Pius V. and Gregory XIII. His works consist of valuable annotations upon the Latin classics, "Poemata," and "Orations." His commentaries upon Plato's "Republic," and upon Sallust, Cicero, Terence, and Aristotle, are regarded as very excellent. B. near Limoges, 1526; D. at Rome, 1585.

MURGER, Henry, *moor'-zhai*, a modern French *littérateur*, who became, in 1838, secretary to Count Tolstoy, a wealthy Russian nobleman, resident at that period at Paris. It was whilst reading to his patron the productions of contemporary authors, that the desire to achieve a name in literature was first awakened in his breast. He began by writing verse, and attacked the poet Barthélemy in a satirical poem. His next work was a volume of poetry, entitled "Via Dolorosa," for which he was unsuccessful in obtaining a publisher. He then lived that strange, irregular, but somewhat romantic mode of life called by himself and other French novelists the "Bohemian." Fired with literary ambition, but painfully uncertain as to where he should procure a dinner, the young enthusiast mixed in the society of a number of young painters, musicians, and poets,—the strange bond of impecuniosity uniting them all. Champfleury became his friend during this time, and, with him, Murger wrote a number of small pieces for the Luxembourg theatre. After producing several poems and novels with more or less success, he, in 1848, gave to the public the celebrated "Scenes of Bohemian Life," which fixed his fame. This fine recital of the adventures of his early days opened to him the pages of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and to that journal he afterwards contributed several of his best works. M. Murger was less successful as a dramatist and poet, the particular charm of his style depending not upon invention and imagination, but on the truth and reality of his pictures of life. B. in Paris, 1822; D. 1860.

MURILLO, Bartholomew Stephen, *moo-reel'-yo*, a celebrated Spanish painter. He studied under his uncle Juan del Castillo, at Seville, whence, in 1643, he proceeded to Madrid, and obtained instruction from the celebrated Velasquez. In 1645 he returned to Seville, where he rapidly rose to the highest distinction, and painted several historical works for the king of Spain. In his own country, his fame chiefly rests upon his numerous altar-pieces; but in England, where his works are highly prized, his simple works, such as "The Spanish Peasant Boy," in the National Gallery, are most highly prized. His death was the result of an accident he met with while working upon a scaffolding in the Capuchin convent at Cadiz, at his painting entitled the "Marriage of St. Catherine." B. at Seville, 1618; D. at the same place, 1685.

MURPHY, Arthur, *mer'-fe*, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer. After receiving some education at the college at St. Omer, in France, he, at the age of 18, returned to Ireland, and was placed in the countinghouse of a merchant who was his relation; but not liking that occupation, he went to London, and, having a great inclination to the stage, he made an effort in the character of Othello, but without success. He then commenced a literary career, and produced "The Orphan of China," a tragedy, which was well received. He also established a weekly paper, called "The Gray's-Inn Journal," and two others in defence of government, entitled the "Test" and the "Auditor." Having studied the law, he was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn, but never had much practice. His plays of the "Grecian Daughter," "All in the Wrong," "The Way to Keep Him," and "The Citizen," had great success, and produced the author wealth and fame. Mr. Murphy also acquired considerable reputation by his Lives of Fielding and Johnson, and, above all, by his translation of Tacitus. He was a commissioner of bankrupts, and, for the last two years of his life, had a pension of £200 a year. His last literary performance was the "Life of Garrick," which is by no means equal to his former works. Mr. Murphy was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Foote, and other eminent men. B. in Ireland, 1730; D. in London, 1805.

MURPHY, James Cavanah, an architect and historian, who spent several years in Spain and Portugal, and produced a number of works relative to the history and antiquities of those countries, of great importance and value. The chief of these are, "Travels in Portugal," "General View of the State of Portugal," "The Arabian Antiquities of Spain," and "The History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain." The volume entitled "Arabian Antiquities" contained 97 fine plates, among which were several depicting the Alhambra. B. in Ireland, about 1760; D. 1816.

MURPHY, Robert, a modern mathematician, was the son of a poor shoemaker of Mallow, in Ireland. In his 11th year, his thighbone was fractured by his being run over by a cart. This accident was the cause of his being confined to his bed during twelve months. Among other papers, an old Cork almanac, containing some mathematical problems, was given him wherewith to employ his mind. This led him to ask for a copy of Euclid, and a work upon algebra, both of which he mastered unaided, and before he had attained his 13th year. He next forwarded answers to the mathematical problems inserted in the newspapers by a gentleman at Cork. The latter sought out the lad, and succeeded in interesting some gentlemen in his behalf. He was received into a classical school in his native town, and subsequently went to the university of Cambridge, where, in 1829, he took the B.A. degree, and afterwards became fellow and dean of his college. Having fallen

into dissipated habits, he was compelled to leave the university in 1832. After spending some time in Ireland, he went to London in 1836, and commenced as a mathematical teacher and writer. Two years later, he was appointed examiner in mathematics and natural philosophy at the University of London. To the Cambridge Philosophical Transactions he contributed many papers on mathematics, and wrote a treatise on the "Theory of Algebraical Equations." He likewise furnished the earlier parts of the "Penny Cyclopædia" with articles on natural philosophy. B. at Mallow, Ireland, 1806; D. in London, 1843.

MURR, Christopher Theophilus von, *mur*, a learned German writer, who distinguished himself by his works upon language, bibliography, and antiquities, which he composed in Latin, French, and German. The principal of these were "Library of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving," "Contributions towards the History of the Arts and Literature," and a Latin work upon the library of Nuremberg and the museum of Altdorf. B. at Nuremberg, 1733; D. at the same place, 1811.

MURRAY, James Stuart, Earl of, *mur'-rai*, was a natural son of James V., king of Scotland, by Margaret, daughter of the earl of Mar. He accompanied his sister Mary, queen of Scots, to France, in 1548, and was among her retinue when she was married to the dauphin of France; but after his return to his native country, he soon began to play an important part in the councils of the party of the Reformation. He was subsequently deputed to repair to France and invite his sister to Scotland. In 1561 he returned to Edinburgh, and upon the queen's arrival, a few weeks afterwards, he was appointed, by her, prime minister. For his services in that office, Mary created him earl of Mar; but a rival claimant to the title having appeared in Lord Erskine, the minister received the earldom of Murray in its stead. Together with John Knox and Queen Elizabeth, he was opposed to the queen's marriage with Darnley; but though he became estranged from his sister, he took no active part in the murder of her husband. He is said, however, to have been aware of the plot for the assassination of Darnley, which, it is avowed, he declared he would neither aid nor hinder. Soon after the horrid deed, he left Scotland for the continent, visiting Elizabeth on his way. He returned after the coronation of James VI., and was proclaimed regent in 1567. After the queen's escape from Lochleven Castle, he took up arms against her, and defeated her at Langside. Subsequently, he complied with the summons of Queen Elizabeth, and appeared at the trial of his unfortunate sister, and bore witness against her. In 1570, however, while riding through the streets of Linlithgow, he was shot by James Hamilton, of Bothwelhaugh, in revenge of a personal injury committed by him years before. D. it is supposed, about 1633.

MURRAY, John, an eminent English publisher, who was at first in partnership, as medical bookseller, with Mr. Highley, but afterwards devoted his attention to a much more extensive line of business. A man of considerable tact, he sought and made the acquaintance of the best writers of his day, and contrived to maintain a long course of business transactions with them by the exercise of well-timed liberality. His first great undertaking was the establishment of the "Quarterly Review," in 1809. He published a few of Sir Walter Scott's, and all Lord Byron's works. His name was also to be found on the title-page of works by Campbell, Moore, Canning, Hallam, Croker, Disraeli, Washington Irving, Southey, Lockhart, Crabbe, and Bishop Heber. Several of his publishing ventures were particularly fortunate; such as the "Domestic Cookery," of which upwards of 300,000 copies have been sold. The "Family" and "Colonial" Libraries were also valuable and successful speculations. B. 1778; D. 1843.—His business is still carried on by his only son, Mr. John Murray.

MURRAY, Lindley, an American grammarian, who at first acted as clerk to his father, a merchant at New York, but was subsequently placed with a private tutor, to acquire some classical knowledge. He next applied himself to the study of the law, and, in his 21st year, was called to the bar; but, upon the breaking out of the dispute between Great Britain and America, he entered upon a commercial career. Having acquired some property, he retired from business, and bought an estate near New York; but the summers of his native country proving too relaxing for his frame, he resolved to settle in England; and accordingly crossed the Atlantic, and took up his residence near York, where he lived till his death. His "Grammar of the English Language," Key, and Exercises, were composed in England, and in a condition of such bodily infirmity, that he could take no exercise, except in a carriage. During the latter years of his life, he was entirely confined to his chamber. Besides the three works already named, he produced "The English Reader," "Lecteur Français," and a small work "On the Duty and Benefit of a Daily Perusal of the Holy Scriptures." The large sums obtained by him for his educational works were entirely devoted to charitable purposes. B. in Pennsylvania, 1745; D. near York, 1826.

MURRAY, William, carl of Mansfield. (*See* MANSFIELD, Earl of.)

MURRAY, the principal river discovered in Australia, and formed by the junction of numerous streams west of the Australian Alps. After passing through Lake Victoria, it enters the ocean in *lat.* 25° 20′ S., *lon.* 139° E.

MURRAY, a county of the United States, in Georgia. *Area*, 590 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

MURVIEDRO, *moor'-ve-ai-dro*, a walled town of Spain, 13 miles from Valencia. It presents many vestiges of antiquity. A Roman theatre and circus are in good preservation. *Manf.* Brandy. *Pop.* 6,000. This place was taken by Hannibal 219 B.C. The RIVER Murviedro enters the sea below the town.

MUSA, Antonius, *mu'-sa*, a Greek physician, who cured Augustus of a dangerous illness by bathing. He was the first who advised the use of the cold bath. The Romans erected a statue to his honour. Two tracts, "De Herbâ Botanicâ," and "De tuendâ Valetudine," are attributed to him.

MUSA, Ibn-Nosseyr, a famous Arab conqueror, who, in 707, was nominated governor of Mauritania, and who quickly reduced the whole of the tribes inhabiting the northern shores of Africa. In 710 he landed in Spain with a small army, and, after some successes, returned to Africa laden with spoil. In the following year he dispatched his subordinate, Tarik, into Spain. The latter defeated and killed Roderick, the Gothic king, and pushed his victorious arms as far as the rich city of Toledo, which he plundered. Musa, unwilling to allow so much glory and wealth to fall to the share of his lieutenant, put himself at the head of 18,000 men, with whom he landed at Algesiras in 712. He rapidly reduced Seville, Beja, Merida, and marched upon Toledo, where he met Tarik, whom he caused to be beaten and thrown into prison. Tarik was, however, subsequently restored to his command by the caliph Al-Walid; whereupon he overran Spain in an easterly direction. Musa, on the other hand, pursued a northerly course, and took Salamanca and other considerable cities. The two Arab generals quickly reduced the whole of Spain, and were summoned to Syria by the caliph Al-Walid. Tarik obeyed instantly; but it was not until a second messenger had been dispatched to Musa that he turned eastward. He arrived in Syria at the beginning of 715, accompanied by thousands of captives, among whom were four hundred of the Spanish nobility, and with a long train of camels laden with spoil. The caliph received him coldly; and upon his death, shortly afterwards, Suleyman, his successor, cast Musa into prison, and fined him 200,000 pieces of gold. One of his sons was also put to death, and his head brought to Musa by Suleyman himself, who asked him if he knew it. Upon which the afflicted parent replied, "Cursed be he who has slain a better man than himself." Musa died in poverty, 717; D. 640.

MUSÆ (MUSES), *mu'-ses*, certain goddesses, who presided over poetry, music, dancing, and all the liberal arts. They were generally supposed to be the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, and were nine in number,—Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Calliope, and Urania. Apollo, their patron and conductor, had received the name Musagetes, or leader of the Muses. The palm-

tree, the laurel, and all the fountains of Pindus, Helicon, Parnassus, &c., were sacred to the Muses. They were generally represented as young, beautiful, and modest virgins, and commonly appeared in different attire, according to the arts and sciences over which they presided. The worship of the Muses was universally established, particularly in the enlightened parts of Greece, Thessaly, and Italy. Sacrifices were never offered to them, though no poets ever began a poem without a solemn invocation to the goddess who presided over verse.

MUSÆUS, *mu-se'-us*, an ancient Greek poet, who is stated to have lived in the mystic ages of Greece, and to have been an Athenian. All his works are lost; but some quotations from them, given by Plato, Philostratus, and others, were inserted by Henry Etienne in his "Philosophical Poetry of the Ancients."—There was another of the same name, who wrote a poem called "Hero and Leander." He is supposed to have flourished in the 5th century of the Christian era.

MUSÆUS, John Charles, an eminent German writer, who studied theology at the university, with the intention of entering upon holy orders. Relinquishing the theological for the literary profession, he, in 1760, published a parody on Richardson's novel, entitled "Grandison the Second," the success of which urged him to make renewed efforts as an author. It was not, however, until after an interval of eighteen years that he gave to the public his "Physiognomical Travels," a satire upon Lavater. In the interim he had supported himself by teaching at the gymnasium of Weimar. His fame was secured by this last production; and he thereupon proceeded to collect and write his "Volksmärchen der Deutschen," or Popular Legends of Germany, which were a series of charming narratives gathered from the peasantry, and dressed up in a simple and beautiful style. His other works were a collection of novelettes and tales for children, and a number of satirical sketches, entitled "Freund Heins Erscheinungen," or Death's Advent, in which Musæus treated of the many human undertakings cut short by the summons of that inevitable visitor. Some of his posthumous sketches were collected by his pupil Augustus von Kotzebue, and published in 1791, with the title, "Some Traits of the Life of the good Musæus." Musæus was no less witty and captivating as a writer than kindly and generous as a man. B. at Jena, 1735; D. 1787.

MUSGRAVE, William, *mus'-grav*, an English physician and antiquary, who, in 1684, was chosen secretary to the Royal Society. He edited Capitolanus's "Life of Geta Britannicus," and a number of medical works. B. at Charlton, Somersetshire, 1657; D. at Exeter, 1721.

MUSHED. (*See* MESCHED.)

MUSKAT. (*See* MUSCAT.)

MUSKINGUM, *mus-king'-gum*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 950 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000.—A river of Ohio, which joins the Ohio.

MUSONE, *moo-so'-rai*, two small rivers in Italy, neither with a course of more than 40 miles.

MUSSCHENBROECK, Peter van, *moosh'-shen-bre(r)k*, an eminent Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician, who, with Gravesande, first introduced the Newtonian philosophy into Holland. He became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at his native place; and he was also a member of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. His "Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy" is a valuable work, and has been translated into English by Colson. He also wrote, in Latin, treatises on the Magnet, Capillary Attraction, Cohesion, and Meteorology. B. at Leyden, 1692; D. at the same place, 1761.

MUSSELBURGH, *mus'-sel-bru(r)*, a town of Edinburghshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the Esk, 5 miles from Edinburgh. It consists chiefly of a well-paved street, broad at the extremities, and narrower towards the middle. The suburbs are united to Musselburgh by three bridges over the Esk. Besides the parish church, there are other churches and chapels, belonging to various religious denominations. Here was an ancient building, belonging to the abbey of Dunfermline, called the Chapel of Loretto, from which a curious prison was erected in 1590. Betwixt the sea and the town, lie the extensive downs called Musselburgh Links, excellently adapted for the healthful exercise of the golf, and where there is a course for horse-racing, and where the Edinburgh races are run. *Manf.* Leather, sail-cloth, and hair-cloth. *Pop.* 7,000.

MUSSET, Alfred de, *moos'-sai*, an eminent modern French poet, playwright, and novelist. After completing his education at the college of Henry IV., where his fellow-pupil and intimate friend was the duke of Orleans, son of Louis Philippe, he essayed the most diverse studies. The law, medicine, finance, painting, were in turn engaged in, in turn abandoned. In 1830 he put forth a small volume of poetry, entitled "Tales of Spain and Italy." The success which the work obtained was quite undeserved, in a moral point of view, at least; but this early favour encouraged its author to proceed, and to achieve better things. A celebrity at 23, the young poet made a journey to Italy with George Sand, under the name of confidential secretary. Between the years 1836-40, he produced several works, more or less characterized by an affectation of Byronic misanthropy and disgust of things mundane. Two or three collections of poems and a number of plays succeeded, the best of which last, however, were not adapted for the stage. At the revolution of 1848, he lost his post as librarian to the ministry of the Interior, but regained it after the establishment of the empire, with the additional appointment of reader to the empress. During his last years he gave himself up to play and even grosser pleasures. His last volume of verse was published in 1850, and showed a premature decay of the author's powers: he was nevertheless elected a member of the French Academy in 1852. At his death, he left some poems and a drama uncompleted. B. at Paris, 1810; D. 1857.

MUSTAPHA I., *mus'-ta-fa*, sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother Ahmed I. in 1617; in the same year he was, however, deposed by the Janissaries, and thrown into prison. He was afterwards released and placed upon the throne, but again deposed by the Janissaries, and strangled in 1623.

MUSTAPHA II., son of Mahomet IV., succeeded Ahmed II., his uncle, in 1695. He defeated the Austrians at Temeswar, and made war, with success, against the Venetians, Poles, and the Russians. Fortune, at length, turning against him, he was forced to make peace. He was deposed by his subjects, and died in 1703.

MUSTAPHA III., the son of Ahmed III., ascended the throne in 1757. He was a weak prince, and, by trusting to his favourites, greatly exhausted the public treasury. His brother Abdul Hamed succeeded him. D. 1774.

MUSTAPHA IV. ascended the throne in 1807, after the deposition of Selim III. Mustapha Bairaktar, pasha of Rudshuk, collected an army and marched upon Constantinople, demanding that the deposed Selim should be given up to him; but Selim had been already strangled, and his dead body was brought to Bairaktar, who thereupon deposed Mustapha IV., and placed his brother Mahmoud upon the throne. (*See* MAHMOUD II.) Mustapha IV. was put to death by his brother Mahmoud II., in 1808.

MUSURUS, Marcus, *mu-su'-rus*, a native of Candia, who taught Greek at Venice, and afterwards at Rome, with great reputation. Pope Leo X. made him archbishop of Epidaurus, in the Morea. He published editions of Aristophanes and Athenæus, and his "Etymologicum Magnum Græcum" is a valuable work. B. at the close of the 15th century; D. at Rome, 1517.

MUTIUS, Cælius, *mu'-shi-us*, first named Codrus, and afterwards Scævola, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself when Porsenna besieged Rome, 507 B.C. Mutius entered the camp of Porsenna to assassinate him, and, by mistake, stabbed one of his attendants. Being seized and brought before Porsenna, he said that he was one of 300 who had engaged, by oath, to slay him; and added, "This hand, which has missed its purpose, ought to suffer." On saying this, he thrust it into the coals which were burning on the altar, and suffered it to be consumed. Porsenna, struck with his intrepidity, made peace with the Romans. The name of Scævola, or left-handed, was given as a mark of distinction to Mutius and his family.

MUTTRA, *moot'-tra*, a town of British India, on the right bank of the Jumna, 35 miles from Agra. It is held as sacred by Hindoos. *Pop.* 50,000.

MYCENÆ, *mi-se'-ne*, an ancient city of Greece, now in ruins, 22 miles from Corinth. It has some Pelasgian remains.

MYCONE, *mik'-o-ne*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, between NAXOS and TINO, 5 miles from the latter. *Area*, 45 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing corn, figs, and wine. *Pop.* 6,000.

MYHER-CAUNTA, *mi-he'*, a division of the kingdom of Guzerat, under the superintendence of the Bombay government. *Area*, 3,400 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly in the N. and E., and level in the S. and W. It is well watered. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 23° 14′ and 24° 28′ N. *Lon.* between 72° 41′ and 74° 5′ E.

MYHIE, *mi-he'*, a state of India. *Area*, 1,025 square miles. *Pop.* 100,000. *Lat.* 24° 16′ N. *Lon.* 80° 49′ E.

MYLNE, Robert, *miln*, an eminent architect and civil engineer, who designed and built Blackfriars Bridge, and also erected Sir Christopher Wren's monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, to which establishment he acted as surveyor. B. at Edinburgh, 1734; D. 1811.

MYMENSING, *mi-men-sing'*, a district of British India, in the Bengal presidency. *Desc.* Level in some parts, hilly in others, and abounding in shallow lakes. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, sugar, hemp, rice, flax, and tobacco. *Pop.* 1,490,000. *Lat.* between 24° 4′ and 25° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 89° 28′ and 91° 13′ E.

MYENPOORE, *mirn'-poor*, a district of British India, in the N.W. Provinces. *Area*, 2,000 square miles. *Desc.* Level, and watered by the Jumna and other streams. *Pro.* Wheat, rice, barley, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton. *Pop.* 640,000. *Lat.* between 26° 54′ and 27° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 78° 30′ and 79° 30′ E.

MYRON, *mi'-ron*, a celebrated sculptor of ancient Greece, whose praises were frequently sung by both the Greek and Roman poets. He excelled in carving animals. He was the modeller of the Discobolus or Quoit-thrower, an ancient marble copy of which is in the British Museum. He flourished in the 5th century B.C.

MYSOL ISLE, *mi-sol'*, in the Asiatic Archipelago, between Ceram and Papua. *Ext.* 50 miles long and 15 broad. It exports slaves and shells. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 2° S. *Lon.* 130° E.

MYSORE, *mi-sor'*, a large province of the south of India, principally surrounded by the British territories, subject to the presidency of Madras. *Area*, 30,886 square miles. It consists of a high table-land, elevated 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, from which rise a number of lofty hills, containing the sources of many rivers, the principal of which are the Cavery, Toombuddra, Vedawati, Bhadri, and Penar. *Climate.* Temperate and healthy to a degree unknown in any other tract of similar extent within the tropics. *Pro.* The grains and vegetables of other parts of India, and many of the fruits of Europe. The cultivation of the soil is much aided by means of reservoirs and wells, whence the farmers irrigate their fields and gardens. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, but none of them of a good size, are also reared. *Pop.* 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 11° 35′ and 15° N. *Lon.* between 74° 45′ and 78° 45′ E.—This country was ruled by Hyder Ali, and afterwards by his son Tippoo, who was slain at the taking of Seringapatam, and the country occupied by the British, who set up an heir of the ancient Hindoo family to rule in his stead. The state is now subsidiary to the British.

MYSORE, capital of the above province, about 9 miles from Seringapatam, on the top of a lofty hill. It was destroyed by Tippoo, but has since been rebuilt by the British, and made the seat of government. It is now about a mile in length, and continues to increase yearly in size and population. *Pop.* 65,000. *Lat.* 12° 18′ N. *Lon.* 76° 52′ E.

MYTENS, Daniel, *mi'-tens*, a Dutch painter, who went to England, and became the best portrait-painter at the court of James I. He painted portraits of James I., Prince Rupert, and the dwarf, Sir Jeffrey Hudson. When Vandyke became popular, Mytens retired to the Hague. B. in Holland, 1590; D. about 1660.

MYTILENE, or METELIN, *mit'-i-le'-ne*. (*See* MITYLENE.)

MZENSK, or MTZENSK, *mtsensk*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Orel, 30 miles from the town of that name. It has a large trade in hemp and corn, and was once important as a military post. *Pop.* 9,500.

## N.

NAAS, *naice*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 10 miles from Dublin. The ruins of religious establishments still attest its former magnificence. It has a court-house and a gaol. *Pop.* 3,000.—It stands on a branch of the Grand Canal, near the South-western Railway.

NAB, or NAAB, *nap*, a navigable river of Bavaria, joining the Danube, after a course of 90 miles, 3 miles from Regensburg.

NABAJOA, RIO, *na-ca-ho'-a*, a river of Upper California, falling into the Rio Colorado of California, after an estimated course of 250 miles.

NABIS, *nai'-bis*, tyrant of Sparta, whom Philip, king of Macedon, appointed governor of Argos. He was guilty of the greatest cruelties, and had a statue, carved to resemble his wife, which, by springs, would embrace any one that touched it, and then pierce the victim through the body with spikes. This machine Nabis devised as a means of extorting money from his people; and when any one refused, he threatened to introduce him to his wife. He was slain B.C. 192.

NABLOUS, NABULOUS, or NAPOLOSE, *nap-loos'*, a city of Palestine, the ancient capital of Samaria, 32 miles from Jerusalem. It stretches along a valley at the base of Mount Gerizim. It has several mosques and bazars. *Manf.* Soap, and cotton fabrics. It has also a trade in oil, cotton, and other agricultural produce. *Pop.* 8,000.—Near it are several localities spoken of in Scripture; among which is Jacob's Well.

NABONASSER, *nai-bo-nâs'-ser*, king of Babylon. He is celebrated by the famous epoch which bears his name, and which commenced in the year 747 B.C. He is supposed to be the same with Baladan, the father of Merodach, mentioned in Scripture. Reigned between 748—734 B.C.

NABOTH, *nai'-both*, an Israelite of the city of Jezreel, who had a vineyard near the palace of Ahab. Ahab coveted the inheritance of his subject, and, to gain possession of it, caused Naboth to be stoned to death.

NADAB, *nai'-dăb*, king of Israel, was son of Jeroboam, whom he succeeded, B.C. 968. In the second year of his reign, he led "all Israel" against Gibbethon, but was slain during his siege of that city, by Baasha, son of Ahijah, who mounted the throne, and reigned 23 years, during which he "smote all the house of Jeroboam; he left not to Jeroboam any that breathed," as was prophesied by Ahijah the Shilonite.

NADIR-SHAH, *nai'-dir-sha*, called also Tamasp Kouli Khan, king of Persia, and a famous conqueror. He was son of a maker of sheepskin coats, who belonged to the tribe of Affshar, a Turkish tribe, which had attached itself to the king of Persia. Nadir, after he had become great, was fond of alluding to his mean origin; and when one of his sons, who was about to marry a princess of the royal family of Delhi, was requested to name his ancestors for seven generations, Nadir replied, "Tell them that he is the son of Nadir Shah, the son of the sword, the grandson of the sword, and so on, till they have a descent of seventy, instead of seven generations." From his earliest youth he displayed great courage and boldness. At the age of 17 he was taken prisoner by the Usbegs in one of their annual incursions into Khorassan. After a captivity of four years, he effected his escape, returned to his native country, and subsequently entered the service of the governor of Khorassan, who appointed him to command an army sent against the Tartars. Nadir gained a complete victory with an inferior force, and took the Tartar general prisoner. The governor at first treated him with great distinction; but becoming jealous of his aspiring spirit, he refused him a grade in the army he had promised him, and when Nadir complained of this breach of faith, he caused him to be bastinadoed. Exasperated at this dishonourable treatment, he became the leader of a

band of robbers. With this troop he rose to great power. In 1727 he joined Tamasp, son of the monarch of Persia, who had been pushed from the throne by the Affghan conquerors of Persia. His first act was to kill Futteh Ali, the commander of the Persian forces; after which he took the supreme command. In the same year, he drove the Affghans out of Mushed. After several great victories he took Ispahan, and put to death Askraff, the Affghan king. He next took the name of Tamasp Kouli, or "the slave of Tamasp," and was also ennobled with the title of Khan. He was likewise granted the four finest provinces of the kingdom. But this did not satisfy his ambitious nature, and upon the first opportunity, he deposed Tamasp, whose son, an infant eight months old, he proclaimed king, at the same time constituting himself regent. In 1735 he gained the battle of Erivan, in which the Turks lost 50,000 men. The infant monarch died in the same year; upon which Nadir called a great council of the kingdom, at which more than a hundred thousand persons are said to have attended, by whom he was acknowledged king. With the view of destroying the Affghans as an independent power, he invaded the province of Candahar, and in 1738 the city of that name fell into his power. In the following year he marched into Hindostan, and after defeating the Mogul troops, entered Delhi, where he acquired immense riches. After his return to Persia, he turned his arms against the king of Bokharah, who was compelled to submit. Nadir next marched along both banks of the Oxus, as far as the Caspian, which territory he conquered, and put its monarch to death in 1740. He had thus secured peace for Persia, whose dominions were extended in every direction. But his last years were characterized by cruel tyranny, which excited universal hatred against him, and at length a conspiracy of some of the highest officers of his court was formed, and he was assassinated in 1747. B. at the village of Abuver, Khorassan, 1688.

NAEFELS, *nai'-fels*, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, 4 miles from Glaris. *Pop.* 2,000. —Here, in 1388, a battle was fought between 1,300 Swiss and 6,000 Austrians, when the latter were defeated.

NÆVIUS, Cneius, *ne'-vi-us*, a Latin poet, who served in the first Punic war, upon which he wrote an epic poem. He likewise produced several comedies, one of which was so displeasing to Metellus, the consul, that he expelled him from Rome. Nævius retired to Utica, where he died, about 204 B.C. Some fragments of his are extant.

NAGORE, *na-gor'*, a seaport of India, in Tanjore. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 10° 49′ N. *Lon.* 79° 55′ E.—2. Another in Bengal. *Lat.* 23° 56′ N. *Lon.* 87° 20′ E. *Pop.* Unascertained.

NAGOUR, *na-goor'*, a walled town of India, 250 miles from Delhi. It is well supplied with water. *Pop.* Unascertained.

NAGPOOR, *nag-poor'*, 'the town of serpents,' a city of India, the capital of a territory of the same name, 100 miles from Ellichpoor. It is of modern date, and, although very extensive, is meanly built, few of the houses consisting of more than one story, and covered with tiles. It is situate on a flue high plain, watered by a small river called the Nag. *Manf.* Arms, native cutlery, and silk and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* Unascertained, but considerable. *Lat.* 21° 9′ N. *Lon.* 79° 11′ E. —The TERRITORY is in the Deccan, and under British protection. *Area*, 76,430 square miles. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, pease, cotton, sugar, rice, betel, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Iron, talc, marble, and limestone. *Manf.* Brass and copper utensils, coarse woollen stuffs, cotton goods, and turbans. *Pop.* 4,650,000. *Lat.* between 17° 50′ and 23° 5′ N. *Lon.* between 78° 3′ and 83° 10′ E.

NAGY-BANYA, *nqj'-e ban'-ya*, a town of Hungary, 90 miles from Debreczin. It has a mint, where all the gold, silver, and copper found in the district are coined. *Pop.* 5,500.—NAGY is the prefix of several other towns in Hungary and Transylvania, with generally small populations.

NAHR EL KEBIR, *nar el ke'-bir*, a river of Syria, which, after a course of about 40 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 20 miles from Tripoli.—NAHR is the name of several other rivers in Asiatic Turkey.

NAHUM, *nai'-hum*, one of the twelve minor prophets, was a native of Galilee, and prophesied in the reign of Hezekiah. He prophesied with great force against Nineveh. His language is vehement, and his descriptions glowing.

NAIADES, *nai'-a-dees*, certain inferior deities among the Greeks, who presided over rivers, springs, wells, and fountains. They generally inhabited the country, and resorted to the woods or meadow near the stream over which they presided. Ægle was the fairest of the Naiades, according to Virgil.

NAIRN, *nairn*, the county town of Nairnshire, at the mouth of the river Nairn, where it falls into the Moray Firth, 15 miles from Inverness. It is a neat little town, with a harbour for small vessels. The inhabitants prosecute the white, salmon, and herring fisheries. *Pop.* 3,500.

NAIRNSHIRE, a maritime county of Scotland, formerly included in the ancient province of Moray, with the exception of the detached portion of Ferintosh, which is now completely surrounded by Ross-shire. It is bounded N. by the Moray Firth, E. and S. by Morayshire, and W. by Inverness-shire. *Area*, 200 square miles. *Desc.* The general character is rather bleak, with the exception of a border along the coast, from one to six miles in breadth, and the valley of the river Nairn, which is extremely fertile and well cultivated. *Rivers.* The Findhorn, which intersects the southern part of the county, as do several smaller streams. Its agriculture resembles that of Morayshire. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 10,000.

NAJERA, *na-he'-ra*, a town of Spain, in the province of Logrono, 16 miles from Logrono, and once the seat of the court of Navarra, but now in a state of decay. *Pop.* 3,000.—Here, in 1367, a battle was fought between the troops of Peter the Cruel and his brother Henry.

NAKHCHEVAN, *nak-che'-van*, a town of Asiatic Russia, 80 miles from Erivan. It is mostly in ruins, and claims to be the oldest city in the world. It stands in a district of the same name, ceded to Russia in 1828.

NAKHIMOV, Nicolavitch, *nak-he'-mof*, a Russian poet, who received his education at the university of Moscow; after which he entered the army; but soon quitted it, and devoted himself to literature. Possessed of considerable wealth, he retired to his estates, where he occupied himself with the composition of his "Fables" and a large number of prose satirical pieces. His satire in verse, entitled "The Speaking Monkey," was written in derision of the French, subsequently to the invasion of Russia by Napoleon I. This production is pronounced to be not inferior to the writings of Voltaire. B. at Kharhov, 1782; D. 1814.

NAKITCHEVAN, *na-kitch-e-van'*, a town of Russia, on the Don, 18 miles from Novo-Tcherkask. It is the residence of the Armenian patriarch for Russia. *Pop.* 15,700.

NAMUR, *na'-moor*, one of the provinces of Belgium, bounded partly by the French frontier, partly by the Belgic provinces of Hainault, South Brabant, and Liége. *Area*, 1,400 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly and fertile. *Rivers.* The Maese, the Sambre, the Lesse, and the Homme. *Pro.* The usual cerealia, hemp, and lint. Cattle are also extensively reared. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, and lead. *Pop.* 270,000.

NAMUR, the capital of the foregoing province, stands at the conflux of the Sambre and the Maese, or Meuse, 30 miles from Liége. It is well built, with wide and clean streets, and is defended by a citadel, built on the summit of a craggy rock. The cathedral and the church of the Jesuits are both worthy of attention. The former is a fine specimen of modern, the latter of ancient architecture. *Manf.* Fire-arms, swords, knives, scissors, and other articles of iron, copper, and brass. Quantities of leather, paper, thread, and tobacco are also made. *Pop.* 25,000.—Namur has often changed masters, and is noted for the long siege which it sustained in 1692, against Louis XIV.; and again in 1695, against William III. of England. In the beginning of the 18th century, it was seized by the French, but in 1713 was ceded to Austria. In 1746 it was taken by the French, but restored to the Dutch in 1748. In 1793 it was taken by the French; in 1793 retaken by the Austrians. In 1794 it was again occupied by the French, who kept it till the general cession of the Netherlands in 1814. Under the French empire it was the capital of the

department Sambre-and-Meuse. It is connected with Brussels by railway.

NAN, *năn*, a town of Siam, the capital of Laos state, and on a tributary of the Me-nam. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* 20° 40′ N. *Lon.* 101° 20′ E.

NANCY, *năn'-se* (Fr. *nan-se'*), a city of France, capital of the department of La Meurthe, on the Meurthe, 30 miles from Metz. It is divided into the Old and New towns, and has a citadel; but its fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. The gates are particularly fine, and are more like triumphal arches than the mere entrance of a city. The royal square, built by Stanislaus, contains some of the finest buildings in the town. Of its public edifices, the chief are the town-hall, the cathedral, a large modern edifice, the church of St. Sebastian, the church of Notre Dame, and the theatre, all in the New town; the Palais de Justice, the exchange, the arsenal, the barracks, and churches. *Manf.* Embroidery, for which it is celebrated; also candles. *Pop.* 15,000.—In 1475, this place was taken by Charles the Bold, and in 1477 he was killed here, while besieging it. In 1634, it was taken by Louis XIII.

NANGASAKI, or NAGNASAKI, *nan'-ga-sa'-ke*, the principal seaport of Japan, standing on a slope on the S.W. of the island of Kin-sin. It is regularly built, and is one of the chief commercial cities of Japan, having an excellent harbour, and being resorted to by the Chinese and Dutch traders, who, however, are subjected to a watchful supervision by the fortified island called Desima, lying off the shore. The shops are numerous and well supplied. The chief edifices are the palaces of the governors and other grandees, the arsenal, several theatres, upwards of sixty temples, with numerous tea-houses, and the Dutch and Chinese factories. *Imp.* Sugar, cotton and woollen goods, sandal and sapan woods, ivory, cloves, buffalo-hides, tin, and Bengal piece-goods. *Exp.* Cotton fabrics, drugs, toys, camphor, copper, and silks. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* 32° 44′ 8″ N. *Lon.* 129° 51′ 53″ E.—This is one of the ports opened to the British by the treaty with Japan of 1858. (*See* JAPAN.)

NANI, John Baptist, *na'-ne*, a Venetian historian, who in 1641 was admitted of the college of senators, and sent ambassador to France. He returned to Venice in 1648, having obtained from Louis XIII. considerable succours for carrying on the war against the Turks. In 1654 he was sent as ambassador to Germany, where he rendered great services to the republic. He continued to serve his country on many great occasions, and was appointed procurator of St. Mark. He wrote the History of Venice. B. 1616; D. 1678.

NANKIN, or NANKING, *năn-kin'*, the 'Court of the South,' a city of China, not equalled, perhaps, by any in the world for the extent of ground which it covers; but since the seat of government was transferred to Pekin, it has lost its importance. It is situate on the river Yang-tse-kiang, and the space inclosed by the walls is divided into the inhabited and uninhabited parts. It is a seat of Chinese learning. Its chief ornaments now are the gateways, which are very lofty and splendid, with temples attached to them; the porcelain tower, nine stories and 200 feet high, and the "tomb of the kings," supposed to be the Ming dynasty; an observatory, and the governor's palace. *Manf.* Artificial flowers, paper, crape, satin, China or Indian ink, and nankin, which derives its name from that of the city. It is the centre of a very extensive trade, and is the residence of a grand viceroy, with authority over the Kiang provinces. *Pop.* Estimated at 500,000. *Lat.* 35° 2′ N. *Lon.* 118° 49′ E.—In 1842 a British force was kept before this place, till the final treaty of the 29th of August was signed and ratified between China and Great Britain.

NANNI, John, *nan'-ne*, a celebrated ornamental artist, who received instructions from Raffaelle, and decorated the Vatican with groups of birds, plants, fruits, &c. B. at Udine, 1490; D. 1564.

NANTES, *nănts* (Fr. *nant*), a commercial city of France, the capital of the department of the Loire Inférieure, about 27 miles from the mouth of the Loire, which is here crossed by a magnificent stone bridge, or rather a succession of bridges, extending in nearly a straight line over several islands. Immediately below the town, the different branches unite into a single channel. The form of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, is an oblong, of which the length is parallel to the river. The public edifices are, the cathedral, the town-hall, mint, and the prefecture; the castle, situate on the quay, at the eastern extremity of the town, and in a good state of repair, a theatre, national college, normal school, public library, observatory and a magazine of munitions for the marine. *Manf.* Extensive, and consist of spinning, weaving, and printing of cotton; also woollen and linen goods, cordage, earthenware, glass, hardware, and spirituous liquors. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. The foreign trade of Nantes, though not great, extends to a number of different countries in Europe, as well as to America, the West Indies, and in a small degree to the coast of Guinea. The canal of Nantes connects the Vilaine and the Loire. *Pop.* 97,000. Nantes is noted in history for the celebrated edict issued there in 1598, by Henry IV., in favour of the Protestants, the recall of which, in 1685, by Louis XIV., is justly considered a fatal error in that memorable reign. In 1793 the town was attacked without success by a Vendean army. It is the birthplace of Fouché, and of Bougner the mathematician.

NANTEUIL, Robert, *nan'-te(r)-e*, a celebrated French miniature-painter and engraver, who drew the portrait of Louis XIV., in crayons, with such elegance, that the king appointed him designer and engraver to his cabinet. His engravings of portraits are highly valued. B. at Rheims, 1630; D. at Paris, 1678.

NANTINAN, *năn'-ti-nan*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 3 miles from Askeaton. *Pop.* 2,300.

NANTUA, *nan'-too-a*, a town of France, the capital of the department Ain, 16 miles from Bourg. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen threads, tanning, and paper-making. *Pop.* 4,000.

NANTUCKET, *năn-tuk'-et*, an island in Massachusetts, U.S., in the Atlantic, 56 miles from Cape Cod. *Ext.* 18 miles long, with a breadth of 4. *Pop.* 8,500.

NANTUCKET, a post-township and port of entry on the above island, 123 miles from Boston. It is the only town on the island, and contains several churches. *Manf.* Woollen ropes, and there are corn- and fulling-mills. *Pop.* about 7,000.

NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, *nănt'-wich*, a market-town of Chester, on the Weaver, 19 miles from Chester. It consists of several regular streets. The church is an ancient building, in the form of a cross; and it has various almshouses, schools, a workhouse, which was erected in Beam Heath, in consequence of a grant from the earl of Cholmondeley, to whom the town gives the title of baron. *Manf.* The chief are confined to salt and the making of shoes for export. The cotton manufacture is also pursued, and many people are employed in the making of gloves. The Chester canal terminates here with a handsome broad basin, forming a kind of harbour. *Pop.* 6,000.—In the beginning of the 18th century, large mines of rock-salt were discovered here. The salt-quarries, with their pillars and crystal roof, afford a very curious and singular appearance.

NAOS, *na'-ose*, a port of the Canary Islands, on the S. coast of Lanzarote. Also a cape on the S. side of the island of Faro.

NAPIER, John, Baron of Merchiston, *nă-peer'*, a celebrated Scotch mathematician, who, towards the close of the 16th century, discovered the method of superseding long and laborious arithmetical operations by the invention of his logarithmic tables, which, says Laplace, in his "Système du Monde," "by reducing to a few days the labour of many months, doubles, as it were, the life of an astronomer, besides freeing him from the errors and disgust inseparable from long calculations." The principles of this great invention were detailed by Napier in two works, published in the years 1614 and 1619. Besides other works, he wrote a curious pamphlet, entitled, "Secret Inventions profitable and necessary in these Days for the Defence of the Island," the original of which is kept in the archbishop of Canterbury's library at Lambeth. B. at Merchiston Castle, near Edinburgh, 1550; D. at the same place, 1617.

NAPIER, Sir Charles John, a modern British admiral, who, in 1799, at the age of 13, entered the navy, and served in the North Sea, on board the *Martin* sloop of war. In the following year he went to the Mediterranean station, where he took part in several minor

actions, and had his thigh broken by a shot, during an engagement between the *Recruit* brig and a French corvette. In 1809 he displayed signal bravery at the taking of Martinique, being the first to scale the walls. For this and some subsequent services he was created post-captain; after which he served as volunteer on land in Spain. In 1811 he stormed the heights near Talinuro, in Sicily, under a tremendous fire, and captured a number of the enemy's merchant vessels. He was engaged in 1813 in North America, where he won for himself the thanks of his superior officer for his bravery during the operations which took place before Baltimore. At the conclusion of the war, in 1815, he struck his flag and went ashore; upon which he was created C.B. He remained without employment during 14 years; but, in 1829, was sent to Portugal to procure the restoration of some ships which Don Miguel had seized. As commander of the Portuguese fleet, he, in 1833, gained a victory over Don Miguel's squadron; for which service Don Pedro created him admiral of the Portuguese fleet and Viscount Capo Santo Vincent, adding to these honours the order of the Tower and Sword. He resigned this command, however, at a later period, and returned to England. In 1839 he was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean squadron, under Sir Robert Stopford. In this capacity he maintained his former reputation for personal fearlessness, and took a distinguished part in the storming of Sidon, the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha at Beyrout, and the taking of Acre. For these services he received the thanks of parliament, and was created K.C.B., as well as obtaining several military and naval orders from the European potentates. He was shortly afterwards created rear-admiral, and, during two years, commanded the Channel fleet. He was unemployed until 1854, but in the meanwhile republished his letters upon Naval Reform, in which, amongst many other important suggestions, he advocated the abolition of flogging. In the last-mentioned year, he was appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet, about to be dispatched against the forts and ships of Russia in that sea. His operations in that quarter induced a large amount of ill-feeling between himself and the ministry of the day. It is true, he himself declared, in an after-dinner speech, that, in less than a month, he would be within Cronstadt; while, after his return, he maintained that the fortress was impregnable. He returned to England at the end of the year 1855, and was soon afterwards elected to parliament by the borough of Southwark, in the place of the late Sir William Molesworth. He soon engaged in a parliamentary warfare with the ministry, whom he charged with fettering him with galling restrictions, and with otherwise hampering him during his command in the Baltic. A few years before his death, he paid a visit to Russia, where he had an interview with the Grand-duke Constantine, who agreed with him in asserting Cronstadt to be impregnable. Sir Charles Napier undoubtedly possessed all the personal bravery and daring which belonged to his name, and a strong spice of the family vanity withal; but, as a commander, he appeared to succumb to that trying accompaniment to all great posts of leadership, where immense interests are at stake,—responsibility. A good sailor, and a good friend of the British sailor, he was undoubtedly. B. at Merchiston Hall, N. B., 1786; D. 1860.

NAPIER, Sir Charles James, a distinguished modern general, cousin of the preceding. Before he had attained his 12th year, he obtained his commission as ensign in the 22nd regiment. His first services were during the Irish rebellion of 1798. In 1806 he became captain, and was ordered to Spain, where he held the command of the 50th foot during the memorable retreat of Sir John Moore upon Corunna. At the battle which terminated that terrible march, he was wounded in five places, was taken prisoner, and, on repairing to England upon parole, he found his relatives in mourning for his supposed death. Remaining for some time without a command, he occupied himself with writing upon military law, colonization, and the state of Ireland; but, in 1809, he again went to Spain as a volunteer, received a severe wound at Busaco, participated in the terrible battle of Fuentes de Onoro, and was present at the second siege of Badajoz. His next services were in North America, in the year 1813. He was a few days too late to share in the British triumph at Waterloo, but was present at the storming of Cambray; and when the British army entered Paris, he accompanied it. His great talents for administration were first displayed while governor of Cephalonia, to which post he was nominated not long after his return from Paris. In that capacity he co-operated with Lord Byron in a scheme for the independence of the Greeks. In 1841 he was sent out to India as commander-in-chief of the Bengal army, and, in a short time, his energetic mind was busy with numberless plans of military reform. Upon the arrival of Lord Ellenborough, who had been created governor-general of India, Sir Charles Napier submitted to him a plan for an Affghan campaign. The Ameers of Scinde were at that period strongly disposed to dispute the authority of British arms, the prestige of which had been much shaken by the recent disasters in Affghanistan. Napier decided to attack them at once; he invaded their territory, blew up the fortress of Emaum Ghur (hitherto deemed impregnable), and finally routed them with immense slaughter, although his own numbers were very inferior, at the battle of Meanee, in 1843. Taking possession of Hyderabad, and outflanking Shere Mohammed by a series of brilliant manœuvres, Napier made himself master of Scinde in a space of time which appears truly astonishing, when the difficulties with which he had to contend, and the small force at his disposal, are taken into consideration. His military operations brought to an end, his great talents for administration came into play. His brother, Sir William Napier, in the "Narrative of the Administration of Scinde," thus characterizes his services:—"Two years only elapsed since he quitted Sukkur to make war on the Ameers, and in that time he had made the march to Emaum Ghur, in the great desert, gained two battles, reduced four large and many smaller fortresses, captured six sovereign princes, and subdued a great kingdom. He created and put into activity a permanent civil administration in all its branches, conciliated the affection of all the different races which inhabited Scinde, had seized all the points of an intricate foreign policy, commenced a number of military and other well-considered works, and planned still greater ones, not only suited to the exigencies of the moment, but having also a prospective utility of aim." In 1847 he returned to England, where he was enthusiastically received. During the reverses of the Sikh campaign, however, he was once more called upon to repair to India. He set out immediately; but when he reached the country, the tide of battle had turned, and the Sikhs were utterly defeated. After a short but decisive campaign,—not in the field, but with British officers' extravagant and luxurious mode of living, he returned to his native country in 1850. From that time, his shattered frame, worn out by so many fatigues, began to grow rapidly weaker and weaker, till, three years after his return, his gallant soul passed away in death, under the colours of his first regiment, the 22nd foot. A statue, in bronze, of Sir Charles Napier was, a short time ago, erected, by subscription, in Trafalgar Square. B. in London, 1782; D. at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, 1853.

NAPIER, Sir William Francis Patrick, a British general and distinguished military historian, brother of the preceding. Like him, he entered the army at an early age, being only 15 when he was gazetted to his first commission as ensign, in 1800. He was engaged at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, served under Sir John Moore at Corunna, and passed through the subsequent campaigns in the Spanish peninsula till its conclusion in 1814. He was severely wounded at Cazal Nova, during Massena's retreat from Portugal, and again while defending the churchyard of Arcangues. At the peace he had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1828 he published the first instalment of his great work, entitled "The History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France, from the Year 1807 to the Year 1814," which was completed, in six volumes, in 1840. Two years afterwards, by which time he had reached the grade of major-general, he was nominated lieutenant-governor of Guernsey; which post he held till 1848, when he became knight commander of the order of the Bath. His other publications were "The Conquest of Scinde," "His-

tory of General Sir Charles Napier's Administration of Scinde, and Campaign in the Cutchee Hills," and some pamphlets connected with military matters. His "History of the Peninsular War" occupied him during sixteen years, and both the duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult supplied him with valuable materials during its composition. The many editions this work has passed through, and the high estimation in which it is held, attest its great merits as a record of the greatest war in which the British arms were ever engaged. The "English Cyclopædia" thus speaks of the work:—"The historian is skilled in the science and practice of war, is well informed in the politics of the time, and has written the work honestly and in good faith, from excellent materials, and in a lofty and severe morality. The narrative is exceedingly interesting; the leading events are distinctly traced and connected, and the leading characters briefly but vividly sketched. The sites of the battles are clearly described, and the arrangements, manœuvres, and evolutions made intelligible, even to non-military readers. The style is original, clear, and vigorous; and, though somewhat laboured and declamatory, has a peculiar charm, from its seeming to be obviously the outpourings of his own carefully-collected thoughts and well-considered convictions." B. at Castletown, Kildare, Ireland, 1785; D. 1860.

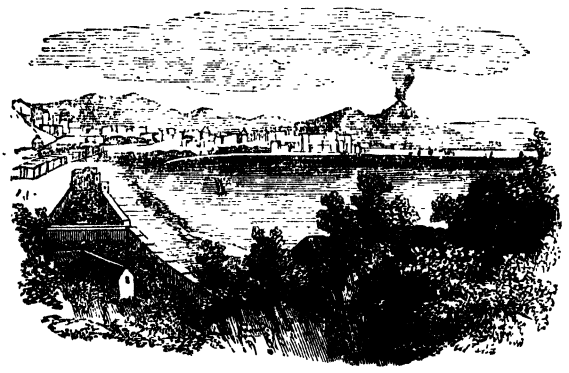
NAPIER, Sir George Thomas, brother of the preceding, served in all the campaigns in the Peninsula, was present at the battles of Talavera and Orthes, and was wounded at the battle of Talavera and at the siege of Ciudad-Rodrigo. He was sent out as governor of the Cape in 1837, where he effected many civil reforms, and dealt successfully with the Boers and Kaffirs. He returned to England in 1844, and, while staying in Italy, in 1849, was offered the command of the Piedmontese army, which he refused. Shortly afterwards, he attained the rank of lieutenant-general. B. in London, 1784; D. at Geneva, 1855.

NAPLES, Francis Marie-Leopold, King of, was the son of Ferdinand II., by Maria Theresa Isabella, daughter of the archduke Charles of Austria. Francis II. succeeded his father Ferdinand II. in 1859 (*see* FERDINAND II.), having previously married the Princess Maria Sophia Amelia, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, duke of Bavaria. From the outset of his reign he evinced a disposition to pursue the same arbitrary and detestable rule as his late father, King Bomba, of unhappy memory. Already had he earned the nickname of Bombalino, or Little Bomba, from his cruelly-treated and miserable subjects, when the great liberator, Garibaldi, after taking Messina and Palermo, and delivering Sicily, with a mere handful of followers, crossed the straits and marched upon Naples. Francis II., with a portion of his army, left the capital, but afterwards made a stand against the Piedmontese. Repulsed on each occasion, he was compelled to shut himself in Gaeta, where he lies at the time this notice is written, maintaining a defence of the place against the army of Victor Emmanuel with a certain obstinacy, —it cannot be called heroism, when the character of Francis is taken into consideration. B. 1836.

NAPLES, KINGDOM OF, *nā'-pelz*, a division of the former kingdom of the Two Sicilies, comprising the whole of the continental portion of the state. It occupies the southern part of the Italian peninsula, and is bounded N.W. by the States of the Church, N.E. by the Adriatic, and S. and W. by the Mediterranean. *Political Divisions.* These consist of the following provinces:—Napoli, or Naples, Terra di Lavoro, Principato Citra, Principato Ultra, Abruzzo Ultra I., Abruzzo Ultra II., Abruzzo Citra, Capitanata, Molise, Terra di Bari, Terra d'Otranto, Basilicata, Calabria Citra, Calabria Ultra I., and Calabria Ultra II. *Capes.* Sorrento, Gaeta, Baia, Vaticano, Nan, and Leuca. *Gulfs.* Manfredonia, Gaeta, Salerno, Policastro, Gioja, Squillace, St. Eufemia, and Taranto. *Area,* 32,620 square miles. *Desc.* In comparing the Italian peninsula to a boot, the kingdom of Naples forms the foot and lower part of the leg. The surface, like that of great part of Italy, is mountainous; but it contains also a number of beautiful plains and extensive valleys, though traversed by the great chain of the Apennines, which separates into several lateral branches. The highest summit is Monte Corno, which is 9,520 feet above the level of the sea. The principal isolated summits are Vesuvius and Monte Gargano, near the Adriatic. *Rivers.* The Garigliano, the Volturno, the Basiento, the Pescara, Biferno, Candelaro, the Sangro, Bradano, Crate, and the Ofanto, the ancient Aufidus. *Lakes.* Celano, Agnano, Averno, Licola, Fusaro, Patrea, Lesina, and Fondi. Marshes, or rather large lagoons, are found on various parts of the seacoast, and, by their insalubrity, render some of the most fertile tracts almost uninhabitable. *Climate.* This might be divided into three regions. In the Campagna Felix, the air is almost invariably genial, and the sky serene. Beyond the Apennines, and opening to the east and south, the climate is hotter, and exhibits the productions of southern latitudes. The mountainous regions vary according to their elevation. *Zoology.* Of wild animals, the lynx, or tiger-cat, and the wild boar, are the most formidable. There is the crested porcupine, said to be peculiar to the south of Italy, whilst snakes and other reptiles are common in the hot districts. Game of all kinds abound in the forests, and among the marshes buffaloes pasture in herds. The domestic animals comprise goats, sheep, and pigs; cattle are extensively raised, besides horses of a small and active breed. The coasts have always been distinguished for the quantity of fish they produce. *Pro.* Wheat, Indian corn, barley, and, in the colder situations, rye. In many parts corn, vines, and olives are cultivated by the same persons, and on the same farm. In general, the larger proportion of labour, if not of ground, is given to the grape: the celebrated *Lacryma Christi,* or red wine, is grown on the sides of Vesuvius. The wines of Naples are accounted the best in Italy. Rice is produced in the marshy tracts, cotton in the province of Otranto, and tobacco in many of the southern districts. Flax, hemp, and silk are cultivated to a large extent; and, in warmer situations, olives, oranges, with melons, almonds, dates, figs, lemons, pomegranates, and other fruit, indicative of an approach to a tropical climate. Manna is an important product of Calabria, and of almond-trees there are forests in several parts, especially on the east coast. Olive-oil forms a great object of export. Apulia, Calabria, and the mountainous parts of other provinces, contain very extensive forests. Along the coasts, large numbers of the inhabitants are employed in the tunny, anchovy, mullet, and coral fisheries. *Minerals.* Salt, alum, vitriol, sulphur, crystal, and marble. *Manf.* Unimportant: they mostly consist of muslins and other cotton stuffs, porcelain, fire-arms, paper, glass, and cutlery. *Exp.* Silk, wool, hemp, wine, olive-oil, grain, macaroni, and coral. *Imp.* Iron, cutlery, and manufactured goods. *Rel.* Roman Catholic. Monasteries and nunneries are numerous. *Army.* About 100,000. *Navy.* About 30 vessels, of various sizes. *Pop.* About 7,000,000. *Lat.* between 37° 56′ and 42° 55′ N. *Lon.* between 12° 54′ and 18° 33′ E.—Before 1837, the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily had each a species of provincial council called Consulta; but these were united in the Consulta generale common to both kingdoms, as all the other political institutions are. In 1848, a constitutional form of government was granted, and on the obtainment of the liberty of the press, several journals were published; but in the end of 1849 they were entirely suppressed. In 1861, Naples, by a constitutional vote, placed itself under the rule of Victor Emmanuel, the sovereign of the Two Sicilies.

NAPLES, a city of Italy, the capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and of the province of *Napoli,* situate on the Bay of Naples, near the foot of Mount Vesuvius. The situation of Naples is one of the most delightful that can be imagined. In the form of an amphitheatre, it is built partly on the declivity of a hill, partly on the margin of a spacious bay, spreading its population along the shore, and covering the shelving coasts and adjacent eminences with its villas and gardens. The bay is extensive, and presents an almost unrivalled assemblage of picturesque and beautiful scenery. The streets, though in general narrow, are straight and tolerably regular, and are handsomely paved with large flags of lava. They are tolerably clean, the filth being carried off by large subterranean sewers; but many of them are dark and gloomy, from their narrowness and the height of the buildings. The Strada di Toledo, extending half the length of the city,

and having at the one end the Piazza di Mercato, on the other the royal palace, is the finest street in Naples, and equal to any in Europe. The number of squares is considerable: several are spacious, but few handsome. The principal are the Largo di Castello, Largo di Palazzo, and Piazza di Mercato: several of them are decorated with obelisks and fountains. The buildings of Naples are rather remarkable for their size than for their taste or elegance. The quays and buildings along the water-side extend, in the form of a crescent, along the bay, for the space of nearly five miles. The royal garden in this suburb is a favourite promenade. The harbour, properly so called, is small, and is entirely artificial, being formed by a large mole projecting into the sea, and inclosing a basin nearly square, which is little more than a quarter of a mile across. The fortifications of Naples are not adapted to resist an army,



NAPLES.

though the city is surrounded with a wall and defended by a number of towers, as well as by several forts and castles. The arsenal adjoins the sea, and is defended by bastions. Of the public edifices, the churches are the most conspicuous; but their splendour consists less in the elegance of architecture than in the richness of their paintings, marbles, and other decorations. The cathedral, built on or near the substructure of a temple of Apollo, is a handsome Gothic edifice: it is supported by more than a hundred columns of granite. The Santi Apostoli, or church of the Holy Apostles, erected on the ruins of a temple of Mercury, is, perhaps, the most ancient in Naples. That of St. Paul is said to occupy the site of a temple of Castor and Pollux: its interior is spacious, well-proportioned, and finely incrusted with marble. The church of St. Filippo Neri is remarkable for the number of ancient pillars that support its triple row of aisles on both sides of the nave. The Spirito Santo is of a more pure and simple architecture than the other churches of Naples. The palaces and the mansions of the nobility have little pretensions to purity of architecture, and are, in general, too much loaded with ornaments. The royal palace, at the southern extremity of the Strada di Toledo, has an air of grandeur. The palace of Capo di Monte is situate outside of the town, and has its best apartments appropriated to a collection of paintings. The old palace of the sovereigns of Naples is now occupied by the courts of justice. There are ten theatres, great and small: the one called San Carlos, contiguous to the royal palace, is one of the largest in Italy. Of the literary institutions, the university was founded in 1224, and, in 1841, had upwards of 1,500 students. Its interior contains a collection of statues belonging formerly to the Palazzo Farnese at Rome. It has a large library, besides ancient MSS., a museum of paintings, sculpture, bronzes, &c. The schools and academies are numerous; but there is much ignorance in the city. The charitable establishments are numerous and well endowed. *Manf.* Silk fabrics, and, on a small scale, stockings, carpets, flannels, gloves, lawn, lace, cotton stuffs, and diaper. Those of firearms, china, and glass are of some importance; but those of soap, leather, and wax are of little account. A good deal of ingenuity is displayed in making violins and other musical instruments; also in mahogany furniture and carriages, and even in the petty manufacture of snuff-boxes from lava and tortoise-shell: macaroni is also extensively made. There are, besides, royal type-foundries and iron-works. *Inhabitants.* The higher ranks are frequently ignorant, frivolous, and dissipated; while, in the lower orders, the most striking characteristics are indolence and superstition. The lazzaroni are a part of the populace without either dwellings or regular occupation. They pass their lives in the streets, lying in the shade or sauntering about during the day, and sleeping at night under a public portico, on the pavement, or on the steps of a church: their number is said to have been formerly between 30,000 and 40,000; but they are still considerable, and there is, perhaps, no city in Europe where so small a proportion of the inhabitants contribute to the wealth of the community by productive labour. The city literally swarms with nobility without fortunes, priests without benefices, and beggars of all descriptions. *Pop.* about 420,000. *Lat.* of observatory, 40° 51′ 8″ N. *Lon.* 14° 15′ 5″ E. —The environs of Naples are picturesque, and highly interesting to the antiquary and classical scholar. The origin of the city is lost in the fables of antiquity: it is said, however, to have been founded by the Greeks, and called by them Parthenope. It has suffered, at different periods, from war, earthquakes, and the eruptions of Vesuvius. In 1799 it was taken by the French, who, in June following, evacuated it, but again occupied it in 1806. Joseph Bonaparte was soon after proclaimed king; and in 1808, on his removal to Spain, the crown was conferred on Murat. In 1815, King Ferdinand, after an absence of nine years, made his entrance into his capital. In 1848 it was plundered by the lazzaroni, of whom 1,500 lost their lives. In August, 1860, Francis II. was forced to retire to Gaeta, on the approach of Garibaldi, the Italian liberator, from Salerno. In September, that chief entered the city without bloodshed, and was hailed as the deliverer of his country.—Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity are the island of Capri, in the bay, Vesuvius, Herculaneum, and Pompeii. It is the centre of several railways.

NAPO, *na'-po*, a river of S. America, rising in the mountain deserts of Cotopaxi, and, after an estimated course of 500 miles, joining the Amazon, in *lat.* 3° 26′ S.

NAPOLEON I., Napoleon Bonaparte, *nă-pole'-yon* (Fr. NAPOLÉON, *na-po'-lai-on*), emperor of the French. He was the second son of Charles Bonaparte, assessor to the Royal tribunal of the island of Corsica. At the age of 10 years, the young Napoleon, a "dusky-complexioned, taciturn boy," obtained admission to the celebrated military school of Brienne, through the interest of Count de Marbeuf. He remained there during five years, distinguishing himself by his steady application to his studies. In 1784 he passed to the Royal Military School at Paris, which establishment he left a year afterwards, upon his appointment as sub-lieutenant to an artillery regiment. He paid two visits to Corsica, in the years 1790 and 1792, but was banished from the island by Paoli in the latter year. For about a year he resided at Marseilles with his mother and sisters, but was created captain in 1793, for having cannonaded the Marseilles federalists. In the same year he was created colonel, and was sent to the siege of Toulon, then holding out against the Convention, and supported by an English fleet under Lord Hood. Now came Napoleon's opportunity, and the astute Corsican was quick to avail himself of it. Several attacks had been made, and had failed, when young Napoleon suggested an entirely new plan of attack. The plan was tried, and was perfectly success-

ful, the English admiral being compelled to put to sea. Toulon surrendered, and Napoleon was created general of brigade by the Committee of Public Safety. In 1794 he was attached to the army of the Alps, as commander of the artillery, but becoming an object of suspicion with the government, he was recalled to Paris, and had his name struck off the army roll. For some time he remained in poverty and obscurity, and at one period thought of offering his sword to the Turks. The Parisian insurrection of the 13th Vendémiaire (5th Oct. 1795) changed his situation. His friend and admirer Barras was appointed by the Convention to command the 6,000 troops they had at disposal. Barras chose Napoleon as his second in command. He repulsed 40,000 insurgents, killing some 1,200 of them with grapeshot. The Convention rewarded him by creating him general of division. In the following year he married Josephine, widow of Viscount de Beauharnais, who had lost his head during the reign of terror. Shortly afterwards, he received the command of the army of Italy, then in a defeated and disorganized condition. In a year and a half, the "little corporal," as he came to be called by his admiring soldiery, had either routed or destroyed four armies, each stronger than his own,—that of Beaulieu, at Cairo, Montenotte, Millesimo, Dego, and the bridge of Lodi; that of Würmser, at Castiglione, Roveredo, and Bassano; that of Alvinzi, at Arcole, Rivoli, and Mantua; that of Prince Charles, whom he pursued into Germany as far as Leoben, upon the road to Vienna. The result of this unexampled career of victory was the treaty of Campo-Formio, which secured to France a vast accession of territory. The young general was now the most popular man in France, and the Directory, eager to get rid of their dangerous rival, accepted a proposal made by him for the invasion of Egypt, and appointed him commander-in-chief of a finely-equipped expedition, which sailed for the East in 1798. He took Alexandria, gained over Mourad Bey the battle of the Pyramids, and, although the fleet had been destroyed by Nelson at Aboukir, the French were soon masters of Egypt. Suddenly quitting his army, he set sail for France, and, after narrowly missing capture by the English cruisers, appeared, unexpectedly, at Paris at the end of the year 1799, at a time when the administration of the Directory had grown irksome to the nation. Bonaparte at once became the head of a very powerful party, and, aided by Sieyès, his brother Lucien, and General Leclerc, he overthrew the Directory on the famous 18th Brumaire, year 8 of the Republic (9th Nov. 1799), caused himself to be named first consul, having for his colleagues Cambacérès and Lebrun, also dignified by the title of consul, but mere tools to his ambition. In 1800 he placed himself at the head of the army of Italy, crossed the Alps, and gained the battle of Marengo. General Moreau having about the same time beaten the Austrians at Hohenlinden, the peace of Luneville was signed with Austria in 1801, and in the following year the treaty of Amiens with England concluded the second war of the French Revolution. In the same year he was proclaimed consul for life: in 1804 he became emperor of the French. Pope Pius VII. went to Paris to assist at the ceremony, but Napoleon placed the crown upon his own head, and also crowned his consort Josephine. Six months later he erected the Cis-Alpine Republic into a kingdom, and crowned himself king of Italy at Milan. About this time he committed an act which forms one of the foulest blots upon his memory. Some time previously, his life had been threatened by a plot, in which the Bourbon princes were implicated. Resolved to make an example of one of them, he caused the young duc d'Enghien to be seized, and after a disgraceful mockery of a trial, the innocent prince was shot at Vincennes. Napoleon gloried in this odious act. "I had never personally offended these Bourbons," he wrote; "a great nation had chosen me to govern it, almost all Europe had sanctioned its choice. My blood, after all, was not ditch-water, and it was time to place it on a par with theirs." In 1805, the destruction of the combined French and Spanish fleets by Nelson at Trafalgar completely overturned his long-cherished scheme for the invasion of England. In the same year, England, Russia, and Austria entered into a new coalition against France, and the

Napoleon

battle of Austerlitz was fought, and terminated so successfully for France, that a large accession of territory was gained, and what she already possessed was confirmed to her by the treaty of Presburg. In 1806 he placed his brother Joseph upon the throne of Naples, Louis becoming king of Holland: the victory of Jena was obtained towards the close of the same year. Russia was next attacked, and the emperor Alexander was compelled to sign the peace of Tilsit. Jerome Bonaparte was then placed upon the throne of Westphalia. In 1808, Napoleon made his unprincipled invasion of Spain, sending Murat and 80,000 men thither. Charles IV. and his family retired to French territory, where they virtually became prisoners of Napoleon, who placed his brother Joseph upon the throne of Spain, and gave Naples to Murat. But Spain resisted the French invaders, and the defeat and capitulation of Dupont at Baylen, and Junot at Cintra, were the commencement of the declining fortunes of the self-created emperor. Notwithstanding the greatest efforts of Soult, Massena, and Suchet, Spain, backed by the brilliant genius of Wellington and his fine army, repulsed the French. This struggle cost France, in five years (1808—1813), more than 400,000 men. Meanwhile, Josephine, having given no heir to the empire, was divorced by Napoleon, in 1809, and Maria Louisa, daughter of his old enemy the emperor of Austria, became empress of the French. The fruit of this union was a son, who, at his birth, was styled king of Rome. (*See* NAPOLEON II.) About this time, Fouché, Bernadotte, and several others, began to withdraw from him; Pope Pius VII., who had been stripped of his temporal dominions, excommunicated him; finally, the prohibitive system of continental commerce, which he had organized with the view of ruining England, begat, instead, universal poverty and misery throughout France. Having drained France of her treasure, he next conceived a formidable invasion of Russia, which was to rob France of the flower of her youth and manhood. In 1812 he assembled the largest army that was ever led by a European general, and, at the head of 500,000 men, passed into Russia, whose army he defeated in several engagements. In September he entered Moscow, which had been previously evacuated and almost totally consumed. After spending a month there, in expectation of overtures of peace from St. Petersburg, the frost and snow of a Russian winter compelled him to commence a precipitate retreat. Harassed by innumerable foes, the French army, deprived of everything, perished in the snow, or found a grave in the icy waters of the Beresina. Hastily returning to France, the emperor succeeded in creating another army, and opened the campaign in Germany with the victories of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden; but Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden were now in arms against him; and at Leipsic, where, in three days, the French lost upwards of 50,000 men, his power received a death-stroke. The allies entered France, and Napoleon, finding his army disorganized, and most of his ministers and generals disaffected towards him, abdicated the throne of France, at Fontainebleau, on the 4th of April, 1814. The Bourbons were re-established in France, Napoleon accepting the island of Elba for his retreat. In less than a year he again appeared in France, and, by the time he had reached the capital, the whole army had declared for him. Immediately, the coalition that had dethroned him was renewed; but Napoleon, at the head of his brave and enthusiastic troops, took the initiative, and defeated the Prussians at Ligny, on the 16th of June. Upon the 18th he suffered defeat at the hands of Wellington, at the memorable field of Waterloo. Four days afterwards, he abdicated in favour of his son. His new reign lasted for, and is generally styled, the Hundred Days. He set out for Rochefort, with the intention, it is stated, of escaping to America; but not being able to evade the English cruisers, he surrendered to Captain Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*, and claimed the hospitality of England. The English cabinet, however, declared him to be the prisoner of the allies, and he was dispatched to the island prison of St. Helena. For nearly six years did this extraordinary man pine in bondage, the bitterness of which was augmented by the petty tyranny of Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor of the place. The opinions

relative to Napoleon are as numerous and conflicting as his many biographers. Let us, in the first instance, regard his character from a French point of view: "Napoleon ranks with Alexander, Cæsar, and Charlemagne, and was one of the greatest men the world has ever seen. He possessed, in the highest degree, the genius of the warrior and of the administrator; he put an end to anarchy, reconstituted society, re-established the Church, promulgated the Code, and placed France at the head of nations. Nevertheless, we must reproach him with overwhelming ambition, and too great a love for war, which plunged our country into the deepest misfortunes. Moreover, he stifled public liberty, and did not scruple to have recourse to the most violent measures." The foregoing is perhaps the highest panegyric that even a Frenchman can pass upon him. His character has been laid bare by Emerson, who takes the philosophical standpoint, and regards Napoleon with that hardy scepticism which is necessary to history. He says, "Napoleon was singularly destitute of generous sentiments. The highest-placed individual in the most cultivated age and population in the world, he had not the merit of common truth and honesty. He is unjust to his generals, egotistic and monopolizing; meanly stealing the merit of their great actions from Kellermann and from Bernadotte; intriguing to involve his faithful Junot in hopeless bankruptcy, in order to drive him to a distance from Paris, because the familiarity of his manners offends the new pride of his throne. He is a boundless liar. The official paper, his 'Moniteur,' and all his bulletins, are proverbial for saying what he wished to be believed; and worse, he sat, in his premature old age, in his lonely island, coldly falsifying facts and dates and characters, and giving to history a theatrical *éclat*. Like all Frenchmen, he has a passion for stage effect. Every action that breathes of generosity is poisoned by this calculation. His star, his love of glory, his doctrine of the immortality of the soul, are all French. 'I must dazzle and astonish. If I were to give the liberty of the press, my power could not last three days.' To make a great noise, is his favourite design. 'A great reputation is a great noise; the more there is made, the further off it is heard. Laws, institutions, monuments, nations, all fall; but the noise continues, and is heard in after-ages. This doctrine of immortality is simply fame.' His theory of influence is not flattering. 'There are two levers for moving men,—interest and fear. Love is a silly infatuation, depend upon it; friendship is but a name.' He would steal, slander, assassinate, drown, and poison, as his interest dictated. He had no generosity, but mere vulgar hatred; he was intensely selfish; he was perfidious; he cheated at cards; he was a prodigious gossip, and opened letters, and delighted in his infamous police; he rubbed his hands with joy when he had intercepted some morsel of intelligence concerning the men and women about him, boasting that 'he knew everything,' and interfered with the cutting of the dresses of the women, and listened after the hurrahs and the compliments of the street incognito. His manners were coarse; he treated women with low familiarity; he was in the habit of pulling their ears, and pinching their cheeks, when he was in good humour, and of pulling the ears and whiskers of men, and of striking and horseplay with them to his last days. It does not appear that he listened at keyholes, or, at least, that he was caught at it. In short, when you have penetrated through all the circles of power and splendour, you are not dealing with a gentleman at last, but with an impostor and a rogue; and he fully deserves the epithet of 'Jupiter Scapin,' or a sort of scamp Jupiter." At Saint Helena he dictated his memoirs, which were afterwards published with many interpolations, as the "Memoirs of Las Casas," and again as the "Memoirs edited by Count Montholon." He died and was interred at St. Helena, in 1821; but his remains were brought to France, on board of a ship of war, by Prince de Joinville, in 1840. They now rest under the dome of the Invalides, in the midst of the ashes of many who were his companions in victory. B. at Ajaccio, Corsica, 1769.

NAPOLEON II., Francis Charles Joseph Napoleon, duke of Reichstadt, was the son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, and at his birth was styled king of Rome. After the abdication of his father, an attempt was made to proclaim him emperor, but it was soon abandoned. When the allies entered Paris, his mother fled with him to her father's court. He was brought up by his grandfather Francis, emperor of Austria, by whom he was created duke of Reichstadt in 1818, and appointed colonel of a regiment of cavalry. This young prince, who was apparently born to such a brilliant destiny, died shortly after he had attained his 21st birthday, of consumption. There are ugly rumours current, that his grandfather deliberately planned his destruction, and employed the gay duke of Salerno to entice him into every form of dissipation, by which his strength was undermined, and his premature death brought about. B. at Paris, 1811; D. 1832.

NAPOLEON III., Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of the French. He was the third son of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, king of Holland, and of Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of the empress Josephine. Queen Hortense's three sons were decreed to be successors to the French throne in the event of the death of the king of Rome. (*See* the preceding.) The eldest, Napoleon-Charles, who was brought up by Napoleon, died in 1807; the second, Napoleon-Louis, died in his brother's arms at Forli, in 1831. In the history of modern times, there are few examples of men who have passed through greater changes of life than this survivor of the queen of Holland's sons. "Born in a palace," says one of his latest biographers, "for a while the heir-presumptive of the greatest monarch in Europe, he was afterwards thrown headlong from that high estate, and condemned, in obscurity and exile, to associate with the sons of tradesmen and farmers; to be to-day the companion of cardinals, popes, and kings, and to sleep to-morrow on a heap of stones in the street, in the disguise of a livery servant; to be hidden during eight days, in a burning fever, in the midst of Austrian troops, who were eager to take his life; to fight as a common soldier and a rebel, in the hope of overthrowing a hateful form of despotism; to have his brother die in his arms; to wander about in sickness, hunger, and dejection; to take refuge in common taverns; to tread the soil of France as an outlaw, at the peril of his life; to organize repeated insurrections; to be in prison; to lie in a dungeon; to write treatises on pauperism and the sugar question; to mingle with the haughty nobles of England at a tournament; to be the president of a republic; to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded him to make himself emperor; to be the ally, on terms of equality, of the strongest government in Europe; and, in conjunction with Great Britain, to subdue the armies of Russia, and to compel her czar to sue humbly for peace in that capital which, forty-two years before, on that selfsame day, he had entered as a conqueror." After the fall of Napoleon I., Queen Hortense went into exile with her two sons, residing in succession at Geneva, at Aix in Savoy, in the duchy of Baden, in Bavaria, and finally repairing to the château of Arenenberg, on the banks of Lake Constance, where she resided until her death. There, Queen Hortense, or duchess of St. Leu, as she was now called, employed herself with the education of her two sons. Louis Napoleon displayed the greatest eagerness for study, and distinguished himself by his ardent pursuit of all knowledge bearing upon military matters. After Louis Philippe ascended the throne, Louis Napoleon and his brother asked to be allowed to return to France, but were refused. The brothers next took part in a revolution in Italy; but, their party being defeated by the papal troops, they became fugitives, the elder dying of fever at Forli, and Louis Napoleon only escaping the Austrians by assuming the disguise of a footman. He reached Cannes in safety, and subsequently reached Paris with his mother, who asked permission to remain there a short time, as her son was ill. The king refusing to accede to this request, Hortense and her son repaired to London. In a short time they returned to Switzerland. Until the year 1836, he occupied himself with military studies, and with composing political and military treatises; but, in the last-named year, considering that he had only to present himself to the French soldiery in order to shake their allegiance towards

Louis Philippe, he went to Strasburg, where, after an absurd attempt at carrying out his project, he was made prisoner, and placed in a dungeon of the garrison. Louis Philippe regarded the affair with contempt, and shipped off the pretender to the United States. He remained but a short time in America; for, hearing that his mother was dangerously ill, he repaired to Arenenberg, in defiance of the French government. The duchess of Saint Leu died two months after his arrival. The French government demanded of Switzerland the extradition of the refugee; and, to prevent a war, Louis Napoleon quitted the country for England in 1837. In London he lived the life of a fashionable lounger, and wrote his "Napoleonic Ideas;" but, in 1840, he resolved to make another attempt at subverting the government of Louis Philippe. A steamer was hired, a number of disaffected Frenchmen were collected, and Louis Napoleon, provided with a tame eagle and a carved and gilded effigy of the same emblem of imperialism, steamed from Margate and landed at Boulogne. He presented himself to the officers, displayed his wooden eagle, and set free the living bird; but the soldiers would not listen to the representative of Napoleonism, the eagle refused to soar aloft and perch upon the top of the Napoleon column. The baffled conspirators next attempted to regain their steamer, Louis himself being captured, after shooting a French soldier who had tried to oppose his retreat. For this absurd affair he was arraigned before the Chamber of Peers, found guilty of high treason, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and conducted to the castle of Ham, whence he contrived to effect his escape in the disguise of a workman, in 1846. He reached London in safety, and continued to reside there till 1848, at which time the Republic permitted his return to France, with the other members of the Bonaparte family. Subsequently, with Cavaignac and Ledru Rollin, he put himself in nomination for election as president of the republic, and was voted to that office by an overwhelming majority. At the close of the year 1851, he destroyed the last vestige of French liberty, by the celebrated *coup d'état*, and contrived to secure his re-election, not for four, but for ten years. He was now emperor of France in all things but the name, and this latter title was given to him, after an appeal to universal suffrage, in December, 1852. In the following year he married Eugénie, countess de Teba, who bore him a son. He became the ally of England in the struggle against Russia, which terminated with the fall of Sebastopol and the treaty of Paris in 1856. In the same year he paid a visit to Queen Victoria in London. Two attempts against his life were made; the first by Pianori in 1855, and the second by the Count Orsini, Pierri, and others, at the beginning of 1858. Upon this latter occasion, Napoleon III. demanded of the British government that the English laws affecting political exiles should be altered. This attempt at dictation and interference created a strong feeling in England against the French emperor, which was heightened by the insults of several colonels of the French army. The Palmerston administration, by appearing disposed to yield, became highly unpopular, and was compelled to quit office. At the beginning of the year 1859, Napoleon treated the Austrian ambassador with marked coolness, which clearly foreshadowed what was speedily to occur. Francis Joseph declared war against the king of Sardinia and his French ally. The French army crossed the Alps into Italy, and the emperor, leaving the empress as regent during his absence, hastened to put himself at its head. The Austrians lost battle after battle, till at length they were compelled to evacuate Lombardy. Terms of peace were concluded even more suddenly than war had been declared. At Villafranca the two emperors met: Lombardy was given up to France, and by France ceded to Sardinia; Austria remaining in possession of Venetia and the celebrated Quadrilateral. One of the latest acts of this extraordinary man's political life has been to declare himself a partisan of the principles of free trade; whereupon Mr. Cobden was charged by the British government to effect between France and England a treaty of commerce. The treaty itself is an "accomplished fact," but its results lie in the future. It must, however, be productive of good to both nations. Napoleon III. was born at Paris, 1808.

NAPOLEON, Prince. (*See* BONAPARTE, *Napoleon* Joseph Charles.)

NARBAH, *nar'-ba*, a town of Sirhind, India, defended by a fort, and the residence of a rajah, whose territory has a population of 80,000. *Lat.* 30° 20′ *N.* *Lon.* 76° 15′ E.

NARBONNE, *nar-bun'*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, situate in a hollow between mountains, on two canals, 32 miles from Carcassonne. It has a cathedral, admired for the elegance of its architecture and the boldness of its vaults. Also an ancient archiepiscopal palace, which has the appearance of a fortress. It has a trade in honey, for which it is famed, wine, brandy, oil, and salt. *Pop.* 13,300.—This is the Gallia Narbonensis of the Romans, by whom it was colonized, 121 B.C.

NARBOROUGH, Sir John, *nar'-bur-o*, an English naval commander, who served with distinction in the first Dutch war, and was present at the desperate naval engagement between the English fleet and the Dutch under De Ruyter and Van Tromp, in 1666. Three years afterwards, he went out on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas, and explored the Straits of Magellan. In 1672 he again fought against the Dutch at the battle of Solebay, and was for his bravery knighted, and created rear-admiral. In the following year he compelled the Bey of Tripoli to give up all British captives, and to pay 80,000 dollars for the injuries British shipping had received at the hands of Tripoline pirates. He cannonaded the city of Algiers in 1677, and captured five Algerian frigates. In 1770 he became commissioner of the navy, which post he held during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. B. in Norfolk, early in the 17th century; D. about 1688.

NARCISSUS, *nar-sis'-sus*, a beautiful youth, son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope, who saw his image reflected in a fountain, and became enamoured of it, thinking it to be the nymph of the place. His fruitless attempts to approach this beautiful object so provoked him, that he grew desperate and killed himself. His blood was changed into a flower, which still bears his name.—A freedman and secretary of Claudius, who abused his trust, and plundered the citizens of Rome to enrich himself. Messalina, the emperor's wife, endeavoured to remove him; but Narcissus sacrificed her to his resentment. Agrippina, who succeeded Messalina, was more successful. Narcissus was banished by her intrigues, and compelled to kill himself, A.D. 54.

NARDI, James, *nar'-de*, an Italian historian, who wrote the history of the republic of Florence, which forms a continuation to the work of Machiavelli. He likewise acted as ambassador from Florence to Venice in 1527. B. at Florence, 1476; D. about the middle of the 16th century.

NARDO, *nar'-do*, a town of Naples, 8 miles from Gallipoli. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 8,000.

NARENTA, *na-rain'-ta*, a river of European Turkey, rising in the Dinaric Alps, and, after a course of 140 miles, falling into the Adriatic.

NARO, *na'-ro*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, on a river of the same name, 12 miles from Girgenti. It stands in a fine country, and has a trade in oil, wine, and sulphur. *Pop.* 11,000.—The RIVER, after a course of 22 miles, enters the Mediterranean, 6 miles from Girgenti.

NARSES, *nar'-sees*, king of Persia, succeeded his father Varennes in 296. He conquered Mesopotamia and Armenia. Maximianus Galerius being sent against him by Diocletian, was repulsed; but afterwards he defeated the Persians, whom he laid under tribute. D. 303.

NARSES, a Persian eunuch, who became one of the greatest generals of his time, commanded the Roman army against the Goths, whom he defeated in battle in 552, their king, Totila, being slain. As exarch of Italy, he administered with wisdom and discretion, and established order throughout the country. D. at Rome, at a very advanced age, 568.

NARVA, *nar'-va*, a town of European Russia, in the government of, and 81 miles from, St. Petersburg, on the Narova, 9 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Finland. Its houses are built of brick, and stuccoed white. In the suburb called Ivangorod are the remains of an extensive fortress built by the czar Ivan Vassi-

*lievitz*. It has a brisk traffic in corn, timber, and flax, which it exports, and in salt. It has also a salmon-fishery. *Pop.* 4,100.—Near this town, in 1700, Charles XII., at the head of 8,000 Swedes, defeated Peter the Great, with 80,000 Russians. Narva was retaken by the czar five years after.

NARVAEZ, Don Ramon, duke of Valentia, *nar-va-aith'*, a modern Spanish general and statesman. After the return of Ferdinand VII., he entered the army as cadet of the Walloon Guards. In 1822, when the royal party attempted to destroy the constitutional *régime*, he ranged himself upon the liberal side, and, by his gallantry, contributed to suppress the *émeute*. Shortly afterwards, while serving against the guerillas of Catalonia, he was severely wounded; upon which he retired to his native city, and lived in retirement during ten years. In 1836 he attained the grade of brigadier, under Espartero. Charged to pursue the notorious Carlist general Gomez, who had hitherto baffled all attempts at capture, Narvaez came up with him near Arcos, and completely routed him. This was the turning point of his fortunes, and he became one of the most popular men in Spain. He now abandoned the constitutional party, became a royalist, and aspired to a rivalry with Espartero. In 1844 he was nominated president of the council, and was created duke of Valentia. Three years afterwards he lost the royal favour; but, in 1856, he supplanted O'Donnell, and once more became president of the council. His opponents were for a period completely foiled; but the tenure of power in Spain is too intimately dependent upon court intrigue to be either durable or secure: accordingly, one turn of the political wheel brought General O'Donnell to the position from which he himself had already been ousted by Narvaez. At the end of 1859, Narvaez was again out of office, while O'Donnell flourished as prime minister, and commander of the forces sent against Morocco. B. in Andalusia, 1800.

NASEBY, *nais'-be*, a village and parish of Northamptonshire. *Pop.* 900.—Here, in 1645, Charles I. was totally defeated by Oliver Cromwell.

NASH, Richard, *năsh*, commonly known as "Beau Nash." He received his education at Caermarthen, whence he was sent to Jesus College, Oxford, where he remained but a short time. He afterwards obtained



BEAU NASH.

an ensign's commission, but soon quitted the army, and entered of the Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. A love of pleasure and gaming drew him, in 1704, to Bath, which place of amusement became, through his tact and good management, a centre of fashionable resort. He was chosen master of the ceremonies, and was so much esteemed as to be called King of Bath; but commonly he was termed, from the peculiarity and foppery of his dress, Beau Nash. Though much given to gambling, he was very liberal, and numerous instances are recorded of his benevolence; and to his efforts, combined with those of two other gentlemen, the foundation of Bath Hospital is due. B. at Swansea, Glamorganshire, 1674; D. at Bath, 1761.

NASH, John, an eminent English architect, who studied under Sir Robert Taylor, and about 1792 established himself in London. He soon acquired a high position, and was employed to design mansions for the nobility, both in England and Ireland. In 1812 he designed plans for the new Marylebone, afterwards Regent's Park, and for Regent Street. In 1820 he improved the Opera-house, and designed the Haymarket Theatre. As surveyor to the Crown estates, he was engaged during several years in improving the street architecture of the metropolis, chiefly at the west end of the town. The terraces in the Regent's Park, Buckingham Palace (since altered), Carlton-House Terrace, and the improvements in the garden of St. James's Park, were the principal of his subsequent works in London. That whimsical piece of architecture known as the Pavilion, at Brighton, was also from his designs. B. in London, 1752; D. at East-Cowes Castle, 1835.

NASH, a county of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 588 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

NASHVILLE, *nash'-vil*, a post township of Tennessee, U.S., on the S. side of Cumberland river, 275 miles from Lexington. It is situate in the midst of a very fertile and populous country, and is the largest and most flourishing town in the state. The steamboats ply between this place and New Orleans. The Cumberland is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons during the greater part of the year, and in the highest floods for vessels of 400 tons. *Pop.* 20,000.

NASIELSK, *na-seelsk'*, a town of Poland, 25 miles from Warsaw. *Pop.* 3,000, mostly Jews.—Here, in 1806, the Russians were defeated by the French.

NASMYTH, Alexander, *nai'-smithe*, a Scotch landscape-painter, who repaired to London at an early age, and became pupil of Allan Ramsay. He subsequently studied at Rome; after which he went to Edinburgh, and established himself there as a portrait-painter. Ultimately, he abandoned portrait for landscape-painting, and produced some of the best works in that class of which the British school can boast. He had, likewise, a considerable share in suggesting the architectural improvements that were made in Edinburgh. His portrait of Robert Burns is stated to be the only authentic likeness of the poet. B. at Edinburgh, 1758; D. at the same place, 1840.

NASMYTH, Patrick, a Scotch landscape-painter, son of the preceding, who repaired to London in his 20th year, and soon became popular enough to gain the title of the English Hobbima. All his pictures were painted with the left hand, he having early in life lost the use of his right through an accident. B. at Edinburgh, 1786; D. in London, 1831.

NASMYTH, James, a practical engineer, and inventor of the steam hammer, steam pile-driver, and other great mechanical contrivances. He was brother of the preceding, and from his earliest youth displayed a love for any kind of mechanical employment. After studying at the High School and university of Edinburgh, where he rendered great assistance to the professors by his skill as a mechanical draughtsman and practical mechanic, he, in 1829, set out for London, where he succeeded in obtaining employment in the engineering firm of Maudsley and Co. He remained there until 1832, at which time he returned to Edinburgh, and during two years worked incessantly in the construction of tools and machinery, with the intention of establishing himself in business. In 1834 he took a floor in an old cotton-mill at Manchester, and soon obtained so many orders for machinery, that his shop became too small for his operations. He then removed to Patricroft, near Manchester, and in a few years, so rapidly had his business increased, was in a position to build the well-known Bridgewater foundry, from which establishment emanated those fine mechanical inventions which have made the name of Nasmyth familiar wherever modern mechanism is required. In 1856 he retired from business, having resolved to devote his

remaining years to artistic and scientific pursuits. B. at Edinburgh, 1808.

NASSAU, *năs'-saw* (Ger. *nas'-sou*), Duchy of, formerly comprised several principalities in the German empire, all of which are now united under one head, and form an independent duchy in the Germanic confederation. Its boundaries are the Prussian territory on the Lower Rhine, and the different states of the princes of Hesse. *Area*, 1,760 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly throughout, with considerable elevations in some places, affording excellent pasturage. *Rivers.* The Rhine to the W., the Maine to the S., and the Lahn in the interior. In this duchy are found some of the principal watering-places in Germany; namely, Ems, Schlangenbad, Wiesbaden, Lower Selters, Upper Lahnstein, and other places. *Pro.* The culture of the vine and the rearing of cattle form the chief employments. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, silver, and lead. *Pop.* 430,000. *Lat.* between 49° 56′ and 50° 48′ N. *Lon.* between 7° 30′ and 8° 30′ E. The Nassau family, after long being counts, were made princes of the empire in 1688 and 1737. In 1806 they were declared dukes, which, in Germany, is a distinct, and in general, a higher title. The duchy is now a member of the Zollverein, with an armed force of between 6,000 and 7,000.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, and capital of the duchy of Nassau, on the Lahn, 25 miles from Wiesbaden. *Pop.* 1,500.

NASSAU, or POGGY ISLANDS, a chain of islands which lie off the whole length of the west coast of Sumatra, at the distance of about 80 miles. The N. extremity of the most N. island, which is called the Northern Poggy, is situate in *lat.* 2° 18′ S.; and the S. extremity of the most S. island in *lat.* 3° 16′ S. They are separated from each other by a narrow strait. On the S. island are several villages, and also on the N. *Pop.* Unascertained.

NASSAU, a river of East Florida, which runs into the sea, *lat.* 30° 44′ N.

NASSAU, the capital of the island of New Providence, one of the Bahamas. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 25° 5′ 6″ N. *Lon.* 77° 21′ W.—It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but restored to the English in 1783.

NASSAU, a post township of Rensselaer county, New York, U.S., 15 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 3,000.

NASSAU, Adolphus of. (*See* ADOLPHUS, Emperor.)

NASSAU, Maurice of. (*See* MAURICE of Nassau.)

NASSAU, William of. (*See* ORANGE, William of.)

NASSAU, William of. (*See* WILLIAM III. of England.)

NASSICK, *nas-sik'*, a large town and place of pilgrimage in British India, in the district of Ahmednuggur, 95 miles from Bombay. *Pop.* 25,000.

NASTATTEN, *na-stat'-ten*, a town of W. Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, 20 miles from Wiesbaden. It has numerous mineral springs. *Pop.* 3,000.

NATAL, *nă-tăl'*, a colonial possession of Great Britain, on the S.E. coast of Africa. *Area*, 18,000 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, well watered, and covered with long grass. The soil is, in general, fertile, and, along the coast, mangroves grow, whilst in the interior the timber rises in clumps. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, coffee, wheat, beans, oats, and tobacco. Indigo grows wild. *Minerals.* Coal, iron ore, and building-stone. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 27° 40′ and 30° 40′ S. *Lon.* between 29°. and 31° 10′ E.—This territory forms a dependency of the Cape of Good Hope, and is administered by a lieutenant-governor and a board of officers.

NATAL, a town of Brazil, S. America, capital of the province Rio Grande del Norte, near the mouth of the Grande, or Porengi, in the Atlantic. It was formerly an important military post, and has several churches, a governor's residence, and a harbour. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 5° 45′ S. *Lon.* 35° 15′ W.

NATAL, or NATAR, a Malay settlement on the S.W. coast of Sumatra. It has an export trade in camphor and gold-dust. *Lat.* 32° N. *Lon.* 98° 57′ E.

NATCHEZ, *năch'-ez*, a city and port of entry of Mississippi, U.S., on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 80 miles from Jackson. The greater part of the town stands upwards of 150 feet above the surface of the river, and is regularly laid out on very uneven ground, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, gaol, market-house, bank, an academy, and several churches. It has an extensive export trade, and is in constant communication with the various towns on the Mississippi and its tributaries. *Pop.* 6,000.

NATCHITOCHES, *năch'-i-toch'-es*, or *năk'-e-tosh*, the capital of Natchitoches county, Louisiana, on the Red River, about 200 miles above its junction with the Mississippi. *Pop.* 3,000.—The COUNTY has an area of 2,257 square miles, and a population of 15,000.

NATHAN, *nā'-than*, a prophet who lived in the reign of David. At the Divine command, he reproached that monarch for his guilt in the murder of Uriah and adultery with Bathsheba, and predicted that the glory of erecting the temple would be reserved for Solomon. On that occasion he brought the monarch to repentance, by relating the beautiful parable of the poor man's lamb.

NATHAN, Isaac, or Mordecai, a rabbi, was the first who compiled a Hebrew Concordance, which he began in 1438 and finished in 1448. It was printed at Venice in 1523, and afterwards at Basle in 1632.

NATHPORE, *nath-por'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, on the right bank of the Kosee. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 26° 18′ N. *Lon.* 87° 10′ E.

NATOLIA, or ANATOLIA, *na-to'-le-a*, a division of Asia Minor, comprehending most of its western districts. Under its name is generally understood the whole of Asia Minor. *Lat.* between 36° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 26° and 35° E.

NATRON LAKES. (*See* EGYPT.)

NAU CAPE, *na'-ou*, a promontory of S. Italy, 6 miles from Cotrone. From this place Hannibal is said to have embarked when leaving Italy, 202 B C.

NAUDÉ, or NAUDÆUS, Gabriel, *no'-dai*, a learned French writer. After studying at Paris, he went to Padua, where he took his degrees in physic. He next became librarian to Cardinal de' Bagni at Rome, and, on his death, was patronized by Cardinal Barberini. On being recalled to France in 1642, he was made librarian to Cardinal Mazarin, who conferred on him several benefices. Christina, queen of Sweden, invited him to her court, but he soon returned. His principal works are, "An Apology for Great Men who have been accused of Magic," "Advice for Forming a Library," "Addition to the Life of Louis XI.," "Bibliographia Politica," and a commentary upon the Rosicrucians. B. at Paris, 1600; D. at Abbeville, 1653.

NAUMBURG, *noum'-boorg*, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, on the Saale, 28 miles from Leipsic. It is divided into three parts,—the Town proper, the Liberties, and the Suburb. The Town is surrounded with walls, and contains a royal mansion, several churches, an orphan-house, hospital, and schools. The part called the Liberties contains the cathedral, a fine Gothic building, erected in 1027, the chapter school, the residences of the canons, and a number of private houses. *Manf.* Stockings, gloves, caps; also soap, starch, and gunpowder: leather is also tanned. *Pop.* 14,000.—Here, in memory of the conclusion of the Hussite siege in 1432, an annual festival is held. It is a station on the Thuringian railway.—The name of several other towns in Germany.

NAUPLIA, or NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, *naw'-ple-a*, *na'-pole de ro-ma-ne'-a*, a fortified seaport-town of Greece, in the Morea, 5 miles from Argos. It is strongly fortified. *Pop.* Estimated at 10,000.

NAUPLIA, GULF OF, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, Greece, between the two arms of the Morea. It contains several small islands, and receives the Keria river, on which Argos is situate. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 20.

NAUPLIUS, *naw'-pli-us*, according to Grecian mythology, a son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Eubœa. He was father to Palamedes, who was sacrificed to the resentment of Ulysses by the Greeks, during the Trojan war. The death of Palamedes irritated Nauplius. When the Greeks returned from the Trojan war, Nauplius saw them distressed in a storm on the coasts of Eubœa, and to make their disaster still more complete, he lighted fires on such places as were surrounded with the most dangerous rocks, that the fleet might be shipwrecked on the coast. This succeeded; but when he saw Ulysses and Diomedes escape, he threw himself into the sea.

NAUSICAA, *naw-sik'-ā-ā*, a daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæaceans, who, according to Homer, met

*Ulysses* shipwrecked on her father's coasts; and it was to her humanity that he owed the kind reception he received from the king.

NAUVOO, *naw-voo'*, formerly a city of the Mormons, but now occupied by a colony of French communists. It stands on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 125 miles from Springfield. *Pop.* Unascertained.

NAVAN, *năv'-ăn*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, on the Boyne, 26 miles from Dublin. It consists of two streets, which intersect each other at right angles, and is a place of considerable trade. *Manf.* Sacking. *Pop.* 6,500.—It is connected with Dublin and Drogheda by railway.

NAVARETE, Ferdinand, *na-va-rai'-tai*, a learned Spanish friar, who went as missionary to the Philippine Islands in 1647. He afterwards set out for China, where he laboured during many years, but was at last imprisoned by the Chinese authorities. He contrived, however, to effect his escape to Macao, after which he returned to Europe. He was employed to preach against the Jesuits before the pope. His "History of the Moral and Political Condition of China" was published at Madrid, at the end of the 17th century; but the latter volumes of the work were suppressed by the Inquisition. The first volume has since become a scarce book.

NAVARETE, John, a celebrated Spanish painter, surnamed the Titian of Spain. In 1568 he was appointed painter to the king; but having introduced a cat and a dog into some of his religious pictures, Philip caused him to enter into a contract never to employ such accessories again. He was both deaf and dumb. B. at Logono, Castile, 1524; D. at Madrid, 1577.

NAVARIN, or NAVARINO, *na-va-re'-no*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 6 miles from Modon. It stands near the site of Old Navarin, the Pylos of antiquity, and has a large harbour, sheltered by the island of Sphagia, famous in antiquity for the defeat of the Spartans by the Athenian navy. *Pop.* 2,000.—Here, in 1827, the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia defeated those of the Turks and Egyptians.

NAVARRA. (*See* NAVARRE.)

NAVARRE, *na-var'*, a province of Spain, bounded N.E. by France, and S.W. by Old Castile. *Area*, 2,470 square miles. *Desc.* This province is divided from France by the western part of the Pyrenees, the heights of which are in general rugged and bare, but their base is covered with wood, and affords excellent pasturage. *Rivers.* The Ebro and the Bidassoa. *Pro.* Grain and wine; but not in sufficient quantities for native consumption. Game, cattle, and sheep are numerous; and hemp, flax, fruit, pulse, and a little oil are produced. *Minerals.* Iron abounds at Vedrin and Lugarchuelo; at Pampeluna is a copper-mine; in the neighbourhood of Valtierra is a mine of rock-salt, between strata of gypsum. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* about 300,000.—This was a small kingdom before Henry d'Albret, afterwards King Henry IV., ascended the throne of France, and from this place the kings of France took the title of king of Navarre. It retained its ancient boundaries in the new division of the country in 1833, and still has some peculiar privileges.

NAVARRE, Peter of, a famous Spanish soldier-seaman in the 16th century, was a Biscayan of low extraction. He commenced his career as a sailor, after which he became a menial servant in the family of the cardinal of Aragon. He next took service among the Florentine troops; but subsequently returned on board ship, where he displayed great skill and courage. The reputation he acquired recommended him to Gonsalvo de Cordova, who was employed in the war of Naples. To he taking of that city Navarre principally contributed, by the construction of a mine. The emperor recompensed him for this service by creating him count of Alvito, in that kingdom, and henceforth he styled himself Count Pedro de Navarre. Being appointed to the command of a naval expedition against the Moors, he took Oran, Tripoli, and other places. On his return to Italy, he served in the army, and was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512. After remaining in France two years, in hopes of being ransomed, he entered into the French service, and signalized himself on several occasions; but being sent to the succour of Genoa, in 1522, he was taken prisoner by the Imperialists, and conducted to Naples, where he was confined in the castle of *L'Œuf*. After the treaty of Madrid, he regained his liberty, and, in 1528, served under Lautrec at the siege of Naples; but, in the unfortunate retreat of that general at Aversa, he was again captured, and sent a second time to L'Œuf. The prince of Orange, by command of the emperor, having ordered a number of prisoners to be beheaded, barbarously included Navarre with the rest; but the governor, as is asserted by some, possessing more humanity, passed him over, and he died there soon after; others pretend that he was strangled in that citadel.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, *năv'-i-gai-tors*, a cluster of lofty islands in the South Pacific Ocean. They are of coral formation, and are both fertile and populous. *Lat.* 14° S. *Lon.* 170° W.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, *năx'-os*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, and the largest of the Cyclades. *Ext.* 20 miles long and 15 broad. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing fruits, wine, olive-oil, and cheese. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 37° N. *Lon.* 26° 31′ E.—This island was taken by the Turks in the 13th century, and now forms a government of the kingdom of Greece.

NAZARETH, *năz'-a-reth*, a village of Palestine, 50 miles from Jerusalem. It stands in a valley of the same name, celebrated as the residence of our Saviour and his family during the first thirty years of his life. It occupies part of a declivity, and has a Latin convent, with a church said to be built on the site where took place the annunciation of the advent of Christ. *Pop.* 3,000, of whom a sixth are Turks.

NAZE, THE, *naiz*, a cape forming the S. extremity of Norway, in the North Sea. *Lat.* 57° 57′ N. *Lon.* 7° 2′ E.

NEAGH, LOUGH, *lok na*, a lake of Ireland, on the border of the county of Antrim. *Area*, 153 square miles. It has several islands, and receives several rivers.

NEAL, Daniel, *neele*, an English non conformist divine. After receiving his education at Merchant Taylors' school, he went to Utrecht and Leyden. In 1706 he was chosen pastor of an Independent congregation in Aldersgate Street, and afterwards in Jewin Street. He wrote, "A History of New England," "A History of the Puritans," and some Sermons. His "History of the Puritans" is a faithful and esteemed work, and has been laid under contribution by almost every historian of the civil war and commonwealth. B. in London, 1678; D. at Bath, 1743.

NEANDER, Christopher Frederick, *nai-an'-dair*, a German sacred poet. After completing his studies at the university of Halle, he acted, for a short time, as tutor in a family, but was, in 1750, appointed pastor of a small country congregation; whence he removed to a more lucrative charge at Gränzhof. In 1784 he was appointed clerical superintendent of the duchies of Courland and Semgallen; but continued to reside at Gränzhof, where he supported a widowed sister and her family. His songs are esteemed as among the best specimens of devotional poetry in the German language. B. at Ekau, Courland, 1724; D. 1802.

NEANDER, John Augustus William, an eminent German historian, who was born of Jewish parents, but, while pursuing his studies at the Johanneum College at Hamburg, became a convert to the Christian faith, and assumed the name of Neander, signifying, in Greek, "a new man." He subsequently studied at the universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Heidelberg. His great attainments led to his being appointed professor of theology at the last-named establishment, and in 1812 he was chosen to fill the chair of theology at the university of Berlin, where he remained until his death. In the same year he published "The Emperor Julian and his Times," which established his reputation as a theological historian. His greatest work, entitled "Universal History of the Christian Religion and Church," was given to the world between the years 1825—1845, and was comprised in five volumes. In 1835 he produced a refutation of Straus's "Life of Jesus," in a work entitled "The Life of Jesus in its Historical Relations." Both the works above mentioned, as well as some smaller ones, were translated into English, and published in Bohn's Ecclesiastical Library. B. at Göttingen, 1789; D. 1850.

NEARCHUS, *ne-ar'-kus*, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, who ordered him to lead the fleet he had built upon the Hydaspes to the Persian Gulf. Nearchus wrote an account of this voyage, the original of which is lost; but Arrian, Strabo, and Pliny have preserved a great portion of it: Arrian's extract is, however, the fullest and most correct. Subsequently to the death of Alexander, Nearchus became governor of Lycia and Pamphylia. Flourished in the 4th century B.C.

NEATH, *neeth*, a market and borough town of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Neath, 7 miles from Swansea. The principal public buildings are the town-hall and the church. Its trade consists in the exportation of coals. In the neighbourhood are iron-forges, extensive tin-works, and smelting-works for copper. *Pop.* of parish, 6,000.—The RIVER NEATH, after a course of 20 miles, enters the Bristol Channel about 3 miles from Neath.

NEBRASKA, *ne-brăs'-ka*, an unappropriated territory of the United States, bounded on the N. by British America, on the S. by the TEXAS, on the E. by Missouri river, and on the W. by the Rocky Mountains. *Area*, 137,000 square miles. *Pop.* Indians.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR I., or NABUCHADONOSOR, *neb-u-kad-nez'-zar*, king of Nineveh and Babylon. He sent against Judæa, Holophernes, who was slain by Judith. He himself is supposed to have been killed while defending Nineveh against Cyaxares.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR II., king of Babylon and Nineveh, ascended the throne 605 B.C. He invaded Judæa, took Jerusalem, and carried the treasures of the temple and a number of captives to Babylon. After this he set up a golden statue in the plain of Dura, which he commanded all his subjects to worship, on pain of being cast into a fiery furnace. Three young Jews, named Shadrac, Meshac, and Abednego, refused to submit to this idolatry, and the sentence was executed upon them; but they were miraculously preserved amidst the flames. Nebuchadnezzar, having lost his reason, became an outcast from the society of men, and lived among wild beasts in the forest; but, on his recovery, he again ascended the throne, and died B.C. 562.

NECHO, *ne'-ko*, a king of Egypt, called in Scripture Pharaoh-Necho, succeeded his father Psammeticus, 617 B.C. He planned a canal from the Nile to the Arabian Gulf, which undertaking he was forced to abandon, after losing a great number of men. The ships of Necho sailed from the Red Sea round the coast of Africa into the Mediterranean, and returned to Egypt, after a voyage of three years. This monarch invaded Assyria, and, on his march, was attacked by Josiah, king of Judah, who was slain in the battle. Necho was in turn defeated by Nebuchadnezzar, and obliged to return to his own country, where he died 601 B.C.

NECKAR, *nek'-ar*, a river of the S.W. of Germany, rising in the mountains of Schwarzwald, and, after a course of 210 miles, joining the Rhine at Mauheim.

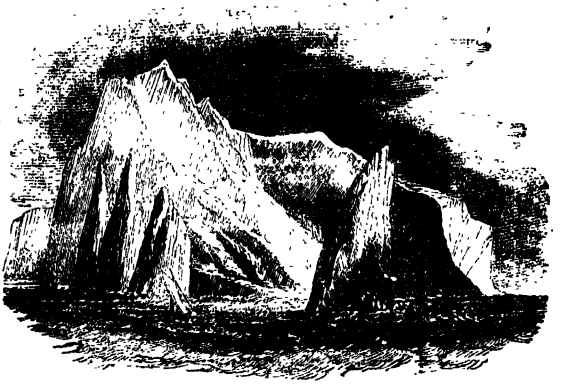
NECKER, James, *nĕk'-er*, a celebrated French financier, who went to Paris at an early age, obtained employment in a banking-house, in which he rose to a partnership, and, in 13 years, having made a number of successful speculations, retired from business with a large fortune. He commenced his political career by becoming a member of the council of Two Hundred at Geneva. He was afterwards appointed minister of the republic of Geneva at Paris, where, by degrees, he rose to the highest employments. In 1765 he was appointed syndic of the French East-India Company; in 1775 director of the royal treasury; and was twice director-general of the finances of France. But the Revolution, which all his efforts were unable to check, obliged him to retire to Switzerland. Necker wrote three volumes on the finances of France, a book on the influence of religious opinions, and other works. He married the daughter of a Protestant clergyman, by whom he had a daughter, Madame de Staël Holstein, the wife of the Swedish ambassador. She afterwards became celebrated by the name of Madame de Staël. B. at Geneva, 1734; D. in Switzerland, 1804.



NEDENAES, *ned'-en-ais*, a district of Norway, inclosed by the districts of Bradsberg, Stavanger, and Maudal, and on the S.E. by the Skagar-rack. *Area*, 4,266 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous. *Pop.* 55,000.

NEEDHAM, Marchamont, *need'-ham*, an English writer, who, during the civil war, distinguished himself by his political pamphlets, first against the parliament, and afterwards against the king; so that, at the Restoration, he obtained his pardon with difficulty. B. at Burford, Oxfordshire, 1620; D. 1678.

NEEDHAM, John Turberville, a learned English naturalist, who was educated at Douay, where he entered into orders as a Roman Catholic divine. His superiors appointed him professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon. He afterwards became travelling tutor to a nobleman; and, on his return, settled in London, where he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote observations inserted in Buffon's "Natural History;" also, "New Enquiries upon Microscopical Discoveries," the "Generation of Organic Bodies," and "Observations on Spallanzani's Microscopical Discoveries." B. in London, 1713; D. at Brussels, 1781.



NEEDLES.

NEEDLES, THE, *need'-els*, a cluster of pointed rocks on the coast of the English Channel, off the Isle of Wight. *Lat.* 50° 39′ 9″ N. *Lon.* 1° 34′ W.

NEEDWOOD, *need'-wood*, an ancient royal forest of Staffordshire, disforested in 1801.

NEEMUCH, *ne-much'*, a town of India, in the territory of Gwalior. It stands in a district fertile in rice, wheat, maize, and barley. *Pop.* 4,000, exclusive of the cantonment. *Lat.* 24° 27′ N. *Lon.* 74° 54′ E.

NEERWINDEN, *nair-vin'-den*, a village of Belgium, 2 miles from Lauden. Here William III. of England was defeated by the duke of Luxembourg, in 1693; and here, in 1793, the French were defeated by the Austrians.

NEGAPATAM, *neg-a-pa-tam'*, a decayed seaport of India, district of Tanjore, on the Coromandel coast, 48 miles from the city of Tanjore. It is well fortified, and has a large pagoda, or Hindoo temple. *Pop.* 10,000.—This place was taken by the British in 1781.

NEGRAIS, *neg-riee'*, a small island, with an excellent harbour, at the mouth of an arm of the Irrawaddy river, in the Burman empire. *Lat.* of Cape Negrais, 16° 1′ N. *Lon.* 94° 14′ E. Cape Negrais forms the boundary of the British territory in further India, and is at the S. extremity of the Burmese dominions.

NEGROPONT, or EGRIBOS, *neg'-ro-pont*. (*See* EUBŒA and CHALCIS.)

NEGROPONT, Channel of, an arm of the Ægean Sea,

Greece, lying between Eubœa and Hellas, and consisting of the S.E. portion of the ancient Euripus. *Ext.* 40 miles long.

NEGROS, *nai'-grose*, one of the Philippine islands, in the Asiatic archipelago, S. of Luconia. *Area.* Estimated at 3,780 square miles. *Pop.* about 40,000. Another in the Pacific, near the N. coast of Admiralty Island.

NEHEMIAH, *ne'-he-mi'-a*, a celebrated Hebrew, was the son of *Hachaliah*, and born in Babylon, during the captivity. He became cupbearer to Artaxerxes, king of Persia, who permitted him to return to his own country, and to rebuild Jerusalem. He achieved this work 454 B.C., though greatly opposed by the enemies of the Jewish nation. After governing that people with great wisdom and zeal, he died at Jerusalem, 430 B.C.

NEILGHERRY, *nile-gür'-re*, a range of mountains in S. India, occupying an area of 700 square miles, at the junction of the S. and W. Ghauts. Several of their summits attain an elevation ranging between 6,000 and 8,760 feet. Among the hills are different stations resorted to by Europeans, on account of the salubrity of the climate.

NEINA, *ni'-na*, a river of Asiatic Russia, which, after a course of 350 miles, joins the Tobol, 50 miles from Tumen.

NEISSE, *ni'-se*, a river of Germany, which, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the Oder, 15 miles from Oppeln.—Another, which, after a course of 115 miles, joins the Oder, 20 miles from Frankfort.

NEISSE, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 45 miles from Breslau. It contains a splendid mansion belonging to the bishop, a collegiate church, other churches, with a monastery, convent, a theatre, arsenals, barracks, and hospitals. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, ribbons, and stockings, and a brisk traffic in yarn. It has also some distilleries. *Pop.* 17,000.

NEJIN, or NEISHIN, *nej-in'*, a town of Russia, on the Oster, 36 miles from Zchernigov. It is inclosed by walls, and has numerous churches, a cathedral, and a college. *Manf.* Leather, soap, preserves, and liquors. *Pop.* 17,000.

NELEDINSKY, Meletzky Yurii, *nel-e-dins'-ke me-letz'-ke*, a celebrated Russian ballad-writer, who at first served in the Russian army, and fought against the Turks during the campaigns which took place between the years 1770—1774. He was afterwards attached to the mission dispatched to Constantinople, and was selected by the emperor Paul, in 1797, to accompany him in his journey to White Russia. In 1809 the Czar bestowed upon him the order of St. Alexander Nevski, having previously rewarded his services by the grant of an estate, with several hundred serfs, together with the order of St. Anne. As a song-writer, he was graceful and charming to an extent far beyond anything that had hitherto been attained by the authors of his country. In his writings, the utmost simplicity was combined with tenderness and warmth of feeling. B. 1751; D. 1829.

NELEUS, *ne'-le-us*, or *ne-le'-us*, a son of Neptune and Tyro, was brother to Pelias, with whom he was exposed by his mother. They were, however, preserved, and brought to Tyro, who had then married Cretheus, king of Iolchos. After the death of Cretheus, Pelias and Neleus seized the kingdom of Iolchos, which belonged to Æson, the lawful son of Tyro by the deceased monarch. After they had reigned for some time conjointly, Pelias expelled Neleus from Iolchos. Neleus went to Aphareus, king of Messenia, who treated him with kindness, and permitted him to build a city, which he called Pylos. Neleus married Chloris, the daughter of Amphion, by whom he had a daughter and 12 sons, who were all, except Nestor, killed by Hercules, together with their father.

NELLOOR, or NELLORE, *nel-loor'*, a town of India, in the presidency of Madras, and the capital of a district of the same name. In the last century many Roman coins were discovered here under the ruins of a Hindoo temple. *Pop.* 20,000.—The DISTRICT has an area of nearly 8,000 square miles, and a population of 936,000. *Lat.* between 13° 55′ and 16° N. *Lon.* between 79° 8′ and 80° 21′ E.

NELSON, *nel'-son*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 438 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—2. In Kentucky. *Area*, 357 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—The name of several townships, a river in British N. America, and a LAKE, produced by an enlargement of the Churchill river, in the same region.

NELSON, the name of a district in W. Australia, and a settlement in New Zealand. Also of a channel in Tasmania, and an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean. *Lat.* 62° 15′ S. *Lon.* 58° 50′ W.

NELSON, Horatio, Viscount, the greatest of British admirals, was the fourth son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, rector of Burnham-Thorpe, in Norfolk. He received his education at the school of North Walsham; but at the age of 12 years was taken to sea by his maternal uncle, Captain Suckling, of the *Raisonable* man-of-war. Soon afterwards, the ship was put out of commission, and young Nelson went on board a West Indiaman. Southey, speaking of this step taken by Nelson, says, "He returned a good practical seaman, but with a hatred of the king's service, and a saying then common among sailors, 'aft the most honour, forward the better man.'" To remove this objection, he was again placed with his uncle, who had obtained the command of the *Triumph*. In 1773, a voyage was undertaken for the discovery of a north-west passage, under the command of Commodore Phipps and Captain Lutwidge. The young seaman entered on board the ship commanded by the latter, and distinguished himself in that perilous voyage by his skill, courage, and promptitude. Soon after his return, he was appointed to the *Seahorse*, in which he



sailed to the East Indies. He passed his examination for lieutenant in 1777, and received his commission as second of the *Lowestoft* frigate, in which he cruised against the Americans. In 1779 he obtained the rank of post-captain, and was appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbroke*, with which he sailed to the West Indies, and while there essentially contributed to the taking of Fort San Juan, in the Gulf of Mexico. His health having given way, he returned home, and after going through a course of Bath waters, was again employed in the *Albemarle*, and was subsequently appointed to the *Boreas*, having under his orders the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., who was captain of the *Pegasus*. While thus engaged, he married the daughter of William Woodward, Esq., judge of the island of Nevis, and the widow of Dr. Nesbit, a physician of that island, by whom he never had any issue. On the breaking out of the war with France, he was nominated to the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, on board of which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and was present with Lord Hood before Toulon. He also engaged and captured the *Ca-Ira* at the siege of Bastia, where he served

in the batteries with a body of seamen, as he afterwards did at Calvi; and while employed before that place he lost an eye. He was so active on that station, that his name became dreaded throughout the Mediterrancan. Under Admiral Hotham he was in the action with the French fleet, March 15, 1795. In 1796 he was appointed commodore on board the *Minerva*, in which frigate he captured *La Sabine*, a 40-gun ship; but was compelled to abandon the prize upon the approach of the Spanish fleet. He immediately steered with the intelligence to Sir John Jervis, off St. Vincent. He had scarcely communicated the news, and shifted his flag on board the *Captain*, of 74 guns, when the enemy hove in sight. A close action ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the side of the British, who were inferior in numbers. On this occasion, Commodore Nelson attacked the *Santissima Trinidada*, of 136 guns, and afterwards boarded and took the *San Nicolas*, of 80 guns; whence he proceeded in the same manner to the *San Josef*, of 112 guns, both of which surrendered to him. For his share in this glorious victory, the commodore was honoured with the order of the Bath, and having soon afterwards hoisted his flag as rear-admiral of the blue, he was appointed to command the in-shore squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. He there made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to bombard the city, heading his men himself. The next exploit in which he was engaged was an attempt to take possession of Teneriffe, which design also failed, with the loss of Captain Bowen, of the *Terpsichore*. In this expedition, Admiral Nelson lost his right arm by a cannon-shot, and was carried off to the boat by his son-in-law, Captain Nesbit, on his back. He now returned to England for the recovery of his health, and received the grant of a pension of £1,000 a year. The memorial which he was required to present upon this occasion stated that he had been four times in action with the enemy's fleets (in three with boats, upon cutting-out expeditions); had assisted at the taking of three towns; had served at Bastia and Calvi; had assisted in capturing seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers; had taken fifty merchant-vessels; had been in action a hundred and twenty times; had lost his right eye and arm, besides receiving other severe wounds. The brave admiral, however, did not long remain inactive; he rejoined Earl St. Vincent, who, on receiving intelligence of the sailing of Bonaparte from Toulon, detached Sir Horatio Nelson, with a squadron, in pursuit of him. After exploring the coast of Italy, this indefatigable commander steered for Alexandria, where, to his great mortification, not a French ship was to be seen. He then sailed to Sicily, and having taken in fresh supplies and obtained more correct information, returned to Alexandria, which he descried August 1, 1798, at noon. The enemy, consisting of one first-rate, three second-rates, nine seventy-fours, and four frigates, were discovered in Aboukir Bay, lying at anchor in line of battle, supported by strong batteries on an island, and strengthened by gunboats. Notwithstanding this formidable appearance, the British admiral made the signal for battle, and, by a masterly and bold manœuvre, gave directions for part of his fleet to steer inside the enemy, who were thus exposed between two fires. The contest was hot and bloody: several of the French ships were soon dismasted, and at last the admiral's ship, *L'Orient*, of 120 guns, took fire, and blew up. The firing, however, continued; but, by the dawn of day, only two sail of the line were discovered with their colours flying, all the rest having struck: these two cut their cables and stood to sea. On the British admiral honours were deservedly poured: he was created Baron Nelson of the Nile, received the thanks of parliament, together with the captains engaged, and was granted a pension of £3,000 per annum. The king of Naples created him duke of Bronté, and gave him an estate. Soon after this he sailed for Sicily, and thence to Naples, where he quelled a rebellion, and restored the king. Having performed these and other important services, Lord Nelson returned to England, and was received with enthusiastic joy. A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet was fitted out, the command of which was given to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Lord Nelson being appointed as second in command. On their arrival off the Cattegat, and being refused a passage, Lord Nelson offered to conduct an attack on the Danish force, which was stationed to oppose an entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag to the *Elephant*, and passed the Sound with little loss. On the 2nd of April the action commenced, at 10 o'clock, and, after a sharp conflict, seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken. A negotiation was then entered into between Nelson and the crown prince, in consequence of which the admiral went ashore, and an armistice was settled. He next obtained from the Swedish government an order for taking off the embargo on English ships in the Baltic. Having accomplished these great objects, he returned to England, and was created a viscount. In 1801 he bombarded the enemy's flotilla, which had been collected at Boulogne, to assist in Napoleon's projected invasion of England. After experiencing some loss, Nelson withdrew, without producing any material effect upon the enemy. Peace having been suddenly concluded, Nelson retired to his seat at Merton, in Surrey; but, hostilities recommencing, he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in March, 1803, took the command of that station on board the *Victory*. Notwithstanding all his vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and was joined by that of Cadiz; on learning which, he pursued them to the West Indies with a greatly inferior force. The combined squadrons, however, struck with terror, returned without effecting anything, and, after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder off Ferrol, re-entered Cadiz. Admiral Nelson returned to England; but soon set sail to join his fleet off Cadiz. The French under Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, October 19, 1805, and on the 21st, about noon, the action began off Cape Trafalgar. The combined French and Spanish fleets consisted of 33 sail of the line and 7 frigates; the English squadron mustered 27 sail of the line and 4 frigates. It was while bearing down upon the enemy that Nelson hoisted his celebrated signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." Lord Nelson ordered his ship, the *Victory*, to be carried alongside his old antagonist, the *Santissima Trinidada*, where he was exposed to a severe fire of musketry; and not having taken the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his star and other badges of distinction, he became an object for the riflemen, placed purposely in the tops of the *Bucentaur*, which lay on his quarter. During the heat of the action, a bullet from one of these entered just below his shoulder, of which he died in about three hours. After the fall of Lord Nelson, the command devolved on Admiral Collingwood, by whose bravery and skill the victory was completed. Eighteen French and Spanish ships were taken; eleven escaped into Cadiz, six of which were reduced to mere wrecks: four French line-of-battle ships, which hauled off in the action, were afterwards taken by Sir Richard Strachan. "The death of Nelson," says Southey, "was felt in England as a public calamity; yet he cannot be said to have fallen prematurely, whose work was done; nor ought he to be lamented, who died so full of honours and at the height of human fame." His brother, the Rev. William Nelson, was created an earl, with a grant of £6,000 per annum. Lord Nelson's sisters were voted each £10,000, with £100,000 for the purchase of an estate. The remains of Lord Nelson were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, January 9, 1806. B. in Norfolk, 1758.

NEMAUR, *ne-mor'*, a district of Western India, comprising a large portion of the valley of the Nerbudda and of the Vindhya Mountains. *Area*, 2,225 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected with numerous valleys of considerable fertility. *Pro.* Wheat, rice, millet, oil-seeds, cotton, pepper, tobacco, and timber. Sheep, goats, cattle, and swine are numerous. The district has an extensive transit-trade. *Pop.* 250,000. *Lat.* between 21° 28′ and 22° 25′ N. *Lon.* between 74° 48′ and 76° 45′ E.

NEMESIANUS, Marcus Aurelius Olympius, *ne-me'-si-ai'-nus*, a Latin poet, who is supposed to have perished in the proscriptions that disgraced the commencement of the reign of Diocletian. He wrote a poem on hunting, and four eclogues: these were included in the collection edited by Stern in 1832. Flourished during the latter half of the 3rd century.

NEMESIS, *nem'-e-sis*, one of the infernal deities, daughter of NOX. She was the goddess of vengeance, always prepared to punish impiety, and, at the same time, liberally to reward the good and virtuous. Her power not only existed in this life, but she was also employed after death to find out the most effectual and rigorous means of correction. Nemesis was particularly worshipped at Rhamnus, in Attica, where she had a celebrated statue, ten cubits long, carved in Parian marble by Phidias. The Romans were also particularly attentive to her adoration. Her statue at Rome was in the Capitol. The Greeks celebrated a festival called Nemesia in memory of deceased persons, as the goddess Nemesis was supposed to defend the relics and the memory of the dead from all insult.

NEMESIUS, *ne-me'-si-us*, bishop of Emesa, in Syria, and a learned philosopher. He wrote a work entitled "The Nature of Man," from some passages in which it has been asserted that he was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. The work is certainly a very remarkable one, and is fully commented upon by Sprengel, in his "History of Medicine," and also by Freind and Haller. An English translation of it was made by George Wither, London, 1636. Flourished towards the end of the 4th century.

NEMOURS, *ne-moor'*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Marne, on the Loing, 18 miles from Fontainebleau. It trades in corn, wine, and cheese; also in leather. *Pop.* 4,000.

NEMOURS, Dukes of. Nemours is an old French title of nobility, derived from the town of that name. A branch of the Armagnac family first bore the title. The last of that line, Louis d'Armagnac, duke of Nemours, was killed while fighting against the Spaniards at the battle of Cerignola, in Apulia, 1503. Gaston de Foix next bore the title. The duchy was subsequently granted by Francis I. to his uncle, Philip of Savoy. The last male descendant in this line was Philip, duke of Nemours.

NEMOURS, Mary de Longueville, Duchess of, was the daughter of the duke de Longueville, and the wife of the last-named duke de Nemours. Her "Memoirs of the Court of France during the Minority of Louis XIV." are written with spirit and fidelity. B. 1625; D. 1707.

NEMOURS, Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of, second and eldest surviving son of the late Louis Philippe, king of the French. In 1831 he was elected king of the Belgians; but, at the advice of his father, refused that dignity. In 1836 he went to Algeria, as adjutant-general of the French army, and commanded a brigade of infantry at the siege of Constantine. In 1840 he espoused Victoria Augusta Antoinette, duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and, in the following year, he signalized himself in the decisive campaign against Abd-el-Kader. During the Revolution of 1848, he accompanied his brother's widow, the duchess of Orleans, to the Chamber of Deputies. Since the year 1848 he has continued to reside at Claremont, E. at Paris, 1814.

NEN, *nen*, a river of England, rising in Northamptonshire, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the North Sea at the Wash. It has communication with the Ouse by means of the Wisbeach canal.

NENAGH, *nai-na'*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 12 miles from Newport. *Pop.* 9,500.

NEOPTOLEMUS, *ne-op-tol'-e-mus*, king of Epirus. (*See* PYRRHUS.)

NEOPTOLEMUS II. or III. usurped the throne of Epirus during the minority of Pyrrhus the Great, but was subsequently put to death by that king.

NEOPTOLEMUS, a relation of Alexander the Great. He was the first to scale the walls of Gaza, when that city was taken by Alexander, after whose death he received Armenia as his province, and made war against Eumenes. He was supported by Craterus; but an engagement with Eumenes proved fatal to his cause. Craterus was killed and Neoptolemus mortally wounded by Eumenes, B.C. 321.

NEPAUL, *ne-pawl'*, an independent country of Northern Hindostan, bounded N. by the great range of Himalaya Mountains, W. and S. by British India and Oude, and E. by Sikkim. *Area*, 54,500 square miles. *Desc.* The valley of Nepaul proper, whence the country takes its name, is nearly of an oval figure, and in the S. is called the "Serriani," and is covered with wood. On the N. and S. it is bounded by lofty mountains, but is more open to the E. and W. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane. *Minerals.* The mountains of Nepaul contain mines of copper and iron. *Exp.* Ivory, wax, honey, resin, fruits, hides, borax, salt, ginger, timber, bastard cinnamon, cardamums, and walnuts. *Imp.* Muslins and silks of Bengal, carpets, spices, tobacco, and European goods. *Pop.* about 2,000,000. *Lat.* between 26° 25' and 30° 17' N. *Lon.* between 80° 15' and 88° 15' E.—In 1814, the Nepaulese were engaged in a war with the British, who, though they were repulsed at first, again invaded their territories, and dictated to them a treaty of peace in 1816. Since that time, all the country situate between the Kali and Sutlej rivers has been ceded to the British.

NEPEAN, *ne-peen'*, a river of E. Australia, New South Wales, joining the Warragamba to form the Hawkesbury.

NEPHELE, *nef'-e-le*, the first wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, and mother of Phryxus and Helle, was repudiated on pretence of being subject to fits of insanity, and Athamas married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus. Ino became jealous of Nephele, because her children were to succeed to the throne by right of seniority, and she resolved to destroy them. Nephele was apprised of this, and removed her children beyond the power of Ino, by giving them a celebrated ram, on whose back they escaped to Colchis. Nephele was afterwards changed into a cloud; whence her name is given by the Greeks to the clouds.

NEPOS, Cornelius, *ne'-pos*, a Latin historian in the reign of Augustus, whose patronage he enjoyed. Of all his works, there remains only his "Lives of Illustrious Greek Generals." This work contains short biographies of twenty Greek and two Carthaginian generals; the best sketches being those of Alcibiades, Epaminondas, and Pomponius Atticus. He appears to have also written the lives of the Roman generals; but the work has been lost.

NEPOS, Flavius Julius, emperor of the West, was a native of Dalmatia, and having married a niece of Leo I., that monarch gave him the Western empire. Nepos marched to Rome to secure his throne, after which he fixed the seat of government at Ravenna, but was obliged to quit that city by his general Orestes. He then retired to Dalmatia, where he was assassinated by two officers of his court, in 480.

NEPTUNE, *nep'-tune*, god of the sea in the Grecian mythology, son of Saturn and Ops, and brother to Jupiter, Pluto, and Juno. He was devoured by his father upon the day of his birth, and again restored to life by means of Metis, who gave Saturn a certain potion. Neptune shared with his brothers the empire of Saturn, and received as his portion the kingdom of the sea. This did not seem equivalent to the empire of heaven and earth, which Jupiter had claimed; therefore he conspired to dethrone him. The conspiracy was discovered, and Jupiter condemned Neptune to build the walls of Troy. Neptune, as god of the sea, was entitled to more power than any of the other gods, except Jupiter. Not only were the ocean, rivers, and fountains subjected to him, but he could also cause earthquakes at his pleasure, and raise islands with a blow of his trident. The worship of Neptune was established in almost every part of the earth. He was generally represented sitting in a chariot made of a shell, and drawn by sea-horses or dolphins. Sometimes he is drawn by winged horses, and holds a trident in his hand, and stands up as his chariot flies over the surface of the sea. Homer represents him as issuing from the sea, and in three steps crossing the whole horizon. The ancients generally sacrified a bull and a horse on his altars.

NERBUDDA, *ner-bud'-da*, 'the bestower of pleasure,' a celebrated river of Hindostan, which has its source in the district of Omercuntuc, in the province of Gundwaneh. After passing through the provinces of Khandesh, Malwah, and Gujerat, it falls into the Gulf of Cambay, 28 miles from Baroach. *Length*, 800 miles.

NEREIDES, *ne-re'-i-des*, Nereids, nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus and Doris. They were fifty, according to the greater number of the mythologists.

They had altars chiefly on the coasts of the sea, where milk, oil, honey, and often the flesh of goats, were offered up. Their duty was to attend upon the more powerful deities of the sea, and to be subservient to the will of Neptune. They are represented as young and handsome virgins, sitting on dolphins, and holding Neptune's trident in their hand, or sometimes garlands of flowers.

NERI, *nai'-re*, Philip of, founder of the congregation of the order of the Oratory in Italy, which was sanctioned by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1575, and soon afterwards found members in France and other countries. Their engagements were to relieve poor strangers and pilgrims, to administer to the sick, and to visit prisoners. B. at Florence, 1515; D. 1595.

NERI, Pompeio, an eminent Italian political economist. He became professor of law at Pisa, and was employed in state affairs by the duke of Lorraine and the empress Maria Theresa. He founded the Academy of Botany at Florence. He wrote "Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Tuscan Nobility," on the "Imposts of Milan," on the "Legal Value of Coin, and the difficulty of fixing and maintaining the same." B. at Florence, 1707; D. at the same city, 1776.

NERIAD, *ne-ri-ad'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 28 miles from Cambay. *Pop.* 40,000.

NERO, Claudius Cæsar, *ne'-ro*, sixth Roman emperor, was the son of Caius Domitius and of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by Claudius in A.D. 50, and four years after succeeded him on the throne. The commencement of his reign was characterized by justice and clemency. He was liberal, affable, polished, complaisant, and his heart seemed to possess every excellent quality. But all this was mere exterior, and a mask, which hid the most depraved mind that ever disgraced a human being. He soon laid aside his artificial virtues, released himself from the control of his mother, whom he caused to be assassinated, and vindicated the unnatural act to the senate on a pretence that Agrippina had plotted against him. Many of the courtiers shared the same fate, and Rome was deluged with the blood of her best citizens. Nero plunged himself as deep in debauchery as in cruelty. He turned actor, pretended to excel in music, and even appeared as a competitor in wrestling at the Olympic games, where, though he was defeated, the assessors and spectators, out of flattery, adjudged him the victor. After putting to death his wife Octavia, he sacrificed his tutor Seneca, Lucan the poet, Petronius, and many other eminent persons. He also commenced a dreadful persecution of the Christians, and is stated by Suetonius and Dion to have caused Rome to be set on fire in several places, and during the conflagration to have beheld the scene from a high tower, where he amused himself by singing to his lyre. It is certain that he attributed the fire to the Christians, numbers of whom were torn to pieces by dogs, and burned during the night in the gardens of his palace. His cruelties, extravagance, and debauchery, at length roused the public resentment. Piso formed a conspiracy against the tyrant, but it was discovered and defeated. That of Galba, however, proved more successful, and Nero, being abandoned by his flatterers, was, at his own request, put to death by one of the officers of his court. B. at Antium, in Latium, A.D. 37; D. A.D. 68.

NERVA, Marcus Coccius, *ner'-va*, thirteenth Roman emperor, succeeded Domitian, A.D. 96. He became the favourite of the Romans by his mildness and generosity, but would not allow any statues to be erected to his honour. At the close of life, his soldiers mutinied against him; on which occasion he behaved with calmness and intrepidity. He then appointed Trajan his successor, amidst the acclamations of the people. He was the first Roman emperor of foreign extraction, his father being a native of Crete. B. at Narvia, Umbria, A.D. 27; D. A.D. 98.

NERVII, *ner'vi-i*, a warlike people of Belgic Gaul, who continually urged the neighbouring nations to cast off the yoke of the Romans. They attacked Julius Cæsar, and were totally defeated. Their country forms the modern province of Hainault.

NESS, LOCH, *ness*, a beautiful lake of Invernessshire, Scotland, forming a natural portion of the Caledonian Canal. *Ext.* 22 miles long, with an average breadth of 1½. It receives several rivers, and discharges its surplus waters into the Moray Firth, by the river Ness.

NESSELRODE, *nes'-sel-rod*, Charles Robert, Count von, a modern Russian diplomatist, whose ancestors, Hanoverian nobles, settled in Livonia about the latter end of the 17th century. After a short career in the army, he became attached to the diplomatic service, and was employed in a minor capacity at Berlin, the Hague, and other places. In 1807 he went to Paris, as ambassador from Russia; but on the accession of Alexander, he was appointed his secretary. In 1814 he accompanied Alexander to Paris, where he signed the famous treaty of the Quadruple alliance. He also acted as the plenipotentiary of Russia at the congress of Vienna, and went with his master to the congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle, Troppau, Laybach, and Verona. During the subsequent half-century, he continued to serve the successive sovereigns of Russia as minister of foreign affairs. B. at Lisbon, 1780.

NESSIR-KHAN, *nes'-sir-kan*, sovereign of Beloochistan, who accompanied Nadir-Shah into India, and signalized himself there by his bravery and wisdom. He dethroned and killed his brother Hadji Mahommed, khan of the Belooches, who had rendered himself odious to his subjects, re-established order in the country, encouraged trade and commerce, and caused himself to become so powerful as to proclaim the independence of his kingdom, which he extended by many conquests. D. 1795.

NESSUS, *nes'-sus*, a celebrated centaur, son of Ixion and the Cloud. He offered violence to Dejanira, whom Hercules had intrusted to his care, with orders to carry her across the river Evenus. Hercules saw the distress of his wife from the opposite shore of the river, and immediately discharged a poisoned arrow, which struck the centaur to the heart. Nessus, as he expired, gave his tunic to Dejanira, assuring her that it had the power of calling a husband away from unlawful loves. Dejanira received the present, which afterwards caused the death of Hercules. (*See* HERCULES.)

NESTOR, *nes'-tor*, son of Neleus and Chloris. His father and eleven brothers were killed by Hercules; but the conqueror spared Nestor's life and placed him upon the throne of Pylas. As king of Pylas and Messinia, he led his subjects to the Trojan war, where he distinguished himself among the rest of the Grecian chiefs by eloquence, wisdom, and justice. After the Trojan war he retired to Greece, where he enjoyed the peace and respect due to his old age and his surpassing prudence of mind. The ancients declare that he lived three generations of man.

NESTOR, the father of Russian history, was a monk at Kiev. His principal work is a Chronicle, which dates from the year 862 to 1116, and is the source of the history of the Sclaves. It was published at St. Petersburg in 1767, by order of Peter the Great. Flourished at the close of the 11th and beginning of the 12th centuries.

NESTORIUS, *nes-tor'-i-us*, a bishop of Constantinople, in the early part of the 5th century, under Theodosius II. He was a native of Syria, and was deposed from his bishopric for denying the doctrine of the incarnation, or the two natures of Christ. His opinions spread widely over the East, and still have followers in those parts.

NETHE, or NEETHE, *neet*, a river of Belgium, formed by the union of the Great and Little Nethe, which unite at Lierre, and join the Ruppel 3 miles from Boom.

NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF THE, or HOLLAND, *neth'-er-lands* (Dutch, NEDERLAND, *nai'-der-lant*), in the central part of Europe, is bounded W. and N. by the German Ocean, S. by Belgium, and E. by Hanover and the Prussian territories of the Lower Rhine. The country is composed of the Netherlands proper, or the ancient republic of the Seven United Provinces, and part of the duchy of Limburg. *Provinces.* North and South Holland, North Brabant, Gelderland, Friesland, Overyssel, part of Limburg, Luxembourg, Gröningen, Zealand, Utrecht, and Drenthe. *Area*, about 13,600 square miles. *Desc.* In the northern provinces, the face of the country presents one continued plain, intersected,

in all directions, by an infinity of canals and ditches, exhibiting vast meadows of the freshest verdure, and covered with numerous herds of cattle. Sheets of water may be seen, sometimes flowing and sometimes stationary; and at intervals clusters of trees, with here and there some gentle elevations. The S. provinces exhibit a greater variety of woods, meadows, and corn-fields. The maritime provinces have been the scene of great physical revolutions. There seems little doubt that the northern provinces formed, at one time, part of the bed of the sea. To guard against the inundations of the ocean, from which they have suffered most terrible losses at various periods, the Dutch have endeavoured to secure their coasts by dykes, or mounds of earth, the erection of which has been justly considered one of the greatest efforts of human industry. The large rivers are bordered with similar dykes; and in particular situations, portions of the country have been redeemed from the sea, and rendered available to the necessities of man. The whole nature of the country is, perhaps, sufficiently defined by its names, the words Netherland and Holland signifying nothing more than nether or low land, and hollow land. *Rivers.* The principal are the Rhine, with its branches, the Maese and the Scheldt. These, and the multitude of canals with which the country is intersected, are of the greatest advantage in the prosecution of inland trade. On entering Holland, the Rhine has a breadth of 2,000 feet; but, almost immediately after, it divides into two streams, the N. retaining the name of Rhine, and the S., which is the true Rhine, is called the Whael till it is joined by the Maese, when it takes that name. The delta of the Rhine is the largest in Europe. *Climate.* Wet and foggy. In the maritime provinces this is especially the case; but in the interior it is less variable. To the moisture arising from a marshy situation is attributed the extreme cleanliness of Dutch houses, the furniture requiring frequent rubbing and scouring to preserve it from the effects of the damp. *Pro.* In this country, agriculture has long been ardently followed; and this, joined to its excellent soil, has rendered the Netherlands one of the most productive countries in Europe. The northern provinces do not produce much grain; but they have excellent pasturage. Here are fattened the lean cattle brought from Denmark and Germany, and here, also, are made butter and cheese of superior quality, and in vast quantities, for export to England and other countries. The other products, in both the northern and southern provinces, are rye, buckwheat, oats, barley, vegetables, potatoes, beetroot, rape-seed, chicory, hops, mustard, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, madder, and fruit: a little wine is made in the south. Horticulture is generally pursued, and Haarlem exports tulips and other flower-roots. Rabbits and water-fowl are abundant; storks are also numerous, and the coasts abound in cod, turbot, soles, and other flat fish. *Minerals.* Potter's clay and bog-iron. *Manf.* The linen of Holland, the lace of Brussels, the leather of Liége, the woollens of Leyden and Utrecht, and the silks of Amsterdam and Antwerp, were known several centuries ago throughout Europe. These are still made, with velvets, silks, paper, cotton goods, hats, ribbons, saltpetre, cordage, and tobacco. The absence of coal, and the prevalence of strong winds, have suggested windmills to be used as a motive power; and these, in all kinds of work, are universally employed. Distilleries for the manufacture of "Hollands" are numerous; and there are extensive brick- and tile-works and bleach-fields. *Education.* Excellent and general. There are parish or primary schools; while boarding-schools and other seminaries are numerous. The universities are those of Leyden, Utrecht, and Gröningen. *Internal Communication.* Good, and much by canals: the roads, however, are excellent, and generally run along the tops of dykes, being paved with bricks set on their edges. On the sides of these public highways, trees are usually planted, and serve to relieve the monotonous appearance of the country. *Gov.* Limited monarchy; the constitution, in many respects, bearing a close resemblance to that of Great Britain. The possession of all executive power by the king, the inviolability of his person, the responsibility of his ministers, the appointment of a cabinet and privy council, but, above all, a double house of parliament, are striking features of resemblance. The chief distinction is in the existence of provincial states, or assemblies charged with a variety of important local duties; such as the care of the roads and bridges, of religious worship, of charitable institutions, of the execution of the laws, of the expenditure of the local magistrates, and, in particular, with the election of the members of the commons' house of parliament. The heir-apparent bears the old family title of prince of Orange. *Army.* About 60,000. *Navy.* About 90 vessels, carrying 2,000 guns; besides gunboats carrying, perhaps, 200 guns more. *Rel.* The established religion of the northern provinces is the Calvinist; but religious sects of every description are to be found. The Roman Catholics form about a third of the population, and are found principally in the S. *Colonial Possessions.* These lie in different parts of the world. 1. In Asia,—Java, with the lesser governments of Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Malacca, and Macassar, as well as the factories in Coromandel and Persia. 2. In Africa, on the coast of Guinea. 3. In the West Indies,—the colony of Surinam on the mainland, and the islands of Curaçoa, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin. *Pop.* 3,500,000. *Lat.* between 49° 26′ and 53° 34′ N. *Lon.* between 3° 24′ and 7° 12′ E.—The name of the Netherlands was, for several centuries, applied to the countries now forming the kingdoms of Belgium, the Netherlands, and part of the north of France. It belonged almost entirely to Charles V., emperor of Germany and king of Spain, who, about the year 1530, constituted the United Provinces one of the ten circles of the empire, under the title of the Circle of Burgundy. This prince was the first who began to encroach upon their liberties, by introducing foreign forces, and putting foreigners into places of trust and profit in the administration. His son, Philip II., proceeded to deprive the states of the several provinces of their share in the government, and, endeavouring to render himself arbitrary, occasioned a general insurrection. The counts Hoorn and Egmont, and the prince of Orange, appearing at the head of it, and Luther's reformation gaining ground about the same time in the Netherlands, his disciples joined the malcontents; upon which Philip attempted to introduce a kind of inquisition, in order to suppress them. The counts Hoorn and Egmont were taken and beheaded; but the prince of Orange retired into Holland, and, with the assistance of England and France, preserved that, with some of the adjacent provinces, which, in 1579, entered into a treaty for their mutual defence, at Utrecht. They were then styled the United Provinces, and several of them were reduced to the obedience of Spain by the duke of Alva and other Spanish generals: their ancient privileges were, however, in a great measure restored; every province was allowed its great council or parliament, the concurrence of which was required to the making of laws and the raising of money for the government, though these assemblies were too often obliged to follow the dictates of the court. The Spaniards remained possessed of ten provinces, till the duke of Marlborough, general of the allies, gained the memorable victory of Ramilies, in 1706. After this, Brussels, the capital, and great part of these provinces, acknowledged Charles VI., afterwards emperor of Germany, for their sovereign; and his daughter, the empress-queen, remained possessed of them till the war of 1741, when the French made an entire conquest of them, except part of the province of Luxembourg. They were restored, however, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1748, the French retaining only Artois, Cambresis, part of Hainault, and part of Luxembourg.—For an admirable review of these provinces, see Beeton's cheap edition of Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," a work of great ability.

NETTUNO, *net-too'-no*, a seaport-town of Central Italy, in the States of the Church, 30 miles from Rome. It has the ruins of a temple of Neptune. *Pop.* 3,000.

NEU-BRANDENBURG, *bran'-den-boorg*, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 18 miles from Neu-Strelitz. It has a ducal palace and several churches. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, playing-cards, and tobacco. *Pop.* 7,000.

NEUBURG, *noi'-boorg*, once a duchy of the German empire, incorporated in the Bavarian circles of the Upper Danube and the Regen in 1808.

NEUBURG, a neatly-built town of Bavaria, on the

Danube, 30 miles from Augsburg. *Pop.* 6,500.—Another town of Bavaria, 21 miles from Amberg.—Also a village of France, in Alsace.

NEUENBURG, *noi'-en-boorg*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3,300.

NEUENBURG, *noi'-en-boorg*, Switzerland. (*See* NEUFCHATEL.)

NEUFCHATEL, NEUCHATEL, or NEUENBURG, *nu(r)sh'-a-tel'*, a canton in the W. of Switzerland, bounded by the canton of Bern, the Lake of Neufchatel, the Pays de Vaud, and a part of the frontier of France. *Area*, 280 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and the climate cold and disagreeable, the winter continuing during seven or eight months. The surface is mostly devoted to pasturage, and numerous vineyards skirt the shores of the lake. *Pro.* With the exception of wine, which is made in considerable quantities, there is no other produce of importance. Corn is imported, and there are not sufficient vegetables grown for native consumption. Cattle are reared, and cheese is made an export of consequence. *Manf.* Watches, cotton fabrics, hosiery, metallic wares, and cutlery. *Pop.* 72,000, nearly all Protestants.

NEUFCHATEL, the capital of the above canton, is situate in the midst of vineyards and gardens, near where the rivulet of Seyon falls into the Lake of Neufchatel, 25 miles from Bern. It is in general well built, and consists of four principal streets. The public buildings are, an old castle, the town-house, the principal church, and the hospital. *Manf.* Printed cottons and linens. *Pop.* 8,000.

NEUFCHATEL, LAKE OF, a considerable lake in the N.W. of Switzerland, separating the canton of that name from the canton of Friburg. *Ext.* About 24 miles long and 4 broad. Its greatest depth is about 400 feet. *Area*, 90 square miles. It receives several rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Thiel, through the Lake of Bienne, into the Aar.

NEUFCHATEL, a town of France, on the Bethune, 26 miles from Rouen. *Pop.* 2,900.

NEUHALDENSLEBEN. (*See* HALDENSLEBEN.)

NEUHAUS, *noi'-hous*, a well-built town of Bohemia, 68 miles from Prague. *Pop.* 8,000.—The name of several other towns in Germany.

NEUHAUSEL, *noi'-hou-sel*, a town of Hungary, 20 miles from Neutra. It has the ruins of a fortress. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 7,000.

NEUHAUSEN, *noi'-hou-sen*, the name of several market-towns and villages of Wurtemberg, none of them with a population above 2,300.

NEUHOF, *noi'-hof*, the name of several market-towns of Central and S. Germany, none of them with a population above 2,000.

NEUHOFF, Theodore von, *noo'-hof*, called at one time "King of Corsica." He was the son of Anthony, Baron von Neuhoff, who, marrying the daughter of a merchant, thereby incurred the displeasure of his relations, and was obliged to emigrate to France, where he entered the army. Theodore was for some time in the suite of Baron von Gortz, the Swedish minister; but, when that statesman was executed at Stockholm, he entered the Spanish service, and rose to the rank of colonel. He soon afterwards married one of the queen's maids of honour, by whom he had a son, who became known in England as Colonel Frederick. After deserting his wife, whose jewels he carried off, Theodore von Neuhoff went to Sweden, Holland, Italy, France, and England, travelling under different names and titles. In 1736 he engaged with several Corsican leaders, who promised to hail him king of Corsica, on the condition that he should procure aid for the islanders in their struggle against Genoa. Theodore thereupon set out for Tunis, whose Bey he induced to give him ten cannons, 4,000 muskets, munitions of war, food, and 10,000 gold sequins. Thus provided, he set out from Tunis with a suite of sixteen persons, and landed upon the east coast of Corsica. Shortly afterwards, the Corsicans elected him their king, and, during several months, he exercised regal power, created an order of knighthood, and put three persons to death. The state of Genoa, however, declared him and his followers traitors, and, in a short time, the Corsicans grew tired of their monarch. He thereupon quitted the island to seek succour, which he declared had been promised him, but first appointed deputies to manage affairs during his absence. He next travelled in Italy, France, and Holland. At Amsterdam he was imprisoned for debt, but found means to procure his release, as well as to fit out a frigate and three merchant vessels, with which he set sail for Corsica in 1738. The Genoese and French were now, however, almost masters of the island, and the "king" was afraid to disembark. Four years afterwards he again went to Corsica, but could not succeed in obtaining recognition from his former subjects. He subsequently repaired to London, where he was reduced to poverty, and became a prisoner in the King's Bench for debt. In 1756 Horace Walpole procured his release, Theodore registering his kingdom of Corsica for the benefit of his creditors. He died in London in a state bordering upon destitution, 1756. Horace Walpole wrote a singular epitaph for his tombstone, which was set up in St. Ann's, Soho. B. at Metz, about 1696.

NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, *nu(r)'-ye*, a town of France, on the Seine, near the W. extremity of Paris. *Manf.* Porcelain, starch, chemicals; and there are liquor-distilleries. *Pop.* 16,000. In the revolution of 1848, the royal château of Neuilly, built in the reign of Louis XV., was destroyed.—The name of several other places in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

NEUKIRCH, Benjamin, *noi'-keerch*, a German poet, who made a versified translation of Fenelon's "Telemachus," and produced several other works. B. in Silesia, 1665; D. at Anspach, 1759.

NEUKOMM, the Chevalier Sigismund, *noi'-kom*, a modern German musical composer, who was a relation of, and received his first instruction in music from, Michael Haydn, elder brother of the composer of "The Creation." After acquiring a high reputation in Germany and France, he visited England in 1829, and produced there his greatest works, the oratorios "David" and "Mount Sinai." His song of "The Sea" was at one time the most popular song of the day. In 1853, the Society for the Revival of Sacred Music in Scotland published "Twenty Psalms" composed by him, which are classed amongst the most simple and beautiful productions of their kind in existence. In 1851 he acted as one of the jury at the Great Exhibition. B. at Salzburg, 1778.

NEUMARK, *noi'-mark*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 2,000.

NEUMARKT, *noi'-markt*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 5,000.

NEUMARKT, a town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 76 miles from Kronstadt. It has a strong castle and a Protestant college, with a cabinet of natural history. *Pop.* 3,000.

NEUMUNSTER, *noi'-moon-ster*, a town of Denmark, on the Hamburg Railway, 16 miles from Kiel. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 4,300.

NEUSATZ, *noi'-satz*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 48 miles from Liegnitz. *Manf.* Linen and lace. It has, besides, shipbuilding docks. *Pop.* 3,600.

NEUSATZ, a fortified town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs, separated from Peterwareiden by the Danube. It has a good trade, particularly with Turkey. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 45° 16′ N. *Lon.* 19° 52′ 11″ E.

NEUSE, *nuse*, a river of N. Carolina, running into Pamlico Sound, 12 miles below Newbarn.

NEUSIEDL, LAKE OF, *noi'-seedl*, a lake of Hungary, 20 miles from Presburg. *Ext.* 22 miles long, by 7 wide. It receives the Vulker river, and has its waters carried off by the Rabnitz canal.

NEUSOHL, *noi'-sole*, a well-built town of Hungary, on the rivers Gran and Bistricz, and the chief place of the palatinate of Sohl, 80 miles from Peath. It has an old castle, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, an hospital, and schools. *Manf.* Sword-blades and beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 3,800; with adjoining villages, about 13,000.

NEUSS, *noiss*, a town of Germany, on the Erfft, 3 miles from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, starch, leather, ribbons, velvets, and dyes. *Pop.* 9,000.

NEUSTADT, *noi'-stat*, the name of numerous towns in Germany, most of them with various manufactures, and none of them with a population above 7,000.

NEUSTADT, or WIENER-NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Austria, on the railway to Gratz, 12 miles from Vienna. The town is surrounded by walls, entered by four gates. *Pop.* 9,500, exclusive of the military. This place was formerly a residence of the emperors.

NEUSTADTEL, *noi'-sta-del*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3,000.

NEUSTADTEL-ON-THE-WAAG, a town of Hungary, on the Waag, 33 miles from Neutra. *Manf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 5,500.

NEUSTIFT, *noi'-stift*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 2,000.

NEU-STRELITZ, *strel'-itz*, a town of N. Germany, 60 miles from Berlin. It has a theatre, college, mint, and government offices. *Pop.* 7,000.—This is the usual residence of the grand-duke and court.

NEUTRA, *noi'-tra*, capital of a palatinate in Hungary, 44 miles from Presburg. It has a bishop's palace, cathedral, castle, and public schools. *Pop.* 4,500.

NEUVE-EGLISE, *nu(r)ve ai'-gleese*, a town of France, 10 miles from St. Flour. *Pop.* 2,300.

NEUVIC, *nu(r)'-veek*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3,500.

NEUVILLE, *nu(r)'-veel*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 2,300.

NEUVY, *nu(r)'-ve*, the name of numerous parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 2,200.

NEUWIED, *noi'-veed*, a town of Prussia, in the province of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine, 8 miles from Coblentz. Its principal buildings are an ancient castle of the county of Wied, with a museum of natural history, library, churches for various religious denominations, a gymnasium, and educational establishments. *Manf.* Cotton and wool, hardware, linen, and soap. *Pop.* 6,500.

NEVA, *nai'-va*, a large river or strait of Russia, connecting Lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland. The city of St. Petersburg stands at one end of it, and Schlusselberg at the other. It is the great medium of communication between the internal parts of N. Russia and the sea.

NEVADA, or SIERRA NEVADA, *ne-va'-da*, 'snowy mountain,' the most elevated mountain-chain in the Spanish peninsula. It runs through the whole kingdom of Granada, and is at its base covered with groves of oranges, chestnuts, and olives. The culminating peaks are Mulhacar and Veleta, respectively 11,678 and 11,387 feet high. The line of perpetual snow begins at 9,500 feet.

NEVERI, *nev'-e-re*, a river of the province of Cumana, S. America, entering the sea between the cities of Barcelona and Cumana.

NEVERS, *ne-vair'*, a city of France, in the department of the Nievre, on the Loire, 35 miles from Bourges. The streets are narrow and winding, and the cavalry barracks is the only public edifice worth notice. The Loire is here crossed by a fine bridge of twenty arches. *Manf.* Plate, hardware, earthenware, and enamel. In its neighbourhood are the forges of Fourchambault, the copper-works of Imphy, and the foundry of La Choussade, where cables and anchors are made for the imperial marine. *Pop.* 17,100.—It stands at the head of the branch railway *du Centre*.

NEVERS, Philip-Julien Mancini-Mazarin, Duke de, *nev'-air*, was the nephew of the Cardinal Mazarin. He distinguished himself as the patron of Pradon against Racine, which produced sharp controversies among the wits. The duke wrote some sonnets on that occasion, and other poems of little merit. B. at Rome, 1641; D. at Paris, 1707.

NEVIS, or NIEVIS, *ne'-vis*, an island of the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, separated from the S. end of St. Christopher by a channel 2 miles across. *Area*, 20 square miles. *Desc.* It is little more than a single mountain, well watered, and, in general, fertile at its base. It contains one town, Charlestown, which is fortified. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 17° 14′ N. *Lon.* 62° 35′ W.

NEW ALBANY, *awl'-ba-ne*, a city of Indiana, U.S., on the Ohio, 105 miles from Indianapolis. It has numerous churches, a theological college, and an engine-factory. *Pop.* 10,000.—It communicates with Crawfordsville by railway.

NEWARK, *nu'-ark*, a market and borough town of Nottinghamshire, on the Newark river, a branch of the Trent, 17 miles from Nottingham. It is handsome and well built. The public buildings are, the castle, which was called the New Work, and gave name to the town, and was built in the reign of King Stephen, by the bishop of Lincoln. It is now in a ruinous state. The church is a very elegant building, of the age of Henry VI.: the tower is light, and supports a lofty stone spire. In the market-place stands the town-hall, an elegant building of stone. The workhouse is one of the best in the kingdom. Newark was formerly a noted stage on the road from York to London. *Manf* Linen sheetings, tiles; and there are metal-foundries. It has also a good trade in corn, coal, cattle, wool, and other commodities. The corn-market is the largest in that part of the kingdom, and the business of malting is carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* of borough, 11,500.

NEWARK, a city of the United States, New Jersey, on the Passiac river, 10 miles from New York. It has numerous churches and a court-house. It is the seat of a whale-fishing company. *Pop.* 40,000.

NEWBERRY, *nu'-ber-e*, a district of the United States, in South Carolina. *Area*, 620 square miles. *Pop.* about 24,000, of whom half are slaves.

NEWBOLD, *nu'-bold*, the name of several parishes and villages of England, none of them with a population above 1,500.

NEW BRITAIN, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, consisting principally of two populous islands, discovered in 1699 by Dampier. *Lat.* between 4° and 6° 30′ S. *Lon.* between 149° and 152° E.

NEWBURGH, *nu'-bru(r)*, a parish and seaport-town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 10 miles from Perth. *Pop.* 2,700.—It is a station on the Edinburgh and Perth Railway, and steamboats ply from it daily to Dundee and Perth.

NEWBURY, *nu'-ber-e*, a market and borough town of Berkshire, on the Kennet, which runs through the centre of the town, 17 miles from Reading. The streets are spacious, well paved, and the houses built mostly of brick. There are, besides the parish church, various chapels, a market-place, town-hall, and numerous endowed hospitals for the poor. *Manf.* Woollen goods, which have greatly declined. It still makes serges, shalloons, and ribbons; but the chief trade of the town consists in malting and flour-making. *Pop.* 7,000.—To the north of this place is Donnington Castle, where the poet Chaucer died in 1400. In 1643 and 1644 two severe actions took place here between the royalists and the parliamentarians. It is a station on the Hungerford branch of the Great-Western Railway.

NEWBURY, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

NEWBURYPORT, *nu'-bre-port*, a post-township of Essex county, Massachusetts, U.S., 38 miles from Boston. It has a court-house, custom-house, and gaol. *Pop.* 13,500, greatly employed in fisheries.

NEW CALEDONIA. (*See* CALEDONIA, NEW.)

NEWCASTLE, *nu-kas'-el*, a county of Delaware, U.S. *Area*, 925 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.

NEWCASTLE, a town of British North America, in Upper Canada, 85 miles from Toronto. It is the capital of a DISTRICT, which comprises nearly all the basin of the Trent, and which has a population of about 50,000.

NEWCASTLE, a borough of New South Wales, E. Australia, 70 miles from Sydney. It has valuable coal seams in its neighbourhood.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, a river-port and the capital of Northumberland, on the N. bank of the river Tyne, about 10 miles from its mouth, and 52 miles from Carlisle. It extends along the banks of the river, gradually ascending an acclivity towards the north and north-west from the river, until it crowns the summit. The old streets near the river are narrow, irregular, and steep, and the buildings on the slope of the hill much crowded together; but, with its progress in wealth and importance, several of the streets have been widened, and a great number erected, especially in the north and west quarters of the town. These newer quarters are judiciously laid out, and in a superior style of

architecture. The principal public buildings are St. Nicholas's church, remarkable for its spire of admirable symmetry, which, in the form of an imperial crown, rises conspicuous above all the other buildings in Newcastle (this church is supposed to have been erected in 1359); the churches of All Saints, St. Andrew's, and St. John's. Besides these, there are numerous other places of public worship for various denominations. The other public buildings are the Mansion-house, the Trinity-house, the Exchange, with three Corinthian fronts. The Moot Hall, or assize-court, belonging to the county of Northumberland, is built in the style of the temple of Theseus, at Athens; and at the head of Grey Street there is a lofty column, supporting a statue of Earl Gray, by Bailey. A new bridge over the Tyne was finished in 1781, in place of the old bridge, which was carried away by an extraordinary flood, in 1770. There is also a viaduct across the Tyne, connecting the North British and Newcastle railways. To the S. and to the E. of the Exchange is the quay, which is one of the largest and longest in any part of Great Britain. The Assembly-rooms were erected in 1766, and are both elegant and commodious. The theatre is a handsome building, and on the outside of the west gate are the public baths, appropriately fitted up with hot, vapour, and tepid baths, &c. The butcher-market occupies nearly three acres, and is one of the handsomest in the kingdom. The remains of the ancient castle stand on an eminence, overlooking the whole town. This fortress was founded by Robert of Normandy, and some of its towers are employed for the halls of corporate trades. The great tower is about 80 feet high, 62 feet by 54 on the outside, and its walls 14 feet thick. The charitable institutions are the infirmary, the dispensary, a fever hospital, lunatic asylum, for the counties of Durham and Northumberland; and various hospitals. Newcastle is well supplied with the means of education, besides being the seat of a literary and philosophical society, a society of antiquaries, and several other learned institutions. It is noted for its collieries, which principally lie along the Tyne, both above and below the town. From this magazine, the vast consumption of London, the whole of the eastern, and most of the southern coasts of the island, and the opposite coasts of France, Holland, and Germany, have for centuries been supplied. The foreign trade consists chiefly in the importation of wines and fruits from the south of Europe; and of corn, timber, iron, hemp, and other commodities, from the Baltic and Norway. The principal exports, besides coals and lead, are grindstones, salt, butter, tallow, and salmon from the fisheries; several ships are also sent to the Greenland fishery. *Manf.* Pottery, glass, chemicals, iron, tin, and every kind of metal goods. Machinery is also made, and there are rope-walks, breweries, and distilleries. Shipbuilding is also carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* about 90,000.—Newcastle was made a borough by William the Conqueror, and is a place of great antiquity, and of considerable note in history: it was a military station among the Romans. The present name is derived from a new castle, which was built on the site of an old fortress, in 1080. It is the birthplace of Akenside the poet, Admiral Lord Collingwood, and Lord-Chancellor Eldon.—A station on the Great Northumberland Railway.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE, a market-town of Staffordshire, in the centre of the district of the Potteries, 15 miles from Stafford. It stands on the E. bank of the river Lyne, a branch of the Trent. The houses are neat and well arranged. There are two churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar-school, numerous charities, a guildhall, market-house, public library, theatre, literary institution, and union workhouse. *Manf.* Hats, and silk and cotton goods. Around the town, the villages, to a considerable distance, are entirely occupied with the manufacture of porcelain, earthenware, and stoneware. *Pop.* 11,000. A branch canal connects this place with the Grand Trunk Navigation.

NEWCASTLE, the name of several places in Wales, none of them with a population above 3,500.

NEWCASTLE, the name of several parishes in Ireland, none of them with a population above 6,000.—Also of two towns, neither with a population above 3,000.

NEWCASTLE, Duke and Duchess of. (*See* CAVENDISH, Margaret.)

NEWCASTLE, Henry Pelham Clinton, Duke of, a modern British statesman. He was the eldest son of the fourth duke of Newcastle, and after completing his education at the university of Oxford, was chosen as the parliamentary representative of the southern division of Nottinghamshire in 1832. In 1834 he became a lord of the Treasury, and retained the appointment until April of the succeeding year. Between the years 1841—1846 he acted as chief commissioner of Woods and Forests, which post he vacated to assume the functions of chief secretary for Ireland. He lost his seat in the last-named year, for supporting Sir Robert Peel in the repeal of the corn laws. He was, however, returned shortly afterwards by the Falkirk burghs, and remained in the House of Commons until 1851, at which time he succeeded to the dukedom of Newcastle, upon the death of his father. He became secretary of state for the Colonies in 1852, in the Aberdeen administration. Upon the separation of the War business from that of the Colonies, with which it had hitherto been joined, the duke accepted the duties of the former department; but the mismanagement of the army during the first winter in the Crimea, led to his incurring the odium of the nation, before which he was compelled to resign office. Lord Panmure, his successor, stated, however, that the after and more successful arrangements, emanating from the War-office, were inaugurated by the duke himself. In 1859 he was appointed secretary for the Colonies, and in 1860 he accompanied the prince of Wales in his travels in Canada and the United States, acquiring, by his judicious and affable bearing, great esteem, both in Canada and in the United States. B. in London, 1811.

NEWCHURCH, the name of several parishes and places in England. The largest is in the Isle of Wight, with a population of about 12,000.

NEWCHURCH, a chapelry of Lancashire, 6 miles from Burnley. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods. *Pop.* 17,000.

NEWCOME, William, *nu'-kom*, a learned English divine, who became successively bishop of Ossory and Waterford, and archbishop of Armagh. He published "The Harmony of the Gospels," "Letter to Dr. Priestley on the Duration of Our Lord's Ministry," "Observations on Our Lord's Conduct," an improved version of the twelve Minor Prophets, another of Ezekiel, a "Review of the Chief Difficulties in the Gospel History relating to Our Lord's Resurrection," and other important works. B. in Berkshire, 1729; D. 1800.

NEWCOMEN, Thomas, *nu'-ko-men*, a locksmith of Dartmouth, who, about 1695, invented the engine which is called after his name, and which was the first in which steam was employed as a motive power. That engine was afterwards perfected by Watt. (*See* WATT.)

NEW-CROSS, a hamlet in Kent and Surrey, 3 miles S. of London, with an important station on the London and Brighton Railway.

NEW ENGLAND, a portion of the N. American continent, forming the N.E. part of the United States; comprising the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, including the district of Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

NEW ENGLAND, a squatting district of New South Wales. *Pop.* about 6,000.

NEW FIELD, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4,000.

NEW FOREST, an extensive wooded tract in Hampshire. It has a circumference of about 50 miles, and abounds in game, red deer, and hogs. It supplies excellent timber for the navy. Here, in 1087, William Rufus fell.

NEWFOUNDLAND, *nu'-fund-land'*, or *nu-found'-land*, an island on the E. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and one of the British colonies of N. America. It is separated from the coast of Labrador on the N. by the Strait of Belleisle, which is about 12 miles wide. *Area.* Estimated at 36,000 square miles. *Desc.* The country is very unequal, covered with hills and mountains, everywhere overgrown with pines, so as to be practicable only in those parts where the inhabitants have cut roads. In winter the cold is excessive, nothing but

snow and ice being seen, and the bays and harbours entirely frozen. The whole circuit of the island is full of bays and harbours, so spacious and sheltered on all sides by the mountains, except their entrance, that vessels lie in perfect security. *Rivers.* The Shumber, and the River of Exploits. *Pro.* The soil being ill-adapted to agricultural purposes, kitchen vegetables are the principal crops. Timber is scarce, and the chief resources of the population are in the cod, seal, and salmon fisheries. The plains abound with large herds of the Carabou deer, which with dogs, bears, foxes, wolves, and beavers, form the prevailing animals. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* between 46° 40′ and 51° 37′ N. *Lon.* between 52° 25′ and 59° 15′ W. This island, after various disputes about the property, was entirely ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The Great Bank of Newfoundland, which may properly be deemed a vast mountain under water, is not less than 330 miles in length, and about 75 in breadth. It is frequented by vast shoals of small fish, most of which serve as food to the cod, that are inconceivably numerous and voracious.

NEW GRANADA. (*See* GRANADA, NEW.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (*See* HAMPSHIRE, NEW.)

NEW HANOVER, *hăn'-o-ver*, a county of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 995 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 3,000.

NEW HANOVER, a region forming the coast-line of British N. America, along the Pacific Ocean. It is bounded on the N. by Russian America, and on the S. by Vancouver's Island and Queen Charlotte's Sound. *Lat.* between 50° and 54° N.—Also an island in the Pacific. *Lat.* 23° S. *Lon.* 150° E.

NEWHAVEN, *nu-hai'-ven*, a fishing-village of Scotland, 1 mile from Leith, and connected with Edinburgh by the Northern Railway. There is both a stone pier and a chain pier. *Pop.* 2,300.

NEWHAVEN, a village and seaport of Sussex, at the mouth of the Ouse, 4 miles from Lewes. *Pop.* 1,400.—It has a station on a branch of the South-Coast Railway, and has steam communication with Dieppe, in France.

NEWHAVEN, a maritime city of Newhaven county, Connecticut, U.S., round the head of a bay about 4 miles N. from Long-Island Sound, 35 miles from Hartford. It is divided into two parts, called the Old and New townships. The old town is laid out in a large square, divided into nine smaller squares. The central square is open, and is said to be one of the handsomest in the United States: in and around it are the state-house, college edifices, and several elegant churches. Besides these buildings, the town contains a gaol, almshouse, custom-house, two banks, three insurance offices, a grammar-school, an academy, Yale College, the finest mineralogical cabinet in the United States, an anatomical museum, state hospital, and benevolent institutions. The harbour is well defended from winds, and is furnished with excellent wharfs. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, rope, and machinery. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 41° 18′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 72° 56′ 5″ W.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2,300.

NEW HOLLAND. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

NEWINGTON, *nu'-ing-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

NEW JERSEY. (*See* JERSEY, NEW.)

NEWMAN, Rev. John Henry, *nu'-man*, a modern English divine, who was educated at the university of Oxford, where, in 1822, he was elected fellow of Oriel College, and subsequently became vice-principal of Alban Hall. In 1833 he assumed a leading position in what was then termed "the Oxford movement;" and, in conjunction with Messrs. Pusey, Kebls, and others, commenced the publication of the "Oxford Tracts," which so deeply affected the theological world, and in which an attempt was made to recede from the principles of English Reformation, and to approach the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church. The last and 90th number was written by Dr. Newman himself; and after its publication, the bishop of Oxford was called upon to put an end to the series. In 1845, Dr. Newman entered the communion of the Roman Catholic church, and, in 1852, became rector of the new university established by that religious body in Dublin. He subsequently resigned that office, and retired to the continent, where he occasionally preached in the cathedrals. B. in London, 1801.

NEWMAN, Francis William, a modern English writer, brother of the preceding, like whom, he seceded from the Church of England, but upon totally opposite principles. It would be difficult to exactly define the peculiar theological views of Mr. Newman; but, by certain individuals, the term "sceptical" has been applied to them. After completing his education at Worcester College, Oxford, he was chosen fellow of Balliol in 1826, but resigned the office in 1830. During the three succeeding years, he travelled in the East, and, in 1834, became classical tutor in Bristol College, which he vacated in 1840, to assume the professorship of classics at Manchester New College. In 1846 he was nominated professor of the Latin language and literature in University College, London. As a philologist, he ranks as a highly accomplished and acute writer. In this department of knowledge, his most important works have been "A Grammar of the Berber Language," "The Odes of Horace, translated into unrhymed metres," and the "Iliad" of Homer. His peculiar political and theological opinions have been expressed in his "Lectures on Political Economy," "The Crimes of the House of Hapsburg against its own Liege Subjects," "The Soul; its Sorrows and its Aspirations," "Phases of Faith," and a "History of the Hebrew Monarchy, from the Administration of Samuel to the Babylonish Captivity." He has likewise contributed a number of political and other articles to the Eclectic, Prospective, and Westminster reviews. Some elementary works have also emanated from him; such as "Difficulties of Elementary Geometry," "An Introduction to Roman History," &c. B. in London, 1805.

NEWMARKET, *nu-mar'-ket*, a market-town of England, partly in the county of Cambridge, but principally in that of Suffolk, 12 miles from Cambridge. The town is well built, and chiefly depends upon its race-ground for its support. This course is formed out of an extensive heath, and is one of the finest in the kingdom. *Pop.* about 3,500, one half of whom are trainers, jockeys, grooms, and stable-keepers. It communicates with Cambridge by the Eastern Counties Railway. The course is upwards of 4 miles in length, and belongs to the Jockey Club.

NEWMILLS, *nu'-mils*, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the verge of the county, 2 miles from Culross. *Pop.* 500.

NEWNHAM, *nune'-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,500.

NEW ORLEANS. (*See* ORLEANS, NEW.)

NEWPORT, *nu'-port*, a market-town of the Isle of Wight, of which it is the metropolis, 16 miles from Southampton. It stands on the banks of the navigable river Medina. The houses are mostly of brick, and some of them are handsome. In the centre of one of the squares stands the church, in which Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., was buried. After the execution of her father, she died a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle. It has, besides, a town-hall, assembly-rooms, theatre, a free grammar-school, founded by James I., and within which the treaty of Newport was concluded; an ancient guildhall, market-house, public library, literary institutes, and, in the neighbourhood, a national model prison and large house of industry. *Manf.* Lace. *Pop.* 4,000.

NEWPORT, a market-town of Monmouthshire, on the Usk, over which is a handsome bridge, 2½ miles from Monmouth. It has a parish church, several chapels, and schools. It has shipbuilding-yards and iron-foundries. *Pop.* 20,000.—It has a station on the Monmouth and Cardiff Railway.

NEWPORT, a market-town of Salop, on the Strine, 16 miles from Shrewsbury. It has a free school and almshouses. In the vicinity are coal- and iron-mines. *Pop.* 3,000.

NEWPORT, a market-town and port of Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the Nevern, 6 miles from Fishguard. It has the ruins of a castle, and a trade in agricultural produce, slates, coal, and timber. *Pop.* 2,000.

NEWPORT, the name of several towns and townships

of the United States, none of them with a population above 10,000.—The largest is in Rhode Island, with a good harbour, defended by three forts.

NEWPORT, George, a modern English comparative anatomist and physiologist, whose earliest efforts at acquiring scientific knowledge were made under the most disadvantageous circumstances. He was at length enabled to become apprentice to a surgeon at Sandwich, in Kent, and subsequently concluded his medical education at the University of London. At a later period he produced a number of valuable memoirs, chiefly upon the insect tribes, which were read before the Royal Society, and published in the "Philosophical Transactions." In 1844 he was elected president of the Entomological Society. He was twice awarded the medal of the Royal Society, and was fellow of the Linnæan and Royal societies. His researches upon the respiration, temperature, and the structure of the blood-globules in insects are of the highest value. B. in Kent, 1803; D. 1854.

NEWPORT PAGNELL, a market-town of Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, at its junction with the Louvet, which divides the town into two unequal parts, 4 miles from Wolverton. It has an ancient and spacious church, and several other places of public worship. *Manf.* Lace. *Pop.* 4,000.

NEWRY, *nu'-re*, a seaport in the county of Down, Ireland, on the Newry Water, 34 miles from Belfast. The town spreads along the side of a steep hill, and was formerly a pass and military post of considerable importance, as well as the seat of an abbey, of which the possessions were very important. Below it lies the river, over which are two handsome stone bridges, one of six arches. It has churches and chapels, a preparatory seminary for Maynooth College, a convent, assembly-rooms, barracks, two gaols, a custom-house, court-house, and market-house. It has a trade in linen, grain, provisions, cattle, eggs, and butter. *Pop.* 25,000.—It has a station on the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway.

NEW SIBERIA, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* between 73° 12′ and 76° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 135° 20′ and 150° 20′ E.

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND, an archipelago and portion of mainland in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* extending from 61° to 64° 30′ S. *Lon.* 53° W., and 600 miles S. of Tierra del Fuego.

NEW SOUTH WALES, a colonial territory belonging to Great Britain, comprising, in its widest sense, all the E. part of the Australian continent S. of *lat.* 26° S., and E. of *lon.* 141° E. In a more restricted sense, it is limited to the country eastward, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, between *lat.* 30° and 37° 3′ S., and extending westward from *lon.* 153° E. to the boundary of the colony of S. Australia, exclusive of Victoria. *Area.* The settled portions are about 54,000 square miles. *Desc.* The Blue Mountains traverse the colony from N. to S., with an average elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea; otherwise, the general aspect of the country is pleasing, diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, affording a succession of leaves in all seasons; and a variety of flowering shrubs, of exquisite fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees. Many of the plants have been imported into Britain, and are now flourishing, not only in the royal garden at Kew, but in many private collections. *Climate.* Rather hot, but equable, the heat never being excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but these are common to all warm countries. *Zoology.* The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dogs, which are extremely fierce, and can never be brought to the same degree of familiarity as those we are acquainted with. Some of them have been brought to England, but still retain their native ferocity. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which, the principal is a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, have also been met with; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which build their nests upon trees, in a very singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes, though the finny tribe seem not to be so plentiful here as they generally are in higher latitudes. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, oats, and potatoes are the principal crops; tobacco is grown, and in some districts the vine has been introduced with success. Sheep-farming is the principal branch of husbandry, and horned cattle and horses are abundant. Wool is the great article of export, and the whale-fisheries have some importance. *Minerals.* Coal. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 220,000. This country was first explored by Captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts in Botany Bay. Captain Phillip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth in May, 1787, with a detachment of marines and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January, 1788; but finding this place very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about 10 miles N. of Cape Banks; and here a settlement was begun, which he named Sydney Cove. (*See* AUSTRALIA, SYDNEY, and VICTORIA.)

NEWSTEAD, *nu'-sted*, a township of the United States, 20 miles from Buffalo. *Pop.* 3,000.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, celebrated as being the former seat of Lord Byron, the poet, is in Nottinghamshire, not far from Hucknall, where is the family vault of the Byrons. It was founded by Henry II., shortly after the murder of Thomas à Becket; and the poet, in his "Elegy on Newstead Abbey," says it is the cloistered tomb of warriors, monks, and dames,—

"Whose pensive shades around its ruins glide."

NEWTON, *nu'-ton*, several places in Scotland, none of them with a population above 2,000.

NEWTON, the name of numerous parishes in England and Wales, with a population ranging between 200 and 12,000, the largest being in Lancashire, 3 miles from Manchester.

NEWTON, the name of various townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 6,000.

NEWTON, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Area*, 414 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

NEWTON, Sir Isaac, the greatest of English philosophers, was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire. Losing his father in his childhood, his care devolved on his mother, who gave him an excellent education, though she married a second time. In 1654 he was sent to Grantham school, where, says Brewster, in his life of the philosopher, he made little progress, until one day "the boy who was above him having given him a severe kick in the stomach, from which he suffered great pain, he laboured incessantly till he got above him in the school; and from that time continued to rise until he was the head boy." At the age of 18 he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had the learned Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Isaac Barrow for his tutor. Under that able mathematician, Newton made rapid progress. After going through Euclid's Elements, the most difficult problems in which were very easy and familiar to him, he proceeded to the study of Descartes' Geometry, with Oughtred's Clavis, and Kepler's Optics, in all of which he made marginal notes as he went along; and this always continued to be his method of study. It was in this early course that he invented the method of series and fluxions which he afterwards brought to perfection, though his claim to the discovery was unjustly contested by Leibnitz, who obtained a knowledge of it in 1676 from the author himself. At the age of 22, Mr. Newton took his degree of bachelor of arts; and, about the same time, he applied to the grinding of optic-glasses for telescopes; and, having procured a glass prism in order to try the phenomena of colours lately discovered by Grimaldi, the result of his observations was his new theory of light and colours. On the breaking out of the plague in 1665, he retired to Woolsthorpe, his native place, where, secluded from conversation and books, his active and penetrating mind conceived that hint which gave rise to his celebrated system of the universe. He was sitting alone in his garden, when some apples falling from a tree led his thoughts to the subject of gravity; and, reflecting on the power of that principle, he began

to consider that, as it is not diminished at the remotest distance from the centre of the earth, it may be extended as far as the moon, and to all the planetary bodies. This subject he afterwards resumed on the occasion of the great comet in 1680; and in 1686 the important principle which forms the foundation of the Newtonian philosophy was first published, under the title of "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica." On the author's return to the university in 1667, he was chosen fellow of his college, and took his degree of master of arts. Two years afterwards he succeeded Dr. Barrow in the mathematical professorship, on which occasion he read a course of optical lectures in Latin. These he had not finished in 1671, when he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, to which learned body he communicated his theory of light and colours, which was followed by his account of a new telescope invented by him, and other interesting papers. The second telescope made "with his own hands" is still preserved in the library of the Royal Society. When the privileges of the University of Cambridge were attacked by James II.,



SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Newton was appointed to appear as one of her delegates in the High Commission court, where he pleaded with so much ability, that the king thought proper to stop his proceedings. He was next chosen to represent his university in parliament, in which he sat till it was dissolved, in 1699. In 1695 he was made warden of the Mint, and afterwards master of that office; which place he discharged with the greatest honour till his death. On his last promotion, he nominated Mr. Whiston to fill his chair at Cambridge, with all the profits of the place, and resigned it entirely to him in 1703. The same year he was chosen president of the Royal Society, which office he retained during twenty-five years. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, having been chosen in 1699. In 1704 he published his treatise of the "Reflections, Refractions, Inflections, and Colours of Light," which was afterwards translated into several languages, and went through many editions. The next year, Queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In the succeeding reign, he was very often at court, and the princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, frequently conversed with him on philosophical subjects. About 1718 he communicated to her royal highness the outlines of his treatise on Ancient Chronology, with which she was so pleased, that she never would part with it. A surreptitious copy of it was, however, obtained and carried to France by the Abbé Conti, who translated and printed it, with observations. On this, Sir Isaac published a paper on the subject in the "Philosophical Transactions," and the work at length in English, in 4to. After enjoying an uncommon share of health, owing to his activity and temperance, till he was fourscore years old, this great man began to be afflicted with a disorder of the bladder. The last twenty days of his life were attended with much pain; yet, amidst the severest agonies, he never cried out, or expressed the slightest impatience. After his death, he lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, the lord chancellor, the dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh, and three earls, bearing the pall. A stately monument was erected over his remains, at the entrance to the choir. Sir Isaac was of a middling stature, and his countenance was pleasing and venerable. He was of a very meek disposition, and a great lover of peace: to his other great qualities, he added a serious and devout reverence of religion. His favourite study was the Bible, the prophecies of which he illustrated by his researches. He conformed to the church of England, but he lived in friendship with good men of all communions, and he was an enemy to every kind of persecution. Sir Isaac had a great abhorrence of infidelity, and never failed to reprove those who made free with revelation in his presence; of which the following is an instance. The learned Dr. Halley was sceptically inclined, and sometimes took the liberty of sporting with the Scriptures. On one such occasion, Sir Isaac said to him, "Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy, or other parts of mathematics, because that is a subject which you have studied, and well understand; but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have *not* studied it: I *have*, and know you know nothing of the matter." Sir Isaac was never married, and, perhaps, had never time to think of it, being constantly immersed in the profoundest studies, and not being willing to have them broken by domestic concerns. Dr. Pemberton states of him, "that neither his age nor his universal reputation had rendered him stiff in opinion or in any degree elated;" and, shortly before his death, the great philosopher spoke of his sublime efforts in the following humble manner:—"I know not what I may appear to the world; but, to myself, I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell, than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me." Upon the mantelpiece of the room in which Newton was born, at Woolsthorpe, is placed a marble tablet commemorative of the fact; beneath which are Popes line's:—

"Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night:
God said, 'Let Newton be!' and all was light."

An English translation of the "Principia" was made by Motte, and published in 1729. For a full account of the philosopher's works, see Sir David Brewster's "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton," published in 1855. B. at Woolsthorpe, near Grantham, 1642; D. at Kensington, 1727.

NEWTON, Gilbert Stuart, a modern English painter and Royal Academician. His works are full of the grace and freshness of Watteau, but have an energy and expressiveness entirely his own. In 1826 he produced "The Lovers' Quarrel," which at once brought him reputation. In the following year he painted "The Prince of Spain's Visit to Catalina," for which the duke of Bedford paid him 500 guineas. In 1833, his last picture, "Abelard," was exhibited in the Royal Academy, and in the same year he became insane. After remaining in that unhappy condition for about two years, he recovered his reason, but died four days afterwards. His best works were, "The Vicar of Wakefield restoring his Daughter to her Mother," "Shylock and Jessica," "Abelard sitting in his Study," and "Captain Macheath." B. at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1794; D. at Chelsea, 1835.

NEWTON, Thomas, an English divine and physician, was educated first at Oxford and afterwards at Cambridge. He taught a school at Macclesfield, and practised physic; after which he obtained the living of Ilford, in Essex. He wrote "The History of the Saracens," "Approved Medicines and Cordial Receipts," "Directions for the Health of Magistrates and Students," "Herbal of the Bible," &c. B. in Cheshire, 1543; D. 1607.

NEWTON, Thomas, an eminent English prelate. His education was commenced at Westminster school;

whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. After entering into orders, he became curate of St. George's, Hanover Square. In 1749 he published an edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with notes selected from various authors, and many of his own. He also prefixed a curious and well-written life of the author. In 1756 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king; about 1783 he became bishop. His principal work is a course of "Dissertations on the Prophecies." After his death, were published his Miscellaneous Works, with his Memoirs, written by himself. B. in Staffordshire, 1704; D. 1782.

NEWTON-STEWART, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, on the Cree, 26 miles from Stranraer. It has a Gothic church, town-house, public reading-rooms, and an agricultural society. *Manf.* Leather. *Pop.* 2,600.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a parish of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, opposite Ayr. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and sailcloth. *Pop.* 5,000.

NEWTOWN, the name of numerous small towns and villages in Ireland, none of them with a population above 7,000.

NEWTOWN-ARDS, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, 10 miles from Belfast. *Pop.* 10,200.

NEWTOWN BARRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the Slaney, 3 miles from Clonegal. *Pop.* 1,400.

NEW-YEAR'S ISLANDS, in the S. Pacific Ocean, on the north coast of Staten Land. *Lat.* 54° 41′ S. *Lon.* 64° 28′ W.

NEW YORK, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Lake Ontario, the river St. Lawrence, and Lower Canada; E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the river Niagara. At its S. extremity it includes Long Island. *Area*, 45,650 square miles. *Deso.* Greatly diversified in its general aspect. On the west side of the Alleghany Mountains it is generally level, but on the eastern side it swells into hills and ridges of various forms, with rich intervening valleys. Round Top, one of the Catskill Mountains, attains an elevation of 3,804 feet above the level of the sea. The coast is sandy, the N. parts rough and mountainous; but the soil of the interior is generally rich. *Rivers.* The principal are the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Susquehannah, Tioga, Alleghany, Genesee, Oswego, and Niagara. *Lakes.* A part of the lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain belongs to New York, with lakes George, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, Oswegatchie, Canandaigua, Chatauque, Skeneatiles, and several smaller ones. Canals have been constructed in various parts, by which internal communication is greatly facilitated. They generally connect the Canadian lakes with the Atlantic rivers; and the Erie Canal has an extent of 364 miles. *Pro.* Wheat is raised in greater abundance than any other kind of grain. Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, pease, beans, and various kinds of grass, are extensively cultivated. Orchards are abundant, and great quantities of excellent cider are made. Various other kinds of fruit, such as pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c., flourish well. Sheep are abundant, and horses and cattle are more numerous than in any other state. *Minerals.* Iron, gypsum, limestone, marble, slate, and lead. There are also salt springs and mineral waters. *Manf.* Important and flourishing, comprising almost every description of goods. They command an extensive sale, and render the commerce of this state greater than that of any other in the Union. *Exp.* Beef, pork, wheat, flour, Indian corn, rye, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, flax-seed, pease, beans, horses, cattle, lumber, &c., to the amount of more than three-fifths of the total exports of the Union. *Pop.* 3,100,000. *Lat.* between 40° 30′ and 45° N. *Lon.* between 72° and 79° 55′ W. This state has an extensive railway system, and in 1821 framed its present constitution. The first settlement of the country was made by the Dutch on Manhattan Island, in 1614. In 1664 the English took possession of it, but in 1673 it was retaken by the Dutch. Subsequently it was restored to England, and is now, though not the largest, the leading state in the Union.

NEW YORK, the largest commercial city in the United States, stands on the island of the same name, at the confluence of the Hudson and the East rivers. It extends along the Hudson from 2 to 3 miles, and from the Battery, in the S.W. corner, along East river, nearly 4 miles. Its circuit is about 9 miles. The streets of the ancient part, at the S. end of the city, are generally narrow and crooked; but all the northern part has been laid out with much better taste. The principal street is Broadway, which is 80 feet wide, and extends from the Battery, in a N.E. direction, through the centre of the city, for upwards of 3 miles. It is generally well built, and a part of it is splendid. The houses in the city are mostly built of substantial brick with slated roofs. Among the public buildings the most prominent and important is the City Hall, 216 feet long, 105 broad, and, including the attic story, 65 high. The front, and both ends above the basement story, are built of white marble. The Merchants' Exchange, in Wall Street, has a magnificent central dome, and the park embraces an area of 11 acres. The New York Hospital comprises the hospital for the reception of the sick and disabled, the lunatic asylum, and the lying-in hospital. The Almshouse is a plain stone structure on East river, and the state prison is on the Hudson, at Greenwich, about 1½ mile from the City Hall. It is constructed of freestone. The New York Institution is near the City Hall, and its apartments are occupied by the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Historical Society, the American Academy of Fine Arts, which has a valuable collection of paintings and statues, the Lyceum of Natural History, and the American Museum. Columbia College, formerly called King's College, was established in 1754. A theological seminary was instituted in 1805, by the general synod of the Associate Reformed Church. Among the other institutions, are a theatre, public gardens, an orphan asylum, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, a custom-house, market-houses, numerous benevolent and charitable institutions, for the relief of the poor, the sick, the aged, the widow, the orphan, and the stranger. The churches are very numerous, and comprise some beautiful structures among them. The Battery is a large open space, at the S.W. point of the city, commanding a fine view of the harbour, with its shipping, islands, and fortifications, and is much frequented by the citizens. The park, in front of the City Hall, is also a fashionable resort. New York harbour is a large bay, with a circumference of 25 miles, spreading before the city on the S. side. It contains several small islands near the city, on each of which are fortifications. It is deep enough for the largest vessels. New York is admirably situate for commerce, and few cities in the world have increased so regularly and rapidly. It has communication with all the principal ports of the United States, the West Indies, and S. America, and has also packets plying to Liverpool, Southampton, Antwerp, and Havre, in Europe. *Pop.* about 900,000. *Lat.* 40° 42′ 7″ N. *Lon.* 74° 0′ 7″ W. In 1785, this city was the seat of the first American Congress.

NEW ZEALAND. (*See* ZEALAND, NEW.)

NEY, Michael, *nai*, prince of the Moskowa, duke of Elchingen, and marshal of France. In his 13th year he was placed with a notary; but this occupation being little in accordance with his adventurous and energetic disposition, he, in 1787, enlisted in a regiment of hussars. His courage and activity were so conspicuous, that, in seven years, he rose to a captaincy. Attracting the notice of General Kleber, by whom he was surnamed "the Indefatigable," he was created adjutant-general. In 1796 he displayed signal valour at the battles of Altenkirchen, Montabour, and Dierdorf, at which last he was taken prisoner. Upon being exchanged, he was appointed to the army of the Rhine; while serving with which, he, with only a handful of cavalry, took 2,000 prisoners, and made himself master of the town of Würzburg. For that gallant affair he was created general of brigade; and, throughout the campaign, his brilliant courage was only eclipsed by his humane treatment of the French emigrants who fell into his hands, and whom he contrived to put beyond the power of the Directory, who sought their lives. Under General Moreau, he fought at Worms, Frankenthal, Manheim, and Iller; and to his unyielding bravery was due in great part the victory achieved at Hohenlinden. After the peace of

Luneville, he went to Paris, where Napoleon gave him a cordial reception, and, in order to attach him to his cause, brought about a marriage between him and Mademoiselle Augnié, the friend of Hortense Beauharnais. He went to Switzerland in 1803 as minister plenipotentiary of the French republic. Upon his return, he was nominated to the command of the army encamped near Boulogne, and raised to the dignity of marshal of France. In 1805 he commanded the eighth corps of the army in Germany, and stormed the village of Elchingen, where the Austrians lost 1,500 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. It was in commemoration of this brilliant deed, that Napoleon, who was witness of it, subsequently created Ney duke of Elchingen. He signalized himself still further in the subsequent Prussian campaign. He caused Erfurt to capitulate; took Magdeburg, with 23,000 prisoners and 800 pieces of artillery. At Deppen he destroyed a whole Prussian corps, cut off the retreat of the Russians at Königsberg, and defeated the left wing of the enemy at Friedland. In Spain he was placed under Massena; and it was to his persevering skill that the capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo and Almeida was due. Although he greatly assisted Massena in his retreat from the lines of Torres Vedras, the latter and himself became



MARSHAL NEY.

engaged in serious disputes, which led to the recall of Ney. When the grand army set out for Russia, in 1812, Ney was placed in command of the third corps. In that disastrous expedition, he is stated to have urged Napoleon to winter at Smolensko; but, although his counsel remained unheeded by the emperor, he won from him the surname "Bravest of the Brave," by his intrepidity upon every occasion. During the terrible retreat that ensued, Ney performed prodigies of valour. General Dumas relates, that one morning at Gaubinnen, a man in a dark cloak, long beard, and weather-beaten face, entered his room.—"I am at last here," said the stranger; "General Dumas, do you recognize me?" General Dumas replied that he did not. "I am the rear-guard of the grand army," continued the stranger; "I have fired the last musket-shot on the bridge of Kowno; I have thrown the last of our arms into the Niemen, and have come here through the woods. I am Marshal Ney!" When Napoleon's star had begun to decline, Ney's courage and ability remained as fresh as before. He was at Bautzen, Lutzen, and Dresden, helping in all to bring victory to the French standard; but at Dannewitz he was defeated by Bernadotte. The emperor, however, displayed no resentment towards his brave general when he heard of the disaster. Upon the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, Ney retired to his country seat, from which he was summoned to Paris to assume the command of the eighth military division. When he had reached Paris, he learned for the first time that he was called upon to oppose his old master, who had returned from Elba, and was advancing towards the capital. Unfortunately for himself, he undertook to oppose Napoleon, but gave way before the astute mind of his ancient chief. Instead of capturing, he went over to Napoleon, and his example was followed by almost his whole army. At Waterloo he displayed astonishing bravery; five horses were shot under him; but on foot, his dress torn with balls, he headed the columns of the Guard, and urged them to the charge. All was unavailing, however, and, in the retreat, he was one of the last to quit the disastrous field. After the fall of the emperor, he repaired to Paris, where he was soon afterwards proscribed as a traitor to France. Fouché provided him with a passport, by means of which he was enabled to gain the frontiers in safety; but, unhappily turning back for some slight cause, he was arrested, brought to trial, and condemned to death. The garden of the Luxembourg was chosen for the place of execution, and there the brave soldier calmly met his death;—there, "he who had fought five hundred battles for France—not one against her, was shot as a traitor." B. at Sarre-Louis, Lorraine, 1769; shot, 1815.

NGAMI, LAKE, *nga'-mi*, a lake in Africa, discovered by Dr. Livingstone in 1849. *Lat.* 20° 20′ S. *Lon.* 23° 30′ E. (*See* AFRICA.)

NGAN-HOEI, *ngan-ho'-i*, an inland province of China, with an even surface, and traversed by several rivers. It produces green tea, and is rich in minerals. *Pop.* 35,000,000. *Lat.* between 29° and 34° N. *Lon.* between 113° and 119° E.

NIAGARA, *ni-ăg'-a-ra*, or *ni-a-ga'-ra*, a river of North America, which issues from the N.E. end of Lake Erie, flows into Lake Ontario, and forms the boundary between the United States and Upper Canada. It has a course of 35 miles, and a varying breadth of from half a mile to 3 miles. It runs over a rocky channel, in which its waters are violently disturbed by the force with which they are dashed against the rocks; and at last, coming to the brink of a tremendous precipice, the whole stream tumbles headlong to the bottom, without meeting the slightest interruption in its descent. The waters of the river are divided by Goat Island into two distinct cataracts. The most stupendous of these is that on the N.W. or Canadian side of the river, and is commonly called the Great or Horse-shoe Fall, from its resemblance to the shape of a horse-shoe. The height of this fall is estimated at 158 feet, and it is 1,800 feet across. The fall on the American side is 600 feet in breadth and 163 in depth. It has been estimated that these falls discharge 100,000,000 tons of water per hour. A cable suspension-bridge was, in 1860, erected over the river, a little above the commencement of the cataract.

NIAGARA, a county of New York, U.S. *Area*, 784 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.

NIAGARA, a village and fort of Niagara county, on the Niagara, 15 miles below the Great Falls. *Pop.* 2,000.

NIAGARA FALLS, a village near the cataract, in the United States, where the Buffalo and Lockport railways meet. *Pop.* 1,000.

NIAS, or NEAS ISLE, *ne'-as*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, on the W. coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by a strait 60 miles broad. *Ext.* 70 miles long, with a breadth of 16. *Desc.* Fertile; producing large quantities of rice. *Pop.* Unascertained.

NICANDER, *ni-kan'-der*, a Greek poet, physician, and grammarian. He was a voluminous writer; but only two of his works have come down to us. He is supposed to have been born at Claros, a town of Colophis, and to have lived 135 B.C.

NICANDER, Charles Augustus, a modern Swedish poet, who commenced his literary career in 1820, with the production of "The Runic Sword; or, the First Knight." In 1827 he visited Italy, and, upon his return, published "Recollections of the South," a prose work, but interspersed with some poems of great beauty and pathos. B. at Stregnäs, 1799; D. 1839.

NICANDRO, ST., *ne-kan'-dro*, a town of Naples, in the

province of Capitanata, 24 miles from Manfredonia. *Pop.* 8,000.—Another, 10 miles from Bari. *Pop.* 3,000.

NICARAGUA, STATE OF, *nik'-a-rág'-u-a*, a state of the Central American Confederation, bounded on the W. by Guatemala; on the N. and E. by Mosquito territory; E. and S.E. by the Caribbean Sea and Costa Rica, and, elsewhere, by the Pacific. *Area.* Estimated at 50,000 square miles. *Desc.* Comprising extensive plains and several volcanic mountains. The soil has great fertility, and is partly watered by the San Juan. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, indigo, timber, and cattle. *Pop.* 250,000. *Lat.* between 10° and 15° N. *Lon.* between 83° 40′ and 87° 35′ W. — Frequent revolutions have occurred in this state.

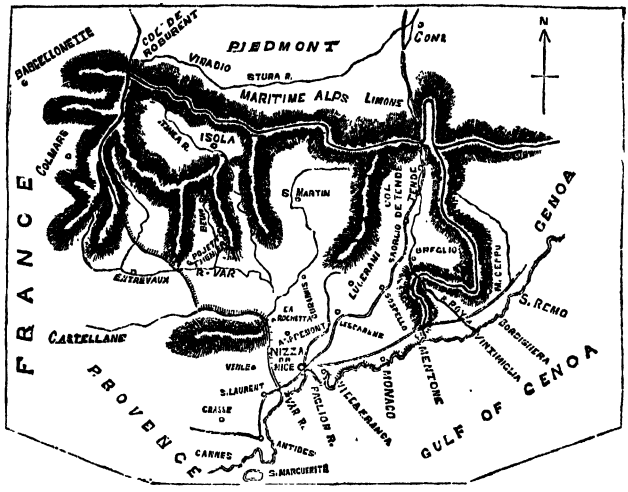
NICARAGUA, a lake of fresh water in the above state, which is named from it. *Ext.* 110 miles long, with an average breadth of 40. It is navigable for the largest vessels, and is of immense depth. Its surface is about 1,130 feet above the level of the Pacific, and it contains several islands. *Lat.* between 11° and 12° 12′ N. *Lon.* between 84° and 86° W.

NICARIA, or ICARIA, *ne-kai'-re-a*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 miles from Samos. *Pop.* 1,000.—Near this island, Icarus, of Greek mythological fame, met his death after his flight. From this circumstance the island takes its name.

NICASTRO, *ne-kas'-tro*, anciently NEOCASTRUM, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 24 miles from Cosenza. It is the see of a bishop, and suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1638. *Pop.* 10,000, chiefly employed in the cultivation of the olive for its oil.

NICAUSIS (or, according to the Arabians, BALKIS), *ni-kaw'-sis*, queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon upon the report of his wisdom. Her country was probably that part of Arabia Felix which was inhabited by the Sabæans; but Josephus asserts that she reigned over Egypt and Ethiopia.

NICCOLA DI PISA, *nik'-ko-la*, a celebrated Italian sculptor and architect, whose statues were characterized by all the vigour and grace of the antique, while, as an architect, he rivalled the greatest masters of his country. The church and convent of St. Dominico at Bologna, the church of St. Antonio at Padua, and the restoration of the church of St. Lorenzo at Naples, are extant examples of his genius. Flourished in the 13th century.




PROVINCE OF NICE.



CITY OF NICE.

NICE, *neece*, an episcopal city and province, formerly of the Sardinian states, but ceded to France in 1859. The city is situate at the mouth of the small river Paglion, on the Mediterranean, 98 miles from Turin, and is surrounded with a rampart, and divided into the Old and New towns. The streets of the former are crowded and narrow, but those of the latter are tolerably straight and regular. It contains two public squares, one of which is surrounded with porticos. The other is bordered by a terrace, which serves at once as a public walk and as a mound or dyke against the sea. The only public edifice worth notice is the cathedral. Here are a theatre, public baths, coffee-houses, a library, delightful walks, and good society. The harbour, which is protected by a mole, is spacious and secure. Oil, wine, and silk are exported; also liqueurs, essences, and perfumery. *Manf.* Unimportant; consisting of silk, leather, paper, soap, and tobacco. *Pop.* 35,000.—Under the empire of Napoleon I., this place was the capital of the department of the Maritime Alps, and is the birthplace of the astronomer Cassini, the painter Vanloo, and Marshal Massena.—The PROVINCE is small, and stretches along the shores of the Mediterranean. It was, in 1859, ceded, with Savoy, to Napoleon III. by the king of Sardinia, for military services against Austria.

NICEPHORUS, Callistus, *ni-sef'-o-rus*, a Greek historian, who, among other works, produced an "Ecclesiastical History," in twenty-three books, the date of which commences with the year 610. This work was

translated into French by Du Duc, and again into Latin by Lange, in the 17th century. Flourished in the 14th century.

NICEPHORUS I., emperor of Constantinople, was at first chancellor of the empire, but usurped the throne, in 802, from the empress Irene, whom he banished to the isle of Mitylene. The beginning of his reign was marked by wisdom and clemency; but afterwards he committed such cruelties, that his subjects revolted, and proclaimed Bardanes, surnamed the Turk, emperor. Bardanes was defeated, however, and sent to a monastery, where he was deprived of his eyes. The Bulgarians having invaded the empire, and ravaged Thrace, Nicephorus marched against them; but was vanquished and slain, 811.

NICEPHORUS II. (Phocas), a nobleman of Constantinople, whose character was so popular, that he was raised to the imperial throne in 963. He married the widow of his predecessor, Romanus II., and drove the Saracens out of a great part of Asia. He was assassinated by John Zimisces and other conspirators, in 969.

NICEPHORUS III. was invested with the purple by the army, which he commanded, in 1078. He was deprived of this dignity in 1081, by his general Alexis Comnenus, who sent him to a convent, where he died shortly after.

NICERON, John Peter, *nis'-e-rawng*, an eminent French biographer. He entered the religious order of the Barnabites, and became a celebrated preacher. He was also successively professor of philosophy and theology, and librarian to his society. His works are "Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters, with an Account of their Works," a translation of Dr. Hancock's treatise on the "Virtues of Common Water," "The Conversion of England to Christianity." B. at Paris, 1685; D. 1738.

NICETAS, Acominatus, *ni-se'-tăs*, a Byzantine historian, who wrote the Annals of the Byzantine empire, in twenty-one books. He was employed in various posts at the court of Constantinople, until the year 1204, when he retired to Nicæa, where he died, 1216.

NICHOLAS, *nik'-o-las*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. *Area*, 281 square miles. *Pop.* 10,500.—Another in Virginia. *Area*, 676 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.

NICHOLAS, ST., one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, between Santiago and St. Lucia. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with an average breadth of 12. Its surface is mountainous. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 16° 35′ N. *Lon.* 24° 15′ W.

NICHOLAS, ST., a small island of England, in Plymouth Sound, on the coast of Devonshire.—Also the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,500.

NICHOLAS, one of the seven deacons mentioned in the Acts. He was a proselyte of Antioch; but afterwards founded a sect called by his name, which permitted concubinage and the offering of meats to idols. By some, however, this Nicholas is said to have been a person other than Nicholas the deacon.

NICHOLAS I., Pope, was elected in succession to Benedict III., in 858. He excommunicated Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, whose schism led to the separation of the Roman and Byzantine churches. D. at Rome, 867.

NICHOLAS II. was a native of Burgundy, who became archbishop of Florence, and succeeded Stephen IX. in 1059. He was opposed by a rival, who styled himself Benedict X.; but being disavowed by the council of Latri, the latter was obliged to forego his claim to the papal chair. This pope assembled a council at Rome, and caused a decree to be passed which was very important in the subsequent elections to the tiara. He was succeeded by Alexander II. D. 1061.

NICHOLAS III. was of a noble Italian family, and elected pope in succession to John XXI., in 1277. He obtained from the emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg large grants of Italian territory; among the rest, the exarchate of Ravenna. He dispatched a number of missions to heathen countries, and deprived Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, of the dignity of a senator of Rome. His successor was Martin IV. D. 1280.

NICHOLAS IV. was a native of Ascoli, and was elected to the papal chair upon the death of Honorius IV., in 1288. He excommunicated James of Aragon and his followers in the island of Sicily, and advanced the claims of Charles II. of Anjou to that kingdom. He likewise endeavoured to excite a new crusade, but without success. This disappointment hastened his death, which took place in 1292.

NICHOLAS V., cardinal bishop of Bologna, became pope after Eugenius IV., in 1447. He restored peace to the Romish and Western churches, and caused the sovereigns and states of Italy to forget their feuds. He collected books and manuscripts, and ordered translations to be made of the Greek classics. The Vatican library was also founded by him, and he embellished Rome with numerous fine edifices. He was an enlightened and distinguished pope. D. 1455.

NICHOLAS I., emperor of Russia, was the third son of the emperor Paul, by his second wife, Sophie Dorothea, daughter of Frederick Eugene, duke of Würtemberg. His father having been assassinated while Nicholas was only in his fifth year, his education devolved upon his mother, who caused him to be most carefully instructed in letters, the sciences, and the arts. He was taught to speak the French and German languages with as much fluency as his native Russian; while in the theory of the arts of war, for the study of which he evinced great aptitude from his earliest years, his progress was rapid and brilliant. He ascended the throne of Russia in 1825, after the death of his eldest brother Alexander, who had no issue. Constantine, the next brother, was the legitimate heir; but he had renounced his claim two years previously. Before becoming emperor, Nicholas had, however, to repress a formidable insurrection, comprising powerful members of the military and nobility. During that critical period, Nicholas displayed a fearless and energetic character, which rapidly awed the insurrectionists, many of whom were shot down or subsequently executed, or banished to Siberia. Shortly after his coronation, he sent his troops against the shah of Persia, whose army was defeated in several engagements by Marshal Paskiewitch. The shah was compelled to sign the treaty of Tourkmanchai, by which the provinces of Erivan and Nakschivan were ceded to Russia, an additional indemnity of about three millions sterling being exacted from him. Nicholas also joined with England and France in aiding the Greeks to achieve their independence, and the Russian fleet co-operated with those of the two first-named powers in annihilating the Turkish flotilla at Navarino. In 1828 war broke out between Russia and Turkey; upon which General Diebitsch captured the fortress of Silistria, routed the Turkish army at Shumla, crossed the Balkan, and appeared before Adrianople. In 1829 the treaty of Adrianople was concluded, which gave to Russia, besides large tracts of territory in Asia, the right to trade in all parts of Turkey and upon the Danube, and the free passage of the Dardanelles. In virtue of this concession, Nicholas likewise became the protector of the Danubian principalities. In 1830 he displayed considerable hostility towards the revolution that had brought about a change of dynasty in France; and in the same year an insurrection burst forth in Poland, which was not repressed until after a terrible struggle of ten months. The brave but unsuccessful Poles were treated with the utmost rigour; many were sent to Siberia or the army of the Caucasus; the universities were suppressed, the libraries and other great establishments were transferred to St. Petersburg; and finally, in 1832, the kingdom of Poland became extinct. In 1839 a formal declaration of war was made against the Circassians, with whom the Russians had long been engaged in a desultory warfare. This struggle was vigorously maintained by the emperor throughout his whole life, but it remained for his successor Alexander to thoroughly subdue the brave mountaineers. Nicholas visited England for the second time in 1844, and was cordially received by her Majesty Queen Victoria. During the Hungarian insurrection of 1849, the troops of Nicholas enabled Austria to triumph over her revolted subjects, and to complete the subjugation of Hungary. In 1853 he dispatched Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, to exact from the Porte a treaty whereby Russia might be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey, and secure to herself the prerogative of protecting the Greek subjects of the Ottoman empire. The result of Prince Menschikoff's mission is well

known; Russia occupied the Danubian principalities as "a material guarantee;" the fleet of Nicholas destroyed the Turkish vessels at Sinope; and France and England, after employing every effort at conciliation fruitlessly, declared war against the czar, invaded the Crimea, where the Russian arms were subjected to defeat at the Alma, at Inkermann, and at Sebastopol; all the forts upon the southern side of which were captured and destroyed. This last event, however, was subsequent to the death of the emperor, who succumbed to a mortal malady, whilst busily engaged in preparing renewed efforts against the allies. The emperor Nicholas was a man of prodigious industry; his energetic character enabled him to assume the position of defender of order and legitimacy throughout the continent of Europe. Order and legitimacy signified to him, however, a total repression of national liberty. With respect to his own country, he was professedly despotic. "Despotism," he observed, "is the very essence of my government." The great object of his public life was to realize the ambitious projects of Peter I. and Catharine II.—the possession by Russia of Constantinople and of the territories of the sultan. B. at St. Petersburg, 1796; D. at the same city, 1855.

NICHOLS, John, *nik'-ols*, a learned antiquarian writer, who early in life was placed in the office of William Bowyer, "the last of the learned printers." He was afterwards manager and partner of that printing-office; and at Bowyer's death, in 1777, the establishment fell into his hands. Nichols was author, or editor and printer, of a very large number of learned works. The most important of these were, "Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, F.S.A.," "Illustrations of Literary History," "History of the County of Leicester," "The Progresses and Processions of Queen Elizabeth," and "Illustrations of the Manners and Expenses of Ancient Times." From the year 1778 until his death, he conducted the "Gentleman's Magazine." B. at Islington, 1745; D. 1826.

NICHOLS, John Gough, a modern English antiquarian, and grandson of the preceding. His first important work was produced in 1829, with the title, "Fac-Similes of Autographs, with Biographical Memoirs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Persons." His later productions included, among others, "The Chronicle of Queen Jane," a translation from Erasmus's "Pilgrimage to St. Mary of Walsingham," and "The Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London." During many years he was at the head of the "Gentleman's Magazine," but vacated the post in 1856. Subsequently, however, he contributed to the pages of that periodical "The Autobiography of Sylvanus Urban, Esq.," which contained much interesting matter relative to the early writers and affairs of that magazine. B. in London, about 1807.

NICIAS, *nish'-i-is*, an Athenian commander and statesman, who, by his merit, rose to the highest offices in his country. He signalized himself in the war of the Peloponnesus, which he had the honour of concluding. Afterwards he was appointed to command, with Eurymedon and Demosthenes, against Sicily. These three generals laid siege to Syracuse for two years; but, finding it impregnable, they were about to retire, when they were attacked by the Syracusans, and Nicias and Demosthenes, with a great part of their troops, made prisoners. Nicias was put to death by the Syracusans, 413 B.C.

NICIAS, physician to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who made an offer to Fabricius, the Roman consul, of poisoning his master for a sum of money, B.C. 280. Fabricius disdained the proposal, and acquainted Pyrrhus with his treachery. Thereupon Pyrrhus is stated to have exclaimed, "This is that Fabricius whom it is harder to turn aside from justice and honour than to divert the sun from its course." Nicias is said to have been put to death, and his skin used for covering the seat of a chair.

NICIAS, a celebrated Grecian painter, who was contemporary with Apelles. His greatest picture was that which illustrated the passage in Homer's "Odyssey," where Ulysses invokes the shades of the departed. Ptolemy I., king of Egypt, offered Nicias sixty talents (about £15,000) for the picture; but the painter preferred to present it to his native city of Athens. One of his pictures was taken to Rome by Augustus, in whose temple it was afterwards fixed. He is likewise stated to have painted some of the statues of Praxiteles. Flourished about the 3rd century B.C.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, *nik-o-bar'*, the name of a group situate in the Bay of Bengal, and forming, with the Andamans, the extension of the great volcanic band of Sumatra and Java. There are seven large and twelve small islands. The names of the principal are Carnicobar, Teressa, Chowry, Bombochia, Kaichull, Carmorta, Nancowry, Tonlongar, Sambelong, and Nicobar, or Great Sambelong. These islands are almost all inhabited, are very fertile, and yield large quantities of sugar, and various kinds of fruits. They are, however, exposed to frequent hurricanes, and are deemed unhealthy. The south end of the Great Nicobar is in *lat.* 6° 44′ N.; *lon.* 94° E.

NICODEMUS, *nik'-o-de'-mus*, a Jewish senator, of the sect of Pharisees, who visited our Saviour by night, and afterwards became his disciple, though secretly; but when Jesus Christ was crucified, he avowed himself, and, together with Joseph of Arimathea, paid the last duties of regard to his master. The Jews, it is said, intended to have put him to death, but were hindered by his relation Gamaliel: they, however, deposed and excommunicated him. There is a pretended gospel under the name of Nicodemus; but it is full of errors, and was composed by the Manichæans.

NICOLA, ST., *nik'-o-la*, the name of several towns in the S. of Italy, none of them with a population above 2,500.

NICOLAI, Christopher Frederick, *nik'-o-lai*, a learned German bookseller, who taught himself Greek, Latin, and English, and, in the 18th century, established several critical journals at Berlin. The most important of his separate works are "Anecdotes of Frederick the Great," "Essay on the Templars," and "Remarks on the History of the Rosicrucians and Freemasons." B. at Berlin, 1733; D. in the same city, 1811.

NICOLAI, Nicholas de, an old French geographer, who became geographer and valet-de-chambre to Henry II. of France. During sixteen years, he travelled over Europe and the East, and wrote a curious account of his wanderings, in a work entitled "Navigations and Peregrinations of Nicholas de Nicolai." D. 1517; D. 1583.

NICOLAS, Sir Harris, an English antiquarian writer, whose early years were spent in the English navy. At the conclusion of the great war with France, he devoted himself to the study of the law, and was called to the bar in 1825. As a lawyer, he was almost entirely employed in peerage cases before the House of Lords. His works were both numerous and important; the principal of them being "The History of the Battle of Agincourt," a "Life of Chaucer," appended to Pickering's edition of the poet's writings; "The Dispatches and Letters of Lord Nelson," and two volumes of a "History of the British Navy," which were all that he completed before his death. In 1831 he was created a knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. B. in Cornwall, 1799; D. near Boulogne, 1848.

NICOLAS, ST., *nik'-o-la*, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles from Antwerp. It has a spacious market-place, and a fine town-house and prison. *Manf.* Cotton, woollens, and coarse linen. *Pop.* 21,000.

NICOLE, Peter, *nik'-ol*, an eminent French writer, who, in 1639, became a member of the Society of Port Royal, where he taught youth with great reputation, and assisted Arnauld in many of his works. In 1677 he quitted France, on account of the persecution against the Jansenists; but, some time after, he obtained leave to return to Paris. In his latter years he espoused the cause of Bossuet against the Quietists, and was engaged in other controversies. He was the chief author of the celebrated work known as the "Port Royal Logic." He also translated several valuable works from the Latin; and his moral essays are esteemed; as also is his treatise on Preserving Peace in Society. His other works are chiefly polemical. B. at Chartres, 1625; D. 1695.

NICOLL, Robert, *nik'-ol*, a Scotch poet, who was the son of parents in humble circumstances, and whose efforts at self-education were pursued under the most disadvantageous circumstances. At the age of 21 he

produced a small volume of poems, which became exceedingly popular, and passed through several editions. He shortly afterwards obtained the post of editor to the *Leeds Times*, which, under his control, was more than tripled in its circulation. His prose writings consisted, for the most part, of political articles contributed to the before-mentioned print, and were marked by strongly liberal sentiments and a clear energetic style. His health, which had always been frail, and was probably shattered by his youthful studies, gave way after he had been engaged upon his editorial duties about a year; and he removed to Edinburgh, where he died almost as soon as he had reached manhood. B. at Tulleybeltane, Perthshire, 1814; D. 1837.

NICOMEDES I., *nik-o-me'-dees*, king of Bithynia, succeeded his father Ziphœtes, B.C. 278. In the following year he sought the assistance of the Gauls against his brother Zibœtes, who disputed the throne with him. His barbarian auxiliaries subsequently turned against him, and overran the whole of Asia Minor. D. about 250 B.C.

NICOMEDES II. succeeded Prusius II., 149 B.C. During his long reign, he remained the ally of the Romans, and assisted the latter against Aristonicus, king of Pergamus, 131 B.C. The last years of his reign were spent in contending against Mithridates VI., king of Pontus. D. 91 B.C.

NICOMEDES III., son and successor of the preceding, was deposed in the first year of his reign, by Mithridates VI.; but was afterwards restored to it by the Romans. In 88 B.C. he engaged with the Romans in attacking Mithridates, whose general defeated him in Paphlagonia; whereupon he fled to Italy, where he remained till the conclusion of the war, B.C. 84. Dying without issue, he left his crown to the Romans, 74 B.C.

NICOPOLIS, or NIKOPOLI, *ne-kop'-o-le*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, 55 miles from Rustchuk. It has an ancient castle and several handsome mosques and baths. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 43° 45′ N. *Lon.* 24° 8′ E.—This place was founded by Trajan, and here the Hungarians, under Sigismund, were, in 1396, defeated by the Turks.

NICOSIA, *ne-ko'-se-a*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, remarkable only for the number of its churches and convents. It is 40 miles from Catania, and stands in a fertile district. *Pop.* 15,000.

NICOSIA, capital of the island of Cyprus. (*See* LEFKOSIA.)

NICOT, *John*, *ne'-ko*, a French courtier and writer, who was sent by Francis II. as ambassador to Portugal, whence he brought the plant named tobacco, which, in France, has been called Nicotiana, out of compliment to the importer. He wrote a work upon Navigation, and, in 1606, published "The Treasury of the French Language," which is stated to be the first French dictionary known. B. at Nimes, 1530; D. at Paris, 1600.

NICOTERA, *ne-ko'-tair-a*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 32 miles from Reggio. *Pop.* 4,000.

NIEBUHR, Carsten, *ne'-boor*, a celebrated Danish traveller, whose parents died while he was very young. In consequence of this occurrence, he remained until his 21st year in an almost uneducated condition, gaining his subsistence as an agricultural labourer. In 1754, however, he zealously devoted himself to the study of geometry, with the view of gaining the post of land-surveyor in his native district. He afterwards passed to the university of Göttingen; but, his pecuniary resources becoming exhausted, he enlisted in the Hanoverian engineers, which he quitted in 1757, on being appointed to a scientific expedition about to be dispatched by the king of Denmark to Arabia. Niebuhr requested to be allowed to increase his scientific qualifications by eighteen months' study; and, when the expedition set out, he joined it as mathematician and geographer. After travelling in Arabia, Bombay, Persia, and Asia Minor, Niebuhr returned to Copenhagen in 1767, having been absent six years. His four companions had died in the East; but Niebuhr succeeded in bringing home a collection of notes and sketches, which were subsequently edited, engraved, and printed at the expense of the Danish government, and have been used by every historian of Arabia, from Gibbon until the present day. The most important of these classical works were, "Description of Arabia," "Travels in Arabia," and "Political and Military State of the Turkish Empire." His great services to science were recognized by his government, who appointed him to a civil post in Holstein, and created him counsellor of state. Further, when he became incapacitated from discharging the duties of his office through blindness, the Danish government would not accept his resignation, but appointed an assistant to carry on his labours until the end of his life. B. at Holstein, 1733; D. 1815.

NIEBUHR, Barthold George, a celebrated Danish historian, was son of the preceding. After concluding a brilliant academical career, he became private secretary to the Danish minister of finance in 1796; but his studious and retiring disposition being little in accordance with administrative functions, he exchanged the post for that of assistant-secretary to the Royal Library at Copenhagen. After spending about two years in Edinburgh, London, and Holstein, he returned to Copenhagen in 1800. Niebuhr was next invited to Berlin, where he arrived shortly before the battle of Jena. Upon the establishment of the University of Berlin, he was appointed therein lecturer on Roman history; and the discourses which he delivered while fulfilling this office formed the germs of that great work upon which his fame rests. The War of Liberation, as it was termed in Germany, called Niebuhr from his studious life; and, during the years 1813-14, he was employed at the head-quarters of the allied army. In 1816 he was sent from Berlin as ambassador to Rome, whence he requested to be recalled in 1822. After spending some time at Naples, he returned to Berlin, but shortly afterwards repaired to Bonn, where he gave lectures upon Roman antiquities and other subjects, in the newly-founded university. After superintending the publication of the works of the Byzantine historians, he occupied himself with the enlargement and completion of his "Roman History." The first volume of this new edition was given to the world in 1827; but, a fire having destroyed all Niebuhr's manuscripts, the publication of the second was delayed until 1830. This great work has inaugurated a new and more rational mode of dealing with the misty legends of early tradition; and, although Niebuhr therein displayed a scepticism and a distrust of mystical authorities, he has done more than any other man to evolve a truthful and sound basis whereon to erect a rational history of Rome. In an introductory letter upon this work, he himself said, "As there is nothing which Eastern nations find more difficult to conceive than the idea of a republican constitution, as the people of Hindostan cannot be induced to regard the East-India Company as an association of proprietors, or in any other light than as a princess, just so is it with even the acutest of the moderns when they study ancient history, unless they have contrived, by critical and philological studies, to shake off the influence of their habitual associations." The "Roman History" has been translated into English by Archdeacon Hare, Bishop Thirlwall, and Dr. Schmitz. Many of Niebuhr's shorter treatises are to be found in the "Classical Journal," the "Philological Museum," &c. Niebuhr's character of mind was spoken of thus:—"While his horizon was ever widening before him, it never sunk out of sight behind him; what he possessed, he always retained; what he once knew, became a part of his mind, and the means and instrument of acquiring more knowledge; and he is one of the very few examples of men gifted with a memory so tenacious as to seem incapable of forgetting anything; who, at the same time, have had an intellect so vigorous as in no degree to be oppressed or enfeebled by the weight of their learning, but who, on the contrary, have kept it in orderly array, and made it minister continually to the plastic energy of thought." In addition to the before-mentioned works, Niebuhr produced "Lectures on the History of Rome," which have been translated into English by Dr. L. Schmitz. B. at Copenhagen, 1776; D. 1831.

NIEDERBRONN, *ne'-der-bron*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 25 miles from Strasburg. *Manf.* Steel, bar-iron, and artillery. *Pop.* 3,500.

NIEL, Adolphe, *neel*, a modern French general and

marshal of France. In 1823 he became a student of the Polytechnic School, which he quitted to study engineering at Metz. He rose but slowly through the subordinate grades of the army. In 1827 he was a lieutenant of engineers; in 1835 he became a captain, and won his promotion as chef-de-bataillon for his bravery upon the field of Constantine, two years afterwards. He was made colonel in 1846, and with that rank took part in the expedition to Rome in 1849, as head of the staff of engineers. While at Rome he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and was shortly afterwards charged with the mission of carrying the keys of the city to the pope at Gaeta. Upon his return to Paris, he became a member of the superior committee of engineering and fortification, and was appointed director of the engineering department in the ministry of war. In 1853 he rose to be general of division, and in that capacity commanded the French engineers in the Baltic, and took part in the siege of Bomarsund. Subsequently he commanded the engineers in the Crimea, having been dispatched thither in 1855, by which time he had attained the distinction of aide-de-camp to the emperor. After the assault and taking of the Malakhoff, he was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1859 he was sent on a mission to the court of Victor Emmanuel at Turin, and to make the official demand of the Princess Clothilde's hand for Prince Napoleon. Shortly afterwards he was created a marshal of France. His reputation as a scientific officer has always stood remarkably high. B. in France, 1802.

NIEMCKWICZ, Julian Ursin, *neem'-tse-vitch*, a distinguished Polish poet, historian, and patriot. In 1788, after having travelled in France, Italy, and England, he entered the Polish diet as deputy for Livonia. He subsequently drew up the Polish constitution, which was so warmly commended by Fox. In 1794 he served as aide-de-camp to Kosciuszko, during the Polish insurrection of that year, and was taken prisoner at the disastrous battle of Macicowice. He was kept in confinement at St. Petersburg until 1796, after which he emigrated to America, passing on his way through London, where he was cordially received. When Napoleon created the grand-duchy of Warsaw, in 1806, Niemcewicz was appointed secretary of state; and this and other high offices he continued to hold until the outbreak of the Polish insurrection of 1830. Shortly afterwards he went to London to request the aid of the English government; but, Russia having taken the capital of Poland in his absence, he was precluded from returning to his native country. He subsequently repaired to Paris, where the last days of this illustrious patriot and author were spent. His chief works were, a collection of spirit-stirring poems, a number of dramas, the "History of the Reign of Sigismund III. of Poland," translations from Pope, Dryden, Byron, and Wordsworth, and a narrative of his captivity in St. Petersburg. B. at Skoki, Lithuania, 1757; D. at Paris, 1841.

NIEMECZ, *ne'-mech*, a fortified town of Moldavia, near the river Niemecz, 280 miles from Belgrade. *Pop.* Unascertained.

NIEMEN, or MEMEL, *ne'-men*, a large river of Lithuania, which rises a few miles S. of Minsk, and, after a course of 400 miles, enters the Curische Haff by the Russ and Gilge mouths, 30 miles from Tilsit. On the waters of this river Napoleon I. and Alexander of Russia held an interview in 1807.

NIEMES, *neems*, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles from Jung-Bunzlau. *Manf.* Cotton and linen goods, and paper. *Pop.* 4,300.

NIENBURG, *neen'-boorg*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 5,000.

NIÉPCE DE SAINT VICTOR, Claude Francis, *ne'-aips*, a modern French photographic chemist, and the discoverer of the process of obtaining images on glass. He is the nephew of that M. Niépce who was the friend and fellow-worker of M. Daguerre; was educated for the military profession, and was acting as lieutenant of dragoons in 1842, when an accident turned his thoughts towards the science of chemistry. Having stained his uniform with some drops of lemon-juice, he undertook a series of chemical experiments for the purpose of restoring the lost colour, and at length succeeded, by employing ammonia. Shortly afterwards, the minister of war ordered that the collars and cuffs of thirteen cavalry regiments should be changed in colour. This change had been estimated to cost six francs the suit; but Niépce suggested a plan which would cost only half a franc. His proposal was accepted, and the government was saved an expenditure of 100,000 francs. For this service he received a reward of 500 francs. Three years afterwards, he obtained an exchange into the municipal guard of Paris, which step gave him the means of prosecuting his scientific studies in the capital. During the revolution of 1848, the barrack in which he lodged was destroyed, and with it the whole of his scientific apparatus and collections. Notwithstanding, he contrived to conclude his experiments, and to present to the academy his second memoir upon photography on glass, in the same year. Besides his first great discovery, he has made researches upon producing photographic images in colours, and photographically engraved steel plates. In 1855 he published a collection of his scattered memoirs, with the title "Photographic Researches," and another entitled "Treatise upon Engraving upon Steel and Glass." In 1850 Napoleon III. appointed him commandant of the Louvre, for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute more perfectly his photographic researches. B. in France, 1805.

NIEPPE, *nyep*, a market-town of France, 13 miles from Hazebrouck. *Manf.* Potash; and there are vinegar-works. *Pop.* 3,600.

NIEPPERG, Adam Albert, Count von, *nee'-pairg*, a general and chamberlain of the Austrian empire. In 1813 he acted as minister-plenipotentiary at Stockholm; upon which occasion he succeeded in inducing Bernadotte to take part in the coalition against Napoleon. In 1814 he signed, at Naples, with Murat, a treaty of alliance with Austria. When the empress Maria Louisa quitted France, Count von Niepperg became her confidential adviser, and defended her interests at the congress of Vienna. He next contributed towards the overthrow of Murat, and passed some time in France as commandant of the department of Gard. He subsequently repaired to Parma, where he was secretly married to Maria Louisa. His administration of his wife's duchy was characterized by ability and energy: several important reforms, both political and military, likewise emanated from him. B. at Salzburg, 1771; D. at Parma, 1828.

NIEUPORT, *nu'-por*, a fortified town of Belgium, West Flanders, 2 miles from the seacoast and 11 from Ostend. *Manf.* Rope-making; and there are shipbuilding-docks. *Pop.* 3,560.—This place has often been besieged and taken and retaken by the French and English.

NIÈVRE, *ne'-aier*, a department in the central part of France, comprehending most part of the province formerly called Nivernois, and bounded by the departments of the Yonne, the Côtes d'Or, the Saone-and-Loire, the Allier, and the Cher. *Area*, 2,700 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and not generally fertile, although it possesses several productive plains. *Rivers.* The principal are the Loire, the Allier, the Nièvre, the Yonne, and the Aron. *Manf.* The chief industry consists in iron- and steel-works, and the manufactures of linen, jewellery, and porcelain. *Pop.* 330,000.

NIÈVRE, a river of France, which, after a course of 25 miles, falls into the Loire, at Nevers.

NIGDEH, *nig'-de*, a town of Asia Minor, in the pashalic of Karamania, 48 miles from Eregli. It has a Turkish college, is the residence of a pasha, and has three fortresses. *Pop.* about 5,300.—The PLAIN OF NIGDEH has an extent of about 50 miles.

NIGER, Caius Pescennius, *ni'-jer*, a celebrated Roman general, who, when the empire was sold to Didius Julianus by the Prætorian guards, in 193, refused to acknowledge the new emperor. Niger commanded in Syria, and was chosen emperor by all the provinces of the East; but Septimius Severus, who was at the head of the Roman legions in Pannonia, set up a rival claim, and, marching upon Rome, dethroned Didius. Severus next sent troops against Niger, whose army was defeated; and, in a second encounter, Niger was vanquished, and abandoned by his followers. He attempted to effect his escape; but was overtaken and slain, 195.

NIGER, *ni'-jer*, a great river of Western Africa, considered identical with the Quarra or Jobba. One of its branches rises in the Kong Mountains, near *lat.* 55′ N., *lon.* 9° 45′ W., at a height of 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The course of this river was represented by the ancient geographers to be from E. to W.; thus flowing directly into the African continent. This was doubted by the moderns, until the point was ascertained and set at rest by Park's first journey into Africa. The knowledge of this important fact immediately set afloat many geographical speculations, to solve which, Park set out on his last and fatal expedition. Another expedition by land and sea was fitted out by the British government, under the orders of Major Peddie by land, and Captain Tuckey by sea, who was to sail up the Congo, and, on the hypothesis of the junction of the two streams, was to meet the expedition under Major Peddie, who was to reach the Niger by land, and then to descend its stream. The result was most fatal. All the leaders of Major Peddie's expedition fell a sacrifice to the climate, without reaching the Niger. Captain Tuckey, having penetrated up the Congo 300 or 400 miles, was obliged to return: in the course of his journey back, he himself, with many others, fell a sacrifice to the fatigue and privations they encountered. Lander was the next to trace a large portion of its course, and, in 1841, Captain Allen commanded an expedition fitted out by the British government, at an expense of £65,000. The results, however, have generally been unsatisfactory, all attempts to ascend the river having failed, on account of the deadly character of the climate. (*See* AFRICA.)

NIGHTINGALE, Miss Florence, *ni'-tin-gail*, an English philanthropic lady, was the daughter of William Edward Nightingale, of Lea-Hurst, Derbyshire, and received her education under her parents' direction. In addition to the ordinary accomplishments of an English lady, she acquired a competent knowledge of the modern languages. Early in life, her serious and earnest mind turned towards missions of charity with a natural instinct. After examining the schools and hospitals in the neighbourhood of her father's estate, and, at a later period, extending her observations by visiting the schools, workhouses, and hospitals of the metropolis and the large provincial towns, in 1849 she entered the Kaiserswerth hospital at Düsseldorf as voluntary nurse, and, after visiting similar establishments in other parts of Germany, she returned to London, and founded the Sanatorium for English invalid ladies, at Upper Harley-street. The sickness and distress of the British army in the Crimea induced Mr. Sidney Herbert, then minister of war, to request Miss Nightingale to go thither as superintendent of a staff of voluntary nurses. With a noble devotedness, she immediately complied, her estimable example being followed by forty-two other nurses, many of whom were ladies of rank and fortune. From November, 1854, until the re-embarkation of the army in 1856, did Miss Nightingale minister to the wounded and the sick, her zeal never abating except on one occasion, when she was herself laid upon a sick bed by an attack of hospital fever. Upon her return to England, in the latter year, the whole English nation, from the queen to the peasant, acknowledged her devoted assiduity. She has written several excellent works; the last of which was, "Notes on Nursing, what it is, and what it is not." B. in Florence, 1820.

NIGRITIA, or SONDAU, *ni-grish'-e-a*, a general name given to a vast undefined region of Central Africa, having on its N. the desert of Sahara, on its E. Kordofan, on its W. Senegambia, and on its S. the parallel of *lat.* 6° N.

NIJM TAGILSK, *nizhm ta-gilsk*, a town of Russia, in the Ural Mountains, 155 miles from Perm. It has extensive iron-forges. *Pop.* 53,000.

NIKOLAIEV, *nik'-o-lain*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Cherson, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug, 40 miles from Cherson. It was founded in 1791, and is one of the stations of the Russian navy. It has a cathedral, town-hall, admiralty-house, with museums, a library, an observatory, and several schools. *Pop.* 3,000. *Lat.* 46° 58′ 20″ N. *Lon.* 31° 59′ E.

NIKOLSBURG, *nik'-ols-boory*, a town of Moravia, 25 miles from Brunn. It has a magnificent castle, with a public library, gymnasium, a high school, college, and philosophical institute. *Manf.* Woollen cloths and other stuffs. *Pop.* 8,500.

NIKON, *ni'-kon*, patriarch of Russia, was the son of a peasant, but by his religious zeal and learning obtained the favour of the czar Alexis Michaelowitch. Nikon introduced into the Russian church the method of chanting, and called a council for restoring the sacred text according to the ancient versions. A new edition of the Bible was accordingly published at Moscow, under the direction of the patriarch. He composed a chronicle of Russian affairs to the year 1630. Through the intrigues of his enemies, he was afterwards banished. B. near Nishni-Novgorod, 1605; D. at Garoslar, 1681.

NILE, *nile*, a celebrated river of Eastern Africa, which traverses Egypt through its whole extent, and, by its inundation, produces all the fertility for which that country is distinguished. It is formed by the union of the Bahr-el-Abiad, or White River, and the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue River. Its source is believed to be near the equator, to within 4° of which it was traced by M. Bruce-Rollet in 1854. In Sennaar it is joined by the Bahr-el-Azrek, according to Bruce a much smaller river than the Bahr-el-Abiad, which rolls three times the quantity of water as its rival, and has its channel always full; while the Abyssinian river is great only after the rains, and could not of itself force its way across the Nubian desert. Having pursued its way a considerable space farther, it receives the Tacazze, after which, during a course of about a thousand miles, it is not fed by any river, scarcely even by the smallest rivulet, but rolls its stream over an immeasurable expanse of sandy desert. Before reaching Egypt, it forms two celebrated cataracts. In passing through Upper Egypt, it is confined between two mountain-ranges, which leave only a narrow strip on each side. Near Cairo the valley widens, and the river then spreads itself over a wide and level plain of the Delta. It separates into branches, of which there are now only two of any importance,—the Rosetta and the Damietta branch. The ancients, however, numbered seven mouths by which this great river entered the sea. The inundation of the Nile, caused by the tropical rains, begins to be felt about the 17th of June, and continues till August, when the river is at its height, and all the level parts of the country are overflowed. From its supposed source, including its windings, it has a length of about 3,000 miles, and is the only large tropical river which, by its periodical inundations, fertilizes a country encompassed in a great part of its course by sandy deserts. These inundations have been made the means of feeding canals constructed by the Egyptians to distribute the water as widely as possible over the country.

NILEUS, *ni'-le-us*, a son of Codrus, who conducted a colony of Ionians to Asia, where he built Ephesus, Miletus, Priene, Colophon, Libedos, &c.

NILSSON, Sven, *nils'-son*, a modern Swedish naturalist, who was educated for the medical profession, and was, in 1832, appointed professor of natural history in the university of Lund. He has published several valuable works on the subject of Scandinavian zoology, and upon the origin and history of the Scandinavian races. Some small but important treatises have likewise emanated from him upon geology and palæontology. B. in Sweden, 1787.

NILUS, *ni'-lus*, a king of Thebes, who gave his name to the river which flows through the middle of Egypt, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

NIMBERA, *nim-be-ra'*, a town in India, in Rajpootana, inclosed by wall and towers, and having a mosque and several temples. It is the chief place of a pergunnah. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 24° 36′ N. *Lon.* 74° 48′ E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 172 square miles, and is farmed and governed by the British.

NIMEGUEN, or NYMEGEN, *ne'-me-gen*, an old town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the great branch of the Rhine called the Waal, 10 miles from Arnham. It is fortified with walls, ditches, and extensive outworks. Though not ill built, it has an irregular appearance, the streets being narrow, and, on account of the abrupt elevation from the river, the windows of one range of houses overlooking the chimneys of ano-

ther. It is the seat of an agricultural institute and a commercial tribunal. *Manf.* Pale ale, leather, and glue. *Pop.* 24,000. It was taken by the French in 1794.

NIMES, *neems*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 30 miles from Montpellier. It is irregular and ill built, except in its modern portion, which consists of a number of excellent edifices. On the Boulevard de l'Esplanade is a hall of justice, in the Grecian style of architecture, and adorned with beautiful Tuscan columns. On another is a handsome hospital, and a theatre on an extensive scale. Nimes being an ancient city, comprises considerable Roman remains. The *maison quarrée* is a fine old edifice, with six columns in front and 10 on each side. It was built in the age of Augustus. There is also a beautiful fountain, with the remains of Roman baths, statues, and other antiquities; a building, commonly called the Temple of Diana; a large ancient tower, above 200 feet in height; and, lastly, the walls of the amphitheatre, an edifice almost as large as the Coliseum of Rome, and in a better state of preservation. There are various literary and scientific institutions, a bishop's palace, national college, seminary, normal school, and library. *Manf.* Silk stuffs, stockings, ribbons, linen, and leather. It has likewise dyeing and printing works, and an extensive trade in raw and wrought silk, corn, dried fruits, olive-oil, and wine. *Pop.* 55,000. This is the birthplace of Nicot, who introduced the use of tobacco in France. *Lat.* 43° 50′ 8″ N. *Lon.* 4° 21′ 15″ E.

NIMROD, *nim'-rod*, grandson of Cham, who is supposed by some to have been the founder of Babylon, where he reigned while Assur ruled in Assyria. He is also supposed to be the first king, and the first conqueror. In the Scriptures he is called "a mighty hunter before the Lord."

NINEVEH, *nin'-e-vē*, a famous city of antiquity, opposite Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey, 275 miles from Babylon. In its vicinity numerous remains of antiquity were discovered by Mr. Layard.

NINGPO, *ning-po'*, a great seaport of China, in the province of Tchekiang, and recently opened to foreign trade. It stands on the Ningpo river, 95 miles from Hang-chow-foo, and is inclosed by walls. It is 6 miles in circumference. It has many shops, a large temple, and extensive trade in junk-building. *Manf.* Silks. *Pop.* Estimated at nearly 300,000. *Lat.* 29° 57′ N. *Lon.* 121° 32′ E.

NINIANS, ST., *nin'-i-ăns*, a town and parish of Scotland, 21 miles from Stirling. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, and nails. *Pop.* 10,000. Several battles have been fought in this parish. The first was between the Scottish followers of Wallace and the English, who were defeated; the second was the famous battle of Bannockburn; and the third was that in which James III. of Scotland was defeated and slain by his rebellious nobles.

NINUS, *ni'-nus*, king of Assyria, and a celebrated conqueror, who, about 1968 B.C., succeeded Belus, his father, as king of Babylon and Nineveh. He entered into an alliance with the Arabs, subjugating Egypt and Bactria. He became enamoured of Semiramis, the wife of one of his generals, and married her after her husband's death. Semiramis was supposed to have subsequently poisoned Ninus, who reigned during 52 years, and enlarged Nineveh, to which city he gave his name.

NINUS II., or NINYAS, son of the preceding and Semiramis, who profited by his youth to assume the regency. According to some, she subsequently voluntarily abdicated, while others state that she was put to death by Ninus. His reign is remarkable for its luxury and extravagance. His successors imitated the example of his voluptuousness; and very little further is known of the Assyrian monarchs until the age of Sardanapalus. His reign is placed between the years 1874—1836 B.C.

NIO, anciently Ios, *ne-o'*, a small island of European Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago, 18 miles from Naxos. *Ext.* 11 miles long, with a breadth of 5. *Pro.* Cotton, oil, wine, and honey. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 36° 46′ N. *Lon.* 5° 24′ E.

NIOBE, *ni'-o-be*, a daughter of Tantalus, king of Lydia, and wife of Amphion, by whom she had, according to different writers and mythologists, a different number of children. The most received opinion is, that she had seven sons and seven daughters. This number increased her pride, and she had the imprudence not only to prefer herself to Latona, who had only two children, but even to ridicule the worship paid to her; observing that she had a better claim to sacrifices than the mother of Apollo and Diana. This insolence provoked Latona. She entreated her children to punish the arrogant Niobe. Her prayers were heard, and immediately all the sons of Niobe expired by the darts of Apollo, and all the daughters, except Chloris, were equally destroyed by Diana; and Niobe, struck at the suddenness of her misfortunes, was changed into a stone. The bodies of Niobe's children, according to Homer, were left unburied for nine days, because Jupiter changed into stones all such as attempted to inter them. On the tenth day, they were honoured with a funeral by the gods.

NIORT, *nyor*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Two Sèvres, on the Sèvre, 35 miles from La Rochelle. It has a castle flanked with four round towers, a town-house, churches, a lyceum, a public library, and a botanical garden. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, gloves, shoes, leather, and confectionary. *Pop.* 19,000.

NIPHON, *ni'-fon*, the principal island of Japan, in the E. of Asia, forming by much the largest part of the empire, and separated from the island of Jesso by the Strait of Matsmai. *Ext.* 800 miles long, with a breadth of 200. *Desc.* A mountain-chain of moderate elevation traverses it lengthwise, and culminates in the peak of Fusi, 12,000 feet high. It has several volcanoes, the sacred lake of Fakonca, and the largest river in Japan. *Pro.* Wheat, buckwheat, barley, almonds, figs, cotton, ginger, tobacco, camphor, pepper, pearls, and ambergris. *Minerals.* Coal, gold, silver, copper, naphtha, and porcelain clays. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* the S. part, 33° 26′ N. *Lon.* 135° 36′ E.

NIPISSING, LAKE, *nip'-is-sing*, a lake containing many islands, in Upper Canada, British N. America. It lies nearly midway between Lake Huron and the Ottawa river. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a breadth of 36 at its widest part.

NIRGUA, *neer'-gwa*, a town of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, S. America, 50 miles from Valencia. The city is unhealthy, and manifests every symptom of decline. *Pop.* 3,200. *Lat.* 10° N. *Lon.* 68° 45′ W.

NISCHNEI-NOVGOROD, or NISHEGOROD, *nish'-ne-nov-go-rod'*, a province or government of European Russia, situate in the centre of the empire, to the E. of that of Vladimir. *Area*, 18,640 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, with extensive forests, and producing corn, hemp, flax, cattle, and horses. *Rivers.* The Volga and its affluents. *Manf.* Coarse linen, canvas; and there are distilleries, iron- and soap-works. *Pop.* 1,180,000. *Lat.* between 51° 20′ and 57° 6′ N. *Lon.* between 41° 40′ and 46° 38′ E.

NISCHNEI-NOVGOROD, *i.e.* LOWER NOVGOROD, capital of the government of the same name, at the confluence of the Oka and Volga, 280 miles from Moscow. It carries on a great trade with St. Petersburg in Siberian wares; but it has also extensive dealings in salt, corn, and all sorts of provisions. Here is the great depôt of the salt-works both of this and of the adjoining province of Perm. The dwelling-houses are generally of wood, but the shops and warehouses are more substantial. A great fair is held in the city, frequented by dealers from Russia, Poland, Germany, Tartary, and even Persia. The quantity of merchandise sold is immense. *Manf.* Linen and leather chiefly. *Pop.* between 200,000 and 300,000. *Lat.* 56° 19′ 43″ N. *Lon.* 44° 28′ 36″ E.

NISHAPOOR, *nish-a-poor'*, an ancient city of Persia, once the greatest and richest in the extensive province of Korassan, 40 miles from Meshid. Its ruins are said to cover a circuit of 25 miles. Iron and salt are the principal products of the district in which it stands. *Pop.* about 7,000.

NISMES. (*See* NIMES.)

NISSA, *nis-sa'*, a well-fortified town of Turkey, in Servia, on the Nissawa, 245 miles from Constantinople. *Pop.* about 8,000.

NITH, *nith*, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which, after a course of 60 miles, falls into the Solway Firth, 3 miles below Dumfries.

NITHSDALE, *niths'-dail*, the western stewartry or district of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

NITI-GHAUT, *nil'-e-gawt'*, a pass across the Himalaya, between the British district Kumaon and Tibet, with an elevation of nearly 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 30° 47′ N. *Lon.* 79° 56′ E.

NITOCRIS, *ni-to'-kris*, a celebrated queen of Babylon, who built a bridge across the Euphrates, in the middle of the city, and dug a number of reservoirs for the superfluous water of the river.

NIVELLE, *ne-vail'-yai*, a river rising in Spain, and, after a short course, falling into the Bay of Biscay at St. Jean-de-Luz, near which the duke of Wellington, in 1813, crossed the river, after carrying the French posts.

NIVELLES, *ne-vel'*, a town of S. Brabant, on the Thienne, 15 miles from Brussels. *Manf.* Cambric, lace, oil, and paper. *Pop.* 8,000.

NIVERNOIS, *ne'-vair-nwaw*, an old province of France, to the W. of Burgundy, now comprehended in the department of the Nièvre and part of Cher.

NIXDORF, *nix-dorf'*, a town of Austria, 27 miles from Dresden. *Manf.* Woollen and linen stuffs. *Pop.* 5,200.

NIZAMPATAM, *ni-zam'-pa-tam'*, a maritime town of British India, 30 miles from Gunpoor. *Pop.* 25,000.

NIZZA. (*See* NICE.)

NOAH, *no'-a*, the patriarch, was the son of Lamech. The Almighty, designing to punish the wickedness of mankind, commanded Noah to build an ark to save himself and family; and, when it was completed, a deluge of waters overwhelmed the globe, and every living creature perished, except those in the ark. Seven months after the commencement of the flood, the ark rested on Mount Ararat, and Noah offered a sacrifice to the Lord, who made a covenant with him. After this, Noah cultivated the land, and planted the vine; but having drunk of the juice of the grape, he was discovered lying asleep by his son Ham, who, instead of being concerned at his father's weakness, called his brothers Shem and Japhet to witness the indecent spectacle. They, however, covered Noah with a mantle; and when he awoke, and understood what had passed, he uttered a prophetic curse on the posterity of Ham. The patriarch died 350 years after the flood, at the age of 950 years.

NOAILLES, Adrian Maurice, Duke of, *no'-ail*, a celebrated French general, came of a noble family, and evinced, early in life, eminent talents for the military profession. He served with his father in Catalonia, and afterwards under Vendôme, both in Spain and Flanders. In 1708 he commanded in Roussillon, and gained several advantages over the enemy. In 1710 he made himself master of Gironne, one of the most important places in Catalonia, for which Philip V. created him a grandee of Spain, and Louis XIV. made him a duke and peer of France. In the succeeding reign he was appointed president of the council of finances; but when Dubois obtained the ascendancy in the ministry, Noailles was exiled. On the death of that minister he was recalled, and restored to his posts. In the war of 1733 he commanded at the siege of Philipsburg, and obliged the Germans to abandon Worms. He afterwards served with great reputation in Italy. B. 1678; D. 1766.

NOAILLES, Louis-Anthony de, uncle of the preceding. He devoted himself to the ecclesiastical state, and, in 1676, was nominated bishop of Cahors; whence he was removed to Châlons, and, lastly, to the see of Paris, in 1695. He made excellent rules for the conduct of his clergy, but his peace was disturbed by the Jesuits, in consequence of the approbation which he gave to Quesnel's "Reflections on the New Testament." In 1700 he was honoured with the dignity of cardinal. He subsequently lost the favour of Louis XIV., through the influence of Father Tellier, the Jesuit. Pope Clement XI. was also set against the archbishop, and issued his famous bull of Unigenitus on occasion of Quesnel's book, which the latter had sanctioned. The cardinal was exiled; but, after the death of Louis, Tellier was banished in his turn, and the archbishop recalled. B. 1651; D. 1729.

NOBLE, *no'-bel*, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area*, 423 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.

NOCERA DELLA PAGANI, *no-chai'-ra*, a town of Naples, on the Sarno, 8 miles from Salerno. It is a place of some antiquity, and contains a number of churches and convents. *Pop.* 8,000.

NOCI, *no'-che*, a town of Naples, 30 miles from Bari, with a trade in silk, wine, and oil. *Pop.* 8,000.

NODIER, Charles, *no'-de-ai*, a celebrated French author, who was the son of the mayor of Besançon, and under whose care he received a careful and complete education. He early displayed a love for natural history, and, at the age of 18, published a treatise on Entomology. In 1800 he went to Paris, where he quickly became celebrated by his fine romances and poems; but incurred the displeasure of the first consul, in consequence of producing a satirical poem entitled "Napoléone," in which he defended liberty. For this, he was sent back to his native place, and there kept under police inspection. In this condition of forced exclusion from society, he occupied himself with the composition of his "Critical Examination of the Dictionaries of the French Language;" in which work he displayed the utmost acuteness and learning. He next commenced a series of journeys over France, in order to escape the watchful annoyances of the police. His mode of life during this period is detailed in his "Painter of Salzburg." He subsequently repaired to Dôle, and commenced the delivery of a series of lectures on French literature, which gained the greatest success. At a later period he obtained, through the influence of Fouché, the post of librarian at Laybach, in Illyria; but the restoration of the Bourbons enabled him to again take up his residence at Paris, where he found employment as literary contributor to the "Journal des Débats." In 1818 he produced "Jean Shogar," and, in the following year, "Thérèse Hubert," two charming romances. In 1824 he received the important appointment of librarian to the arsenal, and, in 1833, he became a member of the French Academy. Charles Nodier exercised his talents upon the most diverse subjects: fiction, history, poetry, criticism, biography, philology,—all were touched upon and enriched by his writings. He contributed articles to the "Biographie Universelle," and originated the "Grand Dictionnaire Historique." His most attractive works of a lighter order were "Recollections of my Youth," "The Last Banquet of the Girondins," and his last and finest novel, "Franciscus Columna." In all his works, he wrote in the chastest style, and his plots and sentiments were of a similar purity. During the last years of his life, his society was sought by Victor Hugo Lamartine, and the most distinguished French authors. B. at Besançon, 1780; D. at Paris, 1844.

NOGENT, *no'-zha*, the name of several parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, *ro-trawng'*, a parish and town of France, 30 miles from Chartres. It has a fortress, inhabited once by Sully. *Pop.* 7,000.—This place was taken by the English in 1428.

NOIRMOUTIERS, *nwaw-moo'-te-ai*, an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of France, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. *Ext.* 12 miles long, with a breadth of 3. *Pop.* 8,500.—The capital is of the same name, with a population of about 2,600.

NOLA, *no'-la*, a city of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles from Naples. It has numerous churches, convents, a college, barracks, and hospitals. *Pop.* 9,000.—Anciently, this was one of the largest cities in Magna Græcia, and was besieged by Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ. Both Augustus and M. Agrippa died in it.

NOLLEKENS, Joseph Francis, *nol'-le-kens*, an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, but came young to England. He studied under Tillemans, and afterwards copied Watteau and Paolo Pannini. He painted landscapes, figures, and conversations, and particularly the amusements of children. He was much employed by Lord Cobham, at Stowe, and by the earl of Tylney. B. 1706; D. 1748.—His son JOSEPH was an admirable sculptor, and served under Scheemaker. He executed several capital works. B. in London, 1737; D. 1823.

NOLLET, John Anthony, *nol'-lai*, a French divine and philosophical writer, who studied at Beauvais and Paris. In 1734 he visited London, and was chosen a member of the Royal Society. On his return to Paris, he commenced a course of lectures in experimental philosophy,

to which he added illustrations of chemistry, anatomy, and natural history. In 1738 he was appointed professor of experimental philosophy at Paris, and, the year following, admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. About the same time he went to Turin, on an invitation from the king of Sardinia, who appointed him professor of philosophy in that university; but he was recalled in 1744, to give lessons to the dauphin of France. In 1753 he was nominated first professor of experimental philosophy in the college of Navarre; he was also appointed philosophical tutor to the royal family. His "Lectures in Experimental Philosophy" was the best work which had till then appeared. Besides these, he wrote some excellent works on Electricity, the "Art of making Experiments," and several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy. B. 1700; D. 1770.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, *nome'-brai*, a town of Mexico, 60 miles from Durango. It has rich silver-mines and a good parish church. *Pop.* 7,000.

NONNUS, *non'-nus*, a Greek poet. He wrote an account of his embassy to Æthiopia and among the Saracens; also a work entitled "Dionysiaca;" a paraphrase in Greek verse, on the gospel of St. John; and a collection of Histories or Fables. Nonnus was a native of Panoplis, in Egypt, and flourished at the beginning of the 5th century.

NOOAHEEVA, *noo'-a-he-va*, the largest island of the Marquesas, near the centre of the group, in the Pacific Ocean. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 8° 53′ S. *Lon.* 139° 49′ W.

NOODT, *noot*, Gerard, a Dutch writer on jurisprudence, who was chosen professor of law in 1671. He afterwards accepted the professorship at Francker, whence he removed to Utrecht; but, in 1686, he settled at Leyden, of which university he became rector. He published a collection of his works in 1713, which were almost wholly upon subjects of jurisprudence, and are esteemed of high authority. B. at Nimeguen, 1647; D. at Leyden, 1725.

NOOTKA SOUND, *noot'-ka*, a bay of the N. Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778. It has a breadth of 10 miles, with deep water, and numerous islets. The entrance is situate in the E. corner of Hope Bay, in *lat.* 19° 33′ N.; *lon.* 126° 34′ W.

NORBURY, *nor'-be-re*, the name of several places in England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

NORCIA, *nor'-cha*, a town of Italy, on the Freddara, 70 miles from Rome. *Pop.* 4,000.

NORD, a department of France. (*See* NORTH.)

NORDBERG, George, *nord'-bairg*, chaplain to Charles XII. of Sweden, whom he accompanied in all his campaigns. Subsequently to the death of that monarch, he was appointed by Queen Ulrica Eleanora to write his history, which was completed, and published at Stockholm in 1740. This work is wanting in the lightness and point of Voltaire's well-known biography; but having been composed from the best materials, it is a work of authority, and has the additional advantage of being written by a man who was present at the actions he narrates. Nordberg spent his last years as a pastor at Stockholm. B. at Stockholm, 1677; D. there, 1744.

NORDEN, Frederick Lewis, *nor'-den*, a Danish traveller, who, after serving in the navy of his country, and travelling in the East, entered as a volunteer in the English fleet under Sir John Norris, in the Mediterranean. The king of Denmark sent him to Egypt, to make drawings and observations of the ancient monuments of that country. These he executed with great fidelity, and his Travels, with plates, were splendidly printed at Copenhagen in 1752-55. Being elected a member of the Royal Society of London, he presented to that learned body his drawings of ruins and colossal statues at Thebes. B. at Glückstadt, Holstein, 1708; D. at Paris, 1742.

NORDEN, a town of Hanover, in East Friesland, 15 miles from Embden. It is connected by a canal with the German Ocean. *Manf.* Linen, yarn, tobacco, and soap. *Pop.* 6,000.

NORDHAUSEN, *nord'-hou-sen*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Zorge, 38 miles from Erfurt. It contains several churches, an orphan-house, hospitals, and a theatre. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, soap; and it has oil-mills and tanneries. *Pop.* 11,500.

NORDHEIM, *nort'-hime*, a town of Germany, Hanover, on the Ruhme, 12 miles from Gottingen. *Manf.* Tobacco. *Pop.* 5,000.

NORDKOPING, *nor'-che(r)-ping*, a well-built town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, on the Motala, 85 miles from Stockholm. *Manf.* Iron, brass, fire-arms, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 11,500.

NORDLAND, *nord'-land*, a division of Norway. *Area*, 7,200 square miles. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* between 65° and 70° N. *Lon.* between 12° and 22° E.

NORDLINGEN, *nort'-ling-en*, an ancient town of Bavaria, 36 miles from Augsburg. It has a beautiful high church, in the Gothic style, and was formerly a free imperial town. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, carpets, gloves, and stockings. *Pop.* 7,000.—The vicinity of Nordlingen has been the scene of repeated conflicts. In 1634 the Swedes were here defeated by the Austrians and Bavarians, and in 1796, the Austrians were here defeated by the French.

NORDSTRAND, *nord'-strand*, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Schleswig, 15 miles from the mouth of the Eider. *Ext.* 4 miles long and about 3 broad. *Pop.* 2,500.

NORE, *nor*, a noted part of the river Thames, in England, situate off Sheerness. It has a light, which floats on a sand-bank, 4 miles N.E. of Sheerness. *Lat.* 51° 29′ N. *Lon.* 0° 48′ W.

NORFOLK, *nor'-fuk*, an extensive maritime county of England, on the E. coast, bounded N. and N.E. by the German Ocean, S. and S.E. by Suffolk, and W. by Cambridgeshire, part of Lincoln, and the Washes. It is almost entirely insulated by the sea and the rivers, which divide it internally from the adjacent counties. *Area*, 2,024 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified. In many parts, the country presents a perfect flat; in other places, the surface is broken into gentle undulations; and a ridge of high ground stretches northwards from Thetford to the coast. Though half encompassed by the ocean, it has few seaports. Sand-banks occur all along the coast, and often extend far out to sea, and are extremely dangerous to mariners. The most remarkable are those of Yarmouth, between which and the shore are the noted Yarmouth Roads. *Rivers.* The principal are the Ouse, the Nen, the Waveney, the Wensom, and the Bure. Flowing through a flat country, their course is very sluggish, in many cases the fall being scarcely sufficient to carry off the water; and a land-flood usually lays the adjacent grounds under water. Hence are formed numerous small shallow lakes or pools, provincially termed "broads" and "meres," which are plentifully stocked with fish, and abound with aquatic fowls. The principal of these are Bredon Broad, to the south of Yarmouth; Hickling Broad, and Rockland. *Pro.* Agriculture forms the chief business of the inhabitants: at least two-thirds of the whole county are arable, and kept in a state of tillage. The fattening of cattle is carried on to a considerable extent, and, in some of the marsh and fen lands, the dairy is much attended to; and large quantities of butter are made and exported, under the name of Cambridge butter. The raising of grain for exportation, however, forms by far the principal object with the farmer. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, beans, &c., are more or less cultivated, with mustard, saffron, flax, and hemp. Poultry of all kinds are very plentiful, and of superior quality. Turkeys are numerous; and being in great repute for the delicacy of their flavour, immense quantities are sent to the most distant parts of the kingdom. Large supplies of geese are also furnished from the fenny parts of this county. Rabbits and pheasants abound; whilst in the marshes and meers, woodcocks, snipes, widgeon, teal, &c., are very abundant. The mackerel and herring fisheries are also carried on to a great extent along the coast. *Minerals.* Unimportant, with the exception of chalk and marl. *Manf.* These consist chiefly of woven goods, such as woollens, silks, crapes, and stockings. *Pop.* 445,000. Under the Britons this county formed a portion of the territory belonging to the Iceni, and, under the Saxons, it constituted part of the kingdom of East Anglia. It is traversed by the Norfolk, and branches of the East-Anglian Counties Railway.

NORFOLK, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In Massachusetts. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Pop.* 80,000.—2. In the S.E. part of Virginia. *Area*, 432

square miles. *Pop.* 35,000, of whom a third are slaves. —*Also* a borough and port of entry in Norfolk county, Virginia, on Elizabeth River, 32 miles from the sea. It contains a court-house, a gaol, a market-house, a theatre, an academy, an orphan asylum, a Lancasterian school, an Athenæum, and various churches. Near it also is a marine hospital, and Gosport, U.S., navy-yard. *Pop.* 15,000.

NORFOLK, NEW, a district of Tasmania. *Area*, 1,500 square miles.

NORFOLK, an ancient and illustrious English house, descended from the royal family of Plantagenet, through Thomas Plantagenet of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, second son of Edward I., and earl-marshal of England. The heiress of the Norfolk family, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, having espoused, at the commencement of the 15th century, Robert Howard, the title of duke of Norfolk passed to the latter, and was transmitted by him to his descendants. The living head of this family takes precedence as premier duke and earl-marshal of England, and follows immediately after the princes of the blood royal. The most remarkable of this house were :—

NORFOLK, Roger Bigod, earl-marshal of England, went, in 1245, as ambassador of the king and barons of England, to the general council at Lyons, where he combated the pretensions of the pope to the title of sovereign of England. He died in 1270, without issue.

NORFOLK, Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of, was eldest son of the earl of Surrey. During many years, he was one of the confidential advisers of Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was charged, in 1568, to hold an interview with Mary, queen of Scots, who had just taken refuge in England. Norfolk was, however, subsequently brought to trial, upon the charge of having conceived the project of liberating and marrying the unfortunate Scottish queen. He was condemned to death, 1572.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. *Ext.* 5 miles long and about 2 broad. This island was colonized by Governor Phillip, shortly after that of Port Jackson. One great objection, however, to its colonization, is the difficulty of approaching it, owing to the heavy sea which constantly beats on its rocky shores. It was used for many years as a penal colony. *Lat.* 29° 3′ S. *Lon.* 168° 10′ E.

NORGE, the Norwegian name for Norway.

NORHAM, *nor'-ham*, a township of England, on the Tweed, in the county of Northumberland. *Pop.* 4,300.

NORIS, Henry, *no'-ris*, a celebrated Italian cardinal, who was educated at Verona, by his father, a native of Ireland. He afterwards entered the monastic order of St. Augustine, and acquired great reputation for learning and piety. In 1673 he published the "History of Pelagianism," which gave offence to several persons, who accused him to the pope as being heretically inclined; but Clement X. so little regarded the charge, that he made Noris under-librarian of the Vatican. In 1695 he was honoured with the purple. His works were published at Verona in 1729-41, in 4 vols. B. at Verona, 1631; D. at Rome, 1705.

NORMANBY, *nor'-man-be*, several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

NORMANBY, a maritime county of Victoria, S. Australia. *Area*, 3,125 square miles. *Pop.* 3,000.

NORMANBY, Constantine Henry Phipps, first Marquis of, was eldest son of the first earl of Mulgrave; and, after concluding his academical career at Cambridge, entered the House of Commons as member for Scarborough, in 1818. He took his seat among the liberals, and supported the Roman Catholic claims and parliamentary reform. In 1831 he succeeded to the peerage, and soon afterwards went out as governor to Jamaica, where he distinguished himself by his philanthropic efforts in carrying out the slave emancipation act. In 1835 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1839 he was for a short time secretary for the Colonies, for the Home department subsequently, and in 1841 went to the French capital as ambassador from the English court. He continued to perform the duties of that office until 1852. In 1856 he published a narrative of the events of 1848, in a work entitled "A Year of Revolutions." B. 1797.

NORMANDY, *nor'-man-de*, the name of an old province of France, one of the most extensive and fertile in the kingdom, now divided into the five following departments :—Lower Seine, Eure, Orne, Calvados, and La Manche. It abounds in quarries, and the houses are more generally of stone than of brick or wood.—This country was taken possession of by the Normans in the 9th century, and came into possession of the English, who kept it till the beginning of the 13th century, when it was united to France. In 1419 it was again taken by the English, who retained it till 1425.

NORMAN ISLES, *nor'-măn*, are the Channel Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, &c., and are the only portions of Normandy yet belonging to England, to whom, since the Conquest, they have uninterruptedly belonged.

NORMANTON, *nor'-man-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,500.

NORRISTON, *nor'-ris-ton*, a township of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Schuylkill, 17 miles from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 7,000.

NORRKÖPING. (*See* NORDKÖPING.)

NORRLAND. (*See* NORDLAND.)

NORTH, Francis, *north*, Lord Guildford, keeper of the great seal in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., was the third son of Dudley, Lord North, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he removed to the Middle Temple. After being solicitor and attorney-general, he was made chief justice of the King's Bench, and in 1682 he was appointed lord keeper, with the title of Lord Guildford. Of him, Lord Campbell says: "He had as much law as he could contain; but he was incapable of taking an enlarged and commanding view of any subject." He wrote "An Index of Verbs Neuter," printed with Lilly's Grammar; "A Paper on the Gravitation of Fluids in the Bladders of Fishes," printed in the "Philosophical Transactions;" "A Philosophical Essay on Music;" several Concertos, &c. B. 1637; D. 1685.

NORTH, Sir Dudley, brother of the preceding, who in his youth resided at Smyrna and Constantinople, and after his return to England, published some interesting works upon the life, institutions, and languages of the East. Of the Turkish tongue, he observed, "That for scolding and railing, it was more apt than any other language." He was subsequently knighted, became sheriff and alderman, and was appointed a commissioner of the Treasury towards the end of the reign of Charles II. At the Revolution he lost this post, and retired into private life. B. 1641; D. 1691.

NORTH, Roger, an English biographer, who was the son of Dudley, Lord North, and was educated for the profession of the law. He wrote a work against Kennet's "Complete History," in which he defended Charles II. He also left, incomplete, a "Memoir of Music;" but the work by which he is best known is a series of biographies of his brothers, including the lives of the two preceding. He is stated by some to have been attorney-general under James II. B. about 1650; D. about 1743.

NORTH, Frederic, earl of Guildford, an eminent English statesman. In 1769 he succeeded Mr. Charles Townshend as chancellor of the Exchequer; and in 1770 was made first lord of the Treasury, in which office he continued till the close of the American war. For his supposed deference to the wishes of George III. in prolonging that struggle, he became exceedingly unpopular, but it is now known that he wished to make peace long before the termination of the contest. He was a man of uniformly good temper, a fair orator, and in his private life was thoroughly amiable. Before his death, he became wholly blind. B. 1733; D. 1792.

NORTH, Christopher, a name assumed by Professor Wilson, an eminent Scottish author. (*See* WILSON.)

NORTH, a department of France, formed of the old province of Flanders, on the borders of Belgium, and between the departments Aisne, Pas-de-Calais, Somme, and the German Ocean. *Area*, 2,278 square miles. *Desc.* Generally flat, and watered by the Somme, the Scheldt, the Lys, and the Deule. The soil is fertile and well

cultivated. *Pro.* Wheat, lint, hemp, tobacco, fruit, and vegetables. Its situation is beyond the limit of the vine. Horses, cattle, and sheep are reared in large numbers, and the yield of wool is valuable. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, turf, and bitumen. *Manf.* Cambric, thread, lace, linen, and beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 1,160,000.

NORTH ADAMS, *ăd'-ams*, a village of Massachusetts, U.S., 105 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 3,000.

NORTHALLERTON, *nor-thal'-ler-ton*, a market and borough town of Yorkshire, 30 miles from York. It has a Gothic church, in the form of a cross. *Pop.* 5,300.—In the neighbourhood is "Standard Hill," where, in 1138, the battle of the Standard was fought between the Scotch and English, in which the former were defeated. It has a station on the North of England Railway.

NORTHAM, *north'-am*, a parish of Devonshire, 2 miles from Bideford. *Pop.* 4,000.

NORTHAMITON, *nor-thămp'-ton*, the chief town of Northamptonshire, on the Nene, 5 miles from Blisworth. It consists of four principal streets meeting at right angles, and various smaller ones branching off from them. The principal streets are wide, commodious, and regular. There were formerly seven parish churches, of which four now remain. All Saints consists of one large room, with a square chancel, a tower, and a dome supported on four large columns. St. Giles's comprises a nave, aisles, transept, and tower rising from the centre. St. Peter's and St. Sepulchre's are curious specimens of ecclesiastical architecture; the former was erected about the time of the Conquest, and the other by the Knights Templars. Besides the churches, there are other places of worship for various denominations. The other public buildings and institutions are, the general infirmary, the county gaol, the county hall, in the Corinthian style; a barracks, theatre, and a fine Gothic building called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I. to the memory of his queen Eleanor; besides various schools and a lunatic asylum. *Manf.* Boots, shoes, lace, hosiery, saddlery, and leather; and there are brass- and iron-works. Of the boot and shoe manufacture it is the principal seat in England. *Pop.* 28,000. Northampton is noted in history for the number of councils and synods held here, for its formidable castle, its numerous monastic foundations, and various remarkable events. Among these we may notice a great victory gained by the earl of Warwick over the Lancastrians in 1460. In 1642 it was fortified for the Parliament by Lord Brooke; and, in 1675, it was nearly destroyed by fire. It was, for a short time, the seat of a university; and several parliaments have been held in it. A station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

NORTHAMPTON, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. On the E. side of Pennsylvania. *Area*, 418 square miles. *Pop.* 42,000.—2. In the N. part of North Carolina. *Area*, 480 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 5,500.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, an inland county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln; E. and S. by those of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Oxford; and W. by those of Oxford and Warwick. *Area*, 1,016 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified, and distinguished from the neighbouring counties by extensive forests and private woodlands, which are scattered over the surface, and add greatly to the variety and picturesque beauty of the scenery. *Rivers.* The principal are the Nene, the Charwell, the Leam, the Avon, the Welland, the Ouse, and the Tone. *Climate.* Mild, and the air is exceedingly pure and favourable to vegetation. *Pro.* Chiefly noted as a farming county, and more especially in the department of grazing, which constitutes the capital object of its husbandry, although the raising of grain for exportation is also carried on to a great extent. Horned cattle and other animals are fed in large numbers, and brought to an extraordinary size. Calves are also bred in considerable numbers, and sent out of the county young, to be fattened nearer the metropolis. The dairies are numerous and extensive; and large quantities of butter are regularly sent from them to London. The milk is used to fatten hogs for the same market. All the ordinary crops are raised. *Minerals.* Except limestone, the mineral productions are few, and of no great value, including neither coal nor any of the metals. *Manf.* Inconsiderable; consisting chiefly of shoes, lace, and woollen stuffs. At Daventry, a great number of whips are made; and here is a large manufactory of silk hose. The trade is greatly facilitated by canals; and the London and North-Western and Northampton and Peterborough railways traverse the county. *Pop.* 213,000.—Under the Saxons, Northamptonshire formed a part of Mercia.

NORTH BERWICK. (*See* BERWICK, NORTH.)

NORTH BERWICK LAW, a conicall hill of Scotland, in E. Lothian, a landmark for seamen. *Height*, 940 feet.

NORTH, CAPE, the most N. point of land in Europe, in the island of Magerœ, on the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 71° 11′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 25° 0′ 45″ E.—The name, also, of several other headlands in different parts of the globe.

NORTHCOTE, James, *north'-kote*, an English artist and writer on art, who repaired to London in his 25th year to study painting under Sir Joshua Reynolds. He subsequently commenced as a painter of portraits, and was on the high road to fame and fortune, when his ambitious mind led him to abandon that line of art, and to visit Italy for the purpose of studying the ancient masters of historical painting. After spending five years in that artistic land, he returned to London, and soon became extensively employed by Boydell and others to make drawings for the "Shakspeare Gallery," a series of prints illustrative of the writings of the poet. During the subsequent half-century he lived almost solitarily in his studio in Argyle Street, London, where he produced several fine and many excellent works of art, and also occupied himself with literary composition. In 1813 he published "Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with an Analysis of his Discourses." In his 82nd year he gave to the public his "One Hundred Fables, Original and Selected," which were embellished with a number of excellent woodcuts, engraved after his designs. His "Life of Titian" subsequently followed; but this work is said to have been written by Hazlitt from his notes and conversations. Two of his best paintings were "The Murder of the Princes in the Tower," and "Hubert and Arthur." Northcote was never married, but had an affectionate companion in a maiden sister. B. at Plymouth, 1746; D. in London, 1831.

NORTH-EAST, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

NORTHERN CIRCARS. (*See* CIRCARS.)

NORTHFIELD, *north'-feeld*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4,500.

NORTHFLEET, *north'-fleet*, a parish of Kent, 2 miles from Gravesend. It has shipbuilding-docks and the Rosherville Gardens. *Pop.* 5,000.

NORTH SEA. (*See* GERMAN OCEAN.)

NORTHUMBERLAND, DUKES OF. (*See* DUDLEY and PERCY.)

NORTHUMBERLAND, *north-um'-ber-land*, an extensive border county of England, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, N. and N.W. by Scotland, W. by Cumberland, and S. by Durham. *Area*, 1,871 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified, and, along the seacoast, nearly level. Towards the middle the surface is thrown into large swelling ridges, formed by the principal rivers: here the land is well inclosed, and, in some places, enriched with wood, though the general appearance is destitute of these ornaments. The western part, except a few intervening valleys, is an extensive scene of open mountainous district, where the hand of cultivation is rarely to be traced. In the northern part, between Wooller and Alnwick, these mountains approach very near to the coast, the top of Cheviot being distant from it not above 18 miles. *Rivers.* The principal are the Tweed, the Tyne, the Coquet, the Aln, the Till, the College and Beaumont waters, the Wansbeck, the Blyth, and a vast variety of smaller streams. *Pro.* This county is distinguished for its agriculture, which, being conducted on a great scale, and by men of intelligence, enterprise, and capital, has reached a high degree of perfection. Its soil varies through many gradations, from great fertility to a state of irreclaimable barrenness. The rearing of stock is a capital object with the

farmers, as well as the raising of crops for the market; and it is in preserving a due balance between the arable and grass lands, so as always to have a large breeding live stock, especially of sheep, that the excellence of their management is thought chiefly to consist. The principal crops comprise wheat, oats, beans, barley, and turnips. The woodlands are not very extensive. *Minerals.* Important. Excepting the Cheviot Hills, coal is found over the greater part of Northumberland, especially in the lower district; but the finest kind, which alone is raised for exportation, and goes under the name of Newcastle coals, is confined to a district around that town, called the Coal district. Besides this, there is a Lead district. The mineral strata that accompany and alternate with the coal in the Coal district are chiefly sandstone, or granite, if it be very hard, and slate and clay. The coal of the Lead district is of very inferior quality, and is distinguished by the limestone which accompanies it, and which never occurs in any part of the Coal district. Besides coal and limestone, the Lead district contains sandstones or freestones of various qualities; shell marl in some places, and also slate clay, in which iron-ore is found in such abundance as to have been sometimes worked for the metal. The lead which gives name to so extensive a district is found in veins, traversing chiefly the limestone and sandstone in various parts of the county. *Manf.* These are chiefly confined to the town of Newcastle and the vicinity of the Tyne. They consist mostly of shipbuilding, roperies, glass-works, potteries, and iron-foundries. *Pop.* 305,000.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime county of New South Wales, E. Australia, with a mountainous surface. *Area,* 2,342 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—In this district coal is found in considerable quantities.

NORTHUMBERLAND, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In the central part of Pennsylvania, watered by both branches of the Susquehannah. *Area,* 431 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000.—2. In Virginia, west of Chesapeak Bay. *Area,* 143 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 2,000.

NORTHUMBERLAND CAPE is in S. Australia. *Lat.* 38° 3′ S. *Lon.* 140° 37′ E.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLANDS lie near the N.E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 21° 32′ to 22° S. *Lon.* 149° 47′ to 150° 37′ E.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, a division of India, comprising the divisions of Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Meerut, and Rohilcund. *Area,* 72,000 square miles. *Pop.* 31,000,000. *Lat.* between 21° 17′ and 31° 6′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 2′ and 84° 40′ E. Within these boundaries the Non-regulation districts are included.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE, a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to the north of the American continent. It was discovered in 1850-51, by Captain McClure, of the *Investigator,* whilst in search of Sir John Franklin.

NORTHWICH, *north′-wich,* a town of England, 18 miles from Chester. It is noted for its neighbouring salt-mines. *Pop.* 1,500.

NORTON, *nor′-ton,* the name of numerous parishes and small towns of England, none of them with a population above 3,000.

NORTON, Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, a modern English poetess, one of the three daughters of Thomas Sheridan, son of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Her father dying while she was still very young, her care devolved upon her mother, who gave her a high education. At the age of 19 she became the wife of the Hon. George Chapple Norton, the barrister and police-magistrate. In 1829 she commenced her career of authorship by publishing anonymously the "Sorrows of Rosalie," a tale, and other poems. In the following year she achieved the greatest success as a poetess, with the production of her "Undying One," and other poems, which the "Quarterly Review" declared to be worthy of Lord Byron. The "Child of the Islands," "Aunt Carry's Ballads for Children," and "Stuart of Dunleath," a novel, were her subsequent works. In 1854 her warm sympathies with the social wrongs of her sex found expression in a work entitled "English Laws for Women in the 19th Century." This work was privately printed; but a very large circulation was obtained for a later effort of the same character, which was named "A Letter to the Queen on Lord Chancellor Cranworth's Marriage and Divorce Bill." B. 1808.

NORWAY, *nor′-wai,* a country of the north of Europe, extending from the Naze to the North Cape, and bounded E. by Sweden and Swedish Lapland; W. by the German and Northern oceans; and S. by the narrow sea forming the entrance to the Sound and Baltic. *Coast.* Extensive, and deeply indented with openings, called fiords or firths. *Area,* 121,807 square miles. *Desc.* Norway is divided into 17 counties, and presents a very uneven surface, comprising a succession of mountains and valleys; the former in general barren and uninhabited; the latter not deficient in the products of a high latitude. The line of separation between Norway and Sweden is very clearly marked by the Thulian Mountains, extending above a thousand miles from north to south, and composed of several ridges. These form the watershed of the peninsula, and, on the side of Norway, descend abruptly, and throw off to the N. and W. ranges which are continued to the Logoden Islands. Besides these, there are the Dovrefield in the centre, and the Koelen Mountains in the N. The highest summits are those of Skagotlos Find and Sneehalten, both above 8,000 feet. *Rivers.* Numerous, and of difficult navigation, being either mountainous torrents, or interrupted in the navigation by rapids and falls. The principal are the Glommen and the Tana. *Lakes.* Extremely numerous. The most remarkable are those of Miosen, Fœmund, and Sperdillen. *Climate.* Not severe throughout. In the mountains the cold of winter is intense. On the sea-coast the atmosphere is softened by the western breeze, and is often less cold, in the depth of winter than in the interior of Germany. There is no spring, however, and the summer is both very hot and dry. *Pro.* Flax and hemp are raised in many parts of the country, and in others barley and oats. The pastures are pretty good, and cattle are reared and exported in numbers; but the main article of export is timber. The mountains are covered with forests of pine, ash, but in particular of fir, which grows over almost all the country. The horses are small but hardy; goats are more plentiful than sheep; swine are not abundant. *Minerals.* Iron and copper of a very superior quality, besides lead, some silver, and marble. Stone for building, and slate, are in great abundance; and the loadstone, or natural magnet, is also frequently found and exported. *Zoology.* In Norwegian Lapland, the reindeer forms the sole wealth, and almost the only source of the subsistence of the inhabitants. In the mountains and forests are numbers of beasts of prey, such as bears, wolves, lynxes, and foxes. Water-fowl, especially the eider-duck, is very plentiful. During the hot season, mosquitoes are almost as troublesome as they are in tropical countries. *Manf.* The only works of industry possessed by Norway are forges, foundries, glass-houses, potash-refineries, and saw-mills. The inhabitants of the towns import the various articles they are in want of. The fisheries are extensive, and may be considered, after timber and iron, the chief support of the export trade. The herring and cod fisheries are the principal branches. *Inhabitants.* Teutonic. *Pop.* 1,329,000. *Lat.* between 57° 57′ 45″ and 71° 11′ 40″ N. *Lon.* between 4° 50′ and 31° 15′ E. Norway, since it has come into the possession of Sweden, in 1814, is governed as a province of that country, exactly as it was formerly governed as a province of Denmark. (*See* SWEDEN.)

NORWICH, *nor′-ij,* an ancient city of England, the chief town of the county of Norfolk, on the river Wensom, which is navigable up to the town, and crossed by 10 bridges, 18 miles from Yarmouth. It has a circumference of about 5 miles, and formerly had an embattled wall, with 12 gates, and flanked by 40 towers, some remains of which are yet to be seen. The streets in general are narrow and ill disposed; but there are many good buildings; and modern improvements have imparted to the town a better appearance than it had formerly. The chief public buildings are the castle and the cathedral; but there are, besides, a large number of other churches, different places of worship, and numerous institutions for charitable, benevolent, or other useful purposes. The

castle stands in the centre of the town, on an eminence raised partly by art above the adjacent ground, and commanding a fine view of the city. It was first erected in the 6th century, by the Saxons. The keep, a principal tower, is the only considerable part of the building which now remains. The cathedral is one of the most spacious and handsome buildings of the kind in the kingdom. The architecture is chiefly in the Norman style, of which the semicircular arch and large short column are the leading features. The whole length of the church, from east to west, is 411 feet; of the nave, from western door to transept, 140 feet; the width of transept is 191 feet, and of the nave, with aisles, 72 feet. At the intersection of the transept with the nave and choir, rises a lofty tower, surmounted by a spire, the whole height of which is 315 feet. The bishop's palace stands on the same site with that which was built by the founder of the cathedral. Of the parish churches, the only one deserving particular notice is that of St. Peter Mancroft, which is distinguished for its size and architecture. The other public buildings are, the Guildhall, St. Andrew's Hall, formerly the conventual church of the Benedictine monastery of Blackfriars; the assembly-room, the theatre, the market-place, gaol, and bridewell, or house of correction, built of flint, and curiously cut into regular little squares, without any appearance of cement. The charitable establishments are, the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, the dispensary, Doughty's Hospital, Bethlehem Hospital, or Bedlam, an excellent institution for lunatics. There are, besides, a great number of other charities and benefactions, numerous charity and Sunday schools, a free grammar-school, literary institution, mechanics' institute, art union, and also a public library, with various other institutions for the pursuit of knowledge. *Manf.* Norwich was early famed for its woollen manufactures. The staple articles are bombazines, worsted damasks, flowered satins, fine camlets, gauzes, crapes, bandanas, mohair, silk fabrics, cottons, lace, shawls, and other fancy goods, both for furniture and dress. A trade in linen, called Suffolk hempen, is also carried on; and there are iron- and brass-foundries, snuff-, oil-, mustard-, and corn-mills; breweries, and dyeing-works. *Pop.* about 70,000. This is the birthplace of Dr. Samuel Clarke, Archbishop Parker, Dr. Kay, and Beloe, the translator of Herodotus. In it a triennial musical festival is held.

NORWICH, a township of Connecticut, U.S., on the Thames, 35 miles from Hartford. It contains a court-house, a gaol, churches for different denominations of dissenters, and is favourably situate for trade. *Pop.* 11,000.—Also the name of several other townships, none of them with a population above 4,000.

NORWOOD, *nor'-wood*, a chapelry of England, in Middlesex, 2 miles from Hounslow. *Pop.* 3,000.—Also the name of two villages in Surrey, with a station on the London and Croydon Railway. They have separate churches, a cemetery, and public gardens. *Pop.* 6,300.

NORWOOD, Richard, an English mathematician, who in 1633 measured a degree of the meridian between London and York. Nothing authentic is known of his personal history. His most important works were, "Fortification, or Military Architecture," "The Seaman's Practice," "Trigonometry, or the Doctrine of Triangles," and "Application of the Doctrine of Triangles."

NOSTRADAMUS, Michael, *nos-tra-dai'-mus*, a notorious French astrologer and physician. He studied physic at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree. Having rendered some eminent service to the inhabitants of Aix when the city was visited by the plague, he received an annual pension from the town during many years. In 1555 he published his prophecies, which, though very obscure and absurd, gained the author a considerable reputation. These were followed by several others, the whole making one volume folio, in barbarous verse. Nostradamus was honoured with marks of distinction by persons of the highest rank, particularly Charles IX., king of France. B. at St. Remy, 1503; D. 1566.

NOTO, VAL DI, *no'-to*, one of the old provinces into which Sicily was divided, forming the S.E. portion of the island. It now comprises the districts of Catania, Syracuse, and Caltanisetta.

NOTO, a town in the above province, delightfully situate on an eminence, 15 miles from Syracuse. Of its numerous churches and convents, several are elegantly built. It is chiefly noted for a valuable museum of medallions. *Pop.* 16,000. About 3 miles from this town are the remains of the ancient Netum, destroyed by an earthquake in 1693.

NOTRE DAME, *notr dam*, the name of numerous parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

NOTTAWAY, *not'-ta-wai*, a county in the S. of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 261 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000—Also a river of Virginia.

NOTTINGHAM, Heneage Finch, Earl of, *not'-ting-ham*, an eminent English lawyer and statesman, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, was entered of the Middle Temple, and was subsequently called to the bar. He became solicitor-general under Charles II., at the Restoration, and took a prominent part in the prosecutions of the regicides, an account of which he published in 1660, in a curious work entitled "An Exact and Impartial Account of the Indictment, Arraignment, Trial, and Judgment (according to law) of Twenty-nine Regicides." In the following year he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford in parliament, and was created a baronet. In 1667 he had a principal share in impeaching the earl of Clarendon, and was, three years later, appointed attorney-general. In 1673 he received the great seal of England as lord-keeper; in 1675 he became lord chancellor of England. At the trial of Viscount Stafford, in 1680, he presided as lord high steward, and delivered judgment against that nobleman in a speech of great eloquence. In the following year he was created earl of Nottingham. Besides the work above mentioned, he published several others, the chief of which were "An Argument on the Claim of the Crown to Pardon on Impeachment," "Speech at the Sentence of William, Viscount Stafford," and "Reports of Cases in the High Court of Chancery." Dryden, in his "Absalom and Achitophel," alludes to the earl of Nottingham under the name of Amri:—

> "To whom the double blessing does belong,
> With Moses' inspiration, Aaron's tongue."

The earl's reputation is that of a sound lawyer and upright judge. B. 1621; D. 1682.

NOTTINGHAM, Daniel Finch, Earl of, was eldest son of the preceding, and finished his education at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1680 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, and, in 1682, succeeded his father as earl of Nottingham. He opposed the arbitrary measures of James II.; but though he was an adherent of the party of the prince of Orange, he was against his taking possession of the throne, and strenuously supported the convention in favour of the regency. However, William offered him the post of lord chancellor, which he declined; but he was, for a short time, secretary of state. On the death of Queen Anne, he was one of the lords justices for the administration of affairs, and, soon after, was made president of the council; but, in 1710, he was dismissed, on account of a speech which he made in the behalf of the Scottish lords condemned for high treason. In 1729 he became earl of Winchelsea, on the death of John, fifth earl, in virtue of his descent from Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Heneage, and wife of Sir Moyle Finch, his great-grandfather. He was an able speaker and a man of learning, as appears from his reply to Whiston on the Trinity, for which he received the thanks of the university of Oxford and of the bishop and clergy of London. D. 1730.

NOTTINGHAM, Charles Howard, Earl of. (*See* HOWARD, Lord.)

NOTTINGHAM, a town of England, and the capital of Nottinghamshire, is situate on a rocky eminence, in a line with the course of the Trent, which is here crossed by a bridge of nineteen arches, 16 miles from Derby. The little river Lene runs into the Trent close to the town, which stands on a hill so steep, that the ground floors of the houses towards the top of it are considerably elevated above the roofs of those at the bottom. The ancient walls and gates of the town are entirely destroyed. Of the public buildings, the castle is the most conspicuous. It is a large and handsome

*building*, erected near the site of the ancient fortress, by the duke of Newcastle, during the short reign of James II. The ancient fortress was founded by William the Conqueror, and was then thought impregnable. The other buildings are churches, an exchange, assembly-rooms, lunatic asylum, theatre, cavalry and infantry barracks, hospitals, and schools. The market-place has been long admired, and is one of the most spacious in the kingdom. *Manf.* Stockings, chiefly the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton; lace for veils, and shawls. It has also flax-mills, dye-works, wire-works, and breweries; but lace is its great staple, of which it is the centre in the kingdom. *Pop.* 58,000. —Several parliaments have been held in this town.

NOTTINGHAM, the name of various townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5,000.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, *not'-ting-ham-sheer*, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire, E. by Lincolnshire, S. by Leicestershire, and W. by Derbyshire. *Area*, 837 square miles. *Desc.* Except in the Vale of Trent, its surface is undulating, and sufficiently irregular and broken to avoid the sameness of a general flat. *Rivers.* The principal are the Trent, the Idle, the Soar, and the Erewash. *Climate.* Mild and salubrious. *Pro.* Turnips, clover, wheat, barley, and oats; the latter of a remarkably fine quality. More pigeons are supposed to be reared in this district than anywhere besides in England. Hops form an article of considerable cultivation in the central parts of the county. *Mincrals.* Coal is abundant, and is supposed to be part of the same deposit which is found in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. Besides coal, limestone and gypsum are found. Building- and paving-stone are quarried in different parts, and marl is also found in various places. *Manf.* Nottinghamshire has been long noted for its stockings, of which Nottingham is the principal seat. It has also cotton-, worsted-, and silk-mills; thread, lace, starch, and sailcloth manufactories. Canals traverse the county, and greatly facilitate the means of communication, in conjunction with branches of the North Midland, Sheffield and Lincoln, and Great Northern railways. *Pop.* 272,000.—Nottinghamshire formed a part of the ancient kingdom of Mercia.

NOTTING-HILL, *not'-ting hil*, a suburban hamlet of London, in Middlesex, 5 miles from St. Paul's Cathedral. *Pop.* 8,500.

NOTTUROE, *not'-tu-ro'-e*, an island of Norway, in Christiana Fiord, immediately to the S. of Tonsberg. *Ext.* 7 miles long, with a breadth of 3. *Pop.* 3,500.

NOUE, Francis de la, *noo*, surnamed the Arm of Iron, a celebrated French soldier, who distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, and, upon his return to France, espoused the cause of the Huguenots, then in arms against the Catholics. He took Orleans in 1567, and, two years afterwards, signalized himself at the battle of Jarnac; subsequently to which he made himself master of Fontenoy; on which occasion he lost his left arm. He had another made of iron; whence his surname. He was at the siege of Rochelle, and, in 1578, entered the service of the States-general in the Low Countries, where he took Count Egmont prisoner; but was himself taken in 1580, and did not gain his liberty till five years afterwards. In the time of the League he served on the royal side, and was killed by a musket-shot at the siege of Lamballe. He was the author of a "Discourse, Political and Military," which was first printed in 1587. B. in Brittany, 1531; killed, 1591.

NOUR-DJIHAN, *noor-ji-han'*, wife of Geanjir, the Mogul emperor. She was the daughter of a Tartar general, and became sultana in 1611. After the death of her husband, she retired to the palace at Lahore. Her tomb is accounted one of the most beautiful edifices in that city. To Nour-Djihan has been attributed the discovery of the essence of roses. B. 1585; D. 1645.

NOUR-EDDIN, Mahmoud, *noor-ed'-din* or *noor-ed-deen'*, sultan of Egypt, was the son of Sanguin, or Amad-eddin. When his father was slain by his own eunuchs at the siege of Jabbar, in 1146, Nour-eddin and his brother Seiff-eddin divided his possessions between them. The former obtained the sovereignty of Aleppo, and, by his prudence, became one of the most powerful princes of the East. He distinguished himself against the Christians in the time of the crusades; he defeated Jocelyn de Courtenay, count of Edessa, and Raymond, prince of Antioch, whose head was sent as a trophy to the caliph at Bagdad; after which he made himself master of Egypt. To the qualities of a great warrior he added the virtues of a liberal prince: he patronized the arts and sciences, founded cities and establishments of learning, hospitals, caravanserais, and mosques. To him has been ascribed the first employment of pigeons to carry messages. B. 1117; D. at Damascus, 1173.

NOUR-EDDIN, Ali, was the eldest of the seventeen sons of the celebrated Salah-eddin (the Saladin of Christian writers). At his father's death, Damascus, Southern Syria, and Palestine fell to his share; but he was soon afterwards deprived of his kingdom by his brother and uncle. After vainly attempting to recover Damascus from his uncle, he retired to Samosata, where he died. B. 1170; D. 1224.

NOUR-EDDIN, Aralan Shah, prince of Moossool and Mesopotamia, succeeded his father in 1193. He was a just and liberal monarch, and, in a great degree, restored the declining power of his dynasty. D. 1210.

NOUR-EDDIN, Ali, second sultan of the Tartar Mamelukes in Egypt, ascended the throne upon the assassination of his father Ibeh, in 1257. He reigned only two years; being deposed by the emir Kotuz, in 1259.

NOVALIS, Frederick von Hardenberg, usually styled, a celebrated German writer. He was the son of Baron von Hardenberg, and was sent in 1790 to the university of Jena; after which he passed to that of Leipsic, in 1792. About the year 1797 he published his "Hymns to Night;" and between that time and the year 1801, when his premature death took place, he produced a number of works displaying a boundless imagination and a love of the mystical and supernatural such as is not to be equalled in any other writer. In 1800 he gave to the world his wild and grotesque romance entitled "Heinrich von Ofterdingen." A complete collection of his writings was made by his friends Tieck and Frederick Schlegel. B. at Mansfeld, 1772; D. 1801.

NOVARA, *no-va'-ra*, a city of Sardinia, Piedmont, defended by a castle, 27 miles from Milan. It stands on the Mora; has a cathedral, other churches, two colleges, convents, a hall of commerce, hospital, and a theatre: it also contains a number of handsome private buildings. *Manf.* Silks, linens, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 19,000.—In 1849 the Sardinians were here disastrously defeated by the Austrians (*see* CHARLES ALBERT); and in 1859 a French corps occupied the town.

NOVA SCOTIA, *no'-va sko'-she-a*, in its most extensive meaning, a province of British America, bounded N.W. by Canada, N.E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, S.E. by the Atlantic, and S. by the Atlantic Ocean and the United States of America. It was, in the year 1784, divided into two provinces; viz., New Brunswick and Nova Scotia proper. Nova Scotia, in this limited sense, is a peninsula, joined to the continent by an isthmus 14 miles across, at the N.E. extremity of the Bay of Fundy. *Area.* Estimated at about 17,000 square miles. *Desc.* Greatly diversified and well watered. The winter is of almost insupportable length and severity; and the soil, in most parts, is thin and barren. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and turnips. Live stock are reared, and hogs are numerous. *Mincrals.* Coal. *Manf.* Weaving, carding; and there are numerous mills, tanneries, distilleries, and breweries. *Pop.* 280,000. *Lat.* between 43° 25′ and 45° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 60° 35′ and 66° 10′ W.—This country was discovered by Cabot, in 1497, and, under the name of Acadia, was subsequently settled by the French. In 1758 it finally came into possession of the British. In 1860 this colonial territory was visited by the prince of Wales, who was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm.

NOVATIAN, *no-vai'-shi-an*, a pagan philosopher, who embraced Christianity, was admitted to holy orders, and became the first anti-pope. Being of an ambitious character, he contrived to get himself ordained bishop, which was done in an irregular manner in Italy. He then endeavoured to get possession of the see of Rome, after the death of Pope Fabian, but was opposed by Cornelius. Novatian promulgated the doctrine, that it was sinful to admit persons who had once lapsed into

idolatry to communion; a practice then universal in the Church. This produced a schism, in which Novatian had many partisans, who called themselves Catharites, or pure. By others, however, they were named Novatians. To the above error they added many others, particularly those of the Montanists. There are several works by Novatian extant, an English edition of which was published by Jackson at London in 1728. Lived in the 3rd century of the Christian era.

NOVA ZEMBLA, *zem'-bla*, a large island in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to the Russian government of Archangel, from which it is separated by the Straits of Waigatz. *Ext.* Estimated at 470 miles long, with an average breadth of 56. No part of this dreary and inhospitable region has any permanent inhabitants; but particular tracts of the south and west coasts are visited by fishermen and hunters sent out by the merchants of Archangel and Mezen. Subterranean stone labyrinths of great antiquity have been discovered in it. *Lat.* between 70° 30′ and 76° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 52° and 66° E.

NOVELDA, *no-vail'-da*, a town of Spain, 13 miles from Alicante. *Manf.* Lace; and there are several distilleries. *Pop.* 9,000.

NOVENIASTO, *no'-ven-i-as'-to*, the name of several towns in Poland, none of them with a population above 3,500.

NOVGOROD, or NOVOGOROD, *nov-go-rod'*, a large government or province in the N.W. of European Russia, to the E. of the governments of St. Petersburg and Pskov. *Area.* Estimated at 50,000 square miles. *Desc.* Well watered, partially fertile, and of a severe climate. *Pro.* Rye, oats, and barley; hemp and flax are also raised. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 900,000. *Lat.* between 57° and 61° N. *Lon.* between 30° and 40° E.

NOVGOROD, or NOVGOROD-VELIKI, 'the Great Novgorod,' the capital of the above government, at the extremity of the Lake Ilmen, 100 miles from St. Petersburg. It is divided into two parts by the Volchof; one called the Torgaraia, or the Market-town; the other the Sophiskaia, or quarter of St. Sophia. The latter contains the Kremlin, or citadel, in which are the ancient palace of the czars, now in a state of dilapidation, and the cathedral of St. Sophia, a large building with brazen gates. The other part of the town has the building occupied by the governor; but the rest of the habitations are an irregular collection of wooden structures. *Manf.* Sailcloth, vinegar, and leather. *Pop.* 16,000.—Novgorod-Veliki is one of the most ancient cities of the empire, having been founded in the 5th century. In the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries it was a place of great commercial importance.

NOVGOROD-SIEVERSKOI, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tzernigov, 108 miles from the town of that name. *Pop.* 8,000.

NOVI, *no'-ve*, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian states, at the foot of the Apennines, 15 miles from Alessandria. It has a castle, situate in an elevated position, a college, and an hospital. *Manf.* Silk. *Pop.* 12,000.—It is noted for a sanguinary battle, in August, 1799, between the French, under Joubert, and the Austro-Russian forces: the latter were victorious.—The name of other two towns in Italy, neither with a population above 3,000.

NOVI-BAZAR, *no'-ne-ba'-zar*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, near the Oresco, 85 miles from Belgrade. It has a castle, several mosques, and shops. *Pop.* 15,000.

NOVIKOFF, Nicolas Ivanovitch, *nov'-i-kof*, a Russian gentleman, who devoted his life to the production of standard editions of the authors of his country. He has been called the "Franklin of Russia." The first circulating library in Moscow was established by him; and, among other important works, he produced a "Library of Old Russian Authors," in 30 vols. B. 1744; D. 1818.

NOVO-TCHERKASK, *cher-gask'*, a town of Russia, on the Don, 240 miles from Jakaterinoslav. It has a cathedral, with numerous other churches. *Pop.* 14,000.

NOWAGURH, *no-wa-gur'*, a raj of India, subject to the political agent of the S.W. frontier. *Area*, 1,512 square miles. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* 20° 20′ N. *Lon.* 82° E.

NOWANUGGUR, *no'-wa-nug-gur'*, a town of India, in the province of Guzerat, 310 miles from Bombay. It has an active trade, and is the capital of a district. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The DISTRICT has a population estimated at 210,000.

NOY, William, *noi*, an eminent English lawyer, who, at the beginning of the reign of Charles I., sat in parliament, and opposed the court; but, being made attorney-general in 1631, he gave his adherence to the most unpopular measures, particularly that of shipmoney, which was of his proposing. He wrote a "Treatise of the Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England," the "Complete Lawyer," and other works. B. in Cornwall about 1577; D. 1634.

NOYON, *nwoi-yaung'*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, on the Verse, 70 miles from Paris. It has a cathedral, an hospital, a bishop's palace, and a seminary. *Manf.* Linen, leather, hats, and stockings. *Pop.* 6,000.

NUBIA, *nu'-be-a*, a country of E. Africa, inclosed between Egypt, the Nile, Abyssinia, and the Red Sea. *Area*, with Kordofan, estimated at 300,000 square miles. *Desc.* With the exception of the immediate banks of the Nile, which are rendered fertile by laborious irrigation, Nubia consists almost entirely of sandy and rocky deserts. As the Nile here seldom or ever overflows its banks, the land is irrigated exclusively by wheels, which raise the waters to the adjacent grounds. *Rivers.* The Nile is the principal. *Pro.* Chiefly the grain called "dhourra;" also barley, French beans, lentils, sometimes water-melons, tobacco, indigo, dates, senna, and coffee. No fruit-trees are cultivated except palms, though the climate seems very well adapted to them. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared by the Arabs in the deserts; whilst the giraffe and antelope are among t its wild animals. *Climate.* Intensely hot in summer, yet remarkably healthy, in consequence, probably, of the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. *Inhabitants.* The Nubians are in general well made, strong, and muscular, with fine features. The women are not handsome, but perfectly well made, and possess, in general, sweet countenances, and are modest and reserved in their manners. *Pop.* 400,000. *Lat.* between 11° and 24° N. *Lon.* between 28° and 39° E. One of the most remarkable features of this region consists in the magnificent remains of antiquity with which it is covered. Before its conquest, in 1821, by Ibrahim Pasha, it was governed by a great number of independent chiefs; since that time it has been under the sway of Egypt.

NUDDEA, *nood-de-a'*, the ancient capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal. *Pop.* Unascertained. The DISTRICT has an area of 2,942 square miles, and a population of 300,000. *Lat.* between 22° and 24° N.

NUMA-POMPILIUS, *nu'-ma pom-pil'-i-us*, according to tradition, second king of Rome. He is said to have introduced among his subjects religious festivals and a code of laws. Supposed to have lived between the 8th and 7th centuries B.C.

NUMENIUS, *nu-me'-ni-us*, a Greek Christian philosopher of the 2nd century, was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and followed the opinions of Pythagoras and Plato; but he charged the latter philosopher with having stolen, without acknowledgement, from the works of the Jewish legislator, and therefore called him "the Greek Moses." Fragments of Numenius are extant.

NUMERIANUS, Marcus Aurelius, *nu-me-ri-ai'-nus*, son of the emperor Carus, by whom he was honoured with the title of Cæsar, and succeeded him, with his brother Carinus, in 284. He was murdered shortly after by his father-in-law, Arrius Aper, prefect of the Prætorians, who himself subsequently fell a sacrifice to the irritated soldiers. Killed 284.

NUNEATON, *nun-e'-ton*, a well-built market-town of Warwickshire, on the Anker, 8 miles from Coventry. The church has a square tower, and there is a good free school. *Manf.* Ribbons. *Pop.* 8,300. It has a station on the Trent Valley Railway.

NUNGGENAH, *nun-ge-na'*, a town of India, in the N.W. Provinces. *Manf.* Fire-arms. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 29° 27′ N. *Lon.* 78° 30′ E.

NUREMBERG, *nu'-rem-burg* (Germ. NUREMBERG, *noom'-bairg*), an ancient town of Bavaria, on the Pegnitz, which divides it into two parts nearly equal, 96

miles from Munich. It is surrounded by an old wall and ditch, with round towers at intervals. Of the public edifices, the chief are the castle or fort called Reichsfeste, the occasional residence of emperors in the middle ages. The council-house, built in 1619, is a fine old structure; the church of St. Sebald, also a fine building, adorned with beautiful sculptures and paintings. In the public library is a good collection of manuscripts and early editions of printed books. The church of St. Egidien, rebuilt in 1718, has elegant columns, and a beautiful altar-piece by Vandyke. The other public buildings are an alms-office, a foundling hospital, and a house of correction. *Industry.* At an early period it was a noted place for working in iron, brass, and other metals. Its wares have long comprised a great variety of articles; such as musical and mathematical instruments, copper-plates, pins, needles, spectacles, and toys of all kinds, whether of hardware or wood. The printing and bookselling business is also carried on to a considerable extent. In 1390 the first paper-mill in Germany was established here, and here gun-carriages were first made. The first railway in Germany was also opened from Nuremberg to Furth in 1836. *Pop.* 47,000. In 938, this place was the seat of the first German diet: in 1805, Napoleon I. annexed it to Bavaria. It is the birthplace of Albert Durer, whose house is still to be seen in the principal square. It has a station on the Augsburg and Leipsic Railway. Nuremberg appears to have been most prosperous in the 15th and 16th centuries.

NUSCO, *noos'-ko*, a town of Naples, with several convents and a cathedral, 46 miles from Naples. *Pop.* 4,000.

NUSSDORF, *noos'-dorf*, several villages of Austria, none of them with a population above 2,000.

NYASSI, *nyas'-se*, 'the Sea,' a large lake of S.E. Africa, supposed to be the Lake Maravi in the old maps of Africa. *Lat.* The centre about 10° S. *Lon.* between 30° and 35° E.

NYE, Philip, *ni*, a nonconformist divine. In 1620 he became curate of St. Michael's, Cornhill. Becoming a puritan, he went to Holland, and did not return till the civil wars, when he was chosen a member of the assembly of divines. He was a zealous champion of the Solemn League and Covenant: he wrote several sermons and tracts. Butler thus whimsically alludes to this person in his "Hudibras,"—"Philip Nye's thanksgiving beard." D. in Sussex, about 1596; D. 1672.

NYIREGYHAZA, *nyir'-e-dya'-zar*, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Szabolcs, 30 miles from Debreczin. It has churches for Lutherans, Calvinists, and Catholics, besides soda- and salt-works. *Pop.* 14,000.

NYKÖPING, *ni-che(r)'-ping*, a town of Sweden, the capital of a district of the same name, and of Sudermania, on a bay of the Baltic, 52 miles from Stockholm. *Pop.* 3,000.—The DISTRICT has an area of 2,508 square miles, and a population of 115,000. It is abundant in mineral products.

NYMPHÆ, *nim'-fe*, 'Nymphs,' certain female deities among the ancients. They were generally divided into two classes, nymphs of the land, and nymphs of the sea. Of the nymphs of the earth, some presided over woods, and were called Dryades and Hamadryades; others presided over mountains, and were called Oreades; some presided over hills and dales, and were called Napææ, &c. Of the sea nymphs, some were called Oceanides, Nereides, Naiades, Potamides, &c. These presided not only over the sea, but also rivers, fountains, streams, and lakes. The nymphs were immortal, according to some mythologists: they lived for several thousand years, according to Hesiod. The number of the nymphs is not precisely known; according to Hesiod, there were above 3,000, whose power was extended over the different places of the earth, and the various functions and occupations of mankind. They were generally represented as young and beautiful virgins, veiled up to the middle, and sometimes holding a vase, from which they seemed to pour water.

NYON, *ne'-one*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 21 miles from Lausanne. *Pop.* 2,500.

NYONS, *ne'-awng*, a town of France, in the department of Drôme, on the Aigues, 33 miles from Avignon. *Manf.* Earthenware, leather, and silk. *Pop.* 4,000.

NYSTAD, *ne(r)'-stad*, a seaport-town of European Russia, in Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 38 miles from Abo. *Pop.* 2,000.

NYSTEN, Peter Hubert, *nis'-ten*, an eminent French physician and writer on medicine. He was charged with several important undertakings by the government of his country, and was appointed physician to the hospital for children. His most important works were "New Dictionary of Medicine, Surgery, and Botany," and "Experiments upon the Muscular Organs of Mankind and upon those of Warm-blooded Animals." B. in France, 1771; D. at Paris, 1818.

NYVEL. (*See* NEVILLES.)

## O.

OADLEY, *odo'-le*, a parish of Leicestershire, 4 miles from Leicester. *Pop.* 1,200.

OAHOO, *wo'-hoo*, one of the Sandwich Islands. (*See* WOAHOO.)

OAKE, *o'-ke*, a parish of Somersetshire, 5 miles from Taunton. *Pop.* 200.

OAKHAM, *oke'-ham*, the chief town of Rutlandshire, in the vale of Catmos, 12 miles from Stamford. Its church is a fine building, with a lofty spire. *Pop.* 3,000. —It has a station on the Midland Railway, and is connected by canal with Melton Mowbray.

OAKHAMPTON, *oke'-ham-ton*, a market-town of Devonshire, near the source of the river Oak, on the borders of Dartmoor Forest, 22 miles from Exeter. It is an ancient town, and, at the time of the Domesday survey, had a market and four burgesses. It was then held by Baldwin de Briouiis, a Norman, who built the castle, the ruins of which are still standing about a mile from the town. *Pop.* 650.

OAKINGHAM. (*See* WOKINGHAM.)

OAKLEY, *oke'-le*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,200.

OATES, Titus, *otes*, a notorious character in the history of the 17th century. He was originally of the Baptist persuasion; but afterwards obtained orders in the church of England, and was appointed chaplain of a ship of war. Being dismissed the service for his immoral conduct, he became a lecturer in London, and, in conjunction with Dr. Tongue, invented a pretended Popish plot, of which several persons were accused, on the testimony of Oates, and executed. For this discovery, Oates received a pension of £1,200 per annum. In the succeeding reign, however, he was convicted of perjury, pilloried, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life; but obtained his release at the Revolution. B. about 1620; D. 1705.

OAXACA, or GUAXACA, *wa-ha'-ka*, a department of the Mexican Confederation, bounded N. by Vera Cruz, E. by Guatemala, W. by La Puebla, and S. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 33,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N., and otherwise highly fertile. *Rivers.* The Rio Verde and Tehuantepee. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, cotton, sugar, cocoa, silk, and cochineal. *Minerals.* Gold and silver. *Pop.* 500,000. *Lat.* between 16° 40′ and 18° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 91° and 98° 30′ W.

OAXACA, the capital of the department, is situate 210 miles S. of the city of Mexico, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca, watered by a beautiful river. The town is laid out in the form of an oblong square, and the streets are wide and well paved. It has a bishop's palace, cathedral, and a town-house, built with stone of a sea-green colour. *Pop.* 24,000.

OBADIAH, *o-ba-di'-a*, the fourth of the minor prophets, is by some supposed to have been cotemporary with Hosea; but St. Jerome maintains him to be the same with Obadiah, the servant of Ahab and friend of Elijah.

OBAN, *o'-ban*, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, situate on a fine bay of a semicircular form, in the Sound of Mull, 20 miles from Inverary. It has risen rapidly, and is well adapted for trade, having an excellent harbour. *Manf.* Silk and straw hats. It has a trade in wool, whiskey, slates, and fish. *Pop.* 2,000.—It has communication with Liverpool, Glasgow, Tobermoy, and the Western Islands, by steam-packets.

OBER, *o'-bair*, the prefix of numerous places in Germany, none with a population exceeding 6,000.

OBERLAND, *o'-bair-land*, Switzerland, comprises the canton of Berne, S. of the Lake of Thun, with the adjacent parts of Uri and Unterwalden. More restricted, it applies to the valleys of Grindelwald, Hasli, and Lauterbrunnen.

OBERLIN, Jeremiah James, *o'-bair-lin*, a learned writer in German and French, who, in 1763, was appointed librarian at Strasburg, and afterwards became professor of logic and metaphysics in the university of that city. He wrote a number of curious and learned works; such as "Dissertation upon the Troubadours of Alsace," "Essays on the Dialects of Lorraine," also several valuable elementary manuals in German, and produced good editions of Horace, Tacitus, and other classic authors. B. at Strasburg, 1735; D. at the same city, 1806.

OBERLIN, John Frederick, a celebrated philanthropist, who, after completing his studies at the university of Strasburg, entered into orders as a Lutheran divine. In 1767 he became pastor of the Ban-de-la-Roche, then a wild and sterile district, lying on the western slope of a range of mountains to the east of the Vosges. He found the inhabitants of that district in a condition bordering upon barbarism; but he succeeded in causing them to make roads to Strasburg, to build a bridge across the river Bruche, at Rothau; to plant fruit-trees, and to convert large tracts of pasturage into arable land. He also built school-houses, where reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of agriculture were taught; and, at his own expense, printed books and an almanac for the use of the people. Straw-plaiting, knitting, dyeing, and other employments were organized by him. During fifty-nine years, he laboured at these noble schemes, creating industry and happiness where he had found ignorance and barbarism. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour from Louis XVIII., and, in 1818, was voted the gold medal of the Royal and Central Agricultural Society of Paris. After his death, the inhabitants followed the remains of their "dear father" to the grave; and all the Protestant, and several of the Roman Catholic clergy of the district, joined in the funeral procession. B. at Strasburg, 1740; D. 1826.

OBI, OBE, or OB, *o'-be*, a great river of Asiatic Russia, rising in the Little Altai, in *lat.* 52° N., and, after a course of 2,000 miles, falls into the Northern Ocean, near *lat.* 67° N., *lon.* 72° E.

OBI, GULF OF, is the estuary of the above river, which it receives, as it forms a wide inlet of the Arctic Ocean.

OBIDOS, *o'-be-doss*, a town of Portugal, 44 miles from Lisbon. *Pop.* 3,000.—Here, in 1808, an engagement took place between the French and English.

OBSEQUENS, Julius, *ob'-se-quens*, a Latin author, who wrote a work entitled "De Prodigiis," which contained a record of all the wonderful events which took place from the foundation of Rome to the time of Augustus. The following is an example of the contents:—"It rained milk on the Græcostatis. At Croton, a flock of sheep, with a dog and three shepherds, were killed by lightning. At Saturn, a calf with two heads was born. There was an uproar in the city, owing to Gracchus proposing his laws." A portion of the book was lost, but was supplied, in an imitation of the author's manner, by Lycostenes, in the 16th century. Obsequens is supposed to have lived about the commencement of the 4th century of the Christian era.

OCANA, *o-kün'-ya*, a town of Spain, 30 miles from Madrid. It is a very old place, fortified in former ages, and still preserving part of its ancient walls. *Manf.* Silk, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 5,000.—A battle was fought here in 1810, between the French and Spaniards, who suffered a complete defeat.

OCCAM, or OCKHAM, William, *ok'-am*, an English scholastic divine of the 14th century. He was the disciple of Duns Scotus, and obtained the name of the invincible doctor. Occam was a member of the order of Cordeliers, the general of which, Michael de Cezena, appointed him to write against Pope John XXII., who excommunicated both; but Occam was protected by the king of France. After being absolved, he fell a second time under the displeasure of the papal see, and was fortunate enough to find another protector in the emperor of Germany. Fabricius, in his "Bibliotheca Latina," gives a list of Occam's writings. D. at Munich, 1347.

OCEANIA, *o'-she-ai'-ne-a*, a name applied by modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe, comprising the Asiatic Archipelago, Australia, and Polynesia.

OCEANUS, *o-se-ai'-nus*, a powerful deity of the sea, who, according to Homer, was father of all the gods. He is generally represented as an old man, with long flowing beard, and sitting upon the waves of the sea.

OCELLUS, *o-sel'-lus*, a Greek philosopher, of the school of Pythagoras, called, on account of his birthplace, Lucanus. He wrote a work on kings and kingdoms, of which only some fragments remain; but his work "On the Nature of the Universe" is extant, and was translated into English by Thomas Taylor, in 1831. The date of his existence is unascertained.

OCHIL HILLS, *ok'-il*, a range of lofty mountains in Perthshire and Fife, Scotland. *Ext.* 24 miles long, with an average breadth of 12. The highest summit is Benclegh, which attains an elevation of 2,300 feet.

OCKLEY, Simon, *ok'-le*, a learned English divine, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D., and where, in 1711, he was chosen professor of Arabic. His most important works were, "The History of the present Jews throughout the World," "Introduction to the Study of the Oriental Languages," and "The History of the Saracens." D. at Exeter, 1678; D. 1720.

O'CONNELL, Daniel, *o-kon'-nel*, called in his day "the Liberator of Ireland" and the "Great Agitator." He was the son of a small landed proprietor in Ireland, by whom he was sent to France to be educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood. After residing at both St. Omer's and Douai, he, at the outburst of the French Revolution, fled from St. Omer's, and reached the shores of England in safety. In 1794 he commenced the study of the law, and four years afterwards was called to the bar. His first public speech was against the proposed union of the Irish and English legislatures, and was delivered at Dublin, in which city he obtained a fair amount of legal practice. But, about the year 1803, he began to take a leading part in urging the claims of the Catholics upon the attention of the English legislature. An account of his labours was furnished by himself, in a letter to Lord Shaftesbury. "For more than 20 years before the passing of the Emancipation Bill, the burden of the cause was thrown upon me. I had to arrange the meetings, to prepare resolutions, to furnish replies to the correspondence, to rouse the torpid, to animate the lukewarm, to control the violent and inflammatory, to avoid the shoals and breakers of the law." In 1828 he was elected to represent the county of Clare in parliament, but was not allowed to take his seat, in consequence of the civil disabilities under which he, as a Roman Catholic, laboured. The passing of the Emancipation Bill, however, enabled him to enter the House of Commons in the following year. From this period until the year 1843 he laboured incessantly at the great movement he had inaugurated, and which was called by himself "the Repeal of the Union." In the last-named year, however, he was convicted of sedition, sentenced to pay a fine of £2,000, and to be imprisoned for a year. An appeal to the House of Lords subsequently led to the reversal of this judgment; but, from that time, his power to excite the political sympathies of his countrymen appeared greatly to decline. Exhausted by his long labours, he went to Italy, in 1847, to recruit his shattered health, but expired at Genoa, on his way to Rome. B. in Kerry, Ireland, 1775; D. 1847.

O'CONNOR, *o-kon'-nor*, the name of a dynasty of Irish kings who reigned in Connaught, before the conquest of Ireland by the English. The most remarkable of the name was Torlagh O'Connor, who sought to gain power over the whole island, but found a formidable rival in Murtogh O'Brien. Roderick O'Connor reigned about 1171, when Henry II. of England invaded the country. He protested against that act; but Pope Adrian IV. conceded to the English king the possession of his territory.

OCTAVIA, *ok-tai'-vi-a*, daughter of Caius Octavius, and sister to Augustus. She was first married to Claudius Marcellus, by whom she had two children, before his death, which happened a little after the was

*of Persia.* She then married Antony, to whom she behaved with the greatest respect. His conduct, however, was so base as greatly to inflame the people against him. But the loss of her son, Marcellus, an accomplished youth, gave her the deepest concern. D. 4 B.C.

OCTAVIA, daughter of Claudius and Messalina. She was betrothed to Lucius Silanus, but that marriage was broken off by the intrigues of Agrippina, and Octavia married Nero, who afterwards divorced her, and, at the instigation of Poppæa, sent her to a small island, where she was put to death, at the age of 20 years, in 62.

OCTAVIANUS, or OCTAVIUS CÆSAR. (*See* AUGUSTUS.)

OCTAVIUS. This name was common to many eminent Romans, but of celebrity inferior to Octavius Cæsar, afterwards Augustus, second Roman emperor.

OCZAKOV, or OTSHAKOV, *otch'-a-kof'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Cherson, near the mouth of the Dnieper, 40 miles from Odessa. It was never a place of great size; and, since the building of Odessa, it has greatly decayed. *Pop.* 3,500.—This place was once the object of obstinate contests between the Turks and Russians.

ODEIPORE, *o-de-por'*, a raj of India, now incorporated with the British possessions. *Area*, 2,306 square miles. *Pop.* 135,000. *Lat.* of the centre, 22° 40′ N. *Lon.* 83° 23′ E.

ODENATUS, *od'-e-nai'-tus*, king of Palmyra, who made war against Sapor, king of Persia, with great success. The emperor Gallienus associated Odenatus with him in the empire, and conferred the title of Augusta on his wife, Zenobia. Odenatus was assassinated, with his son Herodian, by Meonius, a relation, on whom they had conferred many favours, A.D. 267. Zenobia then assumed the government, under the title of queen of the East.

ODENSE, *o-den-se'*, a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Funen, on a river which runs into a large bay, about a mile from the town, and 90 miles from Copenhagen. It is noted for the good education of its inhabitants. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 11,000.

ODENWALD, *o'-den-vald*, a mountain region of Western Germany, extending between the Neckar and Main rivers. *Ext.* 45 miles long, culminating in the summit of Katzenbuckil, 2,300 feet above the sea.

ODER, *o'-der*, a great river in the E. of Germany, the course of which is chiefly in the Prussian states. It rises in Moravia, 18 miles from Olmutz; enters Silesia, flows through that province, Brandenburg, and Pomerania; forms the large maritime lake called the Haff, and runs into the Baltic by three mouths, called the Peene, the Swine, and the Divenss. *Length*, to Stotten, 445 miles. It is connected with several canals, which greatly facilitate the commerce of the countries through which it flows.

ODERAN, *o'-de-ran*, a town of Saxony, 32 miles from Zwickau. *Manf.* Woollens and cottons. *Pop.* 5,000.

ODERBERG, *o'-der-bairg*, two towns of Germany, neither with a population above 2,500.

ODESSA, *o-des'-sa*, a fortified seaport of European Russia, in the government of Cherson, or Kherson, on a small bay of the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dniester and the Dnieper, 90 miles from Kherson. The foundation of this place was, after the peace of Jassy, laid by the empress Catharine, in 1792. It is fortified in the modern style, and has on the east side a citadel commanding an artificial port, adapted for the reception of about 300 vessels. A row of barracks formed a line between the harbour and the town. The roadstead is very extensive, and the anchorage safe in summer. The town is neatly built of stone, the streets being wide, straight, and crossing each other at right angles. The principal buildings are a large number of churches, the Admiralty court, the custom-house, and the hospital, all adjoining the harbour; the exchange and the theatre. The establishments for education are a lyceum, on the plan of similar institutions in France, and schools for trade and navigation; also schools for the instruction of girls. Odessa being occasionally resorted to by Polish families for sea-bathing, public baths have been constructed. The chief disadvantages of the place, are the scarcity of wood and water. It has been declared a free port. The great article of export is corn from the Ukraine and neighbouring provinces. *Pop.* about 75,000. In 1854, Odessa was attacked by the Anglo-French frigates, and its barracks and mole for ships of war destroyed.

ODEYPOOR, or OODEYPOOR, *o-de-poor'*, the capital of a district of Hindostan, on the Banass river, 395 miles from Bombay. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 25° 28′ N. *Lon.* 74° 5′ E.

ODIHAM, *o'-di-ham*, a market-town of Hampshire, 22 miles from Winchester. It has the remains of a castle, in which David I., king of Scotland, was confined for eleven years after his capture at Neville's Cross. *Manf.* Chiefly silk-winding and worsted-spinning. *Pop.* 2,900. —This is the birthplace of William Lilly, the grammarian.

ODIN, *o'-din*, the greatest of the Scandinavian heroes, who was stated to have lived about 70 years B.C., in Denmark. He was monarch, priest, and a poet; and, after his death, was regarded by his countrymen as a god. The mythological work called the "Edda," and a poem entitled "Hawtnaal," are attributed to him.

ODOACRE, *o-do'-a-ser*, a celebrated Gothic chieftain, who originally served among the barbarian auxiliaries which the emperors of the West had employed to protect Italy. He revolted against the emperor Augustulus, whom he seized at Ravenna and put into prison. Odoacer then proclaimed himself king of Italy, but rejected the imperial titles of Cæsar and Augustus. He allotted to his Gothic followers a third of the conquered territories; but nevertheless governed Italy with the greatest moderation. In 489, Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, marched from the Danube, and defeated Odoacer in several battles. Odoacer was compelled to shut himself up in Ravenna, where he held out for more than two years. In 493 he surrendered to Theodoric, who promised to spare his life, but slew him at a banquet shortly afterwards.

O'DONNELL, Leopold, *o-don'-nel*, count of Lucena, a modern Spanish general and statesman. He early entered the military service, and reached the grade of colonel in his 25th year. Upon the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1832, he espoused the cause of Maria-Christina, and was a faithful adherent to her fortunes until her forced abdication of the regency in 1836, when he took refuge in France. In the meanwhile, he had been created general and count of Lucena. After the fall of Espartero, in 1843, General O'Donnell was enabled to return to Spain, and was soon afterwards sent to Cuba, as captain-general; in which capacity he acquired a very large fortune, and was, it is said, far from hostile to the slave-trade. After his return to Spain, he was appointed director-general of infantry. Being implicated in a conspiracy at the beginning of the year 1854, he was compelled to secrete himself; but soon afterwards left his retreat, and put himself at the head of the insurrection, which resulted in a change of ministry, Espartero being commanded to compose a new one, in which O'Donnell held the department of war. After being eclipsed during some time by Narvaez, he at length succeeded in effecting his rival's overthrow, and returned to power in 1858. In the following year he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces sent against Morocco. In that command he was successful; he caused the enemy to capitulate, and to cede to Spain some territory, as well as to pay a large sum. Upon his return to Spain, he was created duke of Tetuan. B. 1808.

ŒCOLAMPADIUS, John, *e-ko-lam-pai'-di-us*, a celebrated German divine, who, in 1522, became professor of divinity and principal preacher at Basil, where he exposed the abuses of the Romish church, and exhorted the Swiss to embrace the principles of the Reformation; but, in 1525, he joined with Zuinglius against Luther in the dispute relative to the sacrament, and wrote a learned treatise on the subject. Mosheim calls him one of the most learned men of his century, and it was owing to his exertions that the Reformation took root in Switzerland. B. at Weisberg, Franconia, 1482; D. 1531.

OEDELEM, *oo-de-lem'*, a parish and village of Belgium, 8 miles from Bruges. *Pop.* 3,500.

OEDENBURG, *e'-den-boorg*, a free town of Hungary, 36 miles from Vienna. It is neatly built, and has churches for various religious denominations, colleges, hospitals,

a barrack, riding-school, military academy, and theatre. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, potash, nitre, tobacco, and refined sugar. *Pop.* 12,300.

ŒDIPUS, *e'-di-pus*, a son of Laius, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. Laius, the father of Œdipus, was informed by the oracle, when he married Jocasta, that he must perish by the hands of his son. This awakened his fears, and to prevent the fulfilment of the oracle, Laius ordered his wife to destroy her child as soon as born. The mother did not obey, yet she gave the child to one of her domestics, with orders to expose him in the mountains. The servant bored the feet of the child, and suspended him with a twig by the heels to a tree on Mount Cithæron, where he was soon found by one of the shepherds of Polybus, king of Corinth. The shepherd carried him home, and Periboea, the wife of Polybus, who had no children, educated him as her own child. The accomplishments of the infant, who was named Œdipus, on account of the swelling of his feet, soon became the admiration of the age. His companions envied him, and one of them told him he was an illegitimate child. This raised his doubts, and he went to consult the oracle of Delphi, and was there told not to return home, for, if he did, he must necessarily be the murderer of his father. This answer terrified him; he knew no home but the house of Polybus; therefore, he resolved not to return to Corinth. He travelled towards Phocis, and on his journey met, in a narrow road, Laius, in a chariot with his arm-bearer. Laius ordered Œdipus to make way for him. Œdipus refused, and a contest ensued, in which Laius and his arm-bearer were both killed. Œdipus, ignorant of the rank of the men whom he had slain, continued his journey, and was attracted to Thebes by the fame of the Sphinx, whose enigma he solved, and obtained, in consequence, the crown of Thebes from Creon. (*See* SPHINX.) The cruelty of the Sphinx had become an object of public concern; and, as the successful explanation of an enigma would end in the death of the monster, Creon, who, at the death of Laius, had ascended the throne of Thebes, promised his crown to him who succeeded in the attempt. The enigma proposed was this: "What animal in the morning walks upon four feet, at noon upon two, and in the evening upon three?" This was left for Œdipus to explain: he came to the monster and said, that man, in the morning of life, walks upon his hands and his feet; when he has attained the years of manhood, he walks upon his two legs; and, in the evening, he supports his old age with the assistance of a staff. The monster, mortified at the true explanation, dashed his head against a rock, and perished. As the death of Laius had never been examined, Œdipus wished to discover the murderer, and, at length, found that himself had killed his father. In the excess of his grief, he put out his eyes, as unworthy to see the light, and banished himself from Thebes, or, as some say, was banished by his own sons. The manner of his death is singular: it is said that the earth opened, and Œdipus disappeared into its depths.

OEHLENSCHLÄGER, Adam Gottlob, *e(r)'-len-shlai'-ger*, the greatest Scandinavian poet, whose father was German and his mother Danish. His father rose to be steward of the king of Denmark's palace at Fredericksburg, where the early youth of the future poet was spent. He was educated for a mercantile career, and at the age of 16 was placed in a counting-house; but being seized with a desire to appear on the stage, he obtained an engagement in the theatre of Copenhagen. He soon quitted this pursuit, however, and devoted himself to the law, which was in turn deserted for literature. In 1801 he witnessed the attack made by Lord Nelson upon the Danish fleet. "That contest," he afterwards wrote, "inspired the Danes with a taste for poetry, as the battles of Marathon and Salamis did the Greeks, and the destruction of the Spanish armada the English, in the time of Elizabeth." In the following year he produced a small volume of poems, which instantly brought him fame. His next work was a play, entitled "Aladdin," which was founded upon the celebrated story in the "Arabian Nights," and which placed him at the head of the poets of his country. In 1803 he was granted a travelling stipend by the government; whereupon he went to Germany, and while in that country composed some of his best works, in the native language of his father. He witnessed the battles of Auerstadt and Jena before leaving Germany, immediately after which he repaired to Paris, where he wrote his finest work, the tragedy of "Palnatoke." He next visited Rome, where he wrote his "Correggio," and became the friend of Thorwaldsen. In 1810 he returned to his native country, and received a cordial reception at the hands of the king and queen of Denmark. Shortly afterwards he married, and during the succeeding five years he continued to produce plays, but inferior to those he had already composed. In 1816 he again went to Germany and France, but returned after an absence of twelve months. Eleven years subsequently he lost his father, who, he writes, "was vain of his son; but, like a sensible father, he never allowed me to see it; only sometimes I detected the feeling when he had been reading my poems." In the same year he went to Sweden, where he was received with enthusiasm and was crowned with a laurel wreath. He paid a third visit to Paris in 1844, was invited to court by Louis Philippe, and there met King Leopold, who requested him to come to Brussels. When he had attained his 70th birthday, a grand fête was held in his honour, but in the beginning of the following year, the greatest poet Denmark has produced, breathed his last. Like Thorwaldsen, Oehlenschläger was honoured with a public funeral, at which the nobility and all the most distinguished persons in Copenhagen attended. One of his fellow-countrymen writes of the poet,—"Small as Denmark is, it must be counted among the great powers of the world of art and poetry, since it has a sculptor to show like Thorwaldsen, whom only the great masters of antiquity can be considered to rival; and a poet like Oehlenschläger, who can worthily take the fourth seat by the side of the three heroes of poetry, Shakspeare, Byron, and Göthe." Besides poems, operas, and comedies, he wrote twenty-four tragedies, nineteen of which are founded upon Scandinavian subjects. He also translated one play of Shakspeare's,—the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and one of Otway's,—"The Orphan," into Danish. The poet left behind his Autobiography, in the pages of which he evinces a high admiration for his own talents; but those best acquainted with his works state that this was grounded upon sterling merit. Some of his poetical works have been translated into English by Theodore Martin. B. at Vesterbro, near Copenhagen, 1779; D. at Copenhagen, 1850.

ORLAND, *or* OLAND, *o'-land*, a narrow island in the Baltic, on the south-east coast of Sweden. *Ext.* 85 miles long, with an average breadth of 7. *Area*, 609 square miles. *Desc.* Low on the W. and hilly on the E., with a large portion of the soil appropriated to pasturage. Its forests are extensive, and it has the most important alum-mine in Scandinavia. *Pop.* 33,000.

ORLAND, LITTLE, an island of Denmark, in the duchy of Schleswig, between the island of Fohr and the mainland.

OELS, *e(r)ls*, a town of Prussian Silesia, and the capital of a mediatized principality, on a small river of the same name, 16 miles from Breslau. It has several churches, a ducal castle, a library, museum, a theatre, and gymnasium. *Manf.* Paper, woollens, and linens. *Pop.* 6,200.

OELSNITZ, *e(r)ls'-nitz*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 6 miles from Plauen. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, and leather. *Pop.* 4,300.

OERSTED, Anders Sandöe, *er'-sted*, a modern Danish statesman, who received his education at the university of Copenhagen, and afterwards applied himself to the study of jurisprudence, which he subsequently adopted as his profession. Passing through various distinguished positions, he at length attained the office of prime minister of Denmark; but in that capacity displayed a strong tendency towards reactionary measures, which excited so much ill feeling in the kingdom, that he was driven from power in 1855. The members of the Oersted ministry were next impeached, and brought to trial before the supreme tribunal, but were, in the end, acquitted. In his retirement, the former minister occupied himself with composing a history of his own career, which was published in 1856, and contained important matter towards the history of modern Denmark. B. in the island of Langeland, 1778.

OERSTED, Anders Sandöe, a modern Danish traveller, and nephew of the preceding, who travelled in the West Indies and South America. He published some works on natural history, and contributed to the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London an account of a survey made for a canal through the river Sapea to the port of Salinos, or Bolenos, in Costa Rica. B. at Rudkjöbing, 1816.

OERSTED, Hans Christian, a celebrated Danish philosopher, who originated the science of electro-magnetism, which paved the way for the invention of the electric telegraph. He was the uncle of the preceding, and brother of the prime minister, with whom he studied at the university of Copenhagen. In 1800 he became doctor of philosophy in that institution. After spending two years in Holland and France, he returned to Copenhagen, and there composed a treatise upon the identity of the forces of magnetism, electricity, and galvanism, which relationship had until then been only surmised. He proved that "there is always a magnetic circulation round the electric conductor, and that the electric current, in accordance with a certain law, always exercises determined and similar impressions on the direction of the magnetic needle, even when it does not pass through, but near the needle." The Royal Society of London presented him with its Copley medal, and the French Institute granted him 3,000 francs for this demonstration. In 1809 he published his "Manual of Mechanical Physics," in which several chemical discoveries were announced. The years 1822-23 were passed by him in France and England. In 1846 he was present at a meeting of the British Association at Southampton. Like our own Faraday, he was particularly happy in his delivery of occasional lectures to non-scientific people; and a collection of his discourses was translated into English, and published under the title of "The Soul in Nature." He was likewise a regular contributor to newspapers and magazines, and sought, on every occasion, to popularize the facts of natural science in his country. He was the recipient of many honours, was secretary of the Royal Society of Copenhagen, member of the Academy of Sciences in the French Institute, knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the Prussian order which rewards the distinguished in arts and sciences. B. at Rudkjöbing, 1777; D. near Copenhagen, 1851.

OESEL, or ESEL, *e'-sel*, an island in the Baltic, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, belonging to Russia. *Area*, 1,200 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level and well wooded, though much covered with marshes. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, rye, barley, and pease. Cattle, horses, and sheep are bred in large numbers, and fishing forms one of the principal occupations of the inhabitants. *Pop.* nearly 50,000. *Lat.* between 57° 40′ and 58° 14′ N. *Lon.* between 21° 40′ and 23° E.

ŒTA, MOUNT, *e'-ta*, a mountainous chain of Greece, 9 miles from Thermopylæ. Its principal summits are Aninos and Katabothra, about 7,000 feet above the level of the sea.

OFANTO, *o-fan'-to*, a river of Naples, rising in the province Principato Ultra, 6 miles from Monte Marano, and, after a course of 75 miles, entering the Adriatic, 4 miles from Barletta. Near its mouth was fought the famous battle of Cannæ, in which the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.

OFFA, *of'-fa*, a king of Mercia, succeeded Ethelbald in 755. He murdered Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, and took possession of his kingdom. To make atonement for his guilt, he gave the tenth of his goods to the Church, made a journey to Rome, instituted the tax called Peter-pence, and built the monastery at St. Alban's. D. 794.

OFFAGNA, *of-fan'-ya*, a town of Central Italy, near the Musone, 6 miles from Ancona. *Pop.* 1,500.

OFFENBACH, James, *of'-fen-bak*, a modern French musical composer, who has made himself famous for his light and sparkling "musical buffooneries," which his troupe have performed in Paris, London, and in Germany. The best of these charming little trifles are,—"Les Deux Aveugles," "Une Nuit Blanche," "La Rose de Saint-Fleur," and "Le Financier et le Savetier." D. in France, about 1823.

OFFENBACH, a neatly-built town of Germany, on the Maine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 4 miles from Frankfort. It has various churches, schools, and a castle. *Manf.* Snuff and tobacco, wax, japanned goods, musical instruments, and carriages. *Pop.* 13,000.

OFFENBURG, *of'-fen-boorg*, a walled town of Baden, capital of a district, on the Kinz, 11 miles from Strasburg. It has a gymnasium, a convent, hospital, theatre, and transit trade. *Pop.* 4,200.—It has a station on the Basle and Manheim Railway.

OGDENSBURG, *og'-dens-berg*, a town of New York, U.S., 170 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 6,000.

OGEECHEE, *o-je'-che*, a river of Georgia, U.S., rising 6 miles from Greensborough, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into Ossabaw Sound, at Hardwick.

OGGIONE, Marco da, *odj'-e-o-nai*, a Milanese painter, who was the pupil of Leonardo da Vinci. His copy of his master's "Lord's Supper" was made in 1510, and is the only authentic reproduction of that work extant. D. about 1470; D. 1530.

OGILBY, or OGILVY, John, *o'-gil-be*, a voluminous writer, was originally a dancing-master, and employed in the family of the earl of Strafford, as teacher to his children. That nobleman appointed him deputy master of the revels at Dublin, where Ogilby erected a theatre. Upon the outbreak of the Irish rebellion, he returned to England, and settled at Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the learned languages. He was appointed, in 1661, to conduct the ceremonies at the king's coronation, and of which he published a pompous account in folio, with plates. Ogilby translated Virgil and Homer into English verse; and published a magnificent Bible, with prints, for which he was remunerated by the House of Lords. He was appointed geographical printer to the king. The other works of this industrious writer were an account of Japan, an Atlas, the Fables of Æsop, in verse, and a "Book of Roads." This last went through numerous editions; but was afterwards superseded by Patterson. B. near Edinburgh, 1600; D. 1676.

OGLE, *o'-gel*, two counties of the United States.—1. In the N. of Illinois. *Area*, 576 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—2. In Georgia. *Area*, 515 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

OGLETHORPE, James, *o'-gel-thorp*, an English general, who entered into the army as ensign, in 1710. He afterwards served under Prince Eugene, to whom he became secretary and aide-de-camp. In 1732 he went to America, where he helped to found the colony of Georgia, and erected the town of Savannah. He again visited that country, and made an unsuccessful attempt upon Augustine, in Florida, belonging to the Spaniards. For this he was tried, on his return to England, and acquitted. In 1745 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was sent to the north against the rebels, but did not overtake them; for which he was again brought to a court-martial, and honourably acquitted. B. in London, about 1688; D. 1785.

OGLIO, *ole'-yo*, a considerable river of Italy, rising in the Rhætian Alps, and, after a course of 130 miles, joins the Po, 8 miles from Mantua.

OGYGES, *oj'-i-jeez*, said to have been the first king of Attica and Bœotia, in the 19th century B.C. In his reign is stated to have occurred the great deluge that covered the whole of Greece. That event has been placed as occurring 250 years before that of Deucalion; viz. about 1832 B.C. Ogyges belongs rather to mythology than to history; and the name, according to some, belongs not to a king, but to the ancient deluge above mentioned.

OHETEROA, *o-te-ro'-a*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 28 miles from Tahiti. *Lat.* 22° 34′ S. *Lon.* 150° 13′ W.

OHIO, *o-hi'-o*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Michigan territory, E. by Pennsylvania, S. by the river Ohio, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. *Area*, 40,000 square miles. *Desc.* The interior and northern parts bordering on Lake Erie are generally level, and in some places marshy; whilst the eastern and south-eastern parts are both hilly and broken. Along the rivers the soil is remarkably fertile, consisting of rich and luxuriant meadows; but forests are extensive, and there are some wide prairies. *Rivers.* Those which flow into Lake Erie on the north are the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black Cayahoga, Grand, and Ashtabula; those in the south, flowing into the Ohio, are the Muskingum, Hockhocking, Little and Great Miami. The

Au-Glaize and St. Mary's, in the western part, are branches of the Maumee. *Climate.* Generally mild, though in winter the mercury sometimes falls below zero, while the greatest heat of summer is 98°. *Pro.* Wheat is the staple article of produce. Other sorts of grain, various kinds of fruit, grass, hemp, and flax, are extensively cultivated, with hay, Indian corn, potatoes, and tobacco. The woods abound with deer, wild turkeys, geese, ducks, pheasants, and partridges. The bear still inhabits the forests, and the rivers are stocked with fish. *Minerals.* Coal abounds in the E. parts; iron, marble, salt, and lime. *Manf.* Cotton, wool, hemp, flax, iron, glass, and pottery. Steamboats of a large size, and commodious in every respect, are constantly plying on the Ohio, and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent on that river. Ohio takes the lead of the other states in the West for manufacturing industry. *Pop.* about 2,000,000.—This state was first settled in 1788, and in 1802 formed its constitution, when it was admitted into the Union.

OHIO, a great river of the United States, which is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and the Monongahela, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and which, after a W.S.W. course of upwards of 1,000 miles, joins the Mississippi, 193 miles below the Missouri, in *lat.* 37° N., *lon.* 88° 58′ W. The Ohio is a beautiful river, with a gentle current. Its waters are clear, and nowhere broken by any considerable falls except at Louisville. It varies in breadth from 400 to 1,100 yards. Steamboats are employed on it with great advantage, but in winter it is frozen over in the upper part of its course. Its basin is estimated to comprise 196,000 square miles. On its banks are several important towns.

OHIO, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In the north-west part of Virginia. *Area,* 112 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—2. In the west part of Kentucky, on the Ohio. *Area,* 728 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—Also the name of various townships, none of them with a population above 7,000.

OHLAU, *o'-lou,* a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Ohlau, 14 miles from Breslau. It has a royal palace. *Manf.* Woollens, paper, vinegar, and tobacco. *Pop.* 6,200.

OHRDRUFF, *or'-droof,* a walled town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, 8 miles from Gotha. *Manf.* Woollens, porcelain, with iron-forges and copper-mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* 4,500.

OICH, *oik,* a lake of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, forming the level summit of the Caledonian Canal. *Ext.* 6 miles long, with an average breadth of 1. Its superfluous waters are carried by a river of the same name into Loch Ness.

OIGNON, *oin'-yawng,* a river of France, which, after a course of 80 miles, joins the Saône 8 miles from Auxonne.

OISE, *woise,* a department of France, including portions of the old provinces of the Isle of France and Picardy, and bounded by the departments of the Somme, of the Aisne, and of the vicinity of the Seine. *Area,* 2,280 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, but fertile, with agriculture far advanced as a science. *Rivers.* The principal are the Oise, the Aureq, the Aisne, the Epte, the Therain, and the Brèche. *Pro.* The usual cerealia, with extensive forests. Cattle and sheep are reared in large numbers, and wine, beer, and cider are much used by the inhabitants. *Manf.* Woollens, carpets, calico, and lace. *Pop.* 405,000.

OISE, a considerable river of France, rising by two streams; the one in Ardennes and the other near Chimay, in Belgium, and, after a course of 135 miles, falling into the Seine above Conflans. It has canal communication with the Scheldt, the Sambre, and the Somme.

OJEDA, Alphonso, *o-hai'-da,* a Spanish navigator, who accompanied Columbus in his second expedition, and commanded the flotilla sent out by Amerigo Vespucci, in 1499, and which led to the last-mentioned individual giving his name to the New World. After experiencing a great many varieties of adventure and of changes of fortune, Ojeda died in the greatest poverty.

OKA, *o'-ka,* a river of European Russia, rising 40 miles from Orel, and, after a course of 650 miles, joining the Wolga at Nigni-Novgorod. Its basin comprises the richest portion of the Russian dominions, and is estimated to comprise 127,000 square miles.

OKAMANDAL, *o'-ka-man'-dal,* a district of India, in the province of Guzerat. *Area,* 335 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000. *Lat.* between 22° 5′ and 22° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 69° and 69° 18′ E.

O'KEEFFE, John, *o-keef',* a dramatist, who was destined for the profession of painting, but who, having written a play which was placed upon the stage at Dublin when he was only 18, abandoned the studio for the theatre. He remained in Ireland as an actor and occasional writer for the stage until his 34th year; after which he repaired to London, where he remained for the rest of his life, entirely devoting himself to the composition of plays. Among the best of these productions, may be mentioned "Wild Oats," "The Highland Reel," and "The Agreeable Surprise." Towards the close of his life he published "Recollections of the Life of John O'Keeffe," but had ceased to write for the stage, being almost blind. B. at Dublin, 1747; D. at Southampton, 1833.

OKEN, Lawrence, *o'-ken,* an eminent Swiss naturalist, who studied medicine and natural history at Gottingen, and was afterwards professor of medicine in the universities of Jena and Zurich. The aim of all his writings might be summarily said to be an attempt at applying the principles of transcendental philosophy to the facts of natural history. He produced his first work in 1802, with the title "Elements of Natural Philosophy, the Theory of the Senses, and the Classification of Animals founded thereon." Oken was the first to suggest that all animals are built up of vesicles or cells, in his work on generation, published in 1805. His remarkable essay "On the Signification of the Bones of the Skull," attracted little attention at the time of its publication, but was, nevertheless, the forerunner of the investigations of Carus, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and Professor Owen, upon the laws of homology in the vertebrate skeleton. In 1847 his work called "Elements of Physio-Philosophy" was translated into English; and although, like the other efforts of this writer, it is beyond the grasp of the general reader, it would seem to be of the deepest importance to the man of science. B. at Offenberg, 1779; D. at Zurich, 1847.

OKHOTZK, *o'-kotzk,* or *o-hotsk',* a province of Asiatic Russia, forming a maritime territory, extending along the gulfs of the Eastern Ocean called the seas of Okhotzk, of Kamtschatka, and of Anadir. *Ext.* It has a length of 1,100 miles, and an average breadth of 150. Its climate is severe, and the dog and the reindeer are its only domestic animals. Its inhabitants deal in furs and timber. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 57° and 66° N. *Lon.* between 135° 30′ and 166° E.—The TOWN of this name has a church, some magazines, and a double row of shops. It is supported by being the channel of trade between Irkutsk and Kamtschatka. *Pop.* 800. *Lat.* 59° 20′ N. *Lon.* 142° 44′ E.

OKHOTZK, SEA OF, a large gulf of the Eastern Ocean, inclosed between Kamtschatka, the circle of Okhotzk, part of Chinese Tartary, and Saghalin. It receives the waters of the Amoor, has few islands, and its navigation is generally safe.

OKNA, *ok'-na,* the name of several towns in European Turkey, none of them with a population above 2,000.

OKTAI, *ok'-tai,* grand khan of the Mongol Tartars, was third son and successor of Ghengis Khan. He overran the north of China, Armenia; made himself master of Moscow, of Poland, and of Hungary; and for a time, threatened the whole of the Christian world. His chief minister was the sage Ye-lin-tchou-tsaï, who ruled with justice, but vainly attempted to subdue the ferocity of the Mongols. Oktai D. 1241.

OKTIBBEHA, *ok-tib'-be-ha,* a county in the N.E. of the Mississippi, U.S. *Area,* 618 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.

OLAUS I., *o'-la-us,* king of Denmark, perished in 814, in combat with the Franks.

OLAUS II., king of Denmark, succeeded his brother, Canute IV., in 1086. A terrible famine desolated his kingdom during his reign. D. 1095.

OLAUS I., king of Norway, ascended the throne in 994. He introduced Christianity in Norway, Iceland, and Greenland. Having been defeated by the kings of Sweden and Denmark, in 1000, he threw himself into the sea.

OLAUS II., king of Norway, energetically propagated

Christianity throughout his dominions; but was driven from his throne by Canute, in 1030. Two years afterwards, he was killed by the people of Drontheim.

OLAUS III., surnamed the Pacific, reigned, in conjunction with his brother Magnus II., from 1066 until 1068, and singly for nine years afterwards.

OLAUS IV., son of Magnus III., reigned, in conjunction with his two brothers, between the years 1103—1116.

OLAUS V., son of Haquin VIII., succeeded to the throne of Denmark in 1376, and to that of Norway in 1380. After his death, in 1387, his mother, Margaret de Waldemar, united the three kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway under one crown.

OLAUS MAGNUS, a Swedish author of the 16th century. He held the office of archdeacon of the Swedish church until the principles of the Reformation began to spread in his country; upon which he retired to Rome, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was the author of a work upon the antiquities of the North of Europe, which was published at Rome in 1555. B. in Sweden, about 1500; D. at Rome, about 1570.

OLAVIDES, Anthony Joseph, Count de, *o-la-vé'-dais*, a celebrated Spanish statesman, who became secretary to the Count de Aranda, whom he accompanied in his embassy to France. On his return to Spain, Charles III. created him count, and appointed him superintendent-general of Seville. He afterwards undertook the great work of fertilizing the Sierra Morena, or Black Mountains, a desert region barren to the very summit; but, by his perseverance, aided by the exertions of a colony of Germans, which he encouraged to settle in the place, he succeeded in his task. Notwithstanding the benefits which this worthy man had rendered his country, he was accused of heresy by the Inquisition, was disgraced, and thrown into prison. He subsequently contrived to effect his escape, and to reach Venice in safety. There is attributed to him an excellent book, entitled "The Triumph of the Gospel." B. at Lima, 1725; D. at Venice, 1803.

OLBERS, Henry William Matthias, *ol'-bairs*, an eminent German astronomer, who was educated for the profession of medicine, in the exercise of which, combined with astronomical pursuits, his whole life was passed. He discovered two planets,—Pallas in 1802, and Vesta in 1807. In 1815 he discovered a comet, and subsequently wrote a treatise on the probability that a comet may come into collision with the earth. Among other useful works of his was a proposal to revise the nomenclature of the stars, and a reformation of the constellations. Dr. Olbers was fellow of the Royal Society of London, corresponding member of several learned societies of Europe, and knight of the Prussian orders of the Red Eagle and Danebrog. B. near Bremen, 1758; D. at Bremen, 1840.

OLDCASTLE, Sir John, Lord Cobham, *old'-kas-el*, the first martyr and first author among the English nobility. In the reign of Henry IV., he commanded the English army in France, where he compelled the duke of Orleans to raise the siege of Paris. He was an adherent of Wickliffe's doctrines, which he propagated with such zeal, that, in the reign of Henry V., he was sent to the Tower, whence he made his escape, but was taken in Wales. Being conveyed to London, he was condemned to be hanged and burnt; which sentence was executed with circumstances of peculiar barbarity, in St. Giles's Fields, London, in 1417. He wrote "Twelve Conclusions, addressed to the Parliament of England," a number of religious tracts and discourses, and edited the works of Wickliffe. D. in the 14th century.

OLDENBURG, *ol'-den-boorg*, a state of Germany, having the title of grand-duchy, consisting of several scattered portions, chiefly in the N.W. of the empire. The principal part is Oldenburg proper, bounded N. by the German Ocean, and E., W., and S. by portions of the Hanover territory. *Area*, including the principality of Eutin and lordship of Birkenfeld, which are the names of the other portions, 2,420 square miles. *Desc.* The duchy proper almost entirely forms a level, and, in some places on the coast, is so low that it requires large dykes, as in Holland, to prevent inundations. It is, however, generally fertile. *Rivers.* The principal are the Weser, the Hunte, and the Delme. *Pro.* Corn; but pasturage is the chief feature. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. *Manf.* Principally coarse woollens and linen-weaving. *Pop.* 230,000.—The grand-duke of Oldenburg is a member of the Germanic body. In 1810 he was expelled from all his possessions by Bonaparte; but, after the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, returned, and at the congress of Vienna was entitled grand-duke.

OLDENBURG, the capital of the above duchy, on the river Hunte, 82 miles from Hanover. It has churches, hospitals, a house of correction, a gymnasium, library, schools, a castle, and palace. It is the residence of the grand-duke, and has a trade in wool. *Pop.* 9,000.

OLDENSWORTH, *ole'-dens-vort*, a town of Denmark, 6 miles from Husum. *Pop.* 1,500.—A convention was, in 1713, held here between Peter the Great of Russia and Frederick IV. of Denmark.

OLDFIELD, Ann, *old'-feeld*, a celebrated English actress. Sir John Vanbrugh recommended her to Mr. Rich, patentee of the King's theatre, by whom she was engaged. Her abilities were of the highest order, and her person extremely pleasing. Her remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. B. in London, 1683; D. 1730.

OLDHAM, *ole'-dam*, a manufacturing town of Lancashire, on the Medlock, near its source, 7 miles from Manchester. It has a large and ancient church, several churches for dissenters, a mechanics' institute, and a blue-coat school. *Manf.* Fustians, cottons, hats, cords, and silks. *Pop.* 73,000.

OLDHAM, John, an English poet. Shortly after taking a B.A. degree at Oxford, he became usher to the free school at Croydon. Some of his poems being read by the earls of Rochester and Dorset, they procured him the appointment of tutor to the grandsons of Sir Edmund Thurland, and afterwards to a son of Sir William Hicks. He next resided with the earl of Kingston. His works were printed in Bell's annotated edition of the English Poets. B. at Shipton, Gloucestershire, 1653; D. 1683.

OLDMIXON, John, *old'-mix-on*, an English political writer and historian. He was a violent opponent of the Stuart family, in the reign of Queen Anne, and attacked the best writers of that period with so much violence, that Pope gave him a conspicuous place in the "Dunciad." He became collector of the customs at Bridgewater. He wrote "A History of the Stuarts," a volume of Poems, "The Life of Queen Anne," and other works. B. 1673; D. in London, 1742.

OLD PROVIDENCE, an Island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to New Granada, 100 miles from the Mosquito coast. *Ext.* 5 miles long, with a breadth of 2½. *Desc.* Hilly, but fertile; and productive of cotton. *Manf.* Tortoise-shell and hides. *Pop.* Unascertained. It is noted for being a resort of buccaneers.

OLDYS, William, *ol'-dis*, an historical and biographical writer, was the natural son of Dr. Oldys, chancellor of Lincoln and advocate of the court of Admiralty. Of the early life and education of the son little is known; but he is said to have squandered the patrimony which had been left him. He afterwards became keeper of Lord Oxford's library, of which he formed the catalogue when that collection was sold by Osborne, the bookseller. He was also employed to superintend the publication of the Harleian Miscellany. The only public post he ever had was that of Norroy king-at-arms. His principal works are, "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," some articles in the "General Historical Dictionary," those in the "Biographia Britannica" signed G, "The British Librarian," "Life of Richard Carew the Antiquary," a translation of Camden's "Britannia," and a number of treatises upon medical and bibliographical subjects. B. 1687; D. 1761.

OLEARIUS, Adam (real name, OELSCHLAGER), *o(r)l'-shlai-ger*, minister to the duke of Holstein, who appointed him secretary to the embassy which he sent to Muscovy and Persia in 1633. Olearius was absent six years in this employment, and on his return wrote an account of his travels, published in 1647. He also wrote an Abridgement of the Chronicles of Holstein, from 1448 to 1663. B. about 1600; D. 1671.

OLEGGIO, *o-ledg'-o*, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 10 miles from Novara. *Pop.* 7,500.

OLEKMA, *o-lek'-ma*, a river of Asiatic Russia, which, after a course of 800 miles, joins the Lena, 110 miles from its mouth.

OLERON, *o'-lai-rawng*, an island on the S.W. coast of France, opposite to the mouth of the Charente, and separated from the continent by a narrow channel called Pertuis de Maubuisson. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth of 5. *Pop.* 17,000. *Lat.* 43° 11′ N. *Lon.* 1° 20′ W.

OLEVANO, *o-lai-va'-no*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 1,500.

OLIAROS. (*See* ANTIPAROS.)

OLIFANT'S RIVER, *ol'-i-fant*, a considerable river of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, falling into the Atlantic Ocean in *lat.* 31° 38′ S., and *lon.* 18° 12′ W. *Length*, about 170 miles.

OLINDA, *o-lin'-da*, a city of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, 4 miles from Recife. *Pop.* 8,000.

OLIPHANT, Lawrence, *ol'-i-fant*, a modern English writer and traveller, who was educated in England, but went out while very young to Ceylon, where his father was chief justice. He afterwards visited Nepaul with Jung Bahadoor, and, upon his return, published his observations, in a work entitled "A Journey to Katmandu." He next studied law at Edinburgh and at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar. In 1852 he went to Russia, and, among other provinces of that country, visited the Crimea. In the following year he produced an account of his wanderings, in a work entitled "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea." His next occupation was as private secretary to the earl of Elgin, whom he accompanied to Canada; and when the earl was appointed lord high commissioner to China, Mr. Oliphant again acted in his former capacity. Towards the close of the year 1860 he gave to the public an account of his observations in China and Japan, in his "Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission in the Years 1857-8-9." His latest work was entitled "Patriots and Filibusters; or, Incidents of Political and Exploratory Travel." B. 1832.

OLIVA, *o-le'-ra*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 36 miles from Valencia. It has an ancient palace, an hospital, and schools. *Manf.* Linen and hempen cloths. *Pop.* 6,900.

OLIVARES, Gaspar Guzman, Count de, *o-li-va'-rais*, an eminent Spanish statesman, who, during twenty-two years, administered the affairs of the kingdom under the feeble Philip IV. He first became prime minister in the room of the Duke de Uceda, and began his political career by several useful measures; but his haughty conduct at length occasioned a revolt in Catalonia, and the separation of Portugal from Spain. Olivares was disgraced, and died of chagrin at Toro, 1643. B. at Rome, about 1587.

OLIVENZA, *o-le-vain'-tha*, a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, 16 miles from Badajoz. It has a brisk trade in wine, oil, and corn. *Pop.* 8,000.—This town was ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1801; by which cession Godoy received his title of "Prince of the Peace." In 1811 it was taken by the French.

OLIVER, Isaac, *ol'-i-ver*, an English painter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He painted historical pieces, but chiefly miniatures in a style of exquisite beauty. B. 1556; D. 1617.

OLIVER, Peter, eldest son of the preceding, was an historical and miniature painter, and even surpassed his father. Nineteen of his historical paintings were in the collections of Charles I. and James II. Some of these are still kept in Kensington Palace. B. 1601; D. about 1664.

OLIVET, Joseph Thoulier de, *ol'-e-vai*, a learned French critic, who studied under his uncle, a Jesuit, and acquired a great knowledge of the learned languages. In 1710 he published an excellent edition of the works of Cicero, in 9 vols., with notes. Besides the above, he produced a French translation of Cicero's treatise on the "Nature of the Gods," a translation of some of the orations of Demosthenes and Cicero, a "History of the French Academy," of which he was a member, and some other works. B. near Salins, 1682; D. at Paris, 1768.

OLIVETO, *o-le-vai'-to*, a town of Naples, 45 miles from Policastro. *Pop.* 6,000.

OLIVETO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, 7 miles from Campagna. *Pop.* 3,250.

OLIVIER, Claude Matthew, *o-liv'-i-ai*, advocate of the parliament of Aix. He was one of the founders of the academy of Marseilles, and distinguished himself by his eloquence. His works are,—"History of Philip of Macedon, Father of Alexander the Great," "Memoir on the Succour given to the Romans by the People of Marseilles, in the Second Punic War and in that of the Gauls," and several historical dissertations of less importance. D. at Marseilles, 1701; D. at the same city, 1736.

OLIVIER, William Antony, a French entomologist, who was, in 1792, sent upon a mission to Persia, and returned at the end of six years, with a rich collection of specimens of natural history. He became a member of the French Institute in 1800, and published, among other works, "Dictionary of the Natural History of Insects," in which he was assisted by Latreille and Godard. B. at Aves, near Frejus, 1750; D. at Lyons, 1814.

OLMÜTZ, *ol-me(r)tz*, a fortified and well-built town of Moravia, on the March, by which it is almost surrounded, 40 miles from Brunn. The houses are high and gloomy, and its university, replaced by a lyceum or high school, was restored in 1827. It is an archbishop's see, and one of the richest ecclesiastical benefices of the empire. The principal public buildings are the hospital, the cathedral, and the riding academy. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, leather, and vinegar. *Pop.* 15,000. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Frederick II. in 1758, and from 1794, Lafayette was confined in it for many years. When the late emperor of Austria took his second flight from Vienna, he came here, and abdicated in December, 1848.

OLNEY, *ol'-ne*, a market-town of Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, 10 miles from Bedford. It consists of one long street, and has a spacious building, ornamented with a tower and beautiful spire. *Manf.* Hosiery and lace. *Pop.* 2,339. It has a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

OLONA, *o-lo'-na*, a tributary of the Po, in Italy, falling into the canal Naviglio Grande, near Milan. Under the French it gave its name to a department of the kingdom of Italy.

OLONETZ, *o-lo-netz'*, a government in the north of European Russia, lying to the south of that of Archangel, and to the east of Finland. *Area*, 51,000 square miles. *Desc.* Marshy, and covered with extensive forests. *Rivers.* The Onega, Suna, Svir, and Schnia. *Lakes.* Numerous: the principal are the Onega and the Vigo. *Pro.* Hemp and flax; but timber is the chief source of wealth derived from the land. A few cattle and horses are reared. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, silver, and marble; but none of them are extensively worked. *Manf.* Unimportant: there are some tanneries, iron-forges, and an extensive cannon-foundry. *Pop.* 265,000. *Lat.* between 60° and 64° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 29° and 41° 30′ E.

OLONETZ, the chief town of the above government, is 110 miles from St. Petersburg. *Pop.* 2,800.

OLONNE, *o'-lon*, a market-town of France, in the department Vendée, near the Atlantic. *Pop.* 2,200.

OLORON, *o-lo-rawng'*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 15 miles from Pau. It has a trade in horses, wool, and timber. *Pop.* 6,500.

OLOT, *o'-lote*, a town of Spain, on the Fluvia, 20 miles from Gerona. It has churches, monasteries, a large hospital, and cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Woollens, soap, and paper. *Pop.* 13,000.—In the neighbourhood there are numerous craters of extinct volcanoes, and here, in 1421, a destructive earthquake occurred.

OLTENITZA, *ol-te-nitz'-a*, a fortified village of European Turkey, on the Danube, 2 miles from Turtukai. *Pop.* Unascertained.—Here, on the 4th of November, 1853, the Russians were defeated by the Turks.

OLYMPIA, *o-lim'-pi-a*, daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, was the wife of Philip, king of Macedon, and mother of Alexander the Great. She was repudiated by Philip, about 336 B.C. Olympia, in revenge, is presumed to have instigated the murder of Philip. After the death of Alexander, she seized the government of Macedonia, and put to death a number of the leading personages of the kingdom; but Cassander at length besieged her in Pydna, and obliged her to surrender. Cassander promised to spare her life, but she was soon afterwards killed by the relatives of those whom she had put to death.

OLYMPIC GAMES, *o-lim'-pik*, celebrated Greek games, which received their name either from Olympia, where they were observed, or from Jupiter Olympius, to whom they were dedicated. The opinion most generally received is, that they were first established by Hercules in honour of Jupiter Olympius, after a victory obtained over Augeas. But they were neglected some time after their first institution, till Iphitus, in the age of the lawgiver of Sparta, renewed them. This re-institution, which happened B.C. 881, forms a celebrated epoch in Grecian history, and is the beginning of the Olympiads. The care and superintendence of the games were intrusted to the people of Elis, till they were excluded by the Pisæans, B.C. 364, after the destruction of Pisa. The presidents of the games were obliged solemnly to swear that they would act impartially, and not take any bribes, or discover why they rejected some of the combatants. They generally sat naked, and held before them the crown which was prepared for the conqueror. There were also certain officers to keep good order and regularity. No women were permitted to appear at the celebration of the Olympian games: this rule, however, was sometimes departed from. The preparations for these festivals were great. No person was permitted to enter the lists, if he had not regularly exercised himself ten months before the celebration, at the public gymnasium of Elis. The wrestlers were appointed by lot. In these games were exhibited running, leaping, wrestling, boxing, and the throwing of the quoit. Besides these, there were horse and chariot races, and also contentions in poetry, eloquence, and the fine arts. The only reward that the conqueror obtained was a crown of olive, which, however, stimulated courage and virtue more than the most unbounded treasures. The statues of the conquerors, called Olympionicæ, were erected at Olympia, in the sacred wood of Jupiter. Their return home was that of a warlike conqueror; they were drawn in a chariot by four horses, and everywhere received with the greatest acclamations; painters and poets were employed in celebrating their names. The Olympic games were observed every fifth year, or rather at the expiration of four years: they continued for five successive days, and drew together not only the inhabitants of Greece, but of the neighbouring islands and countries.

OLYMPIODORUS, *o-lim-pi-o-dor'-us*, a heathen philosopher of Egypt, who wrote, in Greek, a continuation of the History of Eunapius, up to A.D. 425. Flourished in the 5th century.

OLYMPIODORUS of Alexander was a Peripatetic philosopher, and composed a commentary upon the "Meteorologica" of Aristotle. Flourished at the latter end of the 6th century.

OLYMPIODORUS, a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, who wrote several commentaries upon the works, and a life of Plato. Flourished towards the close of the 6th century.

OLYMPUS, *o-lim'-pus*, a celebrated mountain of Thessaly, 30 miles from Larissa. It is famous from Homer and other poets making it the seat of the gods. *Height*, 6,332 feet. *Lat.* 40° 4′ 32″ N. *Lon.* 22° 25′ E.

OMAGH, *o'-ma*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 14 miles from Strabane. It is the seat of the courts of assize. *Pop.* 3,200.—It has a station on the Derry and Enniskillen Railway.

OMAR I., *o'-mar*, second caliph of the Mussulmans after Mahomet. He made himself master of Syria, and, in 637, besieged and took Jerusalem, after a defence of several months. In the following year he invaded Persia, and led a powerful army into Egypt, the conquest of which country was completed by the taking of Alexandria in 640. Upon that occasion, Omar ordered the famous library founded in that city by Ptolemy Philadelphus to be burnt; for, said he, "if the books of the Greeks agree with the book of God (the Koran), they are superfluous, and need not be preserved; and if they disagree, they are pernicious, and ought to be destroyed." The manuscripts were thereupon given to the four thousand public baths of the city for fuel. This inflexible Mussulman conqueror is said to have taken 36,000 cities or castles, destroyed 4,000 temples or churches, and founded or endowed 1,400 mosques. He instituted the era of the Hejira, or Flight of Mahomet, from which the Mussulmans compute their years. It commenced with the 16th July, 622 A.D. His memory is held in the highest veneration by the Sunnite, or orthodox Mahomedans; but the Shiites, or partisans of Ali, regard him as a usurper. Omar was assassinated by a Persian slave, 644.



OMAR II., the eighth caliph of the Ommiades, was great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded Solyman in 717. He laid siege to Constantinople, but was forced to raise it, on account of a violent storm, which destroyed a great part of his fleet. Poisoned, 720.

OMAR, Ben Alftas, Mahomedan monarch of Estremadura and Portugal, succeeded his brother in 1082. He assisted the Mussulman king of Toledo against Alphonso VII., but was defeated by the latter. In 1086 he, with other Moorish monarchs, sought the aid of the sultan of Morocco, who joined his troops with the Mahomedans, and fought a sanguinary battle with Alphonso near Badajoz. The Africans subsequently turned against Omar, who was assassinated by them in 1090.

OMAR, Ben Haffssoun, a famous Moorish rebel, who was at first a tailor, but quitted that calling for the profession of arms. In 859 he put himself at the head of a powerful army, and overran the kingdom of Cordova. The Moorish sovereign of that country, Mahomet I., sent his troops against Omar, whose bands were routed, after an obstinate struggle. Omar subsequently became the ally of the Navarrese, for whom he took several fortresses, and was by them created king. In 882 he was completely defeated by Mahomet, and received a wound in the conflict, which afterwards proved mortal. D. 883.

OMAR, a famous Arabian philosopher, who settled at Seville, and acquired a great reputation for his attainments in medicine, astronomy, and geometry. D. at Seville, 1071.

OMAR, a celebrated Moorish pirate, who, in the 9th century, committed great ravages in the Mediterranean, took the island of Crete, and there erected a fort called El-Khandah, from which Candia, the modern name of the island, has been derived.

OMER, or OMAR, PASHA, *o'-mer*, a modern Turkish commander, whose former name was Michael-Lattas, he being a native of Austrian Croatia. He served at first as cadet in an Austrian regiment, from which he became assistant surveyor of roads and bridges in his native district. About his 28th year he suddenly left the Austrian service, and went into the Turkish province of Bosnia, where he embraced the Mahometan faith, adopted the name of Omer, and obtained employment as tutor in the family of a Turkish merchant. Subsequently visiting Constantinople with his pupils, he became master in the new military school. In a short time he attracted the notice of Khosroo Pasha, the minister of war, who attached him to his staff, and afterwards bestowed upon him the hand of his ward, a rich heiress. After serving in the Danubian principalities, and as aide-de-camp to General Chrzanowski, Khosroo Pasha obtained for him the appointment of writing-master to Abd-ul-Medjid, the present sultan. In 1839 he served with the Turkish army sent against Ibrahim Pasha, and, three years later, was appointed military commandant of a district in Syria. When the Russians passed into Wallachia, in 1848, to act against the insurgent Hungarians, Omer Pasha went to the same place as commander of a Turkish army of observation. His next services were against the disaffected beys in Bosnia, whom he reduced to submission to the authority of the sultan. At the commencement of the year 1853, he marched at the head of 20,000 men against the mountaineers of Montenegro, who were almost completely subjugated by him; when, at the instance of the Austrian government, his force was recalled by the sultan. In 1853 he was chosen to the command-in-chief of the Turkish army in Bulgaria. Prince Gortschakoff, in command of a powerful Russian army, was upon the opposite bank of the Danube; and against him Omer Pasha executed a series of strategic manœuvres, which completely baffled the skill of the former general. At Calafat, Oltenitza, and Citate, the pasha repulsed the Russians; and finally, at Silistria, he inflicted on them so heavy a defeat, that they were compelled to evacuate the Danubian principalities. In 1855 he went to the Crimea,

having a Turkish and Egyptian army under his command, but remained inactive until he was sent into Georgia,—Teflis, the capital of which, he threatened; but the surrender of Kars forced him to beat a retreat to Redout Kaleh. B. at Vlaski, Austrian Croatia, 1801.

OMER, ST., *o-mair'*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, and defended by Fort Notre Dame, 22 miles from Calais. It is built with tolerable regularity, the principal streets being broad and spacious; but they are in general bordered with low mean-looking houses. The only square is the Place d'Armes. On one of its sides is the town-hall. Of the public walks, the most frequented are the ramparts, the borders of the canal Neuf-Fossée, and the avenue of the gate leading towards Calais. The public buildings worth notice are two fine Gothic churches, the cathedral, and that of St. Bertin, now fallen into ruins. The college has an extensive library. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, paper, and starch. *Pop.* 22,000.—In 1677 this place was taken by Louis XIV. It is the birthplace of Abbé Segur.

OMETEPE, *o'-mai-tai'-pe*, a volcanic island of Central America, in Lake Nicaragua. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth of 7 or 8. On it are a couple of villages, with an aggregate population of about 2,000.

OMEY, *o'-me*, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, county of Galway. It includes the town of Clifden. *Pop.* 6,500.

OMMON, or OMAN, *o'-man*, an extensive division of Arabia, comprising the coast that extends from its E. extremity of Rasalgate to the entrance of the Persian Gulf. It is a kind of desert studded with oases, having fertile valleys among its mountains.

OMPHALE, *om'-fa-le*, a queen of Lydia. She married Tmolus, who, at his death, left her mistress of his kingdom. She purchased Hercules, who had been sold as a slave for the recovery of his senses, after the murder of Eurytus. Omphale soon restored her slave to liberty, and the hero became enamoured of his mistress. The queen favoured his passion, and had a son by him. Hercules is represented by the poets as so desperately enamoured of the queen, that, to conciliate her esteem, he spun by her side among her women, while she covered herself with the lion's skin, and armed herself with the club of the hero, often striking him with her sandals for the uncouth manner with which he held the distaff.

OMSK, *omsk*, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, situate in a plain on the Irtish. It has a military school, in which the Mongol languages are taught, a Cossack school, and an hospital. In civil jurisdiction it is subordinate to Tobolsk. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 54° 57′ N. *Lon.* 73° 40′ E.

OMUTWARRA, *o'-mut-war-ra*, a district of India, in Malwa. *Area*, 3,300 square miles. *Lat.* between 23° 28′ and 24° 9′ N. *Lon.* between 76° 19′ and 77° 11′ E.

ONATE, *o-na'-tai*, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, 23 miles from Vittoria. It has a university, town-hall, and college. *Manf.* Fire-arms, nails; and there are iron-foundries. *Pop.* 4,500.

ONDARRE, *on-da-re'*, a small island of India, on the W. coast of N. Concan, 20 miles from the city of Bombay. It is encompassed by a wall, to protect it from the sea.

ONEHOW, or ONIHOW, *o-ne-ho'*, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. It is famous for its fruits and mats. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 21° 52′ N. *Lon.* 160° W.

ONEGA, *o-ne'-ga*, or *o-nai'-ga*, a river of Russia, rising in Lake Latcha, and, after a course of 250 miles, entering the White Sea.

ONEGA, a large lake in the N. of European Russia, in the government of Olonetz, to the E. of the still larger lake of Ladoga. *Ext.* 140 miles long, with a breadth of 40. *Area.* Estimated at 3,400 square miles. It has numerous islands, and receives ten rivers. *Lat.* between 60° 52′ and 62° 53′ N. *Lon.* between 34° 15′ and 36° 12′ E.

ONEGA, an inconsiderable town of European Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea, at the mouth of the river Onega, 80 miles from Archangel. *Pop.* 2,000.

ONEGA, GULF OF, the most S. portion of the White Sea, with a length and breadth of about 100 miles. It receives the river Onega and the Kemi. *Lat.* between 63° 50′ and 65° N. *Lon.* between 31° 30′ and 38° E.

ONEGLIA, *o-nail'-ya*, a province of Sardinia, in Piedmont. *Area*, about 100 square miles. *Pro.* Principally olive-oil and fruit. *Pop.* 32,000.—Until 1566, this district formed a distinct principality, belonging to the house of Doria.

ONEGLIA, a town of Sardinia, capital of the above province, 55 miles from Genoa. *Pop.* 5,000.—It is the birthplace of Andrew Doria, the celebrated Genoese admiral.

ONEGLIA, CAPE, in the territory of Genoa. *Lat.* 43° 53′ N. *Lon.* 7° 54′ E.

ONEIDA, *o-ni'-da*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area*, 1,100 square miles. *Pop.* 100,000.—Also the name of several townships in this county.

ONEIDA, a lake of the United States, in the state of New York, 15 miles from Rome. *Ext.* 23 miles long, with a breadth of from 4 to 6. Also the name of a river falling into the lake.

ONEKOTAN, *o-ne-ko-tân'*, one of the Kurile islands, between the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Okhotsk. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 15. *Lat.* 49° 24′ N. *Lon.* 155° E.

ONESIMUS, *o-nes'-i-mus*, a Phrygian, was the slave of Philemon, the friend of St. Paul. Having fled from his master, he met with the apostle at Rome, by whom he was converted to Christianity, and sent back to Philemon with an affectionate epistle. He is said to have been made bishop of Berea, in Macedonia, where he suffered martyrdom, A.D. 95.

ONKELOS, *on-ke'-los*, surnamed the Proselyte, a Jewish rabbi. He was the author of one of the Chaldee Targums, or paraphrases of the Old Testament, which is highly esteemed by the Jews, and was chanted alternately with the Hebrew in their synagogues as late as the 16th century. The Targum of Onkelos is printed in Buxtorf's Hebrew and Walton's Polyglot Bible. The Babylonian Talmud declares that he lived about the time of our Saviour.

ONNAING, *on'-nâ*, a town of France, in the department Nord, 4 miles from Valenciennes, in the neighbourhood of which chicory was first attempted to be cultivated. *Pop.* 3,500.

ONONDAGA, *o'-non-dai'-ga*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area*, 712 square miles. *Pop.* 86,000. In this county is Onondaga Lake. On its borders are celebrated salt-springs, which furnish the county with the means of doing a large trade in that article.—Also a township in the county. *Pop.* 6,000.

ONSLOW, *on'-lo*, a county in the S. of N. Carolina, on the coast. *Area*, 523 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

ONTANAGON, *on'-ta-nai'-gon*, a river of N. America, disemboguing itself into Lake Superior on its S. side. A mass of copper, weighing upwards of 6,000 lbs., was discovered in its bed.

ONTARIO, *on-tair'-i-o*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area*, 617 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.—Also a township in New York, 20 miles from Lyons. *Pop.* 3,000.

ONTARIO, LAKE, the northern lake of that great chain which divides the United States from Upper Canada. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.)

ONTINIENTE, *on'-te-ne-ain'-tai*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 10 miles from San Felipe. It has several churches, an hospital, and a college. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, paper, and copper. *Pop.* 10,000.

OO, *oo*, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. It stands at the foot of the Col d'Oo, a pass of the Pyrenees, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* about 500; many of whom are employed as guides across the mountains.

OOCHEYRA, *oo'-che-ra*, a state of India, in the territory of Saugor and Nerbudda. *Area*, 436 square miles. *Pop.* 120,000. *Lat.* between 24° 10′ and 24° 36′ N. *Lon.* between 80° 35′ and 81° 4′ E.

OODEPOOR CHOTA, or MAHUR, *oo'-de-poor*, a district of India, in the province of Guzerat. *Area*, about 1,000 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and in many parts covered with jungle. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 22° 2′ and 22° 32′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 47′ and 74° 20′ E.

OODEYPOOR, or MUVAR, a Rajpoot state of India. *Area.* Estimated at 11,700 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, with rugged valleys; and watered by the Bannas and Beris, with their tributaries. *Pop.* 1,162,000. *Lat.*

between 23° 46′ and 25° 56′ N. *Lon.* between 72° 50′ and 75° 38′ E.

OOJAIN, or UJJEIN, *oo'-ja-in*, the former capital of a district in India, standing on the Sipperah river, and the principal residence of Dowlut Row Sindia, a Mahratta chief. It is one of the most ancient cities of the country, and was known to the Greeks under the name of Ozene. The ancient city has, however, decayed. The modern city is of an oblong form, about 6 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a stone wall, with round towers. The principal buildings are the mosques and temples. It has an active trade. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 23° 12′ N. *Lon.* 75° 50′ E.

OOMRAWUTHEE, *oom'-ra-wut-he*, a town of India, in the district of Hyderabad, 90 miles from Nagpore. It belongs to the British, and is a place of great commercial importance. *Pop.* Unascertained.

OONALASKA, *oo-na-lash'-ka*, one of the Fox Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 75 miles, with a breadth of 20. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic, with a sparse population.

OOND SUBWEYA, *oond*, a small district of India, in the province of Guzerat. *Area*, 174 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* between 21° 18′ and 21° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 71° 38′ and 71° 55′ E.

OORCHA, *oor'-cha*, a raj of India. *Area*, 2,160 square miles. *Pop.* 193,000. *Lat.* 25° 21′ N. *Lon.* 78° 42′ E.

OOROTUNG, *oo'-ro-tung*, the principal river of Arracan, in the Birman empire, rising in the mountains which divide Arracan from Ava, and, although not above 70 miles in length, is a mile broad at its entrance, and capable of admitting ships of considerable burden.

OOSCAT, or YUZGAT, *oos'-kat*, a town of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, situate in a hollow, surrounded by naked and barren hills. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 39° 42′ N.

OOSNIA, *oos'-ni-a*, a small but populous island of Japan, off the S.E. coast of Niphon, in the Pacific Ocean.—Also a town on the E. coast of this island.

OOSTERHOUT, *o'-ster-hoot*, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles from Breda. *Manf.* Pottery-ware and tiles. *Pop.* 8,000.

OPHIR, MOUNT, *o'-fir*, an isolated mountain in the Malay peninsula, where a great deal of gold is found. *Height*, nearly 6,000 feet. *Lat.* 0° 5′ N. *Lon.* 100° E.

OPIE, John, *o'-pe*, an eminent English painter, who was the son of a poor carpenter in Cornwall. His talents for design were evinced at the earliest age, but were discouraged by his father, who intended him for his own trade. Despite every obstacle, the lad continued to improve himself in drawing, and soon attracted great notice in his native district, in consequence of his spirited likenesses of the people who sat to him for their portraits. Dr. John Wolcot, or Peter Pindar, as he is known in literature, hearing of young Opie's skill, took him into his service, and afterwards provided him with the means of repairing to London. In 1781, Wolcot obtained an introduction for his protégé to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who tendered the self-taught artist some valuable advice. Through Wolcot's management, the Cornish lad became a favourite with the fashionable world of the metropolis, and crowds of wealthy sitters came to his studio. Opie's style, however, was more vigorous and truthful than graceful and flattering, and in time his popularity as a fashionable portrait-painter declined. Meanwhile he had entered into a matrimonial alliance with the daughter of a rich pawnbroker; but the match proving an unhappy one, a divorce was obtained. His second wife, Miss Alderson, was a lady of refinement and intellect, and it was to her judicious advice that the painter's subsequent improvement both as an artist and as a member of polite society was owing. Although he did not abandon portrait-painting, Opie next devoted much of his time to historical subjects. His best works in the latter walk of art, were "The Murder of James I. of Scotland," "The Death of David Rizzio," "Juliet in the Garden," and "Hubert and Arthur." Late in life Opie had qualified himself sufficiently, in a literary sense, to aspire to the appointment of professor of painting to the Royal Academy. That post, after a first failure, he ultimately obtained; but his death occurring soon afterwards, he only found time to deliver four lectures, which were published, and are still considered valuable to the student of art. His remains were honoured by being placed near the tomb of Sir Joshua Reynolds in St. Paul's cathedral. B. at Truro, Cornwall, 1761; D. 1807.

OPIE, Mrs. Amelia, an English novelist, and wife of the preceding. The daughter of a physician in easy circumstances, carefully educated, handsome, and with considerable musical acquirements, she was the distinguished member of a very refined social circle when she became acquainted with Mr. Opie. After her marriage with the artist, in 1798, she made her first appearance as an author, by producing a moral tale, entitled "Father and Daughter." In 1802 she published a sweet and graceful volume of poems, and two years later gave to the public her novel of "Adelaide Mowbray." Her "Simple Tales" were her next production, and after her husband's death she wrote "The Warrior's Return and other Poems," "Tales of the Heart," and "Valentine's Eve." In 1825 she became a member of the Society of Friends, and subsequently visited France, Belgium, and Switzerland, giving her travelling impressions in "Tait's Magazine" and elsewhere. B. at Norwich, 1769; D. at the same city, 1853.

OPITZ, Martin, *o'-pitz*, the father of modern German poetry. He distinguished himself by his poems in Latin and German. His chief works were a poem upon the campaigns of Vladislaus IV. against Russia, a version, in German, of the Psalms, and "Consolation in the Disasters of War." B. at Bunslau, Silesia, 1597; D. at Dantzig, 1639.

OPORTO, *o-por'-to*, a city of Portugal, about 2 miles from the mouth of the Douro, and 175 from Lisbon. It stands partly on a hill and partly on a bank of the river. It is inclosed by an old wall, five or six feet thick, flanked at intervals with mean-looking towers, and further protected by a small fort. The quay extends the whole length of the town. The roadstead is spacious, and is, at times, the rendezvous of fleets of



OPORTO.

merchantmen for Brazil. It is commanded by a small fort. The town is, in general, well built. On the opposite bank of the Douro there are two places, or rather suburbs of the city; the smaller and more westerly of these is called Gaya. To the east, and also on the south bank of the Douro, is another small but populous town, called Villa Nova do Porto, inhabited by mechanics, and others of the lower orders. Between Gaya and

Villa Nova are immense depôts or warehouses, for storing the wine from the interior, previous to its being embarked. The harbour is difficult of access, partly from rocks at the mouth of the Douro, partly from the accumulation of sand. The public buildings are the town-hall, hospital, cathedral, numerous churches, episcopal palace, exchange, mint, barracks, opera-house, English factory, and a suspension-bridge. It is the seat of a medical college, has a public library, superior schools, a foundling hospital, and a gallery of paintings. It formerly had a large number of convents, but they were destroyed in 1832, by the troops of Don Pedro. *Manf.* Oporto being the principal manufacturing city of Portugal, it has about twenty large mercantile English houses, by whom the greatest part of the foreign trade is conducted. Silk is the staple manufacture, besides cottons, shawls, leather, soap, and earthenware. *Exp.* Wine, of which about 50,000 pipes are exported, and the half goes to Britain. The other articles are bullion, fruit, corn, wool, oils, provisions, salt, leather, and cork. *Imp.* Woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures, almost all from England; also fish from the west of England and Newfoundland; from the Baltic hemp and flax; from the United States rice. Near the city are mines of coal, copper, and antimony. *Pop.* 80,000, with the suburbs. *Lat.* 41° 11′ 15″ N. *Lon.* 8° 39′ 30″ W.—Oporto was in the possession of the French during part of 1808 and the spring of 1809, when it was evacuated by them. Good roads connect it with Braga and Viana.

OPOTSHKA, *o-potsh'-ka*, a town of Russia, on an island formed by the Velikaja. It is about 80 miles from Pskov. *Pop.* 2,300.

OPPELN, *op'-peln*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 50 miles from Breslau. It is inclosed by a wall, and has a castle, several churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and numerous schools. *Manf.* Linen, leather, ribbons, and earthenware. *Pop.* 8,000.

OPPENHEIM, *op'-pen-hime*, a town of the grand-duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt, on the Rhine, 12 miles from Mayence. It has several churches, a synagogue, and an hospital. *Pop.* 2,600.

OPPIAN, *op'-pi-an*, a Greek poet and grammarian, who wrote three poems on hawking, hunting, and fishing, entitled "Ixeutica," "Cynegetica," and "Halieutica," which are extant. A portion of Oppian was translated into English by Mawer, 1736. Flourished probably towards the close of the 2nd century of the Christian era.

OPPIDO, *op'-pe-do*, a town of Italy, in Calabria Ultra, situate among the mountains, 20 miles from Reggio. It has a cathedral, several churches, and monasteries. *Pop.* 4,000.

ORADOUR, *or'-a-door*, several parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3,500.

ORAN, or WARRAN, *o-ran'*, a town of Algeria, 210 miles from Algiers. It is situate at the foot of a hill called the Peak of St. Croix. *Pop.* about 35,000.—In 1830 this place was taken by the French, and occupied by them in 1831.

ORANGE, William I. of, *or'-anj*, surnamed William the Silent, succeeded, at the age of 11 years, to the family possessions and titles in Luxembourg, Brabant, Flanders, Holland, and to the French principality of Orange, in Provence; whence the most celebrated title of the family was derived. His father had embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and he was at first educated in the same principles; but, at an early age, the emperor Charles V. summoned him to his court, and had him brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. "At fifteen," says Mr. Motley, in his "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," "William was the intimate,—almost confidential, friend of the emperor, who prided himself, above all other gifts, on his power of reading and of using men. The youth was so constant an attendant upon his imperial chief, that, even when interviews with the highest personages, and upon the gravest affairs, were taking place, Charles would never suffer him to be considered superfluous or intrusive. There seemed to be no secrets which the emperor held too high for the comprehension or discretion of his page." The emperor appointed his discreet favourite to the highest posts, as he advanced in years: the command-in-chief of the army upon the French frontier, a post eagerly sought after by many distinguished generals, was given to William of Orange when he had attained his 21st year. When Charles V. abdicated his throne to his son Philip II., he leaned upon William's shoulder; and to him, also, the retiring monarch intrusted the mission of delivering the imperial crown to his brother Ferdinand, at Augsburg. With the gloomy Philip, however, William was soon to become an object of suspicion and hatred. At the peace of Cateau-Cambresis, in 1559, William was one of the Spanish hostages sent to the court of France; and, while hunting with Henry II. in the forest of Vincennes, the French monarch revealed to him the scheme which had been recently formed by Philip and himself, "to extirpate Protestantism by a general extirpation of Protestants." The prince, says Mr. Motley, "although horror-struck and indignant at the royal revelations, held his peace and kept his countenance. The king was not aware that, in opening this delicate negotiation to Alva's colleague and Philip's plenipotentiary, he had given a warning of inestimable value to the man who had been born to resist the machinations of Philip and of Alva. William of Orange earned the surname of the Silent, from the manner in which he received these communications of Henry, without revealing to the monarch, by word or look, the enormous blunder he had committed." Henceforth, William resolved to thwart the designs of Philip, by means of secret intrigues with the leaders of the Protestant party in the Netherlands. During the feeble administration of Margaret of Parma, William, as stadtholder of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, and as member of the Flemish council of state, was secretly but indefatigably employed in undermining the tyrannical schemes of the Spanish bigot; but, upon the nomination of the sanguinary Alva to the government of the Netherlands, the prince, to avoid the tragical fate of his fellow-nobles Egmont and Horn, retired from the Netherlands to his estate of Nassau. In 1568 the wrongs of the people whom he loved awoke the prince into fierce action. He left his retreat, and became the champion of the cause of liberty and Protestantism in the Netherlands. In the ensuing struggles, notwithstanding that his raw and ill-disciplined levies of French and German Protestants were often beaten in the field by the veteran Spanish infantry, then the best soldiers in the world, the statesmanship of the prince counterbalanced every disaster, enabled him to achieve a victory over his foes, and finally led to the famous Union of Utrecht, in 1576, by which seven Protestant provinces—Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Gröningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland—became the nucleus and the lasting basis of the Dutch republic. The Spanish monarch thereupon set a price upon the head of William of Orange. This temptation, combined with fanatical zeal, produced several attempts upon his life, from the first of which (that of John Jaureguy, in 1582) he escaped with a wound: the fatal shot was, however, dealt to him two years afterwards, by one Balthazar Gerard, a Burgundian. The tragic incident is thus narrated by Motley, in his excellent history:—"The prince came from the dining-room, and began leisurely to ascend. He had only reached the second stair, when a man emerged from the sunken arch, and, standing within a foot or two of him, discharged a pistol full at his heart. Three balls entered his body, one of which, passing quite through him, struck with violence against the wall beyond. The prince exclaimed in French, as he felt the wound, 'Oh my God, have mercy upon my soul! Oh my God, have mercy upon this poor people.'" The historian concludes his account of the life and labours of the prince as follows:—"He went through life, bearing the load of a people's sorrows upon his shoulders, with a smiling face. Their name was the last word upon his lips, save the simple affirmation with which the soldier, who had been battling for the right all his lifetime, commended his soul, in dying, 'to his great captain, Christ.' The people were grateful and affectionate, for they trusted the character of their 'father William;' and not all the clouds which calumny could collect ever dimmed, to their eyes, the radiance of that lofty mind, to which they were accustomed, in their darkest calamities, to look for light. As long as he lived, he was the guiding star of a brave nation; and when he died, the little children cried in the streets." (See Motley's "History

of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," published in the series entitled "Beeton's Historian.")—William left three sons, two of whom, Maurice and Frederick Henry, became, in succession, stadtholders of the United Provinces. (*See* MAURICE OF NASSAU.) William, prince of Orange, was born at Dillenburg, in Nassau, 1533; assassinated at Delft, 1584.

ORANGE, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse, 12 miles from Avignon. Its streets are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill paved, with houses devoid of elegance and even of neatness. It has no public buildings worth notice, and the only objects which recommend it to attention, are its remains of antiquity. The principal of these is a triumphal arch, profusely ornamented with sculptures, and the remains of a theatre. *Manf.* Linen, serge, and paper. *Pop.* 9,300. This place was long the capital of a principality which gave title to the family now on the thrones of Nassau and the Netherlands. The king of the latter still holds the title of prince of Orange; but, at the peace of Utrecht, the town and territory were ceded to Louis XIV.

ORANGE, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In New York. *Area*, 760 square miles. *Pop.* 60,000.—2. In the central part of Virginia. *Area*, 380 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—3. In North Carolina. *Area*, 676 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.—4. In Indiana. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—5. In Vermont. *Area*, 740 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000.—Also the name of various townships, none of them with a population above 3,000.

ORANGE, or GARIEP, a river of S. Africa, rising near *lat.* 29° S., *lon.* 30° E., and, after a course of about 1,000 miles, inclusive of a tributary called the Vaal, falling into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 28° 30′ S., *lon.* 16° 30′ E. —Another in Jamaica, which runs into the sea 4 miles E. of Montego Bay.

ORANGEBURG, *or'-ing-berg*, a district in the central part of S. Carolina. *Pop.* 18,229.

ORANSAY, or ORONSAY, *or'-an-sai*, a small island of Scotland, on the W. coast of the Isle of Sky. It has the remains of an ancient priory.

ORATAVA, *o-ra-ta'-va*, a town of the Canary Islands, on the N. coast of Teneriffe, below the Peak. It has a mole, governor's residence, and a citadel. *Pop.* 8,500.

ORAVICZA, *o-ra-vitz'-a*, a town of Hungary, 52 miles from Temesvar. In its neighbourhood are silver-, copper-, and iron-mines. *Pop.* 5,000.

ORB, or ORBE, *orb*, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 40 miles from Wurtzburg. *Manf.* Paper; and it has some salt-mines and mineral springs. *Pop.* 4,600.

ORB, or ORBE, a river of France, in the department Herault, rising near Roumières, and, after a course of 60 miles, entering the Mediterranean 7 miles below the Canal du Midi.

ORBE, a well-built town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 16 miles from Lausanne. *Pop.* 2,000.

ORBEY, *or'-bai*, a parish and market-town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 15 miles from Colmar. *Manf.* Cottons, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 5,600.

ORCADES, *or'-kā-dees*, the ancient name for the Orkney Islands.

ORDERICUS VITALIS, *or-der'-i-cus vi-ta'-lis*, an old Norman-English chronicler. He was the son of a Frenchman, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and was born in England, but sent, at the age of 10 years, to be educated in Normandy, where he subsequently gave himself up to a life of study, and only visited his native country once. In 1107 he was ordained a priest. His work, which is entitled "The Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy," commences with the birth of Christ, and is brought down to the year 1141. The first two books are of little value; but of the third, in which he treats of the lives of the first Norman kings of England, M. Guizot says, "No work contains so much and such valuable information on the history of the 11th and 12th centuries; on the political state, both civil and religious, of society in the west of Europe; and on the manners of the times, whether feudal, monastic, or popular." B. near Shrewsbury, 1075; D. about 1142.

OREBRO, *e(r)'-e-bro*, an old and neatly-built inland town of Sweden, in the province of Nerike, on the river Svartelf, 100 miles from Stockholm. It has an active trade with Stockholm, and is the chief place of a province of the same name. *Pop.* 4,500. In this town is to be seen the small house occupied by Gustavus Vasa when, in 1523, he was elected to the Swedish throne.—The PROVINCE has an area of 3,256 square miles, and a population of 140,000.

OREGON, *or'-e-gon*, a territory of the United States, situate at the N.W. extremity of the Union. *Area.* Estimated at about 342,000 square miles. *Pop.* Estimated at about 40,000; comprising Americans and Indians.—The country N. of *lat.* 49°, inclusive of the valley of Upper Columbia, with the right of navigating the Columbia from its mouth, and the whole basin of the Frazer river, belongs to Great Britain.

OREL, ORLOV, or ARJOL, *o'-rel*, a province of European Russia, to the south of the governments of Tula and Kaluga. *Area*, 18,000 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, with extensive forests, and agriculture attentively pursued. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, flax, honey, timber, and cattle. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, nitre, mill-stones, and turf. *Manf.* Leather, sugar; and there are steel-works and distilleries. *Pop.* 1,503,000. *Lat.* between 51° 50′ and 54° N. *Lon.* between 33° and 39° E.—The CAPITAL town of the same name is 168 miles from Voroniej, and has a population of 35,000. In 1848 it was nearly consumed by fire.

ORELLANA, Francis, *o-rail-ya'-na*, a Spaniard, who was the first to traverse the continent of South America. In 1531 he accompanied Pizarro to Peru; but, learning that gold, silver, and spices were to be found beyond the mountains east of Quito, he joined an expedition formed by Gonzales, brother of Pizarro, and set forth in the direction indicated. After experiencing great fatigue, the Spaniards reached Zumaco, and then explored the Napo for 200 leagues. Orellana, with a few followers, was next sent forward with provisions in a boat; upon which, instead of returning to Gonzales, he pursued his course down the river; and, after entering the main stream, continued his navigation of it for upwards of 1,000 leagues, until he reached the sea. After his return to Spain, he gave such marvellous accounts of the countries he had passed through, and of the women dwelling upon the banks of the river (whence the name Amazon was given to it), that he obtained numerous followers, and set forth upon a second expedition, but died at the mouth of the Amazon, 1519.

ORELLANA, a name of the river Amazon.

ORENBURG, *o'-ren-boorg*, the most westerly government of Asiatic Russia, having on one side Russia in Europe and on the other the government of Tobolsk. *Area.* Estimated at 144,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; covered by ranges of the Ural and extensive steppes. *Rivers.* The Ural and Samara in Europe, and affluents of the Tobol in Asia. *Lakes.* Numerous in the steppes, and chiefly salt. *Pro.* Mostly cattle, sheep, horses, and camels. Agriculture is very backward, but forests are extensive. Caviare, taken from fish in the various rivers, is an important article of trade. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, iron, sulphur, and vitriol. *Pop.* about 2,000,000. *Lat.* between 47° 10′ and 56° 25′ N. *Lon.* between 48° 20′ and 65° E.—Also a CITY in the above government. *Pop.* 15,000.

ORESTES, *o-res'-tees*, a son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. When his father was murdered by Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, he was saved by his sister Electra, called Laodicea by Homer, and was privately conveyed to the house of Strophius, king of Phocis, by whom he was carefully educated with his son Pylades. From the familiarity between the two young princes soon arose the most inviolable friendship. When Orestes reached manhood, he visited Mycenæ, and avenged his father's death by assassinating his mother Clytemnestra and her adulterer Ægisthus. The manner in which he committed this act is variously reported; but the people immediately after acknowledged him as king. In consequence of the matricide, Orestes is represented as tormented by the Furies, and exiles himself to Argos, where he is still pursued by the avengeful goddesses. Apollo himself purifies him, and he is acquitted by the unanimous opinion of the Areopagites. Euripides says that Orestes, after the murder of his mother, consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, where he was informed that nothing could deliver him from the persecutions of

the Furies, if he did not bring into Greece Diana's statue, which was in the Taurica Chersonesus, and which, as it is reported, had fallen from heaven. The king of the Chersonesus always sacrificed those who crossed the borders of his country. Orestes and his friend were both carried before Thoas, the king of the place, and doomed to be put to death. Iphigenia, then priestess of Diana, was to immolate the strangers. The intelligence that they were Grecians delayed the preparations, and Iphigenia was anxious to learn something about the country which had given her birth. She offered to spare the life of one of them, provided he would convey letters to Greece from her hand. This was a difficult trial; never was friendship more truly displayed; but at last Pylades gave way to the pressing entreaties of his friend, and consented to carry the letters of Iphigenia to Greece. These were addressed to Orestes himself, and therefore these circumstances soon led to a discovery of the connection of the priestess with Orestes. Iphigenia, convinced that he was her brother Orestes, resolved, with the two friends, to fly from Chersonesus, and to carry away the statue of Diana. Their flight was discovered, and Thoas prepared to pursue them; but Minerva interfered, and told him that all had been done by the will and approbation of the gods. After these celebrated adventures, Orestes ascended the throne of Argos, where he reigned in perfect security, and married Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, and gave his sister to his friend Pylades. The marriage of Orestes with Hermione is, however, a matter of dispute among the ancients. His old age was crowned with peace and security, and he died in Arcadia, in the 90th year of his age, leaving his throne to his son Tisamenes, by Hermione. The friendship of Orestes and of Pylades became proverbial.

Orfah, *or'-fur*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, 78 miles from Diarbekir. It has numerous mosques, with Greek and Armenian churches. *Pop.* Estimated at 25,000.

Orffyreus, or Orphyreus, *or-fi-re'-us*, Ernest Bessler surnamed, was in turn soldier in the service of Austria, quack doctor, mechanician, seeker of treasures, and counsellor of commerce at Cassel. In 1719 he proclaimed that he had discovered perpetual motion, and exhibited at different places in Saxony a machine which he declared successfully solved the problem. But upon the unfavourable report of the philosopher Gravesande, he destroyed his piece of mechanism. He next turned his attention to religion, and endeavoured to found an establishment to be called Gottesburg, "city of God," where Christians, Turks, and Jews were to live in peace and amity. He wrote a treatise, entitled "Perpetual Motion solved," and another upon the union of all religious sects. B. in Alsace, 1680; D. at Furstenburg, 1745.

Orfila, Matthew, *or'-fe-la*, a distinguished French physician and toxicologist. He was the son of an opulent merchant, and was himself destined for a commercial career; but having been shipwrecked in his 15th year, he resolved to devote himself to the study of medicine. In 1807, so highly had he distinguished himself in the science of chemistry, that he was sent, at the expense of the Spanish government, to complete his studies at Paris. The war which ensued between France and Spain, prevented his return to the latter country, and he settled at Paris, where, in 1811, he became a French citizen by letters of naturalization. In 1813 he published his "Treatise on Poisons," which placed him among the best French chemists, and led to his election as member of the Academy of Medicine, and correspondent of the Institute. In 1819 he became professor of medical jurisprudence; in 1831 he was elected dean of the faculty of medicine. His most important works were "Elements of Chemistry, applied to Medicine and the Arts," "Treatise on Legal Medicine," in four volumes, which is the greatest work on medical jurisprudence extant, and "Lectures upon Legal Medicine." He likewise wrote, in conjunction with M. Leseur, a work "On the Appearances presented by Dead Bodies after Exhumation, Drowning, Suffocation in Cesspools, or by Gasses." Orfila may be said to have founded the science of toxicology: in medical jurisprudence he was, while living, the most profound professor in Europe. B. in the island of Minorca, 1787; D. at Paris, 1853.

Orford, *or'-ford*, a market-town of Suffolk, at the confluence of the rivers Alde and Ore, 18 miles from Ipswich. It has an ancient church, old town-hall, and assembly-room. *Pop.* 1,100.

Orford, Earl of. (*See* Walpole, Horace.)

Oria, *o'-re-a*, a town of Naples, Terra d'Otranto, 22 miles from Brindisi. It has a cathedral, an hospital, and several convents. *Pop.* 5,000.

Oribasus, *o-ri-bai'-sus*, of Pergamus, physician to Julian the Apostate, who wrote "Medical Collections," compiled from the works of Galen, and two other works on anatomy. Flourished in the 4th century of the Christian era.

Orient, L', a town of France. (*See* L'Orient.)

Origen, *or'-i-jen*, a father of the Church. From his earliest youth he devoted himself to the study of the Scriptures, and, by his exhortations, his father was encouraged to endure martyrdom. Origen taught grammar for his own support and that of his mother and brethren. In his 18th year, Demetrius, bishop of Alexandria, appointed him catechist of his church. His austerities were very great, and taking the words of Matthew xix. 12, in their most literal and rigid sense, he castrated himself, to become qualified for the kingdom of heaven. From Alexandria he went to Rome, where he began his famous Hexapla, or the Bible in different languages. At the command of his bishop, he returned to Alexandria, and was ordained. Soon after this he began his Commentaries on the Scriptures; but Demetrius, who was envious of his reputation, persecuted him with violence, and in a council, assembled in 231, it was decreed that Origen should desist from preaching, and quit the city. Upon this, he went to Cæsarea, where he was well received by the bishop, and permitted to preach, which gave additional offence to his persecutors, who excommunicated him. Though he was thus treated at home, he met with the greatest respect wherever he went. He was consulted in several episcopal synods; but in the persecution under Decius, in 250, he was thrown into prison, and put to the torture. On his release, he applied himself to his ministerial labours and to writing. His most valuable works were editions of the Hebrew text and Greek version of the Old Testament, and Stromata and Principia, wherein he commented upon the doctrines of Christianity, and illustrated them by a reference to the opinions of the philosophers. Jerome styles Origen "a man of immortal genius, who understood logic, geometry, arithmetic, music, grammar, rhetoric, and all the sects of the philosophers; so that he was resorted to by many students of secular literature, whom he received chiefly that he might embrace the opportunity of instructing them in the faith of Christ." The allegorical mode employed by Origen in interpreting the Holy Scriptures led, however, to violent controversies in the 4th century; but many of his errors are said to be owing to heretical interpolations of his writings. The best edition of his works is that of De la Rue, Paris, 1733. B. in Egypt, about 186 A.D.; D. probably at Tyre, about 254.

Origen, a Platonic philosopher, who was the disciple and friend of Porphyry. He made a panegyric on the emperor Gallienus. Flourished in the 2nd century of the Christian era.—There was an Egyptian of this name, who said that marriage was the invention of the devil.

Orihua, *or'-e-wa*, one of the Sandwich group of islands.

Orihuela, *o'-re-wai'-la*, a well-built town of Spain, in Murcia, on the Segura, over which there are two bridges, 31 miles from Alicante. It is situate in a tract termed, on account of its fertility, the "Garden of Spain," and has a cathedral, churches, monasteries, convents, an hospital for the poor, another for the sick, and a third for orphans. It has, besides, a university, college, and a cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Silk, brandy; and there are saltpetre-works. *Pop.* 18,060. Orihuela was in the possession of the Moors during 550 years: they lost it 1264.

Orinoco, *o-ri-no'-ko*, a river of South America, and one of the greatest in the world. It rises in the Sierra Nevada, Venezuelan Guiana, and afterwards turning round with a circular sweep, it holds a northerly course, when, being joined by numerous large rivers from the eastern ridge of the Andes, it is swelled to an

immense size, and runs eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters by several mouths, in *lat.* 8° 40′ N., *lon.* 61° W. During the rainy season it inundates the immense plains through which it flows, during the highest flood to an extent of from 80 to 90 miles. Its delta commences about 100 miles from the coast. It is computed that the river has 50 outlets into the ocean, only seven of which are navigable, but not for vessels of any great burden. The grand mouth of the Orinoco is formed by Cape Barima to the S.S.E., which is in *lat.* 8° 54′ N., and the island of Cangrejos, lying W.N.W. of the cape. They are 25 miles from each other, but the breadth of the navigable part of the passage is not quite three. The depth of water on the bar, which lies a little farther out to sea than the cape, is, at ebb, 17 feet. Near the Andes are the falls of Maypura and Atures, which are said to be tremendous. The annual swell of the Orinoco commences in April and ends in August, and its basin has an area estimated at 252,000 square miles. Its banks are clothed with dense forests, which, like the waters, abound with animal life.

**Orion**, *o-ri′-on*, a celebrated giant. Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, pleased with the hospitality they received from the peasant Hyricus, and the piety he exhibited as they travelled through Bœotia in disguise, promised to grant him whatever he required; and the old man desired a son without another marriage. The gods consented; and they ordered him to bury in the ground a skin. Hyricus did as they commanded; and when, nine months after, he dug for the skin, he found in it a beautiful child, whom he called Orion. Orion soon rendered himself celebrated, and Diana took him among her attendants, and even became deeply enamoured of him. His gigantic stature, however, displeased Œnopion, king of Chios, who promised to make him his son-in-law as soon as he delivered his island from wild beasts. This task was soon performed by Orion; but Œnopion intoxicated his guest, and put out his eyes on the seashore, where he had laid himself down to sleep. Orion, however, miraculously recovered his sight, it is said, by turning his face to the rising sun, and amply punished the perfidy of Œnopion. It is said that Orion was an excellent workman in iron, and that he fabricated a subterraneous palace for Vulcan. According to Ovid, Orion died of the bite of a scorpion, which the earth produced to punish his vanity in boasting that there was not on earth any animal which he could not conquer. After death, Orion was placed in heaven, where one of the constellations still bears his name. The constellation of Orion, placed near the feet of the Bull, was composed of seventeen stars, in the form of a man holding a sword, which has given occasion to the poets often to speak of Orion's sword.

**Orissa**, *o-ris′-sa*, an extensive tract of India, bounded E. by the sea and the province of Bengal, and W. by Gundwaneh. It comprises Cuttack, a portion of the British district Midnapoor, and the unsettled region lying on the W. of these. *Area*, about 53,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and extensively covered with timber. *Rivers.* The Godavery, the Mahunaddee, and the Brahming. Wild beasts and reptiles of all kinds abound in the country, while the rivers swarm with fish. *Pop.* Estimated at 4,500,000; comprising different races. *Lat.* between 17° 16′ and 22° 23′ N. *Lon.* between 81° 35′ and 87° 20′ E.

**Oristano**, *o-ris-ta′-no*, a town of the island of Sardinia, on a bay of the same name, 54 miles from Cagliari. It is inclosed by lofty walls, and has a cathedral, hospital, college, and an archbishop's palace. It has a trade in corn and salt. *Pop.* 16,000.

**Orizaba**, *o-re-sa′-ba*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, 120 miles from Mexico. It has wide, neat, and well-paved streets. *Manf.* Coarse cloth; and there are several tanneries. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 18° 48′ N. *Lon.* 97° 7′ W.

**Orkney Islands**, *ork′-ne*, the Orcades of the ancients, a cluster of islands in the North Sea, separated from the north coast of Scotland by the Pentland Firth. They are sixty-seven in number, but many of them are uninhabited, being small, and producing only sheep-pasture. Those principally inhabited are Pomona or Mainland, Hoy, North Ronaldshay, South Ronaldshay, Sanday, Stronsay, Eday, Westray, Shapinshay, Englishay, Græmsay, Rousay, Weir, Enhallow, Papa Westray, Papa Stronsay, Burray, &c. (*See* these articles.) *Desc.* The Orkneys are disjoined from one another by sounds or firths, from one to five miles broad, and their surface presents great variety. The east and north coasts in general are low, the western coasts more elevated, terminating in bold and steep cliffs, and exhibiting a thousand different shapes, forming a scene highly picturesque and interesting. *Climate.* Variable, and insalubrious. *Pro.* Barley, potatoes, and turnips. *Zoology.* The land animals are small horses, black-cattle, sheep, swine, and rabbits. Of these, the sheep are most numerous. The heaths abound with red grouse, plovers, and snipes. The other wild fowl are eagles of various kinds, wild geese and ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, Solan geese or gannets, and swans. Seals and sea otters are very common; the firths are occasionally visited by whales, and by great herds of grampuses. Cod, ling, haddock, and flat fish, are exceedingly abundant in the surrounding seas. On the shores are found a variety of sponges, corals, and corallines; large oysters, mussels, and cockles. *Manf.* Plaiting straw; and there are some distilleries. *Pop.* about 33,000, nearly equally divided between Mainland and the rest of the islands. *Lat.* between 58° 43′ and 59° 24′ N. *Lon.* between 2° 22′ and 3° 26′ W. In the middle ages the Orkneys belonged to Norway, but, in 1468, they were annexed to the Scottish crown.

**Orkney and Shetland**, the most N. county of Scotland, comprising the islands of the same names. *Area*, 1,325 square miles. *Pop.* 65,000.

**Orleans**, *or′-le-ans* (Fr. *or′-lai-awng*), a parish and town of France, on the Loire, over which is a magnificent bridge of nine arches, 58 miles from Paris. It is built with tolerable regularity, the streets being, in general, straight; but they are narrow and incommodious. The houses are mostly in an antiquated style. Among the public edifices, the principal is the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France; the town-house, the court of justice, the mint, the theatre, an academy, and a royal college or high school. There are public walks along the ramparts and the quays; but the most agreeable are along the banks of the river. *Manf.* Stockings, woollens, hats, and leather; there are, also, some sugar-refineries. *Pop.* 48,000.—Orleans is a place of great antiquity, having been besieged by Attila in the year 450. In 1428 it was for six months besieged by the English, and was saved by the heroism of "Joan of Arc." Eleven councils have been held in it, and it is the birthplace of Robert, king of France, Pothier, and the physician Petit.

**Orleans, Island of**, an island of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. *Ext.* 26 miles long and 5 broad. It has a fertile soil, with numerous country houses. *Pop.* about 8,000.

**Orleans**, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In Vermont. *Area*, 640 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.—2. In New York. *Area*, 372 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 4,000.

**Orleans, New**, a city and port of entry of the United States, and capital of the state of Louisiana, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. It is regularly laid out: the streets are generally 40 feet wide, and intersect each other at right angles. Most of the houses in the suburbs have beautiful gardens, ornamented with orange-groves. The principal public buildings are churches of various denominations, a court-house, a gaol, market-house, an arsenal, governor's palace, custom-house, hospital, theatres, a college, an Ursuline convent, and an orphan asylum. The Place d'Armes is a beautiful green, which serves as a parade. The buildings are mostly of brick. New Orleans is, after New York, the principal emporium of American commerce. It is a great mart for the produce of the western states, to which the Mississippi affords the only outlet to the sea; and the quantity of goods imported to it from this quarter is immense. Numerous steamboats navigate the rivers Mississippi and Ohio, and the country around New Orleans is covered from the inundations of the Mississippi by an artificial embankment, called the Levee, which was raised at a

great expense, and which extends about 100 miles along the banks of the river. From the swamps in the vicinity, it is very unhealthy; and the cemeteries are so constructed, that their tombs rise tier upon tier, until some of them reach three stories high. *Pop.* about 150,000; of whom upwards of 20,000 are slaves. *Lat.* 29° 57′ 7″ N. *Lon.* 90° 6′ W.—The British made an attack on New Orleans in December, 1815, but were repulsed with great loss. This city has communication with New York and most of the large trading cities in the W. Indies.

ORLEANS, HOUSE OF, a branch of the Royal family of France. It has three times originated in the younger son of the king, and has given two monarchs to France.

ORLEANS, Louis, first Duke of, was the second son of Charles V., and was assassinated at Paris by his cousin John, duke of Burgundy, in 1407.

ORLEANS, Charles, second Duke of, was eldest son of the preceding, during whose lifetime he bore the title of duke of Angoulême. In 1415 he was made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and remained in England during 25 years. Upon his return to France, he undertook the conquest of the duchy of Milan, to which he conceived himself entitled in right of his mother, Valentine Visconti. He was, however, unsuccessful in this enterprise. During his captivity in England, he wrote some poetical pieces, which have been printed. B. 1391; D. 1465.

ORLEANS, Louis, third Duke of. (*See* LOUIS XII. of France.)

ORLEANS, John Baptist Gaston, first and only duke of the second branch of, was the younger son of Henry IV. and brother of Louis XIII. He passed his life in intrigues and conspiracies, and formed several plots for the assassination of Cardinal Richelieu, but basely saved himself by denouncing, at different times, his accomplices, the duke of Montmorency, the marquis of Cinq-Mars, and Francis de Thou, son of the celebrated historian. After the deaths of Louis XIII. and Richelieu, he was restored to favour at court, but became involved in the Fronde commotions, wherein he played a despicable and vacillating part, until he was banished to Blois, where he spent the remainder of his life. He left no male issue; but his daughter, Mademoiselle de Montpensier, signalized herself during the Fronde insurrection against Mazarin. (*See* MONTPENSIER, Mademoiselle.) Gaston, duke of Orleans, D. 1660.

ORLEANS, Philip, first duke of the third and existing branch of the house of, was second son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria. Upon the death of his uncle Gaston, he inherited the title of duke of Orleans, and obtained the duchy of Montpensier at the death of Mademoiselle Montpensier in 1693. His first wife, Henrietta of England, was married to him in 1661; and by that princess he had two daughters, one of whom became wife of Charles II. of Spain, and the other, queen of Victor Amadeus II., of Savoy. He is stated to have cultivated letters with some success, while in the field he displayed great courage during several of the campaigns of his brother Louis XIV. B. 1640; D. 1701.

ORLEANS, Philip, second Duke of, was son of the preceding, by his second marriage. He is known in French history as Regent Orleans, and is declared by Voltaire "to be famed for his courage, his wit, and his pleasures. He was born for society even more than for public affairs, and was one of the most amiable men that ever existed." The general verdict of history is, notwithstanding, that Regent Orleans was an unbounded personal and political profligate. He was certainly endowed with brilliant talents, but his mind was early tainted by the debasing lessons of his preceptor, the infamous Cardinal Dubois. (*See* DUBOIS.) He distinguished himself in command of the French armies in Spain and Italy. In 1715 he was nominated regent, and during his administration France became bankrupt and miserable. The wild schemes of Law brought ruin upon thousands of families (*see* LAW), and the country was reduced to the most abject condition. B. 1674; D. 1723.

ORLEANS, Louis, third Duke of, was son of the preceding. In his youth he led a dissipated life; but, upon his marriage with a princess of Baden, to whom he was devotedly attached, he renounced his former course. At the death of this princess, which occurred prematurely, in 1726, he retired from the world, and devoted himself to works of piety, and to the study of religion and science. In 1730 he entered the abbey of St. Geneviève, where he practised extreme austerity, and performed numerous acts of humility and charity. He understood the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, and was versed in ecclesiastical and civil history, botany, geography, and the fine arts. He translated the Psalms from the original, and wrote paraphrases upon several books of the Old Testament, a literal translation of St. Paul's epistles, and other works. B. 1703; D. 1752.

ORLEANS, Louis Philippe, fourth Duke of, was son of the preceding. He took part in the campaigns of 1742-3, and fought at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. Like his father, he was a learned and benevolent prince. In 1756 he contributed to the introduction of inoculation into France, and is stated to have distributed as much as £1,000 per annum in charity. B. 1725; D. 1785.

ORLEANS, Louis Philippe Joseph, fifth Duke of, surnamed Philippe Egalité, was only son of the preceding. During the lifetime of his father he was known by the title of duke of Chartres. In 1778 he served on board the fleet commanded by Count d'Orvilliers; but in the action with Admiral Keppel, off Cape Ushant, he went down into the hold, and would not come up till the engagement was over. For his cowardice, he became an object of contempt with the French court. His conduct afterwards was extremely dissipated; and he joined the revolutionary party against the court, for which he was exiled. On the death of his father, he took the title of duke of Orleans. In the beginning of the Revolution, he displayed the greatest hatred to his royal relations, and became a member of the National Assembly. He also assumed the title of Citizen Egalité, and voted for the death of Louis XVI.; but, some time afterwards, he was abandoned by his partisans, seized at Marseilles, whence he was removed to Paris, where he was condemned to suffer death by the revolutionary tribunal; which sentence was executed in 1793. B. at Paris, 1747.

ORLEANS, Louis Philippe, sixth Duke of. (*See* LOUIS PHILIPPE, king of the French.)

ORLEANS, Ferdinand Philip, seventh Duke of, eldest son of Louis Philippe, king of the French. He was sent, in his fifth year, to the College of Henry IV., where he was distinguished by his intelligence and his amiability of disposition. In 1825 he was appointed colonel of hussars, and was serving with the French army when the revolution of 1830 burst forth. He immediately repaired to the capital with his regiment, and was received with enthusiasm. When his father received the crown, he was sent into the provinces to obtain the recognition of the new order of government. In 1835 he went to Algiers, where he signalized himself by his bravery and skill. The organization of the celebrated chasseurs de Vincennes was due to him. He unhappily met his death by a fall from his horse. Affable, generous, brave, a friend of liberal ideas, protector of the arts,—the death of this prince was regarded throughout France as a great calamity. His two sons (by the Princess Helen of Mecklenburg-Schwerin), the Count de Paris and the Count de Chartres, have resided in England since the revolution of 1848. B. at Palermo, 1810; killed, 1842.

ORLEANS, the Bastard of. (*See* DUNOIS.)

ORLOFF, *or'-lof*, a celebrated Russian family, founded by Ivan Orel, one of the archers, or *Strelitzes*. When this body, which was analogous to the Turkish janissaries, was destroyed, Ivan saved his life by his cool courage. Peter the Great was himself engaged in decapitating the archers, who, in turn, came forward, knelt down, and placed their heads upon a beam. When Ivan came up, a head was still remaining upon the beam. "If this is my place," said he, "it ought to be clear;" and thereupon he kicked away the head. Peter, struck with this coolness, spared his life, and appointed him to an infantry regiment; after which he became an officer and a noble. The most celebrated of his descendants were:—

ORLOFF, Gregory, Count. He served at first in the army; but attracting the attention of the grand-duchess Catherine, he became her favourite. In 1762 he was engaged in the conspiracy which brought about the

assassination of Peter III., and the accession of his wife to the throne, as the empress Catherine II. From that time honours were showered upon him by the empress, the father of whose child he was. Orloff, however, desired to become the husband, and to share the throne of Catherine. At length, growing tired of his tyrannical sway, the empress banished him to his seat at Gatchina, but created him prince. After living in oriental splendour for several years, he died at St. Petersburg a lunatic, 1783. B. 1734.

ORLOFF, Alexis Count, brother of the preceding, was a soldier in the Russian guard when his brother became the favourite of Catherine. In 1762 he was one of the murderers of Paul III.; after which Catherine created him an admiral, and showered honours upon him. In 1770 he held the command in chief at the battle of Chesmi, having under his orders the English officers Elphinstone, Greig, and Dugdale, and upon that occasion destroyed the Turkish fleet. At a later period, while travelling in Italy, he met the Princess Tarakanova, daughter of the empress Elizabeth, at Leghorn. The princess, a girl of 16, was enticed on board Orloff's frigate by means of a pretended marriage, after which she was sent a prisoner to Russia. Catherine, fearing that she might, at a future period, set up a claim to the Russian throne, kept her ever afterwards in confinement. When his brother had been supplanted by Potemkin, Alexis Orloff retired to his palace at Moscow, whence he was summoned in 1796, by the emperor Paul, to act as pall-bearer to the remains of Peter III., whose body had been exhumed, in order that it might be honoured with a magnificent public funeral. Orloff is stated to have betrayed great emotion upon that occasion, perhaps expecting to be sent to execution by the son of his victim. He escaped, however, and immediately left St. Petersburg for a tour in Germany; nor did he return until Paul had himself met a violent death. D. at Moscow, 1808.—There were other brothers of Ivan. The eldest was surnamed by Catherine, "the Philosopher," and lived a retired life; he died 1791. Vladimir was president of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, and died 1832. Feodor served in the army, and signalized himself in the war against Turkey in 1770; D. 1796. This last left four children, who, although illegitimate, were allowed to take the family name, and to inherit the vast estates of their relatives. Two of these have become celebrated.

ORLOFF, Michael, served in the Russian army against Napoleon, and went to Paris in 1814 with the allied armies. Towards the close of Alexander's reign, he incurred the emperor's displeasure, and was sent to command the army of the south. He was deeply implicated in the military insurrection of 1825; was imprisoned, but escaped further punishment through the influence of his brother (*see* ORLOFF, Alexis), who had become the favourite of the new emperor, Nicholas. (*See* NICHOLAS.) From that period till his death, he lived in retirement. B. 1785; D. 1841.

ORLOFF, Alexis, a Russian diplomatist and statesman, brother of the preceding. He entered the military service, and shared in the campaigns against Napoleon; but his great power and popularity dates from the year 1825, when Nicholas had been proclaimed emperor, and when the troops revolted against the new ruler. On that occasion, Orloff led his regiment against the mutineers, and was the chief instrument in deciding the events of that critical period in favour of Nicholas, who, throughout his life, retained the deepest sense of the services Orloff had rendered him. Nicholas created him a count, adjutant-general, and gave him the command of a division of cavalry. After signalizing himself in the Turkish campaign of 1828, he signed the treaty of Adrianople, and was sent as ambassador extraordinary to Constantinople. Two years afterwards, he was dispatched by Nicholas to inspect the operations of Marshal Diebitsch against the insurgent Poles. Very soon after his arrival, both the marshal and the grand-duke Constantine died suddenly, and for a long time subsequently, the name of Orloff was held in odium with the Russians, as the suspected author of their deaths; but the suspicion has now become rejected as baseless and absurd. In 1833 he signed the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi with Turkey, which gave to Russia the key of the Dardanelles. In 1844 he accompanied Nicholas to London; and, upon the outbreak of the war between Russia and the Western powers, he was sent to Vienna to demand the assistance of Austria, but without success. Nicholas, before his death, recommended him to his successor as his personal and tried friend. Since 1856, Orloff has acted as chief of the grand council of the empire. B. 1787.

ORME, Robert, *orm*, an English historian, who was the son of a surgeon of the Bombay army. He received his education at Harrow school, after which he went to India as a writer in the service of the East-India Company. He returned to England in 1752, with Captain, afterwards Lord Clive, with whom he lived many years on terms of intimacy. In 1755 he went to Madras as fourth member of the council. He also held the office of commissary-general; but in 1759 he returned to England with a small fortune. Soon afterwards he commenced writing the "History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in India," the first volume of which appeared in 1763, the second in 1775. The Court of Directors appointed him historiographer to the Company, at a salary of £300 per annum. He completed his History in 3 vols.; and also published "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire during the Reign of Aurungzebe." B. in Bombay, 1728; D. 1801.

ORMOND, James Butler, Duke of, *or'-mond*, a celebrated Irish nobleman, who was descended from an ancient family of Tipperary, which had retained the hereditary dignity of cupbearer to the English sovereigns from the beginning of the 13th century. Upon the outbreak of the Irish rebellion in 1640, he was appointed to command the royal troops, at the head of which he defeated the rebels at Dublin, Drogheda, Kilrush, and Ross. During the struggle between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, Ormond, who had been previously nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland, held that country for the king; but after Charles had been taken prisoner, he resigned the command, and repaired to London, when he had an interview with the captive monarch at Hampton Court. He next went to France; but at the invitation of the Roman Catholics, he returned to Ireland, and for some time endeavoured to overcome the parliamentary forces in that country. In 1650, however, he was compelled by Cromwell to evacuate the island; upon which he again retired to France. After rendering a number of important services to Charles II. while in exile, he accompanied that monarch to England at the Restoration. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II., he was twice nominated viceroy of Ireland, and twice lost the post through court intrigue. In 1670, the notorious Colonel Blood, instigated, it is said, by Ormond's bitter enemy, the duke of Buckingham, waylaid and dragged him from his coach, with the intention of conveying him to Tyburn, and there hanging him. This infamous project was, nevertheless, frustrated by the rescue of the duke. (*See* BLOOD, Colonel.) The earl of Ossory, the brave son of the duke, afterwards thus addressed Buckingham in the king's presence:—"My lord of Buckingham, I know well that you are at the bottom of this late attempt upon my father, and therefore I give you fair warning, that if my father comes to a violent end by sword or pistol, if he dies by the hand of a ruffian, or by the more secret way of poison, I shall not be at a loss to know the first author of it. I shall consider you as the assassin; I shall treat you as such, and wherever I meet you I shall pistol you, though you should stand behind the king's chair. And I tell you now, in his majesty's presence, that you may be sure I shall keep my word." Subsequently, when Charles II. had most unaccountably pardoned Blood, his majesty sent to Ormond a request that he should also forgive the ruffian. Ormond thereupon replied, "that if the king could pardon the offender for stealing the crown, he might easily forgive the attempt upon his life." B. 1610; D. 1688.

ORMOND, James Butler, second Duke of, was grandson of the preceding. He distinguished himself as a soldier under William III. and Anne; but upon the accession of George I., he embraced the cause of the Pretender, was attainted in consequence, and thenceforth passed his life abroad. B. at Dublin, 1665; D. at Avignon, 1747.

ORMSBY, *orms'-be*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,300.

ORMSKIRK, *orms'-kirk*, a town of England, in Lancashire, 13 miles from Liverpool. It consists of four principal streets, crossing each other at right angles. It has a church, town-hall, grammar-school, and several charities. *Manf.* Cottons, silks, and hats. *Pop.* 16,500. —It has a station on the E. Lancashire Railway.

ORMUZ, *or'-muz*, an island in the Persian Gulf, on which was built a city, once the most splendid and celebrated of all Asia, 45 miles from Cape Mussendone. It is now greatly decayed, the whole of the ancient city being one mass of ruins. *Lat.* 27° 8′ N. *Lon.* 56° 40′ E. Ormuz now belongs to the Imaum of Muscat. Milton thus alludes to its wealth in the opening passage of the second book of "Paradise Lost:"—

"High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormuz or of Ind."

ORNANO, Alphonso, *or-na'-no*, a Corsican leader, who was brought up at the court of Henry II. of France, but returned to his native country when he had attained his 18th year, and maintained a struggle with his compatriots against the Genoese, until the signature of peace in 1568. Thereupon he retired to France with 800 followers, and was appointed colonel-general of the Corsican troops in the service of Charles IX. For his subsequent services to the French monarch he became marshal of France and lieutenant-general of Guienne. D. 1610.

ORNANO, John Baptist, son of the preceding, was, at first, appointed superintendent-general of the household of Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother to Louis XIII., and was afterwards created marshal of France; but, for his share in the intrigues against Richelieu, he was, in 1626, imprisoned at Vincennes, where he was, subsequently, either strangled or poisoned. B. 1581.

ORNANS, *or'-nawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, on the Louve, 10 miles from Besançon. It has a considerable trade in Gruyère cheese. *Pop.* 3,500.

ORNE, *orn*, an inland department in the N. of France, comprising a portion of the old provinces of Normandy and Perche, and bordered by the departments of Calvados, Eure-and-Loir, Mayenne, and Sarthe. *Area*, about 2,500 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified, and abounding with rich pastures on the banks of its rivers. *Rivers.* The principal are the Orne, the Mayenne, the Sarthe, the Eure, the Dive, the Louque, the Charenton, and the Iton. *Pro.* Hemp, apples, and pears. Cattle are extensively fattened, and the horses are the best in France. Fowls and eggs also form important articles of commerce. *Manf.* Cotton, lace, needles, and pins. *Pop.* 410,000.

ORNE, a small river of France, which falls into the Moselle.—Another, which, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the English Channel, about 9 miles below Caen.

ORONSAY, *o-ron-sai'*, one of the smaller Hebrides, having on it the remains of an ancient priory.

ORONTES, *o-ron'-tes*, 'the rebellious,' a river of Syria, which, near Antioch, makes a circuit, and, after a course of 240 miles, falls into the sea.

OROPESA, *o-ro-pai'-sa*, the capital of the province of Cochabamba, in Peru. (*See* COCHABAMBA.)

OROSHAZA, *o-ro-sha'-za*, a town in the E. of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bekes, and 26 miles from the town of that name. It stands in a fertile country. *Pop.* 10,000.

OROSIUS, Paul, *o-ro'-si-us*, a Spanish divine, the disciple of St. Augustine, who sent him to Jerusalem to consult Jerome concerning the nature and origin of the soul. By the advice of the same father, he undertook a History of the World to A.D. 416. He also wrote a treatise on Free Will, and other works. Flourished in the 5th century. His "History of the World" was translated into the Anglo-Saxon language by King Alfred; and of this an English version was made in 1773.

ORPHEUS, *or'-fe-us*, of Thrace, a Greek poet, who flourished before Homer. He was the disciple of Linius, and the master of Musæus. His works are lost, except a few fragments; and their authenticity is doubted.

ORPHEUS. (*See* EURYDICE.)

ORRERY, Charles Boyle, Earl of, *or'-re-re*, a British statesman and writer, the son of Roger, the second earl, received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, under Dr. Atterbury, and, while there, engaged in a famous dispute with Dr. Bentley, on the Epistles of Phalaris, a new edition of which was published by Mr. Boyle in 1695. On the death of his brother, he succeeded to the earldom. During the treaty of Utrecht, he was envoy-extraordinary to the states of Flanders and Brabant, and, on his return, was created a British peer, by the title of Lord Boyle. At the accession of George I. he retired from court, and, in 1722, was sent to the Tower on suspicion of treason. After six months' confinement, he was discharged. The astronomical instrument called an "orrery" was named after him by the inventor, Graham, in gratitude for favours received from his lordship. B. 1676; D. 1731.

ORRERY, Roger Boyle, Earl of, a British statesman, who, after concluding his education at Trinity College, Dublin, went abroad, and, on his return, married the daughter of the earl of Suffolk. After the execution of Charles I. he repaired to England; when, being suspected of acting as an agent of Charles II., the committee of safety were about to send him to the Tower, but were prevented by Cromwell, who prevailed upon him to accept a commission under him in his Irish campaigns. His conduct gave Cromwell such satisfaction that, when he became protector, he made him one of his privy council. After the death of Cromwell, he withdrew to Ireland, where he took measures for the restoration of monarchy. Charles II., on his accession, created him earl of Orrery, and appointed him one of his privy council. He was shortly afterwards constituted one of the lords justices of Ireland, and commissioned to call a parliament, before the meeting of which he drew up the celebrated Act of Settlement. On the fall of Lord Clarendon, he was offered the place of chancellor, but refused it. The earl wrote several poems and plays, and his Correspondence was printed in 1742. B. in Ireland, 1621; D. 1679.

ORRERY AND KILMORE, a barony of Ireland, in Munster, in the county of Cork. *Pop.* 23,000.

ORSINI, *or-se'-ne*, a celebrated Roman family during the middle ages, the rival of the Colonna. The first Orsini known became cardinal in 1145. Matthew Orsini, his nephew, was prefect of Rome in 1153. Gaetano Orsini was made pope in 1277, under the name of Nicholas III. Another of the family was elected pope in 1724, with the name of Benedict XIII. The family has had many cardinals and other distinguished personages among its members.

ORSINI, Felice, a modern Italian patriot, who, in his 20th year, was sent to prison for taking part in the proceedings of a secret society. The amnesty granted by Pius IX., in 1816, gave him his liberty. He afterwards took part in the defence of Rome and of Venice, but was banished by Sardinia, in 1853, for attempting to excite a revolt at Genoa. Upon this he repaired to London, where he became the intimate friend of Mazzini. In 1854 he went as agent of the revolutionary committee to Parma, and proceeded thence to Milan, Trieste, Vienna, and Hermanstadt; in which last town he was arrested, and, after undergoing an examination at Vienna, was sent to the fortress of Mantua. In 1856 he effected his escape from that stronghold, under the most extraordinary circumstances, and contrived to reach England, where he commenced the delivery of public speeches, which became exceedingly popular. In the same year he produced a narrative of his life in captivity, under the title of "The Austrian Dungeons in Italy." At the commencement of the year 1858, he, with Pierri and other accomplices, made an attempt upon the life of the emperor of the French. That attempt failed, although the plot which had produced it was carefully concocted during some length of time. Orsini and Pierri were executed; and it having been asserted that the plot was organized in England, the emperor of the French made a demand upon the English nation that its laws respecting the right of asylum to foreigners should be altered. This demand was indignantly refused. Orsini was B. at Meldola, in the Roman States, 1819; executed 1858.

ORSOVA, NEW, *or-sho'-vo*, a town and fortress of Little Wallachia, on an island in the Danube, 36 miles from Moldavia. It is a station for steam-packets. *Pop.* 3,400.

Orta, *or'-ta*, a town of Naples, 26 miles from Manfredonia. *Pop.* 1,500.—Another, 36 miles from Rome. —Also the name of a Lake, 6 miles W. of Lago Maggiore, into which its surplus waters are discharged. *Ext.* 8 miles long, with a breadth of 1¼.

Ortegal, Cape, *or-tai-gal'*, a N. point of land in Spain. *Lat.* 43° 46′ 40″ N. *Lon.* 7° 54′ W.

Ortellius, Abraham, *or-tel'-li-us*, a Dutch geographer, who travelled in England, France, Germany, and Italy, and was generally accounted the first geographer of his time. In 1570 he produced "Theatrum Orbis Terræ," or Universal Geography, the success of which led to his obtaining the appointment of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. He composed other works of the same nature, and corresponded with most of the learned men of his time. b. at Antwerp, 1527; d. 1598.

Ortelsburg, *or'-tels-boorg*, a town of East Prussia, 80 miles from Konigsberg. *Pop.* 2,000.—Here, in 1807, several engagements took place between the French and Russians.

Orthès, Henri d'Apremont, Viscount of, *or'-tai*, was governor of Bayonne, under Charles IX. of France. Having received an order to destroy all the Huguenots in the city on St. Bartholomew's day (25th August, 1572), he replied to the king, "Sire, I communicated the letter of your majesty to the garrison; but, although I could find everywhere good soldiers and loyal citizens, I could not obtain a single executioner."

Orthez, or Ortès, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, on the Gave de Pau, 24 miles from Pau. *Manf.* Flannel, leather, and iron and copper wire. It carries on a brisk trade in cattle, Bayonne hams, and goose-feathers. *Pop.* 7,000.—This place was the scene of a battle between the French and British in 1814.

Ortler, or Ortelle, *or'-te-ler*, the loftiest mountain of the Tyrol, and of the Austrian empire, about 10 miles from Glarus. *Height*, 12,811 feet.

Orton, or Overton, *or'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

Ortona, *or-to'-na*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 8 miles from Lanciano. It has a cathedral, and a considerable trade in wine. *Pop.* 10,000.

Oruro, *o-roo'-ro*, a town of Bolivia, in S. America, 70 miles from Potosi. It has several churches and convents, and is the capital of a department of the same name. *Pop.* 5,000.—The Department is chiefly devoted to pasturage, and rears large numbers of cattle.

Orust, *o'-roost*, an island of Sweden, in the Cattegat, 28 miles from Gottenburg. *Ext.* 14 miles long, with a breadth of 10. *Desc.* Level, and fishing and rearing cattle are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. *Pop.* Unascertained.

Orvieto, *or-ve-ai'-to*, a town of Italy, 60 miles from Rome, at the confluence of the Paglia and the Chiana. Its cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice. *Pop.* 8,000.

Orwell, *or'-wel*, a beautiful river, rising near Felsham, in Suffolk, and uniting with the Stour from Manningtree, to form the fine harbour of Harwich. The site of the old town of Orwell is now covered by the sea.

Orwell, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 1,500.

Osage Mountains, *o'-saj*, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area*, 855 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000. —Also a river and a range of mountains.

Osborne. (*See* Wight, Isle of.)

Oscar I., Oscar Joseph Francis Bernadotte, *os'-kar*, king of Sweden and Norway, was the only son of the celebrated French general Bernadotte, who became king of Sweden under the title of Charles XIV. When his father was elected heir presumptive to the Swedish crown, in 1810, he accompanied him to that country, where he received an education in conformity with the high position he was destined to fulfil. He abjured Catholicism for the Lutheran faith, was created duke of Sudermania, and began to display considerable aptitude for the military sciences, with which, and political economy, he chiefly occupied himself. In 1811 he entered the army as lieutenant-colonel, and soon afterwards rose to the high grades of grand admiral of Sweden and Norway, and general commandant of the fourth corps of artillery. In 1824 he was nominated viceroy of Norway, and became regent, during the illness of his father in 1828. Meanwhile, he had married Josephine, daughter of Eugene de Beauharnais, duke of Leuchtenberg. In 1844 he succeeded to the throne. During the war with Russia, although Sweden took no part in the struggle, he manifested the strongest sympathy with the cause of the allied Western powers. In 1855 a treaty between Sweden and France was signed, by which the former power engaged not to cede any portion of her territory to Russia. The health of the king having become frail, he, in 1857, made a tour in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. b. at Paris, 1799.

Oschatz, *o'-shatz*, a town of Saxony, 32 miles from Dresden. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and yarn. *Pop.* 6,000.

Oschersleben, *o'-shers-lai'-ben*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 4,000.

Osero, *o-sai'-ro*, a town of Austrian Illyria, on an island of the same name, in the Adriatic. *Pop.* 1,500.

Osero, Island of, an island of Austria, near the island of Cherso, in the Adriatic. *Ext.* 16 miles long and 4 broad. *Pop.* 3,000.

O'Shaughnessy, Sir William Brooke, *o-shaw'-nes-se*, a gentleman to whom is due the great merit of introducing the electric telegraphic system into India. The descendant of an ancient Irish family, he was sent, at an early age, to the university of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. In his 21st year he entered the service of the East-India Company, with the grade of assistant-surgeon. After being transferred to civil employment by the governor-general, in 1833, he acted as physician to Lord Metcalfe while the latter commanded at Agra. It was whilst holding the professorship of chemistry in the Medical College at Calcutta, that he first began to investigate the capabilities of the electric telegraph as a mode of communication between widely-separate places. In 1839 he published a work, wherein he urged the government to adopt a telegraphic system which was calculated to afford immense services to the civil and military administrations of India. But Lord Auckland, the governor-general of that day, gave the indefatigable man of science little encouragement; and the succeeding governors, Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge, were too much engrossed with warlike operations to give thought to any measure for the improvement of the internal resources of the country under their rule. In Lord Dalhousie, however, Dr. O'Shaughnessy found an appreciative patron: that nobleman authorized the projector to lay down an experimental line of electric telegraph, and to furnish a report of its working. That report was so satisfactory, that the court of East-India directors authorized the immediate construction of telegraphic lines between Calcutta, Agra, Bombay, Peshawur, and Madras. The lines were commenced in November, 1853, and so energetically did Dr. O'Shaughnessy pursue his labours, that, in less than six months, a line in full working order was completed between Calcutta and Agra, a distance of 800 miles. Early in 1855, the line was 3,050 miles in length, and Calcutta and Madras were placed in instantaneous communication. In February, 1856, the line was laid down throughout 4,000 miles. To justly appreciate the gigantic labours of the doctor, it must be borne in mind that there was no iron road, few bridges; that the wires cross seventy broad rivers, and pass through dense jungles, to enter which is death during six months of the year; but the chief difficulty that he had to contend with was the sudden and simultaneous training of 300 persons, who were to be employed in the many offices connected with the working of the system. In 1856 he went to England, where he was nominated a knight commander of the Bath, in acknowledgment of his great services. b. at Limerick, Ireland, 1809.

Oslander, Andrew, *o-se-an'-der*, a German divine, who studied at Wittemburg and Nuremburg, was one of the first disciples of Luther, and became minister and professor at Konigsberg, where he distinguished himself by a peculiar doctrine on justification, which he asserted to be effected in man by the union of God with our souls. This doctrine he zealously defended, and opposed Luther with great fury. He was the

author of several Latin works, the most important of which were, "On the Harmony of the Gospels," and "Epistle to Zwinglius on the Sacrament of the Eucharist." B. in Bavaria, 1498; D. 1552.

OSIMO, *o-se'-mo*, a town of Italy, 10 miles from Ancona. It has a cathedral and other churches, with a trade in silk and corn. *Pop.* 14,000.

OSIRIS, *o-si'-ris*, a great deity of the Egyptians. The ancients greatly differ in their opinions concerning this celebrated god; but they all agree that, as king of Egypt, he took particular care to civilize his subjects, and to teach them agriculture. After he had accomplished a reform at home, Osiris resolved to spread civilization in the other parts of the earth. He left his kingdom to the care of his wife Isis, and in his expedition was accompanied by his brother Apollo, and by Anubis, Macedo, and Pan. His march was through Æthiopia. He afterwards passed through Arabia, and visited the greatest part of the kingdoms of Asia and of Europe, where he enlightened the minds of men by introducing among them the worship of the gods, and a reverence for the wisdom of a supreme being. At his return home, Osiris found the minds of his subjects agitated. His brother Typhon, who had raised a revolt, murdered him in a secret apartment, and cut his body to pieces, which were divided among the associates of his guilt. This cruelty incensed Isis; she, with her son Orus, defeated Typhon and his partisans, and revenged her husband's death. She recovered the mangled pieces of her husband's body, which the murderer had thrown into the sea, and then directed the different Egyptian priests to choose whatever animals they pleased to represent the person and the divinity of Osiris, and they were enjoined to pay the greatest reverence to that representative of divinity, and to bury it, when dead, with the greatest solemnity. To render their establishment more popular, each sacerdotal body had a certain portion of land allotted to it to defray the expenses attending the ceremonial rites. As Osiris had particularly instructed his subjects in cultivating the ground, the priests chose the ox to represent him, and paid the most superstitious veneration to that animal. Osiris, according to the opinion of some mythologists, is the same as the sun, and the adoration which is paid by different nations to an Anubis, a Bacchus, a Dionysius, a Jupiter, a Pan, &c., is the same as that which Osiris received in the Egyptian temples. Nothing can give a clearer idea of the greatness of Osiris than this inscription, found on some ancient monuments:—"Saturn, the youngest of all the gods, was my father: I am Osiris, who conducted a large and numerous army as far as the deserts of India, and travelled over the greatest part of the world, and visited the streams of the Ister, and the remote shores of the ocean, diffusing benevolence to all the inhabitants of the earth."

OSIUS, *o'-si-us*, bishop of Cordova, in Spain. He became the confidant of Constantine, who, by his persuasions, convened in 323 the council of Nice, where Osius presided. The emperor Constantius persecuted him with so much cruelty to make him turn Arian, that Osius, at the age of 100, was induced to sign a confession of faith prescribed to him. He was then permitted to return to his diocese, where he died soon after, extremely penitent for his weakness, and renouncing the Arian heresy with great fervour. D. 357.

OSMA, *os'-ma*, a river of European Turkey, which, after a course of 100 miles, joins the Danube near Nictapolis.

OSMAN OR OTHMAN I., *os'-man*, surnamed El-ghazi, 'the victorious,' the founder of the dynasty at present reigning at Constantinople, was at first the chieftain of a small territory in Bithynia; but, in 1299, he invaded the whole country of Nicæa, and subsequently extended his conquests as far as the Black Sea. B. at Sukut, Bithynia, 1259; D. 1326.

OSMAN OR OTHMAN II., sultan of the Turks, was the son of Achmet I., and succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1618. He declared war against Poland in 1621; but, after several defeats, was obliged to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Attributing his failures to the Janissaries, he resolved to substitute a militia of Arabs in their room, which so provoked them that they deposed him and placed Mustapha on the throne. Osman was strangled in 1622.

OSMAN OR OTHMAN III. became sultan in 1754, but reigned only three years, during which time he behaved with the utmost cruelty towards his subjects. D. 1757.

OSMOND, St., *os'-mond*, a Norman prelate, who, in 1066, followed William the Conqueror to England, and was made chancellor of the kingdom and bishop of Salisbury. For this diocese he reformed the liturgy, which became general throughout the kingdom, under the name of the liturgy of Salisbury, and was commonly used throughout England until the Reformation. At his death, he was canonized by Pope Calixtus III. B. in Normandy, in the 11th century; D. in England, 1099.

OSNABRUCK, or OSNABURG, *os'-na-burg* (Germ. *os'-na-brock*), a town of Hanover, and the capital of a principality, on the Hase, 73 miles from Hanover. It is divided into the Old and New towns. The public buildings are the cathedral, which possesses several relics of antiquity, and the town-house, in which was concluded the peace of Westphalia in 1648; several churches, a Lutheran orphan-house, hospitals, a workhouse, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium. *Manf.* Coarse woollen, leather, tobacco, chicory, and paper. *Pop.* 13,000.

OSNABURGH, a township of the United States, in Ohio, 130 miles from Columbus. *Pop.* 2,500.

OSORIO, Jerome, *o-so'-re-o*, a Portuguese bishop, who became professor of divinity at Coimbra, and afterwards bishop of Sylves. His works were published at Rome in 1592. On account of the elegance of his Latin style, he was called the Cicero of Portugal. B. at Lisbon, 1506; D. 1580.

OSSA, *os'-sa*, a celebrated mountain of Greece, in Thessaly, immediately N. of Mount Pelion, and bounding, with the opposite chain of Olympus, the vale of Tempe.

OSSA, a town of Russia, on the Kama, 58 miles from Perm. *Pop.* 2,000.

OSSAT, Arnaud d', *os'-sa*, an eminent French cardinal. By the kindness of a gentleman, he received a good education, and was appointed tutor to some young noblemen. He afterwards practised the law, but forsook that profession, and became secretary first to Cardinal d'Este, and next to Cardinal de Joyeuse. He was ambassador of France at Rome, and obtained the papal absolution for Henry IV., for which he was made bishop of Rennes, in 1596. In 1598 he was made cardinal. B. at Armagnac, 1536; D. 1604.

OSSIAN, *os'-si-an*, an ancient Scotch bard, was the son of Fingal, whom he accompanied in several military expeditions. He lived to an advanced age, and, at the close of life, became blind. Mr. Macpherson published a translation of poems, in a sort of poetical prose, which he ascribed to Ossian; but their authenticity has been disputed by several critics, and as zealously defended by others. (*See* MACPHERSON, James.) Supposed to have flourished in the 3rd century.

OSSOLI, Sarah Margaret Fuller, Marchioness of, *os'-so-le*, a modern American authoress, whose father gave her so high an education, that, even as a child, "she knew more Greek and Latin than half the professors." In 1835 this parent died suddenly, and, her means becoming straitened, Miss Fuller sought employment as teacher of Latin, German, Italian, and French in a school at Rhode Island. Subsequently, she joined the "Brook Farm" community, and began to exercise her pen by contributing to the periodicals. In 1839 she produced a translation of Eckermann's "Conversations with Göthe." About the same time, her great conversational powers induced some ladies of Boston to request her to form "conversational classes" under her direction. This singular scheme became highly successful, and five-and-twenty ladies met to discuss such topics as "the genealogy of heaven and earth," "the celestial inspiration of genius and transmission of divine law." In 1840 Mr. Emerson commenced his "Dial," to which Miss Fuller contributed some philosophical articles on the "Fine Arts." At a later period, she went to reside at New York, on being appointed to the direction of the literary department of the "Tribune." In 1846 she set out upon a tour of Europe, a project which had long been cherished in her mind. London and Paris were visited, the literary circles in both cities being her resort. At Rome, while attending divine service in St. Peter's, she met a young

Italian nobleman, and, after a short acquaintance, became his wife, in 1847. The marriage was, however, kept secret until the siege of Rome, which took place in the following year. During that struggle, she acted as nurse in one of the hospitals. When the French succeeded in entering the city, she, with her husband and infant child, retired to Leghorn, and, after remaining in that place several months, embarked for America; but, after a stormy passage, the vessel was wrecked upon the coast at Long Island, and herself, husband, and child, were drowned. A narrative of the Roman revolution, in manuscript, was lost with her. Her essays were collected and published in a work entitled "Papers on Literature and Art." D. in Massachusetts, 1810; D. 1850.

OSSORY, Thomas Butler, Earl of, *os'-so-re*, son of the duke of Ormond. Cromwell sent him to the Tower; whence he was released, after eight months' confinement, and then went to Flanders. At the Restoration he was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in Ireland, and in 1666 created an English peer, by the title of Lord Butler. He was a volunteer under Lord Albemarle in the great fight with the Dutch; for which, in 1673, he was made sole admiral of the fleet, in the absence of Prince Rupert. In 1677 he commanded the English forces at the battle of Mons. B. in Ireland, 1643; D. 1680.

OSSUN, *os'-su(r)*, a town of France, in the Upper Pyrenees, 10 miles from Tarbes. *Pop.* 3,000. In its neighbourhood a great battle was, in the 8th century, fought with the Saracens.

OSSUNA, Tellez y Giron, Duke of, *os-soo'-na*, a celebrated Spanish statesman, who attracted notice at court by his sarcastic wit, and thereby incurred the displeasure of Philip II. Banished from his native country, he went into Flanders, where he assumed the command of a regiment, which he had equipped at his own expense, and fought with so much success on the Spanish side, that he thereby obtained his recall. He became the favourite of the duke of Lerma, and was appointed viceroy of Sicily in 1610, which post he retained during five years. In 1618 he was appointed viceroy at Naples, and in that capacity defeated the Venetians; but refused to establish the Inquisition in Naples. He conceived a plan of obtaining Venice for the Spanish crown, or, as some assert, as an independent monarchy for himself. He succeeded in deceiving the court of Madrid for some time, but was superseded as viceroy of Naples by Cardinal Borgia; upon which he was imprisoned in the castle of Almeida, where he D. 1624. B. at Valladolid, 1579.

OSTADE, Adrian van, *os'-tad*, one of the most celebrated painters of the Dutch school. He studied under Frank Hals and Rembrandt, and drew his subjects from low life. In his pictures we generally find people smoking and drinking in alehouses and kitchens, or indulging in rural sports. B. at Lübeck, 1610; D. at Amsterdam, 1685.

OSTADE, Isaac van, was brother of the preceding, and was, like him, an excellent painter. Of him, Dr. Waagen says: "Great injustice is done to Isaac van Ostade by the poor pictures of country life which are frequently ascribed to him in the galleries of Germany. In Holland, in Paris, and above all, in England, we may be convinced that in his village scenes, and in his winter pieces, he is a wholly original master, and by no means inferior to his brother. B. at Lübeck, 1617; D. 1671.

OSTASCHKOW, *os'-tash-ko*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tver, on Lake Salig. It is mostly built of wood, and has salt and spirit magazines, tanneries, and shipbuilding-docks. *Pop.* 9,000.

OSTEND, *os-tend'*, a fortified town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the North Sea, 36 miles from Ghent. The streets of Ostend are straight, and the houses in general well built, but deficient in height. It has no public edifices worth mentioning, except the town-house and citadel. Its harbour is considered one of the best in Flanders; but it is formed only by the tide entering the mouth of a small river, and ships of burden cannot enter but at high water. It communicates by canals with Bruges and Ghent W., and with Nieuport E. *Manf.* Rope, soap, salt, and sailcloth. Its trade is not, as formerly, between one distant seaport and another, but between the interior and foreign countries, particularly England. *Pop.* 17,000. *Lat.* 51° 14′ 1″ N. *Lon.* 2° 55′ 5″ E.—Ostend is remarkable for a very long and obstinate siege (from 1601 to 1604) against the Spaniards. It has regular steam communication with London, and is connected with Antwerp by the Great Belgian Railway.

OSTERODE, *os'-te-rod*, a town of Hanover, on the Soese, at the foot of the Harz, 50 miles from Hanover. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, table linen, tobacco, soap, white lead, and metallic and wooden wares. It has, besides, some tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* 6,000.

OSTERVALD, John Frederic, *os'-ter-vald*, a Swiss Protestant divine, who wrote "A Catechism of the Christian Religion," "Arguments and Reflections on all the Books of the Bible," and other works, and produced a translation of the Bible in French, much in use among French Protestants. B. at Neufchâtel, 1663; D. at the same place, 1747.

OSTHEIM, *ost'-hime*, the name of several villages in Germany, none of them with a population above 3,000.

OSTROG, *os'-trog*, a town of Russian Poland, in the government of Volhynia, 57 miles from Constantinov. *Pop.* 6,500.

OSTROLENKA, *os-tro-len'-ka*, a town of Poland, on the Narew, 86 miles from Plock. *Pop.* 2,000.—This place was, in 1806, the scene of a severe conflict between the Russians and French; and, in 1831, the Russians and Poles had an engagement here.

OSTROVNO, *os-trof'-no*, a village of Russian Lithuania, on the Dwina. *Pop.* 2,000.—Here, in 1812, the Russians were defeated by the French.

OSTUNI, *os-too'-ne*, a town of Naples, 50 miles from Bari. It is a bishop's see. *Pop.* 6,000.

OSUNA, *o-soo'-na*, a town of Spain, 42 miles from Seville. It is an important military post, has several hospitals, a university, and a barracks. Its trade is considerable in wine, corn, fruit, oil, capers, and rush-wares. *Pop.* about 18,000.

OSWALD, *os'-wald*, king of Northumberland, was obliged, after the death of Ethelfrid, his father, to take refuge in Ireland, his uncle, Edwin, having possessed himself of the throne. He became a Christian in his retreat, and, returning to his own country, defeated Cerdowalla, king of the Britons, who lost his life. Oswald reunited the two kingdoms of Northumberland; but was slain in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia, 643 A.D. The monkish historians relate that many miracles were performed by his relics, for which he was canonized.

OSWALDTWHISTLE, *os'-wald-wis'-el*, a township of Lancashire, 4 miles from Blackburn. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning. *Pop.* 8,000.

OSWEGO, *os-we'-go*, a county in the state of New York, U.S. *Area*, 925 square miles. *Pop.* 65,000.

OSWEGO, a river of the state of New York, U.S., which issues from Oneida Lake, and, after a course of 24 miles, falls into Lake Ontario. At the mouth of the river is a safe and good harbour, with two fathoms water. The channel is commanded by a well-built fort, on an eminence E. of the river.

OSWEGO, a city of the United States, standing on both sides of the Oswego, and united by a bridge 700 feet in length. It has several churches, custom-house, female seminary, an academy, and other schools. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning, tanning; and there are shipbuilding-docks. *Pop.* 13,000.

OSWESTRY, *os'-wes-tre*, a borough and market-town of Salop, 20 miles from Shrewsbury. It was formerly inclosed by walls, and there are still some remains of its once magnificent castle. The public buildings are the church, town-hall, prison, theatre, and several schools. *Manf.* Flannels. *Pop.* 9,000.—It has a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. The name of this town is taken from Oswald, the king of Northumbria, who, in the early part of the 7th century, was slain here.

OSYMANDIAS, *o-si-măn'-di-as*, an Egyptian king, and the first monarch who formed a library. He caused a colossal statue of himself to be erected, on which was this inscription: "I am Osymandias, king of kings; whoever will dispute this title with me, let him surpass my works." He is said to have reigned at Thebes between the 20th and 16th centuries before Christ.

OTAGO, *o-ta'-go*, a colonial settlement of New Zealand, on Ontago Bay, 320 miles from Port Nicholson. It is principally composed of Scotchmen. *Pop.* about 3,000.—DUNEDIN is its principal town, which is rapidly increasing in population.

OTAHEITE, or TAHITI, *o'-ta-he'-te*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, forming the principal of the Society Islands. *Ext.* About 110 miles in circumference. *Desc.* It consists of two peninsulas, connected by a low isthmus about three miles across, covered with trees and shrubs, but wholly uncultivated, though no part of the island seems more capable of improvement, and of admitting the plough, if cleared from wood. The soil of the low lands, and of the valleys which run up from the sea between the mountains, is remarkably fertile, consisting of a rich blackish mould, covered with bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, plantains, eve-apple, the youte or cloth-plant; besides a variety of others. The mountains afford trees of all kinds and sizes, and are, in most places, covered to their very tops with wood; in others, with bamboos of great length; and, in some, with fern and reeds. The hills rise very steep, and swell into mountains almost inaccessible, but everywhere productive of plantains, yams, and a multitude of wild roots growing spontaneously, and sometimes used for food. In these higher regions only is to be found sandal-wood of two kinds, yellow and dark-coloured; whence the natives chiefly draw the perfume for the cocoa-nut oil, with which they anoint themselves. *Inhabitants.* These are above the common size; and the chiefs are a larger race, few of them being under six feet. The men are tall, strong, well-limbed, and finely-shaped. The women of the superior rank are also in general above our middle stature; but those of the inferior class are below it, and some of them are very small. Their natural complexion is a kind of clear olive or brunette. Their manners, institutions, and religion are altogether those of savages, though the efforts of missionaries have greatly improved them. *Lat.* of Point Venus, 17° 29′ 2″ S. *Lon.* 149° 29′ W.—The French claim a protectorate over this island and the islands of Wallis and Gambier. It was taken possession of by them in 1816.

OTHMAN. (*See* OSMAN.)

OTHO, Marcus Salvius, *o'-tho*, Roman emperor, was of a family which descended from the ancient kings of Etruria. Nero, whose companion he was in his debaucheries, elevated him to the highest offices in the empire. After Nero's death he attached himself to Galba; but that emperor having adopted Piso as his heir, Otho excited an insurrection, murdered Galba and Piso, and ascended the throne in 69; was opposed by Vitellius, who was supported by the German army; and in a battle between the two rivals near Cremona, Otho was defeated; on which he slew himself, after reigning three months. B. at Rome, A.D. 31 or 32; D. 69.

OTHO I., emperor of Germany, called the Great, was the eldest son of Henry the Fowler, and crowned in 937, at the age of 14. Berenger having usurped the title of emperor in Italy, Otho entered Rome, where he was crowned by John XII. That pontiff afterwards entered into a league with Berenger; on which Otho caused him to be deposed, and put Leo XIII. in his place, in 963. On the emperor's return to Germany, the Romans revolted, and imprisoned Leo; for which Otho again visited Rome, where he exercised severe vengeance on the senate. He next turned his arms against Nicephorus Phocas, emperor of the East, whose army he defeated, and after cutting off the noses of his prisoners, sent them to Constantinople; but John Zimisces, the successor of Nicephorus, made peace with Otho. B. 923; D. 973.

OTHO II., surnamed the Bloody, succeeded his father, the preceding emperor, in 973. His mother Adelaide opposed his accession; on which he expelled her from court. Her party proclaimed Henry, duke of Bavaria, emperor; but he was defeated by Otho, who also repulsed the Danes and Bohemians. He afterwards marched into Italy, in order to expel the Saracens from Sicily, but fell ill at Rome, where he died, 983; B. 951.

OTHO III., the son of the preceding, was only three years old at the death of his father; but his empire was administered by his grandmother Adelaide, conjointly with the archbishop of Cologne. At the age of 16 he assumed the reins of government, and went to Italy, which was in a state of confusion, owing to the opposition of different popes. Otho having re-established order, returned into Germany, and made Boleslas king of Poland. He was obliged again to pass into Italy to quell a revolt, but died soon afterwards. B. 980; D. 1002.

OTHO IV., called the Superb, was the son of Henry, duke of Saxony, and chosen emperor in 1208. He was excommunicated by the pope for seizing the lands which the Countess Matilda bequeathed to the Holy See. In 1212 the princes of the empire elected Frederic, king of Sicily, in the room of Otho, who, after struggling against his rival until 1215, resigned his crown to him, and retired to Brunswick. D. 1240.

OTHO I., king of Greece, was the second son of Louis I. of Bavaria, and was, in his 17th year, offered the throne of the new Greek kingdom in 1832. After being assisted in his government by a regency, he, in 1835, became the unassisted monarch of Greece. In 1836 he married Amelia, daughter of the grand-duke of Oldenburg, a marriage offering some peculiarities. The king was a Roman Catholic, the queen Protestant, while any children that might be born were to be educated in the faith of the Greek church. After some internal dissensions, the king, in 1844, promulgated a new constitution, which was founded upon that of the French in 1830. At the commencement of the year 1847, a public insult addressed to M. Musurus, the Turkish minister at the court of Athens, had nearly provoked a rupture between the two powers. In that affair, both the interests of the nation and the dignity of the throne were compromised. In 1850 the commerce of Greece was materially injured by the obstinate attitude of the king with respect to the indemnity claimed for M. Pacifico, an English subject, by England, whose fleet was sent to blockade the Greek ports. During the war with Russia, the Greek capital was the place where numerous bands of brigands were organized, which, taking advantage of the troubled condition of Turkey, committed great ravages upon the frontiers. Both England and France protested against these predatory hordes, and an Anglo-French division was sent to the Piræus. The Western powers demanded also the retirement of the ministry; since which period the administration has been frequently and apparently capriciously changed. Otho was born in Bavaria, 1815.

OTHRYS, MOUNT, *o'-thris*, a chain forming the N. frontier of Greece. Its height varies between 4,000 and 6,000 feet above the level of the sea.

OTISCO, *o-tis'-ko*, a township of the United States, on a lake of the same name, in New York, 14 miles from Syracuse. *Pop.* 2,000.

OTLEY, *ot'-le*, a neat market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharf, 10 miles from Leeds. It has a church, a grammar-school, and mechanics' institute. In the neighbourhood are worsted-mills. *Pop.* 12,500.

OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRANTO, *o-tran'-to*, a peninsular province, forming the S.E. extremity of Italy, having the Gulf of Taranto on the W. and the Adriatic on the E. It it the "heel of the Italian boot." *Area*, 2,883 square miles. *Pop.* 402,000.

OTRANTO, a fortified seaport-town of Naples, in the cape of the same name, 22 miles from Lecce. *Pop.* 4,500.

OTRANTO, CAPE, is on the STRAIT OF OTRANTO, a channel 44 miles across, and connecting the Adriatic with the Mediterranean Sea. *Lat.* 40° 8′ N. *Lon.* 18° 29′ E.

OTRICOLI, *o-tre'-ko-le*, a town of Central Italy, 36 miles from Rome. *Pop.* 1,000.—In its neighbourhood the Neapolitans were defeated by the French, in 1798.

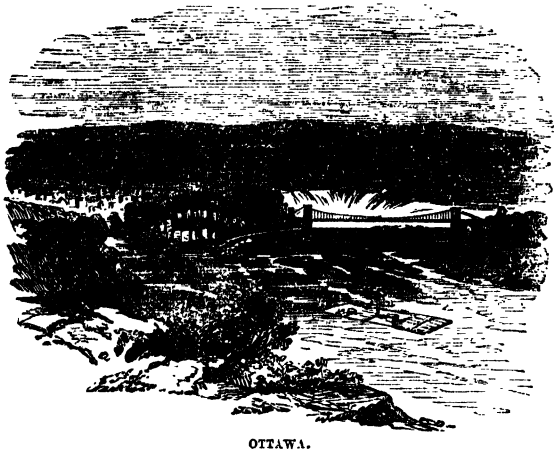
OTSEGO, *ot-se'-go*, a county in the central part of New York, U.S. *Area*, 892 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000.—Also, a LAKE of the United States, 60 miles from Albany. *Ext.* 9 miles long, with a breadth of 2.

OTTERBURN, *ot'-ter-burn*, a township of Northumberland, 20 miles from Hexham. *Pop.* about 500.—About half a mile from this place is an obelisk marking the spot where Earl Douglas fell in the battle of Chevy Chace, in 1388.

OTTERY ST. MARY, *ot'-te-re*, an irregularly-built

town of Devonshire, on the Otter, 10 miles from Exeter. The principal building is the church, a spacious edifice, possessing many singularities in its construction. The monuments are numerous, and many of them curious. *Manf.* Silk and ropes. *Pop.* 4,500. This is the birthplace of Coleridge, the poet.

OTTAWA, or GRAND RIVER, *ot'-ta-wa*, a river of Canada, rising in *lat.* 48° 30′ N., *lon.* 80° W., and, after a course of 600 miles, entering the Lake of the



OTTAWA.

Mountains, 40 miles from Montreal.—Also a county of the United States, in Michigan. *Area*, 828 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

OTWAY, Thomas, *ot'-wai*, an English dramatic writer, who was educated at Winchester school; whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree, and went to London, where he became a performer, and writer for the stage, producing his first tragedy, "Alcibiades," in 1675. The



OTWAY.

earl of Plymouth procured him a cornetcy in a regiment in Flanders; but Otway, having little taste for the army, returned to London, where, in great poverty, he recommenced writing plays. Having been compelled by his necessities to contract debts, and haunted by the emissaries of the law, he retired to a public house on Tower Hill, where, according to one account, he died of want, by swallowing, after a long fast, a piece of bread which charity had supplied. Otway excels in depicting the tender passions in tragedy; of which his "Orphan" and "Venice Preserved" are proofs. A complete edition of his works, which were numerous, was published in 1814. B. at Trotten, Sussex, 1651; D. 1685.

OTTOCAR II., *ot'-to-kar*, surnamed the Conqueror, succeeded Wenceslaus III., and united the kingdoms of Bohemia, Austria, and Styria, in 1253, and in the following year made some conquests in Prussia. He founded cities, encouraged trades and manufactures, and protested against the election of Rudolph of Hapsburg. Placed under the ban of the empire in 1275, he was abandoned by his allies, and in the succeeding years deprived of Austria. He recommenced the war in 1277, but perished at the battle of Marchfeld, in 1278.

OUDE, *oud* or *ood*, an extensive province of Hindostan, bounded N. by Nepaul, E. by Bahar, S. by Allahabad, and W. by Delhi and Agra. *Area.* Estimated at about 23,000 square miles. *Desc.* The whole surface is flat, extremely fertile, and well watered by large rivers, or by the copious streams which intersect the country. *Rivers.* The Gogra, Goomtee, Sael, and Ganges, which runs along its western boundary. There are, besides, numerous smaller streams, and several lakes. *Climate.* Dry, but subject to the extremes of heat and cold. In the south, the climate is salubrious, and longevity common. *Zoology.* The tiger, wolf, flying-fox, hyena, reptiles; birds and insects in great variety. The botany is also extremely rich and varied. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, rice, and a variety of other grains; cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, hemp, mustard, tobacco, and poppies. It is also celebrated for its grapes, mangoes, and other fruits. Oxen are exclusively used for agricultural purposes, and the domestic animals generally consist of cattle, sheep, and goats. *Minerals.* In some of the districts, quantities of saltpetre, and lapis lazuli. *Manf.* A variety of cotton cloths and a course kind of flannel, paper, glass-wares, and bows, arrows, shields, matchlocks, and swords; but it is not celebrated for any peculiar manufacture, unless it be cotton carpets. *Pop.* Estimated at about 3,000,000; comprising Mahometans and Hindoos of all castes. *Lat.* between 25° 34′ and 29° 0′ N. *Lon.* between 79° 45′ and 83° 11′ E. Oude was formerly governed by a native prince, under the superintendence of the British, who had a resident at his court, and a regiment of infantry to protect him. In 1849, an armed force, of the strength of about 6,000 men, was maintained by the British in the province. After the rebellion of 1857, it was taken possession of by the British.

OUDE, or AYODHYA, the ancient capital of the above province, on the Gogra river, and said to have been of great extent. It is one of the most sacred places of antiquity, and has the temple of a monkey god. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 26° 45′ N. *Lon.* 82° 10′ E.

OUDENARDE, *oo'-de-nard*, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, divided into two parts by the Scheldt, 32 miles from Brussels. *Manf.* Woollen and linen. *Pop.* 6,300.—It is noted for the memorable victory gained over the French, in 1708, by Prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough.

OUDINOT, Charles Nicholas, *oo'-de-no*, marshal of France and duke of Reggio. At the age of 16 he entered upon his military career, and, in 1792, obtained the command of a battalion. In the same year he performed his first great feat of arms,—the repulse of the Prussians from the fort of Bitsch, with the loss of 700 prisoners. In 1794, while in command of a distant outpost, he, with a single regiment, kept in check a corps of the Austrians numbering 10,000 men. For

that service he was appointed general of brigade; and, after being severely wounded in a subsequent attack, was taken prisoner by the Austrians. On obtaining his exchange, he performed signal feats of bravery at Trèves, Nordlingen, and Donauwerth, and was created general of division in 1799. At Zurich, the siege of Genoa, the battle of Pozzolo, and the passage of the Mincio, he maintained his great reputation for skill and bravery. Napoleon presented him with a sword of honour, and when, in 1805, he established an *élite* corps of grenadiers, he intrusted the command to Oudinot. At the head of this corps, he was the first to enter Vienna, and likewise contributed to the victory at Austerlitz. In 1807 he gained the battle of Ostrolenka, in Poland; and at Friedland, soon afterwards, performed his greatest deed. With one corps, he kept the whole Russian army in check until Napoleon came up. After Wagram, the emperor created Oudinot a marshal, and duke of Reggio; and, upon the flight of Louis Bonaparte from Holland, he was sent to occupy the country, where he remained for two years, to the complete satisfaction of the Dutch people. Throughout the battles of 1812, '13, '14, Oudinot's name shone with all its old lustre; but, after the emperor's abdication, he gave his adherence to the Bourbons, to whom he afterwards steadfastly submitted. In 1839, Louis Philippe nominated him grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and governor of the Invalides. Discreet, loyal, and brave, he merited the title bestowed upon him by his compatriots, "the Modern Bayard." B. in France, 1767; D. at Paris, 1847.

OUDINOT, Nicholas Charles Victor, a modern French general, and eldest son of the preceding. At first a page to the emperor Napoleon I., he was created lieutenant of hussars for the bravery exhibited by him at the passage of the Danube in 1809. His next employment was as aide-de-camp to Marshal Massena, in Portugal. Throughout the final campaigns of Napoleon, he signalized himself as the worthy son of a brave parent; and, at the abdication of the emperor, he took service under the restored Bourbon dynasty, and remained faithful to it during the Hundred Days. For this fidelity he was, after the fall of Napoleon, created commandant of the grenadiers of the Royal Guard. At the revolution of 1830, he tendered his resignation of his various appointments, and kept aloof from the government of Louis Philippe until the year 1835, when he was appointed to the command of an African brigade. After the revolution of 1848, he was nominated to the command of the army of observation at the foot of the Alps. In that command he was succeeded by Marshal Bugeaud, in 1849; but was soon afterwards sent, at the head of a French expeditionary corps, to compel the Romans to accept the authority of the pope. The city was stoutly defended by Garibaldi, and only submitted after an obstinate struggle. Created a grand cross of the Legion of Honour after the fall of Rome, he returned to France, and took his seat in the Legislative Assembly. At the *coup d'état*, he was arrested, and remained for some time a prisoner in the fortress of Vincennes. After his liberation, he retired into private life. He has written several valuable works on military tactics, and upon cavalry. B. in France, 1791.

OUEN, ST., *oo'-a*, the name of numerous parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 2,500.—The most famous is 4 miles from Paris, where, on the 2nd May, 1814, Louis XVIII. signed the declaration of St. Ouen.

OUFA, or UFA, *oo'-fa*, a city of Asiatic Russia, capital of the government of Orenburg, on the Bielaya, near its junction with the Oufa, 200 miles from Orenburg. It has seven churches and two convents. The neighbourhood is inhabited by a race of Tartars. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 54° 42′ N. *Lon.* 56° 18′ E.—Also a RIVER rising in the Ural Mountains, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining the Bielaya near Oufa.

OUGHTRED, William, *ow'-tred*, an English divine and mathematician, was educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. About 1603 he was presented to the living of Aldbury, Surrey; after which he devoted himself to mathematical pursuits, and wrote several treatises, particularly his "Clavis," the plan of which was adopted by Sir Isaac Newton. In the Rebellion he suffered considerably for his adherence to the royal cause; indeed, according to Fuller, he died of joy at hearing of the restoration of Charles II. Fuller states that "this aged Simeon had a strong persuasion, that before his death he should behold Christ's anointed restored to the throne; which he did accordingly, to his great joy, and then had his 'dimittis' out of this mortal life." Oughtred enjoyed the very highest reputation in his day, and was called "the prince of mathematicians." B. at Eton, Buckinghamshire, 1573; D. in Sussex, 1660.

OULOU-BEG, *oo'-loo-beg*, grandson of Tamerlane, to whose empire he succeeded in 1446. He resided at Samarcand, where he erected a fine observatory. Passionately fond of astronomical pursuits, he compiled a series of tables in Persian, and likewise produced some other writings upon astronomical science. B. 1394; killed, 1449.

OUNDLE, *oun'-del*, a market-town of Northampton, on the Nen, 13 miles from Peterborough. It has a spacious church, two ancient grammar-schools, a market-house, and a union workhouse. *Pop.* 3,300.—It has a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

OURAL, or URAL MOUNTAINS, *oo'-ral*, a lofty and extensive range, the central ridge of which forms the boundary between Northern Asia and Russia in Europe. They extend from the Arctic Ocean on the N., through Orenburg on the S., which gives a range of 18° of lat. If, however, they are to be considered as traversing the islands of Nova Zembla, and ending in the elevated grounds between the Aral and Caspian seas, they cover an extent of 30° of lat. The Urals are rich in gold and other metals.

OURG, *oorg*, a city of Mongolia, on the grand route from Kiachta to Peking, 165 miles from Kiachta. It is the seat of the deified lama of the Mongols. *Pop.* about 6,000.

OURIQUE, *oo'-re-kai*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 30 miles from Beja. *Pop.* 2,400.—Here, in 1139, Alphonso I. defeated the Moors.

OURO-PRETO, *oo-ro-prat'-to*, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Minas Geraes, 200 miles from Rio de Janeiro. *Pop.* of district, 9,500.—In its neighbourhood are gold-mines, worked by English companies.

OUSE, *ooz*, a river of England, which forms the principal branch of the Humber, and the main drain for all the waters in the north-eastern district of Yorkshire. It flows through Yorkshire, and, after a course of 60 miles, unites with the Trent from Lincolnshire, to form the Humber.—2. OUSE, GREAT, a river of Northamptonshire, which, after a course of 160 miles, falls into the sea at Lynn Regis.—3. OUSE, LITTLE, rising in Suffolk, and falling into the Great Ouse.

OUSE, a river of Upper Canada, which, after a course of 130 miles, falls into Lake Erie at Sherbrooke.

OUTRAM, Sir James, *oo'-tram*, a modern British general, who, after passing through his collegiate career at Aberdeen with considerable distinction, obtained an appointment as military cadet in India, whither he proceeded in 1819. He had not long been there when his abilities and energy attracted the attention of his immediate superiors, and he was appointed lieutenant and adjutant of the Bombay native infantry, which he subsequently quitted, in order to assume the command of the Bheel Corps, for organizing and disciplining which he obtained great commendation. Afterwards, he became political agent in Guzerat, British resident at Hyderabad, Sattara, and Baroda, and, eventually, succeeded the late Sir William Sleeman as commissioner at Lucknow. In 1856 he was sent to Persia, armed with diplomatic powers as commissioner, with the forces sent thither, enjoying, at the same time, the local rank of lieutenant-general. He was present at the capture of Bushire, and gained the victory at Koosahb, in 1857. Returning to India shortly before the outbreak of the mutiny, he was appointed resident at Rajpootana, and a provisional member of the Council of India. The chivalrous part which he played during the outbreak of the mutiny, as the colleague of Havelock, Lawrence, and Lord Clyde, as well as his controversy with the late Sir Charles James Napier, relative to the cause of the ameers of Scinde, need no more than a passing allusion here. In India, long before the mutiny, he was well known to fame as

an officer of long experience and high distinction, and had earned for himself the title of the "Bayard of the Indian army, *sans peur et sans reproche*." In 1836 he was nominated a civil knight commander of the Bath, and in the following year a military grand cross of the same order. His later honours were a baronetcy and the appointment of lieutenant-general of her majesty's Indian forces, and a member of the council of the governor-general of India. B. in Derbyshire, about 1802.

OVENDEN, *ov'-en-den*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Halifax. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens. *Pop.* 13,000.

OVEN'S RIVER, *uv'-ens*, a river of S.E. Australia, which unites with the Hume to form the Murray.

OVERBECK, Frederick, *o'-ver-bek*, an eminent German artist, who, with Cornelius, J. Von Schnorr, and other painters, created as great a revolution in German art as we have seen occur in England at a later period, in consequence of the efforts of Millais and his fellow "Pre-Raphaelite" brethren. At the beginning of the 19th century, the pictorial art of his country was under the domination of French taste, combined with an imitation of the later masters of the Italian schools. With Cornelius, he took up his residence at Rome, in 1811, and devoted himself to Christian art, adopting the principle enunciated by Schlegel, that in all religious themes the treatment should be spiritual and symbolic, rather than human and dramatic. Four years after his journey to Rome, he embraced the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church. His best works are illustrative of scriptural subjects; the most important of them being,—"The Raising of Lazarus," "Moses and the Daughter of Jethro at the Well," "The Ascent of Elijah," "The Child Christ in the Temple," and "St. John Preaching in the Wilderness." As a colorist, he is pale and cold; but his powers of design and of invention are of the highest order. Although he has worked chiefly in fresco, he has produced numerous fine works in oil, and has, likewise, made numerous drawings for engraving. In this latter walk he has given to the world, among fine collections of drawings, the "Passion of Our Lord," published at Paris in 1813, and "Forty Illustrations from the Gospels." B. at Lübeck, 1789.

OVERBURY, Sir Thomas, *o'-ver-ber-e*, an English writer, who received his education at Queen's College, Oxford; whence he removed to the Temple; but, after a short time, he went abroad, and on his return proceeded to Scotland, where he met with Carr, then a page to the earl of Dunbar. Carr accompanied Overbury to London, and shortly afterwards attracted the favourable notice of King James I., who is said to have made him his favourite, in order to teach him the Latin language. The handsome but uneducated Carr rose rapidly, and became Viscount Rochester. Overbury at first shared in Carr's good fortune, and was in 1608 knighted. He subsequently assisted the unprincipled favourite in his intrigue with the countess of Essex; but, at a later period, he opposed the marriage with such acrimony, that he incurred the hatred of both. On a frivolous charge, he was sent to the Tower, where, by the contrivance of Somerset and his wife, as is almost positively ascertained, he was poisoned. Two years afterwards, the circumstances of Overbury's death were discovered, and Carr, now earl of Somerset, with his wife, the former countess of Essex, were, with the king's consent, arrested. The hypocritical monarch is said to have kissed his favourite affectionately at parting; but when he had left the apartment, exclaimed, "Now the deil go with thee, for I will never see thy face more." Somerset and his wife were found guilty; but, though the minor accomplices were executed, the noble delinquents received the royal pardon. Sir Thomas was the author of several pieces in verse and prose. A most curious and interesting work, containing the whole of this strange story in detail, and entitled "The Great Oyer of Poisoning: the Trial of the Earl of Somerset for the Poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury," was published by Mr. Amos in 1846. D. in Warwickshire, 1581; poisoned in the Tower, 1613.

OVERFLACQUE, *o'-ver-flak*, an island of the Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, situate between two arms of the Rhine, at their entrance into the North Sea. *Ext.* 25 miles long, with a breadth of 7.

OVERSKOU, Thomas, *o'-ver-skoo*, a modern Danish dramatic writer, who was intended for his father's trade of an upholsterer; but having been overtaken by a severe illness, he occupied his leisure during convalescence, in reading the works of Oehlenschläger and Holberg. Subsequently, under considerable difficulties, he taught himself several languages, and supported himself by playing small parts upon the stage at Copenhagen. In 1826 he produced a drama, which met with great popularity, and gave its author a position in his country. In 1846 he established at Copenhagen a theatre, and was, ten years afterwards, appointed director of the Theatre Royal. He has written, translated, or adapted, more than a hundred dramatic pieces, and in 1856 he produced a "History of the Danish Stage." B. at Copenhagen, 1798.

OVERSTONE, Samuel Jones Loyd, first Lord, *o'-ver-stone*, a modern political economist, whose father, a Welsh dissenting minister, married the daughter of John Jones, a rich merchant of Manchester, and afterwards established with him the banking firm of Jones, Loyd, and Co., in Lothbury, London. The future Lord Overstone was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1819 became the parliamentary representative of Hythe. In 1826 he left the House of Commons, but was afterwards frequently consulted by the government on fiscal questions. In 1850 he became a peer, with the title of Lord Overstone. He was a member of the commission of inquiry relative to the practicability of a system of decimal coinage; was an opponent of the Limited Liability Act, and was one of the warmest advocates of the principle of the Bank Charter Act, passed in 1844. B. 1796.

OVERTON, *o'-ver-ton*, several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1,600.

OVERTON, a county on the N. side of West Tennessee. *Area*, 525 square miles. *Pop.* 12,600.

OVERTON, a parish of Flintshire, N. Wales, 15 miles from Chester. *Pop.* 1,500.

OVERWEG, Dr. Adolf, *o'-ver-veg*, a modern German traveller, who was in 1849 selected as the naturalist of the expedition sent to Lake Tchad, in Central Africa, by the English and Prussian governments. In company with Mr. Richardson and Dr. Barth, he set out from Tripoli in March, 1850, and after encountering great dangers, reached Lake Tchad in April, 1851. The three travellers carried with them, over the burning sands of Africa, a light boat, which had been built at Malta expressly for the purpose of navigating the great lake. The English geographer had died when the party were within a few miles of Lake Tchad; but Dr. Overweg and his companion were well received by the sultan of Bornou. In June of the same year, the boat was launched, and in it he visited many of the islands upon the lake. The country east of the lake was subsequently explored, as well as the kingdom of Baghirmi, to the south-eastward, and in the direction of the sources of the White Nile. The chief object of the expedition was to traverse in a south-westerly direction the country between Lake Tchad and the shores of the Indian Ocean; but whilst awaiting the arrival of Dr. Vogel, who, with two volunteers from the corps of sappers and miners, was to be sent out to him, he was attacked with fever at Maduari, upon the western shore of Lake Tchad, and died towards the close of the year 1852. D. at Hamburg, 1822. His companion, Dr. Barth, subsequently reached Timbuctoo, in September, 1853, and after being detained there nearly twelve months, set out upon his return to Kouka, meeting Dr. Vogel at Bundi, a small town about 230 miles west of Kouka. (*See* the articles AFRICA and DR. BARTH.)

OVERYSSEL, *o-ver-ys'-sel*, a province of the Netherlands, having Guelderland on the S.W., and on the E. a part of Hanover and Westphalia. *Area*, 1,280 square miles. *Desc.* Level, low, and containing large tracts of marshy ground. *Rivers.* The Yssel, the Zwarte Water, the Vechte, the Schiepbel, and the Linde; all slow streams, and more like large canals than rivers. *Pro.* Rye, buckwheat, hemp, and fruits. *Manf.* Linen and cotton twist, wicker-wares, mats, and iron goods. *Pop.* 214,000.

OVID, Publius Ovidius Naso, *ov'-id*, a celebrated Latin poet. Being intended for the law, he was sent, at an early age, to Rome, to receive his education under the best teachers. He made considerable progress in elo-

quence; but poetry had more charms for him than the art of pleading. On settling at Rome, his accomplishments procured him many friends, particularly Augustus, who, however, ordered him to be banished to the banks of the Euxine Sea, in the year 8 A.D. The occasion of his disgrace is variously related: some assert that it was for writing his "Art of Love;" others say that it was for an intrigue with Livia, the wife of Augustus; and there are those who maintain that the true cause was Ovid's attachment to the emperor's own daughter Julia. Despite the most earnest entreatics of the poet and his friends, Augustus would never consent to his recall. The works of Ovid extant are his "Metamorphoses," "The Art of Love," Elegics, Epistles, and Fragments. They are characterized by sweetness of style, glowing expression, and elegance of description, mixed, however, with much licentiousness. The best translation of the "Metamorphoses" is that of Dryden, Addison, Congreve, and others, which was published in 1717. Both Dryden and Congreve have translated "The Art of Love," and there are many translations, both in prose and verse, of his other works. B. at Sulmo, 43 B.C.; D. at Tomi, on the Euxine, 18 A.D.

OVIEDO, *o-ve-ai'-do*, an inland town of Spain, in the Asturias, at the confluence of the Ovia and the Nora, 60 miles from Leon. It is of great antiquity, and has an elegant cathedral, built in the Gothic style, and rich in vases, relics, and other ornaments. The church of St. Salvador is also well built. It has, besides, other churches, a university, an ancient aqueduct, an episcopal palace, a collegiate chapter, monasteries, convents, hospitals, a theatre, and schools. *Manf.* Leather, hats, and arms. *Pop.* 11,000.—During the early dominion of the Moors in Spain, this place was the principal refuge of the Christians.

OVIEDO Y VALDEZ, Gonzalo Fernandez de, *o-ve-ai'-do e val'-daith*, a celebrated Spanish historian, who, in his 12th year, became page to Prince John of Castile, son of Ferdinand, king of Aragon, and Isabella, queen of Castile. He accompanied Columbus on his first voyage to Hispaniola. In the war of Naples he rendered great services to Spain, for which Ferdinand appointed him inspector-general of the commerce of the New World; in which capacity he went to Hispaniola, where he made a vast collection of materials for the work which he subsequently produced, with the title "General History of the Indies." It is a book of immense learning, although it has been denounced by Las Casas "as full of lies, almost, as pages." There is also another important work by him, relating to the genealogy, revenues, &c., of the grandees of Spain; but it remains in MS., and is preserved in the National Library of Madrid. B. 1478; D. about 1558.

OVOCA. (*See* AVOCA.)

OWAIN, *o-wain'*, son of Cadwygan ab Bleddyn, a prince of Powys. Having carried off Ness, the wife of Gerald, constable of Pembroke, he and his father were obliged to fly to Ireland; but they afterwards returned to their own country. Owain succeeded his father in 1110, and, the year following, was in Normandy with Henry I., who knighted him. He was killed by Gerald, the husband of Ness, in 1114.

OWAIN, the son of Maxen Wledig, an eminent character in the Welsh annals. He broke off the connection between Britain and the Romans, and was, in consequence, chosen sovereign of the country. He was also accounted a saint in the British church.

OWAIN, commonly called Sir OWEN Tudor, lord of Penmynydd, in Mona, or Anglesea, and said to be the descendant of the ancient sovereigns of Wales. He studied the law, which profession he quitted, and went abroad. Catherine, the wife of Henry V., after her husband's death, fell in love with Owain, and privately married him, in 1426. They had three children, one of whom, Edmund, became earl of Richmond in 1452, and was the father of Henry VII. After the death of Catherine, Owain was confined in Newgate; whence he effected his escape, but was retaken: however, he soon obtained his liberty, and died on his estate. B. about 1385.

OWAIN CIVEILOG, *kiv'-e-log*, a prince, warrior, and poet, who made war against Hywel ab Cadwygan and Rhys ab Grufydd. Some poetical pieces by him are preserved in the Welsh Archæology. D. 1197.

OWEN, John, *o'-en*, a Latin epigrammatist, who was educated at Oxford; whence he is sometimes styled Oxoniensis; after which he became schoolmaster, first at Trylegh, in Monmouthshire, and next at Warwick. His Latin epigrams possess great point, and are inferior only to those of Martial. B. in Wales, about 1560; D. 1622.

OWEN, George, a physician, was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Merton College in 1519. Henry VIII., to whom he was physician, left him a legacy of one hundred pounds. He served in the same capacity to Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He was the author of a work entitled "A Meet Diet for the New Ague." D. 1558.

OWEN, John, a learned Independent divine, educated at Queen's College, Oxford. During the civil wars he was a zealous advocate for the parliament against the king. Cromwell made him his chaplain, and took Dr. Owen with him on his expedition to Ireland. He afterwards appointed him to the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, where he served the office of vice-chancellor in 1652, and the year following took his doctor's degree. He is said to have been of tolerant principles, though a rigid Calvinist. At the restoration he was deprived of his deanery; on which he retired to his estate in Essex. Dr. Owen was a very voluminous writer. His greatest works are, "An Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews," "Discourse on the Holy Spirit," and "Treatise on Original Sin." Clarendon, in his "History of the Rebellion," extols Dr. Owen's mild disposition, and declares him to have been one of the most learned and rational men of his time. B. at Stadham, Oxfordshire, 1616; D. at Ealing, Middlesex, 1683.

OWEN, Richard, a celebrated English naturalist, who at first served as midshipman in the royal navy, but quitted it upon the conclusion of the war with America in 1814. After resuming his studies, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, in order to take a degree in medicine. In 1825 he repaired to London, and became a student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In the following year he received his diploma as member of the Royal College of Surgeons; and, resolving to again enter the naval service, he called on his late professor, Dr. Abernethy, to bid him farewell. "What is all this?" said Abernethy.—"Going to sea, sir." "Going to sea?—going to the devil!"—"I hope not, sir." "Go to sea! you had better, I tell you, go the devil at once," reiterated the downright doctor, who insisted upon another interview at the close of a week. Owen revisited his rough but honest friend at the expiration of that time, when Abernethy proposed an appointment at the College of Surgeons. This was accepted; the youthful anatomist found himself happily associated with one congenial mind, and so the navy lost a good officer, and science gained one of her brightest ornaments. His first labours in the Royal College of Surgeons, with which he has ever since been connected, was the preparation of a complete and accurate catalogue of the great museum of John Hunter, which had been obtained by the institution. That work cost Owen thirty years of incessant toil, but it enabled him to become the greatest anatomist of the age. During more than twenty years he held the Hunterian professorship at the College of Surgeons; he received the Royal and Copley medals of the Royal Society, a pension and residence from her majesty, and became a member of almost every learned body in Europe and America. The limits of this notice will not permit of even the bare enumeration of the titles of his many invaluable works. That information may be found in the "Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ," published by the Ray Society. These works are the true records of his life,—a life of devotion to science, wherein he has fairly earned the title which has been bestowed upon him; viz., the "Newton of Natural History." B. at Lancaster, 1804.

OWEN, Robert Dale, a modern English philanthropist, and the founder of the political system called "Socialism." He was the son of parents in a humble condition of life, but who, nevertheless, gave him a fair education. After filling the situation of draper's assistant at Newton, Montgomeryshire, and at Stamford, he repaired to the metropolis, and there so distinguished himself by his business talents, that, at

18, he was enabled to become a partner in a small cotton-mill. His success increasing, he removed to the Charlton Mills, near Manchester, which, under his management, became a very prosperous establishment. In 1797 he married Miss Dale, the daughter of David Dale, a wealthy and influential manufacturer of Glasgow. He soon afterwards became part proprietor and sole manager of his father-in-law's works, the "New Lanark Twist Company," the management of whose mills upon his own peculiar principles soon spread his name far and wide. In this factory, where not only cotton-spinning, but other branches of manufacture were carried on, as many as 4,000 persons were at one time employed. Over that large number of individuals he presided with a highly benevolent care; built schools and improved dwellings; taught the children various practical arts; provided both parents and offspring with the means of healthful recreation, and promoted by every possible means the welfare of his great charge. From 1810 to 1815 he published his "New View of Society; or, Essays on the Formation of the Human Character," which, with his practical exemplification of his theories, introduced him to such men as Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Zachary Macaulay, the first Sir Robert Peel, Mr. James Mill, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Malthus, and Lord Brougham. As he said himself, "From these political economists, often in animated discussion, I always differed; but our dissensions were maintained to the last with great goodfeeling, and a cordial friendship. They were liberal men for their time, friends to the national education of the poor." Mr. Owen was now fairly launched before the world as a social reformer. In 1817 he addressed memorials to the sovereigns assembled at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, confiding their presentation to Lord Castlereagh, and became a celebrity. Among other notable persons who visited his infant-school at New Lanark, was the late emperor Nicholas, of Russia, then the grand-duke. At that time there was great commotion about the doctrines of Malthus, and Mr. Owen relates that, "in a two hours' conversation with the grand-duke, before he left me, he said, 'As your country is overpeopled, I will take you and two millions of population with you, all in similar manufacturing communities.'" This was in reference to the establishment at New Lanark, and was certainly a most extraordinary offer on the part of the most arbitrary despotic monarch in the world; for Mr. Owen's community was based upon "liberty, equality, fraternity." Mr. Owen, however, declined, as he thought his hands were full enough at the time. In 1823 he quitted the factory at New Lanark and went to North America, where, in the state of Indiana, he purchased a large tract of land, and founded a community called by him "New Harmony." It proved a failure, however, and in 1827 he returned to his native country. His later experiments at carrying out his new view of society were an establishment at Orbiston, in Lanarkshire; another at Tytherley, in Hampshire; and a labour-exchange in London; but all were complete failures. In his later years, as his mind began to fail, he accepted the doctrine of spirit-rapping, and lectured and published works upon that delusion. The last appearance of the philanthropist was at the Social Science Congress of Liverpool. He was a gentleman of ample means, and disposed of a large fortune in promulgating his principles. Whatever opinion may be held as to his theories, there can be but one, and that the very highest, with respect to his energy, moral integrity, business talents, and disinterested philanthropy. B. at Newton, Montgomeryshire, 1771; D. 1858.

**Owen**, two counties in the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area*, 289 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—2. In Indiana. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop*, 13,000.

**Owen Glendower.** (*See* Glendower, Owen.)

**Owenson**, Sidney. (*See* Morgan, Lady.)

**Owram**, *o'-ram*, two contiguous townships of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Halifax. *Pop.* united, 24,000.

**Owyhee**, or **Hawaii**, *o-wi'-he'*, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, the most E., and by much the largest of the Sandwich islands. It is of a triangular shape. *Area*. Estimated at 4,100 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic. It has several lofty peaks; among which is Mauna Roa, an active volcano, which has an elevation of 13,120 feet above the level of the sea. In some parts there are volcanic appearances, the ground being everywhere covered with cinders and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava stream that has flowed not many ages back, from the mountains to the shore. *Pro.* Sugarcane, bread-fruit, sandal-wood, and numerous tropical productions. *Pop.* Estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000. *Lat.* of S. point, 19° 32′ N. *Lon.* 154° 54′ W. It was on this island that the celebrated Captain Cook fell a sacrifice to a misunderstanding, or sudden impulse of revenge in the natives, on Sunday, the 14th of February, 1779. It has since been frequently visited by different navigators.

**Oxenford**, John, *ox'-en-ford*, a modern English littérateur, who was at first articled to a solicitor, but quitted law for literature and the drama. He is a member of the Philological Society, the dramatic critic of the *Times* newspaper, and has written a number of plays, several of them of a superior order. He is an excellent German scholar, and has produced a translation of Göthe's "Conversation with Eckermann," the "Hellas" of Jacob's, and a portion of the Autobiography of Göthe." He is also understood to have been the author of a fine article in the "Westminster Review," entitled "Iconoclasm in German Philosophy." B. at Camberwell, near London, 1812.

**Oxenhope**, *ox'-en-hope*, a hamlet of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Bradford. *Manf.* Worsted. *Pop.* 3,000.

**Oxenstierna**, Axel, Count, *ox'-en-sti-ev'-na*, a celebrated Swedish minister, who received his education in Germany. On his return to Sweden, he entered upon a career of diplomacy, and was employed by Charles IX. When Gustavus Adolphus ascended the throne, in 1611, he nominated him his chancellor or prime minister; and to that monarch Oxenstierna rendered the greatest services by his statesmanship. When Gustavus was killed at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632, he put himself at the head of the Protestant coalition, and, by his sagacious measures, brought success to the league during two years. After the battle of Nordlingen, in 1634, he went to Paris to hold an interview with Richelieu; and, in 1648, he directed from Stockholm the preliminary negotiations which, by producing the peace of Westphalia, put an end to the Thirty Years' War. His son was one of the envoys who signed that treaty; and it was to him that the count wrote, in answer to a letter wherein the young man betrayed diffidence because of his inexperience in diplomatic affairs, this answer, since become proverbial:—"Nescis, mi fili, quantilla prudentia homines regantur." ("You do not yet know, my son, how little wisdom is exhibited in ruling mankind.") While Queen Christina was in her minority, he was at the head of the council of regency; and, after she assumed the government, he resumed his old office of prime minister; but, not succeeding in dissuading the queen from abdicating her crown, he retired into private life. The second volume of the "Swedo-Germanic War" is attributed to his pen. B. at Fanö, Upland, 1583; D. at Stockholm, 1654.

**Oxford**, *ox'-ford*, Earl of. (*See* Harley.)

**Oxford**, Bishop of. (*See* Wilberforce, Samuel.)

**Oxford**, a city of Oxfordshire, the chief town of the county, and greatly celebrated as a seat of learning, 55 miles from London. It is delightfully situate on a gentle eminence, at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, which nearly encompass the city, and which are crossed by numerous bridges. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, very little of which now remains. From Magdalen Bridge, which crosses the Cherwell, the High Street extends W., under different names, through the whole length of the city. At Quatre Vois, or Carfax Church, this is crossed at right angles, by St. Giles's, the other principal street; and from these main branches, most of the other minor streets diverge in different directions. The High Street is elegant and spacious; the minor streets are less spacious, and the houses are extremely crowded. Of the public buildings and institutions, the university claims the first notice. It consists of twenty colleges and four halls, each of which forms an establishment within itself, having its own students and teachers, and its own revenues and regulations; while they are all united under the govern-

ment of the university, of which they form the members. The university acts as a corporate body, under a charter which received the royal assent in the reign of Charles I. The officers by which the university is immediately governed, are the chancellor, the high steward, the vice-chancellor, and two proctors, each of whom has several duties relative to the interests of the university. The duty of the chancellor is, under the queen, to superintend, in every respect, the interests of the university; for which purpose he is endowed with ample powers. It is the duty of the high steward to assist the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and proctors, and, executively under the chancellor, to defend the privileges and laws of the university. The vice-chancellor's duty is to superintend the due performance of university regulations; to call convocations, congregations, and courts; to license taverns, expel delinquents, &c. He chooses four deputies, termed pro-vicechancellors, one of whom supplies his place in the case of sickness or absence. The two proctors assist the vice-chancellor in convocations and congregations. There are various other officers



OXFORD.

to see that due order and discipline are preserved. There are, besides, public lecturers and professors of divinity, Hebrew, Greek, civil law, medicine, modern history, botany, natural philosophy, astronomy, geometry, ancient history, anatomy, music, Arabic, poetry, Anglo-Saxon, common law, and chemistry. There are, in all, 23 professors and readers, some of whom lecture in the "schools," for which new buildings have been recently constructed. There are four terms kept in the year at the university; and degrees are taken in divinity, law, physic, music, and the arts. The names of the colleges are All Souls, which was founded in the year 1437, by Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, for a warden, 40 fellows, two chaplains, and six clerks and choristers. It consists chiefly of two spacious courts: one of these contains the chapel and hall on the southern side, and the splendid library of 40,000 volumes on the north. Balliol College, of which Wickliffe was once master, was begun about the year 1263. Brazenose College was founded in 1509. It derives its name from a large brazen face, which was fixed on the door of an ancient hall in the college, to serve as a knocker. Christchurch College was founded by Cardinal Wolsey, in 1525. The buildings consist chiefly of the cathedral, two spacious quadrangles, and two smaller courts: the architecture of the two quadrangles is classical and august. Christchurch Cathedral is one of the most interesting objects in the college. The chief parts of the building can be traced to the reign of Henry I., and the style of architecture is that of a much earlier period. It has a tower, containing the "Great Tom," a bell weighing 17,000 lbs.; a magnificent hall, and picture-gallery. Corpus Christi, founded in 1516, by Bishop Fox, consisted at first of one spacious quadrangle, with its chapel, hall, and library; but various additions have since been made. Exeter





College was founded in 1314; Hertford College in 1312; Jesus College in 1571, by Queen Elizabeth; Lincoln College in 1427. Magdalen College is one of the noblest institutions and most interesting buildings in the university: it was founded in 1458, by William Waynflete, bishop of Winchester. The whole has an air of venerable grandeur. The chapel is a beautiful Gothic structure, and its hall has been the banqueting-room of many English sovereigns. Merton College is the most ancient incorporated establishment in the university. It was founded in 1264, by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester and chancellor of England in the reign of Henry III. The chapel is one of the finest Gothic specimens of which the university can boast. New College was founded in 1379, by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester. It consists of a spacious quadrangle, with attached chapel, hall, and library, a fine range of consecrated cloisters, and a series of buildings for the use of students. Oriel College was founded in 1324, by Adam de Brom, archdeacon of Stow; Pembroke College in 1620; Queen's College in 1340, by Robert Eglesfeld, confessor of Queen Philippa, consort of Edward III. St. John's College in 1555, by Sir Thomas White: it is formed of two quadrangles, mostly in the Gothic style. Trinity College, by Sir Thomas Pope. University College has been ascribed to King Alfred as its founder, in 872: it was revived in 1249. Wadham College was founded in 1611: it consists of a single quadrangle, 130 feet square. Worcester College in 1714, by Sir Thomas Coke, of Bentley, in Worcestershire. The architecture of the whole buildings is of a noble and chaste character. The halls of the university were originally private houses, erected by citizens of Oxford, and rented by the students for their accommodation. After the foundation of colleges, they diminished in number, and sunk into neglect: four, however, still remain, and have been improved by benefactions; viz., St. Alban's, St. Edmund, St. Mary Magdalen, and New Inn. Of the other buildings connected with the university, the public schools form, together with the Bodleian Library and the picture-gallery, a splendid quadrangle. In these schools, which were erected in the 15th century, the professors read lectures in the several sciences. The Bodleian, or public library, founded by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and restored and greatly augmented by Sir Thomas Bodley, now contains, probably, one of the most valuable collections in Europe: it consists of upwards of 220,000 volumes and 20,000 MSS. The theatre is a magnificent building, on the plan of the theatre of Marcellus, at Rome. The Clarendon printing-house is a large and massy edifice, built in 1711: here is the Clarendon or University press. The Radcliffe Library is one of the most splendid ornaments of the university, founded by Dr. Radcliffe, and completed in 1749. The Ashmolean Museum was founded in 1682, by Elias Ashmole, for the reception of rare productions, both natural and artificial. The astronomical observatory is an elegant structure. Besides St. Mary's Church, in which the chief members of the university attend divine service, Oxford contains many other churches, and places of worship for Roman Catholics, Quakers, Methodists, and Baptists. The other principal public buildings are the town and county hall and gaol, the city bridewell, the Radcliffe Infirmary, the music-room, and the general market. There are also several charity schools, in which large numbers of children are clothed and taught. *Pop.* 28,000. *Lat.* 51° 45′ 52″ N. *Lon.* 1° 15′ 29″ W.—The early history of Oxford is involved in obscurity; and no credit can be given to any accounts of it before the reign of Alfred.—It has a station on the Great Western Railway and branch.

OXFORD, a county in the W. of Maine, U.S. *Area*, 1,870 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.—The name also of

various townships, none of them with a population above 4,000.

OXFORDSHIRE, one of the central counties of England, bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, W. by the county of Gloucester, S., S.W., and S.E. by Berkshire, N. by Northamptonshire, from which it is separated by the river Cherwell, and N.W. by Warwickshire. *Area*, 756 square miles. *Desc.* Considerably diversified. In its S. districts it possesses a pleasing alternation of hill and valley; but in its central division it loses, in a great measure, that inequality of surface. On the N. (and particularly on the W. part), stone fences supply the places of thick-set hedges, and the eye is often fatigued by a rude and frigid monotony of scene. *Rivers.* The Thames, the Isis, the Cherwell, the Evenlode, the Glym, the Ray, and the Windrush. All these unite at different points, and eventually constitute the Thames. *Pro.* Grain of all sorts, with turnips and grass. Among the crops only partially cultivated are lentils, rape, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, and chicory. Rhubarb is grown near Drayton. The meadow lands, for the richness of which this county was wont to be famed, have been greatly circumscribed by the progress of cultivation. Oxfordshire is said by Camden to have been anciently famous for its woods; and even at present it is better supplied with trees than most other counties of England. Large numbers of sheep are raised. *Minerals.* Unimportant. Medicinal springs are frequent; among which the various orders of the chalybeate chiefly prevail. *Manf.* Lace, gloves, and blankets. Its trade is facilitated by the Oxford Canal, which traverses the county from N. to S., and connects the Thames with the Coventry Canal, which again is connected with the Mersey, Severn, and Trent. The Great Western Railway also traverses a portion of this county. *Pop.* 175,000.—Oxfordshire does not offer such a field for antiquarian research as several other counties. Some curious British coins have, however, been found within its limits. Its original inhabitants were the Dubuni, who are said to have given a welcome to their Roman conquerors, and who had the happiness of always living contentedly under them.

OXIA, *ox-i'-a*, one of the smaller Ionian islands, off Cape Skropha, Acarnania. *Ext.* 4 miles long, with a breadth of 2.

OXUS, or AMOO, *ox'-us, a-moo'*, a river of Central Asia, running principally through independent Tartary. It rises in the high ridge and table-land of Pamer, which forms the boundary between Tibet and Great Bukharia. Flowing through the vast plain of Bukharia and an extensive desert of Tartary, it falls, after a course of more than 1,200 miles, into the Aral Sea. It formed the N. limit of the dominions of Cyrus and Alexander the Great.

OYSTER BAY, *ois'-ter*, a township of Long Island Sound, Long Island, U.S. It has constant steam communication with New York, for the citizens of which it forms a pleasant summer resort. *Pop.* 7,000.

OYSTER CREEK, two rivers in N. Carolina and New Jersey, both of which run into the Atlantic.

OZARK, *o-zark'*, a mountain-chain of N. America, running parallel with the Apalachians from the Missouri, near the Osage, to the Red River.

OZIERI, *ods-zi-air'-e*, a town of the island of Sardinia, 29 miles from Sassari. It has a college, an hospital, and several convents. *Pop.* 8,000.

OZORKOV, *o-zor-kof'*, a town of Poland, on the Burza, 76 miles from Warsaw. *Pop.* 5,200.

## P.

PABBA, *păb'-ba*, the name of three small islands of the Hebrides, Scotland, none of them with a population above 30.

PABO, *pā-bo'*, a British prince and warrior, who was defeated, and sought refuge in Wales, where he was hospitably entertained by the king of Powys, who gave him a small territory. He afterwards led a religious life, and was accounted a saint. He founded a church in Mona, where his monument, with an inscription, yet remains. Lived in the 5th century.

PACCA, Cardinal, *pak'-ka*, minister of Pius VII., who drew up the bull of excommunication promulgated against Napoleon in 1809. He retired from Rome shortly afterwards, and remained at Fenestrella until 1813, when he rejoined Pius VII. at Fontainebleau. He returned to Rome in 1813, and in 1816 re-established there the order of the Jesuits. He left behind some interesting "Memoirs of his Life and Times." B. at Benevento, 1756; D. 1854.

PACE, Richard, *paice*, a learned English divine, and dean of St. Paul's, London, was employed by Henry VIII. in several embassies; but Wolsey, being jealous of his rising merit, procured his disgrace. He was held in great esteem by the most learned men of his time, particularly Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and Cardinal Pole. Some Commentaries upon the Scriptures were written by him. D. 1532.

PACHECO, John de, *pa-chai'-ko*, marquis de Villena, the favourite and prime minister of Henry IV., king of Castile. His authority was so great, that he disposed at pleasure of all places in the kingdom. Louis XI. of France corrupted him by a pension, and this perfidious minister betrayed his master's interests in the peace of 1443, by many articles prejudicial to the kingdom of Castile. Henry, having discovered his treachery, reproached him with it, which so provoked Pacheco that he conspired against him, and proclaimed Prince Alphonso king of Castile, in 1465. But this unscrupulous minister caused the young king to be poisoned soon afterwards, and was reconciled to Henry, whose favour he retained till his death, in 1473.

PACHECO, Francis, a celebrated Spanish painter and censor of pictures. In 1594 he painted two flags for the Spanish fleets of New Spain. They consisted of crimson damask, and were each 30 yards by 50, bearing, besides rich borders and other decorations, St. Iago and the royal arms of Spain. The decorations of the cathedal of Seville at the funeral of Philip II. were also from his brush. In 1618 he received the appointment of censor of pictures by the Inquisition, it being one of his duties to prohibit the sale of pictures containing any nude figures. Says Mr. Ford, "Nothing gave the holy tribunal greater uneasiness than how Adam and Eve in Paradise, the blessed souls burning in purgatory, the lady who tempted St. Anthony, or the last day of judgment, were to be painted; circumstances in which small clothes or long clothes would be highly misplaced." Pacheco was nevertheless an accomplished personage; and it is to his lessons that the great Velasquez owed much of his great skill as a painter. A portrait of Cervantes was one of his best works. B. at Seville, 1571; D. at the same city, 1654.

PACHETE, *pa-chet'-te*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 4,792 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, and covered with forest and jungle. *Pro.* Rice, and other crops. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 22° 56′ and 23° 54′ N. *Lon.* between 85° 46′ and 87° 10′ E.

PACHYMERUS, George, *păk'-i-meer'-us*, a Greek writer, whose talents procured him the favour of Michael Palæologus, who conferred on him several offices in church and state. He wrote a valuable History of the East, which is inserted in the collection of Byzantine historians, and was published at Rome in 1669, with a Latin translation. B. at Nicæa, about 1250; D. 1310.

PACIFIC, *pā-sif'-ik*, a name given by the Spaniards to the sea which lies between Asia and America. At the equator, which is its widest part, it is 10,000 miles across. Its area is computed at upwards of 70,000,000 square miles, which is more than all the dry land on the globe.

PACORUS, *păk'-o-rus*, son of Orodes, king of Parthia, signalized himself by the defeat of Crassus, whose army he nearly cut to pieces, B.C. 53. He embraced the cause of Pompey, and declared himself for the assassins of Cæsar. After ravaging Syria and Judæa, Ventidius defeated Pacorus, who was slain in the battle, B.C. 39.

PADDINGTON, *păd'-ding-ton*, a parish of Middlesex, forming a N.W. suburb of London, 3¼ miles from St. Paul's. It contains the terminus of the Great Western Railway. *Pop.* 47,000.

PADERBORN, *pa'-der-born*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 40 miles from Minden. It is the seat of a

bishopric, and has an ecclesiastical seminary and a gymnasium. *Pop.* 11,000.—Charlemagne some time resided here.

PADSTOW, *pad'-sto*, a market-town of Cornwall, with a harbour considered the best on the northern Cornish coast. It is 30 miles from Falmouth, and imports iron and coal, and exports slate, tin, and sand. *Pop.* 2,300.

PADUA, *pad'-u-a* (Ital. PADOVA, *pa'-do-va*), a delegation or province of Italy, in the government of Venice, surrounded by the delegations of Vicenza, Treviso, Venice, Rovigo, and Verona. *Area*, 860 square miles. *Pop.* 270,000.—It is watered by the Brenta, the Bacchiglione, and several smaller streams.

PADUA, a city of Austrian Italy, the capital of the delegation of the same name, in the government of Venice, situate near the junction of the Brenta and the Bacchiglione, 22 miles from Venice. It is surrounded by a mound and broad ditch, and is traversed by several canals; but the streets are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved. The houses are, however, in general lofty and well-built, and several of the public edifices are of magnificent architecture. The town-house is in the form of an oblong quadrangle, and is supported by galleries resting on marble pillars. The interior contains some fresco paintings and a bust of Livy. Near the town-house is the palace of the Podesta, remarkable for its saloon of the Doric order, and for its valuable paintings. The palace of the commandant is a model of architecture. The churches, monasteries, and convents are numerous, whilst the cathedral is less remarkable for its architecture than for its paintings and interior decorations. The university, founded in the 13th century, was, at one time, celebrated throughout Europe. Its buildings may be classed among the finest of the kind in Europe. There are here, also, other literary and scientific institutions, in particular the Academy of Sciences, founded by the senate of Venice. *Manf.* Woollens, silk, ribbons, and leather. *Pop.* 53,000.—At the university here, Tasso and Columbus were educated. It is the birthplace of Livy and Belzoni, the traveller. In 1857 an earthquake overthrew a large part of the town and destroyed many of the inhabitants. It has a station on the railway between Vicenza and Venice.

PAER, Ferdinand, *pa'-air*, a celebrated Italian composer, who produced an opera, entitled "Circe," at Venice, when only in his 10th year. After visiting Padua, Naples, and Rome, in each of which cities he composed musical works, he returned to Parma, where the grand-duke bestowed a pension upon him. In 1795 he repaired to Vienna, and afterwards to Dresden, where he was appointed chapel-master. Having been introduced to Napoleon, after the battle of Jena, the emperor took him into his service, and, at a subsequent date, nominated him imperial composer and conductor of chamber music to the empress Maria Theresa. At the restoration of the Bourbons he became director of the Italian Opera of Paris; but lost the post in 1818, through professional intrigue. Paer was a voluminous composer; some of his works, such as "Griselda" and "Agnesi," ranking very high. He was a member of the French Institute. B. at Parma, 1774; D. at Paris, 1839.

PAGAN, Blaise Francis, Count of, *pa'-ga*, a celebrated French mathematician and military engineer. He bore arms in his youth, and demonstrated great valour during the campaigns in Italy and Flanders. Louis XIII. made him a general, and sent him as envoy to Portugal in 1642. The same year he became entirely blind, by the loss of his eye at the siege of Montauban, having before been deprived of the sight of the other by illness. He then turned his attention to mathematical studies, and wrote a treatise on Fortifications, "Geometrical Theorems," "Theory of the Planets," "Astronomical Tables," "An Historical Relation of the River of the Amazons." His treatise on Fortification is, even at the present day, the best work upon the subject of which it treats; but his mathematical works have lost their value. B. at Avignon, 1604; D. at Paris, 1665.

PAGANCIO, *pa-gan'-cho*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 2,200.

PAGANI, Gregorio, *pa-ga'-ne*, an eminent Italian painter, of Florence, whose pictures have been sometimes taken for those of Michael-Angelo Buonarotti. B. at Florence, 1558; D. at the same city, 1605.

PAGANINI, Nicholas, *pa-ga-ne'-ne*, a celebrated Italian violinist, whose talents were so precocious, that, at the age of 8 years, he played in a church at Genoa, and at the public concerts. He was subsequently placed under Costa, an eminent violoncellist, and received lessons in harmony from the composer Paer. He was next invited to Lucca by Eliza Bacciochi, sister of Napoleon I., to assume the direction of the court concerts. Subsequently he made a tour over Europe, exciting everywhere the greatest enthusiasm. After producing an enormous sensation at Paris, in 1831, he went to London, where he demanded, and occasionally received, enormous sums for his services. His great power over the violin was only excelled by his thirst for gold: in one instance, his avarice led him to demand £1,000 for three performances, which terms were rejected. Paganini was a marvellous performer: the purity of his tone, his feeling, harmony, and expression, were perfection; but his habit of playing upon one string, although an extraordinary feat, savoured too much of sleight-of-hand to be creditable to so great an artist, who could have done much better with the four which naturally belong to the instrument. His harsh and eccentric character would seem to have made him many enemies. At Vienna he was charged with having murdered his wife; but he demanded proofs of his ever having had one; then he was accused of having stabbed his mistress, which charge he also refuted. At his death he left a fortune of upwards of £200,000, which devolved upon his son, sisters, and mother. B. at Genoa, 1784; D. at Nice, 1840.

PAGET, William, first Lord, *pa'-jet*, was the son of a serjeant-at-mace in the reign of Henry VIII., who, taking favourable notice of the son, made him clerk of the signet, afterwards of the council, and of the privy seal. In these employments he conducted himself with so much discretion and skill, that Henry sent him as ambassador to the French court, and on his return conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He also made him secretary of state, and appointed him one of the executors of his will. At the beginning of the reign of Edward VI., he was sent on an embassy to the emperor Charles V.; and on his return received fresh dignities, of which he was deprived and sent to the Tower, in consequence of his connection with the duke of Somerset. Paget was reinstalled in his employments by Queen Mary, and continued in favour during the reign of Elizabeth. D. 1564.

PAGI, Anthony, *pa'-zhe*, a French monk, who undertook the laborious work of examining and correcting the "Ecclesiastical Annals" of Cardinal Baronius. The first volume of his work appeared at Paris in 1689; the three remaining volumes were printed after his death, at Geneva. B. at Rogues, Provence, 1624; D. at Aix, 1690.

PAGI, Francis, nephew of the preceding, whom he assisted in his editing Baronius, and published the three posthumous volumes. He was also the author of a History of the Popes.—There was a Jesuit of this name, who was a nephew of the last-mentioned, and wrote a "History of Cyrus the Younger," and the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks," 1736; and a "History of the Revolutions in the Low Countries."

PAGO, *pa'-go*, an island in the Adriatic, in the Gulf of Quarnero, opposite to the coast of Croatia. *Area*, 106 square miles. It exports wine and salt. *Pop.* 4,700.—Also the name of the principal town, with a population of 2,000.

PAGO, a town of Naples, 12 miles from Ariano. *Pop.* 2,400.

PAHANG, *pa-hang'*, a town and state of Malacca, on the E. coast, 12 miles from the sea, on a river, the mouth of which is in *lat.* 3° 45′ N. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The state has a population estimated at about 50,000, and exports the precious metals. *Lat.* between 2° and 4° N. *Lon.* between 103° and 104° E.

PAHLIMPORE, *pa-lim-por'*, a small state of India, in the presidency of Bombay, producing wheat, rice, and sugar. *Lat.* between 23° 57′ and 24° 41′ N. *Lon.* between 71° 51′ and 72° 45′ E.—Also a town of India, in Guzerat. *Pop.* 30,000.

PAINE, Thomas, *pain*, an English writer, who was the son of a Quaker, and was brought up to the trade of

a staymaker. After working for some time at this occupation in London, he obtained a place in the excise, at Sandwich, in Kent. About the year 1761 he found employment as teacher in a school in the suburbs of London, but quitted that post to again enter the excise. Having drawn up a statement of grievances under which his fellow excisemen laboured, it was submitted to one of the commissioners, who was so struck by the excellence of the style in which the paper was written, that he gave Paine a letter of introduction to Benjamin Franklin. The latter recommended him to emigrate to America. Thither he accordingly went; and, after contributing articles to the periodicals for a short time, became editor of the "Philadelphia Magazine" in 1775. In the following year he produced a work entitled "Common Sense," of which Burke afterwards spoke as "that celebrated pamphlet which prepared the minds of the people for independence." This small work was the means of obtaining for its author the sum of £500 from the legislature of Pennsylvania, the M.A. degree from the university of that province, and the membership of the American Philosophical Society. Whilst the American war was in progress, he produced a series of patriotic appeals to the people; and in 1781 he was chosen to accompany Colonel Lawrence to France, in order to negotiate a loan. In this affair he was perfectly successful, and, upon his return to America in 1785, he obtained the appointment of clerk to the Assembly of Philadelphia, a gift of 3,000 dollars, and a small estate near New Rochelle. Upon the conclusion of the war, he engaged in some mechanical speculations, the prosecution of which led him first to Paris and afterwards to London. There he remained during several years, and in 1791-2 published his "Rights of Man," in answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." This work was proclaimed as a "false, scandalous, malicious, and seditious libel," and Paine, as its author, was brought to trial in the court of King's Bench. Notwithstanding an eloquent defence made for him by the Hon. Thomas Erskine, he was found guilty. (*See* ERSKINE.) Paine, however, contrived to effect his escape to France, where he became a member of the National Convention; but, having written a pamphlet in favour of preserving the life of Louis XVI., he was thrown into prison by Robespierre; upon whose fall he was restored to liberty. He remained in France until the year 1802, his pen constantly engaged in producing social, political, and theological works, the title of one of which may be given, as affording a notion of the Utopian character of at least a portion of Paine's efforts. It was called, "Agrarian Justice opposed to Agrarian Law and to Agrarian Monopoly; being a plan for meliorating the condition of man, by creating in every nation a national fund, to pay to every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the sum of fifteen pounds sterling, to enable him or her to begin the world; and also ten pounds sterling during life to every person now living of the age of fifty years, and to all others when they arrive at that age, to enable them to live an old age without wretchedness, and go decently out of the world." In 1802 his friend Mr. Jefferson, who had been elected president of the United States, offered Paine a passage to America in a sloop of war, which Paine accepted. The latter years of his life were spent in producing works upon the building of ships of war, iron bridges, &c. Several years after his death, Cobbett caused his remains to be brought to England, where he expected to find them greeted with enthusiasm; but the undertaking brought only ridicule upon himself. In his political writings, Paine displayed a clear and vigorous style; but his religious treatises are defaced by scurrility of language, and betray great ignorance. B. at Thetford, Norfolk, 1737; D. in America, 1809.

PAINSWICK, *pains'-wik*, an irregularly-built market-town of Gloucestershire, on a brook which runs into the Stroud, 7 miles from Gloucester. The church has a tower and spire 174 feet high. *Manf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 3,500.

PAINT, *paint*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

PAISIELLO, Giovanni, *pai'-se-ail'-lo*, a celebrated Italian composer. He was sent, at an early age, to the Jesuits' College of Tarento, to receive his education, and manifested such a decided taste for the musical art, that his father was prevailed upon to place him at the Conservatory at Naples, where the future composer made great progress under the tuition of the eminent musician Durante. Having composed a comic interlude, while a student of the above-named institution, he was employed to compose an opera for the Marsigli theatre at Bologna. This was the commencement of his professional career, and his reputation grew so high, that he was in a few years commissioned to write operas for nearly every great city in Italy. In 1776 he accepted an invitation from Catherine II. to go to Russia, where he resided during nine years. In 1785 he returned to Naples, where he remained, although he received flattering invitations from Russia, France, and England. Upon the decease of Hoche, the celebrated French general, he wrote a funeral symphony, for which Napoleon made him a rich present. In 1799 a revolution burst forth at Naples, which resulted in the establishment of a republican form of government, under which Paisiello became national director of music. At the restoration of the royal family, he lost all his former public employments, in consequence of that step, but was, however, reinstated in them after a short time. He subsequently became chapel-master to Napoleon when first consul; for whom, also, when he constituted himself emperor, Paisiello produced a coronation "Te Deum." After spending nearly three years in Paris, he returned to Naples, and when Joseph Bonaparte became king, he nominated the composer to several high appointments, affixing to them a high salary. Napoleon I. created him chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and the French Institute elected him an associate. Of this great composer, the Chevalier Le Sueur writes, "Paisiello was not only a great musician: he possessed a large fund of information, was well versed in the dead languages, and conversant in all the branches of literature. Endowed with a noble mind, he was above all mean passions; he knew neither envy, nor the feeling of rivalry." Two of his melodies, "Hope told a flattering tale," and "For tenderness formed," have attained to a world-wide popularity. Although his operas are now never heard upon the Italian stage in England, it is more than probable that, were they produced, they would be found to have lost nothing of that pathetic melody which captivated the last century. B. at Tarento, 1741; D. at Naples, 1816.

PAISLEY, *paiz'-le*, a manufacturing town of Scotland, on the White Cart, here crossed by three bridges, 7 miles from Glasgow. It stretches out on both sides of the river, which divides it into the Old and New towns. The Old town consists of a number of large and small streets; and the principal street of the New town is composed of elegant modern houses. From both sides several others strike off at different angles, and are again crossed at some distance by others; all the streets in this part being compactly built and fully inhabited. There are numerous churches, and places of public worship belonging to different denominations. The most ancient ecclesiastical structure, and the chief architectural ornament of the town, is the Abbey church, which has survived, although not without great injury, the revolutions of many centuries. The nave, with its aisles, is in good repair, and constitutes the church of the Abbey parish of Paisley a collegiate charge. The whole interior was, in 1789, fitted up in a style according with that of the building itself. The chapel is a great curiosity, and is remarkable for a *sounding aisle*, as it is called, for which it is much visited. It contains the ancient monuments of Marjory Bruce, daughter of King Robert II., and various other royal remains. The abbey was founded in 1160, by Walter, great steward of Scotland, as a priory for the monks of the order of Cluny. The other public buildings are the town-house, containing the prison; a county gaol, which includes within it a bridewell; the Coffee-room Buildings, ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order; the markets, infirmary, a town hospital, and an almshouse. There are, besides, numerous charitable associations and institutions, a public grammar-school, founded by King James VI. in 1576, and numerous other schools, public libraries, and a barracks. *Manf.* Paisley has been long celebrated for all kinds of fancy goods in silk and cotton; its shawls

and muslins have long been famous; and it is also celebrated for its threads, tapes, scarfs, and gauzes. It has, besides, iron and brass foundries, tanneries, distilleries, soap-works, and extensive bleach-fields. For its trade, considerable facilities are afforded by the river navigation and by the Ardrossan Canal. In the neighbourhood, coal, ironstone, and fine potter's clay are worked. *Pop.* about 70,000.—It is the birthplace of Wilson, the ornithologist, Professor Wilson, and Tannahill and Motherwell, the poets. A station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway.

PAIXHANS, Henry Joseph, *paix'-han*, a celebrated French general of artillery, and the inventor of the guns and projectiles which bear his name. He was educated at the Polytechnic School, and selected the artillery, in which service he rose to the rank of general. The Paixhans guns are adapted to throw shells and hollow shot. These guns and projectiles were used on board the Russian fleet at the battle of Sinope, where the Turkish ships were annihilated by their deadly effects. General Paixhans wrote several works, chiefly upon the subject of his inventions. B. at Metz, 1783; D. near Metz, 1854.

PAKINGTON, Sir John Somerset, *pāk'-ing-ton*, a modern English politician, who, after completing his education at Oxford, was chosen as the representative of the borough of Droitwich in parliament, in 1837. From the outset of his political career he displayed strong Conservative views, and when Lord Derby formed a ministry upon those principles, in 1852, he was nominated colonial secretary. In 1858, upon the re-accession of the Conservatives to power, Sir John Pakington became first lord of the Admiralty; but retired with his party in the following year. His administration of the duties of the latter office was so good, however, that his successor declared that, for the purpose of improving, strengthening, and extending the British navy, he could do no better than follow in the path pointed out by the Conservative statesman. In 1869 he was appointed grand cross of the Bath. B. 1799.

PAKS, *paks*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Danube, 60 miles from Buda. *Pop.* 9,000.

PALÆMON, Rhemmius, *pa-le'-mon*, a celebrated Roman grammarian, was originally a slave in the reign of Tiberius; but, by attending his master's son to the academy, he acquired so much knowledge that his master gave him his freedom. He then became a preceptor, and gained great reputation as a rhetorician and poet. Flourished in the 1st century A.D.

PALÆPHATUS, *pa-le'-fa-tus*, a Greek philosopher, of whom remains a treatise "On Incredible Things," in which he endeavoured to explain the mythical fables. He lived before the Christian era, and after Aristotle.

PALAFOX, John de, *pal'-a-fox*, a Spanish prelate and historian, who studied at Salamanca, after which he was appointed a member of the council of war, and next of that of the Indies; but renouncing civil distinctions for the ecclesiastical state, he was made a bishop in Spanish America, with the title of judge of the administration of the three viceroys of the Indies. While there he administered justice with strict impartiality; but, through the intrigues of the Jesuits, he was compelled to return to Spain. He wrote the "History of the Siege of Fontarabia," "History of the Conquest of China by the Tartars," and some religious works. B. in Aragon, 1600; D. 1659.

PALAIS, St., *pal'-ai*, a town of France, in the island of Belleisle. It has a small port, defended by a citadel. *Pop.* 5,000.

PALAMEDES, *pāl'-a-me'-dees*, a Grecian chief, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa. He was sent by the Greek princes going to the Trojan war, to bring Ulysses to the camp, who, to avoid the expedition, pretended insanity, and used to sow salt, instead of barley, in the furrows. The deceit was soon perceived by Palamedes, and, to demonstrate it, he took Telemachus, his son, and put him before the plough of his father. Ulysses showed that he was not insane, by turning the plough a different way, not to hurt his child. This having been discovered, Ulysses was obliged to attend the Greek princes to the war; but a mortal enmity arose between Ulysses and Palamedes. The king of Ithaca bribed one of his servants, and made him dig a hole in his master's tent, and there conceal a large sum of money. After this, Ulysses forged a letter, which King Priam was supposed to have sent to Palamedes, desiring that, according to the conditions which were previously agreed upon when he received the money, he should betray the Grecian army. This letter was carried before the Grecian princes. Palamedes was summoned, and protested his innocence, but vainly, as the money was discovered in his tent. He was found guilty by all the army, and stoned to death. Homer is silent as to the miserable fate of Palamedes. Palamedes was a learned man, as well as a soldier, and, according to some, he completed the alphabet of Cadmus by the addition of some letters. To him, also, is attributed the invention of chess and backgammon; and it is said that he was the first who ranged an army in regular line of battle, placed sentinels round the camp, and excited their vigilance and attention by giving them a watchword.

PALAMOW, *pal'-a-mo*, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, on the Coyle or Koel river. *Lat.* 23° 52′ N. *Lon.* 78° 10′ E. *Pop.* Unascertained. The DISTRICT has an area of 3,468 square miles, with extensive coal-fields and other mineral riches. It has, however, been little explored. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 23° 12′ and 24° 22′ N. *Lon.* between 83° 18′ and 84° 31′ E.

PALAPRAT, John de Bigot, *pal'-a-pra*, a French comic poet and lawyer. He distinguished himself at the bar, was made chief of the consistory in 1684, and was also employed in state affairs, which he discharged with reputation. B. at Toulouse, 1650; D. at Paris, 1721.

PALATINATE, LOWER, or PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, *pā-lāt'-i-nat*, an old division in the W. of Germany, situate chiefly on the W. side of the Rhine, having Mentz N., Alsace S., and Lorraine S.W.

PALATINATE, UPPER, the former name of a province of Germany, bordering on Bohemia, and now forming part of the circles of the Regen and the Upper Maine, in the kingdom of Bavaria.

PALAWAN ISLE, *pal-a-wan'*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, between the N. extremity of Borneo and the Philippines. *Ext.* 275 miles long, with a breadth of 30. *Desc.* Mountainous, with the coast flat. It produces gold and various kinds of fine wood. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 8° 37′ and 11° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 117° and 120° E.

PALAYE, N. de la Curne, *pale'*, a French historical writer, who became a member of the French Academy, and that of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. He wrote "Memoirs of Ancient Chivalry," a work of curious research, and was also the author of a "Memoir upon the Chronicle of Glaber," in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. B. at Auxerre, 1697; D. at Paris, 1781.

PALAZZUOLO, *pa-lats'-oo-o'-lo*, a town of Italy, on the Oglio, 14 miles from Bergamo. *Pop.* 8,400.—Near it are the remains of the ancient Acrue.

PALEARIUS, Aonius, *pāl'-e-air'-i-us*, a learned Italian writer, who, after studying at different places, became professor of Greek and Latin at Sienna; but being suspected of Lutheranism, he found it necessary to withdraw to Lucca, and thence to Milan, where he was arrested and sent to Rome. The Inquisition caused him to be burnt for heresy in 1570. He wrote a Latin poem on the "Immortality of the Soul," and some theological works, which were condemned by the council of Trent. B. at Veroli, near Rome.

PALEMBANG, *pal-em-bang'*, a town in the island of Sumatra, extending 3 miles along the river Moosee, 50 miles from its mouth in Banca Strait. The city is intersected by several little branches of the river, which form a number of islands, said to be about twenty or thirty; whence it has also received the appellation of the "City of Twenty Islands." One of these contains the palaces of the former sultan and his son. The principal mosque is a pretty large building, nearly square, and covered with a pavilion roof of tiles. Adjoining is a high octagonal tower, from which the muezzin calls the people to prayers. The houses of the common people are made of bamboos, with mats, and thatched. The Dutch had a factory here, which was demolished. *Pop.* about 25,000. *Lat.* 2° 58′ 51″ S. *Lon.* 104° 54′ E.

PALENCIA, *pa-len'-she-a* (Sp. *pa-len'-the-a*), the chief town of a province in Spain, 115 miles from Madrid.

The only remarkable edifices are the cathedral and the church of St. Antolin. *Manf.* Leather and woollens. *Pop.* 1,000.

PALEOLOGUS, *pai'-le-ol'-o-gus*, the name of a celebrated royal house, which gave a monarch to Constantinople, in the person of Michael VIII., in 1260. Between this year and 1453, when the Greek empire fell, there reigned eight princes of this house; viz., Michael VIII., Andronicus III. and IV., John V., Manuel II., John VII., John VIII., and Constantine XII. Two members of the same family afterwards reigned at Patras and Argos, but were dethroned by Mahomet II. in 1458 and 1461.

PALERMO, *pa-lair'-mo*, a fortified city of Sicily, the capital of the island, situate on the N. coast, in a rich valley, presenting the appearance of a magnificent garden filled with fruit-trees and watered by rivulets. The principal streets are spacious and handsome, and the houses have in general something striking in their architecture. The two principal streets are the Cassaro and the Strada Nuova: they intersect each other at right angles, dividing the city, in a manner, into four equal parts. Their point of intersection forms an open octagonal space, called, from its shape, the Ottangolo. Each of the eight sides of this open space is formed by a beautiful building, three stories high, composed of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. Of the other



PALERMO

streets few are deserving attention; most of them being narrow, winding, and dirty, and built without the least regard to regularity. The most frequented of the public walks of Palermo is the Marina, a raised platform or terrace, extending above a mile along the bay. At the extremity of this walk there is a delightful public garden, called the Flora, to which people of all ranks are admitted. The public edifices are numerous; among which may be named the royal palace, a vast irregular pile; a statue of Philip IV. of Sicily, surrounded by four other statues; the mansions of the nobility, theatres, monasteries, and convents. In the magnificence of its churches, Palermo is second only to Rome. The cathedral was erected in the 12th century. The church of St. Giuseppe is profusely and richly ornamented, and contains some fine columns of grey Sicilian marble, nearly 60 feet high. There are several hospitals and numerous schools. The university is an extensive building, and was founded in 1806. There are professors in various branches of science. *Manf.* Cottons, gloves, straw hats, paper, and chemicals. The mole, forming its harbour, stretches above a quarter of a mile into the sea, and forms a port capable of containing 30 sail of the line and several hundred merchantmen. This enables the town to command an extensive foreign trade. *Pop.* about 180,000. *Lat.* 38° 9′ 2″ N. *Lon.* 13° 22′ 2″ E. Palermo is of great antiquity, having been in possession of the Carthaginians and Romans. The Saracens made it the capital of their Sicilian territories. The Normans took it in 1072, and in 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called the Sicilian Vespers. From 1806 to 1815 it was the residence of the court of Naples, and in 1860 was bombarded by the troops of the dictator Garibaldi. In October of the same year its inhabitants voted for annexation to Sardinia, and it was decreed, "That the bedroom occupied by General Garibaldi at Palermo, in the pavilion adjoining the royal palace, shall be perpetually preserved in its present state, and with the furniture it now contains. That the present decree shall be engraven on a marble tablet, and placed at the entrance of the said chamber, &c." The town has been notorious for swarming with beggars of the very lowest description. It has suffered repeatedly from earthquakes.

PALESTINE, or HOLY LAND, *păl'-es-tine*, a country of Asia, to the S. of Syria, and included within the limits of the Turkish empire. It forms the modern pashalics of Acre and Gaza, and the S. part of the pashalic of Damascus. *Area*, 11,000 square miles. *Desc.* The greater part of Palestine displays luxuriant fertility, and is traversed from N. to S. by the chain of Lebanon and Anti-Libanus. Judæa proper, the ancient kingdom of Judah, comprises the territory extending from Lake Asphaltites to the sea, and consists of hills and valleys of great beauty and fertility, where the sides of the mountains are adapted to the vine, the olive, the sycamore, and are crowned with natural groves of oak and cypress; while the earth is abundantly covered with aromatic plants. In proceeding eastward to the shores of the Dead Sea, the scene becomes more decidedly barren. Gloomy and naked rocks, stones, sand, and ashes, are the only objects which then present themselves. To the N. of ancient Judæa was Samaria, a mountainous district, but flourishing and well cultivated. To the N. of Samaria, but still communicating with Judæa by the banks of the Jordan, is Galilee, distinguished by its natural beauty and fertility. The plain of Esdraelon is described by Dr. Clarke as one vast meadow, covered with the richest pasture. He considers this as the richest part of all Palestine. The Lake of Tiberias, or Gennesareth, is surrounded by lofty and picturesque hills, the sides of which were once highly cultivated, and its banks covered with flourishing towns, now almost deserted. The regions beyond Jordan, though less noticed in history, include, however, many tracts once fertile and flourishing. Here are found the Hauran and Dschaulan, consisting of a vast plain, not watered by any great river; yet the inhabitants contrive, by collecting the torrents and rain-water into ponds, to obtain a sufficient supply for the purposes of agriculture; so that very extensive crops of grain are raised in the district. In many parts there are the remains of ancient ruins. *Rivers.* The Jordan is the principal. *Lakes.* Meron, or Huleh, Gennesareth, and the Dead Sea. *Climate.* Very fine in the dry season. *Pro.* Tobacco, wheat, barley, millet, and fruits. *Pop.* Unascertained, being inhabited by numerous tribes. *Lat.* between 30° 40′ and 33° 32′ N. *Lon.* between 34° 30′ and 36° 25′ E.—This is the country in which the principal events recorded in the Scriptures took place. When it was conquered by the Israelites, Joshua divided it among the ten tribes. Under the reigns of David and Solomon, it became one of the most flourishing kingdoms of Asia. It was conquered, however, by the kings of Nineveh and Babylon, who carried captive, first Israel and then Judah, into the eastern provinces of their empire. After the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, the Jews were allowed to return to their country, to rebuild their temple, and re-establish their ecclesiastical constitution. Judæa continued thus a province of Persia till after the conquest of Alexander, to whom it submitted without resistance. The Jews were again exposed to oppression from some of the Ptolemies, who, having attempted to enforce the adoption of the Grecian idolatry, were met with the

most determined resistance by the Maccabees, and Judæa now became an independent country. It subsequently fell under the dominion of Rome, who established the Herods as tributary kings. It was at this crisis that Judæa became the theatre of those great events which form the foundation of the Christian faith. The Jews, however, having repeatedly rebelled against the authority of the Romans, Titus entered Judæa with a large force, took Jerusalem, razed it to the ground, carried the whole nation captive, and dispersed them through the different provinces of the empire. The country remained in possession of the Romans till the conversion of the empire to Christianity, when Judæa became an object of religious veneration, and the Holy Land was now enriched by the crowd of pilgrims who resorted thither from every part of the Christian world. In the 6th century it fell under the sway of the Mahometans, and afterwards of the Turks, which gave occasion to the Crusades. Jerusalem was taken by the European forces, and was, under Godfrey of Boulogne, erected into a Latin kingdom, which endured for above eighty years, during which the Holy Land streamed continually with Christian and Saracen blood. In 1187 Judæa was conquered by Saladin, on the decline of whose kingdom it passed through various hands, till, in 1517, it was finally swallowed up in the Turkish empire.

PALESTRINA, John Peter Louis, *pa'-lais-tre'-na*, a celebrated Italian composer, whose musical education was completed under Claude Goudimel, an eminent French musician, and a Huguenot, who was one of the victims of St. Bartholomew. In 1551 Palestrina became chapel-master to Pope Julius III., but lost the post when Paul IV. obtained the tiara, in 1555. After remaining for some time in a poor and neglected condition, he obtained the office of director of chapel music, to Santa Maria Maggiore. The council of Trent having resolved to reform the music of the Church, by getting rid of the vulgar melodies which had crept into the sacred service, Palestrina was engaged to write a mass of a grand and solemn nature. He entered upon his task with religious enthusiasm, and produced a work which set a great example for later musicians to follow, and which is one of the most beautiful masses to be found in the whole catalogue of Roman Catholic church music. Ranke, in his "History of the Popes," thus speaks of the work, which was called the "Mass of Pope Marcellus:"—"By this one great model, the question was for ever set at rest; a path was opened, in following which, the most beautiful, the most touching works, even to those who are not of the Church, were produced." Soon after he had completed this mass, he was reinstated in his former post at the Vatican. The subsequent years of his life were spent in composing sacred music for the Romish church. Dean Aldrich adapted three of his motets to the 44th, 63rd, and 115th Psalms, the first and third of which are frequently heard in English cathedrals; viz. "We have heard with our ears," and "Not unto us." After death, his remains were interred in St. Peter's, and were attended by the most distinguished persons in Rome. B. near Rome, 1524; D. in the same city, 1594.

PALESTRINA, a town of Italy, on a narrow island of the Lagunes, 6 miles from Venice. It is built on the site of the temple of Fortune erected by Sylla. *Pop.* 6,000.

PALESTRO, *pa-lais'-tro*, a town of Italy, situate on the left bank of the Sesia, opposite Robbio. *Pop.* Unascertained.—Here, in 1859, a sanguinary engagement took place between the Austrians and Piedmontese. The former were defeated.

PALEY, Dr. William, *pai'-le*, a learned English divine and theological writer, who received his elementary education under his father, who was master of Giggleswick school, in Yorkshire. He was afterwards sent to Christ's College, Cambridge, where, in 1763, he took the degree of B.A., and was elected fellow in 1766. He distinguished himself as a tutor, and became the friend of Dr. Law, bishop of Carlisle, who gave him a living in Cumberland, and afterwards that of Appleby, in Westmoreland. He also obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Carlisle, with the living of Dalston. About 1780 he became chancellor of Carlisle. In 1785 he published his "Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy." His next work was "Horæ Paulinæ," or Observations upon the Epistles of St. Paul; in which he establishes a comparison between the epistles and the history of the apostle as given in the Acts; and from the terms the "undesigned coincidences," seeks to prove the genuineness of revealed religion. His "Evidences of Christianity" appeared in 1794. After this, Dr. Paley obtained a prebend of St. Paul's from the bishop of London, the sub-deanery of Lincoln from the bishop of that diocese, and the living of Bishop-Wearmouth from the bishop of Durham. To the last-mentioned prelate he dedicated his book entitled "Natural Theology," which was given to the world in 1802. This work, one of the best-known and delightful in the English language, was edited and annotated by Lord Brougham and Sir Charles Bell in 1845. Lord Brougham, in his preliminary discourse, states that he undertook the task of producing an edition of Paley, in consequence of an observation that he had often made, that scientific men are apt to regard the study of revealed religion as little connected with philosophical pursuits. "Many of the persons to whom I allude," he says, "were men of religious habits of thinking; others were free from any disposition to scepticism; but the bulk of them relied little upon natural theology." B. at Peterborough, 1743; D. 1805.

PALFIN, John, *pal'-fin*, an eminent Dutch surgeon, who wrote an excellent work on Osteology, and another entitled "Anatomy of the Human Body," which was translated into French by Devaux. A forceps used in accouchements was likewise invented by him. B. 1649; D. 1730.

PALGRAVE, Sir Francis, *pal'-graiv*, an eminent English historian and historical antiquary, who first became known in literature as the editor of some learned works published under the sanction of the commissioners of public records. In 1831 he produced a valuable little work, entitled "History of England,—Anglo-Saxon Period," for the series named "The Family Library;" and in the following year was knighted for his services to constitutional and parliamentary literature. His valuable "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth,—Anglo-Saxon Period; containing the Anglo-Saxon Policy and the Institutions arising out of the Laws and Usages which prevailed before the Conquest," was produced in the same year. In the preliminary inquiries which led to the reform act of the municipal corporations of England and Wales, he took an energetic and distinguished part, and was soon afterwards created deputy keeper of her majesty's records. Whilst worthily filling that post, he published a series of works of the greatest value to the students of English literature; some of the most important of which were, "Calendars and Inventories of the Treasury of the Exchequer," "Documents illustrating the History of Scotland," and "Truths and Fictions of the Middle Ages." The first volume of his greatest work, the "History of Normandy and England," was given to the public in 1851. The work is to be completed in six volumes, and will end with Stephen of Blois and Henry Plantagenet. B. in London, about 1802.

PALINURUS, *pal-i-nu'-rus*, a skilful pilot of the ship of Æneas. He fell into the sea in his sleep, and was three days exposed to the tempests and agitation of the sea, and at last came safe to the sea-shore, where the cruel inhabitants of the place murdered him. Æneas, when he visited the infernal regions, saw Palinurus, and assured him that though his bones were deprived of a funeral, yet the place where his body was exposed, should be adorned with a monument, and bear his name.

PALISSOT DE MONTENOY, Charles, *pa'-lis-so*, a French historian, who went to Paris in his 19th year, and endeavoured to obtain the production of some plays upon the stage; but meeting with no success, he at first employed himself with writing against the philosophers, and subsequently devoted himself to historical composition. His most important work was "Memoirs towards the History of French Literature." B. at Nancy, 1730; D. at Paris, 1814.

PALISSY, Bernard, *pa'-lis-se*, a celebrated French potter and chemist, who, for his ingenuity in painting on glass and other works, was patronized by Henry III., who endeavoured to persuade him to become a Roman Catholic. But Palissy was an inflexible Calvinist, and would not comply; for which he was, in his old age,

imprisoned in the Bastille. He wrote several works upon natural philosophy, and upon subjects connected with the art of pottery. The best edition of his works, which are full of valuable and curious experiments, is that of Paris, 1848, with the notes of M. Faujas de St. Fond. His pottery has become celebrated, and few things are more prized by the connoisseur than the famous "Palissy ware." B. about 1500; D. in the Bastille, 1589.—Mr. Morley has written an interesting biography of "Palissy the Potter."

PALLADIO, Andrew, *pal-la'-de-o*, a celebrated Italian architect. He at first commenced the study of the art of sculpture, but Trissino the poet advised him to apply himself to architecture, and sent him three times to Rome, where Palladio studied and designed after the ancient monuments of that city. In these pursuits he discovered the true principles of an art, which, in his time, was buried in Gothic barbarity. Among the noble structures which this illustrious architect built, one of the principal is the theatre called the Olimpico, at Vicenza. He published a valuable treatise on architecture in 1570, in folio, with plates; and after his death was published a work of his on the antiquities of ancient Rome. B. at Vicenza, 1518; D. 1580.

PALLADIUM, *păl-lā'-di-um*, a celebrated statue of Pallas (or Minerva), representing the goddess as sitting and holding a spear in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and spindle. Some of the poets state that it fell down from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as that prince was building the citadel of Ilium. Others give it a different origin; but, however discordant their opinions are, it is universally agreed, that on the preservation of the statue depended the safety of Troy. This fatality was well known to the Greeks during the Trojan war; and therefore Ulysses and Diomedes were commissioned to steal it away, which they effected by, it is asserted, the assistance of Helenus, the son of Priam, who proved in this unfaithful to his country. Minerva was displeased with the violence offered to her statue, and, according to Virgil, the Palladium itself appeared to have received life; and, by the flashes from its eyes and sudden leaps from the earth, indicated the resentment of the goddess. Some affirm that the true Palladium was not taken by Ulysses and Diomedes, but that Æneas carried it with him into Italy.

PALLADIUS, Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus, *pal-lā'-di-us*, a Latin writer and physician, who lived after the decline of letters at Rome, but in what year is uncertain. He left a treatise upon agriculture, which is extant.

PALLADIUS, an early Christian father, who became a hermit in 388, and in 401 was chosen bishop of Helenopolis, in Bithynia. For his attachment to St. Chrysostom, he was greatly persecuted, and driven from his diocese. At the desire of Lausus, governor of Cappadocia, he wrote the "History of Anchorets." There is also attributed to him a Life of Chrysostom, in a dialogue, Greek and Latin.

PALLAS, *păl'-lăs*, a freedman of the emperor Claudius, over whom he had so great an ascendancy, as to persuade him to espouse Agrippina, his niece, and to adopt Nero for his successor. Pallas, in concert with Agrippina, is charged with having hastened the death of Claudius by poison. Nero subsequently caused him to be secretly put to death, confiscated his treasure, amounting to upwards of two millions sterling; but erected a superb monument to his memory. Pallas was brother to the Felix before whom St. Paul pleaded.

PALLAS, a name of Minerva. (*See* MINERVA.)

PALLAS, Peter Simon, *pal'-las*, a celebrated German naturalist and traveller, who was educated for the medical profession. In his youth he likewise evinced a great aptitude for the acquirement of languages, and for any knowledge bearing upon the natural sciences. After visiting the universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Leyden, he proceeded to London in 1761, and there assiduously studied the collections of natural history. In 1763 he went to the Hague, and published a work upon zoology, which acquired him great reputation, and led to an invitation from the empress Catherine to St. Petersburg. Thither he proceeded in 1767, and was appointed professor of natural history in the Imperial Academy of Sciences. Shortly afterwards he formed a member of the expedition dispatched to Northern Russia and Siberia, for the purpose of investigating the natural history of those regions. After an absence of six years, during which his companions and himself penetrated as far as the frontiers of China, he returned to St. Petersburg in 1774, with a large mass of notes and observations, to arrange and publish which, cost him several years of intense application. For his services he was ennobled, and appointed preceptor to the grand-dukes Alexander and Constantine. In 1794 he proceeded to the newly-conquered province of the Crimea, where he resided during fifteen years, busily engaged in accumulating facts and preparing his scientific works for publication. At length, feeling the advance of age, he requested permission to return to Germany; and, this being granted, he arrived at Berlin after an absence of forty-two years. Pallas was an untiring observer of natural phenomena, and a most voluminous writer. His works, says Cuvier, "have placed the name of their author in the first rank of naturalists, who are constantly referring to and quoting from every page of them. They are also read and consulted with equal interest by the historian, the geographer, and the student of languages or of nations." The most valuable of his works are: "Travels through different Provinces of the Russian Empire;" an uncompleted work on the animals of European and Asiatic Russia, entitled, "Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica;" a "History of the Mongolian Nations;" and "Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire." He likewise contributed a number of papers on geology and natural history to the Transactions of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and to those of the Royal Society of London and the Institute of France, of which learned bodies he was a member. B. at Berlin, 1741; D. at the same city, 1811.

PALLAVICINO, Sforza, *pal'-la-ve-chē'-no*, an eminent Italian cardinal. Though the elder son of a noble family, he renounced the advantages of birth, and entered the order of the Jesuits. After his novitiate, he professed philosophy and theology in his society. Innocent X. employed him in several important affairs, and Alexander VII. made him cardinal. His principal work is a "History of the Council of Trent," written in opposition to that of Father Sarpi. The style is good, but the book is partial. He was also the author of a treatise on Style in Written Composition, and a philosophical treatise on Happiness. B. at Rome, 1607; D. at the same city, 1667.

PALLAVICINO, Ferrante, an Italian writer. He became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine; but, having written some severe satires against Pope Urban VIII. and his relatives the Barberini, he found it expedient to retire to Venice, as a price was set upon his head. A Frenchman, who pretended to be his friend, persuaded him to go to France, promising him a brilliant career. Ferrante followed his advice, but was no sooner out of the Venetian territory than he was seized and conducted to Avignon, where he was put to death. The man who had betrayed him was assassinated some time afterwards by a friend of Pallavicino. His works were printed at Venice. The principal is entitled, "The Celestial Divorce; or, the Separation of Christ from the Roman Church." B. at Parma, 1615; executed 1644.

PALLISER, Sir Hugh, *păl'-li-ser*, an English admiral, who early in life distinguished himself in the navy, and was made post captain in 1746. He was at the taking of Quebec, and was made comptroller of the navy, and created a baronet in 1773. Serving as second in command under Admiral Keppel, in the famous engagement off Ushant, July, 1778, a misunderstanding arose between them, and Sir Hugh preferred a charge against Admiral Keppel, who was acquitted. Sir Hugh was then tried in his turn and reprimanded. He was, however, a brave and experienced officer, and became governor of Greenwich Hospital. B. 1721; D. at Greenwich, 1796.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 15° S. *Lon.* 145° W.

PALK STRAIT, *palk*, is that portion of the Indian Ocean which separates Ceylon from the mainland of India. Its narrowest part is 40 miles across.

PALMA, *pal'-ma*, an island off the coast of Africa, forming one of the group of the Canaries. *Area*, 330 square miles. *Desc.* Elevated; the centre is often

covered with snow, and contains extensive pine forests, as well as good timber for shipbuilding. The coasts are very fertile. *Pro.* The vine, almonds, honey, wax, and silk, of which there are manufactures. The sugar-cane is also successfully cultivated, and the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery on their coasts. *Pop.* 35,000. *Lat.* 28° 45′ N. *Lon.* 17° 50′ W.

PALMA, the capital of the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, at the bottom of a large bay, formed by the two capes Blanco and Cala Figuera. It is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions. Some of the streets are narrow and ill-paved, but those in the lower part of the town, and all the squares, are spacious and regular. Of the public buildings the most conspicuous is the cathedral, a large and handsome Gothic building, and the church of St. Michael is still more ancient, and served for a mosque under the Moors. There are, besides, the government house, containing a chapel-royal; an arsenal, barracks, a state prison, the house appointed for the meetings of the merchants' and trades, a town-house, and hospitals. *Manf.* Woollens and silk. The harbour has a mole of nearly three quarters of a mile in length. *Pop.* 40,000. *Lat.* 42° 49′ 57″ N. *Lon.* 1° 39′ 28″ W.

PALMA, a town of Sicily, on the sea-coast, 12 miles from Girgenti. It is noted for the quantity of sulphur made in its vicinity. *Pop.* 8,000.

PALMA, a town of Andalusia, on the Xenil, 30 miles from Cordova. *Pop.* 5,500.

PALMA, a city of New Granada, in the province of Tunja, on the Magdalena, 26 miles from Huelva. *Pop.* 4,000.

PALMAS, CAPE, *päl'-mas*, a promontory of Western Africa, forming the entrance from the north into the Gulf of Guinea. *Lat.* 4° 22′ N. *Lon.* 7° 44′ W.

PALMAS, CIVIDAD DE LAS, capital of the island of Grand Canary, and which carries on all its commerce. The convents are numerous. *Pop.* 18,000.

PALMER, Samuel, *pa'-mer*, a learned printer, who exercised his profession with great reputation in London, and in whose office the celebrated Dr. Franklin was employed. He was the author of a "History of Printing." D. 1732.

PALMER, John, an eminent English actor, whose father was door-keeper at Drury-Lane theatre; by which means the son had every opportunity of gaining an inclination for the stage. After pursuing the life of a strolling and provincial actor during some years, he went to London, and was engaged first at the Haymarket, and next at Drury Lane, where he rose to the first rank as a comedian. He died suddenly, while playing in the "Stranger," at Liverpool, in 1798. B. 1741.

PALMERSTON, Henry John Temple, Viscount, *pa'-mer-ston*, a modern English statesman, whose family, the Temples, are descended from a Saxon earl, anterior to the Conquest, although the title belongs to the Irish peerage. Sir William Temple, the diplomatist, friend of William III., and patron of Dean Swift, is one of the most famous members of the same family. The future prime minister was sent first to Harrow school, afterwards to the university of Edinburgh, and finally to St. John's College, Cambridge; where, in 1806, he took an M.A. degree. In his 21st year he sought to enter the House of Commons, as the representative of the university of Cambridge, but was defeated by Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne. Shortly afterwards, however, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Bletchingley, and at a later period he succeeded in securing the suffrages of the university of Cambridge. From the very outset of his parliamentary career, his ability and business talents were conspicuous, and in 1807, although only in his 25th year, he became a junior lord of the Treasury in the Tory administration of the duke of Portland and Mr. Perceval. In the following year he made his first great speech in parliament, in opposition to a motion of Mr. Ponsonby for the production of papers relative to Lord Cathcart's expedition to Copenhagen. In 1809 he was appointed secretary at war, upon the resignation of Lord Castlereagh. In this office he remained through the various Tory administrations for nearly twenty years. But in this interval his political views had undergone considerable modification, and after Canning's death he found himself unfitted for co-operation with the Tories. Between May, 1828, and March, 1830, he was without office, and as an independent member, signalized himself so much upon foreign questions that, when the Whigs came into power, he received the appointment of foreign secretary, and kept it until the year 1834. After the fall of the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel, in the following year, Lord Palmerston again resumed his functions in the Foreign Office. He remained in office until 1841, and it was during these six years that the name of Palmerston became so celebrated as a foreign minister. Throughout the continent, from Spain to Turkey, his name represented the power and influence of England,—an object of fear and execration with some governments, of admiration with others; synonymous with alertness, brilliancy, and foresight with all. At the same time, also, there sprang up those erratic political theorists, who, like Mr. Urquhart in England and Count Ficquelmont on the continent, maintained pertinaciously and absurdly that Lord Palmerston was the voluntary tool of Russia. Between the years 1841—1846, he was in opposition to the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel; but in the last-mentioned year he was again appointed foreign secretary under the Whig administration of Lord John Russell. His too ready acknowledgment of the *coup d'état* effected by Louis Napoleon in 1851, led to serious differences between himself and his colleagues, and, in consequence, he was compelled to resign. His secession, however, speedily led to the fall of the Russell ministry, and upon the accession of the Coalition administration, in the following year, he took the office of home secretary. The mismanagement of affairs in the Crimea brought about the fall of the Coalition ministry in 1855; immediately after which Lord Palmerston reached the apex of power as first lord of the Treasury, and prime minister of Great Britain. His too great deference to the wishes of a foreign potentate, in the matter of the "Conspiracy Bill," introduced to the House of Commons shortly after the attempt upon the life of the emperor of the French by Orsini and others, aroused the strongest feelings in this country against his cabinet. Before that expression of public indignation he was compelled to retire, and to give place to the Conservative ministry of Lord Derby. In 1859, however, he overcame the Conservative party, and returned to power as premier, an office he still holds (1861). The tendency and results of his long political career may be studied with advantage in two works, entitled, respectively, "Opinions and Policy of the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, as Minister, Diplomatist, and Statesman; with a Memoir by G. H. Francis," and "Thirty Years of Foreign Policy: a History of the Secretaryship of the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston." Of his light, ready, and sparkling speeches, no collected edition has yet been made. B. at Broadlands, Hampshire, 1784.

PALMYRA, *pal-mi'-ra*, two townships of the United States, neither with a population above 4,000.

PALMYRA, an ancient city of Asia, situate in the heart of the desert of Syria, now a mass of splendid ruins, 120 miles from Damascus. Its site was long unknown, until the spot was at last penetrated by some European travellers. It had an immense temple, dedicated to the sun, of which 60 columns out of 390 still remain. *Lat.* 34° 18′ N. *Lon.* 38° 13′ E.

PALO, PALOO, or PALU, *pa'-lo*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 60 miles from Diarbekir. *Manf.* Cotton-weaving, dyeing, and tanning. *Pop.* 8,000.

PALO, a city of Naples, 10 miles from Bari. *Pop.* 4,800.

PALSGRAVE, John, *päls'-grav*, an English divine, who studied at Cambridge and at Paris, and became tutor in the French language to the Princess Mary, on her marriage with Louis XII. of France; and after his return to his own country he obtained some preferment. He translated a Latin comedy, called "Acolastus," into English. D. *about 1550.*

PAMIERS, *pa'-me-ai*, a town of France, on the Arriége, 10 miles from Foix. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, caps, and hats. It has a cathedral and a castle. *Pop.* 8,000. This is the former capital of the comté Foix.

PAMIR, *pa-mir'*, an extensive table-land of Central Asia. Its highest point, called by the natives the "roof of the world," in is *lat.* 37° 27′ N; *lon.* 73° 40′ E.

PAMLICO SOUND, *păm'-li-ko*, a large bay on the coast of N. Carolina, 86 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated from the Atlantic by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered with small trees or bushes, through which are several small inlets. This sound communicates with Core and Albemarle sounds, and receives Pamlico, or Tar river, which has a length of about 40 miles.

PAMPAS, *păm'-pas*, extensive plains of S. America, in the province of Buenos Ayres. They extend from Patagonia over 27° of latitude, and comprise all the central part of the Plata confederation. In the N. they are covered with tropical palms and a luxuriant vegetation; in the centre they abound with grass, but are nearly destitute of trees; and in the S. they are swampy. *Area.* Estimated at 1,620,000 square miles.

PAMPAS DEL SACRAMENTO, vast plains of South America, to the E. of the Andes, which run in a direction nearly N. and S. through the province of Peru.

PAMPELONNE, *pam'-pe-lon*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 14 miles from Alby. *Pop.* 2,300.

PAMPELUNA, or PAMPLONA, *pam-pai-loo'-na*, a fortified town in the north of Spain, and capital of the province of Navarre, on the Agar, 100 miles from Madrid. It stands partly on an eminence, partly on a plain, and is surrounded by mountains at some distance from it. Its principal defence are two castles, one in the inside, the other on the outside of the walls: the latter is the citadel, and is of great strength. The principal edifices are the cathedral, churches, monasteries, and palaces of the viceroy. It has, besides, a promenade, and public fountains supplied by a splendid aqueduct. *Manf.* Coarse woollens, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 11,000.—In June, 1813, Pampeluna was the scene of obstinate fighting between the British and French, and surrendered to the former on 31st October.

PAMPHILUS, *păm'-fi-lus*, a painter of Macedon, who flourished under King Philip. He was the first who applied the laws of proportion and of perspective to his art, which he honoured by his manners and his talents. He founded a school at Sicyon, the most famous of all the ancient academies of painting, and procured an edict that none but those of noble birth should be instructed in painting. The same law was afterwards extended throughout Greece. Apelles was the disciple of this master. Flourished in the 4th century B.C.

PAMPHILUS, St., bishop and martyr, of Cæsarea, in Palestine; to which city he presented a library, consisting of most of the works of the ancients. He transcribed the Bible with his own hand, and with the utmost exactness. He was put to death about 309.

PAMPHILUS. (*See* EUSEBIUS.)

PAMPLONA, *pam-plo'-na*, a town of S. America, New Granada, in the department of Boyaca, 200 miles from Bogata. It has several churches and convents. *Pop.* 3,500.—In the neighbourhood are gold- and silver-mines.

PAN, *păn*, the god of shepherds, of huntsmen, and of all the inhabitants of the country, in the Grecian mythology. He was the son of Mercury, according to Homer. Pan, however, was a monster in appearance: he had two small horns on his head; his complexion was ruddy, his nose flat, and his legs, thighs, tail, and feet, were those of a goat. His education was intrusted to a nymph of Arcadia, but who, according to Homer, was so terrified at the sight of the monster, that she fled from him. He was wrapped up in the skin of beasts by his father, and carried to heaven, where Jupiter and the gods long entertained themselves with the oddity of his appearance. There Bacchus gave him the name of Pan. The god of shepherds chiefly resided in Arcadia, where the woods and the most rugged mountains were his habitation. He invented the flute with seven reeds, and was continually employed in deceiving the neighbouring nymphs, and captivated Diana by transforming himself into a beautiful white goat. The worship of Pan was well established, particularly in Arcadia, where he gave oracles on Mount Lycæus. His festivals, called by the Greeks Lycæa, were brought to Italy by Evander, and they were well known at Rome by the name of the Lupercalia. The worship and the different functions of Pan are derived from the mythology of the ancient Egyptians.

PANÆTIUS, *pa-ne'-shi-us*, a Stoic philosopher of Rhodes. He studied at Athens, under Diogenes the Stoic, with such credit as to be offered the rights of citizenship, which he refused, saying, "A modest man is content with one country." He afterwards went to Rome, where he had numerous disciples; among the rest, Lælius, Scipio, and Polybius. Panætius accompanied Scipio in his expeditions, and rendered eminent services to the Rhodians by his interest with that commander. Cicero mentions a work of his on the Duties of Man, which is lost. Flourished in the 2nd century B.C.

PANAMA, *păn-a-ma'*, capital of the department of Istmo, on the Isthmus of Panama, S. America, at the bottom of a large bay of the Pacific Ocean. The streets are broad and paved, both in the city and its suburbs; but the houses of the suburbs are mostly of wood, intermixed with thatched huts. It has a cathedral, with churches, convents, monasteries, and an excellent hospital. Panama is remarkable for its fine bay, which is studded with islands. It has a trade in gold-dust, pearls, coffee, shells, and hides. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 9° 0′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 79° 19′ W.

PANAMA, GULF OF, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the S. side of the Isthmus of Panama, with a length and breadth of about 120 miles each way.

PANAMA, or DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF. (*See* DARIEN.)

PANARO, *pa-na'-ro*, a river of N. Italy, rising in the Monte Cimere, and after a course of 75 miles, falling into the Po, 12 miles from Ferrara.

PANCKOUCKE, Andrew Joseph, *pan-kook'*, a French writer, who produced, among numerous other works, "Studies for Young Ladies," "History of the Counts of Flanders," "A Collection of Bon-mots," "Dictionary of French Proverbs," and "Essays on Philosophers." B. at Lille, 1700; D. at Paris, 1753.

PANCKOUCKE, Charles Joseph, son of the preceding. He was a publisher at Paris, and his knowledge of typography made him celebrated all over Europe. He established the "Moniteur" newspaper and the celebrated "Encyclopédie Méthodique." His works are, "Mathematical Memoirs," addressed to the Academy of Sciences; translations of Lucretius, of Tasso's "Jerusalem," and of the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto; a "Philosophical Discourse on Beauty," and another on "Pleasure and Grief." B. at Lille, 1736; D. at Paris, 1799.

PANCRAS, St., *păn'-kras*, a N. parish of Middlesex, in London, including a portion of the town of Highgate, and the suburbs of Camden-town, Kentish-town, and Somers-town. *Pop.* about 170,000. Its old church, now rebuilt, is supposed to stand on the site of one of the most ancient temples in Britain.

PANCSOVA, *pan-cho'-vo*, a fortified town of Hungary, at the confluence of the Temes and the Danube, 8 miles from Belgrade. *Pop.* 12,000.—It is a steam-packet station on the Danube.

PANDARUS, *păn'-da-rus*, a son of Lycaon, is remarkable for having broken the truce which had been agreed upon between the Greeks and Trojans; he also wounded Menelaus and Diomedes; but was at last killed by Diomedes. Æneas, then carried him off in his chariot, and, attempting to revenge his death, nearly perished by the hand of the furious enemy. There was another of the name, who was a native of Crete, and was punished with death for being accessory to the theft of Tantalus. What this theft was is unknown. Some, however, suppose that Tantalus stole the ambrosia and the nectar from the tables of the gods, to which he had been admitted, or that he carried away a dog which watched Jupiter's temple in Crete, in which crime Pandarus was concerned, and for which he suffered.

PANDORA, *pan-do'-ra*, the name of the first mortal female, according to Hesiod. She was fashioned of clay by Vulcan, at the request of Jupiter, who wished to punish the impiety of Prometheus by giving him a wife. When the clay statue became imbued with life, all the gods vied with each other in making her presents. Venus gave her beauty, the Graces the power of captivating; Apollo taught her music; Mercury instructed her in eloquence; and Minerva bestowed upon her the most splendid ornaments. From these presents, received from the gods, is derived her name, which signifies the recipient of every gift. Subsequently, Jupiter gave her a box to present to the

man who married her, and Mercury then conducted her to Prometheus. But that subtle mortal, sensible of the deceit, would not allow himself to be captivated by her charms. His brother, Epimetheus, was not possessed of the same prudence. He married Pandora, and, upon opening the box which she presented to him, there issued from it a multitude of evils, which dispersed themselves over the world, and began to afflict the human race. Hope, however, remained at the bottom of the casket, to render, says the poet, troubles and sorrows less painful in life.

PANDROSOS, *păn-dro'-sos*, daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, and the only one who had not the fatal curiosity to open a box containing Erichthonius, which Minerva had intrusted to the care of Cecrops's daughters.

PANIGAROLA, Francis, *pa'-ne-ga-ro-la*, an eminent Italian prelate, whom Sixtus V. created bishop of Asti, and sent with Bellarmine and Cardinal Gaetano to France, to strengthen the party of the League against Henry IV. On that occasion Panigarola displayed great zeal and eloquence. On his return, he set about reforming his diocese, which is said to have given such offence, that he was poisoned. He was the author of some fine sermons, which were printed at Rome; but his principal work is a treatise on the eloquence of the pulpit, under the title of "Il Predicatore." B. at Milan, 1548; D. 1594.

PANIN, Nakita Ivanowitz, *pa-nin'*, Count de, a Russian statesman. His father, who was lieutenant-general in the service of Peter I., came originally from Lucca, in Italy. Panin commenced his career in the cavalry-guards of the empress Elizabeth; but having secured the patronage of the prince Kourakin, he became gentleman of the chamber. By his address he gained the favour of his sovereign, who sent him, in 1747, to Copenhagen, and afterwards to Stockholm, with the title of minister plenipotentiary. On his return he was made governor of the grand-duke Paul, and lastly prime minister to Catherine II. He was a man of considerable powers and enlarged views, and during his stay in Sweden he conceived a great admiration of the more liberal form of government existing in that kingdom, and which he afterwards attempted to introduce in Russia, but without success. B. 1718; D. 1782.

PANINI, Paul, *pa-ne'-ne*, a celebrated Italian painter who painted architectural subjects with great accuracy and beauty, and decorated the palace of the kings of Sardinia at Rivoli. B. at Piacenza, 1691; D. 1764.

PANIPUT, or PANEEPUT, *pan-i-poot'*, the chief town of a district in India, 80 miles from Delhi. It had formerly a brick wall and round towers at the angles. It has a civil establishment, and is on the line of route between Western Asia, Affghanistan, and the Punjab on the one side, and Central and Eastern Hindostan on the other. *Pop.* 18,000.—The DISTRICT has an area of 1,379 square miles, and a population of 284,000. *Lat.* between 28° 50′ and 29° 18′ N. *Lon.* between 76° 40′ and 77° 16′ E.

PANIZZI, Antonio, *pa-nit'-se*, the librarian of the British Museum, was educated for the legal profession at Parma. Seriously compromised in the Italian troubles of 1821, he was compelled to seek an asylum in England, where, through the interest of Lord Brougham and Mr. Roscoe, he obtained the appointment of professor of Italian literature in the University of London. In 1831 he was nominated assistant-librarian at the British Museum; and in 1856 became principal librarian of the same institution, which, under his excellent supervision, has been vastly improved. Besides his services to literature and to the reading public, as head of the national library, he has earned the gratitude of students of Italian literature by his publication of several valuable works thereon. B. in the duchy of Modena, 1797.

PANMURE, Fox Maule, Lord, *păn-mure'*, a modern British statesman, who, after completing his education at the Charterhouse school, entered the army, and served for a period in Canada. Soon after his return from that colony, he entered the House of Commons as member for Perthshire. He subsequently held office in the boards of Trade and of Control, and was for a short time secretary at war. He succeeded to the peerage upon the death of his father, in 1852, and in 1855 became secretary at war, under Lord Palmerston. In that office he displayed great energy and sound judgment, and his administration was attended with the best results during the Crimean war. He retired into private life upon the fall of the Palmerston ministry in 1858. B. at Brechin, 1801.

PANOLA, *pa-no'-la*, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area*, 735 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

PANTELARIA, *pan-tai-la-re'-a*, the ancient Cossyra, a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily, and situate between that island and the coast of Africa. It has a circuit of about 30 miles. *Desc.* Volcanic, and producing grapes of excellent quality, other fruits, and corn. It is also distinguished for a fine breed of asses. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 36° 45′ 40″ N. *Lon.* 8° 26′ 25″ E.

PAOLA, *pa'-o-la*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, on a height near the sea, 12 miles from Cosenza. It is defended on the side of the sea by a fortress and two towers. *Manf.* Woollens, silks, and earthenware. *Pop.* 5,000.

PAOLI, Pasquale de, *pa'-o-le*, a celebrated Corsican patriot, whose father Hyacinth was, in 1735, elected one of the chief magistrates of the island, and subsequently acted as a leader in the revolt against the Genoese. On being compelled to quit Corsica, he retired to Naples with Pasquale, who was placed in the military college of that city. After serving for a short time as lieutenant in the Neapolitan army, he was invited by the Corsicans to become their captain-general. In 1755 he put himself at the head of his countrymen, and, during twelve years, waged a fierce war with the Genoese, who were in the end driven from almost every fort in the island. Meanwhile, Paoli had to contend against a powerful chief named Matra, who, bribed by Genoa, excited civil dissensions amongst the Corsicans; but the patriot at length defeated and killed him, and forced his brother to seek refuge in Italy. Paoli established a legislative assembly, in which sat 500 deputies, elected by the country. This assembly elected an executive body of nine members, of which Paoli was the president, with the title of general of the kingdom, and chief of the supreme magistracy of Corsica. He organized a well-trained militia of 30,000 men, and established a fleet, which constantly harassed the Genoese vessels. Genoa, however, gave up the island to France in 1768; and soon afterwards a large force was landed, under the command of Count Marbœuf, against whom Paoli and his followers fought desperately, and in two engagements defeated the French with great slaughter. But large reinforcements arriving to the French, the Corsicans were totally routed at Pontenuovo; whereupon the island submitted. Paoli went first to Leghorn and afterwards to England, where he remained until 1789, in which year, Mirabeau having moved in the National Assembly the recall of all Corsican patriots, Paoli repaired to Paris. He was received with enthusiasm in the French capital, and was created by Louis XVI. military commandant in Corsica. Whilst the government of France was monarchical, Paoli remained faithful; but, at the outbreak of the Revolution, he requested the assistance of the English in driving the French out of Corsica. The crown of the kingdom was subsequently offered to the king of Great Britain, and Sir Gilbert Elliot named viceroy. The Corsicans had desired that Paoli should have been appointed to that office; and, to avoid dissensions, the patriot quitted the island and went to England, where he resided until his death, living upon a pension allowed him by the British government. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory. B. at Rostino, Corsica, 1726; D. near London, 1806.

PAOLUCCIO, Paul Anateste, *pa'-o-loo'-cho*, the first doge of Venice, before whose time the republic was governed by tribunes chosen every year. The Venetians elected Paoluccio doge in 697. D. 717.

PAPA, *pa-pa'*, a market-town of Hungary, 26 miles from Veszprin. It has several churches, convents, hospitals, and a gymnasium. *Manf.* Paper, glass, and stone-wares. *Pop.* 13,000.

PAPAGAYO, *pa'-pa-ga-yo*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, 25 miles from Acapulco.—Also a gulf on the North Pacific Ocean, and on the west side of the Isthmus of Nicaragua.

PAPAL STATES. (*See* PONTIFICAL STATES.)

PAPA-STOUR, PAPA-STRONSAY, and PAPA-WESTRAY, three small islands, one of Shetland and two of Orkney.

PAPENBURG, *pa'-pen-boorg*, a town of Hanover, in the district of Osnabruck, 20 miles from Emden. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, chicory, and tobacco. *Pop.* 4,000.

PAPIAS, *pai'-pe-as*, one of the early Christian writers, and bishop of Hierapolis, in Phrygia. He is said to have been the disciple of St. John the Evangelist, and a millenarian, or believer in the visible reign of Christ upon earth one thousand years before the resurrection. He was the author of some commentaries upon Scripture, which are lost. Flourished at the commencement of the 2nd century.

PAPIRIUS, *pa-pi'-ri-us*, surnamed Cursor, or the Courier, from the swiftness of his course, was at first master of the horse to Crassus, and became dictator of Rome about 326 B.C. He defeated the Samnites several times, and appropriated the spoils to the building of a temple to Fortune. Livy declares Papirius Cursor to have been the most illustrious general of his time, and worthy of contending with Alexander the Great, had the latter turned his arms against Rome after the subjugation of Asia.

PAPIRIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, *pre-tex-tai'-tus*, a Roman youth, so called from a remarkable stratagem which he practised. He was the son of a senator, and, according to the custom of that period, was taken by his father to hear the debates. On his return, he was pressed by his mother to inform her what had passed in the assembly. After resisting her importunities for a long time, he, to avoid further questioning, told her that the question under the consideration of the senate was, whether it would not be more advantageous to the republic for every man to have two wives instead of one? The mother immediately revealed this important secret to the Roman ladies, who assembled in great numbers, and besieged the senate, uttering violent complaints. The senators were surprised; but, on being made acquainted with the stratagem made use of by Papirius, they passed a decree that, with the exception of himself, no youths should, for the future, be admitted into their assembly.

PAPPUS, Alexandrinus, *păp'-pus*, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, whose most important writings are "Mathematical Collections," a Latin version of which appeared in 1588; a comment upon the "Almagest" of Ptolemy, "Description of the Rivers of Libya," "Treatise on Military Engines," "Commentaries on Aristarchus, concerning the Magnitudes and Distances of the Sun and Moon," a translation of which last was published by Dr. Halley. Flourished at the close of the 4th century.

PAPS OF JURA, *păps*, four mountains in the island of Jura, Hebrides, Scotland, seen at a great distance. The highest has an elevation of 2,470 feet above the level of the sea.

PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA, *păp'-u-a*, an island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from the south end of Gilolo and the north coast of Ceram in a south-west direction. *Area.* Estimated at from 200,000 to 275,000 square miles. It is indented by such deep bays, that it resembles a chain of peninsulas, so near does the sea approach on each side. The coast, viewed from the sea, rises gradually into hills of considerable elevation; but there are no mountains seen of which the height is remarkable. The whole is covered with palm-trees and timber of a large size. Little of the country, however, is known. The inhabitants are partly a negro race, and have been denominated the "Papuan negro." On the S. side of the island the Dutch have an established fort, and a possession of about 120 miles of ground, which, from 1828, they have held in the name of the king of the Netherlands.

PARA, *pa-ra'*, a maritime province of Brazil, comprising nearly the whole of the Brazilian territory. *Area*, 1,102,500 square miles. *Desc.* Covered with immense forests, and mostly unexplored. *Rivers.* The Amazon and the Rio Negro, and their tributaries. *Climate.* Excessively hot. *Pro.* Sugar, coffee, and cocoa; rice, cotton, manioc, cloves, gums, sarsaparilla, balsams, and medicinal plants. *Manf.* Shoes and other articles made from india-rubber. *Pop.* about 240,000, 10,000 of whom are supposed to be Indians.





PARA, or BELEM, the capital of the above province, is situate about 70 miles from the Atlantic, at the junction of the river Guama with the Para. This city is handsome, and has some beautiful edifices, and a citadel and castle at the entrance of the river. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 1° 30′ S. *Lon.* 48° 33′ W.

PARA, a river of the above province, and, properly speaking, one of the mouths of the Amazon, about 40 miles wide. *Lat.* 20° S.

PARACELSUS, *păr'-a-sel'-sus*, an extraordinary individual of the 16th century, generally so called, but who styled himself Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Paracelsus Bombast. His father was the natural son of a prince, and gave him an excellent education. Paracelsus, who had a fertile genius, applied himself to the study of medicine, in which he made great progress. He went to France, Spain, and Italy, for improvement, and on his return to Switzerland, settled at Basel, where he acquired great reputation by his practice, in which he first made use of those two powerful medicines, mercury and opium. His charges, however, like those of empyrics in general, were exorbitant, and, having cured a canon from a dangerous complaint, his demand was so great that the patient refused to pay it, which produced a hearing before the council, who ordered the canon to pay only the accustomed fee. This so irritated Paracelsus, that he left Basel and went into Alsace, where he became noted as an alchemist, and pretended to have found not only the philosopher's stone, but the elixir of life. He, nevertheless, died poor and at a comparatively early age. The best edition of his works is that of Huser, at Basel, 1590. Brande thus speaks of his labours: "His original discoveries are few and unimportant, and his great merit lies in the boldness and assiduity which he displayed in introducing chemical preparations into the Materia Medica; but though we can fix upon no particular discovery on which to found his merit as a chemist, and though his writings are deficient in the acumen and knowledge displayed by several of his contemporaries and immediate successors, it is undeniable that he gave a most important turn to pharmaceutical chemistry; and calomel, with a variety of mercurial and antimonial preparations, as likewise opium, came into general use." B. it is supposed, at Einsiedeln, Switzerland, 1493; D. at Salzburg, in the Tyrol, 1541.

PARACLET, *par'-a-klai*, a hamlet of France, in the department Aube, 3 miles from Nugent-sur-Seine. Here are the ruins of the convent founded by Abelard in the 12th century. Heloise was its abbess.

PARADISI, Agostino, Count, *pa'-ra-de'-se*, an eminent Italian poet, whose verses obtained for him admission to the academy of Reggio at the early age of 16. After visiting Genoa, Venice, and Bologna, he (1772) became professor of belles-lettres in the university of Mantua. In 1776 the duke of Mantua created him a count. His lectures were attended not only by his countrymen, but by distinguished persons from France and Germany. He returned to Reggio in 1780, and held a high official employment there, giving his leisure to literary pursuits, until his death. B. at Vignola, 1736; D. at the same place, 1783.

PARAGUAY, *pă-ră-gwai'*, an independent state of S. America. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Brazil, on the W. by the Paraguay, and on the S. by the Parana. *Area.* Estimated at 75,000 square miles. *Desc.* The great natural features of this country are the numerous rivers, swamps, lakes, plains, and woods with which it abounds. It may, however, be briefly described as mountainous in the N.E., flat in the centre, and marshy in the S.W. *Rivers.* Its largest and most noted are the Paraguay and the Parana. These, in the rainy season, being swollen, overflow their banks, and inundate far and wide the adjacent country. *Climate.* In general moist and temperate, though in some parts cold. *Zoology.* The ostrich is seen in the plains of Paraguay, and is remarkable for its immense size, fine plumage, and swift motion. The wild animals are the jaguar or tiger, the puma or cougar, the black bear, the ant-bear, and the tapir, or river cow. Mosquitoes and an innumerable variety of insects infest both the waters and the land, with snakes, vipers, and scorpions. The great boa-constrictor is found in the moist places adjoining the rivers, and some parts are haunted by the vampire bat. *Pro.* The temperate

parts abound with all kinds of grain, beans, pease, melons, cucumbers, and European vegetables and fruits. The other products are medicinal plants and the Paraguay tea, or matte, a plant an infusion of which supplies the inhabitants with a refreshing drink. The forests abound with a variety of woods, medicinal and aromatic, and many of them yielding useful dyes. The trade of Paraguay consists in the export of its tea, tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, leather, hemp, rice, and ornamental timber. *Pop.* Estimated at 260,000. *Lat.* between 17° and 27° S. *Lon.* between 54° and 58° W. Paraguay was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in the year 1526. In 1556 the Jesuits made their appearance, and, by the effect of gentleness and policy, succeeded in obtaining a great ascendancy over the minds of the natives, and in establishing settlements in different parts of the country. In 1768 they were expelled, and in 1811 the people rebelled against the yoke of Spain. In 1817, Francia was elected dictator, and until 1844, foreigners were excluded from the country. In 1852, its independence was recognized by the Argentine Republic, and in the following year by Great Britain.

PARAGUAY, a large river of South America, which has its source in *lat.* 13° S., and enters the ocean under the name of the Rio de la Plata. Its total course is estimated at 2,000 miles.

PARAIBA, *pa-ra-e'-ba*, the capital of a province of the same name, in Brazil, on the river Paraiba, about 10 miles from the sea, and 65 from Pernambuco. It is a handsome town, defended by three forts, and has a cathedral church and a large government warehouse. *Pop.* including the district, about 16,000.—The DISTRICT has an area of 19,770 square miles, and produces cotton, sugar, Brazil-wood, drugs, and timber. Breeds of European cattle are numerous, and it is watered by the Paraiba and Mangarape.

PARAIBA, a large river of Paraiba, which forms the great bay of Paraiba. It has a length of about 250 miles, but, in summer, its bed is quite dry about 60 miles from its mouth.

PARAIBA, a large river of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, which, after a course of about 500 miles, enters the Atlantic in *lat.* 21° 31′ 30″ S.—Also the name of a river of Guiana, which joins the Orinoco.

PARAMARIBO, *pa-ra-ma'-re-bo*, a town of Guiana, and the capital of Dutch Guiana, on the Surinam river, about 8 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. It is built in the form of an oblong square, with the streets perfectly straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, which appear in everlasting bloom. They are finely paved with gravel. The houses, with few exceptions, consist of fine timber, and are, in general, elegantly furnished. The town-hall is an elegant building, covered with tiles. Here the different courts are held, and, underneath, are the prisons for European delinquents. There are, besides, various churches and a large military hospital. There is a noble road for shipping, the river before the town being about a mile in breadth. The town is protected by Fort Zelandia, in which the governor resides. *Pop.* 20,000, mostly blacks. *Lat.* 5° 49′ N. *Lon.* 55° 22′ W.

PARAMATTA, *pa'-ra-măt'-ta*, a town of New South Wales, at the head of Port Jackson harbour, 15 miles from Sydney. The river for the last seven or eight miles is only navigable for boats of twelve or fifteen tons burden. This town is built along a small fresh-water stream, which falls into the river. The public buildings are the church, the government-house, and an orphan hospital. *Pop.* 4,500.—Steamers and coaches daily ply between it and Sydney.

PARAMITHIA, *pa-ra-mĭth'-i-a*, a town of Albania, 19 miles from Joannina. *Pop.* 5,000.

PARAMO, Louis de, *pa-ra-mo'*, a Spanish inquisitor, who published at Madrid, in 1598, a curious work, called the "Holy Office," a history of the Inquisition, written with great candour and accuracy. D. about 1619.

PARANA, *pa-ra-na'*, a large river of S. America, and one of the principal which contribute to form the Plata. It rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian province of Minas Geraes, and after a course of 2,000 miles, in which it has joined the Paraguay, and next the Uruguay, it forms the estuary of the Plata.

PARANAGUA, *pa'-ra-na-gwa'*, a maritime town of Brazil, 170 miles from Santos. It is mostly built of stone, and has an excellent port. *Pop.* 7,000.

PARATI, *pa-ra'-te*, a seaport of Brazil, on the W. coast of the Bay of Angra, 135 miles from San Paulo. It has several churches and a grammar-school, with an extensive commerce. *Pop.* 7,000.

PARCÆ, or FATES, *par'-se*, in the Grecian mythology, three powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and life of mankind. They were three in number, and were named Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Clotho, the youngest of the sisters, presided over the moment of man's birth, and held a distaff in her hand; Lachesis spun out all the events and actions of man's life; and Atropos, the eldest of the three, cut the thread of human life with a pair of scissors. The power of the Parcæ was great and extensive: by some they were held as subject to none of the gods, except Jupiter; while others assert that even Jupiter was obedient to their commands. According to the greater number of the poets, they were the arbiters of the life and death of mankind, and whatever good or evil befell humanity, was said to proceed immediately from the Fates. Their worship was established in Greece, and although they were inexorable, statues and temples were raised to them. They received the same worship as the Furies, and their votaries sacrificed to them yearly a black sheep. The Parcæ were generally represented as three old women, with chaplets made of wool, and interwoven with the flowers of narcissus. One held a distaff, another the spindle, and the third was armed with scissors, with which she cut the thread which her sisters had spun. Their dress is differently represented. By some, also, they were called the secretaries of heaven, and the keepers of the archives of eternity.

PARCÉ, *par'-sai*, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 12 miles from La Flèche. *Pop.* 2,500.

PARCHIM, or PARCHEN, *par'-ken*, a town of Germany, on the Elde, 20 miles from Schwerin. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, leather, chicory, straw hats, and tobacco. *Pop.* 6,500.

PARDIES, Ignatius Gaston, *par'-de*, an eminent French mathematician, who entered the order of the Jesuits at the age of 16, and afterwards became professor of rhetoric in the College Louis-le-Grand at Paris. His principal works are, "Dissertation on the Nature and Course of Comets," "Discourse on Local Motion," "Elements of Geometry," and "Discourse on the Knowledge of Beasts." D. 1636; D. 1673.

PARDOE, Miss Julia, *par'-do*, a modern English authoress, who, in her 19th year, composed a volume of verse, and shortly afterwards an historical romance, entitled, "Lord Morcar of Hereward," the action of which took place in the time of William the Conqueror. Her health being delicate, she was sent to Portugal, where she remained for some time, and, upon returning to England, produced a series of tales and sketches of the country, in a little work entitled, "Traits and Traditions of Portugal," which ran through several editions. Encouraged by this success, she resolved to devote herself to literature, and produced, in quick succession, "Speculation," and "The Mardens and the Daventrys." During the terrible reign of the cholera at Constantinople, in 1835, Miss Pardoe was a resident of the city. Of that sojourn the literary fruits were, "The City of the Sultan," "The Romance of the Harem," and "The Beauties of the Bosphorus." "The River and the Desert" was also the result of her Eastern experiences. An historical sketch of Hungary and its institutions subsequently emanated from her pen, under the title of "The City of the Magyar." Some historical works of a more ambitious character succeeded; the most important of which were, "Louis XIV.; or, the Court of France in the 17th century;" "The Life of Francis I.," and "The Life of Marie de Medici." These last, however, met with less success than her works of imagination, and to that path Miss Pardoe afterwards returned, producing "The Confessions of a Pretty Woman," "The Rival Beauties," "The Jealous Wife," &c. As a writer, she was always graceful and lively; but neither her invention or imagination was powerful enough to enable her to soar above the ordinary paths of novelists. B. at Beverley, Yorkshire, 1806.

Paré, Ambrose, *pa'-rai*, the most celebrated of the old French surgeons. After completing his education, he went into Italy with the French army, and served during several campaigns, gaining so great a reputation that, in 1552, Henry II. appointed him his surgeon. Though a Protestant, he was afterwards surgeon to Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.; and, at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Brantôme tells us that Charles IX. saved him by shutting him up in his own bedroom. Paré made several discoveries in anatomy, and wrote some esteemed books on surgery. B. 1509; D. 1590.

Paredes, Diego Garcia de, *pa'-rai-dais*, an eminent Spanish general, usually styled "the Spanish Bayard." Entering the army at an early age, he fought gallantly against the Moors at Baza, Velez, and Malaga, in 1485. When the Moorish war was concluded by the capture of Granada, in 1492, he sought further distinction on the battle-fields of Italy. He was appointed to a high rank in the army of Pope Alexander VI., and served with distinction under the papal banner during seven years. In 1501 he assisted at the capture of Cephalonia from the Turks, was taken prisoner, but contrived to effect his escape. During the war between the French and Spaniards in Naples, Paredes was one of the most undaunted and skilful soldiers in the ranks of the latter power. At the battle of Cerignola, he commanded the Spanish centre, and, during the fight, contended alone against a number of French knights until his own men came up. Some assert that he subsequently cruised in the Levant as a corsair; but this is doubtful. At the famous battle of Pavia, however, he greatly signalized himself, and, it is said, assisted in taking Francis I. prisoner. B. in Spain, 1466; D. 1530.

Paredon, *pa'-re-don*, an island of the W. Indies, lying to the N. of Cuba, in the old Bahama channel. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a breadth of 2. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 22° 25′ N. *Lon.* 78° 8′ W.

Pareja, Juan de, *pa'-rai-ha*, an eminent Spanish painter, who was a West-Indian half-caste, and became the slave of Diego Velasquez. In the absence of his master, Pareja laboured assiduously in drawing and copying his works; but secretly, for fear of giving offence. Philip IV., king of Spain, coming one day to visit Velasquez, Pareja contrived to place in his way one of his own pictures, with which his majesty was extremely pleased. The slave then fell on his knees, and besought the king to ask his master to forgive him. Philip not only did this, but obtained him his liberty. The faithful Pareja, however, would not quit Velasquez, and, after his death, continued to serve his daughter. His portraits are very fine, and were so close a copy of his master's style, that they could not be distinguished from them. B. in the West Indies, 1610; D. 1670.

Parennin, Dominic, *pa-ren'-năi*, a celebrated Jesuit, who was a missionary in China, where he was greatly esteemed by the emperor Kang-Hi, for whom he translated into Chinese several articles upon scientific subjects. A difference arising between the Chinese and Russian courts, Parennin was charged to negotiate a reconciliation, which he effected. After his death, his remains were magnificently interred by order of the emperor. In Duhalde's "China" are several curious maps and letters of this learned man. B. at Bussy, France, 1665; D. at Pekin, 1741.

Parent, Anthony, *pa'-rawng*, an eminent French mathematician, who was educated for the law, which he renounced for science, and became a member of the Academy, whose Memoirs he enriched with many valuable papers. His most important works are "Mathematical and Philosophical Researches," "Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic," "Elements of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy." B. at Paris, 1666; D. 1716.

Parent-Duchatelet, Alexander John Baptist, *doo-shat'-e-lai*, an eminent French physician and writer, who, upon the conclusion of his medical studies, commenced the practice of his profession at Paris, in 1814. After spending some years in that pursuit, his attention was directed to questions concerning the public health. With great devotedness to this task, he laboured during fifteen years, and through his exertions, some of the most useful and efficient reforms in the sanitary arrangements of Paris were due. He wrote extensively on subjects connected with the public health, and, in 1824, produced a great work upon the common sewers of the French capital, and another upon the cholera. B. at Paris, 1790; D. at the same city, 1836.

Parenzo, *pa-rain-dzo'*, a town of Austria, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, with a fine cathedral, a good harbour, and a trade in wine. *Pop.* 2,500.

Parga, *par'-ga*, a seaport on the coast of Albania, opposite to the S. point of the island of Corfu, 35 miles from Arta. It stands near the mouth of a river, the Acheron of the ancients. *Pop.* 4,000.—Parga, being independent of Ali Pasha, the tyrant of Albania, afforded an asylum to refugees from his violence. He accordingly marched against it, but the inhabitants defended themselves, and received assistance from the British in Corfu. It was afterwards, however, surrendered to Ali, on his agreeing to pay a pecuniary indemnity to those of the inhabitants who should refuse to remain after a change of government. The evacuation took place in 1819, and most of the inhabitants removed to the Ionian islands.

Paria, *pa-re-a'*, the capital of a province in Buenos Ayres, 210 miles from La Plata. *Lat.* 18° 50′ S. *Lon.* 68° 20′ W.

Paria, Gulf of, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, S. America, lying between the island of Trinidad and the mainland. From these two lands on the north, two points jut out, with two islands intervening, which leave four openings, called the Mouths of the Dragon, by which the gulf communicates with the Caribbean Sea. This part is about 13 miles wide, and contains several islands. The length of the gulf is estimated at 100 miles.

Parimé Sierra, *pa'-re-mai*, a mountain system of South America, inclosed by the great band of the Orinoco river, and connected on the E. with the Sierra Pacaraima. It lies between *lat.* 3° and 8° N., and *lon.* 58° and 68° W.

Parini, Joseph, *pa-re'-ne*, an eminent Italian poet, whose pursuit of knowledge in early life was performed under considerable difficulty. In his 23rd year he produced a volume of poems, which attracted the notice of the Borromei family, in which he became tutor. His next work was the first portion of a poem entitled "Il Giorno," a famous piece in Italian literature. This gained him the patronage of Count Firmian, the Austrian minister in Lombardy, and through his influence Parini subsequently became professor of eloquence in the college of the Brera at Milan. When Bonaparte entered Milan at a later period, he caused him to be chosen magistrate; but the poet soon retired from the office. B. 1729; D. at Milan, 1799.

Paris, *păr'-is* (Fr. *pa'-re*), the capital of France, and one of the finest cities in the world, situate on a plain on the banks of the Seine, and two islands in its centre. It is surrounded by a great circular wall, erected in 1785, which has, with recent fortifications, a circuit of 22 miles. The oldest and worst-built parts of the city are to the eastward; viz., the insulated spot called the Cité, the suburb of St. Antoine, and the quarter of the Marais. From the Cité the streets were, in the course of ages, extended N. towards the Temple, and S. towards the Pantheon, but without acquiring width or elegance, until the labours of the builder were extended to the Tuileries N., and the suburb of St. Germain S. Of the streets adjoining the Cité, whether to the north or south, the houses are of an inconvenient height; several of them are long and narrow. The suburb of St. Germain contains la rue de l'Université, la rue des Augustins, la rue de Bourbon, and a number of other streets straight and well paved. The suburbs of Paris still preserve their names, but they are now united to the main part of the city, in the same way as Westminster and Southwark are to London. Formerly, the streets of Paris were lighted by reflecting lamps, suspended at a great height in the middle of the street, but now gas has been introduced. The Boulevards, occupying the space appropriated to the defence of the town in former ages, have been converted, with a large number of small and ill-built streets, into one spacious and magnificent street, which almost encircles the capital, from 200 to 300 feet wide, and planted with trees for a great length. Paris contains various squares, of which the finest is the Place Vendôme, an octagonal space, surrounded by elegant stone buildings, and having in its centre a triumphal bronze

column erected by Napoleon I.; the Place Royale, a square in the E. of Paris. The others are the Place des Victoires, a central and busy spot; the Place de Grève, the scene of many revolutionary executions, in the centre of Paris. The Place du Carousel is a spacious oblong between the Tuileries and the Louvre, and having the long picture-gallery on its S. side. The Place de Louis XV. is situate to the W. of the garden of the Tuileries. The Champ de Mars is an oblong park on the S.W. of Paris, extending from the military school to the river, and bordered on each side by several rows of trees. The Palais Royal, situate towards the centre of Paris, forms a large pile of building, entered in three distinct parts by as many portals or archways, and bearing less the appearance of a princely residence than of a place of business. The façade fronting the rue St. Honoré was built in 1781, and is ornamented with Doric and Ionic pillars, surmounted by a finely-sculptured *fronton*. At the back of these courts, and at a distance from the main building, is the garden of the palace, a spacious oblong, nearly 250 yards in length, having in its central part a basin with *jets d'eau*, and at either end a shrubbery. The Seine, flowing from E. to W., intersects Paris nearly in the middle, and is crossed by the Pont Neuf, built in the 17th century; the Pont Royal, near the Tuileries, built by Louis XIV.; and the Pont de Louis XVI., finished in 1790. Lower down the river, and opposite the Champ de Mars, is the Pont de Jena, or des Invalides, a stone bridge; and, higher up, opposite the Jardin des Plantes, is the Pont d'Austerlitz, an iron bridge; both elegant structures, and both erected under Bonaparte. Lastly comes the Pont des Arts, opposite to the Louvre, a neat but slight iron bridge, appropriated to foot-passengers. Within the limits of the city, the Seine is crossed by no fewer than 23 bridges in all. The public buildings are numerous. The Tuileries, long the residence of the kings of France, and the scene of many of its most remarkable events, was begun in the 16th century, and finished, after various interruptions, in the 17th. It is a noble and venerable structure. The Louvre was formerly nearly a quarter of a mile to the E. of the Tuileries; but Napoleon III. carried out the idea of the junction of these two palaces, and they now form one vast building. The form of the Louvre is square, with a large interior court, 400 by 400 feet. It was finished in the age of Louis XIV., and its magnificent halls are filled with objects of taste and art. The palace of the Luxembourg, situate in the S. of Paris, is distinguished by the symmetry of its proportions. The Palais Bourbon, on the left bank of the Seine, on the W. side of Paris, is a splendid building. The other buildings worthy of note are the Hôtel des Invalides, a large and elegant structure with a dome, in the centre of which is a church, containing the tombs of Napoleon I., Vauban, and Turenne; the Military School, which forms one end of the Champ de Mars; the Palace of the Legion of Honour, nearly opposite to the Tuileries; the Bourse, in rue Vivienne; the Bibliothèque Impériale, containing upwards of 800,000 volumes; and the Pantheon, occupying the highest part of Paris, and appropriated to the remains of distinguished Frenchmen. On the same side of the Seine, but more towards the centre of Paris, stand the buildings of the Institute and the Mint, or Hôtel des Monnaies. Among the old structures, the principal are the Hôtel de Ville and the Palais de Justice; and, in the busy part of the town, near the street of Montmartre, there is an elegant and extensive exchange. Notre Dame, the metropolitan church, is a large Gothic building, situate in the *Isle de la Cité*. There are, besides, the church of St. Sulpice and the church of St. Eustache. The other churches are in general well built, but have nothing striking. The mansions, or, as they are termed, the hotels, of great families, are spread all along the W. part of the town, particularly in the suburb of St. Germain, and correspond to the town residences of the English nobility. The private houses are considerably higher than the generality of those in London, having frequently six and seven stories. The most striking of the public monuments is the column of the Place Vendôme erected by Bonaparte, to commemorate his successes in Germany in 1805, and already noticed. It is a brazen pillar, with a diameter





of 12 feet and a height of 133; its form an imitation of Trajan's pillar at Rome. After this comes the triumphal arch in the Place du Carousel, near the Tuileries, erected in 1806; the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, outside of the barrier of Neuilly; the Porte, or gate of St. Denis, a large triumphal arch, erected by Louis XIV.; and the Porte St. Martin; the column of Luxor (ancient Thebes), transported from that place, and now erected in the Place de la Concorde. The public fountains of Paris are extremely numerous, and several of them are deserving of high admiration. The hospitals of Paris are also numerous and well-managed. The largest is the Hôtel Dieu; after it come those of Charité, St. Antoine, Beaujon, Des Enfans Malades, and several others. Distinct from these are the hospices, or establishments where the aged, the infirm, the lunatics, are received and supported, on paying a small sum. The prisons of Paris, also, are much amended in their management since the beginning of the present century. The catacombs are subterraneous quarries, excavated in the course of ages for the building of Paris, and converted, in the latter part of the 18th century, into a great burying repository. They stretch along the S. part of the city, are of great extent, and, being easily traversed with the aid of a guide, form a prominent, though certainly not an attractive, object of attention to travellers. In literary, scientific, and educational institutions, Paris is not excelled by any other city in the world. The principal of these are the College of France, with 28 professors; the University, Academy of Paris, and various societies of medicine, of agriculture, of sciences and arts, &c.; the Athénée, the school of medicine, an elegant and capacious building, has halls for public lectures, large and generally crowded. At the Jardin des Plantes are classes for botany, zoology, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, &c.: to these are to be added the school for painting, sculpture, and architecture. There are also a number of celebrated schools for particular professions. The military school is for the education of youths, generally the sons of officers who have fallen in the service of their country. The École Polytechnique is for the education of engineers. The veterinary school at Alfort, near Paris, has classes on zoology, rural economy, the care of animals, &c. With libraries Paris is also well supplied: there are 32 altogether, and the Great National is a magnificent institution. It is divided into five sections:—1. Printed works and pamphlets, of which there are nearly 1,500,000, including duplicates. 2. Manuscripts, of which there are about 130,000 volumes. 3. Medals and antiquities. 4. Prints. 5. Maps and charts. Amidst the collections of interest to artists, those of the Louvre hold, unquestionably, the first rank. Of the ground floor of that spacious building, a great part is appropriated to statues and other specimens of sculpture, ancient and modern, distributed in spacious halls, and arranged with much taste. From these a magnificent staircase leads to the gallery of paintings, a collection still so large and so valuable, that the spectator has difficulty in believing that it can ever have been more rich or more splendid. Next to these, the object of greatest interest in Paris is the museum of natural history, in the buildings belonging to the Jardin des Plantes. Next comes the Jardin des Plantes itself, exhibiting, in miniature, groups of plants of almost every region in the globe; also a collection of animals of the most different latitudes,—lions, elephants, bears, &c. In a large building in the central part of Paris is the Museum of French Monuments, a collection of statues and other sculptured ornaments. The Conservatory of the Arts and Trades is appropriated to mechanical improvements, and contains models of almost all ingenious machines. The chief theatres are the Opéra, or Academy of Music, the Théâtre Français, Opéra Comique, and the Odéon; but the others are also much frequented, and conducted with taste and ingenuity. Of the public gardens and walks, the finest and most frequented are those of the Tuileries, which extend, in a beautiful oblong, to the westward of the palace. On the S. side of Paris are the gardens of the Luxembourg, less regular, but scarcely less attractive. The Champs Elysées afford very pleasant walks; the Boulevards, in the summer evenings, present a strikingly animated scene; and the beautiful Bois de Boulogne,

leading to the palace of St. Cloud, forms one of the most charming promenades in the world. *Manf.* These consist chiefly of articles of taste or nice workmanship; such as jewellery, watches, clocks, porcelain, cabinet ware, mathematical instruments, silks, artificial flowers, plate-glass, and ornamental articles in bronze; also cottons, carpets, &c. The well-known manufactory of the Gobelins exhibits imitations of beautiful pictures, in webs of the finest silk and worsted. That of Sèvres is equally noted for the richness of its porcelain. Paris is, besides, almost exclusively the seat of the wholesale bookselling and printing business of France. Its commerce is greatly facilitated by the navigation of the Seine, its connection with many canals, and by railways to many of the principal towns in France. *Pop.* about 1,300,000. *Lat.* 48° 50′ 13″ N. *Lon.* 2° 20′ 24″ E.—Paris was originally a Roman station, and, in the year 360, was the winter quarters of Julian. In 508 it was constituted the capital of the kingdom. It was surrounded with walls in the end of the 12th century, and, after the Revolution, it received many embellishments. The new line of fortifications was begun in 1840, and finished in 1848. Francis I. was the first French monarch who endeavoured to render Paris worthy of being the capital of France; under Henry IV. it increased, and to Mary de' Medici and to Cardinal Richelieu it owed much of its progress. Louis XIV. greatly embellished it. Napoleon I. was anxious that it should eclipse all other cities, and Napoleon III. has vigorously carried out a system of well-considered improvements.

PARIS, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4,500.

PARIS, Matthew, an English historian, was a monk of the order of Benedictines, at St. Albans. He was a man of great knowledge and integrity, and was employed by the pope in reforming the monasteries of Norway, which service he discharged with wisdom and zeal. His principal work is a "History of England from the Conquest to the Death of Henry III." It was published by Archbishop Parker, at London, in 1571. B. at the close of the 12th century; D. at St. Albans, 1259.

PARIS, John Ayrton, an eminent English physician, who commenced the study of medicine in his 14th year, at the Westminster Hospital. He next passed to Caius College, Cambridge, and there graduated M.D. In his 23rd year he became physician to Westminster Hospital, but subsequently went to Penzance, in Cornwall, where he remained in the exercise of an extensive practice until the year 1817. About two years later, he published a "Treatise on Diet," which, although superseded at the present time by works embodying the discoveries of eminent chemists, was a valuable treatise at the period of its production, and attracted much attention from the public. Upon the death of Sir Henry Halford, in 1844, he became president of the Royal College of Physicians. Among many other works, he was the author of the "Life of Sir Humphrey Davy," and "Philosophy in sport made Science in earnest." B. at Cambridge, 1785; D. in London, 1856.

PARIS, Counts of, a French title created by Charlemagne in the 8th century. After remaining extinct during eight centuries, it was revived by Louis Philippe, and bestowed upon his grandson, son of the duke of Orleans.

PARIS, also called Alexander, one of the most celebrated characters of the mythic age, was the son of Priam, king of Troy, by Hecuba, and, says Homer, was destined, even before his birth, to become the ruin of his country. When his mother, in her pregnancy, had dreamed that she should bring forth a torch which would set fire to her palace, the soothsayers foretold her offspring would prove the destruction of Troy. Priam, to prevent so great an evil, ordered his slave Archelaus to destroy the child as soon as born. The slave, touched with humanity, spared his life, but exposed him on Mount Ida, where the shepherds found him, and educated him as their own. Paris gave early proofs of courage, and from his care in protecting the flocks of Mount Ida against the wild beasts, he obtained the name of Alexander (helper or defender). Here he gained the favour of Œnone, a nymph of Ida, whom he married; but their conjugal peace was soon disturbed. At the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, the goddess of discord, not being invited to the entertainment, showed her displeasure, by throwing among the gods, at the celebration of the nuptials, a golden apple, on which were written the words "To be given to the fairest." All the goddesses claimed it as their own; but only Juno, Venus, and Minerva were allowed to dispute the right to the apple. The gods appointed Paris to adjudge the prize of beauty. The goddesses appeared before him without any ornament, but each tried to influence his judgment. Juno promised him a kingdom; Minerva, military glory; and Venus, the fairest woman in the world for his wife. Paris at length adjudged the prize to Venus. This decision of Paris in favour of Venus drew upon him and his family the resentment of the two other goddesses. From some subsequent circumstances, the birth and the manner of preservation of Paris were discovered, and Priam finally acknowledged him as his son, forgetful of the alarming dream which had influenced him to meditate his death. Paris then equipped a fleet, with the pretended motive of rescuing Hesione, whom Hercules had carried away, and obliged to marry Telamon. He recollected that he was to have Helen, the fairest woman of the age, whom Venus had promised him. On these grounds, he visited Sparta, the residence of Helen, who had married Menelaus, and was received kindly; but he abused the hospitality of Menelaus, and while the king was absent in Crete, carried off Helen to Troy, where Priam received her in his palace. Upon this, all Greece took up arms. Agamemnon was chosen general of the combined forces, and a regular war was begun. Paris, meanwhile, armed himself, with his brothers, to oppose the enemy; but is said to have fought with little courage, and at the sight of Menelaus he retired from the front of the army. In a combat with Menelaus, he would have perished, had not Venus protected him from the resentment of his adversary. He nevertheless wounded, in another battle, Machaon, Euriphilus, and Diomedes, and according to some, killed the great Achilles. (*See* ACHILLES.) The death of Paris is differently related. Some of the poets relate that he fell by one of the arrows of Philoctetes, which had formerly belonged to Hercules, and was tended in his last moments by his wife, the nymph Œnone.

PARIS-DUVERNEY, Joseph, a celebrated French financier in the 18th century, who reduced the national debt of France by nearly one half. In 1724 he proposed a measure for the abolition of pauperism, and afterwards suggested to Louis XV. the marriage with Maria Leczinska. In 1726 he was imprisoned in the Bastille; but afterwards regained his liberty, and was reinstated in the favour of the court. This capitalist helped both Voltaire and Beaumarchais to make considerable fortunes.

PARK, Mungo, *pärk*, a distinguished African traveller, was the son of a substantial Scotch farmer, who gave him a good education. Mungo, while a boy at the parochial school of Selkirk, was indefatigable in his application, and was always at the head of his class. "Even at that age," says his biographer, "he was remarked for being silent, studious, and thoughtful; but some sparks of latent ambition occasionally broke forth, and traces might be discovered of that ardent and adventurous turn of mind which distinguished him in after-life." In his 15th year he was apprenticed to a surgeon at Selkirk, and remained in that capacity for three years. In 1789 he went to the university of Edinburgh, and after completing his professional education there, repaired to London, where, through the introduction of Sir Joseph Banks, he obtained an appointment as assistant surgeon to the *Worcester*, East Indiaman. In this vessel he sailed for Sumatra in 1792, and upon his return, in the following year, he published an account of some new fishes which he had observed upon that coast. Soon afterwards, Sir Joseph Banks introduced him to the African Association, by whom Park was engaged to solve a problem which was engaging the minds of geographers; viz., the existence and course of the river Niger. In 1795 he left England, and reached Pisania, some 200 miles up the river Gambia, at which place he stayed several months, acquiring the Mandingo language. Setting out at length, he penetrated as far as Yarra, a

frontier town of Ludamar, where he was detained by the chief for five months; at the end of which time he made his escape, with a horse, a few articles of clothing, and a pocket compass. Thus scantily equipped, he pushed on to Sego, and thence explored the river Johba down to Saba; after which he proceeded as far as Kamalia, a Mandingo town 500 miles from any European settlement. (*See* AFRICA.) There he was prostrated by fever, which passed away in a month; but it was five more before Park could obtain the means of travelling to Pisania. This last place was reached, however, after an absence of nineteen months, and he was there received by a friend "as one risen from the dead." After his return to London, where he was warmly received by the scientific public, he commenced the preparation of a narrative of his travels. The work was completed and published in 1799, and was highly successful. In 1801 he commenced practice as a surgeon at Peebles, in Scotland; having in the meanwhile married the daughter of his old master at Selkirk. In 1805 the government sent him to Africa, in command of an expedition, the object of which was to prove whether the Congo and the Niger were one stream. Park proposed to cross from the Gambia to the Niger, and then to sail down that river to the ocean. In May, 1805, Park and his party, consisting of his brother-in-law, a surgeon, a draughtsman, five artisans from the royal dockyards, thirty-five privates of the Royal African corps, under the command of Lieutenant Martyn, and a Mandingo guide, left Pisania. After penetrating beyond the Gambia, the party went on to Foulah Dougou, by which time eleven white men had died. In an eight days' march from Foulah Dougou to Sego, twenty-six men were lost by the rains, damps, &c. Upon his departure from Sansanding, Park wrote to the colonial secretary: "I am sorry to say that of forty-four Europeans who left the Gambia in perfect health, five only are at present alive; viz., three soldiers (one deranged in his mind), Lieutenant Martyn, and myself. We had no contest whatever with the natives, nor was any one of us killed by wild animals or any other accidents. Your lordship will recollect that I always spoke of the rainy season with horror, as being extremely fatal to Europeans; and our journey will furnish a melancholy proof of it." After leaving Sansanding, Park proceeded towards Haoussa, and, from that time, neither he nor his companions were ever again seen. Their fate was narrated by their guide, who declared that, after Park had quitted Yaouri, the chief of that place falsely stated that the white men had gone away without leaving the usual present. The king became enraged at this, and put the guide, who had been left behind, in prison, and sent a number of armed men to intercept Park and his companions at the narrows of the river. When the guide obtained his release, he gathered from a slave who had been with Park, that the white men's boat had been drawn into a rapid whilst they were endeavouring to effect their escape from a party of the natives who were attacking them. Mungo Park was possessed of many qualities calculated to raise him to high distinction as a traveller, had his career not been so unhappily and so prematurely brought to an end. He was of an athletic frame, had a fair share of scientific knowledge, was cool, courageous, and self-possessed, and, above all, was scrupulously veracious in his observations. D. at Fowlshiels, near Selkirk, Scotland, 1771; D. at Boussa, 1805.

PARKANY, *par'-ka-ne*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Danube, where, in 1683, the Turks were defeated by the imperialists and the Poles. *Pop.* 1,400.

PARKE, *park*, a county of Indiana, U.S. *Area*, 428 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

PARKER, Matthew, *par'-ker*, an eminent English prelate, who was educated in Corpus-Christi College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. Through the interest of Anne Boleyn, he was made chaplain to Henry VIII., and, in the succeeding reign, was chosen master of his college; but in that of Mary he was deprived of his preferments. On the accession of Elizabeth, Dr. Parker was preferred to the archbishopric of Canterbury. The archbishop was zealous in promoting the Reformation and in restraining the encroachments of the Puritans. He superintended the improved translation of the Scriptures, called the Bishops' Bible, which was completed in 1568. He was particularly versed in Saxon literature and the early English history, and published an edition of Matthew Paris, a treatise on the Antiquities of the English Church, and other works. B. at Norwich, 1504; D. 1575.

PARKER, Samuel, an English prelate, who received his education at Wadham College, Oxford. His father was a member of the High Court of Justice, and one of the barons of the Exchequer during the Commonwealth; but, at the Restoration, he became king's serjeant-at-law. The son followed his example, by complying with all changes. He was at first a zealous Puritan, but conformed to the Church of England, and obtained preferment. In the reign of James II., he was made, for his servility to the king's arbitrary measures, bishop of Oxford and privy counsellor. He was also constituted president of Magdalen College, in violation of the privileges of that society. He wrote the "History of His Own Time." Andrew Marvell, in his "Rehearsal Transposed," held Parker up to ridicule. The bishop replied, but with little effect. He is said to have contemplated, with James II., the placing of the English church under the authority of the pope. B. at Northampton, 1640; D. at Oxford, 1687.

PARKER, Theodore, an eminent American theologian, who received his education at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and afterwards became pastor of a Unitarian congregation at Roxbury. Between the years 1840—1843, he contributed extensively to the "Christian Examiner," and about 1844, formed a collection of his most important articles, which were published under the title of "Critical and Miscellaneous Writings." He shortly afterwards gave to the public a "Discourse on Matters of Religion," wherein he declared his views relative to the authority of the Church, the infallibility of the Scriptures, and as to the divine attributes of our Saviour. For this expression of his sentiments, the Unitarian communions of Boston rejected him; upon which, he placed himself at the head of a congregation called the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of Boston. A rationalist minister belonging to no sect, a theoretical politician belonging to no party, his sermons, delivered occasionally to very large congregations, were filled with allusions to every possible topic,—questions of politics or morality, political or domestic economy, war, reform, or slavery. In 1852 he published "Sermons of Theism, Atheism, and popular Theology," and "Discourses, Addresses, and occasional Sermons." His latest works were, "Ten Sermons on Religion," and "Old Age." D. at Lexington, Massachusetts, 1810; D. at Florence, 1859.

PARKER, Sir William, a modern English admiral, who entered the navy at a very early age, and, in 1798, assisted in the attack made upon St. Domingo. In 1801 he obtained post rank; a few years after which, he, with the *Amazon* frigate, engaged the *Belle Poule*, in which, after an obstinate fight, he had the advantage. Other acts of bravery—the taking of Ferrol in 1809 particularly—won for him the order of the Bath. In 183( he became rear-admiral, and was sent with an English fleet to the Tagus. Between the years 1834—1841, he acted as lord of the Admiralty, but in the latter yea succeeded Admiral Elliot in the command of the naval operations in China. With the co-operation of Lor Gough, he captured Chusan, Ningpo, and, forcing th entrance of the Yellow river, appeared before Nankin For these services he was created a baronet in 1841 During the revolutions of 1848, he commanded the Mediterranean fleet, and in the autumn of 1849 wa sent with an English fleet to the Dardanelles, to encourage the sultan in his resistance to the demands o Austria and Prussia, with respect to the Hungarian refugees. In 1854 he became port-admiral at Plymouth B. at Almington Hall, Staffordshire, 1781.

PARKER, Richard, an English seaman, who wa the chief of the mutineers at the Nore in 1797. He was a native of Exeter, and had received a good education; after which he entered the navy, and became a midshipman, but was reduced in rank for some misconduct. Having a good address and great fluency of speech, he was chosen principal of the delegates, when the sailors rose on account of their wages and prize money; on which occasion he assumed the comman

of the fleet, and was called Admiral Parker. He ruled with great authority for some time, to the alarm of the nation; but when the insurrection was suppressed, he was tried and executed on board the *Sandwich*, in 1797.

PARKHURST, John, *park'-hurst*, a learned English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards settled at Epsom, in Surrey. He was the intimate friend of Bishop Horne, with whom he shared in admiring the opinions of Hutchinson. He published a Greek and English, and a Hebrew and English lexicon, and wrote an answer to Dr. Priestley, on the Pre-existence of Christ, and a pamphlet against John Wesley. B. at Catcsby, Northamptonshire, 1728; D. at Epsom, Surrey, 1797.

PARMA, Alexander, Duke of. (*See* FARNESE, Alexander.)

PARMA, Don Philip, Duke of, *par'-ma*, was the fourth son of Philip V. of Spain, and married Elizabeth of France, daughter of Louis XV. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which terminated the war of the Austrian Succession, the duchy of Parma was assigned to him. B. 1720; D. 1765.

PARMA, a former duchy of the N. of Italy, bounded on the N. by Lombardy, E. by Modena, and S. and W. by Tuscany. *Area*, 2,766 square miles. *Desc.* Partly mountainous and partly level, and fertile in the plains. *Rivers.* The principal are the Po, the Taro, the Trebia, the Lenza, and a number of smaller streams, all taking their rise in the Apennines, and discharging themselves into the Po. *Climate.* Temperate and healthy, except on the banks of the Po. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, fruit, tobacco, wine, and silk, in the plains; in the hilly region, corn; and the pastures and forests are extensive. Chestnuts, and cheese from the milk of goats, are the principal articles of food among the inhabitants. *Manf.* Silk fabrics, earthenware, glass, paper, straw hats, and gunpowder. *Pop.* about 590,000. *Lat.* between 44° 19′ 30″ and 45° 7′ 45″ N. *Lon.* between 9° 23′ and 10° 40′ E.—Under the French, this duchy formed most part of the department Taro. In 1860 it voted for unity with the rest of Italy.

PARMA, a city of Italy, and the capital of the duchy of the same name, divided by the Parma into two unequal parts, 72 miles from Milan. Its circumference is about three miles, inclosed by walls, and entered by five gates. The streets are broad, straight, and tolerably clean. In the centre of the town is a handsome square, surrounded with arcades or piazzas. The cathedral, built in the Gothic style of architecture, is remarkable chiefly for its dome, painted by Correggio. The ducal palace is not a separate edifice, but an extensive range of buildings, extending, without plan or taste, along a square and adjoining streets. Connected with it is the great theatre, an edifice on the plan of the ancients. The university was suppressed in 1831; but there is still a school of four faculties. The museum, however, contains several masterpieces of Correggio, Parmegiano, Schidone, and others. There are, besides, numerous scientific establishments and military hospitals. *Manf.* Silk, and, to a small extent, hats and fustians. *Pop.* 42,000. *Lat.* 44° 48′ 7″ N. *Lon.* 10° 20′ 8″ E. —Parma was founded by the ancient Etrurians, and has never changed its name.

PARMENIDES of Elis, *par-men'-i-dees*, a Greek philosopher, and the disciple of Xenophanes. He asserted the rotundity of the earth, which he placed in the centre of the system. He also maintained that heat and cold were the principles of all things. In metaphysics, he held that ideas are real, and have no dependence on the will. Xenophanes composed his system in verse, fragments of which have been published by Stephens. Flourished about the 5th century B.C.

PARMENIO, *par-mē'-ni-o*, a celebrated Macedonian general under Philip and Alexander, who contributed to the victories of the Granicus and Issus, and served with fidelity until advanced in years. After the battle of Arbela, Parmenio was appointed governor of Media; but his son Philotas having been accused of conspiring against the king's life, was put to the torture, and stoned to death. Orders were next sent to the subordinates of Parmenio to put him to death, which was done by Cleander, one of his officers, 329 B.C.

PARMENTIER, John, *par-man'-ts-ai*, a French navigator, who was the first who conducted vessels to the coast of Brazil. He was well skilled in astronomy, and drew several good maps. D. at Dieppe, 1494; D. at Sumatra, 1543.

PARMENTIER, James, a French historical and portrait painter, who settled in England, and resided chiefly in Yorkshire; and executed, among other works, the altar-piece of St. Peter's, at Leeds. B. 1658; D. 1730.

PARMIGIANO. (*See* MAZZUOLI FRANCISCO.)

PARNAHAIBA, *par'-na-ha'-e-ba*, a town of Brazil, on the bank of a river of the same name, near its mouth. It is an entrepôt for leather and cotton. *Pop.* 10,000. —The RIVER, after a course of 700 miles, enters the Atlantic by several mouths, in *lat.* 2° 50′ S., *lon.* 41° 35′ W.

PARNASSUS, *par-nas'-sus*, a famous mountain of Greece, in Phocis, to the N.W. of Mount Helicon. *Height*, 8,060 feet. *Lat.* 38° 35′ 57″ N. *Lon.* 22° 27′ 30″ E. —This mountain is celebrated as being the seat of the Muses, for its Corycian cave, and its Castalian stream, which runs between it and a neighbouring peak.

PARNELL, Thomas, *par-nel'*, an Irish poet and divine, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree of M.A. and entered into orders. He obtained a living in Ireland, and the archdeaconry of Clogher. He was the friend and correspondent of Pope, Swift, Gay, Arbuthnot, and other eminent wits of the time of Queen Anne. Dr. Parnell wrote the Life of Homer for Pope's translation. His poems were published in one volume; the principal is that entitled the "Hermit." He also wrote some papers in the "Spectator." B. at Dublin, 1679; D. at Chester, 1717.

PARNY, Evariste Désiré Desforges, *par'-ne*, a French poet, usually styled "the Tibullus of France." He was destined for the church, but entered the army, became captain of dragoons, and, as aide-de-camp, accompanied the governor-general of the French East Indies to Pondicherry. In 1786 he quitted the military service and retired to an estate in France, where he gave himself up to depicting, in verse, an all-absorbing passion for a young and beautiful creole lady. On her side, however, the attachment was of an evanescent nature; for she shortly afterwards married a planter, who had more money than the poet. Parny's chief works were included in a collection of the French classics made by Lefevre, in 1827. B. in the Isle of Bourbon, 1753; D. in France, 1814.

PAROS, *pa'-ros*, an island in the central part of the Grecian archipelago, to the W. of Naxos. *Area*, 100 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but tolerably fertile, and in some places well cultivated. *Pro.* Cotton, corn, wine, fruit, and vegetables. In ancient times, Paros owed its chief celebrity to its marble, so famed for its whiteness and solidity. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* of Mount St. Elias, 37° N. *Lon.* 25° 11′ E.—Port Nassau, in this place, is one of the best harbours in the archipelago.

PARR, Catherine, *par*, sixth wife of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and received, according to the custom of that age, a learned education. She was a friend of the Reformation, on which account Bishop Gardiner and other zealots of the Romish church endeavoured to effect her ruin; but, by her prudence, she preserved the king's favour till his death. In 1547 she married Sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, who is said to have treated her so ill as to cause her death. She wrote Prayers, Meditations, and other religious pieces. D. 1548.

PARR, Thomas, a Shropshire peasant, who lived to the age of 152 years and 9 months. At the age of 100 he did penance for an illegitimate child, and at 120 he married a second wife, by whom he had issue. In 1635 he was brought to London by Lord Arundel, and introduced at court to King Charles I.; but the change of air, and mode of living, particularly drinking wine, occasioned his death the same year.

PARR, Samuel, a learned English divine, who was destined for the profession of surgery; but a decided inclination for the study of the ancient classics induced his father to send him to Cambridge, where he pursued a very brilliant career, which was, however, cut short by the death of his parent, in 1767. He next became assistant in Harrow school, and after the death of the master, Dr. Sumner, offered himself as candidate for the appointment. He was unsuccessful, and this led

him to retire to Norwich; after which, he, in 1786, settled at a small living in Warwickshire, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was a man of vast learning and strong political views; but, although he left a mass of writings of great erudition, no great work emanated from his brain. B. at Harrow-on-the Hill, 1747; D. 1825.

PARRAS, *par'-ras*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, near a lake of the same name, 32 miles from Mapimi. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 26° 35′ N. *Lon.* 105° 12′ W.

PARRET, *par'-ret*, a river of England, rising near Beaminster, in Dorsetshire, and, after a course of 40 miles, runs into the Bristol Channel at Bridgewater Bay.

PARRHASIUS, *par-rai'-se-us*, a celebrated Greek painter, who was a native of Ephesus, but became a citizen of Athens, and was the contemporary and rival of Zeuxis. He studied under Socrates; by which means he was enabled to give to his figures the expression of strong passions. In an allegorical picture, he represented the people of Athens with all the distinctive traits of their national character; for which he was crowned "Prince of Painters." Flourished about the 5th century B.C.

PARRHASIUS, John Paul, an eminent grammarian, whose real name was Parisio, which he altered, according to the pedantic custom of the age, to Parrhasius. He was the founder of the Cosentine College in his native city, and taught grammar and rhetoric at Milan with great reputation. Some commentarics upon Horace, Ovid, and Cicero came from his pen. B. at Cosenza, near Naples, 1470; D. 1533.

PARROCEL, Joseph, *par'-ro-sel*, an eminent French painter and engraver, who studied first under one of his brothers, and afterwards under Bournignon, the famous battle-painter. He was a member of the French Academy of Painting. Parrocel painted portrait, history, and battles; he also engraved in a good style. B. at Brignolls, Provence, 1648; D. 1704.—His son Charles was an excellent painter, a member of the Academy, and depicted the conquests of Louis XV. D. 1752.

PARROCEL, Peter, nephew and pupil of Joseph. He was an historical painter of great merit. D. at Avignon, 1739.

PARRY, *par'-re*, the name of several capes in Greenland and the Arctic Ocean. Also of a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 27° 41′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 142° 7′ E.

PARRY, Sir William Edward, an eminent English navigator, who, in 1803, entered the royal navy on board the *Ville de Paris* flag-ship, of the Channel fleet. After seeing a good deal of service in the Baltic, in the northern seas, and upon the American coast, he became lieutenant, returned to England in 1817, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the command of the *Alexander*, one of two ships sent out under Captain Ross, for the purpose of ascertaining the probabilities of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The expedition set sail from the Thames in April, 1818, and, on the 30th of August, in the same year, reached Lancaster Sound, which was found to be free from ice; but, instead of proceeding, Ross retraced his course, and set sail for England. The Admiralty subsequently discovered that Lieutenant Parry's views were totally opposed to those of his late commander; whereupon he was appointed to the command of another expedition, during which he discovered Barrow Strait, Melville Island, Prince Regent's Inlet, and the Wellington Channel. He also gained a reward of £5,000 for penetrating within the Arctic circle. In November, 1820, he reached England, and was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of commander, and created F.R.S., &c. His experiences were given to the world in the following year, in a work entitled "Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage," which was produced under the authority of the lords of the Admiralty. In May, 1821, he went out in command of a second expedition to the Arctic regions, during which he discovered the Fury and Hecla Strait, and, after an absence of nearly three years, returned to England. A record of this voyage was given in his work entitled "Journal of a Second Expedition for the Discovery of a North-West Passage." About the same time he received the appointment of acting hydrographer to the Board of Admiralty. In 1824 he again sailed northward as commander of a third expedition, which, however, met with much less success than his former ones. He was absent little more than a year, during which one of the two exploring vessels was wrecked. In 1826 Captain Parry published his third journal, and soon afterwards became hydrographer to the Admiralty. In 1827 he submitted a proposal for reaching the north pole by means of a land expedition in flat-bottomed boats, and was accordingly sent out in command of the *Hecla*, in 1827. When the expedition reached Treurenberg Bay, on the north coast of Spitzbergen, two flat-bottomed boats were dispatched across the ice, one under the orders of himself, the other under Lieutenant Ross. After undergoing great hardships, the boats were drawn over the ice until the latitude of 82° 45′ was attained,—the nearest point to the pole yet reached. After an absence of 61 days from the ship, the boats returned, and shortly afterwards the *Hecla* sailed for England. A narrative of this expedition, which closed the labours of Captain Parry in the Arctic regions, was published in 1827, with the title "Narrative of an Attempt to reach the North Pole in Boats fitted for the purpose." In 1829 he went out to Australia as commissioner of the Agricultural Company of that colony, and remained there until the year 1834. Meanwhile he had been created a knight, and, in 1837, was appointed to supervise the packet service between Liverpool and Ireland. Between the years 1837—1846, he acted as comptroller of the steam machinery for the royal navy. In 1852 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and, in 1853, became lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, an office he filled until his death. He received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford at the same time as the gallant Sir John Franklin. B. at Bath, 1790; D. at Ems, Germany, 1855.

PARSEVAL-DESCHENES, Alexander Ferdinand, *par'-se-val dai-shain'*, a modern French admiral, who entered the navy in 1804, and in the following year served on board the *Bucentaur*, at the battle of Trafalgar. After many years of gallant service, he became rear-admiral in 1840, and six years later attained the grade of vice-admiral; the appointments of maritime prefect at Toulon, inspector-general of the navy at the ports of Toulon, L'Orient, and Cherbourg, following in rapid succession. In 1854 he received the command of the French Baltic fleet, and, together with the English armament under Sir Charles Napier, destroyed the fortresses at Bomarsund. At the close of the same year he was created admiral, and in virtue of his rank became a member of the senate. In 1844 he was nominated grand officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Deschenes was a thorough seaman, and a man of large scientific acquirements. B. at Paris, 1790.

PARSONS, or PERSONS, Robert, *par'-sons*, a celebrated English Jesuit, who was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became bursar and dean in 1572, but being charged with embezzling the college money, he went to Rome and turned Catholic. He there obtained leave from the pope to establish a seminary for the education of English students designed for missionaries for the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith in their native country. Parsons frequently visited England, where he endeavoured to foment sedition, and a price was set upon his head. He was a subtle disputant, and wrote several polemical books, and others on practical divinity. B. in Somersetshire, 1546; D. at Rome, 1610.

PARTANICO, *par-ta-ne'-ko*, a town in the N.W. of Sicily, Val di Mazzara, 14 miles from Palermo. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 11,000.

PARTANNA, *par-tan'-na*, a city of Sicily, 19 miles from Trapani. *Pop.* 8,000.

PARTHENAY, *par'-te-nai*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sévres, on the Thoue, 24 miles from Poitiers. *Manf.* Cloth and leather. *Pop.* 5,100.

PARTHENAY, Anne de, an accomplished lady of the illustrious French noble house of Parthenay, was the wife of Anthony de Pons, count de Marennes. She was one of the brightest ornaments of the court of Renée, daughter of Louis XII. of France, and duchess of Ferrara, and, as well as that princess, was a zealous Protestant. This lady was an excellent musician, and well versed in the Greek and Latin languages. D. 1631.

PARTHENAY, Catharine de, niece of the preceding, and heiress to the lordship of Soubise, was married in 1568 to the baron de Pons, and in 1575 to René, Viscount Rohan. The famous duke de Rohan, who so courageously defended the Protestant cause in France during the civil wars of Louis XIII., was her eldest son. Catharine, one of her daughters, who married the duke of Deux-Ponts, made the following answer to Henry IV., who solicited her favours: "I am too poor, sire, to be your wife, and too proud to be your mistress." Catharine de Parthenay was at Rochelle in the time of its siege, and when the place surrendered, she and her daughters were sent to the castle of Niort. She published poems in 1572, and two years afterwards, a tragedy, entitled "Judith," was performed at Rochelle. She also translated the "Precepts of Isocrates" into French, and wrote some other pieces. B. 1554; D. 1631.

PARUTA, Paul, *pa-roo'-ta*, a Venetian noble, who became historiographer to the republic, and also discharged several great offices and embassies with honour. He wrote, in Italian, "Notes upon Tacitus," "A History of Venice," "Political Discourses," and other works. B. at Venice, 1540; D. at the same city, 1598.

PAS, Manasses de, marquis de Feuquières, *pa*, a French general and diplomatist, was the posthumous son of Francis de Pas, who was slain at the battle of Ivry, and distinguished himself as an able general and negotiator. At the siege of Rochelle, he was taken prisoner, and continued in confinement nine months. He was afterwards appointed ambassador to Sweden and Germany, where he showed great talents. In 1635 he commanded the army in conjunction with the duke of Saxe-Weimar. B. at Saumur, 1590; D. 1639.

PAS, Anthony de, marquis de Feuquières, grandson of the preceding, was one of the greatest generals of his age. He signalized himself at the battle of Stasardo, at the taking of Suza, and other places in Italy; but he was so severe a disciplinarian that it was usually said, "He must be the bravest man living, since he slept every night in the midst of a hundred thousand enemies." His memoirs have been printed. B. 1648; D. 1711.

PASCAL, Blaise, *pas'-kal*, a celebrated French philosopher, whose father, the president of the Court of Aids in Auvergne, superintended his education; but though he was himself a mathematician, he interdicted his son from that study. Young Pascal, however, in secret applied to geometry, and, without any assistance, demonstrated one of the most difficult propositions in Euclid. His father then permitted him to pursue his inclination, and, at the age of 16, the youth published his treatise on conic sections, which Descartes could not believe to be the production of a mere youth. At 19 he invented an arithmetical machine, which, though simple, was unequalled. The Toricellian experiment next engaged his attention, and at the age of 24, he made considerable improvements upon it. Not long afterwards, he solved a problem proposed by Mersennus, which had perplexed all the mathematicians in Europe. His great mind was now suddenly diverted to religious studies. Becoming more abstracted from the world, he retired to the congregation of the Port-Royal, where he applied to the reading of the Holy Scriptures. But he was not altogether indifferent to the passing scenes of society. He espoused the cause of the Jansenists, and exposed their enemies, the Jesuits, to ridicule, by his work entitled "Provincial Letters," in which the principles and practices of that celebrated order were laid open in a fine strain of ridicule, and with the irresistible force of truth. Boileau and Voltaire have pronounced them the finest productions in the French language. The life of this remarkable man was written by his sister, Madame Perier. The first complete edition of his works was produced at Paris by M. Fougère, in 1844. Pascal was justly called by Bayle "one of the sublimest spirits in the world." B. at Clermont, Auvergne, 1623; D. at Paris, 1662.

PASCHAL I., Pope, *pas'-kal*, was a Roman, of the name of Paschasius, and succeeded Stephen V. in 817. He crowned Lothaire, the emperor, at Rome. D. 824.

PASCHAL II. was a native of Tuscany, and succeeded Urban II. in 1099. He had a contest with the emperor Henry IV., and also with Henry I., king of Eng respecting the right of investitures. The former visited Rome to be crowned by the pope, who refused to perform the ceremony unless he yielded the matter in dispute. On this, Henry caused Paschal to be seized by his troops, which gave so much offence to the Romans, that they rose in behalf of their pontiff, and Henry retired from Rome, but carried the pope with him. Paschal, after a captivity of two months, conceded his claim to the investitures. This concession was afterwards cancelled in two councils. D. 1118.

PASCHAL III. became pope in opposition to Alexander III., in 1165, through the influence of the emperor Frederick I. He remained in possession of the papal chair while Alexander was absent at Benevento. D. 1168.

PASCO, *pas'-ko*, the principal mining town of Peru, 130 miles from Lima. It is the highest city in the world, being 13,720 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* varies between 5,000 and 12,000.

PASCUARO, *pas-koo-a'-ro*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, 125 miles from Mexico. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 19° 29′ 30″ N. *Lon.* 101° 21′ W.

PAS DE CALAIS, *pa'-de(r)-kăl'-ai*, a department in the N.E. of France, bounded on the E. by French Flanders, on the W. by the department of the Somme, and on the N. it has the Straits of Dover. *Area*, 2,624 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and watered by several small streams,—the Aa, the Lys, the Scarpe, the Canche, the Lianne, and the Authie. *Pro.* Wheat, hemp, lint, tobacco, and oleaginous plants. *Manf.* Beet-root sugar, linen and linen thread, cotton, lace, woollens, leather, paper, and earthenware. *Pop.* 700,000.

PASITANO, *pa'-se-ta'-no*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, 18 miles from Naples. *Pop.* 4,000.

PASKEWITCH, Ivan Fedorowitch, *pas'-ke-vitch*, a Russian general, who was descended from an ancient Polish family, but was educated at St. Petersburg, and afterwards became aide-de-camp to the emperor Paul. His first service in the field was at the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805; in the following year he was the bearer of the Russian ultimatum to the Porte, and narrowly escaped death at Constantinople. At the assault of Brailov he was left for dead; but was picked up, and was shortly afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel for his gallantry. In 1812 he fought against the French at Borodino; was subsequently nominated to the command of a division of the Russian army, amounting to 30,000 men, and, after sharing in the campaign in Germany, assisted at the capture of Paris. Subsequently to the peace, he made a three years' tour in Europe, as the companion of the grand-duke Michael; and, after the accession of the emperor Nicholas, was appointed to the command of the Russian army on the Persian frontier. War broke out between Russia and Persia about the same time, and Paskewitch defeated the shah's army at Elizabethpol and at Erivan. The treaty of Turkmanchai restored peace between the belligerents; but war against Turkey almost immediately followed. In 1828 he took Kars, and, in the following year, Erzeroum; for which services the emperor Nicholas created him field-marshal. In 1830 he fought against the Circassians, and, in the year following, succeeded Marshal Diebitsch as commander of the Russian army acting against the Poles. His invariable good fortune attended his efforts, and he was soon the master of Warsaw. Elevated to the rank of prince of Warsaw, and created governor-general of Poland, he spent the subsequent sixteen years in crushing the nationality of that country, and in converting Warsaw into a strong fortress capable of overawing the Poles. In 1849 he went into Hungary as commander of a powerful Russian army, and was soon afterwards able to commence his dispatches to Nicholas with the words "Hungary is at your feet." When war broke out between Turkey and Russia, Paskewitch was summoned to the field; but was slightly wounded at the repulse of the Russians at Silistria. He was shortly afterwards seized with an illness, which terminated in his death. As a military commander, he was held, by the most competent judges, to be only mediocre; but the large and well-equipped armies he led against the Persians, and, at a later period, against the exhausted Hungarians, enabled him to achieve

successes which were little dependent upon his own skill in warfare. B. at Pultown, 1782; D. at Warsaw, 1856.

PASLEY, Sir Charles William, *pā'-le*, an eminent British engineer officer, who at first served in the artillery, but subsequently exchanged to the engineers. He was at the defence of Gaeta in 1806; at the siege of Copenhagen in the following year; was aide-de-camp to Sir John Moore in Spain in 1808-9; and chief engineer to the marquis of Huntley's division in the Walcheren expedition. At the siege of Flushing he received a wound in the thigh and an injury to the spine. He subsequently served in the Peninsular war. Among his most important publications may be mentioned—"Course of Military Instruction, for the Use of the Royal Engineer Department," "Exercise of the New-decked Pontoons," invented by himself; "Rules for Conducting the Practical Operations of a Siege," and a very valuable work to architects and many sections of the general public, entitled "Observations on Limes, Cements, Mortars, Stuccoes, Concretes, &c." In 1853 he was named colonel-commandant of the royal engineers, having previously been created lieutenant-general, and a knight commander of the Bath, as well as receiving the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford. B. about 1782.

PASQUIER, Stephen, *pas'-ke-ai*, an eminent French lawyer, who pleaded so ably against Versoris, the defender of the Jesuits, that Henry III. made him advocate-general to the Chamber of Accounts. His works are, "Researches relative to the History of France," an authority upon the civil history of the old French monarchy; letters, portraits, epigrams, and epitaphs. The most celebrated of his poems is that called "Puce," occasioned by the author's seeing a flea on the bosom of a lady. B. at Paris, 1529; D. at the same city, 1615.

PASQUOTANK, *pās-quo-tănk'*, a river of the United States, North Carolina, rising in the Dismal Swamp, and running into Albemarle Sound.—Also a county in N. Carolina. *Area*, 240 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

PASSAIC, *pās-sai'-ik*, a river of the United States, rising in New Jersey, and, after a course of 70 miles, falling into Newark Bay.—Also a county in New Jersey. *Area*, 198 square miles. *Pop.* 23,000.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, *pās'-sa-ma-quo.d'-de*, a bay which forms part of the boundary between the British province of New Brunswick and Maine, one of the United States of America. *Ext.* About 6 miles from N. to S., and 12 from E. to W.—The RIVER of the same name flows into this bay.

PASSARO, *pas-sa'-ro*, a small barren island in the Mediterranean, 24 miles from Syracuse.—The CAPE of this name is on the S.E. coast of Sicily.

PASSAROUANG, *pas'-sa-roo-ang'*, a small town and fort on the northern shore of the island of Java, 576 miles from Batavia. *Pop.* Unascertained.

PASSAROWITZ, *pas'-sa-ro-witz'*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, near the Morawa, 33 miles from Belgrade. *Pop.* Unascertained.—Here a treaty of peace was concluded between the Turks and the imperialists in 1718.

PASSAU, *pas'-sou*, a town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Inn and Danube, 92 miles from Munich. It consists of three parts, connected by long wooden bridges, and occupies a picturesque defile. Its fortifications are of considerable strength. The principal public edifices are the cathedral, the bishop's mansion, and the old abbey of St. Nicholas. *Manf.* Brewing, tobacco, and some trade, from its command of river navigation. *Pop.* 11,000.—From the treaty of Passau, in 1552, the Protestants of Germany received their religious liberty.

PASSEMANT, Claude Simeon, *pas'-mont*, a French mechanician, who was bred to trade, but having a great inclination to scientific pursuits, he devoted himself to the construction of mathematical instruments. He published an account of a large reflecting telescope, made by him in 1738, and also constructed an astronomical pendulum surmounted on a celestial sphere, which he presented to Louis XV. B. at Paris, 1702; D. 1769.

PASSERI, John Baptist, *pas'-se-re*, an eminent Italian painter and poet, was the disciple of Domenichino. He wrote, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" of his time, a work containing thirty-six lives. B. at Rome, about 1610; D. 1679.

PASSERONI, John Charles, *pas'-se-ro'-ne*, an eminent Italian poet, who was educated under the Jesuits at Milan, and was afterwards ordained a priest. He went to Rome with Lucini, the papal nuncio, but constantly refused all preferment, choosing rather to live a studious life in a condition almost bordering upon destitution. Returning to Milan, he became a member of the Institute of the Cis-Alpine Republic, and wrote a poem entitled "The Cicerone," in which he ridiculed the follies and vices of society. The poem is highly original in style and treatment, and is so flowing and natural, that its author has been compared to Ovid. He also wrote several volumes of fables in verse, after the manner of Æsop, Phædrus, and others. B. at Condamini, in the county of Nizza, 1713; D. at Milan, 1803.

PASSIONEI, Dominic, *pas'-se-o-nai-e*, an eminent Italian cardinal, was of an illustrious family at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino. He formed a rich library and collection of manuscripts. In 1706 he went to Paris, where he was much respected, particularly by Montfaucon: thence he went to Holland, and was at the congress at Utrecht in 1712. He was employed in various negotiations, particularly in Switzerland; of which he published an account, under the title of "Acta Legationis Helveticæ." He pronounced the funeral oration of Prince Eugene, and was made archbishop of Ephesus. His library was purchased by the Augustine monastery, which, thus increased, became one of the finest at Rome. B. 1682; D. at Frascati, 1761.

PASSY, *pas'-se*, a market-town of France, on the Seine, 2½ miles from Paris. It is inclosed within the new fortifications, and has a shot-mill, a sugar-refinery, and an earthenware manufactory. *Pop.* 11,500.

PASTA, Judith, *pas'-ta*, a celebrated Italian singer, who was of Hebrew extraction, and studied music at the Conservatoire of Milan. In 1816 she appeared at the Italian Opera of Paris, and afterwards passed to London, but obtained only a small amount of success in both these cities. This partial failure caused her to return to Italy for the purpose of increasing her musical knowledge. In 1820 she again sang at several of the principal Italian opera-houses, and everywhere met with an enthusiastic reception. At Paris, where she re-appeared in the following year, she achieved the greatest triumphs as a vocalist, and when she repaired to London, was greeted with a brilliant reception. After reigning as the queen of song during fifteen years, she, in 1836, retired to a magnificent villa on the Lake of Como. B. near Milan, 1798.

PASTAÇA, *pas-ta'-sa*, a river of S. America, rising in the Andes, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining the Amazon.

PASTO, *pas'-to*, the capital of a district of New Granada, 80 miles from Popayan. *Pop.* 7,000. It stands at the foot of a volcano in the line of the great pass from Popayan to Quito.

PATAGONIA, or LAND OF MAGELLAN, *păt-a-go'-ni-a*, a country of S. America, bounded N. by the territories of La Plata, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Straits of Magellan, and W. by the S. Pacific Ocean. *Area.* Undetermined, but extensive. *Desc.* This country has been little explored, but was first discovered in 1519, by Ferdinand Magellan. The people are reported to be of gigantic stature, barbarous, and in their manners completely savage. Some of the inhabitants seen by Commodore Byron, in the year 1764, he supposed to be about 7 feet in height. Captain Wallis, in the year 1766, measured one of the tallest, and found his height to be 6 feet 7 inches; but he says the greatest part of them were from 5 feet 10 to 6 feet. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* Extending from 38° 45′ S. to La Plata.

PATANY, *pa-ta'-ne*, a port of Asia, on the eastern coast of the Malay peninsula. *Pop.* Estimated at 100,000. *Lat.* 6° 50′ N. *Lon.* 101° 40′ E.

PATEL, Peter, *pa'-tel*, an eminent French painter, commonly called by his countrymen the French Claude, from his imitation of that master. His landscapes are very beautiful. B. in France, 1654; killed in a duel, 1703.

PATER, or PEMBROKE DOCK, *pai'-ter*, a town of S. Wales, in Milford Haven, 1 mile from Pembroke. It

has a government dockyard covering 60 acres, and in it some of the largest ships in the navy have been constructed. *Pop.* 6,400.

PATERCULUS, Caius Velleius, *pai-ter'-ku-lus*, a Roman historian. He commanded the cavalry in Germany under Tiberius, and was rewarded with the prætorship. He wrote an epitome of the Roman history, which is extant, and which commences with a period anterior to the foundation of Rome, and concludes with the times of Tiberius and Sejanus. B. about 19 B.C.; D. it is supposed, 31 A.D.

PATERNO, *pa-tair'-no*, a city of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, 10 miles from Catania. It has a trade in wine, oil, flax, and hemp. *Pop.* 11,000.

PATERSON, William, *pāt'e-r-son*, the originator of several celebrated projects in the 17th century. Of his early life scarcely anything is known: by some he is stated to have belonged to the clerical profession; to have acted as missionary in the West Indies, and afterwards as a buccaneer. He first came into notice as the projector of certain schemes in trade and banking, which he submitted to the merchants of London, after having proposed them, without success, to the trading communities in the Low Countries. His banking projects are said to have been the foundation of the Bank of England, which was incorporated in 1694; but it is asserted that the rich capitalists quarrelled with and discarded him, after they had availed themselves of his suggestions. His next scheme was the famous Darien expedition, for the purpose of establishing, on that isthmus, a trading colony, which should rival the English East-India Company. Paterson obtained an act of the Scottish parliament, in 1694, for the incorporation of "The Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies." The scheme was stoutly opposed in England, and as warmly supported in Scotland, where it became quite a national speculation. The principles upon which the company proposed to trade, appear to have been sufficiently sound, and likely to render Scotland, as was represented in the English parliament, "the general storehouse for tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, and timber;" but the selection of the Isthmus of Darien as a central point where the commerce of the East and the West was to meet, proved a most disastrous choice; for the expedition ended in total failure. Paterson was deeply afflicted at the unfortunate termination of his scheme, and returned to Scotland in a condition bordering upon insanity. His after-life was spent in obscurity. B. in Scotland, about 1660; D. unrecorded when.

PATKUL, John Reinhold, *pat-kul'*, a Livonian gentleman, who defended the liberties of his country against the oppressions of Sweden with great firmness, and in 1689 was deputed to address a memorial on behalf of the distressed people of Livonia to Charles XI., who took it as an act of treason, and caused a process to issue against Patkul, who was condemned to be beheaded. Thereupon he fled to Russia, and afterwards to Poland. When Charles XII. forced Augustus to make peace, he made it one of the conditions that Patkul should be delivered up; and this brave and unfortunate man was broken on the wheel in 1707.

PATMORE, Coventry, *pāt'-mor*, a modern English poet, who in 1846 became known to the public by a volume of poems, written with considerable grace and feeling. He subsequently produced a similar volume, with the title of "Tamerton Church Tower," and in 1855 published "The Angel in the House," a domestic poem. He is understood to be a contributor to the Edinburgh and North British Reviews, and since the year 1846 has acted as assistant librarian to the British Museum. B. at Woodford, Essex, 1823.

PATMOS, or PATIMO, *pat'-mos*, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, near the coast of Asia Minor, 20 miles from Samos. It has a circuit of about 30 miles, and is famous as the place to which St. John was banished by Domitian, and where he wrote the book of Revelation. *Lat.* 37° 30′ N. *Lon.* 26° 40′ E.

PATNA, *pat'-na*, a celebrated city of India, and capital of a district supposed to be the Palibothra of the Greeks, 32 miles from Bahar. It is situate on the Ganges, is about 4 miles in length by 1 in breadth, and is inclosed with a brick wall, having small round bastions. It contains some mosques and temples, but few of the houses exceed one or two stories in height. It also possesses a small citadel. Every article, either European or Asiatic, may be procured in its bazars. It was at this city that the English first established a factory in the eastern provinces. Its markets are well supplied, and it has a large trade in rice, wheat, opium, nitre, indigo, and sugar. *Pop.* 286,000. *Lat.* 25° 37′ N. *Lon.* 85° 15′ E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 1,828 square miles and a population of 1,200,000.

PATNA, a raj of India, with an area of 1,158 square miles. *Pop.* 55,000. *Lat.* 20° 40′ N. *Lon.* 83° 15′ E.

PATON, Joseph Noel, *pat'-ton*, a modern Scotch painter, who studied at the Royal Scottish Academy, and first attracted notice by his cartoon of "The Spirit of Religion," which obtained one of the £200 premiums given at the cartoon competition at Westminster Hall in 1845. Two years later, he won the second class prize of £300 for his paintings "Christ bearing the Cross," and "The Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania." His best works were "Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," purchased for the Scottish National Gallery for £1,100; "Dante Meditating the Episode of Francesca," "The Pursuit of Pleasure," and "Home." B. at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, 1823.

PATRAS, *pa-trās'*, a seaport of Greece, in the north-west of the Morea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto, 65 miles from Corinth. It is built on the ascent of an eminence, and is commanded by a fort. The places of worship are a synagogue, and churches of the Greek faith. It has still some remains of antiquity, and a large trade in currants. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 38° 33′ N. *Lon.* 21° 43′ E.

PATRAS, GULF OF, an inlet of the Ionian Sea, between the Morea and W. Greece. *Ext.* 22 miles long, with a breadth of 13. It receives the rivers Fidari and Karninitza.

PATRICK, St., the apostle of Ireland, is asserted by some to have been a native of Scotland, and by others, of Wales. In the "Catalogue of British Saints," he is said to have been principal of a college in Wales; but was taken captive by some pirates of Ireland, the inhabitants of which country he converted to Christianity. It appears certain that he was a bishop, and founded many churches and schools of learning. D. towards the close of the 5th century.

PATRICK, Peter, a native of Thessalonica, who was employed by Justinian in important negotiations, for which he was made master of the palace. He wrote "The History of Ambassadors," in the collection of Byzantine historians. Flourished in the 8th century.

PATRICK, Simon, a learned English prelate, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and, on entering into orders, obtained the living of Battersea, in Surrey, and afterwards that of St. Paul, Covent Gardon. During the plague of 1665, he continued in London, administering the offices of religion to his parishioners. He became dean of Peterborough in 1678, and, in 1689, bishop of Chichester; whence he was translated to Ely, in 1691. He is well known for his valuable commentary on the Old Testament, usually published with Lowth on the Prophets, and Whitby on the New Testament. He was also the author of some controversial tracts against the Romanists and dissenters, and several books of practical divinity. B. at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, 1626; D. 1707.

PATRIZI, Francis, *pa-treed'-ze*, an Italian philosopher, who taught at Ferrara, Padua, and Rome, with great reputation. Patrizi, who was a vehement opponent of Aristotle's philosophy, published an edition of the works attributed to Mercurius Trismegistus, and wrote "Paralelli Militari," or a parallel between the ancient military art and the modern. He likewise distinguished himself as an orator, geometrician, and poet. B. at Cherso, Istria, 1529; D. at Rome, 1597.

PATROCLUS, *pa-tro'-klus*, one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war, son of Menœtius, who, having fled from Opus, where his father reigned, retired to the court of Peleus, king of Phthia, where he was kindly received, and where he contracted the most intimate friendship with Achilles, the monarch's son. When the Greeks went to the Trojan war, Patroclus also accompanied them. He was the constant companion of Achilles; and when his friend refused to appear in the field, Patroclus imitated his example, and, by his absence, was the cause of the overthrow of many Greeks,

But, at last, Nestor prevailed upon him to return to the war, and Achilles permitted him to appear in his armour. He soon routed the victorious armies of the Trojans, and obliged them to fly within their walls for safety. Apollo, who interested himself on behalf of the Trojans, instigated Hector to attack him. The engagement was obstinate; but, at last, Patroclus was slain by Hector, with the interposition of Apollo. His arms became the property of the conqueror, but his body was recovered and carried to the Grecian camp, where Achilles received it with the greatest lamentations. His funeral was observed with the greatest solemnity. Upon the death of Patroclus, Achilles forgot his resentment, and entered the field to avenge the death of his friend.

PATRU, *pa-troo'*, Oliver, an eminent French lawyer, whose talents procured him a place in the French Academy in 1640; on which occasion he made an eloquent speech, which gave rise to the custom for all new members to deliver introductory orations. The critical judgment of Patru was so great that he was called the Quintilian of France; it also gained him the friendship of Racine and Boileau. His works consist of Memoirs, Letters, and Discourses. B. at Paris, 1604; D. 1681.

PATTI, *pat'-te*, a town of Sicily, near the fine bay of Patti, standing on a height 18 miles from Milazzo. The principal public building is the cathedral. *Manf.* Earthenware. *Pop.* 8,000.—The GULF of the same name is a circular bay, 20 miles across, between Cape Calava and the promontory of Milazzo.

PATURAGUEZ, *pa-too'-rai-gai*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 4 miles from Mons. *Pop.* 7,000.—In its neighbourhood are coal-mines.

PAU, *po*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave de Pau, 56 miles from Bayonne. It contains little that is interesting, with the exception of a public library and an academy of arts and sciences. The old castle is now converted into a prison and barracks. *Manf.* Linens; and it has a trade in hams and Jurançon wine. *Pop.* 17,000.—In the old castle Henry IV. was born. It is also the birthplace of Gaston de Foix and General Bernadotte, who became king of Sweden.

PAUCTON, Alexis, *poke'-tawng*, a French mathematician. He received his education in the mathematical and naval academy at Nantes, after which he went to Paris, where his integrity and talents procured him patronage and a place. His works are, "Metrology; or, a Treatise on the Weights, Measures, and Moneys of all Countries, Ancient and Modern,"—a much-esteemed volume; "Theory of the Laws of Nature, with a Dissertation on the Pyramids of Egypt." B. in France, 1736; D. 1798.

PAUL, *pole*, the name of numerous parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

PAUL I., Pope, was the successor of Stephen, in 757. He engaged in disputes with Desiderius, king of the Longobards, but was taken under the protection of Pepin, king of the Franks. D. 768.

PAUL II. succeeded Pius II. 1464. He sought to organize a league of the Christian princes against the Turks, who, at the time, threatened to invade Italy, and also endeavoured to establish peace among the different Italian states. He had a great dislike to profane learning, and shut up an academy which had been formed at Rome for the cultivation of Greek and Roman learning, many members of which were imprisoned and tortured. D. 1471.

PAUL III.—His name was Alexander Farnese, and he was elected to the papal chair, in succession to Clement VII., 1534. In his reign the council of Trent was called. He established the Inquisition, confirmed the society of Jesuits, condemned the Interim of Charles V., and acted with rigour against Henry VIII. of England. D. 1549.

PAUL IV., John Peter Caraffa, was elected in 1555, at the age of 80. He was a bigoted prelate, and when Queen Elizabeth announced to him, by the English ambassador, her accession to the throne, he haughtily declared that the kingdom was a fief of the Holy See, and that she had no right to assume the crown without his leave, particularly as she was illegitimate. In 1559 he issued a bull against heretics. D. 1559.

PAUL V., Camillo Borghese, was elected in 1605, after the death of Leo XI. He had a dispute with the senate of Venice, over which he pretended to have a right; but it was so firmly resisted, that the pope excommunicated the doge and senate. He also raised forces against the republic; but by the interference of the emperor and other states, peace was restored in 1607. He embellished Rome with many excellent works of sculpture and painting, and an aqueduct. He was the founder of the Borghese family one of the wealthiest in Italy. D. 1621.

PAUL I., emperor of Russia, was the son of Peter III. and Catherine II. He married Wilhelmina, daughter of the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died two years after their union, in 1776. Paul took for his second wife the princess of Wurtemberg, niece of the king of Prussia. Upon the death of Catherine II., in 1796, he succeeded to the throne, and for some time gave promise of proving a great prince: he released Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot, Niemcewicz, and others who had been confined during the previous reign; but his real character soon afterwards displayed itself. In 1799 he entered into an alliance with Austria against France, and sent Suwarrow with a large army into Italy; suddenly changing his views, he recalled his forces, formed a northern confederacy, and seized the persons and property of the English in his dominions. His conduct to his subjects also became capricious and violent, and just as the northern coalition had been dissolved by Lord Nelson's destruction of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, a plot was formed among the officers of his court. The conspirators entered the emperor's apartments at night, and presented to him an act of abdication for his signature. On his refusal, a scuffle ensued, and Paul was strangled. When the people of St. Petersburg heard of his death, there were general rejoicings. B. 1754; strangled, 1801.

PAUL, deacon of Aquileia, who wrote "The History of the Lombards," "Lives of the Saints, and of the Bishops of Metz;" also a work called "Historia Miscella," a History of Rome in 24 books. He was secretary to Desiderius, king of the Lombards, and was afterwards in the service of Charlemagne. The prince of Benevento invited him to his court, and on the death of that prince, Paul embraced the monastic life. B. at Friuli, about 740; D. at Monte Casino, about 799.

PAUL, surnamed the Abbé, a learned French writer, who was at first professor of belles-lettres in various colleges belonging to the Jesuits, of which order he was a member; but subsequently quitted it to devote himself to the translation of Latin classical works. B. 1740; D. 1809.

PAUL DE LOANDO, St., a seaport town of Africa, and capital of the Portuguese dominions in W. Africa. In the 17th century it was celebrated for its fine churches, now in ruins. *Lat.* 8° 48' S. *Lon.* 13° 13' E.

PAUL DE SANTA MARIA, a learned Spanish Jew, who is said to have been converted to Christianity by reading the works of Aquinas. After the death of his wife, he entered into orders, and became preceptor to John II., king of Castile, who made him bishop of Carthagena, and afterwards of Burgos. B. at Burgos, about 1375; D. 1445.—His three sons were baptized with him; the eldest became bishop of Burgos, and wrote a History of Spain; the second was bishop of Placentia; and the third, Alvarez, wrote "The History of John II., King of Castile."

PAUL, FATHER. (*See* SARPI, Peter.)

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, an heresiarch of the 3rd century, who received his surname from the place of his birth, a city on the Euphrates, and became patriarch of Antioch in 260. Being entertained at the court of Zenobia, queen of Syria, he endeavoured to gain her to the Christian faith, by explaining away its mysteries. For this purpose, he held that Christ was a mere man, and that the Trinity consisted not of persons but attributes. His errors were condemned by the council of Antioch, A.D. 270, and Paul was excommunicated. His disciples were called Paulinists. Lived in the 3rd century.

PAUL, St., the great apostle of the Gentiles, originally called Saul, was born of Jewish parents, and educated in the school of the Pharisees, under Gamaliel. He at first pursued the Christians with so much furious zeal that he is spoken of as "breathing

out threatenings and slaughter," and in A.D. 34 was present at the martyrdom of Stephen. He was subsequently commissioned by the Sanhedrim to go to Damascus to persecute the Christians. But on the road he was overpowered by the appearance of our Saviour, and Saul entered Damascus a disciple, and was received into the Church by the name of Paul. After this he became a distinguished preacher of Christianity, and was denominated the Apostle of the Gentiles. His eloquence was so great that it made Felix tremble, converted Dionysius the Areopagite at Athens, and drew from Longinus expressions of admiration. The epistles of St. Paul are models of pathetic remonstrance and close reasoning. A tradition of the Church declares that he was beheaded at Rome, A.D. 66.

PAUL, ST., a fine bay of the island of Malta, about 8 miles from Valetta. In it St. Paul is supposed to have been shipwrecked.

PAUL, ST., a town of Brazil, and capital of a district of the same name, to the west of Rio Janeiro, about 36 miles from the sea, and 190 miles from Rio Janeiro. It stands on a pleasing eminence, washed at the base by rivulets, which almost insulate it in rainy weather. The streets are, in general, remarkably clean. Here are several squares and numerous places of religious worship, the greater part of which, as well as of the whole town, is built of earth. The houses in the principal streets are two or three stories high, and stuccoed in various colours. The inhabitants make a beautiful kind of network for hammocks, which are fringed with lace, and form an elegant piece of furniture. The situation of the town was chosen for the gold which abounded in the neighbourhood. The country around, however, is now exhausted of this precious metal, and the inhabitants have been compelled to cultivate their fertile soil for a subsistence. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 23° 30′ S. *Lon.* 46° 56′ W.

PAUL THE SILENTIARY, so called from an office which he held in the palace of the emperor Justinian, at Constantinople. He is supposed to have been a Christian. A History, in Greek verse, of the Church of St. Sophia, and Epigrams, were written by him. Flourished in the 6th century.

PAUL VERONESE. (*See* VERONESE, Paul.)

PAUL'S ISLAND, ST., lies in the strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton islands. Another in Behring Sea, and another in the Indian Ocean. They are all small.

PAULA, St., *pa'-oo-la*, an eminent Roman lady, who was descended from the Scipios and the Gracchi. On becoming a widow, she retired to Bethlehem, where she founded a monastery and houses of hospitality, of which St. Jerome had the management. She practised the severest austerities and self-denial, which Jerome in vain endeavoured to moderate. She was acquainted with the Scriptures in the original Hebrew, in which she had Jerome for her master. B. 347; D. 407.

PAULDING, James Kirke, *pawl'-ding*, an eminent American writer, who, in 1807, began a career of authorship in collaboration with his brother-in-law, Washington Irving. With this gentleman he wrote a series of satirical papers, entitled "The Salmagundi." In 1813 he produced a burlesque poem, called "The Lay of a Scotch Fiddle," and soon afterwards published a brilliant reply to some aspersions cast upon the American people in the "Quarterly Review." His next effort was an imitation of Swift, in a work entitled, "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan," published in 1816. During the subsequent twenty years he continued to labour industriously with his pen, and in 1837 was appointed secretary of the navy, under the presidency of Van Buren. Upon the death of that president in 1841, Paulding resigned the post, and again took up his pen. His best works are "Letters from the South," "The Dutchman's Fireside," "The Old Continental," "John Bull in America," "The New Pilgrim's Progress: a Satire," and "Tales of a Good Woman, by a Doubtful Gentleman." One of his finest novels, descriptive of life in the back-woods, and entitled "Westward Ho," was published in 1832. This title has since been taken by Mr. Kingsley; but there is no further resemblance between the works. B. at Pawlings, Duchess county, New York, 1779.

PAULINA, *paw-li'-na*, the wife of the philosopher Seneca, who attempted to kill herself when Nero condemned her husband to death. The emperor, however, prevented her, and she survived for several years after, in the greatest melancholy.

PAULINE, Bonaparte. (*See* BONAPARTE, Pauline.)

PAULINUS, *pou-li'-nus*, a learned German missionary, whose real name was John Philip Werdin. He studied at Prague, and acquired a knowledge of some of the Oriental languages at Rome. In 1774 he went as missionary to the court of Malabar, where he remained during fourteen years. After his return to Rome, in 1790, he was employed in superintending the printing of religious works for the use of missionaries to Hindostan. He wrote a Sanskrit grammar, and various works upon the religion and literature of India. B. in Austria, 1748; D. at Rome, 1806.

PAULINUS, St., bishop of Nola. He discharged the office of consul in 373, and about the same time married a Spanish lady, by whose means he embraced Christianity. He then retired to Spain with his wife, where Paulinus bestowed his goods in charity, and led a life of mortification. In 393 he entered into orders, and going to Italy, was chosen bishop of Nola. He was the author of some Discourses on practical charity, some Poems and Letters. B. at Bordeaux, 353; D. 431.

PAULINUS, St., patriarch of Aquileia, distinguished himself at the council of Frankfort in 794. He wrote a treatise on the Trinity. D. 804.

PAULMIER DE GRENTEMESNIL, Julian de, *pole'-me-ai grant'-mai-ne*, a celebrated French physician, was the disciple of Fernel; and when all the other physicians had reduced Charles IX. to a very low condition, he succeeded in restoring him. He was afterwards attached to the duke of Anjou, whom he accompanied to the Low Countries, where he distinguished himself in his own profession and as a soldier. He composed several treatises upon medical subjects. B. about 1530; D. at Caen, 1588.

PAULMIER DE GRENTEMESNIL, James, son of the preceding, was educated in the principles of the Reformed religion. His works are, "Description of Ancient Greece;" "Poems; Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish." B. 1587; D. 1670.

PAULMY, Mark Antony René de Voyer, Marquis of, *pole'-me*, minister of state, and a member of the French Academy, was the son of the Marquis d'Argenson. He collected one of the most magnificent libraries in Europe, which was sold to the Count d'Artois, brother to Louis XVI. M. de Paulmy published "Mélanges d'une grande Bibliothèque," in 69 volumes. To him also is attributed a work entitled "Essays in the Style of those of Montaigne." B. at Valenciennes, 1722; D. 1787.

PAULUS, Ægineta. (*See* ÆGINETA, Paulus.)

PAULUS, Æmilius. (*See* ÆMILIUS, Paulus.)

PAUSANIAS, *paw-say'-ni-as*, the son of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, governed the kingdom for his cousin Pleistarchus during his minority. He also displayed great skill and valour in the war against Athens, which city he took, and expelled the ten tyrants. Pausanias afterwards served against the Persians with equal glory, but being discontented with his country, he entered into a secret treaty with the king of Persia, which being discovered by the Ephori, he, to avoid the punishment due to his treason, fled into the temple of Minerva, which being held sacred, the Lacedæmonians blocked it up with stones, the first of which was placed by the mother of Pausanias. He was there starved to death, B.C. 467.

PAUSANIAS, a Greek historian and orator, who settled at Rome in the reign of Antoninus the Philosopher. Pausanias wrote, "Travels in Greece," wherein he most minutely describes the buildings, monuments, statues, and paintings, as they existed 500 years after the most flourishing period of Greek art. Fuseli thus speaks of this valuable work: "The minute and scrupulous diligence with which what fell under its author's eye is there described, amply satisfies us, although there is a want of method and judgment. His description of the pictures of Polygnotus at Delhi, and of the Jupiter of Phidias at Olympia, are perhaps superior to all that might have been given by men of more assuming powers. They are inestimable legacies to our arts." Flourished in the 2nd century.

PAUSIAS, *paw'-si-as*, a painter of Sicyon, who studied under Pamphilus, and was the fellow-pupil of Apelles and Melanthius. He worked in colours upon wood and ivory, according to the method now called encaustic painting. He drew a beatiful picture of his mistress Glycere, which was bought by Lucullus for two talents (about £132). After his death, the Sicyonians sold his pictures to Scaurus, the grandson of Scylla, who built a gallery for them at Rome. Flourished about 360 B.C.

PAUW, Cornelius, *pou*, a learned Dutch writer, who is known by his discourses on the Greeks, the Americans, the Egyptians, and the Chinese. These works are curious, and show considerble ability, but they are too conjectural. B. at Amsterdam, 1739; D. at Xante, 1799.—There was another of this name who lived at Utrecht, and published several valuable editions of Greek authors, particularly Anacreon, in 1732.

PAVIA, *pa'-ri-a*, a town of Italy, in the government of Milan, on the Ticino, 4 miles above its discharge into the Po, and 80 miles from Mantua. It has a dull and deserted appearance, though many of the buildings are good. It contains several squares, and some ancient towers of extraordinary height, the remains of the Gothic ages, are yet to be seen in different parts of the town. It is still surrounded with fortifications; but they are falling to decay. A marble bridge, built in the 14th century, connects it with the suburb on the opposite side of the Ticino; and the church of the Augustinians contains the tomb of the well-known Boetius. The cathedral, a Gothic building in decay, has been rebuilt, and the university, recently restored, is said to be the most ancient in Europe, having been founded by Charlemagne, in 791. There are, besides, a gymnasium, a theatre, a chamber of commerce, and numerous charitable institutions. Some trade in silk is carried on with Turin, Genoa, and Lyons. Wine is sent to Milan and Lodi, and rice to various parts of Italy: the excellent cheese made in the district is likewise exported in considerable quantities. Silk is the only manufacture. *Pop.* 26,000.—Pavia is very ancient, having been founded by the Gauls. It has often suffered from war; and near it, in 1525, Francis I., king of France, was conquered and made prisoner by the imperialists. In 1745 it was taken by the Spaniards, and, in 1796, by the French.

PAVLOVSK, *paw'-lovsk*, two towns of European Russia, neither with a population above 4,000.

PAWTUCKET, *paw-tuk'-et*, a post-village of the United States, on the falls of the Pawtucket, 5 miles from Providence. It has several cotton-factories. *Pop.* 7,500.

PAX, *păx*, the allegorical divinity of peace among the ancients. The Athonians raised her a statue, representing her as holding Plutus, the god of wealth, in her lap, to intimate that peace gives rise to opulence. She was represented among the Romans with the horn of plenty, and also carrying an olive branch in her hand. The emperor Vespasian built in her honour a celebrated temple at Rome, which was consumed by fire, in the reign of Commodus.

PAXO, *pax'-o*, one of the seven Ionian islands, near the entrance of the Adriatic, 10 miles from Corfu. *Area*, 35 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

PAXTON, Sir Joseph, *păx'-ton*, an eminent modern gardener, the designer of the building for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and of the gardens, terraces, and fountains of the Crystal Palace of Sydenham. Born of parents in moderate circumstances, he devoted himself to the pursuit of gardening, and was fortunate enough to attract the attention of the duke of Devonshire, who employed him first at Chiswick, and afterwards at Chatsworth. He subsequently became, besides chief gardener at Chatsworth, manager of the duke of Devonshire's large estates in Derbyshire. At Chatsworth he constructed a grand conservatory of iron and glass, which covers an acre of ground; and when the building committee of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851 seemed almost to despair of getting an appropriate design, Mr. Paxton submitted one prepared on similar principles: this design was accepted, and, with some slight modifications, carried out. The new style of architecture, which he had thus created, was, from the outset, immensely popular. He afterwards prepared an improved design for the reconstruction of the same glass palace at Sydenham: there, also, he laid out gardens, terraces, and fountains, which are unequalled, as a whole, throughout the world. For his services he received the order of knighthood, and, in 1854, was returned to parliament as member for Coventry, without opposition. He has written many works on horticultural subjects, the chief of which are "Paxton's Flower-Garden" and "The Pocket Botanical Dictionary." B. near Woburn, Bedfordshire, 1803.

PAYEN, Anselm, *pa'-en*, a modern French chemist. The son of a gentleman largely engaged in industrial enterprises, he was sent to study chemistry under Vauquelin and Chevreul. About 1815 he assumed the directorship of a large manufactory of sugar from beet-root, and subsequently applied himself to the discovery and application of new manufacturing processes, by which he greatly contributed to reduce the price of many articles of food ordinarily used. Between the years 1827-44 he acted as member and reporter of juries on French industry. In 1836 he was appointed member of the council and professor of the school of arts and manufactures, and afterwards received a similar appointment at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. In 1847 he was created officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Payen has written extensively on subjects more or less intimately connected with agricultural or industrial chemistry. Among his most important works are "Course of Applied Chemistry," "Memoirs on Vegetable Development," and "Manual of Organic Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture and Industry." He has also been a valuable and industrious contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and others of the leading French periodicals. B. at Paris, 1795.

PAYNE, Roger, *pain*, an English bookbinder, who was remarkable for the elegance and strength of his binding. He was chiefly employed on scarce books, for the binding of which he received extraordinary prices. For an Æschylus, bound by him for Earl Spencer, he was paid fifteen guineas. Payne lived in a cellar, and never worked while he had any money. He made all his own tools, and would never suffer any person to see him at work. D. in London, 1797.

PAZZI, THE, *pat'-se*, a celebrated Ghibelline family of Florence, which was possessed of immense wealth, and was the determined enemy of the Medici. When the latter family threatened, by the excess of their power, to destroy the republic, the Pazzi affected great zeal for their country, and Francis (nephew of James Pazzi, the head of the house), who was established as a banker at Rome, formed a conspiracy with Jerome Riario, nephew of Pope Sixtus IV., and, under the auspices of the courts of Rome and Naples, prepared to assassinate the heads of the Medici, and to destroy the power of that family in the republic for ever. The conspiracy, known in Florentine history as that of the Pazzi, was only partly successful. Giuliano de' Medici was killed, but Lorenzo escaped. James and Francis Pazzi were hanged, the name and arms of the family were suppressed, and its members banished. Pope Sixtus IV. and the king of Naples next proposed to invade Florence; but, through the boldness and judgment of Lorenzo, the war was brought to a termination at the end of 1479. This stirring episode in Florentine history forms the subject of one of Alfieri's finest tragedies. The "History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi" was written by Poliziano.

PEACE RIVER, *peece*, a large river of British N. America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, in *lat.* 54° 24′ N. and *lon.* 121° W., and, after a total course of 800 miles, falling into the Frozen Ocean, in *lat.* 70° N. and *lon.* about 135° W.

PEACOCK, Reginald, *pe'-kok*, an English prelate, was successively bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester, by the favour of Humphrey, the good duke of Gloucester; but he was deposed for resisting the papal authority, and denying transubstantiation, with other articles of the Roman Catholic faith. He was obliged to recant his views, and his books were publicly burnt. He then retired to an abbey, where he died, about 1486.

PEARCE, Nathaniel, *peerce*, an English traveller, who spent many years in Africa, and lived for several years at Abyssinia. His manuscripts, which he bequeathed to Mr. Salt, contained much valuable information re-

lative to the manners and customs of the last-named country. B. near London, 1780; D. at Alexandria, 1820.

PEARCE, Zachary, *peerce*, a learned English divine, who received his education at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he wrote some papers for the *Guardian* and *Spectator*. He published an excellent edition of Longinus in 1724, and, the same year, obtained his doctor's degree. When Woolston attacked the miracles of our Saviour, he was replied to by Dr. Pearce in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "A Vindication of the Miracles of Jesus," which went through several editions. He was preferred to the deanery of Winchester in 1739, advanced to the see of Bangor in 1748, and, in 1756, translated to Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster annexed. Some time before his death he solicited leave to resign his preferments; as this, however, was unusual, it was refused with respect to the bishopric, but he was permitted to give up the deanery. Besides the above, he published "A Review of the Text of Milton," "On the Origin of Temples," "An Account of Trinity College, Cambridge," and other works. After his death were published his "Commentary on the Gospels and Acts," and Sermons. B. in London, 1690; D. at Little Ealing, 1774.

PEARL, *perl*, a river of the United States, in the Mississippi territory, rising in *lat.* 87° 30′ N. and *lon.* 32° 20′ W., and forming, by several mouths, the Rigolets, east of Lake Ponchartrain, and ultimately falling into the Gulf of Mexico.

PEARL ISLANDS are situate in the Bay of Panama, 60 miles from Panama. They are mostly small.

PEARSON, Edward, *peer'-son*, a learned English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards became fellow and tutor of Sidney College, in that university. He wrote largely, but is chiefly known for his controversial works, wherein he wrote against Dr. Paley's theories as to moral obligation. He was likewise a stanch opponent of Calvinism, and entered into a long controversy thereupon with Mr. Simeon, of the university of Cambridge. B. at Ipswich, about 1760; D. 1811.

PEARSON, John, an eminent English bishop, who received his education at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. He was promoted to the bishopric of Chester in 1673. Bishop Pearson is principally known by his valuable "Exposition on the Creed," of which there have been several editions. He also wrote a "Defence of the Epistles of St. Ignatius," and other learned works. B. in Norfolk, 1612; D. 1686.

PECCHIO, Joseph, *pek'-ke-o*, a modern Italian author, who was educated for the law, and afterwards became assistant councillor of finances at Milan, which post he lost at the Austrian occupation in 1814. Seven years afterwards he was forced to fly, on account of the part he had taken in a conspiracy against the Austrian rulers of Milan. He travelled a great deal upon the continent; but eventually repaired to England, where, in 1825, he was commissioned by the Philhellenic committee to convey a large sum of money to the Greeks, then struggling against the Turks. He subsequently married an English lady, and devoted himself to literature, composing, among other valuable works, a series of sketches of English habits and manners, which were as humorous as they were just and discriminating. B. at Milan, 1785; D. at Brighton, 1835.

PECHANTRE, Nicholas de, *pe'-kantr*, a French poet, who three times gained the poetical prize from the Académie des Jeux Floraux. His tragedy of "Geta" was performed at Paris in 1687, with great applause. This was followed by "Jugurtha," "The Death of Nero," and some others. B. at Toulouse, 1638; D. 1709.

PECHLIN, John Nicholas, *pek'-lin*, a Dutch physician, who became professor of medicine at Kiel, and first physician to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, by whom he was appointed preceptor to the hereditary prince. He wrote several treatises in Latin upon physiology, and a "Panegyric on Tea." B. at Leyden, 1667; D. at Stockholm, 1706.

PECHMEJA, John, *pek'-mai-zha*, a French writer, who became professor of elocution in the college of La Flèche. His eulogy on Colbert was crowned with the approbation of the academy in 1773; but he is principally known by a work in poetic prose, called "Telephe." B. at Villefranche, 1741; D. 1785.

PECK, Francis, *pek*, an eminent English antiquary, who received his education at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He obtained the living of Godeby, in Leicestershire, where he remained until his death. He wrote, among many other learned works, "The Annals of Stamford," "The Life of Milton," "Memoirs of Cromwell;" and published a collection of historical tracts, entitled "Desiderata Curiosa." B. at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1692; D. at Godeby, Leicestershire, 1743.

PECKHAM, *pek'-ham*, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, forming a suburb of London, about 4 miles from St. Paul's Cathedral. *Pop.* about 20,000. —The Nunhead cemetery adjoins Peckham Rye or Common.

PECKWELL, Henry, *pek'-wel*, an English divine, who became a popular preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists, and obtained the rectory of Bloxham, in Lincolnshire, but lived chiefly in London, where he studied anatomy and physic, that he might be the more serviceable to the sick of his society. Whilst dissecting the body of a young person who died of a putrid fever, he slightly wounded himself in the hand, and this turning to a mortification, he died in 1787. B. 1747.

PECORONE, Giovanni Fiorentino, *pek-o-ro'-nai* a Florentine novelist of the 14th century, who, according to some, was a notary, and to others, a Franciscan monk. He belonged to the party of the Guelphs, and was an ardent follower of the pope. His "Novelli," which have been often reprinted, are little inferior to Boccaccio, and are valuable for the insight they afford as to the opinions and manners of his time. D. about 1380.

PECQ, LE, *pek*, a parish and village of France, 7 miles from Versailles.—At this place the allied army of 1815 crossed the Seine.

PECQUET, John, *pek'-ai*, an eminent French physician, who discovered the lacteal vein that conveys the chyle to the heart, and which is therefore called the reservoir of Pecquet. In 1654 he published a work entitled "Experimenta Nova Anatomica," and, in 1661, another, "De Thoracis Lacteis." B. at Dieppe, 1622; D. at Paris, 1674.

PEDEE, GREAT, *pe-de'*, a river in South Carolina, falling, after a course of 415 miles, into Winyaw Bay, immediately below Georgetown.

PEDERNEIRA, *pai'-dur-nai-eer'-a*, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 5 miles from Alcobaza. A sanctuary near it is much resorted to by pilgrims.

PEDRO I., Don Antonio, *pe'-dro* (*pai'-dro*), emperor of Brazil, was the son of the regent of Portugal, afterwards John VI. In the interval between 1808-21, his father found a refuge in Brazil, having been driven from Portugal by Napoleon I.; but, a year after John had left the country for Portugal, Brazil declared itself independent, and elected Don Pedro as its emperor. The death of John VI., in 1826, left Don Pedro the crown of Portugal: he soon afterwards established a liberal government in that country, and granted it a charter. After abdicating the crown of Portugal in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria, he nominated his brother, Don Miguel, regent; but scarcely had he quitted Portugal, than Don Miguel took possession of the throne. In 1831 he was compelled to abdicate the throne of Brazil in favour of his son, Don Pedro II. Returning to Europe, he raised troops in France and England, with which he, in 1833, drove Don Miguel from the throne of Portugal, and placed the crown upon the head of his daughter. He was twice married; his first wife being Maria-Leopoldine, archduchess of Austria, and the second, Amelia, daughter of Prince Eugene de Beauharnais. B. 1798; D. 1834.

PEDRO II., Don John Charles, emperor of Brazil, was son of the preceding, who abdicated the throne in his favour when he was only in his 6th year. Until 1841, Brazil had been governed by a council of regency; but, at that period, he was compelled to ascend the throne in his 15th year. The beginning of his reign was much troubled; but Jose Feliciano, the last of the insurgents, was totally defeated in 1842, after which time he reigned in peace. In 1851 the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres was terminated with

the fall of Rosas. Under Don Pedro II. the Brazilian empire has made rapid advances both in the arts of peace and commerce. B. 1825.

PEDRO V., king of Portugal, was the son of Donna Maria II. and Fernando of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, king consort. After visiting France and England during his father's regency, he ascended the throne in 1855. In 1857 he married the Princess Stephanie Wilhelmina Antoine, of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who died two years afterwards. B. 1837.

PEDRO, ST., a large river of Mexico, which enters the Rio del Norte.—Also rivers of Veragua, of New Granada, of Brazil, and of the Caraccas.

PEEBLES, *pee'-bels*, the county town of Peeblesshire, on the Tweed, over which there is a bridge of five arches, 21 miles from Edinburgh. It is divided into the Old and New towns by the Eddleston Water. In the Old town are the ruins of an ancient monastery. The principal buildings are, the High Church, said to have been built in the 12th century, now in ruins, a town-hall, gaol, reading-room, grammar-school, and subscription library. *Manf.* Stockings; weaving and brewing are also carried on. *Pop.* 2,000.

PEEBLESSHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E. and S.E. by Berwick and Selkirk shires, S. by Dumfriesshire, W. by Lanarkshire, and N. by the county of Mid-Lothian. *Area*, 319 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of various chains of mountains, running in all directions, with well-watered valleys intervening. The Dale or Valley of Tweed forms the great body of this shire; and thence many narrow vales branch off in different directions. In general, the hills and dales in the north and north-west districts are the most fertile and agreeable. *River.* The Tweed. *Pro.* Mostly sheep and cattle, the industry being almost entirely directed to pastoral purposes. *Minerals.* Coal, lime, white and red freestone, marl, fuller's-earth, and slate, with veins of iron ore, are found in several districts. *Manf.* Woollen, some linen, and cotton goods. *Pop.* 11,000.

PEEL, or PEEL TOWN, *peel*, a town on the W. coast of the Isle of Man, at the mouth of Peel river, 12 miles from Douglas, chiefly noted for the ruins of its castle and cathedral. St. Patrick's church stands to the west of the cathedral, but nothing remains of it but the walls. Peel has become a place of little trade. *Pop.* 2,500.

PEEL, Sir Robert, first baronet, and father of the British statesman. He was brought up to the cotton trade, and in 1773, he being then in his 23rd year, entered into partnership with Mr. William Yates, at Bury, in Lancashire. Ten years afterwards, he married the daughter of his partner, and from that time his career was one of uninterrupted prosperity. In 1790 he entered the House of Commons as member for Tamworth. Seven years afterwards, when the capitalists of the nation were called upon to subscribe to the "Loyalty Loan," the firm of which he was the head contributed the considerable sum of £10,000. He also distinguished himself by his zeal in the volunteer movement of the period, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Bury Loyal Volunteers, consisting principally of his own workmen. In 1800 he was created a baronet, and shortly before had made a speech in parliament, advocating the union with Ireland, which was published, and circulated in large numbers throughout that country. He retired from parliament in 1820, and went to reside on his estate of Drayton Park, Staffordshire. His large landed property was entailed upon his eldest son, the great statesman, to whom also he left, it is supposed, about half a million of money. To his younger sons he left £150,000, and to his daughters £50,000 each. He had previously allowed his eldest son an annual income of £9,000, and had settled upon his other children about £240,000. B. at Peel's Cross, near Lancaster, 1750; D. at Drayton Park, Staffordshire, 1830.

PEEL, Sir Robert, second baronet, a distinguished British statesman, was eldest son of the preceding. His early education was received under the eye of his father, a man of great energy and clearness of intellect. When he arrived at a sufficient age, he was sent to Harrow, where he showed himself a docile and submissive schoolboy, but, at first, by no means an advanced one. After a short time, however, he progressed rapidly and securely, and soon left all competitors behind. Lord Byron, his contemporary at Harrow, has given the following record of his school-days:—"Peel, the orator and statesman (that was, or is, or is to be), was my form-fellow, and we were both at the top of our remove. We were on good terms, but his brother was my intimate friend. There were always great hopes of Peel amongst us all,—masters and scholars; and he has not disappointed them. As a scholar, he was greatly my superior; as a declaimer and actor, I was reckoned at least his equal. As a schoolboy, out of school, I was always in scrapes, and he never; and, in school, he always knew his lesson, and I rarely; but when I knew it, I knew it nearly as well." When Peel had completed his 16th year, he became a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of A.B. with unprecedented distinction, taking the honours of a double first class,—first in classics, first in mathematics. In the year 1809 he attained his majority, and also entered the House of Commons as member for Cashel, in Tipperary. He began his parliamentary career as a supporter of Mr. Perceval. In the following year he seconded the address in answer to the speech from the throne, and had so greatly distinguished himself among the Tory party, that he soon afterwards entered office as under-secretary of the Home department. He continued in the Home department, until the death of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, when certain changes in the ministry took place, and Mr. Peel was appointed chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In the same year he was elected for Chippenham, in Wiltshire. He held the secretaryship of Ireland for six years, during which he introduced several measures tending to preserve peace in that country, and also established the constabulary force. In 1817 he was chosen as one of the parliamentary representatives of the university of Oxford. Two years later, he sat as chairman on the celebrated committee which resulted in the return to cash payments. On the retirement of Lord Sidmouth, in 1822, Peel became home secretary. When Canning became premier, in 1827, Peel retired, in consequence of still retaining his opinion that the demands made by the Roman Catholics should be resisted. In the following year, however, he again entered the ministry, this time under the duke of Wellington. Both the duke and himself were subsequently brought to see that the claims of the Catholics could no longer be withstood, and he accordingly moved the Relief Bill, which was carried, after a long and arduous struggle, in 1829. In the following year he succeeded to the baronetcy, upon the death of his father. In the great Parliamentary Reform Bill, which was carried about this period, he took no share further than to oppose it with all his power. Under the reformed parliament the Tory party was in a decided minority; but Sir Robert was, nevertheless, summoned to form a Conservative ministry. Much against his own inclination, he did so; but, as he had predicted, the Conservatives held power for a few months only. This happened in the early part of the year 1835. The Whig party having gained office, Sir Robert went into opposition, and devoted himself to the careful organization of his forces, so as to take advantage of the first great check the Whigs might receive. In 1839 the Whig ministry resigned; Sir Robert Peel was "sent for," and submitted to her Majesty a list of his coadjutors, at the same time requesting that certain ladies of the bed-chamber, who were near relatives of the Whigs, should be removed. This request was not acceded to; whereupon Sir Robert abandoned his idea of forming a cabinet. The Whigs, accordingly, retained power until 1841, when, having been repeatedly defeated in the House of Commons, they resigned, and made way for their great opponent, who became first lord of the treasury, the duke of Wellington accepting a seat in his cabinet without office, but taking the leadership of the House of Lords. The limits of this article preclude anything like a detailed account of the great events which followed, and which caused Sir Robert Peel to be regarded by the British nation as the greatest and most disinterested statesman she has ever had. Sir Robert Peel's ministry was formed on the strictest protectionist principles; but, nevertheless, the leader of that great and powerful party contrived to effect

considerably more than could be even attempted by the Whigs, who were supposed to be the more liberal and more progressive party. Sir Robert Peel, during his celebrated tenure of office, between the years 1841-46, effected the repeal of the corn laws, the relaxation of the whole commercial code; passed the Bank Charter Act, and established the general financial policy of the country on a firmer basis than was ever before the case. For these great services, which were only effected by a fundamental change of the policy to which he had hitherto pledged himself, Sir Robert Peel incurred the odium of his party, most of the members of which abandoned him. In 1846 he was compelled to resign office; but from that period until his death he continued to assist the Whig administration. Henceforth he never sought to weaken any of the existing parties in the house, but continued to give his adherence to whatever measure he thought best calculated to advance the general good. "He had known enough of place and power," it has been said; "he was jealous of his influence, and cared for little beyond. Time had chastened the few prejudices he possessed, and his clear head was undisturbed by any of those clouds with which the passions or promptings of the heart obscure the judgments of most public men. On the night before the occurrence of the fatal accident which terminated the life of Sir Robert Peel, the House of Commons, which for more than forty years had witnessed his triumphs and reverses, was filled with an extraordinary assemblage, anxious for the result of a great political crisis." That result would, most probably, have been the return of the great statesman to the power he no longer coveted; but, on the very next day, while riding through St. James's Park, his horse suddenly shied, and threw Sir Robert over its head. He was taken up, and conveyed to his residence in Whitehall Gardens, where, three days afterwards, he breathed his last. This notice of the great statesman's life is necessarily short and meagre; but students of his career may find every detail requisite for the full comprehension of his policy in all its bearings, in two works, entitled respectively, "The Political Life of Sir Robert Peel," by Thomas Doubleday; and "The Life and Acts of Sir Robert Peel," by M. Guizot, a translation of which work was published by Mr. Bentley. After an able characterization of Sir Robert's political genius, M. Guizot thus concludes:—"He was a great and honest servant of the state; proud with a sort of humility, and desiring to shine with no brilliancy extrinsic to his natural sphere; devoted to his country, without any craving for reward. . . . Severing himself from the past without cynical indifference, braving the future without adventurous boldness; solely swayed by the desire to meet the necessities of the present, and to do himself honour by delivering his country from peril or embarrassment. He was thus, in turn, a Conservative and a Reformer, a Tory or Whig, and almost a Radical; popular and unpopular; using his strength with equal ardour, sometimes in making an obstinate resistance, sometimes in yielding concessions, which were perhaps excessive; more wise than provident, more courageous than firm, but always sincere, patriotic, and marvellously adapted, in a period of transition like ours, to conduct the government of modern society as it has become, and as it is becoming more and more, in England as elsewhere, under the influence of the democratic principles and feelings which have been fermenting in Europe for fifteen centuries." And again:—"God seldom accords to a man so many favours. He had endowed Sir Robert Peel at his birth with the gifts of intellect as well as the gifts of fortune. He had placed him in an age where his great qualities could be employed with success on great objects. When success was achieved, He recalled him suddenly to Himself, in the fulness of his strength and glory, like a noble workman who has performed his task before the close of the day, and who goes to receive his final reward from the master whom he has well served." B. at Chamber Hall, Bury, Lancashire, 1788; D. in London, 1850.

Peel, Sir Robert, third baronet, and eldest son of the preceding. He received his education at Harrow and Cambridge, and, in 1844, entered upon a diplomatic career as an *attaché* to the embassy at Madrid. In 1846 he became secretary of legation in Switzerland, and shortly afterwards was appointed *chargé d'affaires*, which he retained until 1850. The death of his father, in the last-mentioned year, recalled him to England, where he was chosen to succeed the late statesman as the parliamentary representative of the borough of Tamworth. In 1852 and 1857 he was re elected for the same place. In 1855 he became attached to the ministry of Lord Palmerston as one of the lords of the Admiralty. At the coronation of the czar Alexander, he accompanied Lord Granville on a mission to Moscow. Upon his return he seceded from the ministry, and afterwards took little part in public affairs, further than delivering an occasional speech, chiefly against the aggressive designs of the emperor of the French, or against the, to his mind, absurdity of the volunteer movement. B. in London, 1822.

Peel, Frederick, second son of the statesman, and younger brother of the preceding, was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1849. In the latter year he entered the House of Commons as member for Leominster; but was returned for Bury three years afterwards. In 1851 he was appointed under-secretary for the colonies; but resigned upon the accession of the Derby cabinet in the following year. From the close of 1852 to the early part of 1855 he, however, filled his former post under the Coalition ministry. He afterwards held the appointment of under-secretary at war. B. in London, 1823.

Peel, Sir William, was the third son of the statesman, and entered the navy in 1838, as midshipman on board the *Princess Charlotte*, in which vessel he took part in the bombardment of Acre. After serving on board other vessels in the China seas and elsewhere, he, in 1844, passed his examination for lieutenant in so brilliant a manner as to call forth the warmest eulogiums of Sir Charles Napier and Sir Thomas Hastings. In the same year he became lieutenant of the *Winchester*, on the Cape of Good Hope station. In 1846 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and remained upon the North American and West-India stations until the commencement of the war with Russia. During that war he greatly distinguished himself in the naval brigade before Sebastopol. In 1856 he went out to the China station as captain of the *Shannon* frigate; but had scarcely arrived there when he was ordered to Calcutta with troops, to afford assistance in suppressing the mutiny in India. Upon his arrival he organized a naval brigade, and went ashore with 24- and 68-pounder guns, with which he and his sailors performed great deeds of skill and bravery at Cawnpore and Lucknow. At the storming of Lucknow he was severely wounded; but was recovering from this hurt when he was attacked with small-pox, which, to the profound grief of the English nation, carried him off. "There was something about Peel which, it is said, recalled the great Nelson. He had the daring and the dash, the frankness of heart and buoyant courage of the hero of Trafalgar: it was impossible not to love him. Brawny seamen wept bitterly when they heard that he was wounded, and young midshipmen longed for the honour of serving under his flag. Sir William Peel, in short, like Nelson, was a popular hero." For his distinguished services during the Crimean war he was created C.B., and afterwards K.C.B. for his Indian exploits. He was also an officer of the French Legion of Honour, and had received the war medal of Sardinia. B. 1825; D. at Cawnpore, 1858.

Peele, George, *peel*, an English dramatic writer, who was student of Christchurch College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A., in 1579. After leaving the university, he went to London, where he gained a poor and precarious subsistence as an actor and writer for the stage. He was a good pastoral poet, and his plays were acted with great applause in the university. B. it is supposed in Devonshire, about 1550; D. about 1597.

Pegalaxar, *pai-ga-lax'-ar*, a town of Spain, 9 miles from Jaen. *Pop.* 3,000.

Pegasus, *peg'-a-sus*, a winged horse, sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus had cut off her head. As soon as born, he flew up to heaven, or rather, according to Ovid, fixed his residence on Mount Helicon, where, by striking the earth with his foot, he instantly raised a fountain, thence called Hippocrene.

He became the favourite of the Muses, and, being tamed by Neptune or Minerva, he was given to Bellerophon, to conquer the Chimæra. This monster being destroyed, Pegasus threw off his rider, because he attempted to fly to heaven. Pegasus, however, continued his upward flight alone, and was placed among the constellations by Jupiter.

PEGO, *pai'-go*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 41 miles from Valencia. *Pop.* 6,000.

PEGU, *pe-gu'*, or *pe-goo'*, a very ancient city, and formerly the capital of a kingdom, on the Setang river, 58 miles from Rangoon. The destruction of this city occurred at its capture, in 1757, by the Birman emperor Alompra, who caused parts of the walls to be levelled, destroyed the houses, and dispersed, or led into captivity, all the inhabitants. The religious edifices were the only buildings that escaped his fury; and the magnificent temple of Shoemadoo still exists as a monument of the greatness and devotion of its ancient monarchs. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The province of Pegu comprises all the delta of the Irrawadi, and was, in 1853, formally annexed to British India.

PEIGNOT, Stephen Gabriel, *pain'-yo*, a learned French bibliographer, who was educated for the legal profession, but who became, in 1813, librarian to the college at Dijon, and devoted his life to the production of valuable and important works connected with the history and classification of books. His "Manual of Bibliography," "Philological Amusements," and "Dictionary of Suppressed Works," are of considerable importance. B. in France, 1765; D. at Dijon, 1845.

PEI-HO, *pai-ho'*, 'white river,' China, in the province of Chi-li. It rises near the great wall, and passes E. of Peking, and enters the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, in *lat.* 38° 33′ N. It is navigable for boats to within 20 miles of Peking.—According to Sir J. Bowring, Pei-ho may be the name of any river to the N. of any locality in which we may be in China. The Taku forts on this river were taken by the British in 1860, and a former repulse, achieved by treachery on the part of the Chinese, avenged.

PEÏPUS, LAKE OF, *pai'-e-poos*, a large lake of European Russia, discharging its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland by the Narova. *Ext.* 80 miles long, with a breadth of 32. *Lat.* between 57° 52′ and 59° N. *Lon.* between 26° 55′ and 27° 55′ E.

PEIRESC, Nicholas Claude Fabri, Seigneur de, *pai'-resk*, an eminent French antiquary and learned writer, who studied at first under the Jesuits; after which he visited various universities, and took the degree of doctor of laws at Aix in 1604. His thesis on that occasion was greatly admired. Visiting Paris soon afterwards, he obtained the friendship of the most learned men in that city, particularly De Thou and Casaubon. In 1606 he went to England in the suite of the French ambassador, and was received with marks of distinction by James I. He next went to Holland, and became acquainted with Julius Scaliger and Grotius. On his return to France, he was admitted a counsellor of the parliament of Aix. The learning of Peiresc was various and profound; and he particularly excelled in the knowledge of medals. He wrote extensively on mathematics, medallic science, languages, and antiquities, and was a great collector of literary treasures, which he generously distributed among the learned of his acquaintance. B. in Provence, 1580; D. at Aix, 1636.

PEITZ, or PEIZ, *pitzė*, a town of Prussia, 35 miles from Frankfort. *Pop.* 3,000.

PEKAH, *pe'-ka*, king of Israel, was captain in Pekahiah's army; but, having slain that monarch, he ascended the throne in 758 B.C. He entered into an alliance with Rezin, king of Syria, and made war upon Ahaz, king of Judah, whom he defeated and killed.

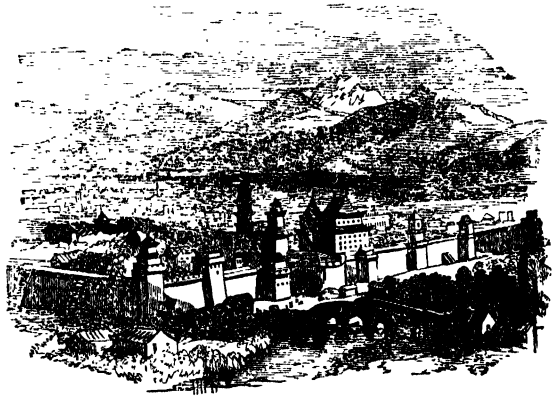


In the twentieth year of his reign, Hosea formed a conspiracy against him and slew him. B. 738.

PEKAHIAH, *pek-a-hi'-a*, king of Israel, succeeded his father Menahem 760 B.C. Very little mention is made of him in the Holy Scriptures, further than that he "departed not from the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin." After a reign of only two years, he was slain by Pekah, a captain of his army. Killed 758 B.C.

PEKALONGAN, *pek-a-lon-gan'*, a district and town of Java, on the N. side of the island. *Pop.* of residency, 225,000. *Lat.* 6° 55′ S. *Lon.* 109° 40′ E.

PEKING, or PEKIN, *pe-kin'*, a city of Asia, and the capital of the empire of China, situate in a sandy plain, between the Pei-ho and the Hoen-ho, 50 miles from the great wall of China. Like most other Chinese cities, it is laid out by the square and line. The streets are in general narrow, and many of them can only be considered as lanes. They are all unpaved, and covered with sand and dust; but they are kept very clean, and frequently watered. The principal consist almost entirely of rows of shops, which are painted, gilded, and adorned with much magnificence. They are peculiarly crowded, in consequence of the number of trades that are carried on in the open air. The numerous movable workshops of tinkers and barbers, cobblers and blacksmiths; the tents and booths where tea, fruit, rice, and other eatables, are exposed to sale; the wares and merchandise arrayed before the doors; the troops of dromedaries laden with coals from Tartary; the wheelbarrows and hand-carts stuffed with vegetables, leave only a very narrow space unoccupied. Jugglers, conjurers, fortune-tellers, mountebanks, quack-doctors, comedians, and musicians, help to complete the motley scene. Peking is surrounded with walls about thirty feet high, and twenty-five feet thick at their base, and perforated by sixteen gateways. Of the ornamental buildings, the most conspicuous are those commonly called triumphal arches. They consist of a large central



PEKING.

gateway, with a smaller one on each side, all covered with narrow roofs; and, like the houses, are very splendidly gilded, varnished, and painted. Besides these, there are numerous pagodas, a beautiful mosque, Greek church, and convent. Outside of the city are open suburbs. The imperial palace is an inclosure within the city, formed by what is called the Yellow Wall. The space contained within it, is artificially fashioned into an imitation of rude and romantic nature. A number of lakes and eminences are represented. On the eminences are placed the edifices destined for the accommodation of the emperor; while the loftiest summits are crowned with pavilions, kiosks, and other buildings devoted to pleasure and refreshment. The whole has almost the effect of enchantment. The imperial palace of Yuen-mien, situate without the city, presents the same scene on a much more extended scale. The buildings, however, have only an outward show of

magnificence. The very dwelling of the emperor, and the grand hall of audience, when divested of their colours and gilding, are little superior to the barns of a substantial English farmer. *Manf.* Coloured glass, idols, and other articles. There is, besides, a large printing and book trade. *Pop.* Estimated at 2,000,000. *Lat.* 39° 54′ 12″ N. *Lon.* 116° 28′ 54″ E.—The river Pei-ho is navigable by boats to within 20 miles of the city, and communicates with the Grand Canal, by which the inhabitants are supplied with provisions.

PELAGIUS I., *pe-lai'-ji-us* (popo), was a native of Rome, and ascended the papal chair, in succession to Virgilius, in 555. He endeavoured to reform the clergy; and when Rome was besieged by the Goths, he obtained from Totila, their general, many concessions in favour of the citizens. D. 560.

PELAGIUS II. ascended the papal chair, in succession to Benedict I., in 578. He opposed John, patriarch of Constantinople, who had assumed the title of œcumene or universal bishop. D. of the plague, 590.

PELAGIUS, the founder of Pelagianism, in the 5th century. He is supposed to have been a native of Britain. His real name was Morgan, which he changed to the Greek appellation of Pelagius. He went to reside at Rome about 400, where he denied the doctrine of original sin, and maintained free will. He afterwards retired, with his friend Celestius, to the Holy Land, but subsequently returned to his native country. His opinions were condemned by the council of Carthage. B. in Britain, towards the close of the 4th century; D., it is supposed, in Wales, about 432.

PELAGO, *pai-la'-go*, a central town of Italy, in Tuscany, 12 miles from Florence. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* of district, 7,000. In the neighbourhood is the sanctuary of Valambrosa, the richest convent in Tuscany.

PELAYO, *pai'-la-e-o*, first king of the Asturias, was the chief of the Gothic Christians, who, after the sanguinary battle of Guadalete, in 711, fled from the resentment of the Moors to the mountains of the Asturias. In 718 the Moslems attacked him and his followers, but were signally defeated at Covadonga. He then took the title of monarch; and, in 722, drove the Moors out of the city of Leon, where his successors reigned. After firmly establishing the small kingdom of Asturias by many victories over the Moors, he died, 737.

PELEUS, *pe'-le-us*, a king of Thessaly. He married Thetis, one of the Nereids, and was the only one among mortals who married an immortal. Being accessory to the death of his brother Phocus, he retired to the court of Eurytus, who reigned at Phthia. He was purified of his murder by Eurytus, who gave him his daughter Antigone in marriage. Peleus subsequently killed Eurytus by accident, while in the chase of the Calydonian boar. This event obliged him to retire to Iolchos, when the wife of Acastus, king of the country, brought certain charges against him, which caused him to be tied to a tree on Mount Pelion, that he might become the prey of the wild beasts of the place; but Jupiter, aware of the innocence of Peleus, ordered Vulcan to set him at liberty. Peleus afterwards revenged himself upon Acastus, by driving him from his possessions, and putting to death his wife. After the death of Antigone, Peleus fell in love with Thetis, who rejected his suit because he was a mortal. Having offered a sacrifice to the gods, Proteus at length informed him, that to obtain Thetis he must surprise her asleep in her grotto, near the shores of Thessaly. This advice was followed; and Thetis, unable to escape from the grasp of Peleus, at last consented to marry him. Their nuptials were celebrated with the greatest solemnity by all the gods, who made them each the most valuable presents. The goddess of discord was the only one of the deities who was not present. From the marriage of Peleus and Thetis was born Achilles. The death of Achilles was the source of so much grief to Peleus, that Tnetis, to comfort her husband, promised him immortality, and commanded him to retire to the grottos of the island of Leuce, where he would see and converse with the manes of his son.

PELEW ISLANDS, or NEW PHILIPPINES. (*See* CAROLINE ISLANDS.)

PELHAM, *pel'-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 800.

PELIAS, *pe'-li-as*, the twin brother of Neleus, was son of Neptune, by Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus. His birth was concealed by his mother. He was exposed, but his life was preserved by shepherds, who named him Pelias, from a spot of the colour of lead in his face. Tyro subsequently married Cretheus, king of Iolchos. Meantime Pelias visited his mother; and, after the death of Cretheus, he unjustly seized his kingdom, which belonged to the children of Tyro. But Jason, the son of Æson, the eldest of the children of Cretheus, afterwards boldly demanded the kingdom which he had usurped. Pelias then told him he would voluntarily resign the crown if he went to Colchis to avenge the death of Phryxus, whom Æetes had cruelly murdered. This expedition, which was likely to be attended with much glory, was readily undertaken by Jason. (*See* JASON.) Upon the return of Jason from Colchis, the four daughters of Pelias solicited Medea to restore their father to youth, as she had Æson, her father-in-law (*see* MEDEA); but after the Peliades had, by her directions, cut their father's body to pieces, and had drawn all the blood from his veins, on the assurance that Medea would replenish them by her incantations, Medea suffered the flesh to be totally consumed in a caldron of boiling water, and refused to give the Peliades the promised assistance. After this parricide, they fled to the court of Admetus, where Acastus, the son-in-law of Pelias, pursued them, and took their protector prisoner.—A Trojan chief, wounded by Ulysses during the Trojan war. He survived the ruin of his country, and followed the fortunes of Æneas.

PELISSIER, Aimable Jean Jacques, *pe-lis'-se-ai*, marshal and duke of Malakoff. He was the son of a respectable farmer, and, after receiving a liberal education, was sent, in 1814, to the military school of St. Cyr, which he left, to join the army as sub-lieutenant during the Hundred Days. Precluded from active employment by the peace which soon afterwards ensued, he devoted himself assiduously to the study of his profession. In 1823 he took part in the Spanish campaign, and won several orders and crosses for his bravery and efficient conduct in the field. In 1828 he became captain in the King's Guards, and, two years later, formed a member of the great Algerian expedition. After two years of service in Algeria, his health gave way, and he was compelled to return to France. During the subsequent seven years he was employed in the offices of the War department at Paris, and, in 1840, was again sent to Africa. His bravery and capacity during the different campaigns which took place, gained for him the rank of colonel in 1845. In that year he was sent in pursuit of one of the most fierce of the Kabyle tribes. Being closely pressed, the Arabs took refuge in their caves: Pelissier summoned them to surrender, offering to spare their lives if they would come forth from their retreat. The Arabs refused; whereupon he ordered fascines to be lighted and placed close to the mouths of the caves, in order to compel them to come out: still they remained stubborn. He next sent in to them some Arabs, and afterwards a flag of truce, which was fired upon. Thereupon the lighted fascines were pushed still closer to the cavern mouths, and kept burning for some time. In the end, nearly 600 dead bodies were found in the caves, and about 200 more Arabs died after being drawn out. This operation excited general horror throughout Europe, and was strongly denounced by Marshal Soult, at Paris; but Marshal Bugeaud defended his subordinate, and termed the dismal act "a necessity of war." Notwithstanding this affair, Pelissier was created lieutenant-colonel in 1848, and remained in Algeria until 1855, when he was ordered to take the command of a division of the French army in the Crimea. At first, second in command under General Canrobert, his superior energy led to differences between himself and his chief. Shortly afterwards, Canrobert asked to be allowed to resign, which request was conceded, and Pelissier was nominated to the chief command. The expedition to Kertch, the advance upon the Tchernaya, and many bold and successful attacks upon the Russian works, were all carried out under his command, which was brought to a triumphant termination by the storming and carrying of the great fort of the Malakoff, the key of the Russian position on the south side of Sebastopol. For these services the emperor Napoleon created him

marshal of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and duke of Malakoff; Queen Victoria also conferred upon him the grand cross of the Bath. In 1858, during a period of some diplomatic difficulty, he replaced M. Persigny as ambassador of France at the court of St. James's; but after filling that post for a short period, during which, however, he secured the highest opinions of those with whom he came in contact, by his frank and cordial bearing, he retired. B. near Rouen, 1794.

PELL, John, *pel*, an eminent English mathematician and divine, who was educated first at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford. In 1643 he went to Amsterdam, to assume the professorship of mathematics there; but he afterwards removed to Breda, upon the invitation of the prince of Orange. In 1652 he returned to England, and was sent by Cromwell as resident to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. In 1661 he was ordained by the bishop of Lincoln, and, the same year, was presented to the rectory of Fobbing, in Essex. He wrote "An Idea of the Mathematics," "A Table of 10,000 Square Numbers," "Demonstration of the Second and Tenth Books of Euclid," and other works. B. at Southwich, Sussex, 1610; D. in London, 1685.

PELLEGRINI, Camillus, *pel-lai-gre'-ne*, a celebrated Italian antiquary, who was the first to collect into a regular series the scattered, partial, and isolated histories and chronicles of the middle ages, which design was afterwards more completely carried out by Muratori and others. His sketch of the "Antiquities of Capua," and his "History of the Lombard Kingdom," are among the most valuable works treating of the middle ages of Italy. B. at Capua, 1598; D. 1663.

PELLERIN, Joseph, *pel'-le-răn*, an eminent French numismatist, who was commissary-general, first clerk of the French marine, and afterwards commissioner of the navy. He devoted his leisure to the collection, arrangement, and classification of medals. His cabinet of medals, in the purchase of which he was assisted by the king, was very large and valuable. He published nine quarto volumes illustrative of medals, with plates. B. near Versailles, 1684; D. at Paris, 1782.

PELLICO, Silvio, *pel'-le-ko*, an eminent Italian writer, who was the son of an official in the department of war at Milan, and afterwards at Turin. After spending some time in France, he joined his father at Milan, and was appointed professor of the French language in the seminary for military orphans in that city. Ardently devoted to literature and to liberty, he formed the acquaintance of Ugo Foscolo, the poet, and others, and likewise allied himself with a number of distinguished men, who hoped to free Lombardy from Austrian domination. In 1819 he wrote a tragedy, entitled "Francesca da Rimini," which was enthusiastically received in the chief cities of Italy. After writing other works, he, in 1819, established, with the assistance of Manzoni, Sismondi, and others, a journal intended to be conducted upon liberal principles, entitled "Il Conciliatore." This print was, however, soon afterwards suppressed by the Austrian government. Towards the close of the year 1820, he was suddenly arrested on the charge of plotting against established order. He was at first confined in the prison of Santa Margherita, at Milan; but was afterwards sent to a dungeon on the island of San Michele, near Venice. While there, in 1822, he was tried and condemned to death, which sentence was, however, commuted to fifteen years of "carcero duro" (severe imprisonment) in the fortress of Spielberg. Speaking of this sentence, he says, "Those condemned to 'carcero duro' are obliged to labour, to wear chains on their feet, to sleep on bare boards, and to eat the poorest food. Those condemned to 'carcero durissimo' (very severe imprisonment) are chained more heavily, and with a band of iron round the waist, the chain being fastened to the wall; so that they can only walk just by the side of the boards which serve them for a bed. Their food is the same, though the law says only bread and water." For the first eighteen months of his imprisonment he was fortunate enough to be placed under an indulgent gaoler, by whom he was permitted the use of pen, ink, and paper, and to read the Bible, Homer, Dante, Petrarch, Shakspere, Göthe, Scott, Byron, Schiller, and other authors; but this personage having been sent to another prison, his situation became very severe during the four subsequent years, and almost led to the complete destruction of his health. Between the years 1827-30 he was treated with more clemency; and in the latter year he received the intimation that he was to regain his liberty, which, in reality, followed soon afterwards. In 1831 he produced a work entitled "Le Mie Prigioni" (My Prisons), which was written in a style of touching simplicity, was translated into every language of Europe, and was everywhere admired. After his release he repaired to Turin, where his parents were residing, and devoted himself to literary composition, producing, among other works, three tragedies, and a prose treatise on the Duties of Man. After his death, his memoirs, correspondence, and inedited works, were published. B. at Salazzo, Piedmont, 1789; D. at Turin, 1854.

PELLISSON-FONTANIER, Paul, *pel'-lees-sawng-fon-ta'-ne-ai*, a French historian, who was educated for the legal profession, but quitted it for a life of retirement in the country, where he occupied himself with literary studies. Having written the history of the origin of the French Academy, he was chosen a member. Subsequently, the minister Fouquet became his patron; but, when he was disgraced, Pellisson was sent to the Bastille, where he was confined during four years. On his release he received a pension, and became a favourite of Louis XIV., whom he attended in his campaigns. He wrote "The History of Louis XIV.," "The Life of Anne of Austria," "History of the Conquest of Franche-Comté," "Historical Letters," Poems, "Reflections on Differences in Religion," and "Treatise on the Eucharist." B. at Béziers, France, 1624; D. at Versailles, 1693.

PELOPIDAS, *pe-lop'-i-dăs*, a Theban general, who inherited from his father Hippoclas a large fortune, which he disposed of liberally among his fellow-citizens. Between himself and Epaminondas there existed the closest friendship, from which the Thebans derived the most important benefits. When the Lacedæmonians gained the sovereignty of Thebes, Pelopidas went to Athens, where he assembled a number of his exiled countrymen, with whom, in 379 B.C., he returned, seized upon Thebes by night, and threw off the Spartan yoke, by which it had been oppressed. He afterwards defeated the Lacedæmonians at Tegyræ; and, with Epaminondas, shared the great victory of Leuctra, 371 B.C. He was next sent by his countrymen on an embassy to Artaxerxes, king of Persia, who received him with honour, and, through his means, entered into a treaty with the Thebans, very advantageous to them. On his return, he persuaded his countrymen to make war against Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, but fell shortly after in battle, 364 B.C.

PELOUZE, Théophile Jules, *pe-looze'*, a modern French chemist, who, after studying pharmacy, went to Paris, and there became assistant in a laboratory. In 1830 he was chosen professor of chemistry at Lille, where he made some important investigations relative to the composition of beet-root sugar. He was subsequently chosen to fill the chair of chemistry in the Polytechnic School. In 1851 he became commander of the Legion of Honour, and was afterwards appointed president of the imperial mint at Paris. B. in France, 1807.

PEMBERTON, *pem'-ber-ton*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles from Wigan. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,500.—It has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

PEMBERTON, Henry, a learned English physician, who was fellow of the Royal Society, and distinguished himself by an excellent work, entitled, "A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy." He was also the author of a treatise on Chemistry, Lectures on Physiology, &c. B. in London, 1694; D. 1771.

PEMBROKE, *pem'-broke*, one of the southern counties of Wales, bounded on the E. by Carmarthenshire, N.E. by Cardiganshire, N. and W. by the Irish Sea, and S. by the Bristol Channel. *Area*, 610 square miles. *Desc.* Its form is extremely irregular, and greatly diversified with hill and dale, but none of the hills are of any considerable elevation. The soil is various. *Rivers.* The Teify and the Cleddy. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, and oats. Rye is cultivated in some parts, also turnips and pease. A considerable quantity of butter is made for home consumption, and for exportation. *Minerals.*

Lead, limestone, coal, slate, and marl. *Manf.* Unimportant, but the fisheries are valuable. *Pop.* about 95,000.—It abounds with objects of antiquarian curiosity and interest, of almost every kind and era; such as Druidical circles and cromlechs. Single stone monuments are also numerous; but the most important antiquities are its castles, of which there are 19, formerly belonging to princes and great barons.

PEMBROKE, a borough and market-town of S. Wales, in the above county, on a neck of land dividing the small estuary of Down Pool, which flows from Milford Haven, 210 miles from London. The vast ruins of its magnificent castle still give it an appearance of grandeur. The houses are ranged principally in one long street, at the end of which is the castle. The public buildings are a town-hall, a free grammar-school, and two parochial churches, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Michael. *Pop.* 1,200.—The Pembroke docks are at Pater, which see.

PEMBROKE, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

PENANG, PINANG, or PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, *pe-nang'*, an island, belonging to Great Britain, in the Straits of Malacca. *Area*, 160 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded, and hilly in some parts. *Pro.* Rice, cocoa-nuts, areca, indigo, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, betel, and ginger. *Pop.* 132,000. *Lat.* of flagstaff, 5° 25′ N. *Lon.* 100° 19′ E.

PENATES, *pe-nai'-tees*, certain inferior deities among the Romans, who presided over houses and the domestic affairs of families. According to some, the gods Penates were divided into four classes; the first comprehended all the celestial, the second the sea gods, the third the gods of the infernal regions, and the last all such heroes as had received divine honours. The statues of the Penates were generally made of wax, ivory, silver, or earth, according to the affluence of the worshipper; and the offerings they received were wine, incense, fruits, and sometimes the sacrifice of lambs, sheep, and goats. Some have confounded the Lares and the Penates; but they were different. (*See* LARES.)

PENDLETON, *pen'-del-ton*, a large and populous suburb to the towns of Manchester and Salford, 2¼ miles from Manchester. *Manf.* Cotton goods; and there are are collieries in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 15,000.

PENDLETON, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In the central part of Virginia. *Area*, 620 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—2. In Kentucky. *Area*, 286 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.

PENELOPE, *pe-nel'-o-pe*, a celebrated princess of Greece, daughter of Icarius of Sparta, and wife of Ulysses, king of Ithaca. She became mother of Telemachus, and was obliged to part, with great reluctance, from her husband, when the Greeks obliged him to go to the Trojan war. (*See* PALAMEDES.) The continuation of the war rendered her melancholy; but when Ulysses did not return, like the other princes, her fears were increased, and she was soon beset by a number of suitors, who wished her to believe that her husband was shipwrecked. She received their addresses with disdain, but flattered them with hopes, and declared that she would make choice of one of them as soon as she had finished a piece of tapestry then in hand; but she baffled their eager expectations, by undoing by night what she had done in the day. This artifice of Penelope has given rise to the proverb of Penelope's web, which is applied to whatever labour can never be ended. The return of Ulysses, after an absence of twenty years, however, delivered her from her dangerous suitors.

PENICUICK, or PENNYCUICK, a borough of barony and parish of Scotland, on the North Esk, 10 miles from Edinburgh. The town has a church and a subscription library. *Manf.* Paper and gunpowder. *Pop.* of parish, 3,200.

PENINSULA, *pe-nin'-su-la*, a name generally given to the Iberian or Pyrenean peninsula. (*See* SPAIN.)

PENN, Sir William, *pen*, an English admiral, who commanded the fleet, and Venables the land forces, at the taking of Jamaica from the Spaniards, in 1655. The same year he was elected member of parliament for Weymouth. He was sent to the Tower by Cromwell, for quitting his command without leave, but was soon released. After the Restoration he became a knight, commissioner of the navy, and a vice-admiral. Under the duke of York, he fought in the naval action in which the Dutch were defeated, in 1665. In the following year he retired from the service. B. at Bristol, 1621; D. at Wanstead, Essex, 1670.

PENN, William, an eminent Quaker, and founder of the state of Pennsylvania, was the son of the preceding. He received a good education, which was completed at Christ Church, Oxford; but he disappointed his father's expectations by turning Quaker, and was discarded by him. Sir William afterwards relented, and sent his son abroad. Young Penn visited France and Italy, and returned to his native country in 1664. He spent two years in the study of the law at Lincoln's Inn, and was then sent to Ireland to manage his father's estates; but, happening to hear a discourse at



WILLIAM PENN.

Cork, by Thomas Loe, a leading Quaker, he reverted to his former opinions, and travelled to propagate this new faith. He was taken up for preaching, and sent to prison; but was released through the interest of his father. After his return to England, he was sent to the Tower, on account of a book which he had written; and, while there, he composed his principal work, entitled "No Cross, no Crown," intended to show the benefit of suffering. On his release, he resumed his former labours, and was apprehended with some others, and tried for preaching at a conventicle in Gracechurch Street. The jury persisted in finding them not guilty, and were fined for acting contrary to the dictates of the judge. Admiral Penn was reconciled to his son before his death, and left him all his property. He continued firm in his attachment to the Society of Friends, and, in 1677, went on a mission to Holland and Germany, with Fox and Barclay. In 1681 he obtained from the crown, in lieu of the arrears due to his father, the grant of the province in North America now called Pennsylvania. Penn sailed with a colony of Quakers, and founded Philadelphia; but before he entered upon possession, he made a treaty with the Indians. The code of laws which he formed for the government of his province was simple, but would have done honour to the profoundest legislators. After spending about two years in the administration of the new colony, he returned to England in 1684. Upon the death of Charles II. Penn attracted to himself the favour of James II.; and this intimacy led to his being several times arrested after the king had been dethroned. His accusers charged him with being a Papist and a Jesuit; but although he, during several years, remained in seclusion, and did not refute the

calumnies of his enemies, he, at length, defended himself before William III. and his council, and was honourably acquitted. In 1696 he married his second wife, and, three years afterwards, again set sail for Pennsylvania. In 1701 he returned to England, and, being encumbered with debts, endeavoured to negotiate the sale of Pennsylvania to the crown for £12,000. This negotiation was interrupted in 1712, through his being attacked by an apoplectic fit, which, happening twice afterwards, greatly impaired his mental faculties. He survived for six years longer, but with a constitution much shattered, and quite unfitted for any serious employment. Lord Macaulay, in his History, charges Penn with uttering "something very like a lie, and confirming it with something very like an oath;" with being a species of court agent for the sale of pardons; with endeavouring to persuade the fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, to accede to James II.'s illegal acts, with seeking to bring about the king's return by means of a foreign army; and with other "scandalous acts." These charges, however, have been met by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in his biography of William Penn. In one instance he shows the great historian to have been wrong; viz., that in which he declares Penn to have sold pardons to the maidens at Taunton who had been condemned for presenting the duke of Monmouth with a standard. Mr. Dixon proves that it was not William Penn, but George Penne, who pursued that kind of traffic. The question is a most important one, and may be studied by a perusal of the 3rd and 4th vols. of Macaulay's History, and in the Historical Biography above mentioned. After Penn's death, his sons held the proprietary governments of the state of Pennsylvania. After the American revolution, the claims of his descendants upon the state of Pennsylvania were bought up for £130,000. Montesquieu calls Penn "the modern Lycurgus." Penn wrote a number of works, which were collected and published in two vols. in 1728. B. in London, 1644; D. at Ruscombe, Berkshire, 1718.

PENNANT, Thomas, *pen'-nant*, an eminent British naturalist and antiquary, who, after receiving his grammatical education at Wrexham school, was sent to Oxford, where he principally applied himself to the study of natural philosophy. After travelling over England, he went abroad, and was introduced to Voltaire, Buffon, Linnæus, and other eminent men. In 1750 he published "The British Zoology," a work of considerable merit. In 1771 appeared his "Tour in Scotland," which passed through several editions. This was followed, at different periods, by a number of similar works; as "A Tour in Wales," "A Journey from Chester to London," "An Account of London," &c. He also published "Genera of Birds," "Arctic Zoology," "Literary Memoirs;" and, at the time of his death, was engaged on a description of India, of which one volume was printed. B. at Downing, Flintshire, 1726; D. at the same place, 1798.

PENNAR, *pen'-nar*, the name of two rivers in India. 1. In the presidency of Madras, rising in Mysore, and, after a course of 360 miles, falling into the Bay of Bengal, 100 miles from Madras.—2. Also in Mysore, rising in the Nundydroog Hills, and, after a course of 245 miles, falling into the Bay of Bengal, in *lat.* 11° 45′ N., *lon.* 79° 51′ E.

PENNE, *pen*, two towns and parishes of France, neither with a population above 4,500.

PENNEFATHER, Major-General Sir John Lysaght, *pen'-ne-fa'-ther*, entered the army in 1818, rising through the various grades until, in the year 1839, he became lieutenant-colonel. In 1843 he served as brigadier under Sir Charles James Napier, and greatly contributed to the victory over the Ameers of Scinde at Meanee, where he received a severe wound. Upon the outbreak of the Russian war in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the first brigade of the second division, and was mentioned in the most flattering terms by Lord Raglan for his bravery at the Alma. At Inkermann he commanded the entire division, in the absence of Sir De Lacy Evans, who was ill on board ship. In that battle he maintained his high reputation for skill and bravery, and contributed in no mean degree to the victory which was gained over the Russians. He was shortly afterwards appointed to the permanent command of the division, was created a major-general, a knight-commander of the Bath, and also received from the emperor of the French the order of the Legion of Honour. B. in Tipperary, Ireland, 1800.

PENNETHORNE, James, *pen'-ne-thorn*, a modern architect, who holds the appointments of architect and surveyor of her Majesty's parks, palaces, and public buildings, and architect and surveyor of land revenues in London. After spending some time in the office of Mr. Nash, the eminent architect, he was placed with Augustus Pugin, with whom he remained two years. In 1825 he went abroad, and spent two years in studying the architecture of Italy and Sicily. In 1828 he became an assistant to Nash, under whom he was engaged upon the works at Carlton-House Terrace, the walks and gardens of St. James's Park, &c. In 1830 he left Nash, and soon became extensively employed in designing mansions for the nobility and gentry. In 1840 he received the appointments of surveyor of land revenues in London, under the department of the Woods and Forests. In this capacity he carried out a number of improvements in the metropolis, such as New Oxford-Street, Cranbourn Street, the Victoria Park, the Battersea Park, &c. He designed the building for the Museum of Practical Geology in Piccadilly and Jermyn Street, and also the additions to the Ordnance-office in Pall Mall and those to Somerset House. For these latter, some hundred members of the architectural profession subscribed to present him with a gold medal of Sir William Chambers, the architect of Somerset House. B. at Worcester, 1801.

PENNETHORNE, James, younger brother of the preceding, and the author of several important works relative to the mathematical principles of Greek architecture. The principal of these are, "An Investigation of the Principles of Greek Architecture," and "The Principia of the Greek Architects and Artists." B. about 1803.

PENNI, John Francis, *pen'-ne*, an eminent Italian painter, who was the disciple of Raffaele, to whom he became steward; on which account he obtained the title of Il Fattore. Dr. Waagen considers that many parts of the Raffaele cartoons at Hampton Court were executed by him. B. at Florence, 1488; D. at Naples, 1528.

PENNICUIK, Alexander, *pen'-ne-kuke*, a Scotch physician, who, after spending his youth abroad, returned to his native country, and occupied himself with literature. He wrote a topographical account of Tweeddale, and a number of poems characteristic of the manners of the gentry and peasantry in his time. He is also said to have given to Allan Ramsay the plot of his "Gentle Shepherd," the scenes of which were laid on his estate of New-hall. B. 1652; D. 1722.

PENNINGHAME, *pen'-ning-ham*, a parish of Wigtonshire, Scotland, comprising the town of Newton Stewart. *Pop.* 4,300.

PENNINGTON, *pen'-ning-ton*, a township of Lancashire, 10 miles from Manchester. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

PENNINGTON, Isaac, was one of the first and most zealous disciples of George Fox, and wrote several pieces in defence of Quakerism. He also suffered imprisonment several times. D. 1617.

PENNINGTON, Isaac, lord mayor of London in 1640, who headed most of the riots against Charles I., and was one of that king's judges. At the Restoration he was tried and condemned, but respited, and died in the Tower.

PENNISTON, *pen'-nis-ton*, a market-town and parish of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles from Barnsley. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 6,500.—It has a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway.

PENNSYLVANIA, *pen-sil-vai'-ne-a*, one of the United States, bounded on the N. by New York; E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey; S. by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and W. by Virginia and Ohio. *Area*, 46,000 square miles. *Desc.* It is intersected by different ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, which traverse it from north-east to south-west. Some of those mountains admit of cultivation almost to their summits; and between their numerous ridges there are delightful valleys, with a very rich soil. The other parts are generally level, or agreeably diversified with hill and dale. *Rivers.* The principal are

the Delaware, the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehannah, and Alleghany. There are, besides, numerous small rivers, creeks, and springs. *Pro.* Wheat, Indian corn, buckwheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, beans, pease, and potatoes: cherries, peaches, apples, and cider are abundant. There are large dairies in many parts, and there is an excellent breed of horses. Sheep are numerous; and the Merino breeds have been introduced, and thrive well. Wood is plentiful: in the western parts are found the oak, chestnut, beech, sugar-maple, ash, black walnut, bass-wood, elm, hickory, white ash, butternut, hemlock, and locust. Of birds, the most useful are the wild turkey, which inhabits the hilly and mountainous parts: there are, besides, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, ducks, &c. The eastern creeks abound with a white fish called salmon, and trout, shad, herring, carp, eels, rock-fish; the western waters with cat-fish, yellow perch, trout, rock-fish, and pike; and the ponds and smaller streams with excellent trout. *Minerals.* Iron ore is distributed in large quantities over many parts of the state, and, in some places, copper, lead, and alum are found. Here are also numerous limestone-quarries and various kinds of marble; whilst, in the middle and western parts, there is abundance of coal. *Manf.* This exceeds all the other states in the extent and variety of its manufactures, which consist chiefly of woollen and cotton fabrics, iron, lead, glass, marble, pottery, paper, gunpowder, bricks, paints, dyes, soap, carriages, and ironmongery of all descriptions. *Pop.* 2,400,000. *Lat.* between 39° 44′ and 42° N. *Lon.* between 74° 40′ and 80° 35′ W. —This state was, in 1681, by James II., granted to William Penn; and its present constitution was framed in 1838.

Penobscot, *pe-nob'-skot*, a county of Maine, U.S., bounded E. by Washington and Hancock counties, S. by Hancock county, and W. by Kennebeck and Somerset counties. It is watered by the Penobscot. *Pop.* 64,000.—Also a seaport-town of Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 210 miles from Boston. *Pop* 2,000.

Penobscot, a large river of Maine, U.S., falling, after a course of 100 miles, into the head of Penobscot Bay, between the towns of Penobscot and Prospect.

Penobscot Bay is on the S. coast of Maine, and contains many islands. *Ext.* Between the Isle of Holt and Owl's Head, at its entrance, it has a width of 18 miles. Its length from N. to S. is about 30.

Penon de Velez, *pai'-none vai'-laith*, a fortified town, standing on an elevated rock on the African side of the Strait of Gibraltar, 80 miles from Ceuta. It belongs to Spain, and was founded by Pedro of Navarre, in 1508. In the 16th century it was taken by the Moors; but, in 1664, retaken by the Spaniards. *Pop.* Unascertained.

Penrith, *pen'-rith*, an irregularly-built market-town of Cumberland, 15 miles from Carlisle. It has a church, containing some ancient monuments; a free grammar-school, charity schools, and a Sunday school for boys and girls, supported by voluntary contributions; also a public subscription library, a museum of natural curiosities, a market-place, assembly-room, and a union workhouse. *Manf.* Checks and hats. *Pop.* 7,500. —It has a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway.

Penryn, *pen-rin'*, a market-town of Cornwall, at the head of a creek which runs into Falmouth harbour, 2 miles from Falmouth. It consists chiefly of one principal street, from which some others diverge at right angles. The market-house and town-hall stand in the principal street; and here are also assembly-rooms and a good custom-house and quay. A considerable trade is carried on in the curing of pilchards, and it exports granite. *Pop.* 4,000.

Pensa, or Penza, *pen'-sa*, the capital of a government of the same name in Russia, at the confluence of the Pensa and Sura, on a height, 130 miles from Saratov. It contains a large number of churches and two monasteries. *Pop.* 11,000.—The Government has an area of 14,662 square miles, and a population of 1,088,000. *Lat.* between 53° and 55° N. *Lon.* between 42° 30′ and 43° 30′ E.

Pensacola, *pen'-sa-ko'-la*, a town of West Florida, *in the United States, on the Gulf of Mexico, at the head of a delightful bay, formed by the Escambia and some other rivers in Pensacola Bay, 55 miles from* Mobile. It is of an oblong form, and about a mile long. Since the Spaniards conquered it from the English in 1781, it has gradually declined. In 1794, the population did not exceed 400, exclusive of the military and the retainers of the government. It was occupied in 1818 by an American force. A few miles below the town is a U.S. naval yard, inclosed by a brick wall. *Lat.* 30° 28′ N. *Lon.* 87° 12′ W.

Pentenisia, *pen'-te-nis'-i-a*, a group of islands in the Gulf of Ægina, Greece, 10 miles from Ægina.

Pentland Firth, *pent'-land*, the strait which separates the mainland of Scotland from the Orkney Isles, and connects the Atlantic with the German Ocean. It is only 8 miles over; but, in it, the sea runs with impetuous force by the meeting of so many tides; and there are, besides, several whirlpools and islands, which increase the danger; so that no wind is able to support a vessel against the current.

Pentland Hills, a range of hills in Scotland, about 4 miles west of Edinburgh, and extending about 14 miles towards the western borders of Mid-Lothian. From these hills Edinburgh is supplied with water.

Pentland Skerries, certain small islands at the east end of the Pentland Firth, on the largest of which is a lighthouse, 4 miles from Duncansby Head.

Penzance, *pen-zance'*, a market-town of Cornwall, on the north-west side of Mounts Bay, 9 miles from the Land's End. It has a church, national school, grammar-school, school of industry, a guildhall, market-house, union workhouse, public library, and baths. Its trade is considerable, and consists chiefly in pilchards and other fish, and in shipping lead, tin, and copper, which abound in the vicinity. The pier has been extended to upwards of 800 feet in length, and has a lighthouse. *Pop.* 9,500.—In 1778, Sir Humphrey Davy was born in the parish.

Pepe, William, *pai'-pai*, a modern Italian general, who, in 1799, entered the ranks of the republican army, formed in Naples by the French, when they proclaimed the Parthenopean republic; but was taken prisoner, and banished at the restoration of Ferdinand, which shortly afterwards followed. (*See* Ferdinand IV.) He next served in the Italian legion of the French army, but was permitted to return to Naples in 1801. Under Murat he was appointed officer of the ordnance, and, in 1810, served in the campaign of Catalonia, under Marshal Suchet, who created him general of brigade. He was made a baron by Murat, in 1814. After the death of Murat, he remained at Naples; but became one of the chiefs of the great secret society called the Carbonari, which, in 1821, compelled Ferdinand IV. to grant a constitution similar to that of Spain, and to convoke a parliament at Naples. The Austrian government took umbrage at these measures, and sent two armies towards Naples. Pepe, at the head of some ill-disciplined volunteers, met them, but suffered a defeat, and, being abandoned by his followers, was compelled to fly. He went first to Spain, and afterwards to England, in both of which countries he endeavoured to raise corps of volunteers in the cause of Italian liberty. During his absence he was condemned to death; but he remained safe in London, where he married a rich heiress. In consequence of certain expressions made by Lamartine in his "Last Canto of Childe Harold," relative to the national character of the Italians, General Pepe sent a challenge to the poet, who was wounded in the duel which followed. In 1848 the amnesty permitted him to return to Naples, and the king, submitting to the popular feeling, appointed him to the command of an army sent to co-operate with Charles Albert of Piedmont against Austria; but, shortly afterwards, recalled his troops. Pepe, however, instead of obeying, led the Neapolitans to assist in the defence of Venice. After covering himself with glory by his heroic defence of the fort of Malghera, he, upon the capitulation of Venice, made his escape to Corfu on board a French vessel, and subsequently repaired to Paris; but, having little sympathy with the character of the French people, he shortly afterwards left their capital to take up his residence at Nice, where he resided until his death. He was the author of several works, chiefly descriptive of the events in which he had participated. His "Historical, Political, and Military Memoirs of the Revolution in *the Kingdom of Naples" was published at London in*

1823, and his Personal Memoirs at Turin, in 1850. B. in Calabria, 1782; D. at Nice, 1855.

PEPE, Florestan, a modern Italian general, and brother of the preceding. At the proclamation of the Parthenopean republic, he took service under its flag. In 1806 he was with the Neapolitan brigade in Spain, and, in the Russian campaign, he covered the retreat of the French rear-guard with his Neapolitan cavalry. Severely wounded, he became, notwithstanding an obstinate resistance, prisoner to the Russians; but was shortly afterwards liberated. Murat created him lieutenant-general in 1815, and, after serving against the Austrians in Upper Italy, he returned to Naples, which he held until the arrival of the latter. Subsequently to the Neapolitan revolution of 1820, he retired from his native country, and remained abroad during several years; but returned at a later period. He took no part in the events of 1848, but continued to live as a private citizen. B. in Calabria, 1780.

PEPIN THE SHORT, *pe'-pin*, king of France, was the first of the Carlovingian kings. He was at first Mayor of the Palace under Childeric III.; but in 750 he dethroned that monarch, and confined him in a monastery. Having requested and obtained the sanction of the pope, Pepin was constituted king. He assisted Pope Stephen III. against the Longobards, defeated the Saxons, Bavarians, and other German nations, and united Aquitaine to his crown. After a reign of 17 years, he D. at St. Denis, 768. His son Charlemagne succeeded him as king of the Franks.

PEPIN, grandson of Charlemagne, and son of Louis le Débonnaire, became king of Aquitaine in 817. D. 838 or 839.

PEPUSCH, John Christopher, *pe'-poosh*, an eminent Prussian musician, who, at the age of 15, had the honour of teaching the prince royal. He afterwards settled in England, and was engaged as composer at Drury-lane theatre. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of music. He acquired a considerable fortune by teaching, and by his marriage with an Italian singer. He adapted the music, and composed an overture for the "Beggars' Opera," and wrote a treatise on Harmony. B. at Berlin, 1667; D. in London, 1752.

PEPYS, Samuel, *peps*, an English writer, who was secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., having been nominated to a clerkship in that establishment through the interest of his relative the earl of Sandwich. His knowledge of naval administration was very large, and it was to his energy that the affairs of the Admiralty were reduced to order and method. His "Memoirs relating to the Navy" is a well-written work, and his collection of MSS., with his library, now at Magdalen College, Cambridge, is an invaluable treasure of naval knowledge. In 1684 he became president of the Royal Society. But his celebrated "Diary" forms his best claim to remembrance. This work, after lying undeciphered in shorthand characters during 150 years, was published by Lord Braybrooke, in 1825. It is one of the most delightful books in the English language, and a perfect treasury of facts and incidents relative to the times of Charles II. B. in London, 1632; D. in the same city, 1703.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople. (*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

PERAK, *pe-rak'*, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending along its W. coast, and producing rice, rattans, and tin. *Pop.* 35,000. *Lat.* between 3° 40' and 5° N.

PERCIVAL, Thomas, *per'-se-val*, an English physician and philosophical writer, who received his education in the Warrington grammar-school; after which he went to Edinburgh, where he applied himself to the study of physic. In 1764 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and about the same time went abroad. Having passed some time at Paris, Hamburg, and other places, but principally Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree, he returned, in 1765, to England, and in 1767 settled at Manchester, where he continued in considerable practice till his death. His most important works were, "Instructions to his Children," "Moral and Literary Dissertations," "Medical Ethics," essays, chemical and medical, and several excellent papers in the Memoirs of the Manchester Society, of which he was one of the principal founders and ornaments. B. at Warrington, 1740; D. at Manchester, 1804.

PERCEVAL, Spencer, an English statesman, who was the second son of the earl of Egmont, lord of the Admiralty. He was educated for the legal profession, and was returned a member of the house in 1797. His advance was rapid. He became solicitor and attorney-general, and chancellor of the Exchequer, in quick succession. Finally, he, in 1809, attained the summit of power as first lord of the Treasury. He retained this office until the year 1812, when he was assassinated in the House of Commons by Bellingham. B. in London, 1762.

PERCY, the Family of, *per'-se*, one of the most distinguished in England. Its founder was William de Percy, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and received several lordships in Lincoln and York. A descendant of his was one of the barons who obtained the Great Charter from King John. In the reign of Edward I., Henry de Percy obtained Alnwick and other possessions in Northumberland, with which county the name of Percy henceforth became intimately connected. In the reign of Edward III., a Henry de Percy married Mary of Lancaster, daughter of a grandson of Henry III. Another Henry de Percy was created earl of Northumberland by Richard II. in 1377. He distinguished himself against the Scots, and took Berwick. Some years later, the Scots, by corrupting the governor, again made themselves masters of it; on which the duke of Lancaster brought an accusation against the earl in parliament, and he was sentenced to lose his life and estates. But the king having revoked this sentence, the earl laid siege to Berwick and took it. When the duke of Lancaster assumed the crown, with the title of Henry IV., he created the earl constable of England. In the fourth year of that reign, the earl and his son, commonly called Hotspur, defeated the Scots at Halidown Hill, and took the earl of Douglas prisoner. Having demanded the pay due to him as keeper of the Marches, and not receiving a satisfactory answer, the earl took up arms against the king, and placed Hotspur at the head of his troops; but he was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403; upon which Percy made his submission and received the royal pardon. Notwithstanding this, he collected another army, but was defeated and slain in Yorkshire in 1408. Henry V. restored the title to a son of Hotspur. This second earl was slain at the battle of St. Albans, in 1455; and the third at Towton, in 1460. The fourth earl was killed 1489; the fifth died in 1527. The sixth earl died in 1537 without issue, and the title of Northumberland remained out of the family until it was restored to the Percies by Queen Mary. This earl was put to death by Queen Elizabeth, in 1572, and his brother, who succeeded him, was shot in the Tower. The eleventh earl, in whom the chief male line of Percy became extinct, died at Turin in 1670, in his 26th year. At that period several persons claimed to be of the blood of the Percies; and one of them, a trunkmaker at Dublin, endeavoured to obtain the family titles, but without success. Lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter of the eleventh earl, who married Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, had a son Algernon, who was created earl of Northumberland in 1749. His daughter, Lady Elizabeth Seymour, married Sir Hugh Smithson, who took the name of Percy on becoming earl of Northumberland, at the death of his wife's father. He was created duke of Northumberland in 1766, and from him is descended the existing peer.

PERCY, Dr. Thomas, a prelate of the Irish church, and distinguished antiquarian, who received his education at the university of Oxford; and, upon entering orders, obtained a living. His first work was a translation of a Portuguese translation of a Chinese novel, which was followed by "Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the Chinese." Between the years 1761-63, he produced some translations of Icelandic poetry, and in 1764 a new version of the "Song of Solomon," with a learned commentary. His "Key to the New Testament" followed; in 1765 he produced the celebrated collection of old English ballad literature, known as the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry." In the following year he became chaplain to the duke and duchess of Northumberland, the name of whose family he

boro; and, after receiving other preferments, was created bishop of Dromore in 1782. The "Northumberland Household Book," and "The Hermit of Warkworth," both connected with the history of the Percy family, were also published by him; his last work being a translation of M. Mallet's "Northern Antiquities." After he was ordained a bishop of the Irish church, he relinquished his pen, and devoted himself exclusively to the affairs of his diocese. B. in Shropshire, 1728; D. in Ireland, 1811.

Percy Isles are in the South Pacific Ocean, near the N.E. coast of Australia. They extend from about 21° 32′ to 21° 45′ S. *lat.*

Perdiccas, *per-dik'-kas*, the name of three kings of Macedonia, who reigned between the years 695—360 B.C. Perdiccas II. ruled at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war, and took part with Sparta against Athens. Perdiccas III. disputed the throne of Macedonia with Pausanias and Ptolemy Alorites, and, with the support of Iphicrates, the Athenian general, defeated his rivals.

Perdiccas, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he aspired to the crown of Macedon; to accomplish which design he endeavoured to form a matrimonial alliance with Cleopatra, sister of Alexander. His project being discovered by Antigonus, he entered into a league with Antipater, Craterus, and Ptolemy, governor of Egypt, against Perdiccas, who marched to Memphis, but was slain in his tent by some of his soldiers, B C. 321.

Perekop, *per'-e-kop*, a town of Russia, on the isthmus which joins the Crimea to the continent, 85 miles from Simferopol. Near it are most productive salt lakes; but it is very unhealthy, and the inhabitants suffer greatly from fever. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 46° 8′ 57″ N. *Lon.* 33° 42′ 0″ E.

Perefixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de, *per'-e-fix*, an eminent French prelate, who secured the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu, was admitted a doctor of the Sorbonne, and became a distinguished preacher. He was appointed preceptor to Louis XIV., and in 1664 obtained the archbishopric of Paris. He wrote a History of Henry IV., and other works. B. in Poitou, 1605; D. 1670.

Pereira, Jonathan, *pe-ri'-ra*, a distinguished English physician, who was apprenticed to a surgeon in his 14th year. At 18 he became a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and about a year later, obtained the appointment of apothecary to the Aldersgate-street Dispensary, London. After spending several years as private tutor to medical students, he, in 1825, obtained his diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons. His great work, entitled "Elements of Materia Medica," was first published in 1839, and was founded upon the lectures he had delivered in the Aldersgate School of Medicine, while holding the appointment of chemical lecturer. In the meanwhile, he had lectured upon chemistry and botany at the London Hospital, of which institution he became assistant physician in 1840. Five years afterwards, he was elected fellow of the College of Physicians, before which time he had produced an important work upon "Food and Diet." His later appointments were physician to the London Hospital, examiner at the London University, and fellow of the Royal and Linnæan societies. His valuable life was brought to a sudden termination through a melancholy accident, which was thus described:—"He had been to consult Professor Quekett (of the College of Surgeons) on a scientific question, and whilst descending a staircase leading to the Hunterian Museum, made a false step, fell, and ruptured the *rectus femoris* muscle of both legs. In all probability at the same time some internal injury was sustained by the heart or larger vessels; but as only local inconvenience was experienced, no danger was apprehended; but whilst getting into bed on the 20th of January, he felt a violent throb in the region of the heart, when he became fully aware that a speedy termination of his life was at hand, and this impression was verified within twenty minutes after." B. at Shoreditch, London, 1804; D. in London, 1853.

Pereira, Nunez Alvarez, "the Portuguese Cid," was created counsellor of state by John I. of Portugal in 1383, and subsequently reduced several cities of Alentejo, for which services he was nominated constable of the kingdom. In 1385 he commanded a wing of the army at the battle of Aljubarrota, and at a later period rendered the most important services to his sovereign. After an energetic career, both military and diplomatic, he retired to a monastery in the year 1421, where he remained secluded from the world until his death. B. about 1360; D. 1431.

Pereira-Gomez, George, *pai-rai-eer'-a go'-maith*, a Spanish physician, who wrote a work to prove that brute animals are mere machines, and several other books upon medical subjects. B. at Medina del Campo, about 1500; D. about 1570.

Perejaslav, *per'-e-jas-lav'*, a town of Russia, 140 miles from Poltava, with a trade in cattle, horses, raisins, and corn. *Pop.* 7,200.

Perez, Antonio, *pai'-raith*, a Spanish writer and statesman, was the natural son of Gonsalvo Perez, secretary of state to Charles V., and himself became secretary to Philip II. He was employed in state affairs, but afterwards fell into disgrace; on which he retired to England, and afterwards to France. His "Letters" and "Narrative," in which he gives an account of his transactions with Philip, and his subsequent trial and tortures, are curious and important. His works were printed at Paris in 1598. D. at Paris, 1616.

Pergamo, *per'-ga-mo*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, once a great capital, but now of little importance. *Lat.* 39° 11′ N. *Lon.* 27° E.

Pergolesi, John Baptist, *pair-go-lai'-se*, an Italian musical composer, who studied under Gaetano Greco, one of the ablest musicians in Italy; after which the prince of Stigliano took him under his protection. His countrymen style him the Domenichino of music. His "Salve Regina," "Stabat Mater," and "Gloria in Excelsis," are his most admired compositions. B. at Casoria, near Naples, 1704; D. near the same city, 1734.

Periander, *per-i-ăn'-der*, the tyrant of Corinth, who was called, by his flatterers, one of the seven sages of Greece. He began with overturning the constitution and liberty of his country, and usurping the sovereignty, B.C. 628. The commencement of his reign was mild, but he soon showed himself a thorough despot. He committed fearful cruelties on the Corinthians, put to death his wife Melissa, and banished his son Lycophron for lamenting her fate. According to Aristotle, he is the first ruler who reduced despotic government to a system. D. 585 B.C.

Pericles, *per'-i-klees*, a celebrated Athenian, who distinguished himself as a general, statesman, and orator. Having acquired great popularity among his countrymen, he prevailed upon them to alter their government; and caused Cimon, and his other rivals, to be banished; thus constituting himself sole master of Athens. He commanded the army in the Peloponnesus, and gained a great victory, near Nemæa, over the Sicyonians. He next took Byzantium and Samos, at the siege of which place were invented several warlike machines. Pericles advised the Athenians to continue the war against Sparta, for which he was censured and disgraced; but he recovered his popularity and the government, and died of the plague which desolated Athens, B.C. 429. Pericles was the great patron of arts, letters, and, indeed, luxury. In his age, all three flourished to their highest extent.

Perigueux, *per'-i-gu*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, on the Ille, 40 miles from Angoulême. It has a cathedral and a town-hall, besides several Roman antiquities. *Manf.* Cutlery and nails; it has also tanneries and woollen-factories. *Pop.* 14,000. This place was several times taken and retaken by the English and French in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

Perim, *pe'-rim*, an island off the Arabian coast, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It has a length of 5 miles, and belongs to the British. *Lat.* 12° 38′ N. *Lon.* 43° 23′ E.

Peringskiold, John, *per-ing-ske'-old*, a learned Swede, who became secretary of antiquities, counsellor to the king of Sweden, and professor at Upsal. His works are, a "History of the Kings of the North," "History of the Kings of Norway," and "Historical and Chronological Tables from Adam to Jesus Christ." He was also the editor of the works of Messenius. B. in Sudermania, 1654; D. 1720.

PERIZONIUS, James, *per'-i-zo'-ni-us*, a learned Dutch writer, who studied first at Deventer, and afterwards at Utrecht, under Grævius, by whose means he obtained the rectorship of the Latin school at Delft, and the professorship of history and eloquence at Francker. In 1693 he removed to Leyden, where he filled the chair of Greek and history with reputation. Among other works, he wrote "Animadversiones Historicæ," and "Dissertations on several Points of Ancient History." B. at Dam, Holland, 1651; D. at Leyden, 1715.

PERKIN WARBECK. (*See* WARBECK, Perkin.)

PERKINS, William, *per'-kins*, an English divine, who received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was a rigid Calvinist, and published several works on that form of faith; some of which, being translated into Dutch, were replied to by Arminius, and occasioned those famous disputes for the settling of which the synod of Dordt was called. B. at Marston, Warwickshire, 1558; D. 1602.

PERM, *perm*, a government or province of Russia, situate chiefly in European, but partly in Asiatic Russia, and adjacent to the government of Viatka on the W., and Tobolsk on the E. *Area.* Estimated at 130,000 square miles. *Desc.* Three parts of it are covered with woods, and the rest of the soil so sterile as almost to be incapable of culture. *Rivers.* The Tobol in Asia and the Kama in Europe. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, platinum, iron, and salt. *Pop.* 1,690,000. *Lat.* between 55° 40′ and 62° N. *Lon.* between 53° 10′ and 65° E.—This province was, in the 13th century, ruined by the Mongols. Previous to that it was the centre of a flourishing empire.

PERM, the chief place of the preceding government, on the Kama, 240 miles from Viatka. It has some neat public buildings, and carries on an active traffic in metals, wrought in surrounding country. *Pop.* 12,000.

PERNAMBUCO, *per'-nam-boo'-ko*, a province of Brazil, bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Bahia, and E. by the desert territory. *Area.* Estimated at 100,000 square miles. It abounds in sugar-cane, cotton, and Brazil-wood. *Pop.* Unascertained; probably 300,000. *Lat.* between 7° and 14° 35′ S. *Lon.* between 34° 50′ and 47° 20′ E.

PERNAMBUCO, or ST. ANTONIO DO RECIFE, a town of Brazil, and capital of the province of the same name, which consists of three divisions, Recife, St. Antonio, and Boa Vista. The two first of these are situate on two flat sand-banks, surrounded by the sea, and connected together by a bridge. St. Antonio is connected with Boa Vista, on the continent, also by a wooden bridge. The greatest part of the extent of sand between Olinda, a town about 3 miles distant, on the same sandbank as Recife, and the latter, remains uncovered, is open to the sea, and the surf there is very violent. The tide enters between the bridges, and encircles the middle compartment. The first division of the town is composed of brick houses, of three, four, and even five stories in height: most of the streets are narrow, and there are no public buildings that require notice. St. Antonio, or the middle town, is composed chiefly of large houses and broad streets. Here are the governor's palace, treasury, town-hall and prison, the barracks, Franciscan, Carmelite, and Penha convents; and several churches, the interiors of which are very handsomely ornamented. This, which is the principal division of the town, comprises several squares, and has, to a certain degree, a gay and lively appearance. The river Capibaribe discharges its waters into the channel between St. Antonio and Boa Vista. The harbour belonging to Recife, called the Mosqueiro, situate on the outward bank, is formed by a reef of rocks, which runs parallel with the town, at a very small distance. The town is defended by several forts. *Pop.* about 25,000. *Lat.* 8° 3′ 6″ N. *Lon.* 34° 51′ 7″ W. (*See* OLINDA.)

PERNAU, *per'-nou*, a fortified town of Russia, on the Gulf of Riga, 105 miles from Riga. It is defended by a citadel, and comprises an old and a new town, with two suburbs. It has a trade in flax, flax, and grain. *Pop.* 7,000.

PERNES, *pairn*, a parish and town of France, in the department Vaucluse, 4 miles from Carpentras. *Pop.* 5,500.

PERONNE, *pe-ron'*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Somme, on the Somme, 20 miles from Cambray. It is a place of strength, and bore the name of Pucelle until the 26th of June, 1815, when it was stormed by a body of British. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and cambric. *Pop.* 5,000.

PEROSA, *pe-ro'-sa*, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 8 miles from Pinerolo. *Pop.* 2,500.

PEROTE, *pe-ro'-tat*, a market-town of the Mexican Confederation, 88 miles from Vera Cruz, on the route to Mexico. Near it is a lofty mountain of the same name. *Pop.* 2,500.

PEROUSE. (*See* LA PEROUSE.)

PERPIGNAN, *pair'-peen-yawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, on the Tet, 35 miles from Narbonne. It is a place of strength, and accounted one of the keys of the kingdom on the side of Spain. The citadel is very strong. The cathedral is the only building worth notice. *Manf.* Woollen, silk, soap, paper, and hats. *Pop.* 22,000.—In the 15th and 16th centuries, this place was taken by the French; and in 1793 a battle was fought in its neighbourhood between the Spaniards and the French, in which the former were defeated.

PERRANZABULOE, *per'-ran-zab-u-lo*, a parish of Cornwall, near its N. coast, 6 miles from Truro. For centuries its church was buried in sand, and exhumed in 1835. In its neighbourhood are tin and copper-mines. *Pop.* 3,200.

PERRAULT, Claude, *per'-rolte*, a celebrated French architect, who studied medicine, and wrote some works on that subject, but did not practise. His taste for the fine arts, particularly architecture, drew him from his first profession. He designed the east front and colonnades of the Louvre, the Observatory at Paris, the grotto at Versailles, and other great works. He also translated Vitruvius into French, which he illustrated with fine designs of his own. Perrault was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, though Boileau had satirized him as a physician turned mason. His other works are "An Abridgment of Vitruvius," "Description of Machines of My Invention," "On the Ancient Columns of Architecture and their Ornaments," "Memoirs for a Natural History of Animals." B. at Paris, 1613; D. in the same city, 1688.

PERRAULT, Charles, brother of the preceding. He had, from his youth, a fine taste for literature, particularly poetry. Colbert appointed him comptroller-general of the public buildings; and Perrault made use of the influence he had with that minister in promoting the arts and assisting worthy men. He became a member of the French Academy, and was one of the institutors of that of Belles-lettres and Inscriptions. He also contributed to the Memoirs of the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. After the death of Colbert he was discharged from his post; on which he devoted himself wholly to letters. His poem on the Age of Louis the Great, in which he exalted the modern authors over all the ancients, was highly censured and ridiculed. He then ventured to publish his "Parallel of the Ancients and Moderns," which gave still more offence, and occasioned a violent controversy between him and Boileau. The celebrated fairy tales, known in England as "The Stories of Mother Goose," are said to have been written by him, although they are usually ascribed to his son, Perrault d'Armancourt. B. at Paris, 1628; D. 1703.

PERRON, James Davy du, *per'-rawng*, a celebrated cardinal, was born of Calvinist parents, and was educated under his father, acquiring a great knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, as well as of the mathematics, philosophy, and history. His proficiency was such that Philip Desportes, abbot of Tryon, reported him to Henry III. of France as a prodigy of memory. Having renounced the Protestant religion, he entered into orders, and became famous as a preacher, but more as a controversialist. His success in converting Protestants was great; and among others whom he brought over to his church, were Henry and John Spondanus. In 1593 he became bishop of Evreux, and, in 1600, he had a conference on matters of religion with D'Aubigné and Mornay, in the presence of the king, in which Perron was equally matched. This conference procured him the dignity of cardinal. He was employed on several important negotiations, and

was made grand almoner of France and archbishop of Sens. Du Perron was a man of great policy and ambition, and his learning was various and profound. His favourite authors were Rabelais and Montaigne. He wrote a treatise on the Eucharist, another against King James I. of England; letters, &c.; which were all collected into 3 vols., with his life prefixed. B. 1556; D. at Paris, 1618.

PERRONET, John Rodolphus, *per'-ro-nai*, an eminent French engineer, who was instructed by Beausire, architect to the city of Paris, under whom he made great progress. About 1745 he became inspector of the school of engineers, of which he was afterwards director. France is indebted to him for several of its finest bridges and best roads, the canal of Burgundy and other great works. For his public services he was honoured with the order of St. Michael, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Stockholm. He wrote a description of the bridges which he had constructed, "Memoirs on the Method of constructing Grand Arches of Stone from 200 to 500 feet." B. at Surônes, 1708; D. 1794.

PERROT, Nicholas. (*See* ARLANCOURT.)

PERROT, Sir John, *per'-rot*, an eminent English statesman, was one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI., who had a great partiality for him. At the beginning of the reign of Mary he was sent to prison for harbouring Protestants; but, by the good offices of friends, he was discharged. He assisted at the coronation of Elizabeth, who sent him, in 1572, to Ireland, as lord-president of Munster, which was in a state of rebellion, but, by his promptitude, was quickly reduced to obedience. He was afterwards appointed admiral of a fleet on the coast of Ireland, which was threatened with invasion by the Spaniards; and he continued cruising there till the reason for such an enterprise was over. In 1593 he was made lord deputy of Ireland, where he carried things with so high a hand as to give great offence, and he was recalled in 1588, and sent to the Tower. In 1592 he was tried by a special commission, found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to death. The queen, however, was persuaded of his innocence, and respited him; but he fell ill, and died in confinement the same year. B. in Pembrokeshire, 1527.

PERRY, James, *per'-re*, an eminent political writer, who received his education at the grammar-school and Marischal College, Aberdeen. After being employed in an advocate's office at Aberdeen, he went to Edinburgh, and next to Manchester; finally, he repaired to London in 1771, where he obtained employment upon the newspapers. Subsequently he became part proprietor and editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, which, under his management, assumed very great importance among the London newspaper press. In 1810 he was brought to trial before Lord Ellenborough for alleged libel; but, after eloquently defending himself, was found not guilty. Besides his numerous excellent contributions to the *Morning Chronicle*, he wrote some spirited pamphlets and pleasing pieces of poetry. He was the friend of most of the literary celebrities of his time. B. in Aberdeenshire, 1756; D. at Brighton, 1821.

PERRY, John, an English engineer, who was invited to Russia by Peter the Great, and was there employed in forming a communication between the Volga and the Don; also in making the river Veronise navigable, and improving the Russian navy; for which services he was badly requited. In 1712 he returned to England, and was engaged in stopping the Dagenham breach, in Essex, of which he published an account. He was also the author of "The present State of Russia." D. 1733.

PERRY, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 7,500 and 30,000. They are in the states of Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Ohio, and Tennessee. —Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 5,000.

PERRY BAR, a hamlet of Staffordshire, 4 miles from Birmingham. *Pop.* 2,000.—It has a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

PERSAIM, *per-saim'*, a town of the Birman empire, in the province of Pegu, on the Irrawadi, here called the Persaim, 100 miles from Rangoon. *Pop.* about 3,000. *Lat.* 16° 50′ N. *Lon.* 95° E.

PERSAUTE, *per-so'-te*, a river of Prussia, falling, after a course of 70 miles, into the Baltic, at Colberg.

PERSEPOLIS, *per-sep'-o-lis*, the ancient capital of Persia, 30 miles from Shiraz. Its ruins may be numbered among the most remarkable monuments of early magnificence.

PERSERIN, or PRISEREND, *per'-se-rin*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 80 miles from Scutari. It has a large number of mosques, a citadel, and is the residence of a Turkish governor. *Manf.* Firearms. *Pop.* 25,000.

PERSEUS, *per'-se-us*, a celebrated mythological hero, son of Jupiter and Danaë, was no sooner born than he was cast upon the sea, with his mother Danaë; but the boat which carried them was driven upon the island of Seriphos, one of the Cyclades, where they were found by a fisherman, and carried to Polydectes, the king of the place. They were treated with great humanity, and Perseus was intrusted to the care of the priests of Minerva's temple. His rising genius soon displeased Polydectes, who wished to offer violence to Danaë, yet feared the resentment of her son. Polydectes, however, resolved to remove every obstacle. He invited to an entertainment a number of friends, each of whom had to present the monarch with a beautiful horse. Perseus was among the guests, as Polydectes knew that he could not receive from him the expected present. Perseus told the king, that as he could not give him a horse, he would bring him the head of the Gorgon Medusa. The offer was doubly agreeable to Polydectes, as the attempt might end in the ruin of Perseus. But the innocence of Perseus was patronized by the gods. Pluto lent him his helmet, Minerva her buckler, and Mercury his wings and a short dagger. With these arms, Perseus traversed the air, conducted by Minerva; and having discovered from the Graiæ, the sisters of the Gorgons, the place of their residence, he instantly flew to it. According to Hesiod and Apollodorus, it was beyond the Western Ocean. Having found them asleep, he approached them, and cut off Medusa's head at one blow. The noise awoke the two sisters; but Pluto's helmet rendered Perseus invisible. The conqueror made his way through the air, and from the blood of Medusa's head sprang those innumerable serpents in the deserts of Libya. Chrysaor also, with his golden sword, arose from the drops of blood, as well as the horse Pegasus. Meantime Perseus had crossed the deserts of Libya; but the approach of night obliged him to alight in the territories of Atlas, king of Mauritania, where the monarch refused Perseus hospitality. Perseus, finding himself inferior to Atlas, showed him Medusa's head, and instantly he was changed into a large mountain, which bore the same name, in Africa. Perseus continued his flight; and as he passed over Libya, he discovered, on the coasts of Æthiopia, the naked Andromeda, exposed to a sea monster. He was struck at the sight, and offered her father, Cepheus, to deliver her if he obtained her in marriage. Cepheus consented, and immediately Perseus flew towards the monster, then advancing to devour Andromeda, plunged his dagger in his right shoulder, and destroyed him. This happy event was attended with the greatest rejoicings, and the nuptials were celebrated with the greatest festivity. The universal joy, however, was soon disturbed. Phineus, Andromeda's uncle, attempted to carry away the bride; a bloody battle ensued, and Perseus again employed the Gorgon's head against his adversaries, who were instantly turned to stone, each in the attitude in which he then stood. After this adventure, he retired to Seriphos, where he arrived at the moment that his mother fled to the altar of Minerva to avoid Polydectes, who attempted to offer her violence. Polydectes met the same fate as Atlas and Phineus; and Dictys, who had formerly saved the life of Perseus and Danaë, was placed by Perseus on the throne of Seriphos. He then restored the armour he had received from the gods, having placed the Gorgon's head on the ægis of Minerva. After these exploits, Perseus embarked for the Peloponnesus with his mother and Andromeda. When he reached the coast, he was informed that Teutamias, king of Larissa, was then celebrating funeral games in honour of his father. This intelli-

gence drew him to Larissa, to signalize himself in throwing the quoit, of which, according to some, he was the inventor. But here he was attended by an evil fate, and had the misfortune to kill his grandfather Acrisius with a quoit; whereby the oracle was fulfilled. This unfortunate event greatly depressed the spirits of Perseus. By the death of Acrisius he was entitled to the throne of Argos; but he refused to reign there, and exchanged his kingdom for that of Tirynthus, and the maritime coast of Argolis. Having settled in this part of the Peloponnesus, he determined to found a new city, which he made the capital of his dominions, and which he called Mycenæ, because the pommel of his sword, called by the Greeks *myces*, had fallen there. The time of his death is unknown, yet it is universally agreed that he received divine honours, like the rest of the ancient heroes.

PERSEUS, king of Macedon, succeeded his father, Philip V., B.C. 179. He endeavoured to form an alliance of the Greek states against the Romans, who thereupon marched an army into Macedonia. In 168 B.C., the Romans, under Paulus Æmilius, met Perseus, who was totally defeated at Pydna. The king fled to Thrace, but afterwards surrendered to the Romans, and was conveyed to Rome. He is said to have subsequently died in confinement. His son Philip is stated to have acted as scribe to the township of Alba, in the mountains of Marsi, near Lake Fucinus.

PERSHORE, *per'-shor*, a market-town of Worcestershire, on the Avon, 9 miles from Worcester. It was once famed for its abbey, of which there are now but few vestiges. A considerable part of the church, known by the name of the Holy Cross, still remains. *Manf.* Hosiery. *Pop.* about 3,000.

PERSIA, *per'-she-a* (Persian, ERAN, *e-ran'*), a country of Asia, which may generally be considered as the most opulent and powerful of any to the west of India. The region which seems to be most properly considered as Persia, is bounded on the W. by Asiatic Turkey, N. by Transcaucasia and the Caspian Sea, E. by Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and S. by the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. *Divisions.* These are thirteen, and are named Azerbijan, Irak Ajemi, Ardelan, Luristan, Khuzistan, Fars, Laristan, Kerman, Ghilan, Mazanderan, Astrabad, Khorasan, and Yezd. *Area*, 500,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being intersected by the immense chain of Caucasus, which fills the interval between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Southwards are the mountains of Armenia and Koordistan, which connect themselves with Mount Taurus. These are very lofty, and form the frontier and debatable ground between the Persian and Turkish empires. The interior consists of an immense dry salt plain, traversed, however, by many mountains and streams, usually lost in the sands, or formed into lakes. These, however, are the means of producing all the fertility which the empire can boast; and, when they are abundant, render the plains through which they flow, beautiful and luxuriant in an extraordinary degree. That of Shiraz is considered the finest of Persia, and almost of the East. The plain of Ispahan is only second to it. The provinces on the Caspian, watered from the great chains of Caucasus and Elburz, are of very remarkable fertility. *Rivers.* These belong mostly to the frontier. The Euphrates and Tigris are entirely included within the pashalic of Bagdad, whilst the Cyrus and Araxes are comprehended within the Russian frontier. The Oxus belongs properly to Tartary, and the Hindmend to Cabul. *Zoology.* There are few animals peculiar to the country. The domesticated include most of those common to Europe, with an excellent breed of mules, the camel, the ass, and the goat, from which a valuable wool, similar to that of Tibet, is obtained. Its wild animals are lions, bears, tigers, wild boars, jackals, wolves, and hyænas. *Pro.* The centre and south of Persia being almost entirely destitute of trees, yet abounds in fruits; and the vine flourishes in several provinces. The mulberry in the northern provinces is so extremely abundant, as to render silk the staple produce of the empire. The rich and well-watered plains of Ghilan and Mazanderan yield the sugar-cane in considerable plenty; but a deficiency of water is, in general, the great want of the country. A vast extent of it is left in pasture, and tenanted by wandering shepherds, like those of Tartary and Arabia, who frequently resort to robbery for a subsistence, rendering both life and property insecure. Poppies are largely grown for the sake of opium, and roses for the highly-valued extract which they produce. A third of the country, however, is nothing more than a desert. *Minerals.* None worked of importance, except salt, which is abundant, the ground being everywhere more or less impregnated with it; also all the lakes. Naphtha, or bitumen, is found in pits 3 feet in diameter, and 10 or 12 deep, which fill of themselves, after a certain period. The mountains also produce turquoises and other precious stones. *Manf.* Important; the luxury and splendour of the great affording an extensive demand for the finer fabrics, and for works of ornament. In producing dyes, the Persians excel; and the wool of their flocks is manufactured into beautiful carpets and shawls. Silk is also a great staple, either by itself, or mixed with cotton and wool; and they particularly excel in brocade and embroidery. Arms are extensively fabricated; and large quantities of leather, paper, and porcelain, nearly equal to that of China. *Inhabitants.* The Persians are gay, lively, and active; ostentatious and profuse in their dress, lavishing upon their persons jewels and gold ornaments of all descriptions. There is no country where the beard is regarded with such veneration, it being repeatedly, during the day, washed, combed, and adjusted. They are the most learned people of the East; poetry and the sciences may even be considered as their ruling passion. In the former, their fame is decidedly superior to that of any other oriental nation; the names of Hafiz, Ferdusi, and Sadi are classic even in Europe; their effusions, however, are chiefly confined to love-songs, and are too sensual and hyperbolical for Europeans. Morality is much studied in Persia, though little practised. *Religion.* Mahometan, of the sect of Sunnites, or of the followers of Ali. *Gov.* Despotic, under a shah, whose subjects are considered as his slaves. *Army.* 100,000, mostly composed of irregular cavalry. But the defence of Persia rests mainly upon the wandering tribes, which, by a great effort, may be raised to 150,000 or 200,000 men: they receive no regular pay. *Pop.* Variously estimated; perhaps about 10,000,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 40° N. *Lon.* between 44° and 61° E. The Persians, as a nation, first rose into notice on the ruins of the great empires founded on the Euphrates. Babylon was taken by Cyrus, and his empire extended wider than any before established in the world. It comprised, on one side, the west of India; on the other, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt; and was only bounded by the prodigies of valour with which the Greeks defended their small territory. After a feeble struggle, it succumbed to the brave and disciplined armies of Alexander. It was then split into fragments by the decease of its founder; but Greeks and Greek sovereigns continued, during several centuries, to reign over Asia. About two centuries before Christ, Artaxerxes founded the monarchy of the Parthians; and, in the third century arose the dynasty of the Sassanides, who restored the name, with the religion and laws, of ancient Persia. They were overthrown by the Mahometan invaders, who suffered in their turn from the successive invasions by the descendants of Zingis, Timur, and by the Turks, who entirely changed the aspect of Western Asia. At length, in 1506, a native dynasty again arose, under Abbas, who placed himself on the throne. His posterity having sunk into voluptuousness, Persia, in the beginning of the last century, was overrun by the Afghans, who carried fire and sword through its remotest extremities, and reduced its proudest capitals to ashes. The atrocities of the Afghans were avenged, and the independence of Persia vindicated, by Nadir Shah; but though the victories of this daring chief threw a lustre on his country, after his death, it was almost torn to pieces by civil war, till the fortune of arms gave a decided superiority to Kerim, or Kurreem Khan. His death gave rise to another disputed succession, with civil wars as furious as before. At length, Aga Mahommed, a eunuch, raised himself, by crimes and daring, to the sovereignty, and not only swayed it during his lifetime, but transmitted it to his nephew, who assumed the title of Futteh Ali Shah.

PERSIA, two townships in the United States, neither with a population above 2,300.

PERSIAN GULF, called also the Sea of Ommon, and the Green Sea, an extensive bay of the Indian Ocean, which, stretching in a W.N.W. direction, divides the Persian from the Arabian shore, the two uniting at its head. *Ext.* Nearly 600 miles in length, and 220 at its greatest breadth; but the entrance at Cape Mussledoon is not broader than 55 miles. It contains numerous islands, but its shores are arid and sterile.

PERSIGNY, Jean-Gilbert-Victor-Fialin, *per-seen'-ye*, a modern French politician and diplomatist, whose father having experienced great losses by commercial speculations, entered the army, and was killed at Salamanca, in 1812. Victor Persigny, after studying at the college of Limoges and in the cavalry school at Saumur, received the appointment of quartermaster of the 4th hussars in 1828. At first a royalist, his political opinions underwent so decided a change, that in 1830 he was an active supporter of the revolution. These predilections, however, cost him his post in the army, and, in 1831, he found himself in the French capital, without either interest or fortune, but obtained employment as contributor to the *Temps* journal. About the year 1833 he dropped the patronymic Fialin, to assume the name and title of Viscount de Persigny, which had belonged to his family for 200 years. In the following year he was converted to the cause of Bonapartism, of which he became an energetic supporter. These views, persistently expressed in a journal which he had founded, secured for him the patronage of the ex-king, Joseph Bonaparte, and led to an introduction to Prince Louis Napoleon, at that period resident at Arenemburg. To Louis Napoleon he attached himself with the most complete devotion, and in his service travelled over France and Germany. He was the principal instigator of the attempt at Strasburg. (*See* NAPOLEON III.) He escaped capture, however, and for some time wandered about Germany, where he composed his "Narrative of the Enterprise of Prince Napoleon," in which he attributed the failure of the Strasburg plot to fatality. Four years later he was again the associate of the prince at the landing at Boulogne. For this attempt he was condemned to 20 years' imprisonment; but on his health becoming frail, he obtained almost complete liberty. Immediately after the fall of Louis Philippe, in 1848, he hastened to Paris, and devoted himself to the advancement of the Napoleonic interests; and it was to his unremitting zeal that the election of Louis Napoleon as president of the republic was in great part due. He was rewarded by the appointment of aide-de-camp to the president, and a high post in the staff of the National Guard. At the *coup d'état*, of which he was undoubtedly one of the chief instigators, he, at the head of an infantry regiment, took possession of the National Assembly. Napoleonism triumphant, Persigny was not left unrewarded. In 1852 he succeeded M. de Morny as minister of the interior; in which capacity he countersigned the decrees which confiscated the property of the Orleans family. In 1854 he resigned, in consequence of ill-health. In 1855 he went as ambassador to the court of St. James's, where he remained until the commencement of 1858, when he was replaced by Marshal Pelissier. In the meanwhile, he had married the daughter of the late prince of Moscow; upon which occasion he received a large marriage portion, and from the emperor the title of count. He subsequently returned to the British court, as ambassador of France, but returned to Paris to assume the office of minister of the interior; in which capacity he inaugurated several measures for relieving the restrictions under which the French press had hitherto lain. B. at St. Germain-Lespinasse, in the department of the Loire, 1808.

PERSIUS, Aulus Flaccus, *per'-si-us*, a Latin satirical poet, who studied, with Lucian, under Cornutus the Stoic, for whom he had a great regard. Persius wrote in the reign of Nero, whom he satirized with great severity. His works are enigmatic, and have been compared, in this respect, to the Greek Lycophron. They have been translated and annotated by Gifford, Dryden, Sir William Drummond, and others. B. at Volaterræ, Etruria, about 34; D. about 64.

PERSON, *per'-son*, a county of the United States, in N. Carolina. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.

PERTH, *perth*, the capital of Perthshire, and formerly the metropolis of Scotland, stands on the Tay, over which is a fine stone bridge, 33 miles from Edinburgh. It is regular and well built, having, on the north and south, two beautiful green meadows, called Inches, each of which is about 1¼ mile in circuit. Adjoining the North Inch is a crescent, a place, and a terrace: here is also an elegant theatre and a barrack. The public buildings are the town-house, prison, adjoining which, facing the Tay, is an elegant building, containing halls for the public offices; the church of St. John the Baptist, a structure of very great antiquity; the Guildhall, and the Coffee-room. A little to the south and west of the new church is an old hospital, a considerable building, now used as warehouses, founded by James VI. At the extremity of the South Inch stands the depôt, built by government for the reception of prisoners of war, now used as a depôt for military stores; the Marshall monument, appropriated, with a large library, to the public; various schools, academies, and public charities. Perth is the general terminus of the Edinburgh and Perth, the Central, the Scottish Midland, Perth and Aberdeen railways: the Dundee Railway also crosses the Tay here. *Manf.* Coloured cotton stuffs, ginghams, cutlery, and shawls; besides bleachfields, breweries, distilleries, dye-works, ropewalks, foundries, and tanneries. *Pop.* of borough, 25,000. *Lat.* 56° 23′ 50″ N. *Lon.* 3° 26′ 20″ W.—Perth is a town of great antiquity. In the year 1210, King William renewed its charter at Stirling; and therein it is expressly stated that he confirms the privileges which the burgh enjoyed in the time of his grandfather, King David, who died in 1153, and adds to it new privileges. Prior to the reign of the Stuart family, it was the usual residence of the Scottish monarchs, and has been the scene of many important transactions recorded in Scottish history. Its vicinity is both beautiful and fertile.

PERTH, a district of W. Australia, between *lat.* 32° S. and *lon.* 116° E. On the W. it has the ocean, and on its other sides the districts of Murray, York, and Twiss.

PERTHES, Christopher Frederick, *pairt'-es*, an eminent German bookseller, who, after experiencing many difficulties in early life, established himself in business at Hamburg, in 1799. In 1822 he left his shop at Hamburg and went to Gotha, where he commenced the publication of the "Almanack de Gotha," and was employed to disseminate the works of Neander, Bunsen, and other celebrated writers. The "General History of the States of Europe," to which many of the first German writers contributed, also issued from his establishment. After organizing a most extensive business concern, he retired from the management about 1838. His correspondence with almost all the celebrities of his day has been published, and is very interesting. B. at Rudolfstadt, 1772; D. near Gotha, 1843.

PERTHSHIRE, an important county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the county of Forfar; S.E. by the Firth of Tay and the counties of Kinross and Fife; S. by the Forth and the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling; S.W. by Dumbartonshire; W. by the county of Argyle; N.W. by the county of Inverness; and N. by a part of the same county, and that of Aberdeen. *Area*, 2,640 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; the Grampians extending in a N.E. direction through it. The southern front of these mountains has, in many places, a gradual and pleasing slope into a champaign country of great extent and fertility; and they are intersected in a thousand directions by winding valleys, which are watered by numerous rivers and brooks, clad with the richest pastures, and sheltered by thriving woods, that fringe the lakes and run along the streams. The highest summits are Benlawers, on the north side of Loch Tay, 3,945 feet high; Benmore, 3,197 feet high; Schihallion, 3,564 feet; Benledi, 2,863 feet; Beingloe, 1,040 feet; and Turleum, 1,400. To the south, and parallel to the Grampians, there run the Sidlaw and Ochil hills. Along the south side of the Grampians, and between the Ochil and the Sidlaw hills, a large valley or strath runs in the direction and along the whole length of the Grampian Mountains. This valley is of unequal breadth, from 10 to 15 miles, and upwards of 100 miles in length. It is intersected by various beautiful rivers, and is eminently fertile in every species of grain. Along the banks of all the rivers of this county, after they descend from the northern

hills into the champaign country, there are extensive tracts of rich land, under high cultivation, adorned with elegant mansions and extensive plantations. The Carse of Gowrie, between the Sidlaw Hills and the Tay, is a level tract of rich clay or alluvial soil, deposited in the course of ages, highly cultivated and abundantly fruitful. The tract of country also watered by the Forth resembles the Carse of Gowrie. *Rivers.* The Tay and Forth, and their tributaries, the Lyon, Garry, Bran, Isla, Almond, Erne, Teath, Allan, and Devon. *Lakes.* The principal are Tay, Rannoch, Ericht, Erne, and Catherine. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, turnips, and fruits. *Minerals.* Coal, limestone, granite, and freestone of the best quality. In Monteath there is a ridge of steatites or rock-soap, and a very valuable clay in great beds near Culross. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton stuffs, leather, and paper. *Pop.* 140,000.—This county, in its E. part, is traversed by railroads.

PERTINAX, Publius Helvius, *per'-ti-nix*, Roman emperor, who was the son of a dealer in charcoal. He, however, obtained a good education, and was some time an instructor of youth in Liguria; after which he entered the army, and by his bravery obtained rapid preferment. The emperor Aurelius made him consul, and on the death of Commodus, in 193, he was elected to the imperial dignity by the soldiers. He distributed his lands among the people, and sold the property accumulated by his predecessor to pay off the public debt. He also abolished the heavy imposts which had been laid on by Commodus. But although these virtuous acts pleased the senate and the people, the Prætorians rose against and killed him, after he had reigned only a few months.

PERTUIS, *pairt'-we*, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, 40 miles from Avignon. *Pop.* 4,800.

PERU, NORTH and SOUTH, *pe-roo'*, a republic of S. America, having on its N. Ecuador, E. and S. Brazil and Bolivia, and W. the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 580,000 square miles. *Desc.* The country is divided into High and Low, or North and South, and is traversed from north to south by the Andes. Between these mountains and the shore, lies the country of Low Peru, forming an inclined plane from 30 to 60 miles in breadth, and consisting, for the most part, of sandy deserts, without vegetation or inhabitants. The cause of this sterility is the total absence of rain. The only spots capable of cultivation are the banks of navigable rivers, or such as are within the reach of artificial irrigation. In this low tract the climate is sultry. The country between the two cordilleras is called the Sierra, or High Peru. It consists of barren mountains and rocks, interspersed with fertile and cultivated valleys. On these uplands vegetation flourishes, and, to the height of 10,000 feet, the climate is mild and temperate, being a mixture of perpetual spring and autumn. Beyond this, and at the height of 14,000 feet, commences the limit of perpetual snow, where everlasting winter reigns. Here are also many volcanoes, which are flaming within, while their summits, chasms, and apertures are involved in ice. *Zoology.* The llama, the guanuco, the vicuna, and the alpaco, or the different species of American camel, find their native climate in the cold districts; the jaguar, the cougar, or puma, and several other wild animals, inhabit the thick forests; while the elk, the ant-bear, deer, monkeys, the great black bear of the Andes, and armadilloes, are very numerous. The woods abound in beautiful birds, and numerous tribes of reptiles infest the warm districts of the coast, where venomous insects are also common. Fish and alligators are plentiful not only in the rivers, but likewise at their mouths. *Pro.* In the hotter regions, maize, cotton, indigo, yams, cocoa, tobacco, fine fruits; with bark, vanilla, sarsaparilla, and other drugs. The mines, however, are the principal source of wealth. *Minerals.* The mountainous districts abound in metallic riches. They are interspersed with veins of gold, and of heavy silver ores, in which pieces of pure silver, solid copper, and lead ore occur, frequently intermixed with white silver ore and virgin silver, in threads. In many parts there are rich veins of gold ore in quartz, and gold is obtained by washing; whilst silver and other metallic ores occur, of which no use is made. Quicksilver also abounds in many parts. Besides these, copper, tin, iron, coal, and nitrate of soda are found. Emeralds and other precious stones are also found, with obsidian, and the stone of the incas, a marcasite capable of the highest polish. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and cotton cloths, leather, iron wares, gold and silver articles, and jewellery. Manufactured goods are generally imported. *Exp.* Chiefly gold and silver, wine, brandy, sugar, pimento, Jesuits' bark, salt, vicuna wool, coarse woollens, and some other manufactures of little value. *Imp.* European goods, live stock, provisions, tallow, cacao, Paraguay tea, cocoa-leaf, indigo, timber, cordage, pitch, and copper. The commerce of Peru, however, is greatly impeded by the total absence of roads, canals, or bridges to facilitate the transport of goods between distant parts. *Inhabitants.* Formerly, all military, civil, and ecclesiastical employments were engrossed by the European Spaniards. The Creoles were excluded from all offices of trust and honour, and were a degraded class, compared with the European Spaniards. Many of their families have titles of nobility, and possess large estates. Some are descended from the ancient conquerors; others have risen into consequence from commerce, or from employments under the crown. The Mestizoes, or offspring of the Spaniards and Indians, are the next class in rank to the Spaniards, and the most numerous after the Indians. The Quadroons, or offspring of the Spaniards and Mestizoes, are hardly to be distinguished from Spaniards. The Cholos, on the contrary, sprung from the Indians and Mestizoes, are classed with the Indians. The Indians are the most numerous class, and are a poor, dispirited race, lazy, dirty, and improvident. *Rel.* Catholicism. *Gov.* Republican, framed in 1828, on the basis of the government of the United States. *Army*, 3,000 men. *Pop.* about 2,200,000. *Lat.* between 3° 30′ and 22° S. *Lon.* between 65° and 81° 20′ W.—Peru was invaded by Pizarro in 1513, and finally conquered in 1532. The Peruvians, at the time they were discovered by Pizarro, knew the arts of architecture, sculpture, mining, working the precious metals and jewels; cultivated their land, were clothed, and had a regular system of government, and a code of civil and religious laws. They had no just idea, however, of property, as their land was cultivated for the common benefit. In the arts of architecture, they had advanced far beyond the other nations of America. The immense obelisk of Tiahuacan, and the town of Chulunacus, with the mausolea of Chachapoyas, which are conical stone buildings, supporting large rude busts, are among the most singular, though, unfortunately, the least known of the Peruvian remains, and are equally curious as the great military roads, with their accompanying palaces or posts. In 1821 the Peruvians revolted from Spain, and achieved their independence.

PERU, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4,000.

PERUGIA, *pai-roo'-ja*, a city of Italy, in the States of the Church, standing near the Tiber, 10 miles to the E. of the lake of the same name. It is a clean and well-built town, but has, in general, an air of gloom, from the number of its churches and convents, which are by no means elegant. It has a cathedral, with some valuable paintings, a library, with rare MSS., and some ruins. The gate of the Piazza Grimana is of the time of the Romans; and at the gate of St. Angelo still stands a temple of Mars, adorned with pillars of oriental granite. The other subjects of interest are the town-house, the theatre, two public fountains, a university, and several hospitals. *Manf.* Velvet and other silk stuffs. *Pop.* 20,000.—The LAKE has a circumference of 30 miles, and contains three islands.—In 1860 a massacre of the inhabitants by the pope's mercenaries took place.

PERUGINO, Peter, *pai-roo-je'-no*, an eminent Italian painter. He was the disciple of Andrea Verocchio, but he is chiefly celebrated for being the master of Raphael. He was employed by Sixtus IV. to paint several pieces for his chapel. Perugino was very avaricious, and amassed considerable wealth, of which being robbed, the loss occasioned his death in 1524. There are two pictures by this master in the National Gallery, entitled, respectively, "The Virgin and Infant Christ," and "The Virgin Adoring the Infant Christ." B. at Perugia, 1446; D. 1524.

PERUWELZ, *per'-oo-velz*, a town of Belgium, 12 miles from Valenciennes. *Manf.* Linen goods; and it has some breweries and lime-works. *Pop.* 8,000.

PERUZZI, Balthasar, *pai-root'-ze*, a celebrated Italian painter and architect, who was employed at Rome by popes Julius II. and Leo X.; by the former in ornamenting his palace, and by the latter as one of the architects of the church of St. Peter. He was taken prisoner when Rome was sacked by Charles V., but obtained his liberty on painting a picture of the constable Bourbon. Two of his works are in the National Gallery. B. at Volterra, 1481; D. 1536.

PESARO, *pai'-sa-ro*, a fortified town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 34 miles from Ancona. Its streets are clean and airy, and the market-place is ornamented with a fountain and a marble statue of Pope Urban VIII. Some of its churches are remarkable for their paintings, others for their architecture. *Pop.* 12,000.

PESCARA, *pais-ka'-ra*, a town of Naples, at the mouth of the river Pescara, 40 miles from Aquila. *Pop.* 2,500. —This is the ancient Aternum.

PESCHE, *pais'-kai*, two market-towns of Italy, neither of them with a population above 1,600.

PESCHIERA, *pais-ke-ai'-ra*, a town and strong fortress of Austrian Italy, in the province of Verona, near where the Mincio issues from the Lake of Garda, 20 miles from Mantua. *Pop.* 2,600.—This place was taken by the Sardinian troops under Charles Albert, 1848.

PESCIA, *pais'-cha*, a town of Italy, 30 miles from Florence. It is surrounded by walls, and has a cathedral, several convents, a citadel, and hospitals. *Pop.* 5,000.

PESCO, *pais'-ko*, the name of several towns of Naples, none of them with a population above 4,500.

PESRI, *pai'-sai'-e*, a parish in the province of Tarentaise, in the Sardinian dominions, 15 miles from Moutiers. It has the largest lead- and silver-mines of Savoy. *Pop.* 2,000.

PESHAWUR, *pesh'-our*, an ancient city of Afghanistan, now included in the Punjab dominions, 40 miles from Attock. It stands on an uneven surface, and has its houses built generally of unburnt brick, in wooden frames, and mostly three stories high. The streets are narrow, but paved, with a kennel in the middle. There are many mosques; but none of them, or of the public buildings, are worthy of notice, except a fine caravanserai and the citadel. Some other of the palaces are splendid, but few of the nobility have good houses. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* 33° 32′ N. *Lon.* 70° 37′ E.—The PROVINCE in which it stands has an area of 2,400 square miles. It is watered by the Indus, Cabool, and Bara rivers, and is extremely fertile. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 33° 40′ and 34° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 71° 35′ and 72° 42′ E.

PEST, or PESTH, *pest* (Hung. *pesht*), a city of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite to Buda, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats three quarters of a mile in length, 134 miles from Vienna. Pest consists of the Old and New towns, the latter being the better built; but, throughout, the streets are tolerably spacious and regular, and the houses substantial, if not elegant. Of the public buildings, the principal are the Hospital of Invalids, the barracks, and a quadrangular edifice, begun in 1786 by Joseph II., and now occupied by the military. There are churches for various religious denominations; and the university is the only one in Hungary, and is richly endowed. Pest contains a botanical garden, and, on the Buda side of the river, an observatory, and a museum and public library unconnected with the university. The ancient structures of the Hungarian capital are all in Buda, and Pest is the new city. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, leather, jewellery, musical instruments, oil, tobacco, and meerschaum pipe-bowls. *Pop.* 110,000—Pest is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Transacincum; and in a wide plain which surrounds it, the Hungarian diets were held for many centuries. It is a station for steam-packets.

PESTALOZZI, John Henry, *pes-ta-lot'-se*, a celebrated Swiss school-teacher, and the founder, upon the continent, of the mutual-instruction or monitorial system, which was, about the same time, inaugurated in England by Lancaster. (*See* LANCASTER, Joseph.) After completing his education, he devoted himself to the instruction of poor children, and established schools at several places in Switzerland, the last of which was founded at Yverdun, in the canton of Vaud, and became celebrated throughout Europe; but ultimately, through the dissensions of its teachers, it declined in prosperity. He was the author of a large number of works, more or less closely bearing upon education. B. at Zurich, Switzerland, 1746; D. at Brugg, Switzerland, 1827.

PETAU, Denis, *pet'-o*, an eminent French writer, who entered the society of Jesuits at the age of 22, and became a great ornament and defender of that order. His knowledge was general; but he particularly excelled in chronology, in which science he stood unrivalled. Philip IV. of Spain and Pope Urban VIII. solicited him to settle in their respective states, with the most flattering promises, which he declined, preferring a tranquil life in a monastery. His principal works are "De Doctrina Temporum," in which he applies chronology to history, ancient and modern; "Rationarium Temporum," an abridgment of the former; and the Psalms, translated into Greek verse. He had several controversies with Scaliger, Salmasius, and Casaubon; and published editions of some of the works of the ancient fathers. B. at Orleans, France, 1583; D. at Paris, 1652.

PETCHELEE, *petch-e-le'*, an important province of China, being that in which Pekin, the capital, is situate. (*See* CHI-LI.)

PETCHORA, *pet-cho'-ra*, a river of European Russia, rising in the Ural Mountains, and, after a course of 900 miles, falling into the Arctic Ocean, in *lat.* 68° N., *lon.* between 53° and 54° E.

PETER, *pe'-ter*, commonly called the Wild Boy, was found in the woods near Hameln, in Hanover, in 1725. He was supposed to be then about 12 years of age, and had subsisted in those woods upon the bark of trees, leaves, berries, &c., for a considerable time. How long he had been in that state could never be ascertained; but, when found, the remains of a shirt-collar were about his neck. In the following year he was brought to England by order of Queen Caroline, but he could never be brought to speak. He was placed under the care of a farmer at North Church, in Hertfordshire, where he lived on a stipend of £35 a year allowed by government. Notwithstanding his remaining so long in a savage state, and his being quite an idiot, he was harmless and tractable. D. 1785.

PETER I., of Aragon, was proclaimed king after the death of his father, in 1094. He gained the battle of Alcaraz, and subsequently subdued Barbastro and other places. D. 1104.

PETER II., of Aragon, was the son and successor of Alphonso II., in 1196. He drove away the Vaudois, who had taken refuge in his kingdom, entered into an alliance with Alphonso IX. against Sancho VII., king of Navarre, and in 1212 defeated the Almahades at Tolosa. He was himself subsequently defeated, and slain by Simon de Montfort, at Muret, in 1213.

PETER III., king of Aragon, succeeded to the throne upon the death of his brother, James I., in 1276. He laid claim to the kingdom of Navarre, but was unsuccessful. Having married the daughter of Mainfroy, king of Sicily, he resolved to make himself master of that island, and, to effect his purpose, contrived the terrible massacre known as the "Sicilian Vespers," or the murder of all the French in the island at the hour of vespers, on Easter-day, 1282. For this crime, Pope Martin IV. excommunicated him, and the Sicilians laid Aragon under an interdict, and gave Sicily to Charles of Valois; but Peter defended himself successfully against Charles, as well as his own son James, king of Majorca, until his death, which occurred 1285.

PETER IV., king of Aragon, was son and successor of Alphonso IV. He dethroned James II. of Majorca, fought against the Moors of Portugal and Castile, between the years 1340-42, and in 1353 defeated the Genoese at sea, near Alghero. In 1369 he entered into an alliance with Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, against his brother, Henry of Transtamare. He founded the university of Huesca, but his reign was troubled by several revolts. D. 1387.

PETER ALEXIOWITZ I., czar of Russia, called the Great, was the son of Alexis Michaelowitz, and was placed on the throne after the death of his elder

brother Theodore, or Feodor, to the prejudice of his other brother Ivan, who was as weak in his intellect as in his constitution. The Strelitzes, a militia which greatly resembled the janissaries of Turkey, being excited by the Princess Sophia, the sister of Peter, revolted in favour of Ivan; and, to avert a civil war, it was resolved that the two princes should reign in conjunction, with the ambitious Princess Sophia as regent. Russia was at that time in a condition little better than barbarism. In his 17th year Peter married; and when it became apparent that his wife was pregnant, Prince Galitzin rose in insurrection, but was defeated and banished, the Princess Sophia being also sent to a convent, where she remained for the rest of her life. He then commenced to reign alone, and his first acts were to reform the army and government, in which, notwithstanding the difficulty of the task, he had great success. In 1696 he took Azof, which he placed in a state of defence against the Tartars. He next turned his attention to the finances, and corrected many gross abuses. The year following he undertook a journey into various parts of Europe, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of arts, sciences, and mechanics. After passing through Germany, he visited Amsterdam, where he entered himself in the company of shipwrights in the dockyard, and worked with great



PETER THE GREAT.

diligence, under the name of Peter Zimmerman. In 1698 he went to England, and paid attention to manufactures and to every public institution. Having conceived the idea of forming a junction between the Don and the Volga, he engaged some English engineers to enter his service for the accomplishment of that great undertaking. From England the czar went to Vienna, intending to go to Italy; but the news of an insurrection in Russia obliged him to hasten home. Several of the insurgents were executed, and the greatest part of the Strelitzes decapitated or sent to Siberia. (*See* ORLOFF.) In 1699 Peter instituted the order of St. Andrew, by way of exciting a spirit of emulation among his subjects, and, in 1703, founded the city of St. Petersburg. The next year he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, but without success. This, however, did not discourage Peter, who said, "I knew that the Swedes would beat us at first; but they will, in time, teach us to beat them." This was verified in 1709, by the important victory of Pultawa, by which the greatest part of the Swedish troops were made prisoners, and their king obliged to seek an asylum in Turkey. Peter availed himself of this advantage to seize Livonia, Ingria, Finland, and part of Swedish Pomerania. Among the prisoners was a young girl, whose husband, a sergeant in the Swedish army, whom she had only married the day before, was killed. This





young girl subsequently became first Peter's mistress, and afterwards his wife, she being declared czarina in 1711, under the name of Catherine Alexina. In the mean time, the Turks, at the instigation of Charles XII., broke their truce with the czar, whom they completely hemmed in, with his army, on the banks of the Pruth, in 1711. In this perilous situation, he was saved by the presence of mind of the Czarina Catherine. She secretly opened negotiations with the grand vizier, who consented to the terms, and a peace was settled. In memory of this event was instituted the female order of St. Catherine, of which the czarina became the head. At the close of 1713 he had taken all Pomerania, with the exception of Stralsund, from the Swedes. The restoration of tranquillity enabled the czar to make another tour in Denmark, Germany, Holland, and France. When in the latter country, he visited the tomb of Cardinal Richelieu, on the sight of which he exclaimed, "Great minister, why were you not born in my time? I would have given you one half of my dominions for teaching me how to govern the other." Meanwhile, Prince Alexis, his son, having joined a party of malcontents, who were displeased at the changes which had taken place both in ecclesiastical and civil matters, the czar caused him to be tried, and the judges sentenced him to death. This decree was not executed; but the prince soon after died, as was said, of an apoplexy. Some degree of suspicion, however, fell upon the father, which was not removed by the rigorous execution of several of the friends of Alexis. The Tartars having massacred a Russian garrison on the borders of Persia, Peter, in 1722, embarked on the Caspian Sea, and took the city of Derbent, with three provinces, which were afterwards recaptured by Nadir Shah. After this expedition, the czar devoted himself to the internal regulation of his empire; and of the many important establishments and improvements of which he was the author, the following were the principal: a reform among the clergy, and the abolition of the patriarchal dignity; the organization of a numerous army; the formation of a formidable navy; fortifications in all the principal towns, and an excellent civil government in the cities; an academy for naval education; colleges at Moscow, Petersburg, and Kiev; a college of physicians, and a dispensary at Moscow; public lectures in anatomy, a branch of science in which the czar himself had made great progress under Ruysch, at Amsterdam; an observatory, which was also a repository of natural curiosities; a botanical garden, stocked with plants from all parts of the world; printing-offices, and a royal library. But one of the most extraordinary acts of this great man was the founding, upon piles, in a morass, of the city of St. Petersburg. By his last will, he constituted the empress Catherine his successor. "He gave a polish," says Voltaire, "to his people, and was himself a savage; he taught them the art of war, of which he was himself ignorant; from the sight of a small boat on the river Moskwa he created a powerful fleet, made himself an expert and able shipwright, sailor, pilot, and commander: he changed the manners, customs, and laws of the Russians, and lives in their memory as the 'father of his country.'" After his death, Catherine was proclaimed empress, and ruled during two years. B. at Moscow, 1672; D. 1725.

PETER II., emperor of Russia, was the son of Alexis and grandson of Peter the Great. He succeeded, in 1727, the empress Catherine, who had declared him grand-duke of Russia the year preceding. The most remarkable event of his reign was the disgrace of the prime minister Menschikoff, who was banished to Siberia. B. 1714; D. 1730.

PETER III., the son of Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, and of Anna Petrowna, daughter of Peter the Great, was declared grand-duke of Russia in 1742, by his aunt, the empress Elizabeth, whom he succeeded in 1762. He was a warm admirer of the character of Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, and would have imitated him, had his abilities been equal to his wishes. Peter was weak, passionate, and irresolute, and, a few months after his accession, was dethroned by his wife Catherine, who was proclaimed empress, and who caused him to be strangled by her favourite, Count Orloff. (*See* ORLOFF.) B. 1726; strangled, 1762.

Peter Nolasque, founder of the Order of Mercy for the Redemption of Captives. He was in the service of James, king of Aragon, and by his interest with that prince he instituted a religious and military order in 1223, whose province it was to rescue Christian slaves from the infidels. He was very successful in this good work. B. in Languedoc, 1189; D. 1256.

Peter of Abano, a celebrated Italian physician and astrologer, who was professor at Padua, but who, being accused of sorcery, was condemned to be burnt in 1316.

Peter of Blois, so called from the place of his birth. After studying at Paris and Bologna, he became preceptor and secretary to the king of Sicily. At the invitation of Henry II., he went to England, and obtained the archdeaconry of Bath. His letters, sermons, and other works were printed in 1667. D. in England, 1200.

Peter of Cluny, or Peter the Venerable, was of a noble family, but became a monk of the order of Cluny, and in 1121 was chosen general of that society. He entertained Innocent II. at Cluny in 1130, and afforded an asylum to Abelard. Among other works, he wrote a treatise on the Divinity of Christ, another against the Jews, and one on Infant Baptism. B. in Auvergne, about 1100; D. 1156.

Peter of Sicily, an historian, who wrote a History of the Manicheans, which contains many curious and important facts. Flourished in the 9th century.

Peter, St., the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3,000.—Also two in Orkney, Scotland, neither with a population above 2,400.

Peter, St., an apostle, was a fisherman with his brother Andrew, at Bethsaida, when called to be a disciple of Jesus Christ. Peter was remarkable for his zeal, which he displayed on many occasions, particularly in the garden, when his master was apprehended; on which occasion he drew his sword, and cut off the ear of the servant of the high-priest. But when he entered the hall of Caiaphas, and was recognized as one of the disciples, he repeatedly denied the charge, till the cock crew, and then, remembering our Lord's prediction that before the cock crew twice he would deny him thrice, Peter went out and wept. After the ascension of our Saviour, he preached a famous sermon at Jerusalem, by which some thousands were converted. Herod Agrippa threw him into prison, A.D. 44; but he was released by an angel. He was crucified with his head downwards, in the persecution under Nero, about A.D. 65. Two of his epistles are in the sacred canon.

Peter, St., bishop of Alexandria. He was regarded as one of the most illustrious prelates of his time, and suffered martyrdom in 311. He formed the penitential canons. Some of his letters have been preserved by Theodoret.

Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, succeeded his father, Alonzo XI., in 1350, and commenced his reign by several acts of wanton barbarity. He caused Leonora de Guzman, his father's mistress, to be put to death, and having married the daughter of Philip, duke of Bourbon, he repudiated her shortly afterwards, and sent her to prison, in order that he might renew his connection with Maria de Padilla, his former mistress, who in turn was abandoned, upon his seeking a marriage with Donna Juana de Castro, a noble lady, who was also cast off shortly after this union; whereupon her brother, a powerful Galician noble, headed a revolt against Peter. His cruelties provoked his subjects to take up arms against him in 1366, and after three years of sanguinary warfare, Henry of Transtamare, who was as cruel and cold-blooded as his brother, besieged him in the town of Montiel. Peter requested of Dugueselin, who had joined Henry's standard, to aid his escape; and upon the Frenchman's enticing the king to his tent, he was set upon and murdered by Henry, 1369.

Peter the Hermit, a French gentleman of Amiens, in Picardy, who renounced a military life to embrace that of a pilgrim. At the end of the 11th century, a general alarm was spread that the last day was approaching; on which numbers of persons flocked to the Holy Land from all countries, with a view of ending their days near the holy sepulchre. Peter was of the number, and on his return to Europe made so pathetic a representation of the state of the Christians in Palestine, to Pope Urban II., that he gave Peter leave to preach up the necessity of a crusade throughout Christendom. The appearance, zeal, and eloquence of the hermit, produced a prodigious effect, and all ranks and ages, of both sexes, pressed eagerly into the service. With a motley army, estimated at 100,000 men, Peter passed through Hungary. In his absence, his followers attacked Solyman's army at Nicea, and all, except a few thousands, perished, "and," says Gibbon, "a pyramid of bones informed their companions of the place of their defeat." Peter remained in Palestine, and was at the siege of Antioch in 1097; but on his attempting to make his escape, shortly afterwards, was brought back, and compelled to take a new oath of fidelity and obedience to the holy cause. Two years later he was present at the siege of Jerusalem, where he displayed great bravery, and when the place was taken, was made vicar-general. Peter, on his return to France, founded the abbey of Neu-Moutier, in the diocese of Liège, where he died, 1115.

Peterborough, *pe'-ter-bur'-o*, a city of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 36 miles from Northampton. It contains many buildings of great neatness, and the streets are mostly regular. Of the public buildings the cathedral is by far the most remarkable. It extends 470 feet in length, and about 200 in breadth. It is built in the Norman style, and contains a monument to the memory of Catherine of Aragon, wife of Henry VIII., and another to the memory of Mary, queen of Scots, both of whom were buried here. There are, besides, a town-hall, market-house, infirmary, union workhouse, gaol, house of correction, and a theatre. *Manf.* Stockings. *Pop.* 8,700.—Here, in 1713, Dr. Paley was born. The see of Peterborough was founded by Henry VIII.

Peterborough, a post village of the United States, in Maddison county, New York.—Also a township in New Hampshire.

Peterborough, Charles Mordaunt, Earl of, an eminent English general, who entered the navy, and distinguished himself at Tangier, when it was besieged by the Moors. In the reign of James II. he went to Holland, attached himself to the prince of Orange, and accompanied him on his expedition to England in 1688. The year following he was created earl of Monmouth, and appointed first commissioner of the Treasury; from which post he was removed in 1690. In 1697, on the death of his uncle the earl of Peterborough, he succeeded to that title. In the reign of Queen Anne he displayed the greatest bravery and skill as commander of the English forces in Spain, where he took Barcelona, and brought several provinces to acknowledge Charles III. as their king. He was afterwards employed on various embassies, and in 1714 appointed governor of Minorca. Some of his letters are in the works of Pope, with whom he was intimate. It was said of him that he had "seen more kings and more postilions than any man in Europe." B. 1658; D. 1735.

Peterhead, *pe'-ter-hed*, a parish and seaport town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 26 miles from Aberdeen. It is pleasantly situate, well aired, and well built, standing on a peninsula and small island, projecting into the German Ocean, and forming the eastmost point of land in Scotland. The public buildings are an elegant town-house, the established church, a coffee-room, and public rooms for the accommodation of those frequenting Peterhead during the summer season, for the benefit of the air and mineral waters. It has a set of excellent cold and warm baths, and its mineral wells are celebrated for their medicinal virtues. As a commercial town, Peterhead has made rapid advances. Its two harbours, formed by two spacious bays and two small islands, are situate on the most easterly point of Scotland. They are naturally excellent, and have been much improved by art. Shipbuilding is carried on here to a considerable extent, and the herring and other fisheries are valuable. *Exp.* These consist chiefly of provisions, such as grain, cod-fish, cheese, eggs, salted pork; also of threads, granite, kelp, and whale oil. *Imp.* Timber, lime, wool, groceries, flour, salt, and iron. *Pop.* 9,500. *Lat.* 57° 30′ 1″ N. *Lon.* 1° 46′ W.

Peter le Port, St., a market-town, and the capital of Guernsey, with a good harbour and pier, and defended

by two castles. It has a government-house, court-house, town hospital, assembly-rooms, and a theatre. It is the residence of both civil and military governors, appointed by the Crown. *Pop.* 15,500. *Lat.* 46° 27′ 2″ N. *Lon.* 2° 32′ W.

PETERMANN, August Heinrich, *pe'-ter-man*, a modern German geographer, and superintendent of the celebrated map-establishment of Justus Perthes at Gotha. Destined for the church, he was educated at the college of Nordhausen; but a strong predilection for geographical science caused him to become, in 1839, a special pupil in the academy which the learned Berghaus had established at Potsdam. There he made the acquaintance, among other distinguished men, of Humboldt, for whom he executed the "Map of Central Asia." When it was resolved to issue an English edition of the celebrated "Physical Atlas" of Berghaus, Petermann was invited to Edinburgh, where he spent two years in preparing and revising the work. In 1847 he repaired to London, where he became a member of the Royal Geographical Society. He subsequently produced an "Atlas of Physical Geography," with the assistance of the Rev. Thomas Milner; an "Account of the Expedition to Central Africa," giving reports of the most recent explorations. To his efforts was in great part due the employment of his countrymen, Barth, Overweg, and Vogel, by the English government. In 1854 he accepted the invitation of the duke of Saxe-Coburg to occupy the chair of geography in the university of that place, and soon afterwards established the "Geographical Journal," which Sir Roderick Murchison declared, in 1857, as "exercising a powerful and salutary influence on the progress of geographical science." He is in correspondence with scientific men in England, Germany, and America, and is thus enabled, better than any other individual, to give the earliest and most reliable information with respect to all important explorations. B. at Bleicherode, Prussia, 1822.

PETERS, Hugh, *pe'-ters*, an English divine, who was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; whence he was expelled for irregular behaviour. He afterwards went on the stage, where he acquired that theatrical action which subsequently distinguished him in the pulpit. He was ordained by Bishop Mountaine, and was for some time lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, London; but, having an intrigue with another man's wife, he fled to Rotterdam, where he joined the Independents. He went thence to New England; and, at the beginning of the Revolution, returned to London, where he became a zealous preacher in the cause of the parliament. For his activity in the Revolution, especially at the execution of Charles I., he was hanged and quartered in 1660. B. in Cornwall, 1599.

PETERSBURG, *pe'-ters-berg*, a borough and port of entry of the United States, in Virginia, on the Appomatox, 12 miles above its junction with James river. It is one of the handsomest towns in the state, being the emporium of both the exports and imports of a large district. It contains a court-house, gaol, an academy, and churches for different denominations of Christians. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, ropes, and earthenware. *Pop.* 14,500.—Also the name of various townships.

PETERSBURG, ST., *pe'-ters-berg* (RUSS. PETERBURG, *pai'-ter-boorg*), a government or province in the N.W. of European Russia, at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland. *Area*, including lakes, about 20,500 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly level, with a thin soil and a cold and damp climate. *Rivers.* The Luga, Plinsa, Volkhov, Siasi, Svir, and Neva. *Pro.* Oats, barley, wheat, hemp, and flax. *Pop.* about 700,000. *Lat.* between 58° and 60° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 27° 30′ and 33° 30′ E.

PETERSBURG, ST., a large city, and the modern capital of the Russian empire, at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the river Neva, which divides it into two parts, 18 miles from Cronstadt. Previous to 1703, its site contained nothing but a couple of huts; and the spot on which Peter I. proposed to build a fortified seaport was a low marshy island, covered in summer with mud, and in winter presented nothing more than a frozen pool. After the battle of Pultawa, in 1709, and the permanent acquisition of Livonia, he enlarged his plan, prosecuted it with new ardour, and before his death, in 1725, it had assumed the proportions of a city. Since that time it has been progressively extended and embellished, particularly by the empress Catherine II., who first made it the permanent abode of the court. It is divided into four comprehensive divisions; viz., the Admiralty, or central quarter; the quarter between the Admiralty and the country to the south and east; the original Petersburg quarter, occupying an insulated tract on the north side; and the Vasili-Ostrov, another insulated tract to the north of the river. On the land side, St. Petersburg is almost entirely open; but the approach by sea is guarded by the fort of Cronstadt, and in the middle of the city is a citadel. The site of this capital is completely level, and so low that high tides cause considerable inundations. The Admiralty, or central quarter, is about two miles in length. The part adjacent to the river combines both fashion and business. Here is the winter palace of the czar, above twenty public buildings of magnitude, and the residences of the chief merchants. The second and third Admiralty quarters extend in lines parallel to the first, but more distant from the river. They are inhabited chiefly by merchants and tradesmen. The quarter between the Admiralty and the country to the south and east quarter is very extensive; and, though termed the suburbs, is in general very well built. The original quarter, distinguished by the name of St. Petersburg, comprises several islands, of which only the one adjoining the middle of the city is thickly inhabited. Its streets are straight and wide, but it contains no splendid edifices. Its most striking object is the citadel, a regular hexagon, on the north bank of the Neva. Its tower, above 360 feet in height, is seen from many points of the city, and serves as a landmark to strangers. This quarter still contains the cottage occupied by Peter I. during the building of the city. The Vasili-Ostrov is the seat of commerce, containing on the bank of the river the quay for loading and unloading merchandise, and, towards the sea, the harbour for galleys. Here is the exchange, the custom-house, and the warehouses of entrepôt. Petersburg is defended from an attack by sea, partly by the fortifications of Cronstadt, but more by the shoals in the channel from that city to the capital. There are several bridges over the main stream of the Neva and its branches: they are all of boats, and are removed whenever danger is apprehended from the ice rushing down the stream. The Neva, soon after entering St. Petersburg, sends off two branches, which fall soon after into the sea, and form the insulated tracts on which the northern part of the city is built. The main stream flows through the middle of the city, and has along its south side a quay several miles in length, and embanked with a wall, parapet, and pavement of granite. Close to the quay is the bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great. There is also a granite monolith, 84 feet high, erected to the emperor Alexander. The southern part of the town is divided, not by branches of the river, but by canals, the finest of which is the Fontanka. No city in Europe can stand a comparison with St. Petersburg in the width and regularity of its streets, although its squares are less numerous than might have been expected. The streets are, for the most part, paved with stone; a few, however, are still floored with logs of timber. The houses, originally of wood, are now mostly of brick, stone structures being very rare in this capital. The chief public buildings are the winter palace of the czar, a building of great extent, approaching to the form of a square; the Hermitage, built by the empress Catherine; the marble palace, partly of marble, more of stone; the Taurida, a very large building, erected by Potemkin, and now belonging to the crown, with extensive galleries and fine gardens; and the Anitchkoff. In the Vasili-Ostrov is the Imperial Academy, the Academy of the Fine Arts, and the great building for the cadets, which contains a garden and an open space for military exercises. The Admiralty contains storehouses and large shipbuilding-docks; and, at no great distance from it are the senate-house, the post-office, the pawn-bank, and the office for foreign affairs. Among the other public edifices are the royal stables, the police-office, the medical college, and the foundling hospital, all in the second quarter of the Admiralty. In this quarter, also, is the town-house. In point of

education and the state of knowledge, Petersburg was long in an extremely backward state. The university dates from 1819; but there are other educational establishments; such as schools for medicine, surgery, navigation, and mining; also several military colleges and charity-schools. Here are also several academies, one of sciences, another of the fine arts, and a third for promoting a knowledge of the Russian history and language. The Imperial Library contains about 500,000 volumes and MSS. The charitable institutions are various. The principal are the foundling hospital, infirmary, sailors' hospital, lazaretto, workhouse, house for inoculating, asylum for the blind, deaf, and dumb, Medico-philanthropic Institute, Humane Society, and an association of widows who attend sick persons in the hospitals or in their own houses. The religious structures are the cathedral of St. Isaac, that of our Lady of Kasan, built on the model of St. Peter's at Rome, and the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which repose the remains of the Russian sovereigns. *Manf.* These are various. There is, on account of government, a grand tapestry-work, a mint, and assay-office in the citadel, a bronze-work, a foundry of metal, a foundry of cannon, powder-mills, and porcelain-factory; also, on account of individuals, manufactures of silk, cotton, woollen, paper and cards, wax-cloth, snuff, tobacco, leather, watches, glass, and printing-types. There are, also, mathematical and musical instrument-makers, coachmakers, jewellers and gold-smiths, shipwrights, potters, and soap-boilers. *Exp.* Hemp, flax, leather, tallow, iron, and the skins of hares and foxes from the forests; also canvas and other coarse linen, beeswax, linseed, linseed-oil, tar, potash, and tobacco. *Imp.* Colonial produce and manufactured goods. By means of its rivers and canals, its winter market is supplied with large quantities of the carcasses of cattle, sheep, and swine, besides heaps of fish, eggs, fowls, and butter frozen into solid lumps. *Pop.* about 600,000. *Lat.* 59° 56′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 30° 19′ E.—St. Petersburg has, when the weather permits, steam-packet communication with all the principal ports of Europe.

**Petersen**, Niels Matthias, *pe'-ter-sen*, a modern Danish antiquary, who, after completing his education at the university of Copenhagen, earned a subsistence as teacher; but, having gained the prize offered by the Society for the Promotion of Danish Literature for the best essay on the history of the Scandinavian languages, he resolved to devote himself to history and philology. In 1829 he obtained the appointment of assistant librarian to the university of Copenhagen. Among numerous valuable works written by him, may be quoted "History of Denmark in Heathen Times," "Handbook of Ancient Northern Geography," and "Voyages and Travels of the Icelanders at home and abroad." B. in the island of Funen, 1791.

**Petersfield**, *pe'-ters-feeld*, a market-town of Hampshire, 16 miles from Portsmouth. *Pop.* about 6,000.

**Peterwardein**, or **Peter-Vara**, *pe'-ter-var'-dine*, a strong town of Slavonia, on the Danube, 45 miles from Belgrade. It is the residence of the general commandant of the military frontier, and has a barracks for 10,000 men. It is strongly fortified, and derives its present name from Peter the Hermit, who here mustered his followers in the first crusade. *Pop.* 7,000.—In 1716 the Turks were here defeated by the Austrians, and lost their last hold on central Europe.

**Petion**, Alexander Sabes, *pe'-ti-on*, a negro, who became president of the republic of Hayti. He at first served in the French army during the revolt at St. Domingo, and rose to the grade of adjutant-general. He held the fort of Jacmel against Toussaint l'Ouverture, and, after the defeat of his party, repaired to France. He returned with the expedition under General Leclero; but afterwards quitted the French ranks to join General Dessalines, and became commandant of Port-au-Prince, under King Christophe, in 1806. In the following year he revolted against Christophe, and proclaimed himself president of Hayti, retaining the post until his death. B. 1770; D. 1818.

**Petion**, Jerome, was mayor of Paris at the outbreak of the French revolution, and was, for a time, the idol of the people of Paris; but was proscribed with the Girondins, in 1793. He escaped from Paris, and fled to the Landes of Bordeaux, where his body was afterwards found, half-devoured by wolves.

**Petis de la Croix**, Francis, *pet-e', krwaw*, an eminent French orientalist, who was the son of a professor of the oriental languages. Having been so fortunate as to attract the favourable notice of Colbert, he was sent, in his 16th year, to reside and study in the East. He lived at Aleppo, Constantinople, and Ispahan, and acquired, during his stay, the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages. Returning to Paris in 1680, he was attached to the embassy about to be sent to the sultan of Morocco, before whom he delivered an oration in Arabic, which excited the admiration of the court, in consequence of its fluency and purity. During two years he acted as interpreter to the French expedition against Algiers, and, indeed, acted as chief diplomatist in all the transactions which took place about that time between his native country and the eastern courts. In 1692 he received the appointment of Arabic professor at the Royal College of France, and, three years later, was nominated royal interpreter. He wrote extensively; but his works remain, for the most part, in manuscript. The most important of these were a History of the Conquest of Syria, translated from the Arabic; "History of the Ottoman Empire," a dictionary of the Armenian language, "The Antiquities and Monuments of Egypt," and a small work entitled "Ancient and Modern Jerusalem." B. at Paris, 1653; D. at the same city, 1713. His son Alexander was also an eminent orientalist.

**Petit**, John-Louis, *pet-e'*, an eminent French surgeon, who studied under Lettre, Castel, and Marechal, and in 1726 was invited to attend the king of Poland, whom he cured, as he also did the prince of Spain in 1734. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, rector of that of Surgery, and was regarded as the first surgeon in Europe during his time. He invented several surgical instruments, and wrote "A System of Surgery," "Treatise on Diseases of the Bones," and dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. B. at Paris, 1674; D. 1760.

**Petit**, Peter, a French mathematician, who became geographer to the king, and intendant of the fortifications of France, to which office he was appointed by Cardinal Richelieu. He was the intimate friend of Descartes, and was author of treatises on the Proportional Compass, on the Construction and Use of the Calibre of Artillery, on Sight, on Eclipses, on preventing the Inundations of the Seine, and on Comets. B. at Montluçon, 1598; D. 1677.

**Petitot**, John, *pet'-e-to*, an unrivalled painter in enamel, who was brought up to the trade of a jeweller; but having made several successful attempts at producing enamels for that branch of industry, he resolved to entirely devote himself to the pursuit. After studying in Italy, he visited England, where he was greatly patronized by Charles I., after whose death he went to France, and was employed by Louis XIV. He painted the face and hands of his portraits, and his brother-in-law, Bordier, added the drapery. The most celebrated works of this distinguished artist were portraits of Charles I. and his family, Charles II., Louis XIV., Anne of Austria, and Maria Theresa. Fifty-six of his portraits are in the museum of the Louvre, but his finest production is a copy of Vandyke's portrait of the countess of Southampton, in the collection of the duke of Devonshire. He was a zealous Protestant, and resisted the greatest efforts made by the eloquent Bossuet to cause him to embrace Romanism. B. at Geneva, 1607; D. at Vevay, in the canton of Berne, 1691.

**Peto**, Sir Samuel Morton, *pe'-to*, an eminent English contractor for the execution of engineering works, who either singly, or in conjunction with Messrs. Brassey and Betts, executed several important undertakings, the principal of which were the Western Railway of France, the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence, 2 miles long, and the Royal Danish Railway. In 1854 he directed the construction of a railway between Balaklava and Sebastopol, for which service he received a baronetcy in the ensuing year. In 1859 he was returned to parliament as member for Finsbury. He likewise acted as one of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851. B. at Woking, Surrey, 1809.

PETOFI, Alexander, *pet'-o-fe*, a celebrated Hungarian poet. He was at first a strolling player, but had long been in the habit of composing songs for his own amusement. In 1843 he became acquainted with the editor of the "Pesth Athenæum," and was by him engaged to compose short lyrics for his paper. These poems soon attracted notice, and speedily became the favourites of the entire nation. Upon the outburst of the Hungarian revolution, he recited one of his songs, "Up, Magyars, up," to the students of the university of Pesth, who were thereby excited to enthusiasm. Two other of his songs, "Now or Never," and "Battle Song," stirred to fierce action the whole Hungarian people, during the same momentous period. Soon afterwards he became aide-de-camp to General Bem, with whom he served in the campaign against the Russians in Transylvania, and after a great battle there was never seen again. The Hungarian refugees in London declared that he was still living, but he was never afterwards heard of. A collection of his fine songs, under the title of "Sounds from the Past," was published at Leipsic, in 1851. B. in Hungary, 1823.

PETRARCH, Francis, *pe'-trark*, a celebrated Italian poet. On account of the dissensions which raged in his native country, his father removed with him to Avignon, and afterwards to Carpentras, where Petrarch began his education, which was completed at Montpellier and Bologna. He was intended for the law; but Virgil had more charms for him than Justinian. On the death of his parents he returned to Avignon, where, in 1327, he saw a young lady in church, and became passionately in love with her. The name of the lady was Laura de Noves: she was 19 years of age at the time, and the wife of Hugh de Sade, a gentleman at Avignon. Despite the poet's handsome person, impassioned pleading, and flattering verses, he could make no impression upon her heart. After struggling in vain to overcome his passion, he retired to Vaucluse, a romantic spot, where he poured out his amorous complaints in several pieces. He afterwards travelled in different countries; but with his return to Vaucluse his passion for Laura returned. Again he celebrated her charms, and the delights of his retreat. His name became famous; and he received invitations from the senate of Rome, from the king of Naples, and the university of Paris. He accepted the former, and on Easter-day, 1341, he was crowned with laurel in the Capitol, with great pomp: he was also declared a Roman citizen. In 1348 he received the news of the death of Laura. He was then at Parma; but immediately set out for Vaucluse, where he passed some time in grief. In his copy of Virgil he thus records the fact: "It was in the early days of my youth that Laura, distinguished by her virtues, and celebrated in my verses, first blessed my eyes in the church of Santa Clara, at Avignon, and it was in the same month of April, at the same time of the morning, in the year 1348, that this bright luminary was withdrawn from our sight, whilst I was at Verona, alas! ignorant of my calamity." In 1352 he returned to Italy, and, at Padua, obtained a canonry; but many years of his life were spent in accepting invitations to the courts of the pope and other great Italian potentates. The sonnets of Petrarch are tender and melodious to the greatest degree; but, besides being a great poet, he was a profound scholar and patron of learning. His Latin poems are inferior to the Italian; and he wrote extensively upon theological and philosophical subjects. B. at Arezzo, 1304; D. at Arqua, 1374.

PETRE, Sir William, *pe'-ter*, an eminent English statesman, whose abilities recommended him to Thomas Cromwell; by whom he was employed in state affairs, and appointed a member of the commission for visiting the monasteries. He obtained a large share of the church lands, which he contrived to retain even during the reign of Mary, to whom he was counsellor, as he had been to her father and brother. This complying courtier found means to ingratiate himself with Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him one of her secretaries of state, and member of the privy council. His manors in Essex were very considerable, and are possessed by Lord Petre, his descendant. B. at Exeter, about 1503; D. 1571.

PETRONIUS ARBITER, Titus, a Latin poet, who was said to be one of the favourites of Nero, and became proconsul of Bithynia; but being accused by Tigellinus, another of Nero's friends, of being engaged in a conspiracy against that tyrant, he sought a voluntary death by opening his veins as he sat in the bath conversing with his friends. One of his pieces, a supposed satire against Nero, is extremely well written, though very licentious. His other works are a poem on the "Civil War between Cæsar and Pompey," on the "Education of the Roman Youth," on the "Corruption of Eloquence," and on the "Causes of the Decline of the Arts," "The Shipwreck of Lycas," &c. The best edition of his works is that by Burman, 1743. The style of his writings is as good as their subject-matter is bad. Supposed to have been born near Marseilles, about the commencement of the 1st century A.D.; D. 65.

PETRONIUS MAXIMUS, *pe-tro'-ni-us*, emperor of Rome, was born of an illustrious family, and, after being a senator and consul, he seized the throne, by assassinating Valentinian III., in 455. He then married the widow of his predecessor, Eudoxia, who was, however, ignorant of his crime. On becoming acquainted with it, she applied to Genseric, king of the Vandals, who entered Italy with fire and sword, took Rome, and slew the usurper. The Romans were so enraged with Maximus, that they dragged his body about the streets, and threw it into the Tiber. B. 395.

PETROPAULOVSKI, *pet-ro-paw-lov'-ski*, a town of Russia in Asia, capital of Kamtschatka, on its E. coast, North Pacific Ocean. It was, in 1854, bombarded by the Anglo-French fleet. *Pop.* about 700.

PETROSAVODSK, *pet-ro-sa-vodsk'*, a town of European Russia, 65 miles from Olonetz. *Pop.* 8,000.

PETROVSK, *pet-rovsk'*, a town of Russia, 68 miles from Saratov. *Pop.* 7,000.—It was founded in 1607 by Peter the Great.

PETSCHORA. (*See* PETCHORA.)

PETSH, or IPEK, *petsh*, a town of European Turkey, 72 miles from Scutari. *Manf.* Arms to a large extent. *Pop.* 12,000.

PETTIS, *pet'-tis*, a county of Missouri, U.S. *Area*, 655 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

PETTY, Sir WM., *pet'-te*, a celebrated English writer on political economy, who was the son of a clothier. He received the first part of his education at the school of his native town; after which he went to the university of Caen, in Normandy. On his return to England he began the study of physic and anatomy, to perfect himself in which he went to Leyden, Amsterdam, and Paris. In 1647 he returned to England, and soon afterwards went to Oxford, where he became assistant to the professor of anatomy, and fellow of Brasenose College. He was also chosen one of the council of the Royal Society, upon its establishment. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, where he became secretary to Henry Cromwell, lord-lieutenant of that kingdom. He was one of the commissioners for dividing the forfeited lands; but, in 1658, he was dismissed from his employments on a charge brought against him in the House of Commons. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made surveyor-general of Ireland. He wrote a great number of books on subjects of practical or political utility, the most important of which were, "Political Arithmetic," "The Political Anatomy of Ireland," and a treatise on Money. B. at Rumsey, Hampshire, 1623; D. 1687.

PETWORTH, *pet'-werth*, a well-built market-town of Sussex, on the Arun, 12 miles from Chichester. The streets are irregular. The church has a square tower, and is the place of interment for the Percies, earls of Northumberland. Petworth House, the magnificent mansion of the earl of Egremont, stands close to the town. *Pop.* 3,500.

PEUCER, Gaspard, *poi'-ser*, a German physician and mathematician, who became medical professor at Wittemberg, where he married Melancthon's daughter. He was imprisoned for ten years on account of his opinions; and, while in confinement, wrote his thoughts on the margins of old books, with ink made of burnt crusts soaked in wine. His principal works are, a treatise on Divination, and a History of his Imprisonment. B. at Bautzen, 1525; D. 1602.

PEUTEMAN, Peter, *poi'-te-man*, a Dutch painter, who, being employed to paint a picture of Mortality, went into an anatomical room where several skeletons were

suspended from the ceiling, and bones and skulls lay on the floor. While there he fell asleep; and, being suddenly roused by the shock of an earthquake, he saw the skeletons moving in all directions, and the loose skulls rolling about the room, which struck him with so much horror that he ran home half dead; and, though the transaction was explained to him, he died shortly after. B. at Rotterdam, 1650; D. 1692.

PEVENSEY, *pev'-en-se*, a parish of Sussex, on a small river which falls into Pevensey Bay, 10 miles from Hastings. Its importance has declined, owing to the receding of the sea. *Pop.* 500.—It has a station on the South-Coast Railway.

PEYRAT, *pai-ra'*, the name of several parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

PEYRERE, Isaac, *pai-rair*, the author of a book endeavouring to prove that Adam was not the first man, for which he was sent to prison at Brussels. By the interest of the prince of Condé, to whom he was librarian, he obtained his liberty and went to Rome, where he abjured his errors. He also wrote a book on the Restoration of the Jews, an Account of Greenland, and other works. D. 1676.

PEYSSONNEL, Charles de, *pai'-son-nel*, a learned French writer, who accompanied the French ambassador to Constantinople, in 1785, as secretary, and afterwards travelled through Asia Minor, collecting medals and identifying the geographical positions of ancient places. He wrote several dissertations, inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member. He was also the author of an eulogy on Marshal Villars, a Discourse on Coral, and other pieces. B. at Marseilles, 1700; D. 1757.

PEYSSONNEL, Charles de, son of the preceding, became consul at Smyrna, and wrote, among other works, "Historical Observations on the Barbarous People who inhabit the Borders of the Danube and the Euxine," and "Treatise on the Commerce of the Black Sea." B. 1727; D. at Smyrna, 1790.

PEZENAS, *pez'-e-na*, a parish and town of France, 25 miles from Montpellier. *Pop.* 7,500.

PEZENAS, Esprit, a learned French Jesuit, who became professor of philosophy and hydrography at Marseilles. Among other works he translated Maclaurin's Algebra and Fluxions into French, "Baker on the Microscope," Ward's "Young Mathematician's Guide," Smith's Optics, and other works from the English. His own works consisted of several treatises upon mathematics and philosophy. B. at Avignon, 1692; D. at the same city, 1776.

PFEDDERSHEIM, *fed'-er-shime*, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, 4 miles from Worms. *Pop.* 2,100.—Here, in 1525, a battle, which ended the "Peasants' War," was fought.

PFEFFEL, Christian Frederick, *fef'-fel*, an eminent German writer, who was engaged in various diplomatic employments by the courts of France and Saxony. He wrote, besides several other important works, an abridgement of the Public Law of Germany, "Historical Researches as to the Legal Rights of the Popes over Avignon," and "An Essay on the Public Law and New Constitutions of Poland." B. at Colmar, 1726; D. 1807.

PFEFFEL, Conrad, brother of the preceding, wrote several volumes of poetical works, besides tales and fables. He was blind from his 21st year. B. at Colmar, 1736; D. 1809.

PFEFFENHEIM, *fef'-fen-hime*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 7 miles from Colmar. *Pop.* 2,200.

PFEIFFER, Madame Ida, *fi'-fer*, a celebrated German traveller, who states that from her earliest years she was possessed with a longing for travel; but, having married, family cares and duties prevented her from gratifying her passion until she had attained the age of 47 years. At that time her husband was dead, and her two sons were established in life, one as an artist, and the other as a government official. Accordingly, in 1842 she set forth towards Palestine, that she might "have the ineffable delight of treading those spots which our Saviour had hallowed by his presence." In the following year a narrative of her journey was published, under the title of "Journey of a Vienna Woman in the Holy Land." She next went to Sweden, Norway, and Iceland, in 1845, and again published a narrative of her wanderings. In the summer of the following year she left Hamburg for her first journey round the world. Her route, courageously pursued through every form of danger incidental to such an undertaking, was from Vienna to Brazil, Chili, Tahiti, China, Hindostan, Persia, and Asia Minor. She had been absent from Vienna two years and three months, during which time she had travelled about 40,000 miles by water, and 2,760 by land. In 1850 she published her account of this great journey, in a work entitled "A Woman's Journey round the World," which was speedily translated into French and English. In 1851 she went to London, when, after witnessing the opening of the Great Exhibition of Industry, she left the Thames, on board a sailing-vessel, for the Cape of Good Hope. From the Cape she proceeded to Singapore, Borneo, the island of Sumatra, Java, the island of Celebes, Batavia, which last place she left for California. The "execrable city" of St. Francisco was visited; after which she proceeded to Panama and Lima, crossed the Andes, visited the sources of the river Amazon, and returned to Panama. New Orleans, the Mississippi, lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Michigan, and the falls of Niagara, were her subsequent wanderings; Canada and New York succeeded; till, at length, she crossed the Atlantic, and arrived in London at the commencement of 1855. "A Lady's Second Voyage round the World" contained the records of this journey, and, like its predecessors, found great favour with the reading public of France and England. Towards the close of the year 1856, having resolved to visit the island of Madagascar, she set forth upon one of the most perilous of her journeys. In a letter to a friend, she thus wrote:—"I often smile as I think what strange notions people, who only know me through my works, must form of me. Of course they picture me to themselves as more a man than a woman. How wrong they are! You, who are acquainted with me, know that instead of being six feet high, an Amazon, with pistols in my girdle, I am as simple, peaceable, and unassuming as the best of my sex who have never set foot beyond their native village." D. at Vienna, 1795.

PFORTZHEIM, *forts'-hime*, a town of Germany, in Baden, at the junction of the Wurm and the Nagold, 16 miles from Carlsruhe. *Manf.* Linen, trinkets, and hardware articles. *Pop.* 7,600.

PHÆDON, *fe'-don*, a disciple of Socrates, who purchased him of some pirates. After the death of his master, Phædon returned to Elis, his native country, where he founded a sect of philosophers called Elean. Plato affixed his name to a dialogue on the death of Socrates. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

PHÆDRUS, *fe'-drus*, a Latin poet, was a native of Thrace, and appears to have been the freedman of Augustus. Under Tiberius he was persecuted by Sejanus, to which circumstance he has alluded in his Fables, which possess considerable merit, and are written with great purity of style, though they are evidently borrowed from the popular fables of the Greeks. Flourished about the 1st century A.D.

PHAETON, *fai'-e-ton*, according to Ovid, a son of the sun, or Phœbus. Venus became enamoured of him, and intrusted him with the care of one of her temples. This favour of the goddess rendered him vain, and led to his asking his father's permission to drive his chariot for one day. Phœbus represented the dangers to which this would expose him, but in vain: he undertook the aërial journey, and the explicit directions of his father were forgotten. No sooner had Phaeton received the reins, than he betrayed his ignorance of guiding the chariot. The flying horses became sensible of the confusion of their driver, and immediately departed from the usual track. Phaeton repented too late of his rashness, and already heaven and earth were threatened with a universal conflagration, when Jupiter, who had perceived the disorder of the horses, struck the rider with a thunderbolt, and hurled him headlong from heaven into the river Po. His body, consumed with fire, was found by the nymphs of the place.

PHALARIS, *fal'-a-ris*, the tyrant of Agrigentum, in Sicily, which city he took B.C. 570. From his youth he displayed a cruel and ambitious temper, and delighted in the invention of new instruments of torture. At his command, Perillus, an artist, made a brazen bull, which

was hollow, and so contrived, that when a fire was kindled under the body, the cries of the unhappy victim within resembled the roarings of the animal it represented. Phalaris, after commending the work, ordered Perillus to be the first to make trial of it. The tyrant was himself put to death by his subjects in the same way, B.C. 564. The letters of Phalaris have caused several literary disputes, particularly that between Boyle and Bentley. The best edition of the letters (probably the work of a Sophist in the time of the Cæsars) is that of Schäfer, Leipsic. B. in Crete, in the 6th century B.C.

PHALSBOURG, *fals'-boorg*, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, 30 miles from Strasburg. *Pop.* 5,200. It was, in 1814-15, besieged by the allies.

PHAON, *fai'-on*, a boatman of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who received a small box of ointment from Venus, with which he rubbed himself, and became one of the most beautiful men of his age. Many were captivated with him, and, among others, Sappho, the celebrated poetess. Phaon at first appeared to return Sappho's passion, but soon, however, conceived a disdain for her; whereupon, the mortified poetess threw herself into the sea.

PHARAMOND, *far'-a-mond*, a mythical personage, who, according to many of the older historians, was the first king of France, and reigned at Treves, about A.D. 420. He is, however, supposed by others to have been only the general of an army, or the chief of a military society of Franks. To him is attributed also the celebrated salique law, by which females were excluded from the succession to the throne.

PHARAOH, *fai'-ro*, the name borne in the Bible by ten kings of Egypt; the best known of which are, the monarch to whom Joseph explained his dream, and who loaded him with honours; he who commenced the persecution of the Hebrews, and who put to death all the male children; and he who was summoned by Moses to permit of the departure of the Hebrew people, and who was afterwards drowned, with all his host, in the waters of the Red Sea.

PHARNACES I., *far'-na-sees*, king of Pontus, was the son of Mithridates V., and grandfather of Mithridates the Great. He made war against the king of Pergamus, and reigned between 184—157 B.C.

PHARNACES, king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, was son of Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, and revolted with the army against his father, who slew himself in despair, B.C. 63. Pharnaces cultivated the friendship of the Romans, and, in the war between Cæsar and Pompey, he remained neutral; but Cæsar declared war against and defeated him, B.C. 47, after a struggle of three days only. It was on that occasion that Cæsar wrote to the Roman senate, in allusion to his easy triumph: "I came, saw, and conquered" (*Veni, vidi, vici*). Pharnaces died shortly afterwards.

PHAROS, *fa'-ros*, a peninsula and anciently an island of Lower Egypt, on which stood a lighthouse. It forms the site of the modern Alexandria.

PHARSALIA, *far-sai'-li-a*, the ancient Pharsalus, and modern Satalge, a town of Thessaly, 18 miles from Larissa, in the neighbourhood of which the troops of Pompey were defeated by those of Julius Cæsar.

PHASIS, *fai'-sis*, a river of Asiatic Russia, from which the European pheasant derives its name, as originally imported from its banks. It rises in a spur of the Caucasus, and anciently was considered the boundary between Europe and Asia. It enters the Black Sea 34 miles from Batum.

PHEASANT ISLAND, *fes'-ant*, lies between Spain and France, in the Bidassoa river. Here the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded in 1659.

PHERECRATES, *fe-rek'-ra-tees*, a Greek comic poet, was contemporary with Plato and Aristophanes. None of his comedies have come down to us in a complete form, and of the seventeen plays which he wrote, only some fragments have been preserved by Hertelius and Grotius. There is in Plutarch a piece of his on the music of the Greeks. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

PHERECYDES, *fer-e-si'-dees*, a philosopher of the isle of Syros. He was the disciple of Pittacus, and the first who wrote upon natural science and the essence of the gods. He was the master of Pythogoras, who regarded him as a father. There are different accounts of his death: some assert that he died in the island of Delos, and others that he threw himself from the top of Mount Corycius, near Delphi. It is most probable that he died of extreme age. Diogenes Laertius ascribes to him the invention of proscdy. Flourished about 544 B.C. He is not to be confounded with another of this name who lived between 480 and 456 B.C., and wrote the History of Athens.

PHIDIAS, *fid'-i-as*, a sculptor of Athens, and one of the most celebrated artists of antiquity. He constructed a beautiful statue of Minerva; but being accused of embezzling some of the gold intrusted to him for that work, he was, according to one account, banished. On this he went to Elis, where, by way of revenge, he made a colossal statue of Jupiter Olympius, which infinitely surpassed his Minerva, and was deemed one of the wonders of the world. D. about B.C. 432.

PHILADELPHIA, *fil'-a-del'-fe-a*, a city and port of entry of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the west bank of the Delaware, about 100 miles from the Atlantic, and 80 from New York. It is situate on the narrowest part of an isthmus, between the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers, about 6 miles above their confluence. The buildings now occupy a space upwards of 5 miles long from north to south, and they extend from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. The streets are regular and spacious, and the squares are numerous. Many of the streets are shaded with trees, and the public buildings are mostly of white marble. These are the State-house, in which the independence of the Union was declared in 1776, the United States Bank, on the model of the Parthenon at Athens, the United States Mint, the Exchange, the United States Naval Asylum, the Gerard Bank and College, Masonic Hall, almshouses, penitentiary, and state prison. There are upwards of 100 places of worship, and several charitable institutions; among which may be noticed the anatomical museum, in which is a statue of Penn, and West's painting of "Christ healing the Sick." The houses of the city are generally constructed of brick, without much ornament, but have a striking appearance of convenience, comfort, neatness, and opulence. There are several large markets, learned institutions, libraries, and numerous academies and schools. The American Philosophical Society was founded by Benjamin Franklin and others in 1740, and the Philadelphia Museum is the best in the Union. *Manf.* Philadelphia exceeds all other towns in the United States in the variety and excellence of its manufactures. They consist of cotton, nails, rope, paper, glass, marble, and numerous other kinds. *Pop.* about 450,000. *Lat.* 39° 57′ N. *Lon.* 75° 10′ W.—Philadelphia is connected by railway with most of the principal towns of the Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Asia Minor. (*See* ALA-SHEHER.)

PHILADELPHIA, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. *Area*, 120 square miles. *Pop.* 410,000.

PHILÆ, *fil'-le*, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, 6 miles from Assouan. It contains some fine remains of antiquity.

PHILEMON, *fi-le'-mon*, a Greek comic poet, who was contemporary with, and the rival of, Menander, and is asserted to have been the author of 97 comedies. Plautus imitated some of his works. His death is said to have been occasioned, at the age of 97, by laughing at seeing an ass eat figs, B.C. 274.

PHILETAS, *fi-le'-tas*, a Greek grammarian and poet of Cos, and preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote elegies and epigrams, which are lost. D. about B.C. 290.

PHILIP, *fil'-ip*, was the name borne by several kings of Macedon, the most celebrated of whom were:—

PHILIP II., the son of Amyntas, succeeded his brother Perdiccas 359 B.C. In his youth he displayed great military talents, which were improved by studying under Epaminondas at Thebes. At the beginning of his reign he had to oppose the Illyrians, Pæonians, and Thracians. The two former he disarmed by presents and promises, and the latter were not able to act against him. He then made war against Athens; and, having gained a great victory over the troops of that republic, he restored all the prisoners without a ransom, which generosity produced a peace. Philip then turned his arms against the Illyrians, whom he defeated. After this he took Crenides, a city belonging to the Thracians; and, having made himself master of

the gold-mines near that place, he employed a number of men in working them, and was the first who had gold coin stamped with his name. His ambition now became boundless: he formed the design of subduing all Greece, and began by taking Olynthus, a city belonging to Athens, and, having corrupted the principal inhabitants, he obtained possession of the place. The Athenians were roused against Philip by the eloquence of Demosthenes; but all the efforts of the orator proved ineffectual when opposed to the arms and gold of the king of Macedon. After vanquishing Greece, Philip resolved to attempt the conquest of Persia, and was for that purpose elected commander-in-chief of the expedition in a general assembly of the Grecian states; but, while preparing for the enterprise, he was assassinated by Pausanias, one of his guards, leaving his vast designs to be accomplished by his son Alexander. Assassinated 336 B.C.

PHILIP V., king of Macedon, obtained the crown at the age of 17, upon the death of his cousin Antigonus, 220 B.C. The beginning of his reign was brilliant, owing to the conquests of his general Aratus, whom Philip, out of jealousy, caused to be poisoned. After the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C., he joined Hannibal against the Romans; but the consul Lævinus marched into Macedon, and compelled Philip to sue for peace. The Roman senate being apprised of a secret treaty between Philip and Hannibal, sent Flaminius against the former, who was defeated, and obliged to yield to dishonourable terms. At the instigation of his son Perseus, he put to death his eldest son Demetrius, who was accused of designs upon the throne. D. 179 B.C.

PHILIP I., king of Spain, surnamed the Handsome, was the son of Maximilian I., emperor of Germany; and, by his marriage with the heiress of Ferdinand V., king of Aragon, and Isabella, queen of Castile, he obtained the Spanish crown. B. 1198; D. at Bruges, 1506.

PHILIP II. was the only legitimate son of Charles V. In 1554 he became king of Naples and Sicily, by the abdication of his father, and in the same year married Mary, queen of England. In 1556 his father resigned to him the crown of Spain, having in the previous year given him the government of the Netherlands. He declared war against France, and was present at the battle of St. Quentin, where it is said he made two vows, the one never again to hazard his person in an engagement, and the other to build a palace to the honour of St. Lawrence. This last he executed at the village of Escurial, near Madrid, and gave to the building the form of a gridiron, in commemoration of the instrument of the saint's martyrdom. In 1559 he made peace with France, and, on his return from the Netherlands to Spain, he caused an *auto da fe* to be celebrated, by which several unfortunate victims of the Inquisition were burnt alive. Resolved to extirpate heresy in his dominions, he employed fire and sword with unsparing bitterness in his Italian possessions; but the Netherlands resisted the attempt to establish the Inquisition, and, led by William the Silent, seven provinces succeeded, after a long and terrible struggle, in throwing off the Spanish yoke. (*See* ORANGE, Prince of.) In 1588 Philip fitted out his famous expedition called the Invincible Armada, for the invasion of England. This fleet, consisting of 130 ships in all, manned by troops, sailors, and galley-slaves, to the amount of nearly 30,000 men, together with 2,000 Spanish nobles and their retainers, was almost totally destroyed by the storm or the English ships. When Philip heard of the disaster, he said, "I sent my fleet to combat the English, not the elements; God's will be done." At the same time that he attacked England he gave his assistance to the Roman Catholic league in France, against Henry IV., hoping thereby to eventually subjugate that country. Philip is accused of sacrificing his son Don Carlos to what he called his "regard for the welfare of the state." The precise reasons for his conduct towards him are not established; but it is certain that the unfortunate young man perished miserably in a dungeon in his 23rd year. The greatest praise that can be accorded to this cold-hearted bigot is, that he gave a certain amount of encouragement to arts and sciences. B. 1527; D. 1598.

PHILIP III., the son of Philip II. and of Anne of Austria, succeeded his father at the age of 20. His reign was unfortunate and imprudent; the king himself being too indolent to rule his dominions, resigned the entire guidance of affairs to his favourite, the duke of Lerma. Spinola took Ostend, after a siege of three years, but with the loss of 80,000 Spaniards. The United Provinces, taking advantage of the exhausted condition of Spain, established their independence under the house of Nassau, and extorted from Philip an acknowledgement of their freedom. In 1609 he issued a decree that all the Moors should quit his kingdom in three days; by which Spain lost above a million of its most useful inhabitants. The lavish expenditure and confused management of the finances during this reign, were among the chief causes of the decline of the Spanish power. B. 1578; D. 1621.

PHILIP IV. succeeded his father, Philip III., at the age of 16. The same year war was renewed with Holland, and the Spaniards, under Spinola, gained some advantages; but at sea they were totally unsuccessful. In 1635, Philip, at the instigation of his favourite and minister, the Duke Olivarez, declared war against France, which proved very disastrous. He lost Artois; the Catalonians revolted, and put themselves under the protection of France; and Portugal, taking advantage of the distracted state of Spain, secured its independence, and placed on the throne the house of Braganza. Olivarez, by his negligence and mismanagement, the author of their disasters, was disgraced; and, in 1659, a disadvantageous peace was concluded with France. B. 1607; D. 1665. Lord Macaulay, in his fifth volume of the History of England, gives us a painfully real portrait of this last of a race of bigots:—"Sometimes he starved himself, sometimes he whipped himself. At length a complication of maladies completed the ruin of all his faculties. His stomach failed. Nor was this strange; for in him the malformation of the jaw, characteristic of his family, was so serious that he could not masticate his food. While suffering from indigestion, he was attacked by ague. Every third day his convulsive tremblings, his dejection, his fits of wandering, seemed to indicate the approach of dissolution. His misery was increased by the knowledge that everybody was calculating how long he had to live, and wondering what would become of his kingdoms when he should be dead."

PHILIP V., duke of Anjou, the second son of Louis, dauphin of France, and of Mary-Anne of Bavaria, assumed the crown of Spain in 1700, by virtue of the will of Charles II. His claim, however, was contested by the house of Austria, in favour of the archduke Charles. This produced the grand alliance, in which Austria was supported, against France and Spain, by England, Holland, Savoy, Portugal, and Prussia. The beginning of this war, memorable in history as the War of the Spanish Succession, was very disastrous to Philip, who lost Aragon, Gibraltar, and the islands of Minorca and Majorca, also Sardinia and the kingdom of Naples. In this extremity he was about to retire to Spanish America, when the duke de Vendôme arrived with succours, and by gaining the battle of Villaviciosa, gave a more favourable turn to affairs. The victories of that great general, and those of Marshal Villars, in Flanders, confirmed Philip on the throne, and restored peace to Europe by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The war was renewed in 1717, and the Spanish fleet was defeated in the Mediterranean, by Sir George Byng. Peace was restored in 1720, after which, Philip became a victim to confirmed melancholy, and in 1724 abdicated the throne to his son Louis, and retired to a monastery. Louis died a few months after, of the small-pox, and Philip was compelled to resume the government. His subsequent conduct was characterized by greater spirit and judgment. In 1733 he entered into an alliance with France against the emperor, and his son Don Carlos conquered Sicily and Naples, of which he became king. In 1734 the royal palace was burnt, and a great number of fine paintings destroyed. In 1736 peace was concluded; but a new war broke out in 1739. B. 1683; D. 1746.

PHILIP I., king of France, succeeded his father, Henry I., in 1060, under the regency of Baldwin V., count of Flanders. Philip at the age of 15 lost his faithful guardian. The young king showed at first a warlike spirit, but afterwards gave himself up to licentious pleasures. The most important incident of his reign

was his divorce of his wife Bertha, and marriage with Bertrade, the wife of the count of Anjou, for which he was excommunicated by the council of Autun, in 1094; but ten years afterwards he was absolved by the pope, who also approved of his marriage with Bertrade. B. 1053; D. 1108.

PHILIP II., surnamed the August, succeeded his father, Louis VII., in 1180, at the age of 15. Henry II. of England, taking advantage of his youth, invaded France; but Philip put himself at the head of his forces, and compelled Henry to renew the ancient treaties between the two kingdoms. After this, he turned his attention to the regulation of abuses in the government, and to the improvement of the city of Paris. He expelled the Jews from his dominions, under circumstances of great injustice and cruelty. In 1190 Philip accompanied Richard I. of England to the Holy Land, where they took Acre; but dissensions arising between the two monarchs, Philip returned to France. Though he had sworn on the Gospels not to undertake anything against the interests of Richard in his absence, he invaded Normandy, and took some places; but being repulsed at Rouen, he made a truce for five years, and in the interval married Ingeburge, princess of Demark, whom he afterwards divorced, and espoused the daughter of the duke of Moravia, for which he was excommunicated by the pope, and not absolved till he took back his former wife. Philip gave his assistance to Prince Arthur against his uncle John, king of England; but John having declared himself a vassal of the Holy See, the pope gave countenance to his acts. This giving offence to the English nobility, they made an offer of the throne to Philip, who declined it, but sent to England his son Louis, who was crowned at London in 1216. On the death of John, however, the English barons acknowledged his son, Henry III., and Louis returned to France. B. 1165; D. at Mantes, 1223.

PHILIP III., surnamed the Hardy, was proclaimed king of France in Africa, on the death of St. Louis, his father, in 1270. After concluding a peace with the king of Tunis, whose city the French were besieging, he returned to France, and was crowned at Rheims. Peter of Aragon, having occasioned the horrible massacre of the French in Sicily, called the Sicilian Vespers, Philip marched against him in 1283, and took several towns, but died of a fever on his return, at Perpignan, in 1285. B. 1245.

PHILIP IV., called the Fair, succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, in 1285. He became king of Navarre, in consequence of his marriage with Jane, daughter and heiress of Henry I. In 1285, Philip engaged in a war against Edward I., king of England, who formed several powerful alliances with continental princes against the French monarch. In 1302, Philip, while attempting to suppress a revolt of the Flemings, lost the battle of Courtray, where perished the count of Artois, with 20,000 men. But, in 1304, he gained that of Mons-en-Puelle; in commemoration of which a fine equestrian statue of this monarch was set up in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris. This victory was followed by a peace; but Philip was shortly afterwards embroiled in a contest with Pope Boniface VIII., who pretended to the right of disposing of benefices, which was resisted by the king. On this the pope issued his bull of excommunication, which Philip caused to be burnt. The violent acts of Boniface were condemned by the popes Benedict and Clement V., the latter of whom assisted Philip in persecuting and abolishing the order of Knights Templars in 1311. B. 1268; D. 1314.

PHILIP V., surnamed the Long, was the younger son of the preceding, and succeeded his brother Louis Hutin, by virtue of the salique law, which excluded females from the French throne, in 1316. He made war against Flanders, formed an alliance with Scotland, and expelled the Jews from his kingdom. The leprosy, a disease brought by the crusaders from Palestine, prevailed in a great degree in his reign. B. 1294; D. 1322.

PHILIP VI., or PHILIP OF VALOIS, the first king of France of the collateral branch of Valois, was the son of Charles, count of Valois, brother of Philip the Fair. He ascended the throne in 1328, on the death of his cousin, Charles the Fair. In 1329, Edward III., king of England, did homage for the duchy of Guienne; but in 1337 he assumed the title of king of France, on the pretence of being a grandson of Philip the Fair by his mother. This produced a disastrous war, which lasted, with a few intervals, during many years. In 1346, Edward III. gained the battle of Cressy, in which the French lost near 30,000 men; among whom were John, king of Bohemia, and the flower of the nobility. This was followed by the loss of Calais and other important places, in the following year. Edward sent a challenge to Philip to decide their pretensions by single combat, which the latter refused. The course of the disasters of his reign was completed in the year 1348, by the outbreak of a terrible pestilence, which carried off a third portion of his subjects. B. 1293; D. near Chartres, 1350.

PHILIP, Marcus Julius, called the Arab, from his being a native of Bostra, in Arabia, was born of an obscure family, and became a common soldier in the Roman army; but by his merit he rose to the command of the imperial guard. In 244 he assassinated the emperor Gordianus the younger, and seized upon the throne. He gained great popularity at Rome by his generosity, and by making a canal for supplying the city with water. He celebrated the secular games with great pomp, and permitted great toleration to the Christians; indeed, by some writers, he is stated to have been himself a Christian. In 249 he was defeated by Decius, near Verona, and was assassinated by his soldiery immediately afterwards.

PHILIP, a native of Phrygia, and governor of Jerusalem, where he greatly persecuted the Jews. Antiochus Epiphanes, who had appointed him to that post, left him regent of his kingdom during the minority of his son; but Philip was opposed by Lysias, and slain in battle.

PHILIP, duke of Suabia, son of Frederick Barbarossa, was elected emperor on the death of his brother, Henry VI., in 1198. But another party of the electors chose Otho, duke of Saxony, which occasioned a civil war. The pope excommunicated Philip, but afterwards absolved him, and endeavoured in vain to reconcile the contending princes. D. 1178; assassinated at Bamberg, 1208.

PHILIP, physician to Alexander the Great, who cured his master of an attack of fever contracted while bathing in the river Cydnus. Parmenio wrote a letter to Alexander, informing him that his physician had been bribed by Darius to poison him; but the king of Macedonia, having confidence in his physician, took the draught which had been prescribed for him, at the same time handing to Philip the letter he had received. The speedy recovery of Alexander proved the fidelity of his physician. Flourished in the 4th century B.C.

PHILIP OF DREUX, the son of Robert, count de Dreux, embraced the ecclesiastical state, and became bishop of Beauvais; but the character of his mind more inclined him to warlike affairs than religious exercises. He joined the crusaders, and distinguished himself before Acre, in 1191. Philip II. having declared war against the English, the bishop took up arms in his favour; but was taken prisoner, and kept in close confinement. He made an appeal to the pope, who demanded him, as his son, from Richard II. That monarch, however, sent to the pope the bloody armour in which the bishop was taken, accompanied with these words, "See, holy father, if this be thy son's coat." The pope would not recognize the habiliments as canonical, and the bishop remained a prisoner till 1202. He afterwards fought against the Albigenses; and D. at Beauvais, 1217.

PHILIP, St., one of the twelve apostles of Jesus Christ, was a fisherman of Bethsaida, a city of Galilee, on the Lake of Gennesareth, when he was called by our Saviour. Ecclesiastical historians relate that he was married and had several children, and that he preached the Gospel in Phrygia. He is enrolled among the martyrs by some ancient writers. He is not to be confounded with Philip the Deacon, mentioned in the Acts, who converted the eunuch of Candace, queen of Ethiopia. Suffered martyrdom at Hierapolis, it is supposed, about 80.

PHILIP THE GOOD, duke of Burgundy. Out of revenge for the death of his father, who was slain in 1419, he formed an alliance with Henry V. of England, against Charles II. of France and his successor. He

defeated the dauphin at the battle of Mons, in 1421, about which time he made war, with success, against the countess of Hainault, and compelled her to acknowledge him as her heir. It was during this war that Joan of Arc was captured and burnt. (*See* JOAN OF ARC.) In 1435 he was reconciled to Charles VII. The people of Dinan, in the province of Liége, having committed some outrages, Philip sent against them his son, the count of Charolois, who burnt the city to ashes, and put the inhabitants to the sword. This inhuman action being approved of by the father, proves that he had no right to be called the Good. B. 1396; D. 1467.

PHILIPPEVILLE, *fil'-ip-veel*, a fortified town of Algeria, on the Gulf of Stora, 35 miles from Bona. *Pop.* about 10,000.—In 1849 it was nearly consumed by fire.

PHILIPPI, *fi-lip'-pi*, a ruined town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 10 miles from Drama, where Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavius and Antony, which ended the republican government of Rome, B.C. 42.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *fil'-ip-pine*, a group in the Asiatic archipelago, consisting of a great number of islands, of various sizes, on many of which the Spaniards have establishments, while others are but little known. There are about 1,200 of them, and the largest are Luzon, or Luconia, Mindanao, Panay, Palawan, Mindora, Marindique, Negros, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, and Masbate. *Area.* Estimated at 120,000 square miles; but the dominion of Spain is held over only 52,150. *Desc.* Volcanic, and, from their situation, possessing the peculiarities of a tropical climate, although they are not liable to any intense heats. *Pro.* Their principal is rice, which is the chief food of the natives. The other products are different sorts of pulse, the breadfruit, beans, the cacavata, cotton, coffee, sago, cocoanuts, hemp, cinnamon, betel, and bananas. The fruit-trees are few in number, and of an indifferent quality, except the plantain, to which may be added the orange and mango. Manilla produces indigo of an inferior quality; but the tobacco is excellent. The mountains afford excellent timber; and horses and horned cattle, introduced by the Spaniards, have thriven exceedingly. Among the curious birds are the swallows which form the edible nests so highly esteemed by the Chinese; and the *biche de mer*, another Chinese delicacy, is also procured on the coast. *Manf.* Government Manilla cigars, cigar-cases, straw hats, earthenware; and domestic weaving is pursued by the females. *Imp.* All kinds of India piece-goods, and European cutlery and iron. *Exp.* Birdsnests, cassia, gold-dust, pepper, rattans, sago, tortoiseshell, wax, wild honey, amber, marble, tar, brimstone, and many other articles of inferior note. *Pop.* Estimated at 3,700,000; consisting of Papuan negroes, half-castes, Chinese, European, and native whites. *Lat.* between 5° 32′ and 19° 38′ N. *Lon.* between 117° and 127° E.—These islands were first discovered by Magellan, in 1521; but it was not till 1565 that they were taken possession of. Manilla was constituted the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines. It was taken by the English in 1762, but restored in 1764. The islands were named after Philip II. of Spain.

PHILIPPOPOLI, *fil'-ip-po'-po-le*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedon, on a small island formed by the Marizza, 86 miles from Adrianople. Before the earthquake which took place here in 1818, by which the town was in a great measure destroyed, Philippopoli was a thriving place. It still has twenty mosques and several Armenian and Greek churches. *Manf.* Woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, soap, and tobacco. *Pop.* 40,000.

PHILIPS, Ambrose, *fil'-ips*, an English dramatic writer and poet, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he wrote his Pastorals, which were at one time greatly admired, and praised by some good writers. Pope, however, ridiculed them with great severity, at the same time that he exempted Philips's Winter Piece from his censure. He was also the author of a tragedy of merit, entitled "The Distressed Mother," and an abridged "Life of Archbishop Williams." B. about 1671; D. 1749.

PHILISTUS, *fi-lis'-tus*, a Greek writer, and the favourite of the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, who afterwards banished him. In his exile he wrote the History of Sicily, and that of Dionysius, which Cicero has commended. He was recalled by Dionysius the Younger, but was defeated by Dion in a naval engagement, and put to death, B.C. 367. Some extracts from his writings are included in the "Fragmenta" of Müller.

PHILLIDOR, Andrew, *fil'-li-dor*, a French musical composer, but better known as a distinguished chess-player. At an early age he became a chorister in the chapel of Louis XV.; but after the changing of his voice he was left without employment. Being an adept at chess-playing, he set out upon a tour through Holland, Germany, and England, and earned, by exhibiting his skill, the means of improving his knowledge of music. In 1753 he set to music Congreve's "Ode to Harmony," which obtained some success. While in London he also devoted much of his time to chess, and produced a work on that art. Retiring to Paris in 1754, he assisted in founding the Opéra Comique. He paid another visit to England in 1774, and there produced a musical work, but soon afterwards began to exhibit himself as a chess-player at Parsloe's Club, in St. James's Street, where, among other feats, he, blindfolded and simultaneously, played and won two games. B. at Dreux, 1726; D. in London, 1795.

PHILLIPS, John, *fil'-ips*, an eminent modern geologist, professor of geology at the university of Oxford, and assistant general secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was an active worker in the paths of geological science for nearly half a century, and assisted in many great works connected with his favourite pursuit, from the date of the "Map of the Strata of England and Wales" to the present great undertaking,—the "Geological Survey of the United Kingdom." He edited or arranged twenty-seven volumes of the Reports of the British Association; and in the "Bibliography of Geology" of Mr. Strickland and Sir W. Jardine, thirty-one treatises of his on geology are enumerated. The most important of his other works are, treatise on geology in the "Cabinet Cyclopædia," "Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire," "Rivers, Mountains, and Seacoast of Yorkshire," and "Geological Map of the British Isles." To the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," "Penny Cyclopædia," &c., he contributed many valuable articles on subjects of geological science. In 1858-59 he was elected president of the Geological Society. B. 1800.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, a modern English *littérateur*, was the son of a tradesman in London, who brought him up for the stage. At the age of 14 he appeared at the Haymarket theatre, in the character of Richard III.; but, at the instance of some friends, his father afterwards sent him to the university of Göttingen. He next proceeded to Cambridge; but the death of his father called him to London, in order to carry on the business for the benefit of his mother and family. In 1841 he adopted the profession of literature, and wrote "Caleb Stukely," for "Blackwood's Magazine." Subsequently engaged upon the staff of the *Times* newspaper, he contributed to that print many of the best reviews of books which have appeared in its columns. He was for a period "literary director" to the Crystal Palace Company; during which time he wrote the "Crystal Palace Portrait-Gallery" and the "Guide to the Palace and Park." Some of his criticisms upon books in the leading English journal were reprinted, with the title "Essays from the *Times*." Consumptive tendencies had for a long time exhibited themselves previous to his death, which was at length brought about by that malady. B. in London, 1815; D. at Brighton, 1854.

PHILO JUDÆUS, *fil'-lo*, a learned Jewish writer, who was born of an illustrious family, and formed a member of the deputation sent by the Jews to lay their complaints against the Greeks of Alexandria before the emperor Caligula, A.D. 40. He wrote several works in Greek, the principal of which is entitled "Of the Contemplative Life." He was a zealous Platonist, and, on that account, has been styled the Jewish Plato. The best edition of his works, chiefly treating upon subjects connected with the religion of the Jews, is that of London, by William Bowyer. B. at Alexandria, and flourished in the 1st century A.D.

PHILO OF BYBLOS, a Greek grammarian, who trans-

lated into Greek the Phœnician history of Sanconiathon, fragments of which remain. Flourished in the 1st century.

PHILO OF BYZANTIUM, an architect, who wrote a treatise on machines used in war, which is printed in the collection of ancient mathematical works. Flourished about 300 B.C.

PHILOCTETES, *fil-ok-te'-tees*, son of Pœan and Demonassa, was one of the Argonauts, and the armbearer and friend of Hercules. He erected the pile on which the hero was consumed, and received from him his arrows, dipped in the gall of the hydra. After paying the last offices to Hercules, he returned to Melibœa, where his father reigned. He then visited Sparta, where he became one of the suitors of Helen, and soon after accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, with seven ships; but he was prevented from joining his countrymen at Aulis, and, at the instigation of Ulysses, was sent to the island of Lemnos. In this retreat he remained for some time, till the Greeks, in the tenth year of the Trojan war, were informed by the oracle that Troy could not be taken without the arrows of Hercules, then in the possession of Philoctetes. Upon this, Ulysses, accompanied by Diomedes, went to Lemnos, to prevail upon Philoctetes to come and finish the siege. Philoctetes refused to go to Troy, and was about to return to Melibœa, when the manes of Hercules immediately ordered him to repair to the Grecian camp, where he should be cured of his wounds and put an end to the war. Philoctetes obeyed; and, being restored to health by Æsculapius, he destroyed an immense number of Trojans; among whom, according to some mythologists, was Paris. When Troy had been destroyed, he set sail from Asia; but, as he was unwilling to visit his native country, he went to Italy, where he built a town in Calabria, which he called Petilia. The sufferings and adventures of Philoctetes form the subject of one of the best tragedies of Sophocles.

PHILOLAUS, *fil-o-lai'-us*, a Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, who maintained that all things were made by harmony and necessity. He also asserted that the earth was round, and had a circular motion. The Golden Verses of Pythagoras have been attributed to him. Lived about 374 B.C.

PHILOPŒMEN, *fil-o-pe'-men*, general of the Achæans, who displayed great bravery in defending his native city against Cleomenes III., king of Sparta; and, in 208, gained the famous battle of Messene over the Ætolians. For this he was made captain-general; and he shortly afterwards slew Machanidas, tyrant of Lacedæmon, near Mantinea, with his own hand. Nabis, the successor of Machanidas, defeated Philopœmen at sea; but he recovered this loss on land, took Sparta, razed its walls, and abolished the laws of Lycurgus. The Messenians having revolted, Philopœmen marched against them, but was taken prisoner by falling from his horse. Dinocrates, the Messenian general, threw him into prison, and caused him to be poisoned, 182 B.C. B. in Arcadia, about 253 B.C.

PHILOSTORGIUS, *fil-os-tor'-ji-us*, an ecclesiastical historian, who wrote an Ecclesiastical History of his own time, which was published by Valesius at Paris, with Eusebius, in 1673; but the separate edition of Godefroi, 1642, is the best. B. in Cappadocia, about 364; D. about 425.

PHILOSTRATUS, Flavius, *fil-os-trai'-tus*, a famous Greek sophist, who resided at Rome, where he was patronized by Julia, wife of Septimus Severus. He wrote the "Life of Apollonius Tyaneus," a pretended philosopher. It is an extravagant romance, full of fables. He also wrote the Lives of the Sophists, and a commentary upon the heroes of Homer. Flourished towards the close of the 2nd century.

PHILOXENUS, *fil-lox'-e-nus*, a dithyrambic poet of Cythera, lived at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, who banished him to the stone-quarries for censuring his verses. D. at Ephesus, about 380 B.C.

PHING, *fing*, a prefix to several cities in China.

PHLEGON, *fle'-gon*, surnamed Trallian, from the place of his birth, a city of Lydia. He was the freedman of Adrian, and wrote a History of Marvellous Things; also a History of the Olympiads, part of which is extant. He is said to have mentioned the darkness at our Saviour's crucifixion. This passage caused a controversy between Whiston, Chapman, and others, in the 18th century. The best edition of his remains is that of Westerman, 1839. Flourished in the 2nd century.

PHOCAS, *fo'-kas*, emperor of the East. He usurped the throne by murdering the emperor Maurice and his children, in 602. He put to death a great number of persons, and, by means of fair promises, inveigled Narses, the famous Persian general, to Constantinople, and caused him to be burnt alive. Heraclius, governor of Africa, conspired against and slew Phocas, in 610.

PHOCION, *fo'-shi-on*, a celebrated Athenian general and statesman, who was the disciple of Plato and Xenocrates. He displayed great eloquence, and opposed Demosthenes, when that great orator endeavoured to raise the Athenians to declare war against Philip. Phocion saw in that measure the ruin of Athens; but, when the war commenced, he manifested the patriotism and talents of a brave general. Philip and Alexander made several attempts to corrupt him, but in vain. Phocion held the generalship at Athens forty-four times; but, notwithstanding his splendid virtues and abilities, he could not escape persecution. He was accused of treachery, and deposed, on which he fled; but was taken and poisoned, B.C. 317. His son Phocus was a man of licentious character; but he avenged the fate of his father upon his accusers, and erected a statue to his memory.

PHOCYLIDES, *fo-sil'-i-dees*, a Greek poet and philosopher, was a native of Miletus. There is a poem extant, which is, by some critics, attributed to him. Flourished about 530 B.C.

PHORMIO, *for'-mi-o*, an Athenian general, who succeeded Callias, B.C. 432, and gave great proofs of his courage in the Peloponnesian war, and in defeating the fleets of the Lacedæmonians. He sold his estates to pay his army, and refused the rank of commander-in-chief.

PHOTIUS, *fo'-shi-us*, patriarch of Constantinople. His learning was great, and advanced him to several high offices in the state; after which, he entered into orders; and, on the deposition of Ignatius, aspired to the patriarchate, which he obtained in an irregular manner in 853, but was nevertheless confirmed in the appointment in 858. This occasioned a schism, and Photius excercised great severities on those who adhered to Ignatius. Basil, the Macedonian, expelled him in 869. Photius, however, continued to gain the favour of Basil, who restored him to the patriarchal see upon the death of Ignatius, in 877. But, in 886, Leo caused him to be again deprived, and confined in a monastery, where he died. His works are, "Bibliotheca," or Commentary on several authors of antiquity; "Nomocanon," or a collection of the canons of the Church; and a collection of theological and controversial works. B. at Constantinople, early in the 9th century; D. in Armenia, about its close.

PHRYNE, *fri'-ne*, a famous courtesan of Greece, and mistress of Praxiteles, who employed her as a model for his statues of Venus. She acquired immense wealth, and offered to rebuild Thebes, provided this inscription should be placed upon the walls; "Alexander destroyed this city, and the courtesan Phryne restored it;" but her offer was rejected.

PHRYNICUS, *frin'-i-kus*, a Greek writer, who wrote a treatise on the Attic verbs and nouns, and "The Sophistical Apparatus," a collection of Greek phrases. Flourished about 175.—There were two others of this name, the one a tragic and the other a comic poet.

PHRYXUS, *frix'-us*, a son of Athamas, king of Thebes, by Nephele, who was persecuted by his stepmother Ino, because he was to obtain the throne in preference to her own children. Being apprised of Ino's intentions upon his life, he secured part of his father's treasure, and privately left Bœotia with his sister Helle, to go to their friend Æetes, king of Colchis. They embarked on board a ship, or, according to the mythologists, they mounted on the back of a ram whose fleece was of gold, and proceeded through the air. The height to which they were carried made Helle giddy, and she fell into the sea, which has been called Hellespont from her name. When Phryxus arrived safe in Colchis, he offered the ram on the altars of Mars. The king received him with great cordiality, and gave him his daughter Chalciope in marriage. Some time after he was murdered by his father-in-law,

who envied him the possession of the golden fleece. The fable of Phryxus has been explained by some, who observe that the ship on which he embarked was either called the *Ram*, or carried on her prow the figure of that animal. The fleece of gold is explained by recollecting that Phryxus carried away immense treasures from Thebes. Phryxus was placed among the constellations of heaven after death. The murder of Phryxus gave rise to the celebrated Argonautic expedition, which had for its object the recovery of the golden fleece. (*See* JASON.)

PIACENZA, or PIACENTIA, *pe-a-chen'-za*, a town of Italy, in Parma, near the junction of the Po with the Trebia, 34 miles from Parma. It is defended by a castle, and is inclosed by ramparts entered by five gates. Of its streets, a few are broad and straight, but most of them are narrow and gloomy. Of the public squares, one contains two fine equestrian statues in bronze, representing individuals of the Farnese family. The town has two other squares of inferior interest, one of them containing the ducal palace, the other the cathedral, a heavy building; it contains, however, a number of fine paintings. The theatre is neat and commodious, but small; and there are a university, a public library, and several extensive private collections. *Manf.* Silk stuffs, woollens, fustians, stockings, and hats. There is also a great yearly fair, held in April. *Pop.* 31,000.—This is the birthplace of several celebrated men; among whom are Pope Gregory X., Cardinal Alberoni, and Pallavicini. In 219 B.C. Hannibal here defeated the Romans.

PIANOSA, *pe-a-no'-sa*, an island in the Mediterranean, 10 miles W. of Cape Elba. *Ext.* 3¼ miles long, by 2½ broad. After the first abdication of Napoleon I., this island was left in his power as an annexation to Elba.

PIAUHI, or PIAUHY, *pe'-au-he*, a small province of Brazil. *Area*, 60,500 square miles. *Desc.* Level, with rich extensive pasturages, on which large herds of cattle are reared. *Pro.* Millet, manioc, rice, cotton, jalap, ipecachuanha, and cinchora. *Minerals.* Silver, iron, and lead. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* between 2° 42′ and 11° 20′ S. *Lon.* between 40° 30′ and 47° W.

PIAVE, *pe-a'-vai*, a river of Italy, rising in the Alps, near Lienz, flowing through the territory of Venice, and falling into the Adriatic 22 miles from Venice.

PIAZZA, *pe-at'-sa*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 80 miles from Palermo. It is noted for the number of its churches and convents. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and caps. *Pop.* 16,200.

PICARD, John, *pik'-ar*, a French astronomer, who became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1666, and five years afterwards was sent by the king to Uranienburg, which was built by Tycho Brahe to make celestial observations. Picard brought with him from Denmark many manuscripts of Tycho's. He was engaged in measuring a degree of the meridian, and in determining the meridian of France. He wrote a treatise on Levelling, on Dioptrics, on Measures, on the Measurement of the Earth; and "Journey to Uranienburg; or, Astronomical Observations made in Denmark." D. in France, 1620; D. 1683.

PICARDY, *pik'-ar-de*, an old province in the N. of France, bounded W. by the English Channel and E. by the Netherlands. It now forms the department of the Somme, and part of those of the Oise, Aisne, Pas de Calais, and Yonne.

PICCINI, Nicholas, *pe-che'-ne*, a celebrated Italian musical composer, whose first masters were Leo and Durante. From Italy he went to Paris in 1776, where the connoisseurs were divided in opinion between him and Gluck. At the Revolution, Piccini returned to Naples, where he was proscribed as being a Jacobin; on which he went again to France, where he remained until his death. His principal operas are, "Roland," "Atys," "Iphigenia in Tauris," and "Dido." B. at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, 1728; D. at Passy, 1800.

PICCOLOMINI, *pik-ko-lo'-me-ne*, the name of a noble family of Sienna, who, in 1538, succeeded the Petrucci as chief of the republic. Their power was but short-lived, however; for in 1541 they were deposed at the instance of Spain. This family has given two popes, Pius II. and III., and a celebrated imperialist general, Octavius Piccolomini.

PICCOLOMINI, Alexander, archbishop of Patras and coadjutor of Sienna, where he wrote several dramatic pieces of reputation. His other works are, a treatise on the Sphere, "Theory of the Planets," "Moral Institutes," &c. He was the first who wrote on philosophical subjects in Italian, Latin having been heretofore used by the learned. B. at Sienna, 1508; D. 1578.

PICCOLOMINI, James, a cardinal, whose real name was Ammanati, but which he changed out of respect to Pope Pius II., his patron, who was of that noble family. He became successively bishop of Massa and Frascati, and, in 1461, cardinal. Sixtus IV. seized his property after his death, and applied it to the building of an hospital. He wrote a History of his Own Times, and Letters, which have been printed. B. at Lucca, 1422; D. 1479.

PICHEGRU, Charles, *peezh'-groo*, a celebrated general of the French republic, who came of humble parentage, but received a good education under the monks in his native town; after which he entered the army, and rose to be sergeant. The Revolution elevated him to the rank of general, and, in 1794, he succeeded General Hoche in the command of the army of the north. Shortly after, he relieved Landau, and compelled the English to evacuate the Netherlands. He next marched into Holland, of which he made a complete conquest. In 1797 he was elected a member of the legislative body; but his opposition to the Directory, and his speeches in favour of the royalist emigrants, occasioned an accusation against him as designing to restore royalty. He was ordered, without trial, to be transported to Cayenne, whence he escaped to England, where he remained till the spring of 1801, when he went to Paris, where he was apprehended and sent to the Temple. Three weeks afterwards he was found strangled in his bed, by means of a black silk handkerchief twisted round his neck, and tightened with a short stick. The body was examined and exposed, and a laboured account published, to make it appear that he had laid violent hands on himself; but all the circumstances warrant a different conclusion, and prove that he was assassinated. B. at Arbois, France, 1761; D. 1804.

PICHINCHA, *pe-chin'-cha*, a very lofty mountain and volcano of Quito, 11 miles from Quito. *Height*, 15,920 feet. *Lat.* 11′ 32″ S.

PICHLER, Caroline, *peezh'-ler*, an eminent German novelist, who commenced a literary career at an early age, by contributing short poetical pieces to the almanacs. She subsequently produced a number of historical novels, some of which appeared before Sir Walter Scott commenced his career. The best of these novels were "Frederick the Fighter," "Henrietta of England," "The Siege of Vienna," and "The Swedes in Prague." As a dramatist she was less successful; but her "Pictures of the Times," and "Memorable Events of my Life," became highly popular in Germany. About a year after her death, a collected edition of her works was given to the world, and consisted of sixty volumes. As a novelist, she displayed considerable constructive skill, and often wrote with great pictorial effect; but her style was generally marred by too great diffuseness. B. at Vienna, 1769; D. at the same city, 1843.

PICKAWAY, *pik'-a-wai*, a county in the central part of the state of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 542 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.

PICKENS, *pik'-enz*, a district of the United States, South Carolina. *Area*, 997 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—Also a county in Alabama. *Area*, 985 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.

PICKERING, *pik'-e-ring*, a market-town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, 18 miles from Whitby. It has a large church, with a lofty spire, an endowed school, and a union workhouse. *Pop.* 4,300. It has a station on the York and North Midland Railway.

PICKERSGILL, Henry William, *pik'-ers-gil*, a modern English painter and Royal Academician, who, after completing his career as a student, embraced the historical style of art. He subsequently devoted himself to portraits, and became one of the most fashionably patronized artists in that walk in England. Elected R.A. in 1825, he, ten years later, succeeded to the office of librarian to the Royal Academy. In the British collection at the South Kensington Museum,

there is a portrait by him of Robert Vernon, the generous donor of the Vernon collection to the nation. There is also another work of his, entitled "A Syrian Maid," in the same gallery. B. about 1782.

PICKERSGILL, Frederick Richard, a modern English painter, and relative of the preceding. He was a student of the Royal Academy, and, in 1840, exhibited his first picture, "The Combat between Hercules and Achelous." In 1843 he gained one of the £100 prizes, for his cartoon entitled "The Death of King Lear," and, in 1847, won one of the first-class prizes of £100 for his oil-painting of "The Burial of Harold," for which he was afterwards paid an additional £500 on its purchase for the House of Lords. About the same time he became A.R.A., and, in 1857, R.A. One of his best pictures,—"Florimel in the Cottage of the Witch," is in the national collection at the South Kensington Museum. Among his most important works may be mentioned "The Adoration of the Magi," "The Christian Church during the Persecution by the Pagan Emperors at Rome," "Samson Betrayed," and "Love's Labour's Lost." B. in London, 1820.

PICO, *pe'-ko*, a mountainous island near the coast of Africa, one of the Azores. It has a height of upwards of 7,000 feet, and is crowned with a magnificent dome, while its sides are covered with vineyards and varied cultivation. *Area*, 254 square miles. *Pop.* 38,000. *Lat.* 38° 23′ N. *Lon.* 28° 25′ W.

PICTOU, *pik'-too*, a small isle, river, bay, and settlement in Nova Scotia, at the southern extremity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The settlement consists of about 30,000 inhabitants, mostly of Scotch descent.

PIDAURO. (*See* EPIDAURUS.)

PIEDIMONTE, *pe'-ai-de-mon'-tai*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 20 miles from Caserta. It has a royal palace. *Manf.* Cloth and paper. *Pop.* 5,700.

PIEDMONT, *peed'-mont* (Ital. PIEMONTE, *pe-ai-mon'-tai*), PRINCIPALITY OF, the principal province of the continental states of the kingdom of Sardinia, forming the north-west portion of Italy, having France on the W. and Lombardy on the E. *Area*, 11,867 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface presents a succession of mountains and hills, which are devoted to pasturage, in which large herds of cattle are reared. *Rivers.* The Po, which receives the two Doras, the Stura, the Orco, the Sesia, the Tanaro, the Borbio, the Balbo, the Bormida, and the Varo. *Climate.* Cold in the mountains, but hot in the plains. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, barley, and maize; and, in the lower grounds, rice. The hills are in general covered with vineyards. Olives, almonds, chestnuts, and, in a smaller quantity, figs, oranges, and lemons, are raised. Silk is produced in immense quantities, and, on account of its fineness and strength, is preferred to all the silks of Italy. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, sulphur, marble, manganese, cobalt, and small quantities of the precious metals. *Manf.* Principally silk fabrics, hosiery, woollen and linen goods, brandy, liqueurs, glass and iron wares. *Pop.* 2,500,000. The great routes of the Simplon, Mont Cenis, St. Bernard, and the Col de Tende, cross the Alps in Piedmont. (*See* SARDINIA.)

PIELIS-YERVI, *pe'-lis-yer'-ve*, a lake in the E. of Finland, in Carelia. *Ext.* 57 miles in length, and from 6 to 14 in breadth. It communicates with the lake Orovesi. *Lat.* between 62° 55′ and 63° 35′ N. *Lon.* between 29° and 30° 20′ E.

PIERRE, Bernardin de St., *pe'-air*, an eminent French writer, who was educated for the profession of a civil engineer, and obtained employment under the French government. Quitting his native country, he went to Russia, where he was engaged to execute several important surveys; but having presented to Count Orloff a plan for establishing a colony of foreigners upon the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, under a republican government, he met with such a reception as decided him to leave that country. He repaired to Poland, with the intention of taking arms against Russia, but fell deeply in love at Warsaw, and forgot military glory in the beauty of a Polish maiden. After spending some time in Germany, he returned to France, and soon afterwards joined an expedition, the ostensible object of which was to form a republican colony in the island of Madagascar; but, discovering that his fellow-voyagers were, in reality, going thither to obtain a supply of slaves, he abandoned them, and landed in the Isle of France (Mauritius), where he spent two years. Returning to Paris, he devoted himself to literature, and produced his beautiful little story of "Paul and Virginia," which has become a classic in every European language. His other works were, "Studies of Nature," "Harmonies of Nature," "The Indian Cottage," "Narrative of a Journey to Russia;" and several plays. When the Revolution burst forth, he was reduced to great distress, which was afterwards alleviated by the generous patronage of Joseph Bonaparte. The emperor subsequently bestowed a pension upon him, and added to it the cross of the Legion of Honour. A complete edition of his works, with his biography attached, was published at Paris in 1836. B. 1737; D. 1814.

PIERRE, ST., Guernsey. (*See* PETER-LE-PORT, ST.)

PIERRE, ST., *pe'-air*, the name of numerous parishes, towns, and villages in France, none of them with a population above 12,000, which is the largest, and a suburb of Calais, with a station on the railway du Nord.

PIERRE, ST., an island of N. America, off the S. coast of Newfoundland, and forming with Miquelon Island a colony belonging to France. *Pop.* united, 2,300.

PIERRE, ST., a seaport of Martinique, in the West Indies, on the W. coast of the island, 21 miles from Fort Royal. It is the chief place of business in the island, and its roadstead is defended by several forts. *Pop.* 30,000.—Josephine, the first queen of Napoleon I., was born here in 1763.

PIETRA, *pe'-ai-tra*, a prefix to the names of several small towns in Italy.

PIETRAPERZIA, *pe-ai'-tra-pairt'-ze-a*, a town of the island of Sicily, 5 miles from Caltanisetta. *Pop.* 8,500.—In the neighbourhood are some sulphur-mines.

PIEVE DI SACCO, *pe-ai'-vai de sak'-ko*, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles from Padua. *Pop.* 3,500.

PIGNOTTI, Lorenzo, *peen-yot'-te*, an eminent Italian writer, who was a physician and professor of medicine at Florence and Pisa, councillor of the latter university, and further distinguished himself as a naturalist, poet, historian, and antiquary. His poems form six volumes, and he also produced some highly popular fables. A History of Tuscany by him was a learned work, but was considered too liberal in its tendencies by the court of Rome, who condemned it to be burnt. B. in Tuscany, 1739; D. 1812.

PIKE, *pike*, the name of several counties of the United States, with populations varying between 6,000 and 16,000. They are in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas.—Also the name of several townships.

PILATE, Pontius, *pi'-late*, a Roman, who became governor of Judæa A.D. 26. He commanded in that country ten years. The Jews brought Jesus Christ before Pilate, who, perceiving that envy and malice occasioned their charges, would have scourged the prisoner and dismissed him. But being threatened with the wrath of Cæsar, Pilate delivered Jesus, whom he had pronounced innocent, to be crucified. He is said to have subsequently treated the Samaritans with great cruelty, for which he was recalled by Tiberius, and banished to Gaul, where he slew himself, A.D. 37.

PILCOMAYO, *pil-ko-mi'-o*, a river of S. America, rising near Chicquisaca, and joining the Paraguay nearly opposite Ascension. Its course is estimated at 1,000 miles.

PILES, Roger de, *peel*, was a celebrated French painter and writer on painting, who, in 1662, became tutor to the son of the president Amelot, with whom he made a tour to Rome, where De Piles had ample opportunities for gratifying the taste which he possessed for the fine arts. The younger Amelot being appointed ambassador to Venice, De Piles accompanied him as secretary; and afterwards attended him in the same capacity to Lisbon and Switzerland. In 1692 he was sent by Louis XIV. to the Hague, ostensibly as a picture-dealer, but in fact to negotiate with those who were friends to France. The object of his mission being discovered, he was sent to prison, where he wrote his "Lives of the Painters." On his return to France he obtained a pension. He was a member of the Academy of Painting, and a great admirer of Rubens, whom he imitated with success.

Besides the above work, he wrote an Abridgment of Anatomy, adapted to painting and sculpture, and a Course of Painting. B. at Clamecy, France, 1635; D. at Paris, 1709.

PILLAU, *pil'-lou*, a well-built seaport of East Prussia, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula between the Baltic and the long maritime inlet called the Frische Haff, with a commodious harbour, 22 miles from Konigsberg. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 54° 38′ 4″ N. *Lon.* 19° 54′ E.

PILLEBHET, *pil-le-bet'*, a town of India, in the British district Bareilly. *Pop.* 26,000.—Its neighbourhood is celebrated for the quality of its rice.

PILNITZ, *pil'-nitz*, a village of Saxony, on the Elbe, 4 miles from Dresden. Here, in 1791, the convention which was to maintain the rights of the Bourbons to the throne of France was concluded.

PILPAY, *pil'-pai*, an Indian brahmin, gymnosophist, and philosopher, was, it is believed, a governor of part of Hindostan, and counsellor to an Indian king, whom he instructed by fables, which have been translated into almost as many languages as the Bible. "The Shipwreck, or Floating Islands," is another work attributed to Pilpay, who lived before the Christian era. These celebrated fables have been translated into English by Sir William Jones.

PILSEN, *pil'-sen*, the chief town of a circle of the same name in Bohemia, on the Beraun, 52 miles from Prague. It is an important commercial town, and has a Gothic church, town-hall, gymnasium, and theatre. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, and leather. *Pop.* 10,200.

PILTON, *pil'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

PIMLICO, *pim'-li-ko*, a suburb of London, in the county of Middlesex, 2¼ miles from St. Paul's.

PINCHBECK, Thomas, *pinch'-bek*, an English mechanician, who invented several machines, and first used an alloy of copper and zinc, which was an imitation of gold, and was called after his name. D. in London, 1783.

PINDAR, *pin'-dar*, the prince of lyric poets. In his youth he bore away the poetical prize from Myrtis, but was less successful in his contest with Corinna, who defeated him five times. It is said, however, by some authors, that she owed her victory less to her poetry than to her charms. At the Olympic games, where women were excluded, Pindar conquered all his rivals, and received the greatest honours. Part of the presents allotted to Apollo were ordered to be given to him, and a statue was erected to his honour at Thebes. When the Spartans took Thebes, they spared the house of Pindar, as did Alexander the Great. The best edition of this poet is that of Heyne. There is an English translation by Carey. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

PINDAR, Peter. (*See* WOLCOTT.)

PINEDA, John, *pe-nai'-da*, a learned Spanish Jesuit, who taught philosophy and theology in several colleges, and wrote commentaries on Job and Ecclesiastes, also a universal History of the World, and a History of Ferdinand III. B. at Seville, 1557; D. 1637.

PINELLI, John Vincent, *pe-nail'-le*, a learned Italian, who fixed his residence at Padua, where he formed a magnificent library, stored with rare books and valuable manuscripts. The most learned men in Europe were among his correspondents, and his literary treasures were always open for their use. B. at Naples, about 1630; D. 1601.—A descendant of his, Maphæus Pinelli, was a printer at Venice, where he formed a very valuable library, which was brought to London, and there sold by auction. D. at Venice, 1785.

PINEROLO, *pe'-nai-ro'-lo*, a town of Piedmont, on the Clusone, 22 miles from Turin. It contains a spacious place-of-arms, has a cathedral, and is inclosed by walls. *Manf.* Woollens, silk, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 15,000.

PING, *ping*, a prefix to the names of numerous Chinese cities.

PINGRE, Alexander William, *pängr*, an eminent French astronomer, who became librarian of St. Geneviève, at Paris. In 1760 he was sent to the South Sea, to observe the famous transit of Venus over the sun's disc. He was afterwards employed to prove the time-pieces of Le Roy, and was admitted a member of the French Academy and of the Institute. His works are, "State of the Heavens from 1754 to 1757," "Memoirs of Discoveries made in the South Seas," "An Historical and Theoretical Treatise on Comets," "Translation of Manilius's Astronomics," and a portion of a projected "History of Astronomy in the 17th Century." B. at Paris, 1711; D. at the same city, 1796.

PINKERTON, John, *pin'-ker-ton*, a Scottish writer, who was bred to the bar, but devoted himself to literary pursuits. For half a century he continued to produce works in various departments of knowledge, many of which were of a valuable and important character. Among the rest, he gave to the world "A General Collection of Voyages and Travels," "The History of Scotland," "Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Scotland," several collections of ancient Scottish poems, and "Walpoliana." B. at Edinburgh, 1758; D. at Paris, 1826.

PINNER, *pin'-ner*, a parish of Middlesex, 2½ miles from Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Pop.* 1,300.—It has a station on the North-Western Railway, about 1 mile from the village.

PINSK, *pinsk*, a trading town of Russian Lithuania, 100 miles from Grodno. *Pop.* 5,500.

PINSON, Richard, *pin'-son*, a native of Normandy, who became servant to William Caxton, and afterwards printer to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. He printed Magna Charta, and several books, which are now scarce and valuable. D. about 1530.

PINTELLI, Baccio, *pin-tail'-le*, a celebrated Italian architect, who designed the famous Sistine chapel at Rome. He also built the Ponte Sisto over the Tiber, several churches, and the old library of the Vatican. After the death of his patron, Sixtus IV., he was invited to Urbino by Frederick, the second duke; and for him he designed the ducal palace and some churches. His designs were made upon such excellent principles that several of his buildings remain to this time, in a state of perfect preservation. His bridge over the Tiber, although nearly 400 years old, is still as substantial as a new fabric. B. at Florence, early in the 15th century; D. at Urbino, about 1494.

PINTO, Fernam Mendez, *pin'-to*, a Portuguese traveller, who was at first in the service of a Portuguese gentleman; but being of an adventurous turn of mind, he resolved to make a voyage to India, where he arrived in 1537. During the subsequent twenty-one years he led a life of constant vicissitude; at one time the owner of large treasures, at another pining in captivity. He travelled in the East Indies, China, Japan, and Siam; sometimes on land, sometimes in command of a vessel manned by daring adventurers. In 1558 he returned to Portugal, and composed a narrative of his voyages and adventures for the amusement of his children. This work is a curious one, but wholly unreliable, in consequence of a large admixture of fiction. B. at Montemor-o-Velho, near Coimbra, about 1510; D. it is supposed, about 1578.

PINTURICCHIO, Bernardino, or BERNARDINO, Betti, *pin-too-rik'-ki-o*, a celebrated Italian painter, who belonged to the school of Perugino, and excelled in historical subjects and portraits. In the latter walk he was extensively employed; and had, among other highly-born sitters, Cæsar Borgia, Queen Isabella of Spain, and Giulia Farnese. B. at Perugia, 1454; D. at Sienna, 1513.

PIOLENE, *pe-o-lain'*, a parish and market-town of France, in the department Vaucluse, 4 miles from Orange. *Pop.* 2,000.

PIOMBINO, *pe-om-be'-no*, a town of Italy, the capital of a principality, on a rocky promontory opposite the island of Elba, 40 miles from Leghorn. It has a palace and a harbour, and near it are some salt-works. *Pop.* 4,000.—Its principality belonged to Baccioccchi, the brother-in-law of Napoleon III.

PIOMBO, Sebastiano del, *pe-om'-bo*, a celebrated Italian painter. He was a disciple of Giorgone, and painted historical and portrait pieces. One of his finest works,—"The Raising of Lazarus," is in the National Gallery in London. Later in life, he quitted his profession to assume the functions of keeper of the signet to Pope Clement VII.; whence arose his name Del Piombo, 'of the lead,' in allusion to the lead of the seal. Many of the designs of his pictures were furnished by Michael Angelo; Sebastiano supplying the

five colouring which characterized his style. B. at Venice, 1485; D. at Rome, 1547.

PIOZZI, Mrs., *pe-ot'-se*, an English authoress, and the friend of Dr. Johnson. She was the daughter of John Salusbury, a gentleman of Carnarvonshire, and having appeared in the London world of fashion with much success, became the wife of Mr. Thrale, a rich brewer of Southwark. It was as Mrs. Thrale that she made the acquaintance of the great lexicographer; but, after she became a widow, in the eighteenth year of her marriage, she retired to Bath with her four daughters. At Bath, she met Gabriel Piozzi, an Italian music-master, whom she married in 1784. This union, which took place shortly before Dr. Johnson's death, led to the breaking up of their long friendship. After the doctor's death, she produced her "Anecdotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson during the last twenty years of his life," which work Boswell declared to have been written in a spiteful and revengeful spirit. Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcott) took the opposite view, and wrote his satirical poem called "Bozzy and Piozzi" thereupon. Besides the work just named, Mrs. Piozzi wrote "The Three Warnings," a poem; "Observations and Reflections made in the course of a journey through France, Italy, and Germany;" "British Synonomy," &c. Her "Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains," which contain many interesting facts relative to Dr. Johnson, have been recently published. B. about 1739; D. at Clifton, near Bristol, 1821.

PIPER, Charles Count, *pi'-per*, an eminent Swedish statesman, who, from an obscure rank, rose to be the prime minister of Charles XII., whom he accompanied in his campaign. Taken prisoner after the battle of Pultawa, he was shut up in the fortress of Schlusselberg. B. about 1660; D. 1716.

PIPERNO, *pe-puir'-no*, a town of S. Italy, in the States of the Church, 15 miles from Frosinone *Pop.* 3,800.

PIPPI, Giulio. (*See* ROMANO, Giulio.)

PIRÆUS, *pi-re'-us*, a town of Greece, Attica, the port of Athens, and 5 miles from that city. *Pop.* 6,000. In the neighbourhood are the remains of the tomb of Themistocles.

PIRANESI, John Baptist, *pe-ra-nai'-se*, a celebrated Italian architectural engraver, who was remarkable for a bold and free style of drawing, which he generally executed upon the plate at once by etching in aqua-fortis. He kept an establishment at Rome for the production of architectural engravings, which became famous throughout Europe. His works, consisting of triumphal arches, bridges, buildings, and other remains of antiquity, occupy 20 folio volumes. B. at Venice, 1720; D. at Rome, 1778.

PIRANESI, Francis, was son of the preceding, and, like him, a celebrated engraver and draughtsman. He took part in the revolution at Rome, and, upon the arrival of the French in that city, repaired to Paris, where he produced a splendid collection of Roman antiquities. His works consist of 29 folio volumes. B. 1748; D. 1810.

PIRANGA, *pe-ran'-ga*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Rio Grande, 20 miles from Mariana. Near it are gold-washings. *Pop.* 15,000.

PIRITHOUS, *pi-rith'-o-us*, was king of the Lapithæ, and wished to become acquainted with Theseus, king of Athens, of whose exploits he had heard so much. He therefore resolved to invade his territories, and Theseus immediately met him on the borders of Attica; but their meeting, instead of proving hostile, was like that of the most cordial friends. From that time the two monarchs became so attached, that their friendship, like that of Orestes and Pylades, is proverbial. Pirithous some time after married Hippodamia, and invited not only heroes, but also the gods themselves, and his neighbours the Centaurs, to celebrate his nuptials. Mars was the only god not invited. He therefore determined to raise a quarrel, and to disturb the festivity of the entertainment. Eurythion, intoxicated with wine, attempted to offer violence to the bride; but he was prevented by Theseus, and immediately killed. This irritated the rest of the Centaurs, and the contest became general. Many of the Centaurs were slain, and the rest saved their lives by flight. After the death of Hippodamia, Pirithous and Theseus carried off Helen, who fell to the lot of Theseus. Pirithous, upon this, undertook with his friend to carry away Proserpine, and to marry her. They descended into the infernal regions, but Pluto stopped the two friends, and confined them there; but when Hercules visited the kingdom of Pluto, he obtained the pardon of Pirithous, and brought him back unhurt. Some suppose that he was torn to pieces by the dog Cerberus.

PIRMASENS, *peer'-ma-sents*, a town of Bavaria, in the province of the Rhine, 35 miles from Spires. *Manf.* Tobacco, straw hats, glass, and musical instruments. *Pop.* 6,000.

PIRNA, *peer'-na*, a fortified town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 9 miles from Dresden. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 6,200.—Here, in 1756, Frederick the Great, of Prussia, defeated the Saxons in a great battle.

PIRON, Alexis, *pe'-rawng*, a French dramatic poet, who was the son of an apothecary, and was educated for the law; but was prevented from establishing himself in practice, in consequence of the reverse of fortune experienced by his parents. After living in obscurity until his 30th year, he repaired to Paris, where he became employed as a writer for the stage, producing, among other plays, the "Métromanie," one of the best French comedies in existence. He subsequently wrote satirical poems and epigrams, and sought to become a member of the Academy; but, being unsuccessful, he retaliated by keenly satirizing the members of that body. Piron was a man of infinite wit and humour, but his works are too often defaced by licentiousness. He wrote his own epitaph, which was as follows:—

"Here lies Piron, who was nothing, not even an Academician."

His works were collected and published in 7 volumes, in 1776. B. at Dijon, 1719; D. at Paris, 1773.

PIRTON, *pir'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

PISCATAQUA, *pis-kat'-a-qua*, a river of the United States, forming the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine. After a course of 40 miles, it joins the Atlantic below Portsmouth.

PISCO, *pis'-ko*, a seaport town of Peru, in the province of Ica, with a good port, 130 miles from Lima. It was destroyed in 1687 by an earthquake, but is now celebrated for its wines, dates, olives, and pale brandy. *Pop.* Unascertained.

PISISTRATUS, *pi-sis'-tra-tus*, tyrant of Athens, was a descendant of Codrus and a relative of Solon, and distinguished himself early in life by his courage, particularly at the taking of Salamis; but, after serving his country with glory, he endeavoured to enslave it. To effect his object he had recourse to an extraordinary device. Having inflicted several wounds on himself, he appeared before the people, and pretended that an attempt had been made to assassinate him. The Athenians believed the tale, and assigned him a guard, which he increased, and by that means made himself master of the citadel. The citizens out of fear acknowledged him their ruler; but Megacles and Lycurgus united their forces and expelled Pisistratus from Athens. Shortly after, Megacles offered to assist Pisistratus, on condition of his marrying his daughter; to which the tyrant consented, but afterwards used her so ill, that her father gathered a force and compelled him to quit the city. After an exile of thirteen years, he made himself master of Marathon, and, having taken Athens by surprise, put to death all the friends of Megacles. He built an academy, which he furnished with a valuable library; made the first collection of the poems of Homer, and died in possession of the sovereign power, 527 B.C.

PISA, *pe'-sa*, a city of Italy, in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, on the Arno, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, 12 miles from Leghorn. The quays, which run along each of the banks, are spacious, and are bordered by rows of good houses. The bridges are four in number, and the middle one is of marble. There are a number of public edifices. The cathedral, with its attendant buildings, the baptistry, the cemetery, and the belfry, is, perhaps, the finest specimen that exists of the style of building called by the Italians the Gotico-Moresco. It contains statues and paintings.

The Campo Santo is a large oblong building, containing funeral monuments, sarcophagi, and other Greek and Roman antiquities. But of all the buildings of Pisa, the most curious is the belfry, or campanile, a cylindrical tower of 178 feet in height, graceful in its proportions, and constructed of successive rows of pillars, chiefly marble, but above all remarkable for its inclination, about 13 feet out of the perpendicular; whence it is commonly called the leaning tower. Besides the cathedral, the city contains several other elegant churches. The square of the university likewise contains several marble buildings; and among the



PISA.

public establishments, the hospital is conspicuous. The university of Pisa is one of the oldest in Italy; it has four colleges, with 40 professors; also a library, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 43° 43′ 11″ N. *Lon.* 10° 23′ 58″ E.—Pisa is a place of great antiquity, having been one of the twelve towns of Etruria, and afterwards augmented by a colony from Rome. The mildness of the climate during winter attracts hither a number of invalids; and the celebrated baths in the neighbourhood are resorted to from a great distance. It is the birthplace of Galileo, and, in 1799, was taken by the French.

Piso, *pi'-so*, an eminent Roman family, which produced some great men; as,—Piso, Lucius Calpurnius, surnamed Frugi, on account of his frugality. He was consul 149 B.C., and terminated the war in Sicily. He composed annals and orations, which are lost.—Piso, Caius, consul 67 B.C., was the author of a law to restrain the factions which usually attended the election of the chief magistrates.—Piso, Cneius, was consul under Augustus, and governor of Syria under Tiberius, in which situation he behaved with great cruelty. He was charged with poisoning Germanicus; on which account he destroyed himself, A.D. 20.—Piso, Lucius, a senator, who attended the emperor Valerian into Persia in 258. On the death of that emperor he assumed the imperial title; but was defeated by Valens, who put him to death in 261.

Pisticcio, *pis-tich'-o*, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 20 miles from Matera. *Manf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 6,300.

Pistoja, *pis-to'-ya*, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, near the Ombrone, 20 miles from Florence. The streets are spacious and the houses well built. It contains few public buildings of note. The cathedral, notwithstanding all the profusion of Carrara marble with which it is embellished, has the appearance of a village church. *Manf.* Hardware, woollens, leather, and silk. *Pop.* 12,500.—This place claims the invention of pistols.

Pistorius, John, *pis-to'-ri-us*, an eminent Roman Catholic divine, who at first applied to the study of medicine, afterwards to the law, and lastly to divinity. From being a zealous Protestant he turned Catholic, and became counsellor to the emperor, and provost of the cathedral of Breslau. He was the author of several valuable theological works, and also wrote energetically in defence of the faith he had embraced. B. in Germany, 1546; D. 1608.

Pisuerga, *pis'-oo-air-ga*, a river of the N. of Spain, rising in the Cantabrian mountains, and, after a course of 140 miles, falling into the Douro near Valladolid.

Pitcairn's Island, *pit'-kairns*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, without a river or harbour, noted as the place of asylum in 1770 for the mutineers of the *Bounty*, after they left Otaheite. It has a circumference of 7 miles, and is surrounded by rocky shores. It produces the cocoa-nut, plantain, banana-tree, the banyan, the orange, and others; also the sweet potato, pumpkin, water-melon, sugar-cane, ginger, and maize. It has no indigenous animals; but goats, swine, and poultry have been imported. *Pop.* about 100. *Lat.* 25° 3′ 0″ S. *Lon.* 130° 8′ W. (*See* Adams, John.)

Pitcairne, Archibald, an eminent Scotch physician, who studied divinity and afterwards law at the university of Edinburgh; but quitted both those professions for mathematics and medicine. After publishing a thesis, in which he endeavoured to prove that the doctrine of the circulation of the blood was known to Hippocrates, he, in 1692, accepted an invitation from the curators of the university of Leyden to assume the professorship of medicine, but returned to Edinburgh about a year afterwards. He published "Dissertationes Medicæ;" also wrote some Latin poems of the satirical kind, chiefly against the principal authors of the Revolution. The celebrated Boerhaave was one of his pupils at Leyden. B. at Edinburgh, 1652; D. at the same city, 1713.

Pitea, *pit'-e-o*, one of the divisions of Swedish Lapland, extending along the river Pitea, from Norway to West Bothnia. *Area*, 32,950 square miles. *Desc.* Many lakes, and watered by the rivers Tornea and Lainio. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* between 65° and 67° 8′ N. *Lon.* between 15° 15′ and 20° 10′ E.—Its capital town is of the same name, and has a population of 1,500.

Pitea, a river of N. Sweden, which, after a course of 180 miles, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, near Pitea.

Pithou, Peter, *pe'-too*, a learned French lawyer, who was educated a Huguenot, and narrowly escaped in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Afterwards embracing the Roman Catholic faith, he became attorney-general in the chamber of justice of Guienne. He defended the rights of the kings and church of France against the court of Rome with great ability. His most important works are,—"Treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church," "Commentaries on the Customs of Troyes," "Notes on various Authors." To Pithou we are indebted for the first publication of Phædrus, the "Novellæ" of Justinian, and other ancient remains. B. at Troyes, 1539; D. 1596.

Pithou, Francis, brother of the preceding, became attorney-general in the chamber of justice established under Henry IV. He discovered the manuscript of the fables of Phædrus, which he published in conjunction with his brother. His own works were, "Body of the Canon Law," and "The Laws of the Romans compared with those of Moses." B. at Troyes, 1544; D. 1621.

Pitiscus, Samuel, *pi-tis'-kus*, a learned Dutch antiquary, who became rector of the college at his native place, and afterwards of that of St. Jerome at Utrecht. His works are, "Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanarum," folio, and editions of ancient authors, with notes. B. at Zutphen, 1637; D. at Utrecht, 1727.—He is not to be mistaken for Bartholomew Pitiscus, author of a book entitled "Thesaurus Mathematicus," and a treatise on Trigonometry. B. in Silesia, 1561; D. 1613.

Pitot, Henry, *pe'-to*, an eminent French mathematician, who acquired the mathematics without a master, and in 1724 was admitted a member of the

Academy of Sciences. His work on the theory of manœuvring ships was translated into English, for which he was elected a member of the Royal Society. He was appointed chief engineer of Languedoc and inspector-general of the canal. The city of Montpellier being in want of water, Pitot constructed an aqueduct, which supplied that place from a distance of three leagues. B. at Aramont, Languedoc, 1695; D. 1771.

PITS, or PITSEUS, John, *pits*, an English biographer, who was educated at Wykeham's School, near Winchester; after which he went to Rheims, where he taught rhetoric and Greek. The civil wars breaking out in France, he retired to Lorraine, and obtained a canonry in the church of Verdun. The duchess of Cleves appointed him her confessor, and, on her death, he became dean of Liverdun. His work, "Lives of the Kings, Bishops, Apostolical Men, and Writers of England," is his principal production. B. at Alton, Hampshire, 1560; D. at Liverdun, 1616.

PITT, *pit*, a county in the E. of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 583 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—Also an ARCHIPELAGO in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of British North America. *Lat.* between 53° and 54° N. *Lon.* 130° W.

PITT, Christopher, an English poet and divine, who is known by excellent translations of the "Æneid," Vida's "Art of Poetry," and some pleasing poems. B. at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 1699; D. 1748.

PITT, William, earl of Chatham, a celebrated English statesman, was the son of Robert Pitt, Esq., of Boconnock, in Cornwall, and was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Trinity College, Oxford. He was, for some time, a cornet of dragoons; but, in 1736, he quitted the army, on being chosen member of parliament for the borough of Old Sarum. He exerted himself strenuously in opposition to the measures of Sir Robert Walpole; and produced such an effect, by his eloquence and power, in lowering the tone of that minister, that the duchess of Marlborough, who hated Walpole, bequeathed him a legacy of £10,000. On the change of administration, he was made joint vice-treasurer of Ireland and paymaster-general of the army, which places he resigned in 1755. The year following he was appointed secretary of state, but in a few months afterwards was again out of office. An efficient administration being desired in 1757, he again became secretary of state. The stupendous statesmanlike qualities of his mind now began to reveal themselves. He soon acquired an immense ascendancy over both the parliament and the ministry; and the war in which the country was then engaged with France began to assume a new aspect. A new impetus was given to every department of the government, and the enemy was beaten both on land and at sea. In all directions the most brilliant actions were performed on the continent; whilst, in other parts of the globe, the flag of Great Britain was completely triumphant. Several valuable places, both in America and the East Indies, were added to her possessions. Such was the state of affairs on the death of George II.; soon after which, a change taking place by the coming of Lord Bute into power, Mr. Pitt resigned. The peace of 1763 followed; but it was not popular, and, in 1766, a new administration was formed, of which Mr. Pitt had a share as lord privy seal; and, at this time, he was created earl of Chatham. This ministry, however, being ill arranged, was dissolved in 1768. The differences which had already arisen between Great Britain and her American colonies roused his eloquence against those coercive measures which ultimately led to the war of Independence and the separation of the United States from the mother country. For some time previous, the popularity of Pitt had been on the wane; but it was now revived with all its former splendour. The end of his days, however, was at hand. As he was speaking with his accustomed energy on the subject of the American independence, in the House of Lords, April 8, 1778, he was overpowered, and fell down in a fit of convulsions: from this he never sufficiently rallied as to give hopes of a permanent recovery. Accordingly, on the 11th of the following month he passed into the "undiscovered country," and was solemnly interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory at the national expense. B. at Boconnock, Cornwall, 1708; D. 1778.—A writer in the "London Quarterly Review" says, "Lord Chatham was the most powerful orator that ever illustrated and ruled the senate of this empire. For nearly half a century he was not merely the arbiter of the destinies of his own country, but the foremost man in all the world."—His lordship left a widow, who was created a baroness in her own right, with a pension of £3,000 a year. She died in 1803, at Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire, an estate which had been left to Lord Chatham by Sir Thomas Pynsent, from a veneration of his character.

PITT, William, an illustrious English statesman, was the second son of the great Earl Chatham. His elementary education was received under the eye of his father at Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire. His private tutor was the Rev. Dr. Wilson, afterwards canon of Windsor; but his education was principally conducted by the earl himself, whose favourite son he was, and who saw in him the seeds of that greatness which would confer additional glory on the name of Pitt. In 1773 he was sent to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where, "although he was little more than 14 years of age," says one of his tutors, "and had laboured under the disadvantage of frequent ill-health, his proficiency in the learned languages was probably greater than ever was acquired by any other person in such early youth." At Cambridge he proceeded to the



WILLIAM PITT.

degree of M.A.; and on leaving the university he was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in three years was called to the bar. He went the western circuit once or twice, but never had much practice. In 1780 he stood for the university of Cambridge, but was unsuccessful. By means, however, of Sir James Lowther (afterwards earl of Lonsdale), he was returned to that parliament for the borough of Appleby. As a senator he soon displayed his great oratorical talents in opposition to Lord North and the American war. His manner was thus described:—"His voice is rich and striking, full of melody and force; his manner easy and elegant; his language beautiful and luxuriant. He gave in this first essay a specimen of eloquence not unworthy the son of his immortal parent." In 1782 he brought forward a motion for an inquiry into the state of the representation in parliament, which was rejected by a small majority. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne obtained the office of first lord of the Treasury, and Pitt was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, he being at the time in his 24th year. Peace with the Americans and with Spain and France was concluded by this administration, which soon gave way to what was called the Coalition ministry, formed by Lord North and Mr. Fox, and their respective

friends. But Mr. Fox's India Bill, which was carried in the Commons, occasioned another change; and, the ministers being deprived of their places in 1783, the important offices of first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer were conferred on Mr. Pitt. In the following month he brought forward a new bill for the better government of India, which was rejected. On this the parliament was dissolved, and the premier, who was returned for the university of Cambridge, again brought forward his bill for the regulation of India, and carried it triumphantly in both houses. Soon after this a commercial treaty with France was entered into, the terms of which were highly advantageous to England. About this time also he adopted other beneficial measures relative to the finances, for extinguishing the national debt by a sinking fund; established a new constitution for the East-India Company, and passed acts for the relief of the Roman Catholics. It is impossible to embrace all the great points of his administration, combining, as it does, so much of the history of England and of the world. During the king's illness, Pitt gained great popularity by taking constitutional ground, in strenuously maintaining, against Fox, the right of parliament, and not of the prince of Wales, to settle the regency. The French revolution, which shook the basis of political affairs throughout Europe, next burst forth. The execution of Louis XVI. occasioned the ministry to dismiss the French ambassador; and this was followed by a war, which lasted eight years. In 1800 Pitt effected the union of Ireland to Britain, and soon afterwards retired from office. The peace of Amiens, signed under the Addington administration, was of short duration, and a new war ensued. In 1804 Mr. Pitt returned to his former office; but he was surrounded with difficulties, as many of his former colleagues had joined the standard of opposition, and he might almost be said to have been left to wield the energies of the state alone. He effected another coalition, with Russia and Austria, against France, which failed. In the mean time, a gouty habit and unremitted mental exertions, together with a too free indulgence in wine, had completely undermined the constitution of this wonderful man, who succumbed to the vexation and pressure of troubles induced by the non-success of the European coalition against France, upon which he had set his heart. His character, if it lacked the fire and vigour of his father, was nevertheless noble and imposing. All that his greatest enemies, even in his own time, could pretend to charge him with, was ambition; while they were compelled to allow him the merit of vigorous application to business, uncommon eloquence, profound financial wisdom, and, above all, perfect disinterestedness. Though he had remained in power during so many years, he died in debt, which the parliament resolved to discharge. His remains were also interred at the public expense, in the same vault with his father. Besides his official situations, he was warden of the Cinque Ports, governor of the Charter-house, master of the Trinity-house, and high steward of the university of Cambridge. B. at Hayes, Kent, 1759; D. at Putney, 1806.

PITTACUS, *pit'-ta-kus*, one of the so-named seven sages of Greece, who was elected sovereign of Mitylene for having defeated the Athenians. Pittacus governed as a philosopher, and formed a code of laws in verse, that they might be the more easily remembered. After this he resigned his dignity, and when a grant of land was offered him, he refused it, saying, "It is more pleasing to convince my country of my disinterestedness than to possess great riches." B. at Mitylene, island of Lesbos, about 652 B.C.; D. 570 B.C.

PITTHEM, *pit'-em*, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 15 miles from Bruges. *Pop.* of parish, 5,500.

PITTSBURGH, *pits'-berg*, a commercial town of the United States, and capital of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, 50 miles from Wheeling, on the Ohio. It is situate on a beautiful plain, on a broad point of land, where the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela forms the Ohio. It contains a court-house, a gaol, a national armory and magazine, an academy, a library, banks, including a branch of the United-States Bank, and various places of public worship. It is a place of great domestic and foreign commerce. The surrounding country is one bed of fossil coal, and also abounds in iron-ore and various mineral and vegetable productions. These natural advantages have given rise to various manufactures, which are every day growing more extensive. *Manf.* Steam-engines, machinery, cutlery, nails, stores, and arms; glass, leather, paints, drugs; and it contains iron-foundries, air-furnaces, breweries, flour-mills; besides various other mills and manufactories. Shipbuilding is carried on on a large scale, and most of the machinery of the Mississippi steamboats is made at Pittsburgh. *Pop.* 120,000.—Here, in 1755, the British under General Braddock sustained a defeat.

PITTSFIELD, *pits'-feeld*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 6,000.

PITTSFORD, *pits'-ford*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2,300.

PITTSYLVANIA, *pit'-sil-vai'-ni-a*, a county on the S. side of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 866 square miles. *Pop.* 29,000.

PIURA, *pe-oo'-ra*, a former province of Peru, bounded N.E. by the province of Loxa, E. by that of Jaen de Bracamoros, S.E. by the district of Huambos, W. by the Pacific Ocean, and N.W. by the Bay of Guayaquil. It abounds in maize, cotton, sugar, French beans, melons, quinces, and other European fruits.

PIURA, the capital of the above province, stands on the river Piura, 120 miles from Lambayque. It has an hospital, several churches, a temple of liberty, and a college. *Pop.* 10,000.

PIUS I., *pi'-us*, pope, succeeded Hyginus in 142, and condemned the heresy of Valentinian. D. 157.

PIUS II. (Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini). In 1431 he became secretary to Cardinal Capranica, at the council of Basil, and acted in the same capacity to Cardinal Albergotti, who sent him to Scotland to negotiate a peace between England and that country. He afterwards displayed great talents at the council of Basil, which he defended against the pope. The emperor Frederick III., who awarded him the poetic crown, employed him in several embassies. In 1456 he obtained a cardinalship, and, two years later, was elected pope. He began his pontificate by annulling all that he had maintained at the council of Basil; issuing a bull, in which he declared void all appeals from the papal decree to a general council. Pius was about to dispatch a fleet against the Turks when his death took place. His principal works are,—"Memoir of the Council of Basil;" "History of the Bohemians;" "On Cosmography;" Treatise on Education;" "Poem on the Crucifixion;" "Letters;" a romance, entitled "Euryalus and Lucretia;" Memoir of his own life. B. at Corsignano, Sienna, 1405; D. at Ancona, 1464.

PIUS III. (Francesco Piccolomini) was nephew and successor to the preceding. He was elected pope in 1503, but died in less than a month afterwards.

PIUS IV. (cardinal de' Medici). He rose by merit to several high employments, and, in 1549, obtained the cardinalship, and, on the death of Paul IV., in 1559, was elected pope. He confirmed the decrees of the council of Trent, after the closing of that assembly in 1564. In the following year a conspiracy was formed against his life by Benedict Accolti and others, who were executed. This pope was not of the celebrated Medici family of Florence. B. at Milan, 1499; D. 1565.

PIUS V. succeeded the preceding in 1566. He was a Dominican, and had been created by Paul IV. bishop of Sutri, and cardinal and inquisitor-general in the Milanese, where he displayed great bigotry and cruelty. After his election to the papal chair he issued a bull, in which the jurisdiction of the Roman church was sought to be carried to an extravagant pitch. Pius made war against the Turks, which produced the famous battle of Lepanto, wherein the latter were defeated. He was a cruel persecutor, and enforced the mandates of the Inquisition throughout Italy. B. in Piedmont, 1504; D. 1572.

PIUS VI. (John Angelo Braschi). Benedict XIV. created him treasurer of the apostolic chamber, and Clement XIV. conferred on him the cardinalship. He succeeded that pontiff in 1774. Shortly after his election he wrought some important reforms in the public treasury, and completed the magnificent museum in the Vatican, which he filled with monuments, vases,

medals, and other ancient remains found in the Ecclesiastical States. But the greatest act of his pontificate was the draining of the Pontine Marshes, a project which had baffled several of the Roman emperors and many of the popes. These marshes occupied the whole of the valley extending from the Apennines to the sea, commencing at the port of Astura, covering the coast of Terracina, and reaching to the kingdom of Naples. This great tract contained nearly 200 square miles, and through the perseverance of Pius VI., a large proportion of it was rendered fit for cultivation. He also constructed on the side of the canals formed to carry off the water of the marshes, a beautiful road nearly 40 miles long, ornamented with rows of poplars. Besides this great enterprise, this pontiff built several handsome edifices at Rome, and founded some hospitals. The emperor Joseph II. having suppressed several monasteries, and decreed all the religious orders in his dominions free from papal jurisdiction, Pius, apprehensive of the consequences of this revolution to the Holy See, went in person to Vienna in 1782; but, though he was honourably received, his efforts could not divert the emperor from his designs. On his return to Rome, the pope became embroiled with the courts of Naples, Modena, and Venice, chiefly with regard to the right of presenting to ecclesiastical benefices. The French revolution was, however, fraught with more serious consequence to the papal see. Upon a mere pretext, the French Convention ordered General Bonaparte to enter the Ecclesiastical territory, when, having taken several places, he compelled the pope to purchase a peace by a contribution of thirty millions of livres (£1,200,000), and the delivering up of the finest works of painting and sculpture. In 1797 a band of French revolutionists excited a tumult at Rome, and, being driven to the house of the French ambassador, were there headed by General Duphot, who, together with several of the French, was slain. Upon this, General Berthier entered Italy, and made the pope prisoner in his capital, which was plundered. The venerable pontiff was carried away by the victors, and hurried over the Alps to Valence, where he died. His body was interred in a private manner; but, in 1802, it was taken up and conveyed to Rome, where it was interred with great pomp. B. at Cesena, in the Papal States, 1717; D. 1799.

Pius VII. (Gregorio Barnaba Chiaramonti) was at first a Benedictine monk, but became, at the age of 40 years, bishop of Tivoli. In 1785 he was created a cardinal, and, after the death of Pius VI., was elected to the papal chair, in 1800, by a conclave of thirty-five cardinals, after several months' deliberation, at Venice. In the following year he entered Rome, which city was shortly afterwards evacuated by the French. The relations between Pius VII. and Bonaparte, then first consul, were at the outset of a sufficiently cordial nature. A concordat was signed between the republic and Rome, and, in 1804, Pius repaired to Paris, where, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, he crowned Napoleon emperor. The misfortunes of the pope commenced, however, in the following year. The emperor suddenly sent his troops to Ancona in 1805, and, shortly afterwards, Civita Vecchia was seized. Napoleon also wished Pius to annul the marriage between his brother Jerome and Miss Paterson, an American Protestant lady, which the pope refused. (*See* BONAPARTE, Jerome.) Other grounds of quarrel were found by the emperor, who wrote to the pope from Dresden, "that he must not take him for a Louis le Débonnaire; that his anathemas would never make his soldiers drop their muskets; that, if provoked too far, he (Napoleon) could separate the Romish church from the greater part of Europe, and establish a more rational form of worship than that of which the pope was the head, and that such a thing was easy in the actual state of people's minds." In the following year a French force took possession of Rome, and, shortly afterwards, the finest provinces of the papal territory were united to the kingdom of Italy. It was in vain that Pius remonstrated: Napoleon declared that, unless he forthwith entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the kingdom of Naples and Italy, "he would lose his temporal sovereignty, and remain bishop of Rome, as his predecessors were during the first eight centuries, and under the reign of Charlemagne." After remaining some time as a prisoner in his palace on the Quirinal, Pius was suddenly taken off, under French escort, to Grenoble; whence he was conveyed to Sarona, in the Riviera of Genoa. In 1812 he was taken to Fontainebleau, but still remained obdurate, and refused to sanction Napoleon's separation from Josephine. The defeat of the French in Germany, as well as the previous disaster in Russia, caused Napoleon to give way before his passive but inflexible opponent. In 1804 he sent him back to Italy; but Pius, instead of proceeding to Rome, stopped at Cesena, his native town. Upon the abdication of Napoleon, Pius proceeded to Rome, where he spent the remainder of his life, engaged in reforming the civil institutions of his dominions. He created a new police, abolished torture and the punishment of death for offences against religion, extirpated the banditti of the Campagna, and put an end to several vexatious feudal imposts. B. at Cesena, 1742; D. at Rome, 1823.

Pius VIII. (Cardinal Castiglione) became pope in succession to Leo XII., in 1829. After a short pontificate of one year, he died, 1830.

Pius IX. (Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti) became pope in succession to Gregory XVI., in 1846. Born of a noble Italian family, his youth was characterized by mildness and a charitable disposition. In his 18th year he went to Rome, with the intention of entering the body-guard of the pope; but having been seized by an epileptic attack, he, upon recovering, resolved to devote himself to the service of the Church. After completing his studies at the college of Volterra, he was ordained a priest, and dispatched upon a mission to Chili, in 1823. Upon his return, two years later, he became president of the hospital of St. Michael. In 1829 his zeal was rewarded by an appointment to the archbishopric of Spoleto, from which he was, in 1832, translated to Imola: finally he became cardinal, under Gregory XVI., in 1840. Upon the death of Gregory, in 1846, the conciliatory and pious character of Cardinal Ferretti gained him the tiara. The first measures of the new pontiff were of a popular and liberal character: he disbanded his Swiss guard; granted to political offenders, amounting to 2,000, a general and unconditional amnesty; reformed civil abuses, and lightened the burthens of his people to a very considerable extent. But the spirit of republicanism, which awoke at Paris in 1848, spread throughout Europe; and at Rome, as elsewhere, the people rose against their ruler. A republic was proclaimed; and Pius IX., after remaining some time a prisoner in his palace, fled in disguise to Gaeta. These events produced a complete reaction in the weak and vacillating mind of the pontiff. All the liberal tendencies of his mind disappeared under the influence of his minister, Cardinal Antonelli, and under his fear of republican institutions. He called upon the great Catholic powers of France, Austria, Spain, and Naples, to re-establish his authority. Meanwhile, Mazzini had arrived at Rome, where he was proclaimed triumvir. In 1849 a French army marched upon Rome, and, after an attack upon the city, which was gallantly defended by Garibaldi, succeeded in taking it. The restoration of Pius IX. was thus effected; not, however, without the permanent support of a French garrison. With this support, the pope and Cardinal Antonelli have been enabled to pursue a course of reactionary and despotic government. The finances, industry, and commerce of the Papal States have been reduced to the most deplorable condition; public thought stifled, public education neglected, the whole kingdom in a state of insecurity; such have been the results of an administration guided by a cardinal who rules in contempt of the welfare of his sovereign's subjects. Three events in the life of Pope Pius will be remarked in history:—the promulgation of an edict by which a Roman Catholic hierarchy was re-established in England, and in consequence of which a bill was passed in the English houses of parliament forbidding papal bishops to hold ecclesiastical titles in England; the foundation of a college at Rome for the reception of clergymen of the church of England seeking to take orders in the Roman Catholic church; and the doctrinal decision as to immaculate conception. This puerile pontiff has been thus characterised by an eminent critic:—"The distinctive feature of Pius IX. is a constitutional weakness that visibly makes his effective powers fall far short of the intentions which

have attractions for his acute surface sensitiveness. A life-long lameness disables him from vigorously acting up to the impressions by which his nerves become easily affected; and the prominent expression in his demeanour and appearance is that of blank impotence. This is especially pronounced in the blank benevolence of his countenance. A stroke of palsy seems to be always lurking under the hazy gleam of his sillily benign smile." B. at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, 1792.

PIZARRO, Francis, *pe-zar'-ro*, a famous Spanish adventurer, who discovered and conquered Peru. He was the natural son of an officer, and was in his youth employed by his parent to tend pigs. He grew to manhood without being able either to read or write; but he had a bold and enterprising spirit, and the discovery of the New World opened to him sources of wealth and renown. After fourteen years of distinguished services, he joined Diego de Almagro in an expedition, the object of which was to explore the gold regions to the south of Panama. In 1524 he sailed from Panama with one ship, eighty men, and four horses, and, after a lapse of three years, during which he and his followers experienced every form of hardship, the country in which gold and silver abounded was found. He then went to Spain, and obtained from Charles V. the title of governor and captain-general of the newly-discovered country. With the assistance of Cortes, he equipped an expedition, with which he proceeded to Peru, where he surprised and captured several towns, and gained great booty. After founding a Spanish colony at the mouth of the river Piura, he proceeded inland to Caxamarca. A civil war was at that time raging in Peru, and the inca Atahualpa requested his aid against his brother Huascar. At Caxamarca the precious metals were used not only for ornaments, but for ordinary utensils; and the sight of so much wealth inflamed his cupidity to such a degree that he resolved to make himself master of Atahualpa's person. When the inca came to Pizarro's quarters, he was treacherously seized, and confined in a room 22 feet long by 16 feet broad. Shortly afterwards, Atahualpa offered to fill this apartment with gold as high as the Spanish adventurer could reach, if he would set him free. The offer was instantly accepted, and, although the impatience of the Spaniards was too great to allow of all the promised treasure being collected, the hoard was so great that after a fifth part had been reserved for the crown, and another portion for Almagro's party, Pizarro and his companions had 1,528,600 ounces to divide among them. After wringing all that he could from the unfortunate Atahualpa, Pizarro inhumanly put him to death in 1533, and then proceeded to capture the city of Cuzco, where great treasure was taken. In 1534, Ferdinand, one of Pizarro's brothers, laid the royal share at the feet of Charles V.; whereupon the Spanish leader was confirmed in his power, while to Almagro, his rival, was granted all the country that might be conquered southward of Pizarro's vice-royalty. Whilst Pizarro was engaged in settling the government of Peru, Almagro proceeded to conquer Chili. In 1536, the Peruvians having risen against the Spaniards, Almagro marched to their relief; but after defeating the insurgent natives, he took prisoners Pizarro's brothers. Almagro himself subsequently fell into the hands of his more enterprising rival, by whom he was brought to trial and executed, in 1538. Thus left alone in power, Pizarro began to rule in a despotic and partial manner; whereat many of the Spanish adventurers became alienated, and attached themselves to Almagro's son. In 1541 a conspiracy was formed against him, he was surprised during the hour of mid-day, set upon, and, after a most determined resistance, himself and a few devoted followers were slain. B. at Truxillo, 1475.—Gonsalvo, one of his brothers, was acting as governor of Quito at the date of Pizarro's murder, and subsequently succeeded in gaining supreme power throughout Peru. After retaining this position during three years, he was, in 1548, defeated and taken prisoner by Guasca, whom Charles V. had created viceroy. He was brought to trial, condemned as a rebel, and executed almost immediately afterwards.

PIZZI, Joachim, *pit'-se*, an Italian poet, who early in life, while a student of the Jesuits' college at Rome, evinced the possession of a poetical genius by the production of several fine poems. His principal works were, "Discourse on Tragic and Comic Poetry," "Dissertation on an Antique Cameo," "The Vision of Eden," a poem, and the "Triumph of Poetry." B. at Rome, 1716; D. at the same city, 1790.

PIZZIGHITONE, *pit'-se-ge-to'-nai*, a fortified town of Italy, on the Adda, 30 miles from Milan. *Pop.* 4,000.

PIZZO, *pit'-so*, a city of Naples, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia, 5 miles from Monteleone. *Pop.* 6,000.—Here Murat, the ex-king of Naples, was shot in 1815. In 1860 it was taken by Garibaldi, the champion of Italian liberty.

PLACCIUS, Vincent, *plak'-ki-us*, a learned German writer, who studied at Leipsic, after which he travelled, and on his return became professor of elcquence at Hamburg. He edited several collections of classic authors. B. at Hamburg, 1642; D. 1699.

PLACENCIA, *plai-sen'-shi-a* (Sp. *pla-sen'-the-a*), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 44 miles from Almaraz. It has a Gothic cathedral, rich in works of art. *Manf.* Hats, leather, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 7,000.

PLACENTIA. (*See* PIACENZA.)

PLACENTIA BAY, *plai-sen'-shi-a*, a spacious bay on the south coast of Newfoundland. *Ext.* 75 miles long and nearly 60 broad. *Lat.* 47° to 47° 50′ N. *Lon.* 54° to 55° 10′ W.

PLACENTIUS, John Leo, *plai-sen'-shi-us*, a learned Dominican monk, who wrote a History of the Bishops of Tongres and Liége, and a poem, entitled "Pugna Porcorum," in which every word begins with P. B. near Liége, about 1480; D. about 1548.

PLAINFIELD, *plain'-feeld*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

PLANCHÉ, James Robinson, *pla'-shai*, a modern English writer and dramatist, who was descended from a French family which came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. Early in life he wrote a burlesque, entitled "Amoroso, King of Little Britain," for a private performance, which was afterwards accepted by the committee of management of Drury-lane theatre, where it was produced with complete success in 1818. This unexpected piece of good fortune determined the young author to apply himself to dramatic writing; and, during the subsequent forty years, he wrote about two hundred plays, some of the most successful of which were the charming extravaganzas produced under the management of Madame Vestris. He also adapted several of the plays of the old dramatists, and was at one period engaged to design the costumes for the Shaksperean dramas placed upon the stage of Covent-garden theatre. For the series called the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," he wrote a "History of British Costume;" the articles on costume in Knight's "Pictorial Shakspere," as well as the "Costume and Furniture" in the "Pictorial History of England" were also from his pen. He became a member of the Society of Antiquaries in 1830, but retired from it in 1852. A course of travel in the north of Europe led to his producing "Lays and Legends of the Rhine," and "Descent of the Danube." Not the least valuable of his many excellent efforts was his translation of the Fairy Tales of the Countess Daulnois, Perrault, and others. In 1854 he received the appointment of Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, for the duties of which office he had previously shown himself fitted, by his works entitled "Regal Records," and "The Pursuivant of Arms or Heraldry founded upon Truth." B. in London, 1796.

PLANTADE, Christopher Henry, *plan'-tad*, a French musical composer, who wrote, among other operas, "Zoe" and "Palma." B. at Pontoise, 1768; D. 1839.

PLANTAGENETS, *plan-taj'-e-nets*, the surname of a line of English kings, who were of French origin on the paternal side, Henry II. of England, the first of the line, having been the son of Geoffrey V., duke of Anjou, and of Matilda, daughter of Henry I. The duke of Anjou was so named because he usually wore a sprig of broom,—in Latin *planta genista*, in French *plante genêt*,—in his cap. Henry II. ascended the English throne in 1154, and his descendants reigned during 331 years, the last monarch of the line being Richard III., who fell at the battle of Bosworth, in 1485. In the 14th century the line became divided into two great rival factions, that of York and of Lancaster, or

the parties of the Red and White Roses. (*See* HENRY II., III., IV., V., and VI.; RICHARD I., II., and III.; EDWARD I., II., III., IV., and V.; and JOHN.)

PLANTIN, Christopher, *plan'-tin*, a celebrated French printer, who settled at Antwerp in 1555, and became distinguished for the beauty and correctness of his productions. His editions are extremely valuable. His chief work was a polyglot Bible, executed by order of Philip II. of Spain. B. in Touraine, 1514; D. at Antwerp, 1589.

PLANUDES, Maximus, *pla-nu'-dees*, a monk of Constantinople, who was sent by the emperor Andronicus as ambassador to Venice, where he became so partial to the Latin church, that on his return he was imprisoned. To recover his liberty, he wrote against that church. He was the author of a Life of Æsop, full of romantic tales and gross anachronisms. He also published a collection of Greek epigrams, under the title of "Anthologia." Flourished in the 14th century.

PLASENCIA, a town of Spain. (*See* PLACENCIA.)

PLASSEY, or PLASSY, *plas'-se*, a town of Bengal, district of Nuddeah, on the Baggarutty or Hooghly river, 83 miles from Calcutta. It is memorable for the victory obtained here in 1757 by Clive, over the army of the Bengal viceroy, and which established British supremacy in India.

PLATA, RIO DE LA, *re'-o dai la pla'-ta*, a river of South America, one of the largest in the world. It is, properly speaking, a continuation of the Paraguay, which has its sources about the 13th degree of S. lat., and, flowing through a flat country, is joined by the Parana, which robs it of its name, and by a variety of smaller streams, the Parana being joined by the Uruguay. They together expand into the sea-like Plata; and it is to this vast estuary that the appellation of the Rio de la Plata properly applies. It flows into the ocean, and is without parallel in the rest of the world, for width and magnificence, being 150 miles broad at its mouth, from Cape St. Maria on one side, to Cape St. Anthony on the other, and between Monte Video and the Punta de Piedras, or Stony Point, which some have considered as its proper limits, 80 miles broad. At Buenos Ayres, 200 miles from the mouth, it is about 30 miles broad, and the shores being little elevated, the eye can seldom reach from one side to the other. This noble expanse is, notwithstanding its extent, deformed by rocks and sand-banks, and rendered of dangerous navigation, not only by its shoals, but likewise by the impetuous winds which sweep at intervals over the vast plains of the Pampas, to the south-west of Buenos Ayres; whence they are called Pamperos, and rush down this wide opening with unequalled fury. The only safe port is that of Monte Video, though those of Maldonado, Barragon, Buenos Ayres, and Colonia, afford different degrees of anchorage and security.

PLATA, LA, or SEBASTIAN DEL ORO, a city of South America, in New Granada, 46 miles from Popayan. It stands in a fertile valley. *Pop.* Unascertained.

PLATA, LA, or ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, a republic of S. America, having the Andes on the W.; Bolivia on the N.; Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay on the E.; the Atlantic on the S.E.; and Patagonia on the S. *Area*, about 900,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly consisting of two immense plains; treeless, but during a portion of the year, covered with verdure, and, in the summer, completely dried up. Along its W. frontier there are some elevated mountain-ranges, and in the S., the Pampas are covered with huge thistles, interspersed with numerous salt lakes, some of large size. *Rivers.* With the exception of the Pampas, which is watered by the Rio Negro, the Colorado, and the Desaguadero rivers, nearly the whole of the country belongs to the basin of the Plata. *Zoology.* The native animals comprise the jaguar, puma, the armadillo, and the small quadrupeds which supply the chinchilla skins. Millions of oxen roam at large across the plains, or are reared on breeding estates of vast extent. Horses and mules are also plentiful, with herds of sheep and swine. These last, however, are of inferior quality. *Pro.* Cotton, rice, sugar-cane, indigo, and tobacco; and maize, wheat, and other cereals, are the principal objects of culture in the south. The other products are cocoa, cochineal, madder, chinchona bark, Paraguay tea, and various fruits. Agriculture generally, however, is in an extremely backward state. *Minerals.* Salt, coal, alum, sulphur, and mineral pitch. *Manf.* These are mostly imported, but the Indians make ropes, fishing-nets, yarn, and other articles from the fibre of the aloe; also saddle-cloths, blankets, and other fabrics, which they dye with great skill. In Cordova, morocco leather and turned articles are manufactured. *Exp.* Hides, horse-hair, wool, horns, tallow, beef, chinchilla and other furs, and bullion. *Gov.* Nominally republican, with the legislative power theoretically vested in a junta of 44 deputies, the half of whom are annually renewed by popular election, and in a senate of two deputies from each department. *Pop.* Estimated at 800,000. *Lat.* between 22° and 41° S. *Lon.* between 57° and 70° W. This country was discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1553. In 1816 it became independent of Spain, and in 1835, De Rosas, a successful soldier against the Indians, was elected dictator of Buenos Ayres, which he held till he was defeated by Urquiza, when he fled to England. Each of its states may be regarded as an independent republic.

PLATÆA, *pla-te'-a*, anciently a town of Greece, in Bœotia, on the slope of Mount Cithæron, 7 miles from Thebes. Its neighbourhood was the scene of the famous battle with the Persians, in which the Greeks were the victors, B.C. 479.

PLATINA, *pla-te'-na* (Bartholomew Sacchi), a learned Italian historian, who, on going to Rome, was patronized by Cardinal Bessarion, by whose means he was appointed apostolical abbreviator; of which post he was deprived by Paul II. Platina wrote a letter to that pontiff, who sent him to prison and caused him to be tortured. Subsequently, Sixtus IV. made him librarian of the Vatican. He was the author of a "History of the Popes;" a "History of Mantua;" the "Life of Nerio Capponi;" and other works. B. at Piadena, near Mantua, 1421; D. at Rome, 1481.

PLATO, *plai'-to*, an illustrious Greek philosopher. His father was Ariston, the son of Aristocles; on his mother's side he was descended from Solon. His first master was Dionysius the grammarian; and afterwards he received instructions in gymnastic exercises from Ariston, an Argive wrestler, who, according to some accounts, gave him the name of Plato, because of the broadness of his shoulders and the robustness of his person. His former name was Aristocles, which was that of his grandfather. He next applied to the study of music and poetry, and composed some pieces intended for the Olympic exercises; but on hearing Socrates deliver a long discourse, he burnt them, and became his disciple. Some of his epigrams, however, are still preserved. He was a disciple of Socrates for about ten years; and upon his death, in 399, Plato left Athens, and travelled into different countries in search of knowledge. At Cyrene he studied geometry and other branches of mathematics; thence he went into Egypt, where, during thirteen years, he sought to learn all that the priests could teach him. He next visited Italy, and settled at Tarentum, where he formed an intimacy with Eurytus and Archytas. He afterwards made a voyage to Sicily, to observe the wonders of that island, particularly Mount Etna. In Sicily he became acquainted with Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, whom he was unfortunate enough to offend, and who induced the Spartan ambassador, in whose vessel Plato was returning home, to sell him for a slave at Ægina; but his purchaser having given him his freedom, he repaired to Athens, where he commenced teaching in the garden of the Academy; whence his philosophy was called the Academic. At the request of Dion, uncle of Dionysius the Younger, he made a second voyage to Sicily, where he was received with great honour; but finding that his advice was not heeded by the youthful tyrant, who chose rather to imitate his father, he returned to Athens, where he gained a number of followers. After making a third journey to Syracuse, he settled in his native city, and there spent the remaining years of his life in literary and philosophical pursuits. The philosophy of Plato is so sublime, his morality so pure, and his views of the Divine Being and a future state so clear, that he has been thought to have had a knowledge of the Mosaic writings; a supposition which, considering his long residence in Egypt, is not improbable. The best editions of Plato are,—the Greek text, edited by Bekker, and published at Berlin, 1823; a complete French

translation, by Victor Cousin; a partial translation into German, by Schleiermacher; and an English version by Taylor. Some of his principal writings have been translated and published in Bohn's Classical Library. B. at Athens, B.C. 429; D. 347 B.C.

PLATOV, Count, *plat'-tov*, hetman of the Cossacks, served in the campaign of 1806-7 against the French, and subsequently defeated the Turks in several engagements in Moldavia. He was opposed to Napoleon during the advance of the grand army into Russia, in 1812. He experienced several defeats, particularly at Grodnov; but in the subsequent retreat of the French, his Cossacks proved as destructive as a plague to the fugitives. In the campaigns of 1814-15 he signalized himself chiefly by allowing his Cossacks to plunder without restraint. B. 1765; D. 1818.

PLATTE, *plat*, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area*, 393 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.

PLATTE, LITTLE, RIVER, a small river of Louisiana, which, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the Missouri.

PLATTE, LA, or SHOAL RIVER, a large river of Louisiana, rising in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of 600 miles, joining the Missouri near *lon.* 95° 40′ W.

PLATTEN SEE. (*See* BALATON.)

PLATTSBURG, *plats'-boorg*, a township in Clinton county, New York, U.S., on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac, 145 miles from Albany. It is handsomely laid out, and contains a court-house, a gaol, academy, lyceum, and several churches. *Pop.* 7,000.

PLAU, *plou*, a walled town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on Lake Plau, 36 miles from Schwerin. *Pop.* 3,000.

PLAUEN, *plow'-en*, a town of Saxony, 60 miles from Leipsic. *Manf.* Cotton goods, paper, leather; and there are muslin and cotton-printing works. *Pop.* 12,000.—Also a village, 1 mile from Dresden.

PLAUTUS, Marcus Accius, *plaw'-tus*, a Latin comic dramatist. He was a man of low birth, and settled at Rome, where his plays were performed with great applause. There is more intrigue and plot in his pieces than in those of Terence; the humour, also, is extremely natural and entertaining. Only twenty are extant. A good English translation is that entitled "Bonnel Thornton's Comedies of Plautus, translated into Familiar Blank Verse." B. at Sarsina, in Umbria, about 227 B.C.; D. 184 B.C.

PLAYFAIR, John, *plai'-fair*, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who, in his 18th year, became a candidate for the professorship of mathematics at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and was only excelled by two older men. In 1785 he was appointed joint professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, and, in 1805, succeeded to the chair of natural philosophy at the same seat of learning. He was a supporter of Dr. Hutton's geological theories, and, in 1802, published "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," an improved edition of which he contemplated, and, with that view, made a geological tour in Italy, France, and Switzerland. He published "Outlines of Natural Philosophy" and "Elements of Geometry." To the "Edinburgh Review" he contributed many articles on astronomical and mathematical subjects, as well as several to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." B. at Benvie, Forfarshire, 1748: D. at Edinburgh, 1819.

PLAYFAIR, Lyon, an eminent modern chemist, who was sent from Bengal, in the East Indies, to receive his education at the university of St. Andrew's, and having shown a taste for chemical science, was, in 1834, placed under Professor Graham at Glasgow. In the following year he went to India, but shortly afterwards returned to Europe, and having resumed his chemical studies, under his former teacher, at University College, London, passed to the celebrated laboratory at Giessen, in 1838. Under Liebig he made great progress in organic chemistry, and, after taking the degree of doctor of philosophy at the university of Giessen, he returned to London, where he produced some translations of the great German chemist's Reports on the Progress of Organic Chemistry. In 1843 he became professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution of Manchester, and in that position became very popular. Nominated a member of the Health of Towns Commission, he drew up several of the reports of that body. His next appointment was as chemist to the Museum of Economic Geology, then in Parliament Street; but, when the new building in Jermyn Street was commenced, the arrangements of the laboratory were placed under his charge. He was one of the most active commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, for his services was created a companion of the Bath, and was further rewarded by Prince Albert with the appointment of gentleman usher in his household. He subsequently became joint-secretary, and, at a later period, sole secretary of the department of science and art. Dr. Playfair published some valuable analyses of coal gas in the Memoirs of the Museum of Economic Geology, several lectures upon the products exhibited at the Crystal Palace of 1851. Throughout his career he displayed great scientific knowledge, was the discoverer of some new chemical compounds, and was one of the best chemical analysts of his time. B. in Bengal, East India, 1819.

PLEASANT, *plez'-ant*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, principally on the banks of the Ohio. None of them has a population above 2,300.

PLEIADES, *ple'-i-dees*, a name given to seven of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Oceanides. They were placed in the heavens after death, where they formed a constellation called Pleiades. Their names were Alcyone, Merope, Maia, Electra, Tayeta, Sterope, and Celeno. They all, except Merope, who married a mortal, had some of the gods for their suitors. On that account, Merope's star is dim among the rest of her sisters. They are sometimes called Atlantides, from their father, or Hesperides, from the gardens of that name, which belonged to Atlas.

PLESCHEN, *plesch'-en*, a town of Prussia, 54 miles from Posen. *Manf.* Woollens and tobacco. *Pop.* 5,300.

PLESS, *pless*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 63 miles from Opeln. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and leather. *Pop.* 3,200.

PLESTCHIFIVO, *plest'-che-i-vo*, a small lake of Russia, 70 miles from Vladimir. This is the place where Peter the Great first made his attempt to form a Russian navy.

PLEYEL, Ignace, *pli'-el*, a German musical composer, who studied his art under Vanhall, Haydn, and during an extensive tour in Italy. In 1783 he received the appointment of chapel-master at Strasburg cathedral, and while holding that office composed a number of masses and other pieces of sacred music, which were consumed by a great fire which occurred in the city. Become famous for his compositions, he was, in 1791, invited to London, where he was so liberally rewarded for his efforts that he was enabled to purchase an estate near Strasburg. During the French revolution he narrowly escaped the guillotine. About that period he also began to lose his hold upon the popular musical taste, a change which induced him to abandon the science of music for the trade of music-publisher and pianoforte-manufacturer. After acquiring a fortune in that career, he retired to an estate near Paris. B. at Rupperstahl, near Vienna, 1757; D. near Paris, 1831.

PLINLIMMON, *plin-lim'-mon*, one of the highest mountains of Wales, 12 miles from Cardigan Bay. The rivers Severn and Wye have their sources in it. *Height*, 2,463 feet.

PLINY, Caius Plinius Secundus, *plin'-e, plin'-e-us*, called the Elder, was of an illustrious family, and in his youth bore arms with reputation; after which he was admitted to the college of augurs. Vespasian appointed him procurator of Spain, in which office he conducted himself with strict integrity, devoting the day to public affairs and the night to study. His mind was stored with various knowledge, and he was an indefatigable observer of the works of nature. To this spirit of observation he sacrificed his life; for, lying at Misenium, in the Gulf of Naples, with a fleet which he commanded, he was surprised at an extraordinary cloud issuing from Vesuvius. He immediately put to sea, and landed at the foot of the mountain to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon: but the sulphureous exhalation from the burning lava overcame him, and he was suffocated. Of all the works of Pliny none remains but his Natural History, which, says Cuvier, "is one of

the most precious monuments left us by antiquity." It is a perfect encyclopædia of ancient history, and is divided into 37 books, treating of astronomy, meteorology, the theory of the earth, geography, botany, zoology, agriculture, medicine, mineralogy, sculpture, painting, &c. B. it is supposed, 23; D. 79.

PLINY THE YOUNGER, Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, was the nephew of the preceding, who adopted him as his son and heir. He had Quintilian for his master, and advanced so rapidly, that at the age of 19 he pleaded in the forum with an eloquence equal to that of the greatest orators of his time. When Trajan was elevated to the throne, he conferred the consular dignity on Pliny, who, at the desire of the senate, pronounced that fine oration which is extant, entitled the "Panegyric on Trajan." He was some time after appointed governor of Pontus and Bithynia, where he abolished the arbitrary imposts and stopped the persecution of the Christians, of whom he gave a liberal account to the emperor. After his return to Rome, he settled at Comum, his native place, where he established an academy and library for young men who had not the means of education. Pliny was a liberal patron of men of virtue and learning. For Quintilian he always retained the greatest regard, and gave his daughter a handsome dowry on her marriage. Of the many works of this writer, only his Epistles and "Panegyric on Trajan" remain. He also wrote the History of his own Times, of which Tacitus speaks in high terms. The best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1734. Hearne, Lord Orrery, and Masson, have furnished English translations of them. B. at Comum, about 62; D. about 116.

PLOCK, or PLOTZK, *plotzk*, a city of Poland, 55 miles from Warsaw. It is inclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, bishop's palace, government offices, and a theatre. *Manf.* Principally leather. *Pop.* 6,300.

PLOEN, or PLON, *plone*, a town of Holstein, 22 miles from Lubeck. *Pop.* 2,700.—The LAKE of the same name is the largest in Holstein, and has a length of 7 miles and a breadth of 4.

PLOËRMEL, *plo'-er-mel*, a parish and town of France, 25 miles from Vannes. It has a communal college and linen-weaving factory. *Pop.* 6,000.

PLOMBIÈRES, *plom'-be-air*, a parish, town, and watering-place of France, in the department Vosges, 14 miles from Epinal. *Manf.* Cutlery. *Pop.* 2,000.—This place is much frequented, on account of its warm saline baths.

PLON, *plawng*, the prefix of numerous places in Brittany, France, none of them with a population above 7,000.

PLONSK, or PLASK, *plonsk*, a town of Poland, on the Plonna, 30 miles from Plock. *Pop.* 4,000, chiefly Jews.

PLOOS VAN AMSTEL, Cornelis, *plose*, an eminent Dutch amateur draughtsman and engraver, who employed his time and wealth in collecting the best drawings of the Italian, German, French, and other masters. His own works consist of imitations of the drawings of great artists; but his fame is chiefly due to his labours as a collector. At his death his collection was sold for an enormous sum. B. at Amsterdam, 1726; D. 1798.

PLOT, Robert, *plot*, a learned English antiquary and naturalist, who became a secretary to the Royal Society in 1682, and published their "Transactions" from No. 143 to 166. He was appointed first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and professor of chemistry at Oxford. He was also nominated historiographer to the king, and Mowbray herald extraordinary. His works are, the Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and an essay on the Origin of Springs, in Latin. B. in Kent, 1641; D. 1696.

PLOTINUS, *plo-ti'-nus*, the most celebrated of the neo-Platonic philosophers. After studying for eleven years under Ammonius, he travelled into Persia and India, where he acquired a great store of knowledge. He served in the army under Gordian; but, when that emperor was slain, Plotinus effected his escape, and went to Rome, where he opened a school of philosophy, and had many disciples. His works were published at the Oxford University Press, in 3 volumes, 1835. B. at Lycopolis, Egypt, 204; D. in Campania, 274.

PLOWDEN, Edmund, *plow'-den*, an eminent English lawyer, who was educated at Cambridge; whence he removed to Oxford, where he took his degrees in physic, which profession he quitted for the law. His "Commentaries and Reports" are greatly esteemed. They consist of a collection of cases from Edward VI. to the middle of the reign of Elizabeth. B. in Shropshire, about 1517; D. 1584.

PLUCHE, Noel Antony, *ploosh*, a French writer, who became professor of rhetoric in the college of Rheims, entered into orders, and subsequently went to Paris, where he taught geography and history. His principal works are: "Spectacle de la Nature," of which there are several English translations; "The History of the Heavens," an inquiry into the origin of mythology and idolatry (this has also been translated into English); and "On the Mechanism of Languages." B. at Rheims, 1688; D. 1761.

PLUKENET, Leonard, *pluke'-net*, an eminent English botanist, who was doctor of physic; but, notwithstanding his great merit, was neglected till the close of life, when he was appointed superintendent of the garden at Hampton Court and royal professor of botany. He published several "Collections of Botany," and his Herbal, containing 8,000 plants, is in the British Museum. B. 1642; D. 1706.

PLUMIER, Charles, *ploo'-me-ai*, an eminent French botanist, who at first studied mathematics, but afterwards applied himself to natural history. Louis XIV. sent him to America, to collect plants useful in medicine, and he made three voyages for that purpose. The king rewarded him with a pension, and appointed him royal botanist. He was on the eve of undertaking a fourth voyage, but died as he was about to embark. His works are, "Description of the Plants of America," "Treatise on American Ferns," "The Art of Turning," two dissertations on Cochineal, in the "Journal des Savans," &c. B. at Marseilles, 1646; D. near Cadiz, 1706.

PLUMPTON, *plump'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

PLUMSTEAD, *plum'-sted*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 8,500, which is the largest, and which is in the county of Kent, 10 miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

PLUMSTEAD, a township of the United States, Pennsylvania, 30 miles from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 2,500.

PLUNERET, *ploo'-ne-rai*, a parish and market-town of France, in the department Morbihan, 20 miles from Lorient. *Pop.* 3,000.

PLUNKET, William Conyngham, first Lord, *plun'-ket*, an Irish lawyer and statesman, who, having distinguished himself by his oratorical talents while a student at Trinity College, Dublin, was returned to the Irish parliament through the influence of the earl of Charlemont. In 1787 he was called to the bar, and obtained such a large practice that, by the year 1807, he had acquired a fortune. In the same year he was returned to the British House of Commons, when he attached himself to the Whigs, and became a powerful orator of that party. In 1827 he was created lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and a peer of the United Kingdom. During the passage of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill he was the constant adviser of the duke of Wellington in the English House of Lords. In 1830 he became lord chancellor of Ireland, which post he retained until the year 1841. Lord Plunkett's later years were spent apart from political life, in retirement at his estate in Ireland. He was a great and impassioned orator; but though he has been compared with Pitt and Burke, he was too deficient in the profounder principles of legislation to have been equal to those statesmen. As a lawyer, he was more brilliant than sound, more dexterous than learned. B. at Newtown, Cork, 1764; D. near Bray, Ireland, 1854.

PLUNKET, Oliver, archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic primate of Ireland, who was accused with having attempted to excite an insurrection of the Roman Catholics of Ireland against Charles II. On that charge he was condemned to death, and after execution his body was quartered, in 1681. B. 1616.

PLUQUET, Francis Andrew Adrian, *plu'-kai*, an eminent French writer, who entered into orders and ob-

tained a canonry, which he quitted to assume the professorship of history at the College of France, in 1776. He belonged to the party of Fontenelle, Montesquieu, and Helvetius; and, among other important works, wrote "An Examination of Fatalism," "Dictionary of Heresies," "On Sociability" (in this work he combated the opinion of Hobbes, and proved that man is beneficent and religious); "The Classical Books of the Empire of China," and "On Luxury." B. at Bayeux, 1716; D. at Paris, 1790.

PLUTARCH, *plu'-tark*, a celebrated Greek biographer and moralist, who studied philosophy in the school of Ammonius, at Delphi; and so greatly was he esteemed by his countrymen, that, when but a young man, he was associated in a deputation to the proconsul of the province, on an important mission, which he discharged with honour. He is stated to have afterwards travelled through Greece and into Egypt, and his observations in the latter country are believed to have led to his producing a treatise on Isis and Osiris. One account, but not a perfectly reliable one, declares him to have visited Rome, and to have been there received with flattering marks of distinction by Trajan, who raised him to the consular dignity, and appointed him governor of Illyria. It is certainly ascertained that he resided at Rome, where he delivered lectures in Greek upon philosophy, and enjoyed the friendship of Lucan, the younger Pliny, Martial, and others. At an advanced age he retired to his native town. He left two sons, Plutarch and Lamprias. The last wrote a list of his father's writings, which were numerous. The most celebrated of his works are his "Lives of Illustrious Men," in delineating which he has shown great impartiality, an abhorrence of tyranny and vice, and an accurate acquaintance with the human mind. His "Morals" also contain many valuable observations and curious narratives. The best edition of his works is that of Henry Stephens, Greek and Latin, 1572. His "Lives" have been translated into English by Dryden, by Langhorne, and by Professor Long. His "Morals" have also been translated into English. B. at Chæronea, Bœotia, about 48; D. at the same place, at a very advanced age.

PLUTO, *ploo'-to*, son of Saturn and Ops, inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, Jupiter and Neptune. He received as his share the infernal regions. All the goddesses refused to marry him; but, upon seeing Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres, gathering flowers in the plains of Enna, in Sicily, he became enamoured of her, and immediately carried her away. Black victims, and particularly a bull, were the only sacrifices offered to him. The dog Cerberus watched at his feet, the harpies hovered around him, Proserpine sat on his left and the Parcæ occupied his right hand. Pluto is called by some the father of the Eumenides.

PLUTUS, *ploo'-tus*, was the god of riches in the Grecian mythology. He was represented as blind, because he distributed riches indiscriminately; he was lame, because he came slow and gradually; and he had wings, to intimate that he flew away with more velocity than he approached mankind.

PLUVINEL, Antony, *ploo'-ve-nel*, a French diplomatist. Henry IV. appointed him his grand equery and chamberlain, and sent him ambassador to Holland. He wrote a treatise on the Art of Riding, and was the first who established riding-schools in France. B. in Dauphiny, about 1550; D. at Paris, 1620.

PLYMOUTH, *plim'-outh*, a town and naval station of England, Devonshire, 37 miles from Exeter. It is, on account of its harbour and docks, one of the most important maritime places in the kingdom, and is situate at the head of Plymouth Sound, formed by the rivers Plym and Tamar, at their confluence with the sea. The town stands on the eastern side of a peninsula inclosed between these two rivers, at the mouth of the Plym; and about a mile and a half to the west, on the Tamar, is Plymouth Dock, a separate town, dependent on the docks, and nearly equal to Plymouth proper in size and population. Between Plymouth and Dock intervenes the town of Stonehouse, which connects the two, and forms almost a continuous line of buildings from the one to the other. Of the public buildings, the most ancient is the parish church, which consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancels, with a tower at the west end ornamented with pinnacles. There are also various places of public worship for different denominations, and many charitable institutions; consisting of almshouses, hospitals, schools, &c. The other public buildings and establishments are, the guildhall, the public prisons, the theatre and hotel, the public library, an exchange, and a market-place. Government has several military establishments here, such as barracks, hospitals, and prisons; whilst various fortifications have been, at different times, erected for its security. The citadel was built in the time of Charles II., in the year 1670, and stands on a cliff, and contains the governor's residence and extensive barracks. Under its eastern walls is the victualling-office, an extensive range of buildings, comprising the granaries and ovens for supplying the navy with bread. The port and harbour of Plymouth is distinguished for its great extent and capacity, and the security which it affords in its different parts. It is capable of containing about 2,000 sail of shipping, and is, altogether, one of the finest harbours in the world, consisting of several divisions or harbours. Sutton Pool is that which immediately adjoins the town, being almost encircled by the buildings; Catwater Harbour is an extensive sheet of water, formed by the estuary of the Plym. The harbour or bay of Hamoaze is a magnificent basin at the mouth of the Tamar. At the mouth of these various harbours, the great bay of Plymouth Sound forms an excellent roadstead, which is rendered secure by the construction of a breakwater across its entrance. The harbour is defended by several works, raised on different points. The dockyard is at Devonport, and is one of the finest in the world. It extends in a circular sweep along the shores of the Hamoaze, and comprises an area of 96 acres. It is fitted up with everything necessary for the repair and equipment of ships of war. The basin, which was made in the reign of William III., is not large; but this inconvenience is compensated by the excellent harbour of Hamoaze, along the bank of which the wharf wall extends, and which, from the depth of water, allows the largest ships to range along the jetties, and take in their stores immediately from the wharf. Altogether, there are nine docks, and the one last formed is the largest in Europe. The victualling establishments of the dockyard are on a large scale, and the naval hospital is at Stonehouse. *Manf.* Sailcloth, ropes, glass, soap, starch, and sugar-refining. *Pop.* with Devonport, 105,000. *Lat.* 50° 22′ N. *Lon.* 4° 10′ 2″ W.—This is the birthplace of John Kitto, the distinguished biblical scholar, and also of Sir Francis Drake. It communicates with Exeter by railway.

PLYMOUTH, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, U.S. *Area*, 640 square miles. *Pop.* 60,000.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport-town and capital of the above county, 36 miles from Boston. It contains a courthouse, a gaol, a bank, and many churches. *Manf.* Iron-works, and cotton and woollen goods. *Pop.* 6,100. This was the landing-place of the Pilgrim Fathers, and is the oldest town in New England.—Also the name of several townships none of them with a population above 3,000.

PLYMOUTH SOUND, an inlet of the English Channel, between the counties of Devon and Cornwall. It forms an admirable naval harbour by the construction of the Plymouth breakwater, a granite and marble structure thrown across its entrance. *Ext.* 3 miles long, with a breadth of 4.

PLYMPTON, PLYMPTON EARLS, or PLYMPTON MAURICE, *plim'-ton*, a market-town of Devonshire, near the Plym, 5 miles from Plymouth. *Pop.* about 1,000. Sir Joshua Reynolds was born here in 1723, and his picture is in the guildhall.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY, a parish of Devonshire, half a mile from Plympton Earls. It has a station on the South Devon Railway. *Pop.* 3,000.

PLYMSTOCK, *plim'-stok*, a parish of Devonshire, 3 miles from Plymouth. *Pop.* 3,500.

PO, *po*, the largest river of Italy, which it traverses from west to east, irrigating, with its affluents, the entire plain of Piedmont and Lombardy. It rises in the Cottian Alps, flows north-east to Turin, and holding an easterly course throughout the whole length of Lombardy, discharges itself by a number of mouths into the Adriatic, about 30 miles from Venice. Its estimated length is about 340 miles, nearly 300 of which are navi-

gable. It abounds with salmon, sturgeon, and other fish.

Po DI PRIMARO, *pre-ma'-ro*, a river of N. Italy, being a continuation of the Reno, which rises near Pistoja, and after a course of about 90 miles, assumes the name of Traghetto, and enters the Adriatic at Parto-di-Primaro, 13 miles from Ravenna.

POCKLINGTON, *pok'-ling-ton*, a market-town of Yorkshire, on a small stream 14 miles from York. *Pop.* 2,800. It has a station on the York and North Midland Railway.

POCOCK, Edward, *po'-kok*, a learned English divine and orientalist, who, at the age of 14, was entered of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; whence he removed to Corpus Christi College, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1629 he entered into orders, and was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo. While there, he improved himself in the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Ethiopic languages, which he had before studied at the university. He was also employed by Archbishop Laud in purchasing ancient manuscripts and coins; and that prelate having founded an Arabic lecture at Oxford, appointed Mr. Pocock the first professor. He returned home in 1636; but afterwards made another voyage to the East, and remained there four years. On his arrival in England, he found his patron in the Tower and the kingdom in commotion. In 1648 he was nominated to the Hebrew professorship, with the prebend of Christchurch annexed; he published in the same year his "Specimen Historiæ Arabum." In 1652 he was one of those concerned in preparing the intended edition of the Polyglot Bible. His principal works were,—"Porta Mosis; or, the six Prefatory Discourses of Moses Maimonides;" "The Annals of Eutychius;" "Abul Ferajii Historia Dynastarum;" "Commentaries on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel;" a Syriac version of the second epistle of St. Peter, the second and third of John, and that of Jude. B. at Oxford, 1604; D. 1691.

POCOCKE, Richard, an eminent English prelate, who, after taking his doctor's degree in laws, at Oxford, in 1733, went to the East, where he travelled during five years. On his return to England, he became chaplain to Lord Chesterfield, and was afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Ossory, whence he was translated to Meath in 1765. His "Eastern Travels" are valuable. B. at Southampton, 1704; D. 1765.

PODGORITZA, *pod-go-ritz'-a*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 38 miles from Scutari. *Pop.* 6,000, chiefly Mohammedans.

PODOLIA, or PODOLSK, *po-do'-li-a*, a government of the south-west of European Russia, inclosed on its E., N., and S. sides by Volhynia, Kiev, Kherson, and Bessarabia, and on its W. by Galicia. *Area*, 16,443 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level. *Rivers.* The Dniester and the Bug. *Pro.* Corn, hops, hemp, flax, tobacco, and different kinds of fruit. The vine and the mulberry are cultivated, and cattle-rearing is extensively carried on. *Minerals.* Lime, nitre, and alabaster. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, leather, and potash. Trade is mostly in the hands of Jews. *Pop.* 1,705,000, chiefly Poles. *Lat.* between 47° 30′ and 49° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 26° 25′ and 30° 48′ E.

POE, Edgar Allan, *po*, an eminent American writer, who was the son of a strolling player, and was in childhood left an orphan, but was adopted by Mr. Allan, a wealthy merchant. He accompanied that gentleman to England in 1816, and was placed at a school at Stoke Newington. Returning to his native country in 1822, he was sent to an academy at Richmond, and at a later period to Charlottsville University, Virginia. His career at school and college was brilliant, so far as the acquirement of learning was concerned, but was marked by so much extravagance and irregularity, that it terminated in his expulsion from the last-named establishment. He soon afterwards quarrelled with his generous protector, in consequence of the latter's refusal to pay some of his gambling debts. Intending to proceed to Greece, at that period struggling to throw off the tyranny of the Turks, he went to Europe; but, although he never reached his destination, he wandered about the continent until he was seized by the police of St. Petersburg, for being engaged in a drunken riot. The American ambassador procured his release, and sent him home, where he was kindly received by Mr. Allan. In a short time, however, he had a serious quarrel with Mr. Allan, who declared he would never see or assist him again. A small volume of poems which he had published, had been so successful as to lead Poe to believe that he might rely upon literature as a means of subsistence; but deeming himself slighted, he soon afterwards enlisted as a private soldier. Some military friends rescued him from this position; upon which he again adopted a literary career. He readily obtained employment upon the magazines and periodicals; but his unfortunate predilection for strong drinks always lost him what his great talent had secured. Towards the close of 1848, he joined a temperance society, but unhappily was weak enough to accept the invitation of some friends to drink, while staying at Baltimore, and became so utterly inebriated that he fell down in the streets. On being picked up, he was conveyed to an hospital, where he expired on the following day. Although he was unfortunately so unjust and so unfaithful to his undoubted genius, he produced a few poems and novels, which inspire the reader with an emotion of pity for the ill-regulated moral faculties which brought so much magnificence of imagination and such remarkable analytical power to an untimely close. His works consist of "Eureka, a Prose Poem," one volume of poetry, and two of tales. B. at Baltimore, United States, 1811; D. in the same city, 1849.

POELEMBERG, Cornelius. (*See* POLEMBERG.)

POERIO, Carlo, *po-ecr'-e-o*, a modern Neapolitan statesman, who was the son of Baron Joseph Poerio, counsellor of state and attorney-general of the high court of justice at Naples. Carlo was educated at Florence under the most able professors, but returned to Naples in 1828, where he commenced practice as an advocate, and distinguished himself by eloquently defending the principles of representative government, for which he was three times prosecuted by the ruling powers. When a constitutional government was proclaimed at Naples, in 1848, Poerio was appointed under-secretary for home affairs, and afterwards became minister of public instruction. When Bomba suddenly and infamously destroyed the constitution, Poerio was, with other enlightened members of the state, imprisoned. During ten years he suffered all the horrors of a Neapolitan dungeon, but obtained his release from the late king of Naples in 1859. With Settembrini and many other patriots, he was placed on board a ship, which was ordered to proceed to the United States. But the patriots, who greatly outnumbered the crew of the vessel, sent a deputation to the captain, informing him that, without wishing to employ force, they had resolved to steer the ship into the nearest British port. The exiles were in consequence landed at Cork, and soon afterwards Poerio and his companions proceeded to London. B. at Naples, 1803.

POGGENDORFF, John Christian, *pog'-gen-dorf*, an eminent German physician, who, in 1834, was appointed professor of physics at the university of Berlin, and in 1838 became member of the Academy of Sciences. In his work entitled "The Magnetism of the Voltaic Pile," he was the first to demonstrate and apply the principles of the multiplier. In 1824 he assumed the direction of the "Annals of Physics and Chemistry," which, under his editorship, became one of the first of the scientific journals of Germany. With Liebig and Wœhler, he afterwards undertook a Dictionary of Chemistry, and subsequently produced "Biographical Dictionary of Mathematicians and Naturalists," and "Studies for a History of the Exact Sciences." His scientific researches have been principally directed towards electricity and magnetism. He invented a galvanometer, another instrument for producing a constant current of electricity, and made some important discoveries relative to galvanic polerization, &c. B. at Hamburg, 1796.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, John Francis, *pod'-jo brach'-che-o-le'-ne*, a learned Italian historian, whose merit procured him the office of secretary to Pope Boniface IX. and several of his successors. While he was at the council of Constance, he was employed in searching for ancient manuscripts in that city, of which he discovered several. From Constance he went to England, where he continued some time, and then returned to Rome; but, in 1425, he settled at Florence, married, and be-

came secretary to that republic. His principal works are,—"Funeral Orations," "History of Florence," "De Varietate Fortunæ," "Epistles," a collection of witticisms, a Latin translation of Diodorus Siculus, and editions of several ancient writers discovered by him, particularly Quintilian and Ammianus Marcellinus. B. at Terranova, Florence, 1380; D. at Florence, 1459.—His son James translated his father's "History of Florence" from the Latin into Italian; also the "Life of Cyrus" from the Greek, and other works. He was put to death for being concerned in the conspiracy of the Pazzi in 1478.

Poggy, or Nassau Isles, *pog'-gy*, on the west coast of Sumatra, from which they are distant about 60 miles. They are inhabited by savages, and are densely wooded. *Lat.* between 2° 13′ and 3° 16′ S.

Poilly, Francis, *pwoi'-ye*, an eminent French engraver, who studied under Peter Daret, and, after improving himself at Rome, was made engraver to the king. His plates, amounting to about four hundred, are neat and accurate. B. at Abbeville, 1622; D. at Paris, 1693.—His brother Nicholas and nephew John Baptist were also good engravers.

Poinsinet, Anthony Alexander Henry, *pwoin'-se-nai*, a French dramatic author, who wrote some comic operas which possess little merit. B. at Fontainebleau, 1735; drowned in Spain, 1769.

Poinsinet de Sivry, Louis, *se'-vre*, cousin of the preceding, wrote some poems, and made translations of Pliny the Elder, Aristophanes, Anacreon, and other ancient writers. B. at Versailles, 1733; D. 1804.

Point-a-Pitre, *pwănt-a-pee'tr*, a town of the French West-India islands, in Guadaloupe, 18 miles from Basseterre. *Pop.* 13,000.—It was, in 1843, nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

Point Coupee, *point koo-pe'*, a parish of the United States, Louisiana. *Area*, 430 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

Point de Galle, *point' de gal*, a seaport on the south-west point of Ceylon, 70 miles from Colombo. The harbour is good. It is in general the station of one or two ships of war, and is well supplied with provisions. The fortress stands very high, and the town is inclosed by a wall, but is a place of no strength. It is, however, healthy, and is much frequented. *Lat.* 6° N. *Lon.* 80° 15′ E.

Poiré, *pwoi'-rai*, a parish and market-town of France, in the department Vendée, 7 miles from Napoléon Vendée. *Pop.* 4,000.

Poiret, Peter, a French Protestant divine, who, by reading the works of Madame Bourignon and other mystics, became one of their disciples, and devoted his life to mystical theology. His principal works are "The Divine Economy," which has been translated into English; "Solid Principles of the Christian Religion," "Theology of the Heart," and a Life of Madame Bourignon, prefixed to her works. B. at Metz, 1646; D. in Holland, 1719.

Poirier, Germain, *pwoi'-ri-ai*, an eminent French chronologist and antiquary, who was of the order of Benedictines of St. Maur, which he quitted in 1769. He was one of the writers of "The Art of Verifying Dates," and undertook, in conjunction with Precieux, the 18th volume of the "Collection of the Histories of Gaul and France," begun by Bouquet. B. at Paris, 1724; D. 1803.

Poirino, *po'-e-re'-no*, a market-town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 14 miles from Turin. *Pop.* with parish, 6000.

Poirson, John B., *pwoir'-sawng*, an eminent French geographer, who produced a "Physical and Political Atlas of the whole World," the atlas for the "Universal Geography" of Malte-Brun, and several of the maps accompanying the works of Humboldt. He also constructed several fine globes, one of which is preserved in the Louvre museum. B. in France, 1761; D. at Valence, 1831.

Poisson, Raymond, *pwoi'-sawng*, a celebrated French actor and dramatic writer. He was gentleman of the chamber to the duke de Croqui, but quitted that service for the stage. His pieces are, "The Baron de la Crasse," "The Good Soldier," "The Fool of Quality," and some others. B. at Paris, about 1620; D. 1690.

Poisson, Simeon-Denis, an eminent French mathematician, who, in 1811, was appointed professor of mechanics in the Normal School at Paris, and subsequently became examiner of the Polytechnic School, member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Council of Public Instruction, baron and officer of the Legion of Honour. He was one of the most profound mathematicians of his time, and largely contributed to the scientific journals. His dissertations chiefly relate to the mathematics of magnetism, heat, the gases, capillary attraction, gravitation, &c. He excelled in applying the methods of mathematical analysis to the questions of physics. A monument to his memory was erected in his native town. B. at Pithiviers, 1781; D. at Paris, 1840.

Poissy, *pwoi'-se*, a town of France, on the Seine, 9 miles from Versailles. It is the principal cattle-market for the supply of Paris. *Pop.* 3,000.

Poitiers, *poi'-teers* (Fr. *pwoi-te'-ai*), a town of France, in the department of La Vienne, near the river Clain, 53 miles from Tours. It is divided into



POITIERS.

four quarters, all built in a mean and antiquated style. The streets are generally steep, winding, and ill-paved. It has several squares, the finest of which is the Place Royale, a cathedral, several other churches, and Roman antiquities. *Manf.* Woollen caps and stockings, leather, and gloves. *Pop.* 30,000.—It is famous for being the scene of the celebrated victory of the son of Edward III., surnamed the Black Prince, in 1356, when John, king of France, was taken prisoner and brought to England. It was for three centuries attached to the crown of England. A station on the railway to Bordeaux.

Poitou, *poi'-too*, the name, before the Revolution, of an old province of France, now subdivided among the departments of La Vienne, the Deux-Sèvres, La Vendée, Charente, and Creuse.

Poivre, Peter, *poivr*, an eminent French naturalist, who entered the Congregation of Missionaries, and was sent to China, where he was imprisoned during two years. In his passage to Europe the vessel was attacked by the English, and Poivre had his arm carried off. He subsequently quitted the ecclesiastical state, and was sent by the French India Company, in 1749, to open a commercial establishment in Cochin-China, and was also appointed intendant of the isles of France and Bourbon, where he introduced the bread-fruit tree and other valuable plants. He wrote, "The Voyage of a Philosopher," a treatise on the Dyeing of Silks, and "The

History and Manners of China," &c. B. at Lyons, 1719; D. at the same city, 1786.

POL-DE-LEON, ST., *pole-dai-lai-awng*, a town of France, in the department Finisterre, 10 miles from Morlaix. It has a cathedral, town-hall, and an episcopal palace. *Pop.* 7,300.

POL, ST., *pole*, a town of France, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, 20 miles from Arras. It has two ruined castles, a college, and mineral baths. *Pop.* 7,100.

POLAND, *po'-land*, a large country of continental Europe, now distributed amongst Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and formerly bounded W. by Germany, E. by Russia, and S. by Hungary, Walachia, and Moldavia. Its partition took place at three distinct epochs, 1772, 1791, and 1795. Of its territories, the Prussian part is in the north-west, the Austrian in the south, the former kingdom of Poland in the middle, while the Russian acquisitions, larger than all the rest collectively, occupy all the country to the east, extending in a vast oblong, from Lithuania in the north, to the Ukraine in the south. *Desc.* The face of the country is almost everywhere level, and, in many places, marshy. *Mountains.* The only great mountains are the Carpathians, which formed the boundary between Poland and Hungary. A range, far inferior in height and length, advances from Silesia into a part of the south-west of Poland. *Rivers.* All the great rivers, except the Niemen, run in shallow channels, overflow their banks, and either flow into the Baltic or into the Euxine. Of the former, the chief are the Vistula, the Bug, the Niemen, and the Dwina; of the latter, the Dnieper and the Dniester. There is also the Warta, which joins the Oder. *Climate.* Severe in the winter, and generally unhealthy. The most pleasant, and at the same time the most fertile part, is in the south-east, particularly the Ukraine. *Pro.* Agricultural produce, but the state of cultivation is extremely backward throughout almost the whole of Poland. Corn and cattle are largely exported. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, gold, and silver. There are salt-mines on a very extensive scale in Galicia. *Inhabitants.* In Poland, the peasantry live in a most degraded state, in cabins built of logs, the chinks and crevices of which are stopped up with the rudest materials. The best buildings are occupied by Jews, whose filth would be intolerable in any other country. Men, women, children, hogs, cows, and poultry, all live under the same roof, and the traveller is frequently obliged to share the only apartment in the house with these crowded inmates. The German settlers present a striking contrast to the natives. The Jews occupy a conspicuous place in the population, and are the men of business for almost the whole country: the current money of the kingdom is chiefly in their hands. *History.* The Poles were for a long time governed by elective chiefs, bearing the title of duke; no dynasty having been established before the reign of Piast, or Piastus (in 840), whose family swayed the sceptre for more than five centuries. Afterwards, however, the crown became strictly elective, and party divisions prepared the decline of the state. The confusion occasioned by these contests, furnished a pretence for the neighbouring powers to interfere, and the country was finally partitioned between the great powers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. In 1772, Russia seized a large part of the eastern provinces, while Austria appropriated a fertile tract in the south-west, and Prussia a commercial district in the north-west, including the lower part of the Vistula. In 1791, Poland was anew invaded by the partitioning powers, particularly by Russia. In 1795 a final division was made of the remaining provinces among the three powers, Russia obtaining on each occasion by far the largest share. By the victories of Bonaparte, the share of Poland possessed by Prussia was wrested from her, and various other changes were made. But, after the destruction of the French power, a partial restitution was made to Prussia and Austria, of their late possessions, and the remainder given to Russia. In 1830 a revolution took place, but ended in the surrender of Warsaw and the dispersion of the Poles. In 1832, what remained of Poland was declared a part of the Russian empire. In 1846 an attempt was made at Cracow to recover independence, but it ended in the subjugation of the last remnant of the country, which was annexed to Austria.



POLAND, KINGDOM OF, the only portion of the preceding country that still retains officially its ancient name, comprises the chief part of that which, from 1807 to 1813, formed the duchy of Warsaw. It consists of the central provinces of Poland, bounded all along its frontier by the respective acquisitions of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. *Political Divisions.* These comprise six governments,—Warsaw, Radom, Lublin, Plock, Augustowa, and the city of Warsaw. *Area*, 49,290 square miles. *Desc.* A vast plain, covered with extensive forests, and well watered. *Pro.* Mostly rye; but buckwheat, oats, and barley are cultivated; hemp, flax, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Bog-iron, zinc, copper, coal, and salt. The commerce of the country is mostly in the hands of Jews. *Pop.* about 4,800,000. *Lat.* between 50° 4′ and 55° 6′ N. *Lon.* between 17° 40′ and 24° 18′ E. (*See* GALICIA.)

POLANGEN, *po'-lang-en*, a frontier town of Russia, on the Baltic, 42 miles from Telsh. *Pop.* 1,600.—Here, in 1831, the Poles were defeated by the Russians.

POLAR REGIONS, *po'-lar*, the zones which encompass the north and south poles within the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

POLE, Reginald, *pole*, cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of Richard Pole, Lord Montague, and of Margaret, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, younger brother of Edward IV., and cousin-german to the mother of Henry VIII. At the age of 12 he was elected of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he made considerable progress in learning. In 1517 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and two years after, the deaneries of Exeter and Wimborne. About this time he went to Italy for improvement, upon a liberal establishment from his relation Henry VIII. He returned to England in 1525, and was held in great favour by the king, on account of his engaging manners and accomplishments; but, when that monarch avowed his design of divorcing his queen, Pole opposed it, and went to Italy. Henry having assumed the supremacy over the Church, and caused Dr. Sampson to write a defence of that title, sent the book to Pole, who returned an answer to it under the title "Pro Unitate Ecclesiasticâ." This gave such offence that his preferments and pensions were taken from him; but he was abundantly compensated by the pope and emperor. The former made him cardinal in 1536, and appointed him nuncio to France and Flanders. At home, however, he was declared a traitor, and a price was set upon his head. He was one of the legates at the council of Trent, where he attended as long as his health permitted. On the death of Paul III. he narrowly missed election to the popedom. Queen Mary was no sooner settled on the English throne, than Pole was appointed legate to reduce England to the papal see; but, before he set out, the act of attainder which had been passed against him was repealed. He arrived in 1554, and was magnificently received and lodged in the palace at Lambeth. Shortly after he met the parliament, and pronounced the papal absolution of the kingdom. The day after the death of Cranmer, he took upon himself the title of archbishop of Canterbury, having been promoted to that dignity some time before. He was also elected chancellor of both universities, which he visited by commission. He behaved with moderation to the Protestants, and was displeased with the conduct of Gardiner and the other persecuting prelates. He survived Queen Mary only sixteen hours. Besides his book against Henry VIII. and his defence of it, he wrote several pieces in favour of the papal authority and the doctrines of the Church of Rome. It is difficult to absolve Cardinal Pole from all acquiescence in the dreadful persecutions which took place in Queen Mary's reign; but his mild and honourable disposition seems totally at variance with the fearful acts which disgraced that period. B. at Stourton, Staffordshire, 1500; D. at Lambeth, 1558.

POLEMBERG, Cornelius, *po'-lem-bairg*, an eminent Dutch painter, who, at the invitation of Charles I., visited England, where he painted several cabinet pictures of great beauty. His landscapes are particularly fine. On the disturbances breaking out between the king and parliament, he returned to his native country. B. at Utrecht, 1586; D. at the same city, 1660.

POLEMON, *pol'-e-mon*, a Greek philosopher, who is

his youth led a dissolute life; but, passing the school of Xenocrates one day, inflamed with wine, he entered in order to ridicule the philosopher. The discourse of Xenocrates on the misery of intemperance had such an effect that Polemon became his disciple and successor. After this change, he drank nothing but water during the rest of his life. B. at Athens, about 340 B.C.; D. 270 B.C.

POLEVOY, Nicolas Alexiewitsch, *pol'-e-voi*, an eminent Russian writer, who was the son of a Russian merchant settled in Siberia. He never went to school, but was taught reading in his sixth year by his sister. He was a prodigious reader, and, while still a mere child, wrote a drama, a manuscript newspaper, and a History of Peter the Great. "At last," he says, in his Autobiography, "I became my father's walking dictionary in geography and history, for my memory at that time was such as I have never met with in anybody else. To learn by heart a whole tragedy cost me nothing. In a word, if I must describe my mental progress up to the year 1811, it was this,—I had read about a thousand volumes, of all kinds and sorts, and remembered all that I read." In 1812 his father had settled at Moscow, when the city was destroyed by fire at the advance of Napoleon I.; after which event he returned to Irkutsk, where young Polevoy spent several years as clerk to his father, who wished him to become a man of business, while the inclinations of the son were wholly towards literature. In secret he learnt the French and German languages, and in 1817 sent an account of the emperor Alexander's visit to Kursk to the *Russian Courier*, which was his first essay in print. He continued his contributions, and repaired to St. Petersburg, where he made the acquaintance of the most distinguished literary men; and proceeding to Moscow, established there the *Moscow Telegraph*, in 1825. The succeeding twenty-one years were occupied in incessant literary labour. He was a journalist, an historian, a romance-writer; he produced essays, tales, translations of Shakspere, and a multitude of dramas, tragedies, and comedies, at a rate faster than criticism could follow. His most important works are, a "History of the Russian Nation," which was left incomplete at his death; "Sketches of Russian Literature;" Dramatic Works and Translations; and Lives of Napoleon, Peter the Great, and Suvarow. His translation of "Hamlet" was played with great success at Moscow in 1837. B. at Irkutsk, 1796; D. at St. Petersburg, 1846.

POLICASTRO, *pol-e-kas'-tro*, a maritime town of Naples, 42 miles from Diano. It is a bishop's see, and has a Gothic cathedral. *Pop.* 7,000.

POLIDORO DA CARAVAGGIO, *pol-e-dor'-o*, an eminent Italian painter, who acquired his art while working at the Vatican, as a preparer of the stucco upon which the great Italian artists wrought, and made such rapid improvement as to be employed in ornamenting the public buildings at Rome. B. in the duchy of Milan, 1495; D. 1543.

POLIER, Antony de, *po'-le-ai*, a Swiss colonel, who served in the army of the East-India Company, acquired a large fortune, and retiring to Europe, settled at Avignon, where he was murdered by brigands. He made a profound study of the religion of the Hindoos, and is stated to have executed a complete copy of the Vedas. He wrote a work on the Mythology of the Hindoos. B. at Lausanne, 1741; killed at Avignon, 1795.

POLIGNAC, Melchior de, *po'-leen-yak*, a celebrated French cardinal, who was descended from one of the oldest families in France, and received his education at Paris, where he, at the same time, defended the philosophy of Aristotle and that of Descartes with great ingenuity. In the disputes between the pope and the court of France, Polignac rendered great service by bringing about a reconciliation. Louis XIV. sent him as ambassador to Poland to procure the election of the prince of Conti, after the death of John Sobieski. In this he failed, and on his return to France was for some time in disgrace. He afterwards recovered the royal favour, and in 1712 he assisted in negotiating the treaty of Utrecht. He had shortly before received from Pope Clement XI. the dignity of cardinal. After the death of Louis XIV. he was exiled to his abbey of Anchin, and was not recalled till 1721. In 1726 he was made archbishop of Auch, and in 1732 commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. Cardinal Polignac wrote an excellent Latin poem, entitled "Anti-Lucretius." B. at Puy, Languedoc, 1661; D. at Paris, 1741.

POLIGNAC, Prince Jules de, minister and favourite of Charles X. He was the son of the duke Polignac and the duchess of Polignac, the favourite and confidante of Marie Antoinette. At an early age he joined the count of Artois, then in exile, and was appointed his aide-de-camp. In 1804 he went to France, where he and his elder brother engaged in a plot against the first consul; on the discovery of which he was condemned to an imprisonment of two years. Even after the expiration of this term he was detained in custody, but contrived to effect his escape in 1813. After fulfilling various missions in the interests of the Bourbons, he was, upon their restoration to the throne of France, sent as ambassador to the court of England. From that post he was recalled in 1829, by Charles X., who created him minister of foreign affairs and president of the council. But his acts excited general dissatisfaction, and his reactionary policy led to the fall of Charles X. and the expulsion of the elder branch of the Bourbons from the French throne. During the revolution of 1830 he obstinately refused all compromise, and, after the triumph of the people, attempted to escape under a disguise; but was taken at Granville, conducted to Paris, and brought to trial before the Court of Peers, which condemned him to imprisonment for life, with the loss of all his titles and orders. After being detained for several years in the fortress of Ham, he was pardoned, in 1836; upon which he repaired to England; but subsequently returned to France, where he spent the remainder of his days in strict privacy. This blundering statesman was, apart from politics, an honourable and worthy man; but his public acts may be assumed to have sprung from the prejudices of his birth and education, and his blind faith in the principles of the old régime. B. at Paris, 1780; D. 1847.

POLIGNANO, *pol'-een-ya'-no*, a town of Naples, 19 miles from Bari. *Pop.* 4,500.

POLIGNY, *po-leen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, 26 miles from Besançon. *Manf.* Hosiery, glue, earthenware, saltpetre, and leather. *Pop.* 6,000.

POLISTINA, *po-lis-te'-na*, a town of Naples, 13 miles from Palmi. *Pop.* 6,000.

POLIZIANO, or POLITIANUS, Angelo, *po-lish'-i-at'-nus*, a learned Italian writer, whose poetical talents recommended him to the patronage of Lorenzo and Julian de' Medici, the former of whom made him tutor to his children. He discharged this trust so well as to be appointed professor of Greek and Latin at Florence. His principal works were, "History of the Confederacy of Pazzi," a Latin translation of Herodian, "Greek Epigrams," "Latin Epistles," "Bucolic Poems," a "Treatise on Anger," and "Orfeo," the earliest form of the libretto of an opera extant. B. at Montepulciano, Tuscany, 1454; D. 1494.

POLIZZY, *po-lit'-se*, a town of Sicily, 18 miles from Palermo. *Pop.* 5,800.

POLLA, *pol'-la*, a town of Naples, Principato Citra, 10 miles from Sala. *Pop.* 5,000.—This place suffered severely by an earthquake in 1857.

POLLENZA, *pol-lain'-tha*, a town of the island of Majorca, 28 miles from Palma. *Manf.* Black woollen cloth. *Pop.* 6,000.

POLLIO, Caius Asinius, *pol'-li-o*, a Roman consul and orator, who gained a great reputation in the reign of Augustus, by his military exploits and his writings. Virgil and Horace were his intimate friends, and have immortalized his name in their works. He wrote tragedies, orations, and a history, which are lost. He is said to have formed the first public library at Rome. B. 76 B.C.; D. 4 A.D.

POLLOCKSHAWS, *pol'-lok-shaws*, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the Cart, 2½ miles from Glasgow. It has extensive bleachfields and printfields, and cotton-mills. *Pop.* 6,500.

POLLOK, Robert, *pol'-lok*, a Scotch poet, who was educated for the church, but produced, before he had attained his 26th year, a very remarkable poem, entitled "The Course of Time." Upon the recommendation of Professor Wilson, Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, published the work, which attracted the most unqualified admiration in the religious world. It speedily ran

through several editions; in the year 1857 it had attained its twenty-first. The young poet's constitution was frail, and was undermined by his intense application. He was preparing to start for Italy, but D. at Southampton, 1827; B. in Renfrewshire, 1799.

POLLUX, *pol'-lux*, a celebrated hero of the Grecian mythology, was the twin brother of Castor, after whose death he implored Jupiter to render him immortal. His prayer could not be entirely granted, but Jupiter divided immortality between the twins, who lived and died alternately. (*See* CASTOR.)

POLLUX, Julius, a celebrated grammarian and teacher of rhetoric, who was the favourite and teacher of Commodus. He wrote several works, only one of which is extant. This is entitled, "Onomasticon," and is a dictionary of Greek, arranged not alphabetically, but according to subjects. The best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1706. Flourished at the close of the 2nd century of the Christian era.

POLO, Marco, *po'-lo*, a celebrated old Venetian traveller, whose father and uncle left Venice in 1250 for Constantinople, travelled up the Euxine, and afterwards proceeded to Bokhara. At Bokhara they acquired the Mongol language; they next joined the suite of the Persian ambassador, with which the brothers proceeded to the court of Kublai Khan, in Chinese Tartary. The Venetians were well received by Kublai, who commissioned them to carry a letter to the pope, in which he asked that a hundred learned men might be sent into his dominions. They arrived safely at Venice in 1269, after an absence of nineteen years. In 1272, the two brothers, and Marco Polo, the son of Nicolo, together with two Dominican friars, again set forth into the interior, from the coast of Syria; but the friars, becoming too frightened to



MARCO POLO.

proceed, left the three Venetians to prosecute by themselves their journey into central Asia. In 1275 they arrived at the camp of Kublai Khan, who soon afterwards dispatched Marco Polo on several missions to China and India. The Venetian was the first European who visited China. In 1291 the three Venetians were permitted to accompany an embassy to Persia, and, after travelling through China, they embarked at Fo-Kien, and sailed thence for Persia. From Persia they set sail for Venice, which they reached in 1295. Venice was at that period at war with Genoa, and Marco Polo was placed in command of one of the war-galleys of the state; but, being taken prisoner, was conveyed to Genoa. While in captivity he dictated to a fellow-prisoner the narrative of his adventures. This MS. he afterwards corrected, on regaining his liberty, and caused a French translation to be made of it. The work was published at Venice in 1559. It is one of the most interesting and valuable of the ancient works on geography. Marco Polo was B. about 1250; D. about 1323.

POLOTZK, *po-lotzk'*, a town of Russian Poland, 60 miles from Vitebsk. It has a citadel, numerous churches, monasteries, a Jesuits' college, and a school for nobles. *Pop.* 11,000.—This place was taken twice by the Russians from the Poles, in 1579 and 1655.

POLTAVA, or PULTAWA, *pol-ta'-va*, *pool-to'-a*, the capital of a government in Russia, of the same name, on the river Vorskla, 70 miles from Kharkov. The houses are indifferently built, but the streets are wide and straight, and in the centre of the town is a very good square, with a fine monument of granite, in honour of Peter the Great. *Pop.* 16,000.—The Swedes were completely defeated here in 1709, by Peter the Great.—The GOVERNMENT has an area of 19,000 square miles, and a population of 1,785,000. Corn, hemp, flax, tobacco, fruits, red pepper, honey, and silk are cultivated, and large numbers of live stock are reared.

POLTEN, ST., *pol'-ten*, a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Trasen, 35 miles from Vienna. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, theatre, and hospitals. *Manf.* Cotton goods, paper, and glass. *Pop.* 6,000.

POLYÆNUS, *pol'-i-e'-nus*, a Macedonian, who wrote a work entitled "The Stratagems of War," dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Verus. There are several editions of this book in Greek and Latin. It was translated into English by R. Sheppard, 1793. Flourished about the middle of the 2nd century A.D.

POLYBIUS, *po-lib'-i-us*, a Greek historian. His father, Lycortas, was a distinguished general of Achæa, and taught his son the principles of philosophy and policy. Philopœmen was his instructor in the art of war. Polybius displayed great skill and courage in several expeditions during the war between the Romans and Perseus, king of Macedon. When that monarch was defeated, Polybius was taken prisoner and sent to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Scipio, whom he accompanied to the siege of Carthagena and to that of Numantium. Polybius, on the death of Scipio, was greatly afflicted, and retired into private life. Part only of his Universal History of his own time, in Greek, remains, which was translated into English by Sir Henry Sheares, in 1698. B. at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, about 204 B.C.; D. about 122 B.C.

POLYCANDRO, *pol-e-kan'-dro*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, 16 miles from Milo. *Area*, 20 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged, but yielding corn. *Pop.* 2,000.

POLYCARP, *pol'-i-karp*, bishop of Smyrna, and a martyr of the Christian church, was the disciple of St. John the Evangelist. He made a journey to Rome in 160, to settle the controversy respecting the proper time for the celebration of Easter. On his return to Smyrna, in 166, he was condemned to the flames by the proconsul. His martyrdom is affectingly related in a letter from the church of Smyrna to the churches of Pontus; and there is also extant an epistle of his to the Philippians, published by Usher, with those of Ignatius, in 1647. B. 71.

POLYCLETUS, *pol-i-kle'-tus*, a sculptor of Sicyone, in the Peloponnesus, who was the rival of Phidias. It is reported, that Polycletus, by way of convicting the critics, exhibited a statue for public animadversion, offering to correct the faults that should be noticed. On producing it a second time, amended exactly according to the errors which had been pointed out, he placed by it another, formed according to his own judgment. The observers unanimously approved this last, and censured the former; on which Polycletus said, "That which you condemn is your own work; that which you admire is mine." Flourished about 440 B.C.

POLYCRATES, *po-lik'-ra-tees*, king of Samos, who was so universally respected, that Amasis, king of Egypt, made a treaty of alliance with him. The Egyptian monarch, however, advised him to chequer his enjoyments by relinquishing some of his most favourite objects. Polycrates complied, and threw into the sea a seal, the most valuable of his jewels; but a few days after, he received as a present a large fish, in whose belly the jewel was found.

POLYDORE VERGIL. (*See* VERGIL.)

POLYNESIA, *pol'-i-nee'-she-a*, a term applied to the numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australasia and the Philippine islands. It includes New Zea-

land, and extends 30° on each side of the equator. *Lon.* from 35° E. to 135° W. (For information regarding the various groups and islands of Polynesia, see their individual names.)

POLYPHEMUS, *pol'-i-fe'-mus*, king of all the Cyclops, in Sicily, and son of Neptune and Thoosa. He is represented as a monster of immense strength, and with one eye in the middle of the forehead. He fed upon human flesh, and kept his flocks on the coasts of Sicily, when Ulysses, at his return from the Trojan war, was driven there. The Grecian prince, and twelve of his companions, visited the coast, and were seized by the Cyclops, who daily devoured two of them in his cave, in which they were confined. Ulysses would have shared the same fate had he not intoxicated the Cyclops, and put out his eye with a firebrand while asleep. Polyphemus, awaked by the sudden pain, stopped the entrance of his cave; but Ulysses made his escape by creeping between the legs of the rams of the Cyclops, which had been put up in the cave. Polyphemus became enamoured of Galatæa, but his addresses were disregarded, and the nymph shunned his presence. The Cyclops then crushed the head of Acis, his rival, with a piece of broken rock.

POLZIN, *pol'-zhin*, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Wipperbach, 30 miles from Koshin. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 3,500.

POMARICO, *po'-ma-re'-ko*, a town of Naples, 10 miles from Matera. *Pop.* 5,000.

POMBAL, *pom'-bal*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 21 miles from Coimbra. *Manf.* Principally hats. *Pop.* 5,000.

POMBAL, Don Sebastian Joseph Carvalho, Marquis de, a Portuguese statesman, who served during some time in the army; but abandoning a military life, retired to his estate until 1739. In 1745 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where he married the Countess Daun, a relation of the famous marshal of that name. In 1750 he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and had the principal share in the administration. He displayed great talent, encouraged agriculture and commerce, placed the marine on a respectable footing, and instituted several excellent regulations; but he disgraced his public life by his avarice. He, however, distinguished himself by his honourable conduct after the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon in 1755. By his means the city was speedily restored, and the public calamity relieved. But his influence at court created him many enemies; and at length a conspiracy was formed against him and the king, which was discovered, and the authors and agents severely punished. Being suspicious that the Jesuits were concerned in this plot, he caused them to be expelled the kingdom. On the death of Joseph II., in 1777, the power of Pombal was destroyed, and he was exiled from court. B. at Soura, Coimbra, 1699; D. at Pombal, 1780.

POMERANA, *po-mai-ra'-na*, a town of Tuscany, near the famous borax lagoons, 7 miles from Volterra. *Pop.* 2,500.

POMERANIA, *pom'-e-rai'-ne-a* (Germ. PROMERA, *prom'-era*), a maritime province of Prussia, lying along the south coast of the Baltic, and having on its landward sides the provinces of W. Prussia, Brandenburg, and Mecklenburg. *Area*, 12,204 square miles. *Desc.* Almost entirely flat, and in many parts extremely marshy. *Rivers.* The largest is the Oder; the others are the Leba, the Stolpe, the Rega, the Persante, the Ucker, and the Ihna. The Haff is a large inland bay, or rather lake, of an oblong form, which communicates with the Baltic by the mouths of the Oder. *Pro.* The soil is not very fertile: the principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. The inhabitants have numerous herds of cattle. Fishing is carried on along the seacoast and in the rivers. The forests are extensive, and abound in game, and the common fuel is wood and turf. *Minerals.* Comparatively rare, and almost confined to marsh-iron, alum, and salt. Amber is occasionally found on the coast. *Manf.* Principally woollen stuffs, iron-wares, and glass. The other fabrics, far inferior in quantity, are linen and leather. Smoked geese are an important article of trade, and the salmon and sturgeon fisheries are very productive. *Pop.* 1,255,000, chiefly Protestants. *Lat.* beginning at about 53° N., and stretching along the Baltic. *Lon.* between 12° 30′ and 18° E.

POMERELIA, or LITTLE POMERANIA, *pom'-e-re'-le-a*, a district of the Prussian states, bounded N. by the part of the Baltic called the Gulf of Dantzic, S. by Poland, and W. by Pomerania. *Ext.* 90 miles long, and 50 in breadth.

POMEY, Francis, *po'-me*, a French Jesuit, who published, among other learned works, "Treatise on the Funerals of the Ancients," "Pantheum Mysticum," and "An Account of the Heathen Mythology," of which Andrew Tooke gave an English translation, without acknowledgment. B. 1618; D. 1673.

POMFRET. (*See* PONTEFRACT.)

POMFRET, *pom'-fret*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4,500.

POMFRET, John, an English poet and divine, who entered into orders, and obtained the living of Malden, in Bedfordshire. On account of a passage in his poem entitled "The Choice," Bishop Compton was for some time very much prejudiced against him. His poems possess little merit, but were once very popular. B. at Luton, Bedfordshire, 1667; D. 1703.

POMONA, or MAINLAND, *po-mo'-na*, the largest of the Orkney islands, and nearly in their centre. *Area*, 150 square miles. *Desc.* Much intersected by arms of the sea, and in general bleak and barren, covered with heath, destitute of trees, and encumbered with hills, marshy swamps, and fresh-water lakes. Many swine and sheep are reared. *Pop.* 17,000. (*See* ORKNEY ISLANDS.)

POMPADOUR, Jane-Antoinette Poisson, Marchioness of, *pom'-pa-door*, mistress of Louis XV., was the daughter of a butcher, and at an early age became the wife of Etoile, nephew of the farmer-general Normand Tournehem. While hunting in the forest of Senar, on the borders of which Tournehem held an estate, the king had an opportunity purposely afforded him of seeing Madame Poisson, with whose charms he was immediately enamoured. She was created marchioness of Pompadour in 1745, and retained a complete ascendancy over the heart of Louis till her death. The marchioness is stated in her Memoirs to have had a considerable concern in the political affairs of her time, particularly the war of 1756. B. 1722; D. at the palace of Versailles, 1764.

POMPEII, or POMPEIA, *pom'-pe-i* (Ital. *pom-pai'-ye*), an ancient city of Italy, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, buried by an eruption of that mountain in the year 79. Its ruins were discovered in 1755. About two-fifths of them have been cleared; so that, in the contemplation of these ancient remains, there is ample scope for the gratification of antiquarian curiosity.

POMPEY, POMPEIUS, Cneius, *pom'-pe, pom-pe'-yus*, commonly called, was the son of Pompey, an able general, under whom he acquired the art of war, and with such success, that at the age of 23 he was fitted to command three legions, which he raised at his own expense, and with which he joined Sylla. Three years afterwards he recovered Sicily and Africa, and became so great a favourite with the army that Sylla recalled him. He obeyed the mandate, though his soldiers wished him to resist the orders of the dictator. Sylla received him with expressions of friendship, and saluted him with the appellation of Imperator: he also obtained the honours of a triumph. After the death of Sylla, Pompey compelled Lepidus to quit Rome; and he brought the war against Sertorius in Spain to a victorious conclusion, for which he obtained a second triumph, B.C. 73, and, at the same time, was elected consul. In his consulate he restored the tribunes, exterminated the pirates, gained great advantages over Tigranes and Mithridates, and made numerous conquests in the East. After these exploits he entered Rome, and was honoured with a third triumph. But his glory and vain character procured him many enemies; to counteract whom he joined with Crassus and Cæsar in forming the first triumvirate, B.C. 60. To strengthen this alliance, he married Julia, daughter of Cæsar; but these two great men became rivals, in consequence of Pompey's being created sole consul, B.C. 52. On the death of Julia, he married Cornelia, daughter of Metellus Scipio, whom he associated with him in the consulate. Cæsar held the government of Gaul, when the senate, at the solicitation of Pompey, passed a decree commanding him to

quit the army, on pain of being declared an enemy to his country. War now broke out between the two generals, who encountered each other on the plains of Pharsalia, where Pompey was defeated, and fled, but was assassinated on landing in Egypt. B. 106 B.C.; killed, 48 B.C.

POMPEY, Cneius Magnus, elder son of the preceding, endeavoured to avenge his father's murder upon Cæsar; but was defeated at Munda, in Spain, and was shortly afterwards slain, B.C. 45.

POMPEY, Sextus Magnus, younger son of Pompey, waged a successful war against Octavian; but being defeated by the latter in a great sea-fight, B.C. 36, he fled to Asia, and was put to death at the order of Titius, at Miletus, B.C. 35.

POMPIGNAN, John James le Franc, Marquis of, *pom'-peen-yawng*, a French writer, who was admitted a member of the French Academy in 1760; on which occasion he had the courage to deliver an inaugural discourse in defence of Christianity, which drew upon him a number of satires and lampoons from Voltaire and the other infidels of that society. His works consist of dramatic pieces, sacred odes, moral discourses, a translation of the Georgics, &c. B. at Montauban, 1709; D. 1784.

POMPIGNAN, John George le Franc de, brother of the preceding, was a prelate of the French church. He wrote—"Critical Essay on the Present State of the Republic of Letters;" on the Secular Authority in matters of Religion; "Scepticism convicted by the Prophecies;" "Religion avenged on Incredulity by Incredulity itself." B. at Montauban, 1715; D. 1790.

POMPONATIUS, Peter, *pom'-po-nai'-shi-us*, a learned Italian, who taught philosophy at Padua and other cities in Italy, with extraordinary reputation. In his book "De Immortalitate Animæ," printed at Bologna, in 1516, he maintained that a future state was no part of the Aristotelian philosophy, but a matter of religious faith. This position occasioned a violent controversy, and Pomponatius, though supported by Cardinal Bembo, was regarded as an atheist. B. at Mantua, 1462; D. 1525.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS, Julius, *pom-po'-ni-us*, a name given to Peter of Calabria, who went to Rome, where he was distinguished for his talents, till he was falsely accused of conspiring against Pope Paul II. He then retired to Venice; but, after the death of that pontiff, he returned to Rome, where he became suspected of atheism, on account of his enthusiasm for the ancient philosophy. His principal works are, "The Lives of the Cæsars:" editions of Sallust, Pliny the Younger, and some of the works of Cicero; Commentaries on Quintilian, Columella, Virgil, &c. B. in Calabria, 1425; D. 1495.

PONDICHERRY, *pon'-de-sher'-re* (Fr. PONDICHÉRY, *pon'-de-shai'-re*), a city on the seacoast of the south of India, and the capital of the French settlement, 83 miles from Madras. It was formerly a village; but being purchased by the French from the king of Bejapore, in the year 1672, it became a handsome and regular town, the houses in general two stories high, with flat roofs, and colonnades in front. *Pop.* 80,000.—In 1761 it was taken by the army under Colonel Coote, but was restored at the peace of 1763. In 1778 it surrendered to the British force under Sir H. Munro, and was again restored at the peace of 1783. It was again taken in the revolutionary war, and restored at the general peace.—The DISTRICT in which it stands has an area of about 80,000 square miles, and contains 92 villages.

PONIATOWSKI, Joseph, Prince, *pon'-e-a-tow'-ske*, a distinguished Polish general, who at first served in the Austrian service, and when his countrymen rose against Russia, he fought under Kosciusko; but, upon the defeat of that general, Poniatowski sought a refuge at Vienna. When the French entered Warsaw, in 1806, he was appointed to the command of the Polish army, which was to co-operate with the French against Russia. In 1812 Napoleon gave him the command of the 5th corps of the "grand army," which was composed of Poles. In the subsequent battles he distinguished himself by his skill and bravery, and covered himself with glory in the retreat from Moscow. Shortly before the battle of Leipsic he was created a marshal of France. B. at Warsaw, 1763; drowned in the Elster, 1813.

PONIATOWSKI, Stanislaus, Count, a Polish nobleman, who distinguished himself as general of the Swedish army of Charles XII. It was through his bravery that Charles was enabled to effect his escape after the battle of Pultawa, and afterwards succeeded in winning over the Porte to support the unfortunate monarch against the Russians. He subsequently returned to his native country, where King Augustus created him general of the royal guard and treasurer of Lithuania. He also enjoyed the favour of the elector of Saxony, who had succeeded to the kingdom of Poland. By that monarch he was appointed castellan of Cracow, one of the highest posts in the country. One of his sons became king of Poland, under the name of Stanislaus Augustus. B. 1678; D. 1762.

PONS, *pawns*, a parish and town of France, in the department Lower Charente, 12 miles from Saintes. It consists of an old and new town, and has a castle and several churches. *Pop.* 7,000.

PONT, *pawng*, the prefix to numerous places in France, with populations generally ranging between 1,000 and 7,000.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, *moos'-son*, a town of France, on the Moselle, 18 miles from Metz. It has a commercial college. *Manf.* Earthenware. *Pop.* 8,000.

PONTARLIER, *pon-tar'-le-ai*, a town of France, on the Doubs, 40 miles from Besançon. *Manf.* Paper and leather. *Pop.* 5,000.

PONTE, *pont'-tai*, two market-towns of Italy, neither with a population above 1,000.

PONTE-CORVO, *kor'-vo*, a town of the States of the Church, 50 miles from Naples. It has a castle, a cathedral, and other churches. It gave the title of prince to Bernadotte. *Pop.* 5,200.

PONTEDERA, *pon-tai-dai'-ra*, a town of Tuscany, 13 miles from Pisa. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 3,500.

PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET, *pom'-fret*, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the river Aire, not far from its junction with the Calder, 21 miles from York. The streets are open, spacious, and clean, and the houses are handsome. It has but one parish church, which is of great antiquity, being mentioned so early as the reign of Henry I. The church of All Saints, or All Hallows, which was formerly the parish church, is now a ruin. There are, besides, places of worship for various religious denominations, a charity school, hospitals, and the king's free grammar-school. It has, besides, a town-hall, theatre, and a new market-hall, opened in 1860, by Lord Palmerston. But a small part of the ruins of Pontefract Castle are now in existence. It was finished in 1080; but was, after three successive and desperate sieges, taken and demolished by the parliamentary army. In it Richard II. died; and, by order of Richard III., Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan were put to death in it. It has a trade in corn, malt, filtering-stones, and garden produce. *Pop.* 12,000. It has a station on the Yorkshire and Lancashire Railway.

PONTE LAGOSCURO, *la'-gos-koo'-ro*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 4 miles from Ferrara. *Pop.* 6,000.

PONTE STURA, *stoo'-ra*, a town of Italy, at the junction of the Stura and the Po, 7 miles from Casale. *Pop.* 2,000.

PONTIAC, a township of the United States, in Michigan, 25 miles from Detroit. *Pop.* 3,000.—It is connected by railway with Detroit.

PONTIANAK, *pon'-te-a-nak'*, the principal of the Dutch settlements on the W. coast of Borneo, on the left bank of the river Campuas. It has a fort, and exports pepper, gold-dust, and edible birdsnests. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom half are Malays.

PONTIFICAL STATES. (*See* STATES OF THE CHURCH.)

PONTINE MARSHES, THE, *pon'-teen*, an extensive marshy tract of Italy, in the southern part of the Campagna di Roma, extending from Cisterna in the north, to Terracina in the south, a distance of 25 miles. The region is very fertile, but singularly pestilential. From the time of the Romans, efforts have been made to drain it, with the view of rendering the atmosphere less dangerous. It is traversed by the road from Rome to Naples.

PONTIUS PILATE. (*See* PILATE, Pontius.)

PONTIVY, or BOURBON-LA-VILLE, *pon'-te-ve*, a town

of France, in the department of Morbihan, on the Blavet, 30 miles from Vannes. *Manf.* Chiefly leather and iron tools. *Pop.* 8,000.

PONTOISE, *pon-twawse'*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, 20 miles from Paris. *Manf.* Chemicals. *Pop.* 7,000. This place was twice taken by the English, in 1419 and 1437.

PONTOPPIDAN, Eric, *pont-op'-pi-dan*, an eminent Danish divine, who was professor of theology in the university of Copenhagen, and, in 1747, became bishop of Bergen. He wrote extensively upon the history and antiquities of his country. The most important of his works were,—"A History of the Reformation in Denmark," and another upon the History, Antiquities, and Migrations of the old Danish races. B. in Jutland, about 1700; D. at Bergen, 1764.

PONTREMOLI, *pon-trai-mo'-le*, a fortified town of Italy, in Tuscany, 40 miles from Parma. *Manf.* Silks and linens. *Pop.* 5,000.

PONTYPOOL, *pon'-ti-pool*, a market-town of Monmouthshire, 8 miles from Newport. It consists of two principal streets, and owes its origin entirely to the mineral riches with which the neighbourhood abounds. *Pop.* 4,000, chiefly occupied in large coal- and iron-works. It is connected by railway with Newport.

POOLE, Matthew, *pool*, a learned English nonconformist minister, who was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and having entered into orders, according to the Presbyterian mode, became rector of St. Michael-le-Querne, London, of which he was deprived at the Restoration, for nonconformity. Besides sermons, he wrote "Annotations on the Bible," in English; but his greatest work was the "Synopsis Criticorum," or a collection of elucidations on the Scripture, by different authors. B. at York, about 1624; D. at Amsterdam, 1679.

POOLE, a market-town and seaport of Dorsetshire, on a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, 18 miles from Dorchester. It consists of four principal streets, and a fifth crossing these, together with several minor streets or lanes. It has a church, town-hall, market-house, several grammar and charity schools, an exchange, custom-house, workhouse, and public library. Poole harbour is one of the best in the English Channel for merchant-ships. The principal branch of business consists in the Newfoundland fishery. A trade is also carried on to the Baltic, Norway, America, and Portugal. Near the mouth of the harbour is a bank, on which are vast quantities of oysters. *Pop.* about 7,000.—It has a station on the London and South-Western Railway.

POONAH, *poo'-na*, a city of British India, capital of a district of the same name, 75 miles from Bombay. It is a modern town, and not fortified; but covers about two miles square of ground. The streets are long and narrow, but the houses are very irregularly built. The better kind are raised, with large blocks of granite, to the height of about 14 feet; after which the superstructure is composed of timber frames, with slight brick walls. The houses of the common people are only one story high, with tiled roofs. The palace is surrounded by high and thick brick walls, with round towers at the angles, and has only one entrance, which is through a pointed arch. *Pop.* 76,000.—The DISTRICT has an area of 5,298 square miles. *Pop.* 670,000.

POORUNDER, *poo'-run-der*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Guzerat. It is large and populous. *Lat.* 21° 39′ N. *Lon.* 69° 48′ E.

POPAYAN, *po-pa-yan'*, a city of S. America, New Grenada, situate on an extensive plain, 5,905 feet above the level of the sea, about 3 miles from the Cauca river. The streets are all in straight lines, regular, broad, and level; and the buildings have mostly only one story, and are very handsome. There are some pretty small squares in the town, and a beautiful grand square. It has a cathedral, and several convents and churches, with two nunneries. It is also the seat of the royal mint. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 2° 28′ 38″ N. *Lon.* 76° 36′ W.

POPE, Alexander, *pope*, a celebrated English poet, whose father was a linendraper in the Strand. His parents being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, he was placed, at eight years of age, under a priest named Taverner, who taught him the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages. Meeting with Ogilby's Homer about this time, he was so much pleased with the work that it became his favourite book; and when he was at school, at the age of 10, he turned some of the events of Homer into a play, which was performed by the upper boys, the master's gardener representing Ajax. At the age of 12 he retired with his parents to Binfield, in Windsor Forest, where his father had purchased an estate. Here he formed his intention of becoming a poet, and wrote his "Ode on Solitude," which appears as the first-fruits of his poetic genius. It was here also that he first met with the works of Waller, Spencer, and Dryden; but, on perusing Dryden, he abandoned the rest, and studied him as a model. In his 16th year he wrote his Pastorals; the "Essay on Criticism," "Rape of the Lock," and "Windsor Forest," quickly following. The "Essay on Criticism," notwithstanding the youth of the author, is one of the finest poems in the language, and contains the soundest rules; but his genius shone to a greater advantage in his "Rape of the Lock," founded on the circumstance of Lord Petre's cutting off a lock of Mrs. Fermor's hair. About 1713, the poet being then in his 25th year, he published proposals for a translation of the "Iliad," in which he met with such great encouragement, that he was enabled to purchase a house at Twickenham, whither he removed with his parents in 1715. After completing the "Iliad," he undertook the "Odyssey," for which also he obtained a liberal subscription. He was, however, materially assisted in this work by the learning and abilities of Broome and Fenton. In 1721 Pope published an edition of Shakspere. The reputation which he had acquired by the success as well as the merit of his works, procured him numerous enemies among writers of the minor classes, from whom he experienced frequent splenetic attacks. His temper was too irritable and too little under control to permit his taking no notice of them; and in 1728 he vented his resentment in a mock heroic, entitled "The Dunciad," in which he took more than warrantable revenge, and, what was worse, exposed to ridicule many worthy and gifted individuals who had given him no offence. In 1733, by the advice of Lord Bolingbroke, he employed his pen upon a moral and philosophical subject, the result of which was his "Essay on Man," an ethical poem addressed to that statesman. Of this work it is needless to speak; for, whatever may be thought of its leading principle, it possesses refined thoughts and substantial beauties. He next wrote satires, in which he attacked several persons of rank. Pope was engaged in preparing a complete edition of his works when he was carried off by asthma. In person Pope was small and crooked; yet there was much animation and elegance in his countenance, except when he was labouring under his hereditary complaint, the headache. His friendships appear to have been capricious, and he had no small portion of vanity in his disposition; to which, and self-interest, almost all considerations were readily sacrificed The best editions of Pope are Warburton's, in 9 volumes, and those of Bowles and Roscoe. The latest and best memoir of the poet was recently brought out under the auspices of J. W. Croker and Mr. Peter Cunningham. B. in London, 1688; D. 1744.

POPE, Sir Thomas, a patron of learning. He received his education at Eton school, and afterwards studied the law. At the age of 28 he became treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, and was shortly afterwards appointed visitor of religious houses, in which situation he conducted himself with moderation. In 1540 he was knighted and made master of the jewel-house in the Tower. He was the intimate friend of Sir Thomas More, to whom, by order of the king, he communicated the sad tidings of his intended execution. In 1554 he founded Trinity College, Oxford. B. at Dedington, Oxfordshire, 1508; D. in London, 1558.

POPEDOM. (*See* PONTIFICAL STATES.)

POPERINGEN, *po-per-ing'-en* (Fr. POPERINGUE, *po-pe-rĭng'*), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles from Ypres. It contains several well-built churches. *Manf.* Coarse woollens and serges. *Pop.* 11,200.

POPLAR, *pop'-lar*, a hamlet of Middlesex, 4¼ miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It comprises the East and West-India Docks, and the almshouses of the widows of the servants of the East-India Company. *Pop.* about 30,000.

POPO, *po'-po*, a cluster of islands in the Asiatic archipelago, the chief of which is 50 miles in circuit. *Pro.* Sago, cocoa-nuts, and salt. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 1° 15′ S. *Lon.* 129° 45′ E.

POPOLI, *po'-po-le*, a town of Naples, on the Pescara, 8 miles from Salmona. *Pop.* 4,000.

POPPÆA SABINA, *pop-pe'-a sa-bi'-na*. The most celebrated of the name was a Roman matron, who married a Roman knight, by whom she had a son. Her personal charms captivated Otho, who was then one of Nero's favourites. He carried her away, and married her; but Nero, who had seen her accomplishments, soon deprived him of her, and sent him out of Italy. After he had taken this step, Nero repudiated his wife Octavia, and married Poppæa. The cruelty of the emperor did not, however, long permit her to share the imperial dignity. She died of a kick which she received from him when advanced in pregnancy, about the 65th year of the Christian era.

POPPI, *pop'-pe*, a town of Italy, on the Arno, 25 miles from Florence. It has a palace, a convent, churches, public library, hospital, and theatre. *Pop.* 6,000.

PORCHESTER. (*See* PORTCHESTER.)

PORDENONE, John Anthony Licinio Regillo, *por-dai-no'-nai*, an eminent Italian painter, so called from the place of his birth. He was the disciple of Giorgione, and the rival of Titian. The emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. B. at Pordenone, Friuli, 1483; D. 1539.

POROS, *po'-ros*, a small island of Greece, 7 miles from that of Ægina. *Pop.* Unascertained.—It has a small town of the same name, where were held the conferences which settled the new Greek monarchy of 1828.

PORPHYRY, *por'-fi-re* (PORPHERIUS, *por-fir'-i-us*), a Platonic philosopher, who studied eloquence at Athens, under Longinus; and philosophy at Rome, under Plotinus, whose life he wrote. His learning was great, and he composed many works, one of which, against the Scriptures, was burnt by order of Theodosius the Great. B. at Tyre, 233; D. at Rome, 304.

PORPHYROGENITUS, *por-fi-ro-jen'-i-tus*. (*See* CONSTANTINE IX., or VII.)

PORPHYROGENITUS, the name borne by the children of the emperors of the East (*see* CONSTANTINE), either because they were swathed in a robe of purple at their birth, or because they were born in a chamber hung with purple, to which the empresses of the East retired at the period of their accouchement.

PORSENNA, or PORSENA, *por-sen'-na* or *por'-se-na*, a lar, or great lord, of Etruria, who declared war against the Romans because they refused to restore Tarquin to his throne. At first successful, he would have entered the gates of Rome, had not Horatius Cocles stood at the head of a bridge, and resisted the fury of the whole Etrurian army, while his companions behind were cutting off the communication with the opposite shore. (*See* COCLES, Horatius.) This act of bravery astonished Porsenna; but when he had seen Mutius Scævola, who had entered his camp with the intention of murdering him, burn his hand without emotion, to convince him of his fortitude, he no longer dared to make head against so brave a people. He made a peace with the Romans, and never after supported the claims of Tarquin. The story of Porsenna's attack upon Rome forms the subject of one of Lord Macaulay's stirring "Lays of Ancient Rome."

PORSON, Richard, *por'-son*, a celebrated Greek scholar, who was the son of a parish clerk in Norfolk. Through the liberality of Mr. Wilton, a gentleman of that county, he was enabled to pursue his studies at Eton. A similar act of liberality on the part of Sir George Baker was the means of his proceeding to Cambridge, where he pursued his career in a most distinguished manner till, in 1790, he was unanimously elected regius professor of Greek. Until the establishment of the London Institution, Porson struggled with poverty, having only the £40 a year afforded by his professorship to subsist upon; but on being appointed chief librarian to the last-named institution, with a salary of £200 per annum, his circumstances became comparatively easy. Although one of the greatest scholars England has produced, Porson published very little, his Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms upon the Greek Writers, and his edition of the "Lexicon of Photius," being his most important efforts. B. at East Ruston, Norfolk, 1759; D. 1808.

PORT, *port*, a prefix to the names of numerous towns and places in all parts of the globe.

PORTAGE, *por'-taij*, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area*, 648 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 5,000.

PORT ANTONIO, *ăn-to'-ni-o*, a harbour on the N.E. coast of Jamaica.

PORT AU PRINCE, or PORT REPUBLICAN, *o-prăns* or *o-prince*, a seaport town of the island of Hispaniola, situate on the W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Gonaives. It is the seat of the superior courts in Hayti, and of most of the foreign trade. *Pop.* 28,000. *Lat.* 18° 35′ N. *Lon.* 72° 18′ W. In 1770 great part of it was destroyed by an earthquake; in 1791 it was set on fire; and in 1794 it was taken by the English.

PORT ESSINGTON, *es'-sing-ton*, a bay of N. Australia, on the E. side of Coburg Peninsula. *Lat.* 11° 22′ 3″ S. *Lon.* 132° 10′ 7″ E. A settlement was, in 1839, founded here; but, on account of the insalubrity of the climate, was abandoned in 1845.

PORT JACKSON, *jăk'-son*, a bay and English settlement on the E. coast of N. S. Wales, Australia. The entrance is between two heads, which are distant from each other 1¾ mile. *Lat.* 33° 51′ 45″ S. *Lon.* of Cattle Point, 151° 11′ 49″ E. Sydney is on the E. side of this port.

PORT LOUIS, *loo'-e*, a seaport of France, in the department of the Morbihan, at the mouth of the Blavet, 3 miles from Lorient. *Pop.* 2,700.

PORT LOUIS, *loo'-is* or *loo'-e*, a seaport town, capital of the island of Mauritius, or the Isle of France, in the Indian Sea. After having been long the chief settlement of the French in this part of the world, it fell into the possession of the British. It is situate on the west side of the island, in a low and flat valley. The houses of the town are built chiefly of wood. The quays are commodious, both for the loading and unloading of vessels. *Pop.* 35,000. In 1817, Port Louis was almost entirely burnt to the ground, but has been since rebuilt. *Lat.* 20° 10′ S. *Lon.* 57° 32′ E.

PORT MACQUARRIE, *măk-quar'-re*, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, into which enters the Hastings. *Lat.* 31° 25′ S. *Lon.* 152° 53′ E.

PORT MAHON, *ma-hon'*, a seaport of the island of Minorca, and the chief place of a district. It is surrounded by the sea on the east, south, and west sides, and is built chiefly on lofty rocks. The houses are in general good, all being provided with cisterns, and many with terraces. The *place d'armes* is square, large, and handsome: on one side are barracks capable of containing 1,200 men. The Alameyda is the only public walk, and is merely an alley of trees. It has a good harbour, on one side of which is a dockyard, and on the other a natural mole. *Pop.* 13,000. *Lat.* 36° 17′ N. *Lon.* 4° 5′ E. The English have several times captured this place, but, in 1802, it was finally ceded to Spain.

PORT NATAL, *na-tăl'*, an inlet of Natal, in E. Africa. *Lat.* 29° 53′ S. *Lon.* 31° 2′ E.

PORT OF SPAIN, the principal town of the island of Trinidad, on its W. coast, near the mouth of the Carony river. It is mostly built of stone and brick. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 38° 6′ N. *Lon.* 61° 32′ W.

PORT PATRICK, *păt'-rik*, a town and parish of Scotland, on the coast of the Irish Sea, being the nearest point of Great Britain to Ireland, 6½ miles from Stranraer. The town is delightfully situate, and is much frequented during the summer months. The harbour has one of the finest quays in Britain, with a reflecting lighthouse. It has no manufactures. *Pop.* 2,000. This place was long famous as the "Gretna Green" of Ireland.

PORT PHILLIP, *fil'-ip*, a bay on the S. coast of Australia. It receives the Yarra-Yarra, on the banks of which is Melbourne, the capital of Victoria. At the W. side is an inlet, near the head of which is the town of Geelong. *Lat.* 38° 18′ S. *Lon.* 144° 47′ 7″ E.

PORT ROYAL, *roi'-al*, a seaport of the island of Jamaica, situate on the south side of the island, on a narrow neck of land, in which a thousand sail of ships could anchor with the greatest convenience and safety. It contains the royal navy yard, for heaving down and

refitting the queen's ships; the navy hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers. The fortifications are kept in excellent order, and are remarkably strong. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 17° 50′ N. *Lon.* 77° W.

PORT STEPHENS, *ste'-fens*, an island of New South Wales, 18 miles from Port Hunter. It runs 15 miles inland, and has a breadth of 5. On its banks is Carrington, the capital of the county of Gloucester.

PORTA, John Baptist, *por'-ta*, a learned Neapolitan writer, who invented the camera obscura, and acquired a great reputation by his works on science, particularly mathematics, medicine, and natural history. He held assemblies of learned men in his house, which were condemned by the court of Rome, on the absurd charge that the object of their meetings was the discussion of magic. Some writers have claimed for Porta the discovery of the telescope; but the most competent critics admit that Galileo is the only person to whom that honour is due. His principal works are,—treatises on Natural Magic, in Latin; another on Physiognomy, mixed with astrology, and other delusions of his age. B. at Naples, about 1550; D. at the same city, 1615.

PORTA, James della, a celebrated Italian architect, who built the Gregorian chapel, several fine churches, and other structures, and finished the cupola of St. Peter's at Rome, in 1590. The Villa Aldobrandini, now called Belvedere, is one of his best works. B. at Milan, about 1530; D. at Rome, about 1595.—His nephew, William della Porta, was an eminent sculptor, and restored the legs of the Farnese Hercules.

PORTAL, Antony, *por'-tal*, an eminent Italian physician, who went to reside at Paris, and there became the friend of Buffon, a member of the Academy of Sciences, professor at the College of France, and president of the Academy of Medicine. At the restoration he was appointed consulting physician to the king. He was an industrious writer, his most important publication being a "History of Anatomy and Surgery," first produced in 1773. B. 1742; D. at Paris, 1832.

PORTARLINGTON, *por-tar'-ling-ton*, a well-built town of Ireland, on the Barrow, partly in King's County and partly in Queen's County, 40 miles from Dublin. *Manf.* Leather, tobacco, soap, and candles. *Pop.* 3,000. It has a station on the great S. and W. Railway.

PORTCHESTER, *port'-ches-ter*, a village and parish of England, noted for its ancient castle, 4 miles from Portsmouth. *Pop.* 800. It was one of the principal cities previous to the Roman conquest.

PORTER, Anna Maria, *por'-ter*, an English novelist, who, while a child, residing with her mother at Edinburgh, made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, then in his youth. Her first attempts in fiction are said to have sprung from the suggestions of the future novelist, who used to relate stories to her. Her chief works are, "The Hungarian Brothers," "The Recluse of Norway," "The Village of Mariendorpt," and "The Knight of St. John." She was also the authoress of a collection of ballad-romances, and other poems. B. at Durham, about 1781; D. near Bristol, 1832.

PORTER, Jane, an English novelist, was the sister of the preceding, and the authoress of "The Scottish Chiefs," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "The Pastor's Fireside," "The Field of Forty Footsteps," &c. These novels display certain powers of description and skill in construction; but enjoy, at the present time, but little of the great popularity they once had. B. 1776; D. at Bristol, 1850.

PORTER, Sir Robert Ker, an English painter, and the brother of the two preceding novelists. He produced some battle-pieces of an extraordinary size. His "Storming of Seringapatam," exhibited in the Strand in 1800, was 120 feet in length; "The Siege of Acre" and "The Battle of Agincourt" (hung in the Guildhall), were also of large dimensions. In 1804 he was appointed historical painter to the emperor of Russia, and painted upon the walls of the Admiralty, at St. Petersburg, "Peter the Great planning the Port of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg." He went to Spain in 1808, and accompanied the army of Sir John Moore until the battle of Corunna: he was also a spectator of the great Russian campaign of Napoleon while in Russia, an account of which he published on his return to England. In 1813 he was created a knight by the prince-regent. During the interval 1817-20 he travelled with his wife, the Princess Mary de Sherbatoff, in Georgia, Persia, and Armenia, and published a work on that tour in 1822. Several years later he obtained the appointment of British consul at Venezuela, which post he filled until the year 1841. During the concluding years of his life he painted few pictures, and those chiefly upon sacred subjects. B. at Durham, 1775; D. at St. Petersburg, 1842.

PORTER, George Richardson, an eminent statistical writer, who was educated for a commercial career; but meeting with ill-success in trade, he resolved to devote himself to statistical literature. In 1832 he received an appointment at the Board of Trade, and, in his various employments therein, displayed so much energy and intelligence, that he rose to a secretaryship of the board, at a salary of £1,500 per annum, in 1841. He was one of the founders of the Statistical Society, and a constant contributor to its Journal. To the same body he was also elected treasurer, upon the retirement of Mr. Hallam in 1841. His most important work, entitled "The Progress of the Nation," was commenced in 1836, and completed about 1840; but several new and enlarged editions were subsequently put forth. His other works were a translation of Bastiat's "Popular Fallacies regarding General Interests," a section of "The Admiralty Manual of Scientific Engineering," edited by Sir J. F. Herschel, and a portion of the "Geography of Great Britain," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and the "Tropical Agriculturist." B. in London, 1792; D. at Tonbridge Wells, 1855.

PORTICI, *por-te'-che*, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 4 miles from Naples. It has a royal palace, adorned with pictures and frescoes from the walls of Pompeii; a museum of antique statues, bronze arms, and furniture, also taken from the buried cities. *Manf.* Ribbons. *Pop.* 6,500.

PORTLAND, *port'-land*, a township of Victoria, Australia, 170 miles from Melbourne. It is increasing very fast.

PORTLAND, a town and port of entry of the United States, in Maine, 50 miles from Augusta. It is finely situate on a peninsula in Casco Bay, and contains an elegant court-house, almshouse, a market-house, churches, a theatre, and Athenæum. It has a good harbour, near the entrance of which is a stone lighthouse. It is also defended by two forts on opposite sides of the ship channel. *Pop.* 24,000.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, in the Eastern Ocean. The north-east point of the most eastern isle is in *lat.* 2° 36′ S., *lon.* 147° 18′ 45″ E.—2. An island near the east coast of New Zealand.—3. One of Queen Charlotte's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

PORTLAND ISLE, a small island, or rather peninsula, of Dorsetshire, in the English Channel, opposite Weymouth. It is connected with the mainland by a very singular ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, which extends 11 miles westwards from the island, along the coast, and at no great distance from it, being separated by a long narrow channel called the Fleet. The island consists nearly of one continued mass of freestone, and this forms the famous Portland stone, of which such quantities are exported to the metropolis and other places. Two lighthouses are erected on the island. *Pop.* 5,200. *Lat.* 50° 31′ N. *Lon.* 2° 26′ W.

PORTLOCK, Lieut.-General Joseph Ellison, *port'-lok*, an eminent modern geologist, and president of the Geological Society. As lieutenant of the Royal Engineers, he formed one of the members of the Trigonometrical Survey in Ireland, which was commenced in 1825. During several years he exhibited in that capacity the highest qualities of a scientific officer, and not only discharged his duties as a military surveyor to the complete satisfaction of his superiors, but also collected a mass of information on geology, antiquities, &c., which were of the utmost value. Having been sent to Corfu, he made himself acquainted with the geology of that island, and transmitted his knowledge to the Geological Society. He wrote treatises on Geology, Geognosy, and Palæontology, and contributed papers on the duties of his profession to several scientific publications. B. about 1800.

PORTO. (*See* OPORTO.)

PORTO, a prefix to the names of several places in Brazil, the largest with a population of 12,000, 160 miles from Rio Grande.

PORTOBELLO, *port-to-bel'-lo*, a seaport-town and summer resort of Scotland, 3 miles from Edinburgh. *Pop.* 4,000.—It has a station on the North British Railway.

PORTO (or PUERTO) BELLO, *port-to bel'-lo*, or *pwair'-to bel'-yo*, a seaport of South America, on the north coast of the Isthmus of Darien, with an excellent harbour, 40 miles from Panama. It stands near the sea, on the side of a mountain which embraces the harbour, the entrance of which is defended by a castle called Todo Hierro, or All Iron. The place has greatly declined. *Pop.* 1,500.—Porto Bello was taken in 1596 by Sir Francis Drake, who died in a subsequent voyage in its narbour. It was taken and plundered by John Morgan, and, in 1739, by Admiral Vernon.

PORTO DE NAOS, *dai-nai'-os*, a harbour on the S. coast of Lancerota, one of the Canaries.

PORTO ERCOLE, *air'-ko-lai*, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, 30 miles from Civita Vecchia. *Pop.* Unascertained.

PORTO FERRAJO, *fer-ra'-yo*, the capital town of the Island of Elba, on a lofty point of land projecting into a bay. *Pop.* 4,500.—It was the residence of Bonaparte, after his first abdication of the throne of France, in 1814.

PORTO MAURICIA, *ma-ou-re'-cha*, a town of Sardinia, 2 miles from Oneglia. *Pop.* 10,000.

PORTO RICO, *re'-ko*, one of the Spanish West-India islands, situate 60 miles to the eastward of Hispaniola. *Area*, 3,750 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely fertile, and enjoying all the benefits of the most temperate climate, being beautifully diversified with woods, hills, and valleys, and well watered with a variety of streams. Its meadows are very rich. It produces all the different fruits which are common in the West Indies. Its principal trade consists in sugar, ginger, hides, and cotton, both raw and manufactured, cassia, mastic, salt, indigo, coffee, dye-wood, tobacco, oranges, lemons, and sweetmeats. *Pop.* 300,000. *Lat.* between 17° 56′ and 18° 32′ N. *Lon.* between 65° 40′ and 67° 20′ W.

PORTO RICO, ST. JUAN DE, the capital of the island of Porto Rico, on a peninsula on the north coast of the island, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel and castle. It has a bishop's palace, a cathedral, custom-house, town-house, arsenal, theatre, and gaol. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 18° 29′ N. *Lon.* 66° 7′ 2″ W.

PORTO SANTO, *san'-to*, a small island in the Atlantic, a sort of appendage to the island of Madeira, from which it is distant 26 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic. *Pro.* Maize, barley, fruits, and wine. *Pop.* 6,000.

PORTO VECCHIO, *port-to vek'-kyo*, a fortified town in the island of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name, with an excellent harbour, 15 miles from Bonifacio. *Pop.* 2,100. On account of the neighbouring marshes to this place, it is almost abandoned by its inhabitants during the summer months.

PORTREE, *port-ree'*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, in the island of Sky. The town is small, but thriving, and admirably adapted for trade and the fisheries. The parish comprises the E. part of the island and the islands of Rasay, Rona, and Fladda. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 57° 24′ N. *Lon.* 6° 7′ W.

PORTSEA. (*See* PORTSMOUTH.)

PORTSEA ISLAND, *port'-see*, lies between Portsmouth and Langston harbours. *Ext.* 4 miles long, and the same breadth. It is level and fertile, and contains the towns of Portsea and Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, *ports'-mouth*, a fortified maritime town of Hants, and the principal naval station of England, 95 miles from London. It is situate on the western side of the island of Portsea, at the mouth of the bay termed Portsmouth Harbour, and is the most perfect fortress in Britain. It consists of the old town of Portsmouth, included within its walls, and the new town of Portsea, which has outgrown in size, population, and importance, the parent town itself. In the Portsmouth division, the principal public buildings connected with naval affairs, are the victualling-office, the government-house, the houses of the lieutenant-governor and port-admiral, and the marine and military barracks. The church is a spacious structure, with a tower; and there are other churches and places of religious worship for different denominations. Besides these, there are the town-hall, a prison, the custom-house, a large and convenient building, with an extensive establishment, including fast-sailing cutters for the prevention of smuggling; various charitable institutions, a theatre, barracks, green-room, ball-rooms, workhouse, philosophical society, mechanics' institute, female penitentiary, St. Paul's Academy, general hospital, and grammar-school. Portsmouth is the seat of the civil and military establishments, the residence of the port-admiral; and its civil jurisdiction extends over Portsea, though the latter contains the vast establishments of the dockyards and gun-wharf, which form, together with the harbour and the fortifications, the most striking features in the town. Portsmouth harbour excels decidedly every other in Great Britain for its capaciousness, depth, and security. At its entrance at Portsmouth it is very narrow, but it soon expands to a great width, and extends, in several branches, up to Fareham, Porchester, and Port-bridge. Everywhere the anchorage is good, the depth sufficient for ships of any size, the shelter complete, and the extent sufficient to contain almost the whole navy of England. Another capital advantage is the neighbourhood of the roadstead of Spithead, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, which is so spacious, that it can contain 1,000 sail of vessels in the greatest security. The harbour is completely defended by the number and strength of its batteries, which have been improved, extended, and strengthened up to the present time. The works are so elevated as to command the whole of the adjacent country. The dockyard being the grand naval arsenal of England, and the general rendezvous of the British fleet, is by far the largest in the kingdom. The sea wharf wall of the dockyard extends along the western shore of the harbour, and includes an area of 100 acres. In the centre of the wharf wall, facing the harbour, is the entrance into the great basin, including an area of 2½ acres. Into this basin open four excellent dry docks; and, on each of its sides, is a dry dock opening into the harbour, all of them capable of receiving ships of the largest class. Besides these, there is a double dock for frigates. Here is also a camber or canal, with a wharf wall on each side, and of sufficient width to admit transports and merchant ships bringing stores to the dockyard. In the same face of the yard are three building-slips, capable of receiving the largest ships, and a small one for sloops; besides two building-slips for frigates on the northern face of the yard, and a smaller one for sloops. The dockyard is entered from the town through a lofty gateway, beyond which the porter's house, the mast-houses, and a large guard-house, are the first objects that present themselves. A little farther on stands the pay-office; beyond it is the royal naval college, and fronting this, is the school of naval architecture. Next to these buildings, the commissioner's house appears, and to it succeeds an immense range of storehouses, the anchor wharf, where hundreds of anchors are piled up ready for immediate service, the ropery, the smithery, the rigging-house and sail-loft, the hemp-houses and the sea-store houses, the tarring-house, and other appendages of the ropery. In short, everything necessary to the constructing, rigging, and outfitting of the navy is here to be found. There is, also, an armory capable of containing 20,000 stand of arms. *Pop.* including borough and parish of Portsea, 73,000. *Lat.* 50° 48′ N. *Lon.* 1° 6′ W. Portsmouth received its first charter from Richard Cœur de Lion, and is a place of considerable antiquity. The earliest mention of it occurs in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 501. Edward IV. surrounded it with fortifications, which were greatly extended afterwards by succeeding monarchs. It has a station on the Brighton and South-Coast Railway, also on a branch of the London and South-Western Railway. It communicates with Gosport by a floating bridge across the harbour, and by steam-packets with Ryde, Cowes, Southampton, Plymouth, Havre, and Dublin.

PORTSMOUTH, a town and port of entry of the United States, New Hampshire, on the Piscataqua river, 52 miles from Boston. It contains a court-house, a gaol, an almshouse, an academy, an Athenæum, various churches; and the harbour is one of the best in the United States. The entrance is defended by several

forts, and there is a lighthouse. It has suffered severely by fire. *Pop.* 10,000.—In the Piscataqua, opposite to the town, is Navy Island, on which there is a United States navy-yard.

PORTSMOUTH, a pleasant and regularly-built town of the United States, in Norfolk county, Virginia, on Elizabeth river, 85 miles from Richmond. It has a court-house, military academy, Masonic hall, and a theatre. *Pop.* 7,000.—This town has a suburb called Gosport, in which is a U.S. naval yard.—Also the name of several other small towns in the United States.

PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR. (*See* PORTSMOUTH.)

PORTSOY, *port'-soi*, a considerable seaport of Scotland, in Banffshire, on a point of land projecting into the Moray Firth, which forms a safe harbour, 7 miles from Banff. *Manf.* Thread and fine linens, and it sends out a number of vessels to the fishery. *Pop.* 2,300. *Lat.* 57° 38′ N. *Lon.* 2° 36′ W.

PORTUGAL, *por'-tu-gal* (Port. *por-too-gal'*), the most western kingdom of Europe, forming the W. portion of the Iberian peninsula, is bounded by Spain and the Atlantic. *Area*, 35,268 square miles. *Political Divisions.* These consist of six provinces:—Douro, Minto, Tras-os-Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo, and Algarve. *Desc.* The country generally inclines from N.E. to S.W. Several of the great mountain-chains of Spain intersect it from east to west, and terminate in large promontories in the Atlantic. The most remarkable of these chains is the Serra de Estrella, nearly in the centre of Portugal. This chain is a continuation of the Serra do Gata, and culminates in an elevation of 7,524 feet above the level of the sea. Another chain is the Serra de Monchique, the extremity of which, Cape St. Vincent, is the south-west point, not only of Portugal, but of Europe. *Rivers.* The principal are the Tagus, the Douro, the Minho, and the Guadiana. These all enter the country from Spain, and with the Mondego and the Saddo, which have their sources in Portugal, flow W. to the Atlantic Ocean. *Lakes.* None. *Climate.* Healthy, except in the vicinity of salt-marshes and on parts of the banks of the Tagus and Mondego. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, vines, and maize in the elevated tracts; rice in the low grounds, with olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. Silk is made of very good quality. There are extensive forests of oak in the N., chestnut in the centre, and the sea-pine and cork in the S. Oxen are employed as beasts of draught, and mules and asses as those of burden. Cattle, sheep, goats, and swine are numerous, and fish abound in the rivers and on the coasts. *Minerals.* Iron-mines are worked, and the mountains abound in fine marble, and contain traces of gold and silver. Of salt, large quantities are formed in bays along the coast, by natural evaporation. There are numerous salt-marshes, and upwards of 200 mineral springs. *Manf.* Limited; principally consisting of woollens, silk, and earthenware. Cotton-spinning is followed, and paper, glass, and gunpowder, are made in a few places. For a long time past the import and export trade has been managed chiefly by foreign merchants, particularly British, settled at Lisbon and Oporto. *Exp.* These consist almost entirely of wine, salt, and wool. *Imp.* Various; such as corn, flour, fish, woollens, linen, cotton, lace, hardware, hats, shoes, stockings, &c. The higher classes are divided into the Titulados, or high nobility, and the Fidalgos, or gentry. The women in the capital are loose and dissolute; in the country the people are indolent and listless. They are temperate in eating and drinking; and among the national amusements, the predilection for bull-fights is strong. A want of cleanliness is equally complained of in the capital and in the provincial towns. *Rel.* Roman Catholic; but all others are tolerated. *Gov.* A limited monarchy. The national assembly is called the Cortes, and consists of a house of Deputies and a house of Peers. *Pop.* 3,500,000. *Lat.* between 36° 57′ and 42° 8′ N. *Lon.* between 6° 15′ and 9° 32′ W.—Portugal forms the greater part of the ancient Lusitania, and was known, at least along its coast, to the Phœnicians and Carthaginians. It constituted a Roman province under Augustus, and was overrun by tribes of Alani, Suevi, and Visigoths. In the 8th century it was subjected by the Moors, who in the 13th century were expelled from the kingdom. Portugal afterwards became a great naval power, her navigators making many discoveries in Africa, and finding the maritime route to India. In 1807 a French army occupied Lisbon, and the royal family removed the seat of government to Brazil, which was in their possession till 1826. The government of Portugal was formerly despotic, everything being in the power of the king. But a revolution took place in 1816, which originated with the army, the soldiers declaring their attachment to a free constitution, and their resolution to submit no longer to the despotism. A free government was accordingly organized, and was proceeding very peaceably with various important reforms, both civil and ecclesiastical, when, after the entrance of the French troops into Spain, in 1823, a counter-revolution took place, and from 1827 to 1833 the throne was occupied by the usurper Don Miguel. In 1836 several changes took place, and the present constitution was established. The foreign possessions of Portugal are now limited to the Azores, Madeira, Cape Verd Islands; Goa, in Hindostan; and Macao, in China.

PORTUS, Francis, *por'-tus*, an eminent Greek professor, who filled the chair of classical literature at Padua, Modena, and Ferrara. Having embraced the reformed faith, he quitted Italy and went to Geneva, where he obtained a professorship in 1562. His works are, additions to the Greek Dictionary of Constantine; commentaries upon Pindar, Thucydides, Longinus, Xenophon, and other ancient authors. B. in the island of Crete, 1511; D. at Geneva, 1581.

PORUS, *por'-us*, king of part of India, near the river Hydaspes, on the banks of which he was defeated by Alexander, who asking him how he would wish to be treated,—"As a king," said Porus. This answer so pleased the victor, that he not only restored to him his dominions, but added thereto several provinces. He was treacherously put to death by Eudamus, B.C. 317.

POSEN, GRAND-DUCHY OF, *po'-zen*, a province of Prussia, bounded E. by Russian Poland, S. and W. by Silesia and Brandenburg, and N. by Prussia. *Area*, 11,500 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly level, and in some parts marshy. *Rivers.* This province is watered by the Netz, the Warta, the Vistula, and Prosna. *Pro.* Hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, wool, bog-iron, and nitre. *Manf.* Woollens, brandy, and leather. *Pop.* 1,400,000, chiefly Poles. *Lat.* between 51° 30′ and 53° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 15° 30′ and 19° E.

POSEN, the capital of the grand-duchy of Posen, at the confluence of the Prosna and the Warta, 144 miles from Berlin. It is surrounded with a mound and ditch, and is built with tolerable regularity. Of its public edifices, the cathedral and council-house are old; the principal guard-house, and the building that was the Jesuits' college, are comparatively recent. Here, also, are a theatre, a theological seminary, a college, and school. *Manf.* Linen, leather, and watches; also firearms. Here, as in the rest of Poland, the sale and purchase of goods are chiefly managed by Jews, who occupy a particular quarter of the town. *Pop.* 50,000, 5,000 military inclusive.

POSIDONIUS, *pos-i-do'-ni-us*, an astronomer of Alexandria, who flourished before Ptolemy, and undertook to ascertain the circumference of the earth, which he made to be 30,000 furlongs. There was a Stoic philosopher of the same name, who was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and taught with reputation at Rhodes. Josephus charges him with having invented the calumny against the Jews, that they worshipped the head of an ass. Cicero makes several allusions to his writings. Flourished about 100 B.C.

POSING, *po'-sing*, a town of Hungary, 11 miles from Presburg. It has celebrated mineral baths. *Pop.* 5,000.

POSSAGNO, *pos-sa'-nyo*, a village of Italy, 22 miles from Treviso. *Pop.* 2,600.—Here Canova was born.

POSSNECK, *poss-nek'*, a town of Germany, 53 miles from Leipsic. *Manf.* Cloth, leather, and porcelain. *Pop.* 4,000.

POSTEL, William, *pos'-tel*, a French mystic. He was sent by Francis I. into the East, to collect manuscripts, and, on his return, was appointed royal professor of mathematics and languages. He lost this post, however, in consequence of his extraordinary opinions, and went to Rome, where he turned Jesuit; but was expelled from the order and imprisoned, for maintaining that the authority of councils was superior to

that of popes. On gaining his liberty he went to Venice, and formed an intimacy with an old woman who had given herself up to mystic reveries. Postel started the strange notion that women had been left without redemption, which was now accomplished by Mother Joan, the name of this visionary. For his wild fancies he was again imprisoned; but recovered his liberty, and returned to Paris. He afterwards wrote a retractation, and was restored to his professorship; but again relapsed, and was confined in a monastery. He wrote a great number of works on theology and the oriental languages. B. at Dalerie, Normandy, 1510; D. at Paris, 1581.

POSTHUMUS, Marcus Cassius Latienus, *pos'-thu-mus*, a Roman general, who was elected emperor in Gaul on the death of Valerian, in 261. He defeated the Germans in several actions, and displayed talents and virtues worthy of his dignity; but, having refused to allow his soldiers to plunder Mayence, they rose against and slew him and his son, in 267.

POSTIGLIONE, *pos-teel'-ye-o-nai*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, 26 miles from Salerno. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloths. *Pop.* 4,000.

POTEMKIN, Gregory Alexander, *po-tem'-kin*, a Russian general, and favourite of Catherine II. He entered the cavalry of the Russian guard at an early age, and, having attracted the notice of Catherine, by his tall and handsome person, she made him minister of war; in which capacity he suggested the idea of taking the Crimea from the Turks. In 1787 he renewed the war against Turkey, and put himself at the head of the army. The year following he took Oczakow, and put its inhabitants to the sword. He acquired prodigious riches, was appointed field-marshal of Russia, grand hetman of the Cossacks, and possessed almost uncontrollable power. He was a man of debauched principles, and an inordinate epicure, which produced a disorder that carried him off. His remains were interred under a magnificent mausoleum at Cherson. He is said to have aspired to the duchy of Courland and to the kingdom of Poland. B. near Smolensk, 1736; D. 1792.

POTENZA, *po-ten'-dza*, a fortified town of Naples, in the Basilicata, 58 miles from Salerno. *Manf.* Woollens, serges, cottons, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 9,000.—In 1857 this place suffered severely by an earthquake.

POTOMAC, *po-to'-mak*, a river of the United States, rising in two branches, originating in and near the Alleghany Mountains, and forming, through its whole course, part of the boundary between Virginia and Maryland. After a course of 400 miles, it flows into Chesapeake Bay, between Point Lookout and Smith's Point.

POTOSI, *po-to-se'*, a department of Bolivia, S. America. *Area.* Estimated at about 32,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; so lofty as frequently to rise above the line of vegetation. It has the richest silver-mines in S. America. *Pop.* 200,000.

POTOSI, a city of South America, in the above province, situate in a narrow glen on the river of the same name, on the mountain which contains the mines, 70 miles from Chuquisaca, in a cold climate, owing to the height of the ground, and in a barren country, the sides of the hills being covered only with moss, and their summits capped with eternal snows. *Pop.* 16,000. —In 1547 this town was founded, and is entirely supported by the mines. A royal mint was established in 1562; and so rapidly did its population increase, that, in 1611, the town is said to have contained 160,000 inhabitants. Since then, however, the population has continually decreased. It has a mint, convents, nunneries, a college, and an hospital.

POTSDAM, *pots-dam'*, a city, and the second royal residence of Prussia, standing on the Havel, 17 miles from Berlin. Potsdam is to Berlin what Versailles is to Paris. It is indebted for its chief improvements to Frederick II. The old town consisted of only four streets; the new town was either built or repaired entirely by Frederick II. The streets are regular and spacious, and, on the whole, may vie in beauty with any town in Germany. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has five gates towards the land and four towards the river. The form of the town, exclusive of the suburbs, of which it has five, is compact, and approaches to a square. The palace, situate on the bank of the Havel, is a magnificent structure: connected with it, also, are a theatre, a menagerie, and spacious stables. The town-house was built in 1754, on the plan of that of Amsterdam; and there are extensive barracks, a great hall for exercising the troops in bad weather, and, in the garrison church, there are statues of Mars and Bellona: also, in this church, is the tomb of Frederick II. The market-place is ornamented by an obelisk, and by statues of the kings of Prussia. There are a gymnasium, various schools, charitable institutions, and an orphan-house on a large scale, for the children of soldiers. *Pop.* 40,000.—The palace of Sans-Souci, the favourite retreat of Frederick II., is in the neighbourhood of Potsdam.

POTT, Percival, *pot*, an eminent English surgeon, who was elected surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and, in 1764, became fellow of the Royal Society. He invented some surgical instruments, and wrote a treatise on the "Hernia," another on "Wounds of the Head," and "Observations on the Fistula Lachrymalis." B. in London, 1713; D. 1788.

POTTER, *pot'-ter*, a county of the United States, on the north side of Pennsylvania. *Area*, 1,064 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 2,500.

POTTER, Paul, an eminent Dutch painter. He excelled in painting landscapes with cattle, and in representing the effect of the meridian sun upon objects. His "Bull" is universally admitted as an extraordinary piece of animal-painting: it is in the museum at the Hague. B. at Enckhuysen, 1625; D. at Amsterdam, 1654.

POTTER, Robert, a learned English divine, who made several excellent translations of classical authors, the most important of which were his Sophocles, Euripides, and Æschylus. He was also the author of a vindication of Gray, the poet, against Dr. Johnson. B. 1721; D. 1804.

POTTER, John, a learned English prelate, who was educated at the university of Oxford, and became an eminent tutor. On being appointed chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, he removed to Lambeth, and, in 1708, became regius professor of divinity. In 1715 he was preferred to the see of Oxford, whence, in 1737, he was translated to Canterbury. He wrote "Antiquities of Greece," "Discourse on Church Government," an edition of Lycophron, an edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, and some theological works. B. at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1674; D. 1747.

POTTERIES, THE, *pot'-ter-ees*, a name applied to several towns in Staffordshire, where china and stoneware are manufactured.

POTTINGER, Sir Henry, *pot'-tin-jer*, an English diplomatist, who went to India as cadet in 1804, and, by his energy and ability, rose in succession to the posts of judge and collector at Ahmednugger, in the Deccan, political resident at Cutch, and president of the regency of Scinde. In 1839 he was further honoured by being created a baronet, and, upon the outbreak of war between England and China, he was sent to the latter country as ambassador extraordinary. After acting with much decision in concert with Admiral Sir William Parker, he succeeded in obtaining from the Chinese authorities a treaty of commerce. At the conclusion of the war he was nominated governor and commander-in-chief of Hong-Kong, and knight grand-cross of the Bath. Upon his return to England, in 1844, the House of Commons voted him a pension of £1,500 per annum. In 1846 he was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, a post he vacated to assume the governorship and command-in-chief of the presidency of Madras. In all these employments he evinced himself the possessor of the best qualities of a public administrator. He returned to his native country in 1854. B. 1789; D. at Malta, 1856.

POUGET, Francis Aimé, *poo'-zhai*, a learned French divine, who became doctor of the Sorbonne and vicar of St. Roch, at Paris, in which office he is said to have converted La Fontaine. He wrote several volumes of theological works. B. 1666; D. 1723.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *po-kep'-se*, a township and village of the United States, New York, on the Hudson, 70 miles from Albany. It has a college with a fine edifice, Duchess Academy, and some other buildings. *Pop.*

14,000.—Here, in 1788, the convention met which adopted the constitution of the United States.

**Pouilly**, *poo'-e-ye*, the name of several parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 3,500.

**Poulton**, *pole-ton*, a market-town and parish of Lancashire, at the mouth of the river Wyre, 17 miles from Lancaster. *Pop.* 8,000.—It has a station on the Wyre and Preston Railway.

**Poussin**, Gaspar, *poos'-sĕ*, an Italian painter, of French extraction, and whose real name was Dughet; but he took that of Poussin, his sister having married Nicholas Poussin. His landscapes, particularly those which represent land-storms, are very fine. Six of his paintings are contained in the National Gallery. B. at Rome, 1613; D. at the same city, 1675.

**Poussin**, Nicholas, an eminent French painter, who studied in Italy, where he applied principally to landscape. On his return to France, in 1639, he was named first painter to Louis XIII., and provided with apartments in the Tuileries. He was also appointed to ornament the gallery of the Louvre; but, being thwarted in his plans while executing that great work, he went to Rome, and continued to reside there until his death. Eight fine pictures by him are in the National Gallery. A set of his pictures, entitled the "Seven Sacraments of the Church of Rome," are included in the collection of the earl of Ellesmere. B. at Andely, Normandy, 1594; D. at Rome, 1665.

**Pouza**, *pow'-dza*, the principal of a group of small islands in the Mediterranean Sea, 30 miles from Terracina. *Ext.* 4 miles long, by 2 broad. *Pop.* 1,500. *Lat.* 40° 53′ N. *Lon.* 12° 57′ E.

**Powell**, Rev. Baden, *pow'-el*, an eminent English mathematical professor, who received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, and, in 1827 became Savilian professor of geometry in the same university. During his long connection with Oxford, he was one of the most energetic supporters of reform, and a constant advocate for the introduction of a more extensive system of teaching with respect to the natural sciences than was there pursued. The nature of his researches will be seen by an enumeration of his principal works or contributions to scientific journals. These are: "Elementary Treatise on Experimental and Mathematical Optics;" "Revelation and Science;" the "Connection of Natural and Divine Truth; or, the Study of the Inductive Philosophy considered as subservient to Theology;" "Tradition Unveiled;" Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Unity of Worlds, the Philosophy of Creation, the Plurality of Worlds; a revised edition of Dr. Periera's work upon "Light;" an Historical View of the Mathematical Sciences, contributed to Dr. Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia;" and a large number of papers on Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, furnished to the "Philosophical Transactions," the "Annals of Philosophy," the "Reports of the British Association," and "Taylor's Scientific Memoirs." He was the author of one of the "Essays and Reviews," a work which at the present time so deeply affects the religious world. B. in London, about 1798; D. 1859.

**Powell**, Edward, an English Roman Catholic priest, who was ordered by Henry VIII., in 1523, to write a work against Luther and in favour of the Pope; but having, at a later period, maintained the same views in opposition to his former royal patron, he was condemned to be hanged and quartered in 1540.

**Powers**, Hiram, *pow'-ers*, an eminent modern American sculptor, who was the son of a small farmer in Windsor county, Vermont, U.S. On the death of his father, being left in poor circumstances, he was compelled to maintain himself by his own resources. After finding employment in an hotel, a provision-store, and a clockmaker's shop, he made the acquaintance of a foreign artist, and, having from his youth been an adept at drawing, he quickly learnt the art of modelling in plaster from his tutor. He then obtained employment in the Cincinnati Museum as a modeller in wax. While thus engaged, he assiduously cultivated his artistic powers, and with so much success that, in 1835, he was enabled to set himself up at Washington as a modeller of busts. Two years later he proceeded to Italy, which for a long period had been a cherished idea. In that land of art his progress was very rapid. The first work by which he acquired fame as a sculptor was an "Eve," in marble. In 1851, his "Greek Slave" was placed in the Great Exhibition of London, where it became an object of popularity to a most remarkable degree. From that period his fame became European, and he was everywhere admitted to be a highly-gifted representative of American art. His other works were, a "Fisher-boy," the "United States," for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; "Washington," "California," "La Penserosa," and a number of portrait busts of the most distinguished statesmen and public men of his native country. B. at Woodstock, Windsor county, U.S., 1805.

**Powhatan**, *pow-hat-tan'*, a county of the United States, in Virginia. *Area*, 220 square miles. *Pop.* 8,200.

**Pownall**, Thomas, *pow'-nal*, an English writer and politician, who, in 1753, went to America, and was appointed governor of New Jersey and afterwards of South Carolina. He returned to England in 1771, and, several years later, entered the House of Commons, where he opposed the war with America. He wrote a treatise on the "Antiquities of Roman Gaul," "Intellectual Physics," an essay on the "Nature of Being," a treatise on "Old Age," "Memorial to the Sovereigns of Europe," and other works. B. at Lincoln, 1722; D. at Bath, 1805.

**Poyais**, *po'-yai*, a district of North America, in Honduras, about 110 miles from Secklong. *Lat.* 15° 10′ N. *Lon.* 85° 10′ W.—Hither Sir Gregor Macgregor enticed a number of settlers, by exaggerated representations of the country. After suffering the greatest misery from famine and disease, they were taken from the country by the British governor at Balize.

**Po-Yang**, *po-yang'*, a large lake of China, in the province of Kiang-si. *Ext.* 80 miles long, with a breadth of 40. *Lat.* between 28° 50′ and 30° N. *Lon.* 116° E.

**Pozzo di Borgo**, Charles Andrew, Count, *pot'-so de bor'-go*, a Corsican nobleman, who was sent, in 1792, as deputy to the National Assembly, to thank that body for having annexed Corsica to France; but afterwards returned to his native island, and acted, in concert with General Paoli, for the establishment of a free government, under English protection. In 1797, the English having abandoned Corsica, he repaired to London, where he became the leader of the French refugees. In 1803 he went to Russia, and entered the diplomatic service of that country. The emperor Alexander appointed him his ambassador to Louis XVIII., in 1814, and, as the envoy of Russia, he took part in all the acts of the Holy Alliance. He was present, as Russian commissioner, at the battle of Waterloo, where he received a wound; and afterwards was one of those who suggested that Napoleon should be exiled from Europe. He represented the emperors Alexander and Nicholas at the court of France until the year 1834, when he returned to St. Petersburg. Shortly afterwards he resumed his former post at Paris, and in 1835 repaired to London as ambassador extraordinary of the czar. In 1839 he retired from public affairs and took up his residence at Paris. B. at Ajaccio, Corsica, 1764; D. at Paris, 1842.

**Pozzolengo**, *pot'-so-lain'-go*, a town of Austrian Italy, 8 miles from Verona. *Pop.* 2,000.—This place was occupied by the Austrians on the 24th June, 1859, when they were defeated by the French at the battle of Cavraano.

**Pozzuoli.** (*See* Puzzuoli.)

**Prachatitz**, *pra'-ka-titzh*, a town of Bohemia, 76 miles from Prague. *Pop.* 2,500.

**Prado**, *pra'-do*, a market-town of Portugal, 3 miles from Braga. *Pop.* 6,500.

**Prado, El**, a market-town of Spain, 28 miles from Toledo. *Pop.* 3,000.

**Pradon**, Nicholas, *pra'-dawng*, a French poet, who wrote some tragedies, one of which, "Phædra and Hippolytus," acted in 1677, was very successful, and set up in opposition to Racine, by those who were envious of that writer's great reputation. He wrote a satire upon Boileau. The works of Pradon were printed in 1744. B. at Rouen, 1632; D. at Paris, 1698.

**Praga**, *pra'-ga*, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, opposite to Warsaw, with which it communicates by a

bridge of boats. *Pop.* 4,000. In 1787 it contained 7,000 inhabitants; but, in 1794, the Polish insurgents took refuge here, and it was stormed by Suwarrow, and given up to pillage and massacre, when about 20,000 were slain. In 1830, the Grand-duke Constantine of Russia was forced, with his troops, to retreat hence at the beginning of the unsuccessful resistance of the Poles to the Russians.

PRAGUE, *praig* (Germ. PRAG, *prag*), a city of Austria, the capital of Bohemia, situate on the Moldau, over which is a bridge of 16 arches, 160 miles from Vienna. The streets are in general well paved, with raised foot-paths for passengers; and the town may be divided into three parts. The whole is surrounded by a moat and earthen mound; and though, from the irregularity of its form, the circuit is not less than 12 miles, the elevation of the ground, in different parts, renders it capable of a temporary defence. Of the three divisions, the old town is the largest, and contains in one part the quarter of the Jews. The new town, on the other hand, has the best streets, while the Hradschin, a detached quarter, has the finest view, being built on a high precipitous hill, at some distance from the river. It contains a number of houses belonging to the nobility and country gentry; also the cathedral and the archbishop's palace. In a low-lying tract to the north and east of the Hradschin, is the quarter called Klein-seite, or Little Prague, said to be the oldest part of the town; and at the river-side is the only suburb, called Smichow. Prague, long the capital of Bohemia, contains the ruins of what was once the residence of the sovereign. It has also another building, called a palace, but less ancient, used for public offices. It is so large as to contain 150 rooms, with a hall inferior only to that of Westminster. The cathedral is a fine old Gothic structure, containing the tomb of St. John of Nepomuk, with a silver shrine weighing 37 cwt., and other shrines of many Bohemian monarchs. The Themkircho contains the tomb of Tycho Brahe; and the church of St. Gallus is where Huss preached. The theatre is large; and of public buildings generally, such as churches, convents, schools, and family mansions, the number is greater than in most other towns of the size; but few of them are good edifices. The houses in Prague are built in general of stone, some in the modern taste (having been rebuilt after the bombardment of 1757); but many more are of old architecture. The university is the oldest in Germany, having been founded by Charles IV., in 1348. It has various other seminaries. Of the charitable institutions, the principal are, three hospitals, two orphan-houses, and a lying-in hospital. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and silk goods, hats, paper, brass-ware, jewellery, plated goods, glass, tobacco, mathematical and musical instruments. Prague, though a capital, is far more backward than an English, or even a French city of corresponding size; the shops being, in general, ill-furnished, and the lower orders living in penury. *Pop.* 120,000. *Lat.* 50° 5′ 19″ N. *Lon.* 14° 25′ 22″ E. Prague has often been exposed to the calamities of war, and was taken by storm in November, 1741, for the elector of Bavaria, then emperor; but Marshal Belleisle was obliged to leave it in December, 1742. The king of Prussia bombarded and took it in 1744, making the garrison, consisting of 16,000 men, prisoners of war; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. In 1757, the king of Prussia again besieged it; but his efforts proved ineffectual. In 1848 it was bombarded, when more cruelties were perpetrated. It is the birthplace of Jerome of Prague.

PRAHAN, *prai'-hăn*, a town of Australia, near Melbourne. *Pop.* 10,000.

PRAIRIE, *prair'-e*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2,500.

PRATO, *pra'-to*, a walled town of Tuscany, in the district of Florence, 9 miles from the city of that name. Its chief ornament is the cathedral, a fine edifice of white marble. It has numerous other churches, hospitals, and asylums, the Cicognini college, poor-houses, and an hospital for foundlings. *Manf.* Silks, woollens, hats, and soap. *Pop.* 12,500.

PRATT, Charles. (*See* CAMDEN, Earl of.)

PRAVADE, *pra-vad'-de*, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 23 miles from Trimla. *Pop.* Unascertained. Here, in 1829, the Turks were defeated by the Russians.

PRAXAGORAS, *prăx-ag'-o-răs*, a Greek historian, who was a native of Athens, and wrote a history of the sovereigns of that country, and another of Constantine; also one of Alexander the Great. Flourished about 345.

PRAXEAS, *prăx'-e-ăs*, an heresiarch, who, after opposing the Montanists with zeal, fell into the error that there was only one person of the Trinity, and the same who was crucified. He was followed by the Sabellians and others. Tertullian wrote against him. Flourished in the 2nd century.

PRAXITELES, *prăx-it'-e-lees*, a celebrated Grecian sculptor, who executed several fine statues in bronze and marble, of Bacchus, a satyr, Venus and Apollo. An ancient copy of one of his works, the "Apollo Sauroctonos," is the only example of his genius extant. He excelled by the grace, tenderness, and finish of his works, and was esteemed as second to Phidias only. Phryne, the celebrated Thespian courtesan, was his mistress, and served as the model for his statues of Venus. He also executed a series called "The Labour of Hercules," for the temple erected to that hero at Thebes. Two of his sons acquired fame as sculptors. Praxiteles is supposed to have been B. about 360 B.C.; D. about B.C. 280.

PREANGER, *prai-ăng'-er*, a Dutch residency of Java, in the S.W. part of the island. *Pop.* 700,000.

PREBLE, *preb'-el*, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area*, 432 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.

PREEZ, *preez*, a market-town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 8 miles from Kiel. It has a seminary for noble ladies. *Pop.* 5,000.

PREGEL, *prai'-gel*, a river of East Prussia, formed by the junction of the Angerap and Pissa, which, after a course of 120 miles, joins the Frische Haff, below Konigsberg.

PREMITI, *prai-me-tee'*, a town of European Turkey, in the Voyussa, 55 miles from Valona. *Pop.* 3,000.

PRENZLOW, *prents'-loo*, a well-built town of Prussia, the chief place of the district of Brandenburg, called the Ucker Mark, on the lake and river Ucker, 70 miles from Potsdam. Here are several Lutheran and other churches, schools, and hospitals. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, and tobacco: there are, besides, several breweries and tanneries, and it has a trade in corn. *Pop.* 13,000. Here, in 1806, 20,000 Prussians surrendered to the French.

PRESBURG, *press'-berg*, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge of boats, 34 miles from Vienna. This town was once the capital of Hungary, and the kings are still crowned here. The fortifications of Presburg have been demolished; and no distinction is now made between the town and suburbs. The principal church is an old Gothic edifice. The other public buildings are the hall of the Diet, a German theatre, an archbishop's palace, a barracks, a Catholic academy, and a Calvinist college, with many charitable institutions. *Manf.* Silk, woollens, tobacco, rosoglio, leather, and nitre. The trade of the place is, in a great measure, transit, particularly in corn and linen. *Pop.* 44,000. Presburg is noted for the treaty here concluded between France and Austria in 1805, when the Tyrol was given to Bavaria, and Venice to the French.

PRESCOT, *pres'-kot*, a market-town and parish of Lancashire, 8 miles from Liverpool. *Manf.* Cotton, sail-cloth, and earthenware; but the chief trade consists in the making of watch-tools, for which the town has been long celebrated, and of watch movements. *Pop.* 47,000.

PRESCOTT, William Hickling, *pres'-kot*, a celebrated American historian, who came of a New England family of high honour. His grandfather, Colonel William Prescott, commanded the American forces at Bunker's Hill; his father was an eminent judge at Boston. In 1811 he was sent to Harvard university, where he graduated in 1814. While at college, he was deprived by an accident of the use of one eye; and the sight of the other became so impaired as to compel him to abstain from any lengthened course of study. Happily, his father's circumstances were such as to preclude the necessity of his toiling for bread. He early determined to devote himself to a life of literature. Soon after quitting college, being advised to travel, he went to Europe, and spent two years in an extended journey

through England, France, and Italy. At the end of that time he returned to his native country with restored health, but with no great improvement in the state of his eyes. His marriage took place soon after, and from this period his days flowed on in diligent and uneventful devotion to literary pursuits. But he laboured at his task under circumstances which would have crushed many men. "While at the university," he says, "I received an injury in one of my eyes which deprived me of the sight of it. The other, soon after, was attacked by inflammation so severely that for some time I lost the sight of that also; and though it was subsequently restored, the organ was so much disordered as to remain permanently debilitated; while twice in my life since I have been deprived of the use of it for all purposes of reading or writing for several years together. It was during one of these periods that I received from Madrid the materials for my History of Ferdinand and Isabella; and in my disabled condition, with my transatlantic treasures lying around me, I was like one pining from hunger in the midst of abundance. In this state I resolved to make the ear, if possible, do the work of the eye. I procured the services of a secretary, who read to me the various authorities; and, in time, I became so far familiar with the sounds of the different foreign languages (to some of which, indeed, I had been previously accustomed by a residence abroad), that I could comprehend his reading without much difficulty. As the reader proceeded, I dictated copious notes; and when these had swelled to a considerable amount, they were read to me repeatedly, till I had mastered their contents sufficiently for the purpose of composition." But the difficulties of composition had yet to be overcome. Dictation was at first tried; but finding that he could not attain the force and freedom he required, he was compelled to relinquish that mode. A writing-case for the blind was obtained from London, and "with this instrument," continues Prescott, "I have written every word of my historicals. This *modus operandi* exposes me to some embarrassments; for as one cannot see what he is doing on the other side of the paper, any more than a performer on the treadmill sees what he is grinding on the other side of the wall, it becomes very difficult to make corrections. This requires the subject to be pretty thoroughly canvassed in the mind, and all blots and erasures to be made then, before taking up the stylus. This compels me to go over my composition to the extent of a whole chapter, however long it may be, several times in my mind before sitting down to my desk. When there, the work becomes one of memory rather than of creation, and the writing is apt to run off glibly enough." In 1838 the first of the historical works composed under so many difficulties was produced, under the title of "The History of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic of Spain." The work became universally successful, and was translated into French, Spanish, and German. Its author was immediately elected a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid. Prescott's literary industry was not checked by the success of his first work. He immediately devoted himself to the history of another brilliant period in the history of Spain, the fruits of which appeared in 1843, in a work in three volumes, called "The History of the Conquest of Mexico," which was received with even greater favour than that which had greeted the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella." The literary world recognized in it the same careful research, the same accuracy of statement, the same persuasive sweetness and beauty of style. In 1847 he published the "History of the Conquest of Peru," a work of kindred and commensurate excellence to that of the "History of the Conquest of Mexico." The historian next devoted himself with unabated ardour to the preparation of a work of wider range and broader scope,—the "History of the Reign of Philip II." He had become one of the great literary names of the age, and everywhere both public and private collections were thrown open to him. It was while preparing himself for this task that he paid a brief visit to England, where he was cordially received by individuals of the highest literary and social distinction, and where the favourable impression created by his works was confirmed by his prepossessing manners and appearance. He took ample time for the task which he destined to be the crowning act of his life. The first two volumes of the work appeared in 1855; and the highest expectations formed by the public were justified. In the following year he produced an edition of Robertson's "Charles V.," to which notes and a supplement, containing an account of the emperor's life after his abdication, were added. In the last year of his life he published the third volume of his "History of Philip," which, unfortunately, did not complete the work. His other works consist of essays upon Italian, Spanish, English, and American literature, and a memoir of Brockden Brown, the American novelist. He obtained the highest acknowledgments of literary distinction. The university of Oxford, in 1850, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1845 he received the highest of all distinctions of its kind, in being elected a corresponding member of the class of moral and political philosophy in the French Institute, succeeding Navarete, the Spanish historian. Of most of the learned societies of Europe he was a member. His friend Mr. Ticknor, in his "History of Spanish Literature," said of him, that his "honours will always be dearest to those who have best known the discouragements under which they have been won, and the modesty and gentleness with which they have been worn. His manners were most frank, simple, and engaging; his social nature was strong and active. His countenance retained to the last a youthful glow and animation, which were the faithful expressions of a sunny temper and an ever-young heart. No man was ever more warmly beloved; no man could show a better title to the affections of his friends. His honours and distinctions never impaired the simplicity and sweetness of his nature, or changed his countenance towards any one whom he had ever known and loved." B. at Salem, Massachusetts, 1796; D. 1859.

PRESQUE ISLE, *presk*, an island in Lake Huron. *Lat.* 45° 4′ N. *Lon.* 83° 40′ W.

PRESTBURY, *prest'-ber-e*, two parishes of England.—1. In Cheshire, 34 miles from Chester. *Pop.* 60,000, chiefly employed in silk- and cotton-mills.—2. In Gloucester, 2 miles from Cheltenham. *Pop.* 2,000.

"PRESTER JOHN," *pres'-ter*, the name given in the middle ages to a supposed Christian sovereign dwelling in the interior of Asia. The report appears to have been created by the Nestorian Christians, who declared that they had come into possession of some letters addressed by him, a khan, residing somewhere near the banks of the Amoor, to the pope, the king of France, and the emperor of Constantinople, in which he signed himself John, the High Priest. In the 13th century two friars were dispatched by the pope to this imaginary personage; but although they penetrated as far as the wall of China, they met with no Prester John. The tradition continued to be believed till the 15th century, but disappeared soon after the Portuguese had reached India by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

PRESTON, *pres'-ton*, a borough town of Lancashire, on a gentle elevation above the Ribble, about 15 miles from its confluence with the Irish Sea, and 21 miles from Lancaster. The town was incorporated by Henry II. in 1160. By a subsequent charter, granted in the reign of Henry III., the officers of the burgh were authorized to hold a guild merchant for the renewal of freedom to the burgesses, and for other purposes. This privilege is made the occasion of great festivity. Its public edifices are the court-house, exchange, assembly-rooms, town-hall, theatre, gaol, custom-house, almshouses, infirmary, and many places of worship. It is the seat of an institution for diffusing useful knowledge, with an extensive library, good museum, and an agricultural society. There are other public libraries, various schools, and a provident society. *Manf.* Linen and cotton weaving and spinning. *Pop.* about 75,000.—It has communication by means of the Lancaster Canal and by railways with Wyre, on Morecombe Bay, and with Bolton and Manchester.

PRESTON, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 6,000.

PRESTON, a county in the N. of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 545 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—The name also of two townships, neither of them with a population above 2,000.

PRESTONPANS, *pres'-ton-pănz'*, a parish and town of

Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 10 miles from Edinburgh. The town consists of a street about half a mile in length. *Pop.* 2,000.—A little above this village, the king's troops, under Sir John Cope, were defeated in 1745.

PRESTWICK, *prest'-wik*, a parish of Lancashire, comprising the town of Oldham. *Pop.* 96,000.

PRUSSEN, a kingdom of Europe. (*See* PRUSSIA.)

PREVESA, *prai-vai'-sa*, a fortified seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, 18 miles from Arta. It is built out of the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, which are situate at a small distance to the north. *Pop.* 8,000.

PRIAM, *pri'-am*, the last king of Troy, was son of Laomedon. When Hercules took the city of Troy, Priam was in the number of his prisoners; but his sister Hesione redeemed him from captivity, and he exchanged his original name, which was Podarces, for that of Priam, which signifies bought or ransomed. Being placed on his father's throne by Hercules, he employed himself in fortifying and embellishing the city of Troy. After he had reigned for some time, Priam expressed a desire to recover his sister Hesione, whom Hercules had carried into Greece and married to Telamon, his friend. He manned a fleet, of which he gave the command to his son Paris, with orders to bring back Hesione. Paris neglected his father's injunctions, and carried away Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, during the absence of her husband. Priam countenanced his son's act by receiving in his palace the wife of the king of Sparta. This abduction kindled the flames of the Trojan war. Troy, after a ten years' siege, having been betrayed into the hands of the Greeks, and Hector, the chief support of the Trojans, having been slain by Achilles, Priam resolved to die in defence of his country. He put on his armour and advanced to meet the Greeks, but was seized by Neoptolemus, who plunged his dagger into his breast. His head was cut off, and the mutilated body was left among the heaps of slain.

PRICE, Rev. Thomas, *price*, a distinguished Welsh scholar, whose life was passed as pastor to different congregations of his countrymen. The object of his life was to rescue Welsh literature from the neglect into which it had fallen. In 1829 he made a tour in Brittany, and published an interesting account of that country. His principal works are,—"An Essay on the Influence which the Welsh Traditions have had on the Literature of Europe;" a "Critical Essay on the Language and Literature of Wales;" "History of Wales and the Welsh Nation, from the early ages to the death of Llewelyn ap Gruffyd;" and an Essay upon the "Comparative Merits of the Remains of Ancient Literature in the Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Languages." B. in Brecknockshire, 1787; D. 1848.

PRICE, Richard, an English dissenting minister and political writer, who, at the commencement of the American war, distinguished himself by his zeal in behalf of republicanism, and published his "Observations on Liberty and Civil Government," for which he received the thanks of the city of London. He also wrote "Observations on the National Debt," in which he endeavoured to prove that the kingdom was on the eve of bankruptcy. Soon after the breaking out of the French revolution, he preached a discourse at the Old Jewry, in which he exulted over the misfortunes of the royal family of France, in such a manner as to call forth the keen animadversions of Burke. His principal works were, "On the Importance of Christianity," "A Review of the Principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals," "Discussion of the Doctrines of Materialism and Necessity, in a Correspondence with Dr. Priestley." B. at Tynton, Glamorganshire, 1723; D. 1791.

PRICHARD, James Cowles, *pritch'-ard*, an eminent English ethnologist, who received his education for the medical profession at Edinburgh. His inaugural thesis, when taking his M.D. degree, was the physical history of mankind, and to that subject his attention continued to be devoted till, in 1813, his "Physical History of Mankind" was produced. In that work, not only anatomy and physiology, but also philology, was introduced, to found a systematic history of the races of mankind. This work has been several times reprinted, has been translated into French and German, and is generally admitted to be one of the best works of its class. Dr. Prichard also devoted much attention to the study of nervous and mental diseases, and was appointed visiting physician to the Gloucestershire Lunatic Asylum, and, in 1845, became one of the commissioners of lunacy. He was fellow of the Royal, and president of the Ethnological Society, and, upon the installation of the late duke of Wellington as chancellor of the university of Oxford, Dr. Prichard was nominated M.D. of that seat of learning. His principal works were, "On the Crania of the Laplanders and Finlanders," "On the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Language," "An Analysis of Egyptian Mythology," "On the Different Forms of Insanity in relation to Jurisprudence," and a "Review of the Doctrines of the Vital Principle." B. at Ross, Herefordshire, 1785; D. in London, 1848.

PRICHARD, Rees, a Welsh divine and poet, who was educated at the university of Oxford, and spent his life as a rural pastor in his native country. His poems in Welsh, on religious subjects, have been often printed, and are very popular in Wales. B. in Wales, about 1574; D. 1644.

PRIDEAUX, John, *pre'-do*, a learned English prelate, who was admitted of Exeter College, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and, on the death of Dr. Holland, was chosen rector. He was afterwards appointed regius professor of divinity, in which he displayed considerable talents. He also served the office of vice-chancellor, and, in 1641, was advanced to the bishopric of Worcester; but was deprived of the revenues by the rebellion. He wrote extensively upon grammar, logic, and theology, and was described as "a plentiful fountain of all sort of learning." B. at Stowfort, Devonshire, 1578; D. at Bredon, Worcester, 1650.

PRIDEAUX, Humphrey, a learned English divine, who, in 1676, published, under the title of "Marmora Oxoniensia," an account of the Arundel marbles, with a comment on them, which gained him great reputation; it also procured him the patronage of the chancellor Finch, who gave him a living at Oxford. In 1681 he was promoted to a prebend of Norwich, of which cathedral he became dean in 1702. Being disabled from public duty, through an ill-performed surgical operation, he devoted himself to composition, and produced his "Connection of the Old and New Testament," an admirable work, which was translated into several languages, and passed through numerous editions. Besides the above works, he was the author of "Directions to Churchwardens," "The Life of Mahomet," "The Original Right of Tithes." B. at Padstow, Cornwall, 1648; D. at Norwich, 1724.

PRIEGO, *pre-ai'-go*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 35 miles from the town of that name. *Manf.* Woollens and silks. *Pop.* 13,500.

PRIESSNITZ, Vincent, *preess'-nitz*, the founder of the hydropathic system, or system of curing diseases by water. He was the son of a farmer in Austrian Silesia, and, after receiving some education at the town school, was put to the work of the farm. After remaining at this employment for several years, his mind was turned to the subject of the "water-cure" by a singular accident. One day, while taking a cart loaded with barley to the fields, the horse became restive, bit him with his teeth, and, throwing him down, dragged the cart over his body. Two of his ribs were broken, and a medical man declared that, even if he recovered, he would remain a cripple for life. The future water-doctor, however, contrived, by placing himself in a certain position, so to expand his lungs, that his ribs were replaced; while, with a copious use of cold water, he kept down the inflammatory symptoms. In a short time he was quite recovered, and then commenced applying, in other cases, the treatment which had proved so beneficial in his own. He studied medicine, and, in time, formed an establishment at Gräfenberg, which was soon resorted to from all parts of Germany. Between the years 1829—1843 he had treated 1,050 patients successfully, using neither medicine, bleeding, nor blistering. Water, open air, exercise, plain diet, and cheerful society, were his only remedies. His fame increased rapidly until his death. B. 1799; D. 1851.

PRIESTLEY, Joseph, *preest'-le*, an English natural philosopher and theologian, who, at the age of 22, became assistant minister to an Independent congregation at Needham Market, in Suffolk; after which

he was chosen pastor of a congregation at Nantwich, in Cheshire, where also he kept a school. In 1761 he removed to Warrington, as tutor in the belles-lettres in the academy there. His connection with that institution ended in 1767, when he accepted an invitation from the dissenters at Leeds, where he published several theological works, which attracted considerable notice and led to a sharp controversy. In 1773 he went to reside with the earl of Shelburne as librarian and companion. Several years afterwards he appeared as a champion of the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in which he had his friend Dr. Price for an opponent. While thus engaged in metaphysical and theological disputations, he pursued his philosophical inquiries with ardour; the result of which appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in separate publications, particularly his "Experiments and Observations on Different Kinds of Air." The term of his engagement with Lord Shelburne having expired, Dr. Priestley, with a pension of £150 a year, retired to Birmingham, where he became pastor of a congregation of Unitarian dissenters in 1780. He there published several of his works; as, "Letters to Bishop Newcome on the Duration of Christ's Ministry," and the "History of the Corruptions of Christianity." This last brought him into a controversy with Dr. Horsley. Dr. Priestley, however, still persevered, and published his "History of Early Opinions concerning the Person of Christ." In 1791 a riot happened at Birmingham, owing to an imprudent meeting of some of his friends to celebrate the destruction of the Bastille. Several houses were pulled down and burnt, and Dr. Priestley's among the rest; by which he lost his library, manuscripts, and philosophical apparatus. In consequence of this disgraceful transaction, he retired to London, and for some time officiated as pastor to the Unitarian congregation at Hackney, of which Dr. Price had been minister. But his mind being greatly depressed by late events, he went to America in 1794, and settled at Northumberland, in the state of Pennsylvania. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of other learned bodies in different parts of the world. He lived to see his phlogistic system of chemistry universally exploded; yet he persisted in defending it to the last. He was also equally tenacious of his Socinianism. His writings are too various to be enumerated. The principal and best are his "Charts of History and Biography," his "History of Electricity," the "History and Present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colours;" lectures on the "Theory and History of Language," and on the "Principles of Oratory and Criticism." Cuvier pronounced an *éloge* before the National Institute of France, after his death. Dr. Thomson declares that Priestley "was perfectly sincere and unaffected, and the discovery of truth seems to have been in every case his real and undisguised object." B. near Leeds, 1733; D. in America, 1804.

PRIMATTICIO, Francis, *pre'-mat-te'-cho*, an eminent Italian painter and architect, who was commissioned by Francis I. of France to decorate the palace of Fontainebleau with frescoes, and was afterwards appointed commissary-general of the royal buildings. B. at Bologna, 1490; D. in France, 1570.

PRINCE, THE BLACK. (*See* EDWARD.)

PRINCE GEORGE, two counties of the United States. —1. In Maryland. *Area*, 492 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000. —2. In Virginia. *Area*, 275 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an island in the Bight of Biafra, 140 miles from Fernando Po.—Also several small islands in the Sea of Marmora, near the Straits of Constantinople. They produce fruit and wine, and cattle are reared. The climate being agreeable and the scenery beautiful, numerous visitors are attracted to them.

PRINCE EDWARD, a county of the United States, in Virginia. *Area*, 255 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, one of the British colonies of N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on its S. and W. sides by Northumberland Strait. *Area*, 2,134 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level or undulating, and well watered. Its shores are indented with numerous inlets, and the soil is fertile. *Pro.* The cerealia and vegetables common to England. Timber is abundant, and the pastures are excellent. *Minerals.* Coal and sandstone. The trade is mostly with England, and shipbuilding is carried on to a large extent. The fisheries are important. *Pop.* Perhaps 70,000. *Lat.* between 46° and 47° N. *Lon.* between 62° and 64° 30′ W.—Also an ISLAND of Upper Canada, on the W. side of Lake Ontario. *Ext.* 36 miles long, with a varying breadth up to 20 miles.

PRINCE OF WALES' ARCHIPELAGO, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* between 54° 25′ and 56° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 132° and 134° W.

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE, the north-western extremity of the American continent, forming with East Cape, on the opposite shore of Asia, Behring's Straits, which separate the two continents of America and Asia. *Lat.* 66° N. *Lon.* 167° 59′ W.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLANDS, a group in Torres Strait, at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

PRINCE OF WALLS' ISLAND. (*See* PENANG.)

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, a great inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, on the North-American coast, containing numerous islands, but having no good harbour. *Lat.* 60° to 61° 20′ N. *Lon.* 145° to 148° W.

PRINCE WILLIAM-HENRY'S ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, 70 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 1° 32′ S. *Lon.* 149° 30′ E.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county in the S.E. of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 351 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.

PRINCESS ROYAL'S ISLANDS, lie on the western coast of North America, to the eastward of Queen Charlotte's Islands.

PRINCETON, *prince'-ton*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,500.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, or CITERIORE, *prin-che-pa'-to che'-tra*, a province in the central part of the late kingdom of Naples, having the Mediterranean to the west. *Area*, about 2,400 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface is, for the most part, mountainous, though it is traversed by a great plain, and watered by the rivers Silaro, Sarno, Calore, and Negro. The vegetation is luxuriant, and rearing live-stock forms an important branch of industry. *Pop.* about 4,000,000.

PRINCIPATO ULTRA, or ULTERIORE, *ool'-tra*, another province of the same country, to the south of the former. *Area*, 1,800 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by the Apennines, and is watered by the rivers Sabato, Tammaro, Calore, and Ofanto. *Pop.* about 600,000.

PRINGLE, *prin'-gel*, Sir John, an eminent Scotch physician, who studied his profession at Edinburgh, and afterwards completed his education under Boerhaave, at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. In 1742 he was appointed physician to the army in Flanders. He afterwards attended the duke of Cumberland in the same capacity during the Scotch rebellion. He next settled in London, where he obtained great practice, and in 1761 was appointed physician to the queen's household. In 1766 he was created a baronet, and on the death of Mr. West was elected president of the Royal Society. He was subsequently appointed physician to the king. He was the author of "Observations on Diseases of the Army," "Memoirs upon Septic and Anti-septic Substances," for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Society; "Observations on the Treatment of Fevers in Hospitals and Prisons," "Anniversary Discourses before the Royal Society," &c. B. in Roxburghshire, 1707; D. 1782.

PRINGLE, Thomas, a Scotch poet and writer of works of travel. He was the son of a farmer, and was educated at the grammar-school of Kelso and the university of Edinburgh. After publishing several minor effusions, he started the "Edinburgh Monthly Magazine," having among his coadjutors Lockhart, Dr. Brewster, Hogg, and Wilson. In the first number appeared an article on the "Gipsies," gratuitously supplied by Scott. This magazine afterwards became the property of the Messrs. Blackwood, and in time its title was changed to that of "Blackwood's Magazine." Pringle had, however, separated from the periodical, and after experiencing some pecuniary embarrassments, he, in 1820, went out with his brothers, who were farmers, to the Cape of Good Hope. The families of the Pringles had accompanied them, and soon a tolerably prosperous community was formed. Through the influence of Scott and others, he subsequently ob-

tained the post of librarian to the government at Cape Town. He also set up an academy, and started a newspaper, and was apparently on the high road to fortune, when his print, "The South-African Journal," having been declared by the governor to contain a libel upon him, Pringle fell under the ban of the government authorities, and in time became ruined in his prospects. In 1826 he repaired to London, and sought to obtain the sum of £1,000 as compensation for his losses, but without success. The remaining years of his life were spent as a working literary man. His chief works were, "A Narrative of a Residence in South Africa," "An Account of English Settlers in Albany, South Africa," and several small collections of poems. His two works on Africa are exceedingly interesting, and give a picturesque, but at the same time truthful narrative, of what the author had seen. His poetry is fluent and pleasing. B. at Blaiklaw, Teviotdale, 1789; D. 1834.

PRINSEP, James, *prin'-sep*, an eminent Oriental scholar, who went out to India at an early age, as a subordinate in the Mint department at Benares. In that city he collected a valuable body of observations, which he published in an important work, entitled "Sketches of Benares." In 1832 he was appointed editor of the "Journal of the Asiatic Society," which was produced at Calcutta, to which place he had some time previously removed. In 1832 he succeeded Wilson as secretary of the Asiatic Society. One of the most important of his later researches was the deciphering of some inscriptions which had baffled all previous Oriental scholars. He likewise devoted himself to a profound study of Bactrian coins, and by his enlightened and indefatigable efforts succeeded in obtaining an almost unbroken series, from the days of the successors of Alexander the Great to modern times. He likewise furnished articles on chemistry, Indian antiquities, and numismatics, to the journal of which he was the editor. B. in England, 1800; D. 1840.

PRIOR, Matthew, *pri'-or*, an eminent English poet. Losing his father when young, his care devolved upon his uncle, a vintner, near Charing Cross, who sent him to Westminster school, but afterwards took him home, with the intention of bringing him up to his own business. Prior, nevertheless, still pursued his classical studies as occasion permitted, which proved the means of his advancement; for happening to explain a disputed passage in Horace, to some company at his uncle's house, the earl of Dorset, one of the party, became his patron, and sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. In 1687 he wrote, in conjunction with the Hon. Charles Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, a burlesque upon Dryden's "Hind and Panther," in a poem entitled the "Story of the Country Mouse and City Mouse." The earl of Dorset introduced him to court after he left the university; and, in 1690, he was appointed English secretary to the congress at the Hague, and gave so much satisfaction that King William made him gentleman of his bedchamber. In 1697 he was secretary at the treaty of Ryswick; in 1700 he was for a short time secretary of state. In 1713 he was appointed secretary to the embassy in France; and he had not been long there, when, going to see the curiosities at Versailles, the officer in attendance showed him the fine paintings by Le Brun of the victories of Louis XIV., asking at the same time whether King William's actions were also to be seen in his palace: "No, sir," answered Prior, "the monuments of my master's actions are to be seen everywhere but in his own house." In 1715 he was arrested by order of the House of Commons, and committed to prison. He was even excepted from the act of grace; but, in 1717, he recovered his liberty without being brought to trial. Besides his poems, which are easy, lively, and elegant, he wrote the History of his Own Times. B. either in Dorsetshire or London, 1664; D. at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, 1721.

PRISCIANUS, *pris'-i-an'-nus*, an eminent Roman grammarian, whose work, "De Arte Grammaticâ," is the most complete ancient treatise on the subject extant. His works were printed by Aldus Manutius, at Venice, in 1476. From several inferences in his works, he is said to have become a Christian. He was so exact in his judgment and criticisms, that to "break Priscian's head" became a proverb for false grammar. Flourished in the 6th century.

PRISREND. (*See* PERSERIN.)

PRISTINA, *pris-te'-na*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 42 miles from Uskup. Near it is the tomb of Sultan Amurath I. *Pop.* 12,000.

PRIVAS, *pre'-va*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, on three rivulets near the Rhone, 26 miles from Valence. *Pop.* 5,300.

PROBUS, Marcus Aurelius, *pro'-bus*, a Roman emperor, who, from being a common soldier, rose to the highest military rank. After the death of the emperor Tacitus, in 276, the Eastern army proclaimed Probus, as the reward of his valour and integrity. He was also acknowledged by the senate; after which, he turned his arms against the Gauls and Goths, whom he completely subdued. He next defeated the Sarmatians, and made an advantageous peace with Persia. The interval of peace he employed in rebuilding cities and occupying his soldiers in useful works. The Persians again taking up arms, Probus prepared to attack them, but was murdered by his troops at Sirmium, in 282.

PROCIDA, *pro-che'-da*, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Naples, separated from the mainland by a channel about 1¼ mile across. *Ext.* 3 miles long, with a breadth of 1½. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 40° 45′ 50″ N. *Lon.* 95° 5′ E. It has a town of the same name, with a population of 4,000.

PROCIDA, JOHN OF, an Italian gentleman, lord of the island of Procida, who distinguished himself as physician to the emperors Frederic II. and Conrad IV., both of whom loaded him with honours and possessions. Having been despoiled of a great portion of his wealth by Charles of Anjou, he formed the resolution of depriving him of his crown, and placing it upon the head of Peter III., king of Aragon. With infinite subtlety, he organized a conspiracy against Charles in 1282, and was one of the prime movers of the great massacre of all the French in Sicily, known in history under the name of the "Sicilian Vespers." He became, at a subsequent period, the confidential adviser of the Aragonese princes of Sicily, and D. at a very advanced age. B. about 1225.

PROCLUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE, *pro'-klus*, a Platonic philosopher, who wrote against the Christian religion, and in one of his works sought to prove that the world is eternal. He also composed Commentaries upon Plato, and other works. D. at Athens, 485.

PROCLUS, St., patriarch of Constantinople, was the disciple of Chrysostom, whose works in Greek were published at Rome in 1630. D. 447.

PROCOPIUS, *pro-ko'-pi-us*, a Greek historian, whom Justinian took into his confidence, honoured him with the title of Illustrious, and appointed secretary to Belisarius. He wrote a "History of the Wars of the Persians, the Gauls, and the Goths," also a "Secret History." The best edition of his works is that of Bonn (in the series of Byzantine Historians), 1838. Flourished about the 6th century.

PROCOPIUS OF GAZA, a Greek rhetorician and theologian, who wrote commentaries on the books of the Kings and Chronicles, and on Isaiah, printed in Greek and Latin. Flourished about 520.

PROCOPIUS, Michael Coltelli, an eminent French farce writer, who was of Italian extraction. He was educated for the church, but quitted his studies to practise surgery, which he also abandoned for the drama. His light and lively pieces were very popular in their day. B. at Paris, 1684; D. at the same city, 1753.—His father, Francis Procopius, opened the Café Procopius, the first establishment of the kind at Paris. It was for a long time the resort of men of science and literature.

PROCRUSTES, *pro-krus'-tees*, a famous robber of Attica, called also Polypemon, who tied travellers on an iron bed, and, if their length exceeded that of the bed, he used to cut off a portion of their limbs; but, if they were shorter, he had them stretched to make their length equal to it. He was slain by Theseus.

PROCTOR, Bryan Waller, *prok'-tor*, a modern English poet, generally known under the pseudonym of Barry Cornwall. He was educated for the legal profession, and, during many years, held an important appointment as one of the commissioners of lunacy. His first volume of poems was produced in 1819, under the title of "Dramatic Scenes and other Poems." His "English Songs," Memoir and Essay, prefixed to an edition of

Shakspere, "Marcian Colonna," and others, evinced, in their author, the possession of a graceful and refined order of mind. Some of his songs became popular; and one of his tragedies (that entitled "Mirandola"), which was produced at Covent-Garden theatre, was highly successful. A collection of some charming essays and tales in prose by him was published in America. B. about 1790.—His daughter has distinguished herself as a graceful versifier.

PRODICUS, *prod'-i-kus*, a sophist and rhetorician, who taught at Athens, and had for disciples Euripides, Socrates, Isocrates, and Xenophon. The Athenians put him to death, on pretence that he corrupted the morals of their youth. Flourished 435 B.C.

PROME, or PRONE, *prome*, a city of Burmah, India, on the Irrawadi, 240 miles from Rangoon. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 18° 50′ N. *Lon.* 95° 5′ E.

PROMETHEUS, *pro-me'-the-us*, was brother to Atlas and Epimethus, and surpassed all mankind in cunning. He ridiculed the gods, and deceived Jupiter himself. To punish Prometheus and the rest of mankind, Jupiter took fire away from the earth; but Prometheus climbed to the heavens, by the assistance of Minerva, and stole fire from the chariot of the sun. This provoked Jupiter, who ordered Vulcan to make a woman of clay, and, after he had given her life, he sent her to Prometheus, with a box of the most valuable presents. (*See* PANDORA.) Prometheus, suspecting the snare, took no notice of Pandora, but induced his brother to marry her, and the god, now more irritated, caused this wily mortal to be tied to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where, for 30,000 years, a vulture was to feed upon his liver, which was never to be diminished. He was delivered from this punishment 30 years afterwards, by Hercules.

PRONSK, *pronsk*, a town of Russia, on the Prona, 30 miles from Riasan. *Pop.* 7,000, principally engaged in agricultural pursuits.

PROPERTIUS, Sextus Aurelius, *pro-per'-shi-us*, an eminent Latin poet, who was the esteemed friend of Mæcenas, Ovid, and Tibullus. His elegies are usually printed with those of Catullus. A translation of them by "Oxford Hands" appeared in 1685. B. about 56 B.C.; D. about 16 B.C.

PROPONTIS, SEA OF. (*See* MARMORA.)

PROSERPINA, or PROSERPINE, *pro-ser'-pi-na, pros'-er-pine*, a daughter of Ceres, called by the Greeks Persephone, who was so beautiful that Jupiter himself became enamoured of her. She resided in Sicily, and delighted in the flowery meadows and limpid streams which beautified the plains of Enna. From this solitary retreat Pluto carried her away into the infernal regions, of which she became the queen. (*See* PLUTO.) Ceres, disconsolate at the loss of her daughter, travelled all over the world, and, at length, learned from the nymph Arethusa that her daughter had been carried away by Pluto; whereupon she repaired to Jupiter, and demanded him to punish Pluto. Jupiter, to soothe the grief of Ceres, permitted Proserpine to remain six months with Pluto, and the rest of the year on earth. As queen of Hades and wife of Pluto, she presided over the death of mankind; and no one could die if herself or Atropos (*see* PARCÆ) did not cut off one of the hairs from the head. Proserpine was universally worshipped by the ancients, and was known by the different names of Libitina, Hecate, and Juno infernal.

PROSPER, St., *pros'-pair*, a French theologian, whose youthful life was licentious; but, when his country was ravaged by the barbarians, he altered his conduct, and became a penitent. He was a disciple of St. Augustine, whose memory he defended. He also opposed the Pelagians with considerable zeal. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 1752. B. in Aquitaine, 403; D. about 463.

PROSSNITZ, *pross'-nitz*, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 9 miles from Olmutz. *Manf.* Woollen goods, linens, cottons, spirits, and beer. *Pop.* 11,000, of whom about 2,000 are Jews.

PROTAGORAS, *pro-tag'-o-ras*, a Greek philosopher of Abdera, who was at first a porter. He became the disciple of Democritus, to whose system he added remarks, doubting whether the gods existed or not, for which his books were burnt at Athens, and the author banished. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

PROTEUS, *pro'-te-us*, a sea deity, who received the gift of prophecy from Neptune. He generally resided in the Carpathian Sea, and reposed himself on the shore. He was difficult of access, and, when consulted, he refused to give answers, by immediately assuming different shapes and eluding the grasp. Aristæus was in the number of those who consulted him, as also Hercules.

PROTOGENES, *pro-toj'-e-nees*, a celebrated Greek painter, who was the rival of Apelles; but there remained a close friendship between them. Flourished about 332 B.C.

PROUDHON, Peter Joseph, *proud'-awng*, a modern French writer on political economy, who acquired considerable notoriety in 1850, by publishing a work entitled "What is Property?" a question which he himself answered in the first line of his work as follows: "All property is robbery." His other works, which are principally remarkable for their Utopian and impracticable character, are, "The Solution of the Social Problem," and a "System of Contradictions in Political Economy." In 1849 he attempted to form a "People's Bank" at Paris; but the scheme was broken up by the condemnation of M. Proudhon to three years' imprisonment, for alleged libel; upon which he took to flight. B. at Besançon, 1809.

PROUT, Samuel, *prout*, an eminent English water-colour painter, who was the companion of Haydon in their student days; but, unlike that ambitious artist, Prout drew from nature "the ivy-mantled bridges, mossy water-mills, and rock-built cottages which characterize the valley scenery of Devon." He was fortunate enough to attract the notice of John Britton, the antiquary, and he accompanied him as draughtsman in a tour through Cornwall. In 1805 he went to London, where he maintained himself by executing drawings for the printsellers of the metropolis, and by teaching. In time he won a high position, and began to produce his remarkable lithographic fac-similes of drawings made upon the continent of Europe. The most important of these were, "Sketches made in Flanders, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, &c." He also wrote "Hints on Light and Shade, Composition, &c." B. at Plymouth, 1783; D. 1852.

PROUT, William, a distinguished English physician, who wrote many valuable and learned treatises upon medicine, one of the most important of which is "On the Nature and Treatment of Stomach and Renal Diseases." He also wrote one of the Bridgewater treatises. B. 1786; D. in London, 1850.

PROVENÇAL ISLAND, *pro-van'-sal*, lies off the S. coast of Asia Minor, in the Mediterranean Sea. *Lat.* 36° 10′ N. *Lon.* 33° 47′ E.

PROVENCE, *pro'-vance*, an old province in the south-east of France, now forming the departments of the Lower Alps, Mouths of the Rhone, Var, and the E. part of Vaucluse. In the 9th century it gave name to the kingdom of Burgundy or Provence, afterwards called Arles.

PROVIDENCE, *prov'-i-dence*, one of the Bahama islands, and the second in point of size. *Ext.* About 25 miles long and 9 broad, narrowing towards the east and west extremities of the island. It has a good harbour. *Lat.* 25° 3′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 10′ and 77° 38′ W. (*See* BAHAMAS.)

PROVIDENCE, an island in the W. part of the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Honduras. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a breadth of 4. *Pop.* 400.

PROVIDENCE, a county in Rhode Island, U.S. *Area*, 380 square miles. *Pop.* 90,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 3,000.

PROVIDENCE, the chief town of the above county, built on both sides of Providence river, 40 miles from Boston. It contains a court-house, a gaol, a university, a public library, public schools, and places of worship for various religious denominations. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, and paper, besides bleaching, dyeing, and calendering. The Brown University is a respectable and flourishing seminary. *Pop.* 50,000.—This place was founded in 1636, and was the first instance of a community established on principles of perfect toleration.—It is also the name of several townships, and of various small islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY, a British settlement on the

W. coast of the Malay peninsula, immediately opposite Penang. *Area*, 100 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, with a healthy climate. *Pro.* Rice, sugar, pepper, and cocoa-nuts, with cattle and poultry. *Pop.* about 95,000, mostly Malays. It is under the government of the Bengal presidency.

PROVINCETOWN, a township of the United States, Massachusetts, 50 miles from Boston. It has a good harbour and extensive salt-works. *Pop.* 3,300, employed in the fisheries.

PROVINS, *pro'-vănce*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Marne, 29 miles from Melun. It has some manufactures of woollens, and an important commerce in corn. In its neighbourhood roses are cultivated for medicine and perfumery. *Pop.* 7,500.

PRUDENTIUS, Aurelius Clementius, *pru-den'-shi-us*, a Latin poet, who was successively an advocate, a magistrate, and a soldier, and distinguished himself in all these professions. His Latin poems were printed by Elzevir in 1667, with the notes of Heinsius. Flourished in the 4th century.

PRUSSIA, or the PRUSSIAN STATES, *prus'-shi-a*, an extensive kingdom of Central Europe. It comprises a large portion of Germany, besides the provinces of Prussia and Posen, and the Swiss possessions, which are without its limits. Its form is extremely irregular, from its eastern being entirely separated from its western parts. The E. is the larger portion, and is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, E. by Russia, W. by Brunswick, Hanover, and Mecklenburg, and S. by Austria, Saxony, and electoral Hesse. The W., or Rhenish Prussia, is bounded on the E. by Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Brunswick, Waldeck, Lippe, and part of Hanover; W. by the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg; N. by Hanover, and S. by France and Rhenish Bavaria. Prussia possesses the canton of Neufchâtel, in Switzerland, and the principality of Hohenzollern. *Political Divisions.* The whole kingdom is divided into the following provinces:—East Prussia, West Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Westphalia, Silesia, Posen, Saxony, and Lower Rhine. *Area*, about 108,000 square miles. *Desc.* Of provinces so widely scattered, the surface must necessarily be far from uniform; and it is difficult to make any comprehensive remark, except that a general level predominates. The chief part of the country is, however, far from fertile, the soil being often sandy and covered with heath, excepting along the banks of the rivers. *Mountains.* None very high: the Hartz, or Harz, in Saxony, with the Brocken, attain an elevation of 3,650 feet; the Gebirge, between Silesia and Bohemia, culminate in the Schnee Kuppe, at 5,000 feet. *Rivers.* No country in Europe is more favoured in regard to water communication in its interior than Prussia. The Baltic forms a number of bays, or rather lakes, along its coast; such as the Frische, the Curische, the Putzig, and Stettin Haffs; and a succession of large navigable rivers are found at no great distance from each other; such as the Niemen, the Pregel, the Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, the Weser, and the Rhine, with their numerous tributaries, the Netz, Warta, Elbe, Spree, and Moselle. *Lakes.* Numerous, but generally small. *Climate.* Humid in the vicinity of the Baltic, cold in Silesia, and the winters severe in Prussia proper. *Zoology.* The wild boar and the wolf in the forest districts. *Forests.* Extensive; chiefly consisting of fir. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, flax, hemp, chicory, and beet-root; but the capital applied to agriculture is inconsiderable. Cattle and sheep are raised; also horses. Flax is an object of general culture in Westphalia, as it is in Silesia. The wool of Saxony is of a superior quality. In Westphalia, hogs are numerously reared, and, in Pomerania, geese. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, vitriol, alum, saltpetre, and, in a smaller degree, silver, in the high grounds of the Westphalian and Rhenish provinces, particularly in the mountainous district of the Hartz. Salt from brine springs is in some parts of Prussian Saxony abundant; also coal. *Manf.* Silesia and Westphalia have long been noted for their linens. Woollens also are made, more or less, in almost every town or large village. Cotton-works have been established near the Rhine, at Berlin, at Erfurt, at Elberfeld, and in particular quarters of Silesia. The next in importance are leather, earthenware, glass, paper, tobacco, and working in metals; also starch, potash, and vitriol. Brewing is a branch of great importance. The manufactories have largely increased since the formation of the Zollverein. *Exp.* Linens, woollens, and hardware, with corn, wool, timber, pitch, tar, potash, linseed, tobacco, and wax. To these are to be added horses, horned cattle, hams, salt meat, and, from a few maritime towns, the produce of the fisheries. Distilled spirits are, like corn, an article of export from the eastern and most thinly peopled part of the kingdom. *Imp.* These comprise coffee, cotton, sugar, tea, and other produce of the colonies; wines, silk, fruit, and bay-salt of the south of Europe; manufactured goods, such as printed cottons, and the finer hardware; also miscellaneous articles, such as tin, furs, and dye-stuffs. *Education.* The universities are six in number, viz. Berlin, Halle, Breslau, Konigsberg, Bonn, and Griefswald; and there are in these, and at Dantzic, Magdeburg, and a number of other towns, academies, in which are taught partly the classics and mathematics, but more particularly the modern languages, drawing, and such accomplishments as are useful in genteel professions. In short, the most complete system of national education is established, and attendance at school is compulsory. *Religion.* The royal family of Prussia, and the majority of the population, are Calvinists; but about three-fifths of the people are Protestant, and the remainder Catholic. *Army.* About 400,000. *Navy.* None. *Gov.* A monarchy nearly absolute; for although the central government consists of two chambers, it can hardly be called a limited monarchy. *Pop.* 16,000,000. *Lat.* between 49° 7′ and 55° 52′ N. *Lon.* between 6° and 22° 50′ E.—In the middle of the 13th century, E. Prussia was subjugated by the Teutonic knights, who introduced Christianity, and, in the 16th century, Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order, appropriated the country. In 1700 his descendant succeeded in obtaining, from the emperor, the royal dignity. The king died in 1713; his successor availed himself of the distress of the Swedes to seize the chief part of Pomerania, and Frederick II., after suffering a great deal of hard treatment from his father, ascended the throne in 1740, which he was successful in keeping. In 1756 a new war burst forth, which, notwithstanding the great military talents of the king and his fine army, brought the Prussian monarchy to the brink of ruin. The king died in 1786. He was succeeded by Frederick William II., a weak voluptuous character. His son, Frederick William III., came to the crown in 1797, and having taken up arms against France, lost the battle of Jena. The peace of Tilsit, however, restored little more than half the Prussian states. The peace of Paris, in 1814, after the fall of Napoleon I., confirmed by that of 1815, gave them not the same extent of territory in Poland, but an ample equivalent in Saxony and the Lower Rhine, and restored Prussia to all her former importance.—Prince Frederick William, the present heir-apparent to the throne of Prussia, is connected by marriage with the royal house of England, he having espoused the Princess Royal, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

PRUSSIA, EAST, or DUCAL PRUSSIA, a province of Prussia, comprising Konigsberg and Grumbinnen. It originally belonged to the knights of the Teutonic order, and gave its name to the kingdom of Prussia.

PRUSSIA PROPER, a province of Prussia, composed of East and West Prussia, and formerly divided by the Vistula, but, now, by a line a few miles to the east of that river. It forms the governments of Dantzic and Marienwerder.

PRUSSIA, RHENISH, a province of Prussia, formed by the two districts of Lower Rhine and Cleveberg.

PRUSSIA, WEST, a province of Prussia, which formerly belonged to Poland.

PRUSSIAN HOLLAND, a circle of Prussia, in the district of Königsberg. *Area*, 340 square miles. *Desc.* Level and fertile. *Pop.* 38,000.

PRUTH, *prooth*, a river of Europe, rising in the palatinate of Marmarosch, in Hungary, and, after a course of 360 miles, falling into the Danube, below Galatz. It forms a portion of the boundary-line of the Russian frontier; and by crossing it, in 1853, the Russians gave rise to the war with Turkey.

PRYNNE, William, *prin*, an eminent English lawyer, who, in 1632, was tried in the Star Chamber for writing

a libel against the queen, under the title of "Histriomastix; or, a Discourse on Stage Plays." For this he was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to lose both his ears, and to pay a fine of £3,000. In another pamphlet he attacked Laud and the bishops, for which he was condemned to lose the remainder of his ears, to pay a fine of £5,000, to be branded on both cheeks, and to be imprisoned for life. These atrocious sentences were rigidly carried into effect. The House of Commons released him in 1641. He sat in the Long Parliament; but, though he had been active in promoting the rebellion, he was an enemy to Cromwell, who caused him to be imprisoned. At the Restoration he was made keeper of the records in the Tower. He wrote a very large number of books, chiefly on politics and religion; also the "History of Archbishop Laud," and the Lives of Kings John, Henry III., and Edward I. B. at Swainswick, near Bath, 1600; D. in London, 1669.

PRZEMYSL, *pzhem'-isl*, the chief town of the circle of the same name, in Austrian Galicia, on the San, 122 miles from Cracow. *Manf.* Linen and leather. *Pop.* 9,000.

PRZIBRAM, *pzib'-ram*, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles from Prague. *Manf.* Cloth and paper.—In its neighbourhood are lead- and silver-mines. *Pop.* 5,300.

PSALMANAZAR, George, *săl-ma-na'-zar*, a notorious impostor, who is supposed to have been a native of France. After obtaining a good education in a monastery, he went to Germany, where he pretended to be a Japanese converted to Christianity. Being reduced to distress, he entered a Scotch regiment in Flanders, the chaplain of which brought him to England, where he passed for a native of Formosa, and, to support the character, lived upon raw flesh. He wrote a pretended Formosan grammar, and a history of that island, which imposed upon many learned persons. At length the deceit was discovered, and Psalmanazar was abandoned by his patrons. He next engaged with the booksellers in compiling the "Ancient Universal History," his share of which shows considerable erudition. His latter years made ample amends for his former irregularities. B. about 1679; D. in London, 1753.

PSAMMENITUS, *psăm'-me-ni'-tus*, king of Egypt, succeeded his brother Amasis, 526 B.C. Cambyses declared war against him, and, having taken him prisoner, put him to death after reigning six months.

PSAMMETICUS, *psăm-met'-i-kus*, king of Egypt, who reigned, in conjunction with eleven others, between 671—656 B.C. He was subsequently driven by his colleagues to the seacoast; but, with the assistance of the Ionians and Carians, he defeated his enemies at Memphis; on which he became master of Egypt. He greatly encouraged the Greeks, and enriched his country by commerce; he was also a patron of the arts and sciences. Supposed to have D. 616 B.C.

PSAPHON, *psaï'-fon*, a Libyan, who is said to have taught birds to repeat these words, "Psaphon is a god," and then to have set them free. His countrymen, hearing these sounds uttered by the birds of the air, believed it to be a miracle, and accordingly paid divine honours to the ingenious impostor.

PSIOL, *pse-ol'*, a river of Russia, which, after a course of 300 miles, joins the Dnieper, 10 miles from Krementchug.

PSKOV, *pskof*, a government or province of the north-west of European Russia, lying between those of Livonia and Smolensko. *Area*, about 18,000 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and well watered, but generally infertile. The forests are extensive, and cattle are largely reared. *Pop.* 776,000. *Lat.* between 56° and 58° N. *Lon.* between 27° 15′ and 32° E.

PSKOV, a town of European Russia, capital of the above government, 160 miles from St. Petersburg. It has a number of churches, several convents, and schools. *Pop.* 10,200.

PSYCHE, *si'-ke*, a nymph whom Cupid married and carried into a place of bliss. Venus put her to death, because she had robbed the world of her son; but Jupiter, at the request of Cupid, granted immortality to Psyche. The word signifies 'the soul;' and Psyche personified is generally represented with the wings of a butterfly, to intimate the lightness of the soul, of which the butterfly is the symbol.

PSYCHRISTUS, Jacobus, *si-kris'-tus*, a celebrated Alexandrian physician, who, says Friend, in his "History of Physic," "was very eminent for his great insight into philosophy and physic." He held high office under Leo the Great, and was so revered by the people, that a statue of him was set up in the baths. Such eagerness had he for improving his own art, that the people imagined the soul of Æsculapius had been transfused into him. He never bled, and seldom resorted to fire or the knife. Flourished in the 5th century.

PTOLEMÆUS, or PTOLEMY, *tol'-e-me'-us*, *tol'-e-me*, the name of a number of Greek kings of Egypt, the most celebrated of whom were:—

PTOLEMY LAGUS, or SOTER, first Greek king of Egypt, was the natural son of Philip of Macedon. He was the favourite and one of the best generals of Alexander the Great, on whose death he obtained Egypt, Libya, and part of Arabia, to which, on the death of Perdiccas, he added Cœlosyria, Phœnicia, Judæa, and the isle of Cyprus. He made Alexandria his capital, where he built a lighthouse called the Pharos, as a guide to pilots for that harbour. He encouraged literature and formed an academy, with a museum, at Alexandria. Ptolemy is said to have written the Life of Alexander the Great, and other works, which are lost. D. 283 B.C.

PTOLEMY PHILADALPHUS, son and successor of the above. He obtained his surname (which signifies brother-loving) in ridicule, for having put to death his two brothers. Ptolemy formed an alliance with the Romans. He was a great encourager of commerce, for which purpose he built a city on the Red Sea. He also constructed considerable fleets, both there and in the Mediterranean. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and caused the Scriptures to be rendered into Greek, in that version called the Septuagint. D. 247 B.C.

PTOLEMY EUERGETES, the son and successor of the preceding. He declared war against Seleucus Callinicus, to avenge the death of his sister Berenice. Ptolemy made himself master of Syria and Cilicia, and was extending his conquests when the news of a revolt recalled him to Egypt. He soon quelled the insurgents, and by the prudence of his reign acquired the name of 'Euergetes,' or benefactor. He was poisoned by his own son, 222 B.C.

PTOLEMY PHILOPATER ('father-loving'), ironically so called, from his cruelty in poisoning his father. He put to death his mother, brother, uncle, and sister, and is said to have exposed a number of Jews, on a plain, to the fury of his elephants; but those animals, instead of destroying the intended victims, fell upon the Egyptians; on which the tyrant, out of fear, conferred great favours on the Jewish nation. D. 205 B.C.

PTOLEMY EPIPHANES, or 'Illustrious,' succeeded his father Philopater, and, at the age of 14, assumed the reins of government. During his minority, Antiochus the Great conquered large portions of his kingdom; but afterwards restored them to Ptolemy, when he gave him his daughter in marriage. Ptolemy was poisoned B.C. 181.

PTOLEMY PHILOMETOR, son and successor of the preceding. Having declared war against Antiochus Epiphanes, he was taken prisoner by him. The Egyptians then placed Physcon, his brother, on the throne, whom Antiochus deposed, and restored Philometor, who died of a wound received in battle against Alexander Balas, king of Syria, B.C. 146.

PTOLEMY PHYSCON, so called from the prominence of his belly, succeeded his brother Philometor, and was a cruel and sensual tyrant. On account of the persecutions which they endured, the people of Alexandria emigrated into Asia; and his subjects having revolted against him, he murdered his son Memphitis, from suspicion. D. 117 B.C.

PTOLEMY LATHYRUS ('gray pea'), so called from an excrescence on his nose, resembling a pea. He succeeded his father Physcon; but was soon after driven to Cyprus by his mother Cleopatra, who gave the crown to her son Ptolemy Alexander. Lathyrus, having mustered an army, invaded Judæa, and committed great cruelties on the Jews; after which he marched to Egypt, but was unsuccessful. On the death of Alexander he ascended the throne. D. 81 B.C.

PTOLEMY AULETES, which surname he obtained from his skill on the flute, was the illegitimate son

of the preceding, and ascended the throne after the death of his father. He ceded Cyprus to the Romans, with a large tribute, which so displeased his subjects, that they revolted, and placed his daughter Berenice on the throne. By the help of his allies, he recovered his dominions, and put his daughter to death. D. 51 B.C.

PTOLEMY DIONYSIUS, or BACCHUS, king of Egypt, the son of the preceding, ascended the throne with his sister Cleopatra, whom he married, according to the will of his father. Pompey the Great, who had been his guardian, fled into Egypt after his defeat at Pharsalia, and was murdered by him. Ptolemy, who was no more faithful to Cæsar than he had been to his rival, was drowned in the Nile, after being defeated by the Romans, B.C. 48.

PTOLEMY, Claudius, an eminent Egyptian geographer and mathematician. He is celebrated for his System of the World, in which he placed the earth as the centre of the system, round which sun, planets, and stars revolved. His Geography describes the whole world as it was known in his day, and was the great text-book of the science of which it treats until the 15th century, when the discoveries of the Venetians and Portuguese demonstrated its errors. A small but correct edition of this curious work was published in the "Tauchnitz Classics," in 1813. A very curious map, giving a view of Ptolemy's known world, was furnished by Gosselin, in his "Researches upon the Geography of the Ancients," published at Paris 1813. Flourished at Alexandria early in the 2nd century.

PUBLICOLA. (*See* VALERIUS, Publius.)

PUBLIUS SYRUS, *pub'-li-us*, a comic poet of Syria, who was at first slave to a patrician named Domitius, who gave him his liberty. His works are lost, but some quotations from them are preserved in the writings of ancient authors. Flourished at Rome, about 40 B.C.

PURNA, *pub-na'*, a populous town of Bengal, in the district of the same name, on the Ganges, 130 miles from Calcutta.—The DISTRICT has an area of 2,606 square miles, and a population of 600,000.

PUDSEY, *pud'-se*, a township of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles from Bradford. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods. *Pop.* 12,000.

PUEBLA, *pwaib'-la*, a department of the Mexican Confederation, wholly situate within the tropics. It is bounded N.E. by Vera Cruz, E. by Oaxaca, S. by the Pacific Ocean, and W. by the intendancy of Mexico. *Area*, 18,140 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, the greater portion being traversed by high cordilleras. Beyond the 18th degree of latitude the whole country is a plain, eminently fertile in wheat, maize, and fruit-trees. This plain is from 5,900 to 6,560 feet above the level of the sea. In this intendancy is also the most elevated mountain of Mexico, the Popocatepetl, a volcano continually burning. *Pop.* about 600,000. *Lat.* between 16° 20′ and 20° 15′ N. *Lon.* between 97° and 99° 15′ W.

PUEBLA, DE LOS ANGELES, the capital of the above department, stands on a table-land, about 7,500 feet above the level of the sea, 75 miles from Mexico. Its temples are sumptuous; its streets are wide, and drawn in straight lines from east to west and from north to south. The principal square in the centre of the city is very magnificent. It is adorned on three sides with uniform porticoes, where are shops filled with all kinds of commodities; and on the fourth side is its grand cathedral, which has a beautiful front and two lofty towers. Besides the cathedral, there are various other churches and convents, well built and finely adorned. There are, also, several colleges and charity schools, both for male and female pupils. *Manf.* Hard soap, iron and steel wares, particularly swords, bayonets, &c. *Pop.* 74,000.

PUEBLA, LA, the name of numerous small towns of Spain, none of them with a population above 7,000.

PUENTE, *pwain'-tai*, a 'bridge,' a name prefixed to numerous towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 6,500.

PUERTO, *pwair'-to*, a 'port,' a prefix to the names of many places of Spain, of which the following are the principal.

PUERTO DE LA MAR. (*See* COBIJA.)

PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, or ST. MARY'S, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Seville, at the mouth of the Guadalete, 7 miles from Cadiz. The town is unfortified, but well built; its streets are broad, well paved, and kept carefully clean. The church and monasteries are remarkable only for a profusion of tasteless ornaments. *Manf.* Linen and printed cottons. It is the principal place for the import of the wines of Xerez. *Pop.* 18,000.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, SANTA MARIA DE, an inland town 145 miles from the city of Cuba. *Pop.* 9,000, of which a third are slaves.

PUERTO REAL, a seaport-town of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the mouth of the Guadalete, 5 miles from Cadiz. Its streets are airy and clean. This is the great depôt of the salt made in the tanks that surround the isle of Leon and the bay of Cadiz. *Pop.* 4,000.

PUFFENDORF, Samuel de, *poof'-fen-dorf*, an eminent writer on universal jurisprudence. He studied at Leipsic, where he applied to philosophy, law, and the mathematics. In 1658 he was appointed tutor to the son of Coyer, ambassador of the king of Sweden to the court of Denmark; but war breaking out between the two countries, the family of the ambassador was thrown into prison, and Puffendorf with the rest. There he composed his treatise on "Universal Jurisprudence," which was printed at the Hague in 1660. This work obtained for him the professorship of the law of nature and nations at Heidelberg; whence, in 1670, he removed, by the invitation of the king of Sweden, to Lunden, and was appointed professor in the university of that city. He was afterwards created a baron, and historiographer, by the Swedish monarch. In 1688 he went to Berlin, where he became counsellor of state. His other works are, "History of Sweden from 1628 to 1654;" "History of Charles Gustavus;" "History of Frederic William the Great, elector of Brandenburg;" and treatise on "The Law of Nature and Nations." B. at Chemnitz, Saxony, 1632; D. at Berlin, 1694.

PUGIN, Augustus, *pu'-jin*, an eminent French architectural draughtsman, who settled in London, and became an assistant to the architect Nash. He also published a number of works on architecture, the most important of which were,—"Specimens of Gothic Architecture from various Edifices in England;" "Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy;" and "Gothic Ornaments." D. 1832.

PUGIN, Augustin Welby Northmore, an eminent English architect, and the son of the preceding, under whom he acquired the elementary principles of his art. He was next engaged as the designer of furniture for the apartments at Windsor Castle, and subsequently devoted himself to the production of Gothic designs for furniture, gold and silversmith's work, &c. About 1841 he embraced the doctrines of the Roman Catholic faith, and soon afterwards became extensively employed in designing ecclesiastical structures for the service of that church. From his plans, churches, chapels, convents, and schools were erected throughout Great Britain. His best works are, the cathedral church of St. Marie, at Derby; the cathedral of St. George's, Southwark, London; and the Roman Catholic churches at Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, Cambridge, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. For the earl of Shrewsbury, who was his constant patron, he built a monastery and church at Alton Towers; he also designed the gateway to Magdalen College, Oxford. His latest employment was the designing and superintendence of the interior of the new palace at Westminster. His chief literary works were,—"Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornaments;" "True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture;" and "An Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture." He unfortunately outlived his mental powers. B. 1811; D. at Ramsgate, 1852.

PUGLIA. (*See* APULIA.)

PULASKI, *pu-las'-ke*, the name of four counties of the United States.—1. In Arkansas. *Area*, 1,151 square miles. *Pop.* 6,500.—2. In Kentucky. *Area*, 120 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—3. In Virginia. *Area*, 363 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—4. In Georgia. *Area*, 758 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.

PULCHERIA, St., *pul-kee'-ri-a*, empress of the East, was the daughter of the emperor Arcadius, and ruled

in conjunction with her brother, Theodosius the Younger. On his death, in 450, she espoused Marcianus, and associated him in the government. She convened the council of Chalcedon in 451, and liberally patronized learned and religious men. B. 399; D. 453.

PULCI, Louis, *pool'-che*, an eminent Italian poet. He wrote an epic poem, entitled "Morgante Maggiore," in which are blended sacred and profane matters, in a very extraordinary manner. He also wrote a poem on a tournament held at Florence in 1468, entitled, "Giostra di Lorenzo de' Medici." B. at Florence, 1431; D. at the same city, 1487.

PULO, *poo'-lo*, an 'island,' a prefix to the name of many islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, with populations unascertained, but generally small.

PULO PENANG, Prince of Wales Island. (*See* PENANG.)

PULSZKY, Ference Aurel, *pool'-ske*, an Hungarian politician and writer, who, after completing his education as an advocate, accompanied his uncle, M. Fejervary, an eminent Hungarian antiquary, on a tour through Germany, Italy, and Great Britain. In 1840 he became a member of the Hungarian diet; but having lost his seat at a subsequent election, he devoted himself to political literature, and, among other employments, acted as Hungarian correspondent of the "Allgemeine Zeitung." Upon the outbreak of the revolution in Hungary, he was sent by Kossuth upon a mission to England, to secure the support of that power for Hungary. In his absence, the Hungarian cause was lost. After Kossuth's arrival in England, he became his intimate companion, and accompanied him on his tour through America. A description of his American journey was published in a volume entitled "Red, White, and Blue;" he also wrote "Diary of a Tour in Great Britain," and, in conjunction with his wife, "Tales and Traditions of Hungary." B. at Eperies, Hungary, 1814.

PULTENEY, William, *pult'-ne*, earl of Bath, an English statesman. He became a member of the House of Commons early in life, and at the prosecution of Walpole in 1712, defended him with great eloquence. When George I. ascended the throne, he was appointed secretary at war, under Walpole; but he subsequently became a severe and constant antagonist of that minister, until at length he succeeded in depriving Sir Robert of his place; after which he was created earl of Bath, and was admitted of the privy council. He had been a popular idol up to this time; but then, in the words of Chesterfield, sank "into insignificance and an caridom." B. 1682; D. 1764.

PULTOWA. (*See* POLTAVA.)

PULTUSK, or PULTOWSK, *pool-toosk'*, a town of Russian Poland, on an island formed by the Narew, 60 miles from Plock. *Pop.* 5,000.—Here, in 1806, the Russians were defeated by the French.

PUNA, *poo'-na*, a city of Peru, province of Paucarolla, on Lake Chucuito. It is a rich and beautiful place, and near it are rich silver ores; but the mines are filled with water. *Lat.* 16° 20′ S. *Lon.* 70° 26′ W.

PUNA, an island of South America, situate at the mouth of the Guayaquil. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 10. *Desc.* Well wooded and fertile. *Lat.* 2° 50′ S. *Lon.* 70° 58′ W.

PUNDERPOOR, *pun-der-poor'*, a town of India, in the province of Bejapore, on the Beemal, 90 miles from Sattarah. *Pop.* Perhaps 20,000. *Lat.* 17° 56′ N. *Lon.* 75° 12′ E.

PUNITZ, *poo'-nitzh*, a town of Prussian Poland, 45 miles from Posen. *Pop.* 2,000.—Here, in 1706, a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Swedes.

PUNJAB, or FIVE RIVERS, *pun-jaub'*, an extensive region of Hindostan, principally situate in the province of Lahore, but including part of Moultan, and comprising the country traversed by the "five great waters," of which the Indus is the most westerly, and the Sutlej the most easterly. *Area*, 78,000 square miles. *Desc.* Elevated; inclosing the valleys of the Indus and other rivers, with a vast alluvial plain, intersected by large streams into five doabs. The soil is various, being in some parts barren, and in others marked by considerable fertility. *Rivers.* The Indus, Chenab, Ravee, Beas, Jhylum, and Sutlej. *Pro.* Grain of all kinds, with opium, indigo, and tobacco; the orange, the palm, and other fruit-trees. Camels and buffaloes are extensively reared. *Minerals.* Rocksalt, alum, sulphur, nitre, coal, and gypsum. *Manf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, carpets, shawls, and warlike arms. *Pop.* 4,750,000.—The Punjab was the scene of Alexander the Great's Indian conquests. It was annexed to the British possessions in India in 1849.

PUNNAH, *pun-na'*, a rajahship of India, comprising upwards of 1,000 villages. *Area*, 688 square miles. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* between 23° 52′ and 25° 5′ N. *Lon.* between 79° 50′ and 80° 45′ E.—Also a TOWN, 62 miles from Banda, mostly tenanted by monkeys. There are a palace and numerous temples, and supposed inexhaustible diamond-mines in the vicinity.

PUNO, *poo'-no*, a department of S. Peru, inclosed by Bolivia on the E., and on the other sides by the departments Arequipa and Cuzco. *Area*, 21,510 square miles. *Desc.* Nearly inclosed by the Cordilleras of the Andes, and formerly famous for its silver-mines. *Pro.* Barley, potatoes, and cattle are reared. *Pop.* 260,000. *Lat.* between 14° and 18° S. *Lon.* between 69° and 72° W.

PURBACH, George, *poor'-bak*, a German mathematician, so called from his native place, a village of that name in Germany. He studied philosophy and divinity at Vienna; but devoted himself principally to astronomical pursuits, translated Ptolemy's "Almagest," invented some astronomical instruments, constructed tables, and made numerous observations. B. at Purbach, near Linz, 1423; D. at Vienna, 1461.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, *pur'-bek*, a peninsular district of Dorsetshire. It is situate on the English Channel, is nearly surrounded by the sea and the river Frome, and comprehends the whole of the south-eastern corner of the county, from Luckford Lake eastwards. *Ext.* 10 miles long and 7 broad. Purbeck has been long famous for its stone, which is in great demand both for building and paving.

PURCELL, Henry, *pur'-sel*, an eminent English musical composer, was brought up in the king's chapel; at the age of 18 was made organist of Westminster Abbey, and, in 1682, one of the organists of the chapel-royal. His church music is in the grandest style, and his operas are very fine. Dryden, whose songs he set, has paid a fine compliment to his talents. His beautiful songs were published in a collection entitled "Orpheus Britannicus." B. in London, 1658; D. 1695, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

PURCHAS, Samuel, *pur'-kas*, a learned English divine and writer, who was educated at Cambridge, and, after entering into orders, obtained the vicarage of Eastwood, in Essex, in 1604; but, having conceived the idea of compiling a collection of voyages, he removed to London, in order to prosecute his studies, and left his living to his brother. After settling in London, he was presented to the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, and was also appointed chaplain to Archbishop Abbot. His works are as valuable as they are curious: "Purchas his Pilgrimage; or, Relations of the World, and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places discovered from the Creation unto this Present," the materials for which he derived from upwards of thirteen hundred authors. He also produced "Purchas his Pilgrims;" the difference between which and the preceding is thus stated by himself:—"These brethren, holding much resemblance in name, nature, and feature, yet differ in both the object and the subject; that being mine own in matter, though borrowed, and in the form of words and method; whereas the Pilgrims are the authors themselves, acting their own parts in their own words." He also wrote "Microcosmus; or, the History of Man," and some volumes of sermons. B. at Thaxted, Essex, 1577; D. 1628.

PURGATURO, *poor'-ga-too'-ro*, a small island near the city of Naples. It serves for performing quarantine. *Pop.* 14,000.

PURNEAH, *pur-ne-a'*, a district of Bengal, forming the north-west division of that province. *Area*, 5,878 square miles. *Desc.* Level, and subject to inundations by the streams which flow from the Himalaya. This year the fields may be covered with sand, and the next, by a rich deposit of mud. *Pro.* Rice, barley, wheat, Indian corn, opium, indigo, oil-seeds, and vegetables. Its domestic animals are the buffalo, the sheep, and the goat. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, and silks. *Pop.* 1,600,000. *Lat.* between 25° 9′ and 26° 37′ N. *Lon.* between 86° 48′ and 88° 23′ E.

PURNEAH, the capital of the above district, stands on the Seraw river. It has a good trade, and is the residence of the judge, collector, &c., of the district. *Pop.* 50,000. *Lat.* 25° 45′ N. *Lon.* 88° 23′ E.

PUSEY, Rev. Edward Bouverie, *pu'-se*, an English divine, and the chief instrument of that movement in the established church of England which has been called the Anglo-Catholic and the Puseyite movement. He was educated at Oxford, where, about 1822, he was elected fellow of Oriel College. In 1833 he commenced the publication of the Oxford "Tracts for the Times." These tracts, together with his sermons and letters, evinced a desire for the re-establishment of ceremonies and forms which had not been in use in the English church since the Reformation. He incurred the displeasure of most of his ecclesiastical superiors; but, on the other hand, succeeded in finding a band of strong partisans among the clergy of England. Dr. Pusey wrote several volumes of sermons, adapted some Roman Catholic devotional works for the use of the established church, and edited the "Anglo-Catholic Library." B. 1800.

PUSHKIN, Alexander Sergievitch, *poosh'-kin*, the Byron of Russia. Whilst a student, he neglected his studies for poetry, and immediately after quitting the academy he began to exercise his talents in writing verses to liberty; but these political views were unsuited to Russia, and the poet was compelled to accept an appointment at Odessa. Siberia would doubtless have been his destination, had he not brought out, at the same time, a patriotic poem relative to Vladimir, the Charlemagne of his country. In 1822 he produced his "Prisoner of the Caucasus," which was not as successful as his later works; such as "The Gipsies," "Onægin," and "Poltava." The great popularity of these latter poems led to his recall. He secured the favour of the emperor Nicholas, who appointed him historiographer, with a pension of 6,000 roubles. After this his opinions underwent an almost total change. His last efforts were almost entirely confined to prose composition; but his labours were brought to a sudden and unfortunate termination by his being shot in a duel with an officer. The emperor bestowed a pension upon his widow and family, and ordered a fine edition of the poet's works to be produced at his own expense. B. at St. Petersburg, 1799; D. 1837.

PUSTERTHAL, *poos'-ter-hal*, the E. part, and formerly a circle of the Tyrol, watered by the head-streams of the Adige and the Drave. *Area*, 2,100 square miles. *Pop.* 100,000.

PUTBUS, *poot'-boos*, a lordship of Prussia, in the island of Rugen, 5 miles from Bergen. *Area*, 128 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

PUTIVL, *poo-tivl'*, a town of the interior of European Russia, in the government of Kursk, on the Sem. It has numerous churches and chapels, and other public buildings. It trades chiefly in the rural produce of the vicinity. *Pop.* 9,000.

PUTNAM, *put'-nam*, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In Georgia. *Area*, 273 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—2. In New York. *Pop.* 14,293.—3. In Ohio. *Area*, 468 square miles. *Pop.* 7,500.—4. In Indiana. *Pop.* 15,000.—5. In Virginia. *Pop.* 6,000.

PUTNAM, Israel, an American republican general. He was destined to the occupation of a farmer, and continued in that avocation till the French and Indian war broke out, when, at the age of 36, he took service in the English army, and from his known courage and energy, received the command of a company of light troops or "rangers," at the head of which he performed prodigies of valour during ten years. When the dispute between his country and England commenced, he was following the quiet life of a farmer and tavern-keeper; but the first blood that was shed roused all his fiery energy. He was created major-general by Congress; and at Bunker's Hill, New York, and during Washington's retreat through New Jersey, he showed himself one of the bravest and most devoted of the patriot leaders. But in 1779 he was stricken with paralysis, and was prevented from participating in the final triumphs of his countrymen. B. at Salem, Massachusetts, 1718; D. at Brooklyn, Connecticut, 1790.

PUTNEY, *put'-ne*, a parish and pleasant village of England, in the county of Surrey, on the Thames, connected with Fulham, on the opposite side, by a wooden bridge, 6½ miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The church is an old Gothic building. On Putney heath are numerous villas of merchants and other opulent citizens of the metropolis. *Pop.* 5,300.—Gibbon, the historian, was born here. Steamers ply to it constantly from London.

PUTTEALA, *put-te-a'-la*, a native state of Sirhind, India, within the jurisdiction of the Cis-Sutlej states. *Area*, 4,448 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and it raises large quantities of grain. *Pop.* 665,000.

PUTTUN, *poot-toon'*, a town of India, in the territory of the Guicowar. *Manf.* Silks, cottons, swords, spears, and pottery. *Pop.* Estimated at 30,000.

PUTUMAYO, also called ICA, *poot-too-mi'-o*, a river of South America, which, after a course of 700 miles, joins the Amazon, in *lat.* 3° 30′ S., *lon.* 50° 40′ W.

PUY, LE, *pwe*, an ill-built town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Loire, on the Borne, 70 miles from Lyons. It stands on the S. slope of Mount Arris, crowned by the basaltic rock of Corneille. It has a large cathedral, less remarkable for its architecture than for a miraculous image of the Virgin. *Manf.* Blankets, linen, lace, silk, and stoneware. *Pop.* 16,000.

PUY-DE-DÔME, a department in the central part of France, towards the east, comprising the northern part of Auvergne. *Area*, 2,253 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; containing a large number of puys or peaks, the principal of which are Mont Dor and the Puy-de-Dôme. Its soil, in the high grounds, is dry and stony; but in the beautiful valley of Limagne it is fertile. *Rivers.* The Allier, the Dore, the Sioule, the Couze, the Dolore, the Veyre, and several inferior streams. *Pro.* Grain, hemp, wine, and fruit. Chestnuts are the principal food of some of the inhabitants, and cattle and sheep are extensively reared. *Minerals.* Coal, antimony, silver, lead, alum, and marble. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, and paper. *Pop.* about 60,000.

PUYLAURENS, *pwe'-law-rang*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Tarn, 13 miles from Lavaur. *Pop.* 6,200.—The fortifications of this place were dismantled by Louis XIII.

PUZZUOLO, or POZZUOLI, *poot'-soo-o-le*, anciently Puteoli, once a celebrated town of Italy, delightfully situate on a point projecting into the sea, nearly in the centre of the fine bay of Puzzuolo, 7 miles from Naples. Commerce has long since forsaken this place, and the devastations of war and earthquakes have greatly reduced it. *Pop.* 14,000.—Near it is the Grotto del Cave.

PYE, Henry James, *pi*, an English poet-laureate, who was educated at the university of Oxford, and produced several volumes of poems, and a translation of Aristotle's "Poetics," which obtained for him the office of laureate in 1790. He was also a member of parliament, a magistrate, and a commissioner of police. His verses are both poor and tame. B. in Berkshire, about 1740; D. 1813.

PYLADES. (*See* ORESTES.)

PYM, John, *pim*, an English statesman, who received his education at the university of Oxford, and afterwards applied himself to the study of the law. The representative of a good Somersetshire family, he early entered the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself as a bold and eloquent debater. As member for Tavistock, in Devonshire, he was one of the most energetic opposers of the measures of Charles I., and in 1626 acted as one of the managers of the impeachment of the duke of Buckingham. In 1640 he delivered a remarkable speech to the House of Commons, in which he declared that the earl of Strafford was the "principal author and promoter of all those counsels which had exposed the kingdom to so much ruin." The impeachment of Strafford was the result of this oration. Against Laud he also delivered an eloquent speech; and his power and influence became so great during the crisis which speedily ensued, that he was called "King Pym." In 1641, Pym delivered a speech to the Lords upon presenting petitions which had been received by the lower house, of such eloquence and boldness, that the Commons voted him their thanks. In the subsequent struggle between Charles and the parliament, Pym was nominated lieutenant of the ordnance; but his death occurred shortly afterwards. B. in Somersetshire, 1584; D. in London, 1643.

PYNE, James B., *pine*, a modern English painter,

who was articled to a solicitor, but, upon the expiration of his apprenticeship, devoted himself to landscape-painting. In 1835 he went to London, and after labouring steadily during several years, at length attracted notice as a vigorous and able landscape-painter. Besides his paintings, he produced several collections of lithographic drawings, the chief of which were "The English Lake District," and "Windsor and its surrounding Scenery." B. at Bristol, 1800.

PYRAMUS, *pir'-a-mus*, a Babylonian youth, who became enamoured of Thisbe, a beautiful virgin. Their affection was mutual, and the lovers, whom their parents forbade to marry, regularly interchanged sentiments through the chink of a wall which separated their houses. They both agreed to elude the vigilance of their friends, and to meet at the tomb of Ninus, under a white mulberry-tree, outside the walls of Babylon. Thisbe came first to the appointed place; but the sudden arrival of a lioness frightened her away, and, as she fled, she dropped her veil, which the lioness found and covered with blood. Pyramus soon arrived, and, finding Thisbe's veil bloody, concluded that she had been torn to pieces by wild beasts, and stabbed himself. Thisbe, when her fears vanished, returned from the cave, and at the sight of the dying Pyramus, fell upon the sword still reeking with his blood. The tree, as the poets mention, was stained with the blood of the lovers, and ever after bore fruit, but of the colour of blood.

PYRENEES, *pir'-e-nees'*, an extensive mountain-range in the south of Europe, dividing France from Spain, and extending, almost in a straight line, from St. Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay, to Port Vendres, on the Mediterranean. *Ext.* 270 miles, with a breadth of from 50 to 100. From them proceed, under various names, a number of inferior ramifications of mountains along the French territory to the north, and the Spanish to the south. The acclivity of the Pyrenees, on the side of Spain, is often extremely steep, presenting a continued succession of rugged chasms, abrupt precipices, and huge masses of naked rock; on that of France, the ascent is generally gradual, and the mountains both more accessible and of more pleasant aspect: they have a mean altitude of nearly 8,000 feet, which is also the limit of the snow-line. The principal summits are Mont Perdu, which has an elevation of 10,994 feet; the Vignemale, 10,820 feet; and Pic-tethou (Maladetta), 11,168 feet. They contain glaciers as in the Alps; but these masses of permanent ice are much less extensive. In an extent of 250 miles, there are necessarily many passes; the total number, including paths for pedestrians, exceeds fifty; but the carriage-roads hardly exceed five; and of these the most frequented are from Jonquera to Perpignan on the east, from St. Sebastian to St. Jean de Luz on the west, and, at some distance inland, from Pampeluna to St. Jean de Pied de Port. The passes in the interior are over very high ground: thus that of Pineda is 8,248 feet above the sea; Gavarnie, 7,654; Lavareze, 7,350; and Tourmalet, 7,143. The principal rivers rising in the Pyrenees are the Adour, Garonne, and Aude, flowing N., and the Slobregat and numerous affluents of the Ebro, flowing S.

PYRENEES, EASTERN, or ORIENTALES, a department in the south of France, comprising what formerly constituted the provinces of Roussillon, Cerdagne, and part of Languedoc. *Area*, 1,593 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; but with not so great a degree of elevation as in the centre of the Pyrenees; and, on the coast of the Mediterranean, there is an extensive plain. *Rivers.* The Tet, the Tech, the Gly, and other inferior streams. *Pop.* 182,000.

PYRENEES, LOWER, a department in the S.W. of France, including the ancient provinces of Bearn and Navarre; *i.e.*, the N.W. part of the Pyrenees, and the country between them and the Bay of Biscay. Its superficial extent amounts to 3,100 square miles; its population to 383,000. The face of the country is mountainous; the scenery extremely diversified and romantic. It is watered by the Adour and a number of mountain streams called *gaves*, all flowing westward from the Pyrenees to the sea.

PYRENEES, UPPER, a department in the S.W. of France, formed by a portion of the Pyrenees, about 70 miles from the Bay of Biscay, and of the tract of country to the north. *Area*, 1,800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and remarkable for its picturesque views and diversified scenery. The soil in the elevated regions is stony, and little fitted for cultivation; but wine is abundant and of good quality. Cattle are extensively reared, and the horses are excellent. *Rivers.* The Garonne, the Gimone, the Louzon, the Save, the Gers, and a multitude of inferior streams. *Pop.* 252,000.

PYRENEES, AUSTRALIAN, a name given to a mountain-range in the colony of Victoria, between the Australian Alps and the Grampians.

PYRITZ, *pe'-ritz*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 24 miles from Stettin. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and leather. *Pop.* 5,500.

PYRMONT, *peer-mont'*, a town in the N.W. of Germany, in great repute for its mineral springs, 33 miles from Hanover. *Pop.* 1,300.

PYRRHO, *pir'-ro*, a Greek philosopher, who founded the Pyrrhonian or first sceptic school, which doubted the truth of everything. After studying under Anaxarchus, he followed in the train of Alexander's army into India, where he attended the Gymnosophists, and acquired a knowledge of the doctrines of the Persian magi. After his return to Greece, he lived a retired life, but obtained many disciples.

PYRRHUS, *pir'-rus*, king of Epirus, was an infant when his father was slain; but was saved from the fury of the insurgents by some faithful servants, and conveyed to Glaucias, king of the Illyrians, who brought him up and restored him to his throne. He was obliged to take Neoptolemus as a partner in the government; but *the latter having attempted his life, Pyrrhus defeated him and henceforth reigned alone. His reign dates* from 295 B.C. He seized a great part of Macedonia, but was defeated and driven out of the country by Lysimachus, 283 B.C. In 281 B.C. he went to assist the Tarentines against the Romans; and, though he fought under great disadvantages, defeated them upon the banks of the Siris. He afterwards went to Sicily, and *contributed to expel the Carthaginians; but, in sailing* to Tarentum, his fleet was defeated, and only a few of his ships escaped. He afterwards laid siege to Sparta, but without success. He was slain in an attempt on Argos, by a tile which a woman threw on his head from the top of her house, 273 B.C.—The biography of Pyrrhus is one of the finest in Plutarch.

PYTHAGORAS, *pi-thăg'-o-răs*, a celebrated Greek philosopher. He studied in Egypt many years, and, after travelling over a great part of Asia, returned to his native place; but, finding that Polycrates had usurped the government at Samos, he went to Crotona, in Italy, where he taught philosophy with great reputation. Students came to him from all parts, on whom he imposed a probationary silence for five years; after which they were required to place their property in the common stock. He greatly reformed the manners of the people of Crotona and its neighbourhood, and several of his disciples became excellent legislators, particularly Zeleucus. He was the first who assumed the title of philosopher, and held that the sun was in the centre of the universe, and that the earth revolved round it with the other planets. His other principles were less rational, for he maintained the doctrine of a transmigration of souls, and the unlawfulness of eating animal food. B. at Samos, about 570 B.C.; D. about 504 B.C.

PYTHEAS, *pith'-e-ăs*, a Greek traveller, who was the cotemporary of Aristotle, and rendered himself famous by his skill in mathematics. He travelled into various countries and made numerous discoveries, particularly with respect to the length of the days in different climates, and the obliquity of the ecliptic. In his "Description of the Ocean," he states that he sailed through the English Channel and as far as Thule, generally supposed to be Iceland.

PYTHEAS, a rhetorician of Athens, who opposed Demosthenes, and sarcastically said that his orations smelt of the lamp.

PYTHIAS. (*See* DAMON.)

PYTHON, *pi'-thon*, a celebrated serpent, sprung from the mud which remained on the earth after the deluge of Deucalion. Some suppose it produced by Juno, and sent by the goddess to persecute Latona. Apollo, as soon as born, attacked the monster, and killed him

with his arrows; and, in commemoration of the victory, he instituted the celebrated Pythian games.

PYZDRY, *piz'-dre*, a town of Russian Poland, on the Warta, 33 miles from Kalisz. *Pop.* 3,300.

## Q.

QUADRA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, *quad'-ra*, on the N.W. coast of North America, between Queen Charlotte's Sound and De Fuca's Straits. (*See* VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.)

QUADRIO, Francis Xavier, *quad'-re-o*, a learned Italian writer, whose principal works are, "On the Italian Poetry," "History of Italian Poetry," "Historical Dissertations upon the Valteline." B. 1695; D. at Milan, 1756.

QUAHERAH. (*See* CAIRO.)

QUAIN, Jones, *quain*, a modern Irish anatomist, who was educated for the medical profession at Paris, and became professor of anatomy in the University College, London. His most important works were, "Elements of Anatomy," the best treatise of its kind in the English language; and a translation of Dr. Martinet's "Manual of Pathology." B. at Mallow, Ireland.

QUAIN, Richard, an eminent surgeon, brother of the preceding, under whom he received his professional education, and also succeeded him as professor of anatomy at University College. His principal work is, "Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body." He also contributed many valuable papers to the "Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society." B. at Mallow, Ireland.

QUAIN, Richard, cousin of the preceding, and a distinguished physician, who filled the offices of house physician at University College Hospital, and afterwards physician to the Consumptive Hospital at Brompton. He invented the stethometer, and wrote a treatise on "Fatty Diseases of the Heart." B. at Mallow, Ireland.

*QUANG, quäng, the prefix of numerous places in E. Asia.*

QUANGSI, *quang-si'*, a province of China, situate on the south-western frontier, bordering on Tonquin. It is densely wooded, and mostly uncultivated. *Pop.* Estimated at about 7,000,000. *Lat.* between 22° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 105° and 112° 30′ E.

QUANGTONG, *quäng-tong'*, *cän-ton'*, an extensive province in the south of China, washed on the east and south by the sea. *Desc.* Fertile, with an excellent water communication. *Pro.* Rice, sugar, green tea of inferior quality, betel-nut, and iron. *Manf.* Silks, cottons, grass-cloths, glass, and lacquered wares. *Pop.* 19,200,000. *Lat.* between 20° and 25° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 108° and 117° E.

QUARTO, *quawr'-to*, a town of Sardinia, 4 miles from Cagliari, standing in a salt-marsh. It is very unhealthy. *Pop.* 5,400.

QUATRE BRAS, *katr bra*, a hamlet of Belgium, 7 miles from Ligny, noted for an obstinate conflict between the British and French on the 16th June, 1815, where the duke of Brunswick "foremost fighting fell."

QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, Antony Chrysostom, *kat'-re-mair*, an eminent French archæologist, who became a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1790; but having declared himself in favour of a constitutional monarchy, was thrown into prison during the Reign of Terror, and remained there thirteen months. His royalist principles subsequently led to his being condemned to death by the Directory; but he contrived to effect his escape. Under the empire he was allowed to return to his native country, where he led a retired and studious life. At the restoration of the Bourbons he received the appointments of royal censor, intendant-general of the public arts and monuments, and member of the Council of Instruction. He subsequently became member of the French Institute, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, and member for the department of the Seine. His principal works were "Dictionary of Architecture," "The Arts of Design in France," and lives of Raffaelle, Canova, and Michael Angelo. B. at Paris, 1758; D. 1849.

QUARLES, Francis, *quawrles*, an English poet, who received the appointment of cupbearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I. and queen of Bohemia, after which he became secretary to Archbishop Usher, and chronologer to the city of London. He was a zealous



QUARLES.

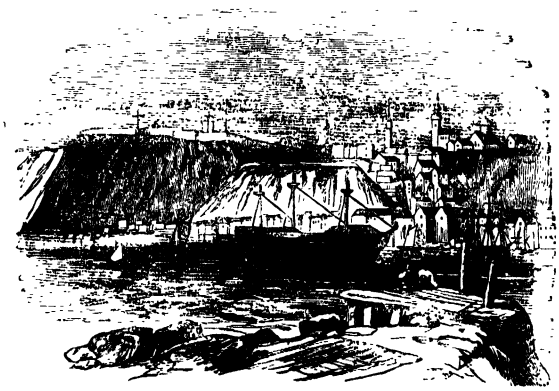
royalist, for which his estates were sequestrated and his goods plundered. *The loss of his manuscripts is said to have preyed so much upon his spirits as to occasion his death. He wrote several works, the best known of which is his "Emblems, Meditations, and Hieroglyphics."* Pope is supposed to have been considerably indebted to his works. B. near Rumford, Essex, 1592; D. 1644.

QUATTROMANI, Sertorio, *quat'-tro-ma'-ne*, a learned Italian writer, who, through the influence of Paul Manutius, was admitted into the library of the Vatican, where he studied the Greek writers with great avidity. He was afterwards taken into the service of the duke of Nocera, who held him in great esteem. After the death of his patron, he accepted an invitation from the prince de Stigliano, but he did not long remain in his service. He translated the Æneid into Italian verse; and his works were printed together at Naples in 1711. B. at Cosenza, Naples, about 1541; D. about 1606.

QUAY, ST., *kwi*, a maritime village of France, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, 11 miles from St. Brieux. *Pop.* 2,500.

QUEBEC, *que-bek'* (Fr. QUÉBEC, *kai-bek'*, Ind. *ke-bek'*, 'narrow'), a city of North America, and capital of Lower Canada, on a promontory of the St. Lawrence, formed by that river and the St. Charles, 400 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The ridge of land on which it stands is from one to two miles broad. It has Cape Diamond, a bold promontory, on the N.; and across it, at the N.E. or lower end, the town of Quebec is built. The fortifications, extending across the breadth of the peninsula, have a circuit of about 2¾ miles, and are divided into two parts, namely, the Upper and Lower. The upper town may be said to stand on Cape Diamond, at least upon the side of it which slopes towards the St. Charles; the lower is situate immediately under Cape Diamond. The communication from the upper to the lower town is by a winding street, at the top of which is a fortified gate; but the peculiar situation of the city occasions great irregularity and unevenness in the streets. The principal public buildings are the castle of St. Louis, on the summit of the rock, the court-house, the Protestant cathedral, the Catholic cathedral, a lofty, spacious, plain, stone edifice; the Ursuline convent, the gaol, the barrack, which has an ordnance office, armory, storehouses, and workshops; a reading-room, royal institution, French grammar-school, me-

dical school, mechanics' institute, city library, and several benevolent institutions. There are two market-places, a *place d'armes*, a parade, and an esplanade. *Manf.* Soap, candles, tobacco; and there are distilleries, breweries, and shipbuilding-yards. Its harbour admits ships of the line, and it is the great entrepôt for the trade of Canada with Britain, the West Indies, &c. *Pop.* 270,000. *Lat.* 46° 49′ 1″ N. *Lon.* 71° 13′ W.—Quebec was founded by the French in 1608. In 1629 it



QUEBEC.

was taken by the English, but afterwards restored. It was again taken in 1759, by the English, under the command of General Wolfe, who fell in the engagement; and by the peace in 1763 it was ceded, with the rest of Canada, to the conquerors. The climate of Quebec is intensely cold during the winter; but it is not always that the St. Lawrence is frozen over. In 1845 a large part of the town, outside of the fortifications, was destroyed by fire.

QUEDA, *kaï'-da*, a country of Asia, situate on the western coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is densely wooded, and produces tin and gold. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* between 5° 10′ and 7° 30′ N., and stretches inland from 20 to 25 miles.

QUEDLINBURG, *kwed'-lin-boorg*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bude, 30 miles from Magdeburg. Its abbey church is handsome, but the other buildings are remarkable only for antiquities. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 14,200.—Here Klopstock, the author of the "Messiah," and Karl Ritter were born.

QUEEN ANNE, a county of Maryland, U.S. *Area*, 403 square miles. *Pop.* 14,500.

QUEENBOROUGH, *queen'-bo-ro*, a market-town and borough of Kent, near the mouth of the Medway, 2 miles from Sheerness. The church is an ancient building, and the guildhall is very neat. *Pop.* 900; mostly fishermen.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, off the coast of North America. The largest is 170 miles long, and in some places 60 broad. Their inhabitants are savages. *Lat.* 52° to 54° 22′ N. *Lon.* from 131° to 133° 7′ W.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific, discovered by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767. *Lat.* 9° 50′ to 11° 20′ S. *Lon.* between 163° 30′ and 165° 10′ E.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a bay at the N. end of the southern island of New Zealand. Also the name of the N. portion of the strait which separates Vancouver's Island from the mainland. *Lat.* of entrance, 51° 55′ N. *Lon.* 131° 2′ W.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, an inland county of Ireland, bounded N. and W. by King's County; E. by Kildare and part of Carlow; S. by Kilkenny; and S.W. by Tipperary. *Area*, 664 square miles. *Desc.* Along its western boundary runs a range of high and steep mountains; and in the eastern division the Dysart hills form a prominent and picturesque object. These heights command the view of a fine and beautiful country, adorned with rich plantations and splendid demesnes. *Rivers.* The principal are the Barrow and the Nore. There are no lakes deserving of notice. *Pro.* Potatoes, wheat, and oats. *Minerals.* The principal are coal and limestone. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs; but the trade consists mostly in transporting farm produce and cattle to Dublin and England. *Pop.* 112,000.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a county of New York, U.S., in the W. part of Long Island. *Area*, 396 square miles. *Pop.* 37,000.

QUEENSFERRY, SOUTH, *queenz'-fer-e*, a royal borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on the coast of the Firth of Forth, 9 miles from Edinburgh. It consists of one regular street, and has an old chapel, with a stone roof. The town derives its chief consequence from the ferry over the Firth of Forth. *Manf.* Soap; and there are several breweries. *Pop.* 1,200. —NORTH QUEENSFERRY is on the opposite side of the Forth, and has a population of about 500.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland. (*See* COVE OF CORK.)

QUEENSTOWN, a neat village of Upper Canada, on the Niagara. It is the depôt of all the merchandise and stores brought from Montreal and Quebec. Queenstown suffered much during the war in 1814 between Great Britain and the United States.

QUELPAERT, *quel-part'*, an island at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 60 miles from Corea. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with a breadth of 12. *Desc.* Volcanic, but well-wooded, and rearing cattle extensively. *Lat.* of Beaufort Island, 33° 9′ N. *Lon.* 126° 56′ E.

QUELUZ, *kaï'-looz*, a town of Brazil, about 20 miles from Ouro Preto. *Pop.* of district, 6,000.

QUENTIN, ST., *quen'-tin* (Fr. *ken'-tă*), a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, on the Somme, 24 miles from Laon. It has a public square, in which is situate the town-hall. This and the ancient cathedral, both in the Gothic style, are the only buildings of interest in the town. *Manf.* Thread, linen, cambric, lawn, gauze, and cottons; also leather, soap, and sulphuric acid. *Pop.* 25,000. The terminus of the railway from Creil is here.—The Spaniards defeated the French here in 1557.

QUERASIO. (*See* CHERASIO.)

QUERETARO, *ke-raï'-ta-ro*, a city of Mexico, capital of a department of the same name, in the Mexican Confederation, 110 miles from Mexico. It is a fine city, and the largest, after Mexico, in the intendancy to which it belongs. From north to south it is sheltered by a mountain, and thence begins its celebrated glen, where the fields and groves are irrigated by a large river, the waters of which are introduced by means of hidden aqueducts. It has three grand squares, and a celebrated channel, about 10 miles long, for carrying the water to the city. The parish church is magnificent, and there are several convents. *Manf.* Fine cloths, baizes, and serges. It has a great number of shops and stalls, furnished with all sorts of provisions; and also tanneries, in which leather and belts are dressed and made. Humboldt also visited a great manufactory of cigars. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 20° 38′ N. *Lon.* 100° 11′ W.—The DEPARTMENT has an area of 7,500 square miles and a population of 190,000.

QUERIMBA, *ke-rim'-ba*, the name given to a range of islands extending along the E. coast of Africa, to the south of Cape Delgado. They are comprised in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. The principal island is 4 or 5 miles long, containing about 30 farmhouses and a small fort. *Lat.* 12° 20′ S. *Lon.* 40° 58′ E.

QUERINI, Angelo Maria, *quaï-re'-ne*, a celebrated Italian cardinal, who, at the age of 17, entered among the Benedictines. In 1710 he travelled in Germany, whence he passed to Holland, England, and France, in which countries he contracted an intimacy with the

most learned men of the age, particularly Newton, Bentley, Fénélon, and Montfaucon. Benedict XIII. made him archbishop and cardinal, which dignities he filled with great reputation. Cardinal Querini formed a magnificent library, which he gave to the Vatican. His most important works were a Latin treatise upon the Antiquities and History of Corfu; a Literary History of Brescia; Lives of Popes Paul I., II., and III.; and an edition of the Letters of Cardinal Pole. B. at Venice, 1680; D. at Rome, 1755.

QUESADA, *kai-sa'-da*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, 40 miles from the city of that name. *Pop.* 4,500.

QUESNAY, Francis, *kes'-nai*, a learned French physician, who became physician to the king of France, member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London. He was the principal of the society called Economists. His works are: "On the Effects of Bleeding;" "Physical Essay on the Animal Economy;" "Treatise on Fevers." B. 1694; D. 1774.

QUESNEL, Pasquier, *kes'-nel*, a celebrated French controversialist, who studied theology, after which he became distinguished by his learning and piety; but being a zealous Jansenist, he was obliged to retire to Brussels, where he published his "Reflections on the New Testament," which work was attacked by the Jesuits, and occasioned so much controversy that Pope Clement XI. issued his famous bull, called "Unigenitus," against Quesnel's book. Through the intrigues of the Jesuits he was thrown into prison, and put in irons; but he effected his escape, with the assistance of a Spanish gentleman. He wrote a number of pieces of practical and controversial divinity. B. at Paris, 1634; D. at Amsterdam, 1719.

QUESNOY, LE, *kes'-noi*, a fortified town of France, 20 miles from N. Cambray. *Pop.* 3,200.—Another on the Deule, 6 miles from Lisle. *Pop.* 1,900.

QUETELET, Lambert Adolphus James, *ket'-e-lai*, a modern Belgian philosopher, who, at 18, received the appointment of professor of mathematics at Ghent. In 1826 he became director of the new observatory at Brussels, member and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in the same city. His most important works were,—"Theory of Probabilities applied to Moral and Political Science;" "Researches upon Reproduction and Mortality;" "The Influence of the Seasons upon Mortality at different Ages;" and a series of memoirs on astronomy, physics, and mathematics. B. at Ghent, 1796.

QUEVEDO DE VILLEGAS, Francis, *kai-vai'-do*, an eminent Spanish author, who cultivated both poetry and prose, and his works were much esteemed; but some of them gave such offence, that the author was thrown into prison, where he remained. His works were published at Madrid in 1772, under the title of "Parnasso Espagnolo." His "Visions of Hell" have been translated into English. B. at Madrid, 1580; D. 1645.

QUIA COUNTRY, *ke'-a*, a territory of W. Africa, immediately east of the peninsula Sierra Leone, with an area of about 1,300 square miles, yielding crops of rice, maize, and yams.

QUIBERON, *ke'-be-rawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, on a long and narrow peninsula of the same name, which, with some islands, forms one of the largest bays in Europe, 24 miles from L'Orient. *Pop.* 3,600, mostly fishermen. In 1795 a body of French emigrants landed here, and were overpowered by the republican troops, and dispersed. Those who were taken were shot.

QUIEVRAIN, *keev'-rä*, a market-town of Belgium, 9 miles from Valenciennes, at the junction of the Belgian and French railway. *Pop.* 2,200.

QUILIMANE, *ke-le-ma'-nai*, a maritime town, with a fort, of Mozambique, in Eastern Africa, at the mouth of the Zambezi. It has a trade in gold and ivory, but its principal traffic is in slaves. Coal is said to be abundant in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 17° 51′ 8″ S. *Lon.* 37° 1′ E.

QUILLEBŒUF, *keel-bee(r)f'*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, on the Lower Seine, 7 miles from Pont-Audemer. *Pop.* 1,500. Here is a pilot station with 110 pilots.

QUILLET, Claude, *keel'-lai*, a French physician and Latin poet, who, to avoid the resentment of Cardinal Richelieu, retired to Rome, where he wrote his "Callipædia," a Latin poem, on the art of having beautiful children. In this piece he satirized Cardinal Mazarin, who, instead of punishing him, gave him an abbey. In 1656, Quillet published a new edition of his poem, dedicated to the cardinal, substituting an eulogy instead of satire. He also wrote a Latin poem called "The Henriade." His "Callipædia" has been translated into English by Rowe. B. 1602; D. 1661.

QUILLOTA, *keel-yo'-ta*, a town of Chili, pleasantly situate on the Aconcagua, 20 miles from the Pacific. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 32° 50′ S. *Lon.* 71° 18′ W.

QUILOA, *ke'-lo-a*, a city and seaport of Eastern Africa, once the capital of the Portuguese settlements in that country. It now consists of a few scattered huts. *Lat.* 8° 41′ S. *Lon.* 39° 47′ E.

QUILON, *ke-lon'*, a seaport-town of S. India, on the Malabar coast, 37 miles from Trivandrum. It has an active import trade in pepper and cotton. *Pop.* about 20,000.

QUIMPER, or QUIMPER CORENTIN, *kim'-pai*, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, at the confluence of two navigable rivers, 32 miles from Brest. The only objects of interest are the cathedral, the exchange, the public library, and the botanical garden; but it has, besides, a theatre, communal college, and baths. *Manf.* Hats, porcelain, linen, and hempen fabrics. *Pop.* 11,000.

QUIMPERLE, *kim'-pairl*, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, 27 miles from Quimper. *Manf.* Paper. *Pop.* 6,200.

QUIN, James, *quin*, an eminent English actor, who was intended for the law; but, having a strong inclination for the stage, he joined a company of players, and, after performing at Dublin and other places with applause, was engaged at Covent Garden, where he played Falstaff with the greatest success. He became the first actor of his time till Garrick appeared. In 1746 the rival actors performed together in the "Fair Penitent," and exhibited an astonishing display of powers. Quin was employed by Frederick, prince of Wales, to instruct the royal children in elocution; and when he was informed of the graceful manner in which George III. delivered his first speech from the throne, he emphatically said, "Ay, it was I who taught the boy to speak." About this time he obtained a pension, having retired from the stage some years before. B. in London, 1693; D. at Bath, 1766.

QUINAULT, Philip, *ke'-nolte*, a French dramatic poet, who is considered the first author of French operas. He also produced several tragedies and comedies of considerable merit. He was a member of the French Academy, and obtained a pension from Louis XIV. The works of Quinault were printed at Paris, with his Life, in 1778. B. at Paris, 1635; D. 1688.

QUINCY, Thomas de. (*See* DE QUINCY, Thomas.)

QUINCY, *quin'-se*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 7,000.

QUINET, Edgar, *ke'-nai*, a modern French author and statesman, who, after pursuing his educational career in his native country with some distinction, repaired to the university of Heidelberg, where he completed his education in the most brilliant manner. In 1828 he was appointed a member of the scientific commission dispatched to the Morea, and, in 1839, became professor of foreign literature to the Faculty of Letters at Lyons. An eloquent and ardent advocate of republicanism, the principles of which he defended both in his writings and in the councils of the nation, he was, after the *coup d'état*, expelled from France. He took up his residence at Brussels, and devoted himself entirely to literature. As an author, he was very prolific and diverse. His most important works were "Modern Greece," "Art in Germany," "Liberty of Discussion in Religious Matters," "The Austrian, French, Spanish, and Neapolitan Crusade against Rome," which was an energetic protest against the attacks made upon the republic of Rome in 1848; "The Philosophy of the History of France," and a dramatic poem. He also contributed many interesting and valuable articles to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." In 1852 he married, at Brussels, the daughter of the Moldavian poet Assaki. B. at Bourg, Ain, 1803.

QUINTANA, Manuel Jose, *keen-ta'-na*, a celebrated Spanish poet, who pursued the profession of advocate until the French invasion of Spain (1808), when he resolved to devote his pen to the denunciation of the foreign intruders. He drew up the manifestoes of the insurrectionary juntas, established a weekly periodical, wherein he persistently attacked the French, and, indeed, in many forms, proved himself the most eloquent and energetic literary antagonist with which they had to contend. But, at the same time, he was an advocate for free government, and his opinions found no favour with Ferdinand VII. Upon his return to Spain, Quintana was seized, and imprisoned during six years, and was subsequently banished to an obscure town in Estremadura. In 1828 he was permitted to return to Madrid, in consequence of his complying with King Ferdinand's request that he should write an ode upon the occasion of his third marriage. Honours and fortune followed: he was appointed director-general of studies and of public instruction; became a senator and a peer, and received in public, a crown of laurel from the queen of Spain. His odes written in favour of liberty are regarded as among the finest specimens of Spanish poetry. Mr. Prescott translated several of his prose biographies. B. at Madrid, 1772; D. at the same city, 1857.

QUINTANAR DE LA ORDEN, *keen-ta'-nar*, a town of Spain, in Toledo, 17 miles from Belmonte. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 6,000.

QUINTILIAN, or QUINTILIANUS, Marcus Fabius, *quin-til'-i-ăn, quin-til-i-ai'-nus*, a celebrated orator and critic. At the commencement of the reign of Galba, he opened a school of rhetoric at Rome, where he taught with great reputation, and was liberally rewarded by the government. He also pleaded in the forum, and was intrusted by Domitian with the education of his two nephews. His "Institutiones Oratoricæ" may be justly pronounced the finest system of rhetoric ever written. This invaluable work was discovered by Poggio Bracciolini in 1417, in the abbey of St. Gall. The best edition is that of Burmann, 1724, Leyden. B. either in Spain or at Rome, about 42; D. about 117.

QUINTIN, *kăn'-tă*, a town of France, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gouet, 9 miles from St. Brieuc. *Manf.* Linens and cambries. *Pop.* 4,000.

QUINTUS CALABER, or QUINTUS SMYRNÆUS, *quin'-tus*, a Greek poet, who wrote, in imitation of the style of Homer, a continuation of the "Iliad." The work was discovered by Cardinal Bessarion in Calabria, in the 15th century. Select translations of it appeared at Oxford in 1821. Supposed to have lived in the 5th century.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS, a Roman historian, of whose life nothing is known, but who is supposed to have been the writer spoken of by Suetonius. He wrote the "Acts of Alexander the Great, King of the Macedonians," in ten books, two of which are lost. The clear style of the work has caused it to become a classic, although it is more a romance than a history, and it is full of errors in geography and chronology. There are many editions of it, and an English translation was made by Digby in 1726. Supposed to have flourished at the beginning of the 1st century.

QUIRIN, ST., *ke'-răn*, a village of France, in the department of Meurthe, in the arrondissement of Sarrebourg, with a large mirror manufactory. *Pop.* 2,000.

QUIROS, Fernandes de, *ke'-rose*, a Spanish navigator, who was employed by Philip III. in making discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. In 1605 he discovered the Society Isles and other places. D. at Panama, 1614.

QUISTELLO, *kees-tuil'-lo*, a town of Austrian Italy, 12 miles from Mantua. *Pop.* Small.—Here the French were, in 1734, defeated by the Austrians.

QUITA, Dominic, *ke'-ta*, a Portuguese poet, who at first followed the trade of a barber, during which period he acquired, unaided, the Spanish, Italian, and French languages. He subsequently found a patron in the duke of San-Lorenzo. His poems consist of sonnets, pastorals, and dramatic pieces. B. 1728; D. 1770.

QUITO, *ke'-to*, an old province of South America, bounded N. by Santa Fe, and comprising some districts of Popayan, which also formed a part of its northern frontier; E. by the Portuguese frontiers; W. by the great Pacific Ocean, from the Gulf of Puna to the government of Atacames; and S. by Peru. In this immense territory the population is chiefly confined to the valley, which is formed on the very ridge of the main chain of the Andes, by the parallel summits making a prolonged series of small narrow plains. The eastern parts are chiefly immense tracts, thinly scattered with missionary villages. The vegetable productions vary with the elevation of the ground. The champaign country produces abundant crops of maize; and the deep ravines, where the temperature is hot, produce sugar-cane. The lands which are in elevated situations in the mountains possess a colder climate, and produce corn, barley, and all other sorts of grain. In its mountain-plains feed very large flocks of sheep, which with their wool furnish materials for the manufactures of this province. It now forms part of Ecuador. (*See* ECUADOR.)

QUITO, the capital of the republic of Ecuador, stands on the eastern slope of the western branch of the equitorial Andes, 150 miles from Guayaquil. The volcanic mountain of Pichincha is the basis on which it rests; and owing to the inequalities of the ground, the streets are very irregular and uneven. On one side of the principal square stands the cathedral, and on the opposite the episcopal palace; the third side is taken up with the town-house, and the fourth by the palace of the Audience. It is very spacious, and has in the centre an elegant fountain. Besides the principal square, there are two others, and both very spacious, together with several others that are smaller. In these the greatest part of the convents are situate, and make a handsome appearance. *Manf.* Coarse cotton and woollen goods, hosiery, lace, jewellery, and confectionary. It has a trade in agricultural produce, and exports iron, steel, and indigo. *Pop.* 78,000. *Lat.* 13′ 27″ S. *Lon.* 78° 50′ W.—The great danger of Quito is from earthquakes, and from the vicinity of burning mountains, which often break out into the most tremendous eruptions. On the 4th February, 1797, the country was shaken by a most dreadful concussion, and, in the space of a second, 40,000 persons were hurled into eternity. Since this period violent shocks of earthquakes have been frequently experienced. The height of Quito above the level of the sea is 9,543 feet. Eleven summits of mountains capped with snow are to be seen from it.

QUIVOX, ST., *ke'-vox*, a parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 3 miles from Ayr. It stands in a coal-field, where there are some mines worked. *Pop.* 7,300.

QUORNDON, *quorn'-don*, a township of England, in Leicestershire, 3 miles from Sileby. *Pop.* 2,000.—It has a station on the Leeds branch of the Midland Counties Railway.

## R.

RAAB, or GYORI VARMEGYE, *rab*, a county of Hungary, on both sides of the Danube, and of the river Raab. *Area*, 600 square miles. *Pop.* 80,000.

RAAB, a navigable river of Hungary, rising in Styria, and, after a course of 180 miles, falling into the Danube near Raab.

RAAB, GYOR, or NAGY-GYOR, the capital of the above county, nearly surrounded by the Danube, the Raab, and the Rabnitz, 65 miles from Buda. It is fortified both by nature and art, is regularly built, and has several handsome houses. *Manf.* Tobacco principally. *Pop.* 17,000.

RAALTE, *ralt*, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Overryssel, 10 miles from Zwolle. *Pop.* 5,100.

RAAMAH, *ra'-a-ma*, a country of Arabia, supposed to have been near the Persian Gulf. From it were sent spices and precious stones to Tyre.

RAASAY, or RAAZA, *ra-say'*, a considerable island of the Hebrides, between the mainland of Scotland and the Isle of Skye, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. *Area*, 28 square miles. *Desc.* Rough, rocky, and indifferently fruitful, with bold and dangerous shores. *Pop.* 700. *Lat.* 57° 25′ N. *Lon.* 6° W.

RABAGH, EL, *ra'-ba*, a town of Arabia Hedjaz, 110 miles from Mecca, on the road to Medina, near the Red Sea, and where pilgrims to Mecca perform their ablutions.

RABAN-MAUR, or MAGNENTIUS, *ra'-ban-mor*, a learned French prelate, who, after studying under

Alcuinus, entered into orders, and was elected abbot of Fulda. In 847 he became archbishop of Mentz, and distinguished himself by writing against Gotescbalcus the monk, whom he delivered up to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims. His works, consisting of Commentaries upon the Scriptures and devotional treatises, were published at Cologne, 1627. B. at Mayence, 776; D. 856.

RABASTEINS, *ra'-ba-stais*, an ill-built town of France, in the department of the Tarn, on the Tarn, 18 miles from Toulouse. *Pop.* 6,000.

RABATT, *ra-bat'*, a fortified maritime town of Morocco, in the kingdom of Fez, 20 miles from Mehediah. It has many mosques, minarets, and mausoleums. *Pop.* about 40,000.

RABAUD-SAINT-ETIENNE, John Paul, *ra'-bo*, a French Protestant minister, who became a member of the National Convention of France. He was proscribed, with other members of the Girondist party, and fled; but was taken and sent to Paris, where he was guillotined. He wrote—"A Letter on the Life and Writings of Count de Ghibelin;" "Letters on the Primitive History of Greece;" "Considerations on the Interests of the Third Estate." B. at Nismes, 1753; D. at Paris, 1793.

RABELAIS, Francis, *ra'-be-lais*, a celebrated French writer, who was the son of an apothecary. He became a monk of the order of St. Francis; but, on account of an intrigue, he was imprisoned in a monastery, whence he made his escape, and obtained permission of Pope Clement VII. to abandon the monastic life. He then studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree, and became professor in 1531. The chancellor Duprat having abolished the privileges



RABELAIS.

of that university, Rabelais was deputed to wait on him, and he succeeded in obtaining a reversal of that decree. The cardinal du Bellay, ambassador to Rome, appointed him his physician, and took him in his suite. On his return to France he was rewarded with a prebend in an abbey, and the benefice of Meudon, which offices he filled until his death. His principal work is the famous satirical romance entitled the "History of Gargantua and Pantagruel." In this work, wherein acuteness, wit, and humour overflow, even to riotousness, Rabelais, under the guise of allegory, ridiculed all the great personages of his country. The monks, especially, were lashed in the severest manner. The work consisted of five parts, which appeared separately between 1533—1564. Urquhart's English translation of this romance is very fine and spirited. Besides the above piece, he wrote some medical works and numerous letters. B. at Chinon, Touraine, 1483; D. at Paris, 1553.

RACCA, or RAKKA, *rak'-ka*, a town on Asiatic Turkey, on the eastern bank of the Euphrates, at the mouth of a small river named Beles. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 36° 5′ N. *Lon.* 38° 50′ E.

RACCONIGI, *rak'-ko-ne'-je*, a town of Piedmont, on the Maira, 20 miles from Turin. *Manf.* Silk fabrics, twist, and woollens. *Pop.* 11,000.

RACE, CAPE, *raice*, a cape on the south-east coast of Newfoundland.

RACE OF PORTLAND, is on the English coast, off the peninsula of Portland.

RACE OF ALDERNEY, a narrow strait of the English Channel, between the isle of Alderney and Cape La Hogue.

RACHEL, *rai'-chel*, second daughter of Laban, the dearly beloved of Jacob, who, to obtain her, devoted seven years to the flocks and herds of her father. But, at the end of that period, he found in his veiled bride, not Rachel, but Leah, her elder sister, whom he did not love, and was obliged to labour during seven more years in order to gain her. She was the mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

RACHEL, Eliza Rachel Felix, usually called *ra'-shel*, a celebrated French actress, who was the daughter of a Jew pedlar. The family gained a livelihood by periodically visiting various towns in Germany and Switzerland, and at length settled at Lyons, and in 1830 went to reside at Paris. Sarah, her elder sister, used to sing at the various cafés, to the accompaniment of an old guitar, while Rachel went from table to table to collect the offerings of the spectators. On one of these occasions the young minstrels attracted the notice of M. Choron, the founder of the Institution for the Study of Sacred Music, and he, more particularly noticing Rachel, took both sisters under his charge. After a short time, however, he found that the sonorous organ of the young Jewess was better suited for declamatory expression than for music, and he transferred her, as a pupil, to a dramatic instructor. Under this tutor she laboured unweariedly during four years, until she obtained a true conception of the highest classical characters, although she had a secret longing for the lighter creations of Molière. She next became a student at the Conservatoire, and, in 1837, she made her *début* at the Gymnase, but with little success. In the following year, however, she took the Parisian public by surprise, and excited the greatest enthusiasm by her performance of Camille, in "Les Horaces," at the Théâtre Français. The Parisian critics were startled by her powerful acting, by the originality of her conceptions, and, above all, by a certain concentrated power of expression which thrilled to the soul of the hearer. In the same year she performed other classical parts, such as Emile, in "Cinna;" Monime, in "Mithridate;" and the chief character in "Phèdre." Her popularity reached the highest point at once, and her salary, which was 4,000 francs in the first year, became 20,000 in the second. In after-years her income varied from 300,000 to 400,000 francs. In the course of time she extended her repertoire by the representation of parts in modern works, and attracted crowded audiences by her performance in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Lady Tartuffe," and "Louise de Lignerolles." Up to her very last season she continued to study regularly, and a strong proof of her progress was to be found in the successive changes and very decided improvements which took place in her enactment of the part of Phèdre, always a fine performance, but in later years a truly grand one. In London she was always welcomed at her periodical visits to the St. James's Theatre; but, although great things had been expected from a trip across the Atlantic, her efforts at New York were far from being a high success. Never of a robust constitution, the arduous labours of her profession at length led to an illness which cut her off prematurely. B. at Munf, Switzerland, 1820; D. at Cannes, 1858.—Her four sisters, and brother Raphael Felix, were also more or less distinguished as performers upon the French stage.

RACINE, John, *ra'-seen*, a celebrated French poet, who was educated in the society of Port Royal, where he gave his principal attention to the Greek tragic poets. His first publication was an ode on the marriage of Louis XIV. in 1660, which procured him a

present of 100 louis-d'or. In 1664 he produced his tragedy of "Thébaide," which was followed, in 1666, by "Alexander." Till this time he wore the ecclesiastical habit, which he now renounced. Nicole, in a letter written against Desmarets, having charged the dramatic poets as poisoners of the soul, Racine replied in a severe manner. In 1668 appeared his "Andromache," which was attacked by several critics, particularly St. Evremond. His next piece was the tragedy of "Britannicus," which far surpassed his former productions. In 1677 appeared his best tragedy, that entitled "Phèdre," which was opposed by one on the same subject written by Pradon, and occasioned violent controversies between the partisans of the respective poets. The intrigues of his rivals so irritated Racine, that he resolved to abandon the drama. Through the influence of Madame de Maintenon, Racine was associated with Boileau in writing the "History of Louis XIV.," a work which was never published. About this time he consented to write his sacred drama of "Esther," at the desire of Madame de Maintenon, and it was acted by the young ladies of her educational establishment of St. Cyr, in 1689. His best piece of this kind was his "Athalia." At the instance of his patroness, Madame de Maintenon, Racine drew up a memorial upon the best mode of alleviating the miseries of the people, which, falling under the king's eye, he was so displeased as to banish the poet from court. His health had for a long time been in a frail condition, and the loss of the court favour so greatly increased his sufferings, that, after lying ill for two years, he died. Besides his dramatic works, he wrote canticles or hymns for the use of St. Cyr; the "History of Port Royal;" "Letters and Epigrams," &c. Racine was not equal to Corneille in vigour and genius, but he surpassed him in variety, tenderness, and elegance. His style is perfect. B. at Ferté-Milon, Aisne, France, 1639; D. 1699.

Racine, Louis, a French poet, son of the preceding. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, but Cardinal Fleury gave him a civil appointment. He wrote several good poems; "Reflections on Poetry;" a prose translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost;" Life of his father; and other works. B. at Paris, 1692; D. 1763.

Racine, a county of the United States, in the S.E. of Wisconsin. *Area*, 339 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

Racine, a city of the United States, in Wisconsin, 70 miles from Chicago. It has a great many churches, a high school, and an episcopal palace. *Pop.* 6,000.

Racle, Leonard, *rakl*, an eminent French architect, who, in 1786, obtained a prize from the academy of Toulouse, for a memoir on the construction of an iron bridge of a single arch of 400 feet span. He also wrote others on the properties of the cycloid, and on regulating the course of the Rhone. He was the intimate friend of Voltaire, whose house at Ferney he built. B. at Dijon, 1708; D. 1792.

Radcliffe, Alexander, *rad'-kliff*, an English poet, who wrote a burlesque on Ovid's Epistles, a poem called "News from Hell," and other works of a like nature. D. about 1700.

Radcliffe, John, an eminent English physician, took up his bachelor's degree in physic at Lincoln College, Oxford, and afterwards commenced practice, and obtained a considerable reputation. In 1682 he took his doctor's degree, and not long after removed to London, where he rose to the height of his profession. Astonishing things are related of his skill and ready wit. He attended King William, who having shown him his swollen ancles, and asked what he thought of them, "Why, truly," said Radcliffe, "I would not have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms," which uncourtly answer gave great offence. In 1713 he was chosen member of parliament for Buckingham. To the university of Oxford he was a munificent benefactor, particularly by founding the famous library which is called by his name. B. at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1650; D. 1714.

Radcliffe, Mrs. Anne, an eminent English romance-writer, whose works abounded in incidents of the terrible, the mysterious, and the wildly imaginative type. Her talent was undoubted, and her success great, which induced a crowd of inferior imitators to attempt the same order of composition. In 1789 she produced the "Castles of Athlin and Dumbayne," and, in subsequent years, published the "Mysteries of Udolpho;" "The Forest, or the Abbey of Saint Clair;" and other romances. She was also the author of "A Tour in Holland." All her works were translated into French, and were very popular on the continent, as well as in England. For some years before her death she had relinquished her pen. B. in London, 1764; D. 1823.

Radkmaker, Gerard, *rad'-ma-ker*, a Dutch painter, whose best works consist of architectural and perspective subjects. B. at Amsterdam, 1673; D. at the same city, 1711.

Radetzky, de Radetz, Field-marshal Count Joseph, *ra-detz'-ke*, a celebrated Austrian general. He commenced his military career as cadet in a cavalry regiment in 1781. Called to participate in the long struggle against Napoleon, and having won his way to the rank of major-general, fought at Agram and Erlingen,—in the battles of 1813, '14, and '15, he gained honourable laurels, inasmuch as he defended the independence of his country; and at Kulm, Leipsic, and Brienne, exhibited great skill and bravery; but afterwards he became nothing else than the able executioner of the decrees of a despotic government. Having been successively governor of Ofen in Hungary, and Lemberg in Poland, he was, in 1822, appointed commander-general of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. In 1848 the people of Milan rose against their Austrian oppressors, and after a gallant struggle drove them out of the city. Radetzky retreated upon Verona, to await the arrival of reinforcements. Shortly afterwards, Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, joined the popular cause, and crossing the Adige, placed his army between the Austrian commander and the troops which were marching to his aid. In the end, however, the old marshal proved too skilful a strategist for the Piedmontese king, and after many severely contested battles, Charles Albert was signally defeated at Novara. This battle decided the fate of the Italian cause, and Austrian tyranny was again triumphant in Lombardo-Venetia. After 73 years of service in the Austrian armies, he was permitted to resign at the commencement of the year 1857. B. at the castle of Trebnice, in Bohemia, 1766; D. 1857.

Radnor, New, a market-town and borough of Wales, in Radnorshire, on the Somergill, 12 miles from Brecknock. It was formerly a place of great importance, but it has now dwindled into poverty and insignificance. The public buildings are the town-hall, the prison, and the church. *Pop.* 2,100.

Radnorshire, *rad'-nor*, a county of South Wales, bounded N. by Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, E. by Herefordshire, and S. and W. by Brecknockshire and part of Cardiganshire. *Area*, 426 square miles. *Desc.* The face of the country is throughout extremely wild, bleak, and mountainous, except towards the eastern and southern borders, and also where it is intersected by several valleys, which are well watered. *Rivers.* The Wye, the Ython, the Teme, the Lug, and the Edow. *Pro.* The valleys afford a considerable extent both of meadow and of arable land, especially the vale of Wyeside and the vale of Radnor. Sheep and cattle are the staple product of the county. *Pop.* 25,000.

Radom, *ra-dom'*, a town of Russian Poland, 56 miles from Warsaw. *Pop.* 9,000.

Radomsyl, *ra-dom-sy'l'*, the name of several towns in Russia, none of them with a population above 4,000.

Radzivil, *rad'-zi-vil*, the house of, an ancient Polish family of Lithuania, which commenced to figure in history in the 14th century. Nicholas Radzivil, the first of the name, was created by Jagellon, grand-duke of Lithuania, palatine of Wilna. The most celebrated of his descendants were,—Nicholas, palatine of Wilna and governor of Livonia, under Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland. He signalized himself by his valour against the Teutonic order in 1557, and against the Russians, whom, in 1565, he completely defeated. He abjured the Catholic for the Protestant religion, which he propagated zealously, and at his own expense produced a Polish translation of the Bible, which was condemned at Rome. B. about 1500; D. 1567. His descendants reverted to the Roman Catholic faith. Charles Radzivil, palatine of Wilna, distinguished himself by his opposition to the Russians, and was the great rival of the powerful Czartoryiski family. Nominated, in 1762, governor of Lithuania, by Augustus III., king of Poland, he energetically combated Russian

influence; but, not succeeding in preventing the dismemberment of his native country, he went into exile, but returned to Poland shortly before his death, which took place in 1790.—A lady of this house secretly married Sigismund, king of Poland, in 1518.

RAEBURN, Sir Henry, *rai'-bern*, an eminent Scotch artist, who was brought up to his father's trade, which was that of a goldsmith; but, having shown great taste and skill in miniature-painting, he was sent to London and afterwards to Italy, for the purpose of improving himself as an artist. In 1787 he returned to Edinburgh, where he became a popular portrait-painter, and continued to reside there until his death. He received many marks of honour both at home and abroad; was elected member of the academy of Florence and of New York, and became an R.A. in 1815. His best portraits were those of Sir Walter Scott, Francis Jeffrey, Sir Francis Chantrey, Lord Eldon, and Professor Playfair. When George IV. visited Edinburgh in 1822, he created Raeburn a knight. As a draughtsman he was correct and vigorous, and his colouring was rich and harmonious. B. near Edinburgh, 1756; D. at Edinburgh, 1823.

RAFFAELLE, or RAPHAEL, Sanzio, *ra'-fa-aill'-lai, ra'-fa-el*, a celebrated Italian painter. His father, an artist of some eminence, after teaching him the rudiments of the art, placed him under Perugino. At Florence he studied the famous cartoons of Da Vinci and Michael Angelo; after which he went to Rome, where he was employed by Pope Julius II. in the embellishment of the Vatican. He also painted several fine pieces for Francis I. of France, who liberally rewarded him. Leo X. employed him in designing the cartoons for the tapestry to be hung in the Sistine chapel. These drawings were sent to Flanders to be copied; and, after remaining there a century, seven were bought by Charles I. They are at present at Hampton Court. The works of this, the most eminent painter of modern times, are numerous, but are chiefly to be found at Rome. In the National Gallery there are a St. Catherine, portrait of Julius II., a portion of a cartoon, and the "Vision of a Knight," with the original pen-and-ink drawing. The university of Oxford possesses a fine collection of his drawings. B. at Urbino, 1483; D. at Rome, 1520.

RAFFLES, Sir Thomas Stamford, *răf'-fels*, an eminent English statesman and naturalist, who became a clerk in the India House at an early age, and in that capacity displayed so much zeal and talent as to be chosen, in 1805, to fill the post of under-secretary to the government of Pulo-Penang, or Prince of Wales Island. His ability was so great that, in a short time, he rose to the secretaryship, but was compelled to vacate that office in 1808, in consequence of ill-health. He went to Malacca, where he devoted himself to the study of the Malay language, and in 1809 published an essay thereupon. In 1811 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, which had been taken from the Dutch. During the five years that he held this post, he made extensive reforms in the government and abolished slavery. At the same time he collected a vast and valuable body of information relative to the geology, geography, and natural products of the island. These materials he subsequently classified and published, after his return to England, in a work entitled "The History of Java." In 1818 he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of Fort Marlborough, in the island of Sumatra. As formerly, he was distinguished by his enlightened measures as an administrator, and emancipated the slaves. At Singapore he founded a commercial station, and a college for the study of Anglo-Chinese and Malay literature. He returned to England in 1824; but, unfortunately, the ship in which he had first embarked took fire, and almost the whole of the valuable collection of animals, plants, manuscripts, and drawings which he had formed, was totally destroyed. He was the founder and first president of the Zoological Society, and presented the museum of that body with a fine collection of preserved animals. D. at sea, off Jamaica, 1781; D. 1826.

RAGLAN, James Henry Fitzroy, Lord, *răg'-lan*, a modern English general, who left the Westminster school in his 16th year to enter the British army as cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons. After accompanying the British ambassador to Constantinople in 1807, he was placed upon the staff of the duke of Wellington, and subsequently became his aide-de-camp. He served throughout the Peninsular campaign, which was marked by the victories of Rolica, of Talavera, of Vimiera, and of Busaco. In the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, and in the subsequent operations, he evinced distinguished merit. At Waterloo he lost his right arm, and was subsequently created K.C.B. and a colonel. After the conclusion of the war he fulfilled the diplomatic duties of secretary and minister in the embassy at Paris. In 1819 he became military secretary to the duke of Wellington, both in the Ordnance and, at a later period, at the Horse Guards. Upon the death of the duke of Wellington, Lord Raglan was called to still higher military duties. He was appointed master-general of the ordnance, and, at the outbreak of the war between England and Russia, he was selected to take the command of the British army destined to defend the Turkish empire. Under his directions, and in conjunction with the French troops led by Marshal St. Arnaud, the British army signally defeated the Russians, and in two hours carried the intrenched and fortified position of the height of Alma. It has been ascertained that he was for carrying Sebastopol by a *coup-de-main*, but gave way to the wishes of the French commander, who desired to take the fortress by investment. The repulse and defeat of the enemy at Balaklava, and the daring intrepidity of the army at Inkermann, took place under his command; but he succumbed to disease before the final success of the operations which he himself had inaugurated. A fuller and more satisfactory knowledge of all the facts of the Crimean campaign has revealed to us that he was most unjustly censured by the English press as the author of a considerable part of the failures and sufferings of the British troops before Sebastopol, and history will readily grant him the honours due to a brave man and a skilful general. After his death his remains were conveyed to England, a pension of £1,000 per annum was settled upon his widow, and one of £2 50 upon his son. Lord Westmoreland, his relation, paid him a just tribute when he said "He died a martyr to the service he had undertaken, but he died full of glory, for the great and brilliant victories he had achieved; for the skill with which he directed his army under the most difficult circumstances; for the anxiety and care with which he watched over his troops; and for the energy with which he inspired them. He died, like his great commander, the duke of Wellington, an example to guide hereafter all military men in the discharge of their duties towards their sovereign and their country, and in the pursuit of fame, combined with justice, with moderation, and with virtue." B. 1788; D. before Sepastopol, 1855.

RAGO, *ra'-go*, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, lying to the S. of Branco, in the Atlantic. It is uninhabited.

RAGOTZKY, Sigismund, *ra-gotz'-ke*, an Hungarian magnate, who was elected prince of Transylvania upon the death of Stephen Botkay in 1607. D. about 1610.

RAGOTZKY, George, prince of Transylvania, entered into an alliance with the Swedes, against Poland, in 1659. He was slain in action with the Turks, 1661.

RAGOTZKY, Francis Leopold, prince of Transylvania, an Hungarian patriot, who was, in 1701, appointed chief by the revolted Hungarians, and displayed, in that capacity, signal bravery and address. After holding Hungary separate from Austria during ten years, he, upon the proclamation of peace between the inhabitants of that country and the emperor, went to France, and thence to Constantinople, where he was held in great esteem. B. 1676; D. in Turkey, 1735.

RAGUENET, Francis, *rag'-nai*, a French historian, who obtained a prize from the French Academy in 1689, for a discourse on the "Merit of Martyrdom." In 1704 he published a "Comparison between the Italians and the French, with regard to Music and the Opera," in which he defended the superiority of the former. This work occasioned a literary warfare. His other works are, "The Monuments of Rome; or, a Description of the Works of Art, &c., in that City;" the "History of Oliver Cromwell;" "History of the Old Testament." B. at Rouen, 1660; D. 1720.

RAGUSA, Augustus Frederick de Marmont, Duke of, *ra-goo'-sa*, a celebrated French general and marshal of France. He received a complete and regular military

education at the college-school of Châlons, and, after entering the army, attracted, at Toulon, the favourable notice of Bonaparte, who made him his aide-de-camp. He accompanied that general to Italy in 1796, and fought in almost every subsequent engagement, winning high honour for his great skill, bravery, and readiness of resource, till, at length, he was selected by Bonaparte to carry to Paris the twenty-two colours captured from the enemy. In the Egyptian campaign he was a general of brigade, and, in 1799, he was one of the officers that accompanied Bonaparte in his perilous flight from Egypt. Between the years 1805—1814 he was one of the most conspicuously skilful and courageous of all Napoleon's subordinates. At Ulm, during the conquest of the province of Styria; at Wagram; as the successor to Massena in Portugal; and at Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipsic, he bore a distinguished part. Against an allied force of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, numerically four times greater than his own, he obstinately defended Paris, in 1814. But when the enemy's artillery began to sweep the city from the heights of Montmartre, he received instructions from Joseph Bonaparte which permitted him to evacuate the French capital. He then went over to the allies with his entire force, thus deserting the cause of the emperor for ever. He was subsequently employed by Louis XVIII. and Charles X., the latter of whom commanded him to repress the revolt of 1830: he was, however, defeated by the people, and became an object of odium with his countrymen. His name was struck off the rolls of the French army, and he was banished from his native country. He spent the remainder of his life away from France, and devoted his leisure to the composition of some excellent treatises upon military science. His Memoirs appeared at Paris in 1856. B. at Châtillon-sur-Seine, 1774; D. at Venice, 1852.

RAGUSA, a fortified city of Austria, in Dalmatia, on a peninsula on the Adriatic, which forms two large and commodious harbours, protected by works of considerable strength, 38 miles from Cattaro. It has a cathedral, Gothic custom-house, a palace, guard-house, barracks, lyceum, theatre, and several public schools. Its trade was once important, but has greatly declined. *Pop.* 9,000. *Lat.* 42° 38′ 9″ N. *Lon.* 18° 7′ E.—Ragusa was founded about the middle of the 7th century. This petty republic did not lose its independence until the successes of Napoleon I., who conferred on Marshal Marmont the title of Duke of Ragusa.

RAGUSA, a populous town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, on the Ragusa, 3 miles from Modica. *Manf.* Woollens and silks. In its vicinity, vines, olives, and other fruit are produced. It is noted, also, for its breed of horses and mules. *Pop.* 17,000.

RAHDUNPORE, *rad-un-por'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, on the Puddar river. It possesses a respectable citadel. *Lat.* 24° N. *Lon.* 71° 45′ E.

RAHMANIE, *ra-ma-ne'*, a town of Lower Egypt, situate at the junction of the Nile with the canal of Alexandria, 25 miles from Rosetta. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The French, during their occupation of Egypt, made it a fortified station. It was taken from them by the British in 1801.

RAHO, *ra'-ho*, a town of Hungary, 18 miles from Szigeth. *Pop.* 2,500.

RAHOON, *ra-hoon'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Lahore, 12 miles from Loodianah. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* Unascertained.

RAIATEA, *rai-a-te'-a*, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific, 130 miles from Tahiti. It has a circuit of 40 miles, with a mountainous surface. *Pro.* Arrowroot and cocoa-nuts. *Pop.* Unascertained.

RAIKES, Robert, *raiks*, an English philanthropist, who was the son of a printer of Gloucester, and was himself bred to the same trade. Having acquired a fortune in trade, he employed it in acts of charity, and in providing instruction to the inmates of the county bridewell and to the children and workmen employed in the factories. He established a number of Sunday schools, requiring only "clean hands, clean faces, and combed hair" in their attendants. In all his noble efforts he was very successful. B. at Gloucester, 1735; D. 1811.

RAIMBACH, Abraham, *raim'-bak*, an eminent English engraver. He was of Swiss descent on his father's side, and was, at an early age, placed as an apprentice to an engraver. His first work was the key to Copley's "Death of Chatham." An assiduous student of his art, he went on increasing in skill, till, in the year 1812, he became engraver for Sir David Wilkie. During the remainder of his life he was employed by that artist to reproduce his works, the excellence and popularity of which enabled both to acquire large sums by their sale. His best prints after Wilkie were "The Rent-Day," "The Village Politicians," "The Cut Finger," "The Parish Beadle," "Blind-Man's-Buff," and "Distraining for Rent." After his death, his autobiography was published by his son: it was entitled "Memoirs and Recollections of the late Abraham Raimbach, including a Memoir of Sir David Wilkie." The work is full of interest, and contains a pleasing account of the engraver's visit to the museum of the Louvre at Paris, during the short interval of peace in 1802. B. in London, 1776; D. 1843.

RAIMONDI, Marc Antonio, *rai-mone'-de*, a celebrated Italian engraver, who was employed by Raffaelle to engrave his drawings. Clement VII. ordered him to be imprisoned for having engraved a series of obscene designs after Julio Romano, illustrating the sonnets of Aretino; but the pope having been shown his superb engraving of the "Martyrdom of St. Lawrence," he pardoned him, and became his patron. When Rome was taken by the Spaniards, in 1527, Raimondi lost everything he possessed, and fled to Bologna, where he continued to work until his death. The British Museum possesses a fine collection of his engravings, some of which are valued at £60 per impression. B. at Bologna, about 1488; D. about 1546.

RAIMONDI, John Baptist, an eminent Italian orientalist, who resided for some time in Asia, and there acquired the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Armenian languages. He was employed at Rome to arrange the oriental works contained in that city, and formed the plan of a polyglot Bible on a more enlarged method than either that of Alcala or of Anvers; but was compelled to relinquish his idea from want of the requisite funds. In 1610 he produced an Arabic grammar. B. at Cremona, about 1540; D. about 1620.

RAIN, or RHAIN, *rine*, a town of Bavaria, 22 miles from Augsburg, where the Austrian general Tilly received his mortal wound in 1631. *Pop.* 1,100.

RAINHAM, *rain'-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,500.

RAINY LAKE, *rai'-ne*, a lake of North America, 160 miles to the W. of Lake Superior, divided by an isthmus into two parts. The broadest part is not more than 20 miles.

RAISEN, *rai'-sen*, the name of several towns of England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

RAISMES, *raim*, a town of France, in the department of the North, 3 miles from Valenciennes. *Pop.* 3,700.—It has a station on the Northern Railway.

RAJAHMUNDRY, *ra-ja-moon'-dre*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Madras. *Area*, 6,050 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly in the N., with a fertile and level soil along the coast. *Rivers.* The principal is the Godavery. *Pro.* Wheat, rice, maize, millet, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and indigo. *Pop.* 1,012,036. *Lat.* between 16° 18′ and 17° 38′ N. *Lon.* between 81° 7′ and 82° 40′ E.

RAJAHMUNDRY, a town of Hindostan, on the banks of the Godavery, and capital of the above district. It has a fort, a gaol, and a bazar. *Pop.* about 20,000.

RAJESHAYE, *ra'-jes-hai*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 2,084 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, with a great deal of jungle. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, oats, barley, sugar-cane, ginger, and hemp. *Pop.* 672,000. *Lat.* between 24° 6′ and 24° 58′ N. *Lon.* between 88° 18′ and 89° 20′ E.

RAJMAHAL, *raj-ma-hal'*, 'the royal residence,' an ancient city of Bengal, on the Ganges. It has fallen into decay, the modern town consisting only of one street. *Lat.* 25° 2′ N. *Lon.* 87° 43′ E.—The railway from Calcutta to Delhi passes through this town.

RAJPOOTANA, *raj-poo-ta'-na*, a tract of W. India, with an area of 114,390 square miles and a population of 11,000,000. *Lat.* between 23° 55′ and 29° 57′ N. *Lon.* between 70° 5′ and 77° 40′ E.

RALEIGH, Sir Walter *ra'-le*, a celebrated English

navigator, author, and courtier. After receiving the rudiments of his education at home, he was, about 1568, sent to Oriel College, Oxford, where "he was worthily esteemed a proficient in oratory and philosophy;" but did not long remain there; for, having an enterprising spirit, he entered into the troop of gentlemen volunteers who went to the assistance of the Protestants in France, where he continued about five or six years. He subsequently joined the expedition of General Norris in the Netherlands, in aid of the cause of the prince of Orange. Soon after his return he engaged with his brother-in-law, Sir Humphry Gilbert, in a voyage to America, whence they returned in 1579. The next year he was in Ireland, where he distinguished himself against the rebels of Munster. On his return to England he introduced himself to the notice of Queen Elizabeth by a romantic piece of gallantry. Her majesty, while taking a walk, stopped at a muddy place, hesitating whether to proceed or not; on which Raleigh took off his new plush cloak, and spread it on the ground. The queen trod gently over the foot-cloth, and soon rewarded the sacrifice of a cloak with a handsome suit to the owner. Being still intent



SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

upon making discoveries, he, in 1584, fitted out a squadron, which endeavoured to establish the colony called, in honour of Elizabeth, Virginia; but almost the only fruits of the expedition were the bringing of the tobacco-plant and the potato to England. After spending £40 000 in an unsuccessful attempt to found a colony, he abandoned the scheme to a mercantile community. Meanwhile he had been created a knight, captain of the queen's guard, a lord warden of the Stanneries, and lieutenant-general of Cornwall. In the defeat of the Spanish armada, in 1588, Sir Walter bore a glorious part, for which he received distinguishing marks of favour from the queen. In 1591 he sailed on an expedition against the Spanish fleet, but without success. About the same time he incurred the queen's displeasure by an intrigue with one of her maids of honour, whom he afterwards married. In 1595 he sailed to Guiana, and destroyed the capital of Trinidad. The year following he took a distinguished part in the taking of Cadiz. Honours were lavished in abundance upon him, and he obtained the lordship of St. Germaine, in Cornwall. Sir Walter was one of those who brought about the fall of Essex, and remained in the favour of the queen till her death; but, in the succeeding reign, his fortunes changed. He was stripped of his preferments, tried, and condemned for high treason, on a charge the most frivolous, and without the least evidence. He remained in the Tower thirteen years, during which he wrote several works on various subjects of great importance, the best of which was the "History of the World," which was published in 1614. The year following he was released, occasioned by the flattering account which he had given of some rich mines in Guiana. On gaining his liberty, he sailed to that country in search of those pretended mines, instead of discovering which, he burnt the Spanish town of St. Thomas, and returned to England, where, in consequence of the complaint of Gondamor, the Spanish ambassador, he was apprehended, and, in a most unprecedented manner, beheaded, on his former sentence. His works are historical, philosophical, poetical, and political. As an author, Hume declares him to be the "best model of our ancient style;" and Hallam speaks of him as "less pedantic than most of his contemporaries, seldom low, and never affected." The appearance and character of this poet, courtier, navigator, statesman, and military and naval commander, are thus sketched by Aubrey:—"He was a tall, handsome, and bold man; but his nævе was that he was damnable proud. He had a most remarkable aspect, an exceeding high forehead, and long-faced." Altogether, he was one of the most remarkable men of a remarkable age. B. at Hayes, Devonshire, 1552; beheaded at Westminster, 1618.





Raleigh, the metropolis of North Carolina, U.S., in Wake county, 26 miles from Smithfield. It contains a state-house, court-house, gaol, a governor's house, market-house, theatre, state bank, churches, and schools. *Pop.* 4,500.

Ralph, James, *rălf*, an American writer, was originally a schoolmaster at Philadelphia, and went thence, in 1725, to London, where he published a poem entitled "Night." He also wrote a History of England, and several political pamphlets. Pope has given him a place in his "Dunciad," where he exclaims,—

"Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls,
And makes night hideous; answer him, ye owls."

B. about 1700; D. at Chiswick, 1762.

Ramazzini, Bernardin, *ra-mat'-se'-ne*, an Italian physician, who, after taking his degree at Parma, went to Modena, where he was medical professor many years, and then removed to Padua. His works were numerous, and are still held in high esteem by his countrymen. B. at Carpi, near Modena, 1633; D. 1714.

Rambervillers, *ram'-ber-vil'-lai*, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, 16 miles from Epinal. *Manf.* Linen and cotton thread, woollen, and hosiery. *Pop.* 5,000.

Rambouillet, *ram-bwoo'-e-yai*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, 30 miles from Paris. It has a royal château, in which Charles X. took refuge before his exile, in 1830. *Pop.* 4,200.—It has a station on the railway from Paris to Chartres.

Ramsbury, *rămz'-ber-e*, a parish of Wiltshire, 30 miles from Salisbury. *Pop.* 3,000.

Rameau, John Philip, *ra'-mo*, a celebrated French musician, who, after practising as organist at his native place, discharged the same office in the cathedral of Clermont. In 1733 he produced his opera of "Hippolytus," which was followed by several others, and greatly admired. But it was as a theorist in music that Rameau excelled; and on account of his two works, the "Demonstration of the Principles of Harmony" and the "Code of Music," he was called the Newton of that science. Louis XV., to whom he was composer, conferred on him the title of nobility and the order of St. Michael. B. at Dijon, 1683; D. 1764.

Rameswaram, *rams-wa-ram'*, an island in the Gulf of Manaar, off the S. extremity of Hindostan. *Ext.* 11 miles long, with an average breadth of 6. It has a remarkable temple, celebrated in wild fables. *Pop.* 4,300. *Lat.* 9° 18′ N. *Lon.* 79° 22′ E.

Ramghur, *ram-goor'*, the capital of a district of the same name in India, on the Dummodah river, 200 miles from Calcutta. *Lat.* 23° 28′ N. *Lon.* 85° 43′ E. —The District has an area of 8,524 square miles, and a population estimated at 375,000.

Ramgurh, *ram-goor'*, a town of India, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwar, 95 miles from Delhi. *Pop.* 10,000.

Ramillies, *răm'-e-lees* (Fr. *ra-me'-yai*), a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 26 miles from Brussels. It is noted for a victory gained here, in 1706, by the duke of Marlborough over the French.

RAMMAHUN ROY, *ram-mu-hoon'*, a distinguished orientalist, who came of a high order of the Brahminical caste. While still quite a youth, he evinced heretical tendencies; and he states, "when about the age of 16, I wrote a manuscript, calling in question the validity of the idolatrous system of the Hindoos. This, together with my known sentiments on that subject, having produced a coolness between me and my immediate kindred, I proceeded on my travels, and passed through different countries, chiefly within, but some beyond, the bounds of Hindostan. When I had reached the age of 20, my father recalled me, and restored me to his favour; but my continued controversies with the Brahmins on the subject of their idolatry and superstition, and my interference with their custom of burning widows and other pernicious practices, revived and increased their animosity towards me; and, through their influence with my family, my father was again obliged to withdraw his countenance, though his limited pecuniary support was still continued to me." After the death of his father, in 1803, he openly broke with the Brahmins, and wrote several works exposing their errors. He published an English translation of portions of the Vedas in 1817, and subsequently became part proprietor of an English newspaper called the *Bengal Herald*. A series of selections from the New Testament, entitled, "The Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Peace and Happiness," translated into Sanskrit and Bengalee, was his next publication. In 1830 he was sent to England as ambassador from the king of Delhi, who at the same time conferred upon him the title of rajah. He was on the eve of returning to his own country when he was seized with illness, which terminated in his death. He was a frequent attendant in the Unitarian chapels in England, and held that a belief in the divine mission of Christ was perfectly consistent with the doctrines laid down by the Sanskrit writers on the Brahminical faith. He wrote and spoke English, Bengalee, Persian, Hindostanee, and was further acquainted with French, Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and Arabic. He was as acute as a diplomatist as enlightened and cultivated as a man. His representations to the British court led to the king of Delhi's receiving an addition to his income of £30,000. B. in Bengal, 1774; D. near Bristol, 1833.

RAMNAGUR, *ram-na-goor'*, a fortified town of the Punjab, 62 miles from Lahore. Here the Sikh forces were, in 1848, defeated by the British.

RAMNAGUR, a town of British India, 4 miles from Benares. *Pop.* 10,000.

RAMPOOR, *ram-poor'*, a city of Hindostan, and capital of an extensive district of the same name, on the Cossila river. It contains the palace of the nabob Fyzoola Khan, and some other good houses; but is chiefly composed of sunburnt-brick houses, with thatched or tiled roofs. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 28° 50′ N. *Lon.* 78° 58′ E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 720 square miles and a population of 320,000. *Lat.* between 28° 30′ and 29° 11′ N. *Lon.* between 78° 55′ and 79° 30′ E.

RAMREE, *ram-ree'*, an island of British India, in Aracan, lying to the N.E. of Cheduba. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a breadth of 15. (*See* ARACAN.)

RAMSAY, Andrew Michael, *răm'-sai*, usually called the Chevalier Ramsay, a Scottish author, who was educated at Edinburgh; after which he became tutor to a nobleman's son at the university of St. Andrew's. In 1710 he was at Cambray, where he was converted to the Roman Catholic religion by the celebrated Fénélon, whose life he wrote. He was afterwards employed as tutor to the duke de Château Thierry, and made knight of the order of St. Lazarus. He was also engaged by the son of James II., called the Pretender, in instructing his children. His works are, "Discourse upon Epic Poetry," "Essay upon Civil Government," "Remarks on Shaftesbury's Characteristics," "History of M. de Turenne," "Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion." B. at Ayr, Scotland, 1686; D. in France, 1743.

**RAMSAY, Allan, a Scotch poet, who, at an early age, went to Edinburgh, where he became apprentice to a barber, but subsequently distinguished himself by several ingenious poems and songs in the Scotch dialect. His principal performance is a pastoral, entitled "The Gentle Shepherd." B. in Scotland, 1685; D. 1758.**

RAMSAY, Allan, a Scotch portrait-painter, and son of the preceding. His early studies in drawing were made without the aid of any tutor; but he afterwards improved his skill by a visit to Italy. Lord Bute became his patron; and, through his means, he was introduced to George III., whose principal painter he became in 1767. The English school of portrait-painting was in a very crude condition at that period; but Ramsay was perhaps superior to most of the predecessors of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Two of his portraits of George III., when prince of Wales, were engraved. He was an accomplished man beyond the immediate range of his profession, and was acquainted with the Greek, Latin, Italian, and French languages. B. at Edinburgh, 1713; D. at Dover, 1784.

RAMSDEN, Jesse, *răms'-den*, an excellent English mechanician, who was at first a cloth-worker, but in his 23rd year apprenticed himself to a mathematical instrument maker in London. He pursued his new employment with so much success that he was engaged by the best mathematical instrument makers in the metropolis, and was enabled in 1768 to open a shop in the Haymarket; but in 1775 he removed to Piccadilly, where he carried on business till his death. He greatly improved Hadley's quadrant or sextant; and he invented a machine for dividing mathematical instruments, for which he received a premium from the Board of Longitude. Mr. Ramsden also improved the construction of the theodolite, and the barometer for measuring the heights of mountains. The pyrometer, for denoting the expansion of bodies by heat, also employed his talents; and he made many important discoveries and improvements in optics. He improved the refracting micrometer, the transit-instrument and quadrant, and procured a patent for an improved equatorial. His mural quadrants were admirable, and much sought after. Mr. Ramsden was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1786. B. near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1735; D. at Brighton, 1800.

RAMSDON, *răms'-don*, two parishes of England, neither with a population above 500.

RAMSEY, *răm'-se*, a market-town of Huntingdonshire, formerly noted for a wealthy Benedictine abbey, of which there are now scarcely any remains. It is 10 miles from Huntingdon, and the lake Ramseymere is in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 5,000.

RAMSEY, a town of England, in the Isle of Man, in a spacious bay, 14 miles from Douglas. It has a chapel and court-house. *Pop.* 2,800.

RAMSEY, an island of Wales, off the coast of Pembrokeshire, 4 miles from St. David's. *Ext.* About 2 miles long.

RAMSGATE, *răms'-gait*, a market and seaport-town of Kent, noted for its excellent artificial harbour, and also as a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, on the eastern coast of the isle of Thanet, 15 miles from Canterbury. Its public buildings are the parish church of St. Lawrence, other places of worship, market and custom-houses, barracks, assembly-rooms, and bazar. But the harbour is by far the most striking feature in the town. It consists of two immense piers, extending from the coast about 800 feet into the sea, and bending towards each other, so as nearly to approach and inclose a circular area of 46 acres. It is the largest artificial haven in England, and is bordered by wet and dry docks, guarded by batteries, and with a lighthouse at its entrance. The pier forms a very delightful promenade, and is, accordingly, the favourite walk of the company. The sea-views are very fine, and in clear weather the cliffs of Calais may be seen, though at the distance of 30 miles. Boat-building and the repairing of ships are carried on sometimes to a considerable extent. *Pop.* about 12,000.—Ramsgate is a member of the Cinque port of Sandwich. Vast quantities of provisions are here imported in small boats from the French coast.

RAMSTADT, UPPER AND LOWER, *ram'-stat*, two contiguous towns of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Modau, 5 miles from Darmstadt. *Pop.* united, 4,000.

RAMTEAK, *ram-teek'*, a town of India, in the territory of Nagpore, with several temples. It is a place of pilgrimage. *Lat.* 21° 24′ N. *Lon.* 79° 22′ E.

RAMUS, Peter, *ra'-moos*, a French philosopher and mathematician. His birth was mean, and he received

his education in the college of Navarre, where he was a servant. He studied with such ardour as to be admitted to the degree of master of arts; his thesis on which occasion was an attack upon the doctrine of Aristotle, which occasioned a violent controversy, and Ramus was prohibited from teaching. But, in 1551, he was nominated to the professorship of philosophy and eloquence in the College of France. He was also obnoxious to the Sorbonne for being a Protestant, and in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, this learned and worthy man fell a victim. His principal works are, treatises on Arithmetic and Geometry; Greek, Latin, and French Grammars; a "Life of Cicero," with remarks on the Latin language; "Animadversions upon Aristotle;" "Commentaries upon Quintilian," &c. B. at Cuth, Picardy, about 1515; killed at Paris, 1572.

RAMUSIO, John Baptist, *ra-moo'-se-o*, secretary of the Council of Ten at Venice, and ambassador from that republic to France, Switzerland, and Rome. He made the first collection of voyages and travels that is known; the first volume of which appeared at Venice, 1550. B. at Treviso, Venetia, 1185; D. at Padua, 1557.

RANAI, or ORANAI, *ra'-nai*, one of the Sandwich islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth of 10. *Pop.* 20,400. *Lat.* 20° 51′ N. *Lon.* 185° 23′ E.

RANCAGUA, *ran'-ca-gwa*, an old province of Chili, inclosed between the rivers Maypo and Cachapuel, and extending from the Andes to the sea.—The capital is of the same name, standing on the river Cachapuel, 53 miles from Santiago.

RANÇON, *ran'-sawng*, a parish and town of France, on the Gartempe, 6 miles from Bellac. *Pop.* 2,200.

RANDAZZO, *rand-dat'-so*, a town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Ætna. *Pop.* 4,500.

RANDERS, *ran'-ders*, a trading town of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Guden, 20 miles from Aarhuus. *Manf.* Gloves; and it has a considerable trade in corn. *Pop.* 7,100.

RANDOLPH, *răn'-dolf*, the name of several counties of the United States.—1. In the north-west part of Virginia. *Area*, 1,484 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—2. In the central part of North Carolina. *Area*, 724 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.—3. In Illinois. *Area*, 514 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—4. In Georgia. *Area*, 713 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—The name also of several townships, none of them with a population above 5,000.

RANDOLPH, Thomas, an English statesman, who was banished to France in the reign of Mary, on account of his religion. Queen Elizabeth employed him in several embassies, and rewarded him with knighthood, the offices of chamberlain of the exchequer and mastership of the posts. His letters are in different collections, and his account of Russia is contained in Hakluyt's Voyages. B. in Kent, 1523; D. 1590.

RANDOLPH, Thomas, an English poet, who was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the intimate friend of Ben Jonson, who used to call him his son. His poems abound with wit and humour. He was the author of several dramatic pieces. B. at Badby, Northamptonshire, 1605; D. 1635.

RANDOLPH, Thomas, a learned English divine, who became fellow, and afterwards president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He wrote an answer to the essay on spirit, a valuable discourse on Jephthah's vow, and several sermons. B. in Oxfordshire, about 1710; D. 1788.

RANDON, James Louis, Count, *ran'-dawng*, a French general and marshal of France. He was an illustration of the famous saying of the time of the empire, that every French soldier carried the baton of a marshal of France in his knapsack. He was but a sergeant in 1812, and he gained the epaulette of a sub-lieutenant by gallant conduct at the battle of Moskowa. His bravery and skill as an officer, during the various campaigns in Africa, between 1838-46, led to his rapid advancement. He was war minister to the prince president of the republic in 1851, after which he became governor-general of Algeria. In 1856 he was created marshal of France, and, soon afterwards, minister of war. B. at Grenoble, 1795.

RANEEGUNGE, *ra'-ne-goonj*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. The neighbourhood is rich in iron and coal. *Lat.* 23° 35′ N. *Lon.* 87° 10′ E. —United with Calcutta by railway.

RANEEPOOR, *ra'-ne-poor*, a manufacturing town of Scinde, 45 miles from Hyderabad. *Pop.* 5,000, mostly weavers.

RANGOON, *ran-goon'*, a fortified city of British India, in the province of Pegu, on the Irrawaddi river, about 30 miles from the sea. The streets are rather narrow, but straight, and paved with brick. The houses are constructed of timber, and raised several feet from the ground. Shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 16° 48′ N. *Lon.* 96° 10′ E.—This place has been twice destroyed by fire, and, in 1852, was taken by the British.

RANKE, Leopold, *rank*, an eminent modern German historian. At the outset of his career he was engaged as teacher in the gymnasium of Frankfort-on-the-Oder; but having had from his earliest years a strong predilection for historical studies, he devoted all his leisure to the composition of a "History of the Roman and German People from 1494 to 1535;" on the publication of which, in 1824, it was found to be so full of accurate and discriminating knowledge, that its author received the appointment of professor of history in the university of Berlin. The government of Prussia next granted him the means of prosecuting his researches among the archives of Vienna, Rome, and Venice. The historian was thus enabled to produce his "Princes and Nations of South Europe in the 16th and 17th Centuries," and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688." In 1836 his reputation was established on the most substantial basis by his great work entitled "The Popes of Rome; their Church and State," of which an excellent translation was made by Mrs. Austin, and which likewise formed the foundation of one of Lord Macaulay's best essays. For about four years he edited the "Historical and Political Gazette," a print which, being deemed too liberal in its views, was discontinued in 1836. In 1841 he became historiographer of Prussia. The most important of his subsequent works were, "History of Germany during the Reformation," translated into English by Mrs. Austin; "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg," and "History of Prussia during the 17th and 18th Century," and a "History of Servia and the Servian Revolution." B. near Naumberg, Prussian Saxony, 1795.

RANKEN, *răn'-ken*, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area*, 795 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.

RAPHAEL. (*See* RAFFAELLE.)

RAPHELENGIUS, Francis, *ra-fel-lain'-je-oos*, a learned French critic, who studied the learned languages at Paris, after which he went to England, and taught Greek at Cambridge. On his return, he published learned editions of several ancient writers, with notes, and was employed on the Polyglot Bible of Antwerp, printed in 1571. He was appointed professor in Hebrew and Arabic at Leyden. His other works are—a Hebrew Grammar, an Arabic Lexicon, and a Chaldaic Dictionary. B. near Lisle, 1539; D. at Leyden, 1597.

RAPHOE, *ra'-foe*, an episcopal market-town of Ireland, county of Donegal, 6 miles from Lifford. The cathedral was built in the 11th century. *Pop.* 1,500. This place is the head of a Roman Catholic diocese.

RAPIN, Paul de, *rap'-ă*, a French historian, who studied the law, and became an advocate. Obliged to leave France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he visited England and Holland; and in 1688 he accompanied William of Orange to England, and obtained a military command in Ireland; but, being wounded at the siege of Limerick, he disposed of his commission. He afterwards became tutor to the son of the earl of Portland, whom he accompanied on his travels. His History of England, which is very excellent, was printed at the Hague in 1711, and was afterwards translated into English by Nicholas Tindal. B. at Castres, 1661; D. at Wesel, 1725.

RAPOLLA, *ra-pole'-la*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 2 miles from Melfi. *Pop.* 3,200.—In 1851 this place was visited by an earthquake.

RAPPAHANNOCK, *răp'-pa-hăn'-nok*, a navigable river of Virginia, rising in the Blue Mountains, and, after a course of 130 miles, falling into Chesapeake Bay.

RAPTEE, *rap-te'*, a river of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. After a course of 270 miles, it joins the Ganges in the district of Goruckpore.

RARITAN, *răr'-i-tăn*, a river of New Jersey, U.S.,

formed by two branches, which unite about 20 miles above New Brunswick. It flows by New Brunswick, and, gradually becoming broader and deeper, passes Amboy, and then widens into Raritan Bay, which is immediately connected with the ocean.—Also a township of New Jersey, 20 miles from Trenton. *Pop.* 3,200.

RAS, *ras* (a 'headland'), the prefix to the names of numerous capes in Africa and Asia.

RAS EL KHYMA, *ke'-ma*, a fortified maritime town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf. It stands on a sandy peninsula, and is defended by batteries. This place, in consequence of the depredations of pirates, was twice taken by the British. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 25° 49′ N. *Lon.* 55° 30′ E.

RASGRAD, *ras'-grad*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 33 miles from Rustchuk. *Pop.* 6,000.—Here in 1810 the Turks were defeated by the Russians.

RASK, Rasmus Christian, *rask*, an eminent Danish philologist, who displayed an extraordinary aptitude for the acquisition of languages from his earliest years. He was the son of parents in the humblest circumstances; but his talents procured him patrons, who furnished him with the means of prosecuting his studies, first at the university of Copenhagen, and, subsequently, in Russia, Sweden, and Finland. In 1808 he was employed in a subordinate capacity at the university library at Copenhagen, but was subsequently sent, at the cost of the Danish government, to Persia and India, whence he brought home a most valuable collection, consisting of upwards of a hundred old and rare oriental manuscripts. His later years were passed in the uninterrupted prosecution of his philological labours, and in the fulfillment of his duties as historical professor in the university of Copenhagen. His most important works were—an Armenian Dictionary; Anglo-Saxon Grammar; Investigations concerning the Northern or Icelandic Language; Spanish, Frisian, and Acra Grammars; and a treatise on "The Age and Authenticity of the Zend-Avesta." B. in the island of Funen, 1787; D. at Copenhagen, 1832.

RASPAIL, Francis Vincent, *ras'-pail*, a modern French chemist and writer on scientific subjects, who, in 1825, was appointed editor of the natural history section of the "Bulletin des Sciences." Before that period he had been a successful writer upon scientific questions for various French journals. Two of his works were as remarkable for their originality as for their general excellence. These were, the "Natural History of Health" and the "Médecine et Pharmacie Domestique," the last of which was most efficiently reproduced in an English form by Dr. G. L. Strauss, in a work entitled "Domestic Medicine; or, Plain Instructions in the Art of Preserving and Restoring Health." M. Raspail was a man of strong political feelings, and, both with sword and pen, fought for the cause of republicanism. Under Louis Philippe he was twice imprisoned for his opposition to the government, and at the *coup-d'état* he was placed in confinement by Louis Napoleon. B. at Carpentras, in the department of Vaucluse, 1794.

RASTADT, *ra'-stat*, a strongly-fortified town of Germany, in Baden, on the Murg, 20 miles from Strasburg. It has a magnificent mansion, formerly occupied by the princes of Baden. *Manf.* Carriages, fire-arms, mathematical and philosophical instruments; also silver and plated wares. *Pop.* 6,500.—This place has been the scene of repeated diplomatic conferences. During one of these, in 1798-99, two of the representatives of France were assassinated. It has a station on the railway from Basle to Manheim.

RASTALL, or RASTELL, John, *ras'-tel*, an old English printer, who pursued his calling in London. His wife was the sister of Sir Thomas More, whose "Dialogues on the Worship of Images and Relics" he printed. He was himself an author, translator, and compiler, and is said to have written the "Anglorum Regum Chronicon, or Pastyme of People," which was included in the "Collections of English Chronicles" published in 1811. D. in London, 1536.

RATCLIFFE, *rat'-klif*, a chapelry of Middlesex, 2¼ miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. *Pop.* 15,500.

RATH, *rath*, a prefix to numerous unimportant places in Ireland.

RATHANGAN, *rath'-an-gan*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 28 miles from Dublin. *Pop.* 1,200.

RATHCOOLE, *rath'-kool*, three parishes of Ireland, in Leinster and Munster, none with a population above 1,500.

RATHCORMICK, *rath-kor'-mik*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 14 miles from Cork. *Pop.* 1,000.

RATHENAU, *ra'-te-nou*, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Havel, 42 miles from Berlin. It consists of a new and old town, the latter being inclosed by walls. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, leather, and gloves. *Pop.* 6,000.—Here, in 1675, the Swedes were defeated by the Prussians.

RATHKEALE, *rath'-keel*, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, 17 miles from Limerick. Castle Mattress, the seat of the Southwell family, is in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 8,000.

RATHLIN ISLAND, *rath'-lin*, an island on the N. coast of Ireland, about 3 miles from Fairhead. *Ext.* About 6 miles long and 1 broad. *Pop.* 800.

RATHSPECK, *rath'-spek*, three parishes of Leinster, Ireland, none of them with a population above 2,500.

RATIBOR, *ra'-te-bor*, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 44 miles from Oppelm. *Manf.* Woollen and linen stuffs, hosiery, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 9,000. It is the capital of a principality of the same name.

RATISBON, or REGENSBURG, *rat'-is-bon* (Germ. *rai'-gens-boorg*), a city of Bavaria, on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Regen, 67 miles from Rugen. It is surrounded with an earthen mound, but it is not tenable against an army. Though built of stone, it has all the defects of an old town, the streets being narrow and crooked, and the houses high and old-fashioned. The town-house is gloomy. The best edifices are the cathedral and the church of St. Emeran, the former a venerable Gothic pile, the latter containing a number of good paintings; the town-house, in which the diet of the empire was held from 1662 to 1806; the episcopal residence, the arsenal, and the Haidplatz, where tournaments were given in the days of chivalry. Besides these, there are a public drawing-school, public libraries, an observatory, gymnasium, and several hospitals. *Manf.* Tobacco, porcelain, leather, and steel wares; also extensive dockyards for the building of boats and lighters. There is also a considerable trade on the Danube. The river is crossed by a bridge of great length, connecting Ratisbon with its northern suburb, called Stadt-am-Hof. *Pop.* 25,000. This place was long the capital of Bavaria, and, till 1806, was a free imperial city. In 1524 the Roman Catholics here formed a league against the Protestants; and here, in 1809, Napoleon I. was wounded in a battle in which he forced the Austrians to retreat.

RATZEBURG, *rats'-boorg*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Lauenburg, 11 miles from Lubeck. It stands on a small island in the Lake of Ratzeburg, and is the seat of the Danish duchy of Lauenburg. *Pop.* 3,100. —The LAKE has a length of 6 miles and a breadth of about 1½.—The PRINCIPALITY has an area of 130 square miles and a population of 16,500.

RAUCH, Christian, *rouk*, a modern German sculptor, who received instruction from Canova and Thorwaldsen. He was extensively employed by the various governments of Germany, and produced a large number of works, some of them of great excellence. The statues of Göthe, Schiller, and the monument to Frederick the Great of Prussia, were his best productions. A reduced model of the last work is contained in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. B. in the principality of Waldeck, 1777.

RAUPACH, Ernst Benjamin Solomon, *row'-pak*, a celebrated German dramatist, who, for some time, resided at St. Petersburg, as professor of philosophy in the university of that city. After a course of travels in Germany and Italy, he repaired to Berlin, where he settled. His dramatic works, of both the serious and comic species, consist of eighteen volumes. B. in Silesia, 1784; D. at Berlin, 1852.

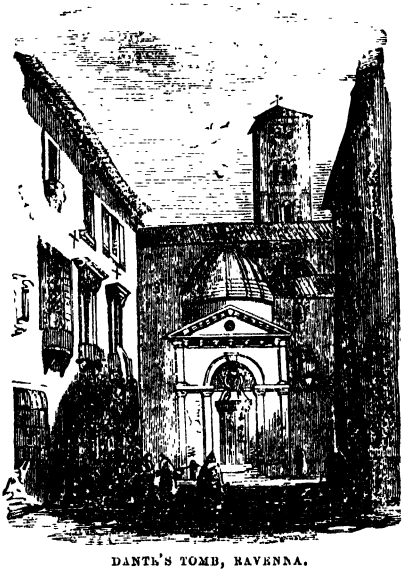
RAVAILLAC, Francis, *ra-vai'-yak*, a French regicide, who at first assumed the religious habit of the Feuillans, but was expelled on account of his fanatical views. He afterwards became deranged in intellect by the discourses of the leaguers, and, conceiving that Henry IV. of France was not a true Catholic, he assassinated him in 1610. He was torn in pieces by wild horses. B. at Angoulême, about 1579.

RAVEE, *ra-ve'*, one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rising near Chumba, and after a course of 380 miles, joining the Chenab 35 miles from Mooltan.

RAVENGLASS, *rai'-ven-glass*, a seaport-town of Cumberland, 42 miles from Carlisle. *Pop.* Unascertained. It has oyster-fisheries, and a station on the Whitchaven and Furness Railway.

RAVENNA, *ri-ven'-na*, a town of the United States, in Ohio, on the Cuyahoga, 128 miles from Columbus. *Pop.* 2,500. It has a woollen manufactory.

RAVENNA, *ra-ven'-na*, a city of Italy, in the States of the Church, situate near the mouth of the Montone, 16 miles from Forli. The situation is pleasant, but the air is unhealthy, from the marshy nature of the ground. Its most interesting objects are the monuments of antiquity, in particular the ruins of the palace of Theodoric and the Porta Aurea, a splendid gate of marble, built by the Romans. The cathedral is a fine modern edifice, having its nave supported by four ranges of columns of Grecian marble. It has some fine pictures by Guido. The church of St. Vitale is likewise supported by pillars of Grecian marble, brought from Constantinople. Another church, called Santa Maria Rotonda, is very ancient, and contains the tomb of Theodoric. The other objects are, the tomb of Dante,



DANTE'S TOMB, RAVENNA.

a pillar commemorating the death of Gaston de Foix and the victory of Louis XII. of France over Pope Julius II. in 1512; the mausoleum of Placidia, containing the tombs of Honorius and Valentinian III.; various churches, a public library, and hospitals. *Manf.* Silks principally. *Pop.* 17,000.—Ravenna was made a Roman colony by Augustus, was the seat of the emperor Honorius, and was successively occupied by the barbarians who invaded Italy.

RAVENSBURG, *ra'-vens-boorg*, a town of Germany, 21 miles from Constance. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, and sealing-wax. *Pop.* 4,600.

RAVENSBURN, *rai'-vens-burn*, a river of England, in Kent, which runs into the Thames.

RAVENSCROFT, Thomas, *rai'-vens-kroft*, an eminent English musical composer, who was educated in St. Paul's choir, and in his 15th year became bachelor of music of the university of Cambridge. His fine collection of part-songs, including the famous "Canst thou love and lie alone?" was first published in 1611. In 1621 he produced "The whole Book of Psalms, &c., composed into Four Parts by Sundry Authors," which included contributions from the father of John Milton, Tallis, and Morley. Ravenscroft himself produced the justly-admired Bangor, St. David's, and Canterbury tunes. He is also supposed to have edited the famous collections of melodies known as the "Pamelia" and "Deuteromelia," a selection from which was printed by the Roxburgh Club in 1822. B. 1592; D. about 1640.

RAVENSTONDALE, *rai'-ven-ston-dail*, a parish of Westmoreland, 4 miles from Kirkby-Stephen. *Pop.* 1,900.

RAVIERRES, *ra-ve-nir'*, a market-town of France, in the department of Yonne, 12 miles from Formère. *Pop.* 1,300.

RAVITZ, or RAWITSCH, *ra'-vitch*, a town of Prussian Poland, near the confines of Silesia, 54 miles from Posen. It is fortified by a wall and ditch, has four gates, is regularly built, and the streets are generally paved. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, linen, tobacco, and salt. *Pop.* 10,200.

RAWDEN, *raw'-den*, a township of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Bradford. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 2,700.

RAWLINSON, Richard, *raw'-lin-son*, a learned English antiquary, who collected materials for a continuation of Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses" and "History of Oxford," which, with an account of his travels, he bequeathed to the university of Oxford, as well as a collection of medals and books. He also founded an Anglo-Saxon professorship in the same university; and his heart, agreeably to his own desire, was put in a marble urn and placed in St. John's College chapel. He published a translation of Fresnoy's "Method of Studying History," and other works. B. about 1700; D. 1755.

RAWLINSON, Sir Henry Creswicke, an eminent decipherer of the cuneiform inscriptions. In his 16th year he entered the military service of the East-India Company, from which he retired in 1856, having won his way to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was also created a K.C.B., and appointed a director of the East-India Company. His first efforts in the department of knowledge for which he became famous were in 1833, when he copied and read the Behistun inscriptions in Kurdistan. While political resident at Bagdad, in 1843, he studied the inscriptions of Nineveh. He contributed many papers to the journals of the Asiatic and Geographical societies; and in 1852 published, "Outline of the History of Assyria, as collected from the Inscriptions discovered by A. H. Layard in the Ruins of Nineveh." He also put forth a "Memorandum on the Publication of the Cuneiform Inscriptions," and was employed to furnish copies of the inscriptions discovered at Nineveh and Babylonia. B. at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, 1810.

RAY, or WRAY, John, *rai*, an eminent English botanist, whose father was a blacksmith, but gave his son a good education at Braintree, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became fellow and Greek and mathematical lecturer. While at the university, he cultivated the study of botany, which was then in a very disorganized state; but, by his example and exertions, it became a favourite pursuit. In 1660 he published, in Latin, his "Catalogue of Plants Growing in the Neighbourhood of Cambridge," which laid the foundation of his "Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum." The same year he was ordained by Bishop Sanderson; but, in 1662, he quitted his fellowship. After this he made numerous journeys over the kingdom with his friend Mr. Willughby and others, in search of botanical and zoological facts. He also accompanied the same gentlemen on an extensive tour over the continent of Europe, of which he published an account in 1673. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1667, and contributed numerous papers to the Transactions of that learned body, on subjects of natural history. In 1679 he fixed his residence near Black-Notley, Essex, where he continued perfecting his collections and works till his death. His botanical and zoological writings laid the foundations of the classification of the vegetable and animal kingdoms. His other works were, "Three Discourses on the Primitive Chaos, the Creation, Deluge and Conflagration of the World;" several volumes attempting a classification of the whole animal kingdom; a translation of Rauwolf's "Travels in the East." After his death were published his "History of Insects," and a collection of Philosophical Letters between himself

and several of his correspondents. Cuvier says that his labours "may be considered as the foundation of modern zoology; for naturalists are obliged to consult them every instant, for the purpose of clearing up the difficulties which they meet with in the works of Linnæus and his imitators." B. at Black-Notley, near Braintree, Essex, 1627; D. at the same place, 1705.

RAY, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area*, 563 square miles. *Pop.* 10,500.

RAYNAL, William Francis, *rai'-nal*, a French historian, who entered early into the society of Jesuits, and on taking priests' orders became a celebrated preacher, but quitted his order in 1748; on which he fixed his residence at Paris, where he had recourse to literature as a means of support. In 1770 he published his celebrated work, the "Philosophical and Political History of the European Commerce in both Indies," which obtained him a great reputation. With a view to a more correct edition, he travelled in Holland and England, and when in the latter country, was honoured with a very flattering mark of distinction: on visiting the House of Commons, the speaker ordered business to be suspended till he was accommodated with a convenient seat. In 1781 he published, at Geneva, a new edition of his history, greatly improved and enlarged. It was, however, proscribed by the parliament of Paris, and the author would have been arrested, had he not retired to Germany. In 1788 he returned to Paris, and, in 1791, he addressed a letter to the National Assembly, in which he exposed the dangerous course in which they were engaged, and predicted the evils which would result from revolution. His other works are,—"History of the Stadtholdership;" "History of the Parliament of England;" "History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. of England;" "On the Revolution of the English Colonies in North America." B. at St. Geniez, 1711; D. at Paris, 1796.

RAZ, LE, *raz*, a headland of France, in the department of Finistère, 25 miles from Brest. *Lat.* 48° 2′ N. *Lon.* 4° 44′ W.

RAZZE, *raz'-ze*, a town of Syria, near the Mediterranean Sea. It has many mosques, and an extensive caravan trade with Egypt. *Pop.* 5,000.

RÉ, *rai*, a small island near the west coast of France, opposite to La Rochelle. *Ext.* 18 miles long, with a breadth of 4. *Pop.* 18,000. It was attacked by the English in 1627.

READING, *red'-ding*, a market-town and borough of Berks, on the river Kennet, at its junction with the Thames, 38 miles from London. Its principal streets are spacious and well paved. There are churches, meeting-houses for dissenters of all denominations, a town-hall, county gaol, library, museum, news-rooms, mechanics' institute, several learned societies, a theatre, and baths. Of the once celebrated abbey of Reading, which occupied a circumference of nearly half a mile, nothing now remains but fragments of massive walls, composed of flint and gravel. *Manf.* Silks, velvets; and there are iron-foundries. The trade is considerable. *Pop.* 22,000. The Kennet and Avon Canal connects this town with Bristol. It has a station on the Great Western Railway. Archbishop Laud was born here in 1573.

READING, the capital of Berks county, Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Schuylkill, 50 miles from Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, a gaol, banks, a large edifice for the public offices, and several churches. *Manf.* Hats. So many as 55,000 hats are made here annually. *Pop.* 16,000.—Also the name of various townships.

REALEJO, *rai-a-lai'-ho*, a town of Central America, in Nicaragua, on the Pacific Ocean, on a river of the same name, 18 miles from Leon. It is a pretty large town, has churches, and an hospital surrounded by a very fine garden. *Pop.* about 5,000. *Lat.* 12° 45′ N. *Lon.* 87° 50′ W.

RÉAUMUR, René Antony Ferchault, Sieur de, *rai-aw'-mur*, an eminent French philosopher, who was educated for the legal profession, but abandoned it for the study of mathematics, philosophy, and natural history. In 1708 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. His principal works are,—"A History of Insects;" "A History of the Rivers of France;" and numerous papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. He was the inventor of the valuable instrument known as Réaumur's thermometer. Of his work on insects, Cuvier declares, "that he unceasingly excites our curiosity by new and singular details. His style is diffuse but clear, and the facts which he relates, may



RÉAUMUR.

always be depended upon." B. at Rochelle, 1683; D. 1757.

REBOUL, John, *reb'-ool*, a modern French poet, who was the son of a locksmith, and who himself followed the calling of a baker until the year 1839, when he repaired to Paris, where a brilliant reception awaited him, in consequence of the great popularity his poems had attained in the capital. The merit of bringing him before the public was due to M. de Lamartine, who addressed to the baker-poet one of his harmonies, entitled "Genius in Obscurity." He published several collections of poems, some of which ran through as many as six editions. His songs are frequently of the Anacreontic order. One of his tragedies was produced upon the French stage in 1850, and obtained a great and deserved success. In 1848 he was sent to the Constituent Assembly as the representative of his native department. B. at Nismes, Gard, 1796.

RECANATI, *rai-ka-na'-te*, a town of Central Italy, on the Musone, 4 miles from Loreto. It has a town-hall, rich in works of art. *Pop.* 16,000.

RECHABITES, *rek'-a-bites*, a Jewish sect, founded by Jonadab, son of Rechab, in the reign of Jehu. They sought to rigorously observe the laws of Moses, abstained from wine, lived in tents, and did not cultivate the earth or possess property.

RECORDE, Robert, *rek'-ord*, an English physician and mathematician, who was the first who wrote on algebra in the English language. B. about 1500; D. in London, 1558.

REDDING, Cyrus, *red'-ding*, an English *littérateur*, who, after editing the *Plymouth Chronicle* and other prints, went to Paris to undertake the literary direction of *Galignani's Messenger*, an English journal founded in the French capital after the second return of the Bourbons. He subsequently became sub-editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, while under the editorship of Thomas Campbell, and, after discontinuing his connection with that periodical, became editor of several provincial newspapers. He published, among other works, a "Naval Gazetteer," "Every Man his own Butler," and a "History and Description of Modern Wines." B. in Cornwall, 1785.

REDDITCH, *red'-ditch*, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire, 12 miles from Birmingham. It is noted for its needle manufactures, of which 70,000,000 are said to be made weekly.

REDGRAVE, Richard, *red'-graiv*, a modern English painter, whose early youth was spent in his father's

office, where he was employed in making designs and working drawings. In 1826 he became a student of the Royal Academy; eleven years later he obtained his "first success" as an artist, on exhibiting his picture of "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table," at the British Institution. From that period he gradually rose to a foremost position in his profession. In 1840 he became associate, and in 1851 an academician. His best paintings are—"The Sempstress," an illustration of Thomas Hood's "Song of the Shirt;" "A Poet's Study;" "Solitary Pool;" "Little Red Riding-Hood;" "The Midwood Shade." His work entitled "The Country Cousins" is an excellent one, and was painted for Mr. Vernon. It now belongs to the nation, and may be seen in the British collection at the South Kensington Museum. He was appointed head master of the government school of design, and published an "Elementary Manual of Colour." B. in London, 1801.

REDI, Francis, *rai'-de*, an Italian naturalist, who became professor of philosophy at Pisa, and physician to the grand-duke Ferdinand II. of Tuscany. He assisted in compiling the Dictionary of the Academy Della Crusca, and wrote some poems; but is chiefly known by his works on natural history, which are —"Experiments on the Generation of Animals;" "Observations on Vipers;" "Experiments on Natural Curiosities brought from India." B. at Arazzo, 1626; D. at Pisa, 1698.

RI DON, *red'-awng*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille-and-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 40 miles from Rennes. *Pop.* 6,000.

RED RIVER, or NATCHITOCHES, *nätch'-i-totch'-es*, a river of North America, in Louisiana, rising about *lat.* 35° N., *lon.* 105° W., and, after a course of about 1,500 miles, flowing into the Mississippi, 240 miles above New Orleans, in *lat.* 31° 15′ N., *lon.* 91° 48′ W.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT is in British N. America, between Lake Superior and Winnipeg.—It was in 1813 founded by the earl of Selkirk. *Pop.* about 6,000.

REDRUTH, *red'-rooth*, a market-town and parish of Cornwall, 9 miles from Truro. It consists chiefly of one long street, and owes nearly all its importance to the neighbouring mines of tin and copper. *Pop.* 11,000.—Near this town is the hill called Carnbrae, where are Druidical remains. It is connected with Hayle by the West Cornwall Railway.

RED SEA, or ARABIAN GULF, an extensive inlet of the Indian Ocean, dividing Arabia from the opposite coast of Africa. It extends in a north-north-west direction, from the Straits of Babelmandeb to Suez, where it is only 60 miles distant from the Mediterranean; and the isthmus between these seas forms the only connecting point of the continents of Asia and Africa. *Ext.* About 1,400 miles long, with a breadth not exceeding 200 miles in any part. It is supposed to take its name from the blood-red colour frequently imparted to it by the animalcules with which it abounds. Formerly it was the principal route for traffic between Europe and the East, which continued till after the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. It has now become again a part of the direct route between Europe and India. The Red Sea telegraph is being laid to connect India with Europe.

REES, Abraham, *rees*, a laborious compiler, who came of a family of dissenting clergymen. He was, during 20 years, professor of mathematics in the Dissenters' College at Hoxton, and afterwards became professor of theology and the natural sciences at the new college at Hackney. He first published an enlarged edition of the Encyclopædia of Chambers, and subsequently produced a work of the same kind himself, under the title of the "New Encyclopædia," in which work he was assisted by several talented men. B. in Wales, 1743; D. in London, 1825.

REES, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles from Cleves. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 3,500.—This town was taken by the Dutch in 1614, and by the French in 1678.

REGALBUTO, *rai-gal-boo'-to*, a town of the island of Sicily, 25 miles from Catania. *Pop.* 6,400

REGEN, *rai'-gen*, a river of Germany, rising in the Bohmer-Wald, and, after a course of 70 miles, falling into the Danube opposite Regensburg.

REGENSBURG. (*See* RATISBON.)

REGGIO (REGIUM JULII), *red'-jo*, a town of Naples, and capital of Calabria Ultra, on a strait which separates Sicily from the mainland, 8 miles from Messina. Its public edifices are all religious; consisting of a cathedral, churches, convents, and colleges. *Manf.* Silks, gloves, hosiery, and articles from the thread of shell-fish. It has, besides, an export trade in wine, citron, olives, and oil. *Pop.* 7,500.—Reggio was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It is the birthplace of Agathocles, several poets and sculptors, and the philosophers Hipparchus and Hippias.

REGGIO, a town of Italy, capital of a small duchy of the same name, on the river Tessone, 12 miles from Modena. The streets are regular, and bordered with arcades or piazzas. The only public edifices of interest are the cathedral, with its paintings, the church of St. Prospero, that of the Augustine friars; the town-house, the theatre, and the Porta Nuova. *Manf.* Silks, hempen fabrics, and horn, wooden, and ivory articles. *Pop.* 18,600.—Ariosto and Correggio were born here.

REGIOMONTANUS, *re-ji-o-mon-tai'-nus*, a German astronomer, whose real name was Müller. He studied at Vienna under Purbach, whom he succeeded in the chair of astronomy, 1461. He was taught the Greek language by Theodore Gaza, and was thus enabled to read Ptolemy and other mathematicians of antiquity. He visited several countries, and received marks of distinction from sovereign princes, particularly Sixtus IV., who made him archbishop of Ravenna, and employed him in reforming the calendar. He wrote extensively upon astronomy. B. in Germany, 1436; D. at Rome, 1476.

REGLA, *rai'-gla*, a fortified town of the island of Cuba, a suburb of Havannah, on the opposite side of its bay. It is the seat of a slave trade. *Pop.* 8,000.

REGNARD, John Francis, *rain'-yar*, a French comic writer. He was fond of travelling, and in a voyage from Genoa to Marseilles, was taken by an Algerine pirate, and carried to Algiers, where by his skill in cookery he obtained the favour of his master; but being detected in an intrigue, he was condemned to suffer death or turn Mahometan. The French consul being made acquainted with the affair, ransomed him and sent him to France, after which he travelled through Flanders, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland. His dramatic works, which rank next to Molière's, were published in 1823. B. at Paris, 1656; D. near Paris, 1710.

REGNIER, Mathurin, *rain'-yai*, a French satirical poet, who secured the patronage of Cardinal Joyeuse, and obtained a pension and a canonry. The best edition of his poems is that of Paris, 1822. B. at Chartres, 1573; D. at Rouen, 1613.

REGNIER, Francis Seraphin, a learned French author, whose talents recommended him to the patronage of the duke de Crequi, whom he accompanied to Rome in 1662. While there, he wrote Italian sonnets in so good a style as to be admitted a member of the Academy della Crusca. In 1684 he succeeded Mezeray as secretary of the French Academy. His most important works were a French grammar; an Italian translation of Anacreon; French, Latin, Spanish, and Italian poems; and a history of the disputes of France with the court of Rome. B. at Paris, 1632; D. 1713.

REGNITZ, *raik'-nitz*, a river of Bavarian Franconia, which, after a navigable course of 35 miles, falls into the Main below Bamberg.

REGULUS, Marcus Attilius, *reg'-u-lus*, a Roman consul, who, in his second consulate, defeated Amilcar and Hanno in a naval engagement off the coast of Sicily. This victory was followed by another on land, and the reduction of several places. The Carthaginians sued for peace, which was refused. Xantippus, a Spartan commander, coming with reinforcements to the Carthaginians, defeated Regulus, who was taken prisoner. The Carthaginians subsequently sent him as envoy to Rome to propose terms of peace, but on the condition of his return. Regulus advised the senate not to comply with the terms, for which the Carthaginians put him to a cruel death, 251 B.C. The senate gave his widow leave to avenge her husband's death on some illustrious Carthaginians, which she did with such barbarity as obliged them to stop her progress.

REHNA, *rā'-na*, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 17 miles from Lubeck. *Pop.* 2,700.

REHOBOAM, *re-ho-bo'-am*, succeeded his father Solomon 980 B.C., in his 41st year. In consequence of his oppressive exactions, ten tribes revolted against him, and took for their king Jeroboam, who had been recalled from Egypt. Two kingdoms were thus formed, —that of Israel, consisting of ten tribes; and that of Judah, with only two,—Judah and Benjamin. Rehoboam relapsed into idolatry; and, in the fifth year of his reign, Shishak, king of Egypt, invaded his kingdom, and carried off all the golden ornaments of the temple. Rehoboam subsequently repented and replaced the ornaments of the temple, using brass, however, instead of the more precious metal. His reign was afterwards almost unbroken by war; but, after his death, Jeroboam invaded the kingdom with an army of 800,000 men. He was signally defeated, however, by Abijah. (*See* ABIJAH.) D. 973 B.C.

REICHENAU, *rī'-ke-nou*, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles from Koniggratz. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 4,500.—Also the name of several other small towns in Germany.

REICHENAU, an island in the grand-duchy of Baden, in the Untersee, 4 miles from Constance. *Ext.* 3 miles long, with a breadth of 1. *Pop.* 1,500.

REICHENBACH, *rī'-ken-bak*, the name of several towns in Germany, the largest in Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 12 miles from Plauen. *Manf.* Woollens, cashmeres, cotton, and linen stuffs. *Pop.* 8,200.

REICHENBERG, or LIMBERK, *rī'-ken-bairg*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, on the Neisse, 58 miles from Prague. It has several churches, a royal and a normal school, and a theatre. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs. *Pop.* 14,000.

REICHENHALL, *rī'-ken-hal*, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Saal, 8 miles from Salzburg. In its neighbourhood are large salt-works. *Pop.* 3,000.

REICHSTADT, *rike'-stat*, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles from Prague. *Pop.* 2,200.—In 1818 it was erected into a duchy for the son of Napoleon I.

REID, Major-General Sir William, *reed*, a distinguished English general of engineers, who received his education at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and began his career as lieutenant of the Royal Engineers in 1809. He became captain in 1814, brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1837, brevet-colonel in 1851, and major-general in 1856. Within a year of receiving his first commission, he was sent to the Peninsula, and served to the end of the war. He was at the three sieges of Badajoz, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the siege of the forts and the battle of Salamanca, the sieges of Burgos and San Sebastian, and battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse; and was wounded at Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and San Sebastian. He was present at the attack on Algiers under Lord Exmouth in 1816. In 1832 he was employed at Barbadoes in rebuilding the government buildings which had been destroyed by the hurricane of the preceding year; and then he first conceived the idea of endeavouring to trace the laws which govern the movements of these agents. Subsequently, as governor of Bermuda, Barbadoes, and Malta, as chairman of the executive committee of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and as the author of the "Law of Storms," he rendered signal services to his country. At the close of the Exhibition he was made a K.C.B., and the government of Malta was conferred upon him, which he administered during the Crimean war. His well-known work on the "Law of Storms,"—that is, on the laws of motion of the tropical whirlwinds,—was founded in a great measure on his own experience in the West Indies, where he had been on military duty before his government of Bermuda. This work is not merely a theoretical investigation, but of eminently practical value to all who have to navigate in the seas both of the East and West Indies. B. at Kinglassie, Fifeshire, 1791; D. 1858.

REID, Thomas, a learned Scotch divine, who was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he took his doctor's degree, and became professor of moral philosophy. His chief works are "An Inquiry into the Human Mind," and "Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man." B. at Strachan, Kincardineshire, 1710; D. 1790.

REIGATE, *rī'-gait*, a town of Surrey, on the Mole, 6 miles from Dorking. It stands on a rock of white sand, and has a church, a library, grammar-school, town-hall, and a market-house. *Pop.* with parish, about 5,000.—Here is a cave, in which, it is said, the barons met to arrange the articles of Magna Charta.

REIMS. (*See* RHEIMS.)

REINACH, *rī'-nak*, a town of Switzerland, 12 miles from Aargau. It has some calico-printing works. *Pop.* 3,000.

REINERZ, *rī'-nairtz*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 58 miles from Breslau. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 2,500.

REINESIUS, Thomas, *rī-ne'-si-us*, a learned German critic. After being a burgomaster of Altemburg and counsellor to the elector of Saxony, he retired to Leipsic, where he practised medicine till his death. He published several learned and curious works on the Latin classics, and some lectures and epistles. B. at Gotha, 1587; D. 1667.

REINHOLD, Erasmus, *rīne'-holte*, an eminent German astronomer and mathematician, who was professor at the university of Wittemberg, and wrote some mathematical and astronomical works of a most important and valuable nature. B. at Saalfeld, 1511; D. 1553.

REINHOLD, Charles Leonard, a German metaphysician, who received his education among the Jesuits, but quitted them to pursue the study of philosophy. He afterwards repaired to Weimar, where he married the daughter of Wieland. In 1786 he published "Letters upon the Philosophy of Kant," and, in the following year, was appointed professor of philosophy at Jena, where his lectures were very numerously attended. In 1794 he went to Kiel, where he held the professorship of philosophy until his death. Reinhold was among the first to appreciate and propagate the theories of Kant; but he subsequently leant towards the ideas of Fichte. He conceived that a great deal of the misconception of the views of these philosophers arose from the obscurity of their language; and consequently undertook to compose a work the object of which was to reform the phraseology adopted in metaphysical works. He was a most prolific writer. He also produced a "Letter to Lavater and Fichte, respecting the Belief in God." B. at Vienna, 1758; D. at Kiel, 1823.

REISK, John, *riske*, a learned German writer, who published a treatise "On the Sibyls and other Oracles," "On Ahasuerus and Esther," "On the Malady of Job," "On the Images of Jesus Christ," and other works of erudition. B. 1641; D. 1701.

REISKE, John James, a learned German critic and physician, who became rector of the college of St. Nicholas, at Leipsic, and published, among many other learned works, "Oratores Græci," an edition of "Dionysius Halicarnassensis," the works of Plutarch, and a Latin translation of Abulfeda's "History of the Arabs." B. at Zorbig, near Leipsic, 1716; D. at Leipsic, 1774.

RELAND, Adrian, *rā'-land*, a learned Dutch writer, who, at the age of 24, was chosen professor of philosophy at Harderwick; whence he removed to Utrecht, on being appointed professor of oriental languages and ecclesiastical antiquities. His principal works are "Dissertations on the Medals of the Ancient Hebrews," "Introduction to Hebrew Grammar," an edition of Epictetus, and a magnificent work upon the antiquities of Palestine. B. at Ryp, North Holland, 1676; D. at Utrecht, 1718.

REMBANG, *rem'-bang*, a large and populous town of Java, on the north coast, 38 miles from Samarang. It is the capital of a Dutch residency. *Pop.* about 500,000.

REMBRANDT, Van Ryn, *rem'-brant*, an eminent Dutch painter and etcher. He acquired his art under several of the best painters of Amsterdam, and, early in life, grew famous. He had many pupils, whom he employed in making copies of his works, which he retouched and sold for large sums. His love of money was intense, and at his death he left a large fortune. In paintings of historical subjects he was less successful than in portrait, where he displayed a brilliancy of colouring and a power of light and shade that was truly astonishing. His best etchings realize from 30 to 100 guineas. Several fine paintings of his are in the National Gallery. B. near Leyden, 1606; D. at Amsterdam, 1669.

REMI, St., *rem'-e*, archbishop of Rheims, who converted Clovis to Christianity, and baptized that monarch. D. 533.

REMI, St., archbishop of Lyons, presided in the council of Valentia in 855. He supported the doctrine of St. Augustine on grace and predestination in some works which are extant. He died in 875.

REMI, Joseph Honoré, advocate in the parliament of Paris, who wrote a burlesque called "Days," in opposition to Young's "Night Thoughts;" but his principal work is an Éloge on Chancellor de l'Hopital, which was crowned by the French Academy in 1777, and censured by the Sorbonne. He also wrote the elogies of Molière, Colbert, and Fénélon. B. 1738; D. at Paris, 1782.

REMIREMONT, *rem'-eer-mawnt*, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, on the Moselle, 14 miles from Epinal. *Manf.* Cottons, velvets, and iron wares. *Pop.* 5,500.

REMLINGEN, *rem'-ling-en*, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 12 miles from Wurtzburg. *Pop.* 1,100.

REMO, St., *rai'-mo*, a seaport of Sardinia, on the Mediterranean, 14 miles from Oneglia. It has a coasting trade in fish, oil, and fruits. *Pop.* 7,500.

REMSCHEID, *rem'-shide*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Principally iron wares. *Pop.* 12,500.

REMUSAT, *rem'-oo-sa*, a market-town of France, in the department of the Drôme, 12 miles from Nivres. *Pop.* 700.

REMUSAT, John Peter Abel, an eminent French orientalist, and professor of the Chinese and Tartarian languages at the College of France. He acquired, without the assistance of a tutor, the Chinese, Thibetian, and Mantchou languages. He was one of the founders of the Asiatic Society at Paris, and became conservator of the oriental manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Royale. His attainments as a Chinese scholar were very high, and he produced a number of works on the most difficult languages in the world, of a most excellent character. His principal productions were,—"Elements of the Chinese Grammar;" "Researches upon the Tartarian Languages," a "History of Buddhism;" an edition of a Chinese novel, entitled "The Two Cousins;" and a volume of Chinese tales. He also contributed several valuable articles to the "Biographie Universelle," and to the "Journal des Savans." B. at Paris, 1788; D. at the same city, 1832.

REMY, St., *rai'-me*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 42 miles from Marseilles. Its principal industry consists of silk-spinning and woollen-weaving. *Pop.* 6,000.

RENAIX, *ren'-ai*, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 20 miles from Ghent. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs; also chicory and tobacco. *Pop.* 14,400.

RENAN, St., *ren'-awng*, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, 6 miles from Brest. *Pop.* 1,100.

RENAU D'ELIÇAGARAY, Bernard, *ren'-o*, a French mathematician and military engineer, who distinguished himself by his improvements in the construction and management of ships, and by the invention of a particular form of bombshell. He acted as engineer under Louis XIV. and Vauban, and at the siege of Gibraltar in 1704. He wrote "The Theory of Manœuvring Vessels," and several letters in defence of the work, against Huygens and Bernouilli. B. 1652; D. 1719.

RENAUDOT, Theophrastus, *ren'-o-do*, a French physician. He was the first who published, in France, a gazette, so called, as is supposed, from the Venetian coin *una gazetta*, for which such papers were originally sold at Venice. Renaudot obtained the privilege of publishing the "Gazette of France" for himself and family. His other works are, "An Abridgment of the Life of the Prince de Condé," and "The Life of Cardinal Mazarin." B. at Loudon, 1584; D. 1653.

RENAUDOT, Eusebius, a learned French writer, and grandson of the preceding. He entered into orders, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of the Arabic, Syriac, and Coptic languages. The Cardinal de Noailles took him to Rome, where Clement V. gave him the priory of Fossey, in Brittany. On visiting Florence, the grand-duke gave him apartments in his palace, and the academy of that city chose him a member. He was also a member of the French Academy and of other learned societies. His most important works are, a continuation of Nicole's book on the "Perpetuity of Faith," "History of the Jacobite Patriarchs of Alexandria," in Latin; "A Collection of the Ancient Oriental Liturgies," "Account of India and China," translated from the Arabic; and a translation of the "Life of Athanasius" from the Arabic. B. at Paris, 1646; D. 1720.

RENCHEN, *rain'-ken*, a town of Baden, on the Rench, 9 miles from Offenburg. *Pop.* 2,700.—Here, in 1796, the French defeated the Austrians, and entered Swabia. It has a station on the Basle and Manheim Railway.

RENDSBORG, *rends'-borg*, a fortified town of Denmark, on the Eyder, 18 miles from Kiel. It stands on an island at the commencement of the Kiel canal, and has extensive fortifications. Its principal public buildings are an arsenal, barracks, schools, houses of charity, and a house of correction. *Manf.* Pottery, tobacco, and stockings. *Pop.* 12,000.—This place was taken by the Swedes in 1643, and by the Prussians in 1848.

RENFREW, *ren'-froo*, an ancient royal burgh and parish of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the mouths of the rivers Cart and Clyde, 3 miles from Paisley. It is meanly built, consisting of one street and several by-lanes. The principal branch of trade is thread, but there are also soap and candle works. *Pop.* of the town, 3,000.—On the castle-hill stood a palace of Robert II., of which not a vestige now remains. Renfrew is connected with the river Clyde by means of a canal.

RENFREWSHIRE, *ren'-froo-sheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded E. by Lanarkshire, S. by the county of Ayr, and, on the remaining sides, it is nearly wholly washed by the Firth of Clyde. *Area*, 227 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale and with wood and water. The hilly or more elevated district is by far the most extensive. It forms the south and western parts of the county; but there are no rugged or lofty mountains. There is, however, a part of the county formed of gently-rising hills, interspersed with various copses, and watered at the bottom by sweetly winding rivulets. *Rivers.* The principal are the Clyde, the White Cart, Black Cart, Gryfe, and the Lavern. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, and grass. *Minerals.* Coal, lime, and freestone. *Manf.* Cotton stuffs and shawls. The inhabitants are much devoted to trade, more particularly to the different branches of the weaving manufacture, in which almost all the towns and villages are engaged. *Pop.* 162,000.

RENI, *ren-e'*, a market-town of Russia, in Bessarabia, at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube. *Pop.* 7,500.

RENI, Guido. (*See* GUIDO.)

RENNELL, Major James, *ren'-nel*, an eminent English geographer, who, early in life, entered the navy, and served under Admiral Parker at the taking of Pondicherry. At the age of 20 he abandoned the naval for the military service, having entered the engineers of the East-India Company. Under Lord Clive he served with considerable distinction, was wounded, and gained the rank of major. In 1782 he returned to England, and henceforth pursued his investigations in geography, history, and topography. He produced—"Map and Memoir of Hindostan;" "Marches of the British Army in the Peninsula of India during the Campaign of 1791;" "Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy;" "Treatise on the Comparative Geography of Western Asia," with a very valuable atlas; an "Investigation of the Currents of the Atlantic Ocean," a work which Lieutenant Maury, of the United States navy, afterwards extended and improved. Major Rennell also published, "Geographical System of Herodotus explained and examined," and a learned commentary upon the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks." Mungo Park was much indebted to his patient research and great acquirements in the production of his work on his African travels. He was a member of the Royal Society, and a frequent contributor to its "Transactions," as well as to those of the Antiquarian Society. A most interesting paper, read to the latter body, was his disquisition on the landing-place of Julius Cæsar in Britain. After his death, his remains were honoured with a place in Westminster Abbey. Though unacquainted with the Greek language, and knowing Herodotus only through a most inefficient translation, he, by virtue of his unrivalled sagacity, produced a work illustrative of "the father of history"

which entitles him to the highest reputation as a geographer. B. near Chudleigh, Devonshire, 1742; D. 1830.

RENNES, *ren*, a town of France, capital of the department of the Ille-and-Vilaine, situate at the confluence of these two rivers, 60 miles from Nantes. The Vilaine divides the town into two parts, connected together by bridges. The one on the left bank is called the Lower and that on the right the Upper town, which stands on an eminence, and forms the finest and most considerable portion of the city. It has several fine squares, and the principal promenades are called the Cours and the Tabor. The public edifices are, the cathedral, with lofty towers and some relics; the building formerly the house of meeting for the parliament of Brittany; the town-hall, the arsenal, a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a normal school, school of artillery, and a university-academy for various departments. *Manf.* Sailcloth, thread, honey, wax, and linen goods. *Pop.* 40,000. *Lat.* 48° 7′ N. *Lon.* 1° 36′ W.—In 1357 this place was unsuccessfully besieged by the duke of Lancaster.

RENNIE, John, *ren'-ne*, a Scotch mechanician and civil engineer, who was the son of a farmer, and from his earliest youth had a great inclination for the study of what is termed "mechanical drawing." He also studied chemistry and mechanics under Drs. Black and Robison at Edinburgh, and, after working during some time as an operative mechanist, repaired to London about 1780. He was at first employed in the metropolis to superintend the construction of steam-engines and machinery; but, at a later period he became engaged in designing and erecting public works. He built a bridge at Kelso, the celebrated Waterloo bridge over the Thames, and the Southwark iron bridge, over the same river. The Grand Western Canal, from the mouth of the Exe to Taunton; the Aberdeen Canal, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, were his best works in inland navigation. He was no less distinguished as a designer of docks; London Docks, the East and West India Docks, and those of Greenock, Leith, and Liverpool, attesting to his great acquirements as a civil engineer. The designs for London Bridge were made by him, but were carried to completion by his son, Sir John Rennie, after his death. He likewise furnished plans for the improvement of the dockyards at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Pembroke; erected the pier at Holyhead, and designed the enlargements of the harbours of Berwick, New haven, &c. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. B. at Phantassie, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, 1761; D. in London, 1821.

RENNIE, George, an eminent civil engineer, and eldest son of the preceding. After completing his scholastic education, he became an assistant to his father in the execution of the great works on which he was employed until his death. In 1818 he entered into partnership with his brother John, a civil engineer and manufacturer of machinery. He designed, improved, or extended many great engineering works in the United Kingdom and abroad. In Russia he carried out many works of the greatest magnitude, either in conjunction with his brother, Sir John Rennie (who was knighted upon the completion of London Bridge), or, after the dissolution of their partnership, alone. The firm over which he and his brother presided also constructed engines for the vessels of the French, Russian, Spanish, and Belgian governments. He wrote several important works on subjects connected with his profession, the most important of which were, "Experiments on the Strength of Materials," and on "The Frictions of Solids." B. in Surrey, 1791.

RENO, *rai'-no*, a river of Italy, rising in the Apennines of Tuscany, and, after a course of 75 miles, joining the Po, 14 miles from Ferrara.

RENSSELAER, *ren'-se-ler*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area*, 626 square miles. *Pop.* 75,000.

RENTZ, *rentz*, a town of France, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, 12 miles from St. Omar, where the Spaniards were, in 1554, defeated by Henry II.

REPP, Thorlieff Gudmunsson, *rep*, an eminent modern Icelandic writer, who for a short time held the post of under-librarian to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. He contributed articles to the "Penny Cyclopædia," "Encyclopædia Britannica," and "Blackwood's Magazine;" and produced, among other important works, a Danish and English Dictionary, with Ferrall, and an edition of the "Sagas" in Icelandic. B. 1794.

REPTON, Humphrey, *rep'-ton*, an eminent English "landscape gardener," who, between the years 1785—1811, was engaged in improving the gardens of the English nobility and gentry throughout the kingdom. He published several works upon his profession, which were afterwards re-edited and improved by Mr. Loudon. B. at Bury St. Edmunds, 1752; D. 1818.

REQUENA, *rai-kai'-na*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cuença, 41 miles from Valencia. It has straight streets, houses tolerably built, and a neat square. *Manf.* Silks. *Pop.* 11,200.

REQUESTA, *re-kes'-ta*, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 20 miles from Rhodez. *Pop.* 4,500.

RESENIUS, Peter, *re-se'-ni-us*, a learned Danish writer, who studied law at Leyden, and professed that faculty at Padua. On his return to Denmark he was made counsellor of state. His chief works are, an Icelandic Dictionary, an edition of the "Edda" of the Icelanders. Of this last, Mallet gave a translation in his introduction to the "History of Denmark." B. at Copenhagen, 1625; D. 1688.

RESHD, *reshd*, the capital of Ghilan, in Persia, 16 miles from its port Enzelli, on the Caspian Sea. It imports manufactured goods, and exports silks, fruits, and gall-nuts. *Pop.* Unascertained.

RESINA, *rai-se'-na*, a town of Naples, built partly on the site of the ancient Herculaneum, 5 miles from Naples. *Pop.* 9,000.

RETFORD, EAST, *ret'-ford*, a market-town of Nottinghamshire, on both sides of the river Idle, over which there is a bridge, 30 miles from Nottingham. It has a Gothic church, town-hall, free school, an hospital, an almshouse, and a theatre. *Pop.* 3,000.—The church of West Retford is dedicated to St. Michael. It has also an hospital. *Pop.* 653.

RETHEL, *rai'-tel*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, on the Aisne, 24 miles from Rheims. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, linen, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 8,500.

RETHEL, Alfred, a celebrated German painter, whose genius for art was evinced at an early age; as, in his 15th year, he produced a series of crayon drawings, the composition, truthfulness of outline, and correct expression of which were very remarkable. His first large subject in oil was entitled "The Establishment of Christianity in Gaul," in which was displayed rare originality of treatment. Among his later pictures was one of which a strange story is told; it was called "Nemesis pursuing a Murderer," and was of such a forcible and harrowing character as to cause its owner, a certain personage of high rank, who had been guilty of some undiscovered crime, and who had won the painting in a lottery at Frankfort, to become a lunatic. He subsequently produced a series of frescoes, which are admitted to rank among the *chefs-d'œuvre* of German art. At a later period he took up his residence at Rome, where he devoted himself to the composition of a series of paintings illustrative of the campaigns of Hannibal. Not less remarkable for vigour of imagination and power of design, were his book illustrations; among which may be cited, "Death, the Consoler and the Avenger," and his drawings made for "Beeton's Illuminated Family Bible." B. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1816.

RETHY, *ret'-e*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, 6 miles from Turnhout. *Pop.* 2,300.

RETIMO, *ret'-i-mo*, a seaport-town of European Turkey, on the N. coast of the island of Candia, or Crete. It has a trade in soap and oil. *Pop.* 8,000.

RETZ, John Francis Paul de Gondy, Cardinal *de, retz.* He was descended from a powerful and wealthy family, and was educated for the church, a profession little suited to his unscrupulous and debauched disposition. In 1613 he was named coadjutor of the archbishop of Paris, his uncle; but, while he was soliciting the highest dignities in the church, he fought several duels. In the civil wars of the Fronde he raised a regiment, to which he gave the name of Corinth, because he was titular archbishop of that place. At length he made peace with the court, on condition of his being created a

cardinal; but he still continued to cabal against the government, for which he was imprisoned at Vincennes and Nantes. He made his escape from the last place, and travelled in several countries. In 1661 he returned to France, and obtained his pardon and the abbey of St. Denis. This turbulent prelate wrote Memoirs of his own life, and the "History of the Conspiracy of Count Fiesco." B. at Montmirail, 1614; D. at Paris, 1679.

RETZSCH, Moritz, *raitch*, an eminent German designer, who, after studying at the Dresden Academy, became, in 1824, professor of painting in the same institution. It was not as a painter, however, but as a designer that he became famous. His etchings in outline, illustrative of Göthe and Shakspere, are works of great beauty and power, and became as popular in England as in the native country of the artist. He also produced a set of illustrations to Bürger's "Lenora," and to several of the poems of Schiller. B. at Dresden, 1779; D. 1857.

REUCHLIN, John, *roik'-lin*, a learned German writer, who acquired a profound knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. After pursuing his studies in France and Germany, he fixed his residence at Stutgard, where he was employed in state matters by some of the German princes. He wrote extensively upon the Hebrew language and the cabalistic art. B. at Pforzheim, 1455; D. at Stutgard, 1522.

RÉUNION, ILE DE LA. (*See* BOURBON.)

REUS, *rai'-oos*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 8 miles from Tarragona. *Manf.* Silk, cottons, leather, hats, brandy, and liquors. *Pop.* 26,000.

REUSS, *roiss*, a principality of Central Germany, in Upper Saxony, divided into two parts, of which the one adjoins the Prussian, the other the Bavarian territories. These parts are again subdivided into various districts. *United area*, 1,042 square miles. *United pop.* 193,000. *Lat.* between 50° 28′ and 51° 3′ N. *Lon.* between 11° 28 and 12° 20′ E.

REUSS, a river of Switzerland, rising on the S. side of Mount St. Gothard, and, after a course of 30 miles, falling into the Lake of Lucerne.

REUTLINGEN, *roit'-ling-en*, a town of Switzerland, in Bern, 4 miles from Thun. *Pop.* 1,300.

REUTLINGEN, a fortified town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, on the Echetz, 20 miles from Stutgard. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 13,000. This town was the first that embraced the principles of the Reformation in Swabia.

REVEL, *rev'-el*, a strongly-fortified seaport-town of Russia, the capital of Esthonia, on a small bay of the Gulf of Finland, 200 miles from St. Petersburg. It has an excellent and well-defended harbour. The town is divided into three parts, called the town, the suburb, and the Domberg; but the streets are narrow and irregular. It has numerous churches, an imperial palace, an admiralty, a town-hall, a collegiate episcopal seminary, a theatre, a public library, a military academy, several schools, infirmaries, and poor-houses. As a watering-place it is much frequented. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 59° 26′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 24° 45′ 2″ E.—This town was founded by Valdemar II., king of Denmark, in 1218; and afterwards sold to the Teutonic Knights. In 1710 it was taken from Sweden by the Russians, who in 1854 destroyed its roadsteads by sinking large blocks of stone to prevent the entrance of the Anglo-French fleet, whilst blockading the Russian ports in the Baltic during the same year. It was at one time the great emporium of the Hanseatic League for the trade with Novgorod.

REVEL, a town of France, 30 miles from Toulouse. *Manf.* Linen, woollens, stockings, and caps. *Pop.* 6,000.

REVELLO, *rai-vail'-lo*, a town of Sardinia, in Piedmont, 20 miles from Coni. It stands on a hill at the head of the Po. *Pop.* 5,300.

REVERE, *re-vair'-ai*, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Po, 16 miles from Mantua. *Pop.* 7,500.

REVIGNY, *re-veen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 9 miles from Bar-le-Duc. *Pop.* 1,200.

REVILLA GIGEDO, *rai-veel'-la*, island of, a large island on the broken coast of North-west America. *Ext.* 50 miles in length and 25 in breadth. *Lat.* between 55° 6′ and 55° 55′ N. *Lon.* 131° W

REWHA, *ru-ha'*, a state of Hindostan, comprising a part of Bogilcund. It is inclosed by the territory of the Bengal presidency, to which it is subsidiary. *Area*, 9,827 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 24° and 42° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 81° and 82′ E. —A TOWN of the same name, 70 miles from Allahabad. *Pop.* 7,000.

REYKIAVIK, *ri'-ki-a-vik'*, the capital town of Iceland, near its S.W. coast. It has an observatory, a library, is the seat of the Icelandic Society, and the see of an archbishop. *Pop.* 1,200.

REYNIER, John Louis, *rai'-ne-ai*, a Swiss, who entered the corps of engineers of the French army, and rose by his skill and valour to the grade of adjutant-general in 1794, and to that of general of brigade in the following year. He served under Moreau in the army of the Rhine in 1796, accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, and signalized himself by his bravery at the battle of the Pyramids. He defeated 20,000 Turks before El-Arish. After the murder of General Kleber he became involved in a dispute with his successor, quitted Egypt in 1801, and was, upon his return to France, disgraced and exiled. Recalled in 1805, he was given a command, and took part in the conquest of Naples and Calabria. He was subsequently minister of war at Naples, and fought at Wagram, in Spain, and in Russia, but was taken prisoner at Leipsic in 1813. Recovering his liberty, he repaired to Paris, where he resided until his death. He left some works upon Egyptian antiquities, &c. B. at Lausanne, 1771; D. at Paris, 1814.

REYNIER, John Louis Anthony, was brother of the preceding, and became a government official under Murat at Naples. He wrote, among other works, "Public and Rural Economy of the Ancient Peoples," and "Egypt under the Romans." D. about 1820.

REYNOLDS, Sir Joshua, *ren'-olds*, a celebrated English painter. He was the son of a clergyman, and was intended for the profession of medicine; but having a great taste for drawing, he resolved to make painting his profession, and accordingly was placed, in his 18th year, under Hudson, the portrait-painter. In 1749 he went to Italy, on board the vessel of the Honourable Mr. Keppel, his early friend and patron. After studying the works of the most illustrious masters at Rome during two years, he returned to London, where he found no encouragement given to any other branch of the art than portrait-painting. He was thus under the necessity of complying with the prevailing taste, and in that walk soon became unrivalled. The first picture by which he distinguished himself, after his return, was the portrait of Commodore Keppel. He did not, however, confine himself to portraits, but painted several historical pictures of high and acknowledged merit. When the Royal Academy was founded, in 1768, he was appointed president, which station he held, with honour to himself and advantage to the arts, till 1791, when he resigned it. He was also appointed principal painter to the king, and knighted. His literary merits, and other accomplishments, procured him the friendship of the most distinguished men of his time, particularly Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, and Garrick; and Sir Joshua had the honour of instituting the celebrated literary club of which they were members. He was likewise a member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies; and was created doctor of laws by the universities of Oxford and Dublin. Sir Joshua's academical discourses on painting display the soundest judgment, the most refined taste, a perfect acquaintance with the works of the greatest masters, and are written in a clear and elegant style. B. at Plympton, Devonshire, 1723; D. 1792, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

RHADAMANTHUS, *răd'-a-măn'-thus*, a son of Jupiter and Europa, was born in Crete, which he left about the 30th year of his age. He passed into some of the Cyclades, where he reigned with so much justice, that the ancients declared he became one of the judges of Hades, and that he was employed in the infernal regions in obliging the dead to confess their crimes, and in punishing them for their offences.

RHAM, Rev. William Lewis, *ram*, a modern writer upon scientific agriculture, who was of Dutch parentage, but brought to England at an early age. After completing his education at the university of Cam-

bridge, he entered upon holy orders, and was appointed to a living in Norfolk. He wrote the agricultural articles for the "Penny Cyclopædia," the greatest portion of which was subsequently reproduced in a work entitled "The Dictionary of the Farm;" an "Essay on the Analysis of Soils," and "Flemish Husbandry," for the "Library of Useful Knowledge." He was likewise a contributor of articles upon agriculture and rural matters to the "Gardener's Chronicle." B. at Utrecht, 1778; D. at Winkfield, Berkshire, 1843.

RHAZES, *ra'-sez*, a famous Arabian physician of great learning, who wrote more than two hundred works upon medicine. His treatise upon small-pox and measles is the most ancient account of those disorders extant. D. at Bagdad, about 932.

RHEIMS, *rēs*, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Marne, on the Vesle, in a fine plain, 25 miles from Châlons. It is surrounded with a ditch and earthen mound. The streets are in general wide and straight; in some quarters, however, they are winding and narrow. The town has six gates, all of a fine appearance, from the spacious and shady avenues leading to the city. The most remarkable public building is the cathedral, a vast Gothic edifice of the 12th century, and one of the finest specimens of that kind of architecture in France. The church of St. Remy is also worth notice, both for its architecture and as the depositary of the famous phial of oil with which the kings are anointed. The other buildings are the episcopal palace, town-hall, and the old gate of Mars. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen stuffs; also hats and stockings. *Pop.* 46,000.—Clovis was baptized in the cathedral of this place, after the battle of Tolbiac, in 496. In 1179 Philip Augustus was here consecrated, and all his successors till the revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henry IV., Napoleon I., and Louis XVIII. Many councils have been held here; and before the revolution of 1793, Rheims had a celebrated university.

RHEINBERG, *rīne'-bairg*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles from Dusseldorf. *Pop.* 2,500.

RHEINE, *rine-e(r)*, a town of Westphalia, 22 miles from Munster. It is the capital of a principality. *Manf.* Woollens, linen, and leather. *Pop.* 2,500.—The PRINCIPALITY has an area of 320 square miles and a population of 25,000.

RHEINSBERG, *rīnes'-bairg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 48 miles from Potsdam. It has a royal castle, in which Frederick the Great passed his youth. *Pop.* 3,000.

RHEINTHAL, *rīne'-tal* (*i. e.* 'the valley of the Rhine'), a district of the Swiss canton of St. Gall, lying along the Rhine, from the Lake of Constance to the lordship of Sax.

RHENANUS, Beatus, *re-nai'-nus*, a learned German critic, who was at first corrector of the press for Frobedius, and by that means formed an intimacy with Erasmus. He wrote a "History of Germany," edited Velleius Paterculus, and translated many works from the Greek and Latin. B. at Schlettstadt, Alsace, 1485; D. at Strasburg, 1547.

RHENISH BAVARIA. (*See* BAVARIA.)

RHENISH HESSEN. (*See* HESSE-DARMSTADT.)

RHENISH PRUSSIA. (*See* GERMANY, PRUSSIA.)

RHINE, *rine*, a celebrated river in Europe, having its source in the central and highest part of Switzerland, on the north-east side of Mount St. Gothard, at a height of 7,650 feet. Almost at the outset of its course it is joined by a surprising number of rivulets. It passes through the Lake of Constance, receiving a great addition to its volume, by the junction of the Aar and various other rivers; lower down, the Neckar and the Maine on the side of Germany, and the Moselle on that of France, swell its volume. Continuing its course to the north, it enters the Netherlands, and, turning to the west, divides into two great branches, of which the southern takes the name of the Waal, and receives the Maese, when it becomes like an arm of the sea, and flows into the German Ocean by Dort, Rotterdam, and Williamstadt. The northern, or smaller branch, is further divided, first above, and afterwards below, Arnheim; and the name of Rhine is finally retained by a small slow-flowing water, which passes Utrecht and Leyden in its way to the North Sea, which it enters by several branches, having a delta larger than that of any other European river. From its source to Mentz it is called the Upper Rhine, and from Mentz to Holland, the Lower Rhine. It has a direct course of about 360 miles; and, with its windings, about 600. Its basin comprises an area of 65,280 square miles.

RHINE, CIRCLES OF THE LOWER AND UPPER, two divisions of the German empire, abolished in 1806.

RHINE, LOWER, a department in the north-east of France, consisting of the north part of Alsace, and forming an oblong tract. *Area*, 1,635 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile; but covered with wood to the extent of about one-third of its surface. *Pro.* Corn, tobacco, beetroot, linseed, and hemp. *Minerals.* Iron and coal. *Manf.* Important and numerous. *Pop.* 590,000.

RHINE, UPPER, another department in the north-east of France, of an oblong form, the Rhine flowing along its eastern limit, and the long chain of the Vosges extending on its western side, in a course nearly parallel to that river. *Area*, 1,502 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded and fertile. *Pro.* Various kinds of grain, tobacco, beetroot, madder, linseed, and hemp. *Minerals.* Silver, lead, iron, coal, asphalte, and granite. *Manf.* Cottons, silks, and a variety of others. *Pop.* 495,000;—Protestants, 57,000; Jews, 10,000; Anabaptists, 3,000; Catholics, 250,000.

RHINNS, or RUINS, OF GALLOWAY, *rins*, a peninsula of Wigtonshire, Scotland, separated from the rest of the county by Luce Bay and Loch Ryan. *Ext.* 28 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 2 to 5. *Area*, 116 square miles. It terminates in the S. in the Mull of Galloway.

RHODA, *ro'-da*, an island of Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Cairo, containing the pacha's gardens and the famous Nilometer. *Ext.* 2 miles long.

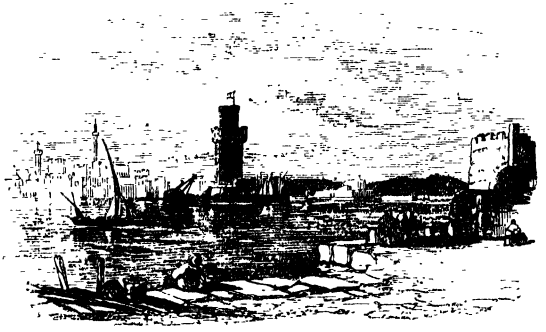
RHODE ISLAND, *rode*, including Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. One of the United States, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by the Connecticut. *Area*, 1,363 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly level, except in the north-west part, which is hilly and rocky. *Rivers.* The Pawtucket, Providence, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, and Wood rivers. There are also Narraganset and Providence bays, in which are numerous islands. *Climate.* Milder than that of Massachusetts, the cold of winter being less intense and the heat of summer less oppressive. *Pro.* The soil is generally better adapted for grazing than tillage. Here are found some of the finest cattle in New England; and corn, rye, barley, oats, and, in some places, wheat, are produced. There are numerous dairies, and the butter and cheese are of an excellent quality. Fruit thrives, especially the apple, of which more cider is made than is required for home consumption. The shores and rivers abound with fish. *Minerals.* Iron ore is found; also copper ore and coal. *Manf.* These consist chiefly of ironwares, cotton and woollen goods, leather, paper, oils, spirits, and straw bonnets. *Pop.* about 150,000. *Lat.* between 41° 18′ and 42° 1′ N. *Lon.* between 71° 0′ and 71 55′ W.

RHODE ISLAND, the island from which the above state takes its name, is situate in Narraganset Bay, near the coast of Massachusetts. *Ext.* 17 miles long, with a breadth of 5. *Lat.* 41° 25′ N. *Lon.* 71° 20′ W.

RHODES, *rodes*, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Asia Minor. *Ext.* 46 miles long, with a breadth of 18 at its widest part. *Area*, 420 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being traversed by a range on which grow those forests of pine which supplied the ancient navies of the Rhodians, and are still in great demand for shipbuilding. Beneath this range rises a tract of lower hills, on which is raised the vine, which produces the perfumed wine so much prized by the ancients. The tract beneath, forming the greater portion of the island, slopes gradually down to the sea, and being watered by numerous streams, is capable of producing the most luxuriant crops. *Pro.* A great part of the island is left entirely waste, but the natural fertility of the soil is productive in corn, olives, pomegranates, lemons, wine, wax, honey, and figs. *Manf.* Silk, shoes, red leather, and umber. *Exp.* Wax, honey, figs, and other fruits. *Imp.* Colonial produce, woollens, iron, nails, shot, soap, cordage, hardware, coals, horses, cattle, carpets, and corn. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* between 35° 53′ and 36° 28′ N. *Lon.* between 27° 40′ and 28° 12′ E.—In ancient times Rhodes was one of the most cele-

brated of the states of Greece, and distinguished, above all others, by its wealth, commerce, and naval power. It was among the last which yielded to the Roman arms, and was allowed even to enjoy the forms of liberty till the reign of Vespasian. In the Middle Ages the island became one of the latest retreats of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who baffled the efforts of Mahomet II., the conqueror of Constantinople, and were not reduced by Solyman the Great till after one of the most memorable sieges recorded in history.

RHODES, a city and capital of the above island, standing at its N.E. extremity. From a distance it presents some vestiges of its ancient grandeur, but on entering, scarcely anything is found to correspond with the expectations thus excited. The streets are narrow and winding, devoid at once of regularity and



RHODES.

elegance. The principal public buildings are the church of St. John, and another; the palace of the grand masters, and a convent, all large massy buildings, in the Gothic style. The churches are converted into mosques, and a large hospital is used by the Turks for a granary. Of all these buildings, the old palace is the largest and handsomest. The suburbs, occupied by the Greek inhabitants, are very beautiful, consisting of good stone houses, with gardens well stocked with all the fruits of the climate. Rhodes has two good harbours, separated only by a mole, running obliquely out into the sea. Many of its houses are unoccupied. The two extremities are defended by towers, distant 800 feet from each other, while, in the centre of the mole, there is a square tower 120 feet high. *Manf.* Red leather and shoes. *Pop.* about 15,000, of whom 8,000 are Turks and 3,000 Jews.—Here stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. It was thrown down by an earthquake, and when the Saracens became masters of the island, they knocked it to pieces, and sold the fragments to a Jew of Edessa, nearly 980 years after its fall. Rhodes is looked upon as an impregnable fortress. In 1522 it capitulated to the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent.

RHODEZ, or RODEZ, *ro'-dai*, a town of France, capital of the department of the Aveyron, 70 miles from Toulouse. It is a gloomy place, with narrow and dark streets, and a cathedral tolerably built. It has also an academy, a public library, a neat school, and a small exchange. *Pop.* 10,300.

RHODOMAN, Laurence, *rod'-o-man*, rector of the university of Wittemberg, who translated Diodorus Siculus and many other Greek authors into Latin. B. in Saxony, 1546; D. at Wittemberg, 1606.

RHOE, MICKLE, *ro*, one of the Shetland Isles, on the south of the mainland. *Ext.* 2½ miles long and 2 broad. *Pop.* 270. Little Rhoe adjoins it.

RHONE, *rone*, a river in the south of Europe, rising in the Rhone Glacier, Switzerland, at the foot of Mount Furca, only 5 miles from the source of the Rhine, and at a height of 5,500 feet. It flows in a western direction through a long and wide valley of the Swiss canton of the Valois, and after being swelled by a variety of mountain streams, it passes through the Lake of Geneva. Flowing southwards, and being joined by the Saone and other streams, it discharges itself, after a course of nearly 650 miles, by three mouths, into the part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Lyons. Its basin has an area of 30,000 square miles.

RHONE, a department in the south-east of France, bounded by the departments of the Saone-and-Loire, the Ain, the Isère, and the Loire. *Area*, 1,050 square miles. *Desc.* Covered by those ranges which connect the Cevennes and the Vosges, and have the summits of Mont d'Or and Pilat. *Pro.* Corn and wine, some of which is excellent. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, and copper. *Manf.* Silks, cotton, linen, glass, paper, and hats. *Pop.* 575,000.

RHONE GLACIER, one of the grandest glaciers in Switzerland, in the N.E. part of the canton Valois.

RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE, a maritime department in the south-east of France, formed of a part of Provence, and bounded by the Mediterranean and the departments of the Gard, the Vaucluse, and the Var. *Area*, 2,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in various parts, and bordered by marshes. *Pro.* Corn, silk, wine, figs, almonds, and dried grapes. Cattle, horses, and sheep are reared, and fishing is followed on the coast. *Minerals.* Marble and salt. *Manf.* White soap, olive-oil, chemicals, essences, and perfumes. Sugar-refining, brandy-distilling, and sulphur-refining are also carried on. *Pop.* 430,000.

RHOS, *ross*, the name of several parishes in Wales, none of them with a population above 500.

RHUABEN, *re-a'-ben*, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, 6 miles from Wrexham. *Pop.* 11,200.

RHYL, *ril*, a chapelry of N. Wales, in Flintshire, 5 miles from St. Asaph. *Pop.* 1,600.—It has a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

RHYNS, or RINNS OF GALLOWAY. (*See* RHINNS OF GALLOWAY.)

RIAZAN, *re-a-zan'*, the capital of a government of the same name, in European Russia, on the Oka, 110 miles from Moscow. It has an unusual number of churches. *Pop.* 9,000. The GOVERNMENT has an area of 16,227 square miles and a population of 1,365,000. Its chief products are hops, tobacco, rye, fruit, and garden stuffs.

RIBBLE, *rib'-bel*, a river of England, rising in the W. part of Yorkshire, and falling into the Irish Sea below Preston.

RIBEAUVILLE, *re'-bo-veel*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 6 miles from Schelestadt. *Manf.* Calicoes. *Pop.* 7,400. It has a station on the Strasburg Railway.

RIBEMONT, *reeb'-mawnt*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 21 miles from Laon. *Pop.* 3,100. Here Condorcet was born, in 1743.

RIBERA, Anastasius-Pantaleon de, *re'-bai-ra*, a Spanish poet, called the Scarron of Spain. On account of his wit, he was entertained at the court of Philip IV. His poems, printed at Saragossa in 1640, are of the burlesque kind. B. at Madrid, 1586; D. 1660.

RIBERA, Jose. (*See* SPAGNOLETTO.)

RICARDO, David, *re-kar'-do*, an English writer upon political economy, who was educated for a commercial career by his father, a member of the London Stock Exchange. Having acquired a large fortune in the same pursuit, he, in 1819, entered the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself in the debates upon subjects of finance. As a writer his fame mainly depends upon his work entitled "The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation;" but he likewise made several important contributions to political economy in his essay on the "Influence of a Low Price of Corn on the Profits of Stock," "Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency," "Protection to Agriculture," &c. In finance he took a foremost part, in debate, and as the author of "The High Price of

Bullion a proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes," and "Reply to Mr. Bosanquet's Practical Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee." He remained in parliament until his death. B. in London, 1772; D. at Gatcomb Park, Gloucestershire, 1823.

RICAUT, or RYCAUT, Sir Paul, *re'-ko*, an English writer and diplomatist, who, in 1661, became secretary to the earl of Winchelsea, ambassador to Constantinople, and, while there, wrote "The Present State of the Ottoman Empire," published in London, 1670. He was subsequently consul at Smyrna during eleven years; and, in 1685, he became secretary for the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, in Ireland. King William appointed him his resident for the Hanse towns, where he remained ten years. His other works were,—"A Continuation of Knolles's History of the Turks;" "A Continuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes;" "A translation of Vega's Royal Commentaries of Peru." B. in London, about 1625; D. in London, 1700.

RICCARTON, *rik'-kar-ton*, a parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Irvine. In it are coal-mines and brick-fields. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

RICCI, Matthew, *rit'-che*, an Italian Jesuit, who went as missionary to the East Indies, and having finished his studies at Goa, was sent to China, where, on account of his skill in mathematics, he obtained the favour of the emperor, and was permitted to build a church at Pekin. Several of his letters and memoirs on China have been printed. B. at Macerata, 1552; D. at Pekin, 1610.

RICCI, or RIZZI, Sebastian, an eminent Italian painter, who visited and painted at Vienna, Paris, and London, at all which places he acquired considerable distinction. He decorated the ceilings and staircases of several mansions of the English nobility, and painted a picture of the Ascension, in the cupola of Chelsea Hospital. The staircase of Montague House, afterwards the British Museum, was also painted by him. After residing in London during ten years, he quitted it when Sir James Thornhill was appointed to paint the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, a task which he deemed himself more qualified to perform. B. in the Venetian state, 1659; D. at Venice, 1734.

RICCI, Laurence, an Italian Jesuit, and the last general of the order, to which office he was elected in 1758; but when the society was suppressed in 1773, Ricci and some of his fraternity were confined in the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, where he died in 1775. B. at Florence, 1703.

RICCIA, *rit'-cha*, a town of Naples, in the province of Molise, 12 miles from Campobosa. It has a collegiate church and several others, with sulphur-springs in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 4,700.

RICCIOLI, John Baptist, *rit'-cho-le*, an Italian Jesuit and astronomer, who became professor of divinity at Parma and Bologna; but is known chiefly by his mathematical works. He wrote treatises upon astronomy, geography, hydrography, and chronology. B. at Ferrara, 1598; D. 1671.

RICCOBONI, Louis, *rik'-ko-bo-ne*, an Italian actor and dramatic writer, who performed at the Italian theatre in Paris during some years; but, in 1729, renounced the stage, from religious scruples. He wrote several comedies, and a "Discourse of the Reformation of the Theatre;" observations on "Comedy" and on the "Genius of Molière;" "Historical Reflections on the Theatres of Europe," and a "History of the Italian Theatre." B. at Modena, about 1674; D. 1753.

RICH, James Claudius, *rich*, an eminent Oriental scholar, who was born in France, but was brought to England while an infant. By the time he had attained his 15th year, his remarkable talents for the acquisition of the Oriental languages enabled him to become versed in Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, Syriac, and Turkish. These acquirements gained for him, in 1803, the appointment of cadet in the service of the East-India Company. He afterwards became secretary to the consul-general in Egypt; but that functionary having died before Mr. Rich had entered upon his duties, he was permitted to travel through Egypt and Turkey, for the purpose of acquiring the Turkish and Arabic languages and dialects. Disguised as a Mamelukе, he travelled in Syria and Palestine, and, trusting to his knowledge of the manners of the country, entered the grand mosque at Damascus, with the pilgrims who were proceeding to Mecca. In 1807 he returned to Bombay, where he took up his residence at the house of Sir James Mackintosh, whose daughter he married. In 1808 he proceeded to Bagdad, as resident of the East-India Company. While holding that post, he made a valuable collection of manuscripts, gems, and coins, found at Nineveh, Bagdad, and Babylon; and also amassed the materials for his "Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon," which was published first at Vienna, and subsequently in England. In 1813 he was compelled, by the state of his health, to leave Bagdad; and he proceeded to Paris, stopping at Constantinople on his way; but he returned to his duties in 1815. He was awaiting instructions at Shiraz from Bombay, in which presidency he had received an appointment, when his death took place. His most important works were, "Second Memoir on Babylon," and "Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan." His collection of coins, manuscripts, &c., was purchased from his widow for the British Museum. B. near Dijon, France, 1787; D. at Shiraz, 1821.

RICHARD I., *rich'-ard*, king of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, ascended the throne on the death of his father, Henry II., in 1189. His reign commenced with a fearful riot, and massacre of the Jews. In 1190, Richard joined the crusade with Philip-Augustus of France; but a division taking place between the two kings, the latter departed from Palestine. Richard remained in the East, where he displayed the most impetuous valour against Saladin, whom he defeated near Cæsarea; and having made a truce, embarked in a vessel, which was shipwrecked on the coast of Italy. He then travelled in disguise through part of Germany; but being discovered by his enemy Leopold, duke of Austria, he was made prisoner, and sent to the emperor Henry VI., who kept him confined in a castle in the Tyrol, bound with chains. At length he was ransomed by his subjects for 100,000 marks, and landed at Sandwich in 1194, after which he was crowned a second time. Philip-Augustus having, contrary to treaty, seized on part of Normandy, Richard invaded France with a large army; but a peace was concluded in 1196. The war was renewed in 1199, and Richard, in besieging the castle of Chaluz, in Aquitaine, received a wound from an arrow, of which he died. B. at Oxford, 1157; D. 1199.

RICHARD II. was the second son of Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, and succeeded Edward III., his grandfather, in 1377. In his minority he displayed remarkable promptitude in quelling the dangerous insurrection headed by Wat the Tyler, in Smithfield. When that insurgent was slain by Walworth, lord-mayor of London, the young king, then about 15 years of age, rode up to the irritated populace, and said, "Follow your king; I will be your leader, and redress your grievances." The people, struck with astonishment, obeyed the call, and dispersed quietly to their own homes. When the government had thus quelled the revolt, no grievances were redressed, but, instead, more than 1,500 people were executed on the scaffold. The remainder of Richard's reign was unfortunate. Discontents prevailed among the nobility, of which Henry, duke of Lancaster, availed himself, and assumed the title of king. (*See* HENRY IV.) Richard was betrayed into his hands by the earl of Northumberland, in 1399, taken to London, and confined in the Tower, where he abdicated the throne before the assembled magnates of the kingdom. B. at Bordeaux, 1366; supposed to have been assassinated at Pontefract Castle, 1400.

RICHARD III. was the brother of Edward IV., and created duke of Gloucester. He caused his nephews, Edward V. and Richard duke of York, to be secretly murdered in the Tower; after which he was himself proclaimed king in 1483. The duke of Buckingham, who had assisted him in his usurpation, subsequently conspired against him, but was taken prisoner and beheaded. Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., of the house of Lancaster, was abroad, but returned privately and landed at Milford, in Wales, where he was joined by a few followers, who soon increased. He then marched against Richard III., whom he encountered at Bosworth Field, where, after performing prodigies of valour, the king was slain, and his crown being found, it was placed on the head of Henry. The character of

Richard III. has been most variously represented by different historians: Walpole declared that all the crimes attributed to him were mere fabrications. It is, however, certain that he was a man as unscrupulous as he was energetic and determined. B. at Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, 1452; killed, 1485.

Richard Plantagenet, earl of Cornwall, titular king of the Romans, and emperor of Germany, was the son of John, king of England. He was elected to his German titles in 1256, but resided only a short time in the country. At the battle of Lewes, in 1264, he was taken captive by De Montfort, and was imprisoned in Kenilworth Castle. From his natural daughter Isabel, who became the wife of Maurice de Berkeley, the earls of Berkeley claim to be descended. D. at Berkhampstead, 1272.

Richard I., duke of Normandy, was the son and successor of William, surnamed "Long Sword." He took part in the elevation of Hugh Capet to the French throne. D. 996.

Richard II. was son and successor of the preceding, and formed an alliance with Robert II., king of France. His dominions were troubled by several internal dissensions, which he succeeded in quelling. He was succeeded by his son Richard, his eldest son. D. 1027.

Richard of Cirencester, an old English historian, who was a monk of the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter, Westminster. He wrote upon Saxon and British history, and a "Description of Britain" in Latin, the manuscript of which was discovered at Copenhagen in 1747. The historian Gibbon declares that the author "shows a genuine knowledge of antiquity very extraordinary for a monk of the 14th century." By some critics the genuineness of the work has been doubted, but it is included in a volume of Bohn's "Antiquarian Library." His "Historia ab Hengista" commences with the arrival of the Saxons in Britain. D. about 1402.

Richard, Louis, an eminent French botanist, who was dispatched by Louis XVI. to Guiana and Martinique, where he made a rich and vast collection of plants. During the revolution he remained in obscurity, but subsequently became professor of botany and a member of the French Institute. He produced an excellent edition of Bulliard's "Elementary Dictionary of Botany," and was also the author of a "Manual of Botany," which is a classical work in France. He likewise wrote articles on botany for various French scientific journals. B. at Versailles, 1754; D. 1821.

Richardson, Sir John, *rich'-ard-son*, an eminent Arctic traveller, who was, in 1801, sent to the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards entered the royal navy as assistant-surgeon. In 1819 he was attached to the Arctic expedition under Captain Franklin, as surgeon and naturalist, and again in 1825. After nearly two years of arduous service, he returned in 1827, and published an account of his services, in a narrative which was attached to the great work produced by Captain Franklin. After distinguishing himself by his works on the zoology of the northern parts of British America, he became, in 1838, physician to the fleet, in 1840 inspector of hospitals, and in 1846 was created a knight. In 1847, no tidings having been obtained of the vessels which had been dispatched to the Arctic regions under Sir John Franklin, three expeditions were sent out by the British government, the command of one of which was intrusted to Sir John Richardson. He started from Montreal, in Canada, in April, 1848, and returned to the same place at the close of the following year. He published a narrative of his journey, in a work entitled "The Arctic-Searching Expedition: a Journal of a Boat-voyage through Rupert's Land and the Arctic Sea, in Search of the Discovery-ships under Sir John Franklin." This work contained a large amount of valuable information relative to the geology, the natural history, and the mode of life of the Indians and Esquimaux inhabiting the country through which the expedition passed. As a naturalist, he produced some important effusions, the chief of which were, "The Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. *Erebus* and *Terror*, under the Command of Sir James Ross, during the years 1839-43;" the "Fossil Mammals" to the "Zoology of Captain Kellett's Expedition in 1845-51," and "Notes on the Natural History of Captain Sir Edward Belcher's Expedition, during the years 1852-54." B. at Dumfries, Scotland, 1787.

Richardson, Dr. Charles, a modern English philologist, who was educated for the profession of the law, but quitted it for philology. In 1805 he produced his "Illustrations of English Philology," and subsequently undertook the lexicographical portion of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His greatest work was completed in 1837, under the title of "Richardson's Dictionary of the English Language," which is, in many respects, superior to that of Dr. Johnson. His subsequent works were on the study of languages, some remarks upon certain doubtful passages in the writings of Shakspere, and a number of valuable articles upon philology, inserted in the "Gentleman's Magazine." B. 1775.

Richardson, Samuel, an eminent English novelist. He was the son of a joiner, whose circumstances did not permit him to give the future author more than a very ordinary education; after which he was bound apprentice to Mr. Wilde, a printer in London. At the expiration of his time, he became foreman and corrector of the press in his master's establishment. At length he set up in business for himself, first in a court in Fleet Street and afterwards in Salisbury Square. He became one of the first printers in London; and, by the interest of Mr. Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons, obtained the printing of the journals of that house. In 1754 he was chosen master of the Stationers' Company, and in 1760 purchased a moiety of the patent of law printer to the king. In 1740 he made his first appearance as author, by publishing "Pamela," the outline of the plot of which he had heard some years before; and, says he, "I thought, if written in an easy and natural manner, suitable to the simplicity of it, it might possibly turn young people into a course of reading different from the pomp and parade of romance-writing, and, dismissing the improbable and marvellous, with which novels generally abound, might tend to promote the cause of religion and virtue." This work, which may be considered as the precursor of the regular English novel, at once became highly successful, and encouraged the author to proceed in the same career. His next performance was "Clarissa Harlowe," which is esteemed his masterpiece, though his novel of "Sir Charles Grandison" possesses great beauties. Besides these works, he published a volume of "Familiar Letters," for the use of young people; an edition of Æsop's Fables, with reflections; and a paper in the "Rambler." His correspondence with persons of eminence was published in 1804, with his life, by Mrs. Barbauld. Richardson possessed an amiable and friendly disposition, and had a strong sense of religion. B. in Derbyshire, 1689; D. near London, 1761.

Richardson, Jonathan, an English portrait-painter, who was one of the best English artists before Reynolds. He also wrote the "Theory of Painting," and an essay upon the art of criticism as it relates to painting. B. about 1665; D. in London, 1745.

Richborough, *rich'-bur-o*, a village of England, in the county of Kent, supposed to have been the first and principal station of the Romans. It is 2 miles from Sandwich, but no traces of the town are now to be found. The remains of the castle, by their immense mass, have alone withstood the ravages of time. It was ruined by the Danes in 1010.

Richelet, Cæsar Peter, *reesh'-lai*, a French lexicographer, who compiled a curious Dictionary of the French language, and also published a Dictionary of Rhymes and other works. B. at Cheminon, Champagne, 1631; D. at Paris, 1698.

Richelieu, Armand du Plessis de, *reesh'-yu(r)*, a celebrated French cardinal and statesman. After completing his studies in divinity, he repaired to Rome, in order to obtain the bishopric of Luçon from the pope. On his return to France, he advanced himself into favour by an insinuating address, and for his eloquence was appointed almoner to Mary de' Medici, through whom he obtained, in 1616, the appointment of secretary of state; but the death of his friend the Marshal d'Ancre occasioned his temporary disgrace, on which he retired to Avignon. Louis XIII., however, recalled him to the ministry, and he soon took the lead in the management of public affairs. Having a great

hatred towards the Calvinists, he pressed the siege of Rochelle in person, and, by his vigorous efforts, compelled it to surrender in 1628. He next devoted himself to the humbling of the house of Austria, at that period the greatest power in Europe. Gregory XV. made him a cardinal, and he was also created a duke and peer of France. Notwithstanding his ambition and cruelty, he had great qualities. He founded the French Academy, established the royal botanical garden, and was a liberal patron of men of letters. He wrote his own "Memoirs," which were published at Paris in 1823. B. at Paris, 1585; D. at the same city, 1642.

RICHELIEU, a town of France, on the Amable, 35 miles from Tours. *Pop.* 3,000.

RICHLAND, *rich'-land*, a county in the N. of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 468 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 5,000.

RICHLIEU CHAMBLY, or SOREL RIVER, *sor'-el*, a river of Lower Canada, which flows from Lake Champlain in a northerly direction, and, after a course of 75 miles, joins the St. Lawrence at Lake St. Pierre.

RICHLIEU ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the river St. Lawrence, at the S.W. entrance of Lake St. Pierre, nearly 100 in number.

RICHMOND, *rich'-mond*, a town and parish of the county of Surrey, on an eminence on the S. bank of the Thames, 10 miles W. of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It is a spot of great celebrity, both for the beauty of its scenery and from its being the seat of a royal palace during several centuries. This palace is now totally demolished, and its site occupied by several houses. The rich scenery of Richmond and its vicinity has been the theme of general admiration, and has attracted a number of families of distinction, whose seats render the town and neighbourhood remarkably gay and splendid. The town extends about a mile, or more, up the hill, from the Thames, skirted and intermingled with agreeable gardens. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, built of bricks, with a square embattled tower at the west end. Among its monuments is one to Thomson, the poet, and also to Kean, the actor. In the village there are several almshouses and a charity-school. An elegant stone bridge, of five semicircular arches, was erected over the river here. *Pop.* 9,530. — RICHMOND PARK adjoins the town, and has a circuit of 8 miles. It is first mentioned in the reign of Edward I.; and several ornamental buildings were erected here by Caroline, George II.'s queen. George III. frequently resided here in the early part of his reign. At a short distance an observatory was erected, from designs by Sir William Chambers, and amply provided with the finest astronomical instruments. Part of the Old Park forms a grazing and dairy farm, formerly occupied by George III.; the remainder is occupied by the beautiful royal gardens, which in summer are opened to the public. The New, or Great Park, formed by Charles I., is well stocked with deer, and is inclosed by a brick wall.

RICHMOND, a market- and borough-town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the N. declivity of a lofty eminence rising from the bank of the Swale, 42 miles from York. It contains churches, a market-place, free grammar-school, mechanics' institute, and scientific society. It also has an ecclesiastical court for the district. *Pop.* 5,000.

RICHMOND, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In the north part of Georgia. *Area*, 313 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—2. In New York, occupying all Staten Island. *Area*, 63 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.—3. In the south part of North Carolina. *Area*, 648 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—4. In Virginia. *Area*, 200 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.

RICHMOND, a maritime city of the United States, capital of Virginia, on the north side of James river, 150 miles from its mouth, and opposite Manchester, with which it is connected by two bridges. It is one of the most flourishing, wealthy, and commercial cities of the United States. Its public buildings are a capitol or state-house, a house for the governor, an armory, a penitentiary, a court-house, a gaol, an almshouse, and numerous churches for different sects of Christians. It has also a statue of Washington, in a spacious square. A canal with three locks is cut on the north side of the river, terminating at the town in a large basin. It has an extensive inland trade, and its foreign commerce is considerable. *Lat.* 37° 32′ N. *Lon.* 77° 23′ W.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 3,000.

RICHTER, Jean Paul, *reezh'-ter*, a distinguished German author, who was the son of a village organist, under whom he received his earliest education, but was afterwards sent to school, and finally, in 1781, to the university of Leipsic, where, although he suffered extreme want, he pursued a brilliant career. Having no other means of support, he determined to apply himself to literature, and produced two or three works, but obtained little success in his new employment. In 1785 he returned to the cottage of his mother, then a widow. He next found employment as tutor in a family, and continued to be thus engaged till his published works began to attract the attention of the German public. In 1797 he took up his residence at Leipsic, his name having by this time become esteemed by the best critics of his country. He made the acquaintance of Schiller, Wieland, and others, and after residing at various places, repaired to Baireuth, where, in 1807, he received an annual pension of 1,000 florins. Henceforth his life flowed on in the uneventful pursuit of literature. As a writer he is distinguished by his originality, profound learning, and, indeed, obscurity; for even among his countrymen a key to his works has been found necessary. An excellent translation of a fine work by him, entitled "Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces," has been published. In "Carlyle's Miscellanies," some interesting essays on Richter's works are to be met with. Carlyle has likewise translated some specimens of the great German author in his "German Romance." B. near Baireuth, 1763; D. 1825. —The name of Richter has been borne by several learned German writers; one of whom, Charles Frederic Richter, wrote some esteemed works upon biblical antiquities. D. 1812.

RICIUS, Paul, *rit'-si-oos*, a converted German Jew, who taught philosophy at Pavia with great reputation. The emperor Maximilian appointed him his physician. He had a controversy with Eccius on the question whether the heavenly bodies are animated, which Ricius maintained in the affirmative. Flourished in the 16th century.

RICKMANSWORTH, *rik'-mans-werth*, a market-town and parish of Herts, on the Colne, 10 miles from St. Albans. *Manf.* Straw-plait, flour, and paper. *Pop.* 5,000.

RICORD, Philip, *rik'-o*, an eminent modern French physician, who went to Paris in 1820 to study his profession under Dupuytren, Lisfranc, and other celebrated men. He subsequently became the most extensively employed physician of the French capital, and although he specially studied and illustrated by his writings some particular forms of disease, he displayed, both in his works and in his writings, a profound acquaintance with all the ills that afflict humanity. So clear and elegant is the style in which his works were written, that his compatriots surnamed him the "Marivaux of Medicine." Among his more important works were a collection of observations and researches communicated to the *Memoirs of the Academy of Medicine*. B. 1800.

RIDLEY, Nicholas, *rid'-le*, a learned English bishop and martyr, who received his education at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1524. His great abilities and piety recommended him to the notice of Archbishop Cranmer, through whom he was made chaplain to the king. In the reign of Edward VI. he was nominated to the see of Rochester, and had a principal share in framing the Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies. In 1550 he was translated to the bishopric of London, and by his interest with the young king he obtained the foundation of the noble charities of Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's in Southwark. On the decease of Edward, he unfortunately joined the friends of Lady Jane Grey, for which, and his zeal in the Reformation, he was by Queen Mary sent to Oxford, to dispute with some of the popish bishops, and on his refusing to recant, was burnt there opposite Balliol College, in company with Bishop Latimer, in 1555. He wrote against transubstantiation, and after his death were printed his sermons and letters. B. in Northumberland, about 1500.

RIEGO, Raphael del Riego y Nunez, *re-ai'-go*, a Spanish patriot, who fought against the French in 1808, and was made prisoner; and, upon recovering his liberty, in 1814, became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Asturias. He shared in the conspiracy of 1819, and when Quiroja and others were arrested, he raised the standard of revolt, proclaimed the constitution of the Cortes, released Quiroja, overran Andalusia, forced Ferdinand VII. to accept the constitution, and was nominated captain-general of Aragon. In 1823 he attempted to oppose the French army which had come to the assistance of Ferdinand, but was captured, and delivered to the government of the king, who put him to death in 1823. He was the author of the patriotic hymn sung in 1820, which bears his name.

RIENZI, Nicholas Gabrino de, *re-ain'-dze*, an obscure Roman, but who had received an excellent education, which was improved by a strong will and vigorous understanding. He was sent by his fellow-citizens to Clement VI., at Avignon, in order to prevail upon that pontiff to return to Rome. His eloquence pleased the pope, though it did not persuade him. Rienzi, on his return, formed the design of making himself master of Rome, with the title of tribune. Having gained a considerable number of partisans, he entered the Capitol, harangued the people, and elevated the standard of liberty. He designed to unite the whole of Italy into one great republic, with Rome for its capital. For some time he was successful, his government was popular, and even Petrarch wrote in his favour, comparing him to Brutus. At length a conspiracy was formed against him, and, having lost the popular favour by his arrogance and tyranny, he was compelled to seek safety in flight, but was taken and put to death. The incidents of his life form the basis of one of the finest of Bulwer's novels, that called after the Roman tribune's name. B. about 1310; slain in a revolt, 1352.

RIETI, *re-ai'-te*, a town of Central Italy, in the States of the Church, 42 miles from Rome. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 12,000.

RIEUX, *re'-u(r)*, several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

RIEZ, *re'-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, on the Colostre, 40 miles from Aix. *Pop.* 2,900.—This place, under the Romans, held the rank of a colony.

RIGA, *ri'-ga*, or *re'-ga*, a city of European Russia, and the capital of Livonia, situate about 9 miles from the sea, in a large plain on the Dwina or Duna, which is here, in summer, crossed by a bridge of pontoons, 25 miles from Mitau. During the winter the river is crossed on the ice. The town stands on the right, the suburbs on the left bank of the river. Without being a regular fortress, Riga has considerable strength. The entrance of the river is guarded from maritime attacks by the fortress of Duramunde. Of the public buildings, the principal are the town-house, the exchange, the house of assembly for the states or representatives of Livonia, the arsenal, the hospital of St. George, and the Catharinenof, a public library, academy, cabinet of natural history, an observatory, and a society of Lithuanian literature. The church of St. Peter is remarkable for its fine tower, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour. The export trade is chiefly managed by English and Scotch houses; the principal articles being timber, flax, hemp, and corn. The manufactures are insignificant. *Pop.* 67,000. *Lat.* 56° 5′ 1″ N. *Lon.* 24° 7′ 45″ E.

RIGA, a township of the United States, in the W. of New York. *Pop.* 2,500.

RIGA, GULF OF, a bay of the Baltic, between the coasts of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia.

RIGALTIUS, or RIGAULT, Nicholas, *re'-golte*, a learned French philologist. He was educated among the Jesuits, who endeavoured to prevail upon him to enter their order, which he refused, and embraced the profession of an advocate. On Casaubon's going to England, Rigault succeeded him as librarian to the king, who appointed him procureur-general of the supreme court of Nanci. He was afterwards intendant of the province of Toul. His works are—excellent editions of Martial, Juvenal, Tertullian, and Minutius Felix, with observations and notes upon other classics. B. at Paris, 1577; D. at Toul, 1654.

RIGAUD, Hyacinth, *re'-go*, an eminent French portrait-painter, who became director of the Academy of Painting, and was granted letters of nobility, and the order of St. Michael, by Louis XV. He has been called the Vandyck of France. B. at Perpignan, 1659; D. at Paris, 1743.

RIGHI, THE, *re'-ge*, a mountain of Switzerland, 8 miles from Schwytz. *Height*, 5,905 feet.

RIGNANO, *reen-ya'-no*, the name of several towns of Italy, none of them with a population above 3,500.

RILEY, John, *ri'-le*, an English painter, who, after the death of Sir Peter Lely, gained considerable reputation and employment as a portrait-painter. B. in London, 1646; D. 1691.

RIMINI, *re'-me-ne*, a city of Central Italy, in the States of the Church, on the Marecchia, 2 miles from the Adriatic. Its streets are straight, and contain several churches and family mansions of Istrian marble. The cathedral is also ornamented with beautiful marble. The church of St. Francis, a fine edifice of the 15th century, has a profusion of sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs; and there are several valuable remains of Roman antiquities. *Manf.* Silk, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 16,000.—Rimini, called formerly Arminum, from the river Arminus, which washed its walls, is very ancient, and formed at one time a small independent republic.

RINGWOOD, *ring'-wood*, a market-town and parish of Hampshire, on the Avon, 30 miles from Winchester. It is noted for its breweries of strong beer and ale. *Pop.* 4,000.—The town is ancient, and has a station on the Dorchester branch of the South-Western Railway.

RINTELN, *rin'-teln*, a town of Germany, on the Weser, 30 miles from Hanover. *Pop.* 3,500.

RINUCCINI, Octavio, *re-noo-che'-ne*, an Italian poet, who accompanied Mary de' Medici to France, and became gentleman of the chamber under Henry IV. The operas of Rinuccini are greatly admired, and his poetry is elegant. B. at Florence, about 1560; D. at the same city, 1621.

RIO, *re'-o*, a prefix to the names of numerous towns in Brazil, with populations varying between 4,000 and 11,000.

RIO ARIBO, *a'-re-bo*, a county of the United States, in New Mexico. *Area*, 56,000 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.

RIOBAMBA, NUEVO, *re-o-bam'-ba*, a town of Ecuador, S. America, at the extremity of an extensive valley, 84 miles from Guayaquil. The old town was almost ruined by the irruptions of the volcano of Cotopaxi, in 1698 and 1746; and in 1797 it was destroyed by an earthquake. It has been rebuilt in a more convenient spot. *Pop.* Unascertained.

RIO BRANCO, or PARIMA, *pa-re-ma'*, a river of Brazil, rising near the source of the Orinoco, in *lat.* 3° N. and *lon.* 64° W., and, after a course of 700 miles, falling into the Rio Negro, 70 miles from Barcellos.

RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE. (*See* RIO GRANDE.)

RIO DAS MORTES, *reo das mor-tais*, a river of Brazil, in the province of Matto Grosso, joining the Aragua after a course of 500 miles.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *re'-o ja-nai'-ro* (Port. *re'-o dai zha-nai'-rer-o*), the metropolitan province of Brazil, taking its name from the river Janeiro, which runs through it. It is bounded N. by the province of Espiritu Santo, E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by the extensive region of the Minas Geraes. *Area*, 16,960 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely fertile, producing sugar in great abundance, which is accordingly one of its chief exports. The other products are coffee, cotton, maize, rice, indigo, cacao, and fine woods. The country is mountainous, and is well wooded and watered. *Pop.* about 600,000, of whom half are slaves. *Lat.* between 21° 23′ and 23° 20′ S. *Lon.* between 40° 53′ and 44° 40′ W.

RIO DE JANEIRO, a city of South America, and the capital of Brazil, situate at the head of a large bay. The town stands on a tongue of land close to the shore, on the west side of the bay, at the foot of several high mountains which rise behind it. The houses are generally built of stone or brick. The streets are straight, well paved, and have excellent foot-paths, though they are

extremely dirty. The numerous convents and churches are, according to some accounts, well built, while, according to others, they are of a gloomy aspect, and loaded with ornaments executed without taste. The cathedral is in a superior style of architecture. Parallel with the beach runs the main street, called Rua de Dereito, from which the minor streets branch off at right angles, and are intersected by others at regular distances. The imperial palace skirts the beach, and is seen to great advantage from the landing-place, which is within sixty yards of its entrance. The other public buildings are the naval and military arsenal, a public hospital, a national library, colleges, and other educational establishments. It has, besides, several scientific institutions, a museum of natural history, a botanic garden, and a theatre. The harbour is one of the finest known, and indeed can scarcely be excelled for capaciousness, and the security which it affords to vessels of every description. The entrance into it from the sea does not exceed a mile from point to point: it afterwards widens to about three or four miles, and is intersected in every direction with heavy batteries; all the numerous little islands with which it is interspersed being crowned with artillery. This city is the chief mart of Brazil, and especially of the provinces of Minas Geraes, St. Paul's, Govazes, Cayaba, and Corritiva. The mining districts, being most populous, require the greatest proportion of consumable goods, and in return send the most valuable articles of commerce: hence innumerable troops of mules are continually travelling to and from those districts. *Imp.* These consist in immense quantities of dried beef, tallow, hides, grain, salt provisions, flour, household furniture, pitch, tar, wax, oil, sulphur, woods, slaves, wine, and oil. *Exp.* Cotton, sugar, rum, ship-timber, various fine cabinet-woods, hides, tallow, indigo, and coarse cotton cloths. Among the more precious articles are gold, diamonds, topazes of various colours, amethysts, tourmalines, chrysoberyls, aqua-marinas, and wrought jewellery. *Pop.* about 210,000, slaves inclusive. *Lat.* 22° 56′ S. *Lon.* 42° 1′ 30″ W.

Rio del Norte. (*See* Rio Grande.)

Rio del Rey, *re'-o del rai*, a river of Western Africa, the most southern of that succession of large estuaries which fall into the Gulf of Benin. *Lat.* 4° 30′ N. *Lon.* of its mouth, 8° 5′ E.

Rio Grande do Norte, *re'-o gran'-dai*, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic, W. by the province Ceara, and S. by Parahiba. *Area*, 31,230 square miles. *Desc.* Level near the coast, and uneven inland. *Pro.* Brazil-wood, cotton, sugar, rice, drugs, salt, and immense numbers of cattle. *Pop.* 100,000. *Lat.* between 4° 32′ and 7° 18′ S. *Lon.* between 35° and 38° 40′ W.

Rio Grande, a river of W. Africa, rising in *lat.* 11° 20′ N., and *lon.* 11° W., and falling into the Atlantic between the Casamanza and the Nunez rivers. Its banks are covered with immense ant-hills, and the country which it waters is populous.

Rioja, La, *re-o'-ha*, a department of the Plata Confederation, South America, inclosed by the departments Cordova, Catamarca, and San Juan. *Pop.* 90,000. *Lat.* between 27° 50′ and 31° S. *Lon.* extending from 66° 20′ westward to the Andes.

Riolan, John, *re'-o-lan*, an eminent French physician, who was a zealous defender of the doctrine of Hippocrates against the chemists, and wrote upon medicine, anatomy, and metaphysics. B. at Amiens, 1539; D. at Paris, 1605.

Riolan, John, son of the preceding, was also an able physician. He wrote upon anatomy, and published a work entitled "Gigantomachia," which was on the subject of a discovery of the bones of pretended giants. B. at Paris, 1577; D. at the same city, 1657.

Riom, *re'-om*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles from Clermont. The dark colour of its houses, built of basalt, gives it a dull and gloomy appearance. It was once a place of some strength, and has still a small arsenal; but its earthen mound is now planted with trees, and serves as a promenade. Its chief structures are its theatre and public fountains. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, leather, and brandy. *Pop.* 12,500.—It is the birthplace of Anne Dubourg and Gregory of Tours.

Rio Mino, *me'-no*, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea in Carlisle Bay.

Rion, or Rioni. (*See* Phasis.)

Rio Negro, or Parana, *nai'-gro, pa-ra-na'*, a river of Colombia, Brazil, principal tributary of the Amazon, which, after a course of about 1,000 miles, it joins, in *lat.* 3° 10′ S., *lon.* 59° W.

Rio Negro, or Sanus, a river of S. America, forming the whole boundary between the territory of the Plata Confederation and Patagonia. It rises in the Chilian Andes, and, after a course of 600 or 700 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean, in *lat.* 41° 4′ S., *lon.* 62° 50′ W.

Rionera, *re-o-nai'-ra*, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 5 miles from Melfi. *Manf.* Wooden tobacco-boxes. *Pop.* 10,000.

Ripa, *re'-pa*, the prefix to the names of several places, none of them with a population above 3,500.

Ripaglia, or Ripaille, *re-pal'-ye-a*, a village of Sardinia, 20 miles from Geneva. Here is a farm-house, formerly the convent to which Amadeus VIII., subsequently Pope Felix V., retired, after his renunciation of both dignities he held.

Ripley, *rip'-le*, a market-town and parish of England, in Yorkshire, on the Nyd, 5 miles from Knaresborough. It has a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway. *Pop.* 1,300.—The name of several other small places in England.

Ripley, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area*, 439 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—Another in Missouri. *Area*, 1,080 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000.

Ripon, *rip'-on*, a market-town and borough of Yorkshire, near the confluence of the Ure and the Skell, 23 miles from York. It consists almost entirely of narrow and crooked lanes. The church is a large and venerable Gothic structure, and considered one of the best-proportioned churches in England. It has of public buildings, besides an episcopal palace, several charities and schools, a mechanics' institute, public rooms, with a library. *Manf.* Flax and saddletrees. *Pop.* of borough, 6,080.—It is the birthplace of Bishop Porteous.

Riposto, *re-pos'-to*, a town of the island of Sicily, on the E. coast, 10 miles from Taormina. *Pop.* 4,000.

Ripperda, John William, Baron de, *rip-pair'-da*, a Dutch adventurer, who was descended of an ancient Spanish house. He served some time as colonel of infantry in the Dutch service during the war of the Succession, and, in 1715, was nominated ambassador to the court of Spain, where he gained the favour of Philip V., who made him a grandee of the kingdom, and minister of war and finances; but afterwards he fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned at Segovia. He escaped thence, and, going through Portugal, reached England; whence he went to Holland. Lastly he made a voyage to Morocco, where he turned Mahometan, but endeavoured to introduce a new religion, compounded of Christianity, Judaism, and Mohammedanism. B. at Gröningen, about 1677; D. at Tetuan, 1737.

Ristori, Adelaide, *ris'-to-re*, an eminent Italian actress. She was the daughter of a strolling player, and played, herself, children's parts at the age of 4 years. At 15 she attracted the notice of the famous tragic actress Charlotte Marchionni, who gave her some invaluable counsel. Upon her marriage with the young Marquis del Grillo, she retired from the stage; but was induced to return to it by the triumphs she obtained when playing for a single occasion at the benefit of one of her old friends. She was playing at Rome in 1849, and divided her time between the theatre and her duties as an attendant upon the wounded in hospital. In 1855 she appeared at Paris, where she excited the utmost enthusiasm. On repairing to London, shortly afterwards, an equally brilliant reception greeted her. The talents of Madame Ristori were rich and varied: tragedy, comedy, and even broader dramatic works, were all within the compass of her genius. B. at Cividale, 1821.

Ritchie, Leitch, *ritch'-e*, a modern Scotch *littérateur*, who was educated for commercial pursuits; but, after having acted as clerk in several Scotch and London firms, he resolved to devote himself to literature as a profession. He was a contributor to journals, magazines, and reviews; wrote several novels and sketchy books of travel; and was, for some time, editor of

"Chambers's Journal." He was best known by his novels "Schinderhannes" and "The Magician." B. at Greenock, at the beginning of the present century.

RITSON, Joseph, *rit'-son*, an English lawyer and eminent antiquary. He became a conveyancer in Gray's Inn; but having purchased, in 1785, the office of high bailiff of the liberties of the Savoy, he devoted the remainder of his life to literature. His principal works are "Observations on Johnson and Steeven's Edition of Shakspere," "Cursory Criticisms on Malone's Edition of Shakspere," "Observations on Warton's History of English Poetry," "Collection of English Songs" and of Scotch Songs, "English Anthology," "Metrical Romances," "Bibliographia Poetica." B. at Stockton, Durham, 1752; D. 1803.

RITTENHOUSE, David, *rit'-ten-house*, an eminent American astronomer, who served his apprenticeship to a clockmaker, and was afterwards a farmer; but pursued his mathematical and astronomical studies with such success, that, in 1769, the American Philosophical Society requested him to make observations on the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, which he performed with great accuracy. He succeeded Franklin as president of that society. Several of his papers are in the American Transactions. B. at Philadelphia, 1732; D. 1796.

RITTER, Karl, *rit'-ter*, a modern German geographer, who, upon the completion of his studies at the university of Halle, became a tutor in a nobleman's family, and made a tour with his pupils in Italy, France, and Switzerland. In 1820 he was appointed professor extraordinary of geography in the university of Berlin, after which time he devoted himself to his favourite science. His most important works were "Portico of a History of the European Peoples before Herodotus," "Geography in Relation to the Character and History of Mankind," "An Introduction to Universal Comparative Geography," "A Glance at the Sources of the Nile," and "A Glance at Palestine and its Christian Population." He was a member of the Academy of Berlin, and a foreign member of the Royal Society of London. B. at Quedlinburg, 1779.

RIVA, or REIF, *re'-va*, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Lake of Como, 6 miles from Chiavenna. It has a castle and monasteries, and its vicinity furnishes olives, oranges, and lemons. *Pop.* 5,000.

RIVA, the name of several places in Sardinia, none of them with a population above 2,200.

RIVAROL, Anthony de, *re'-va-rol*, a French writer, who translated Dante's "Inferno," and published a "Discourse on the Universality of the French Language," crowned by the Academy of Berlin in 1784; "Letters on Religion and Morality;" "A Little Almanack of Great Men," a satire; "Letters to the French Nobility;" "The Political Life of La Fayette;" "Prospectus of a new Dictionary of the French Language." B. at Bagnols, 1753; D. at Berlin, 1801.

RIVE DE GIER, *reev-de(r) zhe'-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Loire, on the Gier, 23 miles from Lyons. *Manf.* Glass, steel, and hardwares; and in its neighbourhood are silk-mills. *Pop.* 13,400. It has a station on the Lyons Railway.

RIVIÈRE PILOTE, *riv'-air pe-lot*, a town on the S. coast of Martinique. *Pop.* 4,000.

RIVESALTES, *reev'-salt*, a parish and town of France, in the department of East Pyrenees, 5 miles from Perpignan. *Pop.* 4,000.

RIVOLI, *re'-vo-le*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles from Turin. *Manf.* Linen, woollens, and silk. *Pop.* 5,200.

RIVOLI, a small place in Lombardy, on the Adige, 12 miles from Verona, where the French defeated the Austrians in 1797.

RIZAH, or RIZEH, *re'-za*, a maritime town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, 35 miles from Trebizond. *Manf.* Hempen fabrics. *Pop.* 30,000.

RIZZIO, or RICCIO, David, *rit'-si-o*, an Italian musician, who played and sung with equal excellence, and, accompanying the ambassador of the duke of Savoy to the court of Mary, queen of Scotland, became the favourite of that princess, who made him her secretary for foreign languages. This gave such offence to Henry Darnley, her husband, that he and his associates assassinated Rizzio in her presence, in 1566. (*See* MARY STUART.)

ROANNE, *ro'-an*, a town of France, on the Loire, 40 miles from Lyons. It has the appearance of a village, its streets stretching out in various directions into the open country, and the most remote houses being intermixed with trees. It is the entrepôt of an extensive commerce. *Manf.* Cottons, muslins, paper, and jewellery. *Pop.* 14,000.

ROANOKE, *ro'-a-noke'*, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of North Carolina.—2. ROANOKE, LITTLE, a river of the United States, in Virginia.—3. ROANOKE INLET, a channel of the United States, on the coast of North Carolina, which leads into Albemarle Sound.

ROANOKE, a county of the United States, in Virginia. *Area*, 322 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

ROANOKE RIVER, a river of North Carolina, U.S., which, after a course of 300 miles, enters Albemarle Sound in *lat.* 35° 58′ N.; *lon.* 76° 56′ W.

ROBERT I., king of France, *rob'-ert*, was the second son of Robert the Strong, and younger brother of Eudes, who also became king of France. He was chosen king at Soissons, in 992, to the prejudice of Charles the Simple. He was, however, killed at the battle of Soissons, in the following year. Hugh the Great was his son, and Hugh Capet his grandson.

ROBERT II., king of France, called the Sage and Devout, was crowned in 996, on the death of Hugh Capet, his father. He married his cousin Bertha, but Pope Gregory V. declared the marriage void, and excommunicated the king, who took for his second wife the daughter of the count of Arles and Provence. B. about 970; D. 1031. He was an accomplished prince.

ROBERT I., duke of Normandy, *rob'-ert*, surnamed the "Magnificent" and the "Devil," succeeded his father, Richard II., having, it is said, poisoned his elder brother Richard. He repressed several revolts in his dominions, assisted Boudouin IV., count of Flanders, and attempted to defend Alfred and Edward, the sons of Edmund, who had been excluded from the English throne by Canute. To expiate the errors of his youth, he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but died upon his return, it is said of poison. He left only one son, the celebrated William the Conqueror. D. at Nicæa, 1035.

ROBERT II., duke of Normandy, was the eldest son of William the Conqueror. He had recourse to arms against his father, who was compelled to cede the duchy of Normandy to him. He sold nearly a third of his territories to his younger brother Henry, afterwards Henry I. of England, for the sum of £3,000. The latter invaded Normandy in 1105, and, after a sanguinary battle beneath the walls of Tenchebrai Castle, Robert, with 400 of his knights, was taken prisoner. He was afterwards confined for the remainder of his life in Cardiff Castle. Some historians assert that his sight was taken away by his merciless brother Henry, but William of Malmesbury declares that his only punishment was that of solitary imprisonment during twenty-eight years. B. 1087; D. 1135.

ROBERT I., king of Scotland. (*See* BRUCE, Robert.)

ROBERT II., king of Scotland, was the son of Walter, the Stewart of Scotland, and was the founder of the house of Stuart. During the infancy and exile of David II., the successor of Bruce, the Stewart held the reins of government, in conjunction with the earl of Moray. The portrait of this gallant founder of a line of Scottish and English kings was thus given by Fordun: "He was a comely youth, tall and robust, liberal, gay, and courteous; and for the innate sweetness of his disposition, generally beloved by true-hearted Scotchmen." When David II. was taken prisoner by the English, at Neville's Cross, in 1346, the Stewart was for the third time appointed regent, and, during the subsequent 11 years, administered the affairs of the kingdom with remarkable sagacity. In 1359, two years after the release of the king, the Stewart was created earl of Strathearn, and, upon the death of David, in 1371, he was declared king by the title of Robert II. After the demise of Edward III. of England, hostilities were renewed between the two countries, and, while the English laid waste the north in one direction, the Scotch advanced into England, and appeared before Carlisle. After a short truce, the battle of Otterburne, or Chevy Chace, was fought, between the English, under Earl Percy, and the Scotch, under Earl Douglas. The Scotch were victo-

rious, but at the cost of their leader's life. King Robert had now grown old and infirm, and the nobles of the kingdom began to regard Robert, his son, as their leader. In 1389 he retired to his estate in Ayrshire, and remained in seclusion until his death. B. 1316; D. 1390.

ROBERT III., king of Scotland, was the son and successor of the preceding. During the first nine years of his reign he ruled in peace; but, in 1399, Henry IV. of England marched, at the head of a large army, into Scotland as far as Edinburgh, which city was successfully defended by the duke of Rothsay, the king's eldest son. In 1391 Hotspur (Henry Percy) advanced to Preston, in East Lothian, and the king's troubles were augmented by the death, at the age of 24, of his eldest son, the duke of Rothsay, who had been seized, imprisoned, and, it is supposed, murdered, by his uncle, the duke of Albany. Shortly afterwards, his army was twice defeated by the English, and the king, suspicious of the ambitious designs of his brother, the duke of Albany, sent his only surviving son, James, earl of Carrick, to France; but the prince was captured on his voyage by an English vessel. (*See* JAMES I. of Scotland.) This last misfortune broke the heart of the Scottish king. B. about 1340; D. 1406.

ROBERT, Herbert, an eminent French architectural painter, who made drawings of nearly all the great monuments and buildings of Rome. His most celebrated pictures are,—"The Catacombs of Rome;" "The Burning of the Hôtel-Dieu at Paris;" "The Tomb of Marius;" and "The Musée Napoléon." B. at Paris, 1733; D. at the same city, 1808.

ROBERT, Leopold, an eminent French painter, who studied under Gerard and David, and perfected his talents in Italy, where he executed many of his finest pictures. His greatest works are, the "Neapolitan Improvisatore," "The Reapers," and "Venetian Fishermen." B. 1797; committed suicide at Venice, 1835.

ROBERT, Nicholas, an eminent French miniature-painter, who also excelled in depicting flowers, plants, and insects. For Gaston, duke of Orleans, he painted a magnificent collection of miniatures of all those objects. It is preserved in the Cabinet du Roi at Paris. B. at Langres, about 1710; D. 1784.

ROBERT OF GENEVA was elected pope by fifteen cardinals, in 1378, and took the name of Clement VII. He was recognized as head of the Church in Spain, France, Scotland, and Sicily, whilst the rest of the Christian world acknowledged Urban VI. as the true pontiff. This double election caused a long schism, which continued till some time after his death. D. at Avignon, 1394.

ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER, an old English historian, whose Chronicle of English affairs was written in verse, and ends shortly before the commencement of the reign of Edward I. He is supposed to have been a monk in the abbey of Gloucester, but nothing is known as to his personal history. There are several copies of his work, which was edited by Hearn, and published in 1724. Lived in the 13th century.

ROBERT OF LINCOLN, surnamed Grosseteste or Greathead, an English prelate, who, in 1235, succeeded to the important diocese of Lincoln. He was a learned divine, and a firm supporter of the rights of the English church against the pope, the king, and several of the most powerful persons. He made a number of translations from the Greek, some of which have been printed. B. about 1175; D. 1253.

ROBERTS, David, an eminent Scotch painter, who was intended for the trade of a house-painter, but who, about 1821, went to London, where, during several years, he worked as a scene-painter, in conjunction with his friend Stanfield. By degrees he abandoned scene for architectural painting, and having obtained some success in the latter walk, he visited Spain in 1832, and upon his return, published a collection of drawings, entitled "Spanish Sketches," which fixed his reputation. From that period his rise was rapid; he became A.R.A. in 1839, and two years afterwards a full academician. To enumerate a few of the best subjects of this confessedly the finest architectural painter in England, will serve to show the bent of his genius. Perhaps the greatest work of the kind which has ever been given to the world is his "Holy Land, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia," a collection of lithographs which were admirably placed upon the stone by Mr. Louis Haghe. His best Eastern pictures were,—"The Outer Court of the Temple at Edfou," "Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives," and the "Statues of the Vocal Memnon on the plain of Thebes." His "Chancel of the Collegiate Church of St. Paul at Antwerp" is a magnificent effort of pictorial art, and is contained in the national collection at the South Kensington Museum. "Rome," "Christmas-day in St. Peter's at Rome," "Approach to the Grand Canal," are among his best Italian subjects. B at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, 1796.

ROBERTSON, *rob'-ert-son*, a county of West Tennessee, U.S. *Area*, 184 square miles. *Pop.* 16,500.—Another in the S. part of Carolina. *Area*, 890 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

ROBERTSON, Stephen Gaspar, an eminent French natural philosopher and aeronaut, who became professor of physics at Liége, and perfected the mirror of Archimedes, invented phantasmagoria, and improved the parachute. He made several balloon ascents, in which he collected a body of valuable observations in meteorology. He was the author of several volumes of scientific memoirs. B. at Liége, 1762; D. at Paris, 1837.

ROBERTSON, William, an historian and divine of the church of Scotland. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity; and, having entered into orders, became one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland, and was offered considerable preferment in the church of England, which he declined. His first work was the "History of Charles V.," in which are displayed superior powers of discrimination, together with an elegant and very luminous style. For this he was appointed royal historiographer for Scotland. He was also elected principal of the university of Edinburgh. His other works were, the "History of Scotland," not altogether void of partiality; the "History of America," and an "Historical Disquisition concerning India." He was a man of amiable manners and brilliant accomplishments. An enlarged and improved edition of his "History of Charles V." has been published by Mr. Prescott. B. at Edinburgh, 1721; D. near Edinburgh, 1793.

ROBERVAL, Gilles Persone de, *rob'-air-val*, a French mathematician, who became professor of mathematics at Paris, where he acquired the esteem of Gassendus and Morin. He succeeded the latter in the mathematical chair of the Royal College. His principal works were, a "Treatise of Mechanics," inserted in the "Harmonie" of the Abbé Mersenne; and an edition of Aristarchus Samius. B. at Roberval, 1602; D. 1675.

ROBESPIERRE, Francis Maximilian Joseph Isidore, *robes'-peer*, a famous French revolutionist, who was the son of a provincial advocate, and was educated at the expense of the bishop of Arras. After completing his studies at Paris, he entered upon the profession of the law, but with no great success. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he became a member of the National Assembly, and in a short time rose to be chief of the Jacobins. He declared that "France must be revolutionized," and was soon named public accuser. Having risen to power, he, to maintain it, had recourse to the most cruel expedients. The prisons were crowded with unfortunate victims of all ages and of both sexes. Numbers were daily put to death, and the streets were deluged with blood. At length a conspiracy was formed against him: he was accused of seeking his own aggrandisement by getting rid of his old colleagues, and was condemned to death. He was taken, but contrived to effect his escape, and marched against the Convention; yet he had not sufficient personal courage to turn the tide once more in his own favour, and was again taken prisoner. He attempted to destroy himself by a pistol-shot, but only succeeded in breaking his jaw, and in that condition was, with twenty-two of his associates, dragged to the scaffold. His character has been decried, but deservedly so. He was cowardly and cruel, but eloquent and unmercenary. His partisans surnamed him the "Incorruptible," and at his death he was worth but 50 francs. His mean and low qualities were so greatly in excess of the better facul-

ties, that he rendered himself as great a foe to democracy as to monarchy and aristocracy. B. at Arras, 1759; guillotined, 1794.



ROBESPIERRE.

**Robin Hood**, *rob'-in hood*, a famous hero in English ballad poetry. He was the captain of a band of outlaws, who made the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire, their haunt, whence they made excursions into different parts of England. He had a celebrated second under him, called Little John, and, according to Stowe, they continued their marauding course of life, without being brought to justice, from 1189 to 1247. The most complete edition of the ballads in which his deeds are sung is that of Gutch, 1847.

**Robins**, Benjamin, *rob'-ins*, an eminent English mathematician and artillerist. His parents were Quakers; but he abandoned that form of faith soon after he had settled in London as teacher of mathematics. He distinguished himself by confuting a memoir by Bernouilli on the "Force of Bodies in Motion," and by a demonstration of the last proposition of Newton's "Treatise on Quadratures." In 1742 he published his "Principles of Gunnery," the result of his own experiments,—an admirable work, which is without a superior in its particular walk, even at the present day. He also contributed to the improvements in the royal observatory at Greenwich, and, in 1749, was appointed engineer in general to the East-India Company. B. at Bath, 1707; D. at Madras, 1751.

**Robinson**, Rev. Edward, *rob'-in-son*, a learned American divine, who, upon the completion of his educational career, repaired to Paris, and aft rwards to Halle, in Prussia, in order to study the Oriental languages and literature. After spending some time in the Holy Land, he, in 1841, produced his "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petræa," a very learned and valuable work. After his return to his native country, he became professor of biblical literature in the Theological Seminary at New York. He also translated the Greek Lexicon of Buttmann and the Hebrew Lexicon of Gesenius; and wrote "Commentary on the Apocalypse," "Dictionary of the Bible," and "Harmony of the Four Gospels in English." B. at Southington, Connecticut, U.S., 1794.

**Robison**, John, *rob'-i-son*, a Scotch mathematician, who became professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow. In 1770 he accompanied Admiral Sir Charles Knowles to Russia, and was made director of the marine cadet academy at Cronstadt. On his return to his native country, he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh. He was the author of the "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," some articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and a curious work entitled a "History of the German Illuminati." B. at Boghall, Stirling, 1739; D. at Edinburgh, 1805.

**Rob Roy**, *rob roi'*, 'Robert the Red,' a famous Highland freebooter, whose real name was Robert Macgregor, but who took that of Campbell in consequence of the clan Macgregor being outlawed. Previously to the rebellion of 1715, in which he joined the standard of the Pretender, he had been a trader in cattle; but the duke of Montrose having deprived him of his estates, he made reprisals upon the property of the latter. During some time he continued to levy "black mail" upon his enemies, notwithstanding every effort made to capture him. This bold, active, and courageous outlaw forms the hero of one of Sir Walter Scott's immortal novels. B. about 1660; D. subsequently to 1743.

**Robusti**, Jacopo. (*See* Tintoretto.)

**Rocca**, *rok'-ka*, a prefix to numerous towns and villages of Italy, with populations ranging between 1,000 and 5,000.

**Rocella, La**, *ro-chail'-la*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 9 miles from Gerace. *Pop* 5,000.

**Rochdale**, *roch'-dail*, a town of Lancashire, on the Roche, over which is a neat stone bridge of three arches, 12 miles from Manchester. Its public buildings are an ancient parish church, chapels, schools, assembly-rooms, town-hall, literary institution, and theatre. *Manf.* Flannels, kerseys, coarse calicoes, baizes, fustians, hats, and machinery. *Pop.* about 100,000.—It has a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway; and its commerce is greatly facilitated, both on the E. and W., by the Rochdale and Bridgewater canals.

**Roche**, *rozh*, a parish of Cornwall, 5 miles from Colomb-Major. *Pop* 2,000.

**Roche, La**, a prefix to the names of numerous towns and villages in France, with populations ranging between 1,000 and 3,000.

**Roche**, a town of Switzerland, with extensive saltworks, 20 miles from Geneva.

**Rochefort**, *rosh'-for*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, on the Charente, 18 miles from La Rochelle. The streets are broad, straight, and laid out on a plan of perfect regularity. Nearly in the centre of the town is a spacious square. It forms the third military port of France. The principal objects of interest are, the arsenal, a cannon-foundry, the barracks, extensive magazines of naval stores, and the docks; likewise the civil and marine hospital, and the navigation school. The harbour is one of the great naval stations of the kingdom, and is protected by forts. It is formed by the Charente, which, if not wide, is secure, and capable, from its depth, of admitting vessels of great size. Attached to it are a prison for 1,000 convicts, and a naval hospital. *Manf.* Cordage, stoneware, and oil; also sugar-refining is carried on. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 45° 56′ 6″ N. *Lon.* 57′ 7″ W.

**Rochefort**, William de, a French writer, who was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and published a faithful and elegant translation of Sophocles. He also wrote a "Refutation of Mirabaud's System of Nature," and other works. B. at Lyons, 1731; D. 1788.

**Rochefort**, William de, chancellor of France under Louis XI. and Charles VIII. He was at first employed in the service of the dukes of Burgundy, but quitted his posts to assume the former office, which he filled with considerable distinction. B. 1433; D. 1492.

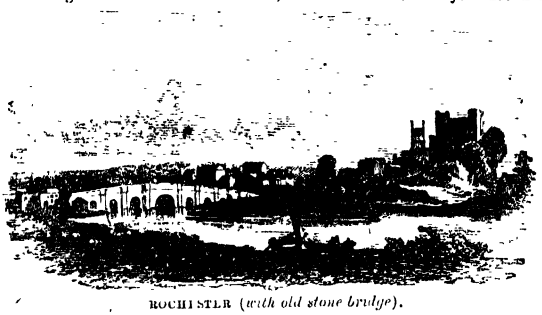
**Rochefoucauld.** (*See* La Rochefoucauld.)

**Rochejaquelein.** (*See* La Rochejaquelein.)

**Rochelle, La**, *ro-shel'*, a parish and town of France, capital of the department of the Lower Charente, at the bottom of a small gulf of the Atlantic, 76 miles from Nantes. Its fortifications, the work of the famous Vauban, are in good condition. It is entered by seven gates, and the streets are bordered by arcades. The town is well built, the streets broad, and, in general, straight. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, hospital, orphan-house, and the exchange. La Rochelle has long been an interesting place in a commercial point of view; its port stretches into the interior of the town, and is capable, at high water, of admitting vessels of great burden. Its entrance is defended by two old Gothic towers, of great height, and crossed by a ponderous iron

chain. The roadstead, formed by two projecting points of land, is protected by the islands of Ré and Cleron. *Manf.* Glass, earthenware, and cotton-twist. Its trade, both to the colonies and to European ports, is considerable. *Pop.* 17,000. *Lat.* 46° 9′ 21″ N. *Lon.* 1° 9′ 16″ W.—La Rochelle is an ancient town, and was, for some time, in possession of the English, prior to 1224, when the French retook it. In 1628, after being frequently attacked by the Catholics, it was taken by Louis XIII., after a memorable siege of thirteen months.

ROCHESTER, *roch'-es-ter*, a very ancient city of the county of Kent, on the Medway, 7 miles from Gravesend. On the east it is connected by a continued range of buildings with the town of Chatham, and on the west



ROCHESTER (*with old stone bridge*).

by a bridge with Stroud. The principal public buildings are the castle, the cathedral, churches, town-hall, bridge, formerly of stone, as shown in the engraving, but now of iron, and Watt's charity-house and dormitories. The castle stands on an eminence rising abruptly from the river on the west, and was built by Bishop Gundulph, the first bishop after the Norman Conquest. The cathedral appears to have been the work of different ages. It is in the form of a cross, and is divided into a nave, aisles, two transepts, and a choir, with a low tower, and a spire rising at the intersection of the nave and great transept. Several of its monuments are curious, both from their antiquity and workmanship. Adjoining to the cathedral are the remains of the chapter-house and cloister, belonging to the priory, which exhibit a very beautiful series of Norman arches and ornaments, but in a state of great dilapidation. The other buildings are, a town-hall, a custom-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, baths, and various schools. *Pop.* of borough, 15,000.—Rochester was a Roman station, but did not attain any celebrity until more than a century after the arrival of the Saxons. Its bishopric is, after Canterbury, the most ancient in England, as it is, also, the smallest. It was founded in the beginning of the 7th century. The city is connected with Gravesend by railway.

ROCHESTER, a city of the United States, in Genesee county, New York, 7 miles from Ontario. *Pop.* 37,000. —The name also of several townships.

ROCHESTER, John Wilmot, Earl of, a celebrated English nobleman and poet. He displayed unusual powers of wit and a fertility of imagination; but he disgraced his fine qualities by the most dissolute principles and licentious conduct. His days were shortened by intemperance, but he died sincerely penitent. His satirical poems are keen, yet they were defaced by obscenity and impiety. It must be mentioned to his credit, that before his death he ordered all his licentious writings to be destroyed. On one occasion his bold wit found expression in a mock epitaph written upon the door of Charles II.'s bedroom:—

"Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on;
Who never says a foolish thing,
Nor ever does a wise one."

B. in Oxfordshire, either 1647 or 1648; D. 1680.

ROCHESTOWN, *roch'-town*, two parishes in Munster, Ireland, neither with a population above 500.

ROCHLITZ, *rok'-litz*, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 28 miles from Leipsic. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 1,500.

ROCHON, Alexis Marie, *rosh'-awng*, a French astronomer and navigator, who became, in 1704, curator of the cabinet of physics and optics to the king. In 1790 he was dispatched to London on a mission relative to the reform of the weights and measures, and was subsequently appointed member of the commission for regulating the French coinage, and of the French Institute. In 1790 he constructed a lighthouse at the entrance to the harbour of Brest. He wrote extensively upon scientific subjects, his most important works being, "Memoirs upon Mechanics and Natural Philosophy;" "Essay on Ancient and Modern Money." He also wrote, "Voyages in the East Indies and in Africa," and a "New Voyage to the South Sea." B. at Brest, 1741; D. 1817.

ROCK, *rok*, a county of the United States, in Wisconsin. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000.

ROCKBRIDGE, *rok'-bridj*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 652 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.

ROCKINGHAM, *rok'-ing-ham*, a county of the United States, in the S.E. part of New Hampshire. *Area*, 812 square miles. *Pop.* 51,000.—2. In the central part of Virginia. *Area*, 769 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000.—3. On the N. side of North Carolina. *Area*, 412 square miles. *Pop.* 14,500.—The name also of several townships.

ROCKINGHAM, Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of, an English statesman, who was the son of the first marquis of Rockingham. In 1750, he entered the House of Lords, and immediately afterwards took a foremost part in the debates of that assembly. Horace Walpole, however, in his "Memoirs of the Last Ten Years of the Reign of George II.," makes several uncomplimentary references to the future prime-minister. In 1752 he says of him, "The young marquis of Rockingham entered into a debate so much above his force, and partly applied the trite old apologue of Menenius Agrippa, and the sillier old story of the fellow of college, who asked why we should do anything for posterity, who had never done anything for us!" His consistent and honourable character, and his steady adherence to the principles of Whiggism, nevertheless enabled the young statesman to rise gradually but certainly. He became a knight of the Garter in 1760, and five years later was appointed first lord of the Treasury and prime-minister, holding office during a year. Upon the retirement of Lord North from the head of affairs, in 1782, the marquis of Rockingham again succeeded to power, and held place until his death, which took place a few months afterwards. He was a statesman of but mediocre talents. B. 1730; D. 1782.

ROCK-ISLAND-CITY, a city of the United States, in Illinois, 150 miles from Springfield. *Pop.* 4,000.

ROCKLAND, *rok'-land*, a county of the United States, in New York. *Area*, 172 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.—Also a township of Pennsylvania. *Pop.* 2,000.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, *rok'-e*, a great ridge of mountains in North America. They run the whole length of the continent, from Mexico to the Arctic Sea, an extent estimated at 4,600 miles.

ROCROY, *ro'-krwaw*, a parish and town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 15 miles from Mezières. *Pop.* 1,200.—Here the Spaniards were defeated by the great Condé in 1643.

RODA, *ro'-da*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Eisenberg, 8 miles from Jena. *Pop.* 3,000.

RODERICK, *rod'-e-rik*, the last of the Visigothic kings of Spain. He was the son of Theodofred, duke of Cordova, who had been deprived of his sight by King Witiza; but Roderick revolted against, and, after defeating, deprived him of his crown. The sons of Witiza sought the aid of the Arabs, who prepared to invade Spain; and in 710 landed, under the command of Tarif, at Tartessus, now Tarifa. In the following year the Arabs again landed in greater force, at the

foot of the rock of Calpe. The expedition was under the command of Tarik, and the place of landing was termed Gebel Tarik, which became corrupted into Gibraltar. The Arabs advanced into the interior, and were met at Medina Sidonia by Roderick, with a large but badly-disciplined army. A series of desperate engagements, occupying nine days, ensued, and resulted in the defeat of the Goths, the flower of whose chivalry, together with Roderick himself, were slain. Scott, Southey, and Irving have chosen the conquest of Spain by the Moors for the subject of some of their most admirable works.

RODEZ. (*See* RHODEZ.)

RODNEY, George Brydges, Lord, *rod'-ne*, a gallant English admiral, who entered the navy in his 12th year, and distinguished himself in several actions. In 1759 he was created rear-admiral, and was employed to bombard Havre-de-Grace. In 1761 he was sent against Martinique, which island, together with Santa Lucia and Granada, he captured, and for his services was created a baronet. Owing to an electioneering contest for Northampton, and other causes, he was reduced to such a state of pecuniary embarrassment as to be obliged to reside on the continent, where, in the American war, he was tempted by the Count de Sartines, by brilliant offers, to enter into the French service. These overtures he refused; of which De Sartines liberally informed the British government, by whom Sir George was recalled home, and obtained a command. In 1780 he defeated the Spanish fleet and took several ships. This was soon after followed by a more splendid victory and the capture of the Spanish admiral, Don Juan de Langara. But the most important exploit of this brave admiral was the defeat of the French fleet under Count de Grasse in the West Indies, in 1782, when the French admiral and a number of his ships were taken. For this he was created a peer and obtained a pension. B. at Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, 1718; D. 1792.

RODOLPH OF HAPSBURG. (*See* RUDOLPH.)

RODOSTO, *ro-dos'-to*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, or Rumili, near the Sea of Marmora. It has well-built streets, several good public buildings, and an excellent harbour. *Pop.* perhaps 35,000.

RODRIGUES, *ro'-dre-gais*, an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Britain, 330 miles from the Mauritius. *Ext.* 12 miles long, with a breadth of from 3 to 6. *Lat.* 19° 4′ S. *Lon.* 63° 25′ E.

RODRIGUEZ, Ventura, a Spanish architect, who, in 1733, assisted Juvara in making the designs for the new palace at Madrid. In 1752 he became professor of architecture in the Academy of St. Fernando at Madrid. He designed a very large number of cathedrals, colleges, and churches throughout Spain, and was justly styled by his countrymen the restorer of architecture in his native country. B. at Cienpozuelas, 1717; D. at Madrid, 1785.

RODRIGUEZ, John, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit missionary, who went to Japan, where he became interpreter to the emperor Taikosama. He was excepted from the proscriptions decreed against the missionaries, and took up his residence at Nangasaki, where he composed, among other works, a Japanese Grammar. B. 1559; D. 1633.

ROE, Sir Thomas, *ro*, an English statesman, who, in 1614, was sent ambassador to the Great Mogul, at whose court he remained nearly four years; of which embassy he published a very curious and interesting account. He subsequently acted in the same capacity at Constantinople. During his residence in the East he made a large collection of valuable manuscripts in the Greek and Oriental languages, which, in 1628, he presented to the Bodleian library. He also brought over the famous Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament, sent from Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople, to Charles I. In 1629 he was sent to negotiate peace between the kings of Poland and Sweden, in which he succeeded. In 1641 he went as ambassador to the diet of Ratisbon, and, on his return, was made a privy counsellor and chancellor of the Garter. B. in Essex, about 1580; D. 1644.

ROEBUCK, John Arthur, *ro'-buk*, a modern English politician, who went at an early age to Canada, but returned to England in his 23rd year to study for the English bar, to which he was called in 1831, and, in the following year, was returned as member of parliament for Bath. This seat he lost in 1837, but he was re-elected in 1841. He again lost this seat in 1847, but was returned, unopposed, for Sheffield in 1849. As an "extreme liberal," he sided with no great party in the house, but chose rather the part of an independent critic of the measures which were proposed in the national council-chamber. His powers as an orator were considerable, though strongly tinged with asperity, a quality which often brought him into collision with the Whigs. He became queen's counsel in 1843, and was also chairman of several companies. As an author, he produced a "History of the Whig Party;" "The Colonies of England;" and likewise contributed to the "Westminster Review." In 1855 he moved for an inquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, which being carried against the Aberdeen ministry, they resigned. As chairman of that committee, he acted in such a manner as to earn from the nation the gratitude due to the efforts of an honest and independent politician. B. at Madras, 1801.

ROELAS, Juan de las, *ro'-ai-las*, a celebrated Spanish painter, who is supposed to have studied under Titian, at Venice. "No one," says Ford, in his "Handbook of Spain," "ever painted the sleek grimalkin Jesuit like Roelas." His best works are,—the "St. Iago" in the cathedral of Seville; a "Holy Family with Jesuits," and a "Nativity." B. about 1560; D. 1625.

ROEMAR, Olaus, *re(r)'-mar*, a Danish astronomer, who was educated at Copenhagen, and, on visiting Paris in 1671, became mathematical tutor to the dauphin. He also received a pension from Louis XIV., and assisted Cassini and Picard in performing the survey of France, and, during his ten years' stay in the kingdom, he made many important discoveries in astronomy, as well as inventing some new and excellent forms of astronomical apparatus. In 1681 he was recalled to his native country, and received from the king of Denmark the appointment of professor of astronomy at Copenhagen. His celestial observations, under the title of "Basis Astronomiæ," were printed by his pupils in 1735. B. at Arhusen, Jutland, 1644; D. at Copenhagen, 1702.

ROERMOND, *rer'-mont*, a town of the Netherlands, 28 miles from Maestricht. *Manf.* Woollens, soap, leather, beer, and vinegar. *Pop.* 9,500.

ROESKILDE, *re(r)s'-kild*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 20 miles from Copenhagen. In the Middle Ages it was a residence of the Danish kings. *Pop.* 3,000.

ROGASEN, *ro'-ga-sen*, a town of Prussian Poland, 21 miles from E. Posen. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, and leather. *Pop.* 5,000.

ROGER OF HOVEDEN. (*See* HOVEDEN.)

ROGERS, Henry, *roj'-ers*, a modern English essayist, who received his education at Highbury College, and, for some time, officiated as an Independent preacher. Relinquishing this employment in consequence of ill-health, he became professor of the English language and literature in University College, London, which post he subsequently vacated to assume the chair of philosophy at Spring-Hill Independent College, Birmingham. He contributed extensively to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review;" and, selecting subjects similar with those which had been formerly chosen by Lord Macaulay, he won a high position by his able and elegant treatment of them. A collection of his essays, critical, historical, biographical, and speculative, was published in 1850, and again, in an enlarged form, in 1855. As a writer upon the religious opinions of the present time he was very successful, and produced, among other popular works upon that subject, "The Eclipse of Faith," and a "Defence" of the book, in reply to Mr. Francis Newman. He also wrote "The Life and Character of John Howe, M.A.," with an analysis of his writings; and "General Introduction to a Course of Lectures on English Grammar and Composition." B. at St. Albans, Herts, 1806.

ROGERS, Samuel, an eminent English poet, who was the son of a London banker, in whose house of business he was placed, after having received an efficient private education. From his earliest years he had a determination towards poetry, and, at the age of 23, he produced his first volume of verses, under the title of "An Ode to Superstition, and other Poems." This

was in the year 1786, an important period in the annals of English poetical literature; for, as an eminent critic observes, "the commencement of a new era in British poetry dates almost exactly from this year. For a year or two before 1786 there had been manifestations of a new poetic spirit, differing from that of the 18th century as a whole, and more particulary from that of Darwin, Hayley, and the Della Cruscans, who represented the poetry of the 18th century in its latest and dying stage. Crabbe, for example, had published his 'Library' in 1781, and Cowper had made his first distinct appearance as a poet in 1782, when he was already in his 52nd year. Crabbe's 'Village' was published in 1783, and Cowper first made an effective impression by the publication of his second volume, including his 'Task,' in 1785. Thus Rogers was heard of as a poet almost at the same time as Crabbe and Cowper. But more exactly contemporary with Rogers than either Crabbe or Cowper, was Robert Burns, the first edition of whose poems appeared in that very year (1786) which saw Rogers's *début* as an author." Between the appearance of his first publication and that of his second, "The Pleasures of Memory," which was given to the world in 1792, he travelled upon the continent and in Scotland. Six years later he brought out another volume, after which he remained silent during fourteen years; for he added nothing to his poetical works until the year 1812, when he published a fragment entitled "Columbus." During this interval, however, he had retired from active participation in the affairs of the bank, and had given himself to the cultivation of the friendship of the celebrities of his time. "The house of Rogers, in St. James's Place, became a little paradise of the beautiful, where, amid pictures and other objects of art, collected with care and arranged with skill, the happy owner nestled in fastidious ease, and kept up among his contemporaries a character in which something of the Horace was blended with something of the Mæcenas." "Jaqueline" was put forth in 1814, "Human Life" in 1819; and in 1822, the poet, then 60 years of age, produced the first part of his "Italy." The complete edition of this latter poem was not published until 1836, when it appeared in a magnificent form, having been illustrated, under his own direction, by Stothard, Turner, and Prout, at a cost of £10,000. Up to his 91st year he wrote an occasional piece, composed, like all his works, with laborious slowness, and polished line by line into elegance. "But, on the whole," says a writer of a sketch of his life, "it was in his character as a superannuated poet, living on the reputation of his past performances, drawing the artists, and wits, and men of rank of a more modern age around him, and entertaining them with his caustic talk and his reminiscences of the notable persons and events of former days, that he figured in a select portion of London society during the last twenty years of his existence." That he was a shrewd observer and brilliant talker, besides a poet, is evidenced by the publication of his "Table Talk," which appeared after his death. "We have in his works a classic and graceful beauty," says an eminent critic; "no slovenly or obscure lines; fine cabinet pictures of soft and mellow lustre, and, occasionally, trains of thought and association that awaken or recall tender heroic feelings." He had been in the habit of taking constant exercise till within a short time before his death, and was at last only prevented from appearing in public by an accident with which he met in the streets. B. at Newington Green, near London, 1763; D. 1855.

ROGERS, John, an eminent English divine, who became chaplain to the factory at Antwerp, where he assisted Tindal and Coverdale in translating the Bible into English. In the reign of Edward VI. he returned to England, and obtained a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral, where he was a frequent and zealous preacher. He was the first person executed in the succeeding reign, being burnt at the stake in Smithfield in 1555.

ROGERS, John, a learned English divine, who became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He wrote an able treatise on the indivisibility of the Church, against Hoadley, and Sermons. B. in Oxfordshire, 1679; D. 1729.

ROGET, Peter Mark, *ro'-zhet*, a modern physician and physiologist, who studied his profession at Edinburgh, and afterwards settled in practice at Manchester, where he became physician to the lunatic asylum and fever hospital. He repaired to the metropolis at a later period, and was elected fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, and lecturer on physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. His works were both numerous and important, the chief of them being one of the Bridgewater treatises; treatise on Physiology and Phrenology; articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine;" and papers published in the Transactions of various learned and scientific societies. He was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Astronomical, Zoological, Geographical, and Entomological societies. Apart from the scientific researches which engaged his pen, he produced an excellent work, entitled "A Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, arranged and classified so as to facilitate the Expression of Ideas, and assist in Literary Composition." B. in London, 1779.

ROHAN, Henry, Duke of, *ro'-an*, prince of Leon. He distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Amiens, and thereby obtained the friendship of Henry IV., after whose death he became the chief of the Huguenots in the reign of Louis XIII.; but upon the taking of Rochelle and the establishment of peace in 1629, he retired to Venice, where he was chosen generalissimo of the armies of the republic against the imperialists. He was subsequently recalled by the king, who employed him in the Grisons against the Germans and Spaniards. But the duke in 1637 gave up his command, and entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, by whose side he received a mortal wound at the battle of Rheinfelden. He wrote the "Interests of Princes;" "The Perfect Captain; or, an Abridgment of Cæsar's Commentaries;" "On the Government of the thirteen Cantons;" and Memoirs. B. in Brittany, 1579; D. 1638.

ROHAN, Louis, Prince of, generally called the Chevalier de Rohan, who became colonel of the guard under Louis XIV. He was a brave but unprincipled man, and engaged in a plot to deliver Quilleboeuf to the Dutch, which being discovered, he was sentenced to death. B. about 1635; executed 1674.

ROHAN, Cardinal de, a French prelate, who became the dupe of the Countess de Lamotte and others, by whom he was induced to purchase for Queen Marie-Antoinette a magnificent collar of diamonds, in the hopes of obtaining her favours. On the discovery of the affair, he was, in 1785, brought to trial before the parliament and acquitted, but was exiled from the French court. B. 1734; D. 1803.

ROHAULT, James, *ro'-holte*, a French philosopher, who became a zealous defender of the Cartesian system, of which he published a popular view. Of this work Dr. Samuel Clarke gave an edition, with notes, adapting it to the Newtonian system. He was also the author of "Elements of Mathematics," and a treatise on Mechanics. B. at Amiens, 1620; D. 1675.

ROHILCUND, *ro-hil-koond'*, properly KUTTAHER, an extensive district of Hindostan, formerly belonging to the province of Delhi, but now included in the district of Bareilly. It lies between the Ganges and Gogra, between *lat.* 28° and 30° N.

ROHTUK, *ro-took'*, a district of British India, in the division of Delhi. *Area*, 1,340 square miles. *Pop.* 295,000.—The TOWN of the same name is 42 miles from Delhi. *Pop.* 10,500.

ROLAND, *ro'-land*, a celebrated hero of chivalric romance. He was one of the paladins of Charlemagne, whose nephew he is by some stated to have been. His character was that of a brave warrior,—devoted and loyal. Charlemagne appointed him commandant of the Marches of Brittany, and afterwards took him with himself to the conquest of Spain. Returning from that expedition, he fell into an ambuscade at Roncesvalles, where, together with the flower of the French chivalry, he perished in 778. His adventures are celebrated in the famous continental romance entitled the "Chanson of Roland." He is also the hero of the "Roland Amoureux" of Boiardo, and of the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto. The town of Rocamadour, in France, pretends to be in possession of the "Durandal," or the celebrated sword of Roland.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIÈRE, John Marie, a French

statesman, who was designed for the church; but, relinquishing his studies, became engaged in commercial pursuits. In time, his commercial abilities being very great, he became inspector-general of the manufactories of Picardy, and afterwards of those of Lyons, of which city he was subsequently nominated deputy to the Constituent Assembly. In 1792 he became minister of the interior, but did not long retain the office. When the party of Girondists, to which he belonged, was proscribed, he fled from Paris, leaving his wife, who refused to accompany him, behind. He retired to Rouen, where, on hearing of the execution of his wife, he ran himself through the body, in 1793. He wrote some works on the cotton and linen manufactures, "Letters from Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and Malta," and a "Dictionary of Manufactures and Arts." B. near Lyons, 1732.

ROLAND, Marie-Jane-Philipon, the wife of the preceding. Her father was an engraver named Philipon, who was eminent in his profession, and gave her an excellent education. At the age of 25 she married M. Roland, though there was a great disparity in their ages. She rendered important services to him in his capacity of minister of the interior; and most of the official writings which he published were the productions of her masculine mind. On his flight, she was sent to the prison of the Abbaye, and, after an imprisonment of some weeks, was released; but she had scarcely reached her own house before she was again apprehended. In her last confinement she wrote an interesting work, entitled "An Appeal to Posterity," or Historical Notices, Anecdotes, and Memoirs of herself. At length she was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, and sentenced to the guillotine, which she endured with great fortitude, saying, as she looked on the statue of Liberty, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" B. at Paris, 1756; guillotined, 1793.

ROLLIN, Charles, *rol'-lă*, a celebrated French writer, who, after studying in the college of Plessis and at the Sorbonne, became successively professor of languages, rhetoric, and eloquence. In 1694 he was appointed rector of the University of Paris, where he revived the study of Greek, and introduced many important regulations in the academical exercises. His principal works were, an edition of Quintilian; treatise on "Studying and Teaching the Belles-Lettres;" "Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, and Babylonians;" "History of Rome from the Foundation of that City to the Battle of Actium;" and "Miscellaneous Pieces." B. at Paris, 1661; D. 1741.

ROLLO, *rol'-lo*, a chieftain of Norway, who, being driven from that country by the king of Denmark, landed in Normandy, which was ceded to him by Charles the Simple in 911. Rollo embraced the Christian religion in the following year, and was baptized by the name of Robert. He assumed the title of duke of Normandy, married Gisele, the daughter of the French king, and was the ancestor of William the Conqueror. D. either in 920 or 927.

ROMA. (*See* ROME.)

ROMAGNA. (*See* STATES OF THE CHURCH.)

ROMAGNOSI, Gian Domenico, *ro'-man-y -se*, a distinguished Italian jurist, who became doctor of law of the university of Parma in 1786. He commenced practice as an advocate, and soon became celebrated. He also published several legal works, which were well received in Germany, as well as in his native country. In 1806 he was invited by Napoleon I. to Milan, to assist in the compilation of a criminal code. In the following year he became professor of civil law in the university of Pavia. At the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, he lost all his public appointments, and henceforth devoted himself to private teaching and to the composition of works on jurisprudence. His legal treatises, which are regarded as among the soundest in the whole range of Italian legal literature, were very numerous. The best known are, "Code of Criminal Procedure for the Kingdom of Italy;" "Fundamental Principles of Administration;" "Introduction to the Study of Universal Public Law;" and several treatises supplied to the "Statistical Annals of Milan." A monument to his memory was raised at Milan. B. near Piacenza, 1761; D. at Milan, 1835.

ROMAIN, ST., *ro'-mă*, the name of numerous parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

ROMAINE, William, *ro'-main*, an English divine and theological writer, who, upon entering into orders, became a frequent preacher before the university of Oxford, till his strongly Calvinistic religious sentiments caused him to lose his appointments at that seat of learning. He then removed to London, where he continued to preach in various churches, to large congregations, almost to his death. He was the editor of Calasio's "Concordance to the Hebrew Bible," in which he made some unwarrantable alterations to serve the Hutchinsonian doctrine. B. at Hartlepool, Durham, 1714; D. in London, 1795.

ROMAN, *ro'-man*, a town of Moldavia, 36 miles from Jassy. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has Roman antiquities. *Pop.* Unascertained.

ROMANELLI, *ro-ma-nail'-le*, John Francis, an eminent Italian, who was the disciple of Pietro da Cortona, whose style he imitated. Louis XIV. employed him extensively, and many of his works are contained in the Louvre at Paris. B. at Viterbo, 1617; D. 1662.

ROMANIA, RUMELIA, or RUMILLI, *ro-mai'-ni-a, roo-me'-li-a, room'-e-le*, a province, or rather portion of European Turkey, at the S.E. extremity of Europe. It is divided from Asia Minor by the Sea of Marmora and the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and has on the N. the Balkan mountains, S. the Ægean Sea, E. the Black Sea, and W. Macedonia. *Area*, 30,000 square miles. *Pop.* 2,200,000. *Lat.* between 40° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 20° 40' and 29° E.

ROMANO, *ro-ma'-no*, a town of Austrian Italy, 26 miles from Milan. *Pop.* 3,200.

ROMANO, Julio, a celebrated Italian painter and architect, whose family name was Bippi. He was the disciple of Raphael, who made him his heir. His greatest pictures are, "The Fall of the Giants," and "The Battles of Constantine." He built some fine structures at Mantua, where he was patronized by the duke. B. at Rome, 1492; D. 1546.

ROMANOV, Michael, *ro-ma-nof'*, czar or emperor of Russia, was elected by a council of the states at Moscow in 1613; but had to combat the rival pretensions of Sweden and Poland. After a short war, he concluded a peace with Sweden 1617, by which he ceded to Gustavus Adolphus a large portion of territory. In the following year he signed a truce with Vladislaus, king of Poland, who had advanced to the walls of Moscow. Directed by the sage counsels of his father, Michael would have advanced the civilization of his country, had not his death prematurely taken place in 1645. He left his throne to his son Alexis. The dynasty of Romanov reigned in Russia from the year 1613 until 1732, when it became extinct, in the person of the empress Elizabeth, who died without issue. It was succeeded by the dynasty of Holstein-Gottorp, with which it was connected by ties of marriage, Charles Peter Ulric, who reigned after Elizabeth, under the name of Peter III., being the son of her sister Anna Petrowna, duchess of Holstein-Gottorp, and daughter of Peter the Great.

ROMANS, *ro'-mawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, on the Isère, with a bridge over that river, 10 miles from Valence. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 11,000.

ROMANUS I., *ro-mai'-nus*, emperor of the East. He was an Armenian, and became a soldier in the army of the emperor Basil, whose life he saved in a battle against the Saracens, which proved the foundation of his fortune. Constantine IX. (or VII.), whose daughter he espoused, associated him in the empire in 919. He displayed great military talents, and to his other eminent qualities added the virtues of humanity and piety. D. 948.

ROMANUS II., called the Younger, was the son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, whom he poisoned and succeeded in 959. He died of intemperance or of poison in 963.

ROMANUS III. obtained the imperial throne by his marriage with Zoe, daughter of Constantine the Younger, in 1028. He was a weak prince, and was murdered by his wife, 1034.

ROMANUS IV., surnamed Diogenes, succeeded, in 1068, Constantine Ducas, whose widow Eudocia he married. He defeated the Turks, who had ravaged the empire, but, in 1071, he was taken prisoner by them,

but was set at liberty on payment of a heavy ransom, by the sultan Alp Arslan. He was subsequently dethroned by Michael, the son of Constantine Ducas, who deprived him of his eyes. D. 1071.

ROMANZOV, Marshal, *ro'-man-zof*, a celebrated Russian general, who, under the reign of Catherine II., distinguished himself by his victories over the Turks at Bender, Ismailoff, and other places. In 1771 he crossed the Danube, and advanced as far as Shumla, where the Turks were encamped. After the signature of peace in 1774, the empress loaded him with honours, and created him governor of Ukraine. D. 1796.

ROMANZOV, Nicholas, Count, an eminent Russian statesman, son of the preceding, who, after holding various minor offices, became minister for foreign affairs in 1807. He was present at the interview between Napoleon I. and Alexander at Erfurt in the following year; signed the treaty of peace with Sweden in 1809; the treaty of alliance with Spain in 1812; and, in 1814, retired from public life, in order to devote himself to the cultivation of letters and the arts. At his expense were produced the "Diplomatic Code of Russia;" "History of the Byzantine writer Leo Diaconus;" a Russian translation of the "History of the Mongols and Tartars by Abdul-Ghazi." In 1817 he dispatched a Russian expedition under Captain Kotzebue, upon a scientific voyage round the world, entirely at his own cost. He likewise invited Mr. Heard, an Englishman, to superintend the formation of Lancasterian and Industrial schools upon his estate of Homel, in the government of Mohiloff. B. 1753; D. 1826.

ROMANZOV, several islands of the Pacific Ocean, Low and Mulgrave archipelagos.

ROMBOUTS, Theodore, *rom'-boots*, a Dutch painter, who was the disciple of Abraham Janssens, and excelled in painting historical subjects and conversational pieces, and attempted to rival Rubens, but without success. B. at Antwerp, 1597; D. at the same place, either 1637 or 1640.

ROME, *rome*, a famous city of Italy, formerly the seat of the Roman empire, situate chiefly on the left bank of the Tiber, 16 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean. The space inclosed by walls approaches to the form of a square, of three, or somewhat more than three, miles each way, the circuit of the walls being in all about 16 miles. This is equal to the circumference of Rome in its greatest splendour; but of the seven eminences on which the former city stood, several of them are now covered with vineyards, corn-fields, or villas, the close population being confined to the level tract between the eminences and the river, and occupying little more than a third of the space included within the walls. The most regularly built part of Rome is that which is adjacent to the northern gate, called Porta del Popolo, and the quarter of Borgo, on the right of the river. The great drawback on its beauty as a city, is the mixed nature of its buildings, a mansion, entitled to the name of palace, being too often placed amidst a group of hovels. The points from which the city can best be viewed, are the Pincian hill, Mount Janiculum, the tower of the Capitol, and the tops of the Trajan or Antonine columns. The streets have seldom any footpavement; they are in general narrow. Three of the finest are those which diverge from the Piazza di Popolo, near the northern gate; viz. the Corso, extending to the foot of the Capitol; the Strada del Babbuina, ending in the Piazza di Spagna, and the Strada di Ripetta, leading to the Tiber. The Corso is the great public walk of Rome, and the scene of carnival festivities. The squares are small, but numerous, and, in general, adorned with obelisks, fountains, or other monuments. The space in front of St. Peter's church is a large area of an oval form, surrounded with a magnificent colonnade, the work of the celebrated Bernini. The Roman forum was anciently bordered with temples and lined with statues, and is now called Campo Vaccino. Among the ancient edifices, the Pantheon or Rotonda, a structure distinguished equally for solidity and elegance, is conspicuous. A still more imposing object is the Coliseum, or amphitheatre of Vespasian, a structure of an oval form, 581 feet in length, 481 in breadth, and 1,616 in circumference; being the largest amphitheatre ever known. At a short distance from this, near the Viminal and Quirinal hills, stands a portion of the vast baths of Dioclesian, now converted into a convent. Of the triumphal arches of ancient Rome, the only one remaining entire is the arch of Constantine, with its pillars, statues, and bas-reliefs, all of the finest marble. The arch of Septimus Severus is also of marble, but its bas-reliefs are much damaged. The arch of Titus has also suffered greatly. The Colonna Trajana, or Trajan's pillar, still stands on the spot where it was erected by that emperor, and is yet covered with admirable bas-reliefs. The pillar erected in honour of the emperor Marcus Aurelius is of equal or somewhat greater height, but of inferior execution. Of the ancient aqueducts, there remain only three; yet their supply of water is extremely copious. As to public baths, those great objects of Roman luxury, there remain of those of Caracalla little except the walls; but the baths of Titus are in better preservation. No city in Europe is superior to Rome in the number and magnificence of its churches. The church of St. Piedro di Vincoli is regarded as the most ancient in Rome, and is a noble hall, supported by 20 pillars of Parian marble, and adorned with elegant tombs. That of St. Martin and St. Silvester is built of part of the materials of the baths of Titus, and is a beautiful edifice. The church of St. Andrea, on Monte Cavallo, though small, is highly finished; that of St. Cecilia, in Trastevere, as well as the churches of St. Maria in the same quarter, St. Sebastiano and St. Piedro in Montorio, are all of great antiquity. The last contains the famous picture of the Transfiguration, by Raphael. Santa Maria Egizinea, a building of the Ionic order, is supposed to be the ancient temple of Fortuna Virilis, and Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, a temple of that goddess; while the church of Ara Cœli is considered as occupying the site of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The Pantheon, and the seven patriarchal basilicæ, or cathedrals, are all remarkable for their architecture. The Pantheon, built in the reign of Augustus, and called, from its circular form, the Rotonda, contains the busts of a number of eminent characters. Of the cathedrals, Santa Maria Maggiore, a noble structure, is situate on the Esquiline mount, and has two fronts, each of modern architecture. St. Giovanni, in Laterano, is the regular cathedral of the bishop of Rome. Of the remaining churches, many of them are remarkable for architectural beauty, and altogether they number 354. In the church of St. Peter's, the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting are all exhibited in the highest perfection. The original structure was erected by Constantine, and was repaired and improved in after-ages. The most celebrated architects of modern times, Bramante, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Vignola, Maderno, and Bernini, have displayed their talents on this vast undertaking. It has a length of 613 feet and a width of 286. Its height, to the top of the cross, is 434 feet 9 inches. The interior corresponds perfectly with its outward grandeur. The patriarchal chair of St. Peter is a throne, elevated to the height of 70 feet. The high altar has below it St. Peter's tomb, above it a magnificent canopy of brass, towering to the height of 132 feet. Here are three palaces of the pope; viz., the Lateran, the Quirini, and the Vatican. The first is close to the patriarchal church of that name, and is striking by its size and height. The Quirinal palace has become, from the height and salubrity of its situation, the summer residence of the popes. Its exterior presents two long fronts, plain and unadorned. The palace of the Vatican stands on an eminence, to the north-west of the city, near St. Peter's. Its exterior presents neither magnificence nor symmetry, having been erected by different architects at different eras, and forming, not one, but an assemblage of edifices. Its extent is immense, and the number of its rooms, great and small, is estimated at 4,422. Part of it is built with grandeur, and its walls are adorned with the cartoons of Raphael and Michael Angelo. Here also are collections of medals and other antiques, apartments cased with marble or paved with Roman mosaic, containing vases, candelabras, and altars, besides the celebrated statues of the Apollo Belvedere, the Laocoon, and the Antinous. The family mansions in Rome are termed palaces, and are in great numbers; but the far greater part of them are less remarkable for their outward architecture, than for their size and internal decorations. The Palazzo Doria is one of the finest in the city, pre-

senting three large fronts, inclosing a spacious court surrounded with a piazza. It has a fine staircase, which leads to a magnificent gallery filled with pictures. The Palazzo Ruspoli has a still finer staircase, consisting of four flights, of thirty steps each, each step of a single piece of marble, nearly ten feet long and two broad. The Corsini palace is remarkable for its size, its furniture, and its gardens. The Palazzo Orsini, that of Giustiniani, of Attieri, and of Ciciaporci, are all distinguished buildings The Palazzo Farnese is of great size, and occupies one side of a handsome square. There are various others, some of which are rich in the paintings of the first masters. Rome is well supplied with hospitals, but they are conducted on an antiquated plan, and very deficient in interior order and arrangement. The Tiber, though deep, is only about 200 feet wide, and is crossed at Rome by several bridges. Rome is the seat of various seminaries. The university is of the first rank, and was founded in 1244. The Propaganda, or college for the diffusion of the Christian faith, is on an extensive scale, containing a number of youths of different nations, and a press for printing books in more than thirty languages. There are likewise several literary associations. In the Ripa Grande 800 children are instructed in arts and trades, and there are numerous schools of painting, sculpture, and architecture. Of the libraries, by far the largest is that of the Vatican. The other libraries are those of the Augustines, of the Dominicans, of the Barberini, Chigi, Colonna, and Corsini families; also the Collegio Romano, with its museum of antiquities and cabinet of natural history. The university library is called, from its founder, Pope Alexander VII., the Alexandrine library; and the library del Emo contains a collection of medals and mathematical instruments, along with a museum of natural history. *Manf.* Few, and chiefly consisting of woollens, silks, velvets, hats, gloves, stockings, liquors, pommade, and artificial flowers. *Pop.* about 180,000, exclusive of visitors. *Lat.* 41° 53′ 52″ N. *Lon.* 12° 28′ 40″ E.—The ancient Romans were famed for their idolatry; for they made gods and goddesses of almost everything. They were governed by seven kings for about 220 years. During the next 488 years they were governed by consuls, tribunes, decemvirs, and dictators, in their turns. They were afterwards ruled over by sixty emperors for the space of 518 years. Their wars with the Carthaginians, Spaniards, Gauls, Mithridates of Pontus, Parthians, and Jews, were the most noted. The Roman empire was subsequently much distracted by commotions, and in 410 the city was taken and burnt. By the different invasions of several barbarous nations, the empire was greatly reduced; and about the middle of the 15th century the eastern part was wholly seized by the Ottoman Turks. Near the end of the 8th century, when the pope had got himself made a civil prince, a shadow of the Roman empire was erected in Germany. In 1527, the city was invested by the emperor Charles V.'s army, and the general, to prevent a mutiny, promised to enrich them with its spoils. The general himself was killed as he was planting a scaling-ladder against the walls; but his soldiers, rather enraged than discouraged by his death, mounted to the assault with the utmost valour, and entering the city sword in hand, executed all those brutalities which may be expected from ferocity excited by resistance, and from insolence which takes place when that resistance is no more. In 1809 Rome became the capital of the department Rome, in the French empire, and so remained till 1814. In 1848 an insurrection in the city compelled the Pope to flee from it in disguise, and in the following year a republican form of government was attempted to be set up. The Pope was declared divested of all temporal power; but the intervention of a French force overturned the government and enabled him to return. While we write (1861), it is expected by many that the papal government will soon cease to exist.

ROME, a township of the United States, in New York, 98 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 8,000. It has a station on the Syracuse and Erie Railway.

ROMEN, or ROMNY, *rom'-ne*, a town of Russia, on the Sula, 90 miles from Poltewa. *Pop.* 2,500.

ROMFORD, *rum'-ford*, a market-town of England, in Essex, 14 miles from London. Near the middle of the town stand the market-house and town-hall. The church is an ancient building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower at the west end. There are, besides, an almshouse, a workhouse, and a cavalry barracks. *Pop.* 6,000. It has a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

ROMHILD, *rom'-hilt*, a walled town of Germany, 13 miles from Meiningen. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 2,000.

ROMILLY, *ro-me'-ye*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 4,000.

ROMILLY, Sir Samuel, *rom'-il-le*, an eminent English lawyer, whose father, a jeweller, was the son of a French Protestant, who had taken refuge in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Samuel was placed to the trade of his parent, and, being of a serious and retiring disposition, he employed his leisure in remedying the defects of the very limited education he had received. The pecuniary means of his father having become considerably increased, he was articled at his own desire to a clerk in chancery; but at the expiration of his term, in 1778, instead of resting satisfied with his clerkship in chancery, he resolved to qualify himself for the profession of a barrister. In 1783 he was called to the bar. After remaining for several years with but little employment, he attracted the favourable notice of Lord Lansdowne, who had conceived a high opinion of his abilities, in consequence of the perusal of a small effusion by him, entitled "On the Constitutional Power and Duties of Juries." His rise was henceforth certain and rapid. After attaining to a large practice as a chancery lawyer, he, in 1800, became king's counsel; in 1806 he was knighted, appointed solicitor-general, and elected a member of parliament. In the House of Commons he distinguished himself by his impressive eloquence on the Whig benches. He advocated the reform of parliament, the abolition of the slave-trade, the mitigation of the severity of the criminal code, and the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. He published one of his speeches, in a pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Criminal Law, as it relates to capital punishment, and on the mode in which it is administered." Throughout the remaining years of his life he nobly persevered in his efforts to effect an amelioration of the terribly severe laws relative to the execution of criminal justice; there being, at that period, almost 300 crimes punishable by death. After the dissolution of parliament, in 1818, he was elected for Westminster; but, having about that time lost his wife, his mind was affected to such a degree that, in a fit of delirium, he put an end to his life. B. in London, 1757; D. 1818.

ROMNEY, George, *rum'-ne*, an excellent English painter, who was apprenticed to an itinerant artist, whom he soon surpassed. In 1762 he went to London, where he became a favorite portrait-painter. As soon as he had realized a sufficiency to enable him to visit Italy, he crossed the Alps, and, after studying there with avidity, returned to London, where he rapidly acquired fame and fortune. B. at Dalton, Lancashire, 1734; D. at Kendal, 1802.

ROMNEY, NEW, a market-town and borough of Kent, one of the Cinque Ports, 22 miles from Canterbury. It has an ancient church, and the hall or Brotherhood-house, where the mayors, jurats, and commons of the Cinque Ports, and of the two towns of Rye and Winchelsea, usually keep their court, called the Brotherhood. *Pop.* 1,100.—ROMNEY MARSH is a large piece of rich pasture-ground, secured from the sea by an immense embankment, under the management of a corporation.

ROMORANTIN, *rom'-o-ran-tin*, a town of France, in the department of the Loire-and-Cher, on the Saudre, 25 miles from Blois. *Manf.* Woollens, tapes, and leather. *Pop.* 8,000.—Here, in 1560, the chancellor L'Hopital issued the famous edict of Romorantin, preventing the Inquisition in France.

ROMSDAL, *roms'-dal*, a district of Norway, extending from the Snechaten W., to the Atlantic N.W. *Area*, 5,948 square miles. *Pop.* 78,000.

ROMSEY, *rum'-se*, a market-town of Hants, on the Test, 8 miles from Southampton. It has a spacious church, almshouses, charity-school, and is the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 6,000.

ROMULUS, *rom'-u-lus*, the founder of Rome, and brother of Remus, was the son of Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. She was placed among the vestals, but being delivered of these two children at a birth, declared that the god Mars was their father. Amulius, who had usurped the throne of Numitor, his brother, caused the children to be thrown into the Tiber, where they were found by Faustulus. On coming of age, they discovered their origin, put Amulius to death, and reinstated Numitor. A difference, however, arose between the two brothers, and Romulus put Remus to death. He afterwards founded the city of Rome, by collecting a number of strangers, and died B.C. 715.—Such is the story given by Plutarch, but modern writers, following the researches of Niebuhr, declare that for the most part it is little more than a poetical legend.

RONA, *ro'-na*, a small island in the Northern Ocean. *Lat.* 58° 32′ N. *Lon.* 6° W.—2. A small island of the Hebrides.—3. A small island of Scotland, near the island of Rasay.

RONALDSHAY, NORTH and SOUTH, *ron'-ald-shai*, two small islands of the Orkneys

RONCESVALLES, *ronce'-val* (Sp. *ron-thais-val'-yais*, Fr. RONCEVAUX, *rons'-vo*), a frontier village of Spain, Navarre, 22 miles from Pamplona. Here the rear-guard



RONCESVALLES.

of the army of Charlemagne was destroyed, under Roland, in 778.

RONCO, *ron'-ko*, the name of several villages in Northern Italy, none of them with a population above 2,000.

RONDA, *ron'-da*, a city of Spain, in Granada, on the Guadiaro, 42 miles from Gibraltar. It consists of the town and a large suburb called El Mercadello, on the other side of the river. It has several churches, monasteries, and convents. Few towns can be more romantically situate. It stands on the summit of a rocky mountain, divided by a deep ravine or fissure, over which there are three bridges, each of a single arch, the one at the height of 120 feet above the water, but the other at the almost unparalleled height of 280 feet. *Manf.* Principally leather and silk stuffs. *Pop.* 16,000. In the 11th century this place was the capital of the Moorish chief Abu-Malik.

RONGE, Johannes, *ronj*, a modern German religious reformer, who was the son of a small farmer, and was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood. In 1842 he was, however, deprived of his charge for publishing a letter in which some errors and abuses of the Roman Catholic church were condemned. In 1844 he published a letter to the bishop of Breslau, in which he denounced the "Holy Coat," then being exhibited at Treves, as an imposture. The religious movement inaugurated by that epistle led to the foundation of a German Catholic church independently of the papacy. Ronge was regarded as the apostle of the new church, and travelled over his native country making converts. He was called a "second Luther," and in a few years assisted in instituting upwards of 200 societies; but, subsequently to the revolution of 1848, the German governments determined to suppress these new congregations. Ronge became an exile in England, where he devoted himself to preaching to his fellow-countrymen in London, and to the propagation of Frœbel's system of infant education; upon which subject he published a book, entitled "A Practical Guide to the English Kinder-Garten (Children's Garden), being an Exposition of Frœbel's System of Infant Education." B. at Birchofswalde, Silesia, 1813.

RONNE, *ron*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic, 93 miles from Copenhagen. It is defended by batteries, and has an hospital and a grammar-school. *Manf.* Woollens and tobacco. *Pop.* 4,100.

RONNEBURG, *ron'-ne-boorg*, a town of Germany, 60 miles from Dresden. *Manf.* Woollens, porcelains, and leather. *Pop.* 6,000.

RONSARD, Peter de, *ron'-sar*, a French poet, who was page to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards served James V., king of Scotland; in which country he remained two years, and then returned to France, where he was employed in several negotiations of importance. He subsequently retired from court, and, on taking orders, obtained some ecclesiastical benefices. His poems were, in his age, so much esteemed as to procure him the title of the "Poet of France." The best edition of his poems is that of Paris, 1623. B. in the Vendômois, 1524; D. near Tours, 1585.

RONSAY AND EGLISHAY, *ron'-sai*, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Orkney. It comprises several small islands. *Pop.* 12,300.

ROOKE, Sir George, *rook*, a gallant English admiral, who entered the navy at an early age, and rose by his merit to the first honours of his profession. He gave eminent proofs of his skill and courage in many expeditions, particularly in burning thirteen of the French ships at La Hogue, and in the glorious action off Vigo. In 1704 he took Gibraltar by bombardment, after which he obtained a decisive victory over the French fleet off Malaga, in which desperate fight the English lost 2,000 and the French 3,000 men. Notwithstanding these eminent services, he was, by the influence of the Whig party, obliged to resign the command; whereupon he retired to his estate in Kent. B. in Kent, 1650; D. 1709.

ROOKE, Laurence, an English astronomer, who, in 1652, was chosen Gresham professor of astronomy at the university of Oxford, which office he afterwards exchanged for that of geometry. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and wrote "Observations on Comets;" "Directions to Seamen;" "Method of observing the Eclipses of the Moon;" and "Observations on the Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter." B. in Kent, 1623; D. 1662.

ROOME, Edward, *room*, an English lawyer, who became solicitor to the treasury. He wrote some satirical papers called "Pasquin," against Pope, who gave him a place in his "Dunciad." He was also the author of a dramatic piece called "The Jovial Crew." D. 1729.

ROOTHING, *root'-ing*, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

ROQUE, ST., *rok*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on an eminence about 8 miles from Gibraltar. *Pop.* 7,000.

ROQUEVAIRE, *rok'-vair*, a parish and market-town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 11 miles from Marseilles. *Manf.* Soap, olive-oil, and silk. *Pop.* 1,600.

RORAAS, *ro'-ros*, a town of Norway, 67 miles from Drontheim. It is noted for its copper-mines. *Pop.* 3,500.

ROREE, or LOHUREE, *ro-ree'*, a town of Scinde, on the Indus, 20 miles from Shikarpoor. *Manf.* Coarse paper, leather, and silks. *Pop.* 8,000.

ROROTANGA, *ro'-ro-tan'-ga*, an island of the Pacific

Ocean, Cook Islands. It has an elevated surface, and many of its population are converted to Christianity. *Lat.* 21° 16′ 5″ S. *Lon.* 159° 18′ W.

RORSCHACH, *ror'-shak*, a town of Switzerland, on the Lake of Constance, 6 miles from St. Gall. *Pop.* 2,800.

ROSA, SALVATOR, *sal-va'-tor ro'-sa*, an eminent Italian painter, who excelled in painting combats, sea-pieces, and landscapes of romantic scenery, with banditti. He painted with the greatest rapidity, and was also a musician, poet, architect, and an excellent comic actor and improvisatore. His satirical poems so deeply irritated his enemies, that he was compelled to seek an asylum under the Medicis at Florence. There is a landscape by him in the National Gallery. B. near Naples, 1615; D. at Rome, 1673.

ROSA, MOUNT, a mountain of the Alps, next to Mont Blanc, the highest in Europe. *Height*, 15,206 feet.

ROSA MORADA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, in the department of Smaloa, to the S. of Cahacan. In its neighbourhood coffee and indigo grow wild. *Pop.* 4,000.

ROSAMOND CLIFFORD, *ros'-a-mond*, usually called Fair Rosamond, was the daughter of Walter de Clifford, baron of Hereford. She was the favourite mistress of Henry II., who is reported to have secreted her in a labyrinth at his palace of Woodstock, where, according to some writers, she was discovered and poisoned by Eleanor, queen of that monarch. But it seems more certain that she died in the nunnery of Godstow, in Oxfordshire. She had two sons by Henry,—William, called Long-sword, and Jeffery, who became archbishop of York. D. about 1173.

ROSAS, Don Juan Manuel de, *ro'-sas*, ex-president of the Argentine Confederation. He was descended of an old Spanish family, and having displayed bravery and capacity in some minor appointments, was, in 1831, nominated captain-general or governor of Buenos Ayres. In 1835 he became president of the Argentine Confederation; but by seeking to obtain for the province of Buenos Ayres a preponderating influence and advancement, he became embroiled with Brazil, and afterwards with France and England, in consequence of an attack made upon Monte Video. Defeated in 1845, he nevertheless offered an obstinate resistance until 1850, when the states under his rule revolted against his tyrannical measures. Urquiza was nominated president, and in 1851 he totally defeated Rosas, who was compelled to make his escape from the country, and to take refuge in England. B. at Buenos Ayres, 1793.

ROSCIUS, Quintus, *rosh'-i-us*, an illustrious Roman actor, who became the most famous performer of his age, and is said to have received about a thousand denarii per day (upwards of £36) for his acting. Cicero, who speaks in the highest terms of his talents, undertook his defence against Fannius. The Roman state assigned him a considerable pension, which he appears to have deserved as much by his virtues as his abilities. D. about 61 B.C.

ROSCOE, William, *ros'-ko*, an eminent English writer, who was the son of a market-gardener near Liverpool, and having been placed for a short period in a bookseller's shop, was afterwards articled to an attorney. In 1774 his term expired, and he became an attorney; but in the meanwhile he had studied the Greek and Latin, and mastered the French and Italian languages. He also wrote some verses, one of which, upon the art of engraving, led to his introduction to Sir Joshua Reynolds. At the outburst of the French revolution he defended its principles against the strictures of Burke. In 1796 appeared his fine "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici," a work which soon acquired for him a high reputation, and was translated into French, German, and Italian. His "Illustrations Historical and Critical of the Life of Lorenzo de' Medici" followed; and, in this work, he defended himself against a considerable amount of adverse criticism to which he had been subjected. The "Life and Pontificate of Leo X." was his next production, and formed a sort of continuation of the former work; and both illustrating, as they did, a brilliant period of modern Italian history, were hailed as splendid contributions to literature. He subsequently became member of parliament and partner in a banking-house. In the House of Commons he voted with the Whigs, and advocated the abolition of the slave-trade. B. near Liverpool, 1753; D. at the same city, 1831.

ROSCOF, *ros'-kof*, a maritime town of France, in the department of Finistère, 13 miles from Marlaix. *Pop.* 1,400. Here, in 1558, Mary Queen of Scots disembarked when on her way to marry the Dauphin of France.

ROSCOMMON, *ros-kom'-mon*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, separated from the counties of Longford and Westmeath by the river Shannon on the east. It is bounded on the S. by Galway, W. by Mayo, N. by Sligo, and N.E. by Leitrim. *Area*, 969 square miles. *Desc.* Generally flat and open, in some places sprinkled with rocks, in many interrupted by extensive bogs, and but little diversified with hills. *Rivers.* The Shannon, which, in a course of 50 miles, forms several fine lakes. The Suck divides it from Galway. *Pro.* Oats and potatoes are the principal crops. This county has long been famed for its pastures; but, with the increase of population, pasture has given way to tillage. *Manf.* Linen and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 175,000.

ROSCOMMON, the chief town of the above county, 68 miles from Dublin. It has a church, gaol, and an infirmary. *Manf.* Woollen, flannels, shoes, and earthenware. *Pop.* 3,300.

ROSCOMMON, Wentworth Dillon, Earl of, an English writer, who received his first education at the seat of the earl of Strafford, his uncle, in Yorkshire. At the fall of Strafford he was sent to Caen, in Normandy, where he had for his tutor the eminent scholar Bochart. At the Restoration he was made captain of the band of pensioners, which post he afterwards resigned, and went to Ireland, where he was appointed captain of the guards; but, dissipating his fortune by gaming, he returned to court, and was made master of the horse to the duchess of York. He now altered his course of life, married a daughter of the earl of Burlington, and applied himself to poetry. He wrote "Essay on Translated Verse;" "Horace's Art of Poetry translated into English blank verse;" and a collection of prologues and epilogues to plays. His poetry is neat and elegant, but of no extraordinary excellence. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. B. about 1633; D. 1684.

ROSCREA, *ros-kra'*, a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, 6 miles from Borris-in-Ossory. *Manf.* Coarse woollens. *Pop.* 3,500.

ROSE, *rose*, several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2,500.

ROSENAU, *ros'-e-nou*, a town in the north of Hungary, 9 miles from Gomer. *Manf.* Woollens, stoneware, leather, and paper. *Pop.* 9,000.

ROSETTA, *ro-set'-ta*, a seaport-city of Egypt, near the mouth of that branch of the Nile which now forms one of the two great channels by which it enters the sea, 40 miles from Alexandria. It was built by one of the caliphs in the 9th century. The streets are very narrow, and each successive story projects over that beneath, till at the top the opposite houses almost meet. Upon the whole, however, though the streets are not straight, and though there is no remarkable edifice, Rosetta, compared with other Eastern cities, has a neat and pleasing appearance. It is still more distinguished by the beauty of its environs, being completely embosomed in a grove of date, banana, sycamore, and other trees. The people are more employed in agriculture, and contain a smaller proportion of the rude Bedouins, or wandering Arabs, than in any other parts of Egypt. Rosetta furnishes red cotton yarn, dressed flax, linen, and silk dyes, for the dresses common in the East. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 31° 24′ 31″ N. *Lon.* 30° 28″ 35′ E. In 1798 this place was taken by the French, and, in 1807, it was besieged by the British.

ROSEWELL, Thomas, *rose'-wel*, an English Presbyterian divine, was sent to prison, in 1684, on a charge of high treason. At his trial, the charge amounted to nothing more than to his saying in a sermon some thing disrespectful of the king's pretensions to curing the evil or scrofula. Notwithstanding the absurdity of the indictment, he was found guilty, but Charles II. granted him a pardon. B. in Somersetshire, 1630; D. 1691.

ROSHEIM, *ros'-hime*, a town of France, in Alsace, 14 miles from Strasburg. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 4,000.

ROSIÈRES, *ro'-se-air*, the name of several parishes

and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

ROSLIN, *ros'-lin*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian, remarkable for an ancient chapel and castle, 7 miles from Edinburgh. The chapel, built 1446, is in a beautiful and rich style of architecture. It contains the tombs of many of the earls of Orkney and Roslin.

Ross, Sir John, *ross*, an English admiral and arctic navigator, who commenced his career as a volunteer on board the *Pearl* frigate, in 1786. During the subsequent five years he served on board various ships of the royal navy, but then joined the mercantile marine, returning, however, to the royal service in 1799, as midshipman of the *Weazel* sloop of war. He became a lieutenant in 1805, and was severely wounded in the following year in a desperate cutting-out expedition under the batteries of Bilbao, a feat which was rewarded by a pension of £98 a year. He continued to serve with distinction until the end of the war in 1815, by which time he had attained the rank of commander, and was, in 1818, appointed to the command of the *Isabella* discovery-vessel, and was sent out, in company with the *Alexander*, under Lieutenant Parry, to ascertain the existence or non-existence of a north-west passage. The vessels penetrated some distance up Lancaster Sound, when the *Isabella*, which was far ahead of the *Alexander*, suddenly altered her course, Ross having imagined that he perceived land round the bottom of the bay, forming a chain of mountains connected with those which extended along the north and south sides. Parry, in the *Alexander*, was also ordered to turn eastward, although the latter declared that the supposed "Croker Mountains" did not, in reality, exist. (*See* PARRY, Sir William Edward.) The vessels thereupon returned to England, and Ross was promoted to post-rank. In 1819 he produced a narrative of his voyage, and in 1827 attempted to reach the north pole; after which he again went upon a voyage of discovery to the Arctic Seas, in a vessel equipped at the expense of Sir Felix Booth, sheriff of London. His nephew, Commander James Clark Ross, accompanied him, and the ship left the Thames in 1829. They reached Felix Harbour, in the Gulf of Boothia, where, after being several times frozen up, Captain Ross was compelled to abandon his ship, in 1832. They struggled on in boats and sledges, gaining the entrance of Lancaster Sound in August, 1833. There they met with the old vessel of Ross, the *Isabella*, which was at the time upon a whaling voyage. He inquired the name of the ship, and was informed that it was the *Isabella*, once commanded by Captain Ross. "On which," says he, "I stated that I was the identical man in question, and my people were the crew of the *Victory*." He reached England in September, 1833, and was knighted and created a companion of the Bath. The narrative of his second voyage was published in 1835; in 1839 he was appointed consul at Stockholm; in 1850 he was dispatched in search of Sir John Franklin, and, having deemed himself neglected by the government, produced a "Narrative of the Circumstances and Causes which led to the failure of the Searching Expeditions sent by Government and others for the Rescue of Sir John Franklin." He reached the grade of rear-admiral in 1851. In addition to the works already quoted, he produced a "Treatise on Navigation by Steam," "Memoirs and Correspondence of Admiral Lord de Saumarez," and "Letters to Sea Officers." B. in Wigtownshire, Scotland, 1777; D. in London, 1856.

Ross, Sir James Clark, captain in the royal navy, and nephew of the preceding, under whom he served as midshipman at the commencement of his career. Between the years 1819 and 1827 he served under Sir William Edward Parry, in four expeditions to the Arctic Seas. In the latter year he was promoted to the rank of commander, and after his return from the second voyage of his uncle, he was, in 1834, created post-captain, in reward of his discovery of the northern magnetic pole. He was next engaged in performing a magnetic survey of Great Britain. In 1839 he was placed in command of an expedition to the Antarctic Seas, the object of which was magnetic investigation. After an absence of four years, during which a vast and valuable body of information relative to magnetism, meteorology, geography, zoology, and botany, was collected, he returned to England. He had discovered a large continent in the Antarctic regions, to which he gave the name of Victoria Land, and an active volcano, 12,000 feet high, which he named Mount Erebus. In 1848 he went out in search of Sir John Franklin, but, like the other explorers, unhappily met with no success. He was one of the most skilful and scientific officers in the royal navy, was accorded the degree of D.C.L. by the university of Oxford, and was fellow of the Royal, Geographical, Astronomical, and other societies. In 1844 he was created a knight. He produced a "Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions, during the years 1839-43; with plates and woodcuts." B. in London, 1800.

Ross, Sir William Charles, a distinguished English miniature-painter, whose parents were both devoted to the arts; his father as a miniature-painter and drawing-master. By the time he was 9 years of age, the proficiency in drawing of "little Ross" was almost unprecedented. In the year 1808, at the age of 13, he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, where his assiduous study attracted the notice of many. The first ambition of the young aspirant was to excel in historical art, and from Benjamin West, the president of the time, he received much kind precept. At 15 he obtained prizes for large chalk drawings, which were remarkable for correctness and beauty of finish. When he was about 20, however, he altered his course, and adopted that branch of art in which he became unrivalled. He soon attracted the notice of the higher class of patrons, and from that time until the unfinished portraits of the duke and duchess d'Aumale in 1857, he painted the chief beauties and highest dignities of the British aristocracy and the various members of the royal families of England and Belgium. In 1837 he was appointed miniature-painter to the queen, and in 1838 he was elected associate of the Royal Academy, in 1842 academician, and in the same year was knighted. The desire for historical composition adhered so strongly to him, that so late as 1843, a cartoon by him, "The Angel Raphael discoursing with Adam," was exhibited at Westminster Hall, and obtained one of the premiums of £100. "None of the aristocratic beauties," says a critic, "none of the sweet children, the latter the most exquisite and difficult achievements of his hand, but may be proud to display the beautiful and touching records he left of their youth and infancy. In what also, in spite of all abstract modern theory, must ever be considered the painter's chief praise, his colouring, Sir William Ross was equally admirable. In the colouring of flesh, he is, by turns, as tender, pearly, and blooming as Vandyke and Sir Joshua Reynolds. No one ever made the complexion of woman and child so delicate, with at once so much variety of tint and so little sacrifice of truth. The whitest hands of his highest-born—and those hands are some of his most precious morsels—have still real, warm human blood in them." B. in London, 1794.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.—One of the most extensive counties in Scotland, extending from the eastern to the western seas, taking in the whole breadth of the island, and having the insular district of Lewis politically annexed to it. It is bounded N. by Sutherland, E. by Cromarty and the Moray firth, S. by Inverness-shire, and W. by the ocean. *Area*, 2,953 square miles. *Desc.* Very irregular, being much indented by numerous lakes and firths, particularly the firths of Cromarty and Dornoch on the east coast, and on the west those of Loch Carron, Loch Broom, and various other inlets of the sea. The eastern coast, to a short distance from the sea, is well improved, abundantly fertile, and ornamented with a variety of country seats. Beyond this tract, the inland districts become rude, lofty, and terrific; but, though wild and mountainous, there are many pleasant glens, or valleys, which afford abundance of pasture for black-cattle and sheep. Some of the mountains are of great height. *Rivers.* The principal are the Conon, the Orrin, the Beauly, which forms its boundary with Inverness-shire, and Oickel, which is the boundary with Sutherland. *Lakes.* Numerous in the valleys; the chief of which are Loch Mari, Loch Fannich, Loch Morrar, Loch Lichart, in which many streams have their sources. *Pro.* Wheat and timber

are raised, but the greater portion of the county is devoted to pasture and cattle-raising. *Pop.* 83,000, including Cromarty and other detached portions belonging to the county. (*See* CROMARTY.)

Ross, a market-town and parish of Herefordshire, on the Wye, 12 miles from Hereford. It has a church, hospitals, charities, workhouse, market-house, and mechanics' institute. Its streets are rough and narrow. It is noted for its cider. *Pop.* 4,200.

Ross, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay to which it gives name, 25 miles from Cork. Its cathedral is a small Gothic structure, and it has a market-house and a court-house. It is the seat of an episcopal see, which comprises 32 parishes. *Pop.* of town, 1,200.

Ross, the name of numerous localities of Ireland, some of which have merely a local celebrity.

Ross, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Pop.* 35,000.

Ross, NEW, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on a large navigable stream, formed by the Nore and the Barrow, 12 miles from Waterford. It is inclosed by old walls, and has churches, chapels, monastic establishments, and an infirmary. Its trade is considerable in agricultural produce. *Pop.* 9,200. A severe battle was fought here in 1798, between the king's troops and the Irish insurgents.

ROSSANO, *ros-sa'-no*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, 16 miles from Carnati. It has a cathedral, and is the birthplace of Popes John VII. and XVII. *Pop.* 7,500.

ROSSBACH, *ros'-bak*, a town of Saxony, 16 miles from Halle, where, in 1757, Frederick the Great defeated the French and Imperial armies.

ROSSE, William Parsons, Earl of, *ross*, a modern astronomer and constructor of the magnificent instrument called the "Monster Telescope." He received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, in 1841. His best claim to distinction was the magnificent telescope erected under his personal superintendence at Birr Castle, near Parsonstown. It is the largest ever constructed; its speculum is almost six feet in diameter, its tube fifty-six feet in length; and to complete it cost its designer years of anxious labour and experiment, and a great expenditure of money. By its means a more extended knowledge of the surface of the moon, and of the nebulæ has been gained. In 1855 he was created a knight of the Legion of Honour, having previously acted as president of the Royal Society; he was likewise a member of most of the learned and scientific bodies in Europe. He wrote an account of the monster telescope, the manufacture of its specula, and full descriptions of the machinery; "Letters on the State of Ireland;" and "Memorandum presented to the Council of the Royal Society for rendering the Council of the Society more efficient." D. 1800.

ROSSEL, *ros-sel'*, a town of East Prussia, 51 miles from Konigsberg. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 3,000.

ROSSIENA, *ros'-se-ai'-na*, a town of Russia, in the circle of Dubissa, 100 miles from Vilona. It has several churches and a Piarist college. *Pop.* 6,000.

ROSSINI, Gioacchino, *ros-se'-ne*, an illustrious Italian composer, who was the son of a strolling musician, by whom he was taught the rudiments of his art; but, having a fine voice, he was placed under a skilful tutor in order to acquire the art of vocalization. At 12 years of age he sang in the churches of Bologna; and when, at 15, his voice broke, he was entered of the Lyceum of Bologna, in order to acquire a more abstruse knowledge of the musical art. Young Rossini, however, regarded the study of double counterpoint as drudgery, and happening to hear his master, Padre Mattei, observe one day that single counterpoint was sufficient knowledge for a composer who only aspired to write the lighter kinds of music,—"Do you mean to say, Padre," he exclaimed, "that with what I have learned already I could write operas?" "Why, yes," answered the Padre. "Then," replied Rossini, "I mean to write operas; and I don't want any more lessons." But although he took no more lessons from Mattei, he laboured assiduously at the task of self-instruction. In 1813 he produced his opera of "Tancredi," which at once made its composer famous throughout Europe. Encouraged by this success, he produced a number of other works in quick succession, all of which, however, were inferior to the work which brought him into popularity. In 1816 he produced his world-famous "Barber of Seville," at Rome. Those of his later works, which still keep the stage, are "La Cenerentola," "La Gazza Ladra," "La Donna del Lago," and "Guglielmo Tell." This last was written at the age of 37, and with it closed the career of Rossini as a composer. "An additional success would add nothing to my fame," he said; "a failure would injure it." After holding the post of manager of the Italian Opera at Paris during some time, he, in 1836, returned to his native country, where he continued to reside till 1856, when he repaired to Paris once more. He seemed, however, to have totally forgotten the enthusiasm of his younger days for music; even so far as never to visit the theatres. B. at Pesaro, near Bologna, 1792.

ROSSINVER, *ros'-sin-ver*, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, and comprising the village of Kinlough. *Pop.* 12,000.

ROSSLYN, Alexander Wedderburne, Earl of, *ross'-lin*, an eminent lawyer, who received his education at the university of Edinburgh, and, in 1752, was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar. In the following year he entered himself of the Inner Temple, and was called to the English bar in 1757. He was indefatigable in his profession, and in 1763 he obtained a silk gown, as king's counsel. Not long afterwards, he was returned to parliament for Richmond. He joined Mr. George Grenville in opposition, and distinguished himself by his eloquence on several occasions. On the death of his friend, Mr. Wedderburne accepted the office of solicitor-general, and zealously supported government in the endeavour to subjugate America. In 1778 he was made attorney-general, and in 1780 was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, being at the same time created Baron Loughborough. On the formation of the coalition ministry of Lord North and FOX, Lord Loughborough gave his aid to that administration, and afterwards voted with them in opposition; but in 1793 he was made lord chancellor, and he supported government with energy during the war with France. In 1801 he was created Earl Rosslyn, and resigned the seals the same year. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. His lordship wrote a pamphlet entitled, "Observations on the State of the English Prisons, and the Means of improving them." B. in Scotland, 1733; D. 1805.

ROSSWEIN, *ross'-vine*, a town of Saxony, 24 miles from Dresden. *Manf.* Woollens and other stuffs. *Pop.* 6,000.

ROSTOCK, *ros'-tok*, a seaport town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 9 miles from its mouth in the Baltic, and 44 miles from Schwerin. It is surrounded by old fortifications, has three suburbs, and is divided into three parts,—the old, middle, and new towns. The principal edifices are a grand-ducal mansion, and a university on a small scale. There are, also, a poor-house, a Lutheran convent, and a statue to Marshal Blucher, who was a native of this place. *Manf.* Canvas, linen, ships' anchors, soap, and vinegar. There are, besides, breweries, distilleries, and sugar-refineries. Its trade is extensive. *Pop.* 24,000. This was, for a lengthened period, one of the Hanse towns, and, until lately, retained some privileges.

ROSTOPCHIN, or RASTOPCHIN, Count Feodor Vasilievitch, *ros-top'-chin*, a Russian general, who held the chief command at the city of Moscow when that city was burned at the approach of Napoleon I., in 1812. He was descended of an old Russian family, which could trace its descent in a direct line from a son of Genghis Khan. After concluding his education, and making the tour of Europe, he became an officer of the Guards, and the favourite of the grand-duke Paul, who created him a count. He subsequently fell into disgrace, but was again preferred to high appointments, under the emperor Alexander, who also gave him the command at Moscow. Napoleon proclaimed that the great conflagration, which proved so destructive to his army, was kindled at the orders of Rostopchin. In 1823, however, the Russian count, who was then a

resident at Paris, produced his small work, called "The Truth as to the Conflagration of Moscow." In that pamphlet he commenced: "Ten years have elapsed since the conflagration of Moscow, and I am still pointed out to history and posterity as the author of an event which, according to the received opinion, was the principal cause of the destruction of Napoleon's army, of his subsequent fall, the preservation of Russia, and the deliverance of Europe. Certainly there is something to be proud of in such splendid claims as these; but having never usurped anybody's rights, and being tired of hearing the same fable constantly repeated, I am going to make known the truth, which alone ought to dictate history." He went on to declare that the fire was not the result of a preconcerted plan, but that it originated in many of the shopkeepers and others having voluntarily applied the flame to their own dwellings. Byron represents it as a national act:—

"To this the soldier lent his kindling match,
To this the peasant gave his cottage thatch,
To this the merchant flung his hoarded store,
The prince his hall—and Moscow was no more!"

The French, nevertheless, adhere to the opinion that Rostopchin was the author of the conflagration. He returned to Russia in 1825. He was a spirited and witty writer, and produced several works, and also wrote a singular piece of biography, entitled "My Memoirs, written in Ten Minutes." B. 1765; D. at Moscow, 1826.

ROSTOV, *ros-tof'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Jaroslovl. It contains a richly-ornamented cathedral, an archiepiscopal mansion, a seminary, and five churches, besides being an entrepôt for the trade of the countries traversed by the Don. *Pop.* 11,000.

ROTA, *ro'-ta*, a maritime town of Spain, in Andalusia, 7 miles from Cadiz. It has a castle and a monastery, and is noted for its wine. *Pop.* 8,000.

ROTHENBURG ON THE TAUBER, *ro'-ten-boorg*, an old and irregularly-built town of Bavarian Franconia, 29 miles from Wurtzburg. It contains a square, and several public buildings. *Pop.* 5,600.

ROTHENBURG, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3,700.

ROTHENTHURM, *ro'-ten-toorm*, a village of Switzerland, 6 miles from Schwytz. Not far from this place is Morgarten, the scene of a total defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss in 1315.

ROTHERHAM, *roth'-er-ham*, a market-town and parish of the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the confluence of the rivers Rother and Don, 6 miles from Sheffield. The parish church is a handsome Gothic building, erected in the reign of Edward IV. There are various other churches, chapels, a court-house, market-house, public library, a college of the Independents, almshouses, a workhouse, and different schools. *Manf.* Iron goods, machinery, starch, rope, glass, and soap. In its neighbourhood coal is abundant. *Pop.* of parish 17,000, of town 6,700.

ROTHERHITHE, or REDRIFF, *roth'-er-hithe*, a village and parish of Surrey, on the Thames, about a mile and a half east of London Bridge. It is noted for its dockyards, of which it contains a large number, and in which its population is principally employed. *Pop.* 18,000.

ROTHESAY, *roth-sai'*, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in the island of Bute, at the bottom of an extensive bay, 30 miles from Glasgow. It has two churches, numerous chapels, schools, and custom and excise offices. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning, and it has shipbuilding-docks. The herring, salmon, haddock, and whiting fisheries are prosecuted. *Pop.* 7,300.

ROTHSCHILD, Meyer Anselm, *roth'-child*, the founder of the celebrated commercial family which bears his name. He was designed for the Jewish priesthood; but becoming an orphan in his 11th year, he was placed in a banking-house at Hanover. After acquiring some little capital, he returned to Frankfort, where he began business upon a modest scale as banker or exchange-broker. His skill and reputation for probity gained for him general confidence, and, in 1801, he became banker to the landgrave of Hesse, whose private fortune was preserved through the tact of Rothschild during the troubled period when Napoleon I. held undisputed sway over Germany. The house subsequently attained unexampled prosperity, and upon the death of Meyer Anselm, his sons were left a legacy of enormous wealth and boundless credit. He had ten children, five of whom were sons. The eldest, Anselm, was the chief of the Frankfort house, Solomon of that of Vienna; Nathan settled at Manchester in 1800, and afterwards in London. He was regarded as the ablest of the family, and to his sagacity is principally due the great prosperity of the house. He advanced money to the English government during the last years of the continental war, and was the first to introduce foreign loans into England. Charles was established at Naples, and James at Paris. Although widely separated from each other, the five brothers were in reality but the heads of departments of one great firm. Meyer Anselm Rothschild was B. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine about 1750; D. 1812.

ROTHSCHILD, Lionel Nathan, Baron de, was the eldest son of Nathan. He was elected as one of the members of parliament for the city of London in 1847, but was precluded from taking his seat because he would not make his oaths "on the true faith of a Christian." A resolution was, however, formed at a subsequent period, in consequence of which he was enabled to take his seat. B. in London, 1808.

ROTHWELL, *roth'-wel*, a parish of Northamptonshire, 4 miles from Kettering. *Pop.* 2,500, mostly employed in the manufacture of silk plush for hats.

ROTHWELL, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles from Wakefield. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 7,600.

ROTTECK, Charles Von, *rot'-tek*, an eminent German historian and statesman, who was appointed professor of history at the university of Baden, in 1798. He travelled through Europe to increase his knowledge of constitutional law, and, after his return, published several works remarkable for their liberal tendency. In 1806 he was appointed councillor to the grand-duke of Baden, and afterwards professor of law and political economy at Fribourg. He subsequently became vice-president of the Chamber of Baden, wherein he zealously defended public liberty, and especially the liberty of the press. He edited a political dictionary, and was the author of several valuable historical works. B. in Baden, 1775; D. 1840.

ROTTEE. (*See* ROTTI.)

ROTTENBURG, *rot'-ten-boorg*, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 12 miles from Reutlingen. *Manf.* Paper and leather. *Pop.* 6,400.

ROTTERDAM, *rot'-ter-dăm'*, an important commercial city of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the north bank of the Maese, which here resembles an arm of the sea, 40 miles from Amsterdam. The form of the city is triangular, its longest side stretching along the bank of the river. It is traversed by the Rotte, a broad canal, which here joins the Maese, and is, even more than other towns in Holland, intersected by canals, which divide the half of it near the river into several insulated spots connected by drawbridges. These canals are almost all bordered with trees. The row called the Boomtjes is the finest in the city, as well in regard to buildings, as for its pleasant prospect across the Maese. Next to the Boomtjes comes the Haringvliet. The other streets are, in general, long, but narrow. The houses of the whole are rather convenient than elegant; their height is of four, five, or six stories. Of the public buildings the principal are the exchange, the church of St. Lawrence, several other churches, the town-house, the admiralty, the academy, the theatre, the central prison of the Netherlands, charitable institutions, and schools. *Manf.* Tobacco, soap, leather, paper, distilleries of gin or Geneva, and sugar and salt refineries. Rotterdam contains both an English Episcopal and a Scotch Presbyterian church, there being more English residents in Rotterdam than in any other town in the Netherlands. *Pop.* 85,000. *Lat.* 51° 55′ 3″ N. *Lon.* 4° 29′ 5″ E. Rotterdam is a place of considerable antiquity. It became a privileged town, and was surrounded with walls, in the 13th century. Along with the general commerce of Holland, it suffered by the invasion of the French; but the overthrow of Napoleon I. proved the harbinger of its reviving prosperity. It communicates by canals with Delft and the Hague, with Germany by steamers on

the Rhine, and with Utrecht, Amsterdam, the Hague, and Arnheim, by railway.

ROTTWEIL, *rot'-vile*, a town of Wurtemberg, 42 miles from Constance. It has an exchange and hospital. *Manf.* Linen and flax. *Pop.* 4,000.

ROUBAIX, *roo'-bai*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the North, 6 miles from Lille. It is abundantly supplied with water from Artesian wells. *Manf.* Woollens, Turkish satins, camelots, and serges. *Pop.* 35,000.

ROUBILIAC, Louis Francis, *roo-bil'-i-ak*, an eminent sculptor, who was a native of France, but who settled at an early age in England, where he became the most popular sculptor of his time. His best works are,—the statue of George II. in Golden Square, London, of Shakspere in the British Museum, of Handel in Westminster Abbey, of Sir Isaac Newton at Cambridge, and of the duke of Argyle, Marshal Wade, and the Nightingale family, in Westminster Abbey. B. at Lyons, about 1695; D. in London, 1762.

ROUEN, *roo'-a, rwa*, a city in the north of France, the capital of the department of the Lower Seine, and formerly of Normandy, 68 miles from Paris. It is situate on the right bank of the Seine, in a fertile, pleasant, and varied country. The streets, though, in general, straight, are narrow and dirty, and some of the houses are of wood. The most agreeable part of the town is that which adjoins the Seine. The public buildings of interest are, the cathedral, built by William the Conqueror, and said to be one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France; the church of St. Ouen, likewise a fine Gothic building, situate nearly in the centre of the town; and that of St. Maclou, considered a master-piece of its kind. The other churches and convents of the city are of little note in point of architecture. Besides these, there are a town-house, or municipality, barracks, old castle, prisons, an exchange, hospital, and the public markets. There are two bridges over the Seine, one of stone and another of iron, connecting the town with the suburb of St. Sever; also various literary societies and schools, an academy of belles-lettres, a society of agriculture and the arts, a central school, classes for medicine and surgery, a navigation and drawing school, together with a public library, a collection of paintings and natural history, and a botanical garden. *Manf.* Cotton goods, woollens, linens, iron-ware, paper, hats, pottery, wax, cloth, and sugar-refineries. Dyeing, both of woollens and cotton, is also conducted with care and success. *Pop.* 101,000. Rouen has frequently been taken and retaken. In 1418 it was taken by Henry V., and Joan of Arc was, in 1431, burned here. A statue to her memory has been erected on the spot. It is the birthplace of the two Corneilles and of Fontenelle.

ROUFFACH, *roof'-fak*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the Ombach, 9 miles from Colmar. *Manf.* Leather and cotton goods. *Pop.* 3,700. It has a station on the Strasburg and Basle Railway.

ROULERS, *roo'-lai*, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on a branch of the Lys, 10 miles from Courtrai. *Manf.* Chiefly linen goods. *Pop.* 9,500.

ROUSSEAU, John Baptist, *roos'-so*, a French poet, who was the son of a shoemaker. He, however, received a liberal education, and wrote some poetical pieces in his youth, which brought him into so much notice, that Marshal Tallard took him to England as his secretary. Several virulent satires having been circulated against persons of eminence, to whom Rousseau was known to have an aversion, the general voice attributed them to him; when, so great was the odium he incurred, that he was banished from the kingdom. He then went to Switzerland, and being introduced to Prince Eugene, accompanied him to Vienna. He afterwards lost the favour of the prince, on which he went to Brussels, where he contracted an intimacy with Voltaire, which ended in a quarrel, and the two poets lampooned each other without mercy. Besides his epigrams, sonnets, and other poems, he wrote some comedies and letters. B. at Paris, 1670; D. at Brussels, 1741.

ROUSSEAU, John James, a celebrated French author, was the son of a watchmaker. His mother died while he was a child, which, he says, was the first of his misfortunes. Among the earliest books which fell in his way were Plutarch and Tacitus. His education, however, was very confined, and he was put apprentice to an engraver; but, according to his own account, he learned nothing but lying and pilfering. He ran away from his master, and in a destitute condition was taken under the protection of a lady named Madame de Warens, who had quitted the Protestant religion for the Catholic. This lady appears to have had somewhat of the zeal of proselytism in her charity, for she sent the young fugitive to a Roman Catholic seminary at Turin. He did not long remain there, but hired himself as footman to a lady, who died shortly after. Having some talents for music, he set up as a teacher of that art at Chamberi, whence, in 1740, he went to



ROUSSEAU.

Lyons, and afterwards to Venice as private secretary to the French envoy. In 1745 he repaired to Paris, where he lived in great poverty during some time, till Dupin, the farmer-general, gave him a place in his department. In 1750 he obtained a prize from the academy of Dijon for the best essay in answer to the question "Whether the re-establishment of the arts and sciences has conduced to the purity of morals?" This success prompted him to produce a discourse upon "The Origin of Inequality among Mankind." In 1758 he published a letter to d'Alembert upon the project of establishing a theatre at Geneva. In this letter, which was well written, he declared himself as adverse to theatrical exhibitions, though he had before published a comedy, and also a pastoral, both adapted for the stage. He next published his "Dictionary of Music." He had previously produced a dissertation on French music, or rather a censure of it. In 1761 appeared his romance of the "New Heloise." It is in the form of letters, exhibiting a strange mixture of beauties and deformities; but it was read with avidity. This work was eclipsed by his "Emile," a moral romance, in which he condemns every other mode of education but that of following nature. Rousseau, in this work, attacks the prophecies and miracles of the Christian religion, while he praises the gospel, and draws a beautiful picture of its Divine Author. The parliament of Paris condemned the book, and prosecuted the writer, who fled to Switzerland, where he received so many insults on account of his principles, that he returned to Paris, and on the invitation of Mr. Hume went to London in 1766, where he found a quiet asylum during a short period; but, having quarrelled with his friend, he went back to France, and sometimes appeared in the Armenian dress. He was of a restless, proud, and fretful disposition, imagining that there was a conspiracy of men of letters against him, and that all mankind were his enemies. His

works have been published in twenty-two volumes by Lefevre. Byron, whose mental character much resembled that of Rousseau, thus finely describes him in "Childe Harold:"—

"His life was one long war with self-sought foes,
Or friends by himself banish'd; for his mind
Had grown suspicion's sanctuary, and chose
For its own cruel sacrifice, the kind,
'Gainst whom he raged with fury strange and blind.
But he was phrenzied—wherefore, who may know?
Since cause might be which skill could never find;
But he was phrenzied, by disease or woe,
To that worst pitch of all which wears a reasoning show.

"For then he was inspired, and from him came,
As from the Pythian mystic cave of yore,
Those oracles which set the world in flame,
Nor ceased to burn till kingdoms were no more."

D. at Geneva, 1712; D. near Chantilly, 1778.

ROUSSELAR, *roos'-se-lar*, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. *Pop.* 3,100.

ROUSSILLON, *roos-see'-yuwng*, a town of France, in the department of the Isère, 12 miles from Vienne. *Pop.* 1,600.—Also an old province of France, now embraced in the department of the Pyrénées Orientales.

ROVEREDO, *rov-a-rai'-do*, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Lens, 12 miles from Trent. It has an English conventual establishment, a seminary, and a public library. *Manf.* Tobacco and leather. *Pop.* 8,000.

ROVIGNO, *ro-veen'-yo*, a town of Austrian Illyria, on the coast of Istria, built on a rock which projects into the sea, und forms two good harbours, 40 miles from Trieste. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, and it has an extensive tunny fishery. *Pop.* 11,000.

ROVIGO, *ro-ve'-go*, a town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, capital of a delegation, on a branch of the Adige, 36 miles from Venice. It is surrounded with a wall and moat, and has on the east a fortified castle, several churches, convents, charitable institutions, and an academy of arts. *Pop.* 10,000.

ROW, *ro*, a maritime parish of Scotland, on the Gare Loch, in Dumbartonshire. *Pop.* 4,500.

ROWAN, *ro-an'*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 332 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

ROWANDIZ, *ro'-an-deez*, a fortified town of Turkish Kurdistan, 75 miles from Mosul. It has a castle, and is the residence of a bey. *Pop.* Unascertained.

ROWE, Nicolas, *ro*, an English dramatic poet, who was educated at Westminster school, after which he, in his 16th year, entered of the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar, but never distinguished himself in that profession. At the age of 25 he produced his "Ambitious Stepmother," a tragedy, which was so well received as to encourage him to pursue the dramatic career, which he did with increasing reputation. He was appointed under-secretary of state, and, upon the accession of George I., was made poet-laureate, and land-surveyor of the customs in the port of London. Besides his tragedies, he wrote some poems, and translated Lucan's "Pharsalia" and Quillet's "Callipædia" into verse. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. B. at Little Beckford, Bedfordshire, 1673; D. 1718.

ROWLEY, *ro'-le*, a monk of Bristol. (*See* CHATTERTON.)

ROWLEY, William, an English dramatic writer. He was a comic actor of some reputation in the reign of James I., and was assisted in one of his plays by Decker, Ford, and others; and in another by, it is supposed, Shakspere.

ROXANA, *rox-a'-na*, the wife of Alexander the Great, was the daughter of a Bactrian prince, and celebrated for her beauty. At the death of Alexander she was pregnant of a son, who was named Alexander the Younger. Cassander put to death both the mother and her son, 312 B.C.

ROXBURGH, William, *rox'-bur*, an eminent Scotch botanist, was a physician in the service of the East-India Company, and while employed at Samulcottah, introduced pepper, coffee, cinnamon, the bread-fruit tree, &c., to the plantations of the district. In 1793 he became superintendent of the botanic garden at Calcutta. He caused two thousand drawings of the plants he had discovered to be made, and sent them to the Court of Directors. His researches led to the publication of the celebrated "Flora Indica," and "Coromandel Plants," which latter was produced subsequently to his death. D. 1815.

ROXBURGH, a parish and village of Scotland, pleasantly situate on the Teviot, about a mile from Kelso. *Pop.* of the parish, 1,000.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, sometimes called TEVIOTDALE, a county of Scotland, of a very irregular form, bounded E. and S.E. by Northumberland, S. by Northumberland and Cumberland, S.W. and W. by the counties of Dumfries and Selkirk, and N. and N.W. by Berwickshire and a small portion of Mid-Lothian. *Area*, 715 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified, and exhibiting many scenes both beautiful and romantic. The south and west divisions of the county are mountainous, but the east and north are generally flat and fertile. The ridge of hills by which the county is traversed is of considerable elevation, and has mostly sloping sides covered with a green sward to the very top. *Rivers.* The Tweed, the Teviot, the Gala, the Leader, the Allan, the Eden, the Hermitage, and the Liddal. The Ale and Borthwich are northern branches of the Teviot, which, on the south, is augmented by the Kale, the Oxnam, and the Jed; and nearer to its source it receives the Rule, the Slittridge, and the Allen. *Pro.* Green crops and wheat. On the hills large numbers of Cheviot sheep are fed. *Minerals.* Coal, lime, and freestone. *Manf.* Principally woollen goods. *Pop.* 52,000. In many parts of this county there are sepulchral tumuli, or cairns, in which stone coffins and urns, containing human bones and ashes, have been found. There are also Druidical circles, or places of worship, and other antiquities.

ROXBURY, *rox'-ber-e*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 19,000. The largest is 2 miles from Boston.

ROY, Julian le, *roi*, a celebrated French clock and watch maker, who, from his earliest years, evinced a great aptitude for mechanical pursuits, and in 1713 was admitted into the company of Clockmakers at Paris, where he acquired a high reputation. B. at Tours, 1686; D. at Paris, 1759.

ROY, Peter le, son of the preceding, became watchmaker to the king, and published, "Mémoires pour les Horlogers de Paris," and "Treatise on the Labours of Harrison and Le Roy for the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea." D. 1785.

ROY, Julian David le, another son of Julian, became a member of the National Institute, and attached himself to architecture. He wrote, "On the Ruins of the finest Monuments of Greece;" "On the Construction of Christian Temples;" "Observations on the Edifices of the Ancients."

ROY, Major-General William, an eminent British geodesist, who conducted the first trigonometrical survey of the United Kingdom, which was commenced in 1787. At the same time the national observatories of Paris and Greenwich were connected by means of a series of triangles. An able account of the instruments he used, and of the nature, object, and result of his operations, was published in the Philosophical Transactions. In the same year he transmitted to the Royal Society a paper called "Experiments and Observations made in Britain in order to obtain a Rule for Measuring Heights with the Barometer." He was also the author of a valuable work, entitled "The Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain," in which he traced the march of Agricola from South into North Britain, and gave a description of the wall of Antoninus Pius, commonly called Grime's Dyke. At the outset of his career he had been employed in surveying and mapping, first the Highland districts, and afterwards the whole of Scotland. At his death he was fellow of the Royal Society, surveyor-general of the courts, deputy quarter-master-general, and major-general of the royal artillery. D. in London, 1790.

ROYSTON, *roi'-ston*, a market-town of Hertfordshire, and partly also of Cambridgeshire, 12 miles from Cambridge. It has a church, which is the principal remains of an ancient priory, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a low tower. In a cave under the market-place is a subterraneous chapel, supposed to be of Saxon origin. *Pop.* 2,500.

ROYSTON, a parish of the W. Riding of Yorkshire,

4 miles from Barnsley. *Pop.* 4,100.—It has a station on a branch of the North Midland Railway.

ROYTON, *roi'-ton*, a township of Lancashire, 4½ miles from Rochdale. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 7,000.

RSHEV-VOLODIMIROV, *rshev-vo-lod'-i-mi-roc*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tver, on the Volga, 144 miles from Moscow. It contains numerous churches, most of them small; schools, and an hospital. *Pop.* 16,000.

RUABON, *ri(r)-a-bon*, a parish of North Wales, in Denbighshire, 5 miles from Wrexham. *Pop.* 12,000.

RUATAN, *roo'-a-tan*, an island in the Bay of Honduras, off the N. coast of Central America. *Ext.* 30 miles long and 8 broad. *Pop.* 4,000.

RUBENS, Peter Paul, *roo'-bens, roo'-bans*, a famous painter, and the greatest of the Flemish school. After studying under several of the most eminent of the Flemish artists, he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself by the study of the works of the best masters, but chiefly Titian and Paul Veronese. He sojourned at Rome, Florence, Mantua, and Genoa, and in 1609 settled at Antwerp, where he gained so great a reputation as to be sent for to Paris to paint the gallery of the palace of Luxembourg. He was afterwards employed by the infanta Isabella and the king of Spain in some important negotiations, which he executed with such credit as to be appointed secretary of the privy council. On going to England as ambassador from the king of Spain, he obtained the favour of Charles I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him some valuable presents. While in England, he sketched the design for the ceiling of the banqueting-house at Whitehall. He subsequently returned to Antwerp, where he resided till his death. B. at Cologne, 1577; D. at Antwerp, 1640.

RUBICON, *ru'-bi-kon*, the ancient name of a small river in the north-east of Italy, noted chiefly as the limit prescribed by the Roman senate to the advancing of Cæsar, when that commander became suspected of aiming at the chief authority. It rises on the borders of Tuscany, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Adriatic, 9 miles from Rimini.

RUBINI, J. B., *roo-be'-ne*, a celebrated Italian vocalist, who was the son of a professor of music, and was at first engaged as an instrumentalist in the orchestra of the theatre of Romano. He subsequently appeared as a singer at Bergamo, and at Brescia and Florence, but with small success. In 1825 he made his *début* at Paris, and was received with enthusiasm. His popularity soon afterwards became as great in England and in Italy. His voice was a tenor of the most beautiful and extensive kind, and, as an actor, he displayed much fervour and intelligence. B. at Romano, 1795; D. 1854.

RUBINSK, *roo'-binsk*, a town of Russia, 52 miles from Jaroslavl. It is a great centre of the internal commerce of the empire. *Pop.* 4,000.

RUBRUQUIS, William de, *roo'-broo-ke*, an eminent traveller of the Middle Ages. He was a monk of the Franciscan order, and his real name was Ruysbrock, which, according to the pedantic custom of his time, he changed into the Latinized form. In 1253 he was sent by Louis IX. into Tartary to preach the gospel to the Mongols. After undergoing dreadful fatigues, he and his two companions succeeded in gaining the encampment of Baatu-Khan, upon the banks of the Volga. They next proceeded, under the escort of Baatu-Khan, to Mandchu-Khan, the Tartar emperor. In 1254 he was presented to Mandchu-Khan, at whose court he found ambassadors from Persia, India, and Turkey. He was subsequently sent back to the court of Baatu, his journey occupying four months and ten days; during which he was but one day off his horse. He finally returned through Armenia, Persia, and Asia Minor, to Tripoli in Syria, after an absence of two years and six months. It is doubtful whether he was afterwards allowed to leave Syria, where he was ordered to take up his residence in a monastery, by the superior of his order. An account of his travels was transmitted to King Louis, at Paris. B. at Brabant, about 1230; D. subsequently to 1293.

RUDDIMAN, Thomas, *rud'-di-man*, a Scotch schoolmaster and printer, who was, during nearly fifty years, keeper of the advocates' library at Edinburgh. He completed the "Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ," to which he wrote an excellent preface. He also published "Institutions of Latin Grammar," and some other works. B. at Raggel, Banff, Scotland, 1674; D. at Edinburgh, 1757.

RUDGELEY, or RUGELEY, *ruje'-le*, a well-built market-town of Staffordshire, near the Trent, here crossed by an aqueduct of the Trunk Canal, 8 miles from Stafford. *Manf.* Felt, hats, and chemicals. *Pop.* 4,200. It has a station on the Trent Valley branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

RUDOLPH I. of Hapsburg, *ru'-dolf*, the founder of the reigning house of Austria, and emperor of Germany, surnamed the "Clement," was elected in 1273. He defeated Ottocar, king of Bohemia, who did him homage; but, afterwards renewing the war, Ottocar lost his kingdom and his life. B. about 1218; D. 1291.

RUDOLPH II., son of the emperor Maximilian II., became king of Hungary in 1572; of Bohemia in 1575; was elected king of the Romans the same year; and, in 1576, ascended the imperial throne. His reign was unfortunate; the Turks ravaged his territories; and his brother Matthias having revolted against him, obtained the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia. Rudolph was, however, a patron of science, and had some skill in astronomy. B. 1552; D. 1612. (*See* Germany, Adolphus of Nassau, Albert I., Albert II., Frederick III., Maximilian I., Charles V., Ferdinand I., Maximilian II., Matthias, Ferdinand II., Ferdinand III., Leopold I., Joseph I., Charles VI., Francis I., Joseph II., Leopold II., Francis II.)

RUDOLSTADT, *roo'-dol-stat*, a well-built town of Germany, on the Saale, over which is a stone bridge, 18 miles from Weimar. It is inclosed by walls, has a cathedral, library, and picture-gallery. *Pop.* 6,000.

RUEIL, *roo'-ail*, a town of France, 5 miles from Paris. *Pop.* 5,000. It has a station on the railway to St. Germains.

RUFFACH, *roof'-fak*, a town of France, 27 miles from Bale. *Pop.* 3,300.

RUFFEC, *roof'-fek*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, 25 miles from Angoulême. *Pop.* 4,000.

RUFINUS, *ru-fi'-nus*, a father of the Church, who was for some years the most intimate friend of St. Jerome, but, attaching himself to the tenets of Origen, an opposition between them ensued, and they wrote against each other with great asperity. Rufinus retired to Palestine, where he founded a monastery on Mount Olivet, and had numerous followers. He translated into Latin the works of Josephus, and several of the writings of Origen. He also gave a version and continuation of Eusebius, and wrote a "Defence of Origen," "Lives of the Fathers of the Desert," "Explanation of the Creed," and other works. B. at Aquileia, about the middle of the 4th century; D. in Sicily, about 410.

RUFUS, or RUPHUS, *ru'-fus*, a physician of Ephesus, who gained a great reputation in the reign of Trajan. Of all his works two only are extant. These are,—a work upon anatomy as it was understood in his time, and another upon the diseases of the bladder. Flourished about the commencement of the 2nd century.

RUFUS, William. (*See* WILLIAM II.)

RUGBY, *rug'-be*, a parish and an irregularly-built market-town of Warwickshire, on the Avon, 80 miles from London. It has a celebrated public school, brought into high reputation by Dr. Arnold, and little trade beyond what is caused by railway traffic. *Pop.* 7,000. It has a station on the London and North-Western Railway, and is the terminus of a branch of the Great Western Railway.

RUGEN, *roo'-gen*, an island in the Baltic, opposite to Stralsund, and separated from Pomerania by a narrow channel about a mile in breadth. *Area*, 361 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and well wooded. Large quantities of corn and numbers of cattle are shipped to Stralsund. Its fisheries are important. *Pop.* 42,000. *Lat.* 53° 41′ 12″ N. *Lon.* 13° 31′ 27″ E.

RUGENDUS, George Philip, *roo-gain'-doos*, an eminent German battle-painter, who studied in Italy, and was, during several years, a member of the Society of Flemish Painters at Rome. In 1695 he returned to Augsburg, and from the siege of that city, in 1703, he derived valuable opportunities of perfecting himself in

the department of art he had chosen. His paintings and etchings of battles and skirmishes were of remarkable excellence. One of his finest works, the "Siege of Augsburg," is contained in a museum in that city. Having lost the use of his right hand, he executed his works with the left during many years. There is a fine picture of the battle of Blenheim by him. B. at Augsburg, 1666; D. at the same city, 1742. His son, Christian Rugendus, was a celebrated engraver, and produced many fine prints after his father's paintings.

RUGENWALDE, *roo'-gen-val'-de(r)*, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Wipper, 9 miles from Köslin. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, and sail-cloth. *Pop.* 5,000.

RUHNKEN, David, *roon'-ken*, a learned German critic. He became professor of history, and librarian of Leyden. His Commentaries were written in an elegant Latin style, and he edited a number of the ancient classics. B. in Pomerania, 1723; D. 1798.

RUHRORT, *roo'-rort*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Cotton goods, and it has a transit trade. *Pop.* 3,800.

RULSK, or RYLSK, *rilsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Koursk, and 62 miles from the town of that name. It has many churches, several schools, and two annual fairs. *Pop.* 6,000.

RUM, *rum*, an island of the Hebrides. *Ext.* 9 miles long and from 5 to 7 broad. *Pop.* 170.

RUMBOWE, *room'-bo*, an inland state of the Malay peninsula. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Pop*, 10,000. *Lat.* 2° 49' N. *Lon.* 102° 30' E.

RUMBURG, *room'-boorg*, a town of Bohemia, 58 miles from Prague. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, and linens. *Pop.* 5,000.

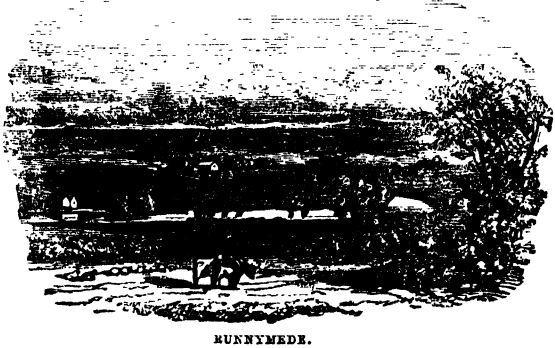
RUMFORD, Benjamin Thompson, Count, *rum'-ford*, an American natural philosopher and philanthropist, who was at first engaged in mercantile pursuits, afterwards studied medicine, and then became a schoolmaster at Rumford, in New Hampshire. In the contest between England and America he espoused the royal cause, and, having married a wealthy widow, was enabled to raise a regiment of dragoons. He repaired to England in 1784, and was created a knight. Afterwards, proceeding to Bavaria, he obtained a distinguished position in the service of that state, where he was engaged in several schemes of social amelioration, and was created a lieutenant-general and a count, taking his title from Rumford, now Concord, in the United States. About 1797 he returned to England, where he distinguished himself by his experiments in the science of natural philosophy, and in assisting to found the Royal Institution. In 1802 he took up his residence at the French capital, where he married his second wife, the widow of the celebrated chemist Lavoisier. After being separated from this lady, he fixed his residence near Paris, and remained there until his death. In Bavaria and in England he projected many important improvements in social economy, accounts of which are contained in his "Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical." His projects for relieving the condition of the poor were as sound as they were benevolent. As a philosopher his fame partly rests upon his papers on natural philosophy and mechanics, contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society. B. at Woburn, Massachusetts, 1752; D. near Paris, 1814.

RUNCORN, *run'-korn*, a township and parish of Cheshire, 4 miles from Frodsham. In the vicinity of the town are valuable stone-quarries. *Pop.* 16,000. It has a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

RUNGPOOR, *roong-poor'*, the capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal, on the Goggot river, 125 miles from Moorshedabad. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The DISTRICT has an area of 4,130 square miles and a population of 2,580,000. It is watered by the Brahmapootra, and produces indigo, wheat, silk, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, and bamboos.

RUNJEET SINGH, *roon'-jeet sing*, the founder of the Sikh empire. He was the son of a military chieftain, and at the age of 17 displayed his ambitious and warlike instincts by making inroads upon the territories of his weaker and more effeminate neighbours. In 1799 he obtained the grant of the province of Lahore from the shah of Afghanistan, for military services rendered to him. During the subsequent thirty years his career was that of acquisition by craft, or conquest by force, of large tracts of surrounding territory. By the time he had reached his 29th year he had made himself master of a vast country, and had approached the boundaries of the British possessions. In 1809 he entered into a treaty, by which he engaged "to preserve peace and amity with the British; not to keep more troops on the left bank of the Sutlej than were necessary for preserving his territories;" which engagement he, crafty and prudent as he was courageous, faithfully kept during the remainder of his life. He subsequently made himself ruler of Goojerat, Moultan, Peshawur, and Cashmere, where by stratagem he obtained possession of the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond, now the property of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Having thus extended his dominions upon every side, he assumed, in 1819, the title of maharajah (king of kings). At a later period he invited the European generals Allard, Ventura, and Court, to organize his army; and it was through these officers that the Sikh soldiery became so highly disciplined. Despite his active and ambitious disposition, he had always indulged in excesses; so that, in his 50th year, he became disabled by bodily ailments, and in the last few years of his life could not even stand without support. At his death he left money, jewels, horses, elephants, &c., to the value of at least £12,000,000. B. at Gugaranwala, west of Lahore, 1780; D. 1839.

RUNNYMEDE, *run'-ni-meed*, is 5 miles from Windsor, in Surrey. This spot is celebrated for the conference held here in June, 1215, between King John and the barons of England.



RUNNYMEDE.

RUPERT, *roo'-pert* (Prince Robert Rupert of Bavaria), generally called Prince, was the son of Frederick V., elector palatine, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He went to England at the beginning of the civil war, and, embracing the cause of his uncle Charles I., proved himself brave and impetuous, but rash and unskilful as a general of the royalist cavalry. At Marston Moor his want of discretion was the ruin of the king's cause; and, having subsequently surrendered Bristol to the parliamentarians, after a mere show of defence, he was deprived of his command. He was, however, appointed commander of the king's ships, and served upon the Irish coast; but after being blockaded in port, and chased over the sea by Blake, his vessels were nearly all destroyed by the latter, in 1651. In the reign of Charles II. he commanded the fleet, and distinguished himself in several actions with the Dutch. The last

years of his life were occupied with philosophical pursuits, and in making experiments in chemistry, engraving, painting, and mechanics. He is stated, but erroneously, to have been the inventor of mezzotint engraving. B. 1619; D. in London, 1682.



PRINCE RUPERT.

RUPPIN, NEW, *roop'-pin*, a regularly-built town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, 40 miles from Berlin. It has a church, school, council-house, barracks, and an hospital. *Pop.* 10,000. Old Ruppin is a little farther to the north. *Pop.* 2,000.

RUREMONDE. (*See* ROREMOND.)

RURN ISLANDS, *rurn*, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Kotzebue, in 1816. *Lat.* between 15° 10′ and 15° 30′ S. *Lon.* 151° E.

RUSH, *rush*, a county of Indiana, U.S. *Area*, 442 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 2,500.

RUSHWORTH, John, *rush'-werth*, an industrious English compiler, who was educated first at Oxford, and was afterwards called to the bar. In 1640 he was appointed assistant clerk at the House of Commons, being expert in taking down speeches in shorthand. He was employed by the parliament in several capacities; and his relation, Sir Thomas Fairfax, general of the forces, made him his secretary. He sat for Berwick in Richard Cromwell's parliament. His "Historical Collections of Private Passages of State" have proved of inestimable service to the historians of the Revolution. B. in Northumberland, about 1607; D. in the King's Bench prison, 1690.

RUSKIN, John, *rus'-kin*, a modern English art critic. He was the son of a merchant in London, where he was accustomed, he says, "to no other prospect than that of the brick walls over the way; and had no brothers, nor sisters, nor companions." From a very early age he was indulged with a travelling life; and to his London birth he attributes the great charm of change and adventure which the beauties of nature had for him, and which a country-bred child would not have felt. He received his education at the university of Oxford; but although his academic career was highly successful, his mind was mainly fixed upon the study of art. Many of the best painters of the English school of landscape-painting engaged his attention; but Turner became his idol. In 1843 he produced the first volume of his remarkable work on art, under the title of "Modern Painters, their Superiority in the Art of Landscape-painting to all the Ancient Masters." The English reading public were startled at the bold paradoxes, the affluence of words, and the poetical feeling of the new writer upon art, who denounced "Claude, Poussin, Salvator Rosa, Cuyp, Berghem, Ruysdael, Hobbima, Teniers (in his landscapes), Paul Potter, Canaletti, and the various Van-somethings and Back-somethings, more especially and malignantly those who have libelled the sea." This remarkable work was completed in five volumes in 1860. Meanwhile the author had produced, in 1849, the "Seven Lamps of Architecture," in which, in a strain of fervid eloquence, he sought to prove that "the attributes of a building were those of action, voice, and beauty," and adorned his bold theories with a multitude of ethical and philosophical dissertations. "The Stones of Venice" followed, comprising three volumes, and containing an impassioned rhapsody upon the architecture, the historical associations, and picturesque beauty of the fallen city. His Lectures upon Architecture and Painting, delivered at Edinburgh, "Notes on the Construction of Sheep-folds," and a pamphlet upon the opening of the Crystal Palace, followed, and were in time succeeded by a *brochure* upon Pre-Raphaelitism. The band of young and enthusiastic English painters who, in 1849, sought to effect a revolution in the pictorial art of their time, and who styled themselves the "Pre-Raphaelites," were claimed as his followers by Ruskin, who declared that their style was evolved from a study of the principles enunciated in his "Modern Painters;" and it was to make known the beauties and the art-knowledge exhibited in their productions, that he put forth his pamphlet entitled "Pre-Raphaelitism." Not less eloquent in style, or authoritative in tone, were his "Notes on the Principal Pictures exhibited in the Royal Academy," which for several years in succession he published. In 1851 he produced a charming fairy tale, entitled "The King of the Golden River, or, the Black Brothers." While, as a writer, he was almost universally admired for his brilliancy of expression and exposition, there were many dissentients from his views, who declared that he was wayward, paradoxical, and too pretentious. It must, however, be granted, that so much genius and devotion given to one pursuit, entitled him to be honoured among his countrymen. B. in London, 1819.

RUSSA, *roos'-sa*, a town of Russia, on the Polista, 38 miles from Novgorod. It has several churches, a convent, with tanneries and distilleries. *Pop.* 6,000.

RUSSELL, *rus'-sel*, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 1,312 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

RUSSELL, Dr. Alexander, physician to the English factory at Aleppo. In 1755 he published the "Natural History of Aleppo," an excellent work, which has been reprinted and translated into different languages. He returned to England in 1759, and became physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. B. at Edinburgh, about 1700; D. in London, 1768.

RUSSELL, John Scott, a modern Scotch engineer, who studied mathematics and the physical sciences at Edinburgh and Glasgow, where he graduated in 1824. After being engaged in shipbuilding operations at Greenock, and as the head of an engineering establishment at Edinburgh, he went to London in 1844, where he directed his attention to the construction of iron vessels. In 1835 he built a ship upon his newly-discovered "wave principle," which, together with other vessels subsequently constructed upon the same model, was perfectly successful. His greatest achievement, however, was the *Great Eastern*, a marvel of skill and mechanical science. In one of her voyages across the Atlantic, that vessel attained, for many hours at a time, a speed of sixteen miles; while her passengers were said to have known nothing of that distressing concomitant of marine travelling, sea-sickness. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, secretary of the Society of Arts, and was one of the most active members of the Commission of the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1837 he received from the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was a member, a gold medal, for his proposed improvements in the form of vessels. B. in the Vale of Clyde, 1808.

RUSSELL, Lord John, a modern English statesman, was the youngest son of the sixth duke of Bedford. He received his education at Westminster school and at the university of Edinburgh, where he had the

celebrated Dugald Stewart among his teachers. In 1813, he being then in his 21st year, he entered the House of Commons as the representative of the Whig borough of Tavistock, which was at the disposal of his father. The strong ministry of Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh was then in power, and the young politician went into opposition as a member of the Whig party. His conscientiousness and talents, no less than the advantage of his birth, concurred to pave his way to the leadership of the Whigs. From the outset he energetically demanded parliamentary reform, and, after having forced the Tory government to make concession after concession, he, in 1830, entered office as paymaster of the forces in the Whig administration of Earl Grey, an administration which was pledged to carry parliamentary reform. Early in the year 1831 he introduced the Reform Bill to the house, and after a debate of almost unparalleled violence, its provisions were carried, on the second reading, by a majority of one; but upon the subsequent motion for going into committee, it was thrown out by a majority of eight. The ministry of Earl Grey thereupon appealed to the country, to which a most energetic and decided response was given. After the general election, a new parliament met, the Reform Bill was once more introduced, and was passed triumphantly. But now followed the opposition in the Lords. In that assembly it was thrown out by a majority of forty-one. The Commons responded by passing a vote of confidence with a majority of 131. The bill was, however, withdrawn, and underwent some slight modifications before it again made its appearance in the upper chamber, when, still meeting with a determined opposition to his measure, Earl Grey resolved to resign. The duke of Wellington came into power at the head of a Tory administration; but the nation was aroused, and loudly demanded the Reform Bill. The duke was forced to yield; the Whigs resumed the reins of government, and the Reform Bill passed. During this great crisis Lord John Russell conducted himself with much intrepidity, and won the most favourable opinions of the country at large. When the Whig cabinet of Lord Melbourne supplanted the Tory administration of Sir Robert Peel, in 1835, he became home secretary and ministerial leader of the House of Commons. His party remained in office until 1841, and Lord John Russell went into opposition to Sir Robert Peel's Conservative administration till 1846, when, upon the disruption of Sir Robert's party, mainly in consequence of their chief having abolished the corn laws, Lord John Russell succeeded to power. In 1851 his cabinet was weakened by the secession of Lord Palmerston, who, in the following year, defeated his former chief upon the Militia Bill. Lord John Russell thereupon resigned. In the coalition administration of Lord Aberdeen, he held the appointment of foreign secretary during a few months, when, resigning the post to Lord Clarendon, he remained out of office, but as a member of the cabinet. In 1854 he became lord president of the Council, and introduced his new Reform Bill, the consideration of which, however, gave way to the more pressing exigencies of the war in which England, allied with France, was engaged with Russia. As to the conduct of that war he disagreed with Lord Aberdeen, and, accordingly, withdrew from his administration. Upon the fall of the Aberdeen cabinet, in 1858, Lord Palmerston became premier, and Lord John took office under him as colonial secretary; but, at a later date, proceeded to the Vienna conference as British plenipotentiary. In 1855 he resigned, but subsequently rejoined Lord Palmerston as secretary of state for foreign affairs. He has distinguished himself in the world of letters as the author of a biography of his ancestor, Lord William Russell, and by an "Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution, from the Reign of Henry VII. to the Present Time;" "Don Carlos, a tragedy;" the "Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht;" and memoirs of Fox and the poet Moore. B. in London, 1792.

RUSSELL, Lord William, an English politician. Having entered the House of Commons, and being zealous for the cause of Protestantism, he sided with the Whigs, and laboured with great earnestness for the exclusion of the duke of York from the succession to the throne. He afterwards appears to have taken part in some meetings at which the possibility of seizing the king's guard, and inciting the people to a general rising, were discussed; but there is no proof that he consented to either proposal. This scheme, which was called "the Rye-House Plot," having been discovered by his political opponents, he and other members of the Whig party, including Essex and Algernon Sidney, were brought to trial upon the charge of conspiring to attack the king as he returned from the races at Newmarket, and to place the duke of Monmouth upon the throne. He was condemned upon the most insufficient and contradictory evidence, and beheaded. His excellent wife, Lady Rachel Russell, attended him during his trial, and acted as his secretary. This admirable woman remained a widow during forty subsequent years, always mourning her husband's death. B. 1639; beheaded 1683.

RUSSELL, William Howard, a modern English *littérateur*, who received his education at the university of Dublin. In 1842 he repaired to London to seek employment as reporter for the daily press; but not meeting with success, he entered of the university of Cambridge, and supported himself by furnishing contributions to various periodicals. In 1845 he was engaged by the *Times* newspaper to attend and furnish a description of the monster meetings at that time taking place in Ireland. He next joined the staff of the *Daily News*, and afterwards that of the *Morning Chronicle*. He was, however, re-engaged by the *Times* in 1847, and was employed in making reports of various public events until the outbreak of the Russian war, when he was selected to proceed to the Crimea, and supply that journal with descriptions of the military operations. The result is well known. His brilliant and picturesque pen furnished the public with the most graphic accounts of what took place in camp, or in the field, while his quick-sightedness and fearless honesty led him to expose the defective arrangements, and the incompetence or inertness of those in command. In brief, he was a prime mover of that inquiry which resulted in improving the condition of the British army before Sebastopol. His valuable contributions were afterwards reprinted in two volumes. In 1856 he became LL.D. of the university of Dublin, and subsequently took the management of the *Naval and Military Gazette*. B. in Dublin, 1821.

RUSSIA, *rus'-she-a*, an empire which, in point of superficial extent, is the largest in the world, and stretches all along the north of the eastern hemisphere, from the Baltic in the west, to the Pacific in the east. But, according to the *Almanach de Gotha*, the superficial extent of the Russian empire in Europe is 96,411 geographical miles, in Asia 239,556 miles, in America 17,500 miles; making a gross total superficies of 353,467 geographical square miles. From north to south, its extent, though less, is still great, being from the 39th to the 70th, and in some parts to the 76th degree of N. lat., and presenting an average breadth of nearly 1,506 miles. *Area.* This is estimated at 7,612,874 square miles. *Political Divisions.* These consist of 51 provinces: Great Russia in the N. and centre, containing 19; Little Russia in the S.W., 4; the Baltic provinces, 5; S. or New Russia, 5; W. or Polish Russia, 8; Poland, 1; E. Russia, 9; comprising the former kingdoms of Kasan and Astrakhan. *Seas, Gulfs, and Straits.* The Baltic, the Arctic, the White, the Putrid, the Black, and the Caspian seas; the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga, Petchora, Kara, and Perekop; the straits of Yenikale and Vaigatz. *Peninsulas.* The Crimea. *Islands.* The principal are Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, Vaigatz, Aland, and Oesel. *Gen. Desc.* European Russia is, in general, a level country, the only mountains of magnitude being those of Russian Lapland in the north, and of the Crimea in the south. A very different aspect is presented by the Oural mountains, which form part of the boundary between Europe and Asia, and stretch, under different denominations, from the Caspian in the south, to Nova Zembla in the north. Their elevation is from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. The northern parts of European Russia are too bleak for tillage, and the inhabitants live chiefly by hunting and fishing. Another region, almost equally bleak, is the north-west division, containing Finland and the adjacent country to the east. The country to the south of St. Petersburg, com-

## Russia

prising the long range of the Valdai hills, has a more congenial climate. The south-west division of European Russia extends towards the Euxine, and is watered by the Dnieper and the Don. The south-east region, formed of the immense plains which are traversed by the Wolga in the lower part of its course, has a soil less fertile than might be supposed from its climate, being, in many parts, rendered unfit for vegetation by strong saline impregnations. Of these divisions, the warmest climate is that of the Crimea; but the great natural feature of European Russia is its steppes, which are vast plains, mostly of sand, and with little wood except stunted birches. *Climate.* Cold. In the N., winter is nine months long, and everywhere it is severe, with the exception of the Crimea. Corn crops cannot be at all depended on above 60°, nor is it till at or near *lat.* 50° that the fruits of temperate climates are generally raised. On the other hand, the summer heats are much greater than under the same parallels in the west of Europe. *Rivers.* The principal are the Wolga or Volga, the Oka, Kama, Oural, and Terek; the Dnieper, the Dniester, and Boug; the Don, the Dwina, the Duna, the Niemen, the Neva, the Volchov, the Msta, and the Petschora, all waters of considerable magnitude, and all navigable, in consequence of the general flatness of the country. The Volga is the largest river of Europe, and has a length of upwards of 2,000 miles, and is navigable almost to its source. The currents of all the Russian rivers are slow, therefore well adapted for commercial intercourse. *Lakes.* Russia does not abound in lakes, except in its north-west angle, where there are the great lakes of Ladoga and Onega, with others smaller. Marshes are more frequent. Most of the lakes in the N.W. have their waters discharged by the river Neva into the Gulf of Finland. *Zoology.* Goats are found in many provinces; and in the south the export of their skins forms a branch of commerce, being covered with a kind of silky hair, adapted to the manufacture of shawls. Hunting and fishing occupy a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of particular districts. The most profitable objects of chase are the beaver, the ermine, the martin, the musk deer, and the musk rat. Among the other wild animals are the chamois, the antelope, the elk, the wild goat, the reindeer, the bear, and sable. The polar bear and reindeer are found only in the N. Also wild sheep and boars, and wildfowl, especially the goose and the eider duck. Large quantities of feathers are annually exported. *Forests.* Extensive; occupying more than a third of the surface. *Pro.* Agriculture is in general in a very backward state. Rye, barley, and oats, are the principal grains of the northern provinces, wheat being cultivated only in the southern. Potatoes are found in the coldest districts. Hemp and flax are adapted to a great part of the empire. Among the products of the south are tobacco and maize, the latter chiefly in the Crimea. Grazing is a natural occupation in almost every province, and sheep and oxen are reared in immense numbers on the steppes. Not one-sixth of Russia is yet in cultivation. The rearing of bees is greatly attended to, it being not unusual for individuals to have as many as 100 hives in their gardens and 1,000 in the forest. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, salt, and marble. The most extensive mines are in the elevated region of the Oural and other mountains, which form the boundary between Europe and Asia; others, however, are less remote. Salt is found in great abundance in the S.E. *Manf.* The principal are linen, woollen, hardware, leather, soap, oil, potash, and mats. Most of the yarn employed in the cotton manufacture is imported from England. As to hardware, Tula, to the south of Moscow, is the Sheffield of Russia. Of woollens, the coarser qualities are made in various parts, the finer almost solely at Jamburg, in the province of St. Petersburg. Moscow contains some silk-works, and, along with Petersburg, the chief manufactures of the empire. *Exp.* The principal are hemp, flax, seeds, leather, tallow, potash, wax, soap, timber, pitch, tar, train-oil, linen, ropes, thread, peltry, and iron in bars. *Imp.* Sugar, coffee, cotton, and other colonial goods; superfine woollens, cotton cloths, silks, dye-stuffs, wine, and brandy. *Inhabitants.* The race is Sclavonic. In Finland and the provinces S. of the Gulf of Bothnia, the inhabitants are of Finnish extraction. The manners of the people are, in general,

## Russia in America

far from cleanly. Drinking is a very common vice among them. Gambling is also prevalent. The nobility are the owners of the land: they live in the most sumptuous style, and support a very numerous establishment of servants. The Russian peasantry are in a very abject condition; and, morally speaking, the nobles are ignorant, proud, sensual, and generally devoid of principle. The lower orders are equally coarse in their appetites, and, in many situations, equally open to charges of deceit and falsehood. *Rel.* The established religion is that of the Greek church, with a free toleration, however, of all sects, even Mahometans, since the beginning of the 18th century. The superstition prevalent, however, is very great. According to the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1860, the total number of dissenters or schismatics in Russia is 9,344,000; including 2,750,000 Romanists, 14,000 Armenians, 380,000 "United Greeks," 2,000,000 Lutherans, 2,750,000 Mahomedans, 1,250,000 Jews, and 200,000 Buddhists. *Education.* Very deficient, but improving. *Army,* 600,000. The total force of the regular army (cavalry, infantry, and artillery) consists of 577,859 men; and there are also the irregular troops of Cossacks. *Navy.* The third in Europe. The fleet, in 1857, consisted of 85 sailing ships and 73 steamers; the former including 12 liners, 7 frigates, 7 corvettes, 7 brigs, and 11 schooners; the latter, 7 screw vessels, 11 screw frigates, and 12 screw corvettes. This is exclusive of the corps of artillery, pilots, and engineers of the fleet. Since 1857, however, according to the *Almanach de Gotha,* the fleet has been very considerably "developed." *Rev.* £18,000,000. *Gov.* An absolute monarchy. The sovereign is called emperor or czar, and, in official documents, is styled autocrat. Each of the great provinces has a civil and military governor. The former has a provincial council, a court of justice for civil, and another for criminal offences; a court also for financial matters, and another for petty questions. Each circle or division of a province has a court of justice of the second rank, exclusive of local jurisdictions, such as those of the magistrates in towns, and of the nobles or petty courts in the country. *Pop.* 79,000,000.—Soon after the war in the Crimea, a general census of the population was begun throughout the empire; and the following is the result. The number of females exceeds that of males by 1,750,000. The lower orders, serfs, petty traders, and artisans, form a total of 53,500,000; the nobles and the higher guilds of traders about 1,000,000. The nobles still possess 21,000,000 of serfs. The population of Siberia, including the wandering tribes of Kasan, Astrakhan, and Orenburg, is 4,000,000. *Lat.* between 38° 20′ and 71° 24′ N. *Lon.* from 190° E. to 167° 59′ W. The history of Russia, previous to the three last centuries, is obscure and uncertain. In 1682, Peter the Great ascended the throne, and laid the first foundation of its greatness. At his death, in 1725, he was succeeded by his wife, Catherine I., who reigned only two years, and her son, Peter II., reigned only three. Anne, a niece of Peter, came to the throne in 1730, and reigned until 1740. Ivan III., a child, bore the name of sovereign hardly two years; but the reign of Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., who came to the throne in 1742, lasted 20 years, and proved a period of considerable splendour. Peter III., a great admirer of Frederick II., succeeded, but lost both his throne and his life in the first year of his reign. From that time the imperial power was vested in his widow, Catherine II.; under whose reign Russia was greatly aggrandised. She died in the end of 1796, leaving her throne to her son, the feeble and vacillating Paul I., who interfered in the affairs of Europe as an enemy of France; and, under Suwarrow, the Russian arms gained great fame. Paul, however, owing to his intolerable tyranny, was soon murdered; and his son Alexander succeeded him. On his death, the emperor Nicholas established himself permanently on the throne till 1855, when he was succeeded by the present emperor, Alexander II.

RUSSIA IN ASIA comprises Siberia and the whole of N. Asia E. of the principal crest of the Oural mountains and the region of the Caucasus, embracing the countries between the Black and the Caspian seas.

RUSSIA IN AMERICA comprises the whole of the continent of N.-W. America W. of *lon.* 141° W., and a

strip on the coast, extending S. to *lat.* 55°. It embraces several island groups.

RUSSIA, RED, formerly an independent duchy, which belonged to Poland after 1396.

RUSSIA, WHITE, once a part of Lithuania, now forming the governments of Smolensk, Mohilev, and Vitepsk.

RUSSIAN POLAND comprises the kingdom of Poland and several other governments besides.

RUSSIAN TARTARY comprises the E. part of European and the W. part of Asiatic Russia.

RUSTSCHUK, *rus'-tchuk*, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, at the influx of the Cara Lom into the Danube, 40 miles from Nicopolis. It has a castle of considerable strength, with several mosques, baths, and other public buildings. *Manf.* Cotton, silk, linen, woollen, and tobacco. *Pop.* 24,000.

RUTH, *ruth*, a Moabitish woman, who married first Mahalon, son of Elimelech and Naomi, and afterwards Boaz, by whom she had Obed, the father of Jesse and grandfather of David. Her history forms a distinct and beautiful book in the sacred canon. It is supposed to have been written by Samuel.

RUTHERFORD, *ruth'-er-ford*, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In North Carolina. *Area*, 859 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—2. In West Tennessee. *Area*, 431 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.

RUTHERFORTH, Thomas, *ruth'-er-forth*, an English divine, who became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and regius professor of divinity in the same university. He wrote a "System of Natural Philosophy," "Institutes of Natural Law," and other works. B. in Cambridgeshire, 1712; D. 1771.

RUTHERGLEN, or RUGLEN, *ru'-ther-glen*, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 2½ miles above Glasgow. It was erected into a royal burgh by King David I. in the 12th century. It now consists of one principal street, nearly half a mile in length and upwards of 100 feet in breadth. It was noted for its ancient castle, which is now demolished. The principal industry consists of weaving and dyeing. *Pop.* 7,000.

RUTHIN, *rith'-in*, an ancient market-town of North Wales, in Denbighshire, 7 miles from Denbigh. It has a church, townhall, gaol, and various schools. *Pop.* 3,500.

RUTIGLIANO, *roo'-tcel-ye-a'-no*, a town of Italy, in Naples, 7 miles from Conversano. *Pop.* 4,300.

RUTILIUS, Numatianus Claudius, a Latin poet, who made a voyage from Rome to Gaul, and wrote an account of his progress in an Itinerary, in elegiac verse. Flourished at the commencement of the 5th century.

RUTILIUS-RUFUS, Publius, *ru-til'-i-us*, consul of Rome, 150 B.C. His love of justice gave such offence to some of the Roman knights, that they accused him of peculation, and he was banished. Upon his passage from Italy to Asia, all the cities he passed through showed him the greatest honours, so that his progress had more the appearance of a triumph than an exile. Sylla subsequently offered to recall him to Rome, but he refused, and died in exile at Smyrna.

RUTLAND, *rut'-land*, an inland county of England, bounded on the W. by Leicestershire, on the N. and E. by Lincolnshire, and on the S.E. and E. by Northamptonshire. *Area*, 152 square miles. *Desc.* The face of the country is, generally speaking, very beautiful, especially where well timbered, being much diversified by small and gently-rising hills, running E. and W., with valleys of about half a mile in width intersecting them; so that fresh views occur at the distance of every few miles. *Rivers.* The Welland and the Guash or Wash, the Chater, and the Little Eye. The climate has always been considered as mild, healthy, and pleasant. *Pro.* The soil is very various, but, on the whole, fertile. The usual crops are cultivated. *Minerals.* Limestone is found in various parts. Chalybeate springs also abound. *Pop.* 23,000.

RUTLAND, a small island near the W. coast of Ireland, in the county of Donegal.

RUTLAND, a county on the W. side of Vermont, U.S. *Area*, 948 square miles. *Pop.* 35,000. Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 4,000.

RUTNAGHERRY, *root'-na-ger-re*, a collectorate of India, in the presidency of Bombay. *Area*, 3,964 square miles. *Pop.* 670,000. *Lat.* between 15° 44′ and 18° 6′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 6′ and 73° 58′ E.

RUTTUNPOOR, *root-toon-poor'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gundwaneh. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 22° 16′ N. *Lon.* 82° 35′ E.

RUVO, *roo'-vo*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, and 20 miles from the town of that name. *Pop.* 6,500.

RUYSDEKK, *rois'-baik*, a village of Belgium, 3½ miles from Brussels. *Pop.* 1,800. It has a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway.

RUYSCH, Frederic, *roish*, an eminent Dutch anatomist, who studied at Leyden, and after taking his doctor's degree, settled at Amsterdam. When the czar, Peter the Great, visited that city, he became his pupil, and purchased his collection of natural curiosities and preparations. Ruysch was a member of the Royal Society of London, the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and other learned bodies. He produced some anatomical works. B. at the Hague, 1638; D. 1731.

RUYSDAEL, or RUYSDAAL, Jacob *rois'-dail*, an eminent Dutch landscape-painter. His pictures, which exhibit nature with great force and clearness, are very valuable. B. at Haerlem, 1635; D. at the same place, 1681.

RUYSSELEDE, *rois'-se-larde*, a town of Belgium, 14 miles from Bruges. *Pop.* 6,000.

RUYTER, Michael Adrian, *roo'-ter, roi'-ter*, a brave Dutch admiral, who went to sea at an early age, and after passing through the different ranks of the service, became an admiral in 1641. Not long afterwards, he defeated the corsairs on the coast of Barbary. In 1653 he was second in command under Van Tromp, whom he ably supported against the English in three engagements. In 1659 he was sent to succour the king of Denmark against the Swedes, and for his services was ennobled by that monarch. After many gallant actions, he was killed on the coast of Sicily, in a desperate engagement with the French, in 1676. B. at Flessingen, 1607.

RYAN LOCH, *ri'-an*, a bay of Scotland, commencing at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, nearly opposite the Mull of Kintyre. It forms a safe and commodious harbour, and has a breadth of above 2 miles.

RYCAUT. (*See* RICAUT, Sir Paul.)

RYDE, *ride*, a maritime town and watering-place on the coast of the Isle of Wight, 5 miles from Portsmouth. It is built on an acclivity, and has assembly-rooms, a modern Gothic church, and a theatre. *Pop.* 7,200.

RYE, *ri*, a regular and well-built market-town and borough of Sussex, and one of the Cinque ports, at the mouth of the Rother, 10 miles from Hastings. The parish church is reckoned one of the largest in the kingdom. It has, besides, a castle, now used as a gaol; market-house, town-hall, various schools, a public library, and a theatre. The herring and mackerel fisheries are prosecuted to a great extent, and the trawling for flat fish. *Pop.* 8,600.

RYEGATE. (*See* REIGATE.)

RYLAND, William Wynne, *ri'-land*, an eminent English engraver, who became an apprentice to a French engraver settled in London, and afterwards went abroad, and greatly improved himself in France and Italy. After his return to his native country, he introduced the art of engraving copper-plates so as to yield an impression resembling drawings in chalk. He was appointed engraver to George III., and had a salary of £200 a year conferred on him. Some of his first productions were a whole-length figure of the king, another of the queen, and one of Lord Bute. In 1782 he was found guilty of having committed a forgery on the East-India Company, for which he was tried and executed. B. in London, 1732; hanged, 1783.

RYLSK. (*See* RULSK.)

RYMER, Thomas, *ri'-mer*, a learned English antiquary and critic. He became historiographer royal in 1692, and formed an immense collection of public acts, treaties, conventions, and state letters, under the title of "Fœdera," published in London in 20 volumes folio. He was also the author of a "View of the Tragedies of the Last Age," in which he made an absurd attack upon Shakspere. B. in Yorkshire, 1639; D. in London, 1714.

RYSBRAECK, Peter, *rise'-braik*, an eminent Dutch landscape-painter, who was an imitator of Poussin, and became director of the academy of Antwerp. His figures and trees are well designed, and he painted expeditiously and with spirit. B. at Antwerp, 1657; D. at that city, 1716.

RYSBRAECK, Michael, an eminent Flemish sculptor, and son of the preceding, who had him educated under the sculptor Michael Vander Vorst. He repaired to London in 1720, and became extensively employed. He was a fine artist, and during his long residence in the English capital, greatly contributed to spread a taste for sculpture throughout the kingdom by his admirable works. His most celebrated works were the equestrian statue of William III., in Soho Square; the monument to Sir Isaac Newton, in Westminster Abbey; the statue of George II., for Greenwich Hospital; the monument to the duke and duchess of Marlborough, in the chapel at Blenheim; and those to Milton, Ben Jonson, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Gay, and Rowe, in Westminster Abbey. B. at Antwerp, 1693; D. in London, 1770.

RYSWYK, *rise'-wik, rise'-vike*, a town of the Netherlands, 2 miles from the Hague. *Pop.* 2,300. In 1697 a peace was here concluded between France on the one side, and Germany, England, Spain, and Holland, on the other. A monument commemorates the event.

RYTON, *ri'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 4,000.

RZESZOW, *rzes'-zow*, a town of Austrian Poland, on the Wisloka, 43 miles from Tarnov. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 8,000.

## S.

SA DE MIRANDA, Francis, *sa dai me-ran'-da*, a Portuguese poet, whose works consist of satires, comedies, and pastorals. B. at Coimbra, 1595; D. 1658.

SAADE, *sa-ad*, a town of Arabia, in the mountainous district of Yemen, 368 miles from Mocha.

SAAD-EDDEEN, Mohammed, *sa'-ad ed-deen'*, the most eminent of the Turkish historians, who was professor in the college attached to the mosque of St. Sophia, and subsequently became tutor to Mourad, the son of Selim II. When Mourad succeeded to the throne, in 1574, he was taken into the most intimate confidence, and, in 1598, became mufti, the highest ecclesiastical dignity in the state. His work is entitled "Tadj-al-Towarikh," or "Crown of Histories," and contains an account of the Turkish empire, from its establishment by Othman, in 1299, to the death of Selim I., in 1520. Of it Sir W. Jones says, that "for the beauty of its composition and the richness of its matter, it may be compared with the first historical pieces in the languages of Europe." He also produced a history of Selim I. This work has never been printed in its original condition, but an Italian translation was published in 1652. B. early in the 16th century; D. at Constantinople, 1599.

SAADI, *sa'-a-de*, an illustrious Persian poet, who, having quitted his native country when it was invaded by the Turks, proceeded to Palestine, where he was taken prisoner by the Crusaders, and compelled to labour on the fortifications of Tripoli. He was afterwards ransomed by a merchant of Aleppo, whose daughter he espoused with a dowry of a hundred pieces of gold. But the lady being of a capricious temper, the poet was unhappy in his marriage. "Once," he says, "she reproached me, crying, 'Art thou not he whom my father redeemed from captivity amongst the Franks for ten dinars?' I answered 'Yes, he ransomed me for ten dinars, and delivered me to you for a hundred.'" The poet spent thirty years as a traveller, or as a soldier; as many more were occupied in religious solitude; while the closing period of his life was devoted to the composition of his works. His works, which are highly esteemed, principally consist of "Gulistan; or, the Garden of Flowers," a collection of stories in prose, but interpolated with original or selected verses; "The Bostan, or Garden of Fruits," which is all in verse; and a collection of fragments and essays. The "Gulistan" has been translated into English by Gladwin, and published in 1808, and another edition was produced by Eastwick in 1852. B. at Shiraz, 1176; D. 1291.

SAALE, *sa'-al*, the name of three small rivers in Germany.

SAALFELD, *sa'-al-feeld*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 50 miles from Altenburg. *Pop.* 4,500.—Here, in 1806, Prince Louis Frederick of Prussia was defeated and killed by the French.

SAAR, *sa-ar*, a river of France and Prussia.

SAARBRUCK, *sa-ar-brook*, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Saar, 18 miles from Luxemburg. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 9,300. It has communication with Metz by railway.

SAAR-LOUIS, *sa'-ar-loo'-is*, a fortified town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 30 miles from Treves. It forms an important border fortress. *Manf.* Firearms. In the neighbourhood are both lead and iron mines. *Pop.* 7,000. Here Marshal Ney was born.

SAAR UNION, *sa'-ar oo'-ne-awng*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, on the Saar, 45 miles from Nancy. *Pop.* 4,300.

SAATZ, *sa'-atz*, a town of Bohemia, on the Eger, 39 miles from Prague. It has a gymnasium, and a trade in wine and hops. *Pop.* 6,000.

SAAVEDRA, Miguel Cervantes de. (*See* CERVANTES.)

SABA, *sa'-ba*, an island in the West Indies, belonging to the Dutch, 15 miles from St. Eustatius, of which it is a dependency. *Area*, 15 square miles. *Pop.* about 2,000.

SABADELL, *sa'-ba-del*, a town of Spain, 10 miles from Barcelona. *Manf.* Woollens, muslins, and paper. *Pop.* 5,000.

SABARA, *sa-ba'-ra*, a city of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 40 miles from Ouro Preto. *Pop.* 8,000.

SABAS, *sa'-bas*, the founder of a sect called Messalians, who maintained that the Gospel was to be followed literally. In conformity with this rule, Sabas made himself a eunuch. This sect appeared about 310, but became extinct at the close of that century. There was a saint of this name who was superior of the monasteries in Palestine, and D. 531.

SABATEI-SEVI, *sa-ba-te'-i se'-vi*, a Jewish impostor, who declared himself to be the Messiah, and was acknowledged by several rabbins and other Jews, who sent letters to their dispersed brethren in all parts of the world, announcing the great event. Sabatei, however, was arrested at Constantinople, and sent to prison, whither the misguided Jews flocked in crowds, and bribed the governor by large presents for the privilege of kissing his chains. The sultan, Mahomet, having ordered him to be brought into his presence, demanded of him a miracle as a proof of his mission, which Sabatei declined to perform. Mahomet then gave him his choice, either to turn Mussulman or be put to death. The pretended prophet accepted the former condition, but was afterwards sent to prison, where he D. 1676. B. at Smyrna, 1625.

SABBATHIER, Peter, *sab-ba'-te-ai*, a Benedictine of St. Maur, who spent twenty years in editing a collection of the Latin versions of the Bible, which was published in 1743, under the title of "Bibliorum Sacrorum Latinæ Versiones antiquæ." B. at Poitiers, 1692; D. at Rheims, 1742.

SABBOE, *sab-bö'(r)*, a town of Norway, 28 miles from Drontheim. It stands on the E. side of a lake which discharges its surplus waters by the Med into Drontheim Fiord.

SABELLIUS, *sa-bel'-li-us*, the founder of a religious sect called by his name. He maintained that there was no distinction of persons in the Trinity, and his followers became very numerous. The heresy was condemned by the council of Constantinople in 381. Flourished in the 3rd century.

SABINA, Julia, *sa-bi'-na*, the wife of the emperor Adrian, and celebrated for her private and public virtues. When Adrian found his end approaching, he compelled her to take poison, that she might not survive him, A.D. 138.

SABINUS, Aulus, *sa-bi'-nus*, a Roman poet, who composed elegant epistles in verse, which are lost. He was the contemporary and friend and imitator of Ovid. Flourished about the commencement of the 1st century.

SABINUS, Flavius, a brother of Vespasian, who was killed by the populace. He was a faithful adherent

to the fortunes of Vitellius, and commanded the Roman legions during thirty-five years, and was governor of Rome for twelve.

SABINUS, Julius, a Roman officer, who proclaimed himself emperor at the commencement of the reign of Vespasian. He was soon afterwards defeated in battle, and, to escape from the conqueror, hid himself in a cave with two faithful domestics, and remained unseen during nine successive years. His wife having discovered his retreat, spent her time with him, until her frequent visits to the cave divulged the secret of her husband's concealment. Sabinus was dragged forth, and by Vespasian's order was put to death, although his wife showed him the twins whom she had brought forth in the subterraneous retreat.

SABIONETTA, *sa-be-o-net'-ta*, a town of Austrian Italy, 19 miles from Mantua. *Pop.* 7,000.—This place was the capital of a principality presented by Napoleon I. to his sister Pauline.

SABLE, *sabl*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, at the junction of the rivers Sarthe and Erve, 26 miles from Le Mans. *Manf.* Gloves, and it has a trade in marble. *Pop.* 5,400.

SABLE, *sai'-bel*, an island in the N. Atlantic Ocean, 90 miles from Cape Breton. *Lat.* 43° 59′ N. *Lon.* 59° 46′ W.

SABLES D'OLONNE, LES, *sabl-do'-lon*, a seaport of France, in the department Vendée, 45 miles from Nantes. It has an active pilchard fishery. *Pop.* 6,000.

SABRAO, or ADENARA, *sa'-bra-o*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, separated from Flores by the Strait of Flores. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 18 at its broadest point. *Lat.* 8° 17′ S. *Lon.* 123° E.

SABRES, *sabr*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, 20 miles from Mont-de-Marsan. *Pop.* 2,600.

SACATEPEC, *sa-ku-te-pek'*, a town of Central America, in the state of Guatamala. *Pop.* 8,600.

SACCATOO, or SAKATU, *sak'-ka-too'*, a town of Central Africa.

SACCHETTI, Francis, *sak-ket'-te*, an eminent Italian novelist and poet, who was the contemporary of Boccaccio, to whom he was scarcely inferior. He came of a considerable family of Florence, and in 1383 acted as one of the Council of Eight, or magistrates of that republic. He was also chief magistrate of Bibbiena. His novels were printed for the first time in 1724. Flourished in the 14th century.

SACCHI, Andrea, *sak'-ke*, a celebrated Italian painter, and one of the great luminaries of the Roman school. He received his first instruction in the art from his father, and afterwards became the most skilful of all Albano's pupils. In 1623 he was commissioned to paint a large altar-piece for St. Peter's. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the works of Raffaelle, and being shown a design of his on one occasion, exclaimed, "What! they would make me believe that Raffaelle was a man!—no; he was an angel!" Among his most distinguished pupils were Nicholas Poussin and Carlo Maratta. St. Peter's, and various ecclesiastical edifices at Rome, are in possession of his finest paintings. B. near Rome, 1559; D. 1661.

SACCHINI, Antony Marie Gaspar, *sak-ke'-ne*, an eminent Italian composer, whose operas are composed in a fine style, and many of the best were executed by him in London; but they are now almost forgotten. B. at Naples, 1735; D. at Paris, 1786.

SACHEVERELL, Henry, *sa-shev'-e-rel*, a celebrated divine, who was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and proceeded to the degree of doctor in divinity, in 1709. He translated into English verse part of Virgil's first Georgic in Dryden's "Miscellanies," and Addison addressed to him the dedication to his "Farewell to the Muses;" but what has made his name remarkable was his trial by impeachment for two political sermons, the first preached at Derby, and the second before the lord mayor at St. Paul's, in 1709. In these sermons he held up the Whig party, which was then in power, to ridicule; and preached passive obedience to the regal authority. The trial occupied the public attention in an extraordinary manner; and though the doctor was suspended for three years, Queen Anne, who found his politics much to her taste, presented him, as soon as that period expired, to the valuable living of St. Andrew, Holborn. B. about 1672; D. 1724.

SACHS, Hans, *saks*, a German poetical writer, whose real name was Loutzdorffer. He embraced the principles of the reformed religion, which he defended in his writings. He had been apprenticed to the trade of a weaver, but, upon the expiration of his term, he commenced wandering over his native country, writing verses, and chanting them in the towns and cities on his way. In 1519 he married, and settled at Nuremberg, where he led a studious and retired life until his demise. He wrote upwards of six thousand different compositions. Göthe, in some portions of "Faust," imitated the manner of Hans Sachs, who is, moreover, eulogized "for the fidelity of colouring with which he exhibits the characters and times which he paints." Only a small portion of his writings are printed in an edition which appeared at Nuremberg in 1579. They are redolent of a native wit and shrewdness, but have little pretensions to be deemed refined and learned compositions. B. at Nuremberg, 1494; D. at the same city, 1578.

SACKET'S HARBOUR, *sāk'-ets*, a post-village and port of entry in Jefferson county, New York, U.S., at the east end of Lake Ontario. It is one of the best harbours in the state, and is strongly defended by forts and batteries. There are two sets of barracks, capable of accommodating 4,500 men. At the bottom of the harbour is the village. The works in different situations altogether render the place very secure, and capable of resisting a powerful attack. *Pop.* 2,000.

SACKVILLE, Thomas, Earl of Dorset. (*See* DORSET, Earl of.)

SACKVILLE, Edward, *sāk'-vil*, an English statesman, earl of Dorset, and grandson of the first earl. In 1613 he fought a desperate duel in Zealand with Lord Bruce, who was slain. He was one of the principal commanders sent in 1620 to assist Frederick, king of Bohemia, and was at the memorable battle of Prague in 1620. The year following he was sent as ambassador to the court of France. He was in great favour with King Charles, and became knight of the Garter, president of the council, and lord privy seal. B. 1590; D. 1652.

SACKVILLE, Charles, earl of Dorset, an English statesman, who, after concluding his travels, sat in parliament, and in the Dutch war of 1665 served as a volunteer under the duke of York, and the night before the sea engagement in which the enemy were defeated, wrote the famous song commencing "To all ye ladies now on land." He engaged early in the interest of the prince of Orange, and, upon the accession of William III., he was made a member of the privy council, lord chamberlain, and knight of the Garter. He was a patron of men of letters, particularly Prior, and wrote some poetical pieces of merit. B. 1637; D. at Bath, 1706.

SACKVILLE, George, Lord Viscount, was the third son of the first duke of Dorset. In 1737 he obtained a commission in the army, and served at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. He was afterwards with the duke of Cumberland in Scotland, where he contributed to the quelling of the rebellion. In 1758 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and sworn a member of the privy council. In 1759 he went to Germany, where, at the battle of Minden, he commanded the British and Hanoverian horse. In the action he was ordered to charge with his cavalry, but took no notice of the command. He was, in consequence, severely censured, his name was struck out of the list of the privy council, and by court-martial dismissed from the service. On the accession of George III. he was restored to favour, and, in 1769, by the will of Lady Elizabeth Germaine, succeeded to her property; on which occasion he took her name. In 1775 he became secretary of state for the American colonies, and directed the American war, with what result is well known. B. 1716; D. 1785.

SACO, *sai'-ko*, a post-town and port of entry in York county, Maine, on the Saco, opposite Biddeford, with which it is connected by three bridges. It is a considerable town, favourably situate for trade and manufactures. *Pop.* 6,000.

SACO, a river rising in New Hampshire, U.S., and, after a course of 100 miles, falling into the Atlantic, below the town of Saco.

SACRAMENT, ST., or COLONIA, *sāk'-ra-ment*, a city and colony held by the Portuguese, opposite the city of

Buenos Ayres, on the shore of the river Plata. It is now of little comparative importance.

SACRAMENTO, *säk'-ra-men'-to*, a county of the United States, in the centre of California. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

SACRAMENTO, a river of the United States, California, rising between the Rocky Mountains and a range running parallel to the coast, and, after a course of 180 miles, falling into the Bay of San Francisco.—Also a CITY in California, 100 miles from San Francisco. *Pop.* 12,000.

SACRO-BOSCO, Johannes de, *sak'-kro bos'-ko*, an English mathematician, who was contemporary with Roger Bacon. He wrote treatises in Latin upon arithmetic and the figure of the earth. He was chosen professor of mathematics at the University of Paris, in which city he principally resided. B. in England, at the close of the 12th century; D. at Paris, 1256.

SACY, Antony Isaac Silvester de, *sa'-se*, an eminent French orientalist. On account of his delicate health, he received his education under a private tutor. At a very early age he became proficient in the Greek and Latin languages, and, becoming acquainted, in his 12th year, with a learned Benedictine monk, he imbibed from that scholar a taste for the eastern tongues. He proceeded to study Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldee, Samaritan, Syriac, and Ethiopic, as well as English, Spanish, German, and Italian. To this vast store of knowledge he added the Persian and Turkish languages, and, in 1780, he being then only in his 23rd year, made some valuable Biblical researches notably in examining a Syriac manuscript of the Fourth Book of Kings, contained in the Bibliothèque Royale. In 1785 he contributed two memoirs to the "Transactions of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres," upon Arabian literature, and was employed to make extracts from the oriental MSS. in the royal library. At the outburst of the French revolution he retired from Paris, and while the storm of republicanism was raging, he employed himself with some profound researches in oriental literature. After the establishment of the imperial government, De Sacy was sent upon a mission to Genoa, the object of which was the examination of the Arabic MSS. preserved in the archives of that city, and in 1806 presented to the Academy a report of his labours. He was soon afterwards appointed professor of the Persian language and literature. Napoleon I. created him a baron of the empire; but, upon the restoration of the Bourbons, he gave his adherence to the new order of things, and was rewarded with the post of member of the Council for Public Instruction and the presidentship of the Asiatic Society of Paris, a learned body which he himself mainly contributed to found. Under the monarchy of Louis Philippe he became keeper of the Oriental manuscripts in the king's library, and perpetual secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions. This distinguished scholar produced, among other important works, an Arabic Grammar, the result of fifteen years' assiduous application; "Biographies of the Persian Poets;" "Principles of General Grammar;" "Chrestomathie Arabe," a selection of extracts in prose and verse from different Arabian authors; the Arabic text of the Fables of Pilpay; and some valuable memoirs upon the antiquities of Persia. At his suggestion, and under his direction, were established the professorships of Hindostanee, Sanskrit, and Chinese, at Paris, as well as the institutions formed for the study of the oriental languages in Russia and Prussia. His last great work was an "Exposition of the Religion of the Druses." B. at Paris, 1758; D. at the same city, 1838.

SADDLEWORTH, *sad'-del-werth*, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles from Huddersfield *Manf.* Principally woollen goods. *Pop.* 18,000. It has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

SADI. (*See* SAADI.)

SADLER, Sir Ralph, *säd'-ler*, an English statesman, who was educated under Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, and became master of the royal wardrobe, and afterwards a member of the privy council under Henry VIII., which posts he again filled in the reign of Elizabeth. B. near London, 1507; D. in Hertfordshire, 1587.

SADO, *sa-do'*, an island in the Sea of Japan, lying to the W. of Niphon. *Area*, estimated at 700 square miles. Fertile and populous.

SADOLETO, James, *sad'-o-lai-to*, a learned Italian writer. He became secretary to Leo X., who compelled him to accept the bishopric of Carpentras, which he would modestly have declined. Paul III. made him a cardinal, and appointed him legate to the court of France. His works, which are written in correct and beautiful Latin, are, Discourses, Epistles, Expositions of the Psalms and St. Paul's Epistles, and Poems. He was a man of unblemished character and unaffected piety. B. at Modena, 1477; D. at Carpentras, 1547.

SAFFI, *saf'-fe*, a seaport of Morocco, 106 miles from the town of that name. It has a very fine road, affording safe anchorage in every season, except in winter. It was long the centre of European commerce. *Pop.* about 12,000.

SAFFRON WALDEN, *saf'-fron wal'-den*, a market-town and parish of Essex, so named from the great quantities of saffron formerly cultivated in the vicinity. It is 24 miles from Chelmsford, and is irregularly built. The church is a spacious and very elegant pile of English architecture, chiefly of the age of Henry VII. and VIII. It has a considerable trade in malting. Fine yarn and sacks are also made. *Pop.* 6,000.

SAGALIN. (*See* AMOOR.)

SAGAN, *sa'-gan*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober, 83 miles from Breslau. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, sealing-wax and glass wares. *Pop.* 8,200.—It has a station on the railway from Berlin to Glogau.

SAGE, Alain René Le. (*See* LE SAGE.)

SAGHALIEN, or SAGALIN, *sa-ha'-li-en*, called also OKU JESSO, or UPPER JESSO, and by the natives *Tchoka*, a large peninsula, situate at the eastern extremity of Asia, immediately to the north of the large island of Jesso, or Matsmai. It is separated from the mainland by the gulfs of Tartary and Sagahn. *Area.* Estimated at 47,500 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; but its interior is little known. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 46° and 54° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 141° 50′ and 144° E.

SAG HARBOUR, *sag*, a post village and port of Suffolk county, New York, U.S., on the E. end of Long Island, and on the Atlantic. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the whale fishery and coasting trade. *Pop.* 4,000.

SAGRES, *sa'-grais*, a small fortified seaport-town of Portugal, 4 miles from Cape St. Vincent. It was founded by Prince Henriquez of Portugal, who here established a school of navigation, and fitted out discovery expeditions.

SAGUENAY, *sag'-nai*, a large river of Canada, one of the chief tributaries of the St. Lawrence, into which, after a course of 100 miles, it falls, on the west bank, at the town and harbour of Tadousac. Its current is broad, deep, and uncommonly rapid, liable to interruptions from rocks, and it is also of an extraordinary depth. At its discharge, attempts have been made to find the bottom with 500 fathoms of line, but without effect. It is ascended by large ships for 60 miles.

SAGY, *sa'-zhe*, a parish and market-town of France, in the department Seine-and-Loire. *Pop.* 3,000.

SAHARA, or the GREAT DESERT, *sa-ha'-ra*, or *za'-ha-ra*, an immense tract in Northern and Central Africa, interposed between the states of Barbary and Soudan, or the countries watered by the Niger. It presents, almost throughout, the appearance of a naked burning plain of sand, destitute alike of water or vegetation, with the exception of some spots, which are named oases; and the largest of which are called Gadanes and Tuat. In its greatest length it stretches nearly across the whole of Africa, from the Atlantic to the Nile, forming a space of 45° of longitude, or about 3,000 miles. Its breadth from Barbary to Soudan is not so great, and may be estimated at 15°, or 1,000 miles. It forms thus by much the most extensive desert to be found in any part of the world. Palm-trees grow on its borders, and the principal products of the oases are gums, dates, and salt. Its fauna comprise the camel, the gazelle, and the ostrich. *Lat.* between 16° and 23° N. *Lon.* between 17° W. and 23° 10′ E.

SAID, or SAHID, *sa'-eed*, a name applied to Upper Egypt, comprehending the territory extending along the Nile, from the vicinity of Cairo to the frontier of Nubia. The half of this region is now named Vostaric.

SAIDA, or SEIDA, *si'-da*, a seaport-town of Syria, built on the site of the ancient Sidon, 18 miles from Beyrout. This is celebrated as the most ancient of the Phœnician cities, preceding even Tyre. Like other Turkish towns, it is now dirty, ill-built, and full of modern ruins. The ground in the neighbourhood, however, is laid out in orchards and gardens, which appear very beautiful at a distance. The magnificent harbour, composed of vast moles stretching out into the sea, is now entirely destroyed. Its trade, however, is still considerable, being the emporium, not only of Damascus, but of the surrounding country. The exports consist of corn, silk, raw and spun cotton, particularly the last. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 33° 25′ N. *Lon.* 35° 1′ E. Sidon is mentioned in Scripture, and also by Homer. It was a place of consequence even long after the Christian era.

SAIGON, or LOOKNOVE, *sai'-gon*, a city and river-port of Anam, on the Dong-nai river, 35 miles from the China Sea. *Pop.* 200,000. *Lat.* 10° 46′ N. *Lon.* 106° 45′ E.

SAIMA, *sai'-ma*, a lake, or rather a succession of lakes, in European Russia, government of Finland, 30 miles from Wiborg. *Ext.* 145 miles long, with a breadth of 50. —It contains numerous islands.

SAINS, *sä*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, 20 miles from Laon. *Pop.* 2,100.

SAINT ALBANS, a town of the United States, in Vermont. *Pop.* 4,000.

SAINT ANDREW *ăn'-dru* ('a strong man') the Apostle, was born at Bethsaida, in Galilee, and with his brother Peter followed their father's trade of a fisherman till called by our Saviour. He had been the disciple of John the Baptist, whom he left to follow Jesus Christ. He is said to have preached the Gospel in Scythia, and to have been crucified on a cross shaped like the letter X. He is the tutelary saint of Scotland.

SAINT ANDREWS, a parish and seaport city of Scotland, in the county of Fife, situate near the verge of a precipice which overlooks a spacious bay, 40 miles from Edinburgh. *Area* of parish, 11,000 acres. The harbour is safe and commodious, though the entrance is narrow. The town consists of three principal streets, intersected by a few inconsiderable lanes. The parish church is a spacious structure, 162 feet in length, by 63 in breadth. Here is a lofty monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Archbishop Sharp, who, in 1679, was murdered by a party of Covenanters on Magus Moor, near the western extremity of the parish. A university was instituted in St. Andrews in 1413, by Bishop Wardlaw. It formerly consisted of three colleges,—St. Salvador's, St. Leonard's, and St. Mary's, of which the two former were united in 1748, and the buildings of St. Leonard's were alienated and converted into dwelling-houses. There is an educational institution called the Madras School, which was founded by a Dr. Bell, a native, who bequeathed the handsome sum of £45,000 for the noble purpose of affording free instruction to the poor. St. Andrews has a manufactory of sail-cloth and of golf-balls, 8,000 or 9,000 of which are annually made, and the half of that number exported for the game of golf, which here is much practised. *Pop.* about 7,000. *Lat.* 56° 19′ 33″ N. *Lon.* 2° 50′ W. St. Andrews, though decayed, still possesses some remains of its past consequence. It formerly had a magnificent cathedral, which was 160 years in building, and which was, in 1559, demolished in one day by a mob excited by one of the inspiring sermons of John Knox. It also had a castle founded in 1200, and which, in 1336, was garrisoned by Edward III. of England. Its picturesque ruins serve as a landmark. George Wishart, a preacher of the reformed doctrines, was burnt in 1545, and in 1546, the primate, Cardinal Beaton, was put to death by the Protestants in this city, with which many eminent men have been connected, either by birth, education, or residence.—It is a station on the Edinburgh and Dundee Railway.

SAINT-ARNAUD, Jacques Achille Leroy de, *sănt-ar'-no*, a French general and marshal of France. He entered the royal guards in his 16th year, and afterwards attained the grade of sub-lieutenant of infantry; but being of an erratic disposition, he quitted the army for the theatre, and during ten years followed the pursuit of a minor actor. After the revolution of 1830, his military predilections were reawakened, and in the following year he again joined the ranks of the army, and almost immediately obtained the grade of lieutenant. The partisans of the duchess de Berri having risen in insurrection in La Vendée, he was sent thither with his regiment, and after a campaign won the friendship of Marshal Bugeaud. He joined the army of Africa in 1836 as captain, and quickly made himself conspicuous as one of the most brilliant officers in Algeria. He won the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and by the year 1844 had risen by his valour to the rank of colonel of the 3rd regiment. His reputation was constantly on the increase during the three subsequent years, at the end of which time he was appointed commandant of the province of Constantina. In 1851 he completely subjugated the province of Kabylia, after a series of twenty-six desperate combats. This feat, generally believed to be one of the boldest and most skilfully conducted operations of the French army in Algeria, brought St. Arnaud under the notice of Louis Napoleon, then president of the republic. He was summoned to Paris, created general of division, given the command of the second division of the army of Paris, and finally appointed minister of war. He was taken into the confidence of the president, and intrusted with the execution of the *coup d'état*. That memorable task performed, honours were heaped upon him by Louis Napoleon, and at the outbreak of hostilities between England and France and Russia, he was given the command of the French army intended for the East. In 1854, although he could scarcely sit upon his horse, his energetic mind enabled him to conduct the successful attack of his army upon the Russians at the Alma; but his frame was totally worn out by the fatigues of his career, and with the greatest reluctance he was compelled to leave a command in which all his ambitious spirit was concentrated. He embarked on board the French steamer *Berthollet*, and two days afterwards breathed his last, on his passage to Constantinople. B. at Paris, 1798; D. 1854.

SAINT-CYR, Laurent Gouvion de, *seer*, a French general and marshal of France. He was the son of a tanner, but received a fair education, and after spending his early manhood successively as a teacher of drawing and as an actor, he entered the army in 1792, as a chasseur. He had a fine stature, and, having shown considerable alertness and bravery, was created captain in the following year. Having reached the grade of general of division, he served under Jourdan, and next under Moreau, and, in 1797, was chosen by the Directory to supersede Massena as commander-in-chief of the army of Rome. In the Prussian and Polish campaign he increased his reputation, and, in 1807, was appointed governor of Warsaw. Upon the invasion of Russia, in 1812, Napoleon I. placed him in command of the sixth corps of the grand army, and, having won a glorious battle over the Russians at Polotsk, he was immediately created a marshal, but, after the battle of Leipzig, he was forced to capitulate with 16,000 men. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, he remained inactive, and then joined the cause of the Bourbons, by whom he was loaded with honours, and appointed minister of war. He wrote a number of military works. B. 1764; D. at Paris, 1830.

SAINTE-BEUVE, Charles Augustin, *bu(r)ve*, a modern French poet and critic, who at first studied medicine, but subsequently turned his attention towards literature, for which he had a strong predilection from his earliest years. He commenced by writing articles on history, philosophy, and criticism for a French newspaper, and, in 1828, produced his "Historical and Critical Picture of the Poetry and Drama to the 16th Century," a work which was accepted as a choice specimen of criticism. Some poems followed, but were less favourably received. He next supplied papers to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to the *National*, and other important French organs; but his great work on the "History of Port Royal," which appeared between the years 1840-48, gave him the high position among French *littérateurs* which he from that period maintained. His

remaining works were,—"Literary Portraits," several volumes of criticism and literary studies, and a great number of biographical and critical prefaces to classical authors. B. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 1804.

Sainte-Claire Deville, Henry, *de-veel'*, a modern French chemist, who, after completing his education at college, formed for himself a chemical laboratory, where, during nine years, he experimented in an elementary fashion at the outset, and subsequently upon abstruse theories. In 1845 he became professor at the Faculty of Sciences, Besançon, and, in 1851, succeeded M. Balard in the chemical professorship at the Normal school. After making many important researches in the department of the chemistry of mineral substances, he turned his attention towards the metal called aluminum, which Sir Humphrey Davy had supposed, and M. Woehler had proved to be obtainable from clay. The emperor of the French thereupon charged him to make researches with the view of producing the metal in quantities sufficiently large to become available in the arts. His efforts were crowned with success, and, in 1855, several bars of the new metal were shown at the Paris exhibition. It was found to bear a close resemblance to silver, and to be not heavier than an equal bulk of glass. Medals, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, spectacles, and even helmets, have been made of it, its cost being less than an equal weight of silver. He has contributed many valuable papers on his favourite study to the French annals of chemistry and natural philosophy. B. at St. Thomas, in the Antilles, 1818.

Saint-Evremond. (*See* Evremond, Saint.)

Saint-Hilaire, Geoffroy-Etienne, *he-lair'*, an eminent French naturalist, who was destined for the church; but having acquired a taste for the natural sciences while pursuing his education at the college of Navarre, he resolved to devote himself to experimental philosophy. After ardently prosecuting his studies at Paris, he, in 1793, obtained the posts of sub-curator and demonstrator of natural history in the Jardin des Plantes. At a later period he became professor of zoology, and gave lectures in conjunction with Cuvier. He proceeded to Egypt as a member of the French expedition of 1798, and subsequently received the appointment of professor of anatomy and physiology in the faculty of sciences. In 1808 he was dispatched upon a scientific expedition to Portugal, and, in 1815, he took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, as a member for Etampes, his native city. Of that department of science entitled "Experimental Anatomy," which was first developed by the German naturalists, M. de Saint-Hilaire was a profound and brilliant expounder. The noble collection of the Jardin des Plantes furnished him with the means of prosecuting his invaluable researches. So great was the zeal, and so acute the power of analysis and generalization possessed by him, that the influence of his theories has been shown in almost every work upon zoology which has been published within the last quarter of a century. "The fundamental idea of this system," says a writer in the "English Cyclopædia," "is the unity of the composition of the various parts of an organic body, and that this unity is capable of expression in a few simple laws." Thus, amongst his other labours, he proved that the bones of the head of a fish, "and, by consequence, those of the higher animals, were transformations of the simple vertebræ; and that the laws of development which applied to the one applied to the other." He gave an exposition of these remarkable laws in his work entitled "Philosophie Anatomique," published in 1818; the same theories were supported in a small work which he produced in 1818, by way of introduction to the "Lectures on Natural History," given in the Jardin des Plantes, and which was called "On the Principle of the Unity of Organic Composition." He also gave to the world a great work upon the anatomical philosophy of human monsters. His complete works were published in 42 volumes, under the title of "Professional Studies of a Naturalist." B. at Etampes, France, 1772; D. at Paris, 1844.

Saint-Jago, or Santiago, *sän'-tä-a'-go*, an island near the coast of Africa, the largest of the group of the Cape de Verd Islands. *Ext.* 35 miles long and 12 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile and well cultivated. It yields grain in abundance, also sugar, indigo, coffee of superior quality, orchilla-wood for dyeing, and most kinds of tropical fruits; as oranges, guavas, cocoa-nuts, limes, plantains, pineapples, tamarinds, and a species of apple called custard apple. Cotton is produced in great plenty, and manufactured throughout the island. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 15° N. *Lon.* 23° 40′ W.

Saint-Jago, or Ribeira Grande, *ya'-go*, a town of the island of St. Jago, formerly the capital, and containing the residence of the governor, 7 miles from Porto Prayo. *Pop.* Unascertained.—It has a large church and a convent with twenty-four Portuguese monks. A castle commands the town.

Saint-John, James Augustus, *saint-jon'*, or *sin'-gin*, an English writer, who went to London in his 17th year, and obtained employment upon the newspaper press. He was subsequently the editor of a paper at Plymouth, and in 1820 produced his first work, entitled "Abdallah," an oriental poem. Not long afterwards he was appointed sub-editor of the "Oriental Herald," for which print he wrote a history of the rise and progress of British power in India. In 1829 he repaired to Normandy with his family, and published an account of his stay in that country, in a work entitled "Residence in Normandy." In 1832 he set out from Switzerland, where he was at the time living with his family, for an extensive tour in the East, and upon his return produced a description of Egypt and Nubia. Another important work was his "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks," published in 1842. While engaged upon the latter part of this book, he became almost entirely blind, his son Bayle St. John acting as his amanuensis. The most successful of the remaining works of this laborious writer were "Tales of the Ramadhan;" "Isis, an Egyptian Pilgrimage;" "There and Back Again;" "Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross;" and a life of Napoleon III. He likewise edited the prose works of John Milton, Sir Thomas Moore's "Utopia," the "Religio Medici" of Sir Thomas Brown, and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." B. in Caermarthenshire, about the commencement of the present century.

Saint-John, Bayle, an English *littérateur* and son of the preceding. He wrote "Village Life in Egypt," "Two Years in a Levantine Family," "The Christian East;" produced an abridged translation of a French work, entitled "Travels of an Arab Merchant in the Soudan;" and also published a picture of manners in the French capital, under the title of "Purple Tints of Paris." Two of his latest and most valuable works were those entitled "Montaigne the Essayist," and an abridgment of the Memoirs of Saint-Simon. B. in London, about 1820; D. 1859.—Three other sons of James Augustus St. John,—Percy, Horace, and Vane, were engaged in literary occupations.

Saint-John. (*See* Bolingbroke, Viscount.)

Saint-Just, Antoine, *zhoost*, a notorious French democrat and the colleague of Robespierre. On leaving college, he became an enthusiastic adherent of the principles of the revolution, and was elected to represent the department of Aisne in the Convention. He made himself remarkable by the violence of his opinions, greatly contributing to the condemnation of Louis XVI., the establishment of the republic, and the concentration of absolute power in the Convention. He allied himself with Robespierre against the Girondins, was a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and was one of those who organized the reign of terror. He fell with his chief, Robespierre. He cultivated letters, and wrote some licentious verses. B. at Decize, in the Nivernais, 1769; guillotined, 1794.

Saint-Leonards, Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, *len'-ards*, Baron, a modern English lawyer, who was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807. At the outset of his professional career he obtained a large amount of practice in consequence of the popularity of his "Concise and Practical Treatise of the Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates." Of this work he himself states, "it was certainly the foundation of my early success in life." Until the year 1817, he was mainly occupied as a conveyancer and chamber counsel, and in preparing for publication several works upon jurisprudence, which achieved the largest amount of success. One of these, that entitled "A Series of Letters to a man of property on Sales, Purchases, Mortgages, Leases, Settlements, and Devises of Estates," was republished in 1858, with additions, in

a work called "A Handy Book of Property Law," in which form it attained a larger share of popularity than was ever before the case with respect to a treatise upon legal questions. In 1817 he devoted his time to the chancery bar, where he obtained very considerable practice. He was made king's counsel in 1822, and in 1828 entered the House of Commons as member for Weymouth. In the following year he was knighted and appointed solicitor-general, which office he vacated upon the retirement of the duke of Wellington's administration, in 1831. In 1835 he was appointed lord chancellor of Ireland under Sir Robert Peel, but held the office during only a short period. He resumed the Irish chancellorship in 1841, and held it until 1846. Under the administration of 1852 he was appointed lord chancellor of England, and was created a peer, with the title of Lord St. Leonards. He resigned this post with the retirement of the Conservative ministry at the close of the same year. Although not remarkable as a parliamentary debater, his profound acquaintance with the law made him an important member of the political party with which he acted. B. in London, 1781.

Saint-Lucia, *lu'-she-a*, or *lu'-se*, one of the smaller Cape de Verd Islands, between St. Nicholas and St. Antonio. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a breadth of 3. *Pop.* small. *Lat.* 16° 49' N. *Lon.* 24° 47' W.

Saint-Martin, John Antony, *mar'-tin*, a learned French writer, who was a master of the Arabic and Armenian languages, and became superintendent of the Oriental department of the royal printing-office. In 1822 he was appointed editor of the Journal of the French Asiatic Society, but lost all his places at the revolution of 1830. He produced, among other important works, "Memoirs upon Armenia," "History of the Lower Empire," and "History of Palmyra." B. at Paris, 1791; D. at the same city, 1832.

Saint-Mawes, *mawz*, a small borough town of England, in the county of Cornwall, 2½ miles from Falmouth. The town is of very remote origin. St. Mawes Castle is nearly opposite that of Pendennis, which forms the chief defence of Falmouth harbour. *Pop.* 1,000.

Saint-Michael's, *mi'-kels*, an island of the Atlantic. (*See* Michael's, St.)

Saint-Pierre, Eustace de, *pe'-air*, a burgher of Calais, who signalized himself when that place was besieged by Edward III., king of England, in 1347. The brave resistance made by the inhabitants, so irritated the English monarch, that he is said to have demanded six of their principal citizens to be delivered up to him, that they might be put to death. St. Pierre offered himself for one, and was joined by the five others, who went out to the English camp in their shirts, with halters about their necks and bearing the keys of the city. At the entreaty of Queen Philippa, Edward pardoned these patriotic men, and dismissed them with presents. D. 1371.

Saint-Pierre, Charles Irenæus Castel de, a French ecclesiastic and politician, who accompanied Cardinal Polignac to the conference at Utrecht, and was also admitted a member of the French Academy; but after the death of Louis XIV. he was excluded for some political opinions which he had hazarded. His principal works were, "Project for a Universal Peace between the Powers of Europe," "Memoirs for Correcting the Police," and a series of "Reflections on Duelling, the Celibacy of the Priesthood, on Reforms of the French Tariffs, &c." Cardinal Dubois called his writings "the dreams of an honest man." B. in Normandy, 1658; D. 1743.

Saint-Pierre. (*See* Pierre, Bernardin Saint.)

Saint-Simon, *se'-mawng*, Louis de Rouvroi, Duke de, the writer of the famous "Memoirs of Saint-Simon." After serving in the army under Marshal Luxembourg, and signalizing himself at Namur, and at the battles of Fleurus and Nerwinden, he quitted the military profession, resolving to devote himself to the court and a diplomatic career. He was, however, little employed in state affairs under Louis XIV.; but in 1721 he went as ambassador to Spain to demand the infanta in marriage for Louis XV. After the death of the regent duke of Orleans, he lost the court favour; whereupon he retired to his estate, and there occupied himself with the composition of his memoirs. In this exceedingly interesting and valuable contribution to history, the author supplied the most curious and ample details of the court of Louis XIV. and during the subsequent regency. The best French edition is that of Paris, 1857, in 20 vols. An abridged translation of a portion of the work was made by Mr. Bayle St. John. B. at Paris, 1675; D. at the same city, 1755.

Saint-Simon, Claude Henry, Count de, a celebrated French social philosopher, and grandson of the preceding. After completing his education under D'Alembert and other eminent French professors, he repaired to America in 1777, as an officer in the expedition dispatched by Louis XVI. to assist the colonists in their struggle against Great Britain. After seeing some service under Washington, he made a tour in Mexico, and finally returned to his native country. He was appointed colonel in the French army, but took no active participation in military affairs, he having resolved to "study the march of human spirit, in order, eventually, to labour for the advancement of human civilization." In 1785 he set out upon a tour in Holland and Spain, in which latter country he suggested to the government several important social improvements. Returning to France just as the revolution was bursting forth, he warmly sympathized with the movement, which he regarded as a work of social regeneration; but he took no share in the subsequent events. He entered into partnership with a Prussian nobleman —the Count de Redern,—and bought a considerable quantity of confiscated land, with the view of establishing a large scientific and industrial school; but the scheme was a failure, and Saint-Simon retired from it after losing a vast sum of money. He had now attained his 38th year, and came to the resolution of devoting himself to what he termed a "physico-political" reformation. In order to qualify himself for the task, he took up his residence near the Ecole Polytechnique, where he gave his "whole attention during three years, according to his own methods, and with all the appliances which money could furnish, to the study of the physical sciences—mathematics, astronomy, general physics, and chemistry. In 1801 he removed to the neighbourhood of the Ecole Médecine, in order, in a similar manner, to add to his stock of ideas regarding all the general science attainable with respect to organized beings. Here he traversed the whole field of physiological science, and having imbibed all the contemporary scientific thought of France, it was necessary, according to his plan, that he should visit England and Germany, lest in either country any ideas should be lurking, of decided European value, though France had not recognized them. He next proceeded to make his "experimental education;" he married, and "continued to pursue his prescribed career." Balls and dinners followed each other in rapid succession; every new situation that money could create was devised and prepared,—good and evil were confounded; play, discussion, and debauch were alike gone into; the experience of years was crushed into a short space,—even old age was artificially realized by medicaments; and that the loathsome might not be wanting, this enthusiast for the universal would inoculate himself with contagious diseases. In 1807 his "experiments" ended. His marriage proved an unhappy one; and he was left so poor that he became a clerk in the Mont de Piété (government loan office), at a yearly salary of £40. In 1812, being then in his 52nd year, he considered it time to "establish his theories." He commenced the publication of a number of remarkable works, which, however impracticable and visionary in their character, attracted around their author a circle of enthusiastic disciples; among whom were Augustin Thierry the historian, and Comte, the future author of the "Positive Philosophy." His last efforts were directed towards the foundation of a new religion, which he called the "New Christianity;" one of the objects of which was "the most rapid possible amelioration, physical and moral, of the condition of the class the most numerous and poor. To attain this object, society was to be reorganized upon this formula:—to each man a vocation according to his capacity, and to each capacity a recompense according to its worth." Before breathing his last, this extraordinary man gave his final instructions to his chief disciples. His most

important works were,—"Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the 19th Century;" "The Reorganization of European Society;" and "New Christianity." B. at Paris, 1760; D. 1825. After the death of its founder, "Saint-Simonism" experienced some curious mishaps. Several of its most enthusiastic followers established a little church, where a mystical theosophy was propounded. In 1830, a weekly journal was started in furtherance of the movement, which had now attracted numbers of the educated classes to embrace its dogmas; but a split occurred between the leaders of the sect—one party formed a kind of monastic community, which, after a short time, was suppressed by the government; M. Enfantin, the abbot, being sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

SAINTES, *sänts*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, near the Charente, 38 miles from Rochelle. Its streets are narrow and winding, and its houses ill built; but it contains several ancient remains, such as a Roman amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and a triumphal arch of white marble. It has likewise an ancient cathedral, a library, and a college, with a trade in Cognac brandy. *Pop.* 12,000.—Here, in 1242, the English were defeated by St. Louis.

SAINTES, LES, some small islands of the French W. Indies, off the S. extremity of Guadaloupe. *United area*, 5 square miles. *Pro.* Cotton, tobacco, and potatoes. *Pop.* 1,200. They were discovered in 1195 by Columbus.

SAINTONGE, *sänt'-awnge*, an old province in the west of France, lying along the Atlantic, to the north of Guienne. It now forms the greater portion of the Lower Charente, and part of the Deux-Sèvres and Charente.

SAKARIA, *sa'-ka-ra*, a village of Upper Egypt, about 20 miles above Cairo. It has some remarkable pyramids.

SAKMARA, *sak'-ma-ra*, a river of Russia, rising in the Ural mountains, and, after a course of 350 miles, joining the Ural, 20 miles from Orenburg.

SALADIN, or SALAHEDDIN, *sal'-a-din*, a celebrated sultan of Egypt and Syria, who, in the time of the crusades, distinguished himself by his valour. He made great conquests in Syria, Arabia, Persia, and Mesopotamia; after which he defeated the Christians with great slaughter, near Tiberias, and took Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, prisoner. This was followed by the surrender of Jerusalem, where he behaved with great generosity to the Christians. In 1189 Richard Cœur-de-Lion, with his ally Philip Augustus, king of France, laid siege to Acre, which, after a two years' struggle, was taken by them. The crusaders subsequently took Cæsarea and Jaffa, and Richard Cœur-de-Lion advanced to within a short distance of Jerusalem; but a truce was afterwards concluded between Saladin and the Christians; soon after which the sultan died, broken down by his constant toil. B. 1137; D. at Damascus, 1192.

SALADO, *sa-la'-do*, a river of South America, in the province of Tucuman, rising in *lat.* 24° S., and, after a course of 1,000 miles, joining the Parana at Santa Fé, in *lat.* 31° 40' S.—Also the name of various rivers in South America.

SALAHIEH, *sal'-la-he-a*, a town on the eastern frontier of Egypt, 36 miles from Belbeis. It has a large mosque, and is surrounded with palm-trees. *Pop.* 6,000. In 1798 and in 1800 it was taken by the French.

SALAMANCA, *sa-la-man'-ka*, a town of Mexico, in the department of Guanaxuato, 5,500 feet above the level of the sea.

SALAMANCA, a city of Spain, on the ascent of three hills, with the river Tormes flowing at their base, 45 miles from Ciudad-Rodrigo. It is surrounded by a wall with thirteen gates, has several squares and fountains, and a number of massy buildings; but the streets are all on uneven ground. The principal square is extensive, with piazzas all around. The houses are uniform, and of a good height, with balconies in front; and one of the sides of the square is occupied by the town-house. The public buildings are the cathedral, the university, the churches, and the convents. The cathedral is a



SALAMANCA.

majestic Gothic edifice, entered by a fine gate, and admired in the interior for the boldness of the vaults and the finish of the sculpture. The churches are numerous. The university was founded in 1239, and, previous to the invasion of the French, had 25 colleges. It is still celebrated, Salamanca being the principal seat of learning in Spain. *Manf.* Hats, woollens, shoes, glue, starch, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 15,000. It is noted for the defeat of the French under Marmont, by Wellington, in 1812.

SALAMBRIA, or SALYMPRIA, *sa-lam'-bre-a*, the ancient Peneus, a considerable river in Thessaly, European Turkey, discharging itself into the Gulf of Salonica, after a course of 110 miles. It drains nearly the whole of Thessaly.

SALAMIS, *sal'-a-mis*, an island of Greece, in the Gulf of Ægina, 10 miles from Athens. *Area*, 30 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000. Solon and Euripides were natives of Salamis, near to which Themistocles gained a naval victory over the Persians in 480 B.C.

SALAMON ISLANDS. (*See* SOLOMON ISLANDS.)

SALANGORE, *sa-lan-gor'*, a state of the Malay peninsula, running for 120 miles along its W. side. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* between 2° 30' and 4° N. *Lon.* between 101° and 102° E.

SALAWATTY, *sa-la-wat'-te*, an island of the Eastern Archipelago off the W. coast of the island of Papua. *Ext.* 35 miles long, with a breadth of 25. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 1° S. *Lon.* 130° E.

SALCITO, *sal-che'-to*, a town of Naples, on the Trigno, 15 miles from Campobasso. *Pop.* 3,000.

SALDANHA, Oliviera E. Duin Joao Carlos, Duke of, *sal-dan'-a*, a modern Portuguese marshal and statesman. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war while the Portuguese army was commanded by General Beresford. In 1814 he proceeded to England, whence he repaired to Brazil, where he signalized himself in both a military and a diplomatic capacity. He was governor of Oporto and minister for foreign affairs in 1826; but resigned these posts, and again retired to England, in the following year. The usurpation of Don Miguel recalled him to his native country, when, after experiencing some varieties of fortune, he became commander-in-chief of the constitutional army, and was created a marshal. In 1835 he became minister of war and president of the council, which posts he retained but for a short period, choosing rather to ally himself with the reactionary party. His political views again led to his being exiled; but after spending ten years in England and France, he returned to Portugal during the revolt of 1846. He held power under great difficulties until 1856, when the respect enter-

tained by King Pedro II. for constitutional government led to his dismissing the old marshal, who afterwards assumed the leadership of the opposition. B. at Lisbon, 1790.

SALE, George, *sail*, a learned English orientalist, whose greatest work was an excellent translation of the Koran, to which he prefixed a curious dissertation. Mr. Sale was also one of the principal authors of the "Ancient Universal History." B. 1680; D. 1736.

SALE, Sir Robert Henry, an English general in the service of the East-India Company. He entered the army in 1795, being then in his 13th year, and after particularly distinguishing himself in Burmah, and at the taking of the Mauritius, he was, in 1838, appointed to the command of a brigade. In that capacity he participated in the storming of Ghuznee, and for his bravery was created K.C.B. and a major-general. In 1840 he commanded against Dost Mahomed, whom he totally defeated and took prisoner. He subsequently played a brilliant part in those operations which redeemed the British name in Affghanistan. He forced the Khoord Cabul and Jugdulluck passes; and, after being shut up in Jelalabad during several months, he led his weary soldiers to an attack upon their besiegers, under Akhbar Khan, who was completely routed. He afterwards took part in the capture of Cabul, and was created a G.C.B., and received the thanks of parliament. After enjoying a very brief repose, he was again called upon to serve his country, being appointed quartermaster-general to the army of the Sutlej. He was unfortunately killed at the battle of Moodkee, his left thigh being shattered by a grape-shot. B. 1782; killed, 1845.

SALEM, *sal'-lem*, a seaport city and capital of Essex county, Massachusetts, U.S., 14 miles from Boston. It is chiefly built on a tongue of land, formed by two inlets from the sea, called North and South rivers; over the former of which is a bridge, connecting Salem with Beverley; and the latter forms the harbour. It contains a court-house, a gaol, an almshouse, a market-house, custom-house, grammar-school, an orphan asylum, and churches for different sects. It has numerous public and private schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in trade and navigation. *Pop.* 25,000.—The name also of numerous townships, none of them with a population above 4,000.

SALEM, a county of New Jersey, U.S. *Area*, 320 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

SALEM, a district of British India, in the presidency of Madras. *Area*, 8,200 square miles. *Desc.* It lies high, and produces maize, cotton, rice, teak, sandal-wood, turmeric, and tamarinds. *Minerals.* Iron. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 1,196,000.—A TOWN, the capital of the district. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 11° 38′ N. *Lon.* 78° 12′ E.

SALEMBRIA. (*See* SALAMBRIA.)

SALEMI, *sa-lai'-me*, an inland town of Sicily, 15 miles from Mazzara. It has a number of churches and convents. *Pop.* 8,000.

SALERNO, *sa-lair'-no*, a city of Naples, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Salerno, 30 miles from Naples. Its streets are narrow and irregular, and have a gloomy appearance. There are in front of the cathedral twenty-eight ancient granite columns, with Corinthian capitals of good workmanship. There are a number of other churches and convents, hospitals, a theatre, bishop's palace, a lyceum, and a university. *Pop.* 16,000. Here, in 1860, Garibaldi, the liberator, landed in making his advance upon Naples.—The GULF is separated from the Bay of Naples by Cape Campanella. It has a breadth of 36 miles, and it receives the river Sale.

SALEYER, or SALAYER, *sa-lai'-yer*, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the southern extremity of the island of Celebes. *Ext.* 40 miles in length and 8 in breadth. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* 6° S. *Lon.* 120° E.

SALFORD, *sâl'-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them, however, with a population above 1,000.

SALFORD, a town and parish of Lancashire, lying immediately in the vicinity of Manchester, with which it communicates by six bridges across the Irwell. It is one of the principal seats of the cotton manufacture. *Pop.* of borough, 90,000. (*See* MANCHESTER.)

SALGADO, *sal-ga'-do*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas-Geraes, on the San Francisco. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 15° 20′ S.

SALIBADO, *sa-le-ba'-bo*, an island in the Asiatic Archipelago, separated from Tulour by a narrow strait about a mile wide. It has a circumference of 8 or 10 miles, and is well cultivated. *Pop.* Uncertain.

SALICETTO, *sa-le-chet'-to*, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 16 miles from Mondovi. *Pop.* 3,000.

SALIES, *sa-lee'*, the name of two parishes and towns of France, neither with a population above 6,300.

SALINA, *sa-li'-na*, a township of New York, U.S., on the E. side of Lake Onondaga. It has celebrated salt-springs. *Pop.* 2,500.

SALINA, or SALINI, *sa-le'-na*, anciently Didyma, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean Sea. *Ext.* 5 miles long and 5 broad. *Pop.* Unascertained. —It is volcanic.

SALINE, *sa-line'*, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In Illinois. *Area*, 378 square miles. *Pop.* 5,600.—2. In Missouri. *Area*, 727 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

SALINO, *sa-le'-no*, a river of Naples, which, after a course of 32 miles, falls into the Gulf of Venice, 5 miles from Pescara.

SALINS, *sa'-lin*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Jura, on the Furieuse, 20 miles from Besançon. It has a trade in wine and brandy, but the principal article of export is salt. *Pop.* 7,200.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, *salz'-ber-e*, an ancient city of Wiltshire, in a vale on the Avon, here crossed by three bridges, 96 miles from London. The principal streets are laid out with great regularity. Five of them run from north to south, and other five cross these at right angles. This arrangement gives to the town an open and airy appearance. Each street also has a channel, through which runs a stream of water supplied from the river Avon. Numerous small bridges are erected over these rivulets; and hence this city has been compared to Venice. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the College of Matrons, the parish churches, the council-house, the infirmary, and the county gaol. The cathedral is justly regarded as one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in Europe, and is a highly interesting specimen of the architecture of the 13th century. It is also remarkable for being the most uniform, regular, and systematic structure of the kind in England. The whole building may be viewed as composed of four distinct portions; viz., the church, the tower and spire, the cloister, and the chapter-house. It has a length of 474 feet, and a width at the transept of 210. The height of the spire is 404 feet. The bishop's palace, which stands near the south-east corner of the cathedral, is a large irregular building, bearing evidence of being the work of different and distant periods. The College of Matrons, erected by Bishop Ward, is a regular building, with commodious gardens. The parish churches, in the city, are St. Martin's, St. Thomas's, and St. Edmund's, none of which are particularly distinguished. The new council-house is of brick, with the angles of each front ornamented with rustic-work in stone. Courts of law occupy the left, and the council the right wing. There are, besides, the infirmary, assembly and concert rooms, a theatre, the grammar-school, at which the celebrated Addison was educated, two charity schools, and hospitals. In Catholic times, Salisbury appears to have contained a great variety of religious establishments, the remains of some of which are still in existence. *Manf.* Unimportant. A trade is carried on in agricultural produce. *Pop.* about 12,000. A parliament was summoned to meet here in the reign of Edward I., and another was held in 1328. It has a station on the South-Western Railway, and communicates by a branch with Southampton.

SALISBURY, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4,000.

SALISBURY PLAIN, an elevated undulating tract in Wiltshire, extending to the N. and S. of Salisbury. On it, about 6 miles from Salisbury, is Stonehenge, and there are many vestiges of British and Roman remains scattered over its surface.

SALLE, LA, *sal*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 18 miles from Vigan. *Pop.* 2,500.

SALLEE, or SLA, *sal-lee'*, a seaport on the western coast of Morocco, at the mouth of the Bu-Regreb, 105 miles from Fez. It was formerly the great hold of Moorish piracy, and, from the depredations of former conspiracies, great interruptions of European commerce took place. It has still an immense and dreary dungeon, formed under ground, for the reception of unfortunate captives. The river, which formerly admitted large vessels, is now choked up with sand. On its opposite side stands Rabat, called often New Sallee, which is properly to be considered as another quarter of the same town. It has been chiefly frequented by Europeans, and formerly contained numerous factories belonging to them. It has now fallen to decay. *Manf.* Carpets, and has an export trade in wool. *Pop.* about 12,000. *Lat.* 34° 3′ N. *Lon.* 6° 40′ W.

SALLES, *sal*, the name of numerous parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

SALLO, Denis de, *sal'-lo*, a learned French writer, who was counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and distinguished himself by his talents and the urbanity of his disposition. He formed the project of the "Journal des Savans," which was commenced in 1665, and was the first literary journal ever published in France. B. at Paris, 1626; D. 1669.

SALLUST, *săl'-lust* (Caius Sallustius Crispus), a Latin historian. He was educated under the grammarian Atteius Philologus, and after passing through different employments at Rome, became successively quæstor and tribune. His manners were depraved, and he was degraded from the rank of senator, but was restored by Cæsar, who gave him the government of Numidia, to repair his dissipated fortune. On his return to Rome, he built a superb palace, and spent the rest of his life in luxury and debauchery. It is surprising that such a man should spare time for literature; yet his talents were great, and his histories of Catiline's conspiracy, and of the Jugurthine wars, throw a veil over the defects of his moral character. The best editions of Sallust are the Elzevir, 1634, and that of Zurich, 1810. There is an English translation of his works by Sir Henry Stewart. B. at Amiternum, B.C. 86; D. at Rome, B.C. 34.

SALMANASAR, *săl-ma-nai'-sar*, king of Assyria, succeeded his father Tiglath-pileser, B.C. 724. He took Samaria, and carried the inhabitants into captivity, thereby putting an end to the kingdom of Israel. He was defeated at sea by the Tyrians, and died 712 B.C. He left his kingdom to his son Sennacherib.

SALMASIUS, or SAUMAISE, Claude, *sol'-maisse*, a learned French writer, who received his first education under his father, and afterwards studied at Paris and Heidelberg. Richelieu offered him a considerable pension on condition of settling in France, which Salmasius refused. The king, however, conferred on him the order of St. Michael and the brevet of a councillor of state. In 1649 he wrote an able defence of Charles I., king of England, which was replied to by Milton. The year following, he went to Sweden, on an invitation from Queen Christina. His principal works, which were written in Latin, were commentaries upon Florus, Polyhistor, Hippocrates, &c. B. near Semur, 1588; D. 1653.

SALO, *sal'-lo*, a town of Italy, 14 miles from Brescia. *Manf.* Linen, yarn, and thread. *Pop.* about 6,000.

SALOMON, John Peter, *săl'-o-mon*, a German violinist and composer, who went to London and became highly successful as an orchestral leader, and projector of "subscription concerts." Twelve grand symphonies by Haydn, the oratorio of the "Creation," and many other fine musical works, were first produced under his direction. B. at Bonn, 1745; D. in London, 1815.

SALON, *sal'-lawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 28 miles from Marseilles. *Manf.* Silk plush, hats, and soap. *Pop.* 6,600.

SALONA, *sa-lo'-na*, a town of European Turkey, at the foot of Mount Parnassus. It contains several well-built mosques and churches, as well as spacious and commodious baths. On its acropolis are picturesque ruins of its ancient citadel. *Pop.* 6,000.

SALONA, a ruined city of Dalmatia, 3 miles from Spalatro. Diocletian fortified this city, of which he was a native. It was destroyed by the Avars in the 7th century.

SALONICA, *sa-lon-e'-ka*, a city of European Turkey, in Romania, or Roumelia, at the northern extremity of the Bay of Salonica, 270 miles from Constantinople. It is built on the acclivity of a steep hill, which rises from the bay at its north-east extremity. The circumference of the walls is about 5 miles; and the domes and minarets of the mosques are seen rising from among the other buildings, environed by cypresses, and giving a general air of splendour to the place, which is more comfortable and cleanly than most Turkish towns. It is commanded by a large citadel, called the "Seven Towers," and has numerous remains. One of its gates was erected in honour of Augustus, after the battle of Philippi. Some of its mosques are extremely handsome, and the one dedicated to St. Sophia is a model of a similar one at Constantinople. In the centre of the city is the hippodrome, entered by a grand colonnade composed of five Corinthian pillars. Bazars are numerous, and there is a large trade done in British produce. *Manf.* Silk; but the exports consist of maize, wheat, barley, timber, tobacco, wool, sponges, wine, sesamum-seed, and staves. *Pop.* about 70,000. The orator Cicero took this city for his residence during a part of his exile.—The GULF of Salonica has a length of 70 miles, and a breadth of 30 at its entrance.

SALOP, or SHROPSHIRE. (*See* SHROPSHIRE.)

SALSETTE, *sal'-set*, an island on the W. coast of Hindostan, formerly separated from Bombay by a strait 200 yards wide, across which, in 1805, a causeway was carried. *Ext.* 18 miles long by 14 broad. *Desc.* It is well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, hemp, indigo, &c.; but it has hitherto been kept in a state of nature, for the purpose of supplying Bombay with wood, charcoal, and sea-salt, for which there is a manufactory. Salsette is remarkably rich in mythological antiquities; and the remains of reservoirs, with flights of stone steps round them, and the ruins of temples, &c., indicate a former state of prosperity and extensive population. *Pop.* 60,000. It is connected with the mainland by the Bombay and Callian Railway.

SALSO, *sal'-so*, the largest river of the island of Sicily, rising in the Madonian mountains, and, after a course of 70 miles, falling into the Mediterranean Sea at Alicata.

SALTA, or SAN MIGUEL DE SALTA, *sal'-ta*, a city and department of the Plata Confederation, in South America, in the beautiful valley of Lerma, through which passes a river, on whose shore the city stands, having a fine bridge over it. *Pop.* 9,000.—The DEPARTMENT has an area of 70,000 square miles. *Pop.* 55,000.

SALTASH, *solt'-ăsh*, a market-town and borough of England, in Cornwall, on the Tamar, 4 miles from Devonport. The houses rise above each other to the summit of a hill, near which stand the chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the mayoralty-hall. A considerable traffic is carried on in malt and beer. *Pop.* 1,800. Here a tubular railway-bridge crosses the river, and is one of the greatest works of the engineering skill of modern times.

SALTCOATS, *solt'-kotes*, a seaport-town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 24 miles from Glasgow. It has large saltworks, and exports quantities of coals. It is a cheerful place, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. *Pop.* 4,500.

SALT CREEK, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2,000.

SALTILLO, *sal-teel'-lo*, a town of Mexico, in the department of Cohahuila, on the river Tigre. It has an extensive trade. *Pop.* 20,000.

SALT LAKE, GREAT, an inland lake of N. America, in the territory of Utah. *Ext.* 75 miles long, and from 15 to 30 broad. It contains several islands, and although it receives the Bear river and the Jordan, it has no visible outlet.—The CITY of the same name is the principal seat of the "Mormons," or "Latter-Day Saints," in America. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 40° 46′ N. *Lon.* 112° 6′ W.

SALUZZO, *sa-loot'-so*, a town of Sardinia, at the foot of the Alps, near the Po, 28 miles from Turin. It contains a cathedral and several churches. *Manf.* Silk, leather, and hats. *Pop.* 15,000. Under the empire of Napoleon I. it was the capital of the department Stura.

SALVADOR, ST., or CAT ISLAND, *sal-va-dor'*, one of the Bahama islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 45 miles long and 5 broad. *Pop.* 800. *Lat.* 24° 20′ N. *Lon.* 75° 40′ W. This was the first land discovered in the New World by Columbus in 1492.

SALVADOR, ST., the name given by the Portuguese missionaries to the capital of the kingdom of Congo, in Western Africa, 160 miles from Loango. The Portuguese had a quarter assigned to them, which they built partly of stone, and inclosed. *Pop.* 20,000.

SALVADOR, ST., a market-town of Sardinia, 6 miles from Alessandria. *Pop.* 6,000.

SALVAGES, *sâl'-va-ges*, a group of uninhabited islands, or rather rocks, off the coast of Africa, immediately north of the Canaries. *Lat.* 30° N. *Lon.* 16° W.

SALVATOR ROSA. (*See* ROSA, SALVATOR.)

SALVIATI, Francis, *sal-ve-a'-te*, an eminent Florentine painter, whose family name was Rossi, which he changed out of respect to his patron, Cardinal Salviati. He executed some fine works for various churches at Rome, and subsequently visited France, where he was patronized by Francis I., for whom he painted a portion of the embellishments of the château of Fontainebleau. B. at Florence, 1510; D. at Rome, 1563.

SALVIATI, Leonard, a learned Italian writer, who was a member of the academy Della Crusca, and one of the compilers of the dictionary published under the name of that society. He wrote two comedies; a critical attack upon Tasso, whose literary opponent he was; and "Observations on Boccaccio." B. at Florence, 1540; D. at the same city, 1589.

SALVINI, Antony Marie, *sal-ve'-ne*, a learned Italian writer, who was professor of Greek in the university of Florence. He was a member of the academy Della Crusca, and had a considerable share in compiling its dictionary. He also published translations from several Greek authors; the "Satires" and "Art of Poetry" of Horace; the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid; and other works from the Latin and French. B. at Florence, about 1520; D. about 1589.

SALZBURG, *saltz'-boorg*, a city of Austria, on the Salza, 72 miles from Munich. It is surrounded by walls, and has a cathedral and a university, now converted into an academy; a lyceum, museum, and botanic gardens. The most striking feature of the place is its romantic situation amidst lofty mountains, with a citadel standing in a bold and commanding situation. One of the gateways is cut through a solid rock, being 300 feet in length, 30 in height, and 24 in breadth. *Manf.* Leather, tobacco, starch, and iron wire. *Pop.* 18,000.—Here Haydn and Mozart were born. The former is buried in the church of St. Peter, and the house of the latter is still shown.

SALZBURG, a town in Hungary, standing to the S.W. of Eperies. It is noted for its brine springs. *Pop.* 4,000.

SALZKAMMERGUT, *saltz-kam'-mer-goot*, a district of Upper Austria, on the borders of Styria. *Area*, 336 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.

SAMAKOV, *sa'-ma-kov*, a town of European Turkey, 30 miles from Sophia, with extensive works for producing iron manufactures. *Pop.* 5,000.

SAMAR, *sa-mar'*, one of the Philippine islands, situate south-east of Luzon, from which it is separated by a strait, about 20 miles in breadth. *Ext.* 140 miles long, with an average breadth of 60. *Desc.* Fertile, and easily cultivated. *Pro.* Sugar-canes, garlic, onions, melons, Chinese oranges, lemons, vegetables, and several other kinds of fruit. The cocoa-tree grows to an uncommon size. *Pop.* 100,000. *Lat.* between 11° 15′ and 12° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 124° 15′ and 125° 52′ E.

SAMARA, *sa-ma-ra'*, a town and government of Russia, 100 miles from Simbirsk. The town has a cathedral, and a trade in cattle, sheep, salt-fish, caviare, skins, leather, and tallow. *Pop.* 12,000.—The GOVERNMENT has an area of 39,000 geographical square miles, and a population of 1,120,000. It was formed in 1850.

SAMARANG, *sam-a-rang'*, a fortified town of the island of Java, on the north coast, and the principal central station on the island, 210 miles from Batavia. It is defended by a stone parapet and rampart, with bastions and a wet ditch. Its public buildings are a fine church, a town-house, military school, hospital, observatory, and theatre. In the neighbourhood are morasses, which render the place unhealthy. It is the residence of a Dutch governor, and the seat of the three principal law-courts in Java. *Pop.* 22,000, including many Chinese. *Lat.* 6° 54′ S. *Lon.* 110° 39′ E.

SAMARCAND, *sam'-ar-kand'*, a fortified city of independent Turkistan, once the capital of independent Tartary, 130 miles from Bokhara. This city was the capital of Timour's empire, and still contains evidences of its former greatness. It has 240 mosques, and possesses the tomb of Timour. It has also several bazars, is the entrepôt for a caravan trade, and is regarded with great veneration in Central Asia. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 39° 50′ N. *Lon.* 66° 50′ E.

SAMARIA, *sa-mair'-i-a*, an ancient province of Palestine, lying between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean. (For the ancient city of this name, *see* SEBASTIER.)

SAMARRAH, *sa-mar-ra'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 65 miles from Bagdad. It has two venerated Mahomedan tombs, and is visited annually by numerous pilgrims.

SAMBASS, *sam-bass'*, a town and river on the W. coast of Borneo. *Lat.* of the river, 1° 12′ N. *Lon.* 109° 5′ E. The town is about 40 miles up the river. *Pop.* about 10,000, nearly all Malays.—It was attacked in 1812 by the British, who were repulsed; and again in 1813, when they had complete success.

SAMBRE, *sambr*, a river of France and Belgium, rising in the French department of Aisne, and, after a course of 100 miles, joining the Maese at Namur.

SAMFORD, *sâm'-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,200.

SAMOAN, or NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific, consisting of 8 small islands. *Area.* Estimated at 260 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and well wooded. *Pro.* Arrowroot, coffee, cocoanut-oil, ginger, castor-bean, caoutchouc, vegetables, and tortoise-shell. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* between 13° 30′ and 14° 30′ S. *Lon.* between 168° and 173° W.

SAMOENS, *sa'-mo-ens*, a town of Sardinia, in Savoy, 24 miles from Geneva. *Pop.* 4,000.

SAMOGITIA, *sam-o-gish'-i-a*, a tract of country in Russian Lithuania, formerly forming the north-west part of that province, and bearing the title of county. It is now comprised in the government of Vilna.

SAMOS, *sai'-mos*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, separated only by a narrow strait from the opposite continent of Asia Minor, 42 miles from Smyrna. *Area*, 165 square miles. *Desc.* Two ranges of lofty mountains, some parts of which are verdant, covered with woods, displaying the most beautiful scenery; but others are bleak and rocky, traversing the island. Between these, however, are rich and cultivated plains, which produce grain, vines, and all the fruits of the temperate zone. It is one of the most fruitful islands of the archipelago. *Minerals.* Marble, lead, and silver. On the east end of the island, about two leagues from Cora, are the remains of the ancient city of Samos, the magnificence of which was much boasted in antiquity. It was also famous for a temple of Juno. *Pop.* 50,000. It is the birthplace of Pythagoras.

SAMOTHRAKI, or SAMOTHRACE, *sa'-mo-thrake*, an island belonging to European Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 15 miles from Imbros. *Area*, 30 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and producing corn, oil, honey, wax, leather, and goat-skins. *Pop.* 1,200.

SAMOYEDE COUNTRY, *sam'-o-yed'*, the immense frozen desert extending along the ocean, which forms the northern boundary of Asia. The inhabitants are mostly nomadic tribes.

SAMSAE, *sam'-se(r)*, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Zealand and Jutland. *Area*, 40 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile. *Pop.* 5,500.

SAMSON, *sâm'-son*, the son of Manoah, of the tribe of Dan. He was endowed with extraordinary strength, and obtained several advantages over the Philistines. At length his mistress betrayed him into the hands of his enemies, who put out his eyes, and made him work at a mill. On a public festival, when the Philistine lords were assembled in the temple of Dagon, Samson was sent for to show them sport. Laying hold of two pillars of the temple as if to sup-

port himself, he pulled down the building, and was buried in the ruins with more than 3,000 Philistines, B.C. 1117.

SAMSON, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. *Area*, 11,600 square miles. *Pop.* 5,200.

SAMSOON, or SAMSOUN, *sam-soon'*, a city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea. It lies on the site of the ancient Amissus, and is an entrepôt for the copper, timber, tobacco, and agricultural produce exported hence to Constantinople. *Pop.* 2,000.

SAMTER, *sam'-ter*, a town of Prussian Poland, 20 miles from Posen. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 3,000. It has a station on the railway to Stettin.

SAMUEL, *săm-u-el*, a prophet and judge of Israel, of the tribe of Levi, was called in his youth, while attending Eli, the high priest. He consecrated Saul king of Israel, and was afterwards commanded to anoint David. After governing Israel, either alone or in conjunction with Saul, during 50 years, he died in the 90th year of his age, B.C. 1072.

SAN, *san*, a river of Austrian Poland, rising in the Carpathian mountains, and, after a course of 250 miles, falling into the Vistula, near Sandomir.

SAN, SANTA, and SANTO, prefixes to the names of numerous places in Spain, Portugal, and South America, &c.—Also of numerous islands in the Atlantic.

SANA, *sa'-na*, a city of Arabia, capital of Yemen, and residence of the Imam, 128 miles from Mocha. It is situate in a barren and stony valley, encircled by lofty hills. Its principal article of trade is coffee and the husks. *Pop.* 40,000. *Lat.* 15° 21′ N. *Lon.* 44° 9′ E.

SAN ANTONIO, *an-to'-ni-o*, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, producing cotton, corn, and orchil. *Lat.* 16° 26′ N. *Lon.* 25° 21′ W.

SAN BERNARDO, *bair-nar'-do*, a city of Brazil, on the Russas, 70 miles from Ceara. *Pop.* 6,000.

SAN BLAS, *blas*, a seaport town on the W. coast of Mexico, on an island formed by the Rio Grande de Santiago, as it enters the Pacific. *Pop.* 3,000.

SANCERRE, *san'-sair*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, 16 miles from Bourges. *Pop.* 3,800.

SANCHEZ, Thomas, *san'-chaith*, a learned Spanish theologian, who was of noble parentage, but became a member of the society of Jesuits. He wrote a number of works in Latin, upon theology, which are distinguished by their profound learning. B. at Cordova, 1556; D. 1610.

SANCHO, Ignatius, *săn'-ko*, an extraordinary negro, who was born on board a slave ship in the passage to Spanish America. At Carthagena he was baptized, and received the name of Ignatius. He was brought to England by some ladies, and afterwards became butler to the duchess of Montague, who left him £30 a year. He then set up a small shop in the grocery and tobacco trade. Being passionately fond of the stage, it was attempted to bring him forward in the characters of Othello and Oroonoko, but a defect in his articulation caused the project to fail. He was intimate with Sterne, Garrick, and other eminent men. His correspondence has been published, and shows marks of genius and observation. B. 1729; D. 1780.

SANCHONIATHON, *săn'-ko-ni'-a-thon*, a Phœnician historian, who was secretary to Adonilibnas, a king of Byblos, at whose command he wrote a history of his country, which also contained an account of the Egyptian theology. The work is lost, but it was translated into Greek by Philo of Byblos. Of this translation, only some fragments remain in Porphyry and Eusebius. Sanchoniathon is supposed by some to have lived in the time of Gideon, judge of Israel; while others state him to have been contemporary with Queen Semiramis.

SANCROFT, William, *săn'-kroft*, an eminent English prelate, who was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, which he lost in 1649, for refusing to take the Solemn League and Covenant. After the Restoration he became chaplain to the bishop of Durham; in 1664 he was made dean of York, whence he removed to the deanery of St. Paul's. In 1677 he was raised to the highest station in the English church, in which office he conducted himself with zeal and judgment. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II.; but, when the prince of Orange was declared king, as William III., he refused to take the oaths and lost his dignities. He then retired into private life. He wrote a curious little dialogue in Latin, against Calvinism, called "The Predestinated Thief;" "Modern Politics;" and several sermons. B. at Fresingfield, Suffolk, 1616; D. there, 1693.

SANCTORIUS, *sănk-tor'-i-us*, an eminent Italian physician, who made a number of curious experiments on insensible perspiration; to estimate which he caused a balance to be made with a seat, in which he placed himself after his meals. The result of his observations he published in his "Medicinæ Staticæ Aphorismi," translated into English by Quincy. B. at Capo d'Istria, 1561; D. at Venice, 1636.

SAND, George. (*See* DUDEVANT, Madame.)

SANDA, *săn'-da*, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, near the Mull of Kintyre. It has a circumference of 3 miles, and is noted in the history of the Middle Ages as a station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests for the possession of Kintyre and the Hebrides.

SANDA, a small island of the Hebrides.

SANDALWOOD ISLE, *săn-dal-wood*, a large island in the Asiatic Archipelago. *Ext.* 120 miles long, and 60 broad at its widest part. *Desc.* Fertile, and much resembling Java. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 10° S. *Lon.* 119° E.

SANDAY, *sănd'-dai*, one of the Orkney isles. *Ext.* about 13 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 3. *Desc.* It is of an irregular figure, having many extended points, with bays running inland. Being low and flat, which prevents it from being seen at a distance, it is remarkable for shipwrecks. A lighthouse is now erected in its vicinity, 100 feet above the level of the sea, which displays a strong revolving light every other minute. *Pop.* 2,000.

SANDBACH, *sănd'-băk*, a market-town of Cheshire, 2½ miles from Chester. It has a large ancient church and manufactures of silk. *Pop.* 9,000. It has a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

SANDBY, Paul, *sănd'-be*, an English artist, who, at the outset of his career, was patronized by the duke of Cumberland, by whom he was appointed draughtsman to the survey of the Highlands. He was subsequently engaged in a controversy with Hogarth, whose opposition to the founding of the St.-Martin's-Lane Academy he ridiculed in a series of etchings in 1754. In 1786 he became one of the first members of the Royal Academy. He was the founder of the English school of water-colour painting, and was also among the first to employ the aquatint method of engraving. Besides many excellent pictures, he produced several collections of etchings, the most important of which were,—"The Cries of London;" illustrations to Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd;" and views of Windsor and Eton. B. at Nottingham, 1725; D. in London, 1809.

SANDBY, Thomas, an English artist and architect, was the brother of the preceding. He held a post in the office of the chief engineer of Scotland, and while stationed in the Highlands, in 1745, learned the news of the Pretender's landing, which event he was the first to communicate to the government. For this service he was taken into favour by the duke of Cumberland, and subsequently became deputy ranger of Windsor Great Park, and architect to the king. In 1754 he constructed the Virginia Water, and also effected many improvements in the surrounding locality. B. at Nottingham, 1721; D. at Windsor, 1798.

SANDEMAN, Robert, *sănd'-de-măn*, a Scotch minister, who, about 1728, formed a sect, which still exists in England, Scotland, and the United States, under the name of "Sandemanians." In 1766 he went to New England, where he obtained many followers. He wrote an answer to Hervey's Dialogues. B. at Perth, Scotland, 1718; D. in America, about 1770.

SANDERS, Nicholas, *saw'-ders*, an English Roman Catholic writer, was a fellow of New College, Oxford. About 1560 he went to Rome, where he entered into priest's orders, and was made doctor of divinity. He accompanied Cardinal Hosius to the council of Trent, and afterwards to Poland. Pope Gregory XIII. sent him as nuncio to Ireland, where, to avoid falling into the hands of the English, he wandered about in the woods and bogs, and perished of want in 1581. His

principal work is a treatise against the Reformation. B. at Charlwood, Surrey, about 1530.

SANDERS, Robert, a Scotch compiler, who wrote a novel called "Gaffer Greybeard," and put together for the booksellers the "Complete English Traveller" and the "Newgate Calendar." He was also amanuensis to Lord Lyttleton, when his lordship was engaged on the History of Henry II. B. in Scotland, about 1729; D. 1783.

SANDERSON, Robert, *san'-der-son*, a learned English prelate, who was, in 1606, chosen fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Upon the recommendation of Laud, he, in 1631, became chaplain to King Charles I., who always had a great regard for him; and in 1642 appointed him regius professor of divinity at Oxford. He attended Charles to the Isle of Wight, and at his desire wrote his "Judgment of Episcopacy," when the parliament proposed to abolish that form of church government. At the Restoration, he was promoted to the bishopric of Lincoln, and was moderator at the Savoy conference between the Episcopal and Presbyterian divines. Bishop Sanderson was one of the most eminent casuists of his time, and profoundly learned. His chief works are, "Artis Logicæ Compendium," a "Collection of Sermons," "Cases of Conscience," and a "Censure upon Antony Ascham's Confusions and Revelations of Government." B. at Rotheram, Yorkshire, 1587; D. 1663.

SANDFORD, *sănd'-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

SANDFORD, two townships in the states of New York and Maine, neither with a population above 3,000.

SANDGATE, *sănd'-gait*, a hamlet of England, in Kent, a few yards from the sea. It is resorted to for seabathing, and is accommodated with comfortable inns for the visitors for that purpose. *Pop.* 1,000.

SANDHURST, *sănd'-hurst*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,500.

SANDING ISLES, PULO SANDING, or SANDIANG, *săn'-ding*, two small islands off the S.W. coast of Sumatra.

SANDOMIR, *san'-do-meer*, a walled town of Poland, 50 miles from Lublin. *Pop.* 4,300. This place was formerly a residence of the kings of Poland.

SANDON, *săn'-don*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

SANDONINA, *san-do-ne'-na*, a town of Northern Italy, with a bishop's see. *Manf.* Silk and linen goods. *Pop.* 4,000.

SANDOVAL, Fray Prudencio de, *san'-do-val*, a celebrated Spanish historian, who was educated for the church, became a Benedictine monk, and afterwards abbot of San Isidoro at Valladolid, and historiographer to Philip III. When he had acquired fame by his historical works, he was rewarded with the bishopric of Pamplona. He produced a number of historical works displaying great learning; the best known of which are those abridged and rendered into English, under the titles of "The Civil Wars of Spain," "The History of the Emperor Charles V.," and the "Chronicle of Alfonso, king of Castile and Leon." B. in the province of Galicia, about 1560; D. at Pamplona, 1621.

SANDOWN, *săn'-down*, a hamlet and fort in the Isle of Wight, 2 miles from Brading. It is a summer resort.

SANDUSKY RIVER, *san-dus'-ke*, a river of Ohio, U.S., falling into Sandusky Bay.

SANDUSKY, a town in Huron county, Ohio, U.S., on Sandusky Bay. *Pop.* 5,200.

SANDUSKY, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area*, 458 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

SANDWICH, *sănd'-wich*, an irregularly-built market, borough, and seaport town of the county of Kent, 4 miles from Deal. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, but is now much decayed, on account of the choking up of its harbour with sand. It stands on the Stour, about 2 miles from the coast, and contains three parish churches. Its public buildings are a guildhall, a free grammar-school, and a charity-school. As one of the Cinque ports, it sends two members to parliament: number of voters, about 850. *Pop.* of borough, 13,000.

SANDWICH, a parish of Scotland, comprising a part of the mainland of Orkney. *Area*, 15 square miles. *Pop.* 2,000.

SANDWICH, a town of Lower Canada, on the river Detroit. *Pop.* 500.

SANDWICH, the name of two townships in the United States.—1. In New Hampshire. *Pop.* 3,000.—2. In Massachusetts. *Pop.* 4,000.

SANDWICH, Edward Montague, Earl of, a gallant English admiral, who served under Cromwell, but afterwards concurred in the restoration of Charles II., by whom he was created an earl. In the battle of Southwold Bay, after he had by his conduct rescued a great part of the fleet from the most imminent danger, and given astonishing proofs of his bravery, his ship caught fire; on which he leaped into the sea and was drowned. He translated from the Spanish a treatise on metallurgy. His Letters and Negotiations have also been printed. B. 1625; D. 1672.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captains Cook and King, in 1778, and which have been subsequently visited by Vancouver, Meares, Turnbull, and various other navigators. They consist of eleven islands,—Owyhee, Mowee, Kauai or Orania, Morotinnee or Morokinnee, Kahourowee or Tahoorowa, Morotoi or Morokoi, Woahoo or Oahoo, Atooi, Atowi or Towi, and sometimes Kowi, Neheehow or Oneeheow, Oreehoua or Reehoua, and Tahoora. All are inhabited, excepting Morotinnee and Tahoora. *United Area*, estimated at 6,100 square miles. *General Desc.* In respect of climate, they differ little from the West-India islands, though they are more temperate. Their inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race with those of New Zealand, the Society and Friendly islands, Easter Island, and the Marquesas. *Pro.* Coffee, sugar, tobacco, arrowroot, cocoa, yams, wheat, sandal-wood, and taro: poultry and swine are numerous. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* between 18° 50′ and 22° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 155° and 160° W. These islands are frequented by whaling-vessels, and a treaty of friendship between her majesty the queen of Great Britain and his majesty the king of the Sandwich Islands was signed at Honolulu, their capital, in 1851.

SANDWICH LAND, a name given by Captain Cook to the most southerly land discovered in the South Atlantic Ocean.

SANDY ISLAND, *săn'-de*, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland.—Also the name of various insignificant islands in the Atlantic and Eastern seas.

SANDYS, Edwin, *săn'-dis*, an English prelate, who, at the accession of Mary, was vice-chancellor, and on refusing to proclaim her, was deprived of his office, and sent to the Tower; but, after a short term of confinement, he was set at liberty; on which he went abroad. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, he returned, was appointed one of the commissioners for revising the Liturgy, bishop of Worcester, and had a share in that translation of the Scriptures commonly called the "Bishops' Bible." In 1570 he was translated to London, and in 1576 to York. His Sermons and Letters have been printed. B. at Hawkshead, Lancashire, 1519; D. 1588.

SANDYS, George, an English poet, and son of the preceding. He received his education at Oxford, after which he travelled through several parts of Europe and Asia. In 1615 a curious account of his travels was printed in a work entitled "Relation of a Journey in, and Description of, the Turkish Empire, Egypt, and the Holy Land, &c." He afterwards went to America, but returned to England, where he became gentleman of the privy chamber to the king. He produced poetical paraphrases of the Psalms, and translated Ovid's "Metamorphoses." Both Dryden and Pope bestow upon him great commendations. B. at Bishopsthorpe, Yorkshire, 1577; D. at Bexley Abbey, Kent, 1644.

SAN FELIPE-DE-ACONCAGUA, *san fai-le'-pai*, a town of S. America, 40 miles from Santiago. *Pop.* 12,000.

SAN FELIPE-DE-JAVITA, *ha-ve'-ta*, a city of Spain, 43 miles from Valencia. It has some Roman remains. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 13,500.—Jose Ribera, known as Espanoleto, the painter, was born here.

SAN FERNANDO, *fair-nan'-do*, a town of Chili, and capital of the province of Colchagua, 80 miles from Santiago.

San Francisco, *frăn-sis'-ko*, a county of the United States, in California. *Area*, 270 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.

San Francisco, a city of the United States, on the W. shore of the bay of the same name. *Pop.* 60,000. This city has frequently been nearly destroyed by fire.

San Francisco Bay, a bay of the Pacific, on the W. coast of N. America, California, completely land-locked. It has a length of 70 miles, and a coast-line of 275. *Lat.* 27° 48′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 132° 24′ W.

Sangallo, Antonio, *san-gal'-lo*, a celebrated Italian architect, who designed the Farnese palace at Rome, and was engaged upon St. Peter's and other great edifices. D. at Turin, 1546.—Several other members of the same family were eminent as architects and artists.

Sangershausen, *sang'-ger-how'-sen*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 44 miles from Leipsic, at the foot of the Hartz mountains. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 6,500.

Sangir, *sang'-gir*, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, with a volcano in its centre. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 3° 28′ N. *Lon.* 125° 44′ E.

San Josef, *zho'-sef*, a town of West Florida, on a bay of the same name, near Cape St. Blas, in the Gulf of Mexico.

San Juan, *joo'-an*, a river in Nicaragua. (*See* Juan, St.)

San Juan, a river of S. America. (*See* Juan, St.)

San Juan de la Frontera, a province of La Plata. (*See* Juan, St.)

San Juan del Rio. (*See* Juan del Rio, San.)

San Lucar, *loo'-kar*, the name of several towns of Spain, the largest of which is 16 miles from Cadiz. *Pop.* 17,000.—From this port Magellan sailed to circumnavigate the world. It is the birthplace of Velasquez.

San Lucia, *loo'-shee-a*, one of the Cape Verd Islands. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a breadth of 3. *Lat.* 16° 49′ N. *Lon.* 24° 47′ W.

San Luis, *loo'-is*, a central department of the Plata Confederation, S. America. Much of it is uninhabited. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* between 32° and 34° S. *Lon.* between 64° and 67° W.

San Luis de Potosi, *po-to-se'*, a department of the Mexican Confederation. *Area*, 19,000 square miles. *Pop.* 322,000. *Lat.* between 21° 40′ and 24° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 98° and 101° 25′ W.

San Luis de la Puerta, *poo-air'-ta*, a state of the Argentine republic, S. America, with a population of 20,000.

San Marino. (*See* Marino.)

Sanmicheli, Michael, *san-me'-ke-le*, a celebrated Italian civil and military architect, who studied at Rome, and was employed by the republic of Venice, in 1525, to erect fortifications at Verona, Dalmatia, Cyprus, and other places. In those works he was the first to make use of triangular and pentangular bastions. The emperor Charles V. made him flattering offers if he would take service under him; but these were refused. He was equally successful as the designer of palaces and churches, his best edifices being the Palazzi Cornaro and Grimani at Venice, and the Capella Pellegrini at Verona. B. at Verona, 1484; D. 1559.

Sannazaro, James, *san-na-za'-ro*, an eminent Italian poet. The most celebrated of his poems is his "Arcadia," printed first in 1502, in which, in the purest and most elegant Italian, he described the scenes and occupations of rural life. He also wrote some Latin poems, besides sonnets, madrigals, &c., in his native tongue. B. at Naples, 1458; D. at the same city, 1530.

San Paulo, *pow'-lo*, a maritime province of Brazil. *Area*, 191,012 square miles. *Pop.* 360,000. *Lat.* between 23° and 26° S. *Lon.* between 45° and 54° 40′ W.

San Pedro de Batopilas, *pa'-dro*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, formerly noted for its mines. *Pop.* 8,000.

San Pedro do Rio Grande, a maritime province of Brazil. *Area*, 60,120 square miles. *Pop.* 160,000. *Lat.* between 25° 30′ and 33° 30′ S. *Lon.* between 50° and 57° 20′ W.

San-Po, *san-po'*, a large river of Tibet, rising in *lat.* 30° 40′ N., *lon.* 82° E., and receiving during its course numerous affluents, and believed to be continuous with the Dihong, a principal arm of the Brahmapootra.

Sanquhar, *san'-quar*, a parish and royal borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the river Nith, 24 miles from Dumfries. It has only one principal street, a town- or council-house, with a schoolhouse and prison connected. It has, besides, a church, and several other places for the religious worship of various denominations. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, hosiery, and muslins. *Pop.* of town 2,000, of parish 4,100. In the vicinity are coal-mines.

San Salvador, *sal-va-dor'*, the capital of a province in Guatimala, 12 miles from the coast of the Pacific Ocean and 140 miles from Guatimala. It is a depôt for indigo and sugar. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and iron wares. *Pop.* 16,000.

Sansanding, *san-san-ding'*, a large town in Central Africa, on the Niger, the seat of a very considerable trade, particularly salt, 20 miles from Sago. The market-place is an extensive square, constantly crowded with people, where the different articles are exposed on stalls, shaded by mats from the heat of the sun. From this place Mungo Park embarked in his vessel to descend the river in 1805.

San Severo, *sai-vai'-ro*, a town of Naples, 16 miles from Foggia. It has a large trade in cattle. *Pop.* 18,000.

Sanson, Nicholas, *san-sawng'*, a celebrated French geographer, who became engineer and geographer to Louis XIII. His maps, amounting in all to three hundred, are accurate and valuable. He wrote several learned and curious works on ancient geography, and is regarded as the founder of the geographical science in his native country. B. at Abbeville, 1600; D. 1667.

Sansovino, James, *san-so-ve'-no*, an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, who pursued his studies with Andrea del Sarto, and took lessons from Sansovino, whose name he assumed. He studied both architecture and sculpture at Rome, and in the latter department of the arts, produced three master-pieces,—a Bacchus, destroyed by fire at Florence in 1762, and two statues of Mars and Neptune, which are contained in the ducal palace at Venice. The mint, the library of St. Mark, and some portions of St. Mark's at Venice, are magnificent specimens of his skill. So highly were his merits appreciated by the republic, that when a tax was laid upon the inhabitants of Venice, Titian and himself were exempted. B. at Florence, 1479; D. at Venice, 1578.

Sansovino, Francis, a learned Italian printer, and son of the preceding. He took his degrees in law at Padua, but afterwards set up a printing-office at Venice. He published a translation of Plutarch, "Chronology of the World," "Annals of the Ottoman Empire," and a collection of novels, entitled "Cento Novelle scelti de' più Nobili Scrittori della Lingua Volgare." D. at Venice, 1586.

Santa, *san'-ta*, a prefix to numerous places in S. America and Italy, with populations varying between 2,000 and 10,000.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de, *an'-na*, a Mexican general and statesman, who, at the outset of his career, served in the Spanish army, in which he attained the grade of lieutenant-colonel in 1821; but, in the following year, while stationed at Vera Cruz, he joined the movement inaugurated by Iturbide, which resulted in the total defeat of the Spanish forces, and the reduction of the whole of that province. He next turned his arms against and overthrew Iturbide, who had proclaimed himself emperor. The Mexican republic was shortly afterwards formed, and, from that period until the year 1833, when he succeeded in himself obtaining the presidentship of the republic, he was engaged in opposing or defending, at the head of the Mexican troops, the claims of rival chiefs. He maintained his position as president until 1836, when he was defeated and taken prisoner at San Jacinto, by his political opponents. Liberated in 1837, he participated in the repulse of the French troops at Vera Cruz, on which occasion he lost a leg. He was once more president, from 1841 until 1845, in which latter year he was deposed and banished for ten years; but was recalled soon afterwards, reinstated as president, and charged to defend Mexico against the United States army. He was defeated in several encounters by Generals Scott and Taylor, and finally, in 1848, was compelled to resign, Mexico having proclaimed peace with the United States, by the cession of California, and by submitting to the erection of Texas into an independent state. From the close of the year 1852 until the middle of

1855, he again held the reins of power, only to be driven into exile, however, at the latter date, by General Carrera, who had revolted against his rule. He retired beyond the frontiers of Mexico, and took no part in the troubles which distracted his country after his abdication. B. in the city of Talapa, 1798.

SANTA ANNA, a town of Central America, 11 miles from Salvador. In the neighbourhood, indigo and sugar are produced. *Pop.* 10,000.—Also a market-town of Brazil, 30 miles from Cuiaba. *Pop.* of DISTRICT, 4,000.

SANTA ANNA BARBARA, *bar'-ba-ra*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 30 miles from Ouro Preto. *Pop.* of DISTRICT, 4,000.

SANTA CLARA, *cla'-ra*, a town of the island of Cuba, to the S.E. of Havannah. *Pop.* 6,000.

SANTA CROCE, *kro'-chai*, a market-town of Central Italy, on the Arno, 4 miles from San Miniato. *Pop.* 5,200.

SANTA CRUZ, *krooz* or *krooth*, a seaport, capital of the island of Teneriffe, and residence of the governor of the Canaries, situate on a plain, surrounded by bleak and barren mountains, on the N.E. coast of the island. Its only advantage is in its road, which affords safe anchorage. The streets are tolerably broad and straight, and many of the houses are well built. The society consists chiefly of merchants. *Pop.* 9,500.

SANTA CRUZ. (*See* CRUZ, SANTA.)

SANTA CRUZ, a river of S. America, in Patagonia. It has only been explored inland about 200 miles from the Atlantic, which it enters in *lat.* 50° S., *lon.* 68° 30′ W.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, *se-air'-ra*, the most E. department of Bolivia, S. America, bounded on the E. by Brazil, and on its other sides by the departments Beni, Cochabamba, and Tarija. It is mostly level, and covered with unexplored forests. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* between 15° and 21° S. *Lon.* between 58° and 65° W.

SANTA FÉ, *fai*. (*See* FÉ, SANTA.)

SANTA FÉ, a city and department of the Plata Confederation. The city is on the Salado, 8 miles from Parana, or Bajada de Santa Fé, the capital of Santa-Ries. *Pop.* 4,000.—The DEPARTMENT is watered by the Salado, and has a population of about 20,000. *Lat.* between 30° and 33° S. *Lon.* between 61° and 62° W.

SANTA FÉ, an island of S. America, in the Plata Confederation, between the Salado and the Parana. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with an average breadth of 6. The town of Santa Fé is situate on it.

SANTA FÉ, a town of the United States territories, New Mexico, on an affluent of the Rio Grande del Norte. *Pop.* 7,000.

SANTA FÉ DE BOGOTA. (*See* BOGOTA.)

SANTA LUCIA, *loo'-cha*, a market-town of the island of Sicily, 7 miles from Melazzo. *Pop.* 4,500.

SANTA MARIA DE FÉ, *ma-re'-a dai fai*, a town of S. America, in Paraguay, 45 miles from Neembucu. *Pop* Unascertained. Here the naturalist Bonpland, the companion of Humboldt, was detained a prisoner by the dictator Francia.

SANTA MAURA, or LEUCADIA, *mo'-ra* or *mow'-ra*, one of the Ionian islands, on the W. coast of Acarnania, under the protection of Great Britain. *Area*, 180 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the valleys, but in the low grounds very unhealthy. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, oil, and wine. *Pop.* 19,000. The promontory of Cape Ducato, in this island, is famous in ancient history as the scene of "Sappho's Leap."

SANTANDER, *san-tan-dair'*, the capital of a province of the same name in Spain, 50 miles from Bilboa. Its port is commodious and well sheltered. The harbour is protected by two forts or castles, and the entry of vessels into the inner basin is facilitated by a fine pier. It is a thriving place, and exports Castilian wheat and flour. *Pop.* 18,000.—The PROVINCE is, in the S., traversed by the Cantabrian mountains, and has a population of 190,000.

SANTANDER, a river of the Mexican Confederation, on the banks of which are several towns. After a considerable but unascertained course, it enters the Gulf of Mexico, 110 miles from Tampico.

SANTAREM, *san-ta-reng'*, a town of Portugal, on the Tagus, 47 miles from Lisbon. It is divided into the Lower town and the Upper town, and has numerous parish churches and monasteries. *Pop.* 8,000. This was the residence of the court in the 15th century.

SANTAREM, a town of Brazil, 60 miles from Montalegre. It has a trade in cocoa and medicinal plants. *Pop.* 5,000.

SANTA ROSA, *ro'-sa*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Cohahuila. *Pop.* 4,000.

SANTEUIL, John Baptist, *san-te(r)'-e*, a French poet, who became a canon of St. Victor, and obtained a pension from the king. His poems, written in Latin, are deservedly admired. A collection of hymns, in the same language, was composed by him at the request of Bossuet. B. at Paris, 1630; D. at the same city, 1690.

SANTHIA, *san'-te-a*, a town of Sardinia, 12 miles from Vercelli. It is famous in history as the place where Charlemagne received presents from the Moorish chief Haroun-al-Raschid. *Pop.* 2,600.—During the empire of Napoleon I. it formed the capital of the department Sesia.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA. (*See* COMPOSTELLA, or ST. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *san-te-a'-go dai koo'-ba'*, a maritime city, the former capital of Cuba, 6 miles from the coast, on the river Santiago. It has a cathedral, several churches, a college, an hospital, and numerous convents and schools. Its port is defended by forts, and has sufficient water for ships of the line. *Pop.* about 27,000, of whom a third are whites, a third free coloured, and the remainder slaves.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, *dail ais-tai'-ro*, the central department of the Plata Confederation. It comprises two cultivated tracts along the rivers Solado and Dulce. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, honey, wax, sugar, and indigo. Live stock are numerous. *Pop.* 50,000.

SANTILLANA, *san-teel-ya'-na*, a town of Spain, 92 miles from Oviedo. *Pop.* 1,600.

SANTILLIEN, *san-teel'-ye-á*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. *Pop.* 2,100.

SANTON and SANTON DOWNHAM, *sán'-ton*, two villages of England, in Cumberland and Suffolk.

SANTONA, *san-tone'-ya*, a fortified town of Spain, on a headland in the Bay of Biscay, 16 miles from Santander. It has military magazines, an arsenal, and a port admitting large ships. *Pop.* 1,000. This place was occupied in 1813, and again in 1823, by the French.

SANTORINI, or SANTORIN, *san-to-re'-ne*, an island in the Grecian archipelago, lying 12 miles S. of the island of Nio. *Area*, 40 square miles. *Desc.* Arid, but, by persevering labour, it produces cotton, wine, figs, and barley. *Pop.* 13,000.

SANTOS, *san'-tos*, a well-built town and port of Brazil, 40 miles from St. Paul's. From this port the Spanish territories, as well as Rio Grande, receive a great proportion of their sugar, coffee, rum, rice, mandioca, indigo; and in return they bring hides and tallow, which are generally exported hence to Europe. The harbour of Santos has a safe entrance, and is very secure. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 23° 59′ 30″ S. *Lon.* 46° 21′ W.

SAO FRANCISCO, an island in the Atlantic. (*See* FRANCISCO, SAO.)

SAONE, *sone*, a large river of France, rising in the department of the Vosges, and, after a course of 225 miles, joining the Rhone at Lyons. It communicates by canals with the Rhine, Yonne, and Loire.

SAONE-AND-LOIRE, a department in the E. of France, comprehending the S. part of Burgundy, and bounded by the departments of the Jura, the Rhone, and the Allier. *Area*, 3,300 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a fifth of its surface covered with forests. *Rivers.* The principal are the Saone, the Loire, the Arroux, the Doubs, and the Seille. *Pro.* Corn and wine, of which the Chalonais and Mâçonnais are in high repute. *Minerals.* Iron and coal. *Pop.* 575,000.

SAONE, UPPER, a department in the E. of France, including the N. part of Franche-Comté, and inclosed N. by the department of the Vosges, and E. by that of the Upper Rhine. *Area*, 1,792 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N.E., where it is covered by branches of the Vosges. *Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Saone, the Oignon, the Drugeon, and the Amance. *Pro.* Corn, wine, and timber. *Minerals.* Iron and coal. *Manf.* China, glass, cloth, straw hats, and kirchenwasser. *Pop.* 350,000.

SAPOR I., *sai'-por*, king of Persia, succeeded his father Artaxerxes about A.D. 238. He invaded Meso-

potamia, Syria, and Cilicia, and in 260 made the emperor Valerian prisoner; but after being defeated by Odenatus, he was assassinated by his subjects, in 271.

SAPOR II. succeeded his father Hormisdas II. He was a warlike prince, and gained many advantages over the Romans, but tarnished his glory by a dreadful persecution of the Christians. D. 380.

SAPOR III. succeeded Artaxerxes II., and reigned from 384 to 389.

SAPOR, king of Armenia, was the son of Yezdedjerd I., king of Persia, and was proclaimed at the death of Khosrou III., to the prejudice of Varenes Sapor. He attempted in vain to detach his subjects from Christianity and from an alliance with the Romans. Whilst making a journey to Ctesiphon, in 420, an insurrection burst forth in Armenia, which resulted in his losing the crown. He was treacherously slain by his brother Behram V. in the same year.

SAPPHO, *saf'-fo*, a celebrated Greek poetess, who was the inventor of the "Sapphic verse." She excelled in lyric verse, and was held in such estimation by her countrymen, that they stamped her image on their coins. She was said to have fallen in love with a young man named Phaon, who slighted her; on which she threw herself into the sea from the Leucadian rock; but Müller declares this to be a mere fiction. Fragments of her poems are extant. B. at Lesbos, and flourished about 600 B.C.

SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOZA, *sa'-ra-gos'-sa* (Sp. *tha-ra-go'-tha*), a city of Spain, the capital of the old kingdom of Aragon, on the Ebro, which is here about the middle of its course, and separates the city from its suburbs, 176 miles from Madrid. Without being regularly fortified, it is surrounded by an earthen wall, and is built throughout of bricks. The houses are seldom above three stories in height; the streets narrow and crooked, except one long and wide one, called the Cozo. Here are two bridges over the Ebro. The public buildings are numerous,—churches, convents, and a cathedral, celebrated throughout Spain for its sanctuary. The city has a university, founded in 1478; also an academy of fine arts, with schools for drawing, and other branches of education. Here are, also, two public libraries, but both on a small scale. *Pop.* about 63,000.—It is noted for the dreadful sieges which it sustained in 1808 and 1809. To the heroism displayed by the women of Saragossa in defending their city, Byron thus alludes in his "Childe Harold:"—

> "The Spanish maid, aroused,
> Hangs on the willow her unstrung guitar,
> And, all unsex'd, the anlace hath espoused,
> Sung the loud song, and dared the deed of war!
> And she whom once the semblance of a scar
> Appall'd, an owlet's larum chill'd with dread,
> Now views the column-scatt'ring bay'net jar,
> The falchion flash, and o'er the yet warm dead
> Stalks, with Minerva's step, where Mars might quake to tread."

SARAH, *sai'-ra*, the niece and wife of Abraham. She became the mother of Isaac at the age of 90 years, and caused Abraham to cast forth Hagar and Ishmael. She lived to the age of 127 years.

SARAISK, *sa-raisk'*, a town of European Russia, on the Ostr, 40 miles from Riazan. It has a citadel and large fairs. *Pop.* 6,000.

SARANSK, *sa-ransk'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Penza, on the rivers Insara and Saranja, 68 miles from Penza. *Manf.* Soap and leather. *Pop.* 9,000.

SARAPUL, *sa-ra-pool'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the Kama, 188 miles from Viatka. *Pop.* 6,000.

SARATOGA, *să-ra-to'-ga*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area*, 800 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, a township of the United States, in Saratoga county, New York, on the Hudson, 32 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 5,000.—It is memorable as the place where General Burgoyne's army surrendered in 1777.

SARATOV, *sa-ra-tof'*, a great province or government of Russia, partly in the S. E. of Europe, partly in Asia. It lies along both sides of the Volga, or Wolga, in the form of a triangle, having on the one side the country of the Don Cossacks, on the other that of Astracan. *Area*, 75,000 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly and fertile in many parts. *Rivers.* The Volga and its tributaries. *Lakes.* The Elton and the Yorkojeosero. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, millet, and peas; potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, melons, and grapes. Extensive flocks and herds are raised, and the rearing of bees and silkworms is an object of industry. *Minerals.* Salt and iron. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics: iron goods are made, and there are numerous flour-mills and distilleries. *Pop.* 1,800,000. *Lat.* between 48° 10′ and 53° 18′ N. *Lon.* between 42° 30′ and 51° 20′ E.

SARATOV, a neatly-built town of European Russia, capital of the above government, on the Volga, or Wolga, 465 miles from Moscow. *Pop.* 7,000. This place is the seat of an extensive trade.

SARANGPOOR, *sa-rang-poor'*, a town of India, 110 miles from Lucknow. It has two cathedrals and salt magazines. *Pop.* 10,000.

SARAUT, *sa-raut'*, a village of Herat, in Persia, 66 miles from Hamadan.

SARAWAK, *sa-ra-wak'*, a country of Borneo, on the N.E. coast of the island. Sir James Brooke was appointed its rajah, and did much to make it known. *Pop.* about 12,000. *Lat.* between 1° and 2° N. *Lon.* between 109° 40′ and 111° 40′ E. (*See* BROOKE.)

SARAWAN, *sa-ra-wan'*, a province of Beloochistan. *Area*, 20,000 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 28° and 30° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 61° and 67° 40′ E.

SARBURG, *sar'-boorg*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, on the Sarre. *Pop.* 1,500.

SARDAM. (*See* ZAANDAM.)

SARDANAPALUS, *sar-da-na-pai'-lus*, according to Greek and Roman historians, the last king of Assyria. He was a voluptuous prince. Arbaces, governor of Media, entering the royal palace, and seeing Sardanapalus dressed as a courtesan, surrounded by his eunuchs and mistresses, was so filled with indignation that he formed the design of conspiring against him. Belesis, a priest of Babylon, entered into his views, and a civil war commenced, in which the king was defeated and besieged in Nineveh, whereupon he set fire to his palace, and perished in the flames, according to some writers, 880, and to others 717 B.C.

SARDINIA, *sar-din'-i-a* (Ital. SARDEGNA, *sar-dain'-ya*), an island of the Mediterranean, situate to the south of Corsica, from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio. The geographical division is into the two nearly equal parts of Capo di Cagliari and Capo di Sassari; the former being the southern, the latter the northern part of the island. *Area*, with the island of Capraia, 9,168 square miles. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, with Mount Genargentu rising, in its centre, to a height of 7,000 feet. In the W. there are extensive plains. *Rivers.* The Tirso is the largest. *Climate.* The heat and cold are less intense than are common in continental countries under the same parallels of latitude. *Pro.* The vine and the olive flourish; also the mulberry, the lemon, the orange, the fig, and in the warmest situations, the pomegranate and palm-tree. Sugar, cotton, coffee, and indigo might be cultivated in the warmer valleys; but all is backward, the interior containing extensive tracts of desert, and still more extensive forests of aged oak, chestnuts, and cork trees. Even horses range in a wild state in these unfrequented spots. Deer, wild boars, and foxes abound, and the skins of hares, rabbits, foxes, and martins, are exported. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, and lead. *Commerce.* Sardinia is very favourably situate for commercial intercourse, having a number of good harbours; such as Palmas, Nova, and Cagliari. It has no manufactures, except some coarse linens and woollens; no *exports*, unless rude produce; such as corn, cattle, salted provisions, the proceeds of the tunny fishery, hides and skins, fruit, some wine and brandy, but, above all, large quantities of salt. *Pop.* 550,000. *Lat.* between 38° 51′ 50″ and 41° 15′ 42″ N. *Lon.* between 8° 3′ 39″ and 9° 50′ 30″ E.—The Phœnicians and Greeks, who called this island Icanusa, first sent colonies to it, and erected several small states, as they had done in the south of Italy and Sicily. The Carthaginians succeeded them, and had the dominion nearly of the whole island. The Romans dispossessed the Carthaginians. The Saracens held it in the 9th century, as they did Naples and Sicily. The republics of Genoa and Pisa recovered

part of the island from them. Pope Boniface took upon him to transfer it to the king of Aragon, who subdued the Genoese, Pisans, and the rest of the inhabitants, and annexed it to his own dominions. It remained united to the crown of Spain till the allies made a conquest of it, in 1708. It was allotted to the emperor at the peace of Utrecht, 1713. The Spaniards recovered it in 1717, but were obliged to abandon it about two years after; when it was conferred on the duke of Savoy, in lieu of the kingdom of Sicily, in 1719; and his descendants now enjoy the throne. From 1798 to 1814 it was the only portion of the Sardinian dominions left in the power of its sovereign, the French occupying the other portion of the kingdom. — For its late history, *see* CHARLES ALBERT, VICTOR EMMANUEL, &c.

SARDINIA, KINGDOM OF, a state in the south of Europe, composed in part of the island of Sardinia, but in a much greater proportion of Piedmont, Savoy, and the territory of Genoa. It takes its name from the island of Sardinia, and was, in 1860, enlarged by the annexation of Naples and other portions of Italy, noticed under their several heads, to its continental portion. *Area.* Previous to the events of 1860, this was estimated at 29,102 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being covered on the N. and W. by the Alps, which culminate in Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, and Mont Cervin. *Rivers.* The Rhone, Var, and Magra, which fall into the Mediterranean. Besides these, there are the Po and its affluents. *Climate.* Cold in the mountains, but warm in the valleys. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, maize, chestnuts, grapes, figs, olives, oranges, and citrons. The silk of Piedmont is the best in Italy, and mules are extensively reared. *Exp.* The principal are cattle, silk, olive-oil, flax, and iron. *Pop.* 4,010,000. *Lat.* —the continental portion, previous to the annexation of Naples, between 43° 39′ and 46° 24′ N. *Lon.* between 5° 38′ and 10° 7′ E —This kingdom originated in the duchy of Savoy, and has been successively enlarged by the annexation of Piedmont, Nice, and the island of Sardinia. From 1798 to 1814 its continental part formed a portion of the French empire, and in the following year it was enlarged by the addition of Genoa and the island of Capraia. In 1855 it took part with Britain and France against Russia, and while we write (1861) is still, in its continental part, being extended by the voluntary union of the Italian people under the sway of Victor Emmanuel, who, in 1861, assumed the title of King of Italy. (*See* ITALY, PIEDMONT, SARDINIA (ISLAND OF), SAVOY, &c.)

SARDIS, *sar'-dis*, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 50 miles from Smyrna. In its neighbourhood are extensive ancient remains.

SARDOAL, *sar'-do-al*, a town of Portugal, 3 miles from Abrantes. *Pop.* 3,400.

SARENDI, *sa-ren'-de*, a town of India, in Oude. *Pop.* 6,000.

SAREPTA, *sa-rep'-ta*, a fortified town of European Russia, on the Wolga, or Volga, 15 miles from Tzaritzin. *Pop.* 4,000.—This place is the centre of numerous colonies of Moravians.

SARGUEMINES, *sarg'-men*, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. *Manf.* Fine earthenware, leather, silks, gauzes, and velvets. *Pop.* 5,700.

SARI, *sa'-re*, a town of Persia, 20 miles from Balfrush. It is inclosed by a ditch and a mud wall. *Pop.* 15,000.

SARK, or SERCQ, *sark*, a small island in the English Channel, dependent on Guernsey. *Pop.* 580. *Lat.* 49° 30′ N. *Lon.* 2° 52′ W.

SARK, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, falling into the Solway Firth near its eastern extremity.

SARLAT, *sar'-la*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, on the Sarlat, 98 miles from Bordeaux. *Pop.* 6,000.—This is the birthplace of Fénélon.

SARNEN, *sar'-nen*, a town of Switzerland, on the Aa, 9 miles from Lucerne. *Pop.* 3,500.

SARNO, *sar'-no*, a town of Naples, near the eastern base of Mount Vesuvius. It is noted for the superior quality of the silk raised in its environs, is the see of a bishop, and has a castle and sulphur-baths. *Pop.* 12,000.—Here Justinian defeated the Goths, and terminated their sway in Italy.

SARONIC GULF, GREECE. (*See* ÆGINA, GULF OF.)

SAROS, or SCHAROS, *sha'-rosh*, a market-town of Hungary, 15 miles from Zemplin. It has a college and library. *Pop.* 5,500.

SAROS, GULF OF, *sa'-ros*, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, separated from the Hellespont by the peninsula of Gallipoli. *Ext.* 40 miles long and 20 broad. Near it are the islets of Saros.

SAROS-PATAK, *pa-tak'*, a well-built town of Hungary, on the Bodrog, 14 miles from Tokey. It has a Catholic, a Calvinist, and a Greek church. *Pop.* 6,000.

SARPA, *sar'-pa*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Astrakan, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Volga, 15 miles from Tzartzin.

SARPI, Peter Paul, *sar'-pe*, commonly called "Father Paul," an eminent Italian historian, who became a member of the religious order of Servites, and while still a young man acquired a great reputation for his extensive learning and penetrating genius. Besides his acquaintance with ancient and modern languages, he was well versed in mathematics, theology, and medicine. In the disputes between the republic of Venice and Pope Paul V. he displayed so much ability in behalf of his country, that the pope ordered him to Rome, and on his refusal to go thither, excommunicated him. This did not abate the zeal of the virtuous citizen, who continued to vigorously maintain the rights of Venice against the pretended authority of the pope. An attempt was then made to murder him, and he was attacked on the bridge of St. Mark by five assassins, who left him pierced with wounds. This infamous deed roused the indignation of the senate, who offered large rewards for the apprehension of the assassins; but they were never discovered. Father Paul recovered from his wounds, but with ruined health. He wrote several esteemed works; the chief of which were, "The History of the Council of Trent," "Considerations on the Censures of Paul V. against the Republic of Venice," and "Tréatise concerning the Inquisition." B. at Venice, 1552; D. at the same city, 1623.

SARRE, or SAAR, *sar*, a river of Germany, rising in the Vosges, and, after a course of 150 miles, joining the Moselle 5 miles from Treves.

SARREBOURG, *sar'-boorg*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, on the Sarre, 40 miles from Nancy. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, woollen stuffs, paper, and porcelain. *Pop.* 2,600.

SART, *sart*, the modern name of Sardis.

SARTHE, *sart*, a river of France, rising in the department Orne, and joining the Mayenne 6 miles above Angers.

SARTHE, or SARTE, a department in the north-west of France, comprising the greater part of the ancient province of Maine, and bounded by the departments of the Orne, the Loir-and-Cher, and the Mayenne. *Area*, 2,470 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, and largely covered with forests. *Rivers.* The principal are the Sarthe, the Loire, and the Huine. *Pro.* Corn, grapes, cider, and perry. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, and paper. *Pop.* 475,000.

SARTO, *sar'-to*, Andrea Vanucchi, usually styled del Sarto, a celebrated Italian painter, so named from being the son of a tailor. He was invited to Paris by Francis I., for whom he painted several fine pictures. Florence also contains some examples of his genius. His pictures are admirably designed, and are remarkable for the excellence of the draperies. B. at Florence, 1488; D. of the plague, at the same city, 1530.

SARUM, OLD, *sal'-rum*, an ancient and extinct borough of Wiltshire, 2 miles from Salisbury. This notorious rotten borough, although reduced to a single farm-house, sent two members to Parliament before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832.

SARUN with CHUMPARUN, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, having its centre about *lat.* 26° N., *lon.* 85° E. *Area*, 6,394 square miles. *Pop.* 1,700,000.

SARZANA, *sar-za'-na*, an ancient town in the Genoese territory, on the Magra, 45 miles from Genoa. It had formerly its own parliament. *Pop.* 3,600.

SARZEAU, *sar'-zo*, a parish and town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 10 miles from Vannes. *Pop.* 7,500.

SARZEDAS, *sar'-ze-das*, a market-town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 10 miles from Castello-Branco. *Pop.* 2,500.

SASBACH, *sas'-bak*, a village of Baden, 17 miles from

Strasburg. *Pop.* 1,400. Here Marshal Turenne fell by a random shot in 1675.

SASCACHEWAN, *sis-kätch'-e-wan*, a river of North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of upwards of 1,000 miles, falling into Lake Winnipeg, in *lat.* 51° 45′ N.

SASIK, *sa'-sik*, a lake of Bessarabia, 35 miles from Akermann. *Ext.* 16 miles long, with a breadth of 6.

SASSANO, *sas-sa'-no*, two market-towns of Naples, neither with a population above 4,000.

SASSARI, *sas'-sa-re*, a well-built town of Sardinia, near the north-west coast, 60 miles from Cagliari. It is the seat of the provincial government and courts of justice, as well as of a university, erected in 1775. Here are also several lesser seminaries, a museum, library, and an hospital. Its churches are numerous, and there are several convents. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 40° 43′ 33″ N. *Lon.* 8° 35′ E.—The GULF has a length of 20 miles and a breadth of 35.

SASSERAM, *sas'-se-ram*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, 38 miles from BUXAR. In its neighbourhood is the sacred waterfall of Deocoond. *Pop.* 15,663.

SATALGE. (*See* PHARSALIA.)

SATALIA, or ANTALIA, *sa-ta-le'-a*, a city of Asia Minor, beautifully situate at the head of a gulf to which it gives name, round a small harbour, 50 miles from Cape Khelidonia. The streets appear to rise behind each other like the seats of a theatre. The city is inclosed by a ditch, a double wall, and a series of square towers, about 50 yards asunder. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 36° 50′ N. *Lon.* 30° 45′ E. This place is supposed to have been the ancient Olbia.

SATILLIEU, *sa-teel'-yu(r)*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, 12 miles from Tournon. *Pop.* 2,100.

SATORALLYA-UJHELY, *sa-to-ral'-ya oo-je'-le*, a market-town of Hungary, 8 miles from Zemplin. *Pop.* 7,600.

SATTARA, *sat-ta-ra'*, a state of India, nearly inclosed by the territory of the Bombay presidency, to which it now belongs. *Area*, 16,222 square miles. *Pop.* 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 16° 22′ and 18° 32′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 30′ and 76° E.—The CAPITAL town, of the same name, is 58 miles from Poonah. Though a strong fortress, it surrendered to the British in 1818.

SATURN, *sät'-urn* (SATURNUS, *sa-tur'-nus*), a son of Coelus, or Uranus, and Terra. He obtained his father's kingdom by the consent of his brother Titan, provided he did not bring up any male children. Pursuant to this agreement, Saturn always devoured his sons as soon as born, till his wife Rhea concealed from him the birth of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, giving him, instead of the children, large stones to eat. Titan afterwards made war against Saturn, and dethroned and imprisoned him. Jupiter, who was secretly educated in Crete, delivered his father; but Saturn, having conspired against Jupiter, he was banished from his throne, and fled into Italy. Janus, king of Italy, received Saturn, and made him his partner on the throne. Saturn employed himself in civilizing the barbarous manners of the people, and in teaching them agriculture. His reign was so beneficent that the poets have called it the "golden age." The god is generally represented as an old man, bent through age and infirmity; he holds a scythe in his right hand, with a serpent that bites its own tail; and in his left hand he holds a child, which he raises up as if about to devour it.

SATURNALIA, *sät-ur-nai'-li-a*, festivals in honour of Saturn, instituted, as is generally supposed, long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on earth in the golden age of Saturn. The Saturnalia were originally celebrated for only one, but afterwards the solemnity continued for seven days. The celebration was remarkable for the liberty which universally prevailed; the slaves were permitted to ridicule their masters, and to speak with freedom upon every subject.

SATURNIN, ST., *sa-toor'-nă*, the name of several parishes and places in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

SATYRS, *sät'-irs* (SATYRI, *sät'-i-ri*), rural demigods, who are represented like men, but with the feet and the legs of goats, short horns on the head, and the whole body covered with thick hair. They chiefly attended upon Bacchus, and rendered themselves known in his orgies by their lasciviousness. The first-fruits of everything were generally offered to them. The Romans also called them Fauni, Panes, and Sylvani.

SAUL, *sawl*, the first king of the Hebrews, was the son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, and anointed king 1110 B.C. He obtained signal advantages over the Philistines and Amalekites; but having spared the spoil, contrary to the divine command, the prophet Samuel informed him the sceptre should depart from him. Being jealous of David, he endeavoured several times to take his life. After his defeat by the Philistines on Mount Gilboah, he slew himself, B.C. 1056.

SAULCY, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de, *sole'-se*, a modern French antiquarian, who was educated for the military profession, and was attached to the army as an artillery officer, but devoted his leisure to the study of archæology and numismatics. His early works upon those sciences obtained a great amount of success. In 1836 he gained a prize from the Institute for his work entitled "An Essay on the Classification of Byzantine Coins," and subsequently became professor of mechanics at the military school of Metz. Having been fortunate enough to secure the notice of the duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, he was appointed conservator of the Museum of Artillery at Paris, and was thus enabled to prosecute his studies under more favourable circumstances. In 1850 he set out for Palestine, with the view of making researches into the antiquities of the Holy Land. Upon his return to France he announced that he had discovered the site of the city of Sodom, and declared that he had ascertained the monuments known as the "Tombs of the Kings" to be, in reality, those of the kings of Judah. He, at the same time, presented to the Louvre a sarcophagus, which he supposed to be that of King David. These assertions provoked an animated discussion in the learned world, but he defended his views with the greatest warmth. About the same time he produced his work entitled "Travels upon the Shores of the Dead Sea and in the Biblical Countries," with maps and plates. He then resumed his archæological studies, and produced, among other valuable works, "Studies on Judaic Numismatics," and also contributed a number of learned papers to the French scientific journals. His latest work was a "History of Judaic Art, founded upon the Sacred and Profane Writings." In 1859 he was created a senator, having previously been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, as well as being created an officer of the Legion of Honour. B. at Lille, 1807.

SAULIEU, *sole'-yu(r)*, a town of France, in the department of Côte-d'Or, 33 miles from Dijon. *Manf.* Woollens, lace, leather, and hardwares. *Pop.* 2,800.

SAUMAROIS, *so-ma-rwaw'*, an old subdivision of France, now distributed among the departments Maine-and-Loire, Indre-and-Loire, and Vienne.

SAUMASE. (*See* SALMASIUS.)

SAUMUR, *so'-moor*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine-and-Loire, on the Loire, 38 miles from Tours. The principal street traverses the greater part of the town, and contains several elegant buildings, but part of it is not paved, and other parts are inconveniently steep. It has some interesting remains of Roman and Celtic antiquities, but its great attraction is the beauty of the surrounding scenery. *Manf.* Linens and cambrics. *Pop.* 14,500.

SAUNDERS'S ISLAND, *saun'-ders*, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, so called by Captain Cook. *Lat.* 57° 49′ S. *Lon.* 26° 44′ W.

SAUNDERSON, Dr. Nicholas, *saun'-der-son*, an eminent English mathematician. He lost his sight when twelve months old, by the small-pox, but was sent to the free-school at Penniston, Yorkshire, where he acquired great proficiency in classical learning, though it is not mentioned by what means. At the age of 18 he was introduced to Mr. West, a gentleman of fortune, and a lover of the mathematics, who instructed him in algebra and geometry; and he made such progress that his friends sent him to Cambridge, where he delivered lectures on mathematics to crowded audiences. Having been created master of arts by royal mandate, he was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1711, and in 1728 he received the degree of doctor of laws,

when George II. visited the university. His "Elements of Algebra" were printed at Cambridge in 1740, and his treatise on Fluxions was also printed after his death. B. at Thurleston, Yorkshire, 1682; D. 1739.

SAURIN, James, *so'-rā*, a celebrated French Protestant divine, who went with his father to Geneva, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. In the 17th year of his age he quitted his studies to bear arms in the English service, but soon returned to Geneva. On finishing his education, he went to London, and preached among his fellow exiles for five years. About 1705 he went to Holland, where he became minister of the French church at the Hague. He was an eloquent and majestic preacher. His sermons, in 12 volumes, are impassioned and powerfully persuasive. They have been translated into English by Robinson and Hunter. But his greatest work is entitled "Discourses, Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the most Memorable Events of the Old and New Testament." B. at Nismes, 1677; D. at the Hague, 1730.

SAURIN, Bernard Joseph, a French dramatic poet, and son of the preceding. He was intimate with Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Helvetius, the latter of whom allowed him a pension. He wrote several plays of great merit; as "Spartacus," and "Blanche and Richard," tragedies; and the "Anglomania," a comedy. His dramatic works were printed in 1783. B. at Paris, 1706; D. 1781.

SAURIN, Joseph, a French mathematician, who entered the ministry of the Protestant church; but, in 1690, abjured that religion at Paris, obtained a pension from the government, and devoted himself to mathematical science. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences. John Baptist Rousseau, having been accused of writing some libellous verses against persons of distinction, falsely charged Saurin with being the author. Saurin was, however, acquitted, and his accuser banished. He contributed many valuable papers to the *Journal des Savans*, and to the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences; and wrote his own life. B. at Courtaison, Vaucluse, 1659; D. at Paris, 1737.

SAUSMAREZ, James, Lord de, *so'-ma-rez*, a celebrated English admiral, who entered the royal navy in his 13th year. In 1775 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant for his brave conduct at the attack upon Charlestown, in America, and became commander in 1781, in reward of his gallant behaviour during the action off the Dogger Bank, between the English fleet, under Sir Hyde Parker, and the Dutch, commanded by Admiral Zoutman. He next distinguished himself in the action wherein Admiral Rodney defeated the French fleet, under the Count de Grasse; and, peace being soon afterwards proclaimed, he returned to Guernsey, his native island. In 1793 hostilities again commenced between the English and the French republic, and Captain Sausmarez was appointed to the *Crescent* frigate, in which, after a desperate fight off Cherbourg, he captured the French frigate *La Réunion*. For this service he was knighted. In 1794 he saved a small force of three frigates which had been attacked in the English Channel by an enemy more than doubly superior in numbers. In the following year he signalized himself in the action under Lord Bridport; and, in 1797, he bore a gallant part in the defeat of the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent. He was second in command at the battle of the Nile, where he was severely wounded. He became a rear-admiral in 1801, and was created a baronet. In the same year he made an attack upon a French and Spanish fleet of ten sail of the line and four frigates, with a force of less than half that number; but although, in consequence of the disabled condition of his vessels, he could not prevent the enemy from re-entering Cadiz, he caused them a loss of three ships and 3,000 men, blown up, killed, or taken prisoners. Hereupon, he was rewarded with the order of the Bath, and received the thanks of parliament, Lord Nelson declaring that "a greater action was never fought." After performing other distinguished services, he was, at the close of the war, in 1814, created full admiral, personally thanked by the allied sovereigns on their visit to England, and subsequently appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain. When William IV. ascended the throne, in 1831, he was created Lord de Sausmarez, of Sausmarez, in the island of Guernsey, and a general of marines. He spent the remainder of his life in quiet retirement upon his estate in Guernsey. The Memoirs and Correspondence of this brave and skilful English seaman have been published by Sir John Ross, and his gallant deeds are narrated in detail in the Naval History of James. B. at St. Peter-Port, Guernsey, 1757; D. in the same island, 1836.

SAUSSURE, Horace Benedict de, *sosé'-soor*, a celebrated Swiss naturalist, who received his education at the college of Geneva, of which learned establishment he was appointed professor, in his 22nd year. His life was spent in uninterrupted devotion to physical science, either as a teacher, writer, or adventurous explorer. He says, "I had a decided passion for mountains from my infancy. At the age of 18 I had already been several times over the mountains nearest to Geneva; but these were comparatively of little elevation, and by no means satisfied my curiosity. I felt an intense desire to view more closely the high Alps, which, as seen from the summits of these lower mountains, appear so majestic. At length, in 1760, alone and on foot, I visited the glacier of Chamouni, then little frequented, and the ascent of which was regarded not only as difficult but dangerous. I went there again the following year; and, from that time, I have not allowed a single year to elapse without making considerable excursions, and even long journeys, for the purpose of studying mountains. In the course of that period I have traversed the entire chain of the Alps fourteen times by different routes. I have made sixteen other excursions to the central parts of the mountain mass. I have gone over the Jura, the Vosges, the mountains of Switzerland and of part of Germany, those of England, of Italy, and of Sicily, and the adjacent islands. I have visited the ancient volcanoes of Auvergne, a part of the Vivarais, several of the mountains of Forez, of Dauphiny, and of Burgundy. All these journeys I have made with the mineralogist's hammer in my hand, and with no other aim than the study of natural phenomena, clambering up to every accessible summit that promised anything of interest, and always returning with specimens of the minerals and mountains, especially such as afforded confirmations or contradictions of any theory, in order that I might examine and study them at my leisure. I also imposed upon myself the severe task of always making notes upon the spot, and, whenever it was practicable, of writing out my observations in full within the twenty-four hours." This virtuous man and indefatigable philosopher resigned his professorship in 1786, and subsequently became a member of the council of Two Hundred, and later still, when Geneva was united to the French republic, a member of the National Assembly. But the Revolution robbed him of nearly all his property, which had been invested in the public funds. Geology, mineralogy, chemistry, electricity, meteorology, were all advanced by the observations of this original and adventurous mind. He was also the inventor of a thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of water at all depths, an electrometer for showing the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and other valuable philosophical apparatus. His most important works were,—"Essays on Hygrometry," "Dissertatio Physica de Igne," and his invaluable "Travels in the Alps," in 4 volumes. B. at Geneva, 1740; D. at the same place, 1799.

SAUVAGES, Francis Boissier de, *so'-vagé'*, an eminent French physician, who became royal professor of medicine and botany at Montpellier, member of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned bodies. He was called the Boerhaave of Languedoc, and during thirty years laboured at a work in which he sought to classify diseases in a methodical system. His most important works were "Medical Nosology" (in Latin), "Methodus Foliorum," and a translation of Hale's "Statistical Essays," from the English. B. at Alais, Lower Languedoc, 1706; D. 1767.

SAUVAL, Henry, *so'-val*, an eminent French historian, who, after a laborious study of the archives and maps relating to the city of Paris, produced a learned and voluminous work, entitled "History and Researches relative to Paris." This monument of patient labour and erudition was published after the author's death, in 1724, with notes and illustrations by de Launoy, A. Galland, and others. B. at Paris, 1620; D. 1670.

SAUVES, Charlotte de Beaune-Semblancay, Baroness de, *sove*, a French lady, who was equally distinguished

for her beauty and wit. She was one of the attendants upon Catherine de' Medici, and was beloved by the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., over whom she, for a long time, held considerable ascendancy. She was subsequently married to the marquis de Noirmoutiers. B. 1551; D. 1617.

SAUVETERRE, *sove'-tair'*, the name of several parishes and towns of France, none with a population above 2,500.

SAUVEUR, Joseph, *so'-vu(r)*, an eminent French mathematician, who was dumb till he was seven years of age and even then his organs of speech were so imperfect that he was never able to speak distinctly. From an early age he evinced a capacity for the study of mathematics, which he cultivated at the Jesuits' college, Paris, and at the age of 20 had Prince Eugene for a pupil. In 1686 he was appointed mathematical professor of the Royal College. He wrote a treatise on fortification, and another on music, besides several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member. B. at La Flèche, 1653; D. 1716.

SAVAGE, Richard, *sav'-aj*, an English poet, who was the natural son of the countess of Macclesfield, by Earl Rivers. This unnatural woman caused him to be brought up without a knowledge of his origin, and framed a story of his death, to prevent his father from leaving him a proper support. After the death of his nurse, he found some papers which disclosed the secret of his birth; but every effort made by him to gain his mother's favour was ineffectual. Having the misfortune to kill a man in a tavern broil, his mother devised every possible means to get him executed; and when he was condemned, she endeavoured to prevent his receiving a royal pardon. His friends, however, procured him a reprieve, and Lord Tyrconnel took him into his family. But the temper and conduct of Savage were most unfortunate: he quarrelled with his patron and was discarded. Queen Caroline allowed him a pension of £50, which he lost at her death, and was reduced to great distress. Savage had considerable genius, but it was uncultivated. He wrote some plays and poetical pieces, the best of which is the poem entitled "The Bastard." Dr. Johnson, who, at the outset of his career, was the companion of the poet's distress, wrote his biography, which is the best piece in the "Lives of the Poets." B. 1698; D. in the debtors' prison, Bristol, 1743.

SAVAGE ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific Ocean. The largest is 33 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 19° 1′ S. *Lon.* 169° 37′ W.

SAVANNAH, *sa-văn'-na*, a river of the United States, which is formed by the union of the Tugalo and Keowee, 100 miles above Augusta. It separates South Carolina from Georgia, and runs south-east into the Atlantic. It is navigable for large vessels to the town of Savannah, and for boats to Augusta, 340 miles above Savannah. Total course, about 500 miles.

SAVANNAH, a city and port of entry of the United States, in Chatham county, Georgia, on the Savannah, 17 miles from its mouth, and 85 from Charlestown. It contains a court-house, a gaol, an almshouse, hospitals, a theatre, public library, academies, exchange, and churches for different sects. A large proportion of the houses are handsomely built of brick. The city is regularly laid out, and the squares and public walks are planted with China trees, which contribute much to the ornament, comfort, and salubrity of the place. It is the great emporium of the state, and is a place of much trade. On the east side of the city is Fort Wayne; at Five-Fathom Hole is Fort Jackson; and on Tybee Island, near the mouth of the river, is a lighthouse. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 32° 8′ N. *Lon.* 81° 10′ W.

SAVARIN, Anthelme BRILLAT-, *săv'-ra-răn*, an eminent French writer upon gastronomy, who at first pursued the profession of an advocate, and was afterwards deputy to the Constituent Assembly, and member of the Court of Cassation. He emigrated to America in 1793, but returned to his native country three years afterwards, and resumed his functions at the Court of Cassation. He produced some minor pieces relative to his profession, but the work which has rendered his name famous is the "Physiologie du Goût," a philosophical treatise upon gastronomy and "good living," abounding in wit and epigram. B. at Belley, 1755; D. 1826.

SAVARY, Anne Jean Marie, duke of Rovigo, *sa'-va-re*, a celebrated French general, who entered the army in 1789, and in four years became a captain. At the battle of Marengo, in 1800, he was aide-de-camp to General Desaix, and, upon the death of that commander, was attached to the person of Bonaparte in the same capacity. In 1802 the first consul appointed him head of the secret police, and while holding that post, he had the superintendence of the Duke d'Enghien's execution. In 1805 he was created general of division, and, after distinguishing himself at Austerlitz, Eylau, Ostrolenka, and Friedland, he received the title of duke of Rovigo, and was nominated governor of Prussia. He was, in 1808, appointed to the command-in-chief of the army of Spain, and retained it until the arrival of Joseph Bonaparte. In 1810 he succeeded the duke of Otranto as minister of general police, and although he failed to discover the plot of General Mallet before it had almost attained to maturity, he succeeded in justifying himself with the emperor, who, on hearing of the conspiracy, had hastily returned from Russia. In 1815 his devotion to the fortunes of Napoleon caused him to follow the deposed potentate to Rochfort, and he even requested to be allowed to accompany him to St. Helena, but was refused permission by the British government. His unpopularity with his countrymen was very great, and he only emerged from obscurity on two subsequent occasions—in 1823, when he attempted to vindicate his conduct in the execution of the Duke d'Enghien, but only drew upon himself greater discredit, before which he was compelled to leave France; and again in 1831-33, when he held the command in Algeria. B. at Mans, 1774; D. 1833.

SAVARY, James, a French merchant, who acquired a fortune by commerce, after which he became secretary to the king. He wrote the "Complete Merchant," which passed through many editions. He also had a principal share in the drawing up of the commercial code known as the "Code Savary." B. at Douay, 1622; D. 1690. His sons, James and Philemon, published their father's work, under the title of a "Universal Dictionary of Commerce."

SAVARY, Nicholas, an eminent French traveller, who, in 1776, went to Egypt; whence he travelled through Greece and the islands of the Archipelago. On his return to France, about 1781, he published the "Koran," translated from the Arabic; "Letters on Egypt;" and "Letters on Greece." B. at Vitré, 1750; D. 1788.

SAVE, *sav*, a river of the Austrian empire, rising in Illyria, and, after a course of 550 miles, joining the Danube between Semlin and Belgrade.

SAVENDROOG, *sa'-ven-droog*, a fortress of the south of India, in the province of Mysore, 20 miles from Bangalore. *Lat.* 12° 56′ N. *Lon.* 77° 29′ E.—This place, in 1791, was captured by the British without the loss of a man.

SAVERNE, *sa'-vairn*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 22 miles from Strasburg. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, hosiery, and hardware goods. *Pop.* 6,500.

SAVEUR, St., *sa'-vu(r')*, the name of numerous parishes and places in France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

SAVIGLIANO, *sa'-veel-ye-a'-no*, a fortified town of Sardinia, 9 miles from Saluzzo. It has several convents and a Benedictine abbey. *Manf.* Woollens, silks, and linens. *Pop.* 19,000.—Here the French defeated the Austrians, in 1799.

SAVIGNANO, *sa-veen-ya'-no*, the name of two market-towns in Italy, neither with a population above 4,200.

SAVIGNY, *sa-veen'-ye*, the name of numerous parishes and places in France, with populations not above 3,000.

SAVIGNY, Frederick Charles Von, an eminent German jurist, who was, in 1808, appointed professor of law in the university of Landshut, Bavaria, and subsequently fulfilled similar functions in the university of Berlin. His works upon jurisprudence take the highest rank, the principal being,—"History of the Roman Law in the Middle Ages;" "Legal History of Nobility in Modern Europe;" and "The System of Modern Roman Law." B. at Frankfort-on-the Maine, 1770.

SAVILE, George. (*See* HALIFAX, Marquis of.)

SAVILE, Sir Henry, *săv'-il*, a learned English mathematician, who became fellow and warden of Merton College, Oxford, and provost of Eton college. James I., on his accession, conferred on him the honour of knight-

hood. He was a munificent patron of learning, and founded two professorships at Oxford, one of astronomy and the other of geometry. He published editions of St. Chrysostom's works, translated part of Tacitus, and wrote a treatise on Military Affairs, or the Roman warfare, &c. B. near Halifax, 1549; D. at Eton, 1622.

SAVILE, Sir George, a public-spirited and patriotic English senator, who distinguished himself by his opposition to the American war, and by bringing in the bill for repealing the penal statutes against the Roman Catholics; for which his house was destroyed in the memorable riots of June, 1780. B. 1725; D. 1784.

SAVIN, ST, *sa'-vă*, the name of several parishes and places in France, none with a population above 3,000.

SAVIO, *sa'-be-o*, a river of Italy, in the States of the Church, entering the Adriatic after a course of 50 miles.

SAVOCA, *sa-vo'-ka*, a town of the island of Sicily, 8 miles from Taormina. *Pop.* 3,000.

SAVONA, *sa-vo'-na*, a well-built maritime town of Sardinia, in the Genoese territory, 25 miles from Genoa. It had formerly two harbours; but one of these, spacious and secure, was filled up by the Genoese. It was once a place of great trade, but in 1648, an explosion of 1,000 barrels of gunpowder, deposited in the citadel, destroyed the half of the houses. *Manf.* The principal are silk goods, wool, and heavy iron ware. *Pop.* 12,000.

SAVONAROLA, *sa-vo-na-ro'-la*, an Italian monk, of the order of Dominicans, who became a celebrated preacher at Florence, where he publicly declaimed against the vices of the priests and the corruptions of the Roman church, for which he was excommunicated by the pope, and condemned to the flames; which sentence was executed in 1498. He wrote Sermons, a treatise entitled "The Triumph of the Cross," and other works. D. at Ferara, 1452.

SAVOY, *sa-voi'*, a duchy in the S. of Europe, formerly the N.W. part of the continental states of the kingdom of Sardinia. It is bounded W. by France and E. by Piedmont. *Area*, 4,270 square miles. *Desc.* In the highest degree bleak and rugged: mountains, rocks, precipices, forests, and roaring waters,—all the materials of the sublime, are its characteristic features. It is the region of Mont Blanc, Mont St. Bernard, Mont Cenis, Mont Iseran, Mont Valaison, and Mont Toumet, all connected together, and forming a stupendous barrier between Savoy and Piedmont. The plough is of use only in the valleys. The high grounds are, however, cultivated with great industry; and, by various ingenious contrivances, are made productive. *Rivers.* The Rhone, Arne, Drause, and Isère. *Lakes.* The principal are Annecy and Bourget. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, and hemp. The slopes of the mountains are covered with pasture, and, in favourable situations, with vines. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, silver, lead, coal, and salt. The forests supply fuel, both for working these and for domestic purposes. *Pop.* 620,000. The revolutionary war brought Savoy under subjection to France as early as the close of 1792, and so it remained above 21 years. In 1815, the king of Sardinia took part with the allies, and obtained the restoration of the country of his ancestors, with the exception of a small district. Under Napoleon I. it formed the department Mont Blanc, and part of that of Leman. In 1860 this duchy was ceded, along with Nice, to Napoleon III., by Victor Emmanuel, as a requital for the military services rendered to Sardinia by France.

SAVU, *sa-voo'*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, subordinate to the Dutch. *Ext.* 25 miles long and 8 broad. It is beautiful and fertile. *Pop.* 35,000. *Lat.* 10° 35′ S. *Lon.* 122° 30′ E.

SAWUNT WARREE, *sa-woont' war-re'*, a state of India, in the presidency of Bombay. *Area*, 800 square miles. *Pop.* 145,000. *Lat.* between 15° 38′ and 16° 15′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 40′ and 74° 22′ E.

SAX, *sax*, a town of Spain, 27 miles from Alicante. *Manf.* Flour, with numerous distilleries. *Pop.* 2,200.

SAXBY, *sax'-be*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

SAXE, *sax*, a prefix to the names of several German states.

SAXE, Marshal (Count Maurice of Saxony), was the natural son of Frederick Augustus I., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, and of the countess of Koniugsmark. From his childhood he evinced proofs of a martial spirit. In 1709 he served with Prince Eugene and Marlborough in the Netherlands. He next displayed great valour under his father, in the war against the Swedes, particularly at the siege of Stralsund. In 1717 he was with Prince Eugene in Hungary, where he raised the siege of Belgrade, and contributed to the defeat of the Turks. After the peace of Utrecht he went to France, where the duke of Orleans, at that time regent, gave him the rank of Marechal-de-camp. Having obtained a regiment, he employed himself in improving military tactics, and introducing a new system of manœuvres. In 1726 the States of Courland elected him their sovereign, on which Poland and Russia joined against him, and, after a brave defence, the count was obliged to quit the government and the country. He then returned to France, where he applied to the study of the mathematics, and wrote his Reveries. On the death of his father, in 1733, war was rekindled between France and Austria, and the elector of Saxony, his brother, offered him the command of his forces, which he declined, giving the preference to the French service. He then joined marshal the duke of Berwick on the Rhine, and displayed great skill and bravery at the siege of Philipsburg, for which he was made lieutenant-general. In 1741 the count took Prague, which was followed by the capture of Egra. In 1744 he was made marshal of France, and commander-in-chief in Flanders. The next year he gained the battle of Fontenoy, though he was so ill as to be carried on a litter. This victory was followed by the fall of several strong towns, particularly Brussels. In 1746 he gained the battle of Rocoux, and the same year was appointed marshal of all the French armies, governor of all the places conquered in the Low Countries, and loaded with honours by Louis XV. Marshal Saxe was a ripe and good soldier both theoretically and practically, though his literary acquirements were of a mean order; but his work upon military matters nevertheless contains much that is valuable. It was translated into English by Sir William Fawcett, under the title of "The Reveries, or Memoirs upon the Art of War, by Field-Marshal Count Saxe." He was a man of great size and extraordinary personal strength—one of his feats was the breaking in two of a French coin of about an equal size with an English crown-piece. B. at Dresden, 1696; D. in France, 1750.

SAXE-ALTENBURG, *al'-ten-boorg*, a duchy of Central Germany, in the old district of Saxony, inclosed by the Prussian states. *Area*, 510 square miles. *Pop.* 140,000.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, *ko'-boorg-go'-ta*, a duchy of Central Germany, in the old district of Saxony, inclosed by Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Saxe-Meiningen, and Weimar. *Area*, 799 square miles. *Pop.* 160,000.

SAXE-MEININGEN-HILDBURGHAUSEN, *mi'-ning-en hild-boorg-how'-sen*, a duchy of central Germany, surrounded by various Prussian states, with Bavaria on the S. *Area*, 970 square miles. *Pop.* 170,000.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, *vi'-mar i'-sen-ak*, a grand-duchy of central Germany, and the largest of the Saxon principalities. It consists of three detached portions of territory,—the principality of Weimar, that of Eisenach, and the circle of Neustadt, with several small territories in other states. Prussia, Bavaria, and other Saxon duchies, inclose it. *Area*, 1,418 square miles. *Pop.* 250,000.

SAXLINGHAM, *sax'-ling-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none with a population above 700.

SAXO, *sax'-o*, surnamed "Grammaticus," a Danish historian, who went to Paris in 1177, and became a member of the religious order of St. Geneviève. He wrote the "History of the Northern Nations," founded upon the popular traditions; the "Icelandic Sagas;" and the "Songs of the Scalds." B. in Denmark; D. about 1204.

SAXONY, KINGDOM OF, *sax'-o-ne*, is situate towards the N.E. of Germany, and is bounded S. by Bohemia and N. by the Prussian states. *Political Divisions.* These consist of four circles, namely, Dresden, Leipzig, Zwickau, and Bautzen. *Area*, 6,777 square miles. *Desc.* In shape Saxony resembles a triangle, of which the longest line is the frontier on the side of Bohemia, formed by a range of mountains, extending in a long line from south-west to north-east. In the southern and mountainous parts, the valleys only are well cultivated; but in the level districts in the north, tillage is

general. The mean elevation of the country is about 1,100 feet. *Rivers.* The principal are the Elbe, the two Elsters, the two Muldas, the Queiss, and the Saale *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, and other grain; also tobacco and hops; and in a few situations of favourable exposure, vines. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and a fourth of the surface is covered with excellent timber The breed of the Merino sheep is celebrated, and yields valuable wool, and the cattle are of a superior kind Horses are not extensively reared. *Minerals.* Few countries equal Saxony in mineral riches, and in none has this department of natural history been more fully described. The topaz is frequently found, also chrysolites, amethysts, chalcedonies, cornelians, agates, jasper, garnets, and tourmalins; and among the coarser stones, serpentine, asbest, amianthus, barytes, and fluates of lime. The porcelain clay in the neighbourhood of Meissen is well known; here are also fullers'-earth, terra-sigillata, and other minerals with an argillaceous base: petrifactions are very common. The lofty primitive mountains abound in iron; the secondary in copper and lead. Next to these are arsenic, cobalt, antimony, manganese, zinc, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and borax. The salt mines and springs of Saxony are included in the districts ceded in 1815 to Prussia. There are also a few silver-mines. *Manf.* These comprise linen and woollen goods, stockings, fine porcelain called Dresden china, cotton-spinning and silks. Tanneries are general, and paper manufactories are numerous. Every town of consequence has breweries and distilleries. At Dresden, also, there are foundries of cannon and balls. *Exp.* These comprise minerals, linen, yarn, woollens, and lace. *Imp.* Silk, flax, cotton, coffee, sugar, wine, and, in certain seasons, corn. *Education.* Good; public instruction being well developed, and the university of Leipzig is one of the best in Germany. *Gov.* An hereditary limited monarchy. *Army*, 26,000. *Pop.* about 2,000,000. *Lat.* between 50° 10′ and 51° 28′ N. *Lon.* between 11° 35′ and 15° 3′ E. After being, during many centuries, an electorate, Saxony was formed, in 1806, into a kingdom, in consequence of the occupancy of Prussia by Napoleon I. The king of Saxony, as a member of the Germanic confederation, has the fourth rank in the smaller, and four votes at the larger assembly.

Say, John Baptist, *sai*, an eminent French writer upon pohtical economy, who was among the first to popularize that study in his native country. His chief works were, a treatise and a Catechism of Political Economy, and "Letters to Malthus upon various Questions in Political Economy." B. at Lyons, 1767; D. at Paris, 1832.

Scævola. (*See* Mutius.)

Scala, Bartholomew, *skal'-la*, an Italian statesman, who was held in great esteem by Cosmo, duke of Tuscany, and obtained several honourable appointments in his native country. He wrote a "History of Florence" in Latin; "Letters," and other works. B. at Florence, about 1424; D. 1497.

Scala Nova, *no'-va*, a well-built seaport-town of Asia Minor, 40 miles from Smyrna. It stands on a slope rising from the sea, and has mosques and public baths. *Pop.* 20,000.

Scalfa, *skal'-fa*, the name of two small islands of the Hebrides, neither with a population above 300.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, *skal'-e-jer*, a learned Italian writer, who in his youth became page to the emperor Maximilian, and afterwards served in the army, which he quitted to study Greek and Latin, and the science of medicine. He accompanied the bishop of Agen to France, as physician, in 1525, and remained there till his death. He was a man of extraordinary acquirements, both in science and in the learned languages; but it is as a commentator upon the Greek and Latin writers that his fame chiefly rests. His most important works were a "Treatise on the Art of Poetry," "Exercitations against Cardan," "Commentaries on Aristotle's History of Animals," "Notes, Dissertations, and Commentaries upon the Greek and Latin Classics," and Latin poems. B. in Italy, 1481; D. at Agen, 1558.

Scaliger, Joseph Justus, a distinguished French scholar, who was son of the preceding. He studied at the college of Bordeaux, and afterwards at Paris. Becoming a Calvinist, he, in 1593, removed to Leyden, and obtained a professorship. Scaliger was a man of the most extensive learning, but petulant and illiberal. His principal works are, "De Emendatione Temporum," in which he established a sound system of chronology; Latin epistles, commentaries, and annotations upon ancient classics, and Latin poems. B. at Agen, France, 1540; D. at Leyden, 1609

Scamander, or Xanthus, *ska-man'-der*, a river of the plain of Troy, in Asia Minor, rising immediately beneath the site of old Troy, and falling into the Ægean Sea.

Scamozzi, Vincent, *ska-mot'-se*, a celebrated Italian architect, whose principal works are at Venice, and the most remarkable is the citadel of Palma. He composed a treatise on his art, of great merit, entitled "Architettura Universale." B. at Vicenza, 1552; D. at Venice, 1616.

Scandaretta, or Scanderoon. (*See* Alexandretta.)

Scander-Beg, or George Castriota, *skan-der-beg'*, a prince of Albania. He was given by his father, John Castriota, with his three brothers, as hostages to Amurath II., who caused him to be educated as a Mussulman, and placed him in command of 5,000 cavalry. On the death of his father, in 1432, he formed the design of recovering the throne of his ancestors; and being sent against Hungary, he entered into a secret treaty with Humades Corvinus, king of that country, seized the sultan's secretary, and compelled him to write and seal an order to the governor of Albania, commanding him to deliver the capital to Scander-Beg. He then repaired thither, and ascended the throne in 1443. Amurath led siege to Croia, the capital of Albania, but was twice defeated. The war was continued by his successor, Mahomet II., till 1461, when the independence of the country was settled by treaty. Scander-Beg afterwards went to Italy, to assist Ferdinand, king of Aragon, who was closely besieged in Bari. The Albanian hero relieved the place, and contributed to the defeat of the count of Anjou. B. 1404; D. in the states of Venice, 1467.

Scandiana, *skan-de-a'-na*, a market-town of N. Italy, 12 miles from Modena. *Pop.* 2,500.

Scandinavia, *skan'-di-nai'-vi-a*, a general name given by the ancients to the great tract of country lying to the north of Germany, comprising Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. (*See* Norway and Sweden.)

Scania, or Schonen, *ska'-ne-a*, an old province of Sweden, in South Gothland, now divided into the districts Malmoë and Christianstad.

Scapula, John, *skà'-pu-la*, a learned lexicographer, who completed his education at Lausanne, after which he was employed in the printing-office of Henri Etienne, or Stephens, at Paris, and while engaged in correcting the famous "Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ," Scapula made a secret abridgment, which was printed in 1580, under the title of a Greek Lexicon, and proved the ruin of Etienne, whose work was expensive. B. probably at Lausanne, about 1540; D. at Paris, about 1600.

Scarba, *skar'-ba*, a small island of the Hebrides, separated from the north end of Jura by a narrow sound. *Ext.* About 3 miles long and 3 broad. It has a height of about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea.

Scarborough, *skar'-bur-o*, a market and seaport-town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, 37 miles from York. It stands in the recess of a beautiful bay, on the borders of the German Ocean, and rising from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre. The principal streets are spacious and well paved. The buildings on the cliff stand almost unrivalled in respect of situation, having in front a beautiful terrace, nearly 100 feet above the level of the sands, and commanding a variety of delightful prospects. The public buildings are a town-hall, Trinity-house, an hospital, a theatre, the Cliff bridge, a philosophical society, and a museum. The parish church formerly belonged to a Cistercian monastery, and there are various other places of worship for different denominations of Christians. The ruins of the ancient castle form a very picturesque object, and great ornament to the town. The promontory on which they stand rises nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, which washes the bottom of it on the north-east and south sides. This fortress was built about the year 1136, and became the scene of many important transac-

tions in English history. The harbour is the only haven of consequence on the eastern coast, between the Humber and Tynemouth; hence it is much resorted to during the violent easterly storms which often prevail here. It is extensive and commodious, of easy access, and has been much improved by extensive works erected at different times. Scarborough is a great public resort



SCARBOROUGH.

in summer. *Pop.* 13,000.—It has a station on the North Midland Railway. As no mention of Scarborough is made in the Doomsday-book, it is supposed not to have existed before the Norman conquest.

SCARBOROUGH, the principal town of the British W. India island of Tobago, on its E. coast. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 11° 6′ N. *Lon.* 60° 30′ W.

SCARLATTI, Alexander, *skar-lat'-te*, an eminent Italian composer, who was the founder of the Neapolitan school of music. He is said to have written two hundred masses, a hundred operas, and three thousand cantatas. His writings, although they produced a revolution in the style of operatic music, are almost all completely forgotten. B. at Naples, 1650; D. in Sweden, 1735.

SCARLATTI, Domenico, an eminent Italian composer, and the son of the preceding, who made the acquaintance, at Venice, of Handel, to whom he was ardently attached, and followed to Rome. In 1735 he was appointed master of the royal chapel at Madrid, and teacher to the queen of Spain. He wrote several operas, and a collection of pieces for the harpsichord, which were once highly popular. B. 1683; D. at Madrid, 1751.

SCARLETT, James. (*See* ABINGER, Lord.)

SCARPA, Antonio, *skar'-pa*, a celebrated Italian physician and writer upon medicine, who was born of parents in very humble circumstances, but was, through the liberality of a distant relation, enabled to pursue his studies at the university of Padua, where he distinguished himself by his assiduity. In 1772 he was invited to fulfil the professorship of anatomy at the university of Modena, and subsequently became surgeon-in-chief to the military hospital of the same city. After visiting France and England, in both of which countries he made the acquaintance of the most illustrious physicians of the time, he, in 1783, became professor of anatomy in the university of Pavia. In 1814 he was appointed director of the Medical Faculty of Pavia. A simple enumeration of the titles of the various works of this great physician would occupy almost a column of this dictionary; but there was not one of them that had not a practical value. He wrote upon the anatomy of the organs of smell; of hearing; upon the cure of aneurism, hernia, the diseases of the eye; on the operation for the stone; and decided in the affirmative the question whether the heart was supplied with nerves, a disputed point until his time. Indeed there was scarcely a department of medical science which did not engross his attention or was not illuminated by his valuable writings. B. at La Motta, Friuli, 1748; D. at Pavia, 1832.

SCARPANTO, or KOJE, *skar-pan'-to*, the ancient Carpathos, a small island in the Mediterranean, between Candia and Rhodes, 28 miles from Rhodes. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 8. It has several harbours, and at its N.W. extremity a village of the same name.

SCARRON, Paul, *skar'-rawng*, a celebrated French burlesque writer. In order to propitiate his father, a wealthy counsellor of the parliament, he entered into the ecclesiastical state, and obtained a canonry at Mans; but his conduct was characterized by the utmost license. Once during the carnival, he and three of his companions daubed their bodies with honey, and afterwards rolled in feathers. Thus plumed, they went forth; but the people attacked them, and, to escape from their assailants, they hid themselves in the rushes on the banks of the river Sarthe. Scarron alone survived the cold and exposure to which the unfeathered bipeds had been subjected, but at the cost of remaining a cripple for life. He subsequently removed to Paris, where he found employment as a playwright, and obtained a pension of 500 crowns from Anne of Austria. In 1652 he married Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards the famous Madame de Maintenon; and thenceforth he passed his days as the head of a witty and brilliant society which made his home its rendezvous. Scarron, who was a man of infinite humour, maintained his cheerfulness, and indeed made a joke of his sufferings, throughout his life. He wrote a number of comedies; a travesty of Virgil's "Æneid;" several poems; and the "Roman Comique," which has been translated into English by Oliver Goldsmith. The best edition of his work is that of Paris, 1786. D. at Paris, about 1610; D. at the same city, 1660.

SCHADOW, Johann Gottfried, *sha'-dow*, an eminent German sculptor, who studied at Rome, and, upon returning to Berlin in 1788, obtained ample employment. His finest works are, the monument to Count Von der Mark; the equestrian statues of Frederick the Great and of Field-Marshal Blucher; and the sculpture on the mint at Berlin. He was professor, and afterwards director, of the Academy of the Fine Arts at Berlin. His writings upon art were valuable; the most important of them being, "Polyklet, or the Groups of Mankind, according to their Races and Periods;" and "National Physiognomy, or Observations upon the Distinction of the Features, and of the External Form of Human Heads." B. at Berlin, 1764; D. at the same city, 1850.—Two of his sons, Rudolph and Frederick William, became distinguished as artists; the first as sculptor, and the latter as an historical painter. Rudolph D. at Rome, in his 37th year, 1822.

SCHÆSBURG, or SCHASSBURG, *shass'-boorg*, a town of Transylvania, near the Great Kockel, 120 miles from Temesvar. It is divided into an Upper and a Lower town. *Pop.* 6,000.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, *shaf-how'-sen*, one of the best towns in the N. of Switzerland, near the frontiers of Suabia, on the Rhine, 23 miles from Zurich. It is a place of antiquity, and has a large parish church, an academy, town library, town-hall, and market-house. *Manf.* Cotton, silk, and leather, and it exports the wine raised in the neighbourhood. A wooden bridge, of very ingenious construction, is here thrown across the Rhine, and forms a channel of communication between this town and the rest of Switzerland. *Pop.* 8,000.—The FALL OF SCHAFFHAUSEN is a cataract of the Rhine, 3 miles from the town, and has a descent of about 100 feet. It is one of the most striking waterfalls in Europe.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a canton in the N. of Switzerland, separated by the Rhine from the cantons of Zurich and Thurgau. *Area*, 116 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating,

with a fertile soil. *Pop.* about 35,000, mostly Protestants.

SCHALCKEN, Godfrey, *shal'-ken*, an eminent Dutch painter, who was a disciple of Gerard Douw, and resided for some time in London, where he painted a remarkable portrait of William III. by candlelight, the king himself holding the candle. B. at Dort, 1643; D. at the Hague, 1706.

SCHAMYL, *sha'-mil*, the prophet and supreme military chieftain of the Circassians, who commenced his warlike career in 1824, by ardently throwing himself into the struggle which Kasi-Mollah, the supreme chief of his country at that period, had commenced against the Russians. Until the year 1831 the Circassians successfully maintained themselves against their enemies; but, at that date, General Rosen, with a formidable army, drove them from all their positions, and besieged them in the stronghold of Himry, in the north of Daghestan, which place was taken, though with great loss to the Russians. Kasi-Mollah and nearly all his followers perished, and Schamyl was left for dead upon the sanguinary field. When he re-appeared, it was thought he had risen from death, and he found his fellow-countrymen acting under another chief, whose commands he himself prepared to obey implicitly. This chief was, however, shortly afterwards slain with all his bodyguard, of which Schamyl was one, although he once more escaped as if by a miracle. From this time he came to be regarded as their born leader by the Circassians, who, moreover, so great was his character for piety, began to look upon him as a prophet. In 1836 he preached a holy war against the Russians, which he sustained during nearly a quarter of a century, keeping large armies in check with a mere handful of men, defending step by step his native fastnesses, and, by a mixture of skill and audacity, drawing his antagonists into ambuscades, or compelling them to beat disastrous retreats. In 1859, however, he found himself deserted by many of the native chieftains, whose co-operation was necessary to enable him to maintain the struggle against the power and resources of Russia. He and his son were taken prisoners, and Russia became mistress of a territory which she had so long coveted, and for which she had lavished so much blood and treasure. Schamyl might be termed not alone the Abd-el-Kader, but also the Mahomet of the Caucasus. B. at the village of Himry, Daghestan, 1797.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, *shoum'-boorg lip'-pe*, a principality of Germany, with an area of 207 square miles and a population of about 30,000.

SCHEELE, Charles William, *shal'-le(r)*, a celebrated Prussian chemist, who was at first an apprentice and assistant to an apothecary at Gottenburg, but afterwards set up in business on his own account at Upsal. With the exception of Priestley, no person made so many discoveries in chemistry as Scheele. He made known oxygen gas, chlorine, tartaric acid, fluoric acid, barytes, and the arsenite of copper, or mineral green, &c.; he was also one of the founders of organic chemistry. His treatises and memoirs, contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, of which he was a member, were republished, under the title of "Collection of Researches made by C. W. Scheele into Natural Philosophy and Chemistry;" Berlin, 1793. Another important work of his was the "Chemical Observations and Experiments on Air and Fire." B. at Stralsund, Pomerania, 1742; D. at Köping, near Stockholm, 1786.

SCHEEMAKERS, Peter, *shal'-ma-kers*, an eminent Flemish sculptor, who took up his residence in England, and became the rival of Roubillac and Rysbrack. His best works are the monuments to Shakspere, Dryden, and the duke of Albemarle, in Westminster Abbey; the bronze statue of Guy in Guy's Hospital; and those of Major Lawrence and Lord Clive in the old India-House. In 1770 he returned to Antwerp. B. at Antwerp, 1691; D. at the same city, about 1773.

SCHEFFER, Ary, *shef'-fer*, an eminent French historical painter, who, after studying in Holland, went to Paris, where he finished his artistic education under Baron Guerin. In 1812 he exhibited his first picture at the Paris Exhibition, and from that time rose rapidly to the highest position both as an historical and *genre* painter. His manner partook of the lofty and devotional character of the modern German school, combined with a certain Gallic style of colour and effect. As a portrait-painter he was likewise eminently successful, his best works in this line of art being the portrait of Charles Dickens, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1856; Talleyrand, Lamartine, and the exqueen of the French. Many of his finest productions have been made familiar to the English public through the medium of the engraver's art; as for example, the reproductions of his "Faust," "Mignon," "Francesa da Rimini and her Lover meeting Dante and Virgil in Hell," and Byron's "Giaour." Some critics have desired more colour, movement, and vigour in his paintings; but, as a distinguished French writer observes, "The materialist brilliancy of colour would add too much of the substantial to the charming effects of his brush, which he himself chose rather to give just so much of life as was necessary to the expression of the finest shades of sentiment." He was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and received many other acknowledgments from the different continental governments, of his genius as an artist. B. 1795; D. 1858.

SCHEFFER, Arnold, a modern French writer, and brother of the preceding, who produced a "History of Germany," "The English Nation and Government," and other historical works. As a political writer he was one of the most determined opponents of the government of Louis Philippe. B. 1796; D. 1853.

SCHEFFER, Henry, a modern French painter, and brother of the preceding, who became chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and produced some fine works, the best of which were "Joan of Arc on her way to Execution," and "Charlotte Corday removed from the Corpse of Marat." B. 1799.

SCHELDT, or SCHELDE, *shelt*, a river of France and the Netherlands, rising in the French department of the Aisne, and flowing in a northerly direction past Cambray, Bouchain, and Denain, to Valenciennes, where it becomes navigable. It passes Conde, Tournay, and Oudenarde, and, reaching Ghent, is joined by the Lys. From Ghent it winds its course to Antwerp, where it is divided into the two branches of East and West Scheldt, both of which discharge themselves into the German Ocean. Total course about 200 miles.

SCHELFSTADT, *shelf'-stat*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, on a canal that communicates with the Ille, 26 miles from Strasburg. *Manf.* Tobacco, caps, stockings, saltpetre, potash, soap, and earthenware. *Pop.* 10,500.—It has a station on the Strasburg and Basil Railway.

SCHELLING, Frederick Augustus, *shel'-ling*, a German novelist, who at first served in the army, and attained the grade of captain of artillery in 1807, but retired shortly afterwards, and took up his residence at Dresden, where he composed a great number of romances, which were highly popular in Germany. He also wrote a drama entitled "Elise de Colmar." B. at Dresden, 1766; D. at the same city, 1839.

SCHELLING, Frederick William Joseph, an eminent German metaphysician, who succeeded Fichte as professor of philosophy in the university of Jena. At first an ardent advocate for the theories of the latter philosopher, he gradually drew away from them, until, in 1802, he established a new set of philosophical ideas, an account of which was given to the German public in a work entitled "Essay upon the Difference in the Systems of Schelling and Fichte." In time these new philosophical ideas superseded those of Fichte, just as Schelling's theories were at a later period supplanted by the Hegelian philosophy. In 1841 he became professor at the university of Berlin, in which city he continued to reside until his death. His most important works were,—"On the System of Transcendental Idealism;" "Discourse on the Philosophy of Art" (translated into English); and "The Philosophy of Nature." B. at Leonberg, Würtemburg, 1775; D. at Berlin, 1854.

SCHEMNITZ, or SELMECZ-BANJA, *shem-nitz'*, a royal free mining-town in the north-west of Hungary, in the midst of the most picturesque scenery, near the Raab, 45 miles from Gran. It is irregularly built, on account of the unevenness of the surface. The mines of Schemnitz are the most extensive in Hungary, and are hardly surpassed by any in Europe. The chief metals are gold, silver, and lead, combined with copper and arsenic. *Pop.*, with suburbs, 20,000, mostly employed in the mines. Below the mines is the adit constructed

by Joseph II., which can be used both as a canal and a railway, and which is considered a magnificent work of engineering skill.

SCHENECTADY, *she'-nek-ta-de*, a county of New York, U.S., on the Mohawk. *Area*, 186 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.

SCHENECTADY, a post-township and capital of Schenectady county, New York, U.S., on the Mohawk, 15 miles from Albany. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a gaol, a college, an academy for young ladies, several churches, and schools. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, tobacco, carpets, paper, machinery, leather, iron, and brass goods. *Pop.* 10,000.

SCHEVENINGEN, *shkev'-en-ing-en*, a watering-place of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 2 miles from Hague. From here, William, prince of Orange, sailed. *Pop.* 5,000.

SCHIEDAM, *shke'-dam*, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 4 miles from Rotterdam. It has numerous churches, a chamber of commerce, and a Latin school. It is the chief seat for the manufacture of "Hollands," or Dutch gin. *Pop.* 13,000.

SCHIERLING, *she'-er-ling*, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 11 miles from Ratisbon. *Pop.* 1,200.—In its vicinity the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1809.

SCHILLER, Frederick, *shil'-ler*, a celebrated German poet and dramatist, who was the son of an army surgeon, and at first studied the law, which he exchanged for medicine, and, after taking his degree, became physician to a regiment stationed at Stuttgardt. Meanwhile his leisure had been given to the study of the poets and dramatists of England and Germany; and in secret he composed his tragedy of "The Robbers," which was produced at Mannheim in 1782. The tragedy obtained an immense success; but the author having ventured to go without leave to the theatre at Mannheim, he was, for that offence, put under arrest. Soon afterwards he fled to Mannheim, where he obtained employment as dramatist to the theatre, produced two tragedies, "Fiesco" and "Intrigue and Love," and translated Shakspere's "Macbeth." In 1785 he went to Leipzig, afterwards to Dresden, and in 1789 he settled at Jena, where he had been appointed professor of history. It was here that he married and wrote his "History of the Thirty Years' War," and some essays upon the Kantian philosophy. In 1799 he produced his play of "Wallenstein," well known to the English reader through the fine translation by Coleridge. Shortly afterwards he once more changed his abode, and went to Weimar, where he became the intimate friend of Göthe, and his fellow superintendent of the theatre there. His "Mary Stuart" appeared in 1800; and in the following year "The Maid of Orleans." "The Bride of Messina" was produced in 1803, with less success than his previous works; but "William Tell," which came out in the following year, redeemed the comparative failure of its predecessor. Of this play, Carlyle says, it "is one of Schiller's very finest dramas; it exhibits some of the highest triumphs which his genius, combined with his art, ever realized." In 1805 he was attacked by a fatal illness. As his end approached, he was asked how he felt, and answered "Calmer and calmer;" and, just before breathing his last, said, "Many things were growing clear and plain to him." His poems of the lyrical order have always been held in the most enthusiastic admiration in Germany, where they are quoted by every one. These compositions are also more popular in England than the dramas, which fall immeasurably short of the works of the greatest English poets; but, although they contain many defects,—principally in construction, or of imperfectly-defined individuality of character,—they are so full of the finest spirit of poetry, so redolent of the most exalted sentiments, that they are worthy of the honour in which Germany holds them. A translation of the lyrical poems of Schiller has been made by Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, Mr. Bowring, and others. His plays have likewise been reproduced in an English form by various authors. B. at Marbach, 1759; D. at Weimar, 1805.

SCHIMMELPENNINCK, Rutger John, *shim'-mel-pen'-sink*, an eminent Dutch statesman, who was educated for, and exercised the profession of advocate, and, in 1785-86, played a distinguished part in the efforts made by the United Provinces to accomplish a wise and moderate revolution. In 1795 he displayed great eloquence at the National Batavian Convention. He was afterwards ambassador at Paris, plenipotentiary at the congress of Amiens (1802), and finally ambassador at London. During fifteen months (1805-6) he governed Holland with the greatest success as grand-pensionary. Whilst Louis Bonaparte reigned in his native country, he lived in retirement, but was, nevertheless, frequently consulted on matters of state. When Holland was incorporated with the empire, he became a member of the "Sénate Conservateur" of France. B. 1761; D. 1825.

SCHINZNACH, *shinz'-nak*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, 4 miles from Brugg. It is celebrated for its baths, and is much frequented by the French. *Pop.* 1,500.

SCHIO, *she'-o*, a town of Lombardy, 15 miles from Vicenza. *Manf.* Woollen goods; and near it are lead-mines. *Pop.* 6,800.

SCHLEGEL, John Elias, *shlai'-gel*, a German writer, who became professor of modern history at the academy of Soroe. He wrote some dramas, and a number of poetical pieces of merit. B. at Meissen, 1718; D. at Soroe, 1749.—His two brothers, John Adolphus and John Heinrich, also distinguished themselves in literature.

SCHLEGEL, Augustus William von, a celebrated German poet and critic. He studied at Gottingen under Heyne, who had so high an opinion of his classical attainments that he allowed him to make an index to his edition of "Virgil." He was afterwards a lecturer at the same university, and commenced his poetical career with some poems and translations of Dante, which secured him a high place among the writers of his country. He began his celebrated translation of Shakspere in 1797, and, in the same year, was appointed to a professorship at Jena. In 1805 he became acquainted with Madame de Staël-Holstein, whom he accompanied upon a journey through several countries. The influence of this learned and cultivated lady upon his mode of thought was very great, and it was through her writings that he became known in France. In 1808 he commenced the delivery of his famous lectures on dramatic art; having previously produced some poems, criticisms upon the literature and fine arts, which were received with applause. After the fall of Paris he went to reside at the country seat of Madame de Staël, and remained with her until her death, in 1818. In the following year he was nominated professor of history in the university of Bonn, and, after devoting himself assiduously to the study of Sanskrit, he established, at his own cost, a printing-office at Bonn, for the production of works in that ancient language. He also founded a review for the discussion of Indian literature; and gave Latin translations of the "Ramayana" and the "Bhagavad-Gita," two classics of the Sanskrit tongue. His last work was his "Essays, Literary and Historical," which appeared in 1842. The most important works of this distinguished scholar, critic, and poet, were,—"Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature," a translation of which forms a volume of Bohn's Standard Library; the translation of "Shakspere;" an edition of the "Niebelungen;" and a collection of poems. B. at Hanover, 1767; D. at Bonn, 1845.

SCHLEGEL, Frederick Charles William von, a distinguished German critic, philosopher, and philologist. He was the younger brother of the preceding, and was designed for commercial pursuits; but his disposition was so strongly inclined towards literature, that his father sent him to the university of Gottingen, where he devoted himself to the study of philology. He afterwards went to Leipzig, and, in 1798, produced a portion of a History of Greece and Rome, as well as a fragment of a German translation of Plato. He had been previously engaged with his brother in editing a literary journal called the *Athenæum*, the influence of which print upon the contemporary literature of Germany was enormous, although the paper did not appear after the conclusion of the third volume. His next great undertaking was the delivering of a course of lectures upon philosophy at Jena, in 1800; his tragedy of "Alarkas" appeared two years later; and, in 1808, he produced a fine work upon the literature of India. Some excellent poems followed in the course of the two subsequent years. In 1809 he was appointed imperial

secretary to the Archduke Charles, and while holding that office, he produced a series of proclamations against France, of the most patriotic and spirit-stirring character. His later years were chiefly spent as a diplomatic official under Metternich, who was his constant patron, as the editor of some Vienna periodicals, or in the composition and delivering of lectures upon modern history, ancient and modern literature, and the philosophy of history and of language. Translations of many of his lectures upon the philosophy of history, life, language, and literature, were published in 4 volumes of Bohn's Standard Library. A complete edition of his works, in 15 volumes, was produced at Vienna. B. at Hanover, 1772; D. 1829.

SCHLEIERMACHER, Frederick Ernest Daniel, *shlī'-er-ma'-ker*, a celebrated German theologian and philologist, who received his earliest education under the Moravians, his parents having belonged to that religious sect; but, at 18, he quitted that body, and went to the university of Halle, where he devoted himself with the utmost assiduity to theology and philology. In 1790 he was engaged as tutor in the family of a nobleman, after which he became a preacher at Berlin. While thus engaged, he assisted in producing a German translation of Blair's Sermons, and those of Fawcett also. His first original works were some contributions to the *Athenæum*, a literary paper conducted by the brothers Schlegel. After a distinguished career as a preacher, and as commentator upon the ancient classics, he was, in 1802, appointed professor of theology and philosophy in the university of Halle. When, in 1806, Halle was incorporated in the new kingdom of Westphalia, he repaired to Berlin, where he was engaged in delivering lectures upon theological questions; and he never lost an opportunity to denounce from his pulpit the French oppressors of Prussia. He was subsequently nominated professor of theology in the Berlin university, which he retained with a constantly increasing reputation until his death. Schleiermacher was distinguished no less for his oratorical powers than for his profound erudition. He produced the best translation of Plato, a series of eloquent discourses on religion, and a variety of learned works, embracing philology, philosophy, and classical criticism. B. at Breslau, 1768; D. at Berlin, 1834.

SCHLEITZ, *shlītze*, a town of Saxony, in the county of Reuss, 25 miles from Jena. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, leather, and beer. *Pop.* 5,000.

SCHLESWIG. (*See* SLESWIG.)

SCHLIENGEN, *shlē'-eng-en*, a town of Baden, 4 miles from Mullheim. *Pop.* 1,200.—Here the archduke Charles of Austria defeated the French, in 1796.

SCHLOSSER, Frederick Christopher, *shlos'-ser*, an eminent German historian, who concluded his education at the university of Gottingen, after which he became private tutor in a nobleman's family, and later, a school teacher. But he devoted all his leisure to the study of history, in which he had greatly distinguished himself while a student, and, in 1812, gave to the world his "History of the Iconoclast Emperors," which enhanced his reputation for learning, and also gained for him the appointment of professor in the Lyceum at Frankfort. In 1817 he obtained the professorship of history at Heidelberg. Between the years 1823-46 he published his great work entitled "The History of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries." "A History of the Ancient World and its Civilization," "Critical Examination of Napoleon," and some minor historical pieces, were his latest works. His "History of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries" has been translated into English. B. at Jever, in the lordship of Kniphausen, 1776.

SCHLÖZER, Augustus Ludwig von, *shlō'-zer*, an eminent German historian and political writer. After completing his education at Gottingen, he became tutor in a Swedish family, and proceeded to Stockholm, where he produced his first work, a "History of Commerce." Having a great proficiency in the Eastern languages, he was offered the post of literary assistant by Müller, the historiographer of the Russian empire. He accepted that offer, and proceeded to St. Petersburg, where he made such rapid progress in the study of the Russian language and history as to excite the jealousy of his superior. He then left Müller, and became a public teacher, and, in 1764, was offered a professorship of Gottingen; but Müller succeeded in preventing his obtaining leave to quit Russia. In the following year, however, he was compensated for his enforced residence in Russia by being appointed professor of Russian history in the Academy of St. Petersburg. In 1767 he was permitted to leave the country, and he became professor of political science at Gottingen. In 1804 he was raised to noble rank by the emperor of Russia, and created privy councillor of justice. His most important works were "General History of the North," "Picture of the History of Russia," and "Researches into the Fundamental Laws of Russia." He also edited some of the old Russian chronicles. B. at Jagstadt, in the principality of Hohenloe-Kirchberg, 1737; D. 1809.

SCHLUSSELBURG, *shloos'-sel-boorg*, a town and fortress of European Russia, on the Neva, where it issues from the lake Ladoga, 20 miles from St. Petersburg. *Manf.* Cotton goods and porcelain. *Pop.* 5,000.

SCHMALKALDEN, *shmal'-kal-den*, a town of Germany, on the Fulda, 12 miles from Meiningen. It has three suburbs, two castles, and several churches. *Manf.* Hosiery, white lead, and paper. *Pop.* 5,500.

SCHMOLLN, *shmol'-len*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Altenburg, 7 miles from Altenburg. *Manf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 6,200.

SCHMOLNITZ, *shmol'-nitz*, a mining town of Hungary, in a valley among the Carpathians, 20 miles from Leutschau. It has mines of silver, copper, iron, and sulphur. *Pop.* 5,500.

SCHNEEBERG, *shnā'-berg*, a town of Saxony, 53 miles from Dresden. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, gold and silver lace, and chemical apparatus. *Pop.* 7,600.

SCHNEIDEMUHL, *shnī'-de(r)-mool*, a town of Prussian Poland, 54 miles from Bromberg. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather. *Pop.* 6,000.

SCHNEIDER, Conrad Victor, *shnī'-der*, a German physician, who became professor of medicine at Wirtemberg, and physician to the elector of Saxony. The membrane lining the cavities of the nose was first described by him, and is called after his name. He wrote a work called "De Catarrhis," in which he refuted some of the old fallacies relative to that disease. B. at Bitterfield, Saxony, 1610; D. at Würtemberg, 1680.

SCHNEIDER, Johann Gottlieb, a German philologer and naturalist, who, after completing his studies at Leipzig, was engaged by Brunck to assist in producing an edition of the Greek poets. He subsequently devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences, with the view of qualifying himself for the elucidation of the ancient writers upon that department of knowledge. During thirty-four years he held the professorship of philology at the university of Frankfort, and was finally appointed chief librarian to the same seat of learning after it had been transferred to Breslau. His works were very numerous both in philology and natural history; the most important of them being, an edition of Aristotle's "Natural History;" a Greek Dictionary; an edition of the works of Xenophon; and several works elucidatory of the natural history of the ancient writers. B. near Wurzen, Saxony, 1750; D. at Breslau, 1822.

SCHNORR, Von Karolsfeld Julius, *shnor*, an eminent German artist, who received his first instructions in drawing from his father, Hans Schnorr Von Karolsfeld, who was director of the Art Academy at Leipzig. His parent, however, designed him for some other profession; but his earliest efforts were so successful, and the young man evinced so much enthusiasm for art, that he was permitted to follow the bent of his genius. After studying for a time at Vienna, he, in 1815, repaired to Rome, where he became a member of that society of young German painters at whose head were Cornelius and Overbeck. He soon obtained a foremost position in that artistic community, and was engaged with his great compatriots to embellish the walls of the Villa Massimi at Rome, with designs in fresco, the subjects being chosen from the works of Dante, Ariosto, and Petrarch. Some scriptural works also employed his brush while at Rome; the chief of which were,—"Ruth in the field of Boaz," "Flight into Egypt," and "Jacob and Rachel." When King Louis of Bavaria resolved to embellish Munich with architectural and pictorial masterpieces, Schnorr was invited, with other celebrated German artists, to carry out the royal

patron's ideas. In 1827 he was nominated professor of historical painting in the Academy of Fine Arts at Munich. In that city he remained until the year 1846, when he removed to Dresden, on being appointed director of the picture-gallery, and professor in the Academy of Fine Arts there. Meanwhile, he had decorated the state apartments of the new palace at Munich with a series of magnificent frescoes illustrative of the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg, and likewise of the national poem of the "Niebelungen-lied." He also produced some fine designs, which have been engraved on wood, and which exhibit copious and vigorous imaginative power, correct drawing, and an abundant variety of composition and impressive effect. The most important of these wood-blocks are,—a series for an edition of the "Niebelungen-lied;" another entitled "Die Bibel in Bildern,"—"Bible Pictures;" and finally the extensive series for the edition of the holy writings entitled "Beeton's Illuminated Family Bible." B. at Leipzig, 1794; D. at Dresden, 1853.

SCHNURRER, Christian Frederick, *shnoor'-er*, a learned German orientalist, who produced a "Bibliotheca Arabica," and other important works in theology and in Eastern literature. B. 1742; D. 1822.

SCHŒLCHER, Victor, *shel'-sher*, a French *littérateur* and democratic politician, who, after quitting college, joined the ultra party which was opposed to the Restoration. Until the revolution of 1830 he was engaged as a journalist and art critic. He had visited the United States, Mexico, and Cuba, and had returned to France a determined advocate for the abolition of slavery. Devoting himself to that as a special question, he published a number of works thereupon, all of them pleading eloquently for the emancipation of the black populations. Egypt, the coast of Africa, and other parts, were subsequently visited, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the condition of the servile races. In 1848 he returned to Paris, and was at once appointed to a post in the ministry of marine. In that capacity he drew up a proclamation for the immediate emancipation of the black population of the French colonies, and also promulgated a decree by which flogging in the navy was abolished. Subsequently he, as journalist, member of the Legislative Assembly, and vice-president of the "Mountain," or ultra-democratic party, defended the views of that section of French politicians. This line of conduct caused him to become one of the victims of the *coup d'état* of 1851. Expelled from his native country on that occasion, he repaired to England, where he produced several works, the most important of which was a complete and careful biography of the great musician Handel, which was published in English, having been translated from the author's MS. His writings, chiefly political, are to be found in the columns of the best democratic journals of France, to which he was for a long period an eloquent and enlightened contributor. B. at Paris, 1804.

SCHOFFER, Peter, *shof'-fer*, one of the improvers of the art of printing, who appears to have been at first a copyist at Paris, but was afterwards employed in the establishment of Guttenberg and Faust, at Mainz. By one account he is said to have discovered the more easy method of casting the types. When Faust and Guttenberg separated, in 1455, he became the partner of the former; after whose death he printed many works alone. His three sons also became eminent as printers. D. about 1502.

SCHOHARIE, a post-township and capital of Schoharie county, New York, U.S., 30 miles from Albany. It is situate on Schoharie Flats, and contains the county buildings, two churches, and a number of elegant houses. *Pop.* 3,000.

SCHOLEFIELD, Rev. James, *skole'-feeld*, a learned English divine, who received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1815, and, in 1825, was elected regius professor of Greek at the same university. His principal works were a new edition of the four tragedies of Euripides, "Hints for an improved translation of the New Testament," and an edition of the New Testament. B. at Henley-on-Thames, 1789; D. at Hastings, 1853.

SCHOLZ, Johann Matthias August, *sholz*, a learned German philologist, who, after completing his studies at the university of Breslau, devoted himself to the production of an improved edition of the text of the New Testament. With this object, he visited London, Paris, Vienna, Italy, Egypt, and Palestine. He was professor of theology at Bonn. His most important publications were, "Handbook of Biblical Archæology;" the text of the New Testament, under the title of "Novum Testamentum Græce;" and an account of his travels in the East. B. at Kapsdorf, near Breslau, 1794; D. 1852.

SCHOMBERG, *shom'-berg*, a town of Silesia, 51 miles from Breslau. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen goods. *Pop.* 2,300.—The name of several other towns with small populations.

SCHOMBERG, Armand Frederic de, a distinguished soldier, who fought under Frederick Henry, prince of Orange, and his son William; but, in 1650, passed into the French service, and obtained the governorship of Gravelines and Furnes. In 1661 he was sent to Portugal, where he commanded with such success as to force Spain to make a peace. He rose to the rank of marshal; but, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he left France and went to Brandenburg, the elector of which made him minister of state. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England at the revolution of 1688; was created a peer, made knight of the Garter, and had a large sum voted him by parliament. In 1689 he went with William to Ireland, and was shot by mistake, as he was crossing the Boyne, by the French refugees of his own regiment. B. about 1619.

SCHOMBERG, Henry Count de, marshal of France, who was descended of a German family. He served in 1617 in Piedmont under Marshal d'Estrées, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1625 he was made field-marshal, and, two years afterwards, defeated the English at the isle of Rhé. In 1632 he defeated the rebels in Languedoc, at the famous battle of Castelnaudari, for which he was made governor of that province. B. at Paris, 1583; D. 1632.

SCHOMBURGK, Sir Robert Hermann, an eminent modern traveller and naturalist, and the discoverer of the "Victoria regia." In 1835 he undertook an exploratory journey into the interior of Guiana, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, and, while ascending the Berbice river, first met with the magnificent aquatic plant afterwards named the Victoria regia water-lily. He subsequently published a work of great value upon British Guiana, of which country he was, in 1840, employed to make a survey. For his successful accomplishment of this mission he received the honour of knighthood, and his distinguished services as a traveller and naturalist have been acknowledged by various European courts and learned bodies. In 1840 he was nominated British consul to the republic of Saint Domingo. His most important works are—a History of Barbadoes, an account of the peninsula and bay of Samana, in the Dominican republic, and the account of British Guiana cited above. B. 1804.

SCHONAU, *shon'-ou*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 2,500.

SCHONBERG, *shon'-bairg*, a town of Silesia, 47 miles from Leignitz. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 1,300.

SCHÖNBRUNN, *she(r)n'-broon*, a village, where is a palace belonging to the emperor of Austria, 3 miles from Vienna.

SCHONEBECK, *shon'-bek*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 9 miles from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Salt, chemicals, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 8,500.—It is connected with Magdeburg by railway.

SCHONHAUSEN, *shon-how'-sen*, a village, 4 miles from Berlin, with which it is connected by a road lined with lime-trees. It is a summer residence of the king of Prussia.

SCHONLINDE, *shon-lin'-de(r)*, a market-town of Austria, 33 miles from Leitmeritz. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 4,500.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Henry Rowe, *skool'-kraft*, an eminent American philologist and traveller, whose youth was devoted to the study of the natural sciences and to the acquisition of languages. In 1817 he commenced that career in which he subsequently earned a high reputa-

tion, by making a journey of exploration through Missouri; whence he returned to Washington, with a valuable mass of notes and mineralogical specimens. His "Mines and Mineral Resources of Missouri," published in 1819, met with the most decided success, and obtained for its author the post of geologist to the exploring expedition dispatched to the sources of the Mississippi in the following year. The Journal and Report which he produced at the termination of this mission greatly enhanced his reputation. He was chosen to fulfil, in succession, posts of great responsibility and distinction. In 1821 he acted as secretary to an Indian conference at Chicago. In the following year he was acting as agent for Indian affairs in the north-western provinces, and while discharging these duties he became acquainted with Miss Johnston, a young lady who had received a high education in Europe, but was the child of an Irish gentleman married to the daughter of an Indian chief. From this lady, who became his wife, he received the most valuable assistance in prosecuting that course of research into the languages, traditions, and antiquities of the Indian tribes, which, even from his earliest youth, it had been his ambition to pursue. In 1832 he was charged with the conduct of an expedition to the Upper Mississippi and beyond St. Anthony's Falls. Of that mission he produced an account, in his "Expedition to Itasca Lake," a work in which he showed that he had succeeded in tracing the Mississippi up to its ultimate forks, and to its actual source in Itasca Lake. He was afterwards described as "the only man in America who had seen the Mississippi from its source to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico." He subsequently acted as commissioner to the Indians for the purchase of territory upon the north-western frontier; as superintendent of Indian affairs; and in capacities of a like nature. In 1841 he took up his residence at New York, afterwards making a philological and archæological tour in Europe and Canada. At a later period he devoted himself to the task of arranging and publishing his vast stores of information upon Indian language, antiquities, and ethnology, which he had spent thirty years in collecting. An enumeration of several of this learned gentleman's most important publications will afford a notion of the great services he performed relative to the aboriginal history of his native land. His greatest work was entitled "Historical and Statistical Information respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States;" and of scarcely less value are—"American Indians, their History, Condition, and Prospects;" "Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers;" "The Myth of Hiawatha and other Oral Legends of the North-American Indians" (from this work Mr. Longfellow derived the legend of his poem of Hiawatha); "A Complete Lexicon of the Algonquin Language, the most primitive and widely-diffused aboriginal language;" and "Algic Researches." Mr. Schoolcraft was a member of the chief European and American literary and learned societies. B. at Hamilton, New York, 1793.

Schorel, John, *sko'-rel*, a Dutch painter, who studied under Albert Durer, after which he went to the Holy Land, where he made a large collection of sketches. On his return to Europe, he was appointed by Pope Adrian VI. superintendent of the buildings at Belvedere. He was also a poet and musician. B. at Schorel, Holland, 1495; D. at Utrecht, 1562.

Schott, Andrew, *shot*, a learned German classicist, who became professor of elocution at Rome, and afterwards taught Greek at Toledo. He produced, among many other learned works, "Hispania Illustrata," the Lives of Francis Borgia, Ferdinand Nunez, and also edited several of the Latin classics. B. at Antwerp, 1552; D. at the same city, 1629.

Schreckhorn, *shrek'-horn*, 'peak of terror,' one of the loftiest of the Swiss Alps, ascended in 1842 by Agassiz and Desor. *Height*, 13,492 feet. *Lat.* 46° 35′ 26″ N. *Lon.* 7° 21′ E.

Schrevelius, Cornelius, *shre-re'-li-us*, a Dutch lexicographer, who published editions of Homer and Hesiod; but his principal work was his "Lexicon," Greek and Latin, which was extensively used in England. B. at Haerlem, about 1615; D. at Leyden, 1664.

Schuja, *shoo-ja'*, a town of Russia, 60 miles from Vladimir. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, and soap. *Pop.* 10,000.

Schulembourg, Matthias John, Count, *shoo'-lemboorg*, a German general, who was first in the Polish service, and, with a small army, repelled several attacks made by the Swedes under Charles XII. In 1708 he was at the battle of Malplaquet, where his conduct gained him the esteem of Prince Eugene. In 1711 he entered the Venetian service, and compelled the Turks to raise the siege of Corfu. In 1726 he went to England on a visit to his sister, the countess of Kendal, but afterwards returned to Venice. B. near Magdeburg, 1661; D. at Venice, 1747.

Schultens, Albert, *shool'-tens*, a learned German divine and Orientalist, who became professor of the Oriental languages, first at Franeker and afterwards at Leyden. His principal works are, a "Commentary upon Job," "Commentary on the Proverbs," the "Life of Saladin," translated from the Arabic; a Hebrew and an Arabic Grammar. B. at Groningen, 1686; D. at Leyden, 1750.—His son John Jacob was also a learned professor, and succeeded him in the chair of Oriental languages at Leyden. His grandson, Henry Albert, became professor of Oriental languages at Amsterdam, and produced a Latin translation of the fables of Pilpay and other learned works. D. 1793.

Schultze, Benjamin, *shooltz*, a learned German philologist, who produced, among other important works, one in German, entitled "The Master of the Eastern and Western languages," which contained one hundred alphabets. B. 1761; D. 1833.

Schumacher, Henry Christian, *shoo'-ma-ker*, an eminent modern Danish astronomer, who was selected by the Danish government to measure the degrees of longitude from Copenhagen to the west coast of Jutland, and, in 1821, was appointed by the Royal Scientific Society of Copenhagen to direct the survey of Holstein and Lauenberg. He was subsequently engaged, in conjunction with the English Board of Longitude, in ascertaining the differences between the observatories of Greenwich and Altona. His afterlife was spent as astronomer to the king of Denmark. He published many valuable works upon the science to which he devoted himself. B. 1780; D. at Altona, 1850.

Schumann, Robert, *shoo'-man*, a German musical composer, whose works are very popular in his native country; but the only production by him which became successful in England, was a cantata entitled "Paradise and the Peri," the words of which were translated from Moore's poem. B. in Germany, about 1815; D. 1856.

Schumla, *shoom'-la*, a large fortified town of European Turkey, on the great road leading from Constantinople to Wallachia, about 56 miles from Silistria. It contains several handsome mosques, baths, a castle, and is one of the keys to the Turkish capital. *Manf.* Tin and copper wares, leather, and silk goods. *Pop.* 25,000. The Russians have made several attempts to take it, but failed.

Schurman, Anna Maria de, *shoor'-man*, a learned German lady, who understood the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and was acquainted with several modern languages. She applied to music, painting, and engraving with great success, and her penmanship was remarkable for its beauty. In 1650 she became a disciple of the enthusiast Labadie, after whose death she retired from the world. Her Opuscula, or pieces in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, were printed in 1652. She also wrote Latin poems, and a "Defence of Female Study." B. at Cologne, 1607; D. 1678.

Schutt, *shoot*, two islands in W. Hungary, formed by the arms of the Danube. The largest has a length of 53 miles and a breadth of 16; the smaller, a length of 28 miles and a breadth of 7.—They are both inhabited, and have large cultivated tracts.

Schuylkill, *skool'-kil*, a river of the United States, breaking through the Blue Mountains, and, after a course of 110 miles, running into the Delaware, 6 miles below Philadelphia.

Schwabach, *shwa'-bak*, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on a river of the same name, which divides it into two parts, 9 miles from Nurnberg. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, gold and silver lace, paper, soap, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000.

SCHWANTALER, Louis Michael, *shwan-ta'-ler*, an eminent German sculptor, whose ancestors had been of the same profession during some generations. He received his artistic education at the Munich Academy of the Fine Arts, and subsequently repaired to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Thorwaldsen, who aided him with some valuable advice. His first successes in his profession were due to the patronage of King Louis of Bavaria, who employed the young sculptor in carving a statue of Shakspere for the theatre at Munich, and afterwards in executing the sculpturesque decorations for the fine architectural works with which that art-loving monarch was adorning his capital city. He continued to labour with unceasing zeal until he became the acknowledged head of the Munich school of sculpture. In 1835 he was appointed professor of sculpture; but although his health began to decline about this time, his energy was scarcely less ardent than formerly. His grandest work was the colossal statue of Bavaria which occupies the centre of the Bavarian Hall of Fame, and is about 60 feet in height. His colossal statues of St. Peter, St. Paul, Count Tilly, and monumental statues of Göthe, Jean Paul Richter, and Mozart, are noble productions. The new palace of King Louis of Bavaria, the Walhalla of Ratisbon, and, indeed, many of the finest art-collections throughout Germany and in England, are enriched by his splendid works. At his death he bequeathed his studio, together with models of his most important works, to the Fine Arts Academy of Munich; and in the same city there is a street named in his honour. Casts of the head of his "Bavaria," of the "Shield of Hercules," and of other of his productions, are contained in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. B. at Munich, 1802; D. at the same city, 1848.

SCHWARTZ, Berthold, *shwartz*, a German monk, who is said to have been of the order of the Cordeliers. According to one statement, he was the discoverer of gunpowder, which he obtained while making some experiments with sulphur, charcoal, and saltpetre. Another account gives to Roger Bacon the discovery; but the compound appears, in reality, to have been known at a more remote date. Schwartz lived about the beginning of the 14th century.

SCHWARTZ, Christian Frederick, an eminent Prussian missionary, who, in 1750, left London for the East Indies, where, during almost half a century, he laboured zealously in the conversion of the Hindoos to Christianity. He earned and received the warm support of the British throughout his honourable career, and when, in 1787, the rajah of Tanjore was dying, he intrusted to him his youthful successor, saying, "He is not my son, but yours: into your hands I deliver him." Bishop Heber spoke of Schwartz as an "extraordinary man;" and, at his death, the East-India directors erected a monument to his memory in St. Mary's Church, at Madras. B. in Prussia, 1726; D. in the East Indies, 1798.

SCHWARTZBURG, SONDERSHAUSEN, *shwartz'-boorg*, a district or principality of Germany, divided into two parts. One of these divisions adjoins Saxe-Gotha; the other, considerably farther to the south, is near the Russian province of Erfurt. *Area*, 327 square miles. *Pop.* 65,000.

SCHWARTZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, a small principality of Germany, inclosed by the territories of Saxe-Weimar, Coburg, and Meiningen. *Area*, 331 square miles. *Pop.* 70,000.

SCHWARTZENBERG, Charles Philip, Prince von, *shwartz'-en-bairg*, an Austrian general, whose signal services in the campaigns against the Turks in 1789, and in the subsequent engagements with the armies of the French republic, gained for him, in 1797, the rank of major-general. In 1799 he raised a regiment of Hulans at his own expense; he afterwards fought at Hohenlinden, at Austerlitz, and at Wagram. When Napoleon I. invaded Russia, in 1812, he commanded the auxiliary force of Austria, then an ally of France; but showed so much reluctance to obey the orders of the French emperor, that strong representations were on that account made to his monarch. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the command-in-chief of the armies allied against Napoleon, and was present at the battle of Leipzig, where the French army was almost annihilated. In 1814 he entered France, and marched into Paris, upon the capitulation of the city by Marmont. His subsequent career was less active; but he was loaded with honours by the emperor of Austria. At his death he was a field-marshal of the Austrian armies. B. at Vienna, 1771; D. 1820.

SCHWARZA, *shwartz'-a*, the name of several small rivers in Germany.

SCHWARZRNBACH, *shwartz'-en-bak*, two market-towns of Bavaria, neither with a population above 2,000.

SCHWAZ, *shwaz*, a well-built town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, on the Inn, 56 miles from Munich. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper and silver. *Pop.* 5,000.

SCHWEDT, *shwet*, a town of Prussia, on the Oder, 28 miles from Stettin. It has a royal palace and several churches. *Manf.* Tobacco, leather, and starch. *Pop.* 7,000.

SCHWEIDNITZ, *shwide'-nitz*, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 30 miles from Breslau. It has several churches, a large barrack, and hospitals. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 14,000.—It has a station on the railway to Freiberg.

SCHWEIGHÆUSER, John, *shwi'-qai-oo'-ser*, a learned French philologist, who was proficient in Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, and other languages, the knowledge of which he gained in his native country, in England, and in Germany. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Strasburg in 1770, and was subsequently chosen to occupy the chair of Greek. He produced editions of Suidas, Herodotus, Seneca, and Epictetus. B. at Strasburg, 1742; D. at the same city, 1830.

SCHWEINFURT, *shwine'-foort*, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Main, 23 miles from Wurzburg. It has several churches, a gymnasium, and a high school, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. *Manf.* Woollen goods and leather. *Pop.* 7,500.

SCHWEIZ, *shwitze*, the German name of Switzerland.

SCHWENCKFELD, Gaspar von, *shwenk'-felt*, a German divine, who founded a sect which still exists in small numbers in Silesia. He was one of the first followers of Luther, but subsequently separated from him, and commenced preaching some entirely new doctrines. He declared that the Scriptures were not to be held as inspired, and that mankind should await without discussion until the true revelations should emanate from heaven. He likewise wrote in favour of the reuniting of the Roman Catholics and the followers of the reformed doctrines. He wrote upwards of eighty dissertations upon theology. B. in Silesia, 1490; D. at Ulm, 1561.

SCHWERIN, *shvee'-rin*, the capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the north of Germany, on the Lake of Schwerin, 35 miles from Lubeck. It is divided into an old and new town, and has a grand-ducal palace on an island in the lake. The chief buildings and institutions are the high church, formerly a cathedral, other Lutheran churches, a Catholic church, a poor-house, an orphan-house, an infirmary, and a synagogue. It has, besides, government offices, a gymnasium, and a veterinary school. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, tobacco, and vinegar. *Pop.* 20,000.—The LAKE has a length of 14 miles and a breadth of 3.

SCHWERIN, or SCHWIERZYNA, a town of Prussian Poland, 55 miles from Posen. It has both Lutheran and Catholic churches. *Manf.* Woollen goods, tanneries, and breweries. *Pop.* 5,500.

SCHWERIN, Christopher, Count, a general and field-marshal in the Prussian service. He entered the army at an early age, and distinguished himself on many occasions. In 1741 he gained the battle of Molwitz at the moment when the Prussians thought themselves lost. The king of Prussia erected a statue to his honour, as did the emperor of Germany a monument on the spot where he was slain. B. 1684; killed at the battle of Prague, 1757.

SCHWIEBUS, *shwe'-ai-boos*, a town of Prussia, 41 miles from Frankfort. *Manf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* 12,000.

SCHWITZ, or SCHWYTZ, *shwitze*, a canton of Switzerland, lying contiguous to the lakes of Zug and Lucerne. *Area*, 339 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.—This is one of the cantons which formed the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation, in 1307.

SCHWITZ, the chief town of the above canton, situate in a valley, 26 miles from Zurich. *Pop.* 5,500.

SCIACCA, or XACCA, *shak'-ka*, a seaport on the south-west coast of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, 30 miles from Girgenti. It is defended by the castle of Luna, and has churches, convents, and magazines, with subterranean granaries, under the direction of government, for warehousing corn for export. *Pop.* 12,600. —This is the birthplace of Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, and of Fazzello, the historian. In its neighbourhood are some grottos, cut in a rock, and attributed to Dædalus.

SCICLI, *she'-kle*, a town of the island of Sicily, 6 miles from Modica. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 9,700.

SCILLA, or SCIGLIO, *sil'-la*, a maritime town of Naples, nearly opposite the rock of Scylla, at the entrance of the Strait of Messina. *Pop.* 5,000, mostly engaged in a seafaring life.

SCILLY ISLANDS, *sil'-le*, a group situate at the western extremity of the English Channel, about 30 miles westward of the Land's End, and included in, or belonging to, the county of Cornwall. They consist of about 140 islets and rocks, the principal of the former being St. Mary's, Trescau, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Sampson, and Brehar. *Area*, about 5,770 acres. *Desc.* Fertile in some parts, with a mild and healthy climate. *Pro.* Barley, pease, and oats, with a small proportion of wheat. Cattle are fed in most of the islands; but they are neither numerous nor remarkable for size. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, in fishing, and in the manufacture of kelp. *Pop.* about 3,000, of which St. Mary's contains 1,270. This is the largest, the most important, and best cultivated of the whole group. It possesses three towns, a pier, a garrison, custom-house, and other public buildings. Packets from Penzance communicate with the islands. In 1707 three line-of-battle ships, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, were here shipwrecked and lost. They have been considered the Cassiterides of the ancients.

SCILLY ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific. *Lat.* 16° 28′ S. *Lon.* 156° 10′ W.

SCINDE. (*See* SINDE.)

SCIO, *she'-o* or *si'-o*. (*See* CHIOS.)

SCIOPPIUS, Gaspar, *si-op'-pi-us*, a learned German philologist, who wrote an abusive satire on the pretensions of Joseph Scaliger to be considered of noble descent, and attacked James I. of England and the Jesuits with great asperity. At the close of his life he employed himself in explaining the Apocalypse. His learning was extensive and profound, and he produced more than a hundred works upon the authors of antiquity. B. at Neumark, in the Palatinate, 1576; D. at Padua, 1619.

SCIOTO, *si-o'-to*, a river of the United States, rising in the state of Ohio, and, after a course of 170 miles, falling into the Ohio, 352 miles below Pittsburg, in *lat.* 38° 34′ N. It is navigable for 130 miles, and has the Whetstone for its principal affluent.

SCIOTO, a county in the state of Ohio, U.S., situate on both sides of the river of the same name. *Area*, 504 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

SCIPIO, *sip'-i-o*, the name of an illustrious Roman family, the most celebrated members of which were:—

SCIPIO, Publius Cornelius, surnamed Africanus, a celebrated Roman general. He is said to have made his first campaign at the age of 17, under his father, and to have saved his parent's life in the battle of Ticinus, B.C. 218. After the battle of Cannæ, he prevented the Roman officers from abandoning their country as they had intended, out of despair of saving it. Scipio was elected ædile at the age of 21. His father and uncle having fallen in battle, he obtained the command in Spain, where he defeated the enemy and took New Carthage. He put an end to the war in that country by a decisive battle, and then crossed over into Africa, where he defeated Hasdrubal and Syphax, B.C. 203. He afterwards gained the battle of Zama, which victory produced peace between Rome and Carthage. Scipio obtained a triumph and the appellation of Africanus for these brilliant services. He was also twice honoured with the consular dignity; but envy of his glory brought upon him a charge of taking bribes. Scipio appeared before the people; and only saved himself by recalling to them his victory at Zama. The affair, however, was again brought before the tribunes; but he had retired to his villa near Liternum, where he continued to reside until his death. The virtues and generosity of Scipio, especially to his captives, were as distinguished as his valour and prudence; while, as a general, he was only second to Hannibal. B. 235 B.C.; D. about 183 B.C.

SCIPIO, Lucius Cornelius, surnamed Asiaticus, was brother of the preceding, with whom he served in Spain and Africa. In reward of his services, he obtained the consulate, B.C. 190. He afterwards conducted the war in Asia against Antiochus, over whom he gained a great victory on the plains of Magnesia. For this he was honoured with a triumph and the appellation of Asiaticus. Cato the censor, however, preferred a charge against him of peculation, and his estates were sold to pay the supposed debt he owed to the republic.

SCIPIO, Publius Æmilianus, was the son of Æmilius Paullus, and was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus. He was called Africanus the Younger, in consequence of his victories over the Carthaginians. He served the office of ædile, and afterwards of consul, in which capacity he laid siege to, and succeeded in taking Carthage, B.C. 146, which, according to a decree of the senate, was razed to the ground. For this he was chosen consul a second time, and took Numantia, B.C. 133, whence he acquired the surname of Numantinus. He was assassinated in his bed, B.C. 129, as is supposed by the direction of the triumvirs, who suspected him of aspiring to the dictatorship.

SCIPIO-NASICA was the cousin of the preceding, whom he defended with great eloquence before the people. He was refused the consulship at first, but afterwards obtained that dignity. In 171 B.C. he pleaded the cause of the Spanish people against their Roman governors before the senate.

SCIPIO, Publius, father-in-law of Pompey. After the battle of Pharsalia, he retired to Africa with the remains of the vanquished army, and having joined the troops of Juba, king of Mauritania, was for some time successful; but he was defeated by Cæsar at Thapsus, and fell in battle.

SCLATER, William, *sklai'-ter*, an English divine, who wrote elegies and epitaphs, under the title of "Threnodia Britannica;" "Palæ-Albion; or, the History of Great Britain to the Reign of James I.," folio, in Latin and English verse; and a genealogy of James I. from Adam. D. in Kent, 1647.

SCLAVONIA, or SLAVONIA, KINGDOM OF, *sla-vo'-ni-a*, a frontier province in the south of the Austrian empire, officially included in the kingdom of Hungary. Its shape is long and narrow, the Drave and Danube running along its northern frontier and separating it from Hungary; while the Save, also a great river, extends along its southern confines and divides it from Turkey. *Area* of Civil Sclavonia, 3,643 square miles. The other portion is called Military Sclavonia, for which see MILITARY FRONTIER. *Desc.* It is divided throughout almost its whole length by a chain of lofty mountains, extending from east to west, and covered with forests. The rest of the country consists of fine plains, with a fertile soil, and a climate almost as mild as that of Italy. The mountainous tracts are barren in dry years, and in the low grounds there are many districts too marshy for cultivation. *Zoology.* Of wild animals, the bear, the wolf, the fox, the polecat, and the vulture are common. The domestic animals are horses, cattle, and sheep, which are numerous: of hogs, vast numbers are reared in the woods. *Pro.* The greatest part of the country being well adapted for tillage, wheat, barley, maize, flax, hemp, and madder are produced. The fruits are chestnuts, plums, and grapes; also figs, almonds, and other products of a warm climate. The forests contain the finest oak. *Minerals.* Limestone, sulphur, coal, salt, and some ferruginous substances. *Manf.* Mostly domestic. *Pop.* 465,000.

SCOON, or SCONE, *skoon*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Tay, 2½ miles from Perth. It is noted for its palace, anciently the residence of the Scots kings, the place of their coronation, and the scene of many great actions. Its famous stone, upon which the ancient Scottish kings were crowned, is now in Westminster Abbey. *Pop.* of parish, 2,400.

SCOPAS, *sko'-pas*, an architect and sculptor of the isle of Paros, who built the famous mausoleum for Artemisia, in honour of her husband; but his chief work was a statue of Venus, which was esteemed as equal to that of Praxiteles. Lived about 350 B.C.

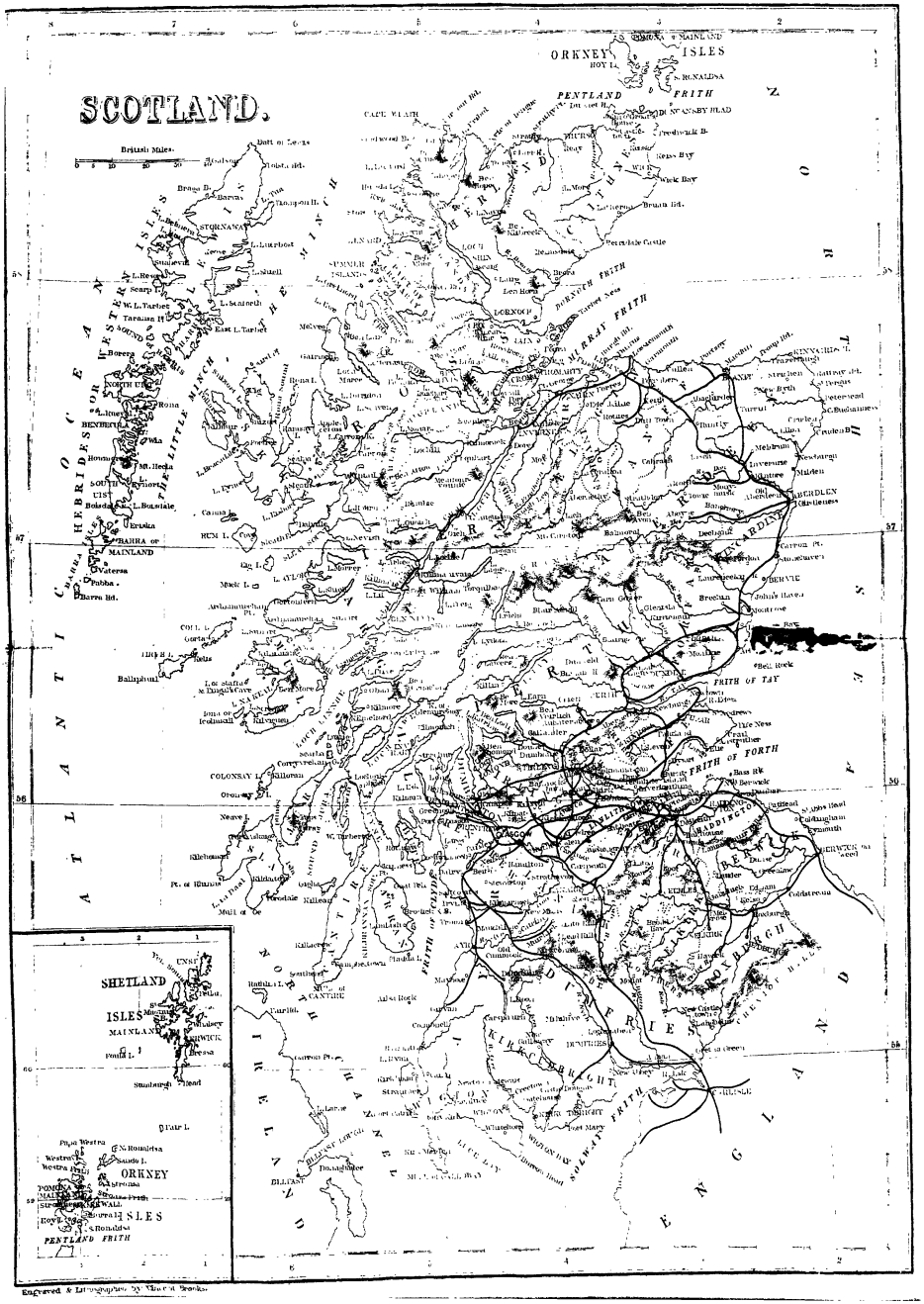
SCOPIA, or USKUP, *sko'-pe-a*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 105 miles from Salonica. It contains several mosques, has a fortified castle, an aqueduct, and other remains of antiquity. *Pop.* 10,000.

SCORESBY, William, *skors'-be*, an Arctic navigator and whaling captain, who was the son of a small farmer in Yorkshire, and himself followed agricultural occupations until he had reached early manhood, when he determined to pursue a seafaring life. In 1780 he sailed from Whitby; but, having excited the jealousy of his officers through displaying greater nautical skill, he was compelled to leave the vessel and enter an ordnance armed store-ship, in which he was captured by the Spaniards. He effected his escape, however, and returned to his father's farm; but, after an interval of about three years, he again took to the sea, having entered a whale-ship as a common seaman. After making a number of voyages, he rose to the command of the vessel, and subsequently became the most successful whaling captain of his time. After making thirty voyages, he, in 1823, retired from active life with an ample competency. He was the inventor of the "round top-gallant crow's-nest," which was stated to be one of the greatest boons given to modern Arctic voyagers. In his retirement he occupied himself with various schemes of social improvement, and in 1826 published an "Essay on the Improvement of the Town and Harbour of Whitby, with its Streets and Neighbouring Highways." B. at Cropton, near Whitby, 1760; D. 1829.

SCORESBY, Rev. William, an eminent Arctic navigator, who was the son of the preceding, under whom he acquired his earliest knowledge of nautical matters. He joined his father's vessel in his 10th year, and afterwards rose to the post of chief mate. In 1806 he, with his father, reached a higher latitude than had been heretofore gained, viz., to within 510 miles of the North Pole. On attaining his 21st year, his father resigned the command of the vessel to him. In 1817 Sir Joseph Banks endeavoured to obtain for him the commission of proceeding upon a voyage of exploration towards the North Pole; but the Board of Admiralty, in conformity with a rule of the service, selected an officer of the royal navy to carry out the enterprise. In 1820, after having made seventeen whaling voyages, he produced a most valuable work, entitled, "An Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery." Two years later he published a second remarkable work, entitled, "Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery, including Researches and Discoveries on the Eastern Coast of West Greenland." He quitted the service at that time, and was shortly afterwards elected a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. Always deeply impressed with a sense of religious duty, he next resolved to qualify himself for holy orders. He entered as student of Queen's College, Cambridge; and, after being ordained, became chaplain of the mariners' church at Liverpool. He subsequently removed to a living at Exeter; but at a later period he became vicar of Bradford, in Yorkshire. He wrote several valuable papers upon practical magnetism and its relations to navigation, for the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and likewise put forth some important pieces elucidatory of the magnetism of iron ships. Some of his other works were, "Memorials of the Sea," "Discourses to Seamen," "Sabbaths in the Arctic Regions," and "Records of the Adventurous Life of the late William Scoresby." His great love for scientific research, particularly in the question of the magnetism of iron ships, induced him to make a voyage to Australia in the *Royal Charter*, from which he returned in 1856. B. 1790; D. at Torquay, 1857.

SCOTFORTH, *skot'-forth*, a town of Lancashire, 2 miles from Lancaster. *Pop.* 7,000.

SCOTLAND, *skot'-land*, the northern portion of Great Britain, united with England and Wales, and bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the Deucaledonian or North Sea, E. by the German Ocean, S.E. by England, S. by the Solway Firth, and S.W. by that part of the Irish Sea called the North Channel. *Coastline.* Few countries in Europe display a greater extent of seacoast, its aggregate length being about 2,506 miles. *Inlets, Firths, Bays.* These are, on the E., the firths of Forth, Tay, Murray, Dornoch, and Cromarty; on the W. is the Firth of Clyde and Loch Ryan; on the N., the Pentland Firth, and Lochs Broom, Eil, Fyne, and Linnhe; on the S., the Solway Firth, Luce Bay, and Wigton Bay. Besides these, there are the Minch, the Little Minch, and the North Channel. *Capes.* Numerous: the principal are St. Abb's Head, Fife Ness, Buchan Ness, Kinnaird's Head, Tarbet Ness, Duncansby Head, Dunnet Head, and Cape Wrath; the Mull of Cantire, the Mull of Galloway, and Burrow Head. These are all on the mainland. *Islands.* The principal groups are the Orkneys, the Shetlands, and the Hebrides; besides Arran and Bute. *Divisions.* Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties; viz.,—Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Ayr, Renfrew, Lanark, Peebles, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, Kinross, Fife, Forfar, Perth, Argyle, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Cromarty, Orkney Islands, and Bute. *Ext.* Its greatest extent from N. to S. is 276 miles; but a direct line from Carlisle northward to the Moray Firth does not exceed 180 miles. From the Mull of Cantire the western coast stretches 230 miles in a straight line to Cape Wrath. The breadth under different parallels is various, from 147 to 70, and even 30 miles. *Area*, islands inclusive, 28,896 square miles, besides 638 square miles occupied by lakes and rivers. *Desc.* Greatly diversified with hill and dale. In the northern parts it is mostly mountainous and barren; while, towards the south, it is covered with fertile plains. It has been separated into the two great divisions of the Highlands and the Lowlands, and also into the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern. The first, or Northern division, is cut off from the Middle by the chain of lakes which stretch from the Moray Firth to Loch Linnhe. The second, or Middle division, is separated from the Southern by the firths of Forth and Clyde and the Great Canal. The Northern division consists generally of an assemblage of vast mountains, here and there intersected by fertile valleys, chiefly towards the south and east coasts. A portion of them is clothed with green herbage, more especially where sheep-farming prevails; but, in general, they are covered with heath, growing upon peat, rock, or gravel; and they frequently terminate in mountain-caps of solid rock, or in vast heaps or cairns of bare and weatherbeaten stones. The Middle division is also mountainous, the Grampian ranges intersecting this district, and extending from the eastern to the western sea, and occupying a breadth of from 40 to 60 miles. The western parts of Argyleshire, which are also included in this district, are rugged, mountainous, and deeply indented by inlets of the ocean. In these two divisions, which comprehend more than two-thirds of Scotland, the arable ground consists of but a small proportion to the mountainous regions. On the eastern coast, however, the proportion of the cultivated to the uncultivated land is much greater. In the Southern division every variety of aspect is found: verdant plains, watered by copious streams, and covered with innumerable cattle; gently-rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast, barren moors and wild uncultivated heaths. In this district are the different ranges of the Cheviot Hills; the Sidlaw Hills, terminating at Perth; the Ochil Hills, forming the middle division; and the hills of Kilsyth and Campsey. Between the Sidlaw ridge and the Grampian Mountains lies the extensive and fruitful valley of Strathmore, stretching from Stirling to Stonehaven. Another strath or valley, called Glenmore, runs across the country from Loch Eil to the Murray Firth. This strath, in different parts, has particular names. *Rivers.* Numerous. In the Northern division, the principal are the Beauly, Naver, Conon, &c.; in the Middle division, the Spey, the Dee, the Don, and the North and the South Esk: about 30 miles farther south is the Tay, one of the largest rivers in Britain. In the Southern district are the Forth, the Clyde, and the Tweed, and the numerous rivers which empty themselves into the Irish Sea and the Solway Firth; the Ayr, the Girvan,


SCOTLAND.
British Miles.
0 5 10 20 30
ORKNEY ISLES
MAINLAND
HOY I.
S. RONALDSA
PENTLAND FRITH
CAPE WRATH
DUNCANSBY HEAD
DUNNET HEAD
THURSO
Thurso R.
Wick Bay
Brora R.
Helmsdale R.
Berriedale Castle
Loch Inver
Loch Broom
Loch Ewe
Loch Torridon
Loch Carron
Loch Alsh
Loch Duich
Loch Hourn
Loch Nevis
Loch Eil
Loch Linnhe
Loch Leven
Loch Etive
Loch Creran
Loch Fyne
Loch Long
Loch Lomond
Loch Awe
Loch Tay
Loch Rannoch
Loch Ericht
Loch Laggan
Loch Lochy
Loch Oich
Loch Ness
Loch Arkaig
Loch Shiel
Loch Sunart
Loch Moidart
Loch Aline
Loch Sween
Loch Gilp
Loch Ryan
Loch Indaal
Loch Gruinard
Loch Maree
Loch Broom
Loch Assynt
Loch Shin
Loch Naver
Loch Eriboll
Loch Erisort
Loch Seaforth
Loch Roag
Loch Tarbert
Loch Skerrols
Loch Boisdale
Loch Skiport
Loch Eynort
Loch Uskevagh
Loch Aline
Loch Don
Loch Leven
Loch Fleet
Loch Brora
Loch Inchard
Loch Eriboll
Loch Hope
Loch Stack
Loch Assynt
Loch Broom
Loch Ewe
Loch Gairloch

the Southern Dee, the Nith, the Annan, and the Liddal. *Lakes or Lochs.* Numerous and extensive. The principal are Loch Lomond, Awe, Ness, Spin, Maree, Tay, Arkeig, Shiel, Lochie, and Katrine. *Climate.* Extremely variable. From its insular situation, however, the cold in winter is not so intense, nor the heat in summer so great, as in similar latitudes on the continent; and although the range of the thermometer is considerable, it seldom maintains an extreme for any length of time. The annual average temperature may be estimated at from 45° to 47°. *Zoology.* The wild animals are the fox, the badger, the otter, the wild cat, the hedgehog (these are now becoming scarce), the stag, the wild roe, the hare, the rabbit, the weasel, the mole, and other small quadrupeds. The domestic animals are the same as those of England; but the native breed of black-cattle and sheep is smaller in size, but reputed to afford more delicious food. Of the feathered tribes, pheasants are to be found in the woods, though scarce; also ptarmigan, black game, and grouse, and, in the low grounds, partridges, snipes, and plovers. Scotland has also most of the English singing-birds, except the nightingale. The aquatic fowls are numerous in the islands. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, beans, hay, potatoes, turnips, flax and hemp, and, in general, all the sorts of crops which are raised in the southern part of the island. Horticulture has made rapid progress in every part. Apples and other fruits are produced in abundance. Many extensive tracts of waste land have been planted with wood, and the *alga marina*, or seaweed, which grows in great luxuriance on the rocky coasts, constitutes a valuable article of commerce, from the burning of it into kelp. *Minerals.* Ironstone, iron ore, lead, and septaria ironstone, are abundant. Copper has been discovered in many places. The other metallic substances are, cobalt, bismuth, manganese, wolfram, plumbago, and mercury; the latter in very small quantities. Coal is abundant in the Southern and Middle districts. Limestone, freestone, or sandstone, and slate, are found in every district. Marbles are also found. Most of the gems and precious stones have been found among the mountains of Scotland, the diamond excepted. Jasper is found in great variety, and rock-crystal, commonly denominated cairn-gorum, from the mountain of that name in Banffshire. Chalcedony is also found. *Manf.* Flax and hemp are made into a variety of fabrics; such as sheetings, osnaburghs, bagging, and canvas. The cotton manufacture has been carried, by means of machinery, to an astonishing degree of extent and perfection. Muslins and other fabrics are executed in great perfection. To these may be added brocades, lappets of all sorts, imitation shawls, gauzes, cambrics, shirtings, sheetings, tweels, stripes, checks, pullicates, ginghams, shawls, thread; and calico-printing is pursued in all its branches. Iron goods of every description, such as anchors, bolts, waggon-axles, sugar-mill gudgeons, wedges, and various articles of mill and steam-engine work, with domestic utensils of every kind, as well as hoes, axes, adzes, hammers, and similar tools. Almost all kinds of articles into which timber is manufactured are produced in great plenty and perfection. Coach-making, musical-instrument making, &c., are carried on in all the principal towns; shipbuilding also forms a most important branch of national industry, and dockyards for building and repairing vessels are established in the different seaports. There are, besides, manufactories of glass for all the different sorts of bottle, window, and flint glass; also of soap, candles, and starch; salt, tanning, brewing, distilling; and almost all articles of ordinary use are manufactured in Scotland. The different fisheries have been prosecuted with great industry and success. The whale-fishery to Davis' Straits and Greenland employs a great number of ships, and the white fishery is also prosecuted with great industry along the Moray Firth, Shetland, and the Western Islands, which bring profitable returns. The herring-fishery is carried on along the whole coast of the kingdom, as also the salmon-fishery in all the different rivers. *Imp.* These principally consist of cotton, flax, hemp, yarn, linen, iron, corn, wood, tallow, timber, tea, sugar, and other colonial produce; woollen cloth, hardware, and cutlery. *Exp.* Cotton and linen goods, sailcloth, sheep, black-cattle, coal, iron, and fish. The





chief shipping ports are Leith, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Banff, and Inverness. *Inhabitants.* These may be divided into two great classes, viz., Highlanders and Lowlanders. The language, dress, and customs of these two classes are very different. The language of the Highlanders is that species of the Celtic called in Scotland Gaelic or Earse. The ancient dress of the Highlanders is fast giving way to a more modern costume, although it is still retained in many places, and often worn by gentlemen on particular occasions. The language of the low country is English, with a mixture of the Scotch, which, however, in the ordinary dialect of the better classes, is fast giving place to the English. *Education.* Excellent; perhaps in no country is there such ample provision for education as in Scotland. An act, passed in the reign of William and Mary, ordains that there shall be a school and a schoolmaster in every parish. These establishments, in which are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and also Latin and Greek, have been attended with the happiest results. There are five universities; namely, at Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Old Aberdeen. *Religion.* Presbyterianism, established by act of parliament, in 1696, and afterwards secured in the treaty of Union. The system is founded on a parity of ecclesiastical authority among all its presbyters, excluding all pre-eminence of order, all its ministers being held equal in rank and power. It is also exceedingly simple in its forms, admitting of no outward splendour or ceremony, nor of any of those aids to devotion which are supposed to be derived from painting or music. Besides Presbyterianism, there are numerous dissenters; such as Episcopalians, Burghers, and Antiburghers, Quakers, Bereans, and Baptists. There are Catholic churches in the principal towns, and in the northern parts this religion has not been entirely superseded by the Reformation. *Gov.* The ancient constitution of Scotland was superseded at the time of the union with England. In the parliament of England, the Scots nobility are represented by 16 peers. *Pop.* about 3,000,000. *Lat.* of the mainland, between 54° 38′ and 58° 41′ N. *Lon.* between 1° 45′ and 6° 14′ W. Islands included, it extends to *lat.* 60° 50′ N., and to *lon.* 8° 35′ W.—Scotland was first visited by the Roman troops under Agricola, who penetrated to the foot of the Grampian Mountains. It was afterwards exposed to the ravages of the Norwegians and Danes, with whom many bloody battles were fought. Various contests were also maintained with the kings of England. Robert Bruce, however, secured the independence of the country and his title to the throne, by the decisive battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. He was succeeded by his nephew, Robert Stewart, and he by his eldest son, Robert. He being a weak prince, the reins of government were seized by the duke of Albany, who stoned to death the eldest son of the king. James, his second son, to escape a similar fate, fled to France; in the year 1424 he returned to Scotland, and having excited the jealousy of the nobility, he was assassinated in a monastery near Perth. James II., his son, an infant prince, succeeded him in 1437. He was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of the castle of Roxburgh. James III. ascended the throne at the age of seven years. His reign was weak and inglorious, and he was murdered in the house of a miller, whither he had fled for protection. James IV., a generous and brave prince, began his reign in 1488. He was slain at the battle of Flodden. James V., an infant of less than two years of age, succeeded to the crown. He died in 1542, and was succeeded by his daughter, the celebrated Queen Mary, whose history and tragical end are well known. She was succeeded by her son James, who, in 1603, ascended the throne of England, vacant by the death of Queen Elizabeth, when the two kingdoms were united into one great monarchy. (*See* BRITAIN.)

SCOTT, *skot*, the name of several counties of the United States.—1. In the north part of Kentucky. *Area*, 213 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—2. In the south-west part of Virginia. *Area*, 718 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.—3. In Indiana. *Area*, 175 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—4. In Iowa. *Area*, 445 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained.—5. In Illinois. *Area*, 261 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.

Scott, Daniel, a learned writer, who published an essay towards a demonstration of the Scripture Trinity; in 1741 he printed a new version of St. Matthew's Gospel, with critical notes; and, in 1745, an appendix to Stephens's Greek Lexicon. D. 1759.

Scott, David, a Scottish historian, who was several times imprisoned on account of his attachment to the house of Stuart. He was the author of a History of Scotland. B. in East Lothian, 1675; D. 1742.

Scott, Reginald, a learned English writer, who produced "A Perfect Platform of a Hop-Garden;" "The Discovery of Witchcraft;" "Discourse upon Devils and Spirits." In the two last he combats the absurdities of witchcraft and incantations with great success. James I., in his "Demonology," attempted to refute his opinions. B. in Kent, early in the 16th century; D. 1599.

Scott, George Gilbert, an eminent modern architect, who, at the conclusion of his apprenticeship, entered into partnership with Mr. Moffatt, a fellow-pupil. While in partnership, Mr. Scott designed, among other works, the beautiful cross at Oxford known as the "Martyrs' Memorial;" and the handsome parish church at Camberwell. In 1845 he quitted Mr. Moffatt, and soon afterwards carried off, in competition with the best architects in Europe, the first prize for erecting the church of St. Nicholas at Hamburg. In 1855 he again defeated the leading architects, both English and continental, in the design for the Hôtel-de-Ville of the same city. These, and many other works executed in England, placed him in the foremost rank as a Gothic architect. His principal works were, the restoration of the choir of Ely Cathedral; the new chapel, library, and other buildings at Exeter College, Oxford; and the restoration of Hereford cathedral and St. Michael's church, Cornhill. In 1849 he became architect to the dean and chapter of Westminster Abbey, and was employed in designing the new abbey gate-house, and in making some restorations and improvements. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1855, and, in 1859, was appointed architect to the new Foreign Office, in conjunction with Mr. Digby Wyatt. His last work was the "Westminster Memorial to Lord Raglan." He wrote several pamphlets on Gothic architecture. B. at Gawcott, near Buckingham, 1811.

Scott, John. (*See* Eldon, Earl of.)

Scott, William. (*See* Stowell, Lord.)

Scott, Sir Michael, a learned Scotchman, who is assumed to be the heir of his grandfather, Sir Richard Balweary. He is believed to have studied at Paris, and to have subsequently visited the court of the emperor Frederick II. Returning to his native country, he is supposed to have been employed in various important services by Alexander III., who knighted him after the battle of Largo. His skill in chemistry and mathematics caused him to be regarded as a magician. Fragments of his works on natural history, mathematics, and philosophy remain. Dante speaks of him as a magician, in the "Inferno," and frequent allusion is made to him by Boccaccio and other Italian writers. B. in Scotland, early in the 13th century; supposed to have D. 1291.

Scott, Wingfield, a modern American general. He was the son of a Scotch gentleman, who emigrated to America after the battle of Culloden. He was educated for the law, but quitted that profession for a military career. In 1812 he fought against the English, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown, in Canada. After obtaining his exchange, he signalized himself by taking Fort George, for which he was created general of brigade. Severely wounded at the battle of Niagara, in 1814, he, at the conclusion of the war, repaired to Europe for the recovery of his health; and while at Paris, devoted himself to the study of French military tactics. Named commander-in-chief of the American army in the war with Mexico in 1847, he, in a single campaign, defeated Santa Anna in several engagements, took Vera Cruz and Xalapa, and marching into the city of Mexico, compelled the enemy to sign a treaty of peace. Notwithstanding his brilliant services, General Scott was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the presidentship. At the outbreak of the dispute between the United States and the Secessionists, General Scott was appointed commander-in-chief of the Federalist forces. B. in Virginia, 1786.

Scott, Sir Walter, an illustrious Scotch author. In his earliest years he was afflicted with more than the ordinary ailments of childhood. When scarcely two years of age, his right leg was found to have become suddenly powerless, and the previously healthy boy was pronounced as lame for life. In his eighth year he appeared to have gained an accession of strength, and was sent to the High School of Edinburgh; but, in a few months, he was once more prostrated upon a sick couch. This happened at the close of the year 1781, and Sir Walter thus speaks of the event:—"My indisposition arose, in part at least, from my having broken a blood-vessel, and motion and speech were for a long time pronounced positively dangerous. For several weeks I was confined strictly to my bed, during which time I was not allowed to speak above a whisper, to eat more than a spoonful or two of boiled rice, or to have more covering than a counterpane." His naturally strong constitution triumphed over this, almost the last attack made upon it by disease, and, in 1786, he was sufficiently recovered to be apprenticed to his father, a writer to the Signet. This took place when he was in his 15th year; but the youthful invalid had, meanwhile, been accumulating knowledge and arranging ideas, had been feeding an imagination stimulated by sickness, with stores which, though not likely ever to be utilized in his practice as a lawyer, were to prove of the most essential service to him in his career as an author. Circumstances combined to give to his awaking intellect that bent which was to conduct the Scotch lawyer's son to greatness. His grandfather at Sandy Knowe, on the Tweed, and a maiden aunt, who for a time had charge of him, were able to narrate to him those legendary tales upon which his mind longed to dwell. In his second illness, too, he was permitted to devour the contents of a circulating library, rich "in the romances of chivalry and the ponderous folios of Cyrus and Cassandra, down to the most approved works of modern times;" and he afterwards said, "I believe I read almost all the romances, old plays, and epic poetry, in that formidable collection." As he grew older and stronger, he took long rambles on foot or on horseback through the Highland and border counties, during which he was continually making additions to his stores of legendary tales, or marking character, or observing nature. He made acquaintance with the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," while upon a visit to an uncle who resided near Kelso. He says, "In early youth I had been an eager student of ballad poetry, and the tree is still in my recollection beneath which I lay and first entered upon the enchanting perusal of Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient Poetry,' although it has long perished in the general blight which affected the whole race of Oriental platanus to which it belonged." The perusal of this, and the kindred works of Herd and Evans, led him towards philological and antiquarian research, and while attending the lectures of Dugald Stewart, in 1790, upon moral philosophy, he wrote an essay upon the "Manners and Customs of the Northern Nations of Europe," which, together with others on the origin of the Feudal System, the Scandinavian Mythology, and the authenticity of Ossian's Poems, subsequently composed, he read to the Speculative Society in 1792-3. He was called to the bar in 1792; in 1799 he received the appointment of sheriff of Selkirkshire, and, in 1806, he became one of the principal clerks of the Court of Session. To these sources of income were added a small property inherited from an uncle, and a moderate fortune received with his wife, Miss Carpenter, whom he married in 1797. His circumstances were, accordingly, favourable towards his following that career of literature to which his inclination and ambition invited him. He had long been addicted to verse-making, and had published, in 1796, a translation of Bürger's "Lenora" and the "Wild Huntsman," which marked the commencement of the poetical or first phase of his literary career. In 1799, Göthe's "Götz of Berlichingen," the ballad of "Glenfinlas," and "The Eve of St. John," followed; and when, in 1805, he gave to the public the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," he became the greatest poetical favourite of the day. "Marmion," the "Lady of the Lake," "Don Roderick," "Rokeby," the "Lord of the Isles," the "Bridal of Triermain," and "Harold the Daunt

less," followed in rapid succession. The comparative failure of the two last works, which were published anonymously, seems to have decided Scott to abandon verse for prose. The second great epoch of his literary life may be said to have commenced with the anonymous publication of "Waverley," in 1814. In four years it had for successors "Guy Mannering," the "Antiquary," the "Black Dwarf," "Old Mortality," "Rob Roy," and the "Heart of Mid-Lothian." His name was not placed upon these productions; but, although the secret of their authorship was well kept by his printer and publisher, the public began to regard Scott, the poet, as the "Great Unknown." But his active pen was not alone engaged upon the fine novels which he continued to throw off with so much facility. He was secretly in partnership with Ballantyne, his printer, and had many transactions with Constable, the Edinburgh publisher. He was thus connected with many publications, either as editor or contributor. He assisted to establish the "Quarterly Review;" he wrote the Life of Dryden and of Swift, the biographical and critical prefaces to a collection of the English novelists, and furnished notes to Sadler's Correspondence, and works of a kindred style. In this way he was engaged between the years 1796—1826. His novels and poems had made him famous, and had, moreover, raised him to apparent affluence. His fine manly character caused him to be beloved by a large and distinguished circle of acquaintances. The magnificence of his disposition incited him to enact the *rôle* of one of those great feudal chiefs which his pen so picturesquely portrayed. In the presumption of his fertile genius, he became the proprietor of Abbotsford, where, in the intervals of literary composition, he dispensed the hospitalities of a prince. In brief, the interval 1820-26 may be described as one gorgeous dream. But the commercial crisis of the latter year made bankrupts of Constable & Co. and Ballantyne & Co. "A state of affairs," according to the Scotch term, was drawn up, and, in consequence of his connection with those firms, he was found to be liable for a sum of about £147,000. Yet he was undaunted before this fearful load of debt. "Gentlemen," he said to his creditors, "time and I against any two. Let me take this good ally into my company, and I believe I shall be able to pay you every farthing." He gave up all his property, proposed to lodge the receipts of his literary labours in the hands of trustees for the payment of his creditors, retired into modest lodgings, and went resolutely to work to wipe off his liabilities. "It is very hard," he said, "thus to lose all the labours of a lifetime, and be made a poor man at last, when I ought to have been otherwise. But, if God grant me life and strength for a few years longer, I have no doubt that I shall redeem it all." This last unfortunate period, during which a noble mind was struggling to accomplish a Herculean task, endured from 1826 to 1832. "The History of Napoleon," "The Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," and such works, were produced to aid the good cause he had at heart; but although he did not shrink from the responsibilities which lay upon him, his overtaxed faculties gave way beneath the excessive mental toil to which they were subjected. The great object of this, the dark and closing period of his life, was, however, attained. Before his death, he had materially decreased the load of debt, and, after that unhappy event, the profits of his writings wiped away the whole. It would be unnecessary to append a complete list of his works: they are too well known, and, fortunately, too easily accessible to the whole reading community, to need it. "Time alone," says an eminent authority, "can decide how much of his writings will survive, and what place they will permanently occupy in the literary world. Of this, however, there can be no doubt, that in Scott a healthy intellect was engrafted on a powerful will; that he had a natural and easy play of humour, with no inconsiderable portion of poetical imagination, and a large share of that power of apprehending and portraying character which is the great charm of Fielding. A great part of his life he indulged in a dream-world of his own; but when rudely awakened by adversity, he submitted to the consequences with heroic submission. He was a great and good man." His house and estate at Abbotsford became the property of J. R. Hope, Esq., the husband of his grand-daughter, Charlotte Harriet Jane Lockhart, daughter of Scott's eldest daughter Sophia and J. G. Lockhart, Esq. B. at Edinburgh, 1771; D. at Abbotsford, 1832.

SCOTUS, Duns. (*See* DUNS, John.)

SCOTUS, John. (*See* ERIGENA.)

SCRIBE, Augustin Eugène, *skreeb*, an eminent French dramatic author, who was the son of a merchant, and was designed for the legal profession; but, after the death of his parents, he so much neglected his studies, and at the same time evinced so strong a predilection for dramatic composition, that his guardian, the celebrated advocate Bonnet, advised him to abandon jurisprudence for the drama. Accordingly, in 1811, he, in conjunction with Germain Delavigne, an old schoolfellow, produced his first piece, entitled "The Dervish," which was unsuccessful. A similarly unfortunate reception greeted several of his after-efforts; but the young playwright persevered undauntedly, and, in 1812, produced a drama, which was received with the greatest applause. From that time until his death he continued to compose plays and operatic libretti with a rapidity truly astonishing. His power of constructing plots, delineating character, and composing witty and pointed dialogue, appeared to be inexhaustible. He wrote about four hundred pieces of various kinds; and both the French and the English stage (for which latter his best works have been freely adapted) owe to his fertile invention many of their greatest triumphs. The most popular of his operas are "The Prophet," "The Crown Diamonds," "Fra Diavolo," and "Robert le Diable." The list of even his best plays is too long to be admitted into this notice. B. at Paris, 1791; D. 1860.

SCRIBONIUS-LARGUS, *skri-bo'-ni-us*, a Roman physician in the time of Claudius, whom he accompanied to Britain. Some of his works are extant, and were printed at Basil in 1529. Flourished early in the 1st century.

SCRIVEN, *skriv'-en*, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Area*, 718 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.

SCRIVERIUS, Peter Schryver called in Latin, *skre'-ver*, a Dutch writer, who produced "Batavia Illustrata," the chronicles of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, &c. He also published editions of Vegetius, and other writers on military affairs. D. at Haerlem, 1576; D. 1660.

SCUDERI, George de, *skoo'-de-re*, a French poet and dramatist, who was intended and educated for the military profession, but quitted it for dramatic composition. Richelieu gave him a small fort on a rock near Marseilles for a residence; but he soon left it to return to Paris; and it was said of him, that he had shut up the fort, returned to Paris by the coach, and, for fifteen years, carried the keys in his pocket. B. at Havre-de-Grace, 1601; D. at Paris, 1667.

SCUDERI, Magdalen de, a French romancist, and sister of the preceding. She wrote a large number of works, which were once highly popular, notwithstanding their great length. The chief of these were, "Clelia," in 10 vols.; "Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus," in 10 vols.; "Ibrahim, or the Illustrious Bassa;" "Conversations and Discourses;" "A Discourse on Glory," &c. She was admitted a member of the academy of Ricovrati at Padua, and had pensions from Cardinal Mazarin and Louis XIV. B. 1607; D. 1701.

SCULCOATS, *skul'-kotes*, a parish of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, included within the municipal boundary of Hull. *Pop.* 23,000.

SCUTARI, *skoo'-ta-re*, a lake in the west of European Turkey, in Albania. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 6.

SCUTARI, a large fortified town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the river Boyana, at the S.E. extremity of Lake Scutari. Its position is very favourable for defence, and its highest point is crowned by a castle. The town consists of four quarters, and has several mosques and Greek churches. *Pop.* 40,000.

SCUTARI, or ISKUDAR, a city of Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, immediately opposite to Constantinople, of which it is considered a suburb. Its site is one of the most beautiful imaginable. The minarets of Scutari, and the hills above it, afford the most brilliant views of Constantinople and the surrounding scenery. It has a palace and gardens belonging to the sultan, a college of dervishes, barracks, public baths, and an

extensive cemetery. It carries on a considerable trade, being a rendezvous for the caravans which come from the interior of Asia. *Pop.* 60,000.—Here, in 325, the troops of Constantine the Great finally defeated those of Licinius.

SCYLAX, *sil'-lax*, a geographer, mathematician, and musician of Caria, near Halicarnassus, who was employed by Darius, son of Hystaspes, in making discoveries in India. Some attribute to him the invention of geographical tables. His "Periplus of the Inhabited World" was published in the "Minor Greek Geographers" of Gail, 1826. Flourished about 510 B.C.

SCYLLA, *sil'-la*, a well-known promontory and current of the Mediterranean, in the Strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from the Neapolitan territory. *Height*, about 200 feet.

SCYLLA, a daughter of Nisus, king of Megara, who became enamoured of Minos. She informed him that she would deliver Megara into his hands, if he consented to marry her. Minos did so, and as the fate of Megara depended on a golden hair on the head of Nisus, Scylla cut it off, and the enemy easily became master of the place. Minos afterwards treated her with so much disdain, that she threw herself into the sea, or, according to other accounts, she was changed into a lark by the gods, and her father into a hawk.—A daughter of Typhon, or of Phorcys, who was beloved by Glaucus, one of the deities of the sea. Glaucus, in order to render her favourable to his suit, applied to Circe, whose knowledge of herbs and incantations was universally known. Circe herself became enamoured of him, and attempted to make him forget Scylla, but in vain. To punish her rival, Circe poured the juice of some poisonous herbs into the waters of the fountain where Scylla bathed, and no sooner had the nymph touched the water, than she found every part of her body below the waist, changed into frightful monsters like dogs, which never ceased barking. This sudden metamorphosis so terrified her, that she threw herself into that part of the sea which separates the coast of Italy and Sicily, where she was changed into rocks, which continued to bear her name, and which, as well as the whirlpool of Charybdis, on the coast of Sicily, were universally deemed very dangerous to navigators.

SCYROS. (*See* SKYROS.)

SE, a prefix to numerous cities in China.

SEARA. (*See* CEARA.)

SEATON, *se'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,200.

SEATON CAREW, a township on the seacoast of Durham, 2½ miles from Hartlepool. *It* is a sea-bathing place. *Pop.* 1,000. It has a station on the Clarence and Hartlepool Railway.

SEBA, Albert, *seb'-a*, a Dutch naturalist, who produced a beautifully-printed and illustrated work upon natural history, at Amsterdam, in 1734. The explanations are in Latin and French. B. 1665; D. 1736.

SEBASTIAN, Dom, *se-bās'-ti-an*, king of Portugal, was the posthumous son of the Infant John, by a daughter of the emperor Charles V., and succeeded John III. in 1557, he being then only in his third year. He engaged in an unsuccessful war with the Moors in 1574, and in 1578 he went in person to assist Muley Mohammed, son of Abdalla, sultan of Morocco, against his uncle, the rightful heir to the throne; but, in a battle fought near Tangiers, Sebastian was slain.

SEBASTIAN DEL PIOMBO. (*See* PIOMBO, Sebastian del.)

SEBASTIAN, ST. (*See* SAN SEBASTIAN.)

SEBASTIANI, Horace Francis, Count, *se-bas'-te-a'-ne*, a French general, who was about to enter the priesthood when the revolution caused him to join the army. After distinguishing himself in Italy and under General Moreau, he obtained the command of a regiment of dragoons, at the head of which he assisted Bonaparte to carry into effect his *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire. His after-career was marked with the greatest success, both as a soldier and as a diplomatist. He signalized himself at the battle of Austerlitz, and, on being appointed to a command in Spain, in 1809, he defeated the Spaniards in several encounters. He next obtained from Napoleon I. a command in the grand army prepared for the invasion of Russia; and, after the battles of Smolensko and Moskwa, entered the Russian capital with the advance-guard. He received a wound at the battle of Leipzig in 1813, and was subsequently posted at Cologne to defend the left bank of the Rhine; but, although forced to fall back, he distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in command of some regiments of cavalry of the Imperial Guard. He retired from active life at the abdication of the emperor, but was a member of the deputation which waited upon the allied monarchs subsequently to the disaster of Waterloo. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies during the restoration; and, upon the accession of Louis Philippe, became minister of marine, and afterwards minister of foreign affairs. He was ambassador in London in 1835, and five years later received the marshal's bâton. Soon after the murder of his daughter, the duchess de Praslin, by her husband, in 1847, his health became so seriously affected that he was compelled to retire into private life. After his demise, his body was buried in the church of the Invalides, upon which occasion the building narrowly escaped destruction by fire. Although not as brilliant in the field as the best of Napoleon's marshals, he everywhere displayed the greatest bravery and the most complete knowledge of the principles of strategy. As a diplomatist, he obtained several important advantages for his master. He is also declared to have advised Napoleon to winter in Lithuania during the invasion of Russia; which counsel, if heeded, might have averted the catastrophe which cost Napoleon his throne. B. in Corsica, 1770; D. 1851.

SEBASTOPOL. (*See* SEVASTOPOL.)

SEBENICO, *sai-bai-ne'-ko*, a well-built town of Austrian Dalmatia, near the mouth of the Kerka, 42 miles from Zara. It is defended by several forts, and has a cathedral and other public buildings of Venetian architecture. It has also an excellent harbour. *Pop.* 7,000.—It is the birthplace of the philosopher Tommasseo, and of the painter Andrea Schiavoni.

SEBNITZ, *seb'-nitz*, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 22 miles from Dresden. *Manf.* Linen and paper. *Pop.* 4,000.

SEBOO, *se-boo'*, a considerable river of Morocco, which falls into the sea near Algiers.

SEBUS, *se'-bus*, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. After a course of 210 miles, it enters the Atlantic at Mehadia.

SEBUSTIEH, *se-bus'-te-ai*, a village of Palestine, in the pashalic of Acre, 6 miles from Nablous. It has a church, reputed as the burial-place of John the Baptist, and several remains of antiquity. It is the ancient Samaria, which was founded by Omri 925 B.C., and from that time till the captivity, 720 B.C., it continued to be the capital of the ten tribes of Israel.

SECHELLES, or SEYCHELLES, *sai-shel'*, a cluster of small islands in the Indian Ocean, only three of which are inhabited.

SECHSZEHN STADTE, *sek'-zain*, the sixteen crown villages of Hungary, scattered through the county Zips. Each has its own peculiar laws. *United Pop.* 50,000.

SE-CHUEN, *se-choo-en'*, a province of China, having Tibet on the W., and on the other sides it is inclosed by other Chinese provinces. *Area*, 166,800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well watered. *Pro.* Silk, sugar, rhubarb, oranges, drugs, and musk. It also produces some metals. *Pop.* 21,435,680. *Lat.* between 26° and 33° N. *Lon.* between 101° and 110° E.

SECHURA, *se-choo'-ra*, a town of Peru, on the Piura, about 3 miles from the coast of the Pacific. *Pop.* Unascertained.

SECKENDORF, Guy Louis de, *sek'-en-dorf*, a German historian, who became privy counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg, and chancellor of the university of Halle. He wrote, in Latin, "A Compendium of Ecclesiastical History," "State of the Princes of Germany," and "A Description of the Germanic Empire." B. in Franconia, 1626; D. at Halle, 1692.

SECKER, Thomas, *sek'-er*, a learned and pious English prelate, who, upon entering into orders, became chaplain to Bishop Talbot, and, in 1733, was instituted to the rectory of St. James, Westminster, and appointed king's chaplain. The year following he was consecrated bishop of Bristol, and, in 1737, translated to Oxford. In 1750 he obtained the deanery of St. Paul's, and, in 1758, was advanced to the archbishopric of

Canterbury. The sermons, charges, and lectures of this excellent prelate are distinguished by their perspicuity and eloquence. B. at Sibthorpe, Notts, 1693; D. in London, 1768.

SECONDIGLIANO, *sek'-on-deel-ye-a'-no*, a town of Naples, 3 miles from Naples. *Pop.* 4,800.

SECOUSSE, Denis Francis, *sek'-oosse*, a French writer, who was educated under Rollin, after which he became an advocate, but quitted the law for literature. He was employed by the chancellor D'Aguesseau as censor-royal, and in other public services, until he became blind. He published "A Collection of Royal Ordonnances," "Memoirs for a History of Charles the Bad," and several dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. B. at Paris, 1691; D. 1754.

SECUNDERABAD, *se-koon'-de-ra-bad'*, a British military cantonment in India, 398 miles from Madras. *Pop.* 35,000.

SECUNDUS, Johannes, *se-kun'-dus*, a Dutch poet, who wrote in Latin, and whose family name was Everts, which he altered to the Latin one by which he is known. He studied law under Alciatus, and afterwards became secretary to the archbishop of Toledo. His poems, which are of the amatory order, and modelled after Catullus, are various and excellent. The most celebrated are the "Basia," or the Kisses, which have been translated into several languages. B. at the Hague, 1511; D. at Tournai, 1536.

SEDAINE, Michael John, *se-dain'*, an eminent French dramatic writer. After the death of his father, an architect, he became so reduced in circumstances as to take up the trade of a stonemason; but was noticed by his master, who gave him a share in the business. A taste for the drama, however, induced him to quit his trade, and to write comic operas and plays, which possess considerable merit, and some of which have been translated into English; as, "Richard Cœur-de-Lion" (for which Gretry wrote the music) and "Blue-Beard." He was a member of the French Academy, and secretary of that of Architecture. B. at Paris, 1719; D. at Paris, 1797.

SEDAN, *se-da'*, a strongly-fortified town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, on the Maese, 10 miles from Mezières. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. It has a large arsenal, and a monument to Turenne, who was born here. *Manf.* Woollen goods, of which it is the centre; hosiery, leather, arms, hardwares, and linen yarn. *Pop.* 17,000.—This place was long an independent principality, and was united to France under Louis XIII.

SEDBERGH, *sed'-berg*, a market-town of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 65 miles from York. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

SEDGEMOOR, *sedj'-moor*, a wild tract of Somersetshire, between Bridgewater and King's Weston, where, in 1685, the troops of James II. defeated those of the duke of Monmouth.

SEDGLEY, *sedj'-le*, a parish of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Wolverhampton. It has coal- and limestone-works. *Pop.* 30,000.

SEDGWICK, Miss Catherine Maria, *sedj'-wik*, a popular American authoress, who was the daughter of an American judge and member of the House of Representatives. She commenced her literary career in 1822, with the publication of a work of fiction, entitled "A New-England Tale." Among the most successful of her after-productions, were "Redwood," a novel; "Hope Leslie, or Early Times in America;" "The Linwoods;" "Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home;" and a work for juvenile perusal, called "The Rich Poor Man and the Poor Rich Man." She also contributed largely to the American literary journals. B. at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, 1790.

SEDGWICK, Rev. Adam, an eminent modern geologist, who was educated at the university of Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity College in 1808. Ten years later he was chosen to fill the chair of geology founded by Dr. Woodward. As a geologist, he principally directed his attention to the study of the crystalline rocks. His literary contributions to science were principally furnished to the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and of the Geological Society, to the Reports of the British Association, the "Annals of Philosophy," and the "Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal." He was also the reputed author of the celebrated reply to the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," in the "Edinburgh Review." One of the most important of his few separate works was that entitled "A Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge," in which he enunciated his views relative to the bearings of physical philosophy upon the Christian religion. He was corresponding member of the French Institute and fellow of the Royal and Geological societies. B. at Dent, Yorkshire, about 1786.

SEDLEY, Sir Charles, *sed'-le*, an English poet, who was one of the wits of the court of Charles II. His daughter became mistress to James II., who created her countess of Dorchester; but Sir Charles was zealous for the revolution, and being asked the reason, answered, "From a principle of gratitude; for since his majesty has made my daughter a countess, it is fit I should do all I can to make his daughter a queen." His poems are licentious, but are written in an elegant style; he also wrote some plays, which are remarkable for little else than their loose tone of morality. B. at Aylesford, Kent, 1639; D. 1701.

SEDLITZ, *sed'-litz*, a village of Bohemia, 17 miles from Leutmeritz, noted for its mineral waters.—Also a village of Germany, in Saxony, 2 miles from Pirna.

SEDULIUS, Cœlius, *se-du'-li-us*, a Roman ecclesiastic and poet, who wrote a poem on the life of Christ, entitled "Paschale Carmen." It was published by Aldus in 1502. Supposed to have flourished in the 5th century.

SEELAND. (*See* ZEALAND.)

SÉEZ, *sai'-ez*, an old town of France, in the department Orne, 13 miles from Alençon. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, fustians, and stockings. *Pop.* 5,000.

SEFFIN, *sef'-fin*, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, to the N. of Rakka. In the 7th century, in 90 battles, 70,000 Mahometans are supposed to have perished.

SEGNERI, Paul, *sain'-yair-e*, an eminent Italian preacher, whose eloquence occasioned his being appointed chaplain to Pope Innocent XII. His works are, Sermons; "The Unbeliever without Excuse;" "The Pastor Instructed;" "The Illusions of the Quietists," &c. B. near Rome, 1624; D. at Rome, 1694.

SEGO, *se'-go*, a large city, capital of the kingdom of Bambarra, in Central Africa, first visited by Park. It is divided into four distinct towns, two of which are on the northern, and two on the southern bank of the Joliba (Niger). These towns are surrounded with high mud walls; the houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs; some of them have two stories, and many of them are whitewashed. Moorish mosques are also seen in every quarter. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 14° 10′ N. *Lon.* 2° 30′ W.

SEGORBE, *sai-gor'-bai*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the Murviedro, 34 miles from Valencia. It has a cathedral, in which are some good paintings. *Manf.* Paper, starch, and pottery. *Pop.* 6,000.

SEGOVIA, *sai-go'-ve-a*, a city of Spain, on a rocky eminence between two deep valleys, the one watered by the river Eresma, the other by a brook, 47 miles from Madrid. It is surrounded by a wall in the Moorish style, crowned at intervals with turrets. The streets are narrow, crooked, and, in several parts, steep: the suburbs are built on more even ground. It contains a number of convents and churches, of which the most remarkable is the cathedral, a large pile, partly Grecian, partly Gothic, erected in the 16th century. The Alcazar, or ancient palace, is a Moorish building. The most remarkable monument of Segovia is the aqueduct, a Roman work, supposed to have been built by Trajan. It is built of freestone without cement, and contains in all 161 arches, supported on pillars, some of which are 80 feet in height. *Manf.* Woollen goods, paper, pottery, and glass. *Pop.* 14,000.—The French held this place from 1808 to 1814.

SEGRAIS, John Regnauld de, *seg'-rai*, a French poet, who was educated for the priesthood, which profession he declined. Mademoiselle, daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, appointed him her gentleman in ordinary, and he was afterwards patronized by Madame de la Fayette. He was a member of the French Academy. He wrote some elegant eclogues, and translated the "Georgics" and "Æneid" of Virgil into French verse. His prose works are, a collection of novels, and "Segraisiana; or, a Miscellany of History and Literature." B. at Caen, 1624; D. 1701.

SEGUIER, John Francis, *seg'-e-ai*, an eminent French botanist, who was educated for the legal profession, but renounced it to follow the pursuit of science. He accompanied the Marquis Scipio Maffei on his travels in France, England, Holland, and Germany; and, on his return to his own country, became principal of the academy of Nismes. His principal works are, "Bibliotheca Botanica," "Plantæ Veronenses," and a translation of the works of Maffei. B. at Nismes, 1703; D. 1784.

SEGUIER, Antony Louis, an eminent French lawyer, who became advocate-general of the Parisian parliament. Upon the dissolution of that body in 1790, he was offered the post of mayor of Paris, which he declined, choosing rather to live in retirement during the revolutionary storm; but a pamphlet appearing under the title of "Seguier treated as he deserves," he deemed it prudent to quit his native country. B. at Paris, 1726; D. 1792.

SEGUIER, Peter, an eminent French lawyer, who, in 1564, was nominated president *à mortier*, the highest functionary but one in the Parisian parliament. In that office he boldly and successfully argued against the introduction of the Inquisition into France. He left six sons, all of whom fulfilled the highest legal functions. B. at Paris, 1504; D. 1580.

SEGUR, Louis Philippe, Count de, *sai'-goor*, a French diplomatist and historical writer, who fought against the English in America, in the service of the Americans, until the termination of the struggle; after which he returned to France. He was subsequently appointed ambassador to Russia, and became a favourite with Catherine II., whom he accompanied in her tour to the Crimea in 1787. During the Revolution he narrowly escaped persecution. He afterwards devoted himself to literature, and produced a great number of works. B. 1753; D. 1830.

SEGUR, Philip Henry, Marquis de, a French general, who served with distinction in Italy and Bohemia, and particularly at the battle of Prague. He was created a marshal by Louis XVI. in 1783, having previously been nominated minister of war. During the Revolution he was imprisoned in La Force, but was subsequently liberated by Napoleon when first consul, and also granted a pension of 4,000 francs. B. 1724; D. at Paris, 1801.

SEGURA, *sai-goo'-ra*, a river of Spain, in Murcia, which, after a course of 180 miles, enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar.

SEGURA, the name of several towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 3,000.

SEHWAN, *sai-wan'*, a town of Scinde, standing on the right bank of the Arul. *Manf.* Shoes, caps, and silks. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 26° 24′ N. *Lon.* 67° 55′ E.—Here is the tomb of Lal Shah Baz, with gates of wrought silver.

SEIK STATES. (*See* SIKHIND.)

SEILLE, *sail*, the name of three small rivers of France, one falling into the Saone, the others into the Mosello.

SEINE, *sain*, a river of France, rising in the mountains of Burgundy, running northwards through Champagne to Troyes, where it receives the Aube, and, turning to the west, is joined by the Yonne, and, before reaching Paris, by the Marne, a larger stream, flowing from the west. At Paris the Seine varies from 300 to 500 feet in width, and it soon after receives an addition by the influx of the Oise, when, pursuing a winding course to the north-west, it passes Rouen, and discharges itself into the sea at Havre-de-Grace. *Length*, 414 miles, for 350 of which it is navigable.

SEINE, a department in the N. of France, of which Paris is the capital. *Area*, 181 square miles. *Desc.* It is covered with towns, villages, and manufactories, and is traversed by the Seine. Its industry is concentrated in the capital, which it supplies with vegetables, peaches, strawberries, and melons. *Pop.* 1,423,000. It is traversed by several railways, and the canals of St. Denis and St. Martin.

SEINE, LOWER, a maritime department in the N. of France, comprising the N.E. part of the old province of Normandy, and bounded on the N. and W. by the English Channel. *Area*, 2,300 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and watered by the Seine. An eighth part of the surface is covered with wood. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, lint, hops, and fruits. *Manf.* Important: Rouen is noted for its cotton and Elbœuf for its woollen fabrics.

SEINE-AND-MARNE, a department in the N.E. of France, occupying a portion of the old province of Ile-de-France. *Area*, 2,335 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and traversed by the Seine, the Marne, the Morin, and Yeres. One sixth of the department is covered with forests; amongst which is that of Fontainebleau. *Pro.* Corn, cattle, and wine. In Provins, roses are cultivated, to be employed in medicine and perfumery. *Pop.* 763,000.

SEINE-AND-OISE, a department of the N.E. of France, adjacent to that of the Oise, and to that of the Seine-and-Marne. *Area*, 2,253 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, with a generally infertile soil. *Rivers.* The principal are the Seine, the Marne, and the Oise. *Pro.* Corn, wine, fruits, vegetables, and cattle. The wine, however, is mostly of inferior quality, and has its place supplied by beer and cider. *Manf.* Important, comprising Sèvres porcelain, leather, chemicals, printed fabrics, hardwares, and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 472,000.

SEISTAN, or SEGESTAN, *seg-es-tan'*, a province of Afghanistan, in the east of Persia, lying between Candahar and Korassan on the north, Mekran and Belouchistan on the south, and containing the Hamoun morass. *Desc.* It is nothing more than a mountain-basin, encompassed by deserts, fertile only on the banks of rivers, and unhealthy. *Pop.* Perhaps 50,000. *Lat.* between 30° 30′ and 32° N. *Lon.* between 61° and 62° 30′ E.—It was devastated by Timour in 1383.

SEJANUS, Lucius Ælius, *se-jai'-nus*, a celebrated Roman, was the son of Seius Strabo, a Roman knight. He first ingratiated himself into favour with Caius Cæsar, the grandson of Augustus, but afterwards attached himself to Tiberius, who made him his confidant. He also contrived, by his pliability of temper and insinuating address, to gain the affections of the people, the soldiers, and the senate. He was appointed commander of the prætorian guards, and had the disposal of all places of trust and honour, which he gave to his own creatures. Inflamed by ambition, he aspired to the imperial throne, and, to gain his end, murdered Drusus, the son of the emperor; after which he declared his intention of marrying Livia, the widow of Drusus; but this was opposed by Tiberius. The emperor at length perceiving the real views of his favourite, caused him to be accused before the senate; on which he was deserted by his friends and sent to prison, where he was strangled, A.D. 31. His body, after being dragged about the streets, was thrown into the Tiber.

SELBOE, *sel'-be(r)*, an island off the W. coast of Norway, 28 miles from Bergen.—Also a LAKE, 25 miles from Trondhjem, which receives the Nea, and communicates with Trondhjem-fiord. *Ext.* 20 miles long, by 3 broad.

SELBY, *sel'-be*, a market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, 13 miles from York. It has a town-hall and a grammar and bluecoat schools. *Pop.* 5,400.—Selby is a place of great antiquity, and is noted as the birthplace of Henry I., son of William the Conqueror. William had, in 1070, erected a monastery here, of which the abbey church seems to have been a very spacious and elegant structure. It communicates by railway with Hull and Leeds.

SELDEN, John, *sel'-den*, a learned English lawyer and writer. After receiving his education at the university of Oxford, he, in 1604, took up his residence in the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar, and became distinguished as a profound lawyer and antiquary. At the age of 22 he drew up a treatise on the Civil Government of England before the Conquest, which gained him great reputation. In 1644 he published his "Titles of Honour," and in 1618 his "History of Tithes," which gave great alarm to the clergy, and was answered by several writers. Being prosecuted in the High Commission court, he made an apology for having questioned the divine right of the clergy to receive tithes. In 1621 he was committed to custody as the principal promoter of the protest made by the Commons respecting their privileges. In 1623 he was chosen member of parliament for Lancaster,

and in 1625 he was returned for Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire. He afterwards again represented Lancaster, and was appointed one of the managers of the prosecution of the duke of Buckingham, and had also a principal share in drawing up the Petition of Rights. For his opposition to the court he was, in 1629, sent to the Tower, whence he was removed to the King's Bench, and in 1634 admitted to bail. From this period he took a less active part against the king. In 1636 he published his "Defence of the King's Dominion over the British Seas," in answer to Grotius. In 1642 he was offered the great seal, which he refused. Though he took the Covenant, and was appointed keeper of the records, as also a member of the Assembly of Divines, he refused to write a reply to the "Eikon Basilike," which he had been requested to do by Cromwell. B. in Sussex, 1584; D. in London, 1654.

SELE, *sai'-lai*, a river of Italy, rising 12 miles from Policastro, and, after a course of 60 miles, falling into the Gulf of Salerno.

SELEFKEH, *se-lef'-kai*, a town of Asia Minor, near the mouth of a river called Ghiuk Sooyoo, the ancient Calicadnus, 8 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean. It is chiefly distinguished by being on the site of the ancient Seleucia, considerable vestiges of which are still discovered. *Pop.* small. *Lat.* 36° 20′ N. *Lon.* 33° 55′ E.

SELENGA, *se-len'-ga*, a river of Siberia, rising in the Tang-nou Mountains, and, after a course of 500 miles, falling by three mouths into the lake Baikal.

SELEUCIDÆ, *se-lu'-si-de*, the name of a Greek dynasty in Asia, founded, after the death of Alexander the Great, by Seleucus, one of the most distinguished generals of the Macedonian king. The era of the Seleucidæ begins with the taking of Babylon by Seleucus, B.C. 312, and ends with the conquest of Syria by Pompey, B.C. 65.

SELEUCUS, *se-lu'-kus*, surnamed Nicator, or Victorious. After Alexander's death, he received Babylon as his province. When he had strengthened himself in his empire, Seleucus imitated the example of the rest of the generals of Alexander, and assumed the title of independent monarch. He founded no less than thirty-four cities in different parts of his empire, which he peopled with Greek colonies, whose national industry, learning, &c., were communicated to the indolent inhabitants of Asia. Seleucus was murdered 280 B.C., in the 82nd year of his age. He was succeeded by Antiochus Soter.

SELEUCUS II., surnamed Callinicus, succeeded his father, Antiochus Theus, on the throne of Syria, B.C. 246. After he had been a prisoner for some time in Parthia, he died of a fall from his horse, B.C. 226.

SELEUCUS III. succeeded his father Seleucus II. on the throne of Syria, and received the surname of Ceraunus. He was a very weak, timid monarch, and was murdered by his officers after a reign of three years, B.C. 223. His brother Antiochus, though only 15 years old, ascended the throne, and rendered himself so celebrated that he acquired the name of the Great.

SELEUCUS IV. succeeded his father Antiochus the Great, B.C. 187. He was surnamed Philopator, or, according to Josephus, Soter. He was poisoned after a reign of twelve years, B.C. 175.

SELEUCUS V. succeeded his father Demetrius Nicator, on the throne of Syria, in the 20th year of his age, B.C. 124. He was put to death in the first year of his reign, by Cleopatra, his mother.

SELEUCUS VI., the last of the name, was the son of Antiochus Grypus. He was banished from his kingdom by Antiochus Eusebes, and fled to Cilicia, where he was burnt in a palace, by the inhabitants, B.C. 95.

SELIGHNSTADT, *sel'-i-gen-stat*, a town of Germany, on the Maine, 17 miles from Frankfort. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, linen, and hosiery. *Pop* 3,400.

SELIGHER, *sel'-i-ger*, a lake of Russia in the governments of Tver and Novgorod. *Ext.* 30 miles long and 10 broad.

SELIM I., *se'-lim*, emperor of the Turks, was the second son of Bajazet II., whom he dethroned and put to death, as he did his two brothers subsequently. Having secured the throne by these crimes, he turned his arms with success against Egypt and Persia. The former country he completely conquered, and put an end to the dominion of the Mamelukes, which had lasted above 260 years. B. 1467; D. 1520.

SELIM II., grandson of the above, succeeded his father Solyman II. in 1566. In 1570 he broke the treaty which his father had made with the Venetians, and took the island of Cyprus; but, the year following, he lost the battle of Lepanto, where his navy was almost wholly destroyed. This disaster obliged him to sue for peace. D. 1574.

SELIM III., younger son of Mustapha and brother of Abdul-Hamid, whom he succeeded in 1789. He was one of the most enlightened men of his country, and formed the idea of regenerating the Turkish empire. The commencement of his reign was, however, very much troubled. His army was defeated by the allied Austrians and Russians, the latter taking Bender and Ismail. In 1792 he lost the Crimea, which was incorporated with Russia. The French subsequently invaded Egypt, and his army was annihilated by Bonaparte: the province was, however, retaken by the English, who restored it to the Porte. Having purchased a peace at the price of conceding territory to Russia, he commenced his cherished plans of reform. He remodelled his army after the European plan, introduced new modes of raising the taxes, and sought to introduce European civilization into his empire; but a fresh war breaking out, in which he was defeated by the Russians and English, his army became dissatisfied. The Janissaries also rose in insurrection and deposed Selim, placing his nephew, Mustapha IV., upon the throne. He was at first placed in confinement, but was, in 1808, strangled by order of Mustapha.

SELIMNO, *se-lim'-no*, a walled town of European Turkey, 65 miles from Adrianople. *Manf.* Woollen goods, attar of roses, and gun-locks. *Pop.* 15,000.

SELIS, Nicolas Joseph, *sai'-le*, a French poet, who became professor of the belles-lettres in the central school of the Pantheon, and a member of the National Institute. His most important works are, a translation of Persius, with notes; "Relation of the Disorder, Confession, and Death of M. de Voltaire;" and "Epistles in Verse." B. at Paris, 1737; D. 1802.

SELKIRK, *sel'-kirk*, a royal burgh of Scotland, and chief town of the county to which it gives name, situate on a commanding eminence below the confluence of the Yarrow and the Ettrick, near the borders of Roxburghshire, 38 miles from Edinburgh. The town has been greatly improved. It has a town-house, containing apartments for the town and sheriff-courts, and a library with a handsome spire and clock. There are, besides, monuments to Sir Walter Scott and Mungo Park, who was a native of the neighbourhood. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* of burgh, 3,400.—Of 100 citizens who followed James IV., and distinguished themselves at the battle of Flodden, a few only returned. The corporation of weavers still preserve a standard taken from the enemy by a member of that body. The sword of William Brydone, the town-clerk, who led the citizens to the battle, and was knighted for his valour, also remains in the possession of a citizen of Selkirk, his lineal descendant. Adjacent to the town, General Leslie, in 1645, defeated the marquis of Montrose. Abbotsford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott, is 4 miles from the town.

SELKIRK, Alexander, a Scotch adventurer. He was a skilful seaman, and made several voyages to the South Sea; in one of which, having quarrelled with his commander, he was put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandez, with a few necessaries, a fowling-piece, gunpowder, and shot. Here he lived alone during four years and four months, and was then rescued by Captain Woods Rogers. During the time of his remaining on the island he had nearly forgotten his native language. He returned to England in 1711, and is said to have given his papers to Defoe, who took from them his story of "Robinson Crusoe;" but there is little doubt that the latter was indebted to Selkirk for nothing more than the main idea of the work. B. at Largo, Fife, 1676.

SELKIRKSHIRE, *sel'-kirk-sheer*, a county in the south of Scotland, of a singularly irregular figure, and bounded W. and N. by Peeblesshire and Mid-Lothian, E. and S.E. by Roxburghshire, and S. by the county of Dumfries. *Area*, 265 square miles. *Desc.* Generally consisting of a continued succession of

mountains, gradually rising one above another in loftiness, very different in shape and magnitude, mostly green and bare, though several are heathy, and one or two partly covered with trees. Between the hills there are narrow and well-watered valleys everywhere interspersed. *Rivers.* The principal are the Tweed, the Ettrick, and Yarrow, two pastoral streams, the beauties of which are celebrated in Scottish song, and the Gala. *Pro.* Barley, oats, turnips, and clover. Large herds and flocks are reared, and are of excellent quality. *Manf.* The chief are woollen cloth, stockings, tanned leather, and different implements of husbandry. *Pop.* 10,000.

SELLES, *sel*, the name of several towns of France, none of them with a population above 4,500.

SELLON, Priscilla Lydia, *sel'-lon*, a philanthropic English lady, who, in conjunction with Dr. Pusey, founded, at Devonport, a community of religious ladies, called the Protestant Sisters of Mercy, whose duties were to visit and nurse the sick, to educate the children of the poor, and other charitable offices. Similar establishments were subsequently formed in London and Bristol. During the Crimean war, many of the sisterhood nobly exerted themselves in attending to the wounded and sick soldiers of the English army. B. about 1820.

SELSEA, *sel'-se*, a parish of Sussex, on a peninsula formed by an inlet of the sea, called Selsea Harbour, 7 miles from Chichester. *Pop.* 1,000.—SELSEA BILL is the S. point of the Selsea peninsula, a large level tract between the English Channel and Chichester harbour.

SELTERS, or LOWER SELTERS, *sel'-ters*, two villages of Germany, 24 miles from Mayence, noted for one of the most celebrated mineral springs in Europe. Of their waters about 2,000,000 of bottles are annually exported.

SEMAO, *sem'-a-o*, an island of the Eastern archipelago, separated by a narrow strait from the island of Timor. *Ext.* 20 miles long, and from 6 to 10 broad. *Pop.* Unascertained. It exports edible birdsnests, wax, and sandal-wood.

SEMELE, *sem'-e-le*, a daughter of Cadmus by Hermione, was beloved by Jupiter; but Juno, determining to punish her rival, visited the house of Semele in the guise of her nurse, and persuaded her to entreat her lover to come to her with the same majesty as he approached Juno. Jupiter had sworn by the Styx to grant Semele whatever she required: he therefore came attended by the clouds, the lightning, and thunderbolts. Semele, unable to endure so much majesty, was instantly consumed with fire. Her child was, however, saved from the flames by Mercury. This child was called Bacchus, or Dionysius.

SEMENDRIA, *se-men'-dri-a*, a town of Servia, on the Danube, 20 miles from Belgrade. It has a citadel. *Pop.* about 10,000.

SEMIPALATINSK, *sem-i-pa-la-tinsk*, 'the seven palaces,' a fortified town of Siberia, in the government of Tomsk. It has Russian government establishments, and took its name from some buildings found there. *Pop.* Unascertained.

SEMIRAMIS, *se-mir'-a-mis*, a celebrated queen of Assyria, who married Onnes, the governor of Nineveh, and accompanied him to the siege of Bactra, where, by her prudent directions, the king's operations were hastened, and the city taken. These eminent services, but chiefly her uncommon beauty, endeared her to king Ninus, who asked her of her husband, who, when Ninus added threats to entreaties, hanged himself. Semiramis married Ninus, by whom she had a son, called Ninyas. Ninus was so fond of Semiramis, that, at her request, he resigned the crown to her, and commanded her to be proclaimed queen and sole empress of Assyria. Semiramis then put him to death, the better to establish herself on the throne; and when she had no enemies to fear at home, she began to repair Babylon, which became one of the most superb cities in the world. She reigned, according to one account, 2000 years B.C. Her name is given in the cuneiform inscriptions placed in the British Museum, and which are being deciphered by Sir Henry Rawlinson.

SEMLER, John Solomon, *sem'-ler*, an eminent German Protestant theologian, who was educated in the doctrines of the Pietists, but afterwards abandoned those views, and became one of the most eloquent supporters of rationalism. The Rationalists denied the divine origin of the Scriptures, but admitted the doctrines to be true and according to reason. In 1751 he was nominated professor of theology at Halle; but was removed from that and other posts by the minister Zedlitz, in 1779. His writings consist of dissertations upon the doctrines of rationalism, and argumentative essays against the Deists. He likewise produced a sort of autobiography of himself, and several works upon philology, ecclesiastical history, &c. B. at Saalfeld, 1725; D. 1794.

SEMLIN, *sem'-lin*, a fortified town of Sclavonia, separated from Belgrade by the Save, 40 miles from Peterwardein. It has a German theatre, schools, a quarantine establishment, and is the principal entrepôt of the trade between Austria and Turkey. *Pop.* 13,000.

SEMPACH, *sem'-pak*, a small town of Switzerland, on Lake Sempach, 24 miles from Zurich. *Pop.* 1,000. Here the Austrians were defeated by the Swiss, in 1386, when Arnold von Winkelreid fell. His heroic death is still commemorated by an annual festival.—The LAKE has a length of 4 miles and a breadth of 1. and is the source of the Suren, an affluent of the Aar.

SEMPRONIUS, *sem-pro'-ni-us*, a name common to many eminent Romans, the most celebrated of whom were—Sempronius Atratinus, a senator who opposed the agrarian law, which was proposed by the consul Cassius, soon after the election of the tribunes.—P. Tuditanus, a legionary tribune, who led away from Cannæ the remaining part of the soldiers who had not been killed by the Carthaginians. He was afterwards consul, and fought against Hannibal with great success. He was killed in Spain.—Tiberius Gracchus, a consul, who defeated the Carthaginians and the Campanians. He was subsequently betrayed by Fulvius, a Lucanian, into the hands of the Carthaginians, and was killed, after he had made a long and bloody resistance against the enemy. Hannibal showed great honour to his remains, a funeral pile was raised at the head of the camp, and the enemy's cavalry walked round it in solemn procession.

SEMUR, *sai'-moor*, a town of France, 34 miles from Dijon. *Manf.* Woollen goods, yarns, and tanning. *Pop.* 4,000.—A parliament was held here until Henry IV. removed it to Dijon, during the troubles of the League.

SENA, or SENNA, *sen'-na*, a Portuguese settlement in Eastern Africa, about 247 miles up the river Zambezi, or 110 miles from Quilimane. It is a mere collection of huts, interspersed with some European houses. *Pop.* Unascertained.

SENAC, John, *sen'-ak*, a French physician, who cured Marshal Saxe of a dangerous malady, and became first physician to Louis XV., and superintendent-general of the mineral waters of the kingdom. His principal works were,—translation of Heister's "Anatomy;" with "Physical Essays on the Use of the Parts of the Human Body;" "Treatise on the Plague;" "On the Structure of the Heart;" "Reflections on Drowned Persons;" &c. B. at Lombez, 1693; D. at Paris, 1770.

SENAULT, John Francis, *sen'-olte*, a Roman Catholic divine, who was a member of the Congregation of the Oratory, and a celebrated preacher. He wrote, among other works, a treatise on the Passions, which has been translated into English; a "Paraphrase on Job;" "The Christian Man and the Criminal Man;" and "The Duties of a Sovereign." B. at Antwerp, 1599; D. at Paris, 1672.

SENECA, Marcus Annæus, *sen'-e-ka*, a celebrated orator, who settled at Rome, where he was greatly distinguished as a pleader. His declamations are printed with the works of his son. B. at Cordova, Spain, about 58 B.C.; D. about A.D. 32.

SENECA, Lucius Annæus, a celebrated philosopher, who was son of the preceding. He received a liberal education at Rome, where he applied himself to elocution, and displayed great abilities as an advocate; but, being afraid of exciting the jealousy of Caligula, who aspired to the glory of eloquence, he relinquished that profession, obtained the office of quæstor, and rose to distinction, but was subsequently banished to Corsica, in consequence, it is supposed, of having had an

intrigue with Julia, daughter of Germanicus. While in exile he wrote his Epistles, and treatise on Consolation. After some years he was recalled by Agrippina, wife of the emperor Claudius, and appointed tutor to her son Nero. This office Seneca discharged with great honour, and was bountifully rewarded; but, when his pupil came to the throne, Seneca, who was aware of his avaricious disposition, solicited him to accept the villas and vast riches which he had amassed, that he might retire to a life of study and solitude. This the emperor refused, but soon found an opportunity of destroying his preceptor. When the conspiracy of Piso was discovered, Seneca was declared to be implicated, and orders were sent to him to put an end to himself. The philosopher, without expressing any concern, took poison, which had no effect; he then had his veins opened; but the blood flowed so slowly, that he was removed into a hot bath, and thence to a stove, where he was suffocated. His wife, Paulina, resolving to die with him, also had her veins opened; but Nero, fearful that this would excite general indignation against himself, commanded that the blood should be stopped and her life preserved. His works consist of epistles, various moral treatises, and ten tragedies (his authorship of which has been doubted, but, according to the best authorities, without reason). The editions of these works are numerous; one of the best and most recent is that of C. F. Fickert, Leipzig, 1845. Several of the tragedies have been translated into English. B. at Cordova, Spain, about 3 B.C.; D. 65 A.D.

SENECA, the name of two counties of the United States.—1. In New York. *Area*, 308 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000.—2. In Ohio. *Area*, 540 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000.

SENECA, a township of New York, U.S., comprising the village of Geneva. *Pop.* 9,000.

SENECA FALLS, a township in the county of Seneca, situate at the outlet of Seneca Lake. *Pop.* 4,500.

SENECA LAKE, a lake of New York, U.S., between Crooked and Cayuga lakes. *Ext.* 35 miles long and from 2 to 4 broad. Steamers ply upon its waters.

SENECA RIVER, a river of New York, U.S., which flows from Seneca Lake, N.E., into the Oswego. It also connects several other lakes with Lake Ontario.

SENEFELDER, or SENNEFELDER, Alois, *sen'-e'-fel-der*, the inventor of the art of lithography, was the son of an actor in the theatre at Munich. He was designed for the legal profession, but had a strong predilection for the stage, as well as for dramatic composition. At the death of his father, he was left without pecuniary means, and, after making some unsuccessful attempts as an actor, he resolved to devote himself to writing for the stage. Being too poor to pay for the printing of his works, he resolved to make himself acquainted with some cheap substitute for typography. He tried etching on copper plates, which finding too expensive, he had recourse to slabs of fine Kellheim stone. He also invented an ink for writing upon these slabs. But the great step in the discovery was made through accident. He had occasion to make a memorandum, but found himself without either paper or ink; he had, however, before him, one of his prepared stone slabs, and, with the intention of afterwards wiping it off the stone, he wrote upon it with his printing-ink. It subsequently occurred to him that he might etch his writing upon the stone in sufficient relief to print from. He succeeded, and, after a long course of experimentation, conducted under the greatest difficulties, he brought his invention into a practical form. He afterwards visited London and Paris, for the purpose of deriving advantage from his process, but met with little success. In 1809, however, he was rewarded for his early trials, in being appointed inspector of the royal lithographic establishment of Bavaria. Thus, placed in easy circumstances, he was enabled to make improvements in his process, which caused it to become valuable, and universally appreciated. In 1819 he received the gold medal of the London Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, and, about the same time, published an account of his invention, in a work entitled "A Complete Course of Lithography, &c." B. at Munich, about 1772; D. at the same city, 1834.

SENEFFE, *se-nef'*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 12 miles from Charleroi. It was the scene of a sanguinary battle, in August, 1674, between the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, and the French under the prince of Condé. *Pop.* 3,000.

SENEGAL, *sen'-e-gawl'*, a large river of Africa, having its source in the great range of mountains which traverses Mandingo and Jallonkadoo, and from the other side of which the Niger (Joliba) takes its rise. From these descend a succession of rivers, the principal of which, called on the spot the Ba-Fing, or Black River, is considered as the principal branch of the Senegal. Its source may be fixed pretty nearly in *lat.* 10° 30′ N., and *lon.* 10° 40′ W. The Faleme and the Ba-Lee, or Kokoro, are also great streams, which joining the Senegal in the kingdom of Gallam, render it a river of the first magnitude. After passing Gallam, the Senegal rolls over a level plain; and, about 120 miles from its mouth, the level is so complete that the river does not descend in that space more than two feet and a half. It is bordered by vast woods, obstructed by thick underwood, filled with numberless species of birds. The different kinds of monkeys and parrots, in particular, are exhibited in great variety. Crocodiles, and other species of amphibia, abound in the upper part of the river. The Senegal, in this level part of its course, separates into branches, in which there are several large islands. Its entrance is obstructed by a very formidable bar, consisting of a ridge of sand, stretching across its mouth at a little distance under water. After an estimated course of 1,000 miles, it enters the Atlantic Ocean, in *lat.* 16° N., and *lon.* 16° 33′ W.

SENEGAL, GOVERNMENT OF, the name given by the French to their African settlement, situate at the mouth of the above river, which was begun in 1637. St. Louis, the capital of the French settlements on the Senegal, the Gambia, Goree, and other parts S. of Cape Verd, is situate on an island in the middle of the river, which is here of considerable breadth. The governor, the military, naval, and civil officers, and all the European servants, reside here. The most important branch of commerce consists in procuring gum-Senegal, which has been ascertained by experiment to be much superior to all the eastern kinds of the same article, and even to that of Arabia. The other exports consist of hides, wax, ivory, cabinet woods, and gold-dust. *Imp.* Manufactured goods, wines, spirits, and provisions. *Pop.* with dependencies, about 12,000.—In 1756 this country yielded to Britain, and was ceded to it at the peace of 1763. The French retook it in 1779, and retained it by the peace of 1783. They lost it again in the revolutionary war; but, on the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, it was anew ceded to them.

SENEGAMBIA, *sen'-e-gām'-bi-a*, an extensive region of W. Africa, bounded on the E. by Nigritia proper, W. by the Atlantic, S. by Guinea, and on the N. by the Sahara. *Area.* Unascertained. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, but level along the coast. *Rivers.* The principal are the Senegal and the Gambia. The heat of the climate is intense, and unhealthy for Europeans. *Pop.* Unascertained; mostly negroes. *Lat.* between 8° and 17° N. *Lon.* between 4° and 17° 30′ W.

SENIOR, Nassau William, *se'-ni-or*, an English political economist, who was nominated professor of that science at the university of Oxford, in 1826. He wrote extensively upon the same subject, and was a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and other works. Educated for the legal profession, he obtained a mastership in chancery, which office he retained until 1853. In 1859 he published a valuable work, called "Journal kept in Turkey and Greece in 1857-58." B. at Uffington, Berkshire, 1790.

SENJEN, *sen'-yen*, one of the largest of the Lofloden Islands, off the N.W. coast of Norway. *Ext.* 15 miles long and 30 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, with deeply-indented shores. *Pop.* 3,000.

SENLIS, *sān'-le*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, 30 miles from Paris. It has a cathedral, much admired on account of its architecture; a college, public library, and a theatre. *Manf.* Chicory and starch. *Pop.* 6,000.

SENNA. (*See* SENA.)

SENNAAR, *sen-nar'*, a country of Eastern Africa, forming the S. portion of Nubia. It has Abyssinia on the E., Darfur on the W., and lies mostly between the

Bahr-el-Abiad and Bahr-el-Azrek, which unite to form the Nile. *Desc.* For several miles from the banks of the Nile it is of remarkable fertility. At the time, also, of the rains, which take place about the end of August and in the beginning of September, it assumes a most delightful appearance, the river then running through its immense plain above a mile broad, full to the very brim, but never overflowing. Soon after, however, the rains cease, the dhourra ripens, the leaves turn yellow and rot, the lakes putrefy, smell, and are full of vermin; all the beauty disappears, and Nubia reappears with all its terrors of poisonous winds and moving sands, glowing and ventilated with sultry blasts. Sennaar produces within itself few commodities fit for trade; and the trade which it carries on, consists chiefly in exchanging the productions of interior Africa with those of Egypt and Arabia. The most extensive communication is with Suakin and Jidda, by Shendi, and thence across the tract extending from the Nile to the Red Sea. With Egypt the intercourse is conducted by two different routes. The commodities drawn from interior Africa, for export to Egypt and Arabia, are gold-dust, ivory, civet, rhinoceros-horns, and slaves. The foreign commodity chiefly sought after is blue cotton cloth from Surat; also spices, hardware, and toys, particularly a species of black beads made at Venice. (*See* NUBIA.)

SENNAAR, a city, the capital of the above, is situate on the shore of the Bahr-el-Azrek, a river of Abyssinia, 155 miles from Khartoom. It stands on ground merely high enough to secure it against the rise which takes place during the rainy season. The city is large, though the houses are, in general, poorly built. They have flat roofs, which form agreeable terraces. *Manf.* Mats, leather, sandals, arms, iron-ware and jewellery. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 13° 34′ 36″ N. *Lon.* 33° 30′ 30″ E.

SENNACHERIB, *sen-năk-e-rib*, king of Syria, succeeded his father Salmanasar, B.C. 712. Hezekiah, king of Judah, having refused to pay him tribute, he entered his country, where he took several fortresses, and laid siege to Jerusalem; but his army being slain in the night by the destroying angel, he was obliged to return to his own country, where he was killed by his two sons, in the temple, B.C. 707.

SENNE, *sen*, a river of Belgium, watering Hainault and Brabant, and, after a course of 55 miles, joining the Dyle 3 miles from Mechlin.

SENNERTUS, Daniel, *sen-ner′-tus*, a learned German physician, who became professor of physic at Wirtemberg. He sought to reconcile the theories of Paracelsus with those of Galen. His works were printed at Venice in 1640, in 3 vols. folio, and at Lyons in 1676, in 6 vols. B. 1572; D. 1637.

SENS, *sănz*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 60 miles from Paris. Its cathedral is admired both for its exterior and interior. *Manf.* Woollens, velvets, stockings, gloves, and leather. *Pop.* 11,000. It has a station on the railway to Paris and Lyons.

SEPEY, *sep′-ai*, a village of Switzerland, 5 miles from Aigle. It stands on a road which connects the great route over the Simplon with one into the S. part of the canton of Berne.

SEPINO, *sai-pe′-no*, a town of Italy, in Naples, 9 miles from Campobasso. *Manf.* Paper and woollen goods. *Pop.* 4,000.—Not far from it are the remains of the ancient Sepinus, a chief town of the Samnites.

SEPPINGS, Sir Robert, *sep′-pings*, an eminent English naval architect, who, during 50 years, fulfilled the duties of master-shipwright assistant at Plymouth, and master-shipwright at Chatham dockyards, and, finally became surveyor of the navy. To him are due the invention of the system of "diagonal bracing" in shipbuilding, and the substitution of round for flat sterns to vessels of war. His improvements met with much opposition when they were first broached; but, Sir John Barrow and other eminent men giving him their powerful advocacy, he was enabled to triumph over the prejudices of the older shipwrights, as well as those of naval commanders who were opposed to any innovations. His great merits as a naval architect were acknowledged by his being created a knight and elected a fellow of the Royal Society, whose Copley medal was voted him. He was awarded the sum of £1,000 by the Admiralty, and both houses of parliament gave a marked approbation to his labours. Accounts of his inventions were inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and in the works of Dr. Young. B. 1768; D. in Somersetshire, 1840.

SEPT-ILES, *set-eel*, a group belonging to France, off the N. coast of Brittany, 10 miles from Lannion. Only one of them is inhabited.

SEPULVEDA, John de, *sai-pool-vai′-da*, a Spanish historian. He became chaplain and historiographer to Charles V., who also appointed him tutor to his son, afterwards Philip II. He wrote, among other learned works, the histories of the reign of Charles V. and Philip II., and of the Spanish conquests in Mexico. B. near Cordova, 1490; D. 1574.

SERAIEVO. (*See* BOSNA-SERAJO.)

SERAING, *se-răng′*, a large village of Belgium, on the Maese, 3 miles from Liege. It is famous for its machinery-works and the spindles invented by Cockerel. *Pop.* 5,000.

SERAMPORE, *se-ram-por′*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, formerly belonging to the Danes, on the Hoogly river, 12 miles N. of Calcutta. The houses are built of brick, plastered with mortar, and have flat roofs, with balconies and Venetian windows; but few of them are more than two stories high. *Manf.* Paper. *Pop.* 13,000. This town was purchased by the British from the Danes in 1845.

SERANGANI, *sai-ran-ga′-ne*, a cluster of small islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, about 15 miles from Mindanao, between the 5th and 6th degrees of N. *lat.*

SERAPION, *se-rai′-pi-on*, an Arabian physician, commonly called Serapion Junior. He wrote a treatise upon medicine, which has been declared to be one of the most important works in Arabic medical literature. There is a manuscript copy of it in Arabic in the Bodlcian library at Oxford. Flourished about the 11th century.

SERAPION THE SENIOR, a Syrian physician, who produced a collection of all that had been written upon the treatment of diseases by the Greek and Arabic physicians. A full account of his opinions is to be found in Sprengel's "History of Medicine." Flourished in the 9th century.

SERAPIS, *se-rai′-pis*, one of the Egyptian deities, supposed to be the same as Osiris. There was a magnificent temple erected in his honour at Memphis, another at Alexandria, and a third at Canopus. The worship of Serapis was introduced at Rome by the emperor Antoninus Pius, A.D. 146; but, on account of its licentiousness, it was soon abolished.

SERCQ, or SARK. (*See* SARK.)

SERENUS SAMONICUS, *se-re′-nus*, a physician, who was preceptor to Gordian the younger. He wrote a Latin poem on the treatment of diseases. His father, of the same name, wrote some Latin verses. He was put to death by Caracalla. Both flourished in the 3rd century.

SERES, or SIRUS, *se′-res*, a tolerably well-built town of European Turkey, in Romania, 45 miles from Salonica. It has a number of handsome mosques, baths, and other public edifices. *Manf.* Towels and other kinds of strong linen cloth, which are the most noted in the Levant; and those of cotton stuffs are very extensive. *Pop.* Perhaps 25,000.

SERETH, *se′-reth*, a river of European Turkey, rising 42 miles from Czernowitz, and, after a course of 270 miles, falling into the Danube 5 miles from Galacz.

SERETH, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Sereth, 80 miles from Jassy. *Pop.* 4,000.

SERGIPE DEL REY, *sair′-zhe-pai dail rai*, a maritime province of Brazil. *Area.* Estimated at 18,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and mountainous in the centre. *Rivers.* The principal is the Vazabarris. *Pro.* Manioc, millet, cotton, tobacco, and sugar. In the W. cattle-rearing is extensively pursued. *Pop.* 180,000, *Lat.* between 9° 15′ and 11° 27′ S. *Lon.* between 36° 20′ and 39° 15′ W.

SERGIUS, *ser′-ji-us*, patriarch of Constantinople in 610, was a native of Syria, and the chief of the sect of Monothelites, the principle of which was, that there are only one will and one operation in Christ. This heresy was condemned in the council of Constantinople. D. 639.

SERGIUS I., Pope, and the successor of Conon, in

687. He baptized Cedwalla, king of the West Saxons, who had made a journey to Rome for that purpose. He opposed the canons of the council of Constantinople; whereupon Justinian II. sent his general-in-chief to arrest Sergius; but the exarch of Ravenna protected the pope, who humanely interposed to save the life of Justinian's envoy. He instituted several ceremonies, and established various churches of Rome. B. in Syria, about 630; D. at Rome, 701.

SERGIUS II. succeeded Gregory IV. in 844. He was elected without the authorization of the emperor Lotharius, who dispatched an army into Italy, under the command of his son Louis. But the pope succeeded in inducing that prince to retire, after having crowned him king of Italy. Shortly afterwards, the Saracens from Africa ascended the Tiber, and ravaged the environs of Rome, but were prevented from gaining an entrance into the city itself, in consequence of the defence offered by the walls which surrounded it. Sergius was a native of Rome, and D. 847.

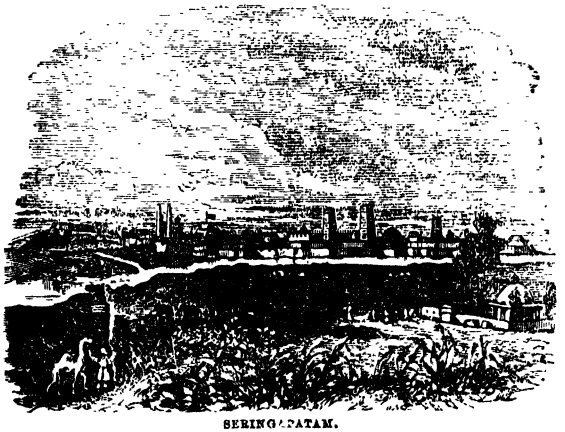
SERGIUS III. became pope in 904, through the influence of the marquis of Tuscany and of the notorious Roman lady Marozia. These personages were at the head of a powerful party which had deposed Christopher. A son of Sergius, by Marozia, afterwards became pope by the title of John X. The character of this pontiff has been variously represented; but he appears to have been an able but profligate man. His successor was Anastasius IV. Sergius D. 913.

SERGIUS IV. was elected, in succession to John XVIII., in 1009. Under his rule, and in consequence of his exhortation, the Italian princes combined to drive out the Saracens from the country. In his time, also, the Normans began to enter Italy. His successor was Benedict VIII. B. 1012.

SERINAGUR, or GURWALL, *se-rin'-a-gur'*, a town of British India, nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1803. *Pop.* 3,000. *Lat.* 30° 13′ N. *Lon.* 78° 49′ E.

SERINAGUR, the capital of Cashmere, formerly possessed of a large population, but now greatly reduced. It stands on the banks of the Jhelum, or Behut, and has a governor's residence, and on the N. a hill crowned by a fort, capable of being rendered impregnable. It has some remains of its former grandeur, but all its manufacturing industry has disappeared. *Pop.* Perhaps 50,000. *Lat.* 34° 5′ N. *Lon.* 74° 57′ E.—The Shahlimar Gardens, celebrated by Moore in "Lalla Rookh," border a lake to the E. of this city.

SERINGAPATAM, *se-ring'-ga-pa-tam'*, 'city of Vishnu,' a celebrated city of the south of India, and for a considerable period the capital of the province of Mysore,



SERINGAPATAM.

9 miles from Mysore. It is situate at the upper end of an island of four miles in length by one and a half in breadth, in the river Cauvery, and is an ancient fortress; but was not distinguished for splendour till the reigns of Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo Sultan. Its fortifications were of great strength; but the place is ill-built. It has a mausoleum of Hyder Ali and Tippoo. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 12° 25′ N. *Lon.* 76° 48′ E.—In 1792 it was invested by the British and allied armies, under the command of Lord Cornwallis; on which Tippoo Sultan acceded to the terms of peace proposed to him. In 1790, a war having again broken out between the British and Mysore, Seringapatam was stormed, when Tippoo Sultan was killed, and the whole of his family and treasures taken by the conquerors.

SERINGHAM, *se-ring'-gam*, an island of British India, in the presidency of Madras, situate in the river Cauvery, and celebrated for its Hindoo temples.

SERINO, *sai-re'-no*, a town of Naples, 6 miles from Avellino. In its neighbourhood are the remains of ancient Sebastia. *Pop.* 8,000.

SERLIO, Sebastian, *sair'-le-o*, a celebrated Italian architect. Francis I. invited him to France, where he improved and ornamented the royal palaces, particularly Fontainebleau. He wrote a "Treatise on Architecture," and other works. B. at Bologna, 1475; D. 1552.

SERMIDE, *sair'-me-dai*, a town of Italy, on the Po, 35 miles from Mantua. *Pop.* 5,000.

SERMIONE, *sair-me-o'-nai*, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Lake of Garda, 16 miles from Verona. *Pop.* 1,800.

SEROHEE, *ser-o-he'*, a state of Rajpootana, India. *Area*, 3,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 24° 23′ and 25° 16′ N. *Lon.* between 72° 10′ and 73° 12′ E.

SERPA, *sair'-pa*, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 16 miles from Beja. *Pop.* 6,000.

SERPENTARIA, *ser-pen-tai'-re-a*, an islet off the S.E. coast of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean.

SERPENTS, ISLES OF, in the Black Sea, are opposite the mouths of the Danube.

SERPHANTO, or SERPHO, *sair-fan'-to*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 25 miles from Syra. *Pop.* 600, who live chiefly in the small town of Serphanto, and are employed in fishing and cattle-rearing.

SERPUCHOV, *ser'-poo-chof*, a town of European Russia, government of Moscow, on the Oka, 60 miles from Moscow. It contains numerous churches or chapels, a citadel, and has a large suburb. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. It has also large magazines. *Pop.* 13,000.

SERRA, *sair'-ra*, two towns of Naples, neither with a population above 4,000.

SERRAVALLE, *sair'-ra-val'-lai*, the name of several towns of Italy, none of them with a population above 5,500.

SERRE, *sair*, a river of France, in the department of the Ardennes. After a course of 50 miles, it joins the Oise, near La Fère.

SERRE, a town of Naples, 24 miles from Salerno. *Pop.* 1,600.

SERRES, or SERRANUS, John de, *sair*, a French Protestant divine, who escaped with difficulty from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and became pastor at Nismes in 1582. He was taken into confidence by Henry IV., who employed him in several affairs, and subsequently appointed him historiographer. He wrote a treatise entitled "De Fide Catholica," the object of which was to reconcile Catholics and Protestants; and the consequence was, that the author was disliked by both. His other works were an edition of Plato in Greek and Latin, "Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul," "Catalogue of the History of France," "Memoirs of the Third Civil War," "History of Five Kings of France." B. at Rhodez, 1540; D. 1598.

SERRES, Oliver de, brother of the preceding, and called the "father of French agriculture." Henry IV.

employed him in the improvement of his plantations. He was the first who introduced the culture of the white mulberry-tree into France, on which he wrote a treatise. His "Theatre of Agriculture" was long held as an esteemed authority upon the subject. B. 1539; D. 1619.

SERTORIUS, Quintus, *ser-tor'-i-us*, a Roman general, who made his first campaign under Marius, against the Cimbri and Teutones. He afterwards accompanied Marius and Cinna, when they entered Rome and slew their enemies. On being proscribed by Sylla, he fled to Spain, where he put himself at the head of the other exiles, and was regarded as a prince in that country, which he governed with great wisdom and moderation. He repulsed several armies that were sent against him, defeating both Pompey and Metellus. He entered into a treaty with Mithridates, who sent him money and ships, and sought to establish a new Roman republic in Spain. His soldiers followed him with the most blind devotion, believing him to be favoured by the gods. Plutarch wrote his life. Assassinated by Perperna, one of his generals, B.C. 72.

SERVAN, St., *sair'-va*, a tolerably well-built town of France, in the department of the Ille-and-Vilaine, at the mouth of the river Rance, about a mile to the south of St. Malo, from which it is separated by a narrow arm of the sea, dry at low water. It has two harbours, one adapted for frigates, and the other appropriated to commerce. They are separated from each other by the rock and castle of Solidor, founded by William the Conqueror. *Manf.* Linen, sailcloth, soap, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,500.

SERVANDONI, John Jerome, *sair'-van-do'-ne*, an Italian architect and painter, who resided during the greatest part of his life at Paris, where he had the management of the scenery belonging to the theatre. In 1749 he went to London, to design the edifice on Tower Hill, erected for the display of fireworks to celebrate the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. His "Descent of Æneas into Hell" was his best performance as a painter; the portal of St. Sulpice, at Paris, being his masterpiece in architecture. B. at Florence, 1695; D. at Paris, 1766.

SERVETUS, Michael, *ser-ve'-tus*, a celebrated theologian and physician, who was educated for the profession of an advocate, at Toulouse, but afterwards studied physic at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree. Having embraced the Arian doctrine, he held a correspondence with Calvin on the subject, and many letters passed between them, which only irritated them against each other. Servetus, who was settled at Vienne, in Dauphiny, published a book in favour of his notions, entitled "Christianismi Restitutio;" but he avoided putting his name to it. The authorship was, however, discovered by Calvin, who gave information of it to the magistrates of Vienne, by whom Servetus was banished, and his effigy and book burnt at the gallows. He then formed the design of going to Naples to practise as a physician; but imprudently passing through Geneva in disguise, he was detected by Calvin, by whose means he was apprehended. Through Calvin, also, who acted as informer, prosecutor, and judge, Servetus was, contrary to law, condemned to be slowly burnt to death, which act of barbarity was carried into effect. He wrote several books on the Trinity, a translation of Ptolemy's Geography, and some medical treatises. Having shown that he was acquainted with the pulmonary circulation, some writers have endeavoured to ascribe to him the discovery of the circulation of the blood; to which, however, he had no claim. B. at Villanueva, Aragon, 1509; burnt at the stake, at Geneva, 1553.

SERVIA, *ser'-vi-a*, a state of Europe, in the north of European Turkey, corresponding to the Mœsia Superior of the Romans. It is separated from Hungary, on the N. by the Danube, and has on the E. Bulgaria and Wallachia, W. Bosnia and Albania, and S. Macedonia. *Area.* Estimated at 12,000 square miles. *Desc.* Very uneven and mountainous, its surface containing a number of extensive forests, and large uncultivated heaths. *Rivers.* The principal are the Save and the Danube on the north, the Morava on its eastern, and the Drina on its western boundary, both tributaries of the Danube. *Climate.* Temperate, but less mild than might be expected in *lat.* 43° and 44° N., the winter being of considerable length, and spring not beginning till April. *Pro.* The soil being in general fertile, the cultivated tracts produce abundant crops; but a small proportion of the country is as yet under tillage. The most common crops are wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco; also vines, and fruits of various kinds. Cotton is raised in the valleys and other warm spots. Timber is abundant, and, with the aid of water communication, would form a great article of export. *Minerals.* Mines of iron have been discovered in several parts; but, like the mines of salt and other minerals, they are almost entirely neglected. *Manf.* Unimportant; the principal are, woollen, cotton, and hardware, the whole for home consumption. *Pop.* about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 42° 21′ and 45° N. *Lon.* between 19° 10′ and 22° 45′ E.—Servia was occupied by the Turks in 1365. In 1801 an insurrection took place against their authority, under the standard of Czerni Georges, previously known only as the head of a band of robbers, but then honoured with the name of avenger of his country. Under his authority, it remained independent from 1806 till 1814, when he withdrew into Russia. By a convention concluded between his country and the Porte in 1815, the Servians acknowledged the sovereignty of the Sultan, but preserved the free exercise of their religion, as well as their civil rights. In 1834 its independence, under certain conditions, was recognized.

SERVIUS, Maurus Honoratus, *ser'-vi-us*, a Latin grammarian, who left learned commentaries upon Virgil, printed by Stephens in 1532. One of the best modern editions is that of Burmann. Flourished towards the close of the 4th century.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, the sixth king of Rome, who, according to the legend (which is, however, allowed to have some historical foundation), was son of Ocrisia, a slave of Corniculum, by Tullius, a man slain in the defence of his country against the Romans. Ocrisia was given by Tarquin to his wife Tanaquil, who brought up the youth with her family, and added the name of "Servius" to that which he had inherited from his father, to denote his being born of a slave. He was educated in the palace with great care, and obtained the daughter of Tarquin in marriage. His own private virtues recommended him to the notice of the people and of the soldiers; and by his liberality and complaisance he easily gained the throne on the death of his father-in-law. He endeared himself to his subjects as a warrior and a legislator; defeated the Veientines and Tuscans; established the census, which showed that Rome contained about 84,000 inhabitants; increased the number of the tribes, beautified the city, and enlarged its boundaries by taking within its walls the hills Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Esquilinus. He also divided the Roman people into tribes. Servius married his two daughters to the grandsons of his father-in-law; the elder to Tarquin, and the younger to Aruns. In this union he was unhappily deceived. The wife of Aruns murdered her own husband to unite herself to Tarquin, who had likewise assassinated his wife. Servius was next murdered by his son-in-law and his daughter Tullia, who cruelly ordered her chariot to be driven over the mangled body of her father, B.C. 534.

SESIA, *sai'-se-a*, a river of Northern Italy, rising near Monte Rosa, and, after a course of 85 miles, joining the Po between Casal and Valenza.

SESOSTRIS, *se-sos'-tris*, the most celebrated of the early kings of Egypt. According to the legend, which evidently confounds the military exploits of several monarchs, he, upon succeeding to the throne, became ambitious of military fame, and marched at the head of a numerous army to make the conquest of the world. Libya, Æthiopia, Arabia, with all the islands of the Red Sea, were conquered; and the victorious monarch marched through Asia, and penetrated farther into the East than the conqueror of Darius. He also invaded Europe, defeated the Thracians, and placed columns in the several provinces he had subdued, bearing the pompous inscription, "Sesostris, the king of kings, has conquered this territory by his arms." After his return, he employed himself in encouraging the fine arts, and in improving the revenues of his kingdom. In his old age, Sesostris, grown infirm and blind, destroyed himself. The age of Sesostris is so remote from every authentic record, that the actions and conquests

ascribed to him, may be set down as totally fabulous. Said to have flourished B.C. 1500.

SESSA, *sais'-sa*, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 29 miles from Naples. It has many benevolent institutions. *Pop.* 4,500.

SESSE, or SEZZA, *sait'-sa*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, situate on an eminence near the Pontine Marshes, 35 miles from Rome. It has the remains of a temple of Saturn. *Pop.* 9,000.

SESTINI, Dominico, *sais-te'-ne*, an eminent Italian numismatist, who was at first librarian to the prince of Biscari, in Sicily, and afterwards became tutor to the sons of the Neapolitan ambassador at Constantinople. In 1810 he was appointed antiquarian at Florence to the Grand-duchess Eliza, sister of Napoleon I., and subsequently fulfilled the same functions under Leopold II., the grand-duke of Tuscany. His works are very valuable and numerous; the most important of them being, "System of Numismatics," letters upon the same science, and dissertations upon the Coins of the Ptolemies, the Macedonian kings, &c. B. at Florence, about 1750; D. at Florence, 1832.

SESTO, *sais'-to*, the name of several towns of Italy, none of them with a population above 2,200.

SESTRABEK, *ses'-tra-bek*, a town of European Russia, in the south of Finland, at the mouth of the Sestra, 23 miles from St. Petersburg. It has a manufactory of arms of different kinds, also of anchors and other instruments. *Pop.* 1,600.—It was founded by Peter the Great.

SETTE-COMUNI, *set'-tai co'-moo-ne*, a mountainous district of Austria, between the Brenta and the Astico. *Area*, 100 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.

SETEEF, or SETIF, *se-teef'*, a town of Algeria, the ancient Sitipha, distinguished by the obstinate resistance it made against the Saracens. The old city is now in a state of complete ruin, 80 miles from Constantina. *Pop.* 300.—In 1853 the French government granted a quantity of land to a Genoese company in the neighbourhood of Seteef, on which ten villages are to be erected. In 1855 some of these had been built.

SETTLE, Elkanah, *set'-tel*, an English poet, who wrote the tragedies of "Cambyses, King of Persia," "The Empress of Morocco," and "Fatal Love;" also poems, particularly "The Medal Reversed," and "Azariah and Hushai," both against Dryden; but, although he was for a time patronized by Rochester and the court party, he soon sank into insignificance before his great rival. D. at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, 1648: D. in London, 1723.

SETUBAL, or ST. UBES, *sai-too'-bal*, a town of Portugal, on a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Sado, 16 miles from Lisbon. In the earthquake of 1755 it was almost entirely levelled with the ground, but was soon rebuilt in a better style. It now contains several churches, monasteries, an hospital, and an arsenal, and exports lemons, olives, oil, wine, and bay-salt. *Pop.* 15,000.

SEVAJEE, *sev-a-je'*, the founder of the Mahratta power in India. He commenced his career by dispossessing his father of Poonah; after which he continued to make acquisitions of territory, until, in 1658, the Bejapoor monarchy, whose vassal he was, sent a powerful force against him. He assassinated, by treachery, the general of the Bejapoor army, which he afterwards defeated and dispersed. He next surprised and plundered Surat; but, deeming it prudent to avoid hostilities with the powerful Aurungzebe, he made his submission to that potentate, and for some time acted as his ally. In 1670 he found himself sufficiently secure in his possessions to enter into hostilities with the Moguls. He again plundered Surat, and in 1672 totally defeated a Mogul force which had been sent against him. Two years later he was crowned at Rayghur, and soon afterwards he took some strong positions between Madras and Pondicherry, and then overran Mysore. In 1678 he again met the troops of Aurungzebe, this time in Golconda. He drove the Moguls before him; after which he became the greatest potentate in Southern India, having all the country between the Toombuddra and the Kistna ceded to him. But his ambitious career was soon brought to a termination by a sudden illness, which caused his death. Elphinstone declares "that Sevajee left a character which has never been equalled or approached by any of his countrymen." He was succeeded by his son Sambajee, who was, however, not equal to his father, and was defeated and slain in 1689. Sevajee D. 1680.

SEVAN. (*See* GOUKEKA.)

SEVASTOPOL, or SEBASTOPOL, *se-vas'-to-pol*, or *se-vas-to'-pol*, a town and naval arsenal of the south of European Russia, in the Crimea, on a small bay of the Euxine, 38 miles from Simferopol. Its increase was rapid after it came into the possession of Russia, when it was made the station of a part of the Russian fleet, and had several large establishments, such as hospitals, docks, and dockyards, barracks, an arsenal, a lazaretto, a market-place, &c. The harbour is excellent, and was strongly defended by various forts faced with granite and porphyry. In 1854 the Anglo-French army commenced the bombardment of the city, and in the following year reduced it to ruins. *Pop.* Perhaps about 30,000. (*See* CRIMEA.)

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the English Channel, near the coast of France.—The name of various other small clusters in the Eastern seas and other parts.

SEVENNES. (*See* CEVENNES.)

SEVENOAKS, *sev'-en-okes*, a well-built market-town of Kent, so named from seven large oak-trees which stood near it when first built. It is situate near the river Darent, 6 miles from Tunbridge. The town consists chiefly of two wide streets, in one of which stands an ancient market-house. The principal public building is the church, which forms a conspicuous object for several miles round the country. Here is also an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a free school. *Pop.* 5,000.

SEVER, ST., *sev'-air*, a town of France, on the Adour, 73 miles from Bordeaux. It has a trade in corn, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 4,300.

SEVERINO, Marcus Aurelius, *sai-vai-ve'-no*, a celebrated Neapolitan physician. Through his mode of practice, no less than by his writings, the science of medicine was advanced in Italy. He became professor of anatomy and medicine at the university of Naples. He wrote against the doctrines of Aristotle, and left some works on medicine. B. in Calabria, 1580; D. 1656.

SEVERN, *sev'-ern*, an important river of England, second only to the Thames, and also the principal river of Wales. It rises in Plinlimmon Hill, on the borders of Montgomery and Cardigan shires, not far from the coast of Cardigan Bay, and after a circuitous course of upwards of 200 miles, passing through Montgomeryshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire, loses itself in the Bristol Channel, 12 miles from Bristol. It assumes its proper name of the Severn at Newtown.

SEVERN, the name of three rivers in the United States.—1. In Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake.—2. Running into Hudson's Bay.—3. In Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeake Bay, near Annapolis.

SEVERUS, Lucius Septimus, *se-ve'-rus*, a Roman emperor. He passed through various offices of the state, and was distinguished for his ambition, activity, and avarice. After the murder of Pertinax, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor by the army in Germany, and at once advanced upon Rome to secure his title. His reception at Rome was gratifying to his vanity; but he was opposed by Pescennius Niger, who had a numerous army in the East. Many battles were fought between them; but at length Niger was destroyed, and his head sent to Severus, who behaved with the utmost cruelty to all the partisans of his unfortunate rival. Elated with this success, he pillaged Byzantium, and attempted to put away, by assassination, Albinus, whom he had previously accepted as his colleague in the empire; but being foiled, he had recourse to arms. Albinus was defeated and slain in Gaul, his family and adherents sharing his fate. Severus, on his return to Rome, put to death the wealthiest citizens, that he might possess himself of their property. Tired of an inactive life, he marched into the East, where he made numerous conquests. In 208 he set out upon his British campaign, accompanied by his two sons, Caracalla and Geta; and having reduced the island, he built a wall across the northern part, to defend the Roman possessions from the invasions of the Caledonians. Severus, worn out with a complication

of disorders, died at York, 211. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and, were it not for his inexorable cruelty, might be placed among the most distinguished of the Roman emperors. B. in Africa, 146.

SEVERUS, Marcus Aurelius Alexander, a Roman emperor. He was the cousin of the emperor Heliogabalus, at whose death he was proclaimed emperor, 222. Towards the close of his reign, the peace of the empire was disturbed by the incursions of the Persians. Alexander marched into the East; but is said to have suffered defeat. The revolt of the Germans subsequently called him from the capital. His expedition in Germany was attended with some success; but his soldiers were undisciplined and turbulent; their clamours were fomented by the artifice of Maximinus, and Alexander was murdered in his tent, in the midst of his camp, after a reign of thirteen years. His mother Julia Mammæa shared his fate, with all his friends. Severus possessed many virtues, was a patron of literature, and dedicated the hours of relaxation to the study of the best Greek and Latin historians, orators, and poets. B. in Phœnicia, 208; killed, 235.

SEVERUS, a heretic, who maintained that there are two opposite principles, the one good and the other evil, by which man was originally created, and by which he continues to be governed. *Flourished in the 2nd century.*

SEVERUS, Alexandrinus, a Greek rhetorician, who wrote, among other works, some "Ethopœia," or imitations of speeches adapted to the character and to the supposed persons. They contain, among others, the supposed speeches of Æschines upon going into banishment, and that of Menelaus upon the abduction of Helen by Paris. Flourished about 470.

SEVERUS, Cassius, a Roman orator, who was banished into Crete by Augustus for his satirical language. He was distinguished for his eloquence; but it was of a more fervid than prudent character. His declamations were ordered to be destroyed by the senate. Flourished about 10 B.C.

SEVERUS, Lucius Cornelius, a Latin poet in the reign of Augustus, who wrote poems upon the death of Cicero, the Sicilian war, &c. Flourished about 30 B.C.

SEVERUS, Sulpitius, an ecclesiastical historian, and surnamed the Christian Sallust. The best of his works is his "Historia Sacra," which extends from the creation to A.D. 400. D. 420.

SÉVIGNÉ, Marie de Rabutin Chantal, Marchioness de, *se-veen'-yai*, a celebrated letter-writer. She was the daughter of the Baron de Chantal, who lost his life in defending the Isle of Rhé against the English. After receiving a most careful education under her maternal uncle, she espoused, at the age of 18, the Marquis de Sévigné, who fell in a duel in 1651, leaving her with one son and a daughter, to whose education she paid strict attention. The daughter married, in 1669, the Count de Grignan, commandant in Provence; and it was on a visit to her that the marchioness caught a fever, of which she died. Her letters are unequalled examples of the epistolary style, being elegant, picturesque, and animated. B. in Burgundy, 1627; D. in Provence, 1696. The best French critics aver that her style is too subtly elegant to be appreciated. "The letters of Madame de Sévigné are the book of all hours,—of the town, of the country, on travel. They are the conversation of a most agreeable woman, to which one need contribute nothing of one's own, which is a great charm to an idle person. . . . Madame de Sévigné tells a story excellently; the most perfect models of narrative are to be found in her letters. Nothing comes up to the liveliness of her turns and the happiness of her expressions; for she is always touched by what she relates. She paints things as if she saw them, and the reader believes that he sees what she paints. She had a most active and versatile imagination, which laid hold of all objects in succession."—Her son Charles, Marquis de Sévigné, was one of the admirers of Ninon de l'Enclos, and had a dispute with Madame Dacier respecting the sense of a passage in Horace. D. 1713.

SEVILLE, or SEVILLA, *sev'-il* (Sp. *sai-veel'-ya*), a large city of Spain, and once its capital, 60 miles from Cadiz. It stands in a fine plain on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, which is here a great river, and is crossed by a bridge of boats communicating with the suburb Triana. It is surrounded by an old wall of considerable height, in circuit between 5 and 6 miles, entered by numerous gates, and containing 166 turrets. The interior is built mostly in the Moorish style, the streets being often extremely narrow, and, in general, badly paved. The squares are neither numerous nor spacious; but most of them have a fountain in the centre. There are here several beautiful public walks; one, in particular, on the banks of the Guadalquivir, which is frequented by the higher classes. The churches, convents, and hospitals, great and small, are exceedingly numerous. The cathedral is a large and magnificent Gothic pile, built in the 15th century, and containing a prodigious number of altars. Its tower, 337 feet in height, is reckoned the finest in Spain. It is surmounted by a colossal bronze statue



SEVILLE.

of Faith. Of the other churches and convents, several are elegant; but their chief attraction consists in their paintings. Of the edifices not ecclesiastical, the most conspicuous are the Alcazar or palace, the Lonja or exchange, the artillery school, and the mint. The Alcazar is a Moorish building, built in imitation of the Alhambra at Granada. Though the outside is mean, the inside is very different, containing the Court of Lions, halls of ambassadors, royal apartments, with fountains, galleries, and baths. The garden has also its fountains, evergreens, and walks paved with marble. Seville, being one of the most ancient cities of Spain, contains several interesting remains of antiquity, Roman as well as Moorish. It had an academy and public library in the time of the Moors, and at present it has an academy for the physical sciences, another for the fine arts, and a medical society: to these is to be added a university, founded in 1502. There is a public library in the cathedral, and another in the archbishop's palace. *Manf.* Silk, woollens of the coarser kind, leather, hats, soap, combs, earthenware, and tobacco, and snuff on account of government. Among the exports are wool, the skins of goats and kids, fruit, and, in a small quantity, oil and silk. The imports are various manufactures from England, Nuremberg wares from Germany, iron from Bilboa, and colonial produce from America. *Pop.* 85,000. *Lat.* 37° 23′ 44″ N. *Lon.* 6° 0′ 59″ W.—Seville stands on the site of the Hispalis of the Romans. The date of its foundation is unknown; but it opened its gates to the Moors in 711. It was retaken by the Christians in 1247. In the autumn of 1800 it suffered from the pestilential fever which caused such mortality at Cadiz. It was occupied by the French in 1810, and remained in their hands till 1812, after

their defeat at Salamanca. In 1823 it was again in possession of the French. Not far from it is the village of Santa Pouce, the ancient Italica, where the emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius the Great were born, and where are, also, some antiquarian remains.

SEVIN, Francis, *sev'-ă*, a learned French philologist, who became a member of the Academy of the Belles-Lettres, and keeper of the manuscripts in the library of the king of France. By order of Louis XV., he proceeded to Constantinople with the Abbé Fourmont, in search of manuscripts, of which they procured about 600. He afterwards wrote an account of his travels, in letters. He also wrote a dissertation on the first king of Egypt, the histories of Assyria and Lydia, and several other curious discourses. B. 1682; D. 1741.

SÈVRE NANTAISE and SÈVRE NOIRTAISE, two rivers in the N.W. of France, in the department of the Two Sèvres. Neither has a length above 70 miles.

SÈVRES, *saivr*, a town of France, 4 miles from Paris. It is famous for its porcelain manufacture. *Pop.* 4,800.

SÈVRES, DEPARTMENT OF THE TWO, a department in the N.W. of France, comprising about a third of the old province of Poitou, and bounded by the departments of the Maine-and-Loire, the Charente, and the Vendée. *Area*, 2,267 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N.W. and level in the S.W. *Rivers.* The two Sèvres, the Dive, the Loire, the Thoue, and a number of inferior streams. *Pro.* The usual cerealia, and cattle, horses, mules, and asses. *Game* is abundant, and the rivers are well supplied with fish. *Manf.* Leather, gloves, woollens, linens, cottons, and beet-root sugar. *Minerals.* Iron, marble, and granite. *Pop.* 324,000.

SEWARD, Anna, *su'-ard*, an English authoress. She was the daughter of a divine of the established church, who had himself written poems, besides editing Beaumont and Fletcher. Miss Seward was enabled, early in life, to profit by the society of several distinguished men who visited her father's residence, and among whom was Dr. Johnson. In 1782 she commenced her literary career, with the publication of a poetical novel, entitled "Louisa," which was so favourably received as to run through four editions. A collection of sonnets, and the "Life of Dr. Darwin," were her next publications; but although they met with some success, they were too slight in substance and too affected in style to attain a permanent reputation. She bequeathed her unpublished works and letters to Sir Walter Scott, and to the publisher, Mr. Constable. These performances were produced after her death; but although they had the advantage of a biographical preface, written by the great novelist, they soon sank into oblivion. B. 1747; D. 1809.

SEWARD, William, an English compiler, who published five volumes of anecdotes of distinguished persons, extracted from curious old books, to which he afterwards added a supplement, under the title of "Biographiana." B. in London, 1747; D. 1799.

SEWARD, William Henry, a modern American statesman, who was educated for the law, which profession he practised during several years. After visiting Europe, he was, in 1838, elected governor of the state of New York, which position he retained until 1842. In 1849 he was returned to Congress, where he made himself remarkable for his speeches against slavery. In 1853 he published an edition of his speeches, state papers, and miscellaneous works. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidentship, he became secretary of state; and, being a well-known orator and politician, was generally regarded as the spokesman of the republican party. When the secession began, the republican and democrat parties entered into a cordial alliance, both being resolved to maintain the union by force, if necessary. More demonstrative in speech than his chief, Mr. Seward has become the mouthpiece of the federalists. B. at Florida, New York, 1801.

SEWELL, William, *su'-el*, an English historian, who was the author of the "History of Quakers," and of a Dictionary, Dutch and English. He practised as a surgeon at Amsterdam. D. 1720.

SEWELL, George, an English poet and physician, who wrote a tragedy, entitled "Tragedy of Sir Walter Raleigh," acted at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields; a "Vindication of the English Stage;" the "Life of John Philips;" and some poems. D. at Hampstead, 1726.

SEWESTAN, *se-wes-tan'*, a province of Beloochistan, consisting of a flat dry plain of hardened clay, and fertile only near the rivers. *Lat.* between 29° 30′ and 30° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 67° and 70° E.

SEXTUS-EMPIRICUS, *sex'-tus*, a Greek philosopher of the Pyrrhonian sect, and a physician of that of the Empyrics, or those who guided their practice wholly after experience. Of his works there are extant—three books, called the "Pyrrhonian Hypotyposes," in which he gives all the arguments of the Sceptics, and a large treatise upon the impossibility of admitting any science. The best edition of this author is that of Fabricius: Leipsic, 1718. Flourished about 200.

SEYCHELLES. (*See* SECHELLES.)

SEYMOUR, Lady Jane, *se'-mor*, the third wife of Henry VIII., and the mother of Edward VI. She was at first maid of honour to Anne Boleyn, whom she supplanted in 1536. She died in 1537, a few days after giving birth to her son.

SEYMOUR, Sir Michael, a modern English admiral, who entered the navy in 1813, on board the *Hannibal*, commanded by his father. He became a post-captain in 1826, and after seeing some service in the Mediterranean and on the South American station, he was appointed inspector-general of docks at Devonport. During the Russian war he acted as flag-captain to Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic. In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and was soon afterwards appointed second in command to Sir David Dundas, who had succeeded Sir Charles Napier in the command of the Baltic fleet. In the following year he went out to the Chinese station as commander-in-chief. In that capacity he demanded of the authorities at Canton reparation for the insults offered to the English flag; but, not obtaining a fitting response, he opened fire upon the forts which defended the city. These forts were taken. B. near Plymouth, 1802.

SEYMOUR, Sir George Hamilton, a modern English diplomatist, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, commenced public life in 1817. In the interval 1819-21 he was employed in the Foreign-office; but, in the following year, he accompanied the duke of Wellington to the congress of Verona. He afterwards served as a subordinate to the British representatives at Frankfort, Berlin, Constantinople, Tuscany, and Belgium. He was British minister at Lisbon in 1846, and was in 1851 removed to St. Petersburg. In that capacity he held with the emperor Nicholas those famous secret interviews, during which the czar declared the condition of Turkey to be that of "a sick man," whose inheritance he offered to divide between Russia and England. A few weeks before the declaration of war between Russia and Great Britain, he found it necessary to quit St. Petersburg; and, towards the close of the year 1855, he was appointed the successor to the earl of Westmoreland at Vienna. His diplomatic services were rewarded by his being created G.C.B. and G.C.H. In 1858 he retired from public service. B. 1797.

SEYMOUR, Edward, brother of Lady Jane Seymour, and uncle of Edward VI., was created Viscount Beauchamp and duke of Somerset. On the accession of his nephew to the throne, Seymour became his guardian, and protector of the kingdom. He was accused of abusing his high trust by the earl of Warwick and other courtiers, and was beheaded in 1552.

SEYMOUR, Thomas, admiral of England, brother of the preceding, by whom he was brought to the scaffold, on a pretended charge of treason, in 1549.

SEYMOUR, Anne, Margaret, and Jane, daughters of the duke of Somerset, were distinguished for their poetical talents. They composed Latin distichs on the death of Margaret de Valois, queen of France, which were translated into French, Greek, and Italian, and printed at Paris in 1551. Anne, the eldest of these ladies, married first the earl of Warwick, and afterwards Sir Edward Hunton. Jane was maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth.

SEYMOUR, Lady Arabella. (*See* STUART, Lady Arabella.)

SEYNE, *sain*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 3 miles from Toulon. It carries on an extensive sardel and tunny fishery. *Pop.* 4,600.

**Seyssel**, Claude de, *sai'-sel*, an eminent French historian and classicist. He became professor of eloquence at Turin; afterwards councillor to Louis XII. of France, and at a later period, and in succession, bishop of Marseilles and archbishop of Turin. His most important works were,—"The Singular History of Louis XII.;" "The Great Monarchy of France;" a treatise upon the Salic law; and translations into French, of Thucydides, Xenophon, Seneca, &c. He was among the first Frenchmen who wrote their native language with elegance and precision; but he was, nevertheless, a fine and vigorous writer of the Latin, in which language he composed a number of works. B. about 1450; D. 1520.

**Sfax**, or **Sfakus**, *sfax*, a thriving city of Tunis, in Africa, on the Gulf of Cabes, 70 miles from Cabes. It has a trade in oil and cloth. *Pop.* 6,000.

**Sfondrati**, Francis, *sfon-dra'-te*, an Italian cardinal, who was at first a senator of Milan and counsellor of state to the emperor Charles V. On the death of his wife he entered into orders, and was elevated to the cardinalship. He was appointed governor of Sienna, and earned, by his wise and humane administration, the epithet of the "father of his country," which was applied to him by the inhabitants. He wrote several works upon politics and jurisprudence, and a Latin poem on the Rape of Helen. B. at Cremona, 1493; D. 1550.—His son Nicolas became pope, by the name of Gregory XIV.—There was another cardinal of this name and family, who wrote several works against the liberties of the Gallican church. D. 1696.

**Sforza**, Jacopo Altendolo surnamed, *sfordz'-a*, a celebrated Italian general, who, according to some accounts, was the son of a labourer, and to others, of a shoemaker. Early in life he joined a company of adventurers, who gave their services upon hire to the petty rulers and republics of that period, and, after passing through the inferior military ranks, he became a general. He was for a long time in the service of Joan, queen of Naples, who made him constable of the kingdom. Pope Martin V. appointed him gonfalonier of the holy church, and created him Count de Cotignola, to which was added a large pension. He obliged Alphonso, king of Aragon, to raise the siege of Naples, and he retook several important places which had revolted. But being too eager in pursuing the flying enemy, he was drowned in the river Pescara, 1424.

**Sforza**, Francesco, natural son of the preceding, was brought up to the profession of arms under his father, and was with him at the time of his death. He was created a count, received some estates in Naples from Queen Joan, afterwards commanded with success against the king of Aragon; and on the death of Joan he attached himself to the duke of Anjou, whom she had made her heir. The pope, the Venetians, and Florentines, elected him their general against the duke of Milan, who purchased Sforza's alliance by giving him his daughter in marriage. On the duke's death, in 1447, the Milanese chose him for their general against the Venetians; but, after some actions, he turned his arms against themselves, besieged Milan, and compelled the inhabitants to elect him their duke. He also made himself master of Genoa and Savona. B. 1401; D. 1466.

**Sforza**, Catherine, a heroine of the same family, was the natural daughter of Galeazzo Sforza, duke of Milan, who was assassinated in 1476. In 1500 her late husband's lordship of Forli was besieged by the duke of Valentinois, son of Pope Alexander VI.; but she defended the fortress with the greatest bravery, though the besiegers threatened to put to death her children, who were in their hands. At length the place was taken, and Catherine sent prisoner to Rome; but she soon recovered her liberty, and was married to John de' Medici, to whose family she rendered eminent services.

**Sgravesande**, William Jacob, *sgrav'-saud-e(r)*, an eminent Dutch mathematician, who was sent to the university to study the law, and took his doctor's degree there in 1707. But from his earliest years he had evinced a predilection for scientific knowledge, and before he had attained his 19th year, he produced an essay on perspective. While practising his profession as a barrister, he continued to make experiments; and, having published some scientific dissertations, he began to acquire fame as a philosopher. He visited England in 1715, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. After his return, he was appointed professor of mathematics at the university of Leyden. He was the first continental professor who taught the Newtonian philosophy. His principal works were, "Introduction to Philosophy," "Elements of Physics," and editions of the "Arithmetica Universalis" of Newton. B. in Holland, 1688; D. 1742.

**Shaduan**, *shad'-oo-an*, an island in the Red Sea, opposite the ancient Egyptian port Myos Hormos. *Ext.* 7 miles long and 4 broad. *Lat.* 27° 29′ N. *Lon.* 34° E.

**Shadwell**, *shăd'-wel*, a parish of Middlesex, 2¼ miles from St. Paul's, London. *Pop.* 12,000.—It has a station on the London and Blackwall Railway.

**Shadwell**, Thomas, an English dramatic poet. When Dryden was removed from the office of poet laureate, Shadwell was appointed his successor, which exposed him to the severity of that poet's satire, who ridiculed him under the appellation of MacFlecknoe. Shadwell was, however, a man of genius, and many of his dramatic pieces possess great merit. His principal pieces are, "Epsom Wells," "Timon the Misanthrope," the "Virtuoso," the "Gentleman of Alsatia," and the "Lancashire Witches." Dryden, his rival, thus speaks of him; but with more point than truth:—

> "Mature in dulness from his tender years,
> Shadwell, alone of all my sons is he
> Who stands confirm'd in full stupidity:
> The rest to some faint meaning make pretence;
> But Shadwell never deviates into sense."

Rochester, his patron, more truly estimates his worth:—

> "Of all our modern wits, none seem to me
> Once to have touch'd upon true comedy,
> But hasty Shadwell and slow Wycherley.
> Shadwell's unfinish'd works do yet impart
> Great proofs of Nature's force, though none of Art."

B. in Notfolk, 1640; D. 1692.

**Shaftesbury**, *shafts'-ber-e*, a township of Vermont, U.S., 95 miles from Montpelier. *Pop.* 2,000.

**Shaftesbury**, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of, an English statesman, who, at the conclusion of his university career, entered upon public life, in 1640, as the parliamentary representative of Tewkesbury. Until 1643 he had adhered to the royal cause; but having in that year taken umbrage at some act of the government, he, says Clarendon, "gave himself up body and soul to the service of the parliament, with an implacable animosity against the royal interest." He sat in the Barebones parliament, which was assembled by Cromwell after 1653; but, after the death of the Protector, he and Monk operated together to bring about the Restoration. When Charles II. ascended the throne, Sir Anthony was made governor of the Isle of Wight, chancellor of the exchequer, and received other important appointments in acknowledgment of his services. Moreover, he was raised to the peerage, and was one of the commissioners who sat upon the trial of the regicides, in 1670. Apparently indifferent to anything like political principle, he was one of the notorious Cabal ministry, through whose misconduct of affairs England became involved in a war with Holland. He is, however, acquitted of having taken a portion of the bribes which his associates received at that period from France. He was created earl of Shaftesbury in 1672, and lord chancellor, an office he held with little honour to himself, although he was complimented by Dryden, in "Absalom and Achitophel," as follows:—

> "In Israel's courts ne'er sat an Abethdin
> With more discerning eyes, nor hands more clean,
> Unbribed, unsought, the wretched to redress,—
> Swift of dispatch, and easy of access."

The duke of York, afterwards James II., although Shaftesbury appears to have taken considerable pains to conciliate his favour, became his constant opponent, and succeeded in bringing about his dismissal from office, in 1673. Subsequently to this event, he entered into opposition, and lent all his energies to the harass-

ing of the court party. His hostility to the government led to his being confined during a year in the King's Bench. He afterwards displayed so much eagerness in maintaining the truth of the infamous Titus Oates plot, that some historians have deemed it to be of his own invention. The next great measure in which he participated was in 1679, when he drew up and carried what was then called "Lord Shaftesbury's Act," now famous as the Habeas Corpus Act. His opposition to the succession of the duke of York to the throne, and his intrigues with the duke of Monmouth, led to his being committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason, in 1681. The bill of indictment was, however, ignored by the grand jury at the Old Bailey. Perceiving that it was the design of the court to effect his destruction, he endeavoured to form a plot for an armed insurrection; but, not succeeding in drawing his friends along with him in this desperate matter, he, in 1682, fled to Holland. Although an inconsistent and intriguing statesman, he rendered great services to the cause of national liberty. B. at Wimborne St. Giles's, Dorsetshire, 1621; D. at Amsterdam, 1683.

SHAFTESBURY, Anthony Cooper, third Earl of, an English philosophical writer, was the grandson of the preceding. He was also the favourite of that statesman, who himself superintended the boy's education, and caused him to acquire a knowledge of both Greek and Latin before he had attained his 11th year, by placing him under a female tutor who spoke both those languages with fluency. His after-education was conducted by the celebrated philosopher John Locke, who was his grandfather's friend. After travelling upon the continent, he returned to England, and entered the House of Commons in 1693, remaining there five years; at the end of which time, his health having suffered, he went to Holland. He succeeded to the earldom in the following year, and, during the few closing years of William III.'s reign, he distinguished himself by his eloquence in the House of Lords. Subsequently to the accession of Anne, he once more retired to Holland; but returned to his native country in two years; after which he devoted himself to literature. His most important works were: "Letter on Enthusiasm;" "Moralists, a Philosophical Rhapsody;" "Sensus Communis, or Essay on Wit and Humour;" "Soliloquy, or Advice to an Author;" and "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times." Of this writer Warburton said: "The noble author of the 'Characteristics' had many excellent qualities, both as a man and as a writer. He was temperate, chaste, honest, and a lover of his country. In his writings he has shown how much he has imbibed the deep sense, and how naturally he could copy the gracious manner of Plato." B. in London, 1671; D. at Naples, 1713.

SHAFTESBURY, Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of, a modern statesman and philanthropist. He completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the House of Commons in 1826, as the representative of Woodstock. In the interval 1828-30 he was a commissioner of the Board of Control, and was lord of the Admiralty in the administration of Sir Robert Peel, 1834-5. As Lord Ashley he took charge of the Ten Hours Bill and supported Sir Robert Peel in his measures with regard to the corn laws. The death of his father, in 1851, caused his accession to the peerage. He was an earnest and influential member of the "evangelical party" of the Established Church, and distinguished himself by his support of any movement or society which had for its object to ameliorate the condition of the uneducated or neglected classes. He was a conspicuous member of the Labourers' Friend and the Ragged School societies. In the religious world his influence was widely extended: he was president of the Bible and the Church Pastoral Aid societies, and of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. B. 1801.

SHAFTESBURY, a market-town and borough of Dorsetshire, on a lofty eminence, 25 miles from Dorchester. Its houses are chiefly built of stone dug out of the neighbouring eminences. Its principal edifices are St. Peter's and two other churches. It formerly had an abbey, founded by Alfred the Great; and the charter of foundation creating his daughter Ethelgeda abbess, is still extant. Scarcely a vestige of this building is now visible. It has a trade in agricultural produce. *Pop.* 2,600. Shaftesbury is a place of great antiquity, and is believed to have been well known to the Romans.

SHAHABAD, *sha-ha-bad'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 4,103 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing maize, millet, indigo, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. *Pop.* 1,600,000. *Lat.* between 24° 30′ and 35° 46′ N. *Lon.* between 83° 20′ and 84° 56′ E.

SHAH-ALIM I., *sha'-a-lim*, emperor of India, succeeded his father, Aurungzebe, in 1707. His short reign was chiefly spent in contesting the throne with his two brothers, Azim and Cambakhsh, who had been left the kingdoms of Bejapoor and the Deccan. Both these ambitious princes were defeated and slain in succession. Meer Hussein-Khan, an eminent native historian, thus describes his character:—"This emperor was extremely good-natured, and mild even to a fault; but very deficient in firmness, for which quality, indeed, the princes of the house of Timour have never been remarkable in later times." D. 1712.

SHAH-ALIM II. became nominally emperor in 1759. Unable to maintain his rule over the decaying empire, he, in 1765, sought the protection and assistance of the British, who assured him the possession of the city and district of Allahabad, and in return were granted Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, which territories formed the basis of the Anglo-Indian empire. His anxiety to re-establish himself in Delhi, the old seat of the Mogul empire, caused him to enter into an alliance with the Mahrattas in 1771; but these turbulent and ambitious chieftains soon reduced him to the condition of a captive. When Delhi was taken in 1788, by Gholam Khadir, a Rohilla chief, Shah-Alim was deprived of his sight. In 1803, Lord Lake captured Delhi; whereupon the unhappy representative of the Mogul emperors became an English state-pensioner. D. 1806.

SHAH-JEHAN, *je-han'*, or 'king of the world,' the title taken by Khurrem-Shah, fifth Mogul emperor of India. He succeeded to the throne in 1627, and subdued the kingdom of Ahmednuggur, compelled the states of Bejapoor and Golconda to pay tribute, and commenced a fresh war in the Deccan; but, becoming prostrate with sickness in 1657, his four sons broke into revolt against his authority, and fought between themselves for the succession. Two of them, Aurungzebe and Mourad, united their forces against the elder brother, who was defeated and put to death by Aurungzebe. The two remaining brothers were subsequently got rid of by the same prince, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, and kept his father captive in Agra. (*See* AURUNGZEBE.) Shah-Jehan was a wise and humane monarch, and, says Tavernier, "reigned not so much as a king over his subjects, but rather as a father over his family and children." It was during his reign, which was the most brilliant period of the Mogul dynasty, that the famous "peacock throne," the jewels set in which were valued at £6,500,000, was constructed. He also built the city of Shahjehanabad, or New Delhi; and the famous Taj Mahal at Agra, as a tomb for his favourite queen. D. at Agra, 1666.

SHAHJEHANPORE, *sha-je-han-por'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Malwah, on the Gurrah river. *Pop.* 65,000. *Lat.* 27° 38′ N. *Lon.* 79° 18′ E.—Also a DISTRICT, with an area of 2,483 square miles, and a population of 820,000. *Lat.* between 27° 15′ and 28° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 79° 23′ and 80° 30′ E.

SHAHLIMAR, *sha-li-mar'*, a summer palace and gardens in the Punjab, 3 miles from Lahore.

SHAHPOOR, or PADSHAHPUR, *sha-poor'*, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay. *Pop.* about 7,000. *Lat.* 16° 18′ N. *Lon.* 74° 45′ E.

SHAHPOOR, a large river of Persia, in the province of Khuzistan, and, after a course of 60 miles, joining the Kuran, 50 miles below Shuster.

SHAHPOORAH, *sha-poo-ra'*, a large town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, surrounded by a strong stone wall and ditch. It contains some good houses and a public college. *Lat.* 25° 43′ N. *Lon.* 75° 9′ E.

SHAHPOREE, *sha-po-re'*, an island of Hindostan, off the coast of Arracan. *Lat.* 20° 40′ N. *Lon.* 92° 21′ E. —The capture of this island by the Burmese led to the first British war with that nation, in 1824.

SHAH ROKH BEHADIR, *rok be-ha-dir'*, the fourth son and successor of Tamerlane. He defeated the Turcoman prince Cara Yousouf and his sons, restored the fortress of Herat in 1416, and rebuilt the city itself, which had been destroyed by his father. He appointed two of his sons governors of Mawarannahar (or the country beyond the Oxus) and of Persia; while he took with him a third as his subordinate in his Indian campaigns. D. at Ray, Persia, 1448.

SHAH-ZEMAUN, *king* of Cabul and Afghanistan, who, with the view of driving the Mahrattas from Delhi, penetrated into India as far as Lahore, in 1795-8; but his brother Mahmoud having attempted to seize the crown, he was compelled to return to Cabul, where he was defeated and blinded by Mahmoud, who became king. D. 1810.

SHAKSPERE, William, *shaiks'-peer*, the greatest poet of England. It is to be regretted that the materials for Shakspere's life should be so lamentably deficient. Though it is not entirely true, as Steevens, one of the editors of his works, declares, that "all that is known with any degree of certainty is, that he was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, married, and had children there; went to London, where he commenced actor, and wrote poems and plays; returned to Stratford, made his will, died, and was buried;"—it must, nevertheless, be admitted that the only foundation we possess whereon to build a biography of the poet, are a few parish registers, wills, and title-deeds. As Mr. Hallam truly observes, "All that insatiable curiosity and unwearied diligence have detected about Shakspere, serves rather to disappoint and perplex us than to furnish the slightest illustration of his character." It is not the register of



WILLIAM SHAKSPERE.

his baptism, or the draft of his will, or the orthography of his name, that we seek. No letter of his writing, no record of his conversation, no character of him, drawn with any fulness by a contemporary, can be produced. The account of Shakspere's life, which has been most commonly accepted, is that given by Rowe, who wrote it mainly from the statements and anecdotes which Betterton the actor collected while upon a visit to Stratford, in the beginning of the last century. As it is impossible to give a place in this article to the various theories of the many commentators upon Shakspere's biography, it will be best to follow Rowe, but afterwards to indicate what portions of his statement are erroneous, according to the discoveries of the most diligent of recent inquirers. Rowe says the poet's father, "who was a considerable dealer in wool," had so large a family,—ten children in all, that though he was his eldest son, he could give him but a scanty education. He was, indeed, for some time at the grammar-school at Stratford, where he learnt the rudiments of





the Latin language, but was prevented from making any further progress by being taken home to follow his father's business. While he was yet very young, he married the daughter of one Hathaway, a substantial farmer in the neighbourhood. In this kind of settlement he continued till, by an act of folly and dissipation, he was obliged to leave the country and his family. He had, by a misfortune common to young fellows, fallen into bad company, and, amongst them, some who were in the practice of deer-stealing. By them he was prevailed upon, more than once, to engage in robbing the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this, continues Rowe, he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought somewhat too severely, and, in order to avenge that ill-usage, he made a ballad upon him, which is said to have been so bitter that the prosecution was redoubled, and he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire for some time, and seek shelter in London. Here he formed an acquaintance with the players, and was enrolled among them, as his name is in the list of performers prefixed to several old plays, though what sort of characters he performed does not appear. Mr. Rowe observes that he never could meet with any further account of him as an actor than that his highest part was the Ghost in his own "Hamlet." We are equally ignorant which was the first play he wrote, though the dates of many of his pieces are easily fixed by particular passages. Queen Elizabeth had several of his plays acted before her, and, without doubt, presented him with many marks of her favour. She was so pleased with the character of Falstaff, in the two parts of Henry IV., that she commanded him to exhibit the knight in love; on which occasion Shakspere wrote his rich and admirable comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." The earl of Southampton was his particular friend, and hearing that he had an inclination to make a purchase but wanted the means, he generously sent him £1,000. Shakspere was also very intimate with Ben Jonson, who gives him a high character, in his "Discoveries." After conducting the theatre many years with great reputation, he retired to his native place, where his wit and good-nature introduced him to the acquaintance of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Thus far Rowe, the earliest biographer of the great poet; but the new circumstances of Shakspere's life and ancestry, which have been made known, would seem to prove that John Shakspere, the father, was a small landed proprietor who cultivated his own soil; that when Shakspere was recalled from school in order to assist his father, the family consisted not of ten but of five children. Malone assumes that the means of John Shakspere had become straitened; but the story of the poet's having been taken home from school before he had "attained a proficiency in the Latin language," was evidently conceived to fit a theory long maintained, but now being rapidly exploded,—that Shakspere's works manifest an "ignorance of the ancients." How much more rational is the following hypothesis, taken from the "English Cyclopædia," and written probably by Mr. Charles Knight himself, the author of the best life of Shakspere that we possess?—"The free school of Stratford was founded in the reign of Henry VI., and received a charter from Edward VI. It was open to all boys natives of the borough, and, like all the grammar-schools of that age, was under the direction of men who, as graduates of the universities, were qualified to diffuse that sound scholarship which was once the boast of England. We have no record of Shakspere having been at this school; but there can be no rational doubt that he was educated there. His father could not have procured for him a better education anywhere. It is perfectly clear to those who have studied his works (without being influenced by prejudices which have been most carefully cherished, implying that he received a very narrow education), that they abound with evidences that he must have been solidly grounded in the learning—properly so called—which was taught in the grammar-schools. As he did not adopt any one of the learned professions, he probably, like many others who have been forced into busy life, cultivated his early scholarship only so far as he found it practically useful, and had little leisure for unnecessary display. His mind was too large to make a display of anything. But what pro-

fessed scholar has ever engrafted Latin words upon our vernacular English with more facility and correctness? And what scholar has ever shown a better comprehension of the spirit of antiquity than Shakspere in his Roman plays?" The information which Betterton collected and Rowe made use of, as to the early marriage of the poet, has been proved to be correct. William Shakspere and Anne Hathaway were married in 1582, the poet being then eighteen and a half and Anne twenty-six years old. The stories that Shakspere, when a boy, followed his father's trade of a butcher, and that when he "killed a calf, he would do it in high style and make a speech,"—that he had been a schoolmaster, a lawyer's clerk,—that he had stolen Sir Thomas Lucy's deer,—that, after going to London, he held the horses of those who rode to the theatre during the performances, were Stratford traditions, which commentators endeavour to explain away by diverse means. Malone disposes of the deer-stealing tradition by affirming that there was no park at Charlecote at the time, and that, consequently, there was no "local habitation" for the stolen deer. Again, it is urged that, until Shakspere drew the rich and intellectual classes there by his works, they did not visit the theatre at all, and that those frequenters of the playhouse who found pleasure in the rude and unrefined entertainments there provided, were too poor to keep horses. Much nearer the truth would appear to be the London tradition, preserved by old Aubrey, who says, "This William, being naturally inclined to poetry and acting, came to London, I guess about eighteen, and did act exceedingly well. . . . He began early to make essays at dramatic poetry, which at that time was very low, and his plays took well." According to this view, we may imagine the young man, not holding horses, but boldly attempting to bestride Pegasus, and by engaging in the composition of his poems of "The Rape of Lucrece" and "Venus and Adonis," for which he had models in Chaucer and Spenser, fitting himself for that greater task, his dramas, for which he had no printed models, but only nature, which lay all before him. Pursuing the same theory, we may imagine the young man first acquiring a footing in the theatre, as a poet of whose talents, both as an actor and playwright, his fellow-townsmen and county-men, Burbage and Greene, leading actors and shareholders of the Blackfriars theatre, were anxious to avail themselves. But it is assumed that, because no mention has been made of him as an author till about 1592, he had not produced any of his plays before that date. It is, at any rate, certain that, since 1589, he had been a shareholder in the theatre, and, moreover, a man of importance among his friends and fellows. It is not necessary here to enter upon the controversy relative to the dates of Shakspere's plays. It has been ascertained beyond doubt, however, that his first printed drama was "The First Part of the Contention" (Henry VI., Part II.), which was in 1594. In 1597 he purchased the best house in his native town, called by Dugdale "a fair house, built of brick and timber." This is the purchase which the earl of Southampton is said to have enabled him to make by presenting him with £1,000; but, at the period in question, he had become a man of substance, was an important shareholder in both the Globe and Blackfriars theatres, and was beyond the need of such prodigal bounty. After the accession of James I. to the English throne, in 1603, Shakspere, apparently desirous of retiring from his profession of an actor, is thought to have applied for the mastership of the queen's revels, and to have been the person spoken of in the following letter from Sir Thomas Egerton to the lord-keeper:—"It seemeth to my humble judgment that one who is the author of plays now daily presented on the public stages of London, and the possessor of no small gains, could not with reason pretend to be master of the queen's majesty's revels; forasmuch as he would sometimes be asked to approve and allow of his own writings." Daniel, a contemporary poet, obtained the appointment. About 1604 he is supposed to have retired to Stratford, where, during the last twelve years of his life, he is surmised to have produced "Lear," "Julius Cæsar," "Coriolanus," "Cymbeline," "The Tempest," the "Winter's Tale," and others of his plays. In the "Diary of the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon," recently discovered in the library of the Medical Society of London, the following entries were found:—"I have heard that Mr. Shakspere was a natural wit, without any art at all. He frequented the plays all his younger time, but in his elder days lived at Stratford, and supplied the stage with two plays every year, and for it had an allowance so large, that he spent at the rate of £1,000 a year, as I have heard. Shakspere, Drayton, and Ben Jonson had a merry-making, and, it seems, drank too hard; for Shakspere died of a fever there contracted." These entries were made at least thirty-four years after the great poet's death, and were probably exaggerated statements. With regard to the spelling of his name, it cannot be positively ascertained whether the signatures to his will are Shakspere or Shakspeare; but in a copy of Florio's "Montaigne," in the British Museum, it is unmistakably Shakspere. B. at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 1564; D. at the same place, 1616.

SHAMAKA, *sha'-ma-ka*, a town of Asiatic Russia, 70 miles from Baku. It is celebrated for its silk-manufactures. *Pop.* 19,000. In 1841 this place was made the capital of Shirvan.

SHAMOUL, *sha-mool'*, an Arabian mathematician and physician, who wrote, among other works, one attacking the Jews, whom he charged with interpolating the Mosaic scriptures. B. 1200; D. 1273.

SHANFARAH, *shan-fa-ra'*, an Arabian poet, who was the author of the oldest poem extant in Arabic. He also rendered his name famous among his countrymen as a swift runner. His poem has been translated by Sylvestre de Sacy, and included in the "Chrestomathie Arabe." He flourished before Mahomet.

SHANG-HAE, or SHANGHAÏ, *shang-hi'*, a seaport city of China, and one of the five ports open for European commerce, 160 miles from Nankin. *Pop.* 135,000.—SHANG is the prefix to numerous less-important Chinese cities.

SHANNON, *shin'-non*, the principal river in Ireland, rising in Lough Clean, and, pursuing a S. and S. W. direction, divides the provinces of Leinster and Munster from Connaught. It passes Limerick, where it turns nearly to the W., and 60 miles below this city falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between Kerry Head and Cape Lean, after a course of 250 miles. It is navigable nearly to Limerick for ships of the greatest burden, and for smaller vessels throughout the whole extent of its course. It traverses several large lakes, and forms many extensive bays and estuaries, interspersed with beautiful islands. It receives above thirty other rivers in its course. From the number of rivers, lakes, and springs flowing into it, the mouth of the Shannon is increased to an immense magnitude, being nearly 10 miles in breadth for the last 15 miles, and from 20 to 30 fathoms deep.

SHAN-SI, *shan-si'*, a province of China, inclosed by Ho-nan, Chi-li, and Shen-si, on all its sides except the N., where it is bounded by Mongolia. *Area*, 55,268 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and producing wheat, millet, cotton, tobacco, rice, dyeing products, silk, honey, and live stock. *Pop.* 14,000,000. *Lat.* between 35° and 41° N. *Lon.* between 110° and 114° 30′ E.

SHAN-TUNG, *shan-toong'*, a maritime province of China. *Area*, 65,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the E., and intersected in the W. by the Grand Canal. *Pro.* Millet, wheat, indigo, drugs, and silk. *Manf.* Carpets, caps, and hempen cloths. *Pop.* 29,000,000. *Lat.* between 35° and 38° N. *Lon.* between 115° and 122° 40′ E.

SHARON, *shai'-ron*, a place mentioned in Scripture.

SHARON, the name of various townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

SHARP, Abraham, *sharp*, an English mechanist and astronomical calculator, who, while employed as the keeper of a day-school at Liverpool, taught himself mathematics and astronomy, and occupied his leisure in the construction of instruments. He afterwards went to London, where, in 1688, he was engaged by Flamsteed, the Royal Astronomer, to mount instruments at the Greenwich Observatory. After rendering some important services at that establishment, he retired to Horton, in Yorkshire, where he fitted up an

observatory, constructing his own lenses, telescopes, and other apparatus himself. The remainder of his life was spent in assisting Flamsteed, Dr. Halley, Sir Jonas Moore, and other mathematicians, in their calculations. He contributed to the "Historia Cœlestis" of Flamsteed, and in 1717 produced a treatise entitled "Geometry improved." B. at Little Horton, near Bradford, Yorkshire, 1651; D. at the same place, 1742.

SHARP, Dr. John, an English prelate, who became chaplain to Charles II. and afterwards to James II. He was suspended in 1686, but was restored to his functions in the following year. He secured the favour of William III., and in 1691 was made archbishop of York. In 1702 he preached the sermon at the coronation of Queen Anne, with whom he subsequently acquired great influence. He is said to have been one of those who prevented the elevation of Swift to a bishopric. B. at Bradford, Yorkshire, 1644; D. at Bath, 1714.

SHARP, Granville, an English divine, philologist, and antiquarian. He published some works, which, after his death, were collected into 6 vols. in 1773. B. about 1693; D. 1758.

SHARP, Granville, an English writer and advocate for the abolition of negro slavery. He was the son of the preceding, and was educated for the bar, but never practised. He wrote several excellent works upon law, philology, &c.; but it was as an opponent of negro slavery that he became known, both by his writings and by his conduct upon a particular occasion, when he protected a negro against the master, by whom he had been brought to England. The case was brought before the lord mayor, and, notwithstanding the decision of that magistrate, the master seized and would not surrender his slave. Sharp then brought an action against the master, and, in the end, twelve judges declared it to be the law of the land, that when a slave sets foot upon English territory he is free. He also wrote against the war with the Americans, the impressment of seamen, &c. B. 1734; D. 1813.

SHARP, James, a Scotch prelate, who, soon after the Restoration, was advanced to the archbishopric of St. Andrews, and had the management of ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland; but his conduct gave so much offence to the Covenanters and Presbyterians, that he was dragged from his coach and murdered by nine assassins in 1679. B. at the castle of Banff, 1618.

SHAT-UL-ARAB, *shat'-ul-a'-rab*, a river, or, rather, canal, formed by the united streams of the Euphrates and Tigris, before entering the Persian Gulf. It has a course of 120 miles.

SHATZK, *shatzk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tombov, 38 miles from Morshansk. *Pop.* 6,000.

SHAW, Cuthbert, *shaw*, an English poet, who published, in 1756, a work called "Liberty." He was at that period engaged as usher in a school at Darlington, but removed to London and thence to Bury, where he entered into the Norwich company of players. He published, in 1760, under the name of Seymour, "Odes on the Four Seasons." In 1762 he attacked Lloyd, Churchill, Colman, and Shirley, in a poem entitled the "Four Farthing Candles." In 1766 he published "The Race, a Poem," in which he satirized the chief poets of that period. About this time he wrote an account of the virtues of a medicine called the Beaume de Vie, of which he was a proprietor. B. at Ravensworth, Yorkshire, 1738; D. 1771.

SHAW, George, an eminent English divine, physician, and naturalist, who was educated at Oxford, and took holy orders in 1774; but subsequently repaired to Edinburgh, in order to study natural science. In 1787 he became doctor of medicine. He assisted at the formation of the Linnæan Society, in 1788, and was appointed vice-president. After spending some years in the cultivation of natural science, and as a physician and lecturer, he, in 1791, received the appointment of assistant-keeper of natural history in the British Museum, which post he retained until his death. The most important of his works were—"The Naturalist's Miscellany," "General Zoology," and a catalogue of the Linnæan Museum, illustrated with some fine coloured engravings. B. in Buckinghamshire, 1751; D. 1813.

SHAW, Peter, an eminent English physician, who lectured upon medicine and chemistry with considerable success, and became physician to George II. He published editions of the works of Robert Boyle and Roger Bacon. His "Lessons in Chemistry" was at one time a very popular book, and was translated into French. B. about 1695; D. 1763.

SHAW, Thomas, an English divine and celebrated traveller, who, after taking orders, was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Algiers, and resided there during twelve years. He published his "Travels in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt." It is a work of great value, and has been several times reprinted. He subsequently became principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford. B. at Kendal, Westmoreland, about 1692; D. 1751.

SHAWL, or QUETTA, *shawl*, a town of Beloochistan, 20 miles from the Bholan pass. In 1822 it was the headquarters of the British army under General England; but evacuated in the same year. *Pop.* 2,000.

SHEE, Sir Martin Archer, *she*, an eminent Irish painter, who became president of the Royal Academy. He so early attained a proficiency in drawing, that, at the age of 16, when he was thrown upon his resources by the death of his father, a merchant of Dublin, he was enabled to set up as a portrait-painter in the Irish capital. Though he was extensively patronized, he desired to acquire a wider reputation, and accordingly repaired, in 1788, to London, where he was introduced by Edmund Burke to Sir Joshua Reynolds. In time he obtained a good practice as portrait-painter, for which occupation his accomplishments and polished manners well qualified him. In 1800 he was elected an R.A., and from that time he rose so rapidly in the estimation of his brother artists, as well as that of the art-loving public, as to be chosen president of the Royal Academy, after the death of Lawrence in 1830. He was knighted upon the same occasion. Though not a great painter, his courtly manners and fluency of speech made him a dignified and efficient president of the artistic body. He wrote a tragedy intended for the stage, but never acted, and some short poetical pieces. B. at Dublin, 1770; D. 1850.

SHEERNESS, *sheer-ness'*, a market-town and seaport of the county of Kent, on the Isle of Sheppey, at the mouth of the river Medway, and noted for its strong and commanding fortress, 11 miles from Chatham. This structure was begun in the reign of Charles II.; but after the attack by the Dutch, who sailed up the river, government directed some strong works to be formed here. Since that period the fort has been greatly enlarged and strengthened, new works have been added, and such improvements made as to command effectually the entrance of the river. It now, also, constitutes a regular garrison, commanded by a governor, lieutenant governor, a fort major, and other inferior officers. Adjoining the fort is the king's yard or dock, chiefly used for repairing ships, and which occupies nearly 60 acres. The residence of the port-admiral, telegraph, large barracks, and coastguard station, are at Garrison Point, on the outside of the yard. Several old ships of war have been stationed on the shore as breakwaters. The town, which comprises three quarters,—Banks-town, Blue-town, and Mile-town,—has lately been much improved. *Pop.* about 9,000.—In 1667 Sheerness was taken by the Dutch under De Ruyter; and, in 1798, the mutiny of the Nore here broke out. It communicates with Chatham and London by steamers.

SHEFFIELD, *shef'-feeld*, a large manufacturing town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and Don, both of which are here crossed by several bridges, 6 miles from Rotherham. The houses are well built, and many of them elegant; but the smoke of the numerous manufactories tends to give the town a sombre appearance: it is yet far from being dull, and is abundantly furnished with all the conveniences and elegances of life. The public buildings are the churches belonging to the establishment, the town-hall, cutlers' hall, the general infirmary, the assembly-room, the theatre, corn exchange, with a stone Corinthian front; Music and Philosophical societies' halls, assay office, barracks, and an elegant stone cross, erected to commemorate a dreadful visitation of the cholera in 1832. Besides these, there are numerous schools, a mechanics' institute, and a public library. *Manf.* Cutlery of all kinds,

iron and steel goods, plated wares, metallic instruments, printing-types, and files. In the neighbourhood coal is abundant, and some iron is raised in the vicinity. Cheese, corn, and fruit are staple articles of trade. *Pop.* of township, 84,000.—It is connected with Manchester by railway.—The origin and remote history of Sheffield are unknown. In former times it was distinguished for its castle, a strong fortress, situate on the north-east side of the town, near the confluence of the two rivers, and supposed to have been built during the reign of Henry III. During the civil wars in the time of Charles I., its castle sustained a long siege for the king. Scarcely a vestige of it can now be discerned.

SHEFFIELD, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, 28 miles from Hudson. *Pop.* 3,000.

SHEFFIELD, John, duke of Buckingham, an English statesman, who became member of the privy council, and lord chamberlain under James II. He was subsequently created marquis of Normanby by William III., and after the accession of Queen Anne, duke of Buckingham. In the same reign he was also lord privy seal and president of the council. He retired from public affairs at the accession of George I., and henceforth devoted himself to the pursuit of literature. He wrote some poems, an essay on Satire, and miscellaneous essays. He was also the author of some valuable "Memoirs relative to the Revolution of 1688." B. 1619; D. 1721.—His only son, after serving some time in the French army under the duke of Berwick, retired from the army on account of his health. With him the house of Sheffield became extinct. D. at Rome, 1735.

SHEHR, *shair*, a maritime town of Arabia, 32 miles from Makallah. *Manf.* Coarse cotton goods, arms, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 6,000.

SHEIL, Richard Lalor, *sheel*, an Irish politician and diplomatist, who studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and afterwards in Ireland, where he was called to the bar in 1814. The expenses of his student career were defrayed by the proceeds of five tragedies, the most successful of which was "Adelaide," and in which Miss O'Neill enacted the principal part. He also wrote "Sketches of the Irish Bar," for the "New Monthly Magazine." A zealous Roman Catholic and talented orator, he, in 1822, became a member of the Catholic Association, against the measure proposed for the suppression of which, he, in 1825, together with O'Connell, pleaded at the bar of the House of Lords. In 1829 he was enabled to enter the House of Commons, through the interest of the marquis of Anglesea, who was at the time lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and had observed the powers of the impassioned declaimer. His oratorical powers expanded and ripened in the House of Commons, and in truth paved the way for his entrance into office. He was appointed a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and, in 1839, became vice-president of the Board of Trade, and a member of the privy council. Upon the return of the Whigs to office in 1846, Sheil became master of the Mint, which office he retained till 1850, at which date he was nominated British minister at the court of Tuscany. He fulfilled the duties of this appointment until his death. D. at Dublin, 1793; D. at Florence, 1851.

SHELBURNE, William Petty, Earl of, *shel'-burn*, an English statesman, who, in early life, entered the army and distinguished himself at the battles of Minden and Kampen. When George III. ascended the throne, in 1760, he became the king's aide-de-camp, and subsequently reached the grade of major-general. He succeeded to the earldom of Shelburne in the following year. At first a supporter of Bute, under whom he held office, his views relative to the impolicy of coercing the Americans, led to his estrangement from that minister, and to his subsequent attachment to the earl of Chatham, of whom he became an ardent admirer, and unswerving supporter. In 1782 he was called upon to form an administration, and entered office with the declaration that he would adhere to all those "constitutional ideas which, for seven years, he had imbibed from his master in politics, the late earl of Chatham." During his ministry, although it extended over only seven months, the siege of Gibraltar came to a glorious termination, and Howe and Rodney won their triumphs upon the seas. He retired from office in 1783, resigning the leadership of his party to William Pitt. He was created marquis of Lansdowne n 1784, and henceforth took little share in public affairs. B. 1737; D. 1805.

SHELBY, *shel'-be*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 5,000 and 35,000. They are situate in Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.—Also several townships, none of them with a population above 3,200.

SHELDON, *shel'-don*, a township in the United States, in the county of Wyoming, New York. *Pop.* 3,000.

SHELDON, Gilbert, an eminent English prelate, who received various preferments, and was appointed clerk of the closet to Charles I., whom he attended in the Isle of Wight, and for his loyalty was deprived of his appointments and imprisoned. At the Restoration he was made dean of the chapel royal and bishop of London. On the death of Archbishop Juxon he was raised to the primacy, in which situation he conducted himself with great zeal for the church, and expended above £66,000 in charitable uses. B. at Staunton, Staffordshire, 1598; D. 1677.

SHELLEY, Percy Bysshe, *shel'-le*, an eminent English poet, who was the son of Sir Timothy Shelley, and came of an old English family. He was instructed in Greek and Latin by the vicar of the parish of Warnham, in Sussex; but, on attaining his 10th year, he was sent to a school at Brentford, which was exchanged for that of Eton three years afterwards. A shy, diffident boy, whose appearance and manners were almost feminine, he was nevertheless of an unconquerable spirit. At Eton he not only improved his knowledge of Greek and Latin, but added French and German to his intellectual stores. He quitted Eton in 1808, and returned to his father's house, where he finished two romances commenced at Eton, and wrote verses to a cousin, with whom he had fallen in love. He proceeded to the university of Oxford in 1810, and in his second year of residence printed an anonymous "Defence of Atheism." The object he seems to have had in view was not so much to express his own opinions, as to excite discussion, and to draw forth the ideas of others upon his thesis. He sent copies of his pamphlet to the heads of colleges, who, having heard that he was the author, summoned him before them. He was requested to state whether he was the author. He declined to do so; but he would not state that he was not. He was expelled. His father refused to see him; upon which he took up his residence in London, where he completed his "Queen Mab." His father becoming reconciled to him, wished him to enter upon a political career, but he soon afterwards incurred his parent's lasting displeasure by marrying, at Gretna, Miss Westbrook, the daughter of a retired hotel-keeper. The match proved as unhappy as it was ill-considered. The young pair were without resources; the lady had no sympathy with his peculiar nature. In 1813 a separation by mutual consent took place. He went abroad in the following year, and visited France, Germany, and Switzerland, in company with Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, whom he subsequently married. The year 1815 was the happiest he had known for some time. His father agreed to allow him an income of £800 a year; and, while residing in Devonshire and at Windsor, he was deeply absorbed with his literary compositions. "Alastor" was produced at this period. In 1816 his wife committed suicide, whereupon Shelley claimed his two children, the issue of this marriage. But his late wife's father commenced a suit in chancery, alleging that Shelley, as one holding atheistical opinions, was disqualified to have charge of his offspring. Lord Chancellor Eldon decided that the children should be committed to Mr. Westbrook's care. He felt this decision to be unjust and tyrannical; and, in the "Revolt of Islam," which was written in 1817, made several allusions to the harsh decree. In the following year he left England, to which he was destined never to return. Milan, Rome, Florence, and Leghorn were his halting-places during the three succeeding years. It was in that interval that he made the acquaintance of Lord Byron, with whom he passed much of his time. In July, 1822, after being absent some days from his house on the Gulf of Spezzia, he set sail, in a boat which belonged to himself, in company with his friend Mr. Williams. A squall overtaking the light craft, she went down, and the friends perished. His body was afterwards washed ashore; and, in accord-

ance with the laws of Tuscany, that everything so cast up from the sea should be burned, all that was mortal of the great poet was consumed to ashes, which were collected, and afterwards placed in the Protestant burying-ground at Rome. Both Lord Byron and Mr. Leigh Hunt were at the last ceremony. In addition to the poems already mentioned, he wrote the tragedy of "The Cenci," "Adonais," a monody upon the death of Keats, "Prometheus," and a number of smaller pieces. His friend Mr. Peacock paid him this just tribute:—"So perished Percy Bysshe Shelley, in the flower of his age, and not, perhaps, even yet in the full flower of his genius,—a genius unsurpassed in the description and imagination of scenes of beauty and grandeur; in the expression of impassioned love of ideal beauty; in the illustration of deep feeling by congenial imagery, and in the infinite variety of harmonious versification." B. at Field Place, near Horsham, Sussex, 1792; drowned, 1822.

SHELLEY, Mary Wollstonecraft, an English authoress, and wife of the preceding. While a resident in Italy with her husband, she wrote her remarkable novel, entitled "Frankenstein." After the poet's death, she produced "The Last Man," "Falkland," "Rambles in Germany and Italy;" and in 1839 made a collected edition of Shelley's works, to which she added some judicious notes, and a selection from the poet's letters. She was the daughter of the celebrated William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft. B. 1793; D. in London, 1851.

SHELTON, *shel'-ton*, a township of Staffordshire, 2 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne. It comprises the village of Etruria and part of Cobridge. *Pop.* 15,000.

SHENANDOAH, *shen'-an-do'-a*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 386 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—Also a river of the United States, in Virginia, which, after a course of 200 miles, joins the Potomac, in *lat.* 38° 4′ N.

SHEN-SI, *shen-si'*, a province of China, inclosed by several other provinces, and having a mountainous surface. It produces millet, rhubarb, timber, musk, iron, copper, jasper, and gold. *Pop.* 10,000,000. *Lat.* between 32° and 40° N. *Lon.* between 106° and 111° E.

SHENSTONE, William, *shen'-stone*, an English poet, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, spent some time in travelling. Subsequently, he retired to his paternal estate at Hales-Owen, which he greatly improved and ornamented. His works consist of songs, elegies, pastorals; a poem in Spenser's manner, entitled, "The Schoolmistress;" letters, and miscellaneous essays. "The general recommendation of Shenstone," says Dr. Johnson, "is easiness and simplicity." B. at Hales-Owen, Shropshire, 1714; D. at the same place, 1763.

SHEPPEY, ISLE OF, *shep'-pe*, an island of the county of Kent, situate at the mouth of the Thames and Medway, and separated from the mainland by an arm of the sea called the Swale. *Ext.* About 11 miles in length and 8 in breadth. About four-fifths of the island consists of marsh and pasture lands; the remainder is arable. *Pop.* 14,000.

SHEPTON MALLET, *shep'-ton măl'-let*, a market-town and parish of Somersetshire, 19 miles from Bristol. The town consists of about 20 streets and lanes, most of which are narrow and dirty. The church is a large and handsome building, having a tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire. *Manf.* Crapes and velvets. *Pop.* 5,000.

SHEPWAY, *shep'-wai*, a part of Kent, comprising its S. part, with Romney-marsh, and the towns of Folkstone, Romney, Hythe, and Lydd. *Pop.* 27,000.

SHERBORNE, or SHERBOURNE, *sher'-born*, an ancient market-town and parish of Dorsetshire, 18 miles from Dorchester. Its principal building is a church, a magnificent structure, and, from its magnitude and ornamental architecture, more resembles a cathedral. It was originally built by Bishop Aldhelm, but was almost wholly renewed in the time of King Henry VI. The other public buildings are the market-house, the workhouse, an almshouse, and a free grammar-school. There are, besides, some other charitable institutions. *Manf.* Buttons and silk twist. *Pop.* 5,300.—Also the name of several other parishes, none of them with a population above 1,000.

SHERBORO, *sher'-bo-ro*, an island on the coast of Guinea, Africa, opposite the mouth of a river of the same name. *Ext.* 30 miles long and 10 broad. It is low and unhealthy. *Lat.* 7° 30′ N. *Lon.* 12° 40′ W.

SHERBURN, *sher'-burn*, a market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 11 miles from York. It had once a palace of King Athelstan, and has now a school with four scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge. *Pop.* 3,800.

SHERBURNE, Sir Edward, an English writer, who succeeded, on his father's death, to the office of clerk of the ordnance. He was imprisoned for some time by the parliament, and, on recovering his liberty, joined the king, whom he served with great bravery, for which he lost his estates. After the battle of Edgehill, he went to Oxford, where he was created master of arts. At the Restoration he recovered his place, and was knighted. He translated two of Seneca's tragedies into English; the "Sphere" of Marcus Manilius; and other works, and wrote a volume of poems. B. in London, 1618; D. at the same place, 1702.

SHERIDAN, Thomas, *sher'-i-dan*, an Irish divine and poet. At the conclusion of his educational career at the university of Dublin, he set up a school in Dublin, and afterwards was master of one at Cavan, which he sold, as he also did a living procured for him by Dean Swift, with whom he was in close intimacy. He was an improvident man; but, says Lord Cork, "his pen and fiddlestick were in continual motion." He translated into verse the "Satires" of Persius and the "Philoctetes" of Sophocles. B. in the county of Cavan, Ireland, 1684; D. 1738.

SHERIDAN, Thomas, an eminent lexicographer, son of the preceding. He was educated at Westminster school, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took a degree in arts. The death of his father leaving him without resources, he, in 1743, appeared on the stage in the character of Richard III. The year following he performed at Covent-Garden theatre. He afterwards became manager of the Dublin theatre, and, at a later period, an itinerant lecturer on elocution. He obtained a pension from George II., and, in 1767, produced at the Haymarket an entertainment of reading, singing, and music, called "An Attic Evening." He also performed at the same theatre and at Covent Garden; but abandoned the profession of an actor in 1776. The same year he succeeded Garrick as manager of Drury-Lane theatre, which situation he resigned in 1779. He now returned to his literary labours, and to reading occasional lectures. His principal works are, "A Dictionary of the English Language," one object of which was to establish a plain and permanent standard of pronunciation; "Lectures on the Art of Reading;" "British Education; or, the Source of the Disorders of Great Britain; "Life of Swift," prefixed to his works. B. at Quilca, Ireland, 1721; D. 1788.—His wife Frances, whose maiden name was Chamberlayne, was an accomplished woman, and wrote "Sidney Biddulph," a novel; a romance entitled "Nourjahad;" and "The Discovery," a comedy. D. at Blois, 1767.

SHERIDAN, Richard Brinsley, an eminent Irish dramatist, who was the son of the preceding. After being at school in Dublin, he was sent to Harrow, which establishment he quitted with the character of an "impenetrable dunce," who wrote "think" for "thing." He commenced life by eloping to France with Miss Linley, a popular singer, whom, in 1773, he secretly married. During the first years of his marriage he appears to have subsisted upon a sum of £3,000, "which a good-natured old gentleman had settled upon Miss Linley, in default of being able to marry her." In 1775, however, he directed his attention towards literature, and produced his comedy of "The Rivals," which, upon the first representation, was unsuccessful, but subsequently became popular. The farce of "St. Patrick's Day" was his second production, which was quickly followed by the "Duenna," according to Hazlitt, "a perfect work of art: the songs are the best that were ever written, except those in the 'Beggar's Opera.' They have a joyous spirit of intoxication in them, and strains of the most melting tenderness." He suddenly became a proprietor of Drury-Lane theatre; but whence he derived the money necessary to take that step has never been shown. In 1777 he slightly altered Vanbrugh's comedy of "The Relapse," and put it upon the stage under the title of

"The Trip to Scarborough." In the same year also he brought out "The School for Scandal," of which Leigh Hunt observes, "With the exception of too great a length of dialogue without action in its earlier scenes, it is a very concentration and crystallization of all that is sparkling, clear, and compact in the materials of pure comedy." The fine farce called "The Critic" was written in 1779. Of it Leigh Hunt remarks, that it is "in some of its most admired passages little better than an exquisite cento of the wit of the satirists before him. Sheridan must have felt himself emphatically at home in a production of this kind; for there was every call in it upon the powers he abounded in—wit, banter, and style, and none upon his good-nature." Through the interest of Fox, he was enabled to enter the House of Commons in 1780. He gave a warm and consistent support to the Whig party, and during the marquis of Rockingham's administration he held the office of under-secretary of state; but he possessed none of the high qualities of a statesman, and as a debater he "gradually degenerated into a useless though amusing speaker, familiarly joked at by the public, admired but disesteemed by his friends." Nevertheless, his speech upon the impeachment of Warren Hastings will always be remembered as a noble piece of oratory. His wife died in 1792, and three years later he married the daughter of the dean of Winchester, who was "young, accomplished, and ardently devoted to him." He now sold his shares in the Drury-Lane theatre for £15,000: to this was added £5,000 obtained with his wife; and with the whole an estate in Surrey was purchased. His last productions were "The Stranger" and "Pizarro," both adaptations from the German of Kotzebue. But the end was approaching: always more or less embarrassed by pecuniary difficulties, his failing health and departed youth left him in fear of impending bailiffs, or caused him to shrink from duns whose patience was long exhausted, and whom in earlier years he would have pacified with a facility entirely his own. Now that his flashes of wit were extinguished by sickness and distress, he was no longer the welcome boon-companion of the pompous and heartless prince-regent. His whole life had been dramatic; in the heyday of his strength and brilliancy it was comedy; but the end closely approached the tragic. He expired near his dying wife. There is a complete edition of his works by Leigh Hunt, who affixed to it a critical and biographical sketch. His life was also written by the poet Moore; while some excellent criticism upon his fine comedies is to be found in the "Lectures on the Comic Writers," by Hazlitt. B. at Dublin, 1751; D. in London, 1816.

SHERLOCK, Richard, *sher'-lok*, an English divine, who became chaplain in the army of Charles I., and frequently preached before the court at Oxford, where he was created bachelor of divinity. After the Restoration, he obtained some preferment. His principal works are, "The Practical Christian;" Confessions, Meditations, and Prayers for the Sacrament; "On the Four Last Things;" "Pieces against the Quakers." B. in Cheshire, about 1619; D. 1689.

SHERLOCK, Thomas, an eminent English prelate, who was son of the above. He was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow, and afterwards became master. He succeeded his father in the mastership of the Temple. In the controversy excited by Bishop Hoadley on the constitution of the Church, Dr. Sherlock bore a conspicuous part, and attacked the bishop in an able pamphlet, in vindication of the Corporation and Test acts. He also answered Collins in six discourses on the use and intent of prophecy, and wrote with equal strength a defence of the miracle of Christ's resurrection, against Woolston. He was successively dean of Chichester, bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London, and was offered the see of Canterbury, which he declined. His sermons rank among the first in the English language. B. in London, 1678; D. near London, 1761.

SHERLOCK, William, a learned English divine, who, among other preferments, obtained the mastership of the Temple. He displayed great zeal and abilities against popery in the reign of James II., but for some time scrupled to take the oaths to King William. He at last complied, and published an apology for his conduct, which was severely animadverted on by the nonjurors. He was preferred to the deanery of St. Paul's, and had a long controversy with Dr. South on the doctrine of the Trinity. He published several sermons, and practical discourses on death and the last judgment, once very popular. B. in London, 1641; D. 1707.

SHERM, *sherm*, a 'harbour,' applied to numerous inlets on the E. coast of the Red Sea.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLES, *shet'-land*, the north-east division of the Scottish northern isles, about 45 miles north-east of the Orkneys, with which they form a county. The nearest part of the continent of Europe is Bergen, in Norway, from which they lie 210 miles W. The southern promontory of the Mainland (as the largest of the Shetland Islands is termed) lies in *lat.* 59° 48½′ N., and the northern extremity of Unst, the most remote of them all, in *lat.* 60° 52′ N. The meridian of London passes through this last island. The islands are about 30 in number, of which the principal inhabited are the Mainland, Yell, Unst, Whalsay, Bressay, Burray, House, Troudray, Fetlar, Papa Stour, Muckle and Little Rhoe, Skerries, Noss, with the small islands of Foula and Fair Isle, which lie in the strait between the clusters of Orkney and Shetland. Foula is the most N., and is supposed to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients. *Area*, 5,388 square miles, of which Mainland comprises about the half. *Desc.* The general appearance is rugged and sterile. Some patches of miserably-cultivated soil relieve the eye of a traveller; but not a tree or shrub is to be seen. The western parts are peculiarly wild, dreary, and desolate; consisting of grey rocks, stagnant marshes and pools, broken and precipitous coasts, excavated into vast natural arches and deep caverns. *Climate.* Wet and tempestuous. The sea swells and rages in such a manner, that for five or six months the ports are almost inaccessible. *Pro.* Peat and turf for fuel. Great numbers of horses are bred in Shetland, though they are of very small size. These little animals, however, are full of spirit, and bear fatigue much better, in proportion to their size, than larger horses. The cattle are also of a small size, though, in point of shape, perhaps, inferior to the West Highland cattle only of all our native breeds. The sheep and swine are also good, and the cod, ling, and tusk fisheries are important. *Minerals.* Copper, iron, and clay; but few mines are wrought. Chrome-yellow, however, is an important article of export from Unst. *Manf.* Almost wholly domestic. The inhabitants make a coarse cloth for their own use, and a little linen; they likewise export large quantities of stockings wrought upon wires, manufactured from native wool, some of which are so fine that they equal silk in price, and can be drawn through a finger-ring. Beanmeal, oatmeal, potatoes, and fish form the great portion of the food of the inhabitants, who are chiefly of Norwegian descent. *Pop.* 32,000. *Lat.* mostly between 59° 51′ and 60° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 0° 44′ and 1° 44′ W. —Scandinavian remains are numerous in the islands.

SHIELD, William, *sheeld*, an eminent English musical composer, who was the son of a teacher of singing; but, losing his father, he was apprenticed to a boat-builder as a means of assuring him his future subsistence. The lad's predilection for music was, however, strongly exhibited, and throughout his apprenticeship he studied the art assiduously. Having been fortunate to attract the notice of the celebrated master Avison, he made so much progress under his tuition as to be able to compose an anthem for the consecration of a new church at Sunderland. This piece was greatly admired, and brought its author into notice. He repaired to London, where he was engaged in the orchestra of the King's theatre during twenty years. In 1783, his opera of "Rosina" was performed with the most brilliant success at Covent Garden. This was followed by the "Poor Soldier," "Robin Hood," "The Farmer," and other operas. In 1791 he visited France and Italy, and in 1807 retired from all theatrical engagements, resolving to devote himself to the production of works on the theory and practice of music. The most important of these valuable productions were, "Introduction to Harmony" and "Rudiments of Thorough Bass." B. at Smallwell, Durham, 1749; D. in London, 1829. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

SHIELDS, NORTH, *sheelds*, a market-town and seaport of Northumberland, near the entrance of the river Tyne, on its northern bank, 8 miles from Newcastle. It is contiguous to Tynemouth. It has of late years increased greatly in size and population, and improvements have been carried on upon an extensive scale in its streets and buildings. It contains many handsome streets, a large schoolhouse on the Lancasterian system, erected in commemoration of the royal jubilee; a theatre, a dispensary, a subscription library, which possesses an extensive collection of valuable books; an asylum for sick and friendless seamen, a lying-in hospital, water-works, gaol, mechanics' institute, and many well-conducted and flourishing benefit societies. The harbour of North Shields is bordered with quays, and is calculated to accommodate 2,000 sail of ships. The principal trade consists in the exportation of coals to London, and other places along the eastern coast both of England and Scotland. Some vessels are also employed in the Baltic and American trade. *Manf.* Ropes, naval stores, hats, gloves, and tobacco. Boat-building and shipbuilding is carried on, and there are breweries and an iron-foundry. *Pop.* of township, about 9,000. It has a station on the railway to Newcastle. (*See* TYNEMOUTH.)

SHIELDS, SOUTH, a market-town in the county of Durham, at the mouth of the river Tyne, directly opposite to North Shields, 7 miles from Sunderland. Most of the streets are narrow and the houses indifferently built. Its principal buildings are an exchange, a theatre, a town-hall, and the church of St. Hilda. It has many benefit societies and schools. *Manf.* Ropes, glass, soap, soda, and beer. It has, in other respects, a thriving trade. *Pop.* 29,000. It has communication by railway with Sunderland.

SHIFNAL, *shif'nal*, a market-town and parish of the county of Salop, 9 miles from Bridgenorth. *Manf.* Paper, and there are iron and coal mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* 6,000.

SHIKARPOOR, *she-kar-poor'*, a considerable town of Scinde, on the high route from India into Afghanistan by the Bolan pass. It is encompassed by a mud wall, has a bazar and many mansions of wealthy Hindoo merchants. Its transit trade is large. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 27° 55′ N. *Lon.* 68° 40′ E.

SHIKARPOOR, the chief place of one of the three territorial divisions of Scinde, with an area of upwards of 6,000 square miles and a population of 351,000.

SHING-KING, *shing-king'*, a maritime province of China, bounded on the S. by the Yellow Sea, S. W. by China proper, and on the other sides inclosed partly by the great wall of China and another wall of great thickness. *Area*, 25,000 square miles. *Pop.* about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 39° and 42° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 119° and 125° E.

SHIRAS, or SHIRAZ, *she-raz'*, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Fars, and, at several periods, of the whole empire, 115 miles from Bushire. Although the Persian historians refer its origin to a high antiquity, there seems no satisfactory evidence of its possessing any importance before the establishment of the Mahometan power. Its environs are almost unrivalled in point of beauty and fertility. They are laid out, to a great extent, in magnificent gardens, the flowers and fruits of which form a favourite theme of eastern poetry. Hafiz, the Anacreon of the East, was a native of Shiras, and composed most of his productions in these delightful retreats. He is buried in a small garden about half a mile from the town, near the stream of Rocknabad, the bower of Mosella, and the celebrated garden of Jehan Namäe. The lofty domes of the mosques, discovered from afar amid the trees, diversify and enrich the view. The interior aspect of the place presents, however, a striking contrast, the streets being narrow, winding, and dirty. Its magnificence solely comprises a few public buildings, of which the most remarkable is the great bazar, or market-place, built by Kurreem Khan. *Manf.* Silk and woollen stuffs, soap, sword-blades, and earthenware. Its trade consists chiefly in receiving from Bushire the spices and cotton goods of India, and transmitting them to Ispahan and Yezd. The neighbouring hills also produce excellent wine. *Pop.* Estimated from 20,000 to 40,000. *Lat.* 29° 36′ N. *Lon.* 52° 44′ E.

SHIRLEY, James, *shir'-le*, an English dramatic writer, who, after completing his degrees in arts at Cambridge, entered into orders; but subsequently embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and became a schoolmaster in London. He and his wife both died the same day, of a fright, occasioned by the fire of London, in 1666. He wrote thirty-nine plays, a volume of poems, and some school-books. B. in London, about 1594.

SHIRLEY, Sir Anthony, an English writer, who became fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. After studying some time in the inns of court, he went to Holland, under Sir Philip Sidney. In 1596 he made a voyage to America, and was afterwards with the earl of Essex in Ireland, where he was knighted. On going abroad, he was received at several courts, particularly that of Spain, where he was made admiral of the fleet, and a grandee. James I. ordered him to return, but he refused. He wrote a "Voyage to America," in Hakluyt's Collections; "Account of Muley Hamet's Rising in the Kingdom of Morocco;" History of his "Travels into Persia;" "Voyage over the Caspian Sea, and through Russia," in Purchas's Pilgrims; and History of his "Ambassages." B. at Wiston, Sussex, 1565; D. in Spain, 1630.

SHIRLEY, Robert, an English traveller, brother of the preceding, who settled in Persia, where he was held in such high esteem by the emperor, that he was sent as his ambassador to Spain, and afterwards to England. B. about 1570; D. in Persia, 1628.

SHIRLEY, Thomas, an English physician, who was descended of the preceding family, but took his doctor's degree in France. He became physician to Charles II. D. 1678.

SHIRVAN, or SHIRWAN, *shir-van'*, a province of Asiatic Russia, forming the largest and most important division of the southern Caucasus. It consists of a large triangular peninsula, the point of which stretches into the Caspian, and is bounded N. and E. by Georgia and Daghestan, and S. by the Kur, which separates it from Ghilan and Aderbijan. *Area.* Unascertained. *Desc.* Mountainous, fertile, and watered by numerous affluents of the Kur and the Terek. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 40° and 41° N. *Lon.* between 48° and 49° 30′ E.—The province formerly belonged to Persia.

SHISDRA, or JIZDRA, *shis'-dra*, a town of Russia, 80 miles from Kaluga. *Manf.* Woollens, glass; and there are iron-works. *Pop.* 8,000.

SHISHKOV, Alexander Semenovich, *shis'-kof*, a Russian admiral, author, and statesman, who, while in the active pursuit of his profession as a naval officer, translated into Russian prose Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," as also some poems from the German. In 1812 he became secretary to Alexander I., and in that capacity issued a series of patriotic proclamations against Napoleon I. He became president of the Russian Academy in 1816, and in 1824 minister of Public Instruction; but, while fulfilling the duties of this latter office, he displayed a most decided antipathy to the spread of education among the serfs. His most important works are—"Opinion on the Old and New Styles in the Russian Language;" "On the Easiest Way of answering Criticism," said to be the wittiest piece of argumentative composition in the Russian language; a "Maritime Dictionary," in French, English, and Russian; "Memoirs of the War of 1812;" and "Historical Catalogue of all the Vessels in the Russian Fleet, from its Origin," &c. B. 1754; D. 1841.

SHOA, or SHWA, *sho'-a*, the most S. of the three principal states in Abyssinia, E. Africa. *Desc.* Generally mountainous; but it comprises many rich valleys. *Lat.* between 8° 30′ and 10° or 11° N. *Lon.* between 38° and 40° 30′ E.

SHOLAPOOR, *sho-la-poor'*, the capital of a district of Hindostan, in Bejapore, on the river Kistna, 165 miles from Poona. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 17° 43′ N. *Lon.* 75° 40′ E.—The DISTRICT is in the presidency of Bombay, and has a population of about 680,000. It was annexed to the British dominions in 1818.

SHOOTER'S HILL, *shoo'-ters*, a village of Kent, on a hill of the same name, 1½ mile from Woolwich. It is one of the most conspicuous heights near London, and has Severndroog Tower, erected on it by Sir W. James, to commemorate his capture, in 1796, of the Indian fortress of that name.

SHORE, Jane, *shor*, mistress of Edward IV., was the wife of a goldsmith in Lombard Street; but the king, being enamoured of her charms, drew her from her husband. On the death of Edward, she lived with Lord Hastings, who was beheaded by order of Richard III., who also caused Jane Shore to be tried for witchcraft. She was accordingly sentenced to do public penance. She died in the reign of Henry VIII., in the extremity of poverty.

SHOREHAM, *shor'-kam*, a township of the United States, Vermont, 43 miles from Montpelier. *Pop.* 2,000.

SHOREHAM, NEW, a market-town and borough of Sussex, on the coast of the English Channel, 6 miles from Brighton. It owes its origin to the decay of Old Shoreham, which is now a mere village. The church is a curious and interesting specimen of ancient Norman architecture. It is noted for shipbuilding, which, with its dependent branches, forms the principal business carried on in the town. *Pop.* 3,000.—It has a station on the South-Coast Railway.

SHOTTS, *shots*, a parish of Scotland, 12 miles from Lanark. It has extensive coal- and iron-works. *Pop.* 6,000.

SHOVEL, Sir Cloudesley, *shuv'-el*, a brave English admiral, who came of humble parentage. He went early to sea, and, from being a cabin boy, rose to the first honours of his profession. In 1674 he served in the Mediterranean, under Sir John Narborough, and did such service by burning the ships in the harbour



SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL.

of Tripoli, that he received a captain's commission. For his gallant conduct against the French at the battle of Bantry Bay, in Ireland, he was knighted by William III., and created rear-admiral. He enacted a distinguished part in the victory of La Hogue, and in that off Malaga, in 1704. The year following he had the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and contributed to the taking of Barcelona. In 1707 he set sail for England; but, in the night of October 22, the admiral's ship, called the *Association*, and several others, struck upon the rocks of Scilly, and were lost. The body of Sir Cloudesley was discovered and conveyed to Portsmouth, whence it was removed to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. D. 1650.

SHREWSBURY, *shruse'-ber-e*, an ancient market-town and borough of Salop, and the chief town of the county, beautifully situate on the Severn, 38 miles from Chester. The air is salubrious, and the town has a bold and commanding appearance, but the streets are intricately arranged, many of them steep and narrow, and all indifferently paved. Its former castle, standing on a narrow neck of land on the Severn, was greatly enlarged by Roger de Montgomery, the Norman, who cleared away fifty-one houses for this purpose. The building has fallen into decay, but traces of the ramparts and walls, which once defended the town on its southern and eastern sides, still remain. The shire-hall exhibits a handsome stone front; and of the churches, St. Giles's is a small plain building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, &c. St. Chad's is built on a plan extremely novel, the body of the church being externally a circle of 100 feet in diameter. St. Mary's is a large venerable building, in the form of a cross, and consists of a nave, side-aisles, transept, chancel, choir, and chapels, with a western steeple. The other buildings are a county-hall, gaol, market-house, military depôt, infirmary, music-hall, philosophical, literary, and mechanics' institutes, assembly-rooms, and a theatre in a portion of the ancient palace of the princes of Poysland. At one end of the town is a column raised to the memory of General Lord Hill. *Manf.* Flannel used to be the staple article, and a coarse kind of woollen cloth called Welsh webs. This manufacture is now open to other parts of the county, but the town still continues a common mart for all sorts of commodities for Wales. The principal industry now consists of linen, thread, canvas, and iron wares. *Pop.* about 20,000. Shrewsbury is a place of great antiquity, and of considerable note in history. Its origin is referred to the 5th century, when the Britons are thought to have established themselves here, on account of the security afforded by the situation. It was hence often visited by the English monarchs, became the scene of many military events, and took, uniformly, an active share in the various contests of these turbulent periods. About two miles from the town was fought, in 1403, the battle of Shrewsbury, in which Henry V., then prince of Wales, first distinguished himself in the field, and the fiery Hotspur was slain.

SHREWSBURY, the name of several townships in the United States, North America, none of them with a population above 3,500.

SHRIVENHAM, *shriv'-en-ham*, a parish of Berkshire, 5 miles from Faringdon. *Pop.* 2,200. It has a station on the Great Western Railway.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, *shrop'-sheer*, an inland county of England, on the borders of Wales, bounded on the N. by Denbighshire, the detached part of Flintshire, and Cheshire; E. by Staffordshire; S. by Worcestershire and Herefordshire; and W. by Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire, and Denbighshire. *Area*, 1,343 square miles. *Desc.* Greatly diversified, and comprehending every variety of picturesque landscape. In the S. it is generally mountainous, and level in the N. *Rivers.* The Severn, which, with its tributaries, run through the very middle of the county. The other rivers are the Teme, the Shelbrook, the Elf Brook, the Weaver, the Clun, the Ony, and the Corve. *Lakes.* Several, but generally small. *Pro.* All the ordinary white and green crops, with hemp, flax, cabbages, and hops chiefly on the Herefordshire and Worcestershire borders. Many cattle are fed in the level parts of the county, and much of the cheese sold under the name of Cheshire is made here. The hilly district is chiefly devoted to the pasture of sheep, the wool of which is of fine quality. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, lead, salt, sandstone, limestone, trap-rock, and schistus. Between the road from Shrewsbury to Bishop's Castle and the vale of Montgomery, rises a high rocky tract, the most elevated peak of which is called the Stiperstones; and it is here that the lead-mines of the county are situate. The iron-foundries in this county are extensive, and have been a source of great riches. *Manf.* Iron goods, coal-tar, pottery, china, and excellent tobacco-pipes; gloves, hardware, buttons, paper, woollen cloths, and some cotton and linen goods. The trade, manufactures, and even the agriculture of Shropshire, have been greatly advanced by its canals, of which there are several. *Pop.* 230,000.—During the revolts which occurred after the death of Edward I., and also during the wars of York and Lancaster, Shropshire was occasionally the scene of military events, the principal of which was the battle of Shrewsbury. Of the antiquities of Shropshire, the chief Roman stations in it were Uriconium, now Wroxeter, and Ruturinum,

thought by some to be near Wem. Of the Norman and subsequent ages, many remains exist in the castles, priories, and churches of the county, which contains also various encampments. This county is traversed by the London and North-Western Railway.

SHUSTER, *shoos'-ter*, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Khuzistan, at the foot of a range of mountains, and on an eminence overlooking the rapid course of the Karun, 30 miles from Dizful. The houses are good, but the streets are narrow and dirty. Its commerce is facilitated by a canal, constructed by Shahpoor I., establishing a navigable communication with the Karun. It contains ruins which testify it to have been a place of vast extent and considerable magnificence. *Pop.* 8,000.

SIAK, *se-ak'*, a river of Sumatra, and one of the largest in the island. It enters the sea nearly opposite Malacca, in *lat.* 1° 40′ N.

SIAK, a town and district of Sumatra, on its E. coast. The town is 45 miles from the mouth of the Siak, in *lat.* 25′ N., *lon.* 101° 55′ E.—The DISTRICT exports gold, camphor, tobacco, wax, sago, ivory, rattans, and silk stuffs. *Ext.* Unascertained.

SIAM, *si'-am*, or *se-am'*, an extensive kingdom of Eastern Asia, situate in the heart of the great peninsula between India and China. It is bounded W. by Burmah, N. by Laos, E. by ranges of mountains which separate it from Camboja and Cochin-China, S. by the Gulf of Siam and the peninsula of Malacca. *Ext.* Estimated at 900 miles long and 400 broad. *Desc.* It is traversed in its centre by the Menan, and a great part of the country consists of mountains, extensive swamps, and jungles. *Rivers.* The Menan and the Menamkong, with numerous tributaries. The former inundates the valley through which it runs, and renders it extremely fertile. *Climate.* Salubrious;. but the mountain districts are subject to fevers. *Zoology.* The elephant, the tiger, monkeys in great variety, antelopes, bears, buffaloes, leopards, and rhinocerosses. Lizards of various kinds, chameleons, tortoises, hedgehogs, and a species of porcupine, which yields valuable bezoar, are found. Horses are few, and little esteemed, and the same may be said of all domestic animals, except the hog, the flesh of which is superior to that found in Europe. Fish abounds in the rivers, which exhibit, somewhat as in China, the aspect of a considerable population living constantly upon them. *Pro.* Rice, the only grain of the country, and the staple food of the inhabitants; sago, tobacco, sugar, pepper, coffee, cotton, cocoa-nuts, and gums. Teak, sandal, sapan, and rose woods abound, and there is not a region of the world which produces fruits more various and more exquisite. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, tin, lead, iron, antimony, and gems. The precious metals have only been produced in small quantities. *Commerce.* Siam is not one of the Oriental countries the trade of which has had any great attraction for Europeans. The staple articles are tin, tutenague, elephants' teeth, lead, and saffron-wood, betel, birdsnests, *bêche de mer*, copper in small quantity, but excellent; a little gold-dust and diamonds; rattans, pepper, salt, and wax. The articles best suited to the market are piece-goods, silk, scarlet cloth, opium, arms, hardware, cutlery, tea, sweetmeats, toys, and a variety of other articles for internal consumption. Most of the manufactures are carried on by Chinese or Anamese settlers; but, in both the useful and ornamental arts, little progress has yet been made. *Government.* An absolute monarchy. *Religion.* Buddhism. The language of their sacred books differs entirely from that of ordinary life, and is called Bali, apparently the same ancient Indian language which is called Pali by the Burmese. The temples of Siam are distinguished, even beyond those of the rest of Asia, by their magnificence, and by the gigantic statues which they contain. *Army.* None; but every male subject may be called upon to serve a portion of the year. *Navy.* Large, consisting of war-junks and galleys, manned by Chinese and other foreigners. *Manners and Customs.* The Siamese are of the Mongolian family, remarkable for cleanliness and order, and of a humane disposition. In the arts and sciences they are backward, compared with the European countries. In mathematics they have made some progress, but are still short of the Brahmins in this department of knowledge. The branch most cultivated is arithmetic, on account of its utility in commerce. Their astronomy does not extend beyond astrology, and some of the humblest of its practical applications. Music and poetry form the ruling passion of the Siamese; but instrumental music is always valued solely in proportion to the loudness of the noise produced. Their tragedies generally represent extravagant fables; but their comic writers indulge in a pointed ridicule against the reigning manners, and often against persons in power, who choose to wink at these liberties. Dancing and wrestling form also common public exhibitions, and their puppet shows are carried to greater perfection than any in Europe. *Pop.* Estimated at 6,000,000; of whom about 2,000,000 are Siamese, 1,500,000 Chinese, 1,000,000 Malays, and 1,000,000 Laos. *Lat.* between 4° and 22° N. *Lon.* between 98° 20′ and 104° 20′ E.—The first connection between this country and Britain commenced in 1685. Little intercourse took place, however, till 1821, when a new treaty was formed. The Burmese war of 1824 interrupted the friendly relations; but, since 1826, an amicable intercourse has subsisted between the countries. In 1860 Siamese ambassadors represented their sovereign in Great Britain, and were fêted in such a manner as to impress them with the greatness, the grandeur, and the hospitality of that country.

SIAM, GULF OF, a great bay of the Eastern Ocean, having on the west part of the peninsula of Malacca, and on the east the kingdom of Camboja. *Ext.* 500 miles long, and 300 broad at its entrance. *Lat.* between 7° and 14° N. *Lon.* between 99° and 105° E.

SIAMO, or SIAO, *se'-a-mo*, an island in the Eastern Archipelago, situate off the north-eastern extremity of the island of Celebes. *Ext.* About 35 miles in circumference.

SIAMPA. (*See* TSIAMPA.)

SIBERIA, or SIBERI, *si-beer'-i-a*, a vast territory of Asiatic Russia, including the whole northern part of that continent. It is bounded on the N., throughout its whole extent, by the Arctic Ocean; on the W. by the Oural Mountains, which, running nearly from north to south, separate it from Russia in Europe; on the S. it is separated by the Altai and the chains of Sayansk and Yablonoy, from Independent Tartary; on the E. by the Pacific Ocean and Behring Straits. In the N. Atlantic Ocean the islands of New Siberia are included within its boundaries. *Political Divisions.* Siberia is divided into four great governments: Tobolsk, Irkutsk, Tomsk, and Yeniseisk. *Area.* Estimated at 5,394,000 square miles. *Desc.* A great proportion of this country lies within the limits of the frozen zone; and, from the coldness of its climate, nearly excludes it from all communication with the civilized and improved parts of the world. The shores of the Northern Ocean are barred by almost perpetual ice, while those of the Eastern Sea can be reached by European vessels only after performing more than the entire circuit of the globe. Yet Russia, since she obtained its possession, has made vast exertions to place it on a level with more civilized regions. In her mines and her furs she has found considerable sources of wealth; and commercial routes to China and the Pacific have been opened, though with difficulty, across her wide-stretching plains and rivers. *Mountains.* Extensive. The Ourals, the boundary between Europe and Asia, extend along nearly the whole of her western frontier, for a distance of upwards of 1,200 miles. They are covered with tall firs, larches, birch, and other trees peculiar to a northern climate. The Great Altai stretches beyond Siberia, through the regions of Tartary. The Little Altai alone, an inferior terrace of the great one, forms the southern boundary of this division of Asia. In approaching the Baikal Sea, the great central chain of Asia enters the Russian territory, and her southern mountains assume thenceforth a grander character. The range which extends from the Yenisei to the Baikal, is called the Sayanskoi Mountains. They consist chiefly of steep and rugged cliffs, scarcely frequented even by hunters, and containing much granite. To the east of the Baikal, the name assumed is that of the Yablonoy, or Apple Mountains, in consequence of their vast summits being formed into a shape somewhat resembling that fruit. *Rivers.* These are nearly on the same grand scale as the moun-

tains, and several of them rank among the most considerable on the globe. The most westerly, and the largest, is the Obi, with its tributary the Irtish; the Yenisei, the Selinga, and the Lena, which rolls its long course through the dreary regions of Yakutsk, traversed only by a few wandering Tungouses. Farther east still are the Indigirka and the Kolyma, falling into the Arctic Ocean. The Eastern Ocean does not receive any river of importance. *Lakes.* The principal are those of Baikal, Sunny, and Tchauy, with the Balkash-Nor, or Lake Tenghiz, which forms a portion of the southern boundary. *Steppes.* These vast level plains cover a very great portion of Siberia. In their extent, and the dead uniformity of their aspect, they resemble the deserts of Arabia and Africa, but differ entirely as to the nature of the soil. This is marshy, covered with long rank grass and aquatic shrubs, and filled with almost numberless saline lakes. The principal are the Kirghis, lying mostly in the N. of Turkestan, the Ishim between the Tobol and the Irtish, and the Baraba between the Irtish and the Obi. The countries from the Yenisei to the Lena, and from the Lena to the Kolyma, are also considered by the Russians as steppes, and consist in many parts of similar tracts to the others; but the level does not appear to be quite so uniform. The steppes are inhabited by nomadic tribes, who wander over them in search of food, or engaged in hunting expeditions. *Zoology.* The wild animals abound; and of those yielding fur, the most precious is the species of weasel called the sable. It is found in almost every quarter; but the most valuable specimens are those of Yakutsk. The black fox ranks next in value, and after it the ermine, the martin, and different species of squirrel. In the northern districts the prevailing animal is the reindeer. The Siberian dog is of extraordinary size and strength, and is used, not only in Kamtschatka, but sometimes in other districts, for drawing sledges, like the reindeer. The most formidable tenant of this part is the bear, which is found not only on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, but among all the mountains, even of the southern part of Siberia. There are few other ferocious animals except the wolf, the lynx, and the wild hog. The elk is very general as far as 65°. Cattle are numerous, and the argali combines the qualities of the sheep and the goat. The waters throughout do not less swarm with life; and winged game, particularly those that delight in rivers and marshes, abound; as wild ducks, geese, and swans. Notwithstanding the general severity of its cold, swarms of mosquitoes and other troublesome insects are generated in the summer months. *Pro.* Siberia is much less distinguished by vegetable than by animal productions. The environs, however, of Tobolsk, of Tomsk, and of Yeniseisk, are sufficiently favourable for pasture and for the inferior descriptions of grain; while the southern frontier affords some districts of almost unparalleled fertility. The principal crops are barley, oats, and buckwheat. Woods cover a considerable extent of the surface; but they consist chiefly of those trees of dark foliage and resinous sap which are calculated to defy the utmost rigours of winter. The oak and the hazel, found even in high European latitudes, cannot exist to the north of the Altai. The great streams of Asiatic Russia are bordered with gloomy forests of pine, fir, larch, Tartarian maple, black and white poplar, birch, alder, and aspen. On the bushes grow numerous berries, which the inhabitants eat, both fresh and preserved; while roots of various kinds supply in many places the deficiency of bread. *Minerals.* Abundant. Its mines of gold, though not of the first importance, are not wholly inconsiderable. The mines of copper and iron are much more extensive and valuable. Zinc, arsenic, and sulphur also abound. Siberia possesses, besides, mines of talc; and among the Ourals are found specimens of that singular mineral called the asbestos. The rock-salt which supplies the vast chain of saline lakes seems to exist chiefly in the mountains along the southern frontier. Malachite, a beautiful ore of copper, is found among the Ourals. Red lead, alum, sal-ammoniac, vitriol, nitre, and natron abound, and gems of considerable value are found. *Political Aspect.* This presents an almost boundless extent of country, thinly occupied by wandering tribes of hunters, and held in subjection





by a handful of undisciplined troops, occupying a series of fortified posts, scattered at wide intervals over this vast dominion. Lines of fortification, composed of ostrogs or wooden forts, are formed chiefly along the southern frontier, following the course of the great rivers, as a defence against the Tartars and Kirghises. The governments are organized and governed like those of European Russia, and the army of Siberia consists of 40,000 men. The civil officers compose a comparatively small class. In the small towns the manners of the inhabitants seem marked by that stupid and barbarous luxury which characterizes a people living in plenty, and strangers to any but sensual gratifications. The mass of the population consists of the native tribes, who are subjected to the Russian empire, but on whom the yoke presses very lightly, merely obliging them to pay a certain tribute, and allowing them to retain all their pursuits and habits unmolested. These tribes are very various, and wholly dissimilar to each other. COMMERCE. The commerce of Siberia consists chiefly of two branches. The first, a native one, is formed by the exportation of its metals and furs; the second is a mere transit trade, consisting of an overland intercourse between Siberia and the Chinese empire. *Imp.* Manufactured goods, tea, and colonial produce. *Exp.* Furs, metals, and precious stones. A large quantity of gold is sent to Europe. In winter, merchandise is transported on sledges, and, in summer, it is conveyed almost entirely by water. *Rel.* Buddhism, Mahometanism, and the Christianity of the Greek church. *Pop.* about 3,000,000.—The Greeks and Romans appear to have been almost as entirely ignorant of this part of the world as they were of America; and the exploration of Siberia dates from the period when Russia began to emancipate herself from the yoke of the Tartar conquerors, under which she had long groaned. It was by the Russians that Siberia was penetrated and brought under subjection as far as the frontiers of China. (*See* RUSSIA, NEW SIBERIA.)

SIBTHORPE, John, *sib'-thorp*, a learned English botanist and physician, who was the son of Dr. Humphrey Sibthorpe, professor of botany at Oxford, in which chair he succeeded his father. He made two voyages to Greece and the neighbouring countries to collect rare plants. His collections were published in a magnificent form, under the title of "Flora Græca." He also produced a "Flora Oxoniensis." B. at Oxford, 1758; D. at Bath, 1796.

SICARD, Roch Ambrose Cucurron, *se'-kar*, a French abbé, who devoted his life to the education of the deaf and dumb. After having for some time had the care of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Bordeaux, he was, upon a competitive examination, chosen to succeed the Abbé de l'Epée, at the Paris institution. In 1791 he was arrested at the order of the National Assembly; but, notwithstanding an eloquent appeal made in his behalf by his pupils, he was transferred to the prison of the Abbaye, which, at that period, was the preliminary step to the guillotine. When about to be executed, a person named Monnot interposed, saying, "It is the Abbé Sicard, one of the most useful men in the country: you shall run through my body to reach his;" and Sicard himself said, "I am the instructor of the deaf and dumb; and as these unfortunates prevail more among the poor than the rich, I am more to you than to the rich." This speech saved his life. In 1815 he paid a visit to England with two of his favourite pupils, and was cordially received. He wrote several works upon his system of instruction. B. near Toulouse, 1742; D. 1822.

SICILIES, TWO, KINGDOM OF THE, *sis'-i-lis*, the title assumed for these dominions, at the beginning of the 18th century, by the royal family of Naples. *Area*, 43,170 square miles. *Pop.* about 8,700,000. (*See* NAPLES, SICILY.)

SICILY, the largest island of the Mediterranean, situate between Italy and the coast of Africa, and separated on the N.E. from Naples by the Strait of Messina, and forming a portion of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. *Political Divisions.* Its former divisions of the Val di Mazzara or western part, the Val di Demona or north-eastern, the Val di Noto or southern, are now obsolete, and, since 1815, it has been divided into seven intendancies; viz., Palermo, Messina, Ca-

tania, Girgenti, Noto or Syracuse, Trapani, and Calatanesetta. *Ext.* From east to west about 180 miles, with a breadth of 120 at its widest points. *Area*, about 10,600 square miles. *Desc.* It has sometimes been conjectured that Sicily was joined to the continent, as the principal chain of mountains, extending from east to west, seem only to be a continuation of the Apennines. There are, however, other ranges branching off from north to south, and a few insulated mountains, of which by far the greatest is Etna. This mixture of mountain and valley causes a corresponding variety of products and scenery. *Rivers.* Numerous; but small and unnavigable. The principal are the Salso, the Platani, Belici, and the Giaretta, the Simæthus of antiquity. *Lakes.* The principal are the Biviere, the Lentini, and the pool of Ennan, in the centre of the island. *Climate.* Pleasant in general; the winter corresponding to the spring of England, and the heat of summer being tempered by the fresh breezes from the sea. Snow is confined to the lofty mountains. Of the seasons, the spring is the most agreeable; but the drawbacks are the unhealthiness of particular districts, the occasional occurrence of earthquakes, particularly in the neighbourhood of Messina, and the debilitating effect of the sirocco, or south wind, during a few days of July and August. *Zoology.* The same as the southern parts of Europe. Game is found in abundance. *Pro.* Sicily has always been noted for its fertility. Under the Romans it was considered the granary of Italy. Agriculture is, however, very backward. The products are maize, wheat, rice, pulse, beans, and other corn; flax, hemp, vines, olives, saffron, cotton, liquorice, and manna. For silk the climate is highly favourable, also for the rich fruits of a southern latitude: wine is also produced. Merino sheep and mules are raised; but, with the exception of these, all live stock are very inferior. The tunny, swordfish, and anchovy fisheries are important. *Minerals.* Iron and copper; marble is very general, and stone for building is found in almost every part of the island. Agate, jasper, porphyry, and alabaster, are likewise found. Salt-mines have been discovered near Castro Giovanni, in the centre of the island; and near Messina is a large coal-mine. The sulphur-beds are of great value, there being about 150 mines wrought. They occupy an area of 2,700 square miles, and employ upwards of 12,000 men and boys. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, skins, and hides. If to these we add a few articles, such as hats, cutlery, harness, carriages, and household furniture, made at Palermo and the principal towns, we have the amount of the Sicilian manufactures. *Exp.* Sulphur, fruits, wine and spirits, olive-oil, sumach, silks, corn, vanilla, salted fish, linseed, manna, rags, and skins. *Imp.* Sugar, colonial produce, iron, hides, and manufactured goods. *Inhabitants.* The Sicilians resemble the Spaniards and Italians in the darkness of their complexion, and not less in the indolence of their habits. There have appeared amongst them some successful candidates in the fields of belles-lettres, poetry, and natural history. Palermo and Catania have universities, and there are colleges and academies in about twenty towns. Education is chiefly in the hands of the clergy, and is said to be better conducted than at Naples. *Rel.* Roman Catholic. *Gov.* Each intendancy is governed by a prefect with a council and secretary, and each town has its judicial court. Superior courts are held in Palermo. *Pop.* 2,100,000. *Lat.* betwen 36° 38′ and 38° 18 N. *Lon.* between 12° 25′ and 15° 40′ E. Sicily was successively occupied by the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, and Romans. In the 8th and 9th centuries, the Saracens succeeded in conquering it, and in making Palermo their capital. After keeping possession of it for about 200 years, they gave way to the Normans, who, during their progress to the crusades, made the conquest of the island in the 11th century. It passed successively into the hands of France, Germany, and Spain. By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, it was given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king; but in 1720, the Austrians prevailed on the new possessor to exchange it for Sardinia, and added the former to the kingdom of Naples. The war of 1734, however, carried on by France and Spain against Austria, transferred the crown of Naples, or, as it is now termed, of the Two Sicilies, to a branch of the royal family of Spain. In their hands it remained without interruption, until the French revolution led, in 1799, to the expulsion of the royal family from Naples. They took refuge in Sicily, where they remained till 1815, when the overthrow of Murat restored the former family to the throne of Naples. In 1847, 1848, and 1849 unsuccessful attempts were made to shake off the Neapolitan government. (*See* Naples.)

Sicinius Dentatus. (*See* Dentatus, Lucius Sicinius.)

Siculiana, *se'-koo-le-a'-na*, a town of Sicily, 8 miles from Girgenti. It has a harbour, and exports some wheat. Near it are some of the most extensive sulphur-mines in Sicily. *Pop.* 6,000.

Sicyon, *sis'-i-on*, the name of a once celebrated town of Greece, in the Morea, 9 miles from Corinth. The ruins are considerable, and those of the Stadium are in good preservation.

Siddons, Mrs. Sarah, *sid'-dons*, an eminent English actress, who was the sister of John and Charles Kemble. When little more than an infant, she made her first appearance upon the stage, for the benefit of her father, who was a theatrical manager. At the age of 18 she married a young actor named Siddons. While performing at Cheltenham, she attracted the favourable notice of Lord Bruce and others; upon whose recommendation Garrick engaged her for Drury-Lane theatre, where she made her *début*, in 1775; but she incurred the displeasure of the English Roscius, and was compelled to again retire to the provinces. Her fame, however, rapidly increased. Henderson, the eminent actor, declared her to be the "finest and best of all actresses; to have in herself all that her predecessors possessed, and all that they wanted. . . . That she would never be surpassed." In 1782 she again appeared at Drury Lane. She made her first appearance in her celebrated part of Lady Macbeth in 1785, and rapidly became the leading actress of the English stage. She retired from the stage in 1812; but reappeared on some subsequent occasions, for benefits and charities. She gave readings from Shakspere and Milton, at a later period, and appeared before Queen Charlotte and the royal family, and at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. B. at Brecon, South Wales, 1755; D. in London, 1831.

Sidi, *si'-di* the prefix to several small towns in N. Africa.

Sidlaw, or Sudlaw Hills, *sid'-law*, a mountain-range of Scotland, in the counties of Perth and Angus. They extend from Kinoul Hill, near Perth, to near Forfar, and have the remarkable summit of Dunsinane, noticed in the "Macbeth" of Shakspere. Some of their isolated masses attain an elevation of 1,400 feet above the level of the sea.

Sidmouth, Henry Addington, Viscount, *sid'-mouth*, an English statesman, who was the son of an eminent metropolitan physician. At the termination of his educational career at Oxford, he entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1784. His father had been engaged as physician to the earl of Chatham, and he was thus enabled to gain the acquaintance of William Pitt, through whose interest Addington entered the House of Commons. In 1789 he became the ministerial candidate for the office of speaker, and was elected. Upon the retirement of Pitt, in 1801, he formed a ministry, composed of what were then termed the "king's friends." He held office, but with no great distinction, until 1803, when he was thrown out by Pitt, who succeeded to power in the following year. Acknowledging the superior powers of Pitt, he gave the new ministry his support, and was in 1805 created president of the council, and at the same time raised to the peerage as Viscount Sidmouth. It is, however, affirmed that he came to be regarded as a dangerous rival by Pitt, who requested him to resign, which he did. In 1806 he was lord privy seal in the Fox and Grenville administration, and soon afterwards became president of the council on the reconstruction of the same cabinet. After remaining out of office during five years, he again became president of the council, under Perceval; and, upon the assassination of that statesman, in 1812, he accepted the post of secretary of state for the home department in the ministry of Lord Liverpool. This office he held during ten years, and by his conduct relative to the reform meeting at Man-

chester, in 1819, as well as upon several other occasions, he became an object of great unpopularity with the great mass of the people. He resigned this appointment in 1822; but, at the urgent request of his chief, he retained a seat in the cabinet until 1824, at which time he made his final retirement from public life. He was not a great statesman, nor even a more than ordinary debater; but his habits of decision and fearlessness made him of service in difficult times; as for instance, while he held the secretaryship of the home department. B. at Reading, 1757; D. at Richmond Park, 1844.

SIDMOUTH, a seaport and market-town of Devonshire, on the river Sid, 12 miles from Exeter. It was formerly a place of some importance, and is still greatly resorted to by visitors. *Pop.* 3,500.

SIDNEY, Algernon, *sid'-ne*, an English statesman and political martyr, who was the son of Robert, second earl of Leicester. He distinguished himself at the beginning of the civil wars by his opposition to Charles I.; became a colonel in the parliament army, and avowed himself a republican. He was nominated one of the king's judges, but was absent when sentence was passed upon Charles. Neither did he sign the warrant for the execution of that monarch. When Cromwell assumed the title of protector, Sidney retired into private life. At the Restoration he went abroad, but returned in 1667, on obtaining a pardon, the condition of which was that he should conduct himself as a peaceable subject. In 1683 he was apprehended on a charge of being concerned in the Rye-house plot, tried before Judge Jefferies, and most illegally sentenced to death. This sentence was reversed in the first parliament of William and Mary. He wrote discourses concerning government, in which he places the origin and right of power in the people, and other works. Bishop Burnet speaks of Sidney "as a man of most extraordinary courage; a steady man even to obstinacy; sincere, but of a rough and boisterous temper, that could not bear contradiction, but would give foul language upon it." Supposed to have been B. 1621 or 1622; executed 1683.

SIDNEY, Sir Henry, an eminent English statesman. He became a great favourite with Edward VI., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him as ambassador to France. In the succeeding reign he was appointed collector of the revenues in Ireland, and in that of Elizabeth, lord-president of the marshes of Wales, and knight of the Garter. In 1568 he was constituted lord-deputy of Ireland. He caused the statutes of Ireland to be printed, and is stated, by Spenser and Sir John Davies, to have wisely governed that country. Sir R. Naunton, in the "Fragmenta Regalia," speaks of him as a "man of great parts." B. in Surrey, about 1519; D. 1586.

SIDNEY, Sir Philip, a chivalrous English soldier and poet. In his 15th year he was sent to Christ Church College, Oxford, and at the age of 17 went on his travels. He was in Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and was obliged to take refuge in the abode of Sir Francis Walsingham, the English ambassador. After visiting various cities in Hungary, Italy, and Germany, he, in 1575, returned to England, and in the following year Queen Elizabeth appointed him ambassador to the emperor Rudolphus, at whose court he contracted an intimacy with the famous Don John of Austria. On account of his declaring his sentiments freely against the queen's marriage with the duke of Anjou, in 1580, in his "Remonstrance" to her majesty, he retired from court, and in his retreat wrote his celebrated romance, called "Arcadia," and his "Defence of Poesie." In 1582 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1585 was appointed governor of Flushing, and general of the troops sent to the assistance of the United Provinces. About this time, his reputation for wisdom and valour stood so high, that he was thought a fit person to be a candidate for the crown of Poland; but the queen would not consent to the embarkation of "the jewel of her dominions." In September, 1586, Sir Philip displayed extraordinary bravery at the battle of Zutphen, but received a mortal wound in the thigh as he was mounting his third horse, having had two slain under him previously. His conduct while leaving the battle-field illustrates his noble character. It is thus described by his biographer, Lord Brooke:—"In which sad progress, passing along by the rest of the army, where his uncle the general (the earl of Leicester) was, and being thirsty with excess of bleeding, he called for some drink, which was presently brought him; but as he was putting the bottle to his mouth, he saw a poor soldier carried along, who had eaten his last at the same feast, ghastly casting up his eyes at the bottle; which, Sir Philip perceiving, took it from his head before he drunk, and delivered it to the poor man with these words: 'Thy necessity is yet greater than mine.'" This wound proved fatal twenty-five days afterwards. His body was brought home and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He wrote, in addition to the works already mentioned, an "Apology for Poetry;" Sonnets; "Ourania, a poem;" and several other pieces. B. at Penshurst, Kent, 1554; D. 1586.

SIDNEY, the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 2,000.

SIDON. (*See* SAIDA.)

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, *si-do'-ni-us*, a primitive prelate, and Latin poet. He was the son-in-law of the emperor Avitus, of whom he wrote a panegyric of 600 verses. After discharging several high civil offices at Rome, he was chosen bishop of Clermont by the Averni, in 472, which office he discharged so well as to be accounted the oracle of France. His epistles, poems, and other works, were printed by Sirmond, with notes, in 1652. B. at Lyons, 128; D. 484.

SIDRA, GULF OF, *sel'-dra*, the principal inlet of the Mediterranean Sea on its African side. *Lat.* between 30° and 33° N. *Lon.* between 15° and 21° E.

SIEDLEC, *seed'-lek*, a town of Poland, 55 miles from Warsaw. *Pop.* 5,500.—In 1831 this place was the scene of several conflicts between the Russians and Poles.

SIEG, *seeg*, a river of Germany, in Westphalia, rising 10 miles from Siegen, and, after a course of 80 miles, falling into the Rhine, 2 miles from Bonn.

SIEGBERG, *seeg'-bairg*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Sieg, 15 miles from Cologne. *Pop.* 3,500.

SIEGEN, *se'-gen*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Sieg, 38 miles from Arensberg. *Manf.* Woollens, cotton, and leather. *Pop.* 7,000.

SIEGEN, Ludwig von, the inventor of mezzotint engraving. He was descended of an ancient Westphalian family, and became a page to one of the princes of Hesse. The new method of engraving is supposed to have been discovered between 1637-41; but it has been positively ascertained that Siegen sent to the landgrave of Hesse a proof of his mother's portrait in 1642, and that this was the first impression ever taken from a plate engraved after the mezzotint manner. Upon the conclusion of the Thirty Years war, in 1648, he retired from military service, in which he had been engaged, and devoted his leisure to perfecting the new art. He made the acquaintance of Prince Rupert at Brussels, in 1654, and communicated his discovery to him. After Rupert had taken up his residence in England, he practised mezzotint engraving, and produced a specimen of it for Evelyn's "History of Engraving," wherein it is erroneously stated that the prince was the inventor. Evelyn, who wrote a history of the art, which was intended to be read before the Royal Society, therein stated "that this invention, or new manner of chalcography, was the result of chance, and improved by a German soldier, who, espying some scrape on the barrel of his musket, and being of an ingenious spirit, refined upon it till it produced the effects you have seen." The statement made by Evelyn was the origin of the account, long believed, that Prince Rupert was the inventor of the art. Siegen produced a number of engravings of royal portraits. B. at Utrecht, 1609; D. subsequently to 1676.

SIENNA, or SIENA, *se-en'-na*, an ancient city of Tuscany, the capital of a province, 30 miles from Florence. Being built on three eminences, the streets are extremely uneven, winding, and narrow, so that the chief part of the town is impassable for carriages. The only handsome public square is that in which is the town-house, and which contains a beautiful fountain. The esplanade is a fine shady avenue leading to the citadel, the ramparts of which, planted with trees, and laid out in the form of terraces, afford several interesting points of view. The cathedral is a magnificent marble

structure in the Gothic style of the 12th and 13th centuries. It has, besides, a city-hall, an academy of the fine arts, a university, numerous convents, a citadel, and two theatres. It has also public libraries, hospitals, literary societies, and a school of medicine. *Manf.* These comprise woollen, leather, paper, and hats; but all on a small scale. An active trade is carried on in corn, wine, and oil. *Pop.* 25,000.—Augustus sent hither a colony, and Pliny mentions the town under the name of Colonia Senensis. Its prosperity was greatest during the Middle Ages, when it enjoyed an extensive commerce, and is said to have been much more populous than at present. It long maintained itself as an independent republic; but intestine divisions favouring the designs of foreign powers, it became successively subject to French and Spanish invaders. Under the French empire of Napoleon I., it was the capital of the department Ombrone. It is the birthplace of five popes. In its neighbourhood are extensive marble-quarries. Florence and Leghorn are connected with it by railway.

SIENNE, *se'-en*, a river of France, in the department Manche. After a course of 40 miles, it falls into the English Channel, 7 miles from Coutances.

SIERRA, *se-air'-ra*, the eastern part of New Castile, so called from its mountains. The word *sierra* is a general name for mountainous ranges in Spain, S. America, &c.

SIERRA LEONE, *se-er'-ra le-one'*, or *lai-o'-nai*, a settlement of Western Africa, situate on the Atlantic, and distinguished for the colony formed there by the British. It consists of a peninsula, 18 miles long and 12 broad, on the coast of Senegambia. *Area*, about 300 square miles. *Desc.* The name is derived from a long ridge of mountains, which rise at no great distance from the southern bank of the river. The country fully equals, in point of fertility, any other in this part of Africa. It consists generally of one vast, almost impenetrable forest, only particular spots of which have been cleared and cultivated. *Rivers.* The Sierra Leone. *Zoology.* The woods and mountains are infested with wild animals, particularly lions, from the multitude of which the country appears to have derived its name. Apes move about in vast bodies. There are also swarms of flies, mosquitoes, and particularly ants, the white species of which commit extraordinary ravages. Reptiles are also very numerous. The rivers, besides yielding an ample supply of fish for food, contain large alligators. *Climate.* Exceedingly unhealthy. *Pro.* Rice is raised wherever the ground is sufficiently watered for its production, and forms the constant food of the rich; but the poor content themselves with millet, yams, and plantains. There is great abundance of the most delicate fruits. *Exp.* Teak timber, canewood, palm-oil, ginger, and small quantities of hides, ivory, rice, pepper, and copal. *Gov.* Political authority is vested in a governor appointed by the crown, a council of five official members, and in acts of the British parliament. *Pop.* about 55,000, mostly blacks, and many liberated negroes from slave-ships. *Lat.* of Cape Sierra Leone, 8° 30′ *N.* *Lon.* 13° 18′ W.—The Portuguese were the first who discovered and formed settlements on the river Sierra Leone; but afterwards all the nations of Europe found their way here. It was not till towards the close of the 18th century, however, that the British began to turn their views towards it, with a view to the more effectual abolition of the slave-trade, by raising up an African colony, to which the slaves might be sent as freemen. A piece of ground was accordingly purchased in 1787, since which time it has been maintained to aid in the suppression of the slave-trade.

SIERRA MORENA. (*See* MORENA.)

SIERRA NEVADA. (*See* NEVADA.)

SIEYES, Emmanuel Joseph, Count, *se'-ai*, usually styled the "Abbé Sièyes," a celebrated French political philosopher and consul of France. Educated for the ecclesiastical profession, he rose to the position of vicar-general and chancellor of the diocese of Chartres. But, from an early period of his life, his mind was strongly disposed towards the study of political economy; and, some time before the revolution of 1789, he evinced his participation in those ideas which were to prove the destruction of the monarchy and government. When Louis XVI. summoned the states-general, Sièyes produced three pamphlets upon the questions of the day, which were read with avidity, and were the means of making a political celebrity of their author. He was elected deputy for Paris; and, upon the refusal of the nobility and clergy to unite with the "Tiers Etat," he boldly counselled the people's representatives to form themselves into an independent body. The National Assembly thus sprang into existence. In the subsequent proceedings, which resulted in the Revolution, Sièyes played a prominent and energetic part. It would appear, however, that he did not fully comprehend the alarming tendencies of the innovations of which he had been so eloquent an advocate; for, on expressing his disapprobation of some of the Assembly's decrees, Mirabeau replied to him, "You have unloosed the bull, and you complain that it gores you." In 1791 he was offered, but refused, the appointment of constitutional bishop of Paris. During his lifetime, and, indeed, until quite recently, he had lain under the stigma of pronouncing himself for the death of Louis XVI., with the sarcasm, "La mort sans phrase" (Death without phrases). It has been proved, however, that, although he was among those who voted for the death of the French monarch, he did so in silence. During the Reign of Terror, he prudently retired from the capital; and, when afterwards asked what had been his conduct in that terrible interval, he replied, "I have lived." At the death of Robespierre, he reappeared and regained his former high position. An attempt to assassinate him was made in 1797, by the Abbé Poule; but he escaped with a shattered hand. He maintained his imperturbability, however, and quietly said to his servants, "If M. Poule should return, inform him that I am not at home." In the following year he was sent to Berlin, to negotiate a treaty of alliance between France and Prussia, but without success. He became a member of the Directory upon his return. Growing more powerful every day, he was nevertheless an object of the deepest hatred with the ultra-republican party. To strengthen himself against these enemies, he entered into his famous alliance with General Bonaparte. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, he was appointed consul, with Bonaparte and Roger Ducos. But the ambitious Corsican soon eclipsed Sièyes, who, accustomed to command, could not obey, and consequently tendered his resignation in 1799. He retired with a reward of 600,000 francs, a grant of land, and a mansion in Paris. He was subsequently offered the presidentship of the senate, under the empire, but refused the honour, accepting, however, the title of count. When the Bourbons were restored, Sièyes was exiled; and although he returned to France after the revolution of 1830, he continued to live in retirement. Dumont thus speaks of him:—"His manner was neither frank nor engaging: he was a man with whom it was difficult to become intimate. . . . I imagined that this friend of liberty had necessarily a liking for the English nation, and, the subject being familiar with me, I introduced it to him; but I discovered, to my surprise, that in his eyes the whole English constitution was a piece of mere charlatanry. . . In a word, it was manifest that he regarded the English but as children in the art of framing a constitution, and that he deemed himself capable of giving a much better one to France." Indeed, this political philosopher was wont to declare, that "the art of government was a science which he considered he had brought to perfection." He wrote a number of political works, the most important of which were, "Political Opinions," an "Exposition of the Rights of Man," and "The Preliminary Bases of a Constitution." B. at Frejus, 1748; D. at Paris, 1836.

SIGAUD DE LAFOND, Jean Réné, an eminent French surgeon, who made several important discoveries in his profession, and wrote some valuable works upon natural philosophy, the chief of which were,—"Lessons in Experimental Physics," and "Dictionary of Physics." B. at Dijon, 1740; D. 1810.

SIGEBERT I., *sig'-bert*, or *seezh'-bair*, third son of Clotaire, who became, in 561, king of Austrasia. He made war upon Chilperic, king of Neustria, and overran a great part of his kingdom, but was assassinated in 575, by Fredegonde, wife of Chilperic.

SIGEBERT II., second son of Dagobert I., king of

Austrasia, but resiged the direction of affairs to Bishop Cunibert and others. He founded a number of monasteries, and devoted his life to religious duties. His son Dagobert was supplanted by Childebert II. Sigebert is set down as a saint in the Romish calendar.

SIGEBERT, king of the East Angles, is celebrated by Bede as a man of learning and piety. He founded several churches, monasteries, and schools. After abdicating the throne, he became a monk at Burgh Castle, in Suffolk, where he was assassinated, 642.

SIGISMUND, *sig'-is-mund*, emperor of Germany, was the son of Charles IV. He was crowned king of Hungary in 1386, and elected emperor in 1410. After establishing several constitutional regulations for restoring the peace of the empire, he set about effecting the tranquillity of the Church; for which purpose he prevailed with Pope John XXIII. to convene the council of Constance in 1414; but he tarnished his character by granting a safe-conduct to John Huss to attend that council, and afterwards suffering him to be executed in violation of it. The Hussites, irritated at this want of faith, rose under the famous Zisca, and gained many advantages over the German forces, and they were not reduced till sixteen years afterwards. He sold Brandenburg to Frederick, burgrave of Nürnberg, whom he also created elector. Thus was the foundation of the kingdom of Prussia. B. 1366; D. at Znaym, Moravia, 1437.

SIGISMUND I., king of Poland, surnamed the Great, was the son of Casimir IV., and elected to the throne in 1506. He employed the first years of his reign in reforming public abuses, and in re-establishing the finances of his kingdom, which had been much disorganized by his prodigal predecessor Alexander. He drove the Muscovites out of Lithuania, recovered several places from the Teutonic Knights, and expelled the Wallachians, who had invaded his territories. B. 1466; D. 1548.

SIGISMUND II., surnamed Augustus, son and successor of the preceding. During his reign, Livonia was acquired, and the union of Lithuania and Poland effected. B. 1520; D. 1572.

SIGISMUND III. was the son of John III., king of Sweden, and ascended the throne of Poland in 1587, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, who had been elected by the nobility. On the death of his father, he succeeded to the Swedish crown in 1594; but being a zealous Catholic, the Swedes acknowledged his uncle, Charles, duke of Sudermania, who was crowned in 1604. A long war ensued, in which Sigismund was unsuccessful. Muscovy being in a very distracted condition, he dispatched an army into that country, and was at first completely victorious. His son Vladislas was placed upon the throne; but, through the impolitic measures of Sigismund, the Polish prince was driven from Moscow, Michael Romanoff being elected, to the prejudice of Vladislas. He was a bigoted Roman Catholic, and entirely under the control of the Jesuits. B. 1566; D. 1632.

SIGMARINGEN, *sig-ma-ring'-en*, a town of Prussia, and which, till 1849, was the capital of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. It is distant about 30 miles from Constance, and is inclosed by walls, and has a castle. *Pop.* 2,000.

SIGNA, *seen-ga*, a town of Tuscany, 8 miles from Florence. *Manf.* Straw bonnets. *Pop.* 5,500.

SIGNY, *seen'-ye*, the name of several towns in France, none of them, however, with a population above 3,200.

SIGONI, Charles, *se-go'-ne*, an Italian historian and classicist, whose principal works are—an Ecclesiastical History, a number of works upon Rome, history, and antiquities, and the History of the Middle Ages. B. at Modena, about 1520; D. 1584.

SIGOURNEY, Mrs. Lydia Huntley, *se-goor'-ne*, an American poetess and writer, who made her first appearance as an authoress 1815, with the publication of a volume entitled "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." She became the wife of Mr. Sigourney, an American merchant, in 1819, and, three years afterwards, produced her best poem, "The Aborigines of America." She made a tour in Europe in 1840, and resided for some time in England. An interesting narrative of her travels was published in 1842, after her return to America, under the title of "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands." She has been termed the Hemans of America. B. at Norwich, Connecticut, 1791.

SIGUENZA, *se-gwain'-tha*, anciently Segontium, a city of Spain, 75 miles from Madrid. It contains several churches, convents, two hospitals, a castle, and an arsenal. In the environs are salt springs. *Pop.* 5,000.

SIKE, or SIECKE, Henry, *seek*, an eminent Dutch Orientalist, who became a professor of Oriental languages, first at Utrecht, and later at Cambridge. He edited an apocryphal gospel, entitled "Evangelium Infantiæ Christi, adscriptum Thomæ." Lived at the beginning of the 18th century.

SIKHS, *seeks*, a warlike race of India, who commenced their career as a religious sect, adopting a kind of combination of the Mahometan and Hindoo creeds. Their dispositions were originally mild, abstracted, and almost philosophic; but persecution, and a cruel death inflicted on two of their chiefs, roused them into fury, and changed them into a race of desperate warriors. While the Mogul power, however, continued in its vigour, they could avenge their wrongs only by hasty and stolen ravages, after which, like the Scottish Highlanders, they sought the recesses of the northern mountains. The seat of their power was principally in Lahore or the Punjab. They attained to their highest pitch of power under Runjeet Singh (*see* RUNJEET SINGH); but, after a series of sanguinary conflicts with the British, their territories were definitively annexed to the English East-India possessions in 1849.

SIKINOS, *se-ke'-nos*, an island of the Greek archipelago, 20 miles from Santorin. *Area*, 17 square miles. *Pro.* Wine, figs, cotton, and the best wheat of the Cyclades. *Pop.* 300.

SIKKIM, *sik'-kim*, a N.E. state of Hindostan, with an area of 4,400 square miles and a population of 170,000. *Lat.* between 26° 40' and 28° N. *Lon.* 88° E.

SIKOKE, *se-koke'*, the smallest of the four principal islands of Japan, lying to the S. of Niphon. *Area*, 17,200 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained.

SILCHESTER, *sil'-ches-ter*, a parish of Hants, 7 miles from Basingstoke.—Here are the remains of the ancient Segontiacum, where, in 407, the usurper Constantine was invested with the purple. In 493 it was destroyed by the South Saxons.

SILENUS, *si-le'-nus*, a demigod, who became the nurse, preceptor, and attendant of the god Bacchus. He was, as some suppose, son of Pan, or, according to others, of Mercury. Malea, in Lesbos, was the place of his birth. After death he received divine honours, and had a temple in Elis. Silenus is generally represented as a fat and jolly old man, riding on an ass, crowned with flowers, and always intoxicated.

SILESIA, *si-le'-shi-a*, a large province of Prussia, situate between Poland on the E., Bohemia on the W., Austrian Silesia on the S., and Prussian Poland on the N. *Area*, 15,762 square miles. *Desc.* In the S. and S.W. it is mountainous; a long range, bearing different names, such as the Riesengebirge, the Glatz Mountains, Moravian Mountains, &c., but all included in the Sudetic chain, dividing it from Bohemia and Moravia. From Hungary it is separated by the Carpathians. In other parts it is slightly undulating. *Rivers.* The Oder, which, flowing from south to north, traverses it nearly in the middle, and receives the Bober, the two Neisses, the Malapane, and the Bartsch. *Forests.* Extensive. *Zoology.* Foxes and other beasts of game abound in the forests; the lynx is sometimes found in the mountains, as well as the beaver; but the latter is now rare. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, flax, beet-root sugar, madder, and tobacco. About 2,000,000 of sheep are reared, and excellent wool produced. *Minerals.* Lead, zinc, coal, iron, copper, vitriol, and cobalt. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics, coarse woollen cloth, and hardwares. Cotton-works date only from the latter part of the 18th century, and hardware has been made extensively only within the same period. Of tanneries, there are a few. *Imp.* Hemp, linseed, and hides from Russia; wine, potash, and hardware from Austria; colonial produce, silk, and the fruits of southern climates, from different countries, all, or almost all, conveyed by the Oder. *Pop.* 3,100,000, chiefly Lutherans and Roman Catho-

lics. Silesia was taken possession of by Frederick of Prussia in 1740, and gave occasion to a long and bloody war, begun in the year 1756, when the peace of Hubertsburg, in 1763, left it conclusively in the hands of Frederick. In 1807 it was overrun by the French, but it was not separated, at the peace of Tilsit, from the Prussian territory.

SILESIA, AUSTRIAN, that part of Silesia which was retained by Austria in 1742, when the province described in the foregoing article was ceded to Prussia. *Area*, 1,845 square miles. It is divided into the circles of Troppau and Teschen, and is now completely incorporated with Moravia. (*See* MORAVIA.)

SILHET, *sil'-het*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, lying on the east side of the Brahmapootra river, and constituting the north-east boundary of Bengal. *Area*, 3,532 square miles. *Desc.* Generally uneven and rugged in the N. and S.; marshy in the W. Rearing cattle is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 390,000. *Lat.* between 24° 23′ and 25° 12′ N. *Lon.* between 91° and 92° 38′ E. Also the name of a town 260 miles from Calcutta. *Pop.* Unascertained. This is the head-quarters of the Bengal army for the E. division.

SILHOUETTE, Stephen de, *sil'-oo-et*, a French writer, who, after being master of requests to the duke of Orleans, became comptroller-general of the finances in 1757, but continued in office only eight months, owing to the failure of his schemes of reform and economy, which were turned into ridicule. His most important works were,—"General Idea of the Chinese Government;" "Political Reflections, translated from the Spanish of Gracian;" and translations of Pope's "Essay on Man" and Warburton's "Alliance of Church and State." During his short ministry, his name was much in vogue, and was given to a mode of producing likenesses from the shadow of the face, a practice much in use in his day. B. at Limoges, 1709; D. 1767.

SILISTRIA, or DRISTRA, *si-lis'-tre-a*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, 58 miles from Shumla. It is well fortified, tolerably built, and has several handsome mosques and baths. *Pop.* 24,000. In 1854 this place was besieged by the Russians, who, after sustaining a great loss of men, were forced to abandon all hopes of taking it. The success of the Turks was owing, in a great measure, to the assistance of two Englishmen, Nasmyth and Butler.

SILIUS ITALICUS, Caius, *sil'-i-us i-tal'-i-kus*, a Latin poet, who was consul in the last year of Nero's reign, and afterwards governor of the province of Asia. He is said to have become the owner of the villas of Cicero and Virgil. He wrote a poem upon the second Punic war, entitled "Punica," which, it is said, was discovered by Poggio Bracciolini, in the monastery of St. Gallen, in Switzerland. The best edition is that of Ruperti, Gottingen, 1798. B. about 25; D. 100.

SILVA, John Baptist, *sil'-va*, a French physician, who was of Jewish parents, but renounced his religion, and, after taking his degree at Montpellier, settled at Paris, where he gained a great reputation by his skill, and became physician to Louis XV. He wrote a "Treatise on the Use of Bleeding." B. at Bordeaux, 1682; D. 1748.

SILVA Y PIGUERON, Garcia de, a Spanish diplomatist and writer, who was at first a page to Philip II., and afterwards distinguished himself in the Spanish army in Flanders. In 1624 he was dispatched upon an embassy to Shah Abbas, king of Persia. He wrote an account of his travels, which was never published in the original Spanish; but a French translation of the work was produced in 1667, under the title of "The Embassy of Don Garcia de Silva y Pigueron into Persia." He also wrote an abridged History of Spain, and a short account of his travels, in a letter to the Marquis de Bedmar, which was published at Antwerp in 1620. B. at Badajoz, 1574; D. in Spain, 1628.

SILVESTER I., Pope, *sil-ves'-ter*, was elected in 314. The Arian heresy commenced in his pontificate, and he distinguished himself against the Donatists. D. 336.

SILVESTER II. was at first a monk in Auvergne; but his superior talents exciting the envy and hatred of his companions, he withdrew from the monastery and went to Spain. The duke of Barcelona took him to Italy, where he was noticed by the emperor Otho, who gave him an abbey, which he afterwards quitted, and, proceeding to Germany, became preceptor to Otho III. He was afterwards tutor to the son of Hugh Capet, by whom he was made archbishop of Rheims. By the interest of Otho, he gained the papacy in 999. He was a man of considerable learning, particularly in the mathematical sciences. D. 1003.

SIMANCAS, *se-man'-kas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valladolid, 10 miles from Valladolid. *Pop.* 1,000.—In the fortress of this place the archives of Castile are kept.

SIMAND, *se'-mand*, a market-town of Hungary, 20 miles from Arad. *Pop.* 5,000.

SIMBIRSK, *sim-beersk'*, a government of European Russia, on the borders of Asia. It lies along both sides of the Volga, having the government of Kasan on the north, and that of Saratov on the south. *Area*, 28,000 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile. *Rivers.* The Volga and the Sura, with their affluents. *Pro.* Wheat, buckwheat, oats, pease, tobacco, poppies, flax, and hemp. Cattle-rearing and horse-breeding are pursued. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, canvas, soap, leather, glass, and spirits. *Pop.* 1,320,000. *Lat.* between 52° 40′ and 55° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 45° 10′ and 51° 20′ E.

SIMBIRSK, the capital of the above government, is situate at the confluence of the Sviago and the Volga, 410 miles from Moscow. It contains numerous churches or chapels, and several other public buildings. The chief articles of export are corn and fish. *Pop.* 18,000.

SIMCOE, *sim'-ko*, a lake of British N. America, in Upper Canada, 40 miles from Toronto. *Ext.* 28 miles long, and about the same in breadth. It receives many small rivers.

SIMEON, the second son of Jacob and Leah. When he and his brethren went into Egypt to buy corn, his brother Joseph insisted on Benjamin, the youngest brother, being brought to him, and detained Simeon as a hostage for his forthcoming. He gave his name to one of the twelve tribes, which dwelt to the north of the territory occupied by the tribe of Judah. B. about 2110 B.C.

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, *sim'-e-on met'-a-fras'-tees*, a Greek ecclesiastical historian. He was secretary of state under Constantine Porphyrogenitus, who engaged him to write the "Lives of the Saints," which he performed. This work, which is a kind of religious romance, has been translated into Latin. Flourished in the 10th century.

SIMEON OF DURHAM, an English historian, who taught mathematics at Oxford, and was subsequently precentor in Durham Cathedral. He proceeded a history of the kings of England from 616 to 1130, the materials for which he collected in the north of England. This work was afterwards continued up to the year 1156, by John, the prior of Hexham. He also wrote a history of Durham Cathedral, under the title of "Historia Ecclesiæ Dunhelmensis," which was published in 1732. Supposed to have died about 1130.

SIMEON-SETHUS, *se'-thus*, a Greek author, who was the master of the wardrobe in the palace of Antiochus, at Constantinople. He was subsequently banished to Thrace by Michael the Paphlagonian. He produced a work containing a list of all eatable things, compiled from the Greek, Persian, Arabian, and Indian physicians. He also translated into Greek the fables of Pilpay, and, from the Persian, a history of Alexander the Great, which is, however, nothing else than a romance, but, according to Warton, has been translated into Latin, French, German, and Italian. Flourished towards the close of the 11th century.

SIMEON STYLITES, *sti-li'-tees*, the founder of a sect, was a native of Cilicia, and a shepherd till the age of 13, when he entered a monastery, after which he led a life singularly austere. He partook of food but once a week, placed himself upon a pillar (in Greek *stylos*), whence he acquired the name of Stylites, and his example was followed by many other devotees, who seated themselves upon pillars of different heights on a mountain in Syria, where they pretended to see visions. D. 459.

SIMETO, *se-mai'-to*, a river of Sicily. (*See* GIARRETTA.)

SIMFEROPOL, *sim-fe-ro'-pol*, a city of European Russia, in the Crimea, 38 miles from Sebastopol. It is the residence of all the Russian authorities in the

Crimea, and has numerous minarets, domes, and bazars. *Pop.* 17,000.

SIMLA, *sim'-la*, a mountainous district of Hindostan, between the Sutlej and Giree rivers. *Pop.* 371,000.

SIMLA, a town in the above district. *Pop.* Unascertained.

SIMMERING, *sim'-me-ring*, a village of Lower Austria, 2 miles from Vienna. *Manf.* Chemicals and bronze articles. *Pop.* 2,500.

SIMMIAS, *sim'-mi-ăs*, a philosopher of Thebes, who was a friend of Socrates, and is one of the speakers in the "Phædon" of Plato. None of his works are extant.

SIMMIAS, a grammarian of Rhodes, who wrote a work upon languages, and some poems, which are included in the "Anthologia Græca." Flourished about B.C. 300.

SIMNEL, Lambert, *sim'-nel*, an impostor, who was the son of a joiner at Oxford, and was set up as Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, son of the duke of Clarence, and heir to the English throne. He succeeded in gathering together a considerable number of adherents, who were defeated by Henry VII., at Stoke, in 1187. Simnel was subsequently employed as a turnspit in the royal kitchen.

SIMON, *si'-mon*, called the brother of our Lord, was the son of Cleophas, and elected bishop of Jerusalem, after the death of St. James, A.D. 62. In the reign of Trajan he was put to death by being crucified, in 107.

SIMON, Richard, an erudite French divine. He was a profoundly learned man, but entertained very free opinions, and had many antagonists. His principal works were—the "Ceremonies and Customs of the Jews," "Critical History of the Old Testament," "Critical History of the Text of the New Testament," "Critical History of the Versions of the New Testament, and of the principal Commentaries thereon;" a French translation of the New Testament, with literal and critical notes; and "History of the Origin and Progress of Ecclesiastical Revenues." B. at Dieppe, 1638; D. at the same place, 1712.

SIMON MACCABEUS. (*See* MACCABEUS.)

SIMON MAGUS, or the Magician, an heresiarch, who is supposed to have been the founder of the Gnostic sect. He was a native of Samaria, and perceiving the miracles wrought by Philip the Deacon, he was baptized; but, on offering money to the apostles that he might receive the Holy Ghost, or the gift of tongues, and of working miracles, he was excommunicated by St. Peter. It is from this circumstance that the term Simoniac is applied to such as purchase spiritual things. He afterwards fell into the grossest errors, and maintained that God has left the world to be governed by certain beings called Æons. The story of his acquiring a reputation at Rome by his pretended miracles, and falling from a great height in the air, in consequence of the prayers of St. Peter and St. Paul, is a mere fable.

SIMON, St., an apostle of Jesus Christ, was called Zealotes. He preached the gospel in Egypt, Libya, and Mauritania, and suffered martyrdom in Persia.

SIMON, ST. (*See* SAINT-SIMON.)

SIMONIDES, *si-mon'-i-dees*, a Greek philosopher and poet, whose compositions were principally elegiac, and particularly excellent. Fragments of his poems were published by Schneidewin, Brunswick, 1835. B. in the island of Ceos, about 556 B.C.; D. at Syracuse, 467 B.C.

SIMONIDES OF AMORGAS, a Greek poet, who wrote satires upon individuals, fragments of which have been preserved, and also a satire upon women, which is extant. Flourished in the 7th century B.C.

SIMOUR, *se-moor'*, a hill state of India. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Pop.* 62,000. *Lat.* between 30° 25′ and 31° 2′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 50′ and 77° 53′ E.

SIMPLICIUS, *sim-plish'-i-us*, a Greek philosopher, who wrote commentaries upon Aristotle and Epictetus. Flourished in the 5th century.

SIMPLON, or SIMPELN, *sim'-plawng*, a mountain in the south of Switzerland, separating the canton called the Valais from the Piedmontese territory. The old road across it being impracticable for heavy carriages, a new one, called the "Route of the Simplon," was formed by order of Napoleon I., at the joint expense of France and the kingdom of Italy. Though the ascent is everywhere gradual, the highest point of the road is nearly 6,600 feet above the level of the sea. The length is 38 miles, and the width between 25 and 30 feet. It is carried through several tunnels, over upwards of 600 bridges, and has twenty station-houses for travellers. On the Sardinian side it is now nearly impassable.

SIMPSON, Sir James, *simp'-son*, a British general, who entered the army in his 19th year, and took part in the Spanish campaign of 1812. Promoted to the rank of captain in 1813, he was seriously wounded at the battle of Quatre Bras. He subsequently served in Ireland, and held the command-in-chief in the Mauritius, evincing on all occasions the qualities of an intelligent and zealous soldier. In 1842 he was second in command under Sir Charles James Napier, and distinguished himself in the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad. In 1846 he was appointed to the command at Chatham. In May, 1855, Sir James, who had been for some time major-general, was nominated chief of the staff in the Crimean army, under Lord Raglan, at whose death he succeeded to the command-in-chief; but, after the repulse at the Redan, he resigned his command to Sir W. Codrington. He was, however, created G.C.B. and grand cross of the Legion of Honour. B. at Edinburgh, 1792.

SIMPSON, Dr. James Young, an eminent modern physician, who, after practising his profession with considerable success, acquired a high reputation through having employed sulphuric ether, and afterwards chloroform, as an anæsthetic agent. He was triumph of science over physical suffering, he was rewarded with a prize of 2,000 francs from the Paris Academy of Sciences, and was elected a member of the learned societies both in England and upon the continent of Europe. His scientific knowledge was both various and profound, as will be perceived by the enumeration of such works as "Antiquarian Notes upon Leprosy," "Ancient Roman Medicine Stamps," "Was the Roman Army provided with Medical Officers?" and "Notes on some Ancient Vases for containing Lykion, &c." He was physician-accoucheur in Scotland to her Majesty Queen Victoria. B. at Bathgate, Linlithgow, 1811.

SIMPSON, Thomas, an eminent English mathematician. His parents were too poor to give him an education, and he was, when very young, placed at the loom as a weaver. From a travelling pedlar he gained some knowledge of arithmetic and astrology, to which he soon afterwards added geometry and algebra. He supported himself by exercising the combined occupations of schoolmaster and weaver until 1735, when he repaired to London, and worked for some time in Spitalfields, employing his leisure hours in study, and also in teaching others. So great was his progress, that, in 1737, he published his excellent "Treatise on Fluxions," which brought him into considerable notice. In 1740 appeared his book entitled "A Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance," which occasioned a dispute between himself and Le Moivre. In 1743 he was appointed professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Besides the preceding works, he wrote the "Elements of Algebra and Geometry," "Select Exercises in Mathematics," and some Miscellaneous Tracts, in which important work he solved many of the most difficult problems in astronomy. B. at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, 1710; D. at the same town, 1761.

SIMROCH, Charles, *sim'-rok*, an eminent modern German writer, who produced poems, ballads, and romances, and fulfilled the functions of professor of German language and literature at the university of Bonn. His principal works were, "The Picturesque and Romantic Rhineland," and "Sources of Shakspere's Plots, in Novels, Tales, and Legends." D. at Bonn, 1802.

SIMSON, Dr. Robert, *sim'-son*, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who was sent, in his 14th year, to the university of Glasgow, where he rapidly acquired an extensive knowledge of the learned languages and mathematics. In 1710 he went to London, and there made the acquaintance of Dr. Halley and Mr. Ditton, the mathematical master of Christ's Hospital, from the conversation of both of whom Simson's know-

ledge of mathematics was greatly enlarged. He obtained the professorship of mathematics in the university of Glasgow in 1711, and retained that office during the subsequent fifty years. His most important works were a corrected edition of Euclid's Elements of Geometry, which has become the standard text of the ancient geometer; a "Treatise on Conic Sections," and a restoration of Euclid's "Porisms." Dr. Simson was one of the most profound of the British geometers. B. in Ayrshire, 1687; D. 1768.

SIMS REEVES, J., *simz reevz*, an eminent modern English vocalist, who was the son of a musician, and from an early period gave unmistakable indications of musical genius. In his 14th year he could perform upon several instruments, and his musical knowledge was so extensive, that even at that early age he was appointed organist and director of the choir at the church of North Cray, in Kent. Having discovered that he had a voice of good quality and extensive range, he took lessons from a professor of singing, and in his 19th year made his appearance at Newcastle, in the barytone parts of Rudolpho in the "Somnambula," and of Dandini in "Cenerentola." After a highly successful career in the provinces, he repaired to Italy for the purpose of perfecting himself in his art. He studied under Mazzucato at Milan, and afterwards appeared at La Scala as Edgardo, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," with great success. At the other great Italian theatres, he was also received with the warmest approbation. In 1847 he made his *début* at Drury-Lane theatre, in the part of Edgardo, and was immediately recognized as the best of English tenors. His reputation increased constantly till he came to be regarded by the general mass of the public as the greatest vocalist of his time. B. at Woolwich, 1821.

SINAI, *si'-ni*, or *si'-nā-i*, a mountain of Arabia, near the head of the Red Sea, celebrated in Scripture history as that on which the law was given to Moses. It is situate in the heart of a vast and dreary desert, the few inhabited spots of which are occupied by hordes of Arabs, who subsist by plunder, and render the road



MOUNT SINAI.

impassable, except for a large and well-defended caravan; but the range to which Sinai belongs is called by the Arabs Jibbel Musa, and consists of several lofty summits, of which Mount Horeb forms a part of the N. end. On its N.E. side is the fortified convent of Sinai, now tenanted by about twenty Greek monks. *Height*, 7,497 feet above the level of the sea.

SINGAPORE, or SINGAPORE, *sin-ga-por'*, an island, with a town of the same name, near the south coast of Malacca, which gives name to the narrow sea called the Straits of Singapore. *Ext.* 27 miles long and 11 broad. *Area*, 275 square miles. *Desc.* Low, undulating, and densely wooded. *Pro.* Fine fruits, coffee, nutmegs, pepper, and catechu. These are exported with birds-nests, seaweed, and tortoise-shell. *Manf.* Arms and agricultural implements. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* 1° 17′ N. *Lon.* 103° 50′ E.—The TOWN was settled by the British in 1819, and has risen to considerable importance. It has several churches and an Anglo-Indian college.

SINCLAIR, Sir John, *sin'-klair*, a learned Scotch author, who was educated for the legal profession, and became a member of the English bar and of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. He also sat in parliament and at the board of privy council. In 1791 he formed a society for improving wool, and subsequently contributed to the establishment of the Board of Agriculture in Scotland. He was an industrious writer, and, during fifty years, composed a large number of works; the most important of which were,—"A Statistical Account of Scotland;" "History of the Revenue of Great Britain;" and "An Account of the Northern Districts of Scotland." B. at Thurso Castle, Caithness, 1754; D. at Edinburgh, 1835.

SINCLAIR, Miss Catherine, a modern Scotch authoress, and the daughter of the preceding, whose biography she wrote. She produced a number of novels and miscellaneous works, the most important of which were,—"Modern Accomplishments;" "Modern Society;" "The Journey of Life;" "Modern Flirtations;" "Beatrice;" "A Tour in Wales;" "Scotland and the Scotch;" "Shetland and the Shetlanders;" and some books for juvenile reading. B. 1800.

SINDE, or SCINDE, *sind*, an extensive country of Hindostan, formerly included in that of Moultan, and situate on both sides of the river Indus, and now included in the presidency of Bombay. *Area*, 52,100 square miles. *Desc.* This country bears a striking resemblance to Egypt, consisting, as it does, of a level plain, with the Indus fertilizing the banks as far as the inundation extends, and afterwards becoming a sandy desert, beyond which rises a range of barren mountains. Notwithstanding this, however, it is far inferior to Egypt in point of fertility. The upper part of the country is the most productive, being watered by means of canals. The islands in the delta of the Indus are composed of sand, and are covered with a prickly shrub, very nourishing to camels; on which account a great number are bred in this district. *Rivers.* The Indus. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, barley, millet, opium, maize, indigo, sugar, cotton, pulse, and esculent vegetables. The fruits common to S. Europe are produced, with dates and plantains. The cultivation depends on the proper management of the irrigation, by means of canals and drains from the river, from which the water is frequently raised by wheels. The pasture-lands are extensive. The principal trees are banyans, palms, mangroves, and mimosas. *Zoology.* Camels, buffaloes, goats, sheep, horses, and asses, are the domestic animals; the wild are tigers, hyenas, wolves, and other formidable beasts of prey; and alligators abound in the pools of the delta. *Manf.* Coarse cloth, felt, leather, arms, cotton, silk and embroidered fabrics, and earthenware. *Exp.* Rice, butter, potash, hides, saltpetre, asafœtida, frankincense, indigo, horses, and camels. *Imp.* Sugar-candy, spices, pepper, cocoanuts, ivory, metals of all kinds, Bengal and China silks, porcelain, pearls, timber, and dried fruits. The principal port is Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus. *Religion.* Mahometanism, mostly of the Soony sect, especially the lower classes; the higher, or ameers, are of the Shiah sect. The former rulers of Sinde were the ameers, who exercised a kind of oligarchic military despotism, but did not maintain a standing army. Their subjects were divided into tribes, who held their lands on a military tenure, and were obliged to furnish a certain number of cavalry when called on; by which means a numerous army was shortly collected. They had also a considerable number of fortresses dispersed throughout the country, and garrisoned by local troops. *Pop.* 1,100,000. *Lat.* between 23° 30′ and 28° 32′ N. *Lon.*

between 66° 43′ and 71° 3′ E.—Of the ancient history of Sinde little is known. About the middle of the 6th century it was invaded by the Persians, and was the scene of many revolutions and of great anarchy. It was invaded from Delhi, and long continued to pay tribute to the Mogul. In 1739 all the territories west of the river Indus were ceded by the emperor Mohammed Shah to the Persian usurper Nadir Shah. The assassination of that person, in the year 1747, liberated the rulers of Sinde from their allegiance to Persia, and they again nominally professed themselves subjects of the court of Delhi. In the year 1786 the Sindian chiefs acknowledged themselves feudatories of Cabul, and agreed to pay an annual tribute, while the Shah issued a commission to Futteh Ali and his three brothers, constituting them ameers or rulers of Sinde, on his behalf. In 1808 the Bombay government sent an embassy to the ameers of Sinde, and a native agent, or *chargé d'affaires*, resided at Hyderabad on the part of the East-India Company. In 1841 they were defeated by Sir Charles Napier, and the country made a dependency of the British empire.

SINDE. (*See* INDUS.)

SINDE, a river of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa, which, after a winding course of 250 miles, falls into the Jumna 25 miles from Etawah.

SINDIAH, *sin'-di-a*, the name of a celebrated family of Mahratta chieftains, the most distinguished of whom were:—Sindiah Ranojee, who was at first bearer of the slippers to the Peishwa Bajerow. Being one day found asleep by his master, with the slippers tightly clasped to his breast, his fidelity was rewarded with a post in the body-guard. From that time he rose rapidly, and obtained the government of hali the province of Malwa.

SINDIAH, Madhajee, was son of the preceding, and, from an early age, followed the profession of arms. Profiting by the weakness of the Mogul emperor Shah Alim II., he became the master of Delhi in 1771, and subsequently conquered Agra, Allyghur, and almost the whole of the Doab. He engaged in his service several French officers, the most distinguished of whom, the Count de Boigne, introduced a regular system of discipline into his army. After a series of contests, Sindiah gained possession of a vast tract of territory lying to the south-west of the river Ganges, and as far as the Nerbudda. Sindiah's rule was exceedingly mild and just for an Asiatic prince, and throughout his ambitious career, he displayed the most complete contempt for all the forms of Eastern luxury. B. about 1743; D. at Poonah, 1794.

SINDIAH, Dowlut Row, grand-nephew of the preceding, who appointed him his heir. He commenced his reign in his 13th year, and, under the influence of his father-in-law, he evinced himself a rapacious and sanguinary prince. In 1803 the British declared war against him; the fortress of Ahmednuggur was taken; while, at Assaye, Major-General Wellesley totally defeated his forces and those of his ally the rajah of Berar. General Lake also routed his army in several encounters; whereupon Sindiah was driven to purchase a peace at the cost of the cession of 50,000 square miles of territory. His army of 40,000 men, trained by De Boigne, was destroyed, and 500 pieces of artillery were taken from him. He never again ventured to make a direct attack upon the British; so that, when the power of the Mahratta chiefs was entirely broken up, in 1818, he was the only one of them allowed to retain territory. B. 1781; D. 1827.

SINGBHOOM, *sing'-loom*, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, province of Orissa. *Lat.* 22° 37′ N. *Lon.* 85° 55′ E.—The British part of the DISTRICT has an area of 2,944 square miles and a population of 200,000.

SINGLETON, Henry, *sin'-gel-ton*, an English historical painter, whose facility of execution and readiness of invention were very great. West said of him, "Propose to Singleton a subject, and it will be on canvas in five or six hours." He was extensively employed by print-publishers, and many of his historical designs were highly popular in their day. He was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy for upwards of fifty years, but he never rose to the honours of a Royal Academician. His best works were,—"Hannibal swearing Enmity to the Romans;" "The Storming of Seringapatam;" "The Death of Tippoo Saib," and "The Surrender of Tippoo's Sons;" "Coriolanus and his Mother;" and "Christ entering Jerusalem." B. in London, 1766; D. 1839.

SING-SING, *sing'-sing'*, a village and landing-place of the United States, in West Chester county, New York, on the Hudson, 36 miles from New York. *Pop.* 3,000. —Here is the principal prison of the state.

SINIGAGLIA, *sin-e-gal'-ye-a*, a well-built town of Italy, in the States of the Church, on the Misa, at its influx into the Adriatic, 16 miles from Ancona. Its cathedral is of the Corinthian order, and some other churches are admired on account of their architecture. The principal source of its wealth is a well-frequented fair, held annually in July. *Pop.* 9,000.

SINOPE, or SINOOB, *si-no'-pe*, or *sin-oob'*, a seaport on the northern coast of the Black Sea, 75 miles from Samsoun. It has a naval arsenal and a building-yard, with a trade in salt, fish, oil, and cordage. *Pop.* about 9,000. The place was bombarded by the Russians in 1853, when a Turkish squadron of thirteen ships, lying in the roadstead, was destroyed by the Russian fleet. On this occasion 4,000 Turks perished.—Diogenes was born here.

SIOUT. (*See* SIUT.)

SIPHANTO, *se-fan'-to*, an island of the Greek Archipelago, situate to the west of Paros. *Area*, 34 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile; producing corn, silk, figs, wax, and honey. *Pop.* 7,000.

SIRGOOJAH, *seer-goo-ja'*, capital of a district of British India, about 12 miles from the British frontier. *Lat.* 23° 5′ N. *Lon.* 83° 50′ E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 5,410 square miles and a population of 320,000.

SIRHIND, *sir-hind'*, a territorial division of India, between the Jumna and the Sutlej. *Area*, 17,000 square miles. It is well watered by artificial means. *Lat.* between 29° 3′ and 31° 24′ N. *Lon.* between 73° 50′ and 77° 39′ E.

SIRI, Vittoro, *se'-re*, an Italian monk, who settled at Paris, where he was taken into favour by Louis XIV. and permitted to publish a journal entitled "Mercurio Politico," in which he gave the contemporary history of the French monarchy. The journal was continued under another title till 1670. B. at Parma, 1625; D. at Paris, 1685.

SIRINAGUR. (*See* SERINAGUR.)

SIRMOND, James, *seer'-mawnd*, a French Jesuit, who became secretary to Aquaviva, general of his order, at Rome, where he assisted Baronius in compiling his Annals. In 1613 he returned to France, and was appointed confessor to Louis XIII., which office he discharged with great reputation. He produced, among other important works, an edition of the Councils of France, editions of the works of Marcellinus, Theodoret, and Hincmar; and a great number of miscellaneous pieces on theological subjects. B. at Riom, France, 1559; D. 1651.

SIRMOND, John, nephew of the preceding, was a member of the French Academy, and historiographer of France. His works are, "Life of Cardinal d'Amboise," and Latin poems. D. 1649.

SISIOUS, *sis'-i-kus*, succeeded Damasius I. as bishop of Rome, in 384, under the reign of Valentinian II. He wrote a condemnation of the heresies of the Donatists, Priscillianists, &c., and also composed an epistle relative to the celibacy of the clergy. D. 398.

SISIGAMBIS, or SISYGAMBIS, *sis'-i-gām'-bis*, the mother of Darius, the last king of Persia, was taken prisoner by Alexander the Great, at the battle of Issus, with the rest of the royal family. The conqueror treated her with so much tenderness that, on hearing of his death, she killed herself.

SISIMIUS, *si-sim'-i-us*, became bishop of Rome in succession to John VII., in 707. He retained the dignity only twenty days; his death taking place at the end of that period. He was succeeded by Constantine.

SISMONDI, John Charles Leonard Simonde de, *sees-mone'-de*, a distinguished historian, who was descended of an ancient Tuscan family, which had settled, first in France, and, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, at Geneva. The historian received his education at the college of Geneva; but the Revolution having swept away a considerable portion of his father's property, he was compelled to enter a banking-house at Lyons. In 1793 he went to England with

his family, and, while there, he studied the English language and constitution, which knowledge was of essential service to him in after-life. In 1795 he settled in Italy as a farmer, and, in the leisure left from his agricultural pursuits, he occupied himself with the composition of his "Researches upon the Constitution of Free Peoples." His first published work was, however, the "Picture of Tuscan Agriculture," which appeared at Geneva in 1801. This was succeeded by a work upon political economy, in which the views of Adam Smith were followed. In 1805 he set out upon a tour through Italy, in company with Madame de Staël, with whom he had become acquainted at Geneva. That journey turned his attention to the history of the land of his ancestors; and, accordingly, in 1807 he published his first historical work, under the title of the "Italian Republics." He also wrote Italian biographies for the "Biographie Universelle" of Michaud. His "Histoire des Français," considered to be his greatest work, was commenced in 1819, and occupied his pen till the close of his life; but in the meanwhile he gave to the world several less-important, but, nevertheless, highly valuable works; the chief of which were, "Lectures upon the Literature of the South of Europe" (translated into English by Thomas Roscoe, and published in Bohn's Standard Library); "History of the Fall of the Roman Empire and of the Decline of Civilization;" and "Studies in Social Science." B. at Geneva, 1773; D. 1842.

SISSOPOLI, or SIZEBOLI, *sis-sop'-o-le*, the ancient Apollonia, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 115 miles from Constantinople. It has one of the best harbours on the Black Sea, and is mostly inhabited by Greeks. In 1829 it was taken by the Russians.

SISTERON, *sis'-te-rawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, on the Durance, 16 miles from Digne. It has a fine cathedral and a fortress, which was the prison of Casimir, king of Poland.

SISTERS, *sis'-ters*, the name of some small islands in the Pacific and the Indian oceans.

SISTOVA, *sis-to'-va*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, 25 miles from Nicopolis. It has a citadel garrisoned by 3,000 men. *Pop.* 20,000.

SISYPHUS, *sis'-i-fus*, the most crafty prince of the heroic ages, who, after death, was condemned in Hades to roll to the top of a hill a large stone, which had no sooner reached the summit, than it fell back into the plain; thus rendering his punishment eternal. This sentence was passed upon him in consequence of his depredations upon his neighbours' territory, and his cruelty in laying heaps of stones upon those whom he had plundered, and suffered to expire in the most agonizing torments. The institution of the Pythian games is attributed by some to Sisyphus. To be of the blood of Sisyphus was deemed disgraceful among the ancients.

SITKA, *sit'-ka*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, the largest of George the Third's Archipelago, lying off the W. coast of N. America. There is a Russian settlement on its W. coast, and a magnetic observatory. *Lat.* 57° 3′ N. *Lon.* 135° 18′ W.

SIUT, *se-oot'*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the western bank of the Nile. It is the best-built town S. of Cairo. Until recently, it was the principal seat of the slave-trade in Egypt, and is still the rendezvous of the caravans proceeding from Egypt southwards into the interior of Africa, to Sennaar and Darfur. *Lat.* 27° 10′ 14″ N. *Lon.* 31° 13′ 20″ E.

SIVAS, *se-vas'*, a city of Asia Minor, situate on the great river Kizil Irmak, 60 miles from Tokat. It has many mosques, and bazars well supplied with goods. *Manf.* Coarse woollens and other fabrics.

SIVAS, or ROUM, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, comprising portions of Asia Minor and Turkish Armenia. It produces wheat, maize, barley, hemp, silk, cotton, tobacco, fruits, honey, copper, lead, iron, and marble. *Pop.* Unascertained.

SIWAH, or SIOUAH, *se-wa'*, a considerable oasis, or fertile island, in the Libyan desert, on the route from Egypt to Fezzan. This valley is described by Horneman as 50 miles in circumference, hemmed in on every side by barren rocks. Its capital is constructed of fossil salt, the houses being grouped round a rock. Near it is the village of Gharmy, with ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

SIXTUS I., *six'-tus*, Pope, and successor of Alexander I. about the commencement of the 2nd century.

SIXTUS II. was the successor of Stephen I. He is stated to have been an Athenian and a pagan philosopher before his conversion to Christianity. He was one of those who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of the Christians by Valerianus, 258.

SIXTUS III. was the successor of Celestin I., in 431. He endeavoured to reconcile the disputes existing in the Eastern Church, particularly in the case of Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, and John of Antioch. Some of the epistles which he composed with regard to those controversies are extant, and are included in the collection of Constant. He was also a munificent patron of learning, and is stated to have left 5,000 silver marks to be expended in the embellishment of ecclesiastical structures. D. 440.

SIXTUS IV., Pope, was the son of a fisherman on the coast of Genoa, but became a monk of the order of the Cordeliers. His abilities procured him the chair of divinity at Padua and other universities of Italy. He also became general of his order, and was honoured with the cardinalship by Paul II., whom he succeeded in 1471. He is accused with having been a participator in the conspiracy of the Pazzi, the object of which was to destroy the Medici family. (*See* PAZZI.) He also endeavoured to raise a new crusade against the infidels, but without success. Sixtus issued a bull granting indulgence to those who celebrated the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin. B. 1414; D. 1484.

SIXTUS V., Pope, was the son of a gardener of Ancona. When very young, he was put to keep swine, from which situation he was taken by a Cordelier, who was pleased with his quickness, and placed him in a convent belonging to that order, in a menial capacity. He made so great a progress in learning as to be admitted into orders, and to become doctor and professor of divinity at Sienna; upon which he took the name of Montalto. After obtaining several marks of distinction, he was made cardinal in 1570. In this capacity he affected uncommon humility and devotion, and counterfeited the weaknesses of sickness and age with so much art as to dupe the whole conclave. After the death of Gregory XIII., the cardinals were divided as to the election; when, considering that Montalto was an infirm old man who could not live long, they united in choosing him to the vacant chair in 1585. The election was no sooner declared, than, to the astonishment of all, he strode into the midst of the chapel, threw away his crutch, and began to sing the *Te Deum* with a loud voice. He commenced his pontificate by clearing the Ecclesiastical States of the numerous bands of robbers which infested it. He also punished with great severity all kinds of vice, and was inflexible in the administration of justice. He limited the number of cardinals to seventy, raised the famous obelisk which Caligula had caused to be brought from Spain, and reformed many abuses which prevailed in the government. He excommunicated Queen Elizabeth, but is stated to have secretly admired the opposition made by the English sovereign to the ambitious projects of Philip II. of Spain. He embellished Rome with several fine structures, and built the Vatican Library. By his orders, a new version of the Bible in Latin was published. B. 1521; D. 1590.

SKAGGERRACK, or the SLEEVE, *skag'-ger-rak*, an arm of the German Ocean.

SKAGTOLSTIND, *skag-tols-tind'*, the highest of the Norwegian mountains.

SKALITZ, *skal'-litzh*, a town of Hungary, 48 miles from Presburg. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods. *Pop.* 9,000.

SKELLIGS, *skel'-ligs*, three rocky islets off the S.W. coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic Ocean. The largest has two lighthouses. *Lat.* 51° 46′ N. *Lon.* 10° 32′ W.

SKELTON, John, *skel'-ton*, an English poet, who was educated at the university of Oxford, and, on entering into orders, obtained the living of Diss, in Norfolk; but his conduct was very irregular. Having reflected severely on Cardinal Wolsey, in his poem entitled "Why come ye not to Court?" he was obliged to take refuge with Islip, abbot of Westminster, where he continued till his death. He wrote satires, sonnets, and an invective against Lily, the grammarian.

His poetical works have been published by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. B. either in Cumberland or Norfolk, about 1460; D. at Westminster, 1529.

SKERRIES, or SKERRY ISLES, *sker'-ris*, three small islands of Shetland, 15 miles from Whalsay. A general name in Scotland for isolated rocks surrounded by the sea.

SKERRIES, a fishing-town of Ireland, 17 miles from Dublin. It has a good pier. *Pop.* 2,500.

SKIATHI, *ske-a'-the*, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, 10 miles from Eubœa. *Ext.* 4 miles long, and about the same in breadth. *Pop.* Unascertained.

SKIBBEREEN, *skib'-be-reen'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the Ilen, 34 miles from Cork. It has a thriving trade in corn, flour, and provisions. *Pop.* 6,500.—This town and the neighbourhood around suffered greatly during the Irish famine of 1847.

SKIDDAW, *skid'-daw*, one of the highest mountains of England, in Cumberland, 4 miles from Keswick. It is distinguished also for its grand and romantic scenery, as well as for the lakes in its different hollows and near its base. *Height*, 3,022 feet.

SKIERNIWICE, *skeer'-ne-weece*, a town of Poland, on the Bzura, 42 miles from Warsaw. *Manf.* Woollen and linen cloths. *Pop.* 2,500.—Here, in 1809, the French were defeated by the Russians.

SKINOSA, *ske-no'-sa*, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, 5 miles from Naxos.

SKIPTON, *skip'-ton*, a market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 16 miles from Bradford. The town consists chiefly of one wide and long street, with a church, a grammar-school, and a town-house. *Manf.* Cotton goods; and there is an active trade carried on in grain and cattle. *Pop.* 7,200.—It has a station on the Leeds and East Lancashire Railway.

SKIRCOAT, *skir'-kote*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Halifax. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 7,000.

SKIRTS, or DERG, *skirts*, a parish of the county of Tyrone, Ulster, comprising the town of Castle-Derg. *Pop.* 6,000.

SKOPELOS, *sko'-pe-los*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, 15 miles from Eubœa. *Area*, 32 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and producing wine. *Pop.* 2,500.

SKOPIN, *sko-pin'*, a town of Russia, on the Werda, 50 miles from Riazan. *Manf.* Russia leather. *Pop.* 6,000.

SKREEN, *skreen*, the name of several parishes in Ireland, none of them with a population above 3,000.

SKUTSCH, *skutch*, a town of Austria, Bohemia, 12 miles from Chrudim. *Pop.* 4,000.

SKYE, *ski*, the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, and in the county of Inverness, separated from the mainland by the narrow strait of Loch Alsh. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a breadth varying between 4 and 23 miles. *Area.* Estimated at about 550 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; some of its masses attaining a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Its shores are deeply indented with numerous inlets, so distributed as to render no part of the island distant more than 4 miles from salt water. *Climate.* Mild, but humid and variable. *Pro.* Potatoes; but the greater portion of the island is useless for the purposes of agriculture. Cattle, fish, and kelp, are the principal exports. *Minerals.* Freestone, limestone, granite, with some veins of marble, and appearances of lead and iron ore in various places. *Pop.* 22,000. Many curious grottos, Druidical monuments, and ancient forts, are found in this island, the inhabitants of which dwell, for the most part, in scattered villages, as convenience or the situation invites. It belongs to the Macleod family.

SKYRO, SKYROS, or SCYROS, *ske'-ro*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, east of Negroponte. *Area*, 60 square miles. It is separated by an isthmus into two parts, and produces corn, wine, madder, wax, honey, and oranges. *Pop.* about 3,000. To this island Theseus retired to die.

SLADE, Sir Adolphus, *slaid*, an English naval officer in the service of Turkey, where he was called Muschaver Pacha. He entered the English navy at an early age, and commanded a cutter at the battle of Navarino in 1828. After attaining the rank of post-captain, he was permitted to take service under the Ottoman flag, for the purpose of introducing some necessary reforms into the naval forces of the sultan. Captain Slade published two works upon the East, of some value, entitled "Records of Travels in Turkey," and "Turkey, Greece, and Malta." B. 1802.

SLAITHWAITE, *slaith'-wait*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles from Huddersfield. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 3,000.

SLANE, *slain*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, on the Boyne, over which is a bridge, 3 miles from Drogheda. *Pop.* 600. Near this place the battle of the Boyne was fought by William III. against the adherents of James II.

SLAVE COAST, that portion of W. Africa between the rivers Volta and Lagos, which respectively separate it from the Gold Coast on the W. and Benin on the E.

SLANEY, *slan'-ne*, a river of Ireland, which, after a course of 60 miles, runs into Wexford harbour.

SLAVE LAKE, GREAT, a lake of British N. America, in the N.W. territory. *Ext.* About 300 miles, with a breadth of 50 at its widest points. *Lat.* between 60° 40′ and 63° N. *Lon.* between 109° 30′ and 117° 30′ W.

SLAVONIA. (*See* SCLAVONIA.)

SLEAFORD, NEW, *sle'-ford*, a market-town of Lincolnshire, on a rivulet called the Slee, 18 miles from Lincoln. It has a church, town-hall, and grammar-school. *Pop.* 3,100.—SLEAFORD, OLD, is about a mile from the foregoing.

SLEEMAN, Sir William Henry, *sle'-man*, a distinguished officer in the service of the East-India Company, who served in the Nepaulese war of 1812, and afterwards fulfilled the functions of British resident at Lucknow with admirable tact. His works, entitled "Diary in Oude," and "Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Officer," are said to be the best treatises extant upon the religion and social condition of the kingdom of Oude. He was a zealous advocate for the annexation of that country to the British possessions in India. The suppression of Thuggee was also strenuously recommended by him. B. in Cornwall, 1788; D. at sea, on his return to England, 1856.

SLEIDAN, John, *slid'-dan*, a German historian, whose original name was Philipson. He was for some time in the family of the Cardinal du Bellay, who allowed him a pension; but, having embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, he quitted Paris and repaired to Strasburg, where he became the historian to the Protestant League. His principal works are—a history, in Latin, of the Reformation in Germany; an abridgement of Froissart's "Chronicles," in Latin; a "Universal History," of which Voltaire made considerable use; and a Latin translation of the "Memoirs of Philip de Commines." B. at Sleida, near Cologne, 1506; D. 1556.

SLESWICK, or SCHLESWIG, *sles-wik'*, or *sles-wig'*, a duchy of Denmark, having Jutland on the N. and Holstein on the S., while on the E. and W. it is respectively bounded by the Baltic and the North seas. *Area*, 3,450 square miles. *Desc.* Low and flat, the whole of the W. coast being protected from the inundations of the sea by dykes. The soil is generally fertile. *Pro.* Barley, oats, and rye, with comparatively little wheat, hemp, or flax. Timber is scarce, but turf is abundant, and there is good pasture, on which are bred horses and horned cattle. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. Fishing forms a considerable occupation on the coast, as well as in the arms of the sea. *Pop.* 363,000.—Since 1851 this duchy, with that of Holstein, has been placed in closer connection with the government of Denmark.

SLESWICK, the capital of the above duchy, on the Sley, or Schlei, 70 miles from Hamburg. It is a long irregular town, with a cathedral and other churches, a town-house, orphan-house, workhouse, a patriotic union, and other associations. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, sugar, and earthenwares. *Pop.* 11,700. *Lat.* 54° 32′ N. *Lon.* 9° 35′ E.

SLIEVE, *sleeve*, the name of numerous mountains in Ireland, with heights varying from 2,000 to 3,000 feet.

SLIGO, *slī'-go*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded E. by the county of Leitrim, S. by Roscommon, S.W. and W. by Mayo, and N. by the Bay of Donegal. *Area*, 721 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and in some parts interspersed with lands rich and fertile, and equally adapted for tillage or for fattening the heaviest oxen. *Rivers.*

The most considerable are the Sligo, the Bonnet, the Arrow, and the Moy. *Lakes.* Among the hills there are many lakes; among which may be named the Arrow, the Gill, and a part of the Gara. *Pro.* The soil being generally light, sandy, gravelly, gravelly loam, or moory, mixed with round stones, on a strong gravelly bottom, is tolerably productive of potatoes, barley, and oats. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, silver, and copper ores, have been discovered in different places. *Manf.* Linen goods are universally made. *Pop.* 130,900.

SLIGO, *sli'-go*, the chief town of the above county, and a seaport, pleasantly situate at the mouth of the river which flows from Lough Gilly to Sligo Bay, 69 miles from Londonderry. Its public buildings consist of a gaol, a barrack, a court-house, an infirmary, and a charter school. It has, besides, various charitable institutions, market-houses, news-rooms, and a theatre. It is the entrepôt of an extensive country, and is, therefore, a place of considerable trade. *Pop.* 11,300.—This town owes its origin to a castle and an abbey, erected here about the year 1262. The castle was destroyed and rebuilt in 1310, but is now in ruins.

SLIGO BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, immediately to the S. of Donegal Bay. In 1588, three of the ships of the Spanish armada were stranded here.

SLOANE, Sir Hans, *slone*, an eminent Irish physician and naturalist. He studied in London, where he contracted an intimacy with Boyle and Ray, and afterwards went to Paris, and attended the lectures of Tournefort and Du Verney. He returned to London in 1684, and became a favourite with Dr. Sydenham, who took him into his house. The same year he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and, in 1687, admitted of the College of Physicians. Shortly afterwards he went to Jamaica with the duke of Albemarle, governor of that island, as his physician; and though he resided there only fifteen months, he made a collection of not less than eight hundred different plants. On his return, in 1689, he settled in London, and, in 1694, was chosen physician to Christ's Hospital. The preceding year he was elected secretary to the Royal Society, upon which he revived the publication of the Philosophical Transactions. He was also active in promoting the establishment of a dispensary for the poor, and was one of the founders of the Foundling Hospital. In 1707 he published the first volume of his "Natural History of Jamaica;" but the second did not appear till 1725. In 1708 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and, on the accession of George I., created a baronet. In 1719 he became president of the College of Physicians, having previously been elected to the same distinguished post in the Royal Society, on the death of Newton. His magnificent cabinet of curiosities was purchased by parliament for £20,000, which did not amount to a fourth part of its actual value. This collection served as the foundation of the British Museum. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions. B. at Killileagh, county Down, Ireland, 1660; D. at Chelsea, 1753.

SLOBODSKOI, *slo-bods'-koi*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Viatka, 16 miles from the town of Viatka. It has numerous churches and iron-foundries. *Pop.* 6,200.

SLONIM, *slo-nim'*, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Grodno, 44 miles from Novogrodek. It has several churches and schools. *Pop.* 7,500.

SLOOTEN, *sloo'-ten*, a town of the Netherlands, on the lake of the same name, 12 miles from Stavoren. *Pop.* 1,300.

SLOUGH, *slou*, a village of Buckinghamshire, 2½ miles from Ascot-Heath and 21 from London. The celebrated Dr. Herschel had here his residence and observatory. *Pop.* 1,200. It has a station on the Great Western Railway.

SLUTSK, *slootzk*, a town of Russian Poland, 62 miles from Minsk. *Pop.* 8,000.

SLUYS, or ECLUSE, *slooss*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, 10 miles from Bruges, with which it communicates by means of a canal. *Pop.* 2,000.

SMART, Christopher, *smart*, an English divine and poet, who, after completing his education at the university of Cambridge, where he several times obtained the Seatonian prize for the best poem, in 1753 settled in London; but, being imprudent, he became poor and disordered in his mind. He translated the Psalms, Phædrus, and Horace into English verse. His original poems possess merit. B. at Shepburne, Kent, 1722; D. in the King's Bench, 1770.

SMEATON, John, *sme'-ton*, an eminent English mechanician and engineer. He was intended for the law by his father, who was an attorney, but, at his own request, he was placed under a mathematical instrument maker. Having acquired considerable reputation by his inventions in hydraulics, &c., he, in 1753, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1759 he obtained the gold medal for his paper on "The Natural Powers of Wind and Water to turn Mills and other Machines depending on a Circular Motion." The two lighthouses which had been successively erected upon the Eddystone rock having been destroyed, the first by a storm and the second by fire, Smeaton was appointed to rebuild the structure, which he completed in a manner beyond expectation; and it may be justly pronounced a work unparalleled of its kind; for, having been buffeted by the storms of a hundred years, it stands unmoved as the rock upon which it is built. He also made improvements in wind and water-mills, the steam-engine; completed the harbour of Ramsgate, planned the great canal from the Forth to the Clyde, and executed a number of other great works. He published a curious account of the construction of the Eddystone lighthouse, and commenced a treatise on mills, which he did not live to complete. He was also the author of an "Account of the Improvements in Ramsgate Harbour," which were conducted by him. B. at Austhorpe, near Leeds, 1724; D. at the same place, 1792.

SMIRKE, Robert, *smirk*, an English artist, who was originally a coach-painter, but became one of the first pictorial delineators of his time. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1792. He made a great number of designs for booksellers, and was one of the artists engaged to illustrate Boydell's Shakspere. His best paintings were "The Combat between Don Quixote and the Giants interrupted by the Innkeeper," "The Seven Ages of Man," and "Prince Henry and Falstaff." B. 1751; D. in London, 1845.

SMIRKE, Sir Robert, an eminent English architect, and eldest son of the preceding. After receiving some preliminary instructions in art from his father, he went upon a tour in Italy, Greece, and Germany, and upon his return published "Specimens of Continental Architecture," and some smaller treatises. He found some influential patrons, and, before he he had attained his 30th year, was engaged to make the designs for Covent-Garden theatre. This structure was destroyed by fire in 1856. His next great undertakings were the Mint, and the Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, which last building was completed in 1829. The most important of his other works were—the College of Physicians, the Union Club in Trafalgar Square, the extension of King's-Bench Walk, Temple; and King's College. Finally, his greatest structure is the British Museum, which was commenced in 1823, but was not completed until the year 1847. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1812, and was created a knight in 1831. B. 1780.

SMIRKE, Sydney, an eminent English architect, and younger brother of the preceding. His first important work was the Oxford and Cambridge University Club in Pall-Mall, upon which he was engaged with his brother, the Pall-Mall front being understood to be after his own designs. He superintended the restorations made in the Temple Church in 1842, and, afterwards, in conjunction with Mr. Basevi, designed the Conservative Club-house in St. James's Street. For the late Sir Robert Peel he erected a new portrait-gallery at Drayton Manor, and in 1847 he was engaged as the architect of the new Carlton Club, in designing which he employed the library of St. Mark, by Sansovino, as his model. One of the most important of his later works was the reading-room of the British Museum, erected in the inner quadrangle of that building. In this undertaking, however, he only acted under the suggestions of Mr. Panizzi, the principal librarian of the Museum. This handsome structure is of iron, its dome being (with the exception of the Pantheon at Rome, which has a greater diameter of two feet) the largest in existence. All the internal

arrangements of this eminently successful work were also designed by Mr. Panizzi; but to Mr. Smirke's constructive skill is due the merit of a perfect execution of the original conception. B. about 1800.

SMITH, Thomas, *smith*, an eminent English statesman, who received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow, and appointed Greek lecturer, in which capacity he introduced a new method of pronouncing that language, which became general in the university, though opposed by the chancellor. In 1539 he went abroad, and took his doctor's degree of law at Padua. In 1542 he was made regius professor of that faculty at Cambridge. Through the interest of the duke of Somerset, he was knighted and made secretary of state by Edward VI.; but, in the succeeding reign, he lost his preferments. Queen Elizabeth employed him in several embassies to France, made him secretary of state and chancellor of the Garter. Sir Thomas wrote a treatise, in Latin, on the "Right Pronunciation of Greek," printed at Paris by Stephens, in 1568; and some other works. B. at Saffron-Walden, Essex, 1515; D. 1577.

SMITH, John, an English navigator, who, between the years 1606-14, made three voyages to Virginia, and assisted to found James-town. Having fallen into the hands of the Indians, he was about to be tortured and put to death, when Pocahontas, the beautiful daughter of the chief, interposed, and, at the peril of her own life, saved that of the English adventurer. He wrote a work, entitled "A Description of New England; or, Observations and Discoveries of Captain John Smith." Like Sir Walter Raleigh, he was one of the chief founders of the Anglo-American colonies. B. 1579; D. 1631.

SMITH, John, a learned English physician, who became fellow of the College of Physicians in London. He wrote a curious book, entitled "The Portrait of Old Age; or, a Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes XII." D. 1679.

SMITH, Thomas, a learned English divine, who became fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and, in 1668, went as chaplain to the English embassy at Constantinople. He wrote, among other works, "Four Epistles on the Manners of the Turks," in Latin and English; an "Account of the Greek Church," and a "Life of Camden." B. in London, 1638; D. 1710.

SMITH, Sir Henry George Wakelyn, an eminent English general, who entered the army in 1805, and, after seeing a great deal of service in South America and at the capture of Copenhagen, was sent to Spain with the expedition of Sir John Moore, under whom he served until the embarkation at Corunna. He returned to Spain in 1809, and, having risen to the command of a brigade of the light division, he fought at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, and at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. After serving in America, he returned to Europe in time to participate in the victory at Waterloo. His next employments were upon the staff in various parts of the world, till, in 1840, he became adjutant-general of the forces in India. He took part in the victories at Gwalior and Maharajpore, and later at Moodkee, Ferozepore, Aliwal, and Sobraon. For his services he was created a baronet and G.C.B., received the thanks of parliament, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the rifle brigade. As governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to which post he was appointed in 1847, he conducted the Caffre war, which he brought to a successful termination in 1852. Two years later, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. B. in the Isle of Ely, 1788.

SMITH, Adam, an eminent Scotch writer upon political economy. He received his education first at Kirkaldy grammar-school, and subsequently at the universities of Glasgow and Oxford. After being engaged during three years in reading lectures upon rhetoric and belles-lettres at Edinburgh, he was nominated professor of logic and moral philosophy at the university of Glasgow. In 1759, by the publication of his "Theory of Moral Sentiments," he acquired reputation, which was greatly heightened and extended by his profound work entitled "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," which first appeared in 1766. Some years subsequently to the publication of this work, he was, through the influence of the duke of Buccleuch, appointed a commissioner of the customs in Scotland. He was the intimate friend of Hume, and published an Apology for his life, which was severely animadverted on by Dr. Horne for its atheistical sentiments. An account of his life and writings was written by Dugald Stewart, and appended to an edition of the "Wealth of Nations." B. at Kirkaldy, Scotland, 1723; D. 1790.

SMITH, James, an English *littérateur*, who was educated for the legal profession, and became solicitor to the Ordnance. After contributing a number of minor pieces to the magazines, he, in 1812, published, in conjunction with his brother Horace, a volume entitled "The Rejected Addresses," which instantly became highly popular. He subsequently wrote several entertainments for the elder Charles Matthews. B. in London, 1775; D. in the same city, 1839.

SMITH, Horace, brother of the preceding, with whom he wrote "The Rejected Addresses." He was also the author of about twenty novels, the best known of which are "The Moneyed Man" and "Brambletye House." Like his brother, he also produced a number of light pieces of a humorous character, in prose and verse. B. in London, 1780; D. at Tunbridge Wells, 1849.

SMITH, Sir James Edward, an eminent English botanist, who was intended for a mercantile calling; but having, from an early period, evinced a decided predilection for scientific pursuits, his father was at length induced to send him to Edinburgh, with the view of qualifying him for the medical profession. Learning from Sir Joseph Banks, that the books, manuscripts, and natural history collections of Linnæus had been offered to him for £1,000, and that he had declined the purchase, Mr. Smith, with some difficulty, succeeded in inducing his father to become the purchaser. This magnificent collection was, after the death of Sir James Smith, who had founded the Linnæan Society, presented to that body. After taking his medical degree at Leyden, he travelled in Italy, Switzerland, and France, and, in 1792, was appointed teacher of botany to Queen Charlotte. In 1814, upon the occasion of his presenting the volumes of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society to the prince-regent, he received the honour of knighthood. He wrote extensively upon his favourite science; his most important works being "English Botany," in 36 volumes; the "English Flora," and the botanical articles in "Rees's Cyclopædia." B. at Norwich, 1759; D. 1828.

SMITH, Sir William Sydney, a distinguished English admiral, who was, in 1793, sent by Admiral Hood to destroy the French vessels of war in the harbour of Toulon, by means of fireships; but being taken prisoner, he was confined during two years in the Temple at Paris. Having effected his escape, he was sent to act against the French in Egypt, and, by his bravery and skill, compelled Bonaparte to abandon the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1799. In 1805 he was created a rear-admiral, and was afterwards appointed to defend Sicily from the invasion of the French, who were then masters of Naples. In 1807 he accompanied the king of Portugal to Brazil. Not being again employed upon active service, he devoted himself to the propagation of several philanthropic works. He also assisted to found a society, the object of which was to effect the suppression of piracy in the Mediterranean. B. in London, 1764; D. 1840.

SMITH, Dr. John Pye, an eminent modern theologian and geologist, who became classical tutor in the Theological Academy at Homerton, belonging to the Independent denomination. His works are highly esteemed by theologians; the most important of them being, "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah;" "The Mosaic Account of the Creation and the Deluge illustrated by the Discoveries of Modern Science;" and "On the Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science." Dr. Smith was a fellow of the Royal and Geological societies, and LL.D. of Marischal College, Aberdeen. B. at Sheffield, 1774; D. 1851.

SMITH, Albert, a modern English *littérateur*, who was intended for the medical profession, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1838. After a residence of some months in Paris, and a visit to Chamouni, he returned to England and joined his father as medical practitioner; but he soon quitted

this employment for literature. As a magazine-writer and novelist, he achieved a decided success; his most popular productions being, "The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury;" "The Scattergood Family;" "The Marchioness of Brinvilliers;" "Christopher Tadpole;" and "The Pottleton Legacy." In 1849 he visited Constantinople, and wrote an account of his tour. In the following year he brought out an entertainment called "The Overland Mail;" in which he gave an amusing account of that route. In 1852 he commenced, at the Egyptian Hall, his successful entertainment of the "Ascent of Mont Blanc," for several years one of the most popular pieces of amusement in London. That he was possessed of a genuine vein of humour was evinced in the works already quoted, as well as in a very large number of smaller productions; such as "Evening Parties," "The Gent," "The Flirt;" some excellent burlesques, &c. B. at Chertsey, 1816; D. at Fulham, 1860.

SMITH, Dr. Robert, an eminent English mathematician, who early in life became tutor to the duke of Cumberland, and subsequently professor of astronomy in the university of Cambridge, and master of Trinity College. His principal works were, "A Complete System of Optics," an improved edition of Cotes's "Lectures on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics;" and "Harmonics, or, the Philosophy of Musical Sound." He bequeathed two annual prizes of £25 to be awarded to bachelors of arts who had shown the greatest advancement in mathematics and natural philosophy. These bachelors are called "Smith's prizemen." B. 1689; D. at Cambridge, 1768.

SMITH, Thomas Southwood, a modern English physician and writer upon medicine. He obtained his degree as M.D. at the university of Edinburgh in 1816; after which he settled in the metropolis as a physician. From an early period he devoted himself to the literature of his profession, and produced a "Treatise on Fever;" the greater portion of the articles on anatomy, physiology, and medicine, for the "Penny Cyclopædia;" and a valuable little work, entitled "The Physiology of Health." He was also one of the founders of the "Westminster Review," wherein he denounced that revolting mode of providing the schools of anatomy with the means of dissection, which was called the "resurrection" system. He acted as one of the commissioners of inquiry into the condition of factory-children; the result of whose labours was the passing of the Factory Act. Subsequently, his devotion to the cause of sanitary reform caused him to abandon his practice; and to his reports and disinterested labours was in great part due the passing of the Public Health Act. For these services he received a pension of £300 per annum. In addition to the works already mentioned, he wrote one entitled "Animal Physiology." B. about 1790.

SMITH, John Raphael, an eminent English mezzotint engraver and artist, who reproduced many of the finest portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He also painted portraits himself with some skill. B. 1752; D. 1812.

SMITH, Dr. William, a modern English philologist, and the editor of several valuable classical dictionaries. He was designed for the law; but, although, after completing his education at the University of London, he kept his terms at Gray's Inn, his strong preference for the study of languages caused him to abandon jurisprudence for philological literature. He obtained the appointment of professor of the Greek, Latin, and German languages in the Independent college at Homerton and Highbury. An article on "Language," furnished by him to the "Penny Cyclopædia," was one of his first successes in that career which he subsequently worthily pursued. In 1842 he commenced the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," fulfilling the duties of editor himself. In the same capacity he subsequently published "The Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," and the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography." When, in 1850, the colleges of Highbury and Homerton were united, under the designation of the New College, he was appointed professor of the Greek and Latin languages and literature there. Three years later he became classical examiner in the University of London. In 1854 he commenced the publication of a new edition of Gibbons's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," with notes by M. Guizot, Dean Milman, and himself. He also produced several abridged editions of his larger classical dictionaries, a "Latin-English Dictionary," based upon Forcellini and Freund; and a "Dictionary of the Bible." B. in London, 1814.

SMITH, John Thomas, an eminent English antiquarian, who studied drawing under the sculptor Nollekens and at the Royal Academy; after which he became a pupil of Sherwin, the engraver. In 1791 he commenced his fine work entitled "Antiquities of London and its Environs," which was completed in 1800. His next publication of importance was "The Antiquities of Westminster." The "Ancient Topography of London" followed. In 1816 he received the appointment of keeper of the prints in the British Museum, an office he retained until his death. Besides the preceding works, he produced "Vagabondiana, or Anecdotes of Mendicant Wanderers through the Streets of London;" and "Nollekens and his Times." B. in London, 1766; D. 1833.

SMITH, John Stafford, an eminent English composer, who, in 1802, became organist of the Chapel Royal, in succession to Dr. Arnold. His most admired compositions were the glees,—"Let happy lovers fly where pleasures call;" "Blest pair of Sirens;" "As on a summer's day;" and the madrigal, "Flora now calleth forth each flower." He also produced two musical works, entitled "Musica Antiqua," a collection of anthems; and "Ancient Songs of the Fifteenth Century." B. at Gloucester, about 1750; D. 1836.

SMITH, William, an eminent geologist, and entitled "the father of English geology." He produced the first geological map of England and Wales, and two works on "Organized Fossils." In consequence of his distinguished services, he obtained a pension of £100 from the crown, received the degree of LL.D. in Trinity College, Dublin, and the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society of London. This last mark of distinction was awarded him "in consideration of his being a great original discoverer in English geology; and especially for his being the first in this country to discover and to teach the identification of strata, and to determine their succession by means of their imbedded fossils." B. at Churchill, Oxfordshire, 1769; D. at Northampton, 1839.

SMITH, Joseph, the founder of the religious body commonly called the Mormonites. From an autobiographical account left by himself, as well as from a sketch of his life purporting to be written by his mother, it would appear that he was the son of a farmer of Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont. According to his own statement, he, when about 14 years of age, began to reflect upon the importance of being prepared for a future state, and therefore retired to "a secret place in a grove, and began to call upon the Lord . . . . After having received many visits from the angels of God, unfolding the majesty and glory of the events that should transpire in the last days, on the morning of the 22nd of September, 1827, the angel of the Lord delivered the records into my hands." These records were stated to be engraven "in Egyptian characters," on plates which had the appearance of gold, and with them Joseph Smith further stated, though in the vaguest way, that he found "a curious instrument, which the ancients called Urim and Thummim, which consisted of two transparent stones set in the rim, on a bow fastened to a breastplate." Through the medium of this instrument, he professed to be able to translate the records, which were said to have been written by Mormon, a Jewish prophet, and to contain a history of ancient America, from its first settlement by a colony that came from the Tower of Babel, at the confusion of languages, to the beginning of the 5th century of the Christian era. His own account of what was contained in the records was,—"that America, in ancient times, was inhabited by two distinct races of people. The first were called Jaredites, and came directly from the Tower of Babel; the second race came directly from the city of Jerusalem, about 600 years before Christ. They were principally Israelites, of the descendants of Joseph. The Jaredites were destroyed about the time that the Israelites came from Jerusalem, who succeeded them in the inheritance of the country. The principal nation of the second race fell in battle towards the close

of the 4th century. This book also tells us that our Saviour made his appearance upon this continent after his resurrection; that they had apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, and evangelists,—the same order, the same priesthood, the same ordinances, gifts, powers, and blessing, as were enjoyed on the eastern continent; that the people were cut off in consequence of their transgressions; that the last of the prophets who existed among them, was commanded to write an abridgement of their prophecies, history, &c., and to hide it up in the earth, and that it should come forth and be united with the Bible." Joseph Smith first made known his discovery of the engraved plates to the members of his own and his father's household. These became his first converts. When the news spread, the prophet says, "My house was frequently beset by mobs and evil-designing persons; several times I was shot at, and very narrowly escaped; and every device was made use of to get the plates away from me." He succeeded, however, in gathering together a number of believers. In 1830 he published the "Book of Mormon," which had been translated from the plates through the aid of the curious spectacles called the "Urim and Thummim." In carrying out that work, Joseph Smith always retired behind a screen, whence he dictated the record to "a scribe," named Oliver Cowdrey, who, like himself, had been baptized by an angel, to fit him for the task. After the translation had been completed, the plates were shown to eight witnesses, and the "angel again made his appearance to Joseph; at which time Joseph delivered up the plates into the angel's hands, and he (the angel) has them in his charge to this day." The foregoing is a brief account of the discovery and translation of the "Book of Mormon" according to the prophet's own statement; but there is another story told of the authorship; viz., that the volume was founded upon a religious romance, entitled "The Manuscript Found," written by one Solomon Spalding, a Presbyterian preacher. The manuscript of this work is said to have been taken to New York by the preacher's widow ten years after his death, with the view of finding a publisher for it; but by some means it came into the possession of Smith, or an associate of his, named Rigdon. In 1830 the first Mormon church, or, as the founder called it, that of "the Latter-day Saints," was established in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, state of New York. From that time the sect increased with astonishing rapidity, and churches were set up in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and New York. Despite ridicule, persecution, and tarring and feathering, the work went on, until, in 1838, the Mormonites were expelled from Missouri. They settled in Illinois, and in "the fall of 1839" founded the city of Nauvoo ('the beautiful'), on the banks of the Mississippi. Soon, from a wild tract, the spot became a city of 1,500 well-built houses, with more than 15,000 inhabitants. This settlement received large accessions to its numbers, not alone in the shape of converts, who flocked in from foreign countries as well as from other states of America, but also from "gentile" adventurers, who were attracted to the place by its fertility of soil. And although Joseph Smith, as "sire, prophet, and revelator" of his own body, possessed commanding influence in Nauvoo, he was being constantly embroiled with the civil authorities of the state of Illinois. In 1844 the governor of that state issued a warrant against Joseph Smith, as the instigator of a riot, during which the printing-offices and premises of a "gentile" newspaper were destroyed by the Mormons. The prophet at first made symptoms of resistance, and called out his militia, of which he was lieutenant-colonel; but subsequently offered to surrender, if the governor would provide a guard for his safety until his trial should take place. He was lodged in Carthage gaol under a small guard, selected, it is affirmed, from Smith's enemies. A few days afterwards, a mob of turbulent ruffians broke into his prison, fired into the room where he was confined, and killed his brother Hiram, who was incarcerated with him. The prophet endeavoured to effect his escape by the window, but was taken and shot. His body was interred by his followers with the greatest solemnity, and he became the martyr of his sect, which, in consequence of its founder's fate, increased even more rapidly than before. Brigham Young was elected to succeed the prophet, and under their new leader the Mormons prepared to emigrate far beyond the American settlements, in order to await the realization of their founder's vision. (*See* YOUNG, Brigham.) Joseph Smith was B. at Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, 1805; shot in the state of Illinois, 1844.

SMITH, Rev. Sydney, an eminent English divine and essayist, who received his education at Winchester school and New College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1790. During a subsequent tour in Normandy, he acquired the French language, and, after officiating as curate at Nether-Avon, in Wiltshire, for about two years, he became tutor to the son of Mr. Hicks Beach, member of parliament for Cirencester. He next took up his residence at Edinburgh, where he remained about five years, becoming acquainted in that interval with Henry, afterwards Lord Brougham, Francis Jeffrey, afterwards Lord Jeffrey, and other gentlemen who subsequently acquired fame in science and literature. At one of the meetings of these brilliant young men, it was suggested that the *Edinburgh Review* should be started. "One day," says Sydney Smith himself, "we happened to meet in the eighth or ninth story, or flat, in Buccleuch Place, the elevated residence of the then Mr. Jeffrey. I proposed that we should set up a review; this was acceded to with acclamation. I was appointed editor, and remained long enough in Edinburgh to edit the first number of the *Edinburgh Review*." The review made its first appearance in October, 1802. He took up his residence in London in 1804, having some time previously married the daughter of Mr. Pybus, a banker. For two years he remained without any preferment in the Church, although he had become famous as a wit, popular preacher at the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, lecturer on belles-lettres at the Royal Institution, and as a constant contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*. Lord Erskine was one of his earliest patrons, and presented him to the rectory of Foston-le-Clay, in Yorkshire, in 1806. This living was exchanged for that of Combe-Florey, in Somersetshire, in 1830. He was also appointed to a stall in Bristol Cathedral, and as one of the canons residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral. His residence was, however, almost entirely fixed in London, where his brilliant wit and unrivalled conversational powers made him a welcome guest in the most distinguished circles. His contributions to literature, which are characterized by liberal views, clearness, and force of style, and wit and humour in abundance, principally were,—"Letters on the subject of the Catholics, by Peter Plymley;" "The Works," in three vols., which consists of a selection of his best articles from the *Edinburgh Review*; and "Sketches of Moral Philosophy." B. at Woodford, Essex, 1771; D. in London, 1845.

SMITH, Alexander, a modern Scotch poet, who was intended for the ministry; but circumstances having conspired to prevent his entering upon the necessary course of study, he was put to the business of a lace-designer, in Glasgow; while following which, he devoted his leisure to the composition of verses. Having forwarded some extracts from his "Life Drama" to the Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee, that gentleman was so highly pleased with the youthful poet's effusions, as to obtain a place for them in the columns of the "Critic." Although subjected to much adverse criticism, the "Life Drama" became very popular, both on its first appearance and on its republication separately. He subsequently produced a new volume of verses, entitled "City Poems." In 1854 he was appointed secretary to the Edinburgh University. B. at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, 1830.

SMITH, a county on the N. side of West Tennessee, U.S. *Area*, 288 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—Another in Mississippi. *Area*, 615 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 2,000.

SMITHFIELD, *smith'-feeld*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, with populations ranging between 2,000 and 12,000. The largest is in Rhode Island, 16 miles from Providence.

SMITHWICK, or SMETHWICK, *smeth'-ik*, a village of Staffordshire, 4 miles from Birmingham. *Pop.* 8,500, mostly employed in metal-foundries.

SMOLEN, *smo'-len*, an island of Norway, in the Atlantic, 18 miles from Christiansand. *Ext.* 16 miles long, with a breadth of 10. *Lat.* 63° 25′ N. *Lon.* 8° E.

SMOLENSK, *smo-lensk'*, a government or province of the Russian empire, to the west of the government of Moscow, and inclosed by several other of the Russian governments. *Area*, 21,800 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and abounding in forests of great value. *Rivers.* The principal are the Duna, the Dnieper, the Oka, and Issut. The lakes are also numerous. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, flax, hops, and tobacco. Swine are reared in large numbers, but cattle are not numerous. Great attention is given to the rearing of bees. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, and salt. *Manf.* Leather, glass, and pitch. *Pop.* 1,172,000. *Lat.* between 53° 20′ and 56° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 30° 30′ and 35° 25′ E.

SMOLENSK, the capital of the above government, built partly on two hills, and partly in a valley between them, watered by the Dnieper, here a navigable stream, 250 miles from Moscow. The part to the south of the river is surrounded with a massy wall, and the whole is encompassed by a ditch and a sort of covered way. It is the see of an archbishop, and has three cathedrals, numerous churches, monasteries, and an episcopal palace. It has, besides, numerous schools, a college, hospitals, a house of correction, and assembly-rooms. *Manf.* Linens, leather, carpets, and soap. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 54° 50′ N. *Lon.* 31° 56′ 36″ E.—Smolensk was the scene of an obstinate conflict between the French and Russians in 1812; but, on quitting it in their disastrous retreat, the French blew up part of the works; and, as most of the houses were of wood, about the half of them were destroyed on these two occasions.

SMOLLETT, Tobias, *smol'-let*, an eminent English novelist, who was educated for a surgeon, and served on board a ship of the line at the bombardment of Carthagena. He afterwards quitted the service, and took his degree of doctor of physic; but not meeting with encouragement as a medical practitioner, he became a writer by profession. His first work of any pretensions



SMOLLETT.

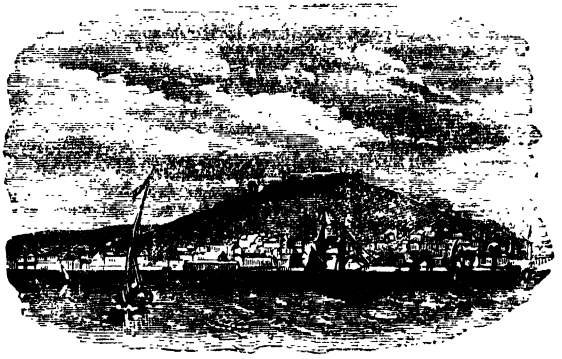
was the novel of "Roderick Random," published in 1748, which soon ran through several editions. The year following appeared the "Regicide," a tragedy of little merit. This was followed by the novel of "Peregrine Pickle," in which were inserted Lady Vane's Memoirs; for giving place to which he received "a handsome reward." In 1754 he published the "Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom." He next established the *Critical Review*, which was chiefly conducted by him till 1763. For an article in this journal he was prosecuted by Admiral Knowles; on which he was confined in the King's Bench some time, and wrote there the "Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves," a feeble imitation of "Don Quixote." In 1757 he published the "History of England," which was afterwards printed in weekly numbers, attaining, in both forms, a large circulation. This work, though inaccurate and partial, brought him both profit and reputation. In 1762 he began a periodical paper, called *The Briton*, in defence of Lord Bute's administration, which print was replied to by Wilkes, in the *North Briton*. The year following he went abroad, and in 1766 he published an account of his travels. In 1771 appeared his novel of "Humphrey Clinker," which possesses great merit, though it is not equal to his former novels. He also wrote some poems, compiled a collection of voyages and travels, and translated "Gil Blas" and "Don Quixote" into English. Hazlitt, in his "Comic Writers," declares that his novels show a great knowledge of life, but less of character. Unlike Fielding, he could not probe beneath the surface; his humour, although genuine and hearty, is coarse and vulgar; he was superficial where Fielding showed deep insight; but he had a rude conception of generosity in some of his characters, of which Fielding seems incapable, his amiable persons being merely good-natured. "It is owing to this that Strap is superior to Partridge; and there is a heartiness and warmth of feeling in some of the scenes between Lieutenant Bowling and his nephew, which is beyond Fielding's power of impassioned writing." B. in Scotland, 1721; D. near Leghorn, 1771.

SMYTH, *smithe*, a county of the United States, in Virginia. *Area*, 516 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

SMYTH, William, a modern English historian, who received his education at the university of Cambridge, after which he became tutor to Thomas, son of R. B. Sheridan. He accompanied his pupil to Cambridge, where he himself finally settled. In 1809 he was appointed to the chair of modern history. His lectures upon history, commencing with the period at which the northern nations overran the Empire, and ending with the close of the French revolution, were published in 1840. He was likewise the author of "Evidence of Christianity," and some less-important works. B. at Liverpool, 1766; D. at Norwich, 1849.

SMYRNA, *smir'-na* (Turkish ISMEER, *is-meer'*), a famous commercial city of Anatolia, Asia Minor, situate at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna. It is one of the most celebrated of the ancient cities of Asia. The modern town is about 4 miles in circuit, and extends about a mile along the water, in approaching from which it makes a very beautiful appearance. The interior does not correspond with the splendour of its approach. The streets are narrow, dirty, and ill-paved, and the houses are mostly built of wood, one story high. The bazars, though well provided with goods, are by no means splendid in their structure. There are two very fine caravanseras, inclosing square courts, and which, being covered with cupolas, make a very handsome appearance. The besesteins, or shops, also are arched over, and very fine. Numerous coffee-houses and gardens are scattered along the banks of the river Meles, and extensive cemeteries occupy portions of the declivity of Mount Pagos. There is also a large Armenian academy, and several journals are printed in different languages. At the east end of the city is a large hill, on which the castle was built. Of the sumptuous edifices which rendered Smyrna one of the brightest ornaments of the Lesser Asia, scarcely any remains can now be traced, although it was the seat of one of the "seven churches" of the early Christian periods, mentioned in Scripture. The trade consists of very rich commodities, raw silk, Turkey carpets, unwrought cotton, and the beautiful goats' hair or mohair of Angora, which is used in several of our finer manufactures. It sends out also a considerable quantity of raisins, figs, muscadine wine, olive-oil, sponge, gums, nut-galls, and a variety of drugs,—as rhubarb, amber, musk, lapis lazuli, and gums. A certain number of pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones are also exported. The imports are chiefly woollen cloths, lead, tin, glass, and wrought silks. *Pop.* Estimated at 150,000; of whom 80,000 are Turks, 40,000 Greeks, 15,000 Jews, 10,000 Armenians, and 5,000 Franks. In 1814 the plague produced such ravages that its victims were estimated at from 50,000

to 60,000. *Lat.* 38° 29′ N. *Lon.* 27° 4′ 45″ E. Smyrna claims to be the birthplace of Homer.—The GULF OF SMYRNA is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, extending 45 miles inland, and having 22 miles of breadth at its entrance. It contains several islands, the principal of which is Long or English Island, about 5 miles in length.



SMYRNA.

SNAITH, *snaith*, a market-town and parish of Yorkshire, on the Aire, 22 miles from York. *Pop.* of parish, 12,000; of town, 1,000.

SNEEK, or SNITS, *snits*, a town of the Netherlands, 13 miles from Leuwarden. *Pop.* 7,500.

SNELL, Rodolph, *snel*, a Dutch philosopher, who was professor of Hebrew and mathematics at Leyden. He wrote some esteemed works on philosophy and mathematics. B. 1546; D. at Leyden, 1613.

SNELL, Willebord, a Dutch mathematician, and son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in the mathematical chair at Leyden. According to Huyghens and Vossius, he discovered the true law of the refraction of the rays of light, which has been attributed to Descartes. His work is entitled, "Cyclometricus, or the Measurement of a Circle." B. at Leyden, 1591; D. 1626.

SNEYDERS, Francis. (*See* SNYDERS, Francis.)

SNIADECKI, Jan, *sne'-a-dek-e*, an eminent Polish mathematician, who pursued his studies in Germany, Holland, and France. While a resident in England, he was presented to George III. by Herschel. He subsequently became president of the university of Wilna. His principal works were—"Philosophy of the Human Mind," and "Physical and Mathematical Description of the Globe." B. at Znin, 1756; D. 1830. —His brother was an eminent physiologist and writer upon medical and chemical science. D. 1838.

SNIATIN, *sne'-a-tin*, a town of Austrian Poland, on the Pruth, 24 miles from Kolomea. It has a castle and numerous tanneries. *Pop.* 7,500.

SNORRO, Sturulson, *snor'-ro*, an Icelandic historian, who, as a lawyer, linguist, mathematician, architect, and antiquary, was one of the most learned men of his time. He was the last and greatest of the Icelandic Scalds, or old Scandinavian poets, who recited the exploits of kings and warriors, the adventures of the gods, and the mysteries of religion, at the courts of Iceland, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. His most important work was entitled the "Heimskringla," a collection of Scaldic songs, partly original, and partly the effusions of other bards relative to the chronicles of the kingdom of Norway. He also produced the "Snorra-Edda," upon the Scandinavian mythology, and the exploits of heroes contemporary with himself. B. 1178; killed in a revolt, 1241.

SNOWDON MOUNTAIN, *sno'-don*, the highest mountain of Wales, in Carnarvonshire. *Height*, 3,571 feet above the level of the sea.

SNYDERS, Francis, *sni'-ders*, an eminent Dutch painter and engraver. He excelled in hunting-scenes, the animals and landscapes of which are very fine. The human figures were frequently painted by Rubens. He also executed some masterly etchings. B. at Antwerp, 1579; D. at the same place, 1657.

SOANE, Sir John, *sone*, an English architect, who was the son of a bricklayer. He was taken into the service of Dance, the architect, as errand-boy; but his liberal master perceiving some talent in the lad, allowed him to study in his office as a pupil. He subsequently made such progress as to obtain the gold medal of the Royal Academy, for the design of a triumphal arch; and, on the recommendation of Sir William Chambers, he was sent to Italy as travelling student. He remained in the land of classic art between the years 1777-80, and while there became acquainted with Lord Cameiford, through whom he subsequently obtained the lucrative appointment of architect to the Bank of England. His earliest practice chiefly consisted in designing country mansions; but, after the Bank appointment, other valuable posts were given to him. In 1791 he became clerk of the works to St. James's Palace; in 1795, architect to the Woods and Forests; and subsequently professor of architecture to the Royal Academy, and surveyor to Chelsea Hospital. He received the order of knighthood in 1831. A large private practice, combined with these lucrative appointments and the fortune he received with his wife, the daughter of a rich city builder, made him a rich man. He quarrelled with his son, and refused to be reconciled to him even at the last. The greater part of his wealth was spent upon his house, museum, and library in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, which building was, after his death, vested in trustees for the use of the public, who, under certain regulations, are admitted to it without charge. He had no pretensions to be called a great architect. B. at Reading, 1753; D. in London, 1837.

SOANTH, or SAUNTE, *sawn'-te*, a district of India, in the presidency of Bombay. *Lat.* between 22° and 24° N. *Lon.* between 73° 43′ and 74° 10′ E.

SOAY, *so'-ai*, a small island of Scotland, near the isle of Skye.—2. Two small islands on the coast of Harris. —3. A small pasture island on the coast of Sutherlandshire.

SOBIESKI, John. (*See* JOHN III., of Poland.)

SOBRAON, *sob'-ra-on*, a village of India, on the Sutlej, 25 miles from Ferozepore, famous for the victory obtained by the British over the Sikhs, in February, 1846.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, *so-si'-e-te*, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, in the year 1769. They are Tahiti, Eimeo, Bolabola, Huaheine, Raiatea, Lahaa, and Meura. The inhabitants, climate, and produce, are similar, in many respects, to those of Otaheite, from which island they are not above 150 miles distant, towards the north-west. They are similar in their manners, being addicted to the same superstitions and customs; and being also under a similar climate, their mode of living is generally the same. Influenced by the instructions of missionaries, the sovereigns of many of these islands, together with a large proportion of the inhabitants, have relinquished the superstitions of their forefathers, and professed their belief in the truths of Christianity. *Pop.* Estimated at 16,000. *Lat.* between 16° and 18° S. *Lon.* between 148° and 155° W.

SOCINUS, Lælius, *so-si'-nus*, the founder of the Socinian sect. He was descended of an ancient family of Sienna, and was designed by his father for the profession of the law; but having embraced the principles of the Reformation, he deemed it expedient to quit Italy in 1547. After passing through several countries, he settled at Zurich, where he was suspected of Arianism, and having put some "portentous questions" to Calvin, that theologian declined to answer them, assuring him that if he did not "timely correct this itch of inquiry, he would draw on himself great torments." Socinus profited by the hint, but more by the fate of Servetus (*see*

SERVETUS), and retired to Poland, whence he went to Venice, and afterwards returned to Zurich. He was the author of the sect of Socinians, and gathered many followers. The opinions held by this sect were, that Christ was only a man; that the Holy Spirit is nothing more than an attribute; and that the doctrines of original sin, atonement, and divine grace, have no foundation in Scripture. A catechism of Socinianism was written by Smalcius and Moskorewski, which was translated into English by the Rev. Thomas Reeves, in 1819. Socinus was B. at Sienna, 1525; D. at Zurich, 1562.

SOCINUS, Faustus, nephew of the above, and the propagator and systematizer of his doctrines. He inherited his uncle's property, papers, and principles, but did not openly avow the latter for several years. Meantime he was entertained at the court of the duke of Tuscany; but in 1574 he went to Germany, whence he removed to Poland, where the Unitarians were established in great numbers. He was at first refused admittance into the Unitarian body, on account of the difference which existed between them and himself upon essential points of doctrine; but in the end he converted them to his own views so completely, that instead of Unitarians, they came to be termed Socinians. Socinus published several books, which are in the "Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum." B. at Sienna, 1539; D. near Cracow, 1604.

SOCKNA, *sok'-na*, a walled town of Central Africa, Fezzan, 110 miles from Boujein. *Pop.* 3,000.

SOCORRO, *so-kor'-ro*, a town of S. America, New Granada, 65 miles from Pamplona. *Pop.* 12,000.

SOCOTARA, or SOCOTRA, *so-ko'-tra*, an island of the Indian Ocean, about 120 miles to the eastward of Cape Guardafui. *Area.* Estimated at 1,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and fertile. *Pro.* Aloes of the finest quality, tamarinds, tobacco, and various fruits and gums. Its domestic animals are oxen, sheep, goats, camels, and civet cats. *Pop.* about 5,000, mostly Bedouins.

SOCRATES, *sok'-ra-tees*, a celebrated philosopher of Athens, was the son of a sculptor, in which art he himself attained some proficiency. Crito, observing his genius, and admiring his discourses, called him from this employment to the study of philosophy. He also served his country as a soldier, according to his duty as a good citizen, and distinguished himself in several actions, in which he saved the lives of Xenophon and Alcibiades, with whom he contracted a close friendship. On his return to Athens, he presented a remarkable contrast to his contemporaries, in the plainness of his dress and the frugality of his living. In his philosophical lectures he endeavoured to effect a general reformation by recommending virtue. He was followed by a number of illustrious disciples, whom he instructed sometimes in the groves of Academus, and at others in the Lyceum, or on the banks of the Ilyssus. The independence of his mind, and the powerful eloquence of his discourses, excited against him many enemies, particularly Melitus and Anytus, at whose instigation Aristophanes ridiculed him in his comedy called the "Clouds." Socrates was next accused before the council of Five Hundred, of corrupting the Athenian youth, of introducing innovations in religion, and of ridiculing the gods. Upon these charges he was condemned to death. The solemn celebration of the festival of the Theora stayed his execution for a month, which time he employed in discoursing with his friends on sublime subjects. He was urged to make his escape, which he might easily have done, as the gaoler's permission had been obtained; but he nobly refused, observing, "Where am I to go to avoid death?" When the term of the festival was ended, he drank off the poison with perfect composure, after making a libation to the gods, and in a few moments he expired. Thus perished Socrates, whom the oracle had pronounced the wisest man in Greece. The Athenians repented of their ingratitude, and his enemies were universally hated, and died miserably. The life and sayings of Socrates have been transmitted to us by his two most eminent disciples, Xenophon and Plato. By his wife Xantippe, rendered proverbial by the violence of her temper, he had several children. Schleiermacher, in his "Essay on the Worth of Socrates as a Philosopher," observes, "If he went about in the service of the god to justify the celebrated oracle (the Delphic response, 'Know thyself'), it is impossible that the utmost point he reached could have been simply to know that he knew nothing; there was a step beyond this which he must have taken,—that of knowing what knowledge is." B. at Athens, B.C. 468; D. at the same city, B.C. 399.

SOCRATES, surnamed the Scholastic. He wrote an ecclesiastical history from the period where Eusebius ends,—that is, from the year 306 to 439. Being a layman, and not intimately acquainted with the subjects he treated, his work is frequently inaccurate. It was published with Eusebius, &c., at Cambridge. B. at Constantinople, and flourished in the 5th century.

SODERO, *so-dair'-o*, an island of Sweden, in the Aland Strait. *Ext.* 7 miles long, with a breadth of 3.

SOERABAYA, *ser-ba'-ya*, a Dutch residency of the island of Java, on the N.E. coast. *Pop.* about 1,000,000.—The TOWN has a population of 60,000.

SOERKARTA, *so-er-kar'-ta*, a Dutch residency, near the centre of the island of Java. *Pop.* 400,000.

SOEST, *so'-est*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 33 miles from Munster. It is inclosed by walls, and has various churches for different denominations of Christians. *Manf.* Linen, woollens, hosiery, leather, paper, and oil-mills. *Pop.* 9,500.—This was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns.

SŒUR, Hubert le, *sur*, an eminent French sculptor, who settled in England about 1630. He modelled and cast the statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross. The pedestal is from the design of Grinling Gibbons. The statue was not erected when the civil war burst forth; and the Parliament disposed of it to one John Rivet, a brazier, who lived at the "dial near Holborn Conduit." The brazier was ordered to break up the statue; but he, instead, concealed it by burying it in the ground, and, in 1674, after the Restoration, it was placed on its present site at the expense of the crown. A story used to be told about the artist's discovering that he had omitted the saddle-girth in his work, after the statue had been set up, and that thereupon he destroyed himself. But, unfortunately for this legend, it is shown that the sculptor died before the statue was erected; and, moreover, the saddle-girth is there. Le Sœur modelled many other works, which have been destroyed or lost. B. probably in France; D. in England, about 1670.

SOFALA, *so-fa'-la*, a city of Eastern Africa, situate at the mouth of a considerable river of the same name. At the time of the first arrival of the Portuguese, it was a place of great commercial importance. Since Mozambique became the capital of the Portuguese settlements, it has sunk into insignificance. The Portuguese, however, still maintain a fort here. *Lat.* 20° 15′ S. *Lon.* 34° 45′ E.—The RIVER has a course of about 200 miles, and is navigable only for small craft.

SOFIA, or SOPHIA, *so-fi'-a*, a city of European Turkey, on the Bogana, 85 miles from Nissa. It has a very extensive trade, which is for the most part in the hands of Greeks and Armenians, and contains a number of handsome baths and mosques; but the streets are narrow, uneven, and dirty. *Pop.* Estimated at 50,000. This place was founded by Justinian, on the ruins of the ancient Sardica.

SOLAGPOOR, *so-haj-poor'*, a town of British India, in the district of Saugur and Nerbudda. It has a civil establishment, and is the capital of a territory with an area of 3,000 square miles and a population of 80,000.

SOHAM, *so'-ham*, an irregularly-built market-town of Cambridgeshire, on the Cam, 5 miles from Ely. It has a church, a spacious building, in the form of a cross; also a charity-school and almshouses. *Pop.* 4,800.

SOHO, so-ho', a suburb of Birmingham, where there are extensive iron-works. (*See* BIRMINGHAM.)

SOIGNIES, *swoin'-ye*, a town of Belgium, 25 miles from Brussels. It has both breweries and distilleries, and a trade in lime. *Pop.* 6,500.—The FOREST OF SOIGNIES stands to the S.E. of Brussels, and has a length of 15 miles and a breadth of 6. At its S. extremity is the field of Waterloo.

SOISSONS, *swois'-sowng*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, on the river Aisne, 18 miles from Laon. It is ill built, but has a cathedral, the church of Notre Dame, an academy, theatre, and a

pleasant walk on the banks of the Aisne. *Manf.* Coarse linen, stockings, thread, leather, and ropes. *Pop.* 9,500.—Under the reign of Clovis this place was the capital of a kingdom. That monarch made it a residence at the commencement of his reign.—The CANAL of Soissons connects the Aisne with the Ourcq and the Marne.

SOK, *sok*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Orenburg, and, after a course of 130 miles, joining the Volga 15 miles from Samara.

SOLANDER, Daniel Charles, *so-lan'-der*, an eminent Swedish naturalist, and the pupil of Linnæus. He took his degree as doctor of medicine at Upsal, and in 1760 visited England. At the request of Sir Joseph Banks, he accompanied him in the voyage round the world with Captain Cook. In 1773 he was appointed under-librarian of the British Museum. He wrote a "Description of the Collection of Petrifactions found in Hampshire," and given to the British Museum; "Observations on Natural History in Cook's Voyage," and left a mass of valuable manuscripts, which are contained in the British Museum. B. at Nordland, Sweden, 1736; D. 1782.

SOLANI, *so-la'-ne*, a river of India, which is crossed by the Ganges Canal by means of a magnificent aqueduct, erected at a cost of £300,000.

SOLANO, *so-la'-no*, a town of Spain, 103 miles from Madrid. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods. *Pop.* 4,300.

SOLANO, F. M., Marquis of Socarro, a Spanish nobleman, who, in 1796, entered the army of the French republic as a volunteer. He subsequently became captain-general of Andalusia and governor of Madrid; but was, in 1808, killed by the people of the latter city for alleged sympathy with the French invaders. This was the first act of resistance offered by the Spaniards to Napoleon.

SOLARIO, Antonio de, *so-la'-re-o*, an eminent Italian painter, who was by birth a gipsy, whence he was termed Il Zingaro. He was taken into the house of Colantonio del Fiore, a Neapolitan artist, as a maker of iron implements. The daughter of Colantonio and Solario fell in love with each other; but the father declared that his child should marry no one whose reputation as a painter was not as great as his own. Solario thereupon proceeded to study the art, and, in nine years, made such progress that he gained Colantonio's consent to the marriage. This story closely resembles that told of Quentin Matsys. Solario also excelled as an illuminator of MSS. and Bibles. B. in the Abruzzi, about 1382; D. 1455.

SOLDAU, *sol-dou*, a town of E. Prussia, on the Polish frontier, 12 miles from Neidenburg. *Pop.* 2,000.

SOLDIN, *sol'-din*, a town of Prussia, 70 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 5,500.

SOLENT, THE, *so'-lent*, a part of the sea between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, having a length of 18 miles and a breadth of 3.

SOLESMES, *so'-laim*, a town of France, in the department of the North, 9 miles from Cambray. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,700.

SOLEURE, *so'-lur'* (Germ. SOLOTHURN, *so-lo-toorn'*), a town in the north of Switzerland, and the capital of a canton of the same name, 19 miles from Bern. It stands at the foot of Mount Jura, on the Aar, which divides it into two parts; and it has several good edifices, a museum with a collection of fossils from the Jura, a government-house, theatre, arsenal, barracks, college, and public library. *Pop.* 5,400. Here, in 1817, Kosciusko died. The CANTON has an area of 255 square miles and a population of 70,000. Rearing live-stock is the principal branch of industry.

SOLFATARA, *sol-fa-ta'-ra*, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, about 500 feet broad, and containing several floating islets. Near it are the ruined baths of Agrippa.

SOLFERINO, *sol-fe-re'-no*, a village of Italy, occupied by the Austrians on the 24th of June, 1859, when they were defeated by the French-Sardinian army at the battle which took its name from this village.

SOLIGNAC, Peter Joseph, Chevalier de, *so'-leen-yak*, a French historian, who became secretary to Stanislaus, king of Poland, and wrote a history of that country. His other works are, an "Eloge upon Stanislaus;" the "Amours of Horace;" and a treatise on education. B. at Montpellier, 1687; D. 1773.

SOLIKAMSK, *sol-i-kamsk'*, an old town of European Russia, in the government of Perm, and 112 miles from Perm. It has salt-springs and copper-mines. *Pop.* 4,500.

SOLIMAN, Ebn Abd-al-Malek, *sol-i-man'*, the seventh caliph of the Ommiyades race, who commenced his reign in 715. He conquered the territory upon the south coast of the Caspian, and dispatched his brother Moslemah to besiege Constantinople with a powerful fleet and army; but the fleet was destroyed by the Greek fire. He was about to proceed to reinforce Moslemah when he D. in Syria, 717.

SOLIMAN, Ebn Cutulmish, the founder of the first Turkish dynasty in Asia Minor. He was a Seljukian prince, and was, in 1074, provided with an army for the conquest of the West, by Malek Shah, sultan of Persia. He subjugated almost the whole of Asia Minor, and planted his capital at Nicæa, less than a hundred miles from Constantinople. In 1081 he obtained possession of Antioch by stratagem; but, refusing to pay tribute for the city, as its former masters, the Greeks, had done, he was involved in a war with its suzerain, Moslem-ebn-Korcish, prince of Aleppo, and is supposed to have been either killed in battle or to have perished by his own hand after a defeat, in 1086.

SOLIMAN, Ebn-al-Hakem, a Moorish chief, who became king of Cordova, in 1009. After undergoing various changes of fortune, he lost his kingdom and life in 1016. The discovery of the Azores is stated to have been made during his reign.

SOLIMAN, Tchelibi, 'the noble,' the son of Bajazet I., after whose defeat at Angora, by Timur, in 1402, he made his escape to Europe, and established himself at Adrianople, where he reigned during several years. In 1406 he attempted to subdue the Asiatic provinces, but was recalled to Adrianople by an insurrection excited against his rule by his brother Mousa, who was defeated. The latter again marched against Soliman in 1410, and defeated and slew him, near Adrianople. Mousa was himself dethroned in 1413, by Mahomet I. Soliman was a patron of literature, and one of the bravest and most generous princes of the line of Othman.

SOLIMAN I. (tenth Ottoman sultan), surnamed the Magnificent, succeeded his father Selim I. in 1520. Having concluded a truce with Ismael, sophi of Persia, and quelled a rebellion in Syria, he turned his arms against Europe. In 1521 he took Belgrade, and in the following year Rhodes fell into his hands, after an obstinate defence. In 1529 he made himself master of Buda, and then laid siege to Vienna, whence he was obliged to retreat, with the loss of 120,000 men. In 1534 he marched into the East, and took Tauris from the Persians, but was soon afterwards defeated by the Shah. His forces were also repulsed before Malta; but he took the isle of Chios in 1566. He was a poet, legislator, and warrior of eminent greatness for an Oriental. He encouraged arts and literature, made roads, bridges, erected noble mosques and public buildings, and superintended the compilation of an administrative code. B. 1493; D. at Szigeth, Hungary, 1566.

SOLIMAN II. became sultan upon the deposition of his brother, Mahomet IV., in 1687. His life had been spent, up to his 49th year, in the seraglio, where he had devoted himself to the study of the Koran. Under his weak rule, the Turks were defeated in Hungary and in Servia. D. at Constantinople, 1691.

SOLIMENA, Francis, *so-le-mai'-na*, an Italian painter, whose reputation was so great that many princes of Europe invited him to their courts, which he declined. The emperor Charles VI. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was also a poet. B. near Naples, 1657; D. at Naples, 1747.

SOLIMOENS, *so'-li-mo-ens*, a name given to the river Amazon. (*See* AMAZON.)

SOLINUS, Caius Julius, *so-li'-nus*, a Roman writer, whose "Polyhistor," a compilation of historical and geographical remarks, was published by Salmasius at Paris, in 1629. Solinus has been called Pliny's ape, from his having so closely followed that writer. Supposed to have lived in the 3rd century.

SOLIS, Antonio de, *so'-lees*, a Spanish historian and dramatic poet. He became secretary to Philip IV.,

and historiographer of the Indies, but afterwards entered into holy orders. He wrote many comedies and poems, but his great work is the "History of the Conquest of Mexico." It has been translated into English by Townshend. B. at Placenzia, 1610; D. 1686.

SOLIS, Juan Diaz de, an eminent Spanish navigator, who, with Pinzon, discovered Yucatan, in 1507, explored the bay of Rio Janeiro in 1512, and learning from the natives that a great river (Paraguaya) existed further along the coast, he set sail for Spain, and obtained the king's permission to make conquests upon its banks. He returned to Rio Janeiro, and proceeding in a south-westerly route, landed near a river between Realdonado and Montevideo; but was there killed by the Indians, in 1515.

SOLLOGUB, Count Vladimir Alexandrowitch, a modern Russian novelist and poet, who, after acting as *attaché* to the Russian embassy at Vienna, turned his attention to literature, and in 1841 produced a novel called "Tarantas; or, Travelling Impressions of Young Russia." This book became very popular, and was, soon after publication, translated into the English and other languages. He subsequently wrote other works of fiction, some essays, plays, and a collection of poetical pieces. In 1850 he was rewarded with the appointment of state-councillor in the government of Transcaucasia. His latest contributions to the literature of his country consist of articles sent from Tiflis to the "Transactions of the St. Petersburg Geographical Society." He is a spirited and witty writer. B. at St. Petersburg, about 1815.

SOLLER, *sol'-lair*, a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca, 14 miles from Palma. It has a harbour, defended by two forts, and exports oranges and wine. *Pop.* 7,000.

SOLMS, *solmes*, an old principality of Germany, situate on the Lahn, now subdivided into several mediatized principalities, belonging to different branches of the house of Solms.

SOLOFRA, *sol'-lo-fra*, a town of Naples, Principato Ultra, 7 miles from Avellino. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, and jewellery. *Pop.* 6,400.

SOLOMON, *sol'-o-mon*, king of Israel, was the son of David and Bathsheba. He was anointed king B.C. 1015. His reign was glorious, and the fame of his wisdom spread into distant regions; so that the most illustrious persons visited Jerusalem to hear him, "for he spake three thousand proverbs, and his songs were a thousand and five." He built a magnificent palace for himself, and a famous temple to the Lord, which he dedicated with great solemnity. In his latter years he tarnished his glory by falling into idolatrous and licentious practices. The sacred canon contains three of his books,—the "Proverbs," a miscellaneous body of ethical sentences; the "Ecclesiastes," a treatise on human vanity; and the "Song of Solomon." In the Apocrypha there is a book called the "Wisdom of Solomon," though it is of more modern date. During his reign the kingdom of Israel attained its greatest prosperity; but the commencement of its decline dates from his death. B. 1033 B.C.; D. 975 B.C.

SOLOMON, Ben Job Jalla, an African prince, who being sent by his father, in 1731, to the sea-coast to sell slaves, was taken prisoner, and sold to an English captain, by whom he was carried to America, and disposed of to a planter. General Oglethorpe purchased his freedom, and brought him to England. While in England he was employed in the library of Sir Hans Sloane in translating Arabic manuscripts. He was afterwards sent back to his own country with many valuable presents.

SOLOMON BEN VIRGA, a Spanish rabbi and physician, who wrote a history of the Jews, from the destruction of the Temple to his own time, a Latin version of which was printed at Amsterdam in 1651. Flourished in the 16th century.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific Ocean. The principal are, Bougainville, Bouka, Choiseul, Guadalcanar, St. Ysabel, Arsacides, Malayta, and St. Christoval. *Desc.* Volcanic but fertile, and abounding in woods. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 5° and 12° S. *Lon.* between 154° and 163° E.—Also a group in the Indian Ocean.

SOLON, *so'-lon*, legislator of Athens, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He was descended from the royal house of Codrus, and was the relation of Pisistratus. After studying philosophy at Athens, he travelled into various countries to increase his knowledge. On his return home, he found his countrymen divided by faction, and the state reduced to a wretched condition. Having composed a poem upon the loss of Salamis, he recited it in the Agora with so much effect that an expedition was organized for the recovery of the place. Of that undertaking, Solon was appointed the chief, and the result proving brilliantly successful, he became the most popular man in the state, and was soon afterwards unanimously elected archon and sovereign legislator. He discharged his high office with great wisdom and integrity, introducing reforms in every department, ameliorating the condition of the poor, and amending the rigorous code of Draco. After completing his legislation, he asked to be allowed to retire from Athens for ten years, which request being acceded to, he went upon a journey into Egypt and Asia Minor. Subsequently to his return, Pisistratus became tyrant of Athens, and Solon, finding that he could not prevent his retaining absolute power, encouraged him to rule the people with moderation. B. in the island of Salamis, about B.C. 638; D. about B.C. 559.—For an account of Solon's laws, see Thirlwall's "History of Greece," vol. ii.

SOLOR, *so'-lor*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. extremity of Flores. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 15. *Lat.* 8° 47' S. *Lon.* 123° 8' E.

SOLTIKOV, Simon, *sol'-ti-kof*, a Russian general, who was the favourite of the empress Elizabeth, and commanded the army which defeated Frederick the Great at Kunersdorff. He became a marshal, and governor of Moscow. D. 1772.

SOLTIKOV, Ivan, a Russian general, and son of the preceding. He conducted two highly successful campaigns against the Swedes, and was, in 1796, created a marshal by Paul I., and, in the following year, governor of Moscow. D. at Moscow, 1805.

SOLTIKOV, Count Sergius, was of the same family as the preceding, and was the first lover of Catherine II., while she was yet grand-duchess. He was banished from court by the empress Elizabeth, and took up his residence in Sweden, where he died.

SOLWAY FIRTH, *sol'-wai*, a navigable arm of the sea, extending eastward from the Irish Sea, and forming a part of the boundary of England and Scotland. It runs inland for about 40 miles, and progressively diminishes in breadth to 1¼ from 24. Several rivers fall into it.

SOMBREUIL, Mademoiselle de, *som'-bru(r)-e*, daughter of the governor of the Invalides, with whom she was, in 1792, thrown into the prison of the Abbaye. When the massacre of the prisoners in that place occurred, she, in order to save her father's life, consented to drink a glass of blood. Despite her devotedness, he perished a few months afterwards. D. 1823.

SOMERS, John Lord, *sum'-ers*, an eminent English lawyer and writer upon jurisprudence, who was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple. He distinguished himself at the bar, and, in 1681, was concerned in writing a piece entitled, "A Just and Modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the two last Parliaments." He was one of the counsel for the seven bishops; in the Convention Parliament he represented the city of Worcester, and, after the flight of James II., was one of the managers for the House of Commons, at a conference with the Lords upon the word "abdicated." After the prince of Orange ascended the English throne as William III., Somers was appointed solicitor-general, and, in 1692, attorney-general and lord keeper. In 1697 he was made chancellor, with the title of Lord Somers; but, in 1700, the seals were taken from him, and he was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours; he was, however, acquitted by the Lords. Between the years 1708-10 he was president of the council, under Queen Anne; but, after the latter date, his health became too infirm to admit of his playing any important part in the politics of his time. A collection of scarce pamphlets, principally from his library, was published in 1748, under the title of "Somers's Tracts," and, afterwards, in 1815, upon which occasion the "Tracts" were edited by Sir

Walter Scott. The principal works of Lord Somers were—"Brief History of the Succession of the Crown of England," and "The Security of Englishmen's Lives; or, the Trust, Power, and Duties of the Grand Juries of England." Burke, in his "Reflections on the Revolution in France," observed: "I never desire to be thought a better Whig than Lord Somers, or to understand the principles of the revolution of 1688 better than those by whom it was brought about." Lord Somers was a great constitutional lawyer, a virtuous patriot, and a patron of learning. D. at Worcester, about 1650; D. 1716.

SOMERSET, *sum'-er-set*, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In Maine. *Area*, 3,840 square miles. *Pop.* 36,000.—2. In New Jersey. *Area*, 232 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—3. On the south side of Pennsylvania. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—4. In Maryland. *Area*, 500 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—Also numerous townships, none of them with a population above 3,000.

SOMERSET, a county in the E. part of Tasmania, Van Diemen's Land. It is watered by several rivers.

SOMERSET, a division of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, intersected by the Great Fish River. Wheat and barley are the principal crops, and sheep and cattle are reared. *Area*, 4,000 square miles. *Lat.* between 30° 20′ and 33° 25′ S. *Lon.* between 25° 12′ and 26° 45′ E.—The capital town is 80 miles from Graham-Town.

SOMERSET, NORTH, a tract in the Arctic region of British N. America, forming the N. part of Boothia Felix. It was discovered by Sir E. Parry in 1819. *Lat.* between 73° and 74° N. *Lon.* W. of 90° W., and having E. Prince-Regent Inlet. On the N., Barrow Strait separates it from Cornwallis Island; and Cape Clarence is its N.E. extremity.

SOMERSET, Robert Carr, more properly Ker, Viscount Rochester, and afterwards Earl of, one of the favourites of James I. He was a descendant of the Kers of Fernihurst, and was at first a sewer or page to the earl of Dunbar. Sir Thomas Overbury, while on a visit to Scotland, became acquainted with him, and brought him to London, where he was introduced to the notice of King James, who made him his favourite, with the intention of teaching him Latin. The handsome Ker rose rapidly; he was created a knight of the Bath, Viscount Rochester, and, upon his marriage with the profligate countess of Essex, in 1613, earl of Somerset. The accomplished Sir Thomas Overbury had assisted Ker with his pen until this period. He had, however, always opposed the marriage, and when he found that his advice had been so completely disregarded, his resentment towards the countess of Essex was expressed in bitter satire, and in conversation. Through the machinations of the countess, Overbury was committed to the Tower, where, some time afterwards, his death took place in a mysterious manner. (*See* OVERBURY, Sir Thomas.) During two years, the earl of Somerset and his wife rested under the suspicion of having got rid of Overbury by poison. In 1615, James having by this time taken into his favour George Villiers, another handsome youth, Somerset and his countess were brought to trial. Their guilt was clearly established; nevertheless, they escaped, while their agents were executed. Somerset lost the king's favour, and retired into the country, with his wife, upon a pension of £4,000 per annum. The old king invited him to court a year before his death; but Ker never again appeared in public life. D. 1645.

SOMERSETSHIRE, *sum'-er-set-sheer*, a maritime county of England, bounded on the N.W. by the Bristol Channel; N. by Gloucestershire and the county and city of Bristol; E. and S. E. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; and S. and W. by Devonshire. *Area*, 1,645 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified, and possessing every gradation of surface, from the lofty mountain and barren moor, to the rich and highly cultivated vale, and thence descending to the unimproved and unimprovable marsh and fen. The Quantock hills extend northward from Taunton, and descend into a cultivated vale of some extent. Westward, the county is entirely mountainous and hilly, and is divided into various ranges, running from east to west, and from which numerous lateral branches are detached. Along the slope and skirts of the hills, the low land is dry and well cultivated; but thence towards the coast it forms a vast and wide-spreading district of water-formed lands known by the name of the *Marshes*; in the middle of which, and separating them into two great divisions, runs an elevated range. *Rivers.* These rise chiefly in the high grounds within the county, and none of them are of any great magnitude, except the Avon, which rises in Wiltshire, and divides the county from Gloucestershire. It is the principal river. The others are the Parret, the Ivel, the Tone, the Brue, and the Axe. *Pro.* This county stands high in reputation for its agricultural and rural produce. The plains are remarkable for their luxuriant herbage, which furnishes not only a sufficiency for its own consumption, but also a considerable surplus for other markets. London, Bristol, Salisbury, and other parts of the kingdom, are annually supplied with oxen, sheep, and hogs, together with farm produce in great abundance. Grazing and the dairy form the great objects of the husbandry of the hill district; grain not being raised to such an extent as to supply its own consumption, so that vast quantities are imported from the adjacent counties of Wilts and Dorset. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes here. Much cheese is made in the lower parts of the county; and that of the Chedder district is said to exceed any in the kingdom. *Minerals.* Lead, calamine, and coal, the latter of which is also found in great abundance, and, in various parts, to the north of the Mendip hills. Besides these, limestone, paving-stone, tiling-stone, freestone, marl, and fullers' earth, are found in different parts of the county. *Manf.* These consist chiefly of articles of clothing, such as woollens, silks, gloves, linens, and stockings. Paper, glass, ironwares, wool-cards, leather, and sheets, are also made. Several canals facilitate its intercourse with the adjacent districts. *Pop.* 445,000. This county in Saxon times was the scene of many important events.

SOMERSWORTH, *sum'-ers-werth*, a township of the United States, New Hampshire, 33 miles from Concord. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

SOMERTON, *sum'-er-ton*, a market-town and borough of Somersetshire, on a branch of the river Parret, 5 miles from Ilchester. It has a church, an excellent free school, and a well-endowed almshouse. *Pop.* 2,200.—Somerton is supposed to have been a Roman citadel, and a residence of the W. Saxon kings.—The name of several other parishes in England.

SOMERVILLE, Mrs. Mary, *sum'-er-vil*, an eminent modern scientific writer, who is stated to have been instructed in the mathematical and physical sciences by her father, an officer in the Royal Marines. After becoming the wife of Dr. Somerville, she distinguished herself by making some experiments on the magnetic influence of the solar rays of the spectrum. It was to Lord Brougham, however, that her introduction to scientific literature was chiefly due. That enlightened nobleman engaged her to supply the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge with a popular resumé of the great work of the French mathematician Laplace, entitled the "Mécanique Céleste." The popular account of this profound work was given to the public under the title of "The Mechanism of the Heavens," in 1832. She subsequently produced—"On the Connection of the Physical Sciences," and "Physical Geography." Her services to literature were acknowledged by an honorary membership of the Royal Astronomical Society, and a pension of £300 per annum from the civil-list fund. In her admirable works, such abstruse subjects as gravitation, the figure of the earth, the tides, heat, electricity, and comets, are treated of with a clearness, easiness, and precision of style which make her writings a valuable offering to the non-scientific reader. B. at Burntisland, Fifeshire, 1790.

SOMERVILLE, William, an English poet, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, settled upon his paternal estate, where he diverted his leisure with poetical composition. He wrote "The Chase," "Field Sports," some fables and tales. B. at Edstone, Warwickshire, 1692.

SOMMA, *som'-ma*, a town of Italy, situate at the foot of Vesuvius, 9 miles from Naples. It has a castle, an hospital, and a trade in wine and fruits. *Pop.* 7,500.

SOMMA, a town of Lombardy, 4 miles from the Lake

Maggiore. *Pop.* 3,200.—Here the Romans were defeated by Hannibal, shortly after his passage of the Alps.

SOMMARIVA, John Baptist de, *som'-ma-re'-va*, director of the Cisalpine republic. He was educated for the law, and practised as an advocate until the outburst of the French revolution, when, adopting the republican theories, which at that period were the passport of an able and ambitious man to fame and position, he became secretary-general of the directory of the Cisalpine republic, and subsequently director. After the Austrian occupation, he took up his residence at Paris. He was a man of cultivated tastes, and expended the whole of his large fortune in forming a collection of art-treasures which became famous throughout Europe. B. at Milan, about 1760; D. 1826.

SOMME, *som*, a river of France, rising in the department Aisne, and, after a course of 115 miles, falling into the English Channel between Crotoy and St. Valery.

SOMME, a maritime department in the north of France, comprising the western part of Picardy, and bounded W. by the English Channel and N. by the department of the Pas-de-Calais. *Area*, 2,368 square miles. *Desc.* Generally flat, but fertile. *Rivers.* The Somme. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, lint, hops, apples, and inferior wines. Its marshes furnish large quantities of turf. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, soap, paper, beetroot, and sugar. *Pop.* 571,000.—This department is traversed by the Northern Railway, and by the one which runs from Boulogne to Amiens.

SOMMEN, *som'-men*, a lake of Sweden, 15 miles E. of Lake Wetter. *Ext.* 25 miles long and 8 broad.

SOMMERVILLE, *sum'-er-vil*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4,000.

SOMMIÈRES, *som'-me-air*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 14 miles from Nimes. *Pop.* 4,000.

SOMNER, William, *som'-ner*, a learned English antiquary, who published "The Antiquities of Canterbury," a "Saxon Dictionary," and a treatise on "The Roman Ports and Forts in Kent." B. at Canterbury, 1606; D. 1669.

SOMNUS, *som'-nus*, son of Erebus and Nox, one of the infernal deities, who presided over sleep. According to Hesiod, his palace is a dark cave, where the sun never penetrates. At the entrance are a number of poppies and somniferous herbs. The god himself is represented as asleep on a bed of feathers, with black curtains. The Dreams stand by him, and Morpheus, as his principal minister, guards his slumbers from interruption.

SONDERHAUSEN, *son-der-how'-zen*, a town of central Germany, 28 miles from Erfurt. It has a castle and a gymnasium, and is the residence of a prince. *Pop.* 5,500.

SONE, *sone*, a river of India, tributary to the Ganges, joining the Patna after a course of 465 miles.

SONEPORE, *sone'-por*, a raj of India, subject to Bengal. *Area*, 1,167 square miles. *Pop.* 66,000. *Lat.* of centre, 21° N. *Lon.* 84° E.

SONNEBURG, *son'-ne-boorg*, a town of Prussia, 11 miles from Custrin. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 5,600.

SONNENBERG, *son'-nen-bairg*, a town of Germany, 40 miles from Weimar. *Manf.* Toys and musical instruments. *Pop.* 4,000.

SONNERAT, Peter, *son'-ne-ra*, an eminent French traveller, who, early in life, was taken by his father to the Isle of France (Mauritius). His life was spent in travelling and exploration. He introduced the bread-fruit, the cocoa, and other trees to the islands of France and Bourbon. His principal works were,—"Voyage to New Guinea," and "Voyage to the East Indies and China." B. at Lyons, 1745; D. at Paris, 1814.

SONNINI DE MANONCOURT, Charles Nicholas Sigisbert, *son-ne'-ne*, an eminent French naturalist, who entered the service of his country as marine engineer, and, in 1772, was dispatched to the colony of Cayenne, where he rendered great services, for which he was created lieutenant. He was subsequently engaged as engineer in Africa, and, after travelling in Greece and Asia Minor, he returned to France; but his post having been taken from him at the Revolution, he devoted himself to science. He wrote "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt;" "Travels in Greece and Turkey;" and also contributed to the "Natural History" of Buffon. B. at Luneville, 1751; D. at Paris, 1812.

SONORA, *so-no'-ra*, the most N.W. department of the Mexican Confederation, extending along the Gulf of California, and bounded W. by the sea, S. by the province of Guadalaxara, and E. and S. by the departments Chihuahua and Sinaloa. Its northern limits are very uncertain. *Desc.* Greatly diversified and well watered. *Pro.* European grains, cotton, wine, and live-stock. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, and pearls. *Pop.* Unascertained, but small. *Lat.* extending to the N. from *lat.* 27°. *Lon.* between 107° 30′ and 113° W.—Also a TOWN in the department. *Pop.* 8,500.—Also a RIVER, which gives its name to the department. *Length*, about 300 miles.

SONSONATE, *son-so-na'-tai*, a town of Central America, 50 miles from San Salvador. It stands in an extremely rich district, and has some splendid churches. *Pop.* 10,000.

SOOLOO ISLES, *soo-loo'*, a chain of islands, deriving their name from Sooloo, the principal island in the group, in the Eastern Archipelago. They extend from Borneo to Mindanao, and are comprehended between *lat.* 4° and 7° N. The island of Sooloo is situate in *lat.* 6° N., *lon.* 119° E., and has an extent of 30 miles long and 12 broad. *Pop.* Unascertained.

SOONDA, *soon'-da*, the capital of a district of Hindostan, formerly extensive and populous; but being taken by Hyder Ali, it was destroyed. *Lat.* 14° 34′ N. *Lon.* 74° 58′ E.

SOOPA, *soo'-pa*, the principal place of a subdivision in the presidency of Madras, British India. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The SUBDIVISION has an area of 2,052 square miles and a population of 38,000.

SOPHIA, *so-fi'-a*, princess and regent of Russia. She was the daughter of Alexis Michaelowitch by his first marriage, as Peter the Great was the offspring of the second. When Peter and Ivan V. were proclaimed joint sovereigns of Russia, Sophia was intrusted with the high functions of regent. She was an ambitious and turbulent woman, and excited a revolt against Peter, whom she wished to remove from the government, but was defeated and banished. She D. in a convent, 1704.

SOPHOCLES, *sof'-o-klees*, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens. His first tragedy was produced upon the stage B.C. 468, and upon that occasion he won the prize, although he contended against Æschylus, the greatest dramatist of his time. In 440 B.C. he brought out his thirty-second play; after which he distinguished himself as a statesman and a general. Sharing the command with Pericles, he bore an honourable part in several battles. Of his private life nothing is known. He is stated to have composed 130 plays, and, although he had Æschylus, Euripides, and other illustrious writers for his rivals, he gained the first prize twenty times. Only seven complete plays of his are extant. There are several English translations of his works. B. 495 B.C.; D. 406 B.C.

SOPHONISBA, *sof'-o-nis'-ba*, the daughter of Hasdrubal, general of the Carthaginian forces, and the wife of Syphax, king of Numidia. When her husband was defeated by Masinissa, she fell into the hands of the victor, who married her. This union, however, was soon interrupted by Scipio Africanus, who obliged Masinissa to quit his new spouse; on which she poisoned herself, B.C. 203.

SORA, *so'-ra*, a town of Naples, on the Garigliano, 60 miles from Naples. It has a cathedral and the remains of a Gothic castle. *Pop.* 8,000.

SORANUS, *so-rai'-nus*, a physician of Ephesus, who practised at Rome under Trajan and Hadrian. Some of his medical treatises are extant, and were published in Greek, at Paris, in 1554, and at Basil in 1528. Flourished in the 1st century.

SORAU, *so'-rou*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 56 miles from Frankfort. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 8,000. It has a station on the railway from Berlin to Silesia.

SORBIÈRE, Samuel, *sor'-be-air*, a French writer, who abandoned the study of divinity for that of physic. He corresponded with Hobbes, whose letters he used to send to Gassendi as his own, and having transcribed the answers, sent them to Hobbes, who, in consequence,

conceived a high opinion of his abilities. His "Journey to England" is full of gross falsehoods, and his other works are trifling. B. in France, 1615; D. at Rome, 1670.

SORBONNE, Robert de, *sor'-bun*, a learned French ecclesiastic, and founder of the college at Paris which bears his name. He was confessor and chaplain to St. Louis, who had a great esteem for him, and gave him the canonry of Cambray. He founded the college of the Sorbonne in 1252. B. in Champagne, 1201; D. 1274.

SORBY, Henry Clinton, *sor'-be*, a modern English geologist, who contributed some excellent papers on the structure of rocks, to the Transactions and Proceedings of the learned societies of England. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1857. B. at Sheffield, 1826.

SOREL, or WILLIAM-HENRY, *sor'-el*, a town of Lower Canada, situate at the confluence of the Richlieu, or Sorel river, with the St. Lawrence, 35 miles from Three Rivers. It has a barracks, an arsenal, and a fort. *Pop.* Unascertained.

SORESINA, *so'-rai-se'-na*, a town of Lombardy, 14 miles from Cremona. *Pop.* 5,000.

SORIA, *so'-re-a*, the chief town of a district of Spain, situate on the Douro, 110 miles from Madrid. It has numerous churches, monasteries, and several hospitals. *Manf.* Silk stockings, leather, soap, and woollens. *Pop.* 4,000.

SORIANO, *so-re-a'-no*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 8 miles from Monteleone. *Pop.* 3,000.—Another 7 miles from Viterbo. *Pop.* 5,100.

SOROCABA, *so-ro-ka'-ba*, a town of Brazil, 50 miles from San Paulo. It stands in a district in which coffee and tobacco are largely cultivated. *Pop.* 12,000.

SORRENTO, *sor-ren'-to*, a maritime town of Italy, on the Gulf of Naples, 15 miles from Naples. It is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, and as being the place where Tasso was born. *Pop.* 10,000.

SORUTH, *so-root'*, a district of India, in the province of Guzerat, with an area of 3,300 square miles and a population unascertained. *Lat.* between 20° 41′ and 21° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 69° 58′ and 71° 12′ E.

SOSIGENES, *so-sij'-e-nees*, an astronomer of Egypt, who was invited to Rome by Julius Cæsar, for the reformation of the calendar. He fixed the year at 365 days, called the Julian year, which commenced B.C. 46. His works are lost.

SOSTRATUS, *sos'-tra-tus*, a celebrated architect of Cnidos, who was invited to Egypt by Ptolemy Philadelphus, at whose command he constructed the tower of Pharos, in the Bay of Alexandria, on which he placed this inscription:—"Sostratus, of Cnidos, son of Lexiphanes, to the gods who protect navigation." This structure was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. He flourished 273 B.C.

SOTADES, *sot'-a-dees*, a Grecian poet, who invented a kind of irregular iambics, which were called by his name. Having written a satire against Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, he was thrown into the sea in a chest of lead. Flourished in the 3rd century B.C.

SOTHEBY, William, *sothe'-be*, an English writer, who, after serving as an officer in the 10th dragoons, retired to his estate near Southampton, where, as well as in London at a subsequent period, he devoted his leisure to literature. He produced some tragedies and poems, and translated Wieland's "Oberon," the "Georgics" of Virgil, and Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." B. in London, 1757; D. 1833.

SOTO, Dominic, *so'-to*, a learned Spanish divine, who studied at Alcala and at Paris; after which he entered among the Dominicans. He became professor of divinity at Salamanca, and was appointed confessor to Charles V., who sent him to the council of Trent. His principal works are, "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," commentaries upon Aristotle, and some Latin treatises on theology. B. at Segovia, 1494; D. at Sulamanca, 1560.—There was another Dominican of this name, who went to England with Philip II., husband of Mary, for the purpose of restoring the Roman Catholic religion in the two universities. He wrote some theological works. D. 1563.

SOTO, Ferdinand de, a Spanish adventurer, who accompanied Pizarro to Peru. He subsequently obtained from Charles V. the required permission to conquer Florida, and was also nominated governor of Cuba. In 1528 he restored Havannah, which had been despoiled by some French pirates. In 1539 he penetrated into Florida, and made several expeditions to the neighbouring countries, in one of which he was slain, about 1542.

SOTTEVILLE, *sot'-veel*, the name of several parishes in France, none of them with a population above 5,000.

SOUBISE, Benjamin de Rohan, baron of Frontenai, *soo'-beese*, a celebrated French Huguenot general. He was the brother of the duke de Rohan, the chief of the Reform party, and acquired the art of war under Maurice of Nassau, in Holland. In 1621 the Protestant assembly of Rochelle invested him with the command in Brittany, Anjou, and Poitou. Louis XIII. in person besieged him in St. Jean d'Angeli, and summoned him to surrender; upon which Soubise wrote in reply, "I am his majesty's very humble servant; but the execution of his commands is not in my power.—BENJAMIN DE ROHAN." The place was, however, taken by the king, after an obstinate defence of a month. Soubise received the royal pardon, but he did not desert the cause of the Reformation; and in 1622, at the head of 8,000 men, he made himself master of Olonne and threatened Nantes. On being again defeated and proscribed as a rebel, he fled to Rochelle, and afterwards repaired to England and next to Germany, to implore succours; but failed in both countries. He received the royal pardon in 1622, and remained peaceable during three years; but, at the termination of that period, he suddenly seized upon the Isle of Rhé, made a dash upon the royal fleet at Blavet, in Brittany, boarded and took the vessels, and cannonaded the fort, by which he was repulsed. He, however, maintained the command of the sea between Nantes and Bordeaux. Proclaimed admiral of the Protestant church, he next gave battle to the royal fleet, but was defeated, after a smart engagement; upon which he attacked the royalists at the Isle of Rhé with 3,000 men. Again vanquished, he had recourse to flight, and, passing over to England, induced Charles I. to interpose in his behalf. Although Charles obtained his pardon, Soubise remained in England, and soon afterwards sailed with an English fleet, under the command of the duke of Buckingham, for Rochelle, where they were refused admittance. A second expedition, under Denbigh, the brother-in-law of Buckingham, also failed. Still Soubise persevered; and a third expedition was about to set sail from Plymouth, when Buckingham, who was to have had the command of it, was assassinated by Felton. The English officers who had seen Soubise and the duke in animated conversation a few hours before, and not being acquainted with the French language, accused the Huguenot leader of the murder. Soubise would probably have been sacrificed to the popular resentment, had not Felton come forward and admitted the deed. The earl of Lindsey took the command; but, while he and Soubise were quarrelling together, the Rochellais were compelled to capitulate. His after-years, during which he was constantly intriguing against the French monarchy, were passed in England. B. 1589; D. in England, 1641.

SOUCHAI, John Baptist, *soo'-shai*, a French writer, who was counsellor to the king, and professor of eloquence in the royal college. He published a translation of Sir Thomas Browne's "Vulgar Errors," an edition of Ausonius, and dissertations in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Belles-Lettres." B. near Vendôme, 1687; D. 1746.

SOUCIET, Stephen, *soo'-se-ai*, a French divine, who was librarian in the college of Louis the Great. His works are—"Astronomical Observations made in China;" "Dissertations on Difficult Passages of Scripture;" "Dissertations against the Chronology of Sir Isaac Newton." B. in France, 1671; D. 1744.

SOUDAN, *soo'-dan*, the name given by the Moors of Northern Africa to a vast tract of territory in the interior of that continent. (*See* NIGRITIA.)

SOUFFLOT, James Germain, *soof'-flo*, a French architect, who improved himself in Italy, and, on his return to France, became superintendent of the royal buildings. His greatest work is the church of St. Geneviève at Paris. B. near Auxerre, 1714; D. 1781.

Soulié, Melchior Frederick, *soo'-le-ai*, a French novelist and dramatist, who was educated for the bar, and was admitted as an advocate; but, obtaining little practice, he turned his attention to literature, for which he had always a marked predilection. He produced a small collection of poems, in a volume entitled "Amours Françaises," which attracted no notice. The young author, left without any resources, was compelled to take service as foreman to an upholsterer. In this situation he remained until 1828, when his drama entitled "Romeo and Juliet" having been successful upon the stage, he was enabled to take his place among the *littérateurs* of his day. With the production of "Clotilde" his reputation as a dramatist was fixed. He next commenced contributing romances to the French newspapers, and succeeded so well in this new walk, that in a short time he became the most popular romancist of the day. This position he occupied until 1843, when Dumas and Eugene Sue, following in his steps, somewhat eclipsed his fame. He remained, however, a popular writer until his death. His best romances are—"Mémoires du Diable," "Deux Cadavres," and "L'Homme de Lettres." B. at Foix, department of Ariège, 1800; D. at Bièvre, 1847.

Souloque, or Faustin I., *soo-look'*, ex-emperor of Hayti, was born a slave, but was manumitted while in his childhood. At 14 he assisted in expelling the French from Hayti. He rose through the different grades of the republican army until, in 1840, he declared himself emperor; in which capacity he evinced himself a cruel, violent, and ignorant individual. He was driven from Hayti in 1859, and, after first seeking an asylum at Jamaica, retired to the south of France. B. 1789.

Soult, Nicholas Jean-de-Dieu, *soult*, marshal of France and duke of Dalmatia. The son of a notary, he was designed for the same profession; but while at college, he evinced so great a distaste for study, that he was permitted to follow the bent of his own inclinations, which were decidedly military; and, accordingly, he entered the army as a private soldier in 1785. His progress was at first slow enough; in 1791 he was but a sergeant. In that year, however, Marshal Luckner, having noticed him, gave him a commission as sub-lieutenant, and appointed him to drill a regiment of volunteers. During the subsequent nine years, Soult distinguished himself in more than twenty fights, and his rise was consequently rapid. He was a general in 1800, at which time he was appointed commander-in-chief in Piedmont. During the short suspension of hostilities which followed the peace of Amiens, he resided at Paris, where he lost no opportunity of conciliating the favour of Bonaparte, who was at first prejudiced against him. He succeeded so well, that, although he had never fought under Napoleon, he was one of the marshals created by the emperor on his coronation. He was next appointed to organize the great army assembled upon the heights of Boulogne, and called the Army of England. His conduct at Austerlitz, in 1805, was so brilliant that, after the battle, Napoleon thanked him, and called him one of the best of living strategists. Now acknowledged as among the most skilful of the French generals, he maintained this brilliant reputation throughout the German campaign of 1806-7. In 1808 he was sent to Spain; and, after having entered Madrid, he was directed to intercept Sir John Moore, who was marching from Portugal. The English commander, apprehensive of being hemmed in, commenced his retreat upon Corunna, whither he was followed by Soult; but, upon that glorious field, where Sir John Moore fell, the English made a stand, and inflicted a decisive repulse upon their assailants, who suffered too much to prevent the British troops from embarking in their vessels. Soon afterwards he was met by his great opponent Wellington, who, passing the Douro, drove the French general from his position, captured nearly all his artillery, and his suite and baggage. Soult made a masterly retreat through Galicia and upon Zamora. He next superseded Marshal Jourdan as major-general of the army of Spain. In 1810 he established himself in the rich province of Andalusia, and, in order to relieve Massena in Portugal, he was commanded by Napoleon to besiege Badajoz, which was taken in the following year. Massena was, nevertheless, compelled to evacuate Portugal, after many fruitless attacks upon the strong lines of Torres Vedras. Thus relieved of a formidable opponent, Wellington resolved to retake Badajoz. Soult prepared to relieve the fortress, but was totally defeated at Albuera. The English were, however, compelled to raise the siege in consequence of the advance of Marmont. But in 1812, Wellington re-appeared before Badajoz, which, after a terrible conflict, was captured by him. Soult was thus compelled to retreat from Seville; the defeat of Marmont at Salamanca, and the surrender of Madrid to Wellington, caused Soult to abandon Andalusia, which he had held during three years. In 1813 he was recalled from the Peninsula by the emperor; but the disaster experienced by the French at Vittoria compelled Napoleon to send him once more to Spain. Now followed the most brilliant period of Soult's career, one wherein he displayed consummate skill as a general; but he was overmatched by the English commander, who, although Soult defended himself undauntedly wherever he could take up a position, drove the enemy before him, until French territory was entered and Toulouse taken possession of, in 1814. After the abdication of Napoleon, Soult attached himself to the Bourbons, and was appointed minister of war; but when Napoleon re-appeared in Paris, he again took service under his old master. As quarter-master-general he fought at Waterloo, after which he was banished from France. He was, nevertheless, permitted to return in 1819. Charles X. created him a peer; he became minister of war under Louis Philippe, who sent him as his representative to the coronation of Queen Victoria. The same monarch also created him marshal-general of France, a dignity which had lain in abeyance since the death of Marshal Turenne. Soult was only excelled in his knowledge of the art of war by the emperor and his great opponent, the duke of Wellington. His conduct in the province of Andalusia, where he levied cruel extortions upon the population and robbed the convents and mansions of the nobles of the pictures or whatever valuables his agents could pounce upon, reflects great discredit upon his name. B. at Saint Amand-du-Tarn, either 1765 or 1769; D. at the castle of Soult-Berg, 1851.



MARSHAL SOULT.

Soultz, *soultz*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 4,000.

Sound, or Oresound, *sound*, the strait or narrow sea between the island of Zealand, in Denmark, and the continent of Sweden, through which vessels pass from the North Sea into the Baltic. It is about 4 miles across, and the Danes were wont to exact a toll on all ships that passed through it.

SOUR, or TSOUR, *soor*, a seaport-town of Syria, 28 miles from Acre. It is situate on the E. part of a peninsula, which in antiquity was the site of the maritime city of Tyre.

SOURABAYA, *soo-ra-bi'-a*, a large seaport-town of Java, on the N.E. coast, and the capital of one of the three provinces into which the island is divided by the Dutch. It is situate at the mouth of a navigable river, 1½ mile from the seashore. The river separates the European part of the town from the Chinese and the native quarter. The houses are very good, and some are elegant, particularly the country seats of private individuals. Its public buildings are a general hospital, a fine arsenal, and other extensive works, calculated for equipments on a very large scale; a mint, and large storehouses. Sourabaya is situate within that narrow strait which is formed by the islands of Java and Madura, and is defended by batteries. The mouth of the river is also defended. *Pop.* 130,000. *Lat.* 7° 12′ 30″ S. *Lon.* 112° 44′ 7″ E. When the French had possession of Java, it was intended to have erected Sourabaya into a port of consequence; and General Daendels expended large sums in the construction of works for the defence of the harbour, and was proceeding in his plans when the island was taken by the British.

SOUTH, Robert, an eminent English divine, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where, in 1660, he was chosen public orator of the university. In the following year he was appointed chaplain to Lord Clarendon. In 1676 he accompanied the English ambassador to congratulate Sobieski on his election as king of Poland, of which country he wrote an account. After his return he was presented to the rectory of Islip, in Oxfordshire. Though he concurred in the revolution of 1688, he refused a bishopric. His sermons are remarkable for their wit and eloquence. B. at Hackney, 1633; D. 1716.

SOUTH, Sir James, an eminent modern English astronomer, who was educated for the medical profession, and practised as a surgeon during several years. His devotion to the pursuit of astronomical science led him to relinquish his first profession in order to prosecute his researches. For his laborious observations relative to the double stars, he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society, together with Sir John Herschel. Of the same society he was elected a fellow in 1821. About 1826 he removed to the observatory at Campden Hill, Kensington. He was knighted at the accession of William IV., in 1830; and, upon the same occasion, received an epistle intimating that the sum of £300 per annum should be placed at his disposal for the prosecution of astronomical inquiry. He contributed many papers of the highest value to the "Annals of Philosophy," the "Quarterly Journal of Science," and to the Memoirs of the Astronomical Society. He was also a member of the Imperial Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, and of the Brussels Royal Society of Sciences. B. in London, towards the close of the last century.

SOUTH, John F., an eminent modern English surgeon, and brother of the preceding. He was one of the surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital, and some time president of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. He wrote a number of valuable works upon zoology, as well as upon subjects more immediately connected with his profession; as, "Household Surgery; or, Hints on Emergencies;" "A Description of the Bones;" "The Dissector's Manual." B. in London, early in the present century.

SOUTH AMERICA. (*See* AMERICA, SOUTH.)

SOUTHAMPTON, *south-hămp'-ton*, a town of the county of Hants, and a county of itself, situate on a tongue of land which is bounded by that water S. and W., and by the river Itchin E., 12 miles from Winchester. It presents a picturesque appearance from different points of view. The principal street runs from the quay northwards, and is upwards of a mile long, and is particularly handsome and spacious. The entrance to this street from the land side is by the Bar-gate, a venerable piece of antiquity. Of the public buildings there are five parish churches,—St. Michael's, All Saints, Holy Rood, St. Lawrence's, and St. Mary's. St. Michael's forms the eastern side of the square of the same name, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with a low tower rising from the centre, and terminating in a fine slender octagonal spire, which forms a very conspicuous object. It contains a handsome monument to the Lord Chancellor Wriothesley. There are, besides, several chapels for various Christian denominations. The other public buildings are—the assembly-rooms, a commodious theatre, a military asylum for the orphans of soldiers, on the same plan as the well-known institution at Chelsea; a free grammar-school, Sunday-schools, schools on the plans of Bell and Lancaster, and almshouses. Besides these, there are polytechnic and mechanics' institutions, an infirmary, a botanic garden, and the surveying and engraving departments of the Ordnance Board. There are various buildings of considerable antiquity in different parts of the town, and the Bargate, already mentioned, is a curious ancient fortified gate-house. *Manf.* Silks and carpets; but a considerable trade is done in wine, corn, timber, &c. Hemp, iron, and tallow, are imported from Russia, and tar and pitch from Sweden. Shipbuilding is also carried on. *Pop.* 36,000. *Lat.* 50° 54′ N. *Lon.* 1° 24′ 2″ W.—This place has a regatta and annual races. It is a station for the West-India, Mediterranean, East-India, and China mails, and has steam communication with all the ports in the S. of England, Ireland, and the Channel Islands. By railway it is connected with London and the centre of England.

SOUTHAMPTON, the name of several townships of the United States, with populations varying between 1,000 and 7,000.

SOUTHAMPTON, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 614 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom nearly half are slaves.

SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND is situate on the N. side of Hudson's Bay, British N. America. Little is known regarding it. *Lat.* between 62° and 66° N. *Lon.* between 80° and 87° W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. (*See* AUSTRALIA, SOUTH.)

SOUTHCOTT, Joanna, *south'-kot*, a notorious English visionary, and founder of a sect. Until her 40th year she had been employed as a domestic servant at Exeter. In 1792 she suddenly came forward in the character of a prophetess, and, for a time, drove a considerable trade as the vender of sealed packets, which were to insure everlasting bliss hereafter to the purchasers. She then repaired to London, where her "warnings," and "prophecies," and "communications," had a large sale. Her confidence increasing, she announced herself as having conceived the "Second Shiloh." A cradle was made for the forthcoming Prince of Peace, large sums were collected, and, on the night when the accouchement was predicted to take place, crowds of her followers assembled before her house to hear the first tidings of the event. But the time passed away without any second Shiloh appearing. At her death, which occurred shortly afterwards, it was ascertained that she had been suffering from dropsy. D. in Devonshire, 1750; D. 1814.

SOUTH-END, a watering-place of Essex, on a declivity facing the mouth of the Thames, 4 miles from Rochford.

SOUTHERN, Thomas, *suth'-ern*, a dramatic writer, who entered himself of the Middle Temple, but afterwards abandoned law for literature. His principal dramatic works were,—"The Persian Prince;" "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage;" and "Oroonoko," tragedies; "The Disappointment;" "The Rambling Lady;" and "The Wives' Excuse," comedies. D. at Oxmanstown, county Dublin, 1660; D. 1746.

SOUTHEY, Robert, *sow'-the*, an eminent English poet and general writer, who was the son of a linendraper at Bristol. He was sent to Westminster school in 1788, from which establishment he was dismissed four years afterwards, in consequence of having written a sarcastic attack upon the system of corporal punishment pursued in the school. He was, however, entered of Balliol College, Oxford, it being intended that he should take holy orders. For this pursuit he himself had little sympathy; indeed, he was quite unqualified for it, being then a sceptic both in politics and religion. At Oxford he declared that he learned only two things—to row and to swim; but, even while there, that literary industry, which is almost without a parallel, became a habit with him. About a year after leaving Oxford, he made the acquaintance of Coleridge,

and the two poets married on the same day two sisters. After supporting himself for a short time by lecturing on history, at Bristol, he sold his poem, entitled "Joan of Arc," to Cottle, the Bristol bookseller, for 50 guineas. His maternal uncle, the Rev. Mr. Hill, chaplain of the British factory at Lisbon, at whose expense Southey had been kept at Oxford, visited England shortly after his nephew's first appearance as a poet, and endeavoured to induce him to enter the Church; but although Southey had by this time become reconciled to her doctrines, he steadily refused to take orders. On his uncle's return to Lisbon, Southey accompanied him, and remained in Spain and Portugal during six months. In 1796 he produced "Letters from Spain and Portugal;" and, in the following year, entered himself as a student of the law at Gray's Inn. He wrote to his publisher, "I advance with sufficient rapidity in Blackstone and Madoc. I hope to finish my poem and begin my practice in about two years." At the end of this time the poem was completed, but the law was given up as impracticable. After a second visit to Lisbon, he obtained, upon his return to England, an appointment as private secretary to the chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland; but in six months the poet relinquished what he called "a foolish office and a good salary." This was in 1801, and with this year dates his entrance upon literature as a profession. He obtained sufficient employment from the booksellers, and after making several successful appearances as an author, he, in 1804, settled at Greta Hall, near Keswick, Cumberland, where the remaining years of his life were passed. Writing to a friend, he gives an account of his mode of life. "My actions are as regular as those of St. Dunstan's quarter-boys. Three pages of history after breakfast (equivalent to five in small quarto printing); then to translate and copy for the press, or to make my selections and biographies, or what else suits my humour, till dinner-time; from dinner-time till tea I read, write letters, see the newspaper, and very often indulge in a siesta. After tea I go to poetry, and correct, and re-write, and copy till I am tired, and then turn to anything else—to supper; and this is my life." And thus it continued to be until his death. In 1807 he received a pension from the government; in 1813 he succeeded Mr. Pye as poet-laureate, and under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, a second pension of £300 per annum was bestowed upon him. He was at the same time offered a baronetcy by Sir Robert; but this Southey declined, as being too poor to support the dignity. He lost his first wife in 1837, and two years later was united to Miss Caroline Bowles, the poetess. He was the author of more than 100 volumes of poetry, history, travels, &c.; and, moreover, produced 126 papers of various lengths, upon history, biography, politics, and general literature. The full enumeration of all his works would occupy at least a column of this page. The principal efforts of his life of unwearied industry were,—"Joan of Arc;" "Madoc;" "Thalaba, the Destroyer;" "The Curse of Kehama," poems; the Lives of Nelson, Bunyan, John Wesley, Kirke White prefixed to his Remains; the History of the Peninsular War, of Brazil, and of Portugal; "Sir Thomas More; or, Colloquies upon the Church;" "The Doctor;" and essays moral and political. His Life and Correspondence, edited by his son, were produced in 1850. His son-in-law, the Rev. J. Wood Water, also gave to the public his common-place books. B. at Bristol, 1774; D. at Keswick, Cumberland, 1843.

SOUTH-HAMS, several small villages in Devonshire, near Torbay.

SOUTH HUNTINGDON, a township of the United States, in Rhode Island, 28 miles from Providence. It has a court-house and a gaol. *Pop.* 4,000.

SOUTH ISLAND, the name of several small islands in the Pacific Ocean and Eastern Seas.

SOUTH MOULTON, *mole'-ton.* (*See* MOLTON, SOUTH.)

SOUTH PORT, a village and chapelry of Lancashire, at the mouth of the Ribble, 7 miles from Ormskirk. *Pop.* 5,000.

SOUTHWARK, *south'-wark*, a parliamentary borough in the county of Surrey, of which it is the principal town, and also a suburb of the city of London. It is commonly called the Borough, and, together with the adjacent parishes, with which it is united by a continued range of buildings, constitutes that great division of the metropolis which lies to the south of the Thames. It contains many good streets, and is one of the principal commercial quarters of the metropolis. There are five parishes; viz., St. Olave, part of which is in the city of London; St. John Horsleydown; St. Saviour, commonly called St. Mary Overy; St. Thomas; and Christ Church. St. Olave's church is situate in Tooley Street, near the south end of London Bridge, and is a plain building. Eastward of St. Olave's is the parish of St. John Horsleydown, having been originally a grazing-ground for horses. St. Thomas's Church stands on the south side of the street of the same name. St. Thomas's Hospital is a noble charity appropriated to the reception of indigent persons labouring under sickness or accidental injuries. The building consists of four quadrangles, into the first of which, facing the street, is the entrance by large iron gates, which occupy one side of the square. The other three sides are encompassed with a colonnade. Near St. Thomas's is the kindred institution of Guy's Hospital, a great and singular monument of private munificence. It is named after its founder, Thomas Guy, a citizen and bookseller of London, who, by industry and frugality, amassed a very large fortune, which he determined, when arrived at his 76th year, to apply to this benevolent purpose. St. Saviour's Church, commonly called St. Mary Overy, originally belonged to a nunnery, founded by a female, prior to the Norman conquest, and endowed by her with the profits of the ferry across the river at this place, before the erection of London Bridge. The present church is built on the plan of a cathedral, though of small dimensions. The tower in the centre rises in three stories, the walls finishing with battlements, and being adorned at the angles with turrets and pinnacles. Contiguous to the priory of St. Mary Overy, formerly stood Winchester House, the town residence of the prelates of that see. It was erected about the year 1107, by Bishop Gifford, and was one of the most magnificent structures in the city or suburbs of London. It continued to be the abode of his successors till the beginning of the 17th century, when it was forsaken for the more agreeable residence at Chelsea. What is now called Bankside was formerly a range of dwellings, licensed by the bishop of Winchester, "for the repair of incontinent men to the like women." Here was a gaol, called the Clink; also the principal theatre of its time, called the Globe, where the plays of Shakspere were first represented and the memory of which is still retained in the name of Globe Alley. Not far from St. Saviour's Church is the Borough Market, a spacious area, surrounded with stalls and other conveniences. At the end of the High Street is St. Margaret's Hill, the site of the ancient church of the same name, which was converted into a sessions-house and prison, since removed to Mill Lane, and denominated the Borough Compter. A part of it faces Blackman Street, to the east of which the Marshalsea, a court of law and a prison, originally intended for the determination of differences between the king's menial servants, and under the control of the knight-marshal of the royal household. Southward of the Marshalsea, and on the same side, is the church of St. George the Martyr. The original building was of very ancient foundation. The present structure was erected in 1736. In the old church was interred Edward Cocker, the celebrated arithmetician, and also the noted Bishop Bonner, who died in the Marshalsea, in 1569. In Union Street is the public office of Union Hall, a handsome building; and at the south-east end of Blackman Street, in Horsemonger Lane, is the county gaol and house of correction for Surrey. The Queen's Bench prison is situate at the south-west corner of Blackman Street. Of the parishes adjacent to Southwark, Christ Church was taken out of that of St. Saviour. The present church was erected in 1737, and stands on the west side of the road leading from Blackfriars Bridge. In this parish are a charity school, a workhouse, and a neat almshouse. On the west side of Blackfriars Road, very near the bridge, is the building formerly occupied by the extensive museum collected by Sir Ashton Lever, and which now forms the premises of the Surrey Institution. The Surrey Chapel, on the east side of Blackfriars Road, is a large octagonal building, erected for the use of the Methodists by the

friends of Rowland Hill, who preached here. Farther to the south stands the Magdalen Hospital, for the reception, maintenance, and employment of unfortunate females. In the central point, where the great south roads from London, and the roads from Westminster, Southwark, Newington, and Lambeth, unite, stands the obelisk, a plain structure of freestone, erected in 1771, during the mayoralty, and in honour of Brass Crosby, Esq., who had been confined in the Tower with Alderman Oliver, for the conscientious discharge of his duty as a magistrate. At the end of Blackfriars Road, near the obelisk, is the Surrey theatre. Between the obelisk and Queen's Bench prison, is the school where Lancaster first practised his system of education. St. George's Fields, so frequently noticed in English history, and which, about half a century ago, were little better than a continued swamp, have, since the erection of Westminster and Blackfriars bridges, been completely covered with streets. Of the parishes adjacent to Southwark, Newington Butts lies contiguous to the parish of St. George, at the distance of about a mile from London Bridge. Bermondsey parish is bounded on the west by St. John's, St. George's, and St. Olave's, and by those of Deptford and Rotherhithe on the east. In June, 1861, one of the most extensive fires that has ever taken place in London since the great fire of 1666, occurred at the east end of Tooley Street, in the neighbourhood of London Bridge. It raged, without intermission, for many days, when Mr. Braidwood, manager of the fire brigade, fell a sacrifice to his efforts to extinguish the flames. While we write (July 1), the amount of property destroyed is estimated at £1,500,000, and the conflagration still continues. (*See* LONDON.)

SOUTHWARK, a district of the United States, forming a suburb of Philadelphia, with which it communicates by a bridge across the Delaware. It has numerous factories and shipbuilding-yards. *Pop.* 40,000. This place is separately incorporated from Philadelphia.

SOUTHWELL, *south'-wel*, a market town of Nottinghamshire, on the little river Greet, 12 miles from Nottingham. The church forms the most interesting object in the town, and has long been celebrated for its antiquity, and for the beauty and variety of its architecture. The archbishop of York had formerly a palace here. Another building deserving of notice is the county Bridewell, which is used as a prison for the various manors belonging to the archbishopric within the county. *Manf.* Silks, lace, and stockings. *Pop.* 3,600.

SOUTHWELL, Robert, an English Jesuit, who was descended of an ancient Norfolk family. After receiving his education upon the continent, and becoming prefect of the Jesuits' College at Rome, he went to England as a missionary. In 1592 he was apprehended on a charge of conspiring against the government of Queen Elizabeth; but, although he was put to the torture ten times, nothing could be elicited from him, further than that he had come to England for the purpose of making converts to the Roman Catholic faith. In 1595 he was tried in the court of King's Bench, found guilty, and hanged at Tyburn. He wrote a number of works, both in prose and verse, upon theological matters. B. 1560; hanged 1595.

SOUTHWICK, *south'-wik*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3,000.

SOUTHWOLD, *south'-wolde*, a market-town of Suffolk, at the mouth of the river Blythe, 20 miles from Yarmouth. Its principal buildings are a church, gaol, guildhall, and some batteries. It has a considerable trade in the herring and sprat fishery, and also in salt and old beer. *Pop.* 2,200.—In 1672 an obstinate engagement took place in Southwold or Sole Bay, between the combined fleets of the Dutch and French, and the English, during which the earl of Sandwich was blown up in his ship.

SOUVESTRE, Emile, *soo'-vestr*, a modern French writer, who studied the law, and attempted to set up as an advocate at Rennes; but, not obtaining a practice, he went to Paris, where he wrote a drama entitled "The Siege of Missolonghi," which, after some delay, was accepted at the Théâtre Français; but it was so mutilated under the pruning-knife of the censor, as to become unfitted for theatrical representation. Left without resources, he became assistant to a bookseller at Nantes. In 1830 he commenced writing for the provincial newspapers. In 1836 he produced a work upon the manners, customs, and literature of Brittany, the "Wales of France," the materials for which he had been collecting during several years. The work was eminently successful, and in 1836 Souvestre again repaired to Paris; but on this occasion under favourable auspices. During the subsequent eighteen years, he occupied a high position as a contributor to the "Revue des deux Mondes," the "National," the "Siècle," and other leading Paris publications. His best works were—"Les Confessions d'un Ouvrier," "La Maison Rouge," "Voyage dans le Finistère," "Le Riche et le Pauvre," and "Un Philosophe sous les Toits," which last has been translated into English under the title of "An Attic Philosopher." All his books exhibit the workings of a pure and thoughtful mind; they are written in a charming style, and are unexceptionable in point of morality. B. at Morlaix, Brittany, 1806; D. at Paris, 1854.

SOUWAROFF. (*See* SUWAROFF.)

SOUZA, Manuel Faria, a Portuguese poet, who was at first engaged in various diplomatic capacities, but subsequently devoted himself to literature. His works, which are numerous, are chiefly composed in Spanish. As a critic, he was, says Machado, long revered as an oracle. His principal works are—a vast collection of sonnets, "Commentary on the Lusiad," "Epitome of the History of Portugal," and an account of the labours of the Jesuit missionaries in China. B. at Sonto, Portugal, 1590; D. at Madrid, 1649.

SOUZA-BOTELHO, Jose Maria, *soo'-za-bo-tail'-yo*, a Portuguese diplomatist, who represented his country at the courts of Sweden and France. An enthusiastic admirer of Camoens, the greatest poet of Portugal, he devoted his leisure to the production of a standard edition of that writer's works. The edition was brought out in 1818. He also purposed to write the History of Portugal; but failing health prevented his accomplishing the task. B. at Oporto, 1758; D. 1819.

SOWERBY, *sou'-er-be*, three townships of England, in Cumberland and Yorkshire, none of them with a population above 8,000.—The largest is in Yorkshire, 1 miles from Halifax.

SOZOMENUS, Hermius, *so-zo-me'-nus*, an ecclesiastical historian. He was a native of Palestine, whence he passed to Constantinople, where he practised as an advocate. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History from 323 to 439, which was printed at Cambridge with Eusebius and Socrates, 1720. Flourished in the 5th century.

SPA, or SPAA, *spa*, or *spaw*, a town of Belgium, romantically situate on the banks of a rivulet, 17 miles from Liege. A number of its houses are of wood. Its streets, however, four in number, and built in the form of a cross, are wide and regular. The adjacent country being rugged and unproductive, Spa can boast of little else than its far-famed medicinal springs and baths. These waters were known to the Romans, and are mentioned by Pliny. They all spring from the adjacent hills, which are formed of calcareous earth, mixed with siliceous substances. They are all chalybeates, and their effect is diuretic and exhilarating. *Pop.* 4,000.

SPACCAFORNO, *spak'-ka-for'-no*, a town of Sicily, 12 miles from Noto, on a hill near the S. coast. It has many churches and convents. *Pop.* 8,000.

SPAGNOLETTO, Joseph Ribera, *span'-yo-let'-to*, a celebrated Spanish painter, who, after studying the works of the greatest masters, settled at Naples, where he was employed by the viceroy and other distinguished persons. His subjects were mostly tragical scenes, which he painted with uncommon force and expression. B. near Valence, 1588; D. at Naples, 1656.

SPAIN, *spain* (Sp. ESPANA, *es-pan'-ya*), a kingdom in the S.W. of Europe, bounded by the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, Portugal, and France. It occupies the greater part of the Iberian peninsula, and is separated from France by the Pyrenees. *Islands.* The Balearic Isles, the principal of which are Majorca, Minorca, and Iviza. *Political Divisions.* Spain is

divided into a number of provinces, which formed as many separate governments under the Moors, or under the Christian chieftains. The whole were united under one head about the close of the 15th century; but the divisions, and even the titles (generally of kingdom, for what has become a province), were retained, and were attended with consequent discrepancies in the mode of administration. The old provinces are Andalusia, Aragon, Asturias, New Castile, Old Castile, Estremadura, Catalonia, Galicia, Leon, Murcia, Valencia, Navarra, Alave, Biscay, and Guipuzcoa. These have been subdivided into new provinces, to the number of forty-nine. *Area*, 182,708 square miles. *Desc.* No country in Europe, except Switzerland, possesses an equal extent of mountainous surface. The Pyrenees, forming its north-eastern barrier, are second only to the Alps, and are connected with, or rather continued by, the long Cantabrian chain, which extends throughout the north of Spain, parallel to the Bay of Biscay, until it terminates in Cape Finistère. The culminating peak of this range is Maladetta, which attains an elevation of 11,424 feet above the level of the sea. The Pyrenees have a steep descent on the Spanish side, and are crossed by above 100 passes for mules and foot-passengers. Near the middle of this great range (about *lon.* 4° 15′ W.) a secondary chain separates from it, and stretching to the southward, extends, in a long irregular line, all the way to Cabo-de-Gata, in the province of Granada. From this great range, called by some the Iberian Mountains, there project four other chains, which extend from east to west till they reach the Atlantic. The Sierra Nevada in the S. has for its highest summit Mulhacen, which is the loftiest summit in Spain, and has an elevation of 11,660 feet above the level of the sea. The interior, comprising part of Old and New Castile, forms an elevated table-land, containing several towns, at a height above the level of the sea not usual in the rest of Europe. This table-land may be regarded as comprising several plains, as it is intersected by various ranges of mountains. *Rivers.* In each of the valleys formed by these mountains, flows one of the great rivers of Spain, to which the smaller streams are tributary. These are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain, however, is not a well-watered country; for, although the rivers are long, their water-volume is small. The Douro drains the N. of the central table-land, and, in its lower course, the N. of Portugal. The Tagus is the largest river in the peninsula, and drains the central portion of the table-land, between the Castilian mountains and the Sierra de Toledo, and, in its lower course, Central Portugal. The Guadiana drains the S. of the table-land, and the Guadalquivir drains another district S. of the great table-land. The Ebro drains the N. E., and has a rapid course; whilst the Minho forms the N. boundary between Spain and Portugal. *Climate.* Very dry except on the N. and N. W. coast. *Zoology.* The bull, wolf, bear, lynx, boar, and monkey. The S. parts sometimes swarm with locusts. *Forests.* Less extensive than any other large country of Europe. *Pro.* The agricultural products are wheat, maize, rice, barley, and oats. The Spanish hemp and flax are both of the best quality, and might, were their culture extended, be made the basis of very extensive manufactures. In Granada, coffee, cotton, sugar, and cocoa, are raised to an extent limited only by the want of capital. Vines are cultivated in every province; in the south-west, near Xeres, are made the well-known sherry and tent wines; in the south and east, the Malaga and Alicant wines. The fruits are olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, and in the warmest provinces, the pomegranate and the palm. Mules are in general use for travelling; and, as to horses, the famed breed of Andalusia is considered as degenerating. The breed of sheep called Merino has the wool finer and more valuable than any other. *Minerals.* Abundant: they comprise lead, quicksilver, iron, marble, and good building-stone. The iron-works of Biscay, Aragon, and Asturias, have been of great note for several centuries. Precious stones are found on excavating particular spots; and there are indications of coal-mines in various parts, though they are not as yet extensively wrought. Salt forms one of the chief products of Spain: it is procured by evaporating sea-water, a process to which the climate of Spain is as favourable as that of Portugal and Sardinia. *Manf.* Iron, leather, and silk; wine is an important article. If we except Catalonia, where both silks and cottons are made in large quantities, the only manufactures conducted with spirit are the twisting of silk and the working of Sparto or Esparto grass (Spanish broom) into mats, baskets, shoes, and other articles. The manufacture of tobacco, arms, gunpowder, and others are carried on by the government. COMMERCE.—*Imp.* From the Baltic, corn and naval stores; from Greece, the coast of Africa, and the Euxine, they are in general confined to corn. The others comprise colonial produce, manufactured goods, and salt and dried fish. *Exp.* These consist chiefly of wool, wine, brandy, fruit, olive-oil, silk, salt, and barilla. The trade is almost confined to France and England. The tunny, pilchard, and anchovy fisheries, are valuable. *Army*, 140,000 men. The military establishments of Spain were entirely new-modelled by the revolution of 1820. *Navy.* 6 ships of about 90 guns; 12 frigates of about 40 guns; 26 vessels with from 6 to 30 guns; and 40 steamers. The Spanish navy suffered severely from the war with England, begun in 1796. *Rel.* The Roman Catholic. *Gov.* The government of Spain was long a limited monarchy, the people being represented by their Cortes. But after the union, in the 15th century, of the different provinces into one kingdom, the concentration of power in the executive branch enabled the latter to dispense with the Cortes, and to encroach on the privileges of the provinces; so that, on the accession of the house of Bourbon, in 1700, there remained hardly any vestige of independence, except in Biscay. Since 1833, a constitutional representative monarchy has been adopted. In Spain there prevails a great deal of aristocratic pride, and a scrupulous distinction of classes. The nobility bear, as in Britain, the titles of duke, marquis, or count, and are styled, collectively, "Titulados." The gentry are called "Hidalgos," a term applied to all who are of genteel birth, or whose designations, such as doctor in law, or doctor in medicine, distinguish them from the mass of agriculturists, merchants, and manufacturers. *Pop.* 14,300,000. *Lat.* between 36° 1′ and 43° 45′ N. *Lon.* between 3° 20′ E. and 9° 21′ W.—The foreign possessions of Spain are Cuba and Porto-Rica in the W. Indies, the Philippine and Ladrone islands in the Pacific Ocean, and Ceuta in N. Africa.—Spain was first known to the Phœnicians, subsequently to the Carthaginians, and, in the 3rd century before the birth of Christ, to the Romans. It was completely subdued under Augustus, after which it enjoyed tranquillity for nearly 400 years. This state of peace was disturbed by the eruption of the northern barbarians,—the Suevi, the Vandals, and the Alani. Christianity was introduced about the end of the 6th century; the invasion of the Moors took place in the beginning of the 8th, and they overran the whole country except the Asturias. They were finally expelled in the year 1492. Under Charles V., Spain made a great figure in the general affairs of Europe. He reigned forty years, and, in 1556, abdicated in favour of his son, Philip II., who died in 1598, and bequeathed to his successor, Philip III., Belgium, Naples, Sicily, and Portugal. Charles II., the last prince of the Austrian branch, reigned from 1668 to 1700; after which began the well-known war for the succession to the Spanish dominions, in which the claim of Austria was supported by the grand alliance against Louis XIV. Notwithstanding the opposition of the allies, however, the grandson of Louis XIV. reigned in Spain, relinquishing the Belgic provinces to the house of Austria. Philip V., the first king of the French line, had a long and turbulent reign. After him, Ferdinand VI., a prudent prince, introduced various reforms, and maintained peace; but dying in 1759, his son, Charles III., went to war with Great Britain. Peace ensued in 1763, and continued till 1778, when Spain, at first neutral in the contest of Britain with her North-American colonies, was prevailed on to take up arms against her, and obtained, at the peace of 1783, the Floridas and the island of Minorca. Charles IV. succeeded to the crown in 1788, became soon after a party to the coalition against republican France; but was, after Prussia, the first of the great

powers to conclude a treaty of peace, in 1795. In little more than a year after this, the cabinet of Spain joined its late opponent, and declared war against Britain. The abdication of the royal family of Spain took place at Bayonne, in May, 1808. It was followed by the general resistance of the inhabitants, by the invasion of their country by Napoleon I., and by the subsequent expulsion of the French by the troops of Great Britain, combined with those of Portugal and Spain. The dissatisfaction and indignation excited by the tyrannical proceedings of Ferdinand, led, in the beginning of 1820, to a revolution of great importance, by which the constitution of the Cortes, as established in 1812, was restored, and such salutary restraints established on the power of the crown, as seemed best calculated for securing the rights of the people. In 1823 Spain was again invaded by French troops, under the Duke d'Angoulême, whose object was to put down the new government, and to restore Ferdinand to absolute power. They penetrated the country without resistance; and having laid siege to Cadiz, the king was given up to them, and afterwards the town. Since that period, there have been repeated insurrections and civil wars. In 1833, on the death of Ferdinand VII., the queen-mother, Christina, was appointed queen-regent during the minority of his daughter Isabel, to whom, by his will, he bequeathed his throne. On this Don Carlos, the late king's brother, laid claim to the crown, when a civil war, which lasted till 1810, ensued. In that year the partisans of Don Carlos were finally defeated. In 1854 various insurrectionary movements took place, on account of the arbitrary measures of the Spanish government; but, in the same year, the constitutional government was re-established, and the queen-mother banished from the kingdom. From that period Spain seems to have been gradually taking a higher and more decided position among the European nations, notwithstanding she has failed in some of her pecuniary obligations, and vainly, if not hypocritically, endeavoured to suppress the traffic in slaves.

SPALATRO, *spa-la'-tro*, a seaport of Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice, 110 miles from Ragusa. It stands on a peninsula in the form of a semicircle, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, and has a harbour spacious and deep. *Manf.* Woollens, silk, and leather. The fishery on the Adriatic is considerable, as well as the shipping business, and the town contains several splendid Roman edifices. *Pop.* 10,400. *Lat.* 43° 30′ N. *Lon.* 16° 26′ E.

SPALDING, *spawl'-ding*, a neat market-town of Lincolnshire, on the Welland, which runs through the town, 15 miles from Boston. It has a church with a handsome spire, several chapels, a theatre, a free grammar-school, and a town-hall or court-house. It has a considerable traffic in coals, corn, and wool. *Pop.* 9,000.

SPALDING, John Joachim, an eminent German theologian and preacher, whose works are highly esteemed, his sermons being regarded as among the best specimens of German pulpit oratory. B. 1714; D. 1804.

SPALDING, George Ludwig, an eminent German philologist, who was the son of the preceding. He at first studied theology, with the view of becoming a pastor, but subsequently devoted himself entirely to philology. For the purpose of producing an improved edition of Quintilian, he spent nineteen years in the critical study of that writer's works. He held the important office of counsellor in the ministry of public instruction. B. 1762; D. 1811.

SPALDING, Samuel, a modern English philosophical writer, who, after pursuing a distinguished educational career at the University of London, composed a work, entitled the "Philosophy of Christian Morals." In 1834 he went upon a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, in the hope of arresting the progress of a pulmonary disease under which he was suffering, but died almost immediately after his arrival. B. in London, 1807.

SPALLANZANI, Lazarus, *spal-lan-dza'-ne*, an eminent Italian naturalist, who became professor of philosophy at Pavia, where he was distinguished by his experiments in physiology. In 1785 he went to Turkey, and made many observations on geology and extinct volcanoes. He also visited Germany, and received particular marks of attention from the emperor Joseph II. His principal works are, "Experiments on the Reproductions of Animals," "Essay upon Animalculæ in Fluids," "Microscopical Experiments," "Memoirs on the Circulation of the Blood," "Travels in the Two Sicilies and the Apennines," and "Observations on the Transpiration of Plants." B. near Reggio, 1729; D. at Pavia, 1790.

SPANDAU, *span'-dou*, a fortified town of Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Havel and the Spree, 11 miles from Potsdam. It has a large workhouse, and a manufactory, for government, of fire-arms. The citadel stands outside the town, on an island in the Havel. In it Baron Trenck was confined. *Pop.* 9,500.—This place was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and by the French in 1806. It has a station on the Berlin and Hamburg Railway.

SPANHEIM, Frederick, *span'-hime*, a learned divine, who obtained the professorship of philosophy at Geneva, which he resigned in 1642, and was elected professor of divinity at Leyden. He wrote several works upon theology. B. at Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, 1600; D. at Leyden, 1649.

SPANHEIM, Ezekiel, a learned German writer and statesman, was the eldest son of the preceding. He was appointed professor of eloquence at Geneva at the age of 20. He soon afterwards became tutor to the son of Charles Louis, elector palatine, who employed him in several important missions. From this service he passed into that of the elector of Brandenburg, who made him a baron and minister of state. After the peace of Ryswick he was sent to France, and thence to England. His principal works are, commentaries upon ancient authors; a dissertation, in Latin, upon ancient coins; letters and dissertations on medals; and translated from the Greek into French, the "Cæsars" of Julian, with notes. B. at Geneva, 1629; D. in England, 1710.

SPANHEIM, Frederick, a learned divine, brother of the preceding. He was educated at Leyden, where he took his degree of doctor in divinity; after which he became professor in that faculty at Heidelberg, and next at Leyden. His principal work is an Ecclesiastical History. B. at Geneva, 1632; D. 1701.

SPANISH TOWN, or ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, *spăn'-ish*, a seaport of Jamaica, 10 miles from Kingston. It is the residence of a governor or commander-in-chief, and the seat of the superior courts of the islands. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 18° 1′ N. *Lon.* 76° 44′ W.

SPANISH TOWN, the capital town of the island of Trinidad. (*See* PORT OF SPAIN.)

SPARKS, Jared, *sparks*, a modern American biographical writer, who was educated for the service of the Unitarian ministry; upon the occasion of whose ordination, in 1819, Dr. Channing preached his famous sermon on "Unitarian Christianity." His earliest publications were chiefly upon theological and controversial subjects; but, in 1829, he produced his first work in biography, under the title of "Life of John Ledyard, the American Traveller." His subsequent publications were,—"The Writings of George Washington, selected and published from 200 folio volumes of Original Manuscripts," in 12 volumes,—a national work; "The Life of Washington;" "The Life of Benjamin Franklin;" and "Correspondence of the American Revolution, being Letters of Eminent Men to George Washington." For many years past he is understood to have been engaged upon a great work,—"The History of the American Revolution." In 1839 he was appointed professor of ancient and modern history in Harvard University. Washington Irving speaks of Mr. Jared Sparks "as among the greatest benefactors to American literature." B. in Connecticut, at the close of the last century.

SPARRMANN, Andrew, *spar'-man*, an eminent Swedish naturalist and traveller, who accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the world. He also resided for some time at the Cape of Good Hope. After his return to Stockholm, he was, upon the death of Baron Geer, the entomologist, appointed to succeed him as conservator of the museum. His travels, which are as interesting as they are valuable, have been translated into English. Linnæus named a species of plants in his honour. B. in Sweden, about 1747; D. at Stockholm, 1820.

SPARROW, Anthony, *spăr'-ro*, a learned English prelate. In 1667 he was consecrated bishop of Exeter, whence he was translated to Norwich. He wrote, "Rationale upon the Book of Common Prayer," and compiled a collection of articles, injunctions, and canons. B. in Suffolk, about 1620; D. at Norwich, 1685.

SPART, EL CAPE, *spart*, the N. W. point of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar. *Height*, 1,043 feet above the level of the sea.

SPARTA, *spar'-ta*, an ancient city of Greece, in the Morea, 3 miles from Mistra. Its remains chiefly consist of a temple and a theatre.

SPARTA, the name of numerous villages in the United States.

SPARTACUS, *spar'-ta-kus*, a Thracian shepherd, famous for his victories over the Romans. He was one of the gladiators of Lentulus; but, escaping with thirty others, he placed himself at the head of a numerous army, with which he defeated the Romans in several battles. At length Crassus was sent against him, and after a bloody contest Spartacus was slain, B.C. 71.

SPARTANBURG, *spar'-tan-berg*, a district in the N. of S. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 1,036 square miles. *Pop.* 27,000.

SPARTIANUS, Ælius, *spar'-shi-ai-nus*, a Latin historian, who wrote the lives of the emperors from Julius Cæsar to Diocletian; of which only a few are extant among the "Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ." Flourished in the 4th century.

SPASK, *spask*, the name of three towns of European Russia, none of them with a population above 6,000.

SPECKTER, Erwin, *spek'-ter*, an eminent German painter, who studied under Cornelius at Munich, after which he repaired to Italy for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the works of the old Italian masters. He was engaged by Cornelius to execute several of the frescoes in the Pinakothek at Munich, but his death took place before the building was ready for his drawings. His principal frescoes were made for the villa of Dr. Abendroth at Hamburg. He also wrote a work entitled "Letters of a German Artist from Italy." B. at Hamburg, 1806; D. at the same city, 1835.

SPECKTER, Otto, a modern German artist, who was the brother of the preceding. He particularly distinguished himself as a designer of subjects for children's books. His drawings of animals are often charmingly quaint. Several of his works have been reproduced in England. B. at Hamburg, 1817.

SPEED, John, *spede*, an English historian and antiquary. He was brought up to the trade of a tailor, which occupation he is supposed to have followed till late in life. Through the liberality of Sir Fulk Greville, he was enabled to publish his large works, the materials for which he had amassed through a long series of years. He was the author of the "Theatre of Great Britain," the "History of Great Britain," and "Tables of Scripture Genealogies," formerly bound up with the Bible. B. at Farrington, Cheshire, 1542; D. in London, 1629.

SPEEN, *spene*, a parish of Berkshire, 2 miles from Newbury, where the second battle of Newbury was fought in 1648. *Pop.* 3,300.

SPEIGHT'S TOWN, *spites*, a seaport-town of the island of Barbadoes, on the west coast, 10 miles from Bridgetown. It is a handsome town, and has a spacious church, dedicated to St. Peter. It is defended by two forts, besides another in Heathcote's Bay. *Lat.* 13° 15′ N. *Lon.* 58° 31′ W.

SPELMAN, Sir Henry, *spel'-man*, a learned English antiquary, who was knighted by James I., by whom he was employed in public affairs and much esteemed. His principal works were, a book against sacrilege, or the alienating the church lands, under the title of "De non-Temerandis Ecclesiis;" "Glossarium Archæologicum;" and an edition of the English Councils. B. in Norfolk, 1562; D. 1641.

SPENCE, Joseph, *spence*, an English divine and writer, who was, in 1742, appointed professor of modern history in the university of Oxford, and in 1754 prebendary of Durham. He wrote an "Essay on Pope's Odyssey," a work entitled "Polymetis," and a compilation entitled "Anecdotes of Men and Books." B. in Hampshire, 1699; drowned, 1768.

SPENCE, William, an eminent modern English entomologist, who assisted Kirby in producing the celebrated "Introduction to Entomology." He also produced, amongst other smaller treatises, one entitled "Observations relative to the Circulation of Blood in Insects." He was a member of the Royal and Entomological societies.

SPENCER, *spen'-ser*, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area*, 125 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—2. In Indiana. *Area*, 190 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.—Also the name of several townships, none with a population above 3,000.

SPENER, Philip James, *spai'-ner*, a Lutheran divine, who became counsellor in ecclesiastical affairs to the elector of Brandenburg, but who is rendered remarkable as being the founder of the Pietists, which sect held that the word of God cannot be understood without the illumination of the Holy Ghost. B. in Alsace, 1635; D. at Berlin, 1705.

SPENSER, Edmund, an eminent English poet, who was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts; but, not obtaining a fellowship, he quitted the university. His earliest poem was the "Shepherd's Calendar," first published in 1579, which he dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney, who became his patron, and introduced him at court. In 1580 he was appointed by the earl of Leicester secretary to Lord Grey, viceroy of Ireland, and obtained a grant of lands at Kilcolman, in the county Cork, where he built a house, and finished his celebrated poem entitled the "Faerie Queen." In the rebellion begun by the earl of Tyrone, he lost his estate and was plundered; upon which he retired to London. He was buried near Chaucer, in Westminster Abbey. Pope says: "There is something in Spenser that pleases us as strongly in one's old age as it did in one's youth. I read the 'Faerie Queen' when I was about 12, with a vast deal of delight." Mr. Craik, in his "Sketches of Literature and Learning in England," observes: "Without calling Spenser the greatest of all poets, we may still say that his poetry is the most poetical of all poetry." B. in London, 1553; D. in London, 1599.

SPERANSKI, Michael, *spe-ran'-ske*, an eminent Russian statesman and administrative reformer, who became secretary of the imperial council under Alexander, in which capacity he remodelled the system of taxation, introduced an improved penal code, a new system of finance, and an enlarged plan of national education. B. in the government of Vladimir, 1771; D. 1810.

SPERLING, Otto, *spair'-ling*, a German physician and botanist, who became physician to the king of Denmark; but, being connected with the plot of Count Ulfeld, he was sent to prison, where he died. He published a catalogue of plants in Denmark. B. at Hamburg, 1602; D. 1681.

SPEUSIPPUS, *spu-sip' pus*, the nephew, disciple, and successor of Plato. He is considered as the founder of the Academic school of philosophy; and among his disciples were a number of females. He wrote upon plants, animals, and natural objects; but of his works only a few fragments remain. D. at Athens, B.C. 339.

SPEY, *spai*, a large and rapid river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, rising from Loch Spey, and, after a course of upwards of 100 miles, falling into the sea, about 8 miles E. of Elgin.

SPEZIA, LA, or SPECCIA, *sped'-ze-a*, a town of the Sardinian states, 40 miles from Genoa. Its principal building is a citadel. *Pop.* 10,000.

SPEZIA, GULF OF, the ancient Portus Lunæ, a bay of the Mediterranean, in the eastern part of the Genoese territory. *Ext.* 7 miles long, with a breadth of from 2 to 6. In this gulf the poet Shelley was drowned.

SPEZZIA, *spet'-ze-a*, a small island of Greece, in the Gulf of Nauplia, 10 miles from Hydra. *Area*, 26 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.

SPHINX, *sfinks*, a monster which had the head and breasts of a woman, the body of a dog, the tail of a serpent, the wings of a bird, the paws of a lion, and a human voice. It had been sent by Juno, to punish the family of Cadmus, to Thebes, where it proposed enigmas, and devoured the inhabitants, who were unable to explain them. The Thebans were, however, informed by the oracle, that the Sphinx would destroy itself as

soon as one of its enigmas was explained. This enigma was:—"What animal walked on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three in the evening." Creon, king of Thebes, promised his crown and his sister Jocasta in marriage to him who could give a successful answer. Œdipus at length explained the riddle, observing that man walked on his hands and feet when young, or in the morning of life, at its noon he walked erect, and in the evening of his days he supported his infirmities upon a stick. The Sphinx no sooner heard this answer, than it dashed its head against a rock, and expired.

SPIEROE, *spe'-re(r)*, an island of Norway, at the entrance of the Gulf of Christiania. *Lat.* 59° 4′ N. *Lon.* 10° 59′ E.

SPIGELIUS, Adrian, *spi-je'-li-us*, a learned Dutch professor, who filled the chair of anatomy and surgery at Padua. One of his most important works was entitled, "On the Structure of the Human Body." B. at Brussels, 1578; D. 1625.

SPIKE ISLAND, *spike*, an island on the W. side of Cork Harbour, half a mile from Queenstown. *Area*, 180 acres. It is fortified, and is the principal convict establishment in the south of Ireland. *Pop.* 2,000.

SPILIMBERGO, *spe-lim-bair'-go*, a town of Lombardy, on the Tagliamento, 15 miles from Udine. *Pop.* 3,500.

SPINDLER, *spin'-dler*, a modern German novelist, who made his first appearance as an author in 1824. His collected works comprise 100 volumes. Many of his best novels have been translated into English; such as "The Natural Son;" "The Jew;" "The Jesuit, a picture of Manners and Character; and "The Enthusiast." B. at Breslau, about 1795.

SPINOLA, Ambrosio, Marquis of, *spe-no'-la*, a celebrated Italian general. He entered the service of Philip III. of Spain early in life, and, after distinguishing himself against the Dutch, was appointed general-in-chief in the Netherlands. In 1604 he took Ostend, after a desperate siege. This feat greatly enhanced his reputation, which he continued to maintain, although opposed to the brave and skilful Maurice, prince of Nassau. He afterwards signalized himself in Italy. B. at Genoa, 1569, D. 1630.

SPINOZA, Benedict, *spe-no'-za*, was the son of a Portuguese Jew, resident at Hamburg. He studied under the chief rabbin, and afterwards applied to theology; but, having avowed some sceptical opinions respecting the Mosaic law, he was excommunicated; on which he was baptized and professed the Christian religion. An attempt being made to assassinate him, he deemed it prudent to retire from Amsterdam, first to the house of a physician named Vanden Ende, and afterwards to the neighbourhood of Leyden, where he employed himself in making microscopes and telescopes, by which he was enabled to earn a subsistence. About 1664 he took up his residence at the Hague, where he spent the remainder of his life. Spinoza invented a system of metaphysics called by his name, the basis of which is, that matter is eternal, and that the universe is God. This he published in a work entitled "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus;" and the same is refined upon in a mathematical form in his posthumous works. (*See* Hallam's "History of the Literature of Europe," vol. iv.) B. at Amsterdam, 1632; D. at the Hague, 1677.

SPIRDING, *spir'-ding*, a lake of East Prussia, 75 miles from Konigsberg. *Ext.* 10 miles long.

SPIRES, *speer*, an ancient town of Germany, at the confluence of the Spirebach and the Rhine, 17 miles from Landau. The only interesting building is the old cathedral, now falling into decay. It is inclosed by walls, has an old palace, a city hall, gymnasium, orphan asylum, house of correction, and museum of antiquities. *Manf.* Tobacco, vinegar; and there are sugar-refineries. *Pop.* 10,200.—In this city forty-nine diets were held; and at one, in 1529, the protest to the emperor was made, which gave rise to the religious designation of Protestants. On one occasion it was the winter quarters of Julius Cæsar, and in the Middle Ages the residence of several German emperors.

SPITALFIELDS, *spit'-al-feelds*, a quarter of the British metropolis, comprising the parishes of Christchurch and Bethnal Green. It is the principal seat of the English silk manufacture, introduced by French refugees after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685.

SPITHEAD, *spit-hed'*, a noted roadstead for shipping in the English Channel, situate between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, directly facing Portsmouth harbour. It is about 20 miles in extent, and is said to be capable of holding 1,000 vessels in safety. Its security has obtained for it from sailors the name of the "king's bedchamber," and it is the principal rendezvous of the British navy.

SPITI, *spe'-te*, a district of Asia, Little Tibet, near where the Sutlej breaks through the Himalaya. Its villages are from 12,000 to 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* between 32° and 33° N. *Lon.* 78° E.—Also a RIVER, which forms the W. branch of the Sutlej, above the Himalaya.

SPITZBERGEN, *spitz-ber'-gen*, a group of islands in the Northern Ocean, formerly supposed to make part of the continent, and distinguished by the name of East Greenland. The sea in the neighbourhood abounds in whales. This country has been long the common resort of the whale-fishing ships of different nations. It was explored in 1773 by Captain Phipps. *Lat.* of its northernmost island, 80° 48′ N. *Lon.* 20° 29′ E. This is the most N. known land on the globe.

SPLUGEN PASS, *sploo'-gen*, a route across the Rhætian Alps, between the Grisons (Switzerland) and Lombardy. Its summit is nearly 7,000 feet above the sea.

SPOHN, Frederick Augustus William, *spon*, an eminent German philosopher, who was educated at the universities of Wittemberg and Leyden, at which latter he, in 1819, was appointed professor of ancient literature. He produced a number of valuable works on philology, criticism, and geography. The most important of these works were, an edition of Homer's "Odyssey;" of Hesiod; a treatise upon Egyptian Hieroglyphics, and a revised edition of the "Panegyrics" of Isocrates. B. at Dortmund, 1792; D. at Leipzig, 1824.

SPOHR, Louis, *spor*, a celebrated German musician, who was at first a violin player in the private band of the duke of Brunswick. His reputation commenced with the year 1804, upon the occasion of his travelling over Germany and giving concerts. At the congress of Vienna, in 1814, he stood forth against every rival as the first violin player of his time. After a course of travel in Italy, he was, in 1818, appointed director of the music at the theatre at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. About this time he commenced writing those operas which made his name famous throughout Europe. The most popular of these works are, "Azor," "Faust," "Zemira," and "Jessonda." On leaving Frankfort he was appointed chapel-master to the duke of Hesse-Cassel. His oratorios and orchestral pieces are frequently performed in England. His "Violin School" is the best work of the kind which has ever been written. For the Norwich musical festival he expressly composed his oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," which, together with "The Last Judgment" and "The Crucifixion," are classed among the finest works of their order. He also produced songs, ballads, cantatas, and orchestral pieces, which are highly esteemed in Germany. B. at Seesen, in the duchy of Brunswick, 1783.

SPOLETO, *spo-lai'-to*, a town of the States of the Church, and formerly the capital of a duchy of the same name, on a hill, near the small river Mareggia, 24 miles from Rieti. The buildings commonly noticed by travellers are the cathedral and the castle, the former presenting a front of five Gothic arches, supported by Grecian pillars. The castle is a vast stone structure, surrounded with a rampart. It is an archbishop's see, and has some interesting remains. *Manf.* Hats and woollens. *Pop.* 8,000.

SPON, Charles, *spawng*, a learned French writer and eminent physician, who practised with great success at Lyons. He published the "Prognostics" of Hippocrates in hexameter verse. B. at Lyons, 1609; D. 1684.

SPON, James, an eminent French writer, and son of the preceding. In 1675 he made a tour in Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant, of which he printed an account. He was the author of many valuable and curious works, as, "Recherches des Antiquités de Lyon," "Voyage de la Grèce et du Levant," "Histoire de la Ville et de l'Etat de Genève," 1680. B. at Lyons, 1647; D. 1686.

SPONDANUS, John, or DE SPONDE, *de(r)-spond*, a learned French writer, who produced a commentary on Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," which was dedicated to the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France. He also edited Aristotle's "Logic." B. 1557; D. 1595.

SPONDANUS, Henry, a learned French writer, and younger brother of the preceding. He studied the civil and canon law, and his learning and eloquence attracting the notice of Henry IV., then prince of Bearn, he was made by him master of the requests at Navarre. In 1595 he abjured the Protestant religion, and on taking orders was preferred to a bishopric, in 1643. Spondanus published an abridgment of Baronius's "Annals." B. 1568; D. 1643.

SPORADES, or the 'Scattered Islands,' *spor'-a-dees*, a subdivision of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Greece. They surround the Cyclades.

SPOTLAND, *spot'-land*, a township of Lancashire, in the parish of Rochdale, of which town it forms a suburb. *Pop.* 25,000.

SPOTSWOOD, or SPOTISWOOD, John, *spots'-wood*, a learned Scotch prelate. In 1603, upon the accession of James to the throne of England, he was one of the Scotch clergy appointed to attend the king, and in the same year was advanced to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and made one of the privy council in Scotland. In 1615 he was translated to the see of St. Andrews. He was afterwards the favourite of Charles I., who, in 1635, made him lord high chancellor of Scotland; but the general dissatisfaction obliging him to leave that country, he retired to London. At the request of James I. he wrote his "History of the Church of Scotland, from the year 203 to the end of the reign of James VI." Burnet, in the "History of His Own Times," says that Spotswood "was a prudent and mild man, but of no great decency in his course of life; for he was a frequent player at cards, and used to eat often in taverns; besides that, all his livings were scandalously exposed to sale by his servants." B. in the county of Edinburgh, 1565; D. in London, subsequently to 1639.

SPOTSWOOD, Sir Robert, second son of the preceding, was eminent for his abilities and knowledge of jurisprudence. He was created a lord of session by King James, and afterwards lord president of the same court by King Charles; but was put to death by the Covenanters for adhering to the marquis of Montrose. Executed 1646.

SPRAGGE, Sir Edward, *sprăg*, a distinguished English admiral, was a captain in the first engagement with the Dutch in 1665, when, for his gallant conduct, he was knighted by the king on board the *Royal Charles*. He attracted the particular notice of the duke of Albemarle in the four days' battle in 1666, and, in the following year, he burnt a number of Dutch fire-ships when they came up the Thames, which threw their whole fleet into confusion, and caused them to retreat. In 1671 he destroyed, in the Mediterranean, seven Algerine men-of-war. He was sunk in his boat in an engagement with Van Tromp in 1673, as he was going from his disabled ship to another. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

SPRANGER, Bartholomew, *sprang'-er*, an eminent Dutch painter, who, after studying under various masters, went to Italy, where he was patronized by Cardinal Farnese and Pope Pius V. On his return to Germany he became chief painter to the emperor Maximilian II., whose successor, Rudolph, gave him a patent of nobility and a pension. B. at Antwerp, 1546; D. at Prague, about 1625.

SPRAT, Thomas, *sprăt*, a learned English bishop. After the Restoration he entered upon holy orders, and was one of the first members of the Royal Society, of which he wrote the history. He became chaplain to the king, dean of Westminster, and bishop of Rochester. He was also dean of the chapel royal, and was one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs in the reign of James II. He, however, complied with the accession of William III. He wrote, "The Plague of Athens," a poem; a poem on the death of Cromwell; "The Life of Cowley;" "History of the Rye-House Plot;" "Relation of the wicked Conspiracy of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young;" and Sermons. B. at Fallaton, Devonshire, 1636; D. at Bromley, Kent, 1713.

SPREE, *spre*, a river of Germany, rising in the kingdom of Saxony, and, after a course of 220 miles, joining the Haval at Spandau. It is connected with the Oder by Frederick-William's Canal.

SPREMBERG, *sprem'-bairg*, a town of Prussia, on an island in the Spree, 15 miles from Cottbus. *Pop.* 5,000.

SPRENGEL, Matthew Christian, *spreng'-el*, an eminent German historian, who became professor of philosophy at Gottingen, and, at a subsequent date, of history at Halle. He produced, among other important works, "History of the Principal Discoveries in Geography, from the earliest times to that of Japan, in 1542;" "History of the Revolutions in India, from 1756 till 1783;" "History of the Mahrattas;" "Manual of the Statistics of the Chief States of Europe." This last work is particularly useful to the student of history. It is to be regretted that it extends no later than the year 1793. B. at Rostock, 1746; D. 1803.

SPRENGEL, Curt, a celebrated German botanist, physician, and writer upon medicine and medical history. The son of an erudite divine, who superintended his early education, he made such progress in learning, that, in his 14th year, he was not only proficient in Greek, Latin, and some modern languages, but had acquired a fair knowledge of Hebrew and Arabic. At the same early age he also produced a work on botany, in a series of letters entitled "Botany for Ladies." He proceeded to the university of Halle in 1781, and, three years afterwards, took his degree in medicine. In 1789 he was appointed professor extraordinary of medicine at Halle. In 1797, after he had become ordinary professor of medicine in the university, he published at Halle his "Manual of Pathology." He soon afterwards succeeded to the chair of botany, and although he received tempting offers from many other learned bodies, including the university of Berlin, he refused to quit Halle, where he remained until the close of his life. He was an honorary member of more than seventy learned societies. The most important works of this, one of the most learned men of his time, were,—"The History of Medicine;" "Institutiones Medicæ," in which he gave a complete account of the science of medicine; "Antiquitates Botanicæ;" "History of the Vegetable Kingdom,"—written in German; and "Physiological and Descriptive Botany;" a German translation of the "Natural History of Plants" by Theophrastus; and an edition of the "Genera Plantarum" of Linnæus. B. at Bolderkow, Pomerania, 1766; D. at Halle, 1833.

SPRENGEL, William, a celebrated surgeon, and son of the preceding. He was professor of surgery at Grieſwald. D. 1828.

SPRINGFIELD, *spring'-feeld*, a post-township of the United States, and capital of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut, 24 miles from Hartford. It has cannon-foundries and cotton and hardware factories. *Pop.* 12,000. Also the name of numerous other townships, with populations varying between 2,000 and 7,000.

SPRING-GARDEN, a town of the United States, being a suburb to Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania. It has numerous factories. *Pop.* 60,000.

SPROTTAU, *sprot'-tou*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober, 71 miles from Breslau. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 5,000.

SPRUNER, Carl von, *sproo'-ner*, an eminent modern German historian and geographer, who pursued his studies at the military school of Munich. He received the commission of lieutenant in 1825, and rose through the intermediate grades, until, in 1855, he was created a major on the staff. Devoted to historical and geographical studies, he employed his leisure in producing a number of works thereon, which are of the highest value. The chief of these works are,—"The Country of Bavaria;" "Historical Tables of the German States;" "Atlas of History and Geography;" "Historical Guide to Bavaria;" "Historical Chart of Europe;" "Prince Rupert the Cavalier;" and "Historical Study and Atlas of History and Geography for the use of Schools." For his acquirements he was appointed a member of the Munich Academy of Sciences and a doctor of philosophy. B. at Stutgardt, 1803.

SPURN-HEAD, *spurn*, a promontory in the E. coast

of the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the entrance of the Humber, 20 miles from Hull. *Lat.* 53° 34′ 7″ N. *Lon.* 0° 7′ 2″ E.

SPURZHEIM, John Gaspar, *spurts'-hime*, the associate with Dr. Gall in propagating the system of phrenology. While a student of medicine at Vienna, he attended the lectures of Gall, whose chief follower he became. (*See* GALL.) With Gall he travelled through Germany, France, and Denmark, lecturing in the principal towns on their system. In 1813 he withdrew from his chief, and repaired to England, where, during three years, he lectured and wrote upon the system. In the interval 1817-25, he resided at Paris; but, in the latter year, he returned to England, where he found his theories had become popular. With the view of disseminating his doctrines, he sailed for the United States in 1838, but died soon after his arrival there. He wrote extensively upon phrenology, and made some important discoveries relative to the anatomy of the brain. B. at Longwich, near Treves, 1776; D. at Boston, U.S., 1832.

SQUARCIONE, Francis, *squar'-che-o'-nai*, an eminent Italian painter, who travelled in Greece to make designs after the remains of antiquity, and on his return to Italy gained so great a reputation, and founded so large a school (he had 137 pupils), as to be called the father of painters. B. at Padua, 1394; D. at the same city, 1444.

SQUILLACE, *squc-la'-chai*, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 35 miles from St. Severino. *Pop.* 3,000.

SQUIRE, Samuel, *squire*, a learned English prelate, who became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; in 1760, dean of Bristol, and in the year following bishop of St. David's. His most important works are,—"A Defence of the Ancient Greek Chronology and an Enquiry into the Origin of the Greek Language;" an "Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution;" and "Indifference to Religion inexcusable." B. at Warminster, Wiltshire, 1714; D. 1766.

STAAL. (*See* STAËL.)

STAAL, Madlle. de Launay, Baroness de, *stal*, a French authoress, who became servant to the duchess of Maine; and, being noticed by Fontenelle for her accomplishments, she acquired the friendship of many persons of distinction. She married the Baron de Staal, captain in the Swiss Guards. Her Memoirs and Letters, which are very curious, were published after her death. B. at Paris, about 1684; D. 1750.

STABROEK, *stal'-brook*, the old Dutch name for George-town, British Guiana.

STACKHOUSE, Thomas, *stăk'-house*, an English divine, who wrote, among other works on popular theology, "A Review of the Controversy concerning Miracles," "A System or Body of Practical Divinity," and "A History of the Bible." B. about 1681; D. at Benham, Berks, 1752.

STADE, *stad*, a fortified town of Hanover, on the Schwinge, 22 miles from Hamburg. It has a council-house, merchants' hall, gymnasium, and churches. *Pop.* 6,500.

STADTBERG, *stat'-bairg*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Dymel, 9 miles from Paderborn. *Pop.* 3,000.

STADTHAGEN, *stat-ha'-gen*, a town of Germany, on the Dymel, 9 miles from Minden. It has a castle and a ducal mausoleum. *Pop.* 2,000.—A station on the Hanover and Minden Railway.

STAËL, Anne Germaine de, *sta'-el*, a celebrated French authoress, who was the daughter of Necker, minister of finance under Louis XVI. After receiving a most careful education, she applied herself to literary composition, and produced several plays and tales; but the first of her works which attracted notice was her "Letters upon the Writings and Character of Rousseau." This appeared in 1788, previously to which she had become the wife of the Baron de Staël-Holstein, the Swedish ambassador, a nobleman very much older than herself. Upon the outburst of the revolution, her parents retired from France; but, as the wife of the representative of a friendly power, she was allowed to remain. Her sympathies were at the outset entirely with the revolution. The sufferings of the royal family, however, awoke in her breast a horror of the abuses which were being perpetrated under the name of liberty. She was even courageous enough to print a defence of Marie Antoinette, under the title of "Reflections upon the Trial of the Queen;" but, during the Reign of Terror, she was compelled to seek safety out of her native country. Upon the establishment of the Directory, she returned to Paris. Enjoying a large share of influence in political circles, she, from the first, divined and denounced the ambitious projects of Bonaparte. Accordingly, when the successful general became first consul, one of his first edicts was the banishment of Madame de Staël from Paris, declaring that he left the whole world open to the eloquent and ambitious lady, but reserved the French capital for himself. She thereupon set out upon a course of travel in Switzerland and Italy, the results of which were expressed in her novels of "Delphine" and "Corinne." In 1810 appeared at Paris, although she herself was debarred therefrom, her celebrated work entitled "De l'Allemagne." In this production she portrayed the habits, literature, and political tendencies of the German people. Immediately after publication, 10,000 copies of the book were seized by Napoleon's minister of police. Madame de Staël, from her retreat at Coppet, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, protested against this act. The minister of police answered: "Your last work is not French, and I have stopped its publication. Your exile is a natural consequence of your constant behaviour for years past. I have thought that the air of France was not suitable to you, for we are not yet reduced so low as to seek for models among the nations you admire." Resolved to escape the galling system of espionage to which she was now subjected by the French police, she set out for Russia, afterwards repairing to England. Her next work, an impassioned denunciation of Napoleon and his arbitrary rule, was named "Ten Years of Exile." She returned to Paris upon the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, and was allowed to remain, even after the emperor's return from Elba. At the restoration of the Bourbons, she retired to Switzerland, and never again interfered with politics. Subsequently to the death of the Baron de Staël, she privately married M. Rocca. In her retirement she occupied herself with the composition of her famous work, entitled "Considérations sur la Révolution Française." In this work, which did not appear until after her demise, she gives a graphic account of the stormy period when France was torn by faction and delivered over to republican fury. Her political associate, Benjamin Constant, says: "If she had painted individuals more frequently and more in detail, her work, though it might have ranked lower as a literary composition, would have gained in interest." Nevertheless, the work contains some admirable sketches of Mirabeau, Calonne, Brienne, Pethion, and other leaders of party, with whom she had come into contact. She also produced essays on the Influence of the Passions, on Suicide, and on Fiction. Altogether, she was one of the most remarkable personages of a remarkable age. B. at Paris, 1768; D. in Switzerland, 1817.

STAFFA, *stăf'-fa*, a small island of the Hebrides, celebrated for its basaltic pillars, and for its remarkable natural caverns, about 15 miles west of the island of Mull, and 9 from Icolm-kill. *Desc.* It is of an irregular oval shape, and about a mile and a half in circumference, presenting an uneven table-land, terminating, nearly all round, in cliffs of variable height. The cave of Fingal, which fronts the south-west, is much celebrated. "The mind can hardly form an idea," says Sir Joseph Banks, "more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of those which have been broken off to form it." The height of the cave, within, diminishes very soon to a mean measure, varying from 50 to 42 feet. The length is 227 feet. There are other caves; namely, Mackinnon's, or the Scart or Cormorant's cave, and the Boat cave.

STAFFORD, *stăf'-ford*, a market-town and borough of Staffordshire, on the Sow, about three miles from its junction with the Trent. The town is of an irregular oval figure, and contains two churches,—St. Mary's and St. Chad's, several chapels, the county-hall, the assembly-room, the county infirmary, the gaol, a lunatic asylum, and a free school. Behind the county-hall is a convenient market-place. *Manf.* Boots and shoes. There

is also a considerable business carried on in tanning. *Pop.* 12,000. The earliest authentic mention of Stafford is in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 913. It is the birthplace of Isaak Walton, and has a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

STAFFORD, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 297 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

STAFFORD, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

STAFFORD, an ancient English family, originally from Normandy, the founder of which was Robert Tani, contemporary and follower of William the Conqueror, who created him governor of the castle of Stafford. Several members of this family have played a great part in English history, particularly Humphrey, general of Henry VI., who fought against the duke of York, and, for his services, was recompensed with the dukedom of Buckingham in 1465. Henry, his grandson, succeeded him in the dukedom. He was for some time the favourite of Richard III., and his second in his ambitious schemes; but having revolted against the king, he was, on being captured, decapitated in 1483. His son Edward was charged with treason under Henry VIII., and also perished upon the scaffold in 1521. This house having become extinct in the male line, its honours were continued through William Howard, who married Mary, the heiress of the Staffords. (*See* below.)

STAFFORD, *William Howard, Viscount*, an English nobleman, who is chiefly remarkable in history as the last victim to the Titus Oates plot. He was a Roman Catholic, and had been a stanch adherent to the fortunes of Charles I.; but, according to Burnet, "he thought the king had not rewarded him for his former services as he had deserved; so he often voted against the court, and made great applications always to the earl of Shaftesbury. He was on no good terms with the duke of York." Titus Oates denounced him, in 1678, to the House of Commons, as one who had been nominated by the general of the order of Jesuits to the office of paymaster of the forces. Two days afterwards Stafford surrendered himself, and several months later he was tried and found guilty, by a majority of the House of Lords, of having, among other crimes, offered rewards to several persons to kill the king. He protested his innocence both at his trial and subsequently. On the morning before his death he "denied," says Burnet, "all that the witnesses had sworn against him." A bill to reverse his attainder passed the Lords in 1685, but was thrown out in the House of Commons. His widow was, however, created countess of Stafford for life by James II., three years later, and in 1824 the viscount's attainder was reversed. In the succeeding year, Sir William Jerningham, having proved his claim through his descent from the granddaughter of the viscount, was granted the barony. B. 1612; executed 1680.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, bounded N. by Cheshire and part of Derbyshire, E. by Derbyshire and Warwickshire, and between these, for a short way, by Leicestershire, S. by Worcestershire, and W. by Shropshire and Cheshire. *Area*, 1,184 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified; a range of hills runs along the north-western border, spreading out towards the north, over the whole breadth of the county. To this bleak and hilly district in the north and north-west, the other parts of the county in the south, middle, and east, present a striking contrast, being generally level, or only interspersed with gentle eminences. *Rivers.* These rise mostly in the high grounds within the county. The chief are the Trent, with its tributaries, the Dove, the Manyfold, and the Hamps or Hanse, the Churnet, the Blythe, the Teyn, the Sow, the Penk, and the Tame. The Stour and Smestal run southwards into the Severn *Pro.* The principal crops are, wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, vetches, buckwheat, hemp, flax, turnips, potatoes, cabbages, rape; to these may be added clovers, trefoils, and two or three of the real grasses. *Minerals.* Abundant; comprising coal, iron, limestone, copper, and lead. In some places the limestone approaches to, and passes into, marble. The marble is of various kinds. Alabaster occurs in great abundance. Freestone of very good quality is found in this county, and there are extensive quarries of it in different places. Clays of every description are abundant, and form the principal material of its potteries. *Manf.* Various and extensive. Besides iron-foundries, blast-furnaces, and slitting-mills, and other branches of the iron trade, which, especially in the southern districts, employ great numbers of people, they consist chiefly of potters' ware, glass, hardware articles, nails, toys, and japanned goods. The potteries of Staffordshire have acquired the most extensive celebrity, not only from their vast extent, but from their perfection, and from the great improvements which were introduced into the manufacture by the inventive genius and indefatigable labours of Wedgwood. It was about the year 1760 that he began to produce those different kinds of ware which are now in universal demand. The manufacture of glass is most considerable in the vicinity of Stourbridge. Wolverhampton, and the many populous villages in its neighbourhood, are distinguished for their manufacture of locks, buckles, steel toys, and particularly watch-chains; Walsall and its neighbourhood for shoe-buckles and clasps. Vast quantities of nails are also made in many of the country parishes. Wolverhampton and Bilston produce a variety of plated, lacquered, japanned, and also some enamelled goods. There are also manufactures of tobacco- and snuff-boxes, shoes, and hats. Tin and brass are among the productions in Staffordshire; and there are several smelting and brass-works near the copper-mines. The cotton manufactures are very considerable; and there is a manufacture of salt, obtained by boiling brine. The silk trade is carried on to a large extent; also the tape manufacture. The trade of the county has been greatly advanced by the extensive system of inland navigation, which at once connects this county, not only with the metropolis, but with the Severn, the Mersey, and the Humber, and the three corresponding ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. *Pop.* 610,000. This county belongs to the diocese of Lichfield.

STAGNELIUS, Eric John, *stag-ne'-li-us*, a poet, and surnamed the Swedish Shelley. He evinced a genius for poetry, even from his earliest years, and shortly after the termination of his career at college, he produced his first work, "Vladimir the Great," an epic poem, the subject of which was the conversion of the Russians to Christianity. He held an appointment in the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs of Sweden, and, throughout his life, continued to produce poems, which are held to surpass all other productions of the same kind in the Swedish language. After his death, his works were collected into three volumes. A complete German translation of his poems appeared in 1851. An English translation of a few of his lyrics was given in the "Foreign Review." B. 1793; D. 1823.

STAHL, George Ernest, *stal*, a celebrated German chemist. He was educated at Jena, where he took his doctor's degree in 1683; but, upon the establishment of the university of Halle, in 1694, he was appointed professor of anatomy and chemistry there. Acquiring great reputation in this office, he was, in 1716, invited to Berlin, and made counsellor of the court and physician to the king. Stahl was more eminent in chemistry than in medicine, because he was less fanciful. He made many important discoveries, the chief being his theory of phlogiston, which, although erroneous in itself, led to the discovery of great truths in chemistry. He composed a number of learned works in Latin, upon medical science, and upon chemistry. His phlogistic theory, which held its ground for nearly a century, was given in a work entitled "Zymotechnia Fundamentalis." D. at Anspach, 1660; D. at Berlin, 1734.

STAINES, *stains*, a market-town of Middlesex, on the Thames, over which there is a strong timber bridge, 19 miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The church consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle. *Pop.* 2,600.

STAINTON, *stain'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, with populations varying between 150 and 3,000.

STAIR, James Dalrymple, Earl of, *stair*, a Scottish general and statesman, who exerted himself in arousing his countrymen against James II. William III. soon after his accession, created Dalrymple a colonel.

He served under Marlborough in 1702; represented the English nation at the court of Poland during the interval 1709-13, and in France during the regency. He induced the regent D'Orleans to expel the Pretender from French territory, and in the reign of George II. he became grand-admiral of Scotland, and was created a field-marshal. He was nominated to the command of the English forces in Germany, and gained over Marshal the duke de Noailles the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. He also frustrated the attempt made upon English territory, in 1745-6, by the Pretender, Charles Edward. B. at Edinburgh, 1673; D. 1747.

STALBRIDGE, *stäl'-bridj*, a market-town of Dorsetshire, on a branch of the Stour, 7 miles from Sherborne. Here is a large ancient church, a charity-school, and other schools. *Manf.* Stockings, chiefly. *Pop.* 2,000.

STALEYBRIDGE, *stai'-le-bridj*, a market-town and chapelry of Lancashire and Cheshire, 6 miles from Stockport. *Manf.* Principally cotton goods. *Pop.* 21,000. It has a station on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway.

STALIMÉNE. (*See* LEMNOS.)

STAMFORD, *stăm'-ford*, an ancient and considerable market and borough town of Lincolnshire, on the Welland, at the south-western angle of the county, on the borders of Rutlandshire and Northamptonshire, 12 miles from Peterborough. One of its parishes is in Northamptonshire, but the greater part of the town is built on the slope of a hill on the Lincoln side of the river. Its principal buildings are, several churches, a town-hall, a theatre, and assembly-rooms. Stamford formerly contained several monastic establishments, and is related by tradition to have been, at one time, the seat of a university. It has various schools, and its charitable foundations are numerous. *Pop.* 9,000.—This was a place of note in the time of the Danes and the Saxons.

STAMFORD, a township of British N. America, Upper Canada, to the W. of the Falls of Niagara.

STAMFORD, the name of several townships in the United States, none with a population above 6,000.

STANCO, *stan'-ko*, a small island in the Grecian archipelago. (*See* COS.)

STANFIELD, Clarkson, *stăn'-feeld*, an eminent modern English painter, who first studied marine effects, in depicting which he subsequently became so skilful, from the forecastle of an English man-of-war. Curiously enough, he was a seaman on board the vessel in which Douglas Jerrold served as a midshipman. Abandoning the navy, he became a scene-painter at the old Royalty theatre, near Wellclose Square, in London, at that period a popular resort of the English sailor. Becoming eminent as a scene-painter, he was engaged for Drury-Lane theatre. During many years he worked hard for the stage, but found time to paint small pictures of coast scenery and shipping, and in the latter walk he achieved so high a reputation that, in 1832, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. Three years later, he became R.A., by which time he had entirely withdrawn himself from theatrical work. From this period he was one of the most brilliant and popular contributors to the yearly exhibitions of the Royal Academy. True to nature, manly in style, and a thorough master of the technicalities of his art, he was one of the great ornaments of the English school of landscape-painters. Several of his pictures—far from being the best, however—are included in the British collection at the South Kensington Museum. Perhaps his finest productions are—"The *Victory* bearing the Body of Nelson towed into Gibraltar, seven days after the Battle of Trafalgar;" "The Abandoned;" "Port-na-Spana, near the Giant's Causeway, with the Wrecked Vessels of the Spanish Armada;" and "St. Sebastian during the Siege under the Duke of Wellington." A collection of lithographs from his sketches on the Rhine and Moselle was published. He also designed a great many subjects for Heath's "Picturesque Annual." B. at Sunderland, about 1800.

STANFORD, *stăn'-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

STANFORD, the capital of Lincoln county, Kentucky, U.S. It has a court-house and gaol. *Pop.* 7,000.—2. In Duchess county, New York, 16 miles from Poughkeepsie. *Pop.* 2,200.

STANHOPE, Charles, third Earl of, *stăn'-hope*, an English nobleman, chiefly celebrated for his mechanical inventions, the most important of which was the printing-press which is named after him. He also designed improvements in the construction of canal locks, and made some researches into the action of the electric fluid. He opposed the ministry of his time, and considered the French revolution as a great step towards social improvement. He wrote a few works, the most remarkable of which were his "Reply to Mr. Burke's Reflections upon the French Revolution," and a refutation of Dr. Price's "Plan for a Sinking Fund." He was the father of the celebrated Lady Hester Stanhope. B. 1753; D. 1816.

STANHOPE, George, an eminent English divine, who became chaplain to William III. and afterwards to Queen Anne, and also dean of Canterbury. His most important works were,—"A Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels;" translations of Thomas à Kempis; Rochefoucauld's "Maxims;" St. Augustine's "Meditations;" "Charron on Wisdom;" Epictetus's "Morals;" &c. B. in Derbyshire, 1660; D. 1728.

STANHOPE, James, first Earl of, a celebrated English nobleman, who early entered upon a military career, and distinguished himself so much at the siege of Namur, in 1695, that William III. gave him a company in the Guards, and the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1705 he served as a brigadier-general under the earl of Peterborough at the siege of Barcelona. He was afterwards created major-general and commander-in-chief of the British forces in Spain, by Queen Anne. In 1708 he captured Port Mahon, and obtained possession of the island of Minorca; subsequently gaining the victories of Almanza and Saragossa; but, being intrusted with the defence of Brihuega, he was obliged to surrender it, after a gallant resistance, to the duke de Vendôme. George I. appointed him secretary of state, and in 1714 sent him as ambassador to Vienna. In 1717 he was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer; but relinquished these offices on being created a peer soon afterwards. B. 1673; D. in London, 1721.

STANHOPE, Philip Dormer. (*See* CHESTERFIELD, Earl of.)

STANHOPE, Philip Henry, fifth Earl of, an eminent English historian and statesman, who, after completing his education at Oxford, entered the House of Commons as the representative of Wotton-Basset, in 1832. He was afterwards member for Hertford during the interval 1835-52. He held office as under-secretary of state for Foreign Affairs in the short ministry of the duke of Wellington, 1834-5; and again as secretary to the Board of Control, in the administration of Peel, in 1845-6. As an historical writer, his reputation was founded upon his "History of the War of Succession in Spain," and "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713—1783." He also produced several less-important works, such as the "Life of Louis, Prince of Condé;" the "Life of Joan of Arc," &c. A collection of his essays contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" was published in 1849. The Copyright, or Lord Mahon's Act, was carried by him; and to his exertions is chiefly due the governmental scheme of forming a national portrait-gallery. In 1855 he succeeded to the earldom of Stanhope, before which period he had been styled Lord Mahon. B. at Walmer, Kent, 1805.

STANISLAUS I., Leczinski, *stan'-is-laws*, king of Poland, was the son of the grand treasurer of that kingdom. In 1704 he was deputed by the assembly at Warsaw to Charles XII. of Sweden, who had just conquered Poland. That monarch caused him to be crowned king at Warsaw in 1705; but when Charles was defeated, in 1709, Stanislaus was obliged to leave his kingdom. On the death of Augustus, in 1733, he returned, in hopes of being acknowledged; but the power of the emperor of Germany and the empress of Russia prevailed against him, and he was again obliged to fly. He died at an advanced age, in consequence of his night-gown taking fire. He was the author of some

productions in French and Polish, which were printed under the title of "The Works of a Liberal Philosopher." B. 1677; D. 1766.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKI, king of Poland, was the son of a Lithuanian nobleman. After receiving a liberal education, he went upon a course of travel, and resided a considerable time in England, where he became intimate with Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, whom he accompanied in his embassy to St. Petersburg. At this court the elegance of his person and his accomplishments recommended him to the favour of the grand-duchess, afterwards Catherine II., which gave such offence to the empress Elizabeth, that she made representations to Augustus III., king of Poland, by whom he was recalled. On the death of that monarch, in 1763, Catherine interposed her influence so effectually in behalf of her favourite, that he was elected king of Poland, to the great discontent of a large party of the nobility of that kingdom. Too weak to avert the calamity, Stanislaus saw 13,500 square miles of his kingdom divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in 1772. A second partition took place in 1793. In the following year Kosciusko gathered together an army, chiefly composed of peasants, with which he fought with the most astonishing bravery against the overwhelming masses of Russia. But, being defeated and taken prisoner, the Russians entered Warsaw. Stanislaus was forced to resign his crown, and the remainder of Poland was, in 1795, divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The unfortunate monarch retired first to Grodno, whence he was called to St. Petersburg, where he remained until his death. B. at Wolczyn, Lithuania, 1732; D. at St. Petersburg, 1798.

STANISLAWOW, *stan'-is-law-ow*, a fortified town of Austrian Poland, and capital of a circle, 75 miles from Lemberg. It has a gymnasium. *Pop.* 11,000.

STANLEY, *stăn'-le*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Wakefield. *Pop.* 7,500.—The name of several other townships, none of them with a population above 3,000.

STANLEY, a county of the United States, S. Carolina. *Area*, 353 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.

STANLEY, Thomas, a learned English writer, who, at the conclusion of his educational career at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, entered himself of the Middle Temple. He appears to have principally devoted himself to literature, and to have practised the law but little. His most important works are—the "History of Philosophy" and "Lives of Philosophers;" an edition of Ælian's "Various History," and an edition of Æschylus, with a Latin version. B. at Cumberlow, Herts, 1625; D. in London, 1678.

STANLEY, John, an eminent English musician, who became blind at the age of 2 years, and at 7 began to learn music, in which he made such progress that he was placed under Dr. Green, and at the early age of 11 he obtained the place of organist of Allhallows, Bread Street. In 1723 he was chosen organist of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and in 1734 was elected by the benchers of the Temple their organist. In 1779 he was appointed master of the king's band of musicians. His compositions evince taste and judgment. B. in London, 1713; D. 1786.

STANLEY, Rev. Edward, an eminent English prelate and ornithologist, who, after studying at the university of Cambridge, was, in 1805, presented by his father, Sir John Stanley, to the living of Alderley, in Cheshire, the duties of which he fulfilled during thirty-two years. In 1837 he was promoted to the see of Norwich. A most tolerant and kindly churchman, he took little interest in matters purely controversial, but chose rather to devote his leisure to the pursuits of natural science. He was an accomplished geologist, entomologist, and botanist; but his published works show that ornithology was his favourite study. His "Familiar History of British Birds, their Nature, Habits, and Instincts," is an excellent work, and has passed through many editions. He also contributed articles upon natural history to "Blackwood's Magazine." He was a fellow of the Royal and president of the Linnæan Society. B. in London, 1779; D. 1849.

STANLEY, Rev. Arthur Penrhyn, a modern English divine and writer, the son of the preceding. He was sent at an early age to Rugby, where he earned the esteem and friendship of Dr. Arnold. In 1834 he proceeded to Oxford, and subsequently became fellow and tutor of University College there. In 1851 he was nominated a canon of Canterbury, and subsequently became chaplain to Prince Albert, as well as to the bishop of London. In 1856 he was chosen to fill the chair of Ecclesiastical History in the university of Oxford. In theology, as well as in church politics, he was a zealous follower of the late Dr. Arnold. Of that great ornament to the established church he had always been a disciple; he preached his funeral sermon in 1842, at Rugby, and in 1844 produced a lasting memorial of his worth, in the "Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D.D." Canon Stanley also produced—a Memoir of his father, the bishop of Norwich; "Historical Memorials of Canterbury;" and an important work, entitled "Sinai and Palestine in connection with their History." Several collections of sermons and essays also emanated from him. B. at Alderley, Cheshire, 1813.

STANLEY, Edward Henry Smith, Lord, a modern English statesman, and the son of the earl of Derby. After leaving the university of Cambridge, he went upon a course of travel through the United States, Canada, and the West Indies. At a later period he visited India, whence he was recalled to undertake, in 1852, the duties of under-secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, in the administration of his father. When Lord Derby again formed a cabinet, in 1858, Lord Stanley became president of the Board of Control, or, more properly, secretary of state for India, the former title being abolished. In this office, which he held whilst his father retained power, he is acknowledged to have directed the affairs of India in an enlightened and statesmanlike manner. B. at Knowsley, 1826.

STANSTEAD, *stan'-sted*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

STANTON, *stăn'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes of England, with populations varying between 100 and 2,000.

STANYHURST, Richard, *stan'-ne-hurst*, an Irish Roman Catholic divine, who was educated at University College, Oxford; after which he went abroad, and became chaplain to the archduke Albert, governor of the Netherlands. He wrote, among other works, in Latin, "The Life of St. Patrick;" and made an English translation of the four first books of the "Æneid." He was uncle to Archbishop Usher. B. at Dublin, 1545; D. at Brussels, 1618.

STANZ, *stantz*, a well-built town of Switzerland, 42 miles from Bern. It has a town-hall, with a series of portraits of historical personages, and in the market-place there is a statue of Arnold Von Winkelreid, who was born here. There is also a monument to commemorate the persons massacred by the French in 1798. *Pop.* 2,000.

STAPEL, John Bodæus, *sta'-pel*, an eminent Dutch physician and botanist, who devoted his life to the researches necessary for producing a complete edition of the botanical writings of Theophrastus. His death took place before he could complete his task; but some of his materials were used by his father, in the edition of Theophrastus published at Amsterdam in 1644. D. 1636.

STAPLEDON, Walter, *stai'-pel-don*, an English prelate, who was educated at Oxford. His merits recommended him to the court, and he was made bishop of Exeter and treasurer of England. He founded Exeter College, Oxford, and was beheaded by the insurgents of London, at the cross in Cheapside, in 1326.

STAPLEFORD, *stai'-pel-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

STAPLETON, *stai'-pel-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

STAPLETON, Thomas, an English Roman Catholic divine, who obtained, in the reign of Mary, a canonry in Chichester cathedral; but in that of Elizabeth he went abroad, and settled at Louvain, where he was appointed professor in divinity. His works, chiefly upon theology, were published at Paris in 1620. D. 1598.

STAPYLTON, Sir Robert, an English poet, who became

gentleman usher to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles I., and was with him at the battle of Edgehill. After the Restoration his services were rewarded. He published a translation of Juvenal, and some plays. D. 1699.

STARALA RUSSA, *sta-ra'-la*, a town of European Russia, 137 miles from St. Petersburg. It has an imperial palace and salt-works. *Pop.* 9,000.

STARGARD, NEW, *star'-gart*, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Ihna, 21 miles from Stettin. *Manf.* Woollens, soap, and tobacco. There are also breweries and distilleries. *Pop.* 12,300. This place has railway communication with Stettin. Also the names of several other towns, none of them with a population above 3,000.

STARK, *stark*, a county in the E. of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 587 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.

STARKENBACH, *star'-ken-bak*, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles from New Bidschow. *Pop.* 2,500.

STARKENBURG, *star'-ken-boorg*, a province of Hesse-Darmstadt, between the Rhine and the Maine. *Pop.* 320,000.

STARODUB, *sta'-ro-doob*, a town of European Russia, government of Tchernigov, on the Babintza. It has a cathedral. *Pop.* 9,000.

START POINT, a cape on the S.E. coast of the county of Devon, about 10 miles from Dartmouth. It has a revolving light 204 feet above the sea.

STATEN ISLAND, *stät'-en*, an island of the United States, which forms Richmond county, in the state of New York, from the capital of which it is 8 miles. *Area*, 63 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly and fertile, with iron-mines and fishing villages. *Pop.* 16,000.—There is daily communication by steamboats from this place to New York.

STATES OF THE CHURCH, PAPAL OR PONTIFICAL STATES, a country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the territory of Venice and Lombardy, E. by the Adriatic, S.E. by the (recent) kingdom of Naples, S.W. by the Mediterranean, and W. by Tuscany and Modena. It occupies the central part of the peninsula. *Area*, 17,495 square miles. *Political Divisions.* In 1832 the state was divided into twenty provinces, of which the legations are six and the delegations thirteen. The capital and its district is called the Camarca. The names of the legations are Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Ravenna, Urbino, with Pesaro and Velletri. The delegations are Ancona, Macerata, Camerino, Fermo, Ascoli, Perugia, Spoleto, Rieti, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Orvieta, Frosinone, Benevento. The former are each governed by a cardinal, and each of the latter by a prelate. *Desc.* Diversified, fertile, and well watered. In the N. it includes part of the great plain of the Po, and in the S.W. the undulating plain called the Campagna di Roma, terminating in the Pontine marshes. *Rivers.* The Tiber and its affluents in the S.; N. of the Apennines it is watered by numerous small torrents and the principal branch of the Po. *Lakes.* Albano and Bracciano; the Pontine marshes and the marshes of Comacchio. *Climate.* Greatly varied by situation: cold in the mountains, and mild in the plains. In the Campagna of Rome the fatal miasma drives the cultivators of the soil at night into the neighbouring towns and villages. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, hemp, wine, oil, pulse, and tobacco. Sugar, cotton, and indigo are cultivated to a small extent, and chestnuts form a considerable article of food. Flocks of sheep and horses are reared, and numbers of swine feed in the forests of the Apennines. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and other volcanic products; salt is made in the lagoons. *Manf.* These are mostly confined to the large cities, and comprise silks, gloves, leather, paper, iron and glass wares, musical strings, soap, cordage, cream of tartar, glue, crape, and sausages at Bologna. The commerce is limited, and chiefly confined to the Mediterranean states. The fisheries are mostly conducted by the Neapolitans. *The Pope.* This sovereign, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the Roman Catholic Church, and is invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. He has the title of Holy Father and Holiness, and is elected at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Every nation of the Roman Catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Previous to the 7th century, the popes were only bishops of Rome, and the basis of their temporal power was laid by the successive grants of Pepin, Charlemagne, and the emperor Henry III. It was not consolidated, however, until the 16th century. *Education.* This is conducted in universities, colleges, seminaries, and schools. The instruction is of inferior kind, and no general provision is made for that of the lower orders. The universities are seven; at Bologna, which is the most celebrated, Rome, Perugia, Ferrara, Camarino, Urbino, and Macerata. *Inhab.* Trade and manufactures being little encouraged, were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such that they would be absolutely starved. The numerous holidays are great impediments to the exertions of industry, and the number of young sturdy beggars who stroll about as pilgrims, instead of increasing the common stock by their industry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow-subjects. In no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the Pope's temporal subjects. *Army.* Small. *Navy.* Small. *Gov.* An absolute elective monarchy. The Pope is chosen by the college of cardinals out of their own body, and is also a temporal sovereign. *Pop.* 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 41° 12′ and 44° 59′ N. *Lon.* between 10° 50′ and 13° 55′ E.—In 1790 Avignon and Venaissin were taken possession of by the French, and in 1798 they overturned the ancient government, and erected it into a republic, styled the Roman Republic, under the direction of five consuls. They obliged Pope Pius VI. to remove from Rome, first into the dominions of the grand-duke of Tuscany, and afterwards to Grenoble, in France, from which, whilst being again removed, he died, at Valence, 1799. In 1808 Napoleon I. divided the other states between the kingdom of Italy and the French empire, but in 1814, with the exception of Avignon, all these territories were restored. In 1847, Pope Pius IX. established a constitutional parliament, but the revolution of the following year overturned it. While we write (1861) the Pope holds his power by an extremely uncertain tenure.

STATIRA, *sta-tī'-ra*, wife of Darius Codomanus, was taken by Alexander the Great after the battle of Issus, and became the wife of that conqueror; on whose decease she was put to death by Roxana, 323 B.C.

STATIUS, Publius Papinius, *stai'-shi-us*, a Roman poet, who became the favourite of Domitian. There remain of Statius two heroic poems,—"Thebais," in 12 books, and the "Achilleis,"—and "Sylvæ," a collection of short poems on passing events. B. at Naples, 61; D. at the same city, 96.

STAUNTON, Sir George Leonard, *stawn'-ton*, an eminent Irish physician and diplomatist. He studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree; after which he settled in London, where he became the friend of Dr. Johnson. About 1762 he went to Granada, where he practised as a physician, and acquired a fortune. He also became secretary to Lord Macartney, governor of the island; and, having studied the law, he discharged the office of attorney-general. On the capture of Granada by the French, he was made prisoner, and, with Lord Macartney, sent to France; but after some time returned to England. When Lord Macartney was appointed governor of Madras, he accompanied him as confidential secretary, in which capacity he displayed great abilities in the treaty with Tippoo Sultan in 1784. On his return to England he received a pension from the East-India Company, besides which he was created a baronet. In 1792 Lord Macartney went out as ambassador to China, and was accompanied by Sir George as secretary of legation. Of this voyage he published an elaborate and highly interesting account. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, where there is a fine monument to his memory by Chantrey. B. at Cargin, Galway, Ireland, 1737; D. in London, 1801.

STAUNTON, Sir George Thomas, a modern English writer, who was son of the preceding, whom he accompanied to China in 1792. On his return to England, he was entered of the university of Cambridge, where he pursued his studies in a distinguished manner. On leaving the university, he went out to China as secretary of the English factory at Canton, of which trading

community he subsequently became president. In 1816 he was attached to the embassy of Lord Amherst, in which capacity his knowledge of the Chinese character and language enabled him to render great services to the English government. In 1817 he quitted the East, and thenceforth devoted himself to politics, employing his leisure in the composition of a number of valuable works. The most important of these were,—"The Penal Code of the Chinese Empire;" "Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Tartars in 1712-15;" "Journal of the Embassy of Lord Amherst;" "Memoirs of the Life and Family of the late Sir George Leonard Staunton;" and a translation from the Spanish of Mendoza, of a work entitled "History of the Great and Mighty Kingdom of China." This last work was undertaken for the Hakluyt Society. With a few short interruptions, Sir George sat in the House of Commons from 1818 until 1852. At the latter date he retired into private life. He was among the most distinguished of Chinese scholars; and so great were his acquirements in that exceedingly difficult language, that he was enabled to compose in it a treatise upon vaccination, which led to that medical preservative being employed in many parts of China. B. at Salisbury, 1781.

STAUNTON, a town of the United States, in Virginia, 100 miles from Richmond. *Pop.* 4,000.

STAUNTON, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

STAUPITZ, John, *stow'-pitz*, dean of the faculty of Theology at Wittemberg, and vicar-general of the Augustines in Germany. It was he who charged Luther to defend his order against the Dominicans. D. 1527.

STAVANGER, *sta-vang'-ger*, an old seaport-town of Norway, on the coast, 85 miles from Christiansand. *Pop.* 9,000.

STAVELEY, Thomas, *staiv'-le*, a learned English lawyer and antiquary. He was the author of a work entitled "The Romish Horse-Leech, or a Discovery of the Enormous Exactions of the Court of Rome," and of the "History of Churches." D. in London, 1683.

STAVELY, two parishes of England. 1. In Derbyshire, 4 miles from Chesterfield. *Pop.* 5,000. This has a station on the Midland Counties Railway.—2. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Boroughbridge. *Pop.* 500.

STAVERTON, *stai'-ver-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,200.

STAVROPOL, *stav'-ro-pol*, a town of European Russia, on the Wolga, government of Simbirsk. *Pop.* 3,600.—Another in Caucasia, on the Tachla, 60 miles from Alexandrov. *Pop.* 7,000.

STAVROS, *stav'-ros*, a village of European Turkey, 38 miles from Salonica, the birthplace of Aristotle.

STAY, Benedict, *stai*, a modern Latin poet, who produced a fine poem in that language, upon the philosophy of Descartes. He became secretary to Pope Clement XII. His finest production was a Latin poem upon the Newtonian philosophy. B. 1714; D. at Rome, 1801.

STAYNER, Sir Richard, *stai'-ner*, an English naval commander, who, in 1656, attacked a Spanish flotilla of eight sail, although his own force consisted of only three frigates. Two of the Spanish ships were captured, the remainder being either sunk or driven on shore. He returned with treasure to the amount of £600,000. Under Blake, he, in 1657, led the attack upon the Spanish fleet in the Bay of Santa Cruz, and for his distinguished gallantry upon that memorable occasion, he was created a knight by Cromwell. (*See* BLAKE.) After the Restoration, his knighthood was confirmed, and he was created rear-admiral of the fleet. He remained at sea during the rest of his life, although no occasion offered for the exercise of his skill and bravery as a seaman. After his death, at sea, his body was brought home and interred in London. Pepys, in his "Diary," records this last event as follows:—"By ten o'clock to Ironmongers' Hall, to the funeral of Sir Richard Stayner." D. 1662.

STEBBING, Henry, *steb'-bing*, a learned English divine, who distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy against Hoadley, and afterwards attacked Warburton's "Divine Legation." He became chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury. His other works are,—"Sermons on Practical Christianity," and "Sermons on Boyle's Lectures." D. 1763.

STEELE, Sir Richard, *steel*, a celebrated essayist. His father, who was a barrister, acted in the capacity of private secretary to the duke of Ormond. He received his education at the Charter-house, in London, and at Merton College, Oxford, after which he obtained an ensigncy in the Guards. In 1702 he commenced his career as a dramatic writer, with the production of his comedy of "The Funeral, or Grief à la Mode," which had great success. This play was followed by the "Tender Husband" and the "Lying Lovers;" but his best work was the "Conscious Lovers," acted in 1722. In 1709 he began "The Tatler," a periodical paper, in which he had the assistance of Addison, as he also had in the "Spectator" and "Guardian;" the first commenced in 1711 and the last in 1713. His reputation as a writer procured him the place of commissioner of the stamp-office, which he resigned on being chosen member for Stockbridge. For writing two pamphlets, called the "Englishman" and the "Crisis," he was soon afterwards expelled the House of Commons, "which," says Lord Mahon, "was a fierce and most unwarrantable stretch of party violence." After the accession of George I., in 1715, he received the honour of knighthood, was appointed surveyor of the stables at Hampton Court, and governor of the royal company of comedians. He was also returned to parliament for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, and made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. A distinguished critic observes of Sir Richard Steele, that he was a "man of undissembled and extensive benevolence. . . His works are chaste and manly. He was a stranger to the most distant appearance of envy or malevolence; never jealous of any man's growing reputation, and so far from arrogating any praise to himself from his conjunction with Mr. Addison, that he was the first who desired him to distinguish his papers. His great fault was want of economy; and it has been said of him, he was certainly the most agreeable and the most innocent rake that entered the rounds of dissipation." B. at Dublin, 1671; D. at Llangunnor, near Caermarthen, 1729.

STEEN, John, *stain*, a celebrated Dutch painter. "In spirit, humour, and invention," says Dr. Waagen, "Steen excels all other Dutch painters in the same line." B. at Leyden, 1636; D. 1689.

STEENKERKE, *stain'-kerk*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 13 miles from Mons. *Pop.* 700. It is noted for the defeat of the allies by the French, 1692.

STEENWYK, Henry, *stain'-vike*, a Flemish painter, who excelled in depicting architectural subjects, or the insides of churches and Gothic buildings. B. 1585; D. in London, 1625.

STEEP-HOLMES ISLAND, *steep homes*, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Severn, 10 miles from Cardiff. It has a circumference of about 2 miles, and was formerly the site of a priory.

STEEVENS, George, *stē'-vens*, an English writer, and one of the editors of Shakspere. In 1766 he published twenty of the plays of Shakspere, with notes. This work produced an intimacy between Steevens and Dr. Johnson, the result of which was a union of their labours as editors and commentators of Shakspere. Their edition appeared in 1773. Twenty years afterwards, Steevens published a still more accurate edition of the great English dramatist, in 15 vols. He also revised the proofs of Boydell's edition of Shakspere. B. at Stepney, 1736; D. at Hampstead, 1800.

STEFFANI, Agostino, *stef-fa'-ne*, a celebrated Italian composer, who was at first a chorister at St. Mark's, Venice, where he attracted the notice of a German nobleman, by the beauty of his voice. This patron provided him with the means of obtaining a learned and musical education. He entered into holy orders, but chiefly devoted himself to musical composition. The duke of Brunswick, father of George I., offered him the posts of director of his chamber music, and of the opera, which Steffani accepted. He composed several operas, and a large number of madrigals, motets, duets, &c. Caroline, consort of George II., edited a hundred of his duets. He subsequently became bishop of Spiga, having, in 1708, resigned his posts under the elector of

Hanover to Handel. B. about 1650; D. at Frankfort, 1729.

STEFFENS, Henry, *stef'-fens*, an eminent philosopher, who studied at the university of Copenhagen, where he so highly distinguished himself as to gain, in 1794, a travelling prize. In 1796 he was engaged as a lecturer upon natural history, and also as private tutor at Hamburg; in 1800 he was appointed to make a revision of Schelling's works upon natural philosophy: at a later period he was appointed assistant to the professor of philosophy in the university of Jena. After spending a short time in Denmark, he, in 1804, became professor in the university at Halle. In 1809 he joined the Prussian volunteers, with whom he fought till they entered Paris in 1813. Afterwards he held the professorship of physics and natural history at Breslau, and from the year 1831 until his death, at the university of Berlin. The most important works of this learned writer were,—his Autobiography; "On the False Theology and the True Faith;" "Polemical Leaves for the Advancement of Speculative Physics;" some novels; and the "Fundamental Features of Philosophical Natural Science." B. at Stavanger, Norway, 1773; D. at Berlin, 1845.

STEIBELT, Daniel, *sti'-belt*, an eminent German composer, who having been fortunate enough to attract the notice of William III. of Prussia, was educated at the charge of that king. He resided for a long time in London, where he produced a large number of compositions for the pianoforte, upon which instrument he was a most brilliant performer. In Paris he was the first to introduce Haydn's "Creation." He subsequently became chapel-master to the emperor of Russia; and while a resident at St. Petersburg, he produced there several operas. B. at Berlin, 1775; D. at St. Petersburg, 1823.

STEIN, *stine*, a town of Switzerland, 13 miles from Constance. *Pop.* 1,800.

STEIN, Henry Frederick Charles, Baron von, a celebrated Prussian statesman, who commenced his public life in 1779 as director of mines. After fulfilling the duties of various official appointments during the lifetime of Frederick the Great, he, in 1786, paid a visit to England, where he made a profound study of the constitution of Great Britain. Under Frederick-William III. he was the prime mover of those measures by which Prussia, although shorn of more than half her territory, was enabled to re-establish herself as a great kingdom, and afterwards to contribute to the downfall of Napoleon I. He introduced into Prussia a municipal system, trained the youth of the kingdom in the use of arms, reorganized the army—in short, he introduced a complete change of system throughout the whole Prussian government, whether of politics or of administration. Napoleon having learned what "one Stein" was doing, obliged him, in 1808, to relinquish his post, and to take refuge first in Austria, and afterwards in Russia, where he became counsellor to Alexander I. After the fall of Napoleon, Stein, finding his views too liberal for Prussia, retired into private life. B. at Nassau, 1757; D. 1831.

STEINACH, *sti'-nak*, the name of two small rivers of the west of Germany.

STEINACH, the name of two towns in Germany, neither with a population above 2,400.

STEIN-AM-ANGER, a town of Lower Austria, 38 miles from Vienna. *Manf.* Vinegar and mustard. *Pop.* 2,000.

STEINAU, *sti'-now*, a town of Prussian Silesia, near the Oder, 34 miles from Breslau. *Pop.* 3,000.—Another in Hesse-Cassel, 28 miles from Hanau. *Pop.* 3,000.

STEINBACH, *stine'-bak*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3,000.

STEINHEIM, *stine'-hime*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 2,200.

STEKENE, *stek'-en*, a market-town of Belgium, 18 miles from Ghent. *Pop.* 5,000.

STELVIO PASS, *stel'-ve-o*, leads from Glurns to Bormio, in the Tyrol. *Height*, 9,100 feet above the level of the sea. It is the loftiest carriage-route in Europe, and was opened in 1824.

STENDAL, *sten'-dal*, a town of Prussia, on the Uchte, 62 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Woollen and leather. *Pop.* 8,300.

STENO, Nicholas, *stai'-no*, an eminent Danish anatomist, who became principal physician to Ferdinand II., grand-duke of Tuscany. He was also appointed tutor to the young Prince Cosmo, and, embracing the ecclesiastical state, was made a bishop by the pope, who sent him, with the title of vicar-apostolic, to Germany. His most important works were—"Discourse on the Anatomy of the Brain," and a treatise on the "Muscles and Glands." B. at Copenhagen, 1638; D. at Schwerin, Mecklenburg, 1686.

STENTOR, *sten'-tor*, one of the Grecian warriors who went to the siege of Troy. He was celebrated for the power of his voice, which was said to be as loud as that of fifty men combined.

STEPHEN, St., *ste'-fen*, the first martyr of Christianity, was one of the seventy deacons, and had been the disciple of Gamaliel. He was stoned to death by the Jews, on a pretended charge of blasphemy, in 33.

STEPHEN OF BYZANTIUM, a Greek grammarian and lexicographer, who wrote a geographical dictionary, probably the first ever produced, of which there remains an abridgment, made by Hermolaus, in the reign of Justinian. Flourished, probably, in the 6th century.

STEPHEN, King of England. He was the third son of Stephen, earl of Blois, by Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, and was crowned at Westminster in 1135. Matilda, daughter of Henry I., and wife of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, was the legitimate heir to the throne; but Stephen, taking advantage of her absence, obtained possession of it. In 1139 Matilda landed in England, and in 1141 took Stephen prisoner at the battle of Lincoln; but he was exchanged the same year for Robert, earl of Gloucester, illegitimate brother to the empress. Matilda, after many unsuccessful engagements, quitted the kingdom in 1147, and, two years subsequently, her son Henry, by Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, claimed the crown; but, in 1153, a peace was concluded between the rivals, by which it was settled that Stephen should enjoy the crown for life, and that Henry should be his successor. B. 1105; D. 1154.

STEPHEN I., St., king of Hungary, succeeded his father Geisa in 947. He reformed the manners of his subjects, enacted excellent laws, and introduced Christianity into his kingdom. D. 1038.

STEPHEN II., king of Hungary, succeeded his father Koloman in 1114. He invaded Poland and Austria, and marched into Russia, but was unsuccessful everywhere. He abdicated in 1131, and retired to a monastery, where he died in the same year.

STEPHEN III. was crowned king of Hungary in 1161, but was almost immediately deposed by the nobles. He regained the crown, however, in 1165, and reigned till 1173.

STEPHEN IV. ascended the throne in 1161, but was defeated by the preceding in 1163, soon after which he died at Semlin.

STEPHEN V. reigned two years, 1270-72.

STEPHEN I., Pope, ascended the pontifical chair after Lucius, in 253. He had a difference with St. Cyprian and Fermilian about rebaptizing repentant heretics, which practice this pope condemned. D. 257.

STEPHEN II. was a native of Rome, and elected pope in 752. Astolphus, king of the Lombards, having menaced the city of Rome, Stephen implored the aid of Constantine Copronymus, emperor of the East; but he, being engaged in a war, recommended his cause to Pepin, king of the Franks, who marched into Italy, and deprived Astolphus of the exarchate of Ravenna and several cities, which he gave to the pope; thus laying the foundation of the temporal sovereignty of the church of Rome. D. 757.

STEPHEN III. succeeded Paul I. in 768. Throughout his career he was at variance with the Lombards, and threatened to excommunicate Charles (afterwards Charlemagne) and Carloman, sons of Pepin, if they entered into an alliance with them, or intermarried with the daughters of the Lombard king. Charles, however, married Hermengarda, daughter of Desiderius, king of the Lombards, but put her away a year afterwards. He was succeeded by Adrian I. D. 772.

STEPHEN IV. succeeded Leo III. in 816, but died in the same year.

STEPHEN V. was elected in succession to Adrian III.

in 885. He was a learned pontiff, and greatly contributed to relieve the people of Rome from the effects of a terrible famine which had desolated the country shortly before his accession. D. 891.

STEPHEN VI. became pope in succession to Benedict VI. in 896. He caused the body of Pope Formosus to be disinterred and cast into an ordinary grave, on the plea that that pope had been excommunicated by John VII. anterior to his elevation to the tiara. In 897 the partisans of Formosus burst into an insurrection, and, having seized Stephen, strangled him.

STEPHEN VII. was the successor of Leo V., and was elevated to the papacy in 928. There are no reliable records of his pontificate. D. 930.

STEPHEN VIII. was the successor of Leo VIII. At the time of his election, 939, Rome was governed by Alberic, son of Marozia (*see* MAROZIA), who styled himself "prince and senator of all the Romans." The records of the papacy are extremely untrustworthy; but it is stated by one authority that Stephen VIII. was, during a revolt of the Roman populace, rendered a cripple for life. His successor was Martin III. Stephen D. 942.

STEPHEN IX. was elected to the papacy in succession to Victor II. in 1057. He had previously fulfilled the office of papal legate at the court of Constantinople. After his elevation, he dispatched legates to Milan, to enforce celibacy among the clergy of that church; the disputes upon which decree lasted during a quarter of a century. He summoned the learned Petrus Damianus from his monastery, and created him cardinal and bishop of Ostia. It is surmised from several passages in his letters, that he intended to crown his brother Godfrey, duke of Tuscany, king of Italy. According to one of the bulls issued by him, the clergy were exempted from the jurisdiction of lay courts, as also from the payment of tribute to laymen. He was a learned and energetic pontiff, but too ambitious of worldly influence. D. 1058.

STEPHEN, Right Hon. Sir James, a modern English lawyer, government official, and historian. He was educated for the legal profession, and soon after entering upon practice, was chosen as counsel of the Colonial department. Having retired from the bar, he became assistant under-secretary for the colonies. At a later period he was promoted to the permanent under-secretaryship of the same department; but after spending thirty-five years in the civil service, he, in 1847, retired from it. His distinguished services were rewarded with a knighthood. In 1849 he was chosen regius professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge. His contributions to English literature are highly esteemed; the most important of them being, "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography," and "Lectures on the History of England." B. about 1790.

STEPHEN, Sir George, a modern English writer, and brother of the preceding. He is principally known by his work entitled "Adventures of a Gentleman in search of a Horse;" a novel called "The Jesuit at Cambridge;" and a pamphlet on "The Niger Trade, and the African Blockade." B. about 1800.

STEPHEN BATHORI, king of Poland, and the greatest monarch of that country. He was descended of a noble Hungarian family, and having, through the exercise of great talent and bravery, won the throne of Transylvania in 1571, he was, five years subsequently, elected king of Poland. He married the sister of Sigismund Augustus, and occupied the first years of his reign in improving the internal condition of the country. Having secured the alliance of the Turks, he resolved to turn his arms against the powerful Ivan Vasilovitch, of Muscovy, who had invaded Livonia. He next organized the Cossacks of the Ukraine, repaired and garrisoned the Polish frontier fortresses, called into his service some German and Hungarian troops, with whom, and a large force of Poles, he took the field. He defeated the Muscovites in several desperate engagements, and took the important town of Polotzk, which had been wrested from the Poles some time previously. Bathori's victorious career was arrested by the intrigues of the Jesuit Possevinus with Ivan, who, promising to acknowledge the supremacy of Pope Sixtus V., induced the Polish king to suspend hostilities; but, when Bathori discovered that Ivan did not intend to make this alteration with regard to the church of his country, hostilities were recommenced. This second campaign was, however, brought to a sudden termination by the death of Bathori. He was not only a successful soldier, but a wise and provident administrator, as was evinced by the great number of improvements which he introduced into the civil government of Poland. A liberal patron of learning, he founded the university of Wilna and the college of Polotzk. B. in Hungary, 1533; D. at Grodno, 1586.

STEPHENS, in French ETIENNE or ESTIENNE, in Latin STEPHANUS, the name of an illustrious family of learned printers. The most distinguished members of this family were,—

STEPHENS, Henry. He chiefly printed works on mathematical, medical, and philosophical subjects, but also produced a few editions of classical writers. His widow married Simon de Colines, the celebrated printer, who carried on the business till his death in 1547. Henry Stephens was B. at Paris, about 1470; D. about 1522.

STEPHENS, Robert, son of the preceding. He received a learned education, which included the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages, and conducted the business with Colines. In 1539 he was appointed printer to Francis I.; subsequently to whose death, in 1547, he retired to Geneva. He had given offence to the Sorbonne, by printing a Latin Bible with the notes of Calvin, and therefore did not deem himself safe in France. He was so exact in printing the works which issued from his press, as to expose the sheets for public examination, offering rewards for the detection of errors. His Hebrew Bible and Greek Testament are very scarce and valuable. Stephens compiled a great work, entitled "Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ," and wrote an apology, in Latin, for his Bible, which had been censured by the Sorbonne. B. at Paris, 1503; D. at Geneva, 1559.

STEPHENS, Charles, brother of the preceding. He studied medicine, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty. He accompanied Lazarus Baiflus on his embassy from the court of France to Germany; but upon his return to Paris, and after his brother's removal to Geneva, he continued the family profession, and became printer to the king. During ten years he produced ninety-seven works, all of them beautiful specimens of typography. B. about 1504; D. 1564.

STEPHENS, Henry, the most distinguished of this learned family, was the son of Robert. He was accounted the best Grecian of his time, and he published beautiful and correct editions of the best Greek writers. He also compiled a Thesaurus of the Greek language, the printing of which almost ruined him, for its sale was very small, owing to Scapula, his assistant, having surreptitiously made an abridgement of it, which he published (*see* SCAPULA). Besides these works, he was the author of a version of Anacreon, in Latin verse; "Corrections of Cicero;" "Apology for Herodotus," &c. B. at Paris, 1528; D. at Lyons, 1598.

STEPHENS, Paul, son of the preceding, carried on the printing business at Geneva, and reprinted Virgil, Horace, and several other classical works. He disposed of his business in 1627. B. at Geneva, 1566.

STEPHENS, Anthony, son of the preceding, and the last printer of his family. He turned Roman Catholic, and went to Paris, where he became printer to the king; but managing his affairs ill, he was reduced to poverty, and died in an hospital at Paris, 1674.

STEPHENS, John, an English writer, who was a Roman Catholic, and a zealous adherent of the house of Stuart. James II. gave him a captain's commission. He published some works, the principal of which are, —"A Continuation of Dugdale's Monasticon," and "A Dictionary, English and Spanish." D. 1726.

STEPHENS, Robert, a learned English antiquary, who was a lawyer by profession. He published Lord Bacon's Letters, with curious notes, and other works. D. 1732.

STEPHENS, James Francis, an eminent English entomologist, who was at first a clerk in the Admiralty-office; but, having exhibited considerable knowledge of natural history, he was appointed to assist Dr. Leach at the British Museum. He produced,—"Illustrations of British Entomology;" "A Manual of the British Coleoptera;" and "Systematic Catalogue of British Insects." He was president of the Entomolo-

gical, and Fellow of the Linnæan societies. B. at Shoreham, Sussex, 1792; D. in London, 1852.

STEPHEN'S, ST., the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3,000.

STEPHENSON, a county in the United States, New York, 28 miles from Albany. *Area*, 536 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

STEPHENSON, George, *ste'-fen-son*, a distinguished English mechanician and the inventor of the locomotive. He was the son of a fireman at a colliery, and while still a child was employed to herd cows. Even at that early age his genius for mechanical invention was foreshadowed in the amusements which he sought; it being his habit to sit in a bog modelling clay engines and constructing miniature windmills. In his 14th year he was appointed assistant fireman to his father. In another year he rose to be fireman. Constantly taking advantage of every spare moment to increase his knowledge of the machinery used in a colliery, he made so much progress, that by the time he had attained his 17th year, he had risen to the post of plugman. He had now the engine under his charge; it being his duty to keep it in proper working condition. Resolved to master every detail of its construction, he would frequently take the engine to pieces, in order to become acquainted with the working of all its parts. He was in receipt of the, to him, large sum of twelve shillings per week, and he formed the resolution to acquire some education. At a night-school at Walbottle, he learnt to read and write, and in 1799 he paid fourpence per week to a Scotchman, at Newburn, to teach him arithmetic. In his 20th year he married, and was appointed brakesman to an engine used in lifting the ballast brought by the collier ships on their return voyage to Newcastle. At this time he added to his income by devoting his leisure to boot-mending, cutting out the pitmen's clothes, and clock-cleaning; but, with all this, he found time for his experiments in mechanics. In 1803 his son Robert was born; soon after which, his wife died. In 1804 he proceeded to Montrose, having been appointed to superintend one of Messrs. Boulton and Watt's engines there. He remained in Scotland about a year; upon which he returned to his former employment at Killingworth. In 1812 he was appointed engineer of the colliery, at a salary of £100 per annum. This, the first great step in his career, was the result of the assiduous application he had bestowed upon a mastery of the principles of mechanism, by which he had been enabled to suggest many improvements in machinery to his employers. The turning-point of his career was now at hand. The construction of a locomotive engine had long been a favourite problem with engineers connected with colliery labour. Several travelling engines had, indeed, been constructed, but they were, at best, only clumsy and inefficient pieces of machinery. To this great task Stephenson now bent his mind, and brought to bear upon his self-imposed undertaking all those stores of mechanical knowledge which, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, he had collected. He inspected all the locomotives within his reach, and, at length, informed one of his employers, Lord Ravensworth, that he could make a better engine for the colliery tramways than any yet seen. He was provided with the means of executing his design, and in less than a year he completed a travelling engine which drew along the colliery tramroad eight loaded carriages, weighing thirty tons, at a rate of four miles an hour. This successful trial took place in 1814. The engine was, nevertheless, but an imperfect and cumbrous affair, although no one saw its defects save George Stephenson himself. In the following year he constructed another engine, which was a vast improvement upon its predecessor. He next invented a safety-lamp, which, upon completion, proved to be in principle similar with that produced at the same period by Sir Humphrey Davy. A controversy was raised as to who was, in reality, the inventor; but, after a full review of all the facts, it would appear that both Sir Humphrey Davy and Stephenson had produced a lamp identical in principle, but totally independent of each other. Stephenson went on adding improvement after improvement to his travelling engine, and also bestowed great attention upon the tramroad, which he made of a more level and substantial character. His object had hitherto been merely to provide a good tramroad, with an efficient and economical substitute for horse-power, in the shape of a travelling engine to work upon it, for the conveyance of the coal from the pit's mouth to the Tyne-side. But the time was fast approaching when his improved tramroads and his travelling engine (soon to be named the Locomotive) were to play a still more important part. In 1820, Mr. Pease, of Darlington, obtained an act of parliament for the construction of a railway to be worked "with men and horses or otherwise." Meanwhile, Stephenson had converted the tramroad of the Hetton Colliery into a railway eight miles in extent. This fact recommended him to the notice of Mr. Pease, who caused him to be engaged as the engineer of the new undertaking, which, under the name of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, was finished in 1825. About the same time, Stephenson was engaged to make a survey for a proposed railway or tramroad between Manchester and Liverpool. In parliament the most absurd objections to the scheme were raised; and even when the act was passed, the persons employed in making the survey had literally to fight for permission to do so. Nothing less than genius of the highest order, combined with indomitable perseverance, could have triumphed over the difficulties which presented themselves to George Stephenson in the construction of the railway between Liverpool and Manchester. He had to make a firm bed for his locomotives and passenger-carriages through Chat-Moss, a spongy bog; he had to overcome the supineness of directors—to prevail upon them to at least make a trial of the locomotive before they decided upon employing horse-traction, as most of them were inclined to do. He had to invent the whole system of railway labour,—its signals, "navvies," rails, stations, and locomotives. The entire scheme was at first regarded as a subject only fit to be ridiculed, by some of the most eminent scientific men in England. Very few of the regularly-educated civil engineers had any faith in the project. In point of fact, this, the first railway of any importance ever constructed, was a gigantic innovation, and none but a powerful and original-minded genius, such as the self-educated colliery fireman was, could have carried it to completion. In the progress of this work, George Stephenson availed himself of the valuable services of his son Robert, whom he had caused to be carefully and thoroughly educated as a civil engineer. Some years antecedent to the completion of the Manchester and Liverpool line of railway, he had, with great foresight, set up a factory for the construction of locomotives; and when the demand for those engines was created, it was found that from his establishment alone could anything like a perfect machine be obtained. The company had offered a prize of £500 for a locomotive engine to be used on the new line. By the specified time, several engines were put forward; but all broke down upon their first trial, except the "Rocket," which had been turned out from Stephenson's factory. It must, however, be admitted that the success of this locomotive was mainly owing to its "multitubular boiler," which had been suggested by Mr. Henry Booth, and manufactured under the personal superintendence of the younger Stephenson. On September 15th, 1830, the Liverpool and Manchester line was opened; and from that moment George Stephenson was acknowledged as one of the most distinguished men of his time. Lines of railway were projected throughout the kingdom, and Stephenson was appointed chief engineer of some of the most important. For a long time he enjoyed the monopoly of locomotive-making; and it was not until skilled workmen, trained in his factory, had been called away to form or superintend other establishments, that a good engine could be obtained in any other quarter. He was also engaged upon some foreign lines, principally in Belgium. He went to Spain to make the survey of a proposed line between Madrid and the Pyrenees; but the scheme was subsequently abandoned. In 1845 he relinquished nearly all his engagements with railway companies, and devoted his attention to the collieries and lime-works of which he had become the proprietor, his leisure being

amused with his farm and gardens. It was in these occupations that the great English engineer spent the few years which were left to him after quitting that career of high-minded industry in which he won fame and fortune for himself, and conferred a lasting boon on mankind. B. at Wylam, Northumberland, 1781; D. 1848.

STEPHENSON, Robert, a distinguished English civil engineer, who was the son and only child of the preceding. From the outset his father was resolved to give him the best education it was in his power to pay for. Robert, in his 11th year, was sent to school at Newcastle; and, having very early evinced a predilection for mechanics and science generally, he joined the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Institution; and when he came home for his Saturday half-holiday, he was always provided with a book from the library. Long afterwards, when the father had become an eminent engineer, he would proudly allude to the studies pursued by himself and his son, assisted by a volume upon a scientific subject, brought home by the latter. In 1818 his father was in a position to apprentice him to Mr. Nicholas Wood, as a coal-viewer. Under that gentleman, Robert obtained a complete knowledge of the machinery used in a colliery; in 1820 he repaired for a session to the university of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Sir John Leslie and Professor Jamieson upon natural philosophy, geology, and mineralogy. During his stay there he gained a mathematical prize; and, after returning home, was apprenticed to his father, who had just commenced his locomotive factory at Newcastle. In consequence of his health having become frail, he, in 1824, went out to South America upon a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of that country. George Stephenson, on being appointed engineer to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, recalled his son, who reached England at the close of 1827. He then became one of the chief assistants to his father, and, after rendering him material services, he, upon the completion of the Liverpool line, was engaged to form a branch of the same, near Warrington. He next made the survey for the Leicester and Swannington Railway, and afterwards of the London and Birmingham line, of which he was subsequently appointed engineer. Employment of the highest kind was now profusely offered to him, and he soon displayed a vastness and grandeur of conception in his designs which made him remarkable among his contemporaries. The High Level Bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle; the Viaduct over the valley of the Tweed, at Berwick; the Britannia Bridge, over the Menai Strait; and the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, are magnificent proofs of the boldness and originality of his genius for triumphing over material obstacles. He assisted his father in the laying-out of the lines in Belgium; constructed a railway between Alexandria and Cairo, and designed an immense bridge to cross the Nile. In 1847 he was elected member of parliament for Whitby, in Yorkshire, which place he represented during many years. The liberality of his disposition was evinced in several of his public acts. In 1855 he liquidated the liabilities, amounting to upwards of £3,000, of the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Institution, in grateful remembrance of those early days when he was allowed to take home from its library a volume for himself and his father to peruse. He placed his magnificent yacht and its crew at the disposal of Mr. Piazzi Smyth, to enable that gentleman to carry out his proposed astronomical observations at the Peak of Teneriffe. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a member of many learned and scientific bodies both English and continental. He was the author of two valuable works, entitled, respectively, "The Locomotive Steam-engine," and "The Atmospheric Railway System." As his father may be called the founder of the great school of English railway engineering, so may the son be termed its brightest ornament. B. at Willington, 1803; D. in London, 1859.

STEPNEY, *step'-ne*, a large and populous parish and suburb of London, included in the borough of the Tower Hamlets, 2¾ miles from St. Paul's Cathedral. It contains several churches, and is the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* about 100,000.—It has a station on the London and Blackwall Railway.

STEPNEY, George, an English poet, who came of an ancient Pembrokeshire family, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he found a patron in the earl of Dorset, who obtained for him several public employments. He was successively engaged as envoy to the elector of Brandenburg, the emperor of Germany, the elector of Saxony, and to the States-general. In 1697 he was appointed one of the commissioners of trade. He assisted Dryden in making the translation of Juvenal. Dr. Johnson declares that he "was a very licentious translator, and did not recompense the neglect of his author by treasures of his own." B. in London, 1663; D. at Chelsea, 1707.

STERLING, *ster'-ling*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

STERLING, John, a modern English essayist, who was the son of Edward Sterling, a famous editor of the *Times* newspaper. After spending some time at the university of Glasgow, he was, in 1824, sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had Dr., afterwards Archdeacon Hare, for his tutor, and became acquainted with a knot of brilliant young men, numbering, amongst others, Frederick Maurice, Richard Trench, Monckton Milnes, and Charles Buller. After leaving Cambridge, he purchased the *Athenæum* newspaper of its projector, Mr. Silk Buckingham; but, the speculation not proving successful, the print was disposed of to Mr. Dilke. In 1834 he entered upon holy orders, and became curate of Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, under his friend Archdeacon Hare. The delicate state of his health compelled him to vacate this office in less than a year afterwards; and henceforth his life was spent in migrations between England and other countries enjoying a warmer climate. The peculiarly intellectual qualities of his character endeared him to a circle including the most distinguished literary men of his day; and, after his death, a very affectionate biography, of which he was the subject, was written by Mr. Carlyle. His most important contributions to literature were published in a collected form in 1848, under the title of "Essays and Tales." B. 1806; D. 1844.

STERLITAMAK, *ster-li-ta-mak'*, a town of Russia, 72 miles from Ufa. *Pop.* 4,000.—In 1824 a shower of meteoric stones fell here.

STERNBERG, *stern'-bairg*, a town of Moravia, 10 miles from Olmutz. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and canvas. *Pop.* 11,000.—The name of several other German towns, none of them with a population above 3,000.

STERNE, Laurence, *stern*, a distinguished English novelist, who received his education at Halifax, Yorkshire; whence he was sent to Jesus College, Cambridge, and, having taken his degrees, entered into orders. His uncle, Dr. Jacques Sterne, prebendary of Durham, procured him the living of Sutton, and, about 1741, a prebend in York Cathedral. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Stillington, in the same county. He published the two first volumes of "Tristram Shandy" at York in 1759. On the republication of these in London, the year following, Sterne, from obscurity, rose to the height of literary fame. During the subsequent twenty-eight years, he produced the conclusion of his first novel, a "Sentimental Journey in France," some sermons under the name of "Yorick," and "Letters." Twenty years after his death, Dr. Ferrier published a work, professing to point out the sources of Sterne's wit and humour; but, although he succeeds in proving that Sterne has borrowed greatly from Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," &c., it cannot be allowed that Sterne's beauties are drawn from unknown sources. As Sterne himself observed, "Every man's wit must come from every man's own soul, and no other body's." B. at Clonmel, Ireland, 1713; D. in London, 1768.

STERNHOLD, Thomas, *stern'-hold*, an English poet, who became successively groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He produced a metrical version of fifty-one of David's Psalms: the remainder were done by Hopkins, Norton, and others. He also wrote "Certain Chapters of the Proverbs of Solomon

drawn into Metre." The first complete version of the Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins was published in 1562. B. in Hampshire, date unknown; D. 1549.

STESICHORUS, *ste-sik'-o-rus*, an ancient Greek poet. His name, according to Suidas, was originally Tysias, which he changed to Stesichorus, on account of his being the first who taught the chorus to dance to the lyre. He was a man of the first rank among his fellow-citizens, and was distinguished as a statesman. Fragments of his works were published by Kleine, at Berlin, 1828. He died at an advanced age, at Catania, in Sicily, probably in 560 B.C.

STETTIN, *stet-tin'*, a fortified town of Prussia, the capital of Pomerania, on the Oder, about 60 miles from the Baltic, and 80 from Berlin. It has several gates and small squares, a castle, the government-house, arsenal, barracks, hospitals, exchange, theatre, and a public library. The government offices are in the castle. It has an academy, with which the town-school has been united since 1805. There are also several other seminaries. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, cotton, leather, soap, and tobacco; but, above all, ships' anchors, of which, as of ships and boats built here, there is an extensive export. It has a large annual fair, and, after Dantzic, is the principal port of the Prussian dominions. *Pop.* 50,000.—Stettin fell, in 1806, without resistance, into the hands of the French, but was retaken in 1813.—It is connected with Berlin by railway.

STETTIN-HAFF is an enlargement of the Oder, immediately N. of Stettin. *Area*, 200 square miles. It receives several rivers, and has communication with the Baltic by three outlets.

STEUART, Sir James, *stu'-art*, a Scotch writer upon political economy. He published, among other works, one in French, called "Vindication of Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology," and another on Political Economy. This last contains much valuable information, but is written in a perplexed and tedious style. It preceded the great work of Adam Smith by about nine years. B. at Edinburgh, 1712; D. 1780.

STEUBEN, *stu'-ben*, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In New York. *Area*, 1,400 square miles. *Pop.* 65,000.—2. In Indiana. *Area*, 324 square miles. *Pop.* 6,300.

STEUBENVILLE, *stu'-ben-vil*, a regularly-built town of the United States, and capital of Jefferson county, Ohio, on the Ohio, 32 miles from Pittsburg. *Manf.* Woollen goods, cottons, and engines. It has, also, iron-foundries and steam-mills. *Pop.* 7,500.

STEVENS, George Alexander, *ste'-vens*, an English dramatic writer and performer. He composed a strange medley of humour and ribaldry, called a "Lecture on Heads," by which he realized above £10,000. After travelling over the three kingdoms and America, he disposed of his lectures to Lee Lewis. He wrote some farces, songs, and a novel called "Tom Fool." B. in London, about 1720; D. at Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, 1784.

STEVENSON, Robert, *ste'-ven-son*, an eminent Scottish engineer, who was placed as assistant with Mr. Thomas Smith, of Edinburgh, engineer to the Northern Light-house commissioners; in which appointment he succeeded his tutor in 1797. In 1807 he commenced the construction of the celebrated Bell-Rock lighthouse, off Arbroath, in Forfarshire. While upon a tour of inspection in 1814, he was accompanied by Sir Walter Scott, who obtained during the voyage materials for his poem, the "Lord of the Isles," and novel of the "Pirate." Besides erecting twenty-three lighthouses, he was engaged in designing many improvements in harbours, and in the construction of several bridges, chiefly in Scotland. B. at Glasgow, 1772; D. 1850.

STEVIN, Simon, *stev'-in*, an eminent Flemish mathematician, who became mathematician to Prince Maurice of Nassau, and civil engineer to the States. No particulars of his life are known. His most important works were—a "New System of Fortification," and a treatise upon fortifying places by means of sluices. Flourished in the 16th century.

STEWART, *stu'-art*, two counties of the United States. —1. In Georgia. *Area*, 633 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000. —2. In Tennessee. *Area*, 1,100 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.

STEWART, Matthew, an eminent Scotch mathematician. He studied divinity at Glasgow, and afterwards mathematics at Edinburgh under Maclaurin, whom, in 1747, he succeeded in his professorship; on which occasion he published his "General Theorems." In 1761 appeared his tracts, physical and mathematical, in which he proposed to deduce a theory of the moon, and to determine the sun's distance from the earth. He was also the author of a treatise on the sun's distance, and other works chiefly mathematical. B. at Rothsay, Isle of Bute, 1717; D. 1785.

STEWART, Dugald, a distinguished Scotch metaphysician, and son of the preceding, who received his education at the High School of Edinburgh and the university of Glasgow. His great attainments as a speculator in metaphysical inquiry were evinced as early as his 19th year, when he produced an essay on "Dreaming." His mathematical attainments also were so great, that, on reaching his 21st year, he was selected to fulfil the functions of assistant mathematical professor to his father in the university of Edinburgh. After officiating for some time as the deputy of Dr. Ferguson, he was, in 1785, appointed to succeed that learned professor in the chair of moral philosophy. In this position his name became famous throughout Great Britain, and his classes were attended by the most brilliant and promising young men of the time. "Without derogation from his writings," says Sir James Mackintosh, "it may be said that his disciples were among his best works." In 1792 he produced the first volume of his "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind;" and, in the succeeding year, his "Outlines of Moral Philosophy." During the nine or ten subsequent years, he put forth a "Life of Dr. Robertson;" a "Life of Dr. Reid;" lectures on Political Economy; and the "Life of Adam Smith." The first volume of his celebrated "Philosophical Essays" appeared in 1810. In this work, according to Sir James Mackintosh, he appeared to the greatest advantage as a metaphysician. The volume contained essays upon Locke, Berkeley, Influence of Locke on the Philosophy of France; Metaphysical theories of Hartley, Priestley, and Darwin; on Philosophical Speculations; on the Beautiful, Sublime, Taste, and Culture of Intellectual Habits. His last works were,—"View of the Active and Moral Powers," and the celebrated "General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Science since the Revival of Letters," which appeared in 1815, as the "Preliminary Dissertation to the Supplement of the Encyclopædia Britannica." "This," says Sir J. Mackintosh, is "the most splendid of Mr. Stewart's works." "Few writers," he continues, "rise with more grace from a plain groundwork to the passages which require greater animation or embellishment. He gives to narrative, according to the precept of Bacon, the colour of the time, by a selection of happy expressions from original writers. Among the secret arts by which he diffuses elegance over his diction, may be remarked the skill which, by deepening or brightening a shade in a secondary term, by opening partial or preparatory glimpses of a thought to be afterwards unfolded, unobservedly heightens the import of a word, and gives it a new meaning, without offence against old use." It is true he was but the follower of Reid, the great Scotch metaphysician; but he cleared away the confusion and objectionable parts of that philosopher's doctrines. B. at Edinburgh, 1753; D. near the same city, 1828.

STEWART ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean.—Also an island of New Zealand, forming the county of New Leinster.

STEWARTOWN, *stu'-art-town*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 4 miles from Kilmarnock. *Manf.* Bonnets, tartans, carpets, worsted, and regimental caps. *Pop.* 3,300.

STEYER, *stire*, a neat town of Upper Austria, at the confluence of the rivers Steyer and Enns, 19 miles from Linz. *Manf.* Cottons and woollens, but chiefly iron goods, which are said to give employment to above 12,000 men in the town and neighbourhood. *Pop.* 10,500.

STIEGLITZ, Christian Louis, *stē'-glitz*, an eminent German writer upon architectural art. He was educated for and practised the profession of law, throughout his life, but devoted his leisure to the composition of learned treatises upon art, chiefly

respecting architecture. His most important works were—"Encyclopædia of Civil Architecture;" "Ancient or Mediæval German Art;" a "Compendium of the History of Architecture from the Earliest Periods;" and an essay on medals and collections of coins. B. at Leipzig, 1756; D. 1836.

STIERNOE, *steer'-ne(r)*, two islands of Norway, one at the entrance of the Skager-Rack, and the other in Finmark, between Altengaard and Hammerfest.

STIGAND, *stig'-and*, a Saxon prelate. He was a favourite with Edward the Confessor, who created him bishop of the East Angles. In 1052 he became archbishop of Canterbury. Subsequently, William the Conqueror refused to be crowned by him, and, finally, degraded him from his high offices and threw him into prison, where he is said to have been starved to death. His successor was Lanfranc.

STIGLIANO, *steel-ye-a'-no*, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 28 miles from Matera. *Pop.* 4,500.

STIGLMAYER, John Baptist, *stigl'-mi-er*, an eminent Bavarian sculptor, and director of the bronze-foundry of Munich. He was the son of a blacksmith, but in early life evinced so great an aptitude for design, that he found patrons, who had him regularly educated for the sculptor's art. At a subsequent period he directed his attention to metal-founding, and, after increasing his knowledge by sojourning at Naples and Berlin, he returned to Munich, and there undertook the casting of those celebrated bronze statues, after the models of Thorwaldsen, Schwanthaler, Rauch, and himself, which adorn the city of Munich and its environs. He was succeeded in the directorship of the royal foundry by Ferdinand Miller, his nephew. B. at Munich, 1791; D. 1844.

STILICHO, Flavius, *stil'-i-ko*, general and favourite of the emperor Theodosius, whose niece and adopted daughter he espoused. After discharging, among other high offices, that of ambassador, and master-general of all the forces of the Western empire, he, upon the death of Theodosius, in 395, became guardian of his son Honorius, who had been left the empire of the West, as his elder brother Arcadius had received that of the East. Stilicho appears to have aspired to the command of both the Eastern and Western armies; but in this design he was thwarted by Rufinus, tutor to Arcadius, who reigned at Constantinople. Stilicho, however, caused Rufinus to be slain, and afterwards married his daughter to Honorius. A general of the highest ability and bravery, he on several occasions prevented the empire from being devastated by Alaric and his barbarians. In 408 Honorius was induced to believe that Stilicho intended to depose him, and place his own son, Eucherius, upon the throne. Honorius accordingly ordered him to be put to death, which was done by Count Heraclian, at Ravenna, in the same year.

STILL, John, *stil*, an English prelate, who, in 1592, was elevated to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. "He was," says Fuller, "no less famous for a preacher than a disputant." He is stated to have written, while a young man, a play called "Gammer Gurton's Needle," one of the earliest comedies extant in the English language. The play is included in Dodsley's collection. B. 1543; D. 1607.

STILLING, Jung Johann Heinrich, *stil'-ling*, one of the most distinguished members of the sect of Pietists in Germany. He was brought up to the business of a tailor, but exchanged it for the duties of tutor in a gentleman's family. Having saved some money, he proceeded to the university of Strasburg, and there studied medicine. Becoming acquainted with Göthe, who conceived a warm feeling of friendship towards him, he, at that poet's suggestion, composed his interesting autobiography. After practising as a physician at Eberfeld during several years, he was nominated to a professorship at Lautern, and, in 1803, at Heidelberg. As a physician, he effected a large number of cures of diseases of the eye. "The great element of his character was an invincible and intense faith in God, and an immediate providence ever at hand in the time of trouble, and which momently preserves man from evil." He produced some remarkable works; the most important of which were,—"Scenes from the Kingdom of Spirits," "Theory of the Knowledge of Spirits," and "Method of Operating for Cataract." A complete edition of his writings was published at Leipzig in 1835. His autobiography has been translated into English. B. at Gründ, Westphalia, 1740; D. at Carlsruhe, 1817.

STILLINGFLEET, Edward, *stil'-ling-fleet*, a learned English prelate, who was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1653. In 1657 he was presented to the rectory of Sutton, by his friend Sir Roger Burgoyne, to whom he dedicated, in 1662, his great work, entitled "Origines Sacræ, or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Natural and Revealed Religion." In 1670 he was made canon-residentiary, and, in 1678, dean of St. Paul's. He wrote and preached with great ability against popery and the Nonconformists, during the reign of James II., and, in 1689, was made bishop of Worcester. He was a man of profound learning, a close and energetic writer, and an excellent divine. All his works were collected in 6 vols. in 1710. B. at Cranbourn, Dorset, 1635; D. in London, 1699.

STILLINGFLEET, Benjamin, an English naturalist and poet, and grandson of the preceding. After studying at Cambridge, he travelled upon the continent, and on his return to England, devoted himself to literature. He wrote, "The Calendar of Flora;" "Miscellaneous Travels;" "The Principles and Powers of Harmony;" poems in Dodsley's collection, &c. B. 1702; D. in London, 1771.

STILLWATER, *stil'-waw-ter*, a township of the United States, 20 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 3,000.—Here General Burgoyne was captured by the Americans in 1777.

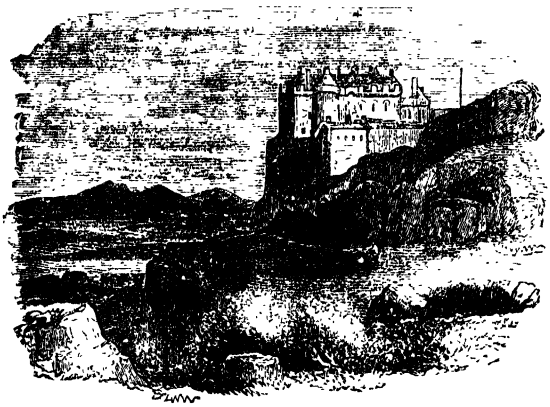
STILLWATER, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which joins the Great Miami.

STILPO, *stil'-po*, a distinguished philosopher of the Megarian school. Ptolemy Soter invited him to his court, but Stilpo refused. When Megara, the native place of the philosopher, was taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, the conqueror ordered the house of Stilpo, "the wisest of all living Greeks," to be spared. He taught that perfect wisdom consisted in the complete mastery of the passions. None of his writings have survived. Flourished about B.C. 300.

STILTON, *stil'-ton*, a parish of Huntingdonshire, 12 miles from the town of Huntingdon. It gives its name to a well-known cheese, now made principally in Leicestershire. *Pop.* 900.

STIRLING, *stir'-ling*, an ancient town, capital of Stirlingshire, and irregularly built on the sloping ridge of a rock, the precipitous end of which, towards the west, is occupied by the castle, 31 miles from Edinburgh. The street on the summit of the hill is broad and spacious, but the other streets are narrow and irregular. There are two churches, called, from their situations, the East and West kirks. The former is a very fine building, erected partly by Cardinal Beaton, and the one in which James VI. was crowned; the latter is a structure of much older date, and in a ruder style than the Gothic. There are several hospitals, the town-house, a gaol, a hall for the circuit and sheriff courts, and the Athenæum, with a spire 120 feet high, for a reading-room and a public library. There are also a grammar-school and other endowed schools, public libraries, reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, corn exchange, and several ancient ecclesiastical buildings. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods are the principal; ropes, malt, leather, and soap. Dyeing is extensively carried on, and bricks, tiles, lime, timber, and coal are imported. *Pop.* of town, 9,400; of parliamentary borough, 13,000. Stirling is a place of great antiquity. The most ancient of the town's charters was granted by King Alexander I., and is dated at Kincardine, the 18th of August, in the 12th year of his reign (*i.e.* A.D. 1120). The castle is of great antiquity; but previous to the 9th century, there are no accounts of it. During the Danish invasion, in 1009, it was the place of rendezvous for the Scottish army. It was several times taken and retaken by the English and Scots; in the former of whose hands it was kept for ten years, until retaken by Robert Bruce after the battle of Bannockburn. It was for a short time in the possession of the English in 1333, and lastly taken by Monk in 1651. Prince Charles's army besieged it in 1746. Adjoining

to the parliament-house is the chapel royal, erected by James VI. in 1594, for the baptism of his son, Prince Henry. Here is also the royal chapel, in which James himself was baptized with so much pomp by the unfortunate Mary. The castle is commanded by a governor, deputy-governor, fort-major, and three



STIRLING.

subalterns. It is one of the Scottish forts which, by the Articles of Union, are always to be kept in repair. The town communicates by railway with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, and with canal passage-boats to Glasgow.

STIRLING, Earl of. (*See* ALEXANDER, William.)

STIRLING, William, a modern Scotch author and politician, who produced a number of valuable works upon the art, history, and literature of Spain. He resided during some time in the Peninsula, in order to make researches upon these subjects. He published "Annals of the Artists of Spain;" "The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V.;" "Velasquez and his Works." In politics he was a moderate Conservative, and represented the county of Perth during many years. B. at Kenmure, near Glasgow, 1818.

STIRLING, James, an eminent English mathematician, who was educated at the university of Oxford, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. He produced some able expositions of the Newtonian philosophy. His most important works were,—"On the Figure of the Earth, and upon the Variations of the Force of Gravity at its Surface;" "Methodus Differentialis;" and a number of papers upon the higher mathematics, which were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for 1735 and subsequently. Although highly esteemed by his contemporaries, scarcely anything is known respecting his life. D. towards the close of the 17th century; D. subsequently to 1764.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by Perth and Clackmannan shires, E. by the Firth of Forth and Linlithgowshire, and S. and W. by the shires of Lanark and Dumbarton. *Area.* Estimated at about 500 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with mountains, hills, and plains, and shaded with natural woods and plantations. An extensive plain stretches from the Water of Avon towards the north-west, and is terminated by the mountain of Ben-Lomond. It is intersected by the Forth, and includes the carses or valleys of Stirling and Falkirk, and produces the most luxuriant crops. The central and southern districts are partly mountainous and partly level and fertile. *Rivers.* The principal are, the Forth, the Carron, the Bannockburn, which falls into the Forth, the Enrick, the Blane, and the Kelvin. A navigable canal connecting the Firth of Forth with the Clyde, is partly in this county. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, oats, turnips, and clover. Large numbers of cattle are fed for the Falkirk cattle-fairs. *Minerals.* There are few districts in Scotland that abound more in minerals of various kinds than this county; and the abundance of coal in particular has given rise to many important branches of manufacture. There is also abundance of ironstone, freestone, and limestone; and more valuable minerals have been discovered, and in part wrought; as silver, copper, cobalt, and lead. *Manf.* Carpets, tartans, shalloons, blankets, serges, chemicals, and paper. There are also cotton-mills, foundries, dye-works, and distilleries. *Pop.* about 100,000. Stirlingshire is a noted scene of the most important historical events. In the early ages it was a subject of bloody contention between the Scots and Picts. Near Bannockburn was fought, in 1314, the famous battle between Robert Bruce and Edward II., a monument to commemorate which is about to be erected on a hill which overlooks the field. The castle of Stirling has frequently sustained the longest sieges recorded in the Scotch annals. Railways to Perth, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, intersect the E. portion of the county.

STOBÆUS, Joannes, *sto-be'-us*, a Greek author, who made a collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers, the best modern edition of which is that of Heeren, 1801. Flourished in the 5th century.

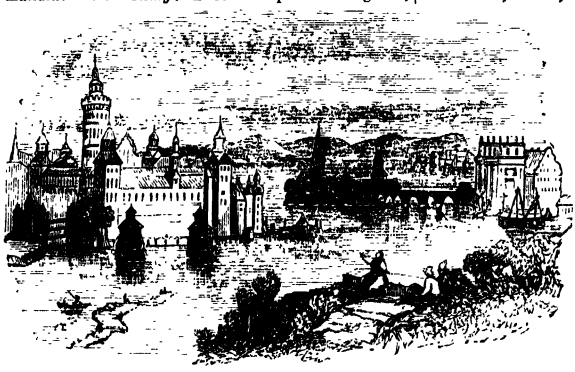
STOBBS, *stobs*, a village of Scotland, 10 miles from Edinburgh. It has the most extensive powder-mills in Scotland.

STOCKACH, *stok'-ak*, a walled town of Germany, 15 miles from Constance. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 2,000.—In 1799 the Austrians here defeated the French.

STOCKBRIDGE, *stok'-bridj*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2,000.

STOCKHOLM, *stok'-holme*, the capital city of Sweden, at the junction of the Lake Maelar with an inlet of the Baltic, 320 miles from Copenhagen. Its form is an irregular oblong, extending from north to south, while the waters cross it in two channels from east to west. The situation is extremely picturesque. Nothing can surpass the view from the buildings on the higher grounds;—churches, spires, public edifices, are all in prospect, and intermingled with the vessels at anchor, or sailing along the capacious channels; while the view is terminated by mountains. The lake is finely diversified with islands, some bare and craggy, others adorned with trees, gardens, and villas. Stockholm is generally described as standing on seven islands, united by many bridges. The central island constituted the original city, and is still the most busy part of the town. It contains the palace and other public buildings; but, its houses being high and its streets narrow, its appearance is somewhat gloomy, and a stranger experiences a pleasant change on crossing the great bridge to the northward, taking in his view the shipping to the right and left, and entering soon after on the long streets of the Norrmalm. The southern division of the city contains few public buildings. Of the public edifices the principal is the royal palace, a large quadrangular structure, with a square or court in the middle, and containing a museum, a picture-gallery, and the royal library, in which a copy of every book printed in Sweden must be deposited. At a short distance from the palace stands a fine bronze statue of Gustavus III., raised on a pedestal of polished porphyry. The other public buildings are the house of assembling for the nobility during the sitting of the diet; the arsenal, containing a number of trophies of the brilliant days of the Swedish monarchy; the bank, the mint, the exchange, the town-hall, the royal stables, the great warehouse for iron, the hospitals, and philanthropic institutions. The churches are substantial, and, in some cases, elegant buildings; and in the one called the Riddarholm are the tombs of the kings of Sweden. Their spires are in general lofty. There are various literary societies; as the Academy of Sciences;

the Swedish Academy, for the improvement of the Swedish language; the Academy of Fine Arts, History, and Antiquities; a military academy, a patriotic and an agricultural society, an academy for painting and sculpture, and an academy of music. Here is also a medical college. Stockholm is the chief emporium of Sweden, and few harbours have greater depth or capacity. A thousand sail of shipping may lie in it in safety, and the largest of them may come close to the quays. *Exp.* The chief are the ponderous and bulky commodities of the North; viz., iron, steel, copper, pitch, tar, and timber. *Imp.* Colonial produce, wine, fruit, salt, and, in a limited degree, British manufactures. *Manf.* These comprise iron goods,



STOCKHOLM.

glass, sugar, leather, cotton, hats, stockings, silk, watches, clocks, mathematical instruments, and articles of gold and silver. It has also a cannon-foundry and steam-engine factories. *Pop.* 95,000. *Lat.* 59° 20′ 6″ N. *Lon.* 18° 3′ 7″ E.—Stockholm appears to have been founded in the 13th century, and to have owed its gradual increase to the commercial advantages of its situation. In the 17th century it superseded Upsal as the Swedish capital.

STOCKHOLM, a township of the United States, New York, on the river St. Regis. *Pop.* 4,000.

STOCKHORN, *stok'-horn*, a mountain of Switzerland, 18 miles from Bern. It has two conical peaks, one of which attains an elevation of 7,211 feet above the level of the sea.

STOCKPORT, *stok'-port*, a market-town and borough of Cheshire, on the Mersey, on the border of Lancashire, 7 miles from Manchester. The ground on which the town is built is very uneven. The central part stands on the top of a hill, which has a very steep descent towards the river, and towards the north the hill becomes perpendicular for a height equal to that of the houses, a row of which encircles the base. An upper row of houses on the top of the rock completely encircles the market-place; and from this central part the town branches off in different directions. The principal public buildings are the places of religious worship, of which the parish church of St. Mary is the most ancient, and is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles. The others are a town-hall, infirmary, theatre, news-room, grammar-school, and a railway viaduct. *Manf.* Principally cotton-weaving, silk and woollen-weaving, and machinery, brass and iron goods, brushes, and shuttles. The trade of the town is in general greatly promoted by a canal, which, by joining with the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Manchester, communicates with, and forms a branch of the extensive system of canal navigation in this part of the kingdom. *Pop.* about 35,000. It communicates with Manchester by railway.

STOCKTON, *stok'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

STOCKTON, two townships in the United States, neither with a population above 3,000.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, a market-town and borough of Durham, on the Tees, 11 miles from Darlington. The principal street is remarkable for its width, and has, in the centre, the market-place. The public buildings are, a town-hall, a handsome column of the Doric order, where the market is held, the church, various chapels, a custom-house, theatre, mechanics' institute, several schools, and almshouses. Below the town, the river flows in a very circuitous course, and as it approaches the German Ocean, expands into a large bay, upwards of three miles wide. On the opposite side of the Tees is a race-course. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, damask, diaper, and huckaback linens; besides, there are breweries, rope-walks, a large dry dock, and ship-yards. *Pop.* 11,000. It communicates with Darlington by railway.

STODART, James, *stod'-art*, an eminent English cutler, who, by his experiments, contributed to the improvements in the manufacture of surgical instruments. He was the friend of Sir Humphrey Davy and other distinguished men of his time, and was one of the earliest patrons of Faraday, whom he employed in making analyses of a peculiar description of Indian steel, called by the natives of Bombay, "Wootz." His great skill in forging and manufacturing delicate pieces of philosophical apparatus in which steel was employed, enabled him to render material assistance to experimental philosophers. For the pendulum researches of Captain Kater, he forged some beautiful pieces of cutlery. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In conjunction with Mr. Faraday, he produced a paper entitled, "Experiments on the Alloys of Steel, made with a view to its Improvement," which was inserted in the "Quarterly Journal of Science," in 1820. B. in London, 1760; D. at Edinburgh, 1823.

STODDART, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area*, 937 square miles. *Pop.* 4,400.

STODDART, Sir John, an English lawyer and political writer, who received his early education at the Salisbury grammar-school; whence he proceeded to Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1801 he became a member of the College of Advocates, and soon afterwards published a work, entitled, "Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland during the years 1799—1800." Three years later, he received the appointment of king's advocate and admiralty advocate at Malta. After fulfilling the duties of this post during four years, he returned to England, and commenced practice in the courts of Doctors' Commons. In 1810 he became connected with the *Times* newspaper, of which he was appointed political editor two years afterwards. Taking Burke as his model, his contributions to that journal were remarkable for their denunciation of French revolutionary politics and of the emperor Napoleon. His violent and persistent attacks upon Napoleon, even after the latter had been sent to Saint Helena, led to his dismissal from the staff of the *Times;* upon which he set up an opposition journal, entitled "The New Times." This was a failure; and Stoddart shortly afterwards resumed his practice as an advocate. He was knighted and nominated chief-justice and judge of the Vice-admiralty court of Malta, in 1826, retaining the appointment until 1839. In that year he returned to England, and during the remainder of his life devoted himself to literary occupations. He, however, took a warm interest in the question of law reform, and was one of the first and most energetic members of the Law Amendment Society. He was the author of "An Introduction to General History;" "Universal Grammar, or Science of Language;" written for the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," but afterwards reprinted as a separate work. He likewise compiled a "Statistical, Administrative, and Commercial Chart of the United Kingdom;" and in early life he produced translations of Schiller's dramas, "Fiesco" and "Don Carlos." B. in London, 1773; D. in the same city, 1856.

STODHART BAY is near the N. W. point of the island of Jamaica, to the east of Sandy Bay, and between it and Lucia harbour.

STORCKHARDT, Julius Adolf, *ste(r)k'-hart*, a modern German chemist, who commenced his studies under his father, a Protestant minister, but was subsequently placed at the university of Berlin. After travelling in England and France, he worked in the laboratory of Struve, at Dresden, and at the school of arts and sciences at Chemnitz, which latter place he quitted in 1847, on being appointed professor of chemistry in the Academy of Rural Economy at Tharand. His works upon agricultural chemistry place him beside Liebig. He has been very successful in placing the discoveries made in his favourite science in a popular manner before general readers. He was the author of "The School of Chemistry," "A Discourse upon Chemistry as it relates to the German Mode of Agriculture," and a treatise upon "Organic Chemistry." B. near Meissen, Saxony, 1809.

STOFFLER, John, *stof'-fler*, a German mathematician, who fulfilled the duties of professor at Tubingen, where he was greatly respected, for some years. He wrote several works on mathematics and astrology. B. at Justingen, in Suabia, 1452; D. 1531.

STOICI, STOICS, *sto'-i-si*, a celebrated sect of philosophers, founded about B.C. 300, by Zeno of Citium. They received their name from the portico (*stoa*) where the philosopher delivered his lectures. They preferred virtue to everything else, and whatever was opposed to it, they looked upon as the greatest of evils; maintained that man alone, in the present state of his existence, could attain perfection and felicity; encouraged suicide, and believed that the doctrine of future punishments and rewards was unnecessary to excite or intimidate their followers. (*See* ZENO.)

STOKE, *stoke*, the name of numerous parishes, townships, and hamlets of England, most of them with small populations.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, a town, borough and parish of Staffordshire, 2 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne. This place is the centre of the "Potteries;" has a church, town-hall, and extensive china and earthenware factories. *Pop.* of borough, comprising a portion of the parish, with Bursen, &c., 95,000.

STOKES, *stokes*, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 728 square miles. *Pop.* 19,000.

STOKES, George Gabriel, an eminent modern mathematician, who was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, in which university he succeeded to the Lucasian professorship of mathematics in 1849. In 1854 he was elected secretary of the Royal Society. He produced a number of valuable papers upon mathematical physics, chiefly contributed to the "Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society." He also lectured upon physics, elementary and practical, at the School of Mining and Arts, in the Museum of Practical Geology. He made some highly important discoveries relative to the refrangibility of light. B. about 1818.

STOLATZ, *sto'-latz*, a town of European Turkey, 16 miles from Mostar. *Pop.* 1,300.

STOLBERG, *stol'-bairg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of the Lower Rhine, 7 miles from Aix-la-Chapelle. *Pop.* 3,000.—Also a town of Saxony, 11 miles from Chemnitz. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 3,000.—Another 50 miles from Merseburg, in the Harz Mountains. *Manf.* Paper, oil, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 3,000.

STOLBERG, Leopold Frederick, Count von, a Danish poet, who travelled in Italy and Switzerland with Göthe and Lavater, and, later in life, represented his native country as minister, at the courts of Russia and Prussia. His principal works were—translations of the "Iliad," of Ossian, and of Æschylus; an account of his travels in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany; and some religious treatises. B. at Bramstedt, Holstein, 1750; D. near Osnabrück, 1819.

STOLPE, *stol'-pe*, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Stolpe, 64 miles from Dantzic. *Lat.* 54° 27′ 59″ N. *Lon.* 16° 55′ 15″ E.—It has a castle. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 11,000.

STONE, *stone*, a market-town and parish of Staffordshire, on the Trent, 7 miles from Stafford. It consists mostly of one long street, has a free school and a





church, and is noted for its ancient religious foundations. *Manf.* Chiefly shoes. *Pop.* of parish, 9,000.—Also several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

STONE, Nicholas, an eminent English sculptor, who was appointed master-mason to Charles I. He executed a number of monuments, the most considerable of which is one to Lucy, countess of Bedford, for which he received £1,020. He was employed as master-mason in building the Banqueting-house, Whitehall. The great gate and front of St. Mary's, Oxford, were also built by him. D. 1647.—His sons Nicholas and Henry were excellent statuaries. The latter was also a good painter, and copied some fine pictures after Vandyck. D. 1653.

STONE, Edmund, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who was the son of a gardener upon the estate of the duke of Argyle, and his education was of course confined within very narrow limits. His own application, however, supplied the deficiency; and at the age of 18, with no other assistance than a little received from the duke's butler, he made himself master of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. He afterwards acquired the French and Latin languages. He published a "Mathematical Dictionary," a "Treatise on Fluxions," and some other works. B. towards the close of the 17th century; D. 1768.

STONE, Frank, an eminent modern English painter, who was the son of a Manchester cotton-spinner, and was designed for the same pursuit; but, after having followed a business career until his 24th year, he entered upon the artistic profession, in which he subsequently achieved a great success. In his 31st year he went to London, where, for about nine years, he practised water-colour painting. In 1840, however, he exhibited a fine oil-painting, entitled "The Legend of Montrose," which attracted a considerable amount of attention; but the greatest of his earliest successes was won in 1841, by a subject entitled "The Heart's Misgivings," since so well known as an engraving. His popularity increased yearly till, in 1851, he became an A.R.A. From that period he continued to exhibit regularly, and was accounted as one of the best draughtsmen, colorists, and characteristic artists of the English school. Some of his pictures, but not the best, have attained an extraordinary amount of popularity on being reproduced as engravings. Of these may be mentioned, "The First Appeal," "The Last Appeal," "Impending Mate," "Mated." His fame as an artist will, however, rest upon such productions as "The Master is Come," a Scriptural subject; "Bon Jour, Messieurs;" "The Gardener's Daughter," from Tennyson's poem, &c. B. at Manchester, 1800.

STONEHAVEN, or STONEHIVE, *stone'-hai'-ven*, a seaport-town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, at the confluence of the Cowie and Carron, 14 miles from Aberdeen. It is composed of an old and new town, connected by a bridge across the Carron. The old town consists of two considerable streets of houses. The harbour is a natural basin, neither very capacious nor safe, but has been improved by the erection of piers. *Manf.* Cotton and linen goods; and there are both a brewery and a distillery. *Pop.* 3,300. About 2 miles from this place are the remains of Dunottar Castle.

STONEHENGE, *stone'-henj'*, the name of the very remarkable ancient monument, supposed to have been a Druidical temple, in the county of Wilts, in the middle of Salisbury Plain, 3 miles from Amesbury. It consists of two circles of massive stones partly upright and partly prostrate. Near it are a raised terrace and an artificial flat surface termed a cursus.

STONEHOUSE, *stone'-house*, a market-town of Devonshire, between Devonport and Plymouth. Here are excellent barracks for the royal marine corps, the Royal William victualling-yard, several churches and chapels, naval hospital, union workhouse, and schools. *Pop.* 12,000.

STONHAM, *ston'-ham*, the name of several parishes o England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

STONHOUSE, Sir James, *ston'-house*, an English physician and divine. After practising medicine for about twenty years, he entered into orders, and obtained the lectureship of All Saints, Bristol, and two livings

in Wiltshire. He had been for several years an infidel, and had even written a pamphlet against revealed religion, which reached three editions; but by reading Dr. Doddridge's "Rise and Progress of Religion," he was converted. He was a most exemplary divine and an eloquent preacher. He succeeded to the title of baronet in 1791. He wrote "Friendly Advice to a Patient," and several religious pamphlets. B. at Tubney, near Abingdon, Berks, 1716; D. at Bristol, 1795.

STONINGTON, *ston'-ing-tun*, a township of the United States, in New London county, Connecticut, 12 miles from New London. It has a good harbour and a maritime trade. *Pop.* 5,500.

STOR, *stor*, the name of several rivers in Scandinavia, none exceeding 550 miles in length.

STORACE, Stephen, *stor'-ace*, an eminent English musician and composer for the English theatre. He was the son of a Neapolitan musician long settled in England. During his short but brilliant career he produced—the music for the "Haunted Tower," "Siege of Belgrade," "No Song no Supper," as well as several pieces composed for the Italian opera, all of which exhibit an undoubted genius for music. His sister Anna was a celebrated vocalist. B. in London, 1763; D. in the same city, 1796.

STORCK, Abraham, *stork*, an eminent Dutch painter, who painted marine pieces and views of shipping in harbours, with great numbers of figures, in an excellent style. D. at Amsterdam, 1708.

STORNOWAY, *storn'-o-wai*, a town and parish of the Hebrides, Scotland, Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Stornoway, upon a point jutting into it. The harbour is excellent. The town is the largest in the Western Islands, and has a church, town-house, news-room, public library, and custom-house. *Manf.* Ropes, and it has a wool-carding factory, corn and malt mills, and a distillery. *Pop.* of parish, 8,300; of town, 2,500. *Lat.* 58° 11′ 28″ N. *Lon.* 6° 22′ 10″ W.

STORÖ, *stor'-e(r)*, an island of Norway, 30 miles from Bergen. *Ext.* 15 miles long, with a breadth of 7. *Pop.* Unascertained.

STORY, Joseph, *stor'-e*, an eminent American judge and writer upon jurisprudence. He commenced practice in 1801, and soon became one of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States. In 1811 he was nominated associate judge of the Supreme Court, and at a subsequent period he accepted the Dana professorship of law at Harvard University. His legal works enjoy a European reputation, and are highly esteemed even in England, where the legal literature of other countries is less regarded than elsewhere. His principal works were—"Commentaries on the Conflicts of Laws;" "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States;" treatises upon Equity Jurisprudence, the law of Bailments, of Bills of Exchange, of Promissory Notes, and of Partnership. D. at Marblehead, Massachusetts, U.S., 1779; D. at Cambridge, near Boston, 1845.

STOTHARD, Thomas, *stot'-hard*, an eminent English painter, who was apprenticed to the business of a pattern-designer for brocaded silks, which pursuit he relinquished on obtaining some success as a draughtsman for the "Town and Country Magazine." He was next employed to make designs for Bell's "British Poets" and the "Novelist's Magazine." In consequence of the reputation he acquired while engaged upon these works, his services were sought by almost every publisher of his time requiring for his productions the aid of an artist's pencil. Meanwhile he diligently pursued a course of study at the Royal Academy; and, after exhibiting some pictures, was, in 1785, elected an associate of that body. He became a full academician in 1794. He is stated to have made more than five thousand designs. His best book-illustrations were those in "Rogers's Poems;" "The Complete Angler;" and "Boydell's Shakspere." A very interesting biography of him was produced by Mrs. Bray in 1851. B. in London, 1755; D. in the same city, 1834.

STOTHARD, Charles Alfred, an eminent English antiquarian draughtsman, and son of the preceding. After studying during several years at the Royal Academy, he, in 1810, exhibited his first historical painting, entitled "The Death of Richard II. in Pomfret Castle." He subsequently turned his attention towards antiquities, and produced a most valuable work upon the monumental effigies of Great Britain. In this very successful undertaking, it was the draughtsman's object to provide historical painters with drawings of the costumes adopted in England from an early period down to the close of the reign of Henry VIII., the drawings being all made from the monuments contained in the English churches. In 1815 he was engaged to make drawings for Lyson's "Magna Britannia." In the following year he was sent to France by the Society of Antiquaries to copy the figures upon the Bayeux tapestry. While in France, he discovered the monuments of Henry II., Richard I., Berengaria his queen, an enamelled tablet of Geoffrey Plantagenet, and other relics connected with English history. In 1819, when laying before the Society of Antiquaries his drawings from the Bayeux tapestry, he read to that body a paper, in which he proved that the tapestry was in reality executed about the time of the Norman invasion, instead of in the time of Henry I., as was attempted to be shown by the Abbé de la Rue. In 1821, while making a tracing in a church in Devonshire, he unfortunately fell from a ladder and was killed on the spot. D. in London, 1786.

STOUR, *stoor*, the name of several rivers in England.—1. In Somerset, falling into the English Channel at Christ-Church, in Hampshire.—2. In Shropshire, and falling into the Severn at Stourport.—3. In Dorsetshire, running into the Avon.—4. In Oxfordshire, also running into the Avon.

STOUR, a river of England, rising on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and joining the Orwell from Ipswich. Their united streams form the noble harbour of Harwich, whence they discharge themselves into the German Ocean.

STOURBRIDGE, *stoor'-bridj*, a market-town of Worcestershire, on the Stour, and deriving its name from the bridge here over that river, 20 miles from Worcester. Its general appearance is handsome, though the streets are irregular. It has a theatre and a free school. *Manf.* Glass, earthenware, iron, cloth, and bricks. *Pop.* 8,500.

STOURPORT, *stoor'-port*, a market-town of Worcestershire, on the Stour, near its junction with the Severn, 4 miles from Kidderminster. It owes its existence to the formation of the Trent and Severn Canal, which terminates in a basin at Stourport. A very extensive trade is here carried on in coals from the Staffordshire and Worcestershire collieries. It has also a good market for hops, and apples in their season. *Pop.* 3,000.

STOURTON, or STOUR HEAD, *stoor'-ton*, a village of Wiltshire, near the source of the Stour. *Pop.* 658. Here, in 658, the Britons were defeated by the Anglo-Saxons, and in 1010 and 1025 the Danes also encountered the Saxons here.

STOW, *sto*, a parish of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, on the Gala Water, 6 miles from Galashiels. *Pop.* 2,000.

STOW, the name of many parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,300.

STOW, the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 2,000.

STOW, John, an eminent English antiquary and historian, who is supposed to have been brought up to the trade of a tailor, and to have followed it as a business, as his father and grandfather had done before him. It is conjectured that from an early age he devoted his leisure to the study of the national antiquities; but his own and other accounts vary much in this respect. In the dedication of his "Annals," dated 1600, he says, however, "It is now nigh forty years since I first addressed all my cares and cogitations to the study of histories and search of antiquities." According to Strype, Stow's historical works were—his "Chronicle," his "Summary of Chronicles," and his "Annals; or, a General Chronicle of England." His celebrated "Survey of London" was first published in 1598. Stow himself also states that he continued Holinshed's "Chronicles," from 1576 to 1586, and likewise corrected divers written copies from which the text of Chaucer was printed in 1569. In his old age he was reduced to beg his bread; James I. having granted him letters patent to collect

"voluntary contributions and kind gratuities" for his subsistence. B. in London, 1525; D. in the same city, 1605.

STOWE, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Beecher, a modern American authoress, who was one of the twelve children of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, an eminent Presbyterian preacher of the United States. At an early age she assisted her sister Catherine Esther Beecher in teaching a school which had been opened by the latter at Hartford; but, upon the removal of her family to Cincinnati, in 1832, she became acquainted with, and married to, her father's colleague, the Rev. Professor Calvin E. Stowe, well known as a writer upon theological subjects, both in England and America. Her first efforts in literature took the shape of tales and essays, written for a charitable purpose, and inserted in the magazines and newspapers of her native country. Both her husband and father had long taken a warm interest in the "peculiar institution" which forms the great question of the American republic, and both had enrolled themselves among the most energetic members of the Abolition Convention. Their hearty denunciations of slavery proved so distasteful to the people of Cincinnati, that both the reverend gentlemen were at length compelled to resign their appointments there. In 1850 Professor Stowe accepted the chair of Biblical Literature in the Theological College of Andover, Massachusetts; and it was while a resident there that Mrs. Stowe wrote her famous tale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which at first appeared in the "Washington National Era." Upon its republication it attained a circulation of 200,000 copies in the United States; and this great success was but the forerunner of a still more extraordinary one, obtained in England and elsewhere. The work was translated into every language, and literally went the round of the globe. Its statements naturally evoked much hostile criticism in the United States, and in answer to her opponents Mrs. Stowe published, in 1853, a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," in which she gave many facts and documents as the basis of her representations. Accompanied by her husband and brother, she visited England in 1853, and, after a sojourn in several places in Great Britain, as well as upon the continent, she, after her return to her native country, produced her travelling impressions, in a work entitled "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." In 1856 she published "Dred, a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp;" in 1859 a work upon the social condition of the United States, entitled "The Minister's Wooing;" and at the time this article was written she was contributing a tale to the pages of the "Cornhill Magazine," under the title of "Agnes of Sorrento." In addition to the works already quoted, she wrote—the "Mayflower; or, Sketches of Scenes and Characters among the Descendants of the Pilgrims;" "Temperance Tales;" the "Coral Ring;" and a number of smaller effusions. B. at Lichfield, Connecticut, 1814.

STOWELL, William Scott, Lord, *sto'-el*, an eminent English lawyer, who was the elder brother of Lord-chancellor Eldon. He pursued a distinguished career at the university of Oxford, after which he entered himself of the Middle Temple as a student of the law. In 1780 he was called to the bar, and was admitted of the Faculty of Advocates at Doctors' Commons. A couple of years previously, he had made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, who caused him to be admitted as a member of the celebrated Literary Club. His great learning and eminently social qualities soon enabled him to distinguish himself in that branch of the legal profession which he had chosen. He became, in rapid succession, registrar of the Court of Faculties, judge of the Consistory Court, vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury, and, in 1798, he was appointed judge of the High Court of Admiralty. In 1801 he was chosen as the parliamentary representative of the university of Oxford, and held his seat in the House of Commons until 1821, at which period he was created Baron Stowell, of Stowell Park. In ecclesiastical law and the law of nations, he is the greatest English authority. His invaluable decisions as an ecclesiastical judge have been reported by Drs. Phillimore, Edwards, Haggard, &c. B. at Heworth, near Newcastle, 1745; D. in Berkshire, 1836.

STOWMARKET, *sto-mar'-ket*, a market-town of Suffolk, on the Orwell, 13 miles from Bury. It has a church with a square tower, surmounted by a steeple 120 feet high. *Manf.* Sacking, ropes, twine, and leather. It has a good market. *Pop.* 3,400. One great source of the prosperity of Stow-Market is the navigable canal from this place to Ipswich, which was opened in 1793. It has a station on the Eastern Union Railway.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, a market-town of Gloucestershire, 9 miles from Northleach. It has a church, an almshouse, and a free school. *Manf.* The principal is shoes. *Pop.* 2,300.

STRABANE, *stra-bān'*, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone, 40 miles from Armagh. It is a place of considerable trade, and has a salmon fishery. *Pop.* 5,000. A station on the Derry and Enniskillen Railway.

STRABO, *strai'-bo*, a celebrated Greek geographer. He was educated under Xenarchus, the Peripatetic, and afterwards under Athenodorus, a Stoic. Of all his works, only his Geography is extant; and from passages in the work it is shown that he travelled in Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Greece, &c. In his Geography he stated that the habitable world was surrounded by water, and that in length it was about double its breadth. There is a cheap edition of the text of Strabo in Teubner's Leipzig Classics. Flourished about the close of the 1st century B.C.

STRADA, or STRADANUS, John, *stra'-da*, an eminent Flemish painter, who went, at an early age, to Italy, where he was employed by Cosmo I., duke of Florence. He afterwards visited Naples and other Italian cities; but he chiefly resided at Florence, where many of his fine works are still preserved. He excelled, not only in sacred subjects, but painted animals, battles, and hunting-parties admirably. B. 1536; D. about 1604.

STRADA, Famianus, an eminent Italian historian, who was a member of the society of Jesuits, in whose college at Rome he was, during fifteen years, professor of the belles-lettres. He wrote the "History of the Wars in the Low Countries," in Latin, which is remarkable for its purity. B. at Rome, 1572; D. 1649.

STRADBALLY, *străd-băl'-le*, the name of several parishes and market-towns in Ireland, none of them with a population above 3,500.

STRADELLA, Alexander, *stra-dail'-la*, an eminent Italian composer, who was remarkable for his finely-proportioned frame, polished manners, and exquisite voice. Whilst at Venice he was engaged by a nobleman to teach music to his mistress, a highly-born lady. The lady conceived a fresh passion for the musician, with whom she fled to Rome, where the pair were married. The Venetian noble hired two bravos to assassinate Stradella and his newly-wedded bride; but, as the assassins were about to strike the blow, they heard the musician sing, and were so overcome by the beauty of his voice, that they not only refrained from executing their murderous commission, but confessed to Stradella the plot in which they had been engaged. The implacable Venetian, however, found a pair of less susceptible murderers at a later period; and both Stradella and his wife were stabbed to death at Genoa by the agents of their enemy in 1670. His compositions are said to have formed the model of Purcell, Steffani, Pergolisi, and other celebrated musicians.

STRADIVARIUS, Antony, *străd-i-vair'-i-us*, a celebrated stringed-instrument maker, who was the pupil of Amati. He himself taught the eminent Joseph Guarcerius. The violins made by him are highly esteemed, and have obtained as high a price as £400 each. B. at Cremona, about 1670; D. at the same city, about 1728.

STRAFFORD, *străf'-ford*, a county in the E. part of New Hampshire, U.S. *Area*, 408 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 2,000.

STRAFFORD, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of, an English statesman, who was at first one of the principal leaders of the popular party in the House of Commons against the unconstitutional measures of Charles I.; but was gained over to the court, made a peer, and appointed president of the North and lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Strafford displayed some talents for government in Ireland, where he encouraged agriculture, and laboured with zeal to promote the Protestant interest. Whilst

Charles governed without a parliament, Strafford was his willing instrument in illegally imposing taxes upon the kingdom. In 1640 he was appointed to the command of the army against the Scotch; and he endeavoured to persuade the king to act with vigour; but his advice was overruled. At the opening of the Long Parliament, his enemies in the Commons, with Pym at their head, impeached him at the bar of the Lords, and he was ordered into custody. His trial lasted eighteen days, and was carried on with unusual virulence. His defence made a deep impression upon the hearers, though it did not abate the energy of his persecutors, who introduced a bill of attainder against him. The bill was passed in both houses of parliament, and Charles I. was weak enough to give his assent to it. The king afterwards made some slight and fruitless attempts to save the life of the minister who had been his too zealous tool in the despotic measures which he attempted against the liberties of his subjects. On the day of execution, Strafford went forth to the block with the manner of "a general marching at the head of an army to breathe victory, rather than those of a condemned man, to undergo the sentence of death." The attainder was reversed in the reign of Charles II., and the earldom restored to his son. B. in London, 1593; executed on Tower Hill, 1641.

STRAHAN, William, *strawn*, an eminent Scotch printer, who, in 1770, purchased a share of the patent office of king's printer, and subsequently sat in parliament. At his death he bequeathed £1,000 to the company of Stationers; the interest to be divided, in annuities of £5 each, amongst old and infirm printers. B. at Edinburgh, 1715; D. 1785.

STRAKONITZ, or STRECKONITZ, *stra'-ko-nitz*, a town of Austria, Bohemia, on the Wottawa, 28 miles from Klattau. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 3,300.

STRALSUND, *stral'-soond*, a strongly-fortified town of Prussia, Pomerania, long subject to Sweden, situate on the strait which separates the island of Rugen from the mainland, 85 miles from Stettin. Its harbour is capacious and safe. The aspect of the town is gloomy, the streets being narrow and indifferently paved. It has several churches, the government-house, the townhouse, mint, arsenal, and the governor's residence. Of public institutions, the chief are the academy, orphan-house, poorhouse, lunatic hospital, and public library. *Manf.* Woollens, linen, tobacco, soap, glass; there are also breweries and distilleries. *Pop.* 20,000. Stralsund was built about the year 1209, and became a member of the Hanseatic league. In 1628 it was besieged without success by Wallenstein, but taken in 1678, 1713, and 1807. Since 1815 it has been made one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia.

STRANGE, Sir Robert, *strainj*, an eminent engraver, who was apprenticed to Mr. Cooper, of Edinburgh. He fought under the Pretender, and, after experiencing many privations subsequently to the battle of Culloden, he went to Edinburgh, and, at a later period, improved himself in France. In 1751 he went to London, where he applied himself to historical engraving, in which he arrived at great excellence. In 1760 he went to Italy, where he was chosen a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, and Bologna, and appointed professor of the Royal Academy at Parma; and at Paris he was made a member of the Royal Academy of Painting. In 1787 he received the honour of knighthood. B. at Pomona, one of the Orkney Isles, 1721; D. 1792.

STRANGFORD, *străng'-ford*, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 6 miles from Downpatrick. *Pop.* 700.—The LOUGH of the same name is a large inlet of the sea, between Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay. It is studded with numerous islets, and is shallow.

STRANRAER, *străn'-rar*, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, at the head of the bay of Loch Ryan, 6 miles from Port Patrick. The greater part of the houses are old, and the streets are very irregularly laid out. The principal public edifices are several churches and chapels, a town-hall, and gaol. It has a mechanics' institute, a public reading-room, and subscription libraries. *Manf.* Weaving, and there are tanneries and nail-factories. The harbour is excellent. *Pop.* 6,000.—Steamers regularly ply to Glasgow from this place.

STRANTON, *străn'-ton*, a parish of the county of Durham, 9 miles from Stockton-on-Tees. *Pop.* 5,000.

STRASBURG, *stras'-boorg*, a strongly-fortified city of France, at the influx of the Brusche into the Ill, and only half a mile from the Rhine, over which is a wooden bridge, 72 miles from Basle. Its form approaches to the semicircular, and, being built in a plain, it is divided into several parts by canals, over which there are a number of bridges. The houses are lofty, but often heavy and inelegant. Of the streets, some are wide and straight, but the greater part are narrow. The fortifications are extensive. The citadel is a regular pentagon, composed of five bastions and as many half-moons, and with outworks extending almost to the Rhine. Of its public buildings, the principal is the cathedral or minster, founded in 504; and the choir, built by Charlemagne, is justly classed among the most distinguished specimens of Gothic architecture that exist. Its tower, of 466 feet in height, is a masterpiece of architecture, being built of hewn stone, cut with such nicety as to give it at a distance some resemblance to lace, and combining the most elegant symmetry of parts with the most perfect solidity. The clock is no less a masterpiece of mechanism, being of an astronomical character. Besides the cathedral, there are a town-hall, an episcopal mansion, a theatre, several hospitals, tribunal of commerce, public library, prefecture, academy, custom-house, an artillery school, a cannon-foundry, an arsenal, a telegraph-station, and a monument to General Desaix. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a chamber of commerce. *Manf.* Flax, hemp, wine, spirituous liquors, linen, sailcloth, blankets, carpets, hardware, leather, cotton, lace, snuff, jewellery, buttons, cutlery, clocks, chemicals, mathematical, musical, and other instruments. It has also copper and iron-forges, soap-factories, and there is a large bookselling trade. *Pop.* 76,000.—Strasburg is a place of great antiquity, having existed prior to the Christian era. Its vicinity has been more than once the scene of military operations in the present age. It is the birthplace of General Kleber, Marshal Kellermann, and of Pierre Schoeffer, who is said to have been one of the inventors of printing. By means of railways and canals, it is connected with the great rivers of France and the Danube, and has thereby its commerce greatly extended.

STRASBURG, the name of several towns of Germany, none of them with a population above 5,000.

STRASBURG, a post township in Pennsylvania, U.S., 58 miles from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 5,000.

STRASZNITZ, *stras'-nitz*, a town of Austria, Moravia, 12 miles from Hradisch. It has a castle. *Pop.* 5,000.

STRATFORD, *străt'-ford*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2,300.

STRATFORD-LE-BOW, *le-bo*, a town of Middlesex, on the Lea, 3 miles from London. *Pop.* 5,000.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, Stratford Canning, Viscount, *de red'-klif*, a modern English diplomatist, who, after leaving the university of Cambridge, was, in 1807, appointed to a subordinate post in the Foreign Office. In 1808 he was named secretary to Sir Robert Adair, who had been sent upon a special mission to Constantinople. He was appointed secretary of legation in 1809, and, upon the recall of his chief, he became minister plenipotentiary to the Porte. In 1814 he returned to England, and was dispatched to Switzerland upon a diplomatic mission. After being sworn a member of the privy council, he was, in 1820, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States. Three years subsequently, he recrossed the Atlantic, and was sent upon a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg, and next to the court of the emperor of Austria. He resumed his post at Constantinople in 1825, and nobly exerted himself in behalf of the Greeks. For his services he was, in 1829, created a civil knight grand cross of the Bath. About the same time he took his seat in the House of Commons as the representative of the borough of Old Sarum, and afterwards sat for the now extinct borough of Stockbridge, Hants. Returning to the Ottoman Porte in 1831, he was enabled to settle the future boundaries of the Greek kingdom. Upon this settlement, Prince Otho of Bavaria ascended the throne of Greece. He was next dispatched upon a mission to

the court of Madrid, and, in 1834, he again took his seat in parliament as member for King's Lynn, in Norfolk. After twice refusing the governor-generalship of Canada, he, at the close of the year 1841, returned to his old post at Constantinople, retaining it until 1858. In the year 1852 he was raised to the peerage with the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, a title chosen by himself, on account of his descent from William Canynge, the pious founder of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol. "The policy of Lord Stratford in Turkey," says an eminent authority, "has been manly and consistent. Considering the integrity of the Ottoman power to be essential to the permanent relations of Europe, having learned also to respect that power, in regard of the strenuous efforts towards reform and regeneration which it has been recently making, with more or less success, he has given a firm support to the independent policy of the Porte, against the attacks and machinations of its avowed enemy, Russia. Shrewd to detect the crooked schemes of that government, he has met them, when discovered, with a bold and resolute front. . . . . Owing to his successful representations, the infliction of torture was prohibited in the Turkish dominions;—to him is due the abolition of the penalty of death, formerly inflicted on renegades, that is, Christians who, having embraced the Mahomedan belief, reverted to Christianity; he likewise procured, in 1845, a firman for the establishment of the first Protestant chapel in the British consulate at Jerusalem; and, in 1855, another firman establishing the religious and political freedom of all descriptions of Protestants throughout the Turkish empire. . . . . In 1845, when Mr. Layard could not find a government or scientific body, or public, to second his aspirations for the discovery of ancient Nineveh, Lord Stratford authorized and enabled him, at his own risk and expense, to proceed upon his researches." Subsequently to his return from Constantinople, he frequently spoke in the House of Lords upon questions of Eastern policy. B. in London, 1788.

STRATFORD, FENNY, *fen'-ne*, a market-town of Buckinghamshire, 1 mile from Bletchley. *Manf.* Lace. *Pop.* 1,200.—It has a station on the Bedford branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

STRATFORD LANGTHORNE, *lang'-thorn*, a town of Essex, on the Lea, 4 miles from London. *Manf.* Chemicals; and there are distilleries and printing-works. *Pop.* 11,000.—It is intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway and its branches.—Also the name of several other towns, with small populations.

STRATFORD, STONEY, a market-town of Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, 6 miles from Newport Pagnell. It is the ancient Lactodurum, and in 1742 suffered greatly by fire. *Pop.* 2,000, chiefly agricultural.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a market-town of England, in Warwickshire, chiefly celebrated as the birthplace of Shakspere, 8 miles from Warwick. It is seated on the Avon, over which is a bridge of fourteen arches. The town consists of twelve principal streets. The public buildings are the church, the chapel of the Holy Cross, and the town-hall. The church is a spacious and venerable structure, containing numerous monuments and inscriptions. The most remarkable is the monument and bust of Shakspere. The chapel of the Holy Cross is a handsome structure. Attached to it is a hall for the brethren of the guild, an almshouse, and a free grammar-school. The town-hall, rebuilt in 1767, has portraits of Shakspere and Garrick. Stratford contains the house in which it is said Shakspere was born; but that in which he died was razed to the ground by the proprietor. It has an inconsiderable trade in corn and malt. *Pop.* 3,400.

STRATHAVEN, *sträth'-hai-ven*, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 16 miles from Glasgow. *Manf.* Cotton-weaving. *Pop.* 4,300.

STRATHBLANE, *sträth'-blain*, a village and parish of Scotland, Stirlingshire, 4 miles from Killearn. *Pop.* 1,200.

STRATHBOGIE, *sträth'-bo-ge*, a district of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, comprising six parishes bordering on Banff. *Area*, 120 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.

STRATHEARN, *sträth'-hern*, a district of Scotland, in Perthshire, of a rich and fertile soil, extending 35 miles from Loch Earn to the mouth of the Earn, in the Tay. It has a breadth of 6 or 8 miles.

STRATHFIELDSAYE, *sträth'-feeld-sai*, a parish of England, 7 miles from Basingstoke. *Pop.* 900.—In this parish is the estate presented by parliament to the late duke of Wellington and his family, for services in the peninsular war. It formerly belonged to the great earl of Chatham and William Pitt.

STRATHMIGLO, *sträth'-mi-glo*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 12 miles from Perth. *Pop.* of parish, 2,600, mostly employed in weaving.

STRATHMORE, *sträth'-mor*, 'the great valley,' an extensive tract in Scotland, extending from Dumbartonshire to the county of Kincardine. It is bounded on the N. by the Grampians, and on the S. by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw hills.

STRATH-SWORDLE, *sträth' sord'-del*, an insular parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. It comprises a part of the island of Skye, with the islets of Scalpa, Pabba, and Longa. *Pop.* 3,500.—There is a cave in this parish, which, in 1746, afforded shelter to Prince Charles Stuart during his wanderings after his defeat at Culloden.

STRATICO, Simon, Count, *strat'-te-ko*, a learned Italian writer, who, as early as his 21st year, became professor of medicine in the university of Padua. He was one of the ambassadors sent, in 1761, by the senate of Venice to congratulate George III. upon his accession to the throne of England. Under the Italian republic, he was appointed professor of navigation at Pavia; and, when Napoleon created the kingdom of Italy, Stratico was appointed inspector-general of roads, rivers, and canals, and also nominated a knight of the Iron Crown. He was taken into favour on the return of the Austrians, and received the cross of the order of St. Leopold from the emperor. His most important works were,—"A Vocabulary of Maritime Terms," in which he gave the expressions in use among the Venetians and Genoese at the time of their naval power, and added thereto the terms in use in the English and French sea services; "Bibliographia Marina;" an excellent edition of the works of Vitruvius, the celebrated architect; and a treatise upon Hydraulics and Hydrostatics. He made a very valuable collection of models for shipbuilding, and works upon the maritime art, which, after his death, were placed in the Institute of Milan. B. 1730; D. at Milan, 1824.

STRATON OF LAMPSACUS, *strai'-ton*, a Greek Peripatetic philosopher, and the successor of Theophrastus. He passed a portion of his life in Egypt, and taught Ptolemy Philadelphus, for which he was liberally recompensed. He maintained that everything existed through the innate force of nature, which was constantly creating and dissolving. From making physical things his principal study, he received the surname of Physicus. Diogenes Laertius gives a list of his works, all of which are lost. Flourished about 280 B.C.

STRATONICE, *strät'-o-ni'-se*, a Grecian princess of great beauty, who was the daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and married Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria. Antiochus Soter, her husband's son, became enamoured of her, and fell dangerously ill, so intense was his apparently hopeless passion. Erasistratus, the royal physician, having discovered the cause of his illness, informed his father that, unless he were united to the Grecian princess, he would lose his life. Upon this, Seleucus gave up Stratonice to his son.

STRATTON, *strät'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,800.

STRAUBING, *strow'-bing*, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 25 miles from Regensburg. It has several churches and charitable institutions, and a lively trade in corn and cattle. *Pop.* 10,000.

STRAUSBERG, *strauss'-bairg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 20 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 4,000.

STRAUSS, David Frederick, *strauss*, a modern German writer, who, in 1832, became assistant-teacher in the Theological Institute at Tubingen, and lecturer on philosophy in the university there. In 1835 he produced an extraordinary work, entitled "The Life of Jesus critically treated." "This work," says an eminent authority, "startled the world, as it contained an attempt to prove, with much misdirected acuteness and subtlety, that the whole of the evangelical

history was a series of myths, founded, to a considerable extent, on the Old Testament prophecies of the Messiah, concocted in the first and second centuries of the Christian era, and, by degrees, adopted by the Christian community." He was dismissed from his appointments at Tubingen, and, in the following year, became a private tutor at Stuttgard. He replied to his critics, in 1837, in two "Friendly Addresses;" nevertheless, the feeling against him was so strong, that when, in 1839, he was appointed professor of divinity and church history at the university of Zurich, he was not only compelled instantly to resign, but the administration under which he had received the post was overthrown. He subsequently produced a biography of Schubart, the German poet, and "The Doctrine of the Christian Faith." B. at Ludwigsburg, Wurtemberg, 1808.

STREATHAM, *stret'-ham*, a village and parish of the county of Surrey, 7 miles from St. Paul's, London. It contains a church and a charity-school; and, in the neighbourhood, are numerous handsome villas and country seats. Near it is the seat of Mr. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson. *Pop.* 7,000.

STRELEN, *strai'-len*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Ohlau, 22 miles from Breslau. It is inclosed by double walls. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, and leather. *Pop.* 5,000.

STRELITZ, *strel'-itz*, a city of Germany, divided into Old and New Strelitz. (*See* NEW STRELITZ.)

STRETTON, *stret'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,200.

STRICKLAND, Miss Agnes, *strick'-land*, a modern English historical writer, who commenced her literary labours at an early age. One of her first productions was a small volume of patriotic lyrics, a few of which were contributed by her sister, Susanna Strickland. Several collections of poems, most of them composed in imitation of Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott, followed. "Tales and Stories from History," the "Pilgrims of Walsingham; or, Tales of the Middle Ages," and a number of similar productions, all of which were in prose, were her next ventures. In 1842 she took a higher flight, and gave to the public the "Letters of Mary Queen of Scots," published from the originals, with historical introductions and notes. In one of her first poetical pieces she had treated of the escape of Mary Beatrice, wife of James II., which "touching incident," she observed, "first suggested the idea that the lives of the queens of England would be found replete with scenes of more powerful interest than any work of fiction that could be offered to the world." Accordingly, in 1840, appeared the first volume of her "Lives of the Queens of England, from the Norman Conquest, now first published, from Official Records and other Authentic Documents, private as well as public." The work at once became popular, and the twelve volumes in which it is comprised have been several times reprinted. The "Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain," in 6 volumes, were first put forth in 1850. In these works, historical knowledge is laid before the general reader in a very attractive guise; many fresh sources of information have been laid open; and, although the volumes do not of themselves convey all that is required by the student of history, they, nevertheless, form an agreeable and interesting assistant to his progress. B. at Reydon Hall, near Southwold, Suffolk, early in the present century.

STRICKLAND, Miss Catherine Parr, an English authoress, and sister of the preceding. She became the wife of Lieutenant Trail, of the 21st regiment, with whom she emigrated to Canada. She was the authoress of—"The Backwoods of America;" "The Canadian Crusoes, a tale of the Rice-Lake Plains;" and "Domestic Economy of British America."

STRICKLAND, Miss Susanna, a modern English authoress, and sister of the preceding. Having married Mr. Moodie, an officer of the British army, she accompanied him to Canada. She produced,—"Roughing it in the Bush, or, Life in Canada;" "Life in the Clearings, versus the Bush;" and two novels, entitled respectively, "Mark Hurdlestone" and "Flora Lindsay," first published in America, but afterwards reprinted in England.

STRICKLAND, Major, a modern English author, and brother of the preceding. He wrote—"Twenty-seven Years in Canada West, or, the Experiences of an Early Settler."

STRICKLAND, Hugh Edwin, an eminent English naturalist, who was at first a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Arnold, while the latter was residing at Laleham. He subsequently studied at the university of Oxford; after which he devoted himself to the science of geology, and wrote several valuable papers thereon, which were inserted in the Proceedings of the Geological Society. In 1835 he, accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, made a tour in Asia Minor, and, after his return, produced several papers upon the geology of the districts through which he had passed. These sketches are to be found in the Transactions of the Geological Society. Upon the resignation of the readership in geology at Oxford by Dr. Buckland, Mr. Strickland succeeded to the post, and retained it until his death. In 1848 he produced a work upon the Dodo, a bird which has become extinct within a comparatively recent period. Of the Royal Society he was one of the founders, and to his representations is due the publication, at the charge of that body, of Professor Agassiz's valuable "Bibliography of Zoology and Geology," three volumes of which Mr. Strickland himself completed; but before he had finished the fourth, his death took place. This unfortunate event occurred in consequence of his being run over by a train, while engaged in making notes upon the geology of a cutting on the Gainsborough and Retford Railway. He was the author of eighty-six publications upon natural science. B. at Righton, Yorkshire, 1811; killed 1853.

STRIEGAU, *stre'-gou*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles from Breslau. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 5,400. In its neighbourhood the Austrians were defeated by the Prussians in 1745.

STROGONOFF, *strog'-o-noff*, an ancient Russian family, which has produced several distinguished men. Count Alexander Strogonoff was a liberal patron of the arts and sciences, and became president of the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg. He D. in 1811. His nephew, Count Paul Strogonoff, fought with great bravery against the Turks in Moldavia, in 1809, and subsequently, in 1813-14, against France. He was killed under the walls of Laon in the latter year. To this family belonged Count Gregory Strogonoff, who was successively Russian ambassador at the courts of Madrid, Stockholm, and Constantinople.

STROMBOLI, *strom'-bo-le*, the most northerly of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily. *Circumference.* About 12 miles. It produces very good wine, and is noted for its volcanic eruptions. Its mountain has two summits, one of great height; but the crater is on its side. *Pop.* 1,200.

STROMNESS, *strom-ness'*, a town of Scotland, at the S.W. end of the island of Pomona, on a bay of the same name, with a safe and commodious harbour, 12 miles from Kirkwall. Many vessels bound for the Greenland and Davis' Straits whale-fisheries put in here. Boat- and ship-building are carried on, and straw-plaiting. *Pop.* 2,100. *Lat.* 58° 51′ *N.* *Lon.* 3° 9′ W.

STRONTIAN, *stron'-shan*, a place of Scotland, in Argyleshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, 30 miles from Fort William. It is noted for its lead-mines. *Pop.* 1,000.—Here, in 1790, strontites, a newly-known earthy body, was discovered.

STROOD, or STROUD, *strood*, a parish of Kent, on the Medway, in which is the terminus of the Gravesend and Rochester Railway. *Pop.* 3,100.

STROPHIUS, *stro'-fi-us*, a king of Crisus, king of Phocis. He married a sister of Agamemnon, called Anaxibia, by whom he had Pylades, celebrated for his friendship with Orestes. After the murder of Agamemnon by Clytemnestra and Ægysthus, the king of Phocis educated, with the greatest care, his nephew, whom Electra had secretly removed from the dagger of his mother and Ægysthus. Orestes was enabled, by means of Strophius, to avenge the death of his father.

STROUD, *stroud*, a market-town of Gloucestershire, near the confluence of the river Frome and the Stroudwater, 9 miles from Gloucester. It is the seat of an

extensive clothing trade, the waters of the Stroud and Slade being celebrated for their properties in the dyeing of cloth. *Pop.* 9,000.—It has a station on a branch of the Great Western Railway.

STROZZI, *strot'-se*, an ancient and distinguished Florentine family, mention of which in history is first made in the 14th century. The most celebrated members of the Strozzi family were,—Palla Strozzi, who was at first the colleague of Cosmo de' Medici, at the congress of Ferrara, in 1432, when a treaty of peace was signed between Florence and Venice on the one side, and the duke of Milan on the other. He subsequently joined the Albizzi against the Medici family. This league was successful at the outset; but, when the Medici regained their former influence at Florence, Palla retired to Padua, where he spent the remainder of his life in studious retirement. He translated the works of John Chrysostomus from the Greek into the Latin. D. at Padua, 1462.—Filippo Strozzi was a prominent actor in the events which took place at the fall of the Florentine republic. Possessed of great wealth, he was allied to the great Medici family, having espoused Clarice, daughter of Piero, and niece of Leo X. Two illegitimate members of the Medici family, Alessandro and Cardinal Ippolite, were at the time ruling in Florence; and against these unworthy scions of a great house, Filippo, instigated by his wife, excited a revolt in 1527. The movement was successful, and the two Medici were reduced to the condition of private citizens. In 1529, however, the emperor Charles V. gave his natural daughter Margaret in marriage to Alessandro, and resolved to create him duke of Florence. The citizens resisted this arrangement, and opposed an obstinate defence to the attacks made upon Florence by the papal and imperial troops. In this defence several of the Strozzi displayed great bravery; but, after the defeat of the citizens, Filippo became the partisan of Duke Alessandro, and helped him with his wealth, until, his daughter having been insulted by one of Alessandro's courtiers, he was drawn into a quarrel with the dissolute ruler of his country. He retired first to Rome and afterwards to Venice. Duke Alessandro was murdered in 1537; but Charles V. caused Cosmo, another member of the Medici, to be elected duke of Florence. The Florentine emigrant nobles now resolved to make a desperate attempt to sweep away this new ruler. At the head of 4,000 French and Italian mercenaries, Filippo and other leaders invaded Florentine territory, and made themselves masters of the castle of Montemurlo. They were, however, soon afterwards defeated by the troops of Cosmo and the Spanish soldiers of the emperor. Filippo was taken prisoner, and, after being kept in confinement during a year, and subjected to the torture, he was about to be delivered by his Spanish captors to the tender mercies of Cosmo, when, in 1538, he found means to cut his own throat with a sword. He was a learned and accomplished nobleman. He translated some apophthegms of Plutarch, and the treatise of Polybius, entitled "On the Mode of Forming Encampments." After his death, the emperor Charles V. confiscated all the funds which he had lodged in banking-houses in Italy, Germany, and Spain; nevertheless, he left to his children, principally in the banks of France, an income of 50,000 crowns.

STROZZI, Piero, was the son of the preceding, and was with him in the attempt made against Cosmo in 1537; but succeeded in effecting his escape to France, where he became the favourite of Henry II. and Catherine de' Medici, and was sent in command of an auxiliary French force to Sienna, then at war with Cosmo, duke of Florence. Being defeated, however, he retired to Rome, which he bravely held against the duke of Alva, who had been sent to attack it by Philip II. in 1556, until the arrival of the duke of Guise, with a French force, compelled the Spanish commander to withdraw to Naples. In 1558 he was with the duke of Guise when the English lost Calais. He was killed at Thionville in the same year. His son Filippo distinguished himself in the service of France, and was, in 1587, sent in command of the expedition to the Azores, to support Don Antonio, who claimed the crown of Portugal, against Philip II. of Spain. He was defeated by the Spanish admiral Santa-Cruz, and thrown into the sea.

STROZZI, Titus and Hercules, two Latin poets of Ferrara, were father and son, and belonged to a branch of the great Strozzi family. Their poems consist of elegies and other pieces. Titus died about 1502, at the age of 80. Hercules was killed by a rival in 1506.

STROZZI, Ciriaco, an Italian philosopher. He was successively professor of Greek and philosophy at Florence, Bologna, and Pisa. He added two books in Greek and Latin to Aristotle's treatise "De Republica." B. at Florence, 1504; D. 1563.

STRUENSEE, John Frederick, Count, *stroo'-en-se*, a German physician, who by his abilities and address gained the favour of the king of Denmark, and was ennobled and made minister of state. The young queen, Caroline Matilda, sister of George III., is believed to have fallen a victim to the insinuating arts of Struensee, who, acquiring at the same time an overpowering hold upon the weak and debased king, became the virtual ruler of Denmark, which, under his despotic and blundering system of government, sank into a state of the greatest destitution. At length the queen-mother formed a party against him. He was arrested with his friend Brandt, and beheaded at Copenhagen. The queen was confined in a prison till demanded by the English court; on which she was delivered up and removed to Zell, in Hanover, where she died in 1776. Struensee was B. at Halle, in Saxony, 1737; executed 1772.

STRUENSEE, Charles August Von, an eminent German writer, and brother of the preceding. He early distinguished himself by his acquirements in mathematics and philosophy; in 1756 he became lecturer at the university of Halle, and in the following year professor at the military academy of Leignitz At the instance of his brother, who had risen to great favour at the court of Denmark, he repaired to Copenhagen in 1769, and was created counsellor of justice, the duties of which office he fulfilled in an exemplary manner. After the execution of Count Struensee, he was allowed to retire from the kingdom. He was subsequently ennobled by Frederick II. of Prussia, and appointed a minister of state at Berlin. He was the author of, among other works, "Short Description of the Commerce of the Principal European States;" "Rudiments of Military Architecture;" and "Rudiments of Artillery." He also made a German translation of Pinto's "Essays upon Political Economy." B. at Halle, Saxony, 1735; D. at Berlin, 1804.

STRUTT, Joseph, *strut*, an eminent English antiquary, who was an apprentice of the unfortunate engraver Ryland (*see* RYLAND), and afterwards studied drawing in the Royal Academy. In 1771, however, he commenced his researches in English antiquities, and continued to labour in that path, with great distinction to himself, until his death. He compiled a "Dictionary of Engravers," and produced an "Historical Treatise on the Manners, Customs, Arms, Habits, &c. of the Inhabitants of England," and others upon the "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," and the "Dress and Habits of the English People." As an engraver, he produced a set of illustrations to the "Pilgrim's Progress." B. at Springfield, Essex, 1742; D. in London, 1802.

STRUVE, George Adam, *stroov*, a learned German jurisconsult. He became professor of jurisprudence, president of the senate at Jena, and counsellor to the duke of Weimar. He produced a large number of profoundly learned works upon jurisprudence. B. at Magdeburg, 1619; D. 1692.

STRUVE, Burchard Gotthelf, son of the preceding. He settled at Jena, where he followed the profession of his father. His most important works comprise learned treatises upon the theory and antiquities of public and feudal law, and a History of Germany, in Latin. B. at Weimar, 1671; D. 1738.

STRYPE, Rev. John, *stripe*, an eminent English historian, who, upon the completion of his education at the university of Cambridge, entered into holy orders, and was appointed to a perpetual curacy in Essex, the duties of which office he fulfilled until within a few years of his death. His principal works are—"Ecclesiastical Memorials of England under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary;" "Memorials of Thomas Cranmer;" "Lives of Archbishops Parker

and Whitgift;" an edition, with large additions, of Stow's "Survey of London;" and "Annals of the Reformation." B. in London, 1613; D. in the same city, 1734.

STUART, *stu'-art*, a royal house which gave sovereigns to Scotland and England. Its founder was Robert II. of Scotland, who was declared king in 1371. His descendants reigned in Scotland until 1603, when James VI. succeeding to the English throne, upon the death of Elizabeth, the crowns of the two kingdoms were united, and he ruled over both countries, as James I. of Great Britain. The last king of this line was James II., who, at the revolution of 1688, fled from England, and died in France. (*See* ROBERT II. III. of Scotland, JAMES I. II. III. IV. V. of Scotland, JAMES I., CHARLES I. II., JAMES II. of England, and CHARLES EDWARD, the Pretender.)

STUART, Arabella, or Arbella, usually styled the Lady Arabella, was the daughter of Charles Stuart, duke of Lennox, younger brother of Henry, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, queen of Scots, and father of James I. Her mother was the daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, Derbyshire, father of the first earl of Devonshire. As great-grandchild of Henry VIII.'s sister Margaret, she stood in the same relationship to Queen Elizabeth as did James Stuart of Scotland, afterwards James I. This affinity to the English throne was the cause of all her misfortunes. In 1603 it was alleged that a plot had been formed to place the crown upon her head, under the protection of Spain, for which Sir Walter Raleigh was tried. There is no proof that such a design was ever entertained, and certainly none that the Lady Arabella knew of it. James I. was strongly opposed to her marriage with any personage, royal, noble, or otherwise. In 1610, however, it was discovered that she was married to William Seymour, grandson of the earl of Hertford. Seymour was at once committed to the Tower, whence, after a confinement of a year, he effected his escape. The Lady Arabella also eluded the vigilance of her keepers, and fled towards France; but was taken in Calais roads, and imprisoned in the Tower, where, in 1615, she died, her sufferings having previously deprived her of reason.

STUART, Gilbert Charles, sometimes styled American Stuart, the best portrait-painter that America has produced. Born of Scotch parents, he crossed the Atlantic, and for some time resided at Edinburgh. In 1777 he became the pupil, in London, of his countryman Benjamin West, and, having made great progress, he set up in practice as a portrait-painter, with considerable success. He subsequently went to Paris, where he had many distinguished sitters. He retired to his native country in 1793, and while a resident at Philadelphia, painted a portrait of Washington, which is the best likeness extant of the patriot. B. at Narraganset, Rhode Island, 1755; D. at Boston, 1828.

STUART, James, a celebrated English architect, commonly called Athenian Stuart. His mother was left a widow in poor circumstances, with four children, of whom James was the eldest, who, when very young, maintained the rest of the family by painting fans. He subsequently proceeded to Italy, and, forming an intimacy with Mr. Revett, the architect, they went to Athens, where they made a number of drawings of the remains of ancient architecture. In 1762 the first volume appeared of "The Antiquities of Athens," to which two volumes more were added after the death of Stuart. He built the chapel at Greenwich Hospital, and some mansions in London. B. in London, 1713; D. 1804.

STUART, Gilbert, a Scotch historical writer, who received his education at the university of Edinburgh, where his father was professor. His first work of any importance was "A Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution," published in 1767, for which he was created LL.D. of the university of Edinburgh. He next published "A View of Society in Europe." Disappointed of the professorship of law at Edinburgh, he removed to London, and became a writer in the "Monthly Review." In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh, and began a magazine and review, which failed; after which he again repaired to London, where he engaged in literary avocations until a short period before his death. He produced, in addition to the works already quoted, "Observations concerning the Public Law and Constitutional History of Scotland;" "The History of the Reformation in Scotland;" "The History of Scotland from the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary," whom he defends with ability against Dr. Robertson and others. B. at Edinburgh, either 1742 or 1746; D. 1786.

STUDLY, John, *stud'-le*, an English poet in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who received his education first at Westminster school, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. He held a command under Prince Maurice. He translated into English several of the tragedies of Seneca. Killed at the siege of Breda, 1587.

STUHL-WEISSENBURG, *stool-vise'-en-boorg*, a town of Hungary, 16 miles from Lake Balaton. It has the Marienkirche, in which fourteen of the kings of Hungary were buried, a gymnasium, and a military academy. *Manf.* Flannel and leather. *Pop.* 15,000.

STUHM, *stoom*, a town of Prussia, 12 miles from Marienwerder, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Poles in 1630.

STUKELY, William, *stuke'-le*, a learned English antiquary. After taking his doctor's degree, he settled at Boston, in Lincolnshire, whence he removed to London, and was chosen member of the Royal Society, and also of the Society of Antiquaries on its revival. In 1730 he entered into orders, and in 1747 was presented to the rectory of St. George, Queen Square, London. His principal works are, "Itinerarium Curiosum; or, an Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities in Great Britain;" "An Account of Stonehenge and Abury;" "Palæographia Sacra; or, Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History;" "History of Carausius;" "Dissertation on the Spleen." He was called, on account of his knowledge of British antiquities, the "Arch Druid." B. at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, 1687; D. in London, 1765.

STURM, John, *stoorm*, a learned German writer, who studied at Liege, after which he set up a printing-press, and printed several Greek authors. In 1529 he visited Paris, where he read lectures upon Greek and Latin authors, and also on logic; but being a Protestant, he was obliged to remove to Strasburg, where, through his efforts, the gymnasium of that city was elevated into a university. His works, all of which were written in such elegant Latin that he obtained the title of the German Cicero, chiefly consist of notes on Aristotle, Cicero, and other authors. B. at Schleidan, near Cologne, 1507; D. 1589.

STURM, John Christopher, a German mathematician, who became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Altdorf, which office he retained during thirty-four years. He published a translation of Archimedes into German; "A Course of Mathematics," which has been translated into English; a Latin translation of the "Hydraulic Architecture" of Bockler, and some treatises upon pneumatics, &c. B. at Hippelstein, Bavaria, 1635; D. at Altdorf, 1703.

STURM, Leonard Christopher, a German architect, and son of the preceding. He published "A Complete Course of Architecture." B. at Altdorf, 1669; D. 1719.

STURM, James Charles Francis, an eminent Swiss mathematician, who repaired to Paris in his 20th year, and so highly distinguished himself by his attainments as to gain the appointment of professor of mathematics in the Polytechnic school. He was the discoverer of the celebrated theorem which is named after him. In 1840 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was awarded the gold Copley medal of that body for "his valuable mathematical labours in the solution of a problem which has baffled some of the greatest mathematicians that the world has produced." He also wrote several valuable treatises upon optics, mechanics, geometry, and pure analysis, for the Memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences, and the journals of other eminent bodies. B. at Geneva, 1803; D. at Paris, 1855.

STURMIUS, James, *stoor'-me-oos*, a German statesman, who was sent as ambassador to several foreign countries, and was deputy to the diets of the empire. He contributed to the reformation of religion at Strasburg, to the erecting of a college, and assisted Sleidan in his "History of the Reformation." B. at Strasburg, 1489; D. at the same city, 1553.

STURT, *sturt*, a county, a mountain, and a river of S. Australia.

STUTTGARD, *stoot'-gart*, a city of Germany, capital of Wurtemberg, on the Nesenbach, 2 miles from the Neckar, over which is an elegant bridge, 38 miles from Carlsruhe. It may be considered as divided into three parts,—the town proper, which is badly built, and two suburbs, which are less antique and somewhat better. It has a royal palace, which contains a good collection of paintings and statues, some of them by Danneker and Canova; it has, besides, a public library, an old palace, a mint, a town-house, post-office, gymnasium, city-hall, hospital, workhouse, museum, various schools, a great church, and the royal stables. Though surrounded by a wall and ditch, it is a place of no strength. *Manf.* Leather, hats, cotton, silk, plated goods, and snuff. *Pop.* 42,000.—It has railway communication with Heilbroun and Gieslingen.

STYRIA, *stir'-i-a* (Germ. STEYERMARK, *sti'-er-mark*), a province of the Austrian empire, situate between Austria proper and Illyria. *Area*, 8,660 square miles. It is divided into the circles of Gratz, Marburg, Cilly, Judenburg, and Bruck. *Desc.* Mountainous, except in the S.E.; comprising mostly branches of the Noric, Styrian, and Carnic Alps. *Rivers.* The principal are the Enns, the Mur, the Drave, and the Save. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, rye, and, in the warmer situations, maize and tobacco. Fruit, hemp, and flax, are also raised. Much of the country, however, is devoted to pastoral purposes. *Minerals.* Lead, silver, gold, iron, coal, zinc, vitriol, marble, and building-stone. Salt is abundant, and cobalt and arsenic are also found. *Manf.* Unimportant. This province is now traversed by the railway from Vienna to Trieste. *Pop.* 1,010,000. *Lat.* between 45° 54′ and 47° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 13° 30′ and 16° 25′ E.—Styria has belonged to Austria since about the close of the 12th century.

STYX, *stix*, a small river of Nonacris, in Arcadia, the water of which was so cold and poisonous that it proved fatal to those who drank of it. It was even said to dissolve iron. The wonderful properties of this water suggested the idea that it was a river of Hades, especially as it disappeared in the earth a little below its source. The gods always swore by the Styx, and if any of them violated this oath, Jupiter obliged them to drink its waters, which lulled them for one whole year in senseless stupidity; for the nine following years they were deprived of the ambrosia and the nectar of the gods; but, at the expiration of this period, they were restored to the assembly of the deities, and all their original privileges.

SUABIA, or SWABIA, *swai'-be-a*, the former name of one of the ten circles or great divisions of Germany, bounded W. by France and S. by Switzerland. It is now subdivided amongst Baden, Bavaria, Hohenzollern, and Wurtemberg. *Area*, 3,858 square miles. *Pop.* 560,000.

SUAKIN, *soo-a'-kin*, a seaport-town of Nubia, on the western coast of the Red Sea, once a place of wealth and importance, now almost in ruins. It is still the channel of communication between Arabia and the interior of Africa, and the resort of pilgrims and slave-dealers. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 19° 48′ N. *Lon.* 37° 33′ E.

SUAREZ, Francis, *swa'-raith*, a learned Spanish Jesuit, who was professor of divinity at Alcala, Salamanca, and Rome, and lastly at Coimbra, in Portugal. His treatise on laws has been highly esteemed. All his works exhibit a great deal of learning, mixed up with much trifling sophistry. B. at Granada, 1548; D. at Lisbon, 1615.

SUBACHI, *soo'-ba-kee*, a small maritime town of Circassia, on the Black Sea, 20 miles from Mamai.

SUBATHOO, *soo'-ba-too*, a cantonment and fort of India, situate in a district studded with villages, the inhabitants of which are engaged in agricultural pursuits. *Lat.* 30° 58′ N. *Lon.* 77° 3′ E.

SUBIACO, *soo-be-a'-ko*, a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles from Rome. It was long a summer residence of the popes. *Pop.* 6,000.

SUCHET, Louis Gabriel, *soo'-shai*, a celebrated French general and marshal of France. At the outburst of the Revolution he joined the army as a volunteer of the cavalry of Lyons. Distinguishing himself at the siege of Toulon in 1793, and again in 1795, at Loano, Italy, where he captured three Austrian standards, and, under Massena, he was created a *chef de brigade*. Having exhibited great ability as a tactician while acting as chief of General Joubert's staff in Italy, he attracted the favourable notice of General Bonaparte, who promoted him to be Massena's second in command. He gave eminent proofs of his ability soon afterwards, when, in 1800, he first kept in check, and next cut off the retreat of the Austrian general Melas, who had 40,000 men under his command, Suchet's troops numbering only 8,000. By the brilliant manœuvres he executed upon this occasion, he rendered the greatest assistance to Bonaparte, who, with the main body of the French army, was crossing the Great St. Bernard. After the battle of Marengo, at which he was present, he was intrusted with the government of Genoa. He next commanded the centre of the Army of Italy. In 1805 he was placed in command of a division under Marshal Lannes, and it was to his skilful dispositions that the memorable victory at Austerlitz was due. In the following year he defeated Prince Frederick of Prussia, and captured from him thirty pieces of cannon. To that important advantage, in contesting which the gallant Prussian prince lost his life, Napoleon owed the impunity by which he was enabled to fall upon the rear of the Prussians. In 1807 he repelled the attack made upon his division by the Russian general Essen. His reputation was now so high, that Napoleon gave him the command of the fifth division of the Army of Spain, advanced him to the highest grade of the Legion of Honour, granted him a pension of 20,000 francs, and created him a count of the empire. His Spanish campaign forms the most brilliant era in his career. Napier, in his "History of the Peninsular War," declares, "Suchet was no ordinary man; and with equal vigour and prudence he commenced a system of discipline in his corps, and of order in his government, that afterwards carried him, with scarcely a check, from one success to another, until he obtained the rank of marshal for himself and the honour for his corps of being the only one in Spain that never suffered any signal reverse." In rapid succession he defeated each Spanish general that opposed him, and made himself master of the fortresses of Lerida, Mequinanza, Tortosa, and the city of Tarragona, which was defended by 18,000 Spaniards, 6,000 of whom are stated to have fallen. Mont-Serrat, hitherto considered impregnable, was next taken. For these great achievements Suchet was created a marshal of the empire, in 1811. In the same year he defeated the Spanish general Blake, and 30,000 men, under the walls of Murviedro; Valencia capitulated to him in 1812, and he soon became master of the whole province of that name. Napoleon marked his sense of the brilliant services performed by his lieutenant by creating him duke of Albufera. Unlike some of the other French generals, he ruled both in Valencia and Aragon with humanity and justice. Lord Wellington's successes compelled Suchet, after the battle of Vittoria, to retreat upon Catalonia, and afterwards to entirely evacuate Spanish territory. He conducted his retreat in an orderly manner; and, on reaching Narbonne, in 1814, he gave his adhesion to the new order of things. While Louis XVIII. remained upon the throne, he held the command of the tenth corps; but, after the return of Napoleon from Elba, he again took service under his old chief. He commanded the Army of the Alps, numbering 10,000 men; and, on being compelled to retreat at the approach of 100,000 Austrians, he occupied Lyons; on the subsequent surrender of which city he obtained honourable terms. At the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was for a time in disgrace; but in 1819 he was reinstated in all his honours, civil and military. The remaining years of his life were spent in composing his memoirs, which were published in 1826. Suchet deservedly takes rank among the best of Napoleon's generals. Napoleon, on being asked whom he considered the first of his officers, replied,—"I think Suchet is probably the first; Massena was, but you may say that he is dead." The latter was at the time (1817) fast sinking. Suchet was B. at Lyons, either 1770 or 1772; D. at Marseilles, 1826.

SUCHEW, *su-chu'*, a city of China, 55 miles from Shanghae. It is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and inclosed with fortifications. *Pop.* Unascertained.

SUCKLING, Sir John, *suk'-ling*, an English poet. After receiving a liberal education, he went abroad, and made a campaign under Gustavus Adolphus. On his return to England, he became famous at court for his ready, sparkling wit. He raised a troop of horse for the king's service; but his men behaved so ill in the engagement with the Scotch, in 1639, on the English borders, as to bring upon him much ridicule. His works consist of poems and letters, "An Account of Religion by Reason," and four plays. Several of his songs are very fine. B. at Whitton, Middlesex, 1609; D. in France, about 1642.

SUDBURY, *sud'-ber-re*, a market-town and borough of Suffolk, on the Stour, over which is a well-built wooden bridge, 19 miles from Ipswich. This was one of the first places at which King Edward III. settled the Flemings, for the woollen manufacture, which has long since declined. The town has still, however, a manufacture of silk and buntings. *Pop.* 6,200.

SUDERMANIA, or SODERMANLAND, *su-der-mal'-ni-a*, an old province of Middle Sweden, situate to the west of Stockholm, now forming the district Nykoping with a part of Stockholm.

SUDJA, *sood'-ja*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Koursk, and 50 miles from the town of that name. *Manf.* Salt. *Pop.* 3,000.

SUE, Eugène, *soo*, an eminent French romancist, who was educated for the profession of medicine, and was attached, as surgeon, to the army sent to Spain under the duke of Angoulême. In 1825 he entered the navy in the same capacity, and was present at the battle of Navarino. At the death of his father, who had been one of the household physicians to Napoleon I., he inherited an estate of £1,600 per annum; whereupon he quitted his profession, and soon afterwards turned his attention to literature. He became a popular writer in a very few years; but when he put forth his "Mysteries of Paris" and "Wandering Jew," he rose to an almost unexampled height of success. These works were read by every one who read fiction in France: they were translated into nearly all the living languages. His subsequent works of any importance were, "Martin the Foundling" and "The Seven Capital Sins." B. at Paris, 1804; D. 1857.

SUECA, *soo-ai'-ka*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the Jucar, near its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea. *Pop.* 9,000.

SUETONIUS, Caius Suetonius Tranquillus, *swe-to'-ni-us*, a Roman historian, who is supposed to have been educated for the bar. He was the intimate friend of Pliny the younger, by whose means he was made tribune. Suetonius was afterwards secretary to the emperor Adrian. Of his works, his "Lives of the First Twelve Emperors," two treatises concerning illustrious grammarians and rhetoricians, and several lives of poets, have been preserved. B. about 70; D. about 123.

SUEUR, LE. (*See* LESUEUR.)

SUÈVRES, *swaivr*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Loir-and-Cher, 8 miles from Blois. *Pop.* 2,000.—It has a station on the railway to Orleans and Tours.

SUEZ, *soo'-ez*, a city of Egypt, on the borders of Arabia, at the head of the Red Sea, 78 miles from Cairo. It was, about the beginning of the 16th century, a flourishing mart, being at once the emporium of the trade with India and the rendezvous of the numberless pilgrims who, from every part of the Turkish empire, repaired to the holy shrine of Mecca. Since that time it has greatly declined, in consequence of the diminution both of the general trade of the Red Sea and of the concourse to Mecca. It sustained, also, irreparable injury from the devastations committed by the French. Its houses are of sundried bricks; its streets are unpaved, and it has about a dozen mosques, a Greek church, and a custom-house. Its port is 2 miles from the town, and the surrounding country is a complete desert, entirely deficient in water, unless of the most offensive and noxious description. Frequent caravans come from Gaza, Jaffa, and Jerusalem, bringing soap, oil, tobacco, and other goods. The staple import consists of coffee. Vessels bring also tea, pickled ginger, and a great quantity of tamarinds. *Pop.* about 2,000. *Lat.* 30° 1′ N. *Lon.* 32° 28′ E.—The ISTHMUS OF SUEZ is the neck of land which connects Asia and Africa, having on its N. the Mediterranean Sea, and on its S. the Gulf of Suez. Its breadth is 73 miles, which distance has frequently been proposed to be opened by a canal, connecting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. A railway connects it with Cairo and Alexandria.

SUFEID KOH, *soo-fide ko*, the 'White Mountain,' in Afghanistan, 100 miles from Hindoo-Koosh. It has three parallel ranges, the highest of these culminating in a peak 14,000 feet above the level of the sea.

SUFFIELD, *suf'-field*, a post township in Hartford county, Connecticut, U.S., 11 miles from Springfield. *Pop.* 3,000.

SUFFOLK, *suf'-fok*, a maritime county of England, bounded on the N. by the county of Norfolk, W. by Cambridge, S. by Essex, and E. by the German Ocean. The river Stour divides it from Essex, the Little Ouse and Waveney from Norfolk, and the Great Ouse and one of its branches from Cambridge. *Area*, 11,115 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, without any considerable eminences; and its soil is various, but very distinctly marked. 1st. A strong loam or a clay marl bottom predominates through the centre and greatest part of the county, extending from Haverhill to Beccles on the one hand, and from near Ipswich to beyond Ixworth on the other. 2nd. To the east of this, and between it and the coast, extends, northwards of the river Orwell, a district of sandy soil, and southwards a much smaller one of rich loam. 3rd. To the west again occurs another considerable district of sand, which extends to the north-west corner of the county, where a fourth tract of fen land is included between the Great and Little Ouse. *Rivers.* The Stour, the Waveney, the Ouse, the Orwell, the Deben, the Ald, and the Blyth, along the coast, and the Lark on the west. *Pro.* The raising of crops is the principal object of the Suffolk husbandry, although the management of the dairy is also much attended to, as well as the rearing of sheep. The crops commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, pease, buckwheat, coleseed, turnips, clover, trefoil, white clover, and sainfoin. Hops and hemp are also raised. Butter is made in great quantities; also cheese, though of inferior quality. The Suffolk cows have long been celebrated for their abundance of milk; and the county is no less noted for its breed of horses and hogs. Poultry is kept in abundance, especially turkeys. Large numbers of pigeons are reared in the open field; and there are many rabbit-warrens. *Manf.* Unimportant. At Ipswich quantities of stays are made. *Pop.* 340,000.

SUFFOLK, two counties of the United States. 1. In Massachusetts. *Area*, 110 square miles. *Pop.* 145,000.—2. In New York, on the east part of Long Island, comprising about two-thirds of the island. *Area*, 973 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000. This county is much indented by numerous creeks and bays.

SUFFOLK, Earl of. This title was successively borne by the families of Pole, Brandon, and Howard. The first earl of the latter family was Thomas Howard, son of Thomas, third duke of Norfolk. He was created earl of Suffolk in 1603, and became grand-treasurer of England.

SUFFOLK, William Pole, Earl, and afterwards Marquis of, an English general, and grandson of Michael de Pole, first earl of Suffolk. He served under Henry V. in the wars with France, distinguished himself at Rouen in 1419, and was, in 1429, nominated by the duke of Bedford, commander-in-chief of the troops before Orleans, but was forced to raise the siege by Joan of Arc. After enjoying great favour, he was, in 1451, charged with treason and beheaded.

SUFFOLK, Charles Brandon, Duke of, was the friend of Henry VIII. from the youth of the latter. He was created by Henry, duke of Suffolk, in 1513. Charged to conduct to England, Mary, sister of the English king, and widow of Louis XII. of France, he gained the affections of that princess, whom he married in 1515.

SUGAR CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehannah, in Pennsylvania, United States. Also the name of several other rivers and townships. Also of an island in the strait between lakes Superior and Huron.

SUHARUNPORE, *soo-ha-run-por'*, a district of British India, in the S.W. provinces. *Area*, 2,160 square miles. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, rice, maize, tobacco, indigo,

and vegetables. *Pop.* 550,000. *Lat.* between 29° 28′ and 30° 26′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 13′ and 78° 15′ E. —The CITY of the same name has a population of 35,000.

SUHLA, *soo'-la*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 28 miles from Erfurt. It has several churches and hospitals. *Manf.* Fire-arms and cotton goods. *Pop.* 9,000.

SUICER, or SCHWEITZER, John Gaspar, *shwite'-zer*, a learned Swiss divine, who became professor of Greek and Hebrew at the university of Zurich. He compiled a great work, on which he was engaged during twenty years, entitled, "Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus." B. at Zurich, 1620; D. at the same place, 1684.

SUICER, John Henry, son of the preceding, became professor at Heidelberg. He wrote several learned works, particularly a Chronology of Switzerland, in Latin. D. at Heidelberg, 1705.

SUIDAS, *su-i'-das*, or *swi'-das*, a Greek lexicographer, whose Greek lexicon, historical and geographical, which contains much valuable information, is extant. The latest edition is that of Bekker, Berlin, 1854. Supposed to have flourished in the 10th or 11th century.

SUJUK-KALE, *soo'-jook ka'-le*, is a Russian port on the coast of the Black Sea, 18 miles from Anapa. It was formerly an important Russian post, taken by the Russians in 1791.

SULIMAN MOUNTAINS, *soo-li-man'*, a range in Afghanistan, extending from *lat.* 29° to 33° 40′ N.; *lon.* 70° E. Its culminating point is called the "Throne of Solmair," and has a height of 11,000 feet.

SULIMARVA, *soo-le-mar'-va*, a state of W. Africa, between *lat.* 9° and 10° N., and *lon.* 9° 30′ and 11° W.

SULLA. (*See* SYLLA.)

SULLIVAN, *sul'-li-van*, a county in New York, U.S. *Pop.* 6,108.—Also the name of several townships. *Area*, 738 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Another in Tennessee. *Area*, 524 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

SULLIVAN ISLAND, an island at the mouth of Ashley and Cooper rivers, 6 miles below Charleston, U.S.

SULLY, *sool'-le*, two parishes and small towns of France, neither with a population above 1,600.

SULLY, Maximilian de Bethune, Duke of, a celebrated French statesman, who, at an early age, became the companion of Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France, whom he accompanied to Paris, where he fortunately escaped death during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, by the kindness of the principal of the College of Burgundy, who concealed him for three days. He subsequently escaped with Henry of Navarre from Paris; and in the civil war which broke out, he held a command under Henry and the Prince de Condé. He displayed great valour on many occasions, particularly at the siege of Marmande, and the battles of Coutras, Arques, and Ivry. After the accession of Henry to the French throne, Sully was appointed minister of finance; in which capacity he displayed the most brilliant ability. He obtained the highest offices in the state, and, upon the accession of James I., was sent to England as the ambassador of France. After the murder of the king, Sully retired from court. He left Memoirs written by himself. B. at Rosny, 1560; D. at Villebon, 1641.

SULMONA, *sool-mo'-na*, a fortified town of Naples, 34 miles from Aguila. *Manf.* Paper, shell goods, leather, and confectionery. *Pop.* 10,000.

SULPICE, ST., *sool'-peece*, the name of numerous parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

SULPICIA, *sul-pish'-i-a*, a Roman lady, who lived in the reign of Domitian, and was called the Roman Sappho. She wrote a satirical poem against Domitian, printed in the "Corpus Poetarum" of Maittaire.

SULPICIUS RUFUS, *sul-pish'-i-us*, an eminent Roman orator. "He was," says Cicero, "of all the orators that I ever heard, the most dignified, and, if one may use the expression, the most tragic. His voice was powerful, sweet, and clear; his gesture and every movement graceful; and yet he seemed as if he were trained for the forum, and not for the stage. His language was rapid and flowing, and yet not redundant or diffuse." He was a tribune of the people. B. 124 B.C.; slain at the command of Sylla.

SULPICIUS SEVERUS, an ecclesiastical historian, who was likewise distinguished for his eloquence and piety. He wrote the "Life of St. Martin of Tours," and an "Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History." Flourished at the commencement of the 5th century.

SULZ, *soolts*, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 6 miles from Oberndorf. *Pop.* 2,500.

SULZA, *sool'-tza*, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 15 miles from Weimar. *Pop.* 1,500.

SULZBACH, *soolts'-bak*, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 36 miles from Ratisbon. It has a castle and a Latin school. *Pop.* 3,100.

SULZE, *sool'-tze(r)*, a walled town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 miles from Rostock. *Pop.* 4,000.

SULZER, John George, *sool'-tzer*, a learned Swiss writer, who became professor of mathematics at Berlin, and member of the Royal Academy in that city. His principal works are "Moral Contemplations on the Works of Nature," "Treatise on Education," "Universal Theory of the Fine Arts." B. at Winterthur, canton of Zurich, 1720; D. at Berlin, 1779.

SUMAROKOF, Alexander, *soo-ma'-ro-kof*, a Russian dramatic author, and surnamed the father of the Russian stage. His tragedies laid the foundation of the Russian theatre, and being performed with applause before the empress, animated him to proceed in the dramatic career, which he did with great success, and was appointed to the rank of brigadier, and director of the theatre. He also received a pension, was nominated counsellor of state, and knighted. He wrote several poems and some historical works. B. at St. Petersburg, 1718; D. at Moscow, 1777.

SUMATRA, *soo-ma'-tra*, a large island of the Asiatic archipelago, the most W. of the Sunda islands, and that immense collection of islands which are so thickly scattered over the ocean, from the coasts of N. Australia and New Guinea to the coast of China on the east, and westward to the Malayan peninsula. *Area*, 130,000 square miles. *Desc.* A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent, and the ranges are, in many parts, double and treble, attaining near the equator an elevation of nearly 15,000 feet. Among these are extensive plains of great elevation, and of a temperate climate. The mountains being much nearer the western than the opposite coast, all the greatest rivers are found on the eastern side of the island. The E. part is mostly level and undulating, and along the coast there are numerous marshy and sandy plains. A great portion of the island is covered with dense forests. *Rivers.* Those on the western coast, having a shorter course, are not so large; though the Kataun, Indrapura, Tabuyong, and Sinkel, are considerable streams. The others are the Siak, Jadrageri, Jambi, and Palembang. *Climate.* This varies with the height of the ground. On the plains, the thermometer, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuates between 82° and 85° in the shade. In other places it is not unfrequently at 87° and 88°; at sunrise it is usually as low as 70°; among the mountains it falls as low as 40°. In this island, as well as all other countries between the tropics, the wind uniformly blows from the sea to the land for a certain number of hours in the four-and-twenty, and then changes and blows for about as many from the land to the sea, excepting only when the monsoon rages with remarkable violence. *Zoology.* The wild animals are numerous; the tiger grows to a prodigious size and strength. Elephants are common, and the hippopotamus haunts most of the rivers. The rhinoceros is a native of the woods, also the bear. There are many species of deer, and the varieties of the monkey tribes are innumerable. Here are also sloths, squirrels, ichneumons or stinkards, civet-cats, tiger-cats, porcupines, hedgehogs, pangolins, bats or all kinds, alligators, guanos, chameleons, flying lizards, tortoises, and turtle. Among the domestic animals is the buffalo, which supplies milk, butter, and beef. The breed of horses is small. The sheep are also a small breed. The other animals are the goat and hog, both domestic and wild; the otter, the cat, the rat, and the dog. Frogs are abundant, and their noise upon the approach of rain is tremendous. They furnish prey to the snakes, which are found here of all sizes, and in great variety of species. On the coasts are a great variety of shell-fish. Birds abound, and the whole island swarms with insects; among which are cockroaches, crickets, bees, flies of all sorts, mosquitoes, scorpions, centipedes, and water and land leeches.

*Pro.* Rice is the most important article of cultivation. There are, besides, millet, coffee, the cocoa-nut tree, betel-nut, bamboo, sago, and sugar-cane. Maize, chilly pepper, turmeric, nutmeg, mace, cloves, ginger, coriander and cumin seed, are raised in the gardens of the natives. Small plantations of tobacco are met with in every part of the country. There are other creeping plants, which are manufactured into twine, sewing-thread, &c. All sorts of tropical fruits are abundant. Of shrubs and flowers, there are innumerable varieties, and a perpetual succession throughout the year. Scented wood, teak, and other timber are produced in quantities. Of the productions which are regarded as articles of commerce, the most abundant is pepper; also camphor, benzoin or benjamin, cassia, &c. Rattans also furnish annually many large cargoes; and walking-canes are found near the rivers which open to the Straits of Malacca. The annual and the shrub cotton are cultivated by the natives; also the silk cotton. A drug named dragon's-blood is procured from a large species of rattan, and is exported to China, where it is highly esteemed. Gambir-juice is extracted from the leaves of a plant of that name. The agila-wood, or lignum aloe, is highly prized in all parts, for the fragrant scent it emits when burning. The forests contain an inexhaustible store and endless variety of timber-trees, many sorts of which are capable of being applied to shipbuilding; also the spreading banyan-tree of Hindostan. *Minerals.* The earth is rich in minerals and other fossil productions; and the island has, in all ages, been famous for gold, which still continues to be procured in considerable quantities. There are also mines of copper, iron, and tin. Sulphur and saltpetre are collected in large quantities. Mineral and hot springs are found in many districts. There are also various earths, namely, the yellow, red, and white ochres. Gold is found chiefly in the interior. Colonies of Malays have settled themselves in almost all the districts where it is procured, and appear to be the only persons who dig for it in mines, or collect it in streams. The mines are numerous. The merchants carry the gold from the interior to the seacoast, where they barter it for iron and iron working-tools, opium, and the fine piece-goods of Madras and Bengal. Sulphur, yellow arsenic, edible birds-nests, so much celebrated as a peculiar luxury of the table, especially among the Chinese; the biche de mer, and beeswax, are all articles of trade. *Imp.* From the coast of Coromandel various cotton goods, as blue and white long-cloth, chintz, and coloured handkerchiefs, and salt. From Bengal, muslins, striped and plain, and several other kinds of cotton goods, taffetas, and some other silks, with opium in considerable quantities. From the Malabar coast, various cotton goods, mostly of a coarse raw fabric. From China, coarse porcelain, kwalis, or iron pans, in sets of various sizes: tobacco, shred very fine; gold thread, fans, and a number of small articles. From Celebes and other Eastern islands, rough striped cotton cloth, krises and other weapons, silken krisbelts, hats, small pieces of ordnance, spices; also salt of a large grain, and sometimes rice. From Europe, silver, iron, steel, lead, cutlery, various sorts of hardware, brass wire, and broad-cloths, especially scarlet. *Manf.* Generally speaking, the inhabitants have made no great progress in the arts of industry. They make nails; also various kinds of tools; such as adzes of different sorts, axes, hoes, &c. In carpenters' work they are equally rude. To painting and drawing they are quite strangers. In carving, both in wood and ivory, they are curious and fanciful; but their designs are always grotesque and out of nature. In cane and basket-work they are particularly neat and expert; as well as in mats, of which some kinds are much prized for their extreme fineness and ornamental borders. Silk and cotton cloths, of varied colours, manufactured by themselves, are worn by the natives in all parts of the country, especially by the women, who are very expert at embroidery, the gold and silver thread for which is procured from China, as well as their needles. Different kinds of earthenware are manufactured; and cocoanut-oil is extracted and in general use. Gunpowder is also manufactured in various parts. But of all their manufactures, their work in fine gold and silver filigree has been most admired, and it deserves the greater admiration considering the coarse tools with which it is made. They are also particularly expert in the manufacture of fishing-nets and in making springs for catching birds. *Inhabitants.* The laws of the Sumatrans are properly a set of long-established customs, handed down to them from their ancestors, the authority for which is founded in usage and general consent. The manners of the women are in general pure and unexceptionable. They are brought up in the strictest reserve and chastity. Polygamy is permitted among them, but is rarely practised, except among the great. All ranks are passionately addicted to gaming and cock-fighting. The Sumatrans, and more particularly the Malays, are much attached, in common with the eastern nations, to the practice of smoking opium. The native Sumatran of the interior is temperate and sober, his diet being mostly vegetable, and his only beverage water. Hospitality is greatly practised, with very simple manners. On the other hand, they are litigious, indolent, dishonest in their dealings with strangers, which they consider as no moral defect, regardless of truth, mean, servile, and, though cleanly in their persons, filthy in their apparel, which they never wash. The island is divided amongst a number of petty states. *Pop.* Vaguely estimated at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 5° 40′ N. and 6° S. *Lon.* between 95° 20′ and 106° E.

SUMBAWA, *soom-baw'-wa*, a large island in the Asiatic Archipelago, separated from the island of Lombock by the Straits of Allass. It belongs to the Sunda group. *Ext.* 160 miles long, with a breadth varying from 20 to 60. *Desc.* Nearly divided into two portions by a bay, and possessing a soil of great fertility. On its E. side is the volcano of Tomboro, 9,000 feet high. *Pro.* Sappan-wood, rice, horses, saltpetre, sulphur, wax, birdsnests, tobacco, and excellent ponies. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 8° and 9° S. *Lon.* between 116° 50′ and 119° 10′ E. Its capital town is of the same name, and is the residence of a chief subject to the sultan of Bima.

SUMBHUL, *soom'-bool*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, 50 miles from Bareilly. *Pop.* 10,500.

SUMBHULPORE, *soom'-bool-por*, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, on the Mahanuddy river, 143 miles from Cuttack. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The DISTRICT has an area of 4,693 square miles, and a population of 80,000. *Lat.* between 21° and 22° 5′ N. *Lon.* between 83° 6′ and 84° 51′ E.

SUMMIT, *sum'-mit*, a county of the United States, Ohio. *Area*, 532 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000.

SUMNER, *sum'-ner*, a county in West Tennessee, U.S. *Area*, 496 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000.

SUMPTER, *sum'-ter*, a raj of Bundelcund, India. *Area*, 175 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000. *Lat.* between 25° 42′ and 25° 57′ N. *Lon.* between 78° 51′ and 79° 11′ E.

SUMPTER, the name of two counties of the United States.—1. In Alabama. *Area*, 963 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—2. In Georgia. *Area*, 589 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000. Also a district in S. Carolina. *Area*, 1,400 square miles. *Pop.* 35,000.

SUMY, *soo'-me*, a town of Russia, government of Kharkov, on the Psiol, 80 miles from Kharkov. It contains several charitable institutions, and public depôts and warehouses. *Pop.* 13,000.

SUNART LOCH, *sun'-art*, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, between Ardnamurchan on the N. and Morven and the island of Mull on the S. *Ext.* 22 miles long, with a varying breadth up to 4 miles. It has several islands.

SUNDA, STRAITS OF, *sun'-da*, the arm of the sea which separates the large islands of Sumatra and Java from the Indian Ocean. Its breadth varies from 70 to 90 miles.

SUNDA ISLES, in the Asiatic Archipelago, comprise Sumatra, Java, Lombok, Bali, Flores, and several others.

SUNDERBUNDS, *soon'-der-boond*, or *sun'-der-bund*, an extensive and woody district of Bengal, in British India, situate in the delta of the Ganges, and intersected by innumerable rivers or creeks, all of which are salt, and through the whole tract nothing but brackish water is to be found. *Area*, 6,500 square

miles. *Desc.* They have been formed by the depositions of the earth washed down by the Ganges during its periodical inundations, and are very unhealthy. *Pro.* Rice, indigo, sugar-cane, and the mulberry-tree. They abound with wild beasts, and are surrounded by alligators in the various channels of the Ganges.

SUNDERLAND, *sun'-der-land*, a market-town and seaport of Durham, near the mouth of the Wear, in the North Sea, 13 miles from Durham. It is joined to the town of Monk-Wearmouth, on the opposite side, by an iron bridge of one arch, 236 feet in span, and 100 feet above the Wear at low-water. The High Street is spacious and tolerably handsome, especially the central part, which rises with a considerable ascent. Some of the other streets, which branch off from this, are narrow and dirty; but the general appearance of the town has been greatly improved. Its public buildings are two parish churches, numerous chapels, various benevolent institutions, charity-schools, an exchange, public library, Athenæum, assembly-room, a theatre, barracks, custom-house, and excise office. The harbour is formed by two piers, situate on the south and north sides of the river, and is defended by batteries. It has a lighthouse on its N. pier. Coal is the staple article of export. Most of the coals go to the metropolis, and to different places along the eastern coast. Considerable quantities are also sent to the Baltic, and, in time of peace, to France and Holland. *Manf.* Flint and bottle-glass, earthenware, copperas, coal, tar, patent ropes, and chemicals. Shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* 68,000. *Lat.* 54° 54′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 1° 22′ W.—This town is frequented as a bathing-place, and is connected with other towns in the North by a network of railways.

SUNDERLAND, the name of several townships in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

SUNDERLAND, Henry Spencer, first Earl of, an English nobleman, who distinguished himself in defending the cause of Charles I. against the Parliament. Before he had attained his majority, he married the beautiful Dorothy Sidney, sister of Algernon Sidney, and the Saccharissa of the poet Waller. At the outburst of the civil war, he joined the king's standard. He, however, had no real sympathy with the royal cause, and he declared, in a letter to his wife, "If there could be an expedient found to salve the punctilio of honour, I would not remain here an hour." In 1643 he was created earl of Sunderland by Charles I., in reward, it is asserted, of having helped that monarch with a loan of £15,000. He fell in the first battle of Newbury. Clarendon, the royalist historian, thus speaks of him: "He was a lord of great fortune, tender years (being not above three-and-twenty years of age), and an early judgment; who, having no command in the army, attended upon the king's person, under the obligation of honour; and putting himself that day in the king's troop, as volunteer, before they came to charge, was taken away by a cannon-bullet." B. 1620; killed, 1643.

SUNDERLAND, Robert Spencer, Earl of, an English statesman, who was the son of the preceding. He commenced his public career in 1671, on being appointed ambassador to Spain. He subsequently fulfilled the same functions at the court of France, and afterwards became secretary of state for foreign affairs. Under the reign of James II. he rose to the height of power as president of the council and premier minister, and, in order to retain the king's favour, became a Roman Catholic, or, at least, put on the semblance of it. Accordingly, he became so unpopular with the nation, that James was compelled to dismiss him; a change which, it is said, "pleased all men; but it came too late." On the accession of William III., Sunderland retired to Holland, where he remained during two years; but, to the general surprise, he was recalled at the end of that period, and taken into favour by the new monarch. He was not intrusted with office for several years; but it was well known that he acted as chief adviser to William. In 1695 he was appointed lord chamberlain, and remained at the head of the government during two years; after which he retired into private life. The secret of this statesman's success—of his being employed by James II. and his supplanter William III., was, undoubtedly, his great talents for the conduct of public affairs. "He had, indeed," says Bishop Burnet, "the superior genius to all the men of business that I have known." B. either 1641 or 1642; D. at Althorpe, 1702.

SUNEH, *soo'-nai*, a town of India, in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, 65 miles from Lucknow. *Pop.* 6,000.

SUNIUM, CAPE. (*See* COLONNA.)

SUPERIOR, LAKE, *su-peer'-i-or*, a lake of North America, and the largest body of fresh water which has yet been discovered. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.)

SURA, *soo'-ra*, a river of Russia, principally in the governments of Penza and Simbirsk. After a course of 400 miles, it joins the Volga, or Wolga, at Vasil.

SURAT, *soo-rat'*, a city of British India, in the Bombay presidency, on the river Taptee, about 20 miles from its mouth, and 150 miles from Bombay. It is fortified, and carries on a very extensive trade. It was here that the English East-India Company obtained permission from the Mogul emperor Jehangire to establish their first factory in Hindostan. The firman, or order, is dated in January, 1612. Since the rise of Bombay, the value of its traffic has much declined, and now consists chiefly of raw cotton, a few of its own manufactures, and articles imported from Gujerat, or Guzerat. It is situate in a fertile plain, protected on one side by the river, and on the three others by a rampart and ditch. It is garrisoned by European troops, and has a European church and cemetery, numerous Hindoo schools, and a Hindoo hospital for sick animals of all kinds. It is the seat of a high court of the presidency, and the residence of a British military commandant and other authorities. *Manf.* Woven goods; and large quantities of cotton are sent to Bombay. *Pop.* 135,000.—Of the ancient history of Surat under the Hindoo dynasties, we have no authentic records. On the decline of the Mogul authority, when the governor of every province assumed independence, Surat also wished to take advantage of the general confusion. First the Mahrattas, then the British, were called in. They took possession of the fortress in the name of the emperor of Delhi; but there were other authorities in the place, and it was not till 1803 that the success of the British against the Mahrattas compelled them to relinquish all claims on Surat. Although it can never again attain its former splendour, it is still a rich place.—The DISTRICT of the same name has an area of 1,629 square miles and a population of 493,000.

SURE, *soor*, a river of Belgium, joining the Moselle, 7 miles from Treves, after a course of 90 miles.

SURGÈRES, *soor'-zhair*, a parish and village of France, in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles from Rochefort. *Pop.* 2,100.

SURINAM, *su-ri-näm'*, a river of Dutch Guiana, which, after a course of 300 miles, enters the Atlantic, near Paramaribo.

SURREY, or SURRY, *sur'-re*, 'the south kingdom,' one of the inland counties of England, bounded S. by Sussex, E. by Kent, W. by Berkshire and Hampshire, and separated on the N. from Middlesex and a small part of Buckinghamshire by the river Thames. *Area*, 759 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale; the hills in some parts rising to a considerable height, and presenting very bold and commanding views. In some places naked heaths impart a wildness to the prospect, which is strikingly contrasted with the numberless beauties scattered over the surface of the country by the hand of art; while the hills, aspiring to the character of mountains, gradually decline into richly-wooded dales covered with luxuriant harvests. *Rivers.* The principal are the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandle. The Thames washes its northern border. The river Loddon skirts Surrey on its west side. *Pro.* Backward in agricultural operations. Wheat and barley are grown, the latter being only for malting, for which purpose it is reckoned equal in quality to any in the kingdom. Garden pease and beans are cultivated in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis and the sandy loams near the Thames, about Mortlake. Turnips are raised in large crops, and hops are largely cultivated about Farnham, where they are of first quality. The crops which are only partially cultivated are those of cabbages, potatoes,

lucerne, and grass. Carrots, clover, and sainfoin, are extensively cultivated; and a greater quantity of land is employed in raising medicinal herbs than in any other shire in Britain. The cattle chiefly bred are sheep and oxen. Large numbers of hogs are reared, and many geese are kept on the commons and in the Weald. *Minerals.* Iron ore, fullers' earth; also extensive quarries of stone. There are large quarries of excellent limestone near Dorking; and chalk is abundant, and is in general use as a manure. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 690,000.—The situation of this county being contiguous to the capital of the Roman settlements in Britain, numerous antiquities are found within its limits. St. George's Fields, Southwark, where coins and pavements have been found at different periods, was the centre of various Roman ways. The county is traversed by several railways.

SURREY, Thomas Howard, Earl of, a gallant English nobleman. He served with his brother, Sir Edward, against Sir Andrew Barton, a Scotch pirate, who infested the English coast in 1511. After the defeat and death of Barton, Surrey accompanied the marquis of Dorset in his expedition to Guienne, which ended in the conquest of Navarre by Ferdinand. On the death of his brother, Sir Edward, he was made high-admiral of England, and effectually cleared the Channel of the French cruisers. The victory of Flodden-field, in which the king of Scotland was slain, was chiefly owing to his bravery. For these services his father was restored to the title of duke of Norfolk, and himself created earl of Surrey. On the breaking out of the disturbances in Ireland, he was appointed lieutenant of that kingdom, where he suppressed the rebellion. After serving there two years, he returned, and had the command of the fleet against France. Notwithstanding his great services, Henry, at the close of life, caused the duke to be sent to the Tower on a charge of treason, and his son to be beheaded in his presence. The death of the tyrant only saved the duke's life. D. 1554.

SURREY, Henry Howard, Earl of, an accomplished English nobleman and poet, was the son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, above mentioned. He was at first, while his friend the duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII., was alive, a favourite at court; but after serving his country with great valour, he fell a victim to the jealousy of Henry VIII., who pretended to suspect him of treasonable designs against himself. He and his father were sent to the Tower, and the son beheaded on Tower-hill, in 1547. He wrote some excellent poems, and made a beautiful translation of a portion of the "Æneid." He is the first English writer of blank verse.

SURRY, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In Virginia. *Area*, 263 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—2. In the north-west part of North Carolina. *Area*, 670 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

SURUGA, *soo'-roo-ga*, a maritime town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, 90 miles from Jedo. It has an imperial palace. *Manf.* Mats and coloured paper. *Pop.* Unascertained, but large.

SUS, *soos*, a province of Morocco, situate at its southern extremity, immediately bordering on the desert. *Area*, 28,686 square miles. *Desc.* It is the most fertile of any in the empire, and is traversed by the river Tesset, which falls into the Atlantic. *Pop.* 700,000. *Lat.* between 28° 30′ and 30° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 10° and 14° W.—The RIVER SUS rises in Mount Atlas, and, after a course of 130 miles, enters the Atlantic 5 miles from Agadir.

SUSA, *soo'-sa*, a town of Sardinia, at the foot of the Alps, 30 miles from Turin. It has numerous antiquities and extensive ruins of the fortress of La Brunetta, and a height of 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, crowned by a chapel. Near it are iron and marble-quarries. *Pop.* 3,300.

SUSA, a fortified seaport-town of N. Africa, Tunis, 40 miles from Hammamet. It has several mosques and bazars. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, and shoes. *Pop.* 10,000.

SUSANNAH, *su-zăn'-na*, was the wife of Joakim, and of the tribe of Judah, and rendered herself celebrated by her purity. She followed her husband to Babylon as a captive. Two elders or judges of Israel endeavoured to seduce her, and, failing in their object, they accused her of adultery. She was condemned to death; but Daniel obtained a reversal of the sentence, and succeeded in establishing her innocence. This is stated to have occurred at Babylon, about 600 B.C.

SUSARION, *su-sair'-i-on*, the most ancient of the Greek tragic poets. He took his subjects from history, and flourished about 589 B.C.

SUSIANA, *soo-se-a'-na*, a province of ancient Persia, answering to the modern Khuzistan.

SUSQUEHANNAH, *sus-que-hăn'-na*, a county on the N. side of Pennsylvania, U.S. *Area*, 712 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000.

SUSQUEHANNAH, a river of the United States, and the largest of Pennsylvania, rising in Otsego lake, New York, and, after a course of 350 miles, entering Chesapeake Bay, near the N.E. corner of Maryland.

SUSSEX, *sus'-sex*, one of the southern counties of England, bounded W. by Hampshire, N. by Surrey, E. and N.E. by Kent, and S. by the British Channel. *Area*, 1,466 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with downs and intervening valleys, through which many little streams pursue their respective courses to the sea. The wooded scenery and the pasture-land give to the county in general a rural and a rich diversity of appearance. The wastes are very considerable, and chiefly occupy the northern side of the county. *Rivers.* The Arun, Rother, Ouse, and Adur, all small, and falling into the British Channel. *Pro.* From the remotest antiquity, Sussex has been celebrated for its timber, principally oak, which is the reigning feature of the Weald. The crops commonly raised are wheat, oats, clover, turnips, pease, barley, and tares. In the western part are some considerable orchards; and, where the soil is adapted to the fruit, the plantations are thickly interspersed. It is distinguished for its breed of cattle and sheep, the black-faced Southdown being in high repute. *Minerals.* In the easternmost parts of the Weald is found every sort of limestone. The Sussex marble is cut into slabs for ornamental chimney-pieces, and is highly esteemed. Iron-stone abounds, and chalk is plentiful. Fuller's earth and red ochre are also found. *Manf.* Salt, charcoal, gunpowder, potash, bricks, and earthenware. *Pop.* 340,000.—This county contains many Roman and some British antiquities. It is traversed in length and breadth by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

SUSSEX, several counties of the United States. 1. In New Jersey. *Area*, 568 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000.—2. In Delaware. *Area*, 994 square miles. *Pop.* 27,000.—3. In Virginia. *Area*, 465 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.

SUSSEX, Duke of. (*See* AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.)

SUTERA, *soo-tăi'-ra*, a town of the island of Sicily, 20 miles from Caltanisetta. *Pop.* 4,000.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, *sŭth'-er-land-sheer*, one of the most northerly counties of Scotland, extending the whole breadth of the island, from the German to the Atlantic oceans. It is bounded W. by the Minch, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from the islands of Harris and Lewis; N. by the Northern Ocean; E. by the county of Caithness; S.E. by the Moray Firth; and S. and S.W. by the Dornoch Firth, the Oickel, and some lesser streams, which separate it from the county of Ross. *Area*, 1,800 square miles. *Desc.* Generally rugged and mountainous, excepting along the E. shore. It may, however, in a more particular manner, be described as divided into three districts; namely, the eastern, near the German Ocean; the western, on the coast of the Atlantic; and the middle, or central district. The eastern consists of a strip of level land, which runs along the coast side, and is from a quarter to a mile in breadth. The middle resembles the other parts of the North Highlands. It consists of the four straths or valleys of the rivers of Helmsdale, Brora, Fleet, and Oickel, with their tributary streams issuing from the adjoining mountains. The shores bordering the Atlantic are bold, and the whole district wild, rocky, and mountainous. The *Assynt* Mountains are huge and barren, without scarcely a stalk of heath to be seen on their surface; yet the glens, ravines, and hollows betwixt these mountains are extremely favourable to pasturage. Owing to the vicinity of the Atlantic Ocean, from which the west wind brings heavy clouds, there is no part of Scotland

more subject to rain than the western district. On the coasts of the numerous bays there are many rugged and partially arable fields; but the climate, from the constant rains and mists, does not second the favourable properties of the soil. *Rivers.* Numerous. The principal are the Oickel, or Firth of Dornoch, which is navigable 12 miles for vessels of fifty tons; the water of Fleet, or Strathfleet; the water of Brora, and the water of Helmsdale. On the northern and western coasts are the water of Hallidale, the water of Strathy, the river Naver, the waters of Kenloch, Hope, and Dribol. *Lakes.* Numerous. The chief is Loch Shin, which stretches 20 miles from north-west to south-east, and is about 1 mile broad, and abounds with salmon and trout. *Forests.* There are three great deer forests. *Pro.* Game are found in great plenty; as common and Alpine hares, moorfowl, black-cocks, ptarmigans, wild pigeons, and partridges. The breeds of sheep are excellent; and, although extensive agricultural improvements have been effected, the produce is not great. *Minerals.* Rock crystals and pebbles are found in many parts; also beautiful garnets and specimens of native gold. *Manf.* Almost unknown. The trade mostly consists in the exchange of sheep, wool, cattle, and fish for woven fabrics and other manufactured goods and colonial produce. *Pop.* 28,000.—Previous to the year 1803, this county was separated by physical obstacles from the rest of Scotland. The country being intersected by the Moray Firth, and by the four friths of the Beauly, Cromarty, Dornoch, and Loch Fleet, all these dangerous and inconvenient inlets had to be crossed in order to reach the shire, which was nearly entirely insulated. There were no inns for the accommodation of the traveller; and beyond the Dornoch Firth there were no roads. Sutherlandshire was one of the last strongholds of the system of feudal Scotland, where that ancient state of manners prevailed, after it had been banished from the other parts of the country, by the progress of improvement and increased rents.

SUTSCHAWA, *soot-sha'-va*, a fortified town of Austria, on the frontier of Moldavia, 34 miles from Kimpolung. It has several Greek and Armenian churches, and a high school. *Pop.* 5,000.

SUTTON, *sut'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes, hamlets, and townships in England, with populations varying between 200 and 8,000. The largest is in Cheshire, 2 miles from Macclesfield, and in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Hull.

SUTTON, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

SUTTON, Thomas, the founder of the Charter-house. He was educated at Eton College, and studied the law in Lincoln's Inn, but never followed that profession. Having purchased some estates in the county of Durham, he discovered coal-mines there, which produced him immense property. He also gained a large fortune by commerce and marriage. On the death of his wife, in 1602, he led a retired life; and, having no issue, he purchased the Charter-house, which he erected into an hospital and seminary of learning. B. in Lincolnshire, 1532; D. in London, 1611.

SUTTON-COLDFIELD, a town of Warwickshire, 7 miles from Birmingham. It has a church, gaol, workhouse, and a Latin and Greek school. *Manf.* Hardwares, gun-barrels, and tools. *Pop.* 5,000.

SUTULEGE, SUTLUJ, or SUDLEGE, *sut'-ledj*, a celebrated river of Hindostan, being the easternmost of the five rivers which are called the Punjab. It rises in Tibet, about *lat.* 30° 8′ N., and *lon.* 81° 53′ E., and, after a course of nearly 1,000 miles, joins the Chenab, 33 miles from Bhawlpoor.

SUVIA, *soo'-ve-a*, a name of Mogadore. (*See* MOGADORE.)

SUWANNEE, *su-wa'-ne*, a river of the United States, running through Georgia, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Gulf of Mexico, in Florida, by numerous channels.

SUWAROFF, Alexander, *soo-wa'-roff*, a celebrated Russian general. He entered the army at the age of 17, and, after passing through the subordinate grades, became a colonel in 1762. He displayed the greatest bravery when serving under Romanzoff against the Turks, and having slain several janissaries with his own hand, he put their heads into a sack, which he laid at the feet of his general. In 1783 he compelled the Tartars of Kuban and Budziak to submit and swear allegiance to the empress; for which he was named general-in-chief. In 1787 he defeated the Turks at Oczakow, which place was taken by storm. In 1789 he attacked the Mussulmans with a very inferior force, and defeated them, near the river Rymnik, for which he was created a count of the Roman empire, and obtained the surname of Rymniski. By this victory he saved the prince of Saxe-Coburg and the imperial army. In the following year he stormed Ismail, wherein above 30,000 Turks were either killed or wounded, and 10,000 taken prisoners. Always laconic, he announced his success to the empress as follows: "Praise be to God, and praise be to you; the fortress is taken, and I am in it." Indeed, he was wont to observe that the pen was not a fit instrument for a soldier. In December, 1791, peace was concluded, and Suwaroff was loaded with honours. His talents were again called into action in the war of Poland, when he took Prague, where 30,000 Poles fell on the field of battle. This was followed by the fall of Warsaw and the partition of Poland. For these services he was made field-marshal, and obtained the grant of a large estate. When the emperor Paul entered into the war against France, in 1799, Suwaroff had the command of the army, with which he marched into Italy, where he was opposed by Moreau. Overpowered by numbers, the Russian hero effected a most brilliant retreat over the mountains of Switzerland, and, entering Germany, marched to Russia by order of his sovereign. For his services in this campaign, he was created a prince by the title of Italisky. He was, however, treated by Paul with great ingratitude, which is supposed to have deeply affected his spirit. He was held in the greatest respect by his soldiers, and, although he showed himself a brilliant tactician, he used to say that the whole of his system was comprised in the words, "Advance and strike." He was one of the few generals who never lost a battle. B. in Finland, 1730; D. at St. Petersburg, 1800.

SVEABORG, or SWEABORG, *swe'-borg*, or *sve'-a-borg*, a seaport and fortress on the Gulf of Finland, 3½ miles from Helsingfors. The harbour is capable of containing seventy men of war, and easily defended by batteries which sweep the channel forming the only entrance for large ships. It is formed by several small islands, of which the principal, called Wargoe, contains the arsenal, docks, basins, and magazines, for fitting out or repairing men of war. *Pop.* 4,000. In 1789 it was taken from Sweden by Russia; and in 1855 it was bombarded and destroyed by the allied British and French fleets, without the loss of a man on the side of the latter.

SVENDBORG, *svend'-borg*, a town of Denmark, on the island of Funen. It has shipbuilding-docks, a harbour, and an export trade. *Pop.* 4,000.

SWABIA. (*See* SUABIA.)

SWAFFHAM, *swaff'-ham*, a well-built market-town of Norfolk, 14 miles from Lynn. It stands on an eminence, and has streets diverging from a spacious market-place, a church, gaol, an assembly-room, theatre, and schools. Adjacent to the town is a racing-ground. *Pop.* 4,000.

SWAIN, Charles, *swain*, a modern English writer, known as the "Manchester Poet." He was educated for a commercial pursuit; and, after spending fourteen years in the office of his uncle, the proprietor of large dye-works, he abandoned commerce to acquire the art of engraving, which he afterwards practised as a profession. His first essay in poetry was made in 1828, at which time he produced a collection of lyrics, upon subjects of history and imagination. His later works were, "Beauties of the Mind;" "Dryburgh Abbey, an Elegy upon the Death of Sir Walter Scott;" "English Melodies;" "Dramatic Chapters;" and "Rhymes for Childhood." To evince their respect for him, his fellow-townsmen presented him with a testimonial. B. at Manchester, 1803.

SWAINSON, William, *swain'-son*, a modern English writer upon natural history, who also travelled in various parts of the globe, and made a large collection of objects in natural history. He was a voluminous

writer; his principal works being, "Zoological Illustrations;" "The Naturalist's Guide;" several volumes upon natural history for "Lardner's Cyclopædia;" "Habits and Instincts of Animals;" "History and Natural Arrangement of Insects;" and a treatise on the "Natural History and Classification of Birds." In 1841 he emigrated with his family to New Zealand, where he continued to reside. B. about the commencement of the present century.

SWALE, *swaile*, a river of England, rising on the borders of Westmoreland and, after a course of 70 miles, joining the Ure, near Boroughbridge.

SWAMMERDAM, John, *swam'-mer-dam*, a celebrated Dutch naturalist, who was educated at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree in medicine in 1667. He applied himself with great assiduity to the study of anatomy and of insects. In 1667, while pursuing a course of dissection at the hospital at Amsterdam, he invented a method of injecting the blood-vessels with a waxen liquid, which afterwards became solid; also a thermometer to ascertain the degree of heat in animals. Towards the close of his life, he embraced the mysterious dogmas of Antoinette Bourignon. His principal works are, "Treatise on Respiration;" "General History of Insects;" "The Anatomy of the Day-Fly," which latter cost him ten years of incessant application; and a treatise upon the "Natural History of Bees," "which," says Buchanan, "all ages, from the commencement of natural history, have produced nothing to equal—nothing to compare with." His valuable manuscripts on insects subsequently came into the possession of Boerhaave, who published them; but his museum was disposed of to various purchasers. The "History of Insects" has been translated into English by Thomas Floyd. B. at Amsterdam, 1637; D. 1681.

SWAN RIVER, the principal river in W. Australia, rising, under the name of Avon, near *lat.* 32° 30′ S., and *lon.* 117° E. It gave name to the first colonial settlement in W. Australia, founded in 1829. After watering several counties, it falls into the Indian Ocean, at a bay called Melville Water, in *lat.* 32° S., *lon.* 115° 42′ E.

SWANSEA, *swan'-se*, a market-town, seaport, and borough of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, standing on a beautiful bay of the Bristol Channel, on the river Tawy, in the midst of inexhaustible mines of coal and iron, 28 miles from Merthyr-Tydfil. By means of its harbour, and of the Tawy, it commands a ready outlet for these productions of the interior. The streets are numerous, and contain a large proportion of well-built houses. It is much resorted to during the summer for sea-bathing; and, to accommodate strangers, numerous elegant lodging-houses have been erected. Of the public buildings, there are the parish church, a handsome modern edifice, with a large square tower at one end; the castle, which has been converted into a poor-house; and a gaol, principally used for the confinement of debtors; a town-hall, royal and mechanics' institutes, news-rooms, infirmary, a commodious theatre, and schools. *Manf.* Immense establishments for working in iron, copper, brass, spelter, and tin: it has also potteries on a large scale, a soap-factory, breweries, distilleries, and rope-walks. Its principal trade, however, is in the export of coal; and it has floating docks. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 51° 37′ N. *Lon.* 3° 56′ W.

SWEDEN, *swe'-den*, the most N. country of Europe, forming the E. and larger portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, and one of the kingdoms composing the monarchy of Sweden and Norway. It is bounded E. by the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic, S. and W. by portions of the Baltic and by Norway. *Coastline.* About 1,400 miles, deeply indented with bays or flords, and studded with numerous low sandy islets. *Political Divisions.* Originally Sweden consisted of three kingdoms,—Gothland, Sweden proper, and Norrland, the last including Swedish Lapland. This distinction, however, is now abolished, and the whole kingdom divided into three regions, which are again subdivided into 24 *laens*, or districts. *Area*, 171,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the W., but, in general, flat; and it is remarkable that along the whole road, from Gottenburg in the west, to Stockholm in the east, there is not a single acclivity of consequence till within a few miles of the latter. *Climate.* Less severe than might be expected in so high a latitude. In Stockholm the average of temperature throughout the year is four degrees higher than at St. Petersburg. The summers are hot, and spring is almost unknown. In the N. snow covers the ground for five or six months in the year; and the W. coasts are milder and more humid than the E. *Rivers.* Numerous. The principal are the Dal and the Clara, rising in the mountains bordering on Norway, and flowing into the Gulf of Bothnia and the Lake of Wener. The Angerman, the Umea, the Skelefiea, the Pitea, the Lulea, and the Torneo, are in Lapland. *Lakes.* Nearly one-eighth of the country is covered with lakes. The largest are the Wener, Wetter, and the Maeler, all in the S. provinces. In point of size, Wener is the third lake in Europe. *Forests.* Extensive. More than three parts of the country are under timber. The principal trees are fir, birch, with oak, elm, and beech in the more S. parts. *Zoology.* The domestic animals are the same as those of Britain. The others are, hares and foxes, beavers, wolves, and, in the cold provinces of the north, bears, the leming, and the reindeer. Water-fowl are abundant, and the mosquitoes are as troublesome as they are in tropical countries. *Pro.* Only about a fiftieth part of the country is cultivated. Agriculture is in a very backward state, but being improved. The plants are similar to those of Britain. Apple, pear, and cherry trees, grow but languidly; while berries of many different kinds are produced spontaneously, and spread luxuriantly. Wheat succeeds only in the southern provinces; oats are raised more generally, and in larger quantities; but rye and barley are the kinds of grain most frequently met with. *Minerals.* Abundant; comprising iron, copper, lead, coal, porphyry, some silver, and marble. Swedish iron is of superior quality, and its quantity is immense. *Manf.* Principally confined to articles of domestic use. They consist of woollens, cottons, paper, linens, sugar, and tobacco. Tanning is carried on to some extent, and distilling and brewing are followed, also shipbuilding; but the pottery, glass, woollens, sugar, snuff, and tobacco are merely sufficient to meet the home consumption. *Education.* General. The university of Upsal was founded in 1477, and has maintained a good character, particularly for physical science. The university of Lund is of much more recent date, and on a smaller scale. There are a number of high schools, whilst the scientific and literary societies of Sweden are numerous, and belong chiefly to Stockholm. In the schools of the lower classes, the method of mutual instruction prevails. *Religion.* Lutheranism. *Army.* 150,000. *Navy.* 10 ships of the line, 10 brigs, 8 frigates, 12 steamers, and about 300 small vessels. *Gov.* A constitutional monarchy. *Pop.* 3,500,000. *Lat.* between 55° 20′ and 70° 11′ 40″ N. *Lon.* between 11° 15′ and 24° 10′ E. The two kingdoms, Gothland and Svealand, of which Sweden once consisted, were united in the 13th century by the failure of the royal line in the former. In 1397, by the treaty of Colmar, Sweden became subject to Margaret of Denmark, who has been styled the Semiramis of the North, and who joined the three kingdoms in one. Gustavus Vasa asserted the independence of Sweden, and ascended the throne in 1521. He bequeathed the crown to his posterity, who continued to reign, and in general with distinction; but most of them, in particular Gustavus Adolphus, his daughter Christina, Charles XII., and Gustavus III., discovered a romantic spirit, approaching, in the case of Charles XII., to a degree of infatuation. This dynasty ended in a prince (Gustavus IV.) who had all the eccentricity, and hardly any of the talents, of his predecessors. In 1809, this last monarch engaging in undertakings totally beyond the resources of his people, was deposed; and next year Marshal Bernadotte of France was elected crown-prince, and, in 1818, as Charles-John XIV., ascended the throne. In 1814 Norway was annexed to Sweden. (*See* NORWAY.)

SWEDEN, a township of the United States, New York. *Pop.* 4,000.

SWEDENBORG, Emanuel, *swe'-den-borg*, a Swedish mystic, and founder of a sect, whose father was a bishop of the Lutheran persuasion, and president of the Swedish churches. In 1710 he set out upon a course of travel, which embraced England, France, and Holland;

and at his return to Sweden was appointed assessor of the Metallic College, which office he held till 1747. He was ennobled in 1719. His scientific pursuits were highly honourable to him, and he published several excellent works, the principal of which was the "Regnum Minerale," printed at Leipsic in 1734. He also wrote a treatise on the "Position and Course of the Planets," and another on the tides. At length he abstracted himself from those studies, imagining "that he belonged to the Society of Angels, in which things spiritual and heavenly are the only subjects of discourse and entertainment." Filled with this notion, he put forth a number of mystical books on the New Jerusalem; on Heaven and Hell; Spiritual Influx; the White Horse in the Revelations, &c. His opinions obtained little notice in his lifetime, but since his death they have produced a sect; and several conventicles have been established in London and elsewhere, called New-Jerusalem Temples, in which the memory of Swedenborg is respected as that of a prophet. There is also in London a society for the express purpose of printing and circulating his works. The tenets of this sect are, that there is one God, who is no other than Jesus Christ, and that he "always existed in a human form; that for the sake of redeeming the world he took upon himself a proper human or material body, but not a human soul; that this redemption consists in bringing the hells or evil spirits into subjection, and the heavens into order and regulation. . . . Though they hold that there is but one God and one divine person, they maintain that in this person there is a real trinity, consisting of the divinity, the humanity, and the operation of them both in the Lord Jesus. They believe that there are angels attending upon men, residing in their affections; that temptation consists in a struggle between good and bad angels within men." For further information as to Swedenborg and the sect of which he was the founder, see Wilkinson's "Introduction to Swedenborg's Writings," and Hubert's "Life of Swedenborg, with an Account of his Writings." B. at Stockholm, 1688; D. in London, 1772.

SWEDESBOROUGH, *sweeds'-bur'-o*, a post-township of Gloucester county, New Jersey, U.S. *Pop.* 2,000.

SWEINEMUNDE, *sve-ne-moon'-de*, a maritime town of Pomerania, at the mouth of the Sweine, 36 miles from Stettin. It is the outport of Stettin, where large vessels unload their cargoes for that place. *Pop.* 5,000.

SWIECIANY, *swe-tse-a'-ne*, a town of Russian Poland, 45 miles from Vilna. *Pop.* 5,000.

SWIFT, Jonathan, *swift*, a celebrated divine and writer. His father, who held the appointment of steward of the King's Inns, Dublin, died a few months before the birth of Jonathan, leaving his widow in narrow circumstances. At the age of 6 years the child was sent to Kilkenny school, whence, in 1682, he was removed to the university of Dublin, the expense of his education being defrayed by his uncle. While at college, he paid more attention to history and poetry than to logic and the classics; so that he was denied his degree on his first application, and obtained it with difficulty on the second. At the death of his uncle, in 1688, he went to England, where he was hospitably entertained by Sir William Temple, who had married a relation of his mother's. During his residence with Sir William, who employed him as his private secretary, he formed the resolution of embracing the ecclesiastical life, and, having taken his M.A. degree, he was ordained, and obtained the prebend of Kilroot, in the diocese of Connor, worth about £100 a year. Disappointed of preferment in England, he accompanied the earl of Berkeley, one of the lords justices of Ireland, as his chaplain and private secretary; but he was again disappointed, and dismissed with the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggan, and the rectory of Augher, instead of the deanery of Derry, which had been promised him. He then settled at Laracor, where he rebuilt the parsonage-house, repaired the church, and discharged his parochial duties in an exemplary manner. About this time, Miss Esther Johnson, the celebrated Stella, came to reside near him. She was afterwards secretly married to Swift; but the latter would never acknowledge her as his wife; in consequence of which she broke her heart.





This amiable woman was the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward, and had been bequeathed a small independence by that gentleman. At the accession of Queen Anne, Swift embarked in politics, in hopes of preferment in England, which he again missed, and in 1713 was promoted to the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The death of Queen Anne closed all his prospects, and completely embittered his temper. He was for some time very unpopular in Dublin, but came at last to be revered as an oracle. One Wood projected a coinage of £108,000 of Irish farthings and halfpence, for which he obtained a patent. Swift immediately addressed a series of letters to the people,



DEAN SWIFT.

under the signature of "a Drapier," urging them not to receive this base coin; and so successful was he, that the patent was withdrawn. After the death of Stella, in 1727, he led a very retired life, and wasted much of his time in literary trifles, which were unworthy of his pen. In 1736 he was attacked with a dangerous illness, and subsequently led an almost secluded life. His ill-treatment of Stella having been mentioned, it is necessary to notice his conduct to the lady celebrated in his works under the appellation of Vanessa. She was the daughter of Mr. Vanhomrigh, a Dutch merchant, and had conceived a strong affection for the dean, which he seems to have encouraged. He left the greatest part of his property for the purpose of endowing an hospital for lunatics at Dublin. The poetical pieces of Swift are mostly of a humorous order, but some of them are sufficiently coarse. His prose style is remarkably clear and forcible. His principal works are—a satirical romance, called "Gulliver's Travels;" the allegory of "A Tale of a Tub," in which he ridicules Popery and Puritanism; and "Political Tracts against the Whigs." Upon the character of Swift as an author, an eminent critic observes: "No one is ignorant of his merits, and his faults are equally notorious. In grave irony he is second to none, and the writings of few are more deformed by obscenity and physical indelicacy. In his zeal for simplicity he often borders upon meanness, as his own Jack is represented to have disfigured his coat by rudely tearing off its superfluous decorations. In his serious style, although it is easy and perspicuous, he is excelled by many. Swift had great skill for versification, but most of his poems were designed only for the inspection of his private friends, and his muse is often sportive, and generally trifling. Poetry he cultivated without any view to fame or profit, but in order to solace a mind that preyed upon itself when unemployed. To his reputation as a writer of prose he was equally indifferent. Posterity

however, has extended to him that renown which is often withheld from more eager claimants, and it would be vain to contest his right to be considered a British classic of the first rank." B. at Dublin, 1667; D. 1745.

SWINBURNE, Henry, *swin'-burn*, an English writer upon jurisprudence, who became proctor to the archbishop and judge of the Prerogative court at York. He wrote "Brief Treatise on Testaments and Last Wills;" "Treatise of Spousals, or Matrimonial Contracts." D. at York, 1620.

SWINDON, *swin'-don*, a market-town of Wilts, 29 miles from Bath. It has a respectable free school, and is a principal station of the Great Western Railway. *Pop.* 5,000.

SWINFORD, *swin'-ford*, a parish in Staffordshire and Worcestershire. It includes the town of Swinford. *Pop.* 21,000.

SWINFORD-REGIS, *re'-jis*, a parish of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Stourbridge. It has a parish church, and iron, glass, brick, and coal works. *Pop.* 28,000. Near it are the traces of a large Roman camp.

SWITZERLAND, *swit'-zer-land* (Germ. SCHWEITZ, *shvites*; Fr. LA SUISSE, *swesse*), a country of Central Europe, bounded W. by France, S. by Sardinia and Lombardy, and N. and E. by Germany. *Political Divisions.* These consist of twenty-two cantons, namely, Schweitz (from which the country takes its name), Uri, Unterwalden, Berne, Zurich, Lucerne, Glaris, Zug, Appenzell, Schaffhausen, Fribourg, Soleure, Basle, Grisons, Vaud, Ticino, St. Gall, Thurgau, Aargau, Neufchatel, Valais, and Geneva. In the management of their internal affairs, these cantons are entirely independent of each other. *Ext.* 216 miles long, with a breadth varying between 75 and 140. *Area*, 15,261 square miles. *Desc.* The most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps not only along the whole of its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; the only extensive tract of level ground, or rather of vales, with mountains of more moderate height, being to the westward, in the cantons of Basle, Zurich, and part of Berne. Even there, however, the extreme frontier is formed by mountains, the Jura ridge extending in a long line from north to south. Of the valleys the most remarkable is that of the Rhone, which is at once the widest, and surrounded by the highest mountains. *Mountains.* The Alps, varying in height from 5,000 to 8,000, 10,000, 12,000, and even 15,777 feet. After Mont Blanc comes Monte Rosa. Mount St. Gothard, the Great St. Bernard, and the Simplon, are not equal in height to several mountains of the interior, such as Mount Cervin, the Jungfrau-horn, the Tursteraarhorn, the Furca, the Shreckhorn, the Wetter-horn, and the Gallenstock. The Alps branch out into a number of lateral chains, and exhibit at their base, on their ascent, and towards their summit, every variety of temperature and product; rich corn-fields or luxuriant pastures extending along the lower part of many of these mountains. The middle consists of pastures less productive, but containing a great variety of plants; while the summits are often composed of rocks, craggy, inaccessible, devoid of vegetation, and covered with enormous masses of ice and snow. (*See* ALPS.) *Glaciers.* The glaciers occupy the plains or hollows which separate the peaks of the highest mountains, being lakes of frozen snow, accumulated to a vast height, or rather depth, and detaching, from time to time, enormous masses, called avalanches, which roll down with a frightful noise. The formation of glaciers takes place near the line of perpetual congelation (about 8,000 or 9,000 feet above the sea); although, in a winter of unusual rigour, their ramifications extend considerably lower. In the long Alpine range are reckoned no less than 400, extending from 16 to 18 miles in length, by 1 or 2 in breadth. Their depth can with difficulty be ascertained; but is supposed to vary from 100 to 600 feet. The total extent of their surface has been calculated at 1,000 square miles. (*See* GLACIERS.) *Rivers.* Numerous, but rapid, and therefore mostly unnavigable. The principal are the Rhone, the Ticino, the Aar, the Rhine, with its tributaries, the Thur, the Limmat, the Reuss, and the Aar. *Lakes.* Numerous and beautiful. The principal are those of Geneva, or Leman, Constance, Neufchatel, Bienne, Zurich, Wallenstadt, Waldstadter, or Lucerne, Thun, and Brientz. Many of these have a blue appearance, owing to their great depth, whilst the scenery by which they are surrounded is distinguished for its great beauty. *Climate.* Extremely variable. *Zoology.* The summits of the Alps are frequented by the chamois, the wild goat, white and red foxes, and a kind of hare which, in summer, resembles the hare of Britain, but in winter becomes as white as snow. The bear, the wolf, and the marmot, are also found. Of birds, the eagle and the vulture appear, and the lakes abound with fish. *Pro.* Agriculture is followed principally in the valleys, where wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and tobacco, are produced. The fruits of most frequent occurrence are grapes, chestnuts, prunes, peaches, walnuts, and cherries; in the colder situations, apples and pears; and in the southern valleys, the almond and fig; the latter, however, in small quantities. Cheese, butter, tallow, hides, form the chief articles of export from the pastoral districts. After large cattle, the animals chiefly raised are goats, sheep, and hogs. *Minerals.* There are mines of silver, copper, iron, and lead, in different parts; also quarries of rock salt. Marble, porphyry, alabaster, crystal, and sulphur, are occasionally found in the mountains. The principal salt-springs are at Bex, in the valley of the Rhone. There are, besides, many mineral springs. *Manf.* Linen, lace, thread, woollens, and cottons; clocks and watches have long been staple articles at Geneva and Neufchatel; while leather, gloves, silks, porcelain, pottery, toys, tobacco, and snuff, are made in various places. *Education.* Very good, except in the S.E. cantons. Of the seminaries, the principal are the celebrated university of Geneva and the university of Basle. There are academies or colleges at Zurich, Berne, and Lausanne, and schools of high reputation in various towns. *Race.* Mostly Teutonic, but also Greek-Latin. The German, in various kinds of patois, is spoken by upwards of a million and a half; the French is spoken on the Jura, and on the table-land W. of the lakes of Bienne and Morat; and S. of the Alps the Italian is spoken. *Army.* 72,000, with a reserve of 36,000: total, 108,000 men. *Rel.* Protestant and Roman Catholic. Two of the early reformers laboured in Switzerland,—Zuingli us in Zurich, and Calvin at Geneva. *Gov.* A federal republic. Switzerland, though a republic, has never, like Rome or Athens, formed one great community: it is, and has all along been, a confederacy of petty states, differing greatly from each other in their respective constitutions. In some cantons the form of government is democratic; but in most it is oligarchic. The general concerns of the republic are managed by a general assembly or diet, composed of deputies from each of the cantons. *Pop.* 2,394,000. *Lat.* between 45° 50′ and 47° 50′ N. *Lon.* between 5° 55′ and 10° 30′ E.—The W. part of Switzerland was called Helvetia by the Romans, and the E., Rhætia. The confederation was first founded in 1308, by the three cantons Schweitz, Uri, and Unterwalden. In 1353 it increased to eight, and in 1513 it was composed of 13. This number was further increased till 1798, when the French Directory, occupying Lombardy on the one side and the Rhenish provinces on the other, determined to add Switzerland to their acquisition. Accordingly, they invaded it with a force which it was impossible even for the mountaineers to resist, and succeeded in new-modelling the Helvetic constitution. The treaty of Amiens provided for the evacuation of Switzerland by the French. It was invaded by Napoleon I., and reduced under his authority; but was emancipated by the victories of the allies in 1814. By the constitution of 1848, the federal assembly is composed of two divisions,—a national council and a senate.

SWITZERLAND, a county of Indiana, U.S. *Area*, 216 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

SWORDS, *sords*, a long irregularly-built town of Ireland, 8 miles from Dublin. Its principal buildings are a church, a barracks, and an endowed school. *Pop.* 1,300.—Here, in 1641, the first Irish army of "the Pale" assembled, before the commencement of the civil war in Ireland.

SYDENHAM, *sid'-en-ham*, a parish of Oxfordshire, 3½ miles from Thame. *Pop.* 400.—Also a chapelry of Kent, 8 miles from London Bridge. In 1854 the Crystal

Palace was here inaugurated by Queen Victoria. It has a station on the London and Croydon Railway.

SYDENHAM, Thomas, an eminent English physician, who, in 1642, entered of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, but left that seat of learning when it became a garrison for Charles I. He subsequently returned to the university, and, after taking his doctor's degree, settled in Westminster, and became the first physician of his time. Dr. Sydenham was the first who introduced the cool regimen in the small-pox; and his writings on consumption, fevers, and nervous diseases, though brief, are universally esteemed. The best edition of his writings is that of Dr. Swan. B. in Dorsetshire, 1624; D. in London, 1689.

SYDENHAM, Floyer, a learned English critic. He translated some of the works of Plato into English, and was distinguished as much by his modesty and the gentleness of his manners as his erudition. He died under arrest for a trifling debt, contracted at an eating-house; a circumstance which gave rise to the founding of the literary fund for the benefit of authors in distress. B. 1710; D. 1788.

SYDNEY, *sid'-ne*, a city and capital of New South Wales, about 7 miles from the mouth of Port Jackson, in a cove, to which it gives name. It stands principally on two hilly necks of land, with a proportion of flat ground intervening. These form, together, Sydney Cove, which is one of the finest natural basins of water that can be imagined. The appearance of the town is rude and irregular, though it has been of late much improved. It covers a large space of ground in proportion to its population. It is well paved, lighted with gas, supplied with water by a tunnelled aqueduct of upwards of 2 miles long, and is defended by several forts. The houses are mostly of one story. The public buildings are, the government-house, churches for different denominations, Sydney College, a public library, barracks, post-office, court-house, custom-house, theatre, observatory, and colonial offices. It has, besides, a market-house, and several superior schools and academies. The harbour of Port Jackson is, perhaps, exceeded by none in the world. It is navigable for vessels of any burden for about 7 miles above the town, or 15 miles from the entrance, and possesses the best anchorage the whole way. It is also perfectly sheltered from every wind that can blow. *Pop.* Perhaps 50,000. *Lat.* 33° 51′ 7″ S. *Lon.* 151° 14′ E.—This place has risen into importance within the present century.

SYDNEY, the capital town of the British colony of Cape Breton, in a bay on the N.E. coast of the island. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 46° 18′ N. *Lon.* 69° 9′ W.

SYLBURG, or SYLBURGIUS, *seel'-boorg*, Frederick, a learned German classicist, who contributed to the Greek Thesaurus of Stephens, and wrote some poems in that language. His Greek Grammar and "Etymologicon Magnum" were highly esteemed. B. near Marburg, 1536; D. at Heidelberg, 1596.

SYLLA (Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix), *sil'-la*, a famous Roman general, who was of patrician birth. In his younger years he possessed very limited means; but upon the death of the courtesan Nicopolis, who left him her fortune, as did also his stepmother, he was enabled to put himself forward as a candidate for those high places in the republic of Rome for which his birth and accomplishments entitled him. He joined the army under Marius, and accompanied him to Numidia as quæstor; but his military talents exciting the jealousy of that general, he left him, and entered the army of Lutatius Catulus. Being chosen prætor in B.C. 93, he was appointed to place Ariobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, which he effected. He afterwards terminated the war with the Marsi, for which he was rewarded with the consular dignity. He now aspired to the title of perpetual dictator; but met with a powerful opponent in Marius. However, after putting an end to the war with Mithridates, and conquering Greece, he entered Rome in triumph, and put to death all whom he considered as inimical to his ambitious views. The streets of Rome were filled with dead bodies, and those to whom he had promised pardon were inhumanly massacred. After reigning tyrannically, and altering the laws according to his own humour, Sylla, in 79 B.C., voluntarily resigned the dictatorship, and retired to his estate at Puteoli, where he spent the remainder of his days in debauchery with some of the most vicious of the common people. He wrote the Memoirs of his own life, which are lost. They are supposed, however, to have been made use of by Plutarch. B. 138 B.C.; D. 78 B.C.

SYLVANUS, *sil-vai'-nus*, a rural deity, who is generally represented as half a man and half a goat. The worship of Sylvanus was established only in Italy. He was sometimes represented holding a cypress in his hand.

SYLVESTER, Joshua, *sil-ves'-ter*, an English poet, who became a merchant adventurer, and was in great esteem with Queen Elizabeth and King James. Prince Henry, son of the last monarch, appointed him his poet-pensioner. He wrote poems, translated into English verse Du Bartas's "Divine Weeks and Works," and some pieces from Fracastorius. B. 1563; D. in Holland, 1618.

SYLVIUS ÆNEAS. (*See* PIUS II.)

SYMI, *sy'-me*, an island near the coast of Asia Minor, 15 miles from Rhodes. *Ext.* About 6 miles long and 6 broad. *Desc.* Mostly barren; but every piece of ground is cultivated. The whole inhabitants reside in the town, which is built near the top of a high rocky mountain. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 36° 30′ N. *Lon.* 27° 51′ E. —The GULF of the same name is an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor.

SYMMACHUS THE SAMARITAN, *sim'-ma-kus*, a Christian of the Ebionite sect. He translated the Old Testament into Greek, a fragment of which remains. Flourished about 200.

SYMMACHUS, Quintus Aurelius, prefect of Rome, and consul in 391. He displayed great zeal for the re-establishment of paganism, but was opposed by St. Ambrose, and banished by the emperor Theodosius. A collection of his epistles is extant. Flourished in the 4th century.

SYMPHORIEN, ST., *sim-for'-e-ă*, the name of several parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 4,300.

SYNCELLUS, George, *sin-sel'-lus*, a monk of Constantinople, who wrote a history of the world from the Creation down to the reign of Diocletian, which he entitled "Chronography." It is valuable as furnishing a knowledge of the dynasties of Egypt. Flourished towards the close of the 7th century.

SYNESIUS, *si-ne'-si-us*, a primitive bishop, was a native of Africa, and the disciple of the celebrated Hypatia, at Alexandria, where he became a convert to Christianity. In 410 he was chosen bishop of Ptolemais, in which office he conducted himself in an exemplary manner. His epistles and homilies have been published. D. about 431.

SYNGHEM, *sing'-em*, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 10 miles from Ghent. *Pop.* 2,500.

SYPHAX, *si'-fax*, king of part of Numidia, who entered into an alliance with the Romans against the Carthaginians at the beginning of the second Punic war; but having espoused the daughter of Hasdrubal, he joined Carthage. He was defeated by Masinissa and Lælius, and conducted in triumph to Rome, where he died in prison, 203 B.C.

SYRA, *sy'-ra*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the midst of the Cyclades, near Delos. *Area*, about 55 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and fertile. *Pro.* Corn, silk, wine, figs, and cotton. *Pop.* 28,000. The capital is of the same name, and has a population of 14,000. It is a residence of the consuls of most of the European states, and a principal station of the Mediterranean steamers plying to and from Constantinople. *Lat.* 37° 22′ N. *Lon.* 24° 34′ E.

SYRACUSE, *si'-ra-kuse* (Ital. SIRACUSA, *se-ra-koo'-sa*), a city of Sicily, in the S.E., and possessing, in ancient times, a larger population than any of the Grecian cities, 30 miles from Catania. It was founded by a colony of Corinthians, about 736 years before the Christian era. The shape of ancient Syracuse was triangular, one side being formed by the sea, the other by a line of rock, the third by a strong wall. It consisted of four parts,—that called Ortygia, situate between the two harbours; Acradina, a more extensive quarter, extending along the sea-side from north to south; Tyche, an inland and equally large division; and finally, Neapolis, forming the western extremity of the city, and defended by a high and strong ground. At present, the only inhabited part is the south-east corner, containing Orty-

gia and part of Acradina. It is insulated, walled, and entered by drawbridges. The streets are regular, but narrow; the houses tolerably built. The cathedral, or principal church, is the ancient temple of Minerva. There remains also the ancient amphitheatre, of an oval form, above 300 feet in length and 200 in width. In 1810 a beautiful statue of Venus was dug out from among ruins; and there are many other remains of antiquity, such as baths, walls, gates, and the palace of sixty beds constructed by Agathocles. The harbour exists in all its beauty: it is capable of receiving vessels of the greatest burden, and of containing a very numerous fleet. Though at present entirely neglected, it might easily be rendered a great naval and commercial station. The exports are limited to wine, oil, hemp, nitre, and some wheat. It contains a citadel, Royal Academy, museum of antiquities, a public library, and numerous churches. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 37° 3′ N. *Lon.* 15° 27′ 3″ E. This city was taken by the Romans 200 B.C., and by the Saracens in 878. In 1639 an earthquake nearly destroyed it. It is the birthplace of Plato, Simonides, Zeno, Cicero; of Theocritus and Moschus, the poets; and of Archimedes, the philosopher.

SYRACUSE, a town of the United States, New York, 34 miles from Oswego. It has very productive salt-springs. *Pop.* 30,000.

SYRENS, *sir'-rens*, sea nymphs, who charmed so much by their melodious voice, that all who heard them forgot every other employment, and listened in rapt admiration till they perished of hunger. They were three in number,—Parthenope, Ligeia, and Leucosia, and they usually lived on a small island near Cape Pelorus, in Sicily. Some authors suppose that they were monsters having the form of a woman above the waist, and the rest of the body like that of a bird. The Syrens were informed by the oracle, that as soon as any persons passed by them without suffering themselves to be charmed by their songs, they should perish; and their melody had fascinated every voyager till Ulysses, informed by Circe of the power of the Syrens' voice, stopped the ears of his companions with wax, and caused himself to be tied to the mast of his ship, commanding that no attention should be paid to his orders, should he wish to listen to the fatal song. This precaution enabled Ulysses and his companions to pass the spot with safety. The Syrens were so disappointed, that they threw themselves into the sea and perished. The Syrens are often represented holding, one a lyre, a second a flute, and the third singing.

SYRIA, *sir'-e-a*, a large division, which includes Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, lying along the coast of the Mediterranean, which bounds it on the west; while on the north Mount Taurus and its branches divide it from Asia Minor; and on the east is a vast and trackless desert, stretching northwards from Arabia. On the south is Palestine. *Area*, with Palestine, 50,000 square miles. *Desc.* The leading feature in the physical aspect of Syria consists in the great mountain-chain traversing it from south to north, and known, from its highest pinnacle near Tripoli and Bairout, under the name of Lebanon, or Libanus. Connected with Mount Casius, which stretches farther to the north, it forms a continued range, running into Mount Taurus on the frontier of Asia Minor. While Lebanon faces the Mediterranean, a parallel chain, called Anti-Libanus, looks eastward upon the Syrian desert. Thus Syria, in its inhabited districts, may be considered as a country of valleys, many of which are extremely fertile. Of these, the plains of Haouran in the E., Antioch and Aleppo in the N., and Sharon in the S., may be noticed for their richness. *Rivers.* The Jordan, Assy, or Orontes, and the Bekaa. *Lakes.* The principal are those of Genesareth and Huluah, both in the valley of Jordan. There are, besides, some smaller lakes near Damascus. *Climate.* Varied. Along the coast the heat is great, even where the mountains are covered with snow. In the N. and E. the climate is colder; but, at Aleppo, frosts are rarely severe. In summer, the samiel, a wind like the simoom of the desert, sometimes sweeps over the country, when earthquake-shocks are felt. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, maize, millet, lentils, and sesamum; cotton and the mulberry flourish on the coast, and silk is produced on the slopes of Lebanon. Its fruits are held in especial esteem, particularly the oranges of Tripoli, the figs of Bairout, and the pistachios of Aleppo. As we ascend the sloping sides of Lebanon, all the varieties of European climate are successively experienced. The vine is reared by care to great perfection; and silk and wines, which rival those of Italy and France, are produced. Olives and tobacco are also cultivated successfully, and to a great extent. The other products are sugar, indigo, scammony, and other gums. Madder is also produced, and the sheep form a principal part of the wealth of the inhabitants. Sponge is fished on the Mediterranean coast; but other fisheries are comparatively unimportant. The commerce of Syria is greatly impeded by the want of good roads. As it is the high road, however, from Bagdad, Mosul, and Erzeroum, to Mecca, it is traversed by caravans, carrying its own and the products of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Persia, to be exchanged here for European manufactures and cochineal. Scanderoon, Tripoli, Saide, and other ports on the Mediterranean, are the residence of a few Frank merchants, and carry on a limited intercourse with Europe. *Inhabitants.* Few countries present a greater variety of population. Its open plains, separated by no defined boundary from Arabia, Persia, and Asia Minor, are, here and there, covered by the wandering population of these respective countries. Turks and Greeks form, as elsewhere, the basis of population in the cities. The only tribes which can be considered as appropriate to Syria are the tenants of the heights of Lebanon. The most remarkable of these are the Druses and the Maronites. The Druses live in a species of rude independence, and are the only people in this part of Asia who have any semblance of a free government. The Maronites are another people of Lebanon, inhabiting the mountain district which rises behind Tripoli. They are more orderly and peaceable than the Druses, and are Christians, having joined the Romish communion. The Mahometans are the most numerous in the secondary towns and the rural districts. *Pop.* 1,870,000, mostly Mahometans. *Lat.* between 31° and 37° N. *Lon.* between 34° 30′ and 40° E.—In the earliest periods of the Jewish history, Syria was formed into a powerful kingdom, having Damascus for its capital. Its most remarkable district, however, consisted of the sea-coast, entitled Phœnicia, in which commerce flourished to a degree unexampled in ancient times. After the conquests and death of Alexander the Great, Syria was erected by his lieutenant, Seleucus, into a separate kingdom; but, under Antiochus, it was reduced by the Romans. It then fell under the Saracen sway, and afterwards became one of the richest appendages of the Turkish empire. It has since been governed by Turkish viceroys, in the same corrupt and extortionate manner as other Turkish provinces. About the middle of the last century, the Turks were obliged to grant to Daher, a powerful Arabian sheik, an annual lease of his dominions, and then to confirm it to his successor, who was afterwards, however, attacked by the Turks and put to death. His successor was the celebrated Djezzar Pacha, who soon raised a power almost equally independent; but the savage energy of whose administration was not accompanied by the improving and protecting system of his predecessor. He joined with the British in resisting the invasions of Napoleon I. After the demise of Djezzar, the power reverted to the Porte, and Soleiman was appointed pacha. In 1861, in the district of the Lebanon, the old feuds between the Maronite and Druse populations broke out, and the result was a terrible slaughter on both sides. It is divided into the pashalics of Acre, Aleppo, Damascus, and Tripoli.

SYRMIA, *sir'-me-a*, the most E. county of Austria, Sclavonia, between the Danube and the Drave rivers. *Pop.* 110,000.

SYSRAN, *sis-ran'*, a town of European Russia, government of Simbirsk, 78 miles from Simbirsk. It has numerous churches and schools. *Pop.* 8,000.

SZALONTA, *sa-lon'-ta*, a market-town of E. Hungary, in the county of Bihar, 22 miles from Gross-Wardein. *Pop.* 7,500.

SZAMOBOR, *sam'-o-bor*, a town of Austrian Illyria, 22 miles from Carlstadt. *Pop.* 2,700.

SZARVAS, *zar'-vas*, a town of Hungary, on the Koros, 22 miles from Csongrad. It has a Lutheran school and several other seminaries. *Pop.* 17,000.

SZARYGRAD, *zar'-grad*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Podolia. It is built chiefly of wood. *Pop.* 7,000.

SZATMARY-NEMETRY, *zat'-mary-nem'-et-ry*, a town of Austria, E. Hungary, on the Szamos, 60 miles from Debreczin. It has a cathedral, Roman Catholic college, several churches, and a trade in wine and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 11,000.

SZEGEDIN, *zeg'-den*, a town of Hungary, in the county of Csongrad, opposite to the confluence of the great rivers Theiss and Maros, 100 miles from Pesth. It is surrounded by a mound and moat, and is one of the principal towns of Hungary, connected with New Szegedin, on the E. bank of the Theiss, reached by a bridge of boats. It has a large market-place, numerous churches, convents, high schools, hospitals, and a Magyar theatre. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, tobacco, and soap. *Pop.* 52,000.

SZEKELY-KERESZTUR, *ze'-ke-le ke-res'-tur*, a town of Transylvania, on the Great Kukel, 12 miles from Segesvar. *Pop.* 5,000.

SZEKLERLAND, *zek'-ler-land*, a subdivision of Transylvania.

SZEKSZARD, *zek'-zard*, a neat town of Hungary, on the Sarvitz, 102 miles from Vienna. *Pop.* 8,200.

SZE-MA-KWANG, *ze-ma-kwang'*, an eminent Chinese historian, who became public censor and historiographer to the emperor Jin-Tsung. He wrote a history of China upon the model of that of his great ancestor Sze-ma-tseen. (*See* the following.) A translation of a poem by this author, entitled "The Garden," is given in M. Huc's "Chinese Empire." His great ability was recognized by his sovereign, and he rose to be prime-minister. In 1267, his name, inscribed as the "Prince of Literature," was put up in the temple of Confucius. His great work has been translated into French by Mailla, and entitled "The Universal Mirror for Rulers,—a History of the Chinese Empire." B. about 1018; D. 1086.

SZE-MA-TSEEN, *ze-ma-tseen'*, a celebrated Chinese historian, who composed a work entitled "Sze-ke," which embraced the annals of China from 2697 B.C. until about 100 B.C. Rémusat, the famous French scholar, praises this work for the "multitude of facts which it contains, the neat and lively manner in which they are related, the constant simplicity and unbroken dignity of the style." B. about 145 B.C.; D. about 80 B.C.

SZENTA, *zen'-ta*, a market-town of Austria, on the Theiss, 16 miles from Zombor. *Pop.* 14,000.—Here Prince Eugene gained a victory over the Turks, in 1696.

SZENTES, *zen'-tees*, a town of Hungary, in the county of Csongrad, near the Theiss, 30 miles from Szegedin. *Pop.* 23,000.

SZIVACZ, *ziv'-ace*, two villages of Austrian Hungary, 14 miles from Zombor. *United pop.* 7,000.

SZOLNOK, *zol'-nok*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 54 miles from Pesth. *Pop.* 11,000.

SZOLNOK, BELSO or INNER, a palatinate of Transylvania, bordering on Hungary on the north. *Area*, 1,335 square miles. *Pop.* 110,000.

SZOLNOK, KOSCEP or MIDDLE, a county or palatinate of Transylvania, bounded by Hungary entirely on the north, and partly on the west. *Area*, 835 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000.

SZTANICSICS, *stan'-i-chich*, a market-town of Austrian Hungary, on the Bacs, 10 miles from Zombor. *Pop.* 5,000.

SZURUL, *zoo'-rool*, the highest summit of the Lower Carpathians, between Wallachia and Transylvania, near the Rothenthurm pass. *Height*, 7,547 feet above the level of the sea.

# T.

TAAS, *tas*, a fortified town of Arabia, 55 miles from Mocha. It has many mosques. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TAASINGE, *tas'-ing*, an island of Denmark, to the S. of Fuhnen. *Area*, 27 square miles. *Pop.* 4,500.

TAB, *tab*, a river of Persia, separating the provinces Fars and Khuzistan, and, after a course of 150 miles, entering the Persian Gulf, 20 miles from Hindian.

TABARI, Abu Jaafar Mahomet surnamed, *ta'-ba-re*, a celebrated Arabian historian, who produced a history of the world from the creation to 915. He likewise composed a treatise upon Mahomedan law, and a commentary upon the Koran. His history has been translated into French, Persian, and Latin. D. at Amol, Tabaristan, 839; D. at Bagdad, 922.

TABARIA, or TIBERIAS, *ta-ba-re'-a*, a town of Palestine, 27 miles from Acre, on the W. shore of the Lake of Tiberias. It is now in ruins.

TABARIA, LAKE OF. (*See* TIBERIAS.)

TABASCO, *ta-bas'-ko*, a department of the Mexican Confederation, having on its N. the Gulf of Mexico, E. the Lake of Terminos and Yucatan, and on other sides the departments Chiapas, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz. *Area*, 10,500 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly; except on the coast, where it is low, marshy, and unhealthy. *Pro.* Maize, sugar-cane, timber, and dye-woods. *Pop.* 65,000.—A RIVER of the same name, which, after a course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico in *lat.* 18° 35′ N.; *lon.* 92° 37′ W.

TABERNA, *ta-bair'-na*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 4 miles from Valencia. *Pop.* 4,000.

TABERNAMONTANUS, Jacobus Theodorus, *ta-ber'-na-mon-tai'-nus*, a German physician and botanist, who became physician to the bishop of Spire, and to John Casimir, elector-palatine. In 1588 he produced the first part of his work, entitled, "The New Herbal." He likewise wrote a treatise upon mineral waters. B. about 1520; D. 1590.

TABLE-BAY, *tai' be'*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in S.W. Africa. Cape Colony occupies its shores, with

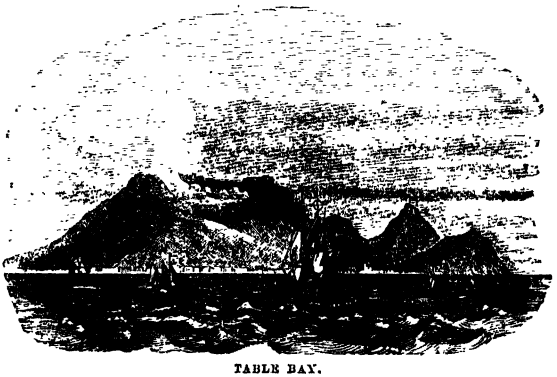


TABLE BAY.

Cape Town, at the back of which is Table Mountain. *Lat.* 33° 53′ 2″ S. *Lon.* 18° 24′ 5″ E.

TABLE ISLAND, the name of various small islands in the Pacific Ocean and Eastern Seas.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a mountain of S. Africa, immediately S. of Cape Town and Table Bay. It is often seen with a cloud upon it, which has received the name of its "table-cloth." *Height*, 3,816 feet.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, one of the Alleghany Mountains, in the United States, 18 miles from Morganton. *Height*, 4,000 feet.

TABOR MOUNT, *tai'-bor*, a mountain of Palestine, 8 miles from Nazareth. It is believed by the Greek and Latin monks in its vicinity to have been the scene of the transfiguration. *Height*, 1,000 feet.

TABRIZ, or TEBRIZ, *ta-breez'*, a city of N. Persia, in

the province of Azerbijan. It stands in a plain amongst forest, and is about 3½ miles in circumference. It has fine gardens, a citadel, the remains of a mosque, numerous bazars, and caravanserais. It is an extensive entrepôt of trade between Persia, India, Russia, and Constantinople. *Pop.* 80,000. *Lat.* 38° 2′ N. *Lon* 46° 12′ E. This city is said to have been founded in the time of Haroun-al-Raschid.

TACAZZE, *ta-kat'-sai*, a great river of Abyssinia, rising near *lat.* 12° N., *lon.* 39° 30′ E., and afterwards joining the Nile near Goos, in *lat.* 17° 45′ N.

TACFARINAS, *tăk-fa-ri'-năs*, a Numidian chieftain, who commanded an army against the Romans in the reign of Tiberius. He had formerly served in the Roman legions. After he had defeated several of the generals of Tiberius, he was killed in a battle with Dolabella, B.C. 25.

TACHFIN, Abul Moez Abou Omar, *tach'-fin*, a famous Almoravid king of Morocco, who, during twelve years, sustained a struggle against the Christians in Spain. He succeeded his father in 1113; but perished by drowning three years later, while going to the succour of Oran.

TACHOS, or TACHUS, *tai'-kos*, a king of Egypt, in the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus, against whom he sustained a long war. He was assisted by the Greeks; but, having ridiculed Agesilaus, king of Lacedæmon, the latter joined Nectanebus against Tachus, who was defeated and compelled to save his life by flight. Reigned in the 4th century B.C.

TACITUS, Caius Cornelius, *tăs'-i-tus*, a celebrated Roman historian, of whose family or early life nothing is known. His first employment is said by some to have been as procurator to Vespasian in Belgic Gaul. He himself states that he was first promoted to a high post by Vespasian. Under Domitian he fulfilled the office of prætor, and that of consul under Nerva, A.D. 97. He displayed great eloquence at the bar, and is spoken of by Pliny the younger as the greatest orator of his time. It is, however, as an historian that he has acquired immortality. Of his histories, which originally comprised the period from the accession of Galba to the death of Domitian, only a part remains. His Annals were the most important of his works; but of these we have, unfortunately, lost a valuable portion. The treatise on the Manners of the Germans, and the life of his father-in-law Agricola, are perfect, and cannot be too highly admired; but his history of the reign of Tiberius may be considered as his master-piece. His Latin is remarkable for its purity and elegance; and his greatest strength lay in portraying character. His friendship with Pliny is proverbial. The English translations of Tacitus are those of Henry Saville, Murphy, and Gordon. One of the best editions of the original is that of Bekker, Leipzig, 1831, which contains the notes of Lipsius, who stands at the head of all the modern commentators upon Tacitus. B. about 54; D. it is supposed about 130.

TACITUS, Marcus Claudius, a Roman emperor, who was elected by the senate after the death of Aurelian, in 275. He displayed great wisdom in the administration of justice and the government of the state. He also instituted some excellent regulations for the reformation of the public morals; and he restored the senate to its ancient dignity. Tacitus was likewise distinguished as a warrior. He repelled the Gothic barbarians who had invaded the Roman territories; and he was preparing for a war against Persia, when he died at Cilicia, of a violent disorder, though, according to some, he was assassinated, A.D. 276. B. 206.

TACLAGUR, *tak'-la-gur'*, a town of Central Asia, in the Himalayah, 110 miles from Gardokh. It has a large fair in October and November. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TACNA, *tak'-na*, a town of South Peru, 80 miles from Arica, on the Pacific. Its vicinity is fertile. *Pop.* 8,000.

TACORA, *ta-ko'-ra*, a mountain of S. America, in the W. cordillera of the Andes, Bolivia. *Height*, 17,000 feet. *Lat.* 17° 10′ S. *Lon.* 70° W.—Also a village of the same name at its base, 13,690 feet high.

TACQUET, Andrew, *ta'-ket*, a celebrated Dutch mathematician, who held the appointment of professor in the college of the Jesuits for fifteen years. He was the author of a treatise on astronomy and several important works on mathematics. B. at Antwerp, 1611; D. 1660.

TACUNGA, *ta-koon'-ga*, a town of Ecuador, S. America, Quito, 44 miles from Quito. *Pop.* 10,000, the greater part being Spaniards and mestizoes.

TADCASTER, *tăd'-kas-ter*, an ancient market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharf, over which it has a bridge, 9 miles from York. It has a church, standing on the site of an ancient fortress. In the vicinity are stone-quarries. Besides the ancient church, here is also an hospital for twelve persons, and a free school. *Pop.* 3,000.—It has a station on the York and Harrowgate Railway.

TADMOR, *tăd'-mor*, a ruined city of Syria. (*See* PALMYRA.)

TAF, or TAAFF, *tăf*, a river of S. Wales, Glamorganshire, rising among the hills in Brecknockshire, and passing by the ancient city of Llandaff, and afterwards by Cardiff, towards the estuary of the Severn, which, after a course of 10 miles, it enters.

TAFFECHAN, *taf-fe'-kan*, a parish of S. Wales, 10 miles from Brecon, and now annexed to Llanthattan parish.

TAFFELNEH, *tăf'-fel-nai*, a fortified maritime town of N. Africa, Morocco, 30 miles from Mogadore. *Pop.* 3,000.—The CAPE of the same name is 5 miles to the N.W.

TAFFI, Andrew, *taf'-fe*, an Italian painter, who first introduced into his native country the art of painting in mosaic. This knowledge he acquired from some Greek artists who were engaged in executing mosaics at the church of St. Mark, Venice. With Apollonius, one of the best of these Greek artists, he entered into a close friendship, and together they produced some remarkable works, one of the best-known of which is that entitled the "Dead Christ," at Florence. B. at Florence, 1213; D. at the same city, 1294.

TAFILELT, *taf'-i-lelt'*, one of the great subdivisions of the Moroccan empire, lying to the E. of Mount Atlas. It consists of a vast plain, presenting an unvaried surface, like the sea out of sight of land. It is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. *Pop.* Unascertained; perhaps about 600,000.—The TOWN of the same name is in *lat.* 31° 45′ N., *lon.* 4° 3′ W.

TAGANROG, *tag'-an-rog'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, near the north-west extremity of the Sea of Azoph. It has a harbour and fortress, maritime and commercial courts, a naval hospital, and a lazaretto. Its port was formed by Peter the Great, and the emperor Alexander I. died here in 1825. *Pop.* 18,000.—The DISTRICT of Taganrog has a population of 77,000.

TAGAL, *ta-gal'*, a Dutch residency of the island of Java, Pacific Ocean. It has iron-forges and a large fishing population. *Pop.* 240,000.

TAGES, *tai'-jees*, a grandson of Jupiter, was the first who taught the twelve nations of the Etruscans the arts of augury and divination. He was said to have arisen from a clod of earth turned up by the plough of an Etruscan labourer, and to have assumed human shape in order to instruct the Etruscans in that knowledge of omens and of incantations for which they afterwards became so celebrated.

TAGLIAMENTO, *tal'-ya-men'-to*, a river of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, rising in the Alps, and, after a course of 100 miles, entering the Adriatic Sea near its N. extremity. In the time of the French empire of Napoleon I. it gave name to a department.

TAGLIOCOZZO, *tal'-yo-kot'-so*, a town of Naples, on the Ismele, 20 miles from Aquila. *Pop.* 4,000.—In 1269 Charles of Anjou here defeated Conradin, and ended the rule of the Hohanstauffen dynasty in Italy.

TAGUS, *tai'-gus* (Sp. TAJO, *ta'-ho*; Port. TEJO, *tai'-zho*), the largest river of Spain, rising from a spring in the mountains of Albaracin, between Aragon and Old Castile, in *lat.* 40° 38′ N., *lon.* 1° 35′ W. Pursuing its course in a westward direction, a little inclined to the south, it passes the palace of Aranjuez, the cities of Toledo, Talavera, Alcantara, Abrantes, and Lisbon, and flows into the Atlantic 2 miles below Lisbon. *Total length*, 540 miles.

TAHITI, *ta-he'-te.* (*See* OTAHEITE.)

TAI, *tai*, or *ti*, the name of several cities of China, principally in the N. provinces.

TAIEF, *taif*, a town of Hedsjas, in Arabia, 58 miles from Mecca. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TAIN, *tain*, a parish and irregularly-built burgh, and the county-town of Ross-shire, Scotland, on the Firth of Dornoch, 24 miles from Inverness. The town is old, and has an elegant reading-room, an ancient tower, court-house, a large and elegant church, an academy, and a grammar-school. It has a retail trade, mills of various kinds, and an iron-foundry. *Pop.* of parish, 3,600; of town, 2,600.

TAIN, a parish and town of France, in the department of Drôme, opposite Tournon. In its neighbourhood excellent hermitage wine is produced. *Pop.* 2,700.—It has a station on the railway from Avignon to Lyons.

TAI-PING, *ti'-ping*, two cities of the first magnitude, and capitals of departments in the provinces of Nganhoei and Quang-si.

TAI-PINGS, or TAE-PINGS, the name taken to themselves by the enormous mass of Chinese rebels, from their chief, Tae-ping-wang. The rebellion, of which this personage is the head, sprang into existence in 1850, in the vast province of Quang-si, situate in the south-west of the empire. In this mountainous district, inhabited by a poor but sober and intrepid population, this extraordinary movement readily found followers, for here the power of the present dynasty of Mantchoo Tartars has never been able to uproot the veneration in which the old native Chinese, or Ming dynasty, has been held. The rebels seek to restore the Ming emperors, from whom their chief pretends to be descended. They forbid the use of tobacco, wine, and opium; and they are bitter opponents of the idolatrous religion of the empire. Their own religious belief is perhaps the most extraordinary fact of the whole movement: it would seem to be founded upon the Bible, but so overloaded and disguised by an admixture of Chinese ideas, that it can no more be said to be identical with Christianity than can Mahometanism or Mormonism. Indeed, Tae-ping, the founder of the faith, and the spiritual and physical head of the rebellion, may be characterized as a mixture of Mahomet and Joe Smith; for he appears to possess the fierce energy and the love of fire and sword of the one, combined with the half-crazed brain and the religious enthusiasm of the other.

TAI-TONG, *ti-tong'*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Shansee, 155 miles from Peking.

TAI-WAN, *ti-wan'*, the capital town of the island of Formosa, in the China Sea. It has two famous temples; but has decayed. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 23° 8′ N. *Lon.* 120° 22′ E.

TAI-YUAN, *ti-yu'-an*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Shansee, 230 miles from Peking.

TALAVERA DE LA REYNA, *tă-lă-ve'-ra*, or *ta-la-vai'-ra dai la rai'-e-na*, an ancient city of Spain, in New Castile, on the Tagus, over which there is a bridge of 35 arches, 36 miles from Toledo. It is surrounded by a fertile plain of vast extent, intersected by the river. Parts of the old ramparts are still in preservation; but they are little more than objects of curiosity. It contains several well-built churches, numerous convents, hospitals, has two public walks; but nothing can be poorer than the general appearance of the place. The dwelling-houses are seldom more than one story in height; the streets are badly paved, and are crossed by a number of narrow lanes. It has a classical, a theological, and a divinity school. *Manf.* Silk, soap, hats, and earthenware. *Pop.* 6,300.—This is a place of great antiquity, and contains many Roman monuments. It is noted for a battle fought in July, 1809, between the French army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte and marshals Jourdain and Victor, and the allied force of British and Spaniards, under the duke of Wellington. The French were repulsed.

TALBERT, Francis Xavier, *tal'-bair*, a French writer, who was educated for the law, which he renounced for the ecclesiastical state, and obtained a canonry. His works are "Discourse on the Inequality among Men" (this was crowned by the academy of Dijon, in 1755), "Panegyric on St. Louis," elegies upon Bonnet, Montaigne, Cardinal d'Amboise, Chancellor de l'Hôpital, Philip, regent of France, and Boileau. He also wrote some poems. B. at Besançon, 1728; D. at Lemberg, 1803.

TALBOT, *tal'-bot*, a county in Maryland, U.S. *Area*, 336 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—Another in Georgia. *Area*, 451 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.

TALBOT, John, earl of Shrewsbury. He displayed great valour in the reduction of Ireland, where he was sent in 1414, as commander-in-chief, by Henry V. Subsequently he went to France, and served under the duke of Bedford. In conjunction with the earl of Salisbury, he conducted the siege of Orleans, which he was, however, compelled to raise in 1429, by Joan of Arc. At the battle of Patay he was made prisoner; but recovered his liberty not long afterwards. He was for some time again in Ireland, and, on his return to France, he gained several victories, and took some strong places; so that his name became a terror to the French. He was slain at the siege of Châtillon, in 1453. B. at Bletchmore, Shropshire, 1373.

TALBOT, Charles, Earl, afterwards duke of Shrewsbury, was descended from the above. He was one of the first promoters of the revolution, for which he was created a duke, and made lord chamberlain, viceroy of Ireland, and high treasurer. B. 1660; D. in London, 1717.

TALBOT, Richard. (*See* TYRCONNEL, Duke of.)

TALBOT, William Henry Fox, a modern English writer, and the discoverer of the process of obtaining pictures upon paper by the action of light, called at first the Talbotype, but which was afterwards, together with other inventions, merged in the general term of Photography. In 1833, while engaged in obtaining drawings of the scenery upon the Lake of Como, by the aid of the camera-lucida, he was, in his own words, "led to reflect on the inimitable beauty of the pictures of Nature's painting, which the glass lens of the camera throws upon the paper in its focus," and upon the possibility of rendering these images permanent. Possessing some chemical knowledge, he was aware of the fact that paper could, by chemical agency, be rendered sensitive to the action of the sun's rays. Starting from this basis, he made a large number of carefully-planned experiments, and succeeded to an extent sufficiently satisfactory; but not wishing to make known his discovery before he had brought it to maturity, he delayed its publication until he saw the notification of the invention of the Daguerreotype given to the world. (*See* DAGUERRE.) This event, he stated, "in some degree frustrated the hope with which he had pursued, during nearly five years, this long and complicated but interesting series of experiments,—the hope, namely, of being the first to announce to the world the existence of the new art which has since been named Photography." There was, however, between the two processes, this difference,—Daguerre obtained sun-pictures upon metal plates, and Mr. Fox Talbot upon paper, both mediums being previously rendered sensitive to the action of light by chemical means. Again, both the French and the English inventor had only followed up a principle which had been previously announced by other chemists. These gentlemen were, however, the first to give a practical application to the principle. Daguerre completed his researches by the year 1839; but it was not until September, 1840, that Mr. Talbot brought his process to any great degree of perfection. He secured his invention by patent, and granted licenses to those who desired to make use of the process for commercial purposes. The new art was so greatly improved and extended by new discoveries, and so widely employed by private persons, that it was found necessary to induce Mr. Fox Talbot to surrender some portions of his patent, which, in the interests of science and art, that gentleman did. He continued his experiments, and greatly contributed to bring the art of photograpy to that point of perfection which it subsequently attained. He likewise gave an account of some experiments relative to the engraving of steel plates by means of photography. In this art, however, very much more satisfactory results were obtained by M. Niépce de Saint Victor. (*See* NIÉPCE DE SAINT VICTOR.) Mr. Talbot, at a subsequent date, made some attempts at deciphering Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions. He was the author, among other works, of—"Hermes, or Classical and Antiquarian Re-

cian. He was gentleman of the chapel to Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and his salary is said to have been sevenpence-halfpenny a day. In the reign of Elizabeth he was appointed organist, in conjunction with his former pupil Bird, with whom he published a collection of hymns for church service. B. about 1529; D. 1585.

TALLYA, *tal'-ya*, a town of Hungary, 10 miles from Tokay. It has several Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. *Pop.* 6,000.

TALLYABO, *tal-ya'-bo*, one of the Xulla Islands, in the Asiatic Archipelago, separated on the E. by a narrow strait from the island of Mangolia. *Ext.* 100 miles long, with a breadth of 20. *Lat.* 1° 10′ S. *Lon.* 125° E.

TALMA, Francis Joseph, *tal'-ma*, a celebrated French tragedian, who made his first attempt upon the stage in his 20th year, which was pronounced a failure. He thereupon resumed the practice of the dental art, for which he had been educated. Four years subsequently he made another appearance as an actor; and, after two years' application to his new profession, he succeeded in winning universal approbation. He advanced rapidly, until he was acknowledged the best tragic actor in France. The first to perform the part of Titus in a Roman *toga*, he shortly afterwards carried out a total reform in stage costume. The emperor Napoleon I., and subsequently Louis XVIII., presented him with many flattering marks of their esteem; and, during his last illness, the audiences at the Théâtre Français required each evening to be informed of his condition before the performance was allowed to begin. He was pronounced as without a rival in seventy-one characters; among which were Coriolanus, Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello, Sylla, Cæsar, and Nero. While a child he had spent about eight years in England, and had thus acquired the elements of the English language, in which he sub-equently improved himself until he spoke it perfectly. The friend of John Kemble, he went to London in order to be present at the farewell performance of that actor. B. at Paris, 1763; D. at the same city, 1826.

TAMAN, *ta'-man*, an island in the S. of European Russia, in the government of Taurida. It is formed by the Straits of Taman, the Sea of Azoph, and the Black Sea. It has an import trade, and exports salt, wax, honey, and furs. Its inhabitants are few.—The ISLAND OF TAMAN has numerous mud volcanoes, and the GULF is to the E. of the Strait of Yenikale.

TAMAR, *tai'-mar*, a river of England, rising in Devonshire; and on being joined by the Tavy and passing near Saltash, it forms the noble harbour of Hamoaze, below Plymouth, falling into the sea at Mount Edgecumbe.

TAMAR, a river of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, entering Bass's Strait 4 miles from Georgetown.

TAMAULIPAS, *ta'-mou-le'-pas*, a maritime department of the Mexican Confederacy, bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the N. by the Rio Bravo, and on its other sides by different departments. *Area*, 23,220 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly composed of vast plains, covered with innumerable herds of cattle and horses. *Pop.* Perhaps 120,000. *Lat.* between 22° and 27′ N. *Lon.* between 97° 20′ and 100° W.

TAMBACH, *tam'-bak*, a town of Germany, 10 miles from Gotha. *Manf.* Paper and iron goods. *Pop.* 1,500.

TAMBO, *tam'-bo*, a town of Peru, in the province of Calca and Lares, on the north shore of the river Quillabamba, 45 miles from Cuzco. In the vicinity is a mountain, on which is a fortress, which belonged to the Incas, built of large wrought stone, fitted together so artfully as to render the junction scarcely perceptible. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TAMBOV, *tam'-bov*, a government in the central part of European Russia, lying to the west of Penza and Saratov. *Area*, 25,000 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, but here and there presenting an undulating appearance. *Rivers.* The principal are the Tzna and the Moksha. *Pro.* Immense forests, with rye, oats, and buckwheat. Large herds of cattle are fattened for both the St. Petersburg and Moscow markets, and the forests supply timber for shipbuilding. The horses reared are of a good breed. *Manf.* Woollens and tallow, and there are numbers of distilleries and different kinds of mills. *Pop.* 1,790,000. *Lat.* between 51° 20′ and 55° N. *Lon.* between 38° 30′ and 43° 30′ E.

TAMBOV, capital of the government, on the Tzna, 280 miles from Moscow. It has manufactures of woollen, canvas, linen, and alum. *Pop.* 20,000.

TAMBRE, *tam'-brai*, a river of Spain, in Galicia, rising near the edge of the Asturian mountains, and, after a course of 60 miles, falling into the Atlantic at Noya.

TAME, or THAME, *taim*, a river of England, which, after a course of 40 miles through Oxford and Bucks, runs into the Thames below Dorchester.—Also a tributary of the Trent, in Staffordshire.—Also in Yorkshire, which forms a part of the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire, and, after a course of 18 miles, joins the Mersey at Stockport.

TAMERLANE. (*See* TIMUR.)

TAMIAGUA, *tam-e-a'-gwa*, a lake of Mexico, which is connected with the sea between the river Tampico and the Punta Delgada. *Ext.* 60 miles long, with a breadth of 20 at its widest part.

TAMLAGHT, *tam'-laught*, the name of several parishes in Ireland, Ulster, none of them with a population above 8,400.

TAMPA, BAY OF, *tam'-pa*, the largest in the Gulf of Mexico. *Ext.* 35 miles long, with an average width of 15. It is on the W. of the Florida peninsula.

TAMPICO, *tam-pe'-ko*, a river of Mexico, running, after a course of 200 miles, into the Gulf of Mexico.—Also a LAKE, or shallow lagoon, communicating on the E. with the Lake of Tamiagua.

TAMPICO, a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, on the S. shore of the lake of the same name, 214 miles from Vera Cruz. It has military and naval hospitals, and well-supplied markets. *Pop.* 7,000.

TAMWORTH, *tam'-werth*, a well-built market-town and borough of England, in Staffordshire, at the junction of the Tame and Anker, 7 miles from Lichfield. Its church is supposed to occupy the site of a nunnery, and is a very spacious building, containing some fine monuments. It has, besides, several meeting-houses, an hospital, founded and endowed by Guy; and a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth; other free schools, a town-hall, almshouses, assembly and reading rooms, market-house, and a bronze statue erected in 1852 to the late Sir Robert Peel. Tamworth castle is still in existence, and from the elevation of its site has an air of considerable grandeur. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning, calico-printing, lace, wool-stapling; and there are a number of breweries, tanneries, and a carpet-factory. *Pop.* 9,000.—It has a station on the Trent Valley branch of the London and North-Western Railway, here carried over the Anker by a viaduct of eighteen arches.

TANA-ELF, *ta'-na-elf*, the most N. river of Europe, and, after a course of 180 miles, entering the Arctic Ocean in *lat.* 70° 30′ N., and *lon.* 28° E.

TANAQUIL, or CAIA CECILIA, *tăn'-a-quil*, wife of Tarquin, fifth king of Rome. She was a native of Tarquinia, and so well skilled in augury that she persuaded her husband to go to Rome, where he was elected king. After he was murdered, she raised her son-in-law, Servius Tullius, to the throne. She was a woman of such liberality that the Romans preserved her girdle as a relic, with great veneration.

TANARO, *ta-na'-ro*, a river of Piedmont, rising near the Col de Tenda, in the S. Alps, and, after a course of 140 miles, falling into the Po, 10 miles from Alessandria.

TANCARVILLE, John de Melun, Count de, *tan'-car-veel*, a celebrated French warrior, who took part in the conquest of Prussia by the Teutonic Knights, and also fought against the Moors in Spain, against the English in Normandy, and elsewhere. John, king of France, nominated him grand chamberlain of the kingdom. Taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, he returned in 1358, and played a prominent part in the signature of the peace of Bretigny in 1360. He subsequently won the favour of Charles V., who appointed him governor of Champagne, Burgundy, and Languedoc. D. 1382.

TANCRED, *tăn'-kred*, a Sicilian prince, of Norman extraction, who accompanied Bohemond, prince of Tarentum, to the Holy Land. His exploits, true or fabulous, have been immortalized by Tasso in the "Jerusalem Delivered." His life, written by an old

chronicler, is included in the historical memoirs of M. Guizot.

TANCRED OF HAUTEVILLE, a Norman baron, who fought under Richard the Good, duke of Normandy. His twelve sons were famous for their strength, beauty of person, and valour. Serlon, the eldest, accompanied William of Normandy to the conquest of England; William, another son, who was surnamed "Strong of Arm," became count of Apulia; a third member of the same family, Robert "Wiskard," or the "wise," won the dukedom of Calabria, and, after his brother's death, that of Apulia. This latter was the founder of the Norman dynasty of Sicily.

TANCRED, king of Sicily, ascended the throne in 1189, after the death of William II. He was soon afterwards attacked by the emperor Henry VI. of Germany, who, having married Constance, the aunt of William II., set up, in consequence, a claim to the throne of Sicily. Tancred defeated the German army, and retained his crown until his death, which occurred in the year 1194. The emperor subsequently became master of Sicily, and took prisoners, William, the infant son of Tancred, and his mother, Queen Sibylla, who had been appointed regent. The child was mutilated and deprived of sight, and Sibylla imprisoned in a convent. Thus ended the Norman dynasty of Sicily, which had reigned there for upwards of a hundred years.

TANEY, *tai'-ne*, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Pop.* 5,000.

TANFIELD, *tăn'-feeld*, three hamlets of England, one in Cheshire and two in Yorkshire. The first has a population of 3,500, mostly employed in collieries. The others are small.

TANGERMUNDE, *tan-ger-moon'-de(r)*, a town of Prussia, on the Elbe, 59 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 4,200.

TANGIER, *tăn'-jeer*, a fortified seaport of Africa, in Morocco, situate on the Straits of Gibraltar, a few miles to the east of Cape Spartel. It is an ancient town, known under the name of Tinja to the Romans, who took it under Sertorius. In modern times it has been a subject of eager contest between the Moors and the Portuguese. It now subsists chiefly by supplying the British garrison of Gibraltar with cattle and vegetables. The bay of Tangier is encumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortification, and is not very safe during winter, in westerly winds. *Pop.* Perhaps 7,500. *Lat.* 35° 42′ N. *Lon.* 5° 50′ W.—In 1662 this place was ceded to England as a portion of the dowry of Charles II., and, in 1844, was bombarded by the French.

TANGIER ISLANDS, several islands of the Chesapeake, near the coast of Maryland, and opposite the entrance of the river Potomac.

TANIS, *tai'-nis*, a ruined city of Egypt, on an arm of the Nile, at its delta, 12 miles from Menzaleh. It has the remains of a large temple, and other remarkable monuments. The plain of San, or "Field of Zoan," where Moses performed his miracles, is now a desert waste.

TANJORE, *tan-jor'*, a maritime district of the south of British India, in the presidency of Madras, having on its E. and S.E. the Bay of Bengal, and on its other sides Madurah and Trichinopoly. *Area*, 3,900 square miles. *Desc.* Exceedingly fertile, especially in the delta of the Cauvery. *Pro.* Maize, millet, oil-seeds, tobacco, indigo, fruits, and vegetables. An intricate and wide system of irrigation is here carried on, by means of the facilities which the Cauvery and its branches afford. *Pop.* 1,700,000, mostly Brahmins. *Lat.* between 9° 52′ and 11° 23′ N. *Lon.* between 78° 55′ and 79° 55′ E.

TANJORE, a celebrated town and fortress, and capital of the above district, 170 miles from Madras. Including the suburbs, it is nearly six miles in circumference. There are two forts, one of which comprehends the rajah's palace, in which is a group sculptured by Flaxman; the other containing one of the handsomest temples in the south of India, and a college, formerly a celebrated place of Hindoo learning. *Pop.* Estimated at 80,000. *Lat.* 10° 42′ N. *Lon.* 79° 11′ E.

TANN, *tan*, a town of Bavaria. (*See* THAUN.)

TANNA, *tan'-na*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, district of Bombay, on the island of Salsette. The fort, which is very strong, commands the passage between the island and the mainland. The town is straggling, but not large, although it contains several Portuguese churches.—Another fortress, situate on the Hoogly river, about 2 miles below Calcutta.

TANNA, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, belonging to the group of the New Hebrides. It was discovered by Captain Cook, in 1774. *Ext.* About 22 miles in length and 10 in breadth. *Lat.* 19° 32′ S. *Lon.* 169° 44′ E.

TANNAH, *tan'-na*, a collectorate of the Bombay presidency, India, with an area of 5,477 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile; producing rice, wheat, sugarcane, and ginger. It is traversed by the Indian Peninsular Railway, which extends from the city of Bombay in the direction of the Western Ghauts. *Pop.* 816,000. *Lat.* between 17° 58′ and 20° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 72° 42′ and 73° 48′ E.

TANNER, Thomas, *tăn'-ner*, a learned English prelate, who received his education at Queen's College, Oxford. In 1695 he was elected fellow of All Souls, and consecrated bishop of St. Asaph in 1732. He wrote "Notitia Monastica; or, an Account of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales;" and "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica." He also produced a new and improved edition of Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses." He bequeathed a valuable collection of ancient charters, deeds, &c., to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. B. in Wiltshire, 1674; D. 1735.

TANSILLO, Luigi, *tan-seel'-lo*, an Italian poet, who spent a great part of his life in the family of the Marquis de Villafranca, viceroy of Naples, and is said to have been appointed judge of Gaeta. He wrote in his youth a poem entitled "Il Vendemmiatore" (or the Vintager). On account of its indecency, all his works were laid under an interdict; but, having afterwards presented another to the pope, on the "Tears of St. Peter," his holiness took off the prohibition from all his poems except the culpable one. B. at Nola, Naples, about 1510; D. about 1584.

TANTALUS, *tăn'-ta-lus*, a king of Lydia, son of Jupiter. He was father of Niobe and Pelops, by Dione, one of the Atlantides, and is represented by the poets as punished in Hades with an insatiable thirst, and placed up to the chin in the midst of a pool of water, which flowed away as soon as he attempted to taste it. There hung also above his head a bough, richly loaded with delicious fruit, which, as soon as he attempted to seize it, was carried away from his reach by a sudden blast of wind. He was thus punished either for theft, cruelty, and impiety, or lasciviousness; for the causes are variously stated.

TAORMINA, *tă'-or-mē'-na*, a seaport of the island of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the eastern coast, 26 miles from Catania. It is noted for its numerous churches and convents, some of which are profusely decorated with marble. *Pop.* 4,000.—It is built on the site of the ancient Taurominium, and has many remains of antiquity; amongst which may be noticed a theatre, capable of containing 40,000 spectators, and an aqueduct and reservoir, which supplied the ancient city with water.

TAOS, *tă'-ose*, a town of Mexico, in a county of the same name, on the Rio del Norte. *Pop.* 8,900.

TAOUKA, *tă'-ou-ka*, one of the Society Islands.

TAPANOOLY, *tă'-pa-noo'-le*, a district of the island of Sumatra, on the small island of Puchong Keechil, at the bottom of the Bay of Tapanooly, which, with the island of Mansalar, forms one of the finest ports in the world. *Lat.* 1° 40′ N. *Lon.* 98° 50′ E.

TAPAYOS, or TAPAJOS, *ta-pa'-yose*, a river of Brazil, in the province of Para, deriving its copious sources from numerous branches rising in the interior mountains of Brazil. It is one of those great rivers which come from the south to feed the Amazon. Its course is north for more than 600 miles, between the Chingu and the Madera, and it falls into the Amazon in *lat.* 2° 24′ 50″ S., *lon.* 55° W.

TAPPAHANOC, *tăp-pa-hăn'-nok*, a river and post-town of the United States, in Virginia, 43 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. The town has a good harbour and a custom-house.

TAPTEE, *tap-tē'*, a river of India, rising near Baitool, in the centre of the peninsula, and entering the Gulf of Cambay near Surat. In 1837 an inundation of this river washed away 69 villages, by which 2,203 houses were destroyed, and 112 lives lost. The property was valued at £23,000.

TAR, or PAMLICO, *tar*, a river of N. Carolina, U.S., which, after a course of 160 miles, runs into Pamlico Sound, in *lat.* 35° 22′ N.

TARA, *tai'-ra*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Meath, Leinster, 2 miles from Skreen. *Pop.* 422. The hill of this name was, in remote antiquity, a principal seat of the Irish kings. From it was originally brought the famous stone upon which the Scottish sovereigns were crowned, and which is now the chair of Edward the Confessor in Westminster. "The harp" which hung in its ancient castle forms a subject for one of the "Irish Melodies" of T. Moore.

TARA, *ta'-ra*, a town in Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtish, 135 miles from Omsk. It is inhabited chiefly by Tartars, who carry on a trade with Independent Turkestan and the Chinese. *Manf.* Leather, hats, and vitriol. *Pop.* 4,500.

TARANCON, *ta'-ran-kone*, an ill-built town of Spain, in the province of Toledo, 42 miles from Madrid. *Pop.* 5,000.

TARANTAISE, *ta'-ran-taise*, a province of Savoy, between Faucigny, Savoy proper, Maurienne, and Aosta. *Area*, 780 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.

TARANTO, *ta'-ran-to*, or *ta-ran'-to*, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, built on a small island in the Gulf of Taranto, 44 miles from Brindisi. It has a castle of some strength for the protection of its harbour, a cathedral, some other churches, convents, hospitals, a diocesan school, and an orphan asylum. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics, and velvets. It has also a trade in olive-oil, fruits, and shell-fish. *Pop.* 18,000. This is the Tarentum of antiquity, reputed to have been founded 700 B.C. by colonists from Sparta. It was long a wealthy seat of commerce; but being reduced by the Romans in 209 B.C., it never recovered its importance.

TARANTO, GULF OF, a spacious bay of the Mediterranean, formed by the two S.E. and S.W. extremities of Italy. *Ext.* About 70 miles long, with an average breadth of 60. It receives numerous rivers.

TARAPOTO, *tar'-a-po-to*, a town of S. America, N. Peru, situate in a fine plain, 120 miles from San Jean-de-Bracamoros. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton cloths. *Pop.* 5,500.

TARARE, *tar'-arc*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, 21 miles from Lyons. *Manf.* Plain and figured muslins. *Pop.* 10,400.

TARASCON, *ta'-ras'-kawng'*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and on the Rhone, 12 miles from Avignon. It has a church, town-hall, court-house, and barracks. *Manf.* Woollens, silk, and stockings. It also exports wine, brandy, olive-oil, &c. *Pop.* 12,600.

TARAZONA, *ta-ra-tho'-na*, two towns in Spain.—1. On the Queiles, 50 miles from Saragossa. *Manf.* Leather and coarse woollen caps. *Pop.* 6,000.—2. In the province of Albacete. *Manf.* Printed cottons and handkerchiefs. *Pop.* 6,500.

TARBERT (EAST and WEST), *tar'-bert*, two inlets on the W. coast of Scotland, on opposite sides of the great S. peninsula of Argyleshire, and approaching each other to within 1 mile.

TARBES, *tarb*, a town of France, capital of the *department of the Upper Pyrenees, on the Adour*, 25 miles from Pau. It is surrounded by a wall and defended by an old castle. Its public edifices are the cathedral, the churches, the residence of the bishop, the theatre, and the hospital. *Manf.* Copper wares, cutlery, and paper. It has, besides, a national stud and an active trade in horses. *Pop.* 14,100.

TARBERT (EAST and WEST), LOCHS, *tar'-bet*, two inlets of the sea, on the opposite sides of the island of Harris, Outer Hebrides, Scotland. *Ext.* Nearly 6 miles long, and at their widest part about 5.

TARBOLTON, *tar'-bole-ton*, a burgh of barony and village of Scotland, Ayrshire, 8 miles from Kilmarnock. It has a church and a subscription library. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* of parish, 3,000.

TARIFA, *ta-re'-fa*, a petty town of Spain, on the north side of the Straits of Gibraltar, and 15 miles from Gibraltar. It is defended by an old castle, built by the Moors. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the tunny and anchovy fisheries. *Pop.* 8,000. This place forms an important military post to the Spaniards, and, in 1811, was successfully defended by the British against an attack of the French.

TARIJA, ST. BERNARDO DE, *ta-re'-ha*, the capital of a province of the same name, in South America, 80 miles from Cinti. *Pop.* 2,000.—The PROVINCE has an area of 12,000 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 21° and 22° S. *Lon.* between 62° and 67° W.

TARIK, or TARIF, Ben Zeyyad, *ta'-reek*, an Arab general, who, at the orders of Muza, governor of Africa, invaded Spain in 710, landing at the foot of the rock called after him Gebel Tarik, which subsequently became corrupted into Gibraltar. In the following year he defeated Roderick, the last of the Visigothic kings of Spain, in an engagement, wherein the king and the flower of his Gothic chivalry fell. Muza, becoming jealous of Tarik, cast him into prison; but he was released at the command of the caliph of Damascus. D. in obscurity, about 720.

TARKI, *tar'-ke*, a town of the Russian dominions, in Transcaucasia, on the W. coast of the Caspian, 70 miles from Derbend. It is inclosed by hills, and has a citadel. *Pop.* 8,000.

TARLTON, Richard, *tarl'-ton*, a celebrated English actor and jester. He performed at the "Bull," in Bishopsgate Street, the Judge's character in a play called "The Famous Victories of Henry V.," which was prior to that of Shakspere. Stow says he was constituted one of the queen's players in 1583. He was the author of a drama called "The Seven Deadly Sins," of which Gabriel Hervey speaks as a "most deadly, but most lively play." This play has been lost. Dr. Cave, in his work entitled "De Politica," says, "We have our Tarlton, in whose voice and countenance exists every kind of humorous expression, and whose eccentric brain is filled with quaint and witty conceptions." B. in Shropshire, date unknown; D. in London, 1588.

TARMA, *tar'-ma*, a town of S. America, Peru, about 100 miles from Lima. It has mineral springs, for which it is resorted to by invalids. *Pop.* about 8,000.

TARN, *tarn*, a river of France, rising in Mont Lozère, and, after a course of 220 miles, joining the Garonne, 3 miles from Moissac.

TARN, a department of France, formed of a part of the old province of Upper Languedoc, and adjacent to the departments of the Aveyron and Upper Garonne. *Area*, 2,234 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S.E., being traversed by branches of the Cevennes; in the other parts exhibiting a succession of undulating hills, interspersed with beautiful plains. *Rivers.* The Agout, Aveyron, and Tarn. *Pro.* All the usual cerealia, with various fruits. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, and coal is worked. *Manf.* The principal are woollens and cottons. *Pop.* 365,000.

TARN-AND-GARONNE, a department in the S. of France, formed of portions of the old province Guienne, and surrounded by the departments Gers, Lot, and Lot-and-Garonne. *Area*, 1,373 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the plains; but generally exhibiting an undulating surface. *Rivers.* The Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, maize, hemp, flax, vines, chestnuts, and several fruits of a southern climate, as almonds and figs. Horses and mules are also extensively reared. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 240,000.

TARNOPOL, *tar'-no-pol*, a town of Austrian Poland, on the river Sired, 84 miles from Lemberg. It has both Greek and Catholic churches. *Pop.* 17,000.

TARO, *ta'-ro*, a river of the north of Italy, which, after a course of 55 miles, falls into the Po, 6 miles from Casal-Maggiore.

TARPA, Spurius Metius, *tar'-pa*, a Roman critic in the time of Augustus. He was appointed, with four others, to examine in the Temple of Apollo the merit of poetical pieces and plays. Cicero and Horace mention him with honour.

TARPEIA, *tar-pe'-ya*, the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the Capitol under Romulus. She betrayed that place to Tatius, the general of the Sabines, on condition of receiving what himself and his soldiers wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets of gold. When Tatius entered the place, he threw his bracelet and shield on Tarpeia, in which he was imitated by all his followers; so that she perished under the weight. She was buried on the mount which was afterwards called by her name, and from which persons convicted of treason were precipitated.

TARQUIN THE ELDER, *tar'-quin* (TARQUINIUS, *tar-quin'-i-us*), according to early Roman history, the fifth king of Rome, was the son of Greek parents, and born in the town of Tarquinii, in Etruria. His original name was Lucumon, which he changed to Tarquinius on going to Rome, by the advice of his wife Tanaquil. (*See* TANAQUIL.) He so endeared himself to the Romans by the liberality of his manners, that Ancus Martius nominated him guardian of his children. The people, on the death of that monarch, placed, in 616 B.C., the crown on the head of Tarquin, who reigned with great moderation and popularity. He defeated the Latins and Sabines, and conquered Etruria. He increased the number of the senate, repaired the Capitol, which he ornamented with several elegant buildings, and formed aqueducts and subterraneous sewers. He also introduced several reforms into the constitution of the state. He was killed by assassins, set on by the sons of his predecessor, 578 B.C.

TARQUIN, surnamed Superbus, 'the Proud,' or 'the Tyrant,' was grandson of the preceding, and seventh and last king of Rome. He married Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius, and at her instigation murdered his father-in-law, and seized the kingdom. His reign was tyrannical and extravagant, so that his subjects were about to revolt, when, to divert their attention, he engaged in a foreign war; but, while he was at the siege of Ardea, the infamous conduct of his son Sextus proved the ruin of his family. (*See* LUCRETIA and BRUTUS.) The Romans rose and shut the gates against Tarquin, who retired to Etruria. Tarquin subsequently found protection under the mighty Lars Porsenna, of Clusium. Several attempts were made by Tarquin to regain his kingdom; but, after the battle of the lake Regillus, in 496, when Aruns, his only surviving son, was slain, the old king abandoned the contest in despair, and, retiring to Cumæ, died there in 495 B.C. Niebuhr declares that the greater portion of the history of the Tarquins is fabulous. Macaulay, in his "Lays of Ancient Rome," makes use of the story of the Tarquins as the subject of two ballads,—"Horatius," and "The Battle of the Lake Regillus." The historian is of opinion that the history of the Tarquins, as we have it, has "been compiled from the works of several popular poets; and one at least of these poets appears to have visited the Greek colonies in Italy, if not Greece itself. . . . . Many of the most striking adventures of the house of Tarquin, before Lucretia makes her appearance, have a Greek character." He built the Capitol, purchased the famous Sibylline books, which he deposited in the threefold temple of Jupiter Juno and Minerva, erected by him.

TARQUIN, Sextus, son of Tarquin the Proud. Pretending to be a deserter from his father's army, he took refuge at the Latin town of Gabii, whose citizens became so charmed with him, that he was raised to the highest offices, and placed in command of the Gabian army. After putting to death or banishing the most distinguished men in the city, he treacherously surrendered it to his father. He violated the chaste Lucretia; whereupon Brutus roused the Roman people, and the family of the Tarquins were banished for ever. His father retired to Etruria, with his son Aruns; but Sextus returned to Gabii, where, his former faithlessness being remembered, he was put to death.

TARRAGONA, *tar'-ra-go'-na*, a seaport city of Spain, *in Catalonia, near the mouth of the river Francoli, in* the Mediterranean, 50 miles from Barcelona. It is built on a hill, and surrounded by walls with turrets, erected either by the Moors or by the Christians of the Middle Ages. It has a large and elegant cathedral, built in the Gothic style, archbishop's palace, seminary, hospital, academies of design and of naval architecture, barracks, and a theatre. *Manf.* Soap, spirits, coarse cloth, hats, and barrels, with an export trade in Barcelona nuts, wine, brandy, and almonds. *Pop.* 13,400. It was taken by Marshal Suchet in 1811.

TARRAKAI, BAY OF, *tar'-ra-kai*, part of the Sea of Japan, E. Asia, dividing the island of Saghalia from Manchooria. *Ext.* 400 miles long, with a breadth varying between 50 and 200.

TARRASA, *tar-ra'-sa*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles from Barcelona. *Pop.* 5,000.





TARREGA, *tar-rai'-ga*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles from Cervera. *Pop.* 4,000.

TARRYTOUN, *tär'-re-toun*, a village of the United States, N. York, on the Hudson, 26 miles from New York. *Pop.* 1,000. Near this place Major André, the English spy, was captured in the revolutionary war.

TARSUS, or TARSOUS, *tar'-sus*, a city of Asia Minor, on the river Cydnus, 18 miles from Adana. Its antiquity is great, as it is said both by Arrian and Strabo to have been founded by Sardanapalus. It was much favoured by Augustus, as well as Adrian, and rose to such celebrity as to rival in wealth and grandeur, as well as in the cultivation of literature and science, Athens, Antioch, and Alexandria. Hardly a single inscription, or monument of beauty or art, can now be discovered. The city is situate in a fertile plain, on the Cydnus. The houses are intersected by gardens and orchards; they seldom exceed one story in height, are flat-roofed, and mostly constructed of hewn stone, derived from the demolition of the ancient edifices. There is a castle, said to have been built by Bajazet, and it contains public baths, a number of mosques, several handsome caravanserais, and a small ancient church. The port is about seven or eight miles distant from the town. Its vicinity being productive of corn and cotton, these, with wool, goats' hair, wax, skins, hides, and hair sacks, it exports. Its imports comprise rice, coffee, sugar, and hardwares. *Pop.* Estimated at 8,000; but in winter this number is said to increase to 30,000. It is the birthplace of St. Paul, of the philosopher Athenodorous, and the Stoic Antipater.

TARTAGLIA, Nicholas, *tar-tal'-ya*, a celebrated Italian mathematician, who was the son of a porter, and was left an orphan in his sixth year. His surname is unknown; that by which he is called, signifying 'stammerer,' being a derisive epithet bestowed upon him in his youth, because of an impediment in his speech, which arose from his having been wounded in the mouth by a French soldier at the taking of Brescia, in 1512. After being employed as a tutor at Verona and Vicenza, he became professor of mathematics at Brescia, which place he quitted for Venice, where he held a like appointment. He composed a number of learned works upon natural philosophy, algebra, and military engineering. The algebraic formula which is called Cardan's rule, was, in reality, discovered by Tartaglia, who, after many importunities, consented to impart a knowledge of it to Cardan. The latter, in his "Ars Magna," published the rule, although he had made a solemn pledge to Tartaglia that he would keep it secret. Thereupon, Tartaglia challenged Cardan to a public disputation upon mathematical subjects. The disciple of Cardan, Luigi Ferrari, accepted the challenge. A public contest between the two was held at Milan; but when Tartaglia was triumphing over his rival, the spectators, anxious to preserve their townsman Ferrari from defeat, raised a tumult, which brought the sitting to a termination. He is said to have made the first Italian translation of Euclid; he likewise dedicated a treatise on mechanics, hydrostatics, and the art of fortifying places, to Henry VIII. B. at Brescia, about the commencement of the 16th century; D. at Venice, 1557.

TARTARY, or TATARY, *tar'-ta-re*, the name vaguely given to a most extensive region of Asia, occupying nearly the whole central part of that continent, interposed between Asiatic Russia on the north, and the great empires of Persia, Hindostan, and China on the south. The grand division of this extensive portion of Asia is into Independent Tartary and Chinese Tartary. Independent Tartary is bounded on the east by a chain of mountains called the Beloor Taugh, connected with the Indian ranges of the Himaleh, and the Mooz Taugh, and which separates it from Cashgar and the other districts of Chinese Tartary. On the south it has the country of Balk, or Bulkh (now forming part of the kingdom of Cabul), and the Persian province of Korassan; on the west it extends as far as the Caspian; while, on the north, it has the provinces of Oufa, Orenburg, and Tobolsk, belonging to Asiatic Russia. Since the time of Timur, the population and political state of this country have undergone an entire change. Chinese Tartary includes the whole territory contained between Hindostan and Asiatic Russia, and from the Eastern Ocean to the mountain boundary of Independent Tartary. Under the appellation of Tartars are

comprehended many various tribes, having local names and characters, but who generally agree in following a pastoral life, living in tents in the open fields, without towns or villages. They delight in horsemanship, and have a breed of the finest horses in the world; whilst they subsist principally on horse flesh, and drink mares' milk. This race was known and celebrated in antiquity under the name of Scythians, a people who are described under the same warlike, rude, and pastoral features which now distinguish the tenants of the same regions, and who were formidable to all the civilized nations of antiquity. It was by them that the Roman power in Italy and in Constantinople was overthrown. In the 12th century Tartary became the seat of the most formidable and extensive empire that perhaps has ever been established. Zingis, originally an obscure Mongol chief, having succeeded in uniting under his standard all the neighbouring tribes, successively conquered China, Persia, and all Central Asia, from the Black Sea to the Eastern Ocean. His successors added Russia, and overran Poland, with part of Germany. Timur, a Tartar chief, conquered all Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor, and established in India a dynasty which continued to reign and to form the most splendid court of Asia, till the close of the last century. China has always been subject to Tartar dynasties. For a long time, however, the power of this great race has been much on the decline, Russia having not only cleared her territory of it, but having annexed part of its territories to her dominion. (*See* TURKESTAN, CHINESE, and TURKESTAN, INDEPENDENT, MANCHOORIA, MONGOLIA, SIBERIA, &c.)

TARTARY, CRIM. (*See* CRIMEA.)

TARTINI, Joseph, *tar-te'-ne*, a celebrated Italian musician, who became so excellent a performer on the violin, that he was appointed master of the band in the church of St. Anthony, at Padua. His works are Sonatas, and a treatise on Music, which was translated into English by Stillingfleet. B. at Pisano, 1692; D. at Padua, 1770.

TARVER, John Charles, *tar'-ver*, a learned philologist. He was born in France, of English parents, who were thrown into prison, at the outbreak of war between England and France, in 1793. His parents contrived to effect their escape; but he was left behind until a favourable opportunity should occur to send him to his family. The French gentleman in whose charge he had been placed, educated him as his own son, and, in 1808, obtained for him an appointment in the "Administration de la Marine." He subsequently became secretary to the admiral of the fleet at Toulon, Brest, and other ports. On the conclusion of the war, he paid a visit to his family, and shortly afterwards, being resolved to settle in England, he resigned his post under the French government. He obtained the situation of French master in the grammar-school at Macclesfield. In 1826 he was nominated to a like post in Eton school, and retained it until his death. He produced a work of great importance, entitled "The Phraseological French Dictionary," and likewise published "Dictionary of French Verbs," "Lectures on French History," and revised editions of the French grammars of Levizac and Wanostrocht. B. at Dieppe, Normandy, 1790; D. 1851.

TASHKEND, *tash-kent'*, a town of Independent Turkestan, on an affluent of the Jaxartes, 90 miles from Khokan. It has a garrison, mosques, and many public buildings. *Pop.* Perhaps 30,000.

TASKER, William, *tas'-ker*, an English divine and poet. His principal works are "Odes of Pindar and Horace, translated into English Verse," "Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain," and "Letters on Physiognomy." D. 1800.

TASMAN, Abel Jansen, *tăs'-man*, a celebrated Dutch navigator, who, having distinguished himself in the service of the Dutch East-India Company, was commissioned by Anthony Van Diemen to explore the coast of the Australian continent. Tasman sailed from Batavia in 1642. He first discovered a land which he named Van Diemen, and afterwards the country now called New Zealand. In 1644 he set sail upon a second voyage, the results of which were carefully concealed by the Dutch government. But, says Flinders, "it seems to be the general opinion that Tasman sailed round the Gulf of Carpentaria, and then westward along Arnheim, and the northern coast of Van Diemen's Land. . . . This opinion is strengthened by finding the names of Tasman, and of the governor-general (Van Diemen), and of two of the council who signed his instructions, applied to places at the head of the gulf; as is also that of Maria, the daughter of the governor, to whom Tasman is said to have been attached." Nothing is known of the life of Tasman, neither his birthplace nor where he died. Flourished in the 17th century.

TASSIE, James, *tas'-se*, an eminent Scotch numismatist, who was bred to the business of a stonemason, but, happening to visit an exhibition of paintings at Glasgow, he resolved to become an artist. Still continuing to work at his trade, he studied drawing in his leisure hours. In 1766 he repaired to Dublin, where he found employment as a sculptor and modeller. In the same city he was introduced to Doctor Quin, who was engaged in making experiments in the art of imitating gems by means of coloured glass. Tassie soon afterwards became assistant to this gentleman, and made so much progress in his new employment that he was advised by Dr. Quin to make it his business, and to establish himself in London. He acted upon this suggestion, and, after struggling with difficulties for a time, he gradually attained a high reputation. By the year 1775 he had collected a large number of ancient and modern gems, of which he sold sulphur impressions, or pastes. In 1788 he was commissioned to execute a set of casts of his gems for the empress of Russia, as, at a later period, his nephew and successor supplied the emperor Alexander with a set of casts taken from the valuable coins which had formerly belonged to Dr. William Hunter, and of which he had become the proprietor. His pastes were very much used by the jewellers, who set them in rings, bracelets, &c. In 1791 Tassie published a curious but important work, in the shape of a catalogue of his collection, which at this time contained upwards of 15,000 articles. To this catalogue, which was comprised in two thick quarto volumes, was appended a treatise by Mr. E. Raspe, upon the art of imitating gems by means of pastes, as well as some valuable information respecting the history of engraving upon stones. Tassie obtained from the Society of Arts a prize for his successful imitations of ancient onyx. After his death, his business was continued by his nephew in Leicester Square. B. near Glasgow, 1735; D. in London, 1799.

TASSILON, duke of Bavaria, *tas'-si-lon*, who declared war against Charlemagne, by whom he was defeated and taken prisoner in 788. He was condemned to death by the General Assembly of the Franks, but the sentence was commuted into imprisonment for life.

TASSO, Bernardo, an Italian, and the father of the more illustrious Torquato Tasso. His poetical talents recommended him to the notice of the prince of Salerno, who appointed him as his secretary. He accompanied his patron to the court of Charles V. in Germany, to lay the grievances of the Neapolitan people before the emperor. But the prince finding Charles incensed against them, and fearing for his own safety, fled to France, whither he was accompanied by Bernardo Tasso. He subsequently returned to Italy, and was appointed governor of Ostiglia by the duke of Mantua. He wrote a poem upon the old Spanish romance of "Amadis de Gaula;" another, entitled "Floridante." His letters, in three volumes, have been published. B. at Bergamo, 1493; D. 1569.

TASSO, Torquato, *tas'-so*, a celebrated Italian poet. His father was secretary to Ferrante Sanseverino, prince of Salerno, who, being charged to represent to Charles V. the injustice of Don Pedro de Toledo, Spanish viceroy of Naples, was obliged to fly to France, and was accompanied by Bernardo Tasso and his son, who, though he was but nine years old, wrote verses on their misfortune, in which he compared himself to young Ascanius escaping with Æneas. Young Tasso was sent to Padua to study the law, and while there he wrote his poem of "Rinaldo," at the age of 18. In 1565 he was taken into the service of Cardinal d'Este, brother of the duke of Ferrara, with whose sister, the princess Eleanora, he fell in

love. This fatal passion proved the source of that melancholy humour of which he was the prey during twenty years. The duke of Ferrara, however, was unaware of this poetical passion, and made Tasso his especial favourite. Quitting Ferrara, he went to his sister, at Sorrento; but his love for the princess becoming stronger by absence, he returned to the court of Ferrara, where, in the presence of the duke, he had the imprudence to throw a knife at one of the domestics of his patron, who ordered Tasso to be taken to a convent, and there confined, as a man deprived of his reason. Effecting his escape from this place shortly afterwards, he repaired to Naples, where for some time he enjoyed repose. After wandering over Italy in an erratic manner, Tasso, in 1579, returned to Ferrara, when, being refused admittance to the duke's presence, he uttered some contemptuous words as to the family of Este; whereupon he was arrested, and



TORQUATO TASSO.

during seven years confined in the hospital of Santa Anna as a lunatic. At length he obtained his liberty, through the intercession of Vincenzo Gonzago, son of the duke of Mantua. In 1592 Pope Clement VIII., who was a great admirer of his talents, called him to Rome, where he was received with honourable marks of distinction; and great preparations were made for solemnly crowning him in the Capitol as the prince of poets, when he fell sick, and died on the evening before the intended ceremony. The work which has immortalized his name is the epic poem of "Jerusalem Delivered," which has been translated into English by Hoole, Fairfax, Hunt, and others. The best Italian edition is that of Professor Rosini, Padua, 1820. B. at Sorrento, Naples, 1544; D. at Rome, 1595.

TASSONI, Alexander, *tas-so'-ne*, an Italian poet. His "Secchia Rapita," or "Rape of the Bucket," a mock-heroic poem, was written on the occasion of the war between Modena and Bologna. Besides this, he wrote "Observations on Petrarch," and an abridgement of the Ecclesiastical Annals of Baronius. B. at Modena, 1565; D. at the same city, 1635.

TATA. (*See* DOTIO.)

TATARBAZAR, or TATAR BAZARDJIK, *ta'-tar-ba-zar'*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 14 miles from Philippopoli. *Pop.* 10,000.

TATARY. (*See* TARTARY.)

TATE, Nahum, *tait*, an Irish poet, who was appointed laureat in 1692. Tate wrote "Panacea," a poem on tea; ten dramatic pieces, a number of poems on various subjects, and, in conjunction with Brady, he translated the Psalms into metre. B. at Dublin, 1652; D. in London, 1715.

TATIANUS, of Syria, *tai'-shi-ai'-nus*, a Platonic philosopher, who became a convert to Christianity, and a disciple of Justin Martyr. He still, however, retained the Platonic ideas, and fell into dangerous errors, particularly that of Marcian, respecting the two supreme principles of good and evil. He rejected some of St. Paul's epistles, and formed a sect called the Encratites, or Continent. He was the author of a Harmony of the four Gospels, but nothing remains of his except an Apology for the Christian Religion, printed at Oxford in 1700. Flourished in the 2nd century.

TATIUS, *tai'-shi-us*, king of the Sabines, who, to revenge the rape of the Sabine women, made war upon the Romans, and, by treachery, obtained possession of the Capitol. (*See* TARPEIA.) The mediation of the Sabine women effected a reconciliation, and Tatius brought his subjects to reside at Rome, where he shared the government with Romulus, who is, however, supposed to have caused him to be murdered at Lavinium, 742 B.C.

TATIUS, Achilles, a native of Alexandria, who embraced the Christian religion, and wrote a "Commentary on the Phenomena of Aratus," which is extant; also a Greek romance, called "The Amours of Leucippus and Clitophon."

TATTA, *tat'-ta*, an ancient and celebrated city of Sinde, near the banks of the Indus, 50 miles from Hyderabad. Its principal edifice is a brick mosque, erected by Shah-Jehan. Its cemetery is ancient, and its climate unhealthy. *Pop.* Estimated at from 3,000 to 40,000.—This place is supposed to be the Patala of the historians of Alexander the Great.

TATTERSHALL, *tät'-ter-shal*, a market-town of Lincolnshire, 9 miles from Horncastle. It has a church, in the form of a cross, a beautiful and spacious edifice; also a castle. *Pop.* 1,000.—A station on the Great North Lincoln Railway.

TAUBATE, *tou-ba'-tai*, a modern town of Brazil, 80 miles from San Paulo. *Pop.* of district, 10,000.

TAUBMANN, Frederick, *toub'-man*, a learned German writer and poet, who became professor of poetry and eloquence at the university of Wittenberg. He was also appointed court-poet. He greatly contributed to revive the study of the Latin language, by producing a dissertation upon that subject, which was published a year after his death. He also edited the works of Plautus and Virgil, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the wittiest men of his age. His poems, which were composed in Latin, are included in the Melodæsia, Columbæ Poeticæ, and other collections. B. at Wontees, near Baireuth, 1565; D. at Wittenberg, 1613.

TAUCHNITZ, Charles Christian Philip, *touk'-nitz*, an eminent German bookseller, and the director of a house established at Leipsic by his father towards the close of the last century. It owes its reputation to its editions of classical authors, correct in text, well printed, and of the most moderate price. His cousin Christian Bernard has published a collection of British authors, which has been extended to upwards of 400 volumes.

TAULER, or THAULER, John, *tou'-ler*, a celebrated German divine, who became a Dominican monk at an early age, and distinguished himself by his attainments in philosophy and mystic theology, of which school of divinity he was the founder in Germany. To him also is in great part due the creation of a German prose literature. A translation of his sermons into modern High German was published at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1825. B. either at Cologne or Strasburg, 1294; D. at the latter place, 1361.

TAUNTON, *tawn'-ton*, a market-town and borough of Somersetshire, on the river Tone, 12 miles from Bridgewater. It consists of four principal streets, with various minor ones branching off. The public buildings are the St. Mary Magdalene and St. James's churches, the market-house, the town-hall, with the free grammar-school, the assembly-rooms, the Taunton and Somerset Institution, with news-rooms, a valuable library, the theatre, hospitals, almshouses, infirmary, and other charities. St. Mary's church is a very elegant and splendid building, in the Gothic style of architecture. Part of the castle still remains, but is now converted to various uses. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods, such as serges, corduroys, sagathies, druggets, shalloons, and silk. These, however, have greatly declined. Large quantities of malt liquor are sent to

Bristol for exportation, and Welsh coal is imported. *Pop.* 14,200.—Taunton is a place of great antiquity, and numerous Roman coins have been found in its neighbourhood. It was a chief residence of the West-Saxon kings, especially of Ina. It was also the seat of the "bloody assize" of Judge Jeffreys after the battle of Sedgemoor. It has a station on the Great Western Railway.

TAUNTON, a river of the United States, falling into Narraganset Bay at Tiverton, opposite the north end of Rhode Island.

TAUNTON, a post-township of Massachusetts, U.S., on the river Taunton, 32 miles from Boston. *Manf.* Hardware goods. *Pop.* 10,500.—It is connected by railway with Boston and New Bedford.

TAURELLIUS. (*See* TORELLI.)

TAURIDA, or KRIM, *taw'-re-da*, a government in the south of European Russia, comprising the peninsula of the Crimea, a considerable tract to the north of the peninsula, between the Dnieper and the Berda; the island of Taman, and the land of the Tschernomorski, or Black-Sea Cossacks, lying to the east of the Crimea. *Area*, 25,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with mountains, plains, and salt lakes. On the mainland it is nearly a desert steppe, entirely destitute of trees. Vast herds of sheep are reared by the Tartars, who live chiefly on millet and the produce of their herds. *Pop.* About 600,000. *Lat.* between 44° 25′ and 47° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 31° 30′ and 36° 30′ E. (*See* CRIMEA.)

TAURUS, *taw'-rus*, a mountain-chain of Western Asia.

TAUSAN, TAUSSEN, or TAGESEN, John, *taus'-sen*, a Danish divine, who, meeting accidentally with some of the writings of Luther, was so impressed by them as to proceed to Wittenberg, to study under the Reformer. Returning to Denmark in 1521, he preached sermons upon the new doctrines, and with so much effect, that Protestantism began to take root throughout the kingdom. In 1541 he was appointed Protestant bishop of Ripen. He was the author of a large number of controversial works. B. at Birkinde, in the island of Funen, 1494; D. 1561.

TAUSS, *tauss*, a walled town of Austrian Bohemia, 80 miles from Prague. *Manf.* Tapes chiefly. *Pop.* 6,500.

TAUSTE, *tous'-tai*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Riguel, 170 miles from Madrid. *Manf.* Woollens, nitre, and soap. *Pop.* 4,000.

TAVAI POENAMMOO, *ta-vai' po-en-nam'-moo*, the native name of New Munster (Middle Island), New Zealand.

TAVANNES, *ta-van'*, the name of an ancient family of Burgundy, which has furnished several distinguished personages to French history; the most celebrated being—

TAVANNES, Gaspard de Saulx, Lord of, an eminent French general, who, while a page to Francis I., was, with that monarch, taken prisoner at Pavia. He subsequently distinguished himself by his bravery at La Rochelle, in 1543, and at the battle of Cerisoles in the following year. Appointed to the command of the army, he took Metz in 1552, and, two years later, went to the succour of the Pope in Italy. He had a principal share in the education of the young duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France, and, in 1560, participated in the victories of Jarnac and Moncontour over the Protestants. For these services he was created a marshal of France. Always vehemently opposed to the doctrines of the Reformers, he has been charged with being one of the chief promoters of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. B. at Dijon, 1509; D. 1573.

TAVANNES, William de Saulx, Lord of, was the eldest son of the preceding. He became a zealous partisan of Henry IV., and distinguished himself in several battles. He wrote a work entitled "Historical Memoirs, from the year 1560 until 1596." B. 1533; D. 1633.

TAVANNES, Jean de Saulx, Viscount de, was the third son of the marshal, and brother of the preceding. He accompanied Henry III. to the siege of Rochelle, and to Poland. Returning to France, he became a prominent member of the Catholic league, was created a marshal of France, and pursued a military career until 1595, at which period he retired to his estates. He wrote a life of his father, which is sometimes entitled "Memoirs," but is totally independent of the memoirs of his brother William. B. 1555; D. about 1630.

TAVERNIER, John Baptist, Baron d'Aubonne, *ta-vair'-ne-ai*, a celebrated French traveller, who went through Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies six times. He acquired a large fortune by trading in jewels, with which he purchased the barony of Aubonne, and was ennobled by Louis XIV. His account of his travels is greatly esteemed, and has been translated into English. B. at Paris, 1605; D. at Moscow, 1689.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, *ta-vee'-ra*, a seaport-town of Portugal, in Algarva, at the mouth of the river Segua, 140 miles from Lisbon. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle; has two churches, an hospital, and several convents. *Pop.* 9,000, mostly connected with fisheries.

TAVISTOCK, *tav'-is-tok*, a well-built market-town and borough of Devonshire, on the Tavy or Tay, 13 miles from Plymouth. The church is a spacious building, and the abbey was, at one time, a very magnificent building. Various fragments of it are still in existence, though mostly incorporated with other buildings. The other edifices are dissenting chapels, a guildhall, market-house, dispensary, almshouses, and a lying-in hospital. *Manf.* Serges, coarse linens; and there are mining and iron-works; but the population is chiefly agricultural. *Pop.* 8,100.—Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated navigator, was a native of this place.

TAVOY, *ta-voi'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, 25 miles from the sea, and 90 from Ye. It has a barracks for European troops. *Pop.* 10,000.

TAVOY, one of the Tenasserim provinces of India, with a mountainous surface intersected by fine valleys. *Area*, 5,000 square miles. It produces cotton, indigo, fruits, and tobacco, and is rich in tin and iron. *Pop.* 38,000. *Lat.* between 12° 44′ and 14° 50′ N.

TAW, *taw*, a river of Devonshire, rising in Dartmoor, and, after a course of 50 miles, joining the Torridge, and finally entering Bideford Bay.

TAWEE, *taw-e'*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Borneo, and contiguous with the Sooloo-Island chain. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 15. *Lat.* 18° N. *Lon.* 119° 25′ E.

TAY, *tai*, one of the largest rivers of Scotland, rising on the frontiers of Lorn, in Argyleshire, and passing through Loch Dochart and Loch Tay. After being increased by various tributary streams, it runs to Perth; a little below which it turns to the east, and receiving the waters of the Ern, and passing through the Carse of Gowrie, it enlarges itself to about 3 miles broad; but contracts to 2 miles at Dundee, about 8 miles below which it opens into the German Ocean. Total course, from 120 to 160 miles.

TAY, LOCH, one of the most beautiful of the Scottish lakes, lies in Breadalbane, Perthshire. *Ext.* 15 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. It has occasionally been subject to extraordinary risings in its waters.

TAYLER, Frederick, *tai'-ler*, a modern English artist, who was considered as among the best water-colour painters. His transcripts of highland scenery, peasants, deer, and dogs, hawking and hunting parties of the 16th century, as well as a large number of illustrations for books, were characterized by great vigour and originality. "The Highland Larder—weighing the Stag;" "The Festival of the Popinjay;" "Unkennelling the Hounds;" and "The Vicar of Wakefield's Family going to Church," were his most ambitious pictures. D. near Elstree, Hertfordshire, 1804.

TAYLOR, *tai'-ler*, two counties in the United States. 1. In Kentucky. *Area*, 208 square miles. *Pop.* 7,500.—2. In Virginia. *Area*, 214 square miles. *Pop.* 5,500.

TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine, a modern English physician and chemical analyst, who at first studied his profession at the united hospitals of Guy and St. Thomas, but afterwards attended the lectures of Gay-Lussac, Orfila, and Dupuytren, at Paris. He was appointed lecturer on medical jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital in 1831, and in the following year became joint lecturer in chemistry at the same institution. He had previously passed his examination at the Society of Apothecaries, and had received his diploma as member of the Royal

College of Surgeons. In 1848 he became a licentiate, and, at a subsequent period, a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Devoting himself to that department of his profession called Medical Jurisprudence, he produced some valuable works thereon, which occupy a high position in this country. He was also much employed in making *post-mortem* examinations and chemical analyses in cases of supposed poisoning. The evidence given by him at the trials of William Palmer and Smethurst was strongly opposed by other scientific men; but his talents as a chemical analyst have been generally admitted. B. at Northfleet, Kent, 1806.

TAYLOR, Bayard, an American author and traveller, who, in 1844, left his native country upon a course of travel in England, Switzerland, France, Germany, and Italy, an account of which he published after his return to the United States, in a work entitled, "Views Afoot, or Europe seen with the Knapsack and Staff." Attracting a large amount of attention, this work gave the young writer a position among the literary circles of his country. In 1846 he became one of the editors of the *New York Tribune*, in which journal he inserted a series of sketches of life in California. In 1851 he returned to Europe, and after travelling along the shores of the Mediterranean, went eastward and visited India, China, and Japan. He also sojourned in Syria, Asia Minor, Sicily, and Egypt, an account of these wanderings being conveyed, in a most lively and graphic manner, in his "Life and Landscapes in Egypt;" "Pictures of Palestine;" &c. B. in the state of Pennsylvania, 1825.

TAYLOR, Brook, a celebrated English mathematician and the discoverer of the theorem which bears his name. In 1701 he entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1708 wrote his "Treatise on the Centre of Oscillation." In 1709 he took the degree of bachelor of laws. He was chosen secretary to the Royal Society in 1714, and in the same year took his degree of doctor of laws. He published several elaborate works on mathematical subjects, the most important of which were—"Treatise on Linear Perspective," and "Methodus Incrementorum Directa et Inversa." B. at Edmonton, 1685; D. 1731.

TAYLOR, Henry, a modern English poet, who was engaged in the department of the Colonial Office, where he rose to a senior clerkship. His leisure was devoted to literature, and he produced several dramatic works in prose and verse, and a number of essays, which exhibited qualities of a very high order. The principal of these were—"Isaac Commenus," a play in verse, and in five acts; "Philip Van Arteveldo," a dramatic romance; "The Statesman," a work in prose; "Edwin the Fair," an historical drama; the "Eve of the Conquest," and other poems; the "Virgin Widow," and "Notes from Life," and "Notes from Books." B. early in the present century.

TAYLOR, Henry, an English divine, who wrote several learned works, as—"An Essay on the Beauty of the Divine Economy;" "Ben Mordecai's Apology for embracing Christianity;" "Thoughts on the Nature of the Grand Apostasy of the Christian Churches." D. 1785.

TAYLOR, Isaac, an English writer, who was originally a line-engraver, but subsequently became minister of an Independent congregation at Colchester, in Essex. He gave his children, several of whom were distinguished in literature, a careful training under his own superintendence. He was the author of—"Beginnings of Biography," "Scenes for Tarry-at-home Travellers," "Advice to the Teens," and other works intended for juvenile perusal. D. 1829.

TAYLOR, Isaac, a modern English writer, chiefly upon theological subjects. He was the son of the preceding, under whose superintendence he received a careful private education. At an early age he made a translation of Herodotus, and afterwards devoted himself to the composition of works which display deeply reflective habits and profound religious feeling as the characteristics of their author. His principal works were—"History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times;" the "Physical Theory of Another Life;" "Spiritual Christianity;" the "Natural History of Enthusiasm;" the "Natural History of Fanaticism;" "Loyola and Jesuitism;" "Wesley and Methodism;" and the "Restoration of Belief." He likewise contributed many articles to the reviews. B. at Lavenham, Suffolk, 1787.

TAYLOR, Ann and Jane, English authoresses, and sisters of the preceding. They composed a number of works for juvenile reading of great merit. The chief of these productions were—"Essays in Rhyme;" "Contributions of Q.Q.;" "Display, a tale;" "Hymns for Infant Minds;" and "Original Poems."—Their uncle, Charles Taylor, wrote some essays upon biblical subjects, and produced an edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible. D. 1821.—Ann Taylor, mother of Ann and Jane, was the author of "Maternal Solicitude," and other works.

TAYLOR, Isidore Justin Severin, Baron, a modern French antiquary and traveller, who was descended of an Irish family naturalized in France. His early education was designed to qualify him for a military career, but his own tastes were towards science and art. Instead of entering the Polytechnic school, he became the pupil of the painter Suvé; but, in a short time, he commenced writing art-criticisms for the Paris journals. About 1810 he set out upon a tour in Belgium, Germany, and Italy. Returning to France during the last disastrous days of the Empire, he was enrolled a sub-lieutenant of the Garde Mobile. Under the Restoration he served in the Royal Guard, and took part in the Spanish campaign; but, on attaining the grade of *chef d'escadron*, he retired from the army, having formed a resolution to devote himself to literature and the arts. In 1824 he was appointed royal commissioner of the Théâtre Français. Whilst holding this office, he introduced several improvements in the scenery and appointments of that stage, and it was to him that Victor Hugo owed the first representation of his "Hernani." The government of Charles X. sent him to Egypt to obtain the obelisk of Luxor and other rare objects of antiquity. After the revolution of 1830, Louis Philippe appointed him inspector of the fine arts; in which capacity he visited Italy, Sicily, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Africa, bringing home from these countries a valuable collection of archæological treasures, which have found a place in the Louvre and other French museums. His most important productions were—"Voyages Pittoresques et Romantiques dans l'Ancienne France," in 20 vols., and a series of artistic works upon Spain, Portugal, the coast of Africa, Egypt, Switzerland, and Italy. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and a commander of the Legion of Honour. B. 1789.

TAYLOR, Jeremy, a learned English prelate, who was the son of a barber at Cambridge, where he received his education at Caius College, after which he entered into orders, and became so eminent a preacher, that Archbishop Laud procured him a fellowship of All Souls College, Oxford. He was also appointed chaplain to that prelate and rector of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. In 1642 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Charles I., whose chaplain he was, and to whose cause he adhered. After the defeat of the royalists, he retired to Caermarthenshire, where he taught a school for a livelihood. He afterwards went with Lord Conway to Ireland, where he wrote his "Cases of Conscience." Charles II., at his restoration, preferred Taylor to the bishopric of Down and Connor. In the same year he became privy counsellor and vice-chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin. Bishop Heber thinks that Jeremy Taylor was removed to a distance from court principally because he had been married to a natural daughter of Charles I., which circumstance might have given the exemplary bishop a plausible pretence for speaking plainly to the king upon many parts of his conduct. Bishop Taylor wrote, among other eloquent works, "The Great Exemplar, or the Life and Death of Jesus Christ;" "Holy Living and Dying;" and several sermons and controversial and pious treatises. "Whether," says Bishop Heber, in his life of the learned divine—"whether he describes the duties, or dangers, or hopes of man, or the mercy, power, and justice of the Most High; whether he exhorts or instructs his brethren, or offers up his supplications in their behalf to the common Father of all, his conceptions and his expressions belong to the loftiest and most sacred description

of poetry, of which they only want what they cannot be said to need,—the name and the metrical arrangement." The works of Jeremy Taylor were edited and published by Bishop Heber in 1822. B. at Cambridge, 1613; D. at Lisburn, Ireland, 1667.

TAYLOR, John, commonly called "the water-poet." After going to school at Gloucester, where, he says, he could get no further than his accidence, which "gravelled" him, he repaired to London, and was bound apprentice to a waterman. Notwithstanding the laboriousness of this employment, he wrote a number of poetical pieces, for which he took the appellation of the king's water-poet. An enthusiastic royalist, he, upon the outbreak of the Revolution, went to Oxford, where he kept a tavern, which was much resorted to by the students. Taylor aided the royal cause by his satires and songs. When Oxford surrendered, he returned to London, and opened a public-house, setting up the sign of the "Mourning Crown." This, however, he was obliged to remove; on which he hung up his own portrait, with the following verses:—

"There's many a king's head hang'd up for a sign,
And many a saint's head too: then why not mine?"

He composed upwards of eighty pieces in prose and verse, which exhibit the workings of a vigorous but uneducated mind. These effusions contain many curious pictures of the time in which their author lived. B. at Gloucester, 1580; D. in London, 1654.

TAYLOR, John, a learned English critic, who was born in humble circumstances, but became, in 1730, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He took his doctor's degree in the civil law, became librarian and registrar of the university, and an advocate in Doctors' Commons; but afterwards entering into orders, he was preferred to a canon residentiaryship of St. Paul's, and the archdeaconry of Buckingham. He published excellent editions of Lysias and Demosthenes, and wrote a work entitled "Elements of the Civil Law." B. at Shrewsbury, 1703; D. 1766.

TAYLOR, John, a learned dissenting minister, who produced a Hebrew and English Concordance, a work on Original Sin, and other theological treatises. D. 1761.

TAYLOR, Sir Robert, an English sculptor and architect, who was at first placed under Sir Henry Cheere, a sculptor. He subsequently studied for a short period at Rome, whence he was suddenly recalled by the death of his father. Thus thrown upon his own resources, he set up in business as a statuary, and meeting with some success as a sculptor of monuments for architectural purposes, he resolved to devote himself entirely to architecture. He soon found a great deal of employment, and, in 1756, was engaged, with Dance, to make alterations in old London Bridge. He added some wings to the Bank of England, erected the Stone Buildings and the Six Clerks' Office, in the vicinity of Lincoln's Inn. His villa for Sir Charles Asgill, and the seat of Lord Grimston, at Gorhambury, are among the best of his designs executed for private persons. He was very fortunate in his profession, and obtained the appointments of surveyor to the Admiralty, Bank of England, Greenwich Hospital, and the Foundling Hospital. While holding the office of sheriff of London, in 1783, he was created a knight. He bequeathed a sum of money to the university of Oxford, wherewith to found an institute for the study of modern languages. With these funds were erected the Taylor Buildings, at Oxford. At the time of his death he had realized a fortune of £180,000, though he was known to say that he began life with hardly eighteen pence. B. in London, 1714; D. in the same city, 1788.

TAYLOR, Rowland, an English divine and martyr, who is claimed as ancestor of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by Heber. Archbishop Cranmer, whose chaplain Taylor was, appointed him to a living in Suffolk. Under the reign of Mary he was summoned to London, to answer the charges brought against him of having married, and refusing to celebrate mass in his church. He was condemned to be burnt at the stake; which sentence was carried out on Aldham Common, near Hadleigh, Suffolk, in 1552. "There is nothing," says Bishop Heber, "more beautiful, in the whole beautiful 'Book of Martyrs,' than the account which Fox has given of Rowland Taylor, whether in the discharge of his duty as a parish priest, or in the more arduous moments when he was called upon to bear his cross in the cause of religion. His warmth of heart, his simplicity of manners, the total absence of the false stimulants enthusiasm or pride, and the abundant overflow of better and holier feelings, are delineated, no less than his courage in death, and the buoyant cheerfulness with which he encountered it, with a spirit only inferior to the eloquence and dignity of the Phædon."

TAYLOR, Thomas, a learned English writer, whose services to English literature were immense; for he translated many of the great works of antiquity, which the professed scholars of England neglected, and, indeed, refused to reproduce in an English form. Though a poor man, his accomplishments were so highly appreciated by the duke of Norfolk, Mr. Meredith (a retired tradesman), and other liberal individuals, that he was enabled to print works which cost £10,000. Out of a long list of translations, may be quoted "The Hymns of Orpheus," "Plotinus on the Beautiful," the works of Plato, "Two Orations of the Emperor Julian," Pausanias's "Description of Greece," the works of Aristotle, Hederic's Greek Lexicon, Jamblichus's "Life of Pythagoras," and the "Metamorphoses" and philosophical works of Apuleius. B. in London, 1758; D. in the same city, 1835.

TAYLOR, Tom, a modern English dramatist and general writer, who received his earliest education at the Grange School of Sunderland, and, after spending two sessions at the university of Glasgow, in 1837 proceeded to Cambridge, where he was elected fellow of Trinity College. At a subsequent period he was appointed to the professorship of English language and literature at the University College of London. He was called to the bar as a member of the Inner Temple in 1845. In literature he distinguished himself as a humorous and keenly-observant contributor to the pages of "Punch," and as the author of a number of plays, many of which are certainly the wittiest, most elegant, and best-constructed works of the kind now to be found upon the English stage. The most popular of these dramatic pieces are "Still Waters run Deep," "The Victims," "The Unequal Match," "The Contested Election," and "The Overland Route." His artistic biographies of Haydon and Leslie are excellent. In 1850 he became assistant-secretary, and, in 1854, secretary of the Board of Health. He was a captain in the Whitehall corps of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers. His wife set to music Tennyson's "Miller's Daughter," and other lyrics of the same writer, in a charming manner. B. at Sunderland, 1817.

TAYLOR, William, an English writer, who was designed for a commercial career, but during the process of his education, under the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld and upon the continent, he evinced so great a capacity for the acquisition of languages, as well as for mastering the intricacies of composition, that, upon his return from Germany, he was permitted by his parents to indulge his natural inclinations. When about 20, he commenced making translations from the German, in which department he afterwards acquired considerable distinction. His first publication of importance was an English reproduction of Bürger's "Lenora." In 1830 he produced a work, in three volumes, entitled, "A Survey of German Poetry," a fine selection of lyrics from the German poets. During the subsequent years of his life he continued to give translations from the German, most of which were inserted in the magazines and reviews of his day. To Taylor is unquestionably due the honour of first making the English reader acquainted with the literary treasures of Germany. B. at Norwich, 1765; D. at the same city, 1836.

TAYLOR, General Zachary, president of the United States of North America. He served in the war of 1812, and, for his defence of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash river, was raised to the rank of major; in 1819 he became lieutenant-colonel, having previously distinguished himself as commander at Green Bay, on Lake Michigan. In the Black-Hawk war, and in the Seminole war, he evinced as much tact as bravery in the execution of several harassing employments. In 1840 he was appointed to the chief command of the south-western division of the United States army. After the annexation of Texas, he was ordered to protect the new state from a threatened invasion from Mexico; but after remaining upon the defensive for several months, he

proceeded westward, and having encountered the Mexican army under Santa Anna, numbering 20,000 men, he inflicted a signal defeat upon it at Buenavista, although his own force was not greater than 6,000. This decisive engagement led to the peace of 1848, after which he retired to his estate in Louisiana. In the same year, however, he was put in nomination and elected to the presidentship of the United States. B. in Orange County, Virginia, 1784; D. at Washington, 1850.

TAZEWELL, *taiz'-wel*, two counties in the United States. 1. In Virginia. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—2. In Illinois. *Area*, 704 square miles. *Pop.* 12,100.

TCHABKAN, or DJABKAN, *tchab-kan'*, a river of China, in the county of Khalkas. After an estimated course of 500 miles, it enters Lake Ike-Aral-Nor, in *lat.* 48° N., *lon.* 90° E.

TCHAD, LAKE, *tchăd*, a lake in Soudan, Africa, surrounded by various states. *Ext.* 200 miles long, with a breadth of 140. Its height above the sea is estimated at 850 feet, and its mean depth from 8 to 15. *Lat.* between 12° 30′ and 14° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 14° and 17° E. (*See* the closing portion of our article AFRICA.)

TCHADDA, *tchăd'-a*, a river of Central Africa.

TCHANG-TCHA, *tchang-tcha'*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 742 miles from Peking.

TCHANG, *tchăng*, a prefix to the names of numerous towns and cities in China.

TCHATIR-DAGH, *tchu'-teer-da*, a mountain in S. Russia. (*See* CRIMEA.)

TCHAUSSYR, *tchous-seer'*, a town of Russia, 25 miles from Moghilev. It has several churches, a Jews' synagogue, and a convent. *Pop.* 5,000.

TCHEBOKSARI, *tche-bok'-sa-re*, a town of Russia, on the Volga, 75 miles from Kasan. *Pop.* 5,000.

TCHERIKOV, *tche'-re-kof*, a town of Russia, on the Soj, 40 miles from Smolensk. *Pop.* Unascertained.—In 1708 the Russians repulsed Charles XII. here.

TCHERKASK, OLD, *tcher-kask'*, a town of Russia, on the Don, 45 miles from Azov, where Peter the Great founded a church. *Pop.* 15,000.

TCHERKASK, NEW, a town of Russia, 14 miles from Old Tcherkask. *Pop.* 18,000.

TCHERKESSIA. (*See* CIRCASSIA.)

TCHERNIGOV, *tcher'-ne-gof*, a fertile government of S. Russia, with an area of 21,250 square miles, and a population of 1,440,000. *Lat.* between 50° 20′ and 53° 10′ N. *Lon.* between 30° 20′ and 34° 40′ E. It produces rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, horses, and cattle.

TCHIN, and TCHING, *tchin*, the prefixes to numerous cities in China.

TRANO, *tai-a'-no*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, 12 miles from Capua. *Pop.* 8,000.

TEARN, *teern*, a river of Staffordshire and Salop, which falls into the Severn.

TEATH, or TEITH, *teeth*, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, taking its rise from two sources, uniting, and, after a course of 15 miles, joining the Forth at the bridge of Drip.

TEBALDEO, or TIBALDEO, Antonio, *te-bal'-de-o*, an eminent Italian poet, who composed in both Latin and Italian. He was a favourite with Leo X., after whose death, however, he fell into distress. His works consist of pastorals and epigrams. B. at Ferrara, about 1463; D. at Rome, 1537.

TECHE, *tesh*, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, joining, after a course of 180 miles, Lake Chatimaches.

TEGNER, Esaias, *teg'-ner*, the greatest poet of Sweden. After pursuing a brilliant career at the university of Lund, he became professor of Greek in that seat of learning, and, on taking orders, was appointed pastor to a congregation at Stafje. His works were collected in 6 vols., and published at Stockholm in 1847-8. His poems of "Frithiof," "Axel," and "The Children of the Lord's Supper," have been translated into English, the last in admirable version, by Professor Longfellow. B. in Sweden, 1782; D. 1846.

TEDLA, *ted'-la*, a province of Morocco, Africa, lying immediately to the W. of Mount Atlas.

TEDSI, *ted'-se*, a town of Morocco, Africa, in the province of Sus, 25 miles from Terodant. Its vicinity is highly productive. *Pop.* 14,000.

TEEN-TSIN, *teen-tsin'*, a town of China, on the Pei-ho, at the commencement of the Grand Canal, 70 miles from Peking. It is a great salt depôt, besides being the seat of an extensive trade.

TEEREE, *te'-re*, a town of Beloochistan, province of Sarawan, 70 miles from Kelat, on the route to Shawl.

TEES, *tees*, a river running between the counties of York and Durham, and, after a course of 90 miles, joining the North Sea by an estuary 10 miles from Stockton.

TEESTA, *tees'-ta*, a river of Hindostan, rising in Tibet, and, after a course of 300 miles, joining the Ganges 40 miles from Dacca.

TEFFÉ, *tef'-fai*, a river of S. America, Brazil, joining the Amazon near Ega, after a course of 500 miles.

TEFLIS, or TIFLIS, *tif'-lis* (Native, *tif-lees'*), a city of Asiatic Russia, and capital of the kingdom of Georgia, standing on the banks of the Kur. It was founded in 1063. The streets are, without exception, narrow, and intolerably filthy in wet weather, and dusty in dry; but since it has passed under the dominion of Russia, it has been improved. Alterations have been made in the bazar, or great market-place for merchants, which has been totally roofed in, but with open circles left in the rafters, for the admission of air and light. On each side of this place are lines of shops of every description; such as fruiterers, grocers, barbers, cooks, mercers, saddlers, armorers, &c., all open, whose various articles are spread and displayed to the best advantage. Not far from the bazar is the public caravanserai, where merchant travellers take up their quarters. The residence of the governor-general is at a short distance from the body of the city, on the gentle slope of a hill, fronting the river, and commanding a fine view of the Caucasian Mountains. This building, with the arsenal, hospital, churches, and a few villas in the neighbourhood, with the streets and squares, forcibly remind one of its being a European city. The rest is purely Asiatic, but very different from the idea commonly received in Europe of that term — gay minarets, painted domes, and gilded trellis-work. Here is a collection of low flat-roofed dwellings, built of dun brick, mingled with stones and mud; the doors and windows exceedingly small; the latter covered with paper, glass being in little use, from its scarcity and dearness. Teflis has been long celebrated for its baths, which are situate at one extremity of the bazar. The citadel stands on the summit of a very high promontory. It exhibits a mass of ruins, grand and imposing. There are several fine churches, of different Christian persuasions, and one dedicated to the Roman Catholic mode of worship is among the most beautiful. The cathedral of Holy Zion, the great Armenian church, is more extensive, but does not equal its tolerated rival in richness and grace of architecture. The noble waters of the Kur roll near its base, increasing in rapidity and sound as they pour onward amongst the closing in of the bold cliffs which embank the stream. At this narrowed point, a bridge of a single arch connects the town with a considerable suburb, called Avlabar. It is chiefly inhabited by a colony of Armenians. Here also are the ruins of an ancient fort, church, and houses; and about two miles further from this side of the city, stand the remains of another sacred edifice of old times. The Russians have established various schools in the city, the commerce of which has considerably extended since it fell into their hands. *Pop.* Estimated at 50,000. *Lat.* 41° 41′ 4″ N. *Lon.* 44° 50′ 30″ E. —Since the conquest of the Russians, it has been the residence of their governor and commander-in-chief, who has always a great force stationed here under him. The Asiatic manners of the inhabitants have been greatly changed by their intercourse with their European conquerors.

TEFLIS, a government of Russia, one of the four into which Transcaucasia was divided in 1846. It is bounded on the N. by the Caucasus, on the N.E. by Derbend, E. by Shamachi, S. by Persia, N.W. by Kutais, and W.S.W. by Asiatic Turkey. *Area*, 30,000 square miles. It is composed of several circles, besides the territory called the Ossetian.

TEFSA, or TEFZA, *tef'-za*, a town of Africa, Morocco, the capital of the province Tedla. *Manf.*

Woollen mantles. *Pop.* 10,500, with the suburb Efza.

TEHAMA, *te-ha'-ma*, two maritime plains of Arabia, one extending along the W. coast from Ras Mohammed to Jiddah, a distance of 550 miles; the other from Batna to Babel-Mandeb, with a width of from 20 to 40 miles.

TEHERAN, *te-ran'*, or *te-rawn'*, the capital city of Persia, 210 miles from Ispahan, and 70 from the Caspian Sea. It is about 5 miles in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, flanked by innumerable towers and a broad dry ditch. It contains no edifice of importance except the *ark*, which combines the character of citadel and royal palace. The Persian monarchs make it their residence, and it has numerous well-furnished shops and bazars. *Manf.* Carpets and iron goods. *Pop.* resident, 10,000; in winter, 60,000. *Lat.* 35° 40′ N. *Lon.* 50° 52′ E.

TEHUACAN, *tai-wa-kan'*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, one of the most frequented sanctuaries of the Mexicans. It has four principal churches, besides convents. The streets, houses, and squares, are handsome, and it contains many families of Spaniards, mulattoes, and mestizoes, besides above 2,000 Indians. *Pop.* about 12,000.

TEHUANTEPEC, *tai-wan'-tai-pek'*, a seaport-town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Oaxaca, 196 miles from Mexico. *Pop.* Perhaps 7,000. There is a very large open gulf of the same name in the front of the city.—The ISTHMUS of the same name is the narrowest part of the land separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific Ocean, and is 130 miles across.

TEIFY, or TIVY, *tiv'-e*, a river of N. Wales, rising in Cardiganshire, and, after a course of 70 miles, falling into Cardigan Bay.

TEIGN, *tain*, a river of Devonshire, rising in Dartmoor, and, after a course of about 45 miles, falling into the English Channel at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, *tain'-mouth*, a seaport-town of Devonshire, at the mouth of the river Teign, 12 miles from Exeter. It is a place of great antiquity, and now become one of the principal watering-places on the south-western coast. A small rivulet divides it into East and West Teignmouth. The principal resort of visitors is to East Teignmouth, where the public rooms are. The church of East Teignmouth is a venerable structure; the church of West Teignmouth was a very ancient stone fabric, built in the form of a cross, and was taken down, and a handsome octagon edifice erected in its stead. The chief trade consists in the exportation of pipe of potters' clay to Staffordshire, Liverpool, &c. A great number of vessels are also sent hence to the Newfoundland fishery. *Pop.* 5,200.

TEIGNMOUTH, John Shore, Lord, an English statesman and author, who commenced life in 1769, as a cadet in the service of the East-India Company. In a few years his acquirements in Persian and other Eastern languages obtained for him rapid promotion. He became the intimate friend of Warren Hastings, and accompanied the governor-general to England in 1785. In the following year he returned to the East, on becoming a member of the Supreme Council under Lord Cornwallis, the new governor-general. In 1793 he was created a baronet, for his services in aid of the judicial measures introduced by Lord Cornwallis, whose successor he became in the same year. He retained this high post until 1797, when he resigned, and was created Baron Teignmouth. He succeeded Sir William Jones as president of the Asiatic Society, and, subsequently to his return to England, produced the memoirs and correspondence of that oriental scholar. In 1807 he was created a commissioner for the affairs of India, and about the same time a member of the privy council. He was the author of a letter to the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, on the subject of the Bible Society; and "Considerations on communicating to the Inhabitants of India the Knowledge of Christianity." B. in Devonshire, 1751; D. 1834.

TEILLEUL, *tai'-yul*, a town of France, in the department of La Manche, 8 miles from Mortain. *Pop.* 2,800.

TEILO, *ti'-lo*, a British saint. He founded a college at Llandaff, which was afterwards erected into a bishopric. There were several churches dedicated to him in Wales. Some authors have attributed to him a learned work upon the antiquities of his native country. Flourished in the 5th century.

TEISSIER, Anthony, *tais'-se-ai*, a French writer, who, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, went to Prussia, where he was appointed historiographer, and obtained a pension. His most important works are—"Panegyrics on Learned Men;" catalogue, in Latin, of all the authors who wrote indices, catalogues, &c.; and translations from St. Chrysostom, Calvin, St. Clement, Sleide, &c. D. at Montpellier, 1632; D. at Berlin, 1715.

TEJUCO, *tai-zhoo'-ko*. (*See* CUIABA.)

TEKIN, Alp, *te'-kin*, the founder of the Ghaznavide dynasty, who was at first a Turcoman slave. He was appointed governor of Khorassan; but revolted against his monarch, and took Gazna, which he made his capital, and from which the dynasty he founded took its name. D. 975.

TELAMON, *tel'-a-mon*, a king of the island of Salamis, who was brother to Peleus, and father to Teucer and Ajax. He fled from Megara, his native country, after he had accidentally killed his brother Phocus while playing with the quoit, and took refuge at Salamis. He accompanied Jason in his expedition to Colchis, and was armbearer to Hercules, when that hero took Laomedon prisoner, and destroyed Troy. Telamon was rewarded by Hercules for his services with the hand of Hesione, whom the conqueror had obtained among the spoils of Troy; and with her he returned to Greece.

TELCHINES, *tel-ki'-nees*, a people of Rhodes, who were the first who raised statues to the gods. According to Ovid, they had the power of changing themselves into whatever shape they pleased, could poison and fascinate all objects with their eyes, and cause rain and hail to fall at pleasure. They insulted Venus, for which the goddess inspired them with a sudden fury, so that they committed the grossest crimes. Jupiter destroyed them all by a deluge.

TELECLIDES, *tel-e-kli'-dees*, an eminent Athenian comic poet, who flourished in the time of Pericles.

TELEGONUS, *te-leg'-o-nus*, a son of Ulysses and Circe. He went to Ithaca in search of his father, but was shipwrecked on the coast; and, being destitute of provisions, he plundered some of the inhabitants of the island. Ulysses and Telemachus went to defend the property of their subjects; a quarrel arose, and Telegonus killed Ulysses without knowing him to be his father. Telegonus afterwards returned to his native country, and carried thither his father's body, where he was buried. Telemachus also accompanied him in his return. Telegonus had a son called Italus, who gave his name to Italy.

TELEMACHUS, *te-lem'-a-kus*, a son of Ulysses and Penelope. He was still in the cradle when his father went, with the rest of the Greeks, to the Trojan war. At the end of this war, Telemachus, anxious to see his father, went to seek him, and visited the court of Menelaus and Nestor to obtain information. After his return, the suitors of his mother Penelope conspired to murder him; but he avoided their snares, and, by means of Minerva, discovered his father, who had arrived in the island two days before him, and was then in the house of Eumæus, a swineherd. With this faithful servant and Ulysses, Telemachus delivered his mother from the importunities of her suitors. After the death of his father, Telemachus went to the island of Ææa, where he married Circe, or, according to others, Cassiphone, the daughter of Circe, by whom he had a son called Latinus. Telemachus was accompanied in his visit to Nestor and Menelaus by the goddess of wisdom under the form of Mentor. The story of Telemachus, taken from Homer's "Odyssey," was used as the subject of a celebrated moral romance by Fénélon.

TELEMANN, George Philip, *tel'-e-man*, an eminent German musician, who early in life gave promise of that future excellence as a composer which his performances during manhood fulfilled. As composer to the Lyric Theatre at Hamburg, he produced thirty fine operas; and, according to Dr. Burney, he composed 600 overtures. He was the companion of the great Handel during the student days of the young men. Although few of his works are generally known in England, they are admitted by competent critics to

abound in substantial beauties. B. at Magdeburg, 1681; D. 1767.

TELEPHUS, *tel'-e-fus*, a king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge. He was exposed as soon as born, on Mount Parthenius; but his life was preserved by a goat, and by some shepherds. He married one of the daughters of Priam, king of Troy, whom he assisted against the Greeks, and would have defeated them, had not Achilles, with the aid of Bacchus, been enabled to wound him severely. At the suggestion of Ulysses, who wished to gain over Telephus to the Greek cause, the wound was cured by the application of some rust from the point of the spear which had caused the hurt. It is said that Telephus showed himself so grateful to the Greeks, that he fought with them against his father-in-law.

TELFORD, Thomas, *tel'-ford*, a celebrated Scotch civil engineer, who was the son of a shepherd in Dumfriesshire, and, after receiving some little education in the parish school of Westerkirk, was, in his 14th year, apprenticed to a stonemason. He continued to work at this business in the rural districts of Scotland, and at Edinburgh, until about the year 1782, when he repaired to London, and found employment upon the quadrangle of Somerset House, then in course of erection under Sir William Chambers. Devoting his spare time to the study of architecture and drawing, he was, in 1784, intrusted with the construction of a house for the resident commissioner in Portsmouth dockyard. He remained there during three years, gaining considerable experience relative to the engineering works of a dockyard. His talents were discerned by some members of the Johnstone family, who resided near his native place, and, through their influence, he was appointed to superintend some alterations in the castle, and afterwards to build a gaol at Shrewsbury. He was now fairly launched upon that career in which he won fame. After being engaged to erect more than forty bridges, he was, about 1793, appointed civil engineer to the Ellesmere Canal Company, to connect the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, by a number of navigations. The Caledonian Canal, the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan, the Macclesfield, the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction, the Weaver Navigation in Cheshire, were, at a subsequent period, either entirely or partially constructed by him. The Gotha Canal, in Sweden, was also his work. In 1802 he was appointed engineer to the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges; and of the great works executed by him in this capacity, he himself said, that "the whole of Scotland, from its southern boundary near Carlisle to the northern extremity of Caithness, and from Aberdeenshire on the east to the Argyleshire islands on the west, has been intersected by roads; its largest rivers, and even inferior streams, crossed by bridges; and all this in the space of twenty-five years, and, with some few exceptions, under the same individual commissioners." The improvement of harbours, and the erection of Highland churches and manses, were also included in the foregoing commission. The improved road from London to Holyhead, the Menai suspension-bridge, St. Katherine's docks, London, and the harbour-works at Aberdeen and Dundee, are held to be his greatest triumphs as an engineer. He left an account of all his undertakings, in a work which was finished and published by his executors after his death, entitled "Life of Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer, written by himself: containing a Descriptive Narrative of his Professional Labours;" to which a supplementary volume, containing eighty-three plates of his engineering works, was added. In early life he wrote some poetical pieces in imitation of Ramsay and Fergusson, which were inserted, under the signature of Eskdale Tam, in Ruddiman's "Weekly Magazine." In later years he wrote articles on Architecture, Civil Architecture, and Inland Navigation, for Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia." He was never married, and, until his 70th year, had never known any serious illness. He left £2,000 to be awarded in annual premiums by the Institution of Civil Engineers, and £1,000 to the minister of his native parish, for the establishment and continual supply of books to a library there. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and England. B. in the district of Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, 1757; D. in London, 1834.

TELL, William, *tel*, one of the principal confederates who restored the independence of Switzerland in 1307. Gessler, the Austrian governor for the emperor Albert, placed the ducal hat of his master upon a pole, which was set up in the market-place at Altorf, and all who passed were required to make obeisance to it. This was refused by Tell, who was sentenced to shoot an arrow at an apple placed on the head of his own son. He fortunately succeeded in cleaving the apple without injuring the child. Gessler observing another arrow in his girdle, asked what it was for; to which Tell boldly replied, "To have slain thee, if I had killed my son." The governor, upon this, ordered Tell to be bound and put into a boat, in order to convey him to a dungeon in his own castle. But a storm coming on, the boatmen declared they should be lost if Tell, who was accounted the best pilot on the lake, was not intrusted with the helm. On this Gessler ordered him to be released, and Tell, steering for a point of land since called the Rock of Tell, jumped ashore and gained the mountains. Shortly after, he shot the governor, and the confederates having taken arms, effected the deliverance of their country. This romantic story, however, is considered as fabulous by Johann von Müller, Grimm, and other writers.

TELLER, William Abraham, *tel'-ler*, an eminent German Protestant theologian, who became professor at Helmstadt; but, having published some works which were considered as heterodox, he was deprived of the appointment. He established himself at Berlin in 1767, and there received the post of member of the Consistorial Court. He wrote a number of works upon theology, in German, and some dissertations in Latin. "Equally remote from mysticism on the one hand, and from dry metaphysical philosophy on the other, he addresses himself to the reason and the heart, and, while he touches the latter, carries conviction to the former." B. at Leipzig, 1734; D. at Berlin, 1804.

TELLEZ, Balthazar, *tel'-laiz*, an eminent historian, who was professor of theology, belles-lettres, and philosophy, in various colleges belonging to the Society of Jesuits, of which order he was a member. His most important works are—the History of the Jesuits in Portugal, and the History of Ethiopia. B. at Lisbon, 1595; D. at the same city, 1675.

TELLEZ, Gabriel, *tel'-laith*, a celebrated Spanish dramatist, who takes rank immediately after Calderon and Lope de Vega. He is said to have written more than three hundred plays, the greater number of which were destroyed at the order of the Inquisition. He always wrote under an assumed name, being of the clerical profession, and his comedies being marked by considerable license both in words and morals. B. at Madrid, probably in 1585; D. 1675.

TELLICHERY, *tel'-li-cher'-ve*, a fortified seaport-town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, Malabar, 93 miles from Seringapatam. It is a place of considerable consequence, but has much declined, although still inhabited by a number of rich native merchants, and the principal mart for sandal-wood and cardamums. *Pop.* Estimated at 20,000. *Lat.* 11° 44′ N. *Lon.* 75° 36′ E. —In 1782 Hyder Ali besieged it unsuccessfully.

TELLIER, Michael le, *tel'-le-ai*, a French lawyer and statesman, and father of the Marquis de Louvois, who gained unenviable notoriety by proposing the edict of Nantes. After passing through different offices, he was recommended by Cardinal Mazarine to Louis XIII. for the place of secretary of state, which post he filled with considerable reputation till 1666, when he resigned it to his son. B. at Paris, 1603; D. 1685.

TELLIER, Francis Michael le. (*See* LOUVOIS, Marquis de.)

TEMANZA, Thomas, *tai-man'-dza*, an eminent Italian architect and writer upon architecture, who constructed the church of La Madalena at Venice, the Rotunda at Piazzolo, &c. He was the author of "Lives of the most eminent Venetian Architects and Sculptors;" "Civil Architecture;" the "Antiquities of Rimini;" and a number of dissertations upon various branches of architecture. He became chief of the Commission of Inquirers at Venice. B. at Venice, 1705; D. at the same city, 1789.

TEME, or TEAM, *teem*, a river of South Wales, rising

near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and, after a course of 62 miles, joining the Severn 3 miles from Worcester.

TEMES, *tem-esh'*, a river of Hungary, rising in the Carpathian Mountains, and, after a course of 180 miles, joining the Danube 6 miles from Belgrade.

TEMESVAR, or BANNAT OF, *tem-esh-var'*, a county of the south of Hungary, bounded by Transylvania, and by the rivers Marosch and the Danube. *Area*, about 1,860 square miles. *Pop.* above 375,000. In 1779 the Bannat was declared by the Austrian government to form part of Hungary, and divided into the three palatinates of Torontal, Temesvar, and Krassova.

TEMESVAR, a fortified city of Hungary, the capital of the county of the same name, and one of the strongest fortresses of the Austrian empire, 72 miles from Belgrade. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Temes and Rega. Of its public buildings, the chief are the cathedral, a Greek and a Catholic church, monasteries, hospitals, a synagogue, and extensive barracks for the garrison. *Manf.* Silk, iron goods, and woollens. *Pop.* 23,000, comprising Germans, Hungarians, Wallachs, Greeks, and Jews.

TEMMINCK, C. J., *tem'-mink*, an eminent Dutch naturalist, who became director of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Haarlem. His most important works were,—"Systematic Catalogue of Ornithology," "Manual of Ornithology," an Atlas of Birds, and an account of some new species of birds in the museum of the Linnæan Society. This last paper was inserted in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society. To the family of pigeons he devoted considerable attention, and produced thereon a valuable work, entitled "Natural History of Pigeons." B. about 1780.

TEMPESTA, Antonio, *tem-pes'-ta*, an eminent painter, who was the disciple of Strada, and excelled in landscapes with figures. He also etched a large number of subjects. B. at Florence, 1555; D. at the same city, 1630.

TEMPIO, *tem'-pe-o*, a town of Sardinia, 32 miles from Sassari. *Pop.* 9,500.

TEMPLE, William, *tem'-pel*, an eminent English statesman and diplomatist. At the Restoration he became a member of the Irish Convention; but in 1633 he repaired to England. He rendered important services as ambassador to the United Provinces, particularly in effecting the league between England, Holland, and Sweden in 1668, known as the Triple Alliance, and in bringing about the marriage of the prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) with Mary, daughter of the duke of York. In 1680 he retired from public affairs, and divided his time between his books and his gardens; but he was often consulted by the ministers, and by King William in person. His works consist of Memoirs, Letters, Miscellanies, and "Observations on the United Provinces of the Netherlands." "He was," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "a most admirable person. He seems to be the model of a negotiator, uniting politeness and address to honesty." B. in London, 1628; D. 1699.—His son JOHN TEMPLE was appointed secretary at war immediately after the Revolution, but drowned himself a week afterwards.

TEMPLEBURG, *tem'-pel-boorg*, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, 44 miles from Koslin. *Pop.* 3,500.

TEMPLEMAN, Peter, *tem'-pel-man*, an English physician and writer, who settled in practice at London, and, on the establishment of the British Museum, was appointed keeper of the reading-room, which place he resigned on being elected secretary to the Society of Arts. He wrote some poetical pieces, and translated Norden's "Travels in Egypt." B. at Dorchester, 1711; D. 1769.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, *tem-pel-mi'-kel*, the name of several parishes in Leinster, Ireland, none of them with a population above 10,000.

TEMPLEMORE, *tem'-pel-mor*, a neat modern town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 75 miles from Dublin. It is near the Devil's Bit Mountains, and consists chiefly of one long and well-built street. *Pop.* 4,400.

TEMPLEPATRICK, *tem-pel-pat'-rik*, a parish and town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 87 miles from Dublin. *Pop.* of parish, 4,000.

TEMPLEROBIN, *tem'-pel-rob'-in*, a parish of Ireland, Munster county, in the harbour of Cork. It consists of Spike and Hawlbowline islands, and a part of the Great Island, with a portion of Queenstown. *Pop.* 15,500.

TEMPLIN, *temp'-lin*, a town of Prussia, 42 miles from Berlin. *Pop.* 3,400.

TENASSERIM PROVINCES, *ten-as'-se-rim*, British India, consist of a long and narrow strip of territory in Further India, separated from Siam on the E. by a mountain-chain, and having on their W. the Indian Ocean and the Saluen river. *Ext.* 500 miles long, and from 40 to 80 broad. *Area*, 33,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly mountainous. *Pop.* 150,000.—Also a RIVER of Further India, falling, after a course of 200 miles, into the Indian Ocean.

TENBURY, *ten'-ber-re*, a market-town of Worcestershire, on the Teme, over which is a stone bridge, 17 miles from Worcester. The church stands near to the river, and has suffered greatly from the floods, which frequently occur. The trade consists chiefly of hops and cider. *Pop.* 1,800.

TENBY, *ten'-be*, a market-town and borough of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, situate in Caermarthen Bay, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 8 miles from Pembroke. The town stands on a rocky promontory of considerable elevation, inclosed by the sea on every side except the north, where a narrow isthmus connects it with the mainland. It was once surrounded by a strong and lofty wall, which in some places is yet nearly entire. The church extends 110 feet in length, and at the west end has a large square tower, surmounted by a spire, rising altogether to the height of 152 feet. There were other ancient religious establishments. The remains of the castle are yet considerable, though mostly in a very dilapidated state. Besides these, there are a market-house, assembly-rooms, theatre, and splendid bathing establishments. Tenby was formerly a place of great trade, which has now declined; but it still exports butter, corn, coal, and oysters. *Pop.* 3,000.

TENCE, *tänce*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, on the Lignon, 9 miles from Yssengeaux. *Pop.* 6,300.

TENCIN, Claudine Alexandrine Guerin de, *täṅ'-sā*, was the sister of Cardinal de Tencin, and took the veil in the monastery of Montfleury; but, with the consent of the pope, she threw off the religious habit, and entered the gay world at Paris, where she led the fashion for some time, and was celebrated for her intrigues, for which she was once confined in the Châtelet, and afterwards in the Bastille. She was the mother of the celebrated French philosopher D'Alembert, whom she abandoned in his infancy. "The Siege of Calais, or the Misfortunes of Love," and some other romances, were written by her. B. 1681; D. 1749.

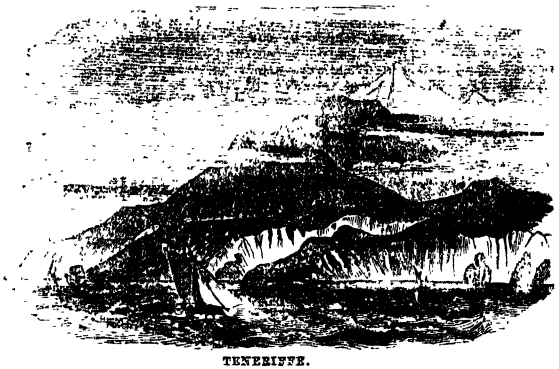
TENDRE, MONT, *tandr*, one of the Jura mountains of Switzerland, on the E. side of the Lake de Joux. *Height*, 5,338 feet above the level of the sea.

TENEDOS, *ten'-e-dos*, a rocky island of the Grecian Archipelago, close to the coast of Asia Minor, and at a small distance from the entrance of the Dardanelles. *Ext.* 5 miles long, with a breadth of 2. *Desc.* Rocky, and apparently barren, yet producing the finest wine in the archipelago. *Pop.* 600. *Lat.* 39° 53′ N. *Lon.* 26° E.

TENERANI, *ten-er-a'-nee*, Pietro, an eminent Italian sculptor, who pursued his studies under Canova and Thorwaldsen. He executed a large number of statues and other pieces of sculpture for her Majesty Queen Victoria, the duke of Devonshire, the emperor of Russia, the late king of Naples, as well as for several cities of the United States. He was appointed professor of sculpture in the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, and was knighted by King Louis of Bavaria. B. about 1799.

TENERIFFE, *ten'-e-rif* (Sp. TENERIFE, *tai-nai-re'-fa*), the largest island of the Canary group, situate off the western coast of Africa. *Ext.* 74 miles long, with a breadth of 35. *Area*, 877 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* As a natural object, it is chiefly remarkable for its lofty peak and the sloping sides of which it actually consists. The climate of Teneriffe is peculiarly delightful and salutary. By the rapidity of the rise of the island, it presents, within a very short distance, every variation of temperature, from the colder climates of Europe to those of the equinoctial regions. The port of Santa Cruz, from which the principal trade is carried on, is, however, intensely hot. The declivities and rising hills

are ... with vines, and cultivated like a garden. Perpetual spring prevails in the district, and in the summer evenings the breeze from the sea comes loaded with delicious coolness. In this part of the island, the date, the plantain, the sugarcane, the olive, the fruit-trees of Europe, the vine, and corn, are cultivated. Above this fertile tract rises what is called the region of the laurels, forming an extensive border that extends all around Teneriffe. Above this is a vast forest of fir and pine, characteristic of the colder regions of the earth; and above this is a vast plain, like a sea of sand, covered with the dust of pumice-stone, which continually fills the air. At the top there is scarcely room to stand; and the crater is inclosed by a wall so



TENERIFFE.

steep, that it could not be entered, were there not a breach in one spot. The view from the peak, attaining an elevation of upwards of 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, is uncommonly extensive. The transparent atmosphere enables the spectator to distinguish even the houses, the sails of the vessels, and the trunks of the trees. Beyond is discovered a vast extent of ocean, studded with the whole archipelago of the Fortunate Islands. The summit may be considered as an extinct volcano, having remained tranquil during many ages. The commercial importance of Teneriffe depends chiefly on its wine, which, though of an inferior quality to that of Madeira, yet, being sold at a cheaper rate, is in considerable demand. It also exports orchilla-weed, rosewood, and a few other trifling articles. Santa Cruz affords beef and fish in plenty, and excellent water. A considerable trade is also carried on between this island and the Spanish West Indies. *Pop.* about 90,000. *Lat.* of peak, 28° 16′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 16° 39′ W.

TENG TCHOU, *teng-tchoo'*, the name of two Chinese cities, the one in the province of Shan-tung, at the entrance of the Gulf of Chili, and the other in Fo-kien, 140 miles from Amoy.

TENIERS, David, *ten'-e-ers*, called the Elder, an eminent Dutch painter, who studied under Rubens, after which he went to Rome, where he imitated the manner of Elsheimer. He returned to Antwerp, after ten years' absence in Italy. His subjects are alchemists, country fairs, alehouses, and merry meetings, all of them painted in an admirable style. B. at Antwerp, 1582; D. at the same city, 1649.

TENIERS, David, called the Younger, a celebrated Dutch painter, and son of the preceding, whom he surpassed. He painted night-scenes, feasts, the "Temptation of St. Anthony," &c. His pieces are numerous, and very valuable. The National Gallery contains four of his paintings. B. at Antwerp, 1610; D. at Brussels, 1694.

TENISON, Thomas, *ten'-i-son*, an eminent English prelate, who was educated at the free school of Norwich; whence he removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. In 1680 he was presented to the rectory of St. Martin in the Fields, and in 1689 to the archdeaconry of London. He was so strenuous an advocate for the Protestant cause in the reign of James II., that King William advanced him to the bishopric of Lincoln in 1691, and to the see of Canterbury in 1694. He wrote some sermons, tracts against popery, and published the "Remains of Lord Chancellor Bacon." He founded a library and school in St. Martin's parish. This library, after remaining for many years in a neglected condition, was sold by auction in 1861. B. at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, 1636; D. in London, 1715.

TENNANT, Smithson, *ten'-nant*, an eminent English chemist, who, after studying under Dr. Black at Edinburgh, and at the university of Cambridge, set out upon a course of European travel, which embraced France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. After taking a degree as bachelor of physic at Cambridge in 1788, he went to London; but, as he enjoyed an independent fortune, he did not practise. In 1813 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the university of Cambridge; but, in the following year, while visiting a small fort near Boulogne, with Baron Bulow, he and his companion were thrown into the ditch. The baron escaped with the most trifling injuries, but Mr. Tennant's skull was so severely fractured, that he died within an hour after the accident. His most important contributions were furnished to the Philosophical Transactions: these were chiefly on the decomposition of fixed air; on the nature of the diamond; on the action of nitre upon gold and platina; on an easier mode of procuring potassium, and on the different sorts of lime used in agriculture. B. at Selby, Yorkshire, 1761; D. 1815.

TENNANT, William, a Scotch poet, who studied for a short time at the university of St. Andrews. He was so unfortunate as to lose the use of his feet while still young. Unaided, he taught himself German, Portuguese, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, and other languages. After spending many years as a schoolmaster and classical teacher, he, in 1835, received the appointment of professor of Oriental languages in the university of St. Andrews. He wrote three dramas, exhibiting considerable poetical power; the well-known poem of "Anster Fair;" "The Life of Allan Ramsay;" and other works. B. at Easter-Anstruther, Fife, 1785; D. 1848.



TENIERS.

TENNEMANN, Wilhelm Gottlieb, *ten'-ne-man*, an eminent German philosophical writer, who became professor of philosophy and librarian at the university of Marburg. He made a German translation of Hume "On the Human Understanding;" and of Locke's essay upon the same subject. His most important work was, "Comparative History of the Systems of Philosophy," which has been reproduced under the title of "A Manual of Philosophy," in Bohn's Philological Library, and edited and enlarged by J. R. Morell. The same work has been translated into French by Victor Cousin. B. 1761; D. 1819.

TENNENT, Sir James Emerson, *ten'-nent*, a modern statesman and writer, who, after concluding his educational career at Trinity College, Dublin, repaired to Greece, whither he had been attracted by an ardent sympathy for the cause of Greek independence. Three eloquent and remarkable works resulted from this journey:—"Greece in 1825;" "Letters from the Ægean;" and the "History of Modern Greece;" the last of which contained some curious details relative to the establishment of the monarchy. Shortly after the appearance of the last work, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but never practised. Until 1832 he had borne only his paternal name of Emerson; but having in the previous year married the daughter and heiress of William Tennent, a wealthy banker of Belfast, he, upon succeeding to the estates of that gentleman, assumed the additional name of Tennent. In the latter year he entered the House of Commons as member for Belfast, which he represented with little interruption until 1845, when he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed civil secretary to the colonial government of Ceylon. At a subsequent period he became lieutenant-governor of Ceylon. After his return to England he was, in 1852, returned member for Lisburn, and received the appointment of secretary to the Poor-Law Board, an office which he resigned to accept that of joint secretary to the Board of Trade. His active parliamentary and official life did not prevent his frequently appearing as the author of valuable works, the chief of which were,—"A Treatise on the Copyright of Designs for Printed Fabrics;" "Christianity in Ceylon;" and "Wine, its Uses and Taxation." In 1859 he produced his "Ceylon," which speedily became one of the most popular works of the day, and was translated into several foreign languages. It is distinguished among even the best works of its class for its correct and extensive series of observations upon natural history. Upon the habits of one animal—the elephant—the book throws a world of light; and so greatly is our knowledge of this gigantic quadruped increased, that it is not too much to say of the book, that, until its appearance, we were but dimly acquainted with, perhaps, the most interesting animal of the brute creation. In the House of Commons he distinguished himself by carrying the Copyright of Designs Act, for which boon the manufacturers of the United Kingdom presented him, in 1843, with a testimonial and a service of plate of the value of £3,000. B. at Belfast, 1804.

TENNESSEE, *ten'-nes-see'*, one of the United States, in the central part of the Union, but included amongst the western states. It is bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by North Carolina and Virginia, S. by Georgia, Alabama territory, and Mississippi state, and W. by the Mississippi. *Area*, 45,600 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the centre, being intersected by the Cumberland Mountains, which divide it into E. and W. Tennessee. The western part is undulating, with some portions of it level; but in the E. the scenery is of a grander and more picturesque kind. *Rivers.* The principal are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, Clinch, Obian, and Wolf. *Zoology.* The animals are similar to those found in other parts of the United States. The bison, the elk, and the deer, have become scarce, except on the mountains. Bears, panthers, wild cats, and wolves, are yet seen in the forests, but seldom visit cultivated places: the beaver, otter, and musk-rat are found on the upper branches of the Cumberland. *Climate.* Generally healthy. In East Tennessee the heat of summer is tempered by the mountain air, and the winter resembles the spring in more northern countries. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, indigo, rice, and cotton. Fruit-trees succeed excellently, and the wild plum, crab-apple, and wild strawberry are of a delicious flavour: the wild grape-vine yields tolerable grapes. The timber of the state comprises oak of different species, black and white walnut, beech, red cedar, black and honey locust, ash, elm, mulberry, dogwood, sassafras, maple, sugar-tree, papaw, cherry, hornbeam, and cucumber-tree. *Minerals.* Copperas, alum, nitre, iron, and lead, are among the minerals. Some gold and silver have been found; coal is supposed to be plentiful; saltpetre is abundant. There are also mineral springs, and many valuable salt springs. *Manf.* Unimportant. The exports comprise cattle, salted meats, gunpowder, and coarse linens, which are chiefly sent down the rivers. *Pop.* 1,050,000.—This country, which formed a part of Carolina, according to the second charter of Charles II., was inhabited by the Cherokee Indians, by whom the first colonists, consisting of above sixty families, in the year 1754, were nearly destroyed. Their settlements were not renewed till 1774. In 1789 the country was ceded by Carolina to the United States, and, in 1796, was received into the federal union.

TENNESSEE, a navigable river of the United States, in Tennessee, rising in the mountains of Virginia and Carolina, and, after a course of 1,200 miles, joining the Ohio at Paduca, by a mouth 600 yards across.

TENNYSON, Alfred, *ten'-ni-son*, a distinguished modern English poet, who was the son of the Rev. Dr. George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire. The poet was descended of the illustrious families of Lascelles, Clayton, the D'Eyncourts, and other Norman and Saxon lines. While at the university of Cambridge, he wrote a poem entitled "Timbuctoo," which, in 1829, gained the chancellor's medal. Shortly afterwards he produced, in conjunction with his brother Charles, a small volume of poems, which is stated to have been commended by Coleridge. His first effort of any consequence was in 1830, when he put forth a collection of poems, chiefly lyrical, which contained, among other pieces, "Mariana," "Lilian," "The Mermaid," "Recollections of the Arabian Nights," "The Dying Swan," "All Things will Die," "Hero to Leander," "The Ballad of Oriana," and "The Sea-fairies." Of this volume an eminent critic observed, "It must always possess considerable interest for those who read and admire his mature productions; but, with few exceptions, the poems it contains owe their main attraction to the fact that they are the earliest efforts of one who has gained a position of which they afforded no certain promise. Many of them are exquisitely musical; great command of the sources of metre is manifest, and a richness of phraseology everywhere abounds; but substantial interest they certainly want." "Poems by Alfred Tennyson" appeared in 1833, and contained, in addition to several of his former productions improved and altered, "The Miller's Daughter," "The Lotus-Eaters," "Locksley Hall," "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," "The Talking Oak," &c. This volume showed that the poet had taken a great stride. "With the publication of this series," says the critic already quoted, "Mr. Tennyson appears distinctly as the poet of his own age. His apprenticeship over, his mastery over the instruments of his art is complete, and he employs it in either presenting the life of his contemporaries, the thoughts, incidents, and emotions of the nineteenth century in England, or in treating legend and history with reference to the moral and intellectual sympathies now active among us." "The Princess" was given to the public—a public now expectantly appreciative of everything that came from the poet—in 1847. "In Memoriam" followed,—a glorious tribute to the memory of Arthur Hallam, the son of the historian. Shortly after the appearance of this grand elegy, or rather series of elegies, Mr. Tennyson was appointed poet-laureat; to the trifling salary attached to which post was added a pension of £200 per annum. The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" appeared in 1852, "Maud" in 1855, and "The Idylls of the King" in 1859. A gorgeously-illustrated edition of his poems has been published, upon which the best artists of the time have been employed. In 1856 he was created D.C.L. of the university of Oxford. He was married to a Lincolnshire lady, and lived completely aloof from society,—a manner which charac-

terized him throughout his life,—in the Isle of Wight. B. at Somersby, Lincolnshire, 1810.

TENON, Jacques René, *ten'-awng*, a celebrated French surgeon, who studied botany under the eminent Antoine and Bernard Jussieu; and, after concluding his scientific education, established himself in practice; but, in 1744, joined the army as surgeon of the first rank. He subsequently rose to the highest reputation, and was appointed member of the Royal Academy of Surgery, a member of the Institute, and was created a member of the Legion of Honour. He was the author of more than thirty works upon medical science, the most important of which were,—"Memoirs relative to Anatomy, Pathology, and Surgery," and "Memoirs upon the Hospitals of Paris." His last work, put forth when he was in his 90th year, was entitled, "On the Means of Prolonging Life." B. 1724; D. 1816.

TENTERDEN, *ten'-ter-den*, a market-town of Kent, near the river Rother, 24 miles from Canterbury. The church is a large and handsome fabric, and has a steeple conspicuous as a landmark. *Pop.* about 4,000.

TENTERDEN, Charles Abbott, Lord, an eminent English judge. He was the son of a barber at Canterbury, who was "a tall, erect, and primitive-looking man, with a large club pigtail, going about with the instruments of his business, and attended frequently by his son Charles, a youth as decent, grave, and primitive-looking as himself." In 1781 young Abbott was elected to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor. In 1788 he entered himself of the Inner Temple. After commencing the active pursuit of his profession, he quickly rose to great eminence; was appointed counsel to the Treasury, the Bank, and several large mercantile companies. In 1816 he accepted a judgeship in the court of Common Pleas, having previously refused a like mark of distinction, his income as a counsel being far beyond the salary of a judge. He was knighted in 1818, and in the same year succeeded Lord Ellenborough as chief-justice of the court of King's Bench. In that capacity Lord Brougham describes him as follows:—"It was an edifying sight to observe Lord Tenterden, whose temper had been visibly affected during the trial (for on the bench he had not always that entire command of it which he possessed at the bar), addressing himself to the points in the case with the same perfect calmness and indifference with which a mathematician pursues an abstract truth; as if there were neither the parties nor the advocates in existence, and only bent on the discovery and the elucidation of truth." In 1827 he was created a peer, with the title of Baron Tenterden. As a speaker in the House of Lords, he opposed the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, and the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. He was the author of a treatise upon the law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen, which is stated to be the best work upon that subject. B. at Canterbury, 1762; D. 1832.

TENTORI, Christopher, *ten'-to-re*, a learned Italian writer, who produced a "History of the Republic of Venice," and several other works upon the same subject. B. 1745; D. 1810.

TENZEL, or TENTZEL, William Ernest, *tent'-zel*, a learned German historian and antiquary, whose principal works were,—"Saxonia Numismatica," "Continuation of Sagittarius's History of Gotha," and "History of the Reformation." B. at Greussen, Thuringia, 1659; D. 1707.

TEPEACA, *tep-e-a'-ka*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, 20 miles from La Puebla. The principal square is large; and in the middle of it is a fort, which served as a retreat and place of defence to Cortes and his army, upon his retiring from Mexico. In one of the fronts of it is the convent of San Francisco, a large, magnificent, and beautiful building, founded entirely on arches, all the expenses of it having been defrayed by Cortes and his captains. On the other side of the square is the parish church. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 19° N. *Lon.* 98° 2′ W.

TEPELINI, *tep-e-le'-ne*, a town of Albania, on the Voyussa, 30 miles from Avlona. It is now nearly in ruins, and contains the palace of Ali Pasha, of Yanina, who was born here about 1749.

TEPIC, *tai-peek'*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, on a height, 24 miles from San Blas. *Pop.* 10,000.

TEPLITZ, TÖPLITZ, or TEPLICK, *tep'-litz*, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles from Prague. *Pop.* 1,300.

TEPLITZ, the name of several small towns and villages of the Austrian states.

TERAMO, *tai-ra'-mo*, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, 25 miles from Aquila. It has a cathedral and several smaller churches. *Pop.* 10,000.

TERAMO, James de, an Italian writer, frequently styled Palladino. He was at first an advocate, but afterwards entered into holy orders, and became archbishop of Tarentum. He wrote, among other works, a curious romance, entitled "The Trial of Belial." B. 1349; D. 1417.

TERBURGH, Gerard, *ter'-berg*, a Dutch painter. He was employed at the court of Spain, where he gained great wealth, and was made a knight. On his return to his own country he settled at Daventer, and was chosen burgomaster. He painted portraits, conversations, and humorous scenes. B. at Zwoll, Holland, 1608; D. 1681.

TERCEIRA, *ter-sai'-e-ra*, an island near the coast of Africa, forming one of the group of the Azores, and the seat of government. *Area.* Estimated at 222 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but highly fertile. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, fruits, and wine. *Pop.* 45,000. *Lat.* 38° 38′ 9″ N. *Lon.* 27° 13′ 7″ W.

TERCERO, *ter-sai'-ro*, a river of South America, province of Tucuman, of the Plata Confederation. After an unascertained course, it enters the Parana at the influx of the Salado.

TEREK, *te-rek'*, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Caucasus. It rises amid snow-covered mountains, and, after a course of 350 miles, it divides into three branches, and falls into the Caspian Sea in *lat.* 44° N., *lon.* 46° to 48° E.

TERENCE, Publius Terentius Afer, *ter'-ence*, a dramatic poet. According to Suetonius, he was a native of Carthage, and was sold as a slave to Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, who gave him his liberty on account of his genius. He studied Greek with such assiduity as to adapt the best comedies from that language into the Latin; of which, however, only six remain. The best edition of Terence is that of Bentley, Amsterdam, 1727. Dunlop, in his "Roman Literature," has given some imitations of his plays. There is an English translation of the comedies, by George Colman. According to one account, he is said to have died of grief, on hearing that 108 plays of Menander, which he had translated while in Greece, and had dispatched to Rome, were lost at sea; while others state that he expired whilst on a voyage from Asia. B. about 218 B.C.; D. about 159 B.C.

TERENTIA, *te-ren'-shi-a*, the wife of Cicero, who repudiated her because she had been faithless while he was in banishment in Asia. She married Sallust, Cicero's enemy, and afterwards Massala Corvinus. She lived to her 103rd, or, according to Pliny, to her 117th year.

TERESPOL, *ter'-es-pol*, a town of Russian Poland, on the Bug, 60 miles from Siedlac. *Pop.* 1,800.

TERGA, *ter'-ga*, a town of Africa, Morocco, 70 miles from Fez. It is near the Mediterranean. *Pop.* 3,000.

TER-GOUW. (*See* GOUDA.)

TERLIZZI, *tair-lit'-se*, a town of Naples, 60 miles from Tarentum, and 7 from the Adriatic. It has a cathedral and several convents. *Pop.* 12,000.

TERMINI, *tair'-me-ne*, a seaport-town of the island of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, at the mouth of the river Termini, 18 miles from Palermo. The public establishments consist of a Monte di Pietà, hospitals, a poor-house for females, several convents, and some rather richly-ornamented churches. *Pop.* 9,000. *Lat.* 38° 5′ N. *Lon.* 13° 45′ E.

TERMINUS, *ter'-mi-nus*, a divinity among the Romans, who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits, and to punish all unlawful usurpation of land. He was represented with a human head, without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved whence he was placed. It is said that when Tarquin the Proud wished to build a temple to Jupiter on the Tarpeian rock, the god Terminus refused to give way, though the other gods resigned their seats with readiness.

TERMONDE, *tair'-monde*, a town of Belgium. (*See* DENDERMONDE.)

TERNATE, *tair-nat'*, the northernmost of a chain of islands on the west coast of Gilolo, and formerly the seat of sovereignty over all the adjacent Moluccа islands,—Tidor, Bachian, Motir, and Machian. It is of small extent, but high, and it contains a lofty peak, which sometimes discharges flames. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 0° 50′ N. *Lon.* 127° 21′ E.—It was taken from the Dutch in the course of the revolutionary war, but was restored at the peace of Amiens. It was again taken in August, 1810, and was restored to the Dutch, with their other possessions, in India, by the peace of Paris in 1814.

TERNAUX, William Louis, Baron, *tair'-no*, a celebrated French manufacturer, who was among the first to introduce spinning-machines into France. He also suggested plans for the preservation of corn in subterraneous caverns instead of granaries, and acclimatized the Thibet sheep in France. B. 1763; D. 1833.

TERNETH, *ter'-neth*, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. *Pop.* 1,500.

TERNEUSE, *tair'-nu(r)se*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, 12 miles from Flushing. *Pop.* 1,100.

TERNI, *tair'-ne*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, between two branches of the river Nera, 48 miles from Rome. It has a cathedral and several churches, but no other public building of consequence. The cascades of the Velino, about 3 miles from Terni, are considered among the finest in the world. *Pop.* 21,000.

TERNOVA, or TIRNOVA, *ter-no'-va*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 110 miles from Adrianople. It stands on a basaltic hill 1,000 feet high, and is inclosed by a wall and trench. *Pop.* 16,000.

TERODANT, or TARUDANT, *ter'-o-dant*, a city of Morocco, capital of the province of Sus, 120 miles from Morocco. The inhabitants excel in the art of dyeing. *Pop.* 21,000.

TERPANDER, *ter-pan'-der*, a lyric poet and musician of Lesbos. It is said that he appeased a tumult at Sparta by the melody and sweetness of his notes. He added three strings to the lyre, which, before his time, had only four. Supposed to have flourished about 650 B.C.

TERPSICHORE, *terp-sik'-o-re*, one of the muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over dancing, and is represented as a young virgin crowned with laurel, and holding in her hand a musical instrument.

TERRACINA, *ter-ra-che'-na*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, at the southern extremity of the Pontine marshes, 56 miles from Rome. It was anciently a town of note, and is indebted to Pope Pius VI., who resided much at it, for the purpose of superintending the draining of the marshes. The cathedral is a dark and gloomy pile, and most of the buildings of the town have a decayed appearance. *Pop.* 5,000.—This place was, in 1798, taken by the French.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, *del fwa'-go*, 'the land of fire,' the most S. region of S. America, consisting of three large islands, separated from S. Patagonia by the Strait of Magellan. There are also numerous smaller islands embraced in the term. The inhabitants are amongst the lowest in the scale of human beings, and subsist mostly by fishing and hunting. *Lat.* 52° 30′ to 55° 35′ S. *Lon.* 65° to 75° W.

TERRA DI LAVORO, *di-la-vo'-ro*, a province of Naples, having on its S.E. the Mediterranean, and on its other sides the provinces Naples, Molise, Principato Ultra, and the Abruzzi. *Area*, 2,505 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being covered in the E. with branches of the Apennines; but fertile in its other parts. Its plains are the richest in the Italian peninsula. *Pro.* Wheat, oil, fruits, silk, and wines. *Pop.* 725,000. *Lat.* between 40° 48′ and 41° 48′ N. *Lon.* between 13° and 15° E.

TERRA FIRMA, *fir'-ma*, an extensive tract of country in South America, which comprehends the three provinces of Darien, Veragua, and Panama, or Terra Firma proper.

TERRA NUOVA, *noo-o'-va*, a town of Italy, 25 miles from Florence. *Pop.* 2,000.—2. Of the kingdom of Naples, 50 miles from Policastro.

TERRASSON, John, *ter'-ras-sawng*, a French divine



and writer, who, in 1707, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and, in 1721, obtained the professorship of philosophy, Greek, and Latin. His most important works are "Critical Dissertation on the Iliad" (this has been translated into English); "Reflections in favour of Law's System" (this was a defence of the Mississippi project); "Sethos," a moral romance, in imitation of Fénelon's "Telemachus;" a translation of Diodorus Siculus. B. at Lyons, 1670; D. at Paris, 1750.

TERRASSON, Anthony, an eminent French lawyer, who was cousin of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an advocate, and composed, by order of the chancellor D'Aguesseau, the "History of Roman Jurisprudence," for which he was named censor-royal, and professor in the Royal College. Besides the above work, he wrote Miscellanies in history and literature. B. at Paris, 1705; D. 1782.

TERTULLIAN, Quintus Septimius Florens, *ter-tul'-li-an*, one of the fathers of the Church, was, according to St. Jerome, a native of Carthage, and the son of a centurion in the employ of the Roman proconsul. He became an eminent rhetorician, and was at first a pagan; but the constancy of the martyrs converted him to Christianity, which he defended with great zeal and eloquence. From Carthage he went to Rome, and in the persecution under Severus, he drew up a famous apology for the Christians. In the latter part of his life he fell into the errors of Montanism. The best editions of Tertullian's works are those of Rigaltius and of Semler. St. Jerome thus speaks of his writings:—"What more learned—more acute than Tertullian, whose Apology, and books against the heathen, embrace all the learning of the age!" B. about 160; D. about 245.

TERUEL, *tair'-roo-el*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, 70 miles from Valencia. Here are the remains of a Roman aqueduct. *Pop.* 6,800.

TERWESTEN, Augustin, *ter-wes'-ten*, a Dutch painter. He improved himself in Italy, where he studied the works of the best masters. By his means the academy at the Hague was revived, and that at Berlin instituted. B. at the Hague, 1649; D. at Berlin, 1711.—He had two brothers, Elias and Matthew. The first excelled in painting fruits and flowers, and died in 1724; the other painted historical subjects, and died in 1735.

TESCHEN, *tesh'-en*, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Olsa, 60 miles from Olmutz. It is inclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium and ducal castles. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, leather, firearms, and liqueurs. *Pop.* 6,500. At this place, in 1779, a treaty was concluded between Russia and Austria.

TESSIN. (*See* TESSINO.)

TESTA, Peter, *tes'-ta*, an eminent Italian painter and engraver. He was drowned in the Tiber in 1650, endeavouring to recover his hat, which had been blown into the river while he was sitting on the bank sketching a design. B. at Lucca, about 1600.

TESTI, Fulvio, *tes'-te*, an eminent Italian poet, and accounted the Horace of modern Italy. He became minister of state to the duke of Modena; but, being accused of treason, was imprisoned. B. at Ferrara, 1593; D. 1646.

TETBURY, *tet'-ber-re*, a well-built market-town of Gloucestershire, on the Avon, 25 miles from Bristol. It has a church, various chapels, schools, and a market-house. *Manf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 3,400.

TETUAN, *tet-oo-an'*, a seaport-town of Africa, Morocco, in the province of El Garb, on the Mediterranean, immediately within the Straits of Gibraltar, 18 miles from Ceuta. The environs are carefully planted with vineyards and gardens; the grapes are exquisite, and the oranges reckoned, by some, superior to any in the world. The inhabitants consist of Moors and Jews. The English fleets entering the Mediterranean often water and victual in the Bay of Tetuan. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 35° 50′ N. *Lon.* 5° 20′ W.—While we write, 1861, the Spanish government, resolved to abandon its claims against Morocco, declared Tetuan the property of Spain, rendered it impregnable, and colonized its territory.

TEVIOT, or TIVIOT, *tev'-i-ot*, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, through the centre of which it flows, and, after being joined by various tributary streams, it

unites with the Tweed at Kelso.—TEVIOTDALE is a name applied to most parts of Roxburghshire.

TEWKESBURY, *tukes'-ber-re*, a market-town and borough of Gloucestershire, situate in a delightful and fertile vale on the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn, 10 miles from Gloucester. The town consists mostly of three principal streets, with several lanes and alleys branching off. Of the public buildings, the principal is the Abbey church, which is almost the only remains of the monastery for which Tewkesbury was once famous. It is of early Norman architecture, combined with specimens of other kinds, is built in the cathedral form, and contains many interesting monuments. There are a town-hall, market-house, gaol, penitentiary, a literary and scientific institution, mechanics' institute, schools, and several charities. *Manf.* The clothing manufactures, for which Tewkesbury was once distinguished, have declined. At present the principal industry consists of stocking framework-knitting, particularly in cotton; malting, and the making of nails. *Pop.* 6,000.—This town was formerly famous for mustard, to which Shakspere alludes in his Second Part of "Henry IV." Here, in 1471, Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians.

TEXAS, *tex'-as*, one of the United States, and formerly a part of Mexico, having N. the Indian territory and Nebraska, S. the Gulf of Mexico, E. the states of Arkansas and Louisiana, and W. New Mexico. *Area*, 300,000 square miles. *Desc.* Low along the coast, and rising gradually from the Gulf of Mexico. Much of the country consists of prairie lands. *Pro.* Sugar, cotton, and the fruits of warm countries in the lowlands; and in the higher grounds wheat and the grains and fruits of temperate regions. Forests abound along the prairies. *Minerals.* Lead, copper, coal, and salt. Gold and silver are said also to exist; but they have not been worked. *Exp.* Hides, horn, tallow, wax, and cotton. *Imp.* Manufactured goods. *Pop.* 220,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 36° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 93° and 107° W.—This state was annexed to the United States in 1845.

TEXAS, the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 3,000.

TEXEL, *tex'-el*, an island of the Netherlands, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, separated from the continent of North Holland by the narrow channel called the Mars-diep. *Ext.* 13 miles long, with a breadth of 6 at its greatest width. *Desc.* Low, and mostly laid out for pasture. It is secured from the sea by strong dykes; and, besides the town of Texel, contains six villages. *Pop.* 5,000, mostly engaged in fishing.—Off the Texel, in 1653, the English fleet, under Monk, defeated the Dutch, under Van Tromp, who was killed during the action. In 1799 the fort was taken by the English, and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying within the channel surrendered to them; but the English abandoned the fort in November following.

TEYDE, PEAK OF. (*See* TENERIFFE, PEAK OF.)

TAZA, *taz'-ca*, a town of Fez, in Africa, on the borders of the province of Rif, 60 miles from Fez It is now much decayed, but has still a fine mosque and well-supplied markets. *Pop.* 11,000.

TEZCUCO, *tes-koo'-ko*, one of the five lakes in the valley of Mexico, at the extremity of which, about three miles distant, the city is placed. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 10.—The CITY is 15 miles from Mexico, and formerly possessed considerable cotton manufactories, which, however, have suffered much by the competition of those of Queretaro. *Pop.* 6,000.

THACKERAY, William Makepeace, *thăk'-e-rai*, a distinguished English novelist, who came of an old Yorkshire family, and was the son of a gentleman in the civil service of the East-India Company. Born in the East, the future novelist was sent at an early age to England, and received his first education at the Charterhouse school, afterwards passing to the university of Cambridge, where he had as contemporaries the poet Tennyson, J. M. Kemble, the eminent Saxon scholar, and other young men who subsequently became famous in literature and science. Quitting his "alma mater" without a degree, and in the enjoyment of a respectable fortune, he formed the resolution of studying pictorial art as a profession. With this view he repaired to the continent, and spent some time at





Weimar, where he made the acquaintance of Gothe. His artist life was continued until between his 25th and 30th years, when he relinquished the crayon for the pen. From the commencement of his literary career he appears to have exhibited high qualities as a writer. His progress to popularity was nevertheless slow. He is understood to have been employed upon the *Times* newspaper, while under the editorship of Barnes; but it was in consequence of his success as a contributor to "Fraser's Magazine" that he became recognized as a witty, elegant, and original writer. His articles in this publication were signed "Michael Angelo Titmarsh;" and, under the same characteristic pseudonym, he produced, separately, "The Paris Sketch-Book;" "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," in three letters to Miss Smith, of London;" and the "Chronicle of the Drum." As Michael Angelo Titmarsh, he also put forth "The Great Hoggarty Diamond;" "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo;" and a series of Christmas books, entitled "Our Street," "Dr. Birch and his Young Friends," "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," "Rebecca and Rowena," and "The Kickleburys on the Rhine," to the second edition of which last he added a reply to a captious critic in the *Times*, who charged him with seeing only hard, selfish, and unamiable people in this world. His general recognition as a great English writer may be said to date from the time of his publishing his first serial novel, "Vanity Fair, or a Novel without a Hero." But, though the public had been long in making the discovery that a great and original genius was catering for it, it now hastened to award him a position in the same rank with the first novelist of the time, Mr. Charles Dickens. Mr. Thackeray's reputation was fully maintained by his subsequent works; everybody being charmed by his wit, his beautiful style,—so easy, yet so strong,—so full of art, but of art so delightfully concealed. "The History of Pendennis," "The History of Henry Esmond," "The Newcomes," "The Virginians,"—each work was read with grateful avidity by the countrymen of their author. His historical studies for the novel of "Henry Esmond," the action of which, being laid in the time of Queen Anne, naturally included Addison, Steele, and the wits of that day in the list of characters, would seem to have been the original foundation for those brilliant lectures upon the English humorists which he delivered in London, the provinces, and in the United States of America. Several works which have been left unnamed in the preceding list were republished in an edition of his Miscellanies; a collection which included his early contributions to "Fraser's Magazine" and "Punch,"—notably, "Jeames's Diary," the "Snob Papers," and the essays of a "Fat Contributor." In England, Scotland, and the United States, during his second visit in 1855-6, were also delivered his lectures upon the "Four Georges," which, at a later period, were published in the pages of the "Cornhill Magazine," a cheap and highly-popular magazine, of which he became the editor on its establishment in 1860. In 1857 he presented himself as a candidate for the representation of the city of Oxford in parliament; but was rejected by that constituency in favour of Mr. Cardwell. It remains to mention one of the lighter efforts of his pen,—the Christmas story of "The Rose and the Ring, or the History of Prince Giglio and Prince Bulbo," published in 1855. His latest work, in course of publication while this notice is written, is entitled "Philip," and is appearing in the pages of the "Cornhill Magazine." From an appreciative critique in the "Edinburgh Review," the following tribute to his genius is extracted. After a summary of Thackeray's merits as a novelist, the reviewer proceeds:—"'What a wonderful art!' So we may suppose some future critic of the English humorists to say,—'What an admirable gift of nature was it by which the author of these tales was endowed, and which enabled him to fix our interest, to waken our sympathy, to seize upon our credulity, so that we believe in his people, speculate gravely upon their faults or their excellencies, and talk about them as if we had breakfasted with them in the morning in their actual drawing-rooms, or should meet them this afternoon in the Park! What a genius—what vigour—what a bright-eyed intelligence and observation—what a wholesome hatred for meanness and knavery—what a

vast sympathy—what a cheerfulness—what a manly relish of life—what a love of human kind!'" D. at Calcutta, 1811.

THAIS, *thaï-is*, a famous Athenian courtesan. She accompanied Alexander, who, during an orgy, was persuaded by her to destroy the city of Persepolis. After the death of the Macedonian conqueror, she became the wife of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.

THALBERG, Sigismond, *tal'-bairg*, a distinguished modern German pianist and musical composer. He was educated under Hummel. In his 15th year he appeared with success as a performer, and, in his 16th, published some excellent musical compositions. In Paris, London, and Vienna, he achieved the highest success as a pianist, and has exercised a large amount of influence over the formation of the modern method of performing upon the pianoforte. He composed variations and fantasias upon the operas of "The Huguenots," "Don Giovanni," "La Donna del Lago," &c. His "Studies for the Pianoforte" are highly esteemed, and, of all the modern masters, he has been most successful in training pupils. B. 1812.

THALES, *thaï-lees*, a philosopher of antiquity. After travelling many years, particularly in Egypt, where he studied mathematics, he returned to his native place, and founded a school of philosophy, generally styled the Ionian school. Among his disciples were Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Pythagoras, and he was often visited by Solon and Thrasybulus. He is generally allowed to have been the father of the Greek philosophy, and stands first on the list of the seven wise men. His doctrine was, that water is the first principle of all bodies; and, according to Diogenes, he was a believer in a deity pervading the universe. He made some inventions in geometry, and first observed the apparent diameter of the sun. He likewise observed the nature and course of eclipses. B. at Miletus, 640 B.C.; D. about 545 B.C.

THALIA, *thaï-lï'-a*, one of the nine muses, who presided over festivals, pastoral and comic poetry. She is represented leaning on a column, holding a mask in her right hand, by which she is distinguished from her sisters, as also by a shepherd's crook.

THAMASP, TAMASP, or THAMAS I., *thä'-mas*, soft of Persia, was the son of Shah Ismail, and ascended the throne in 1524. He defeated the Usbegs, took Bagdad in 1529, and conquered Chirvan in 1538. He suppressed a revolt which his two brothers had excited against his authority, and recovered, from the Ottomans, Bagdad and the surrounding territory, as well as Kars, which had been for a short period under the domination of that power. B. 1514; poisoned 1577.

THAMASP, or TAMASP II., twelfth soft of Persia, ascended the throne in 1722. Attacked on all sides by the Affghans, the Russians, and the Turks, he was, in 1729, compelled to invoke the assistance of Nadir Shah, who, after expelling the Affghans, whose king he put to death, turned his arms against and deposed Tamasp, in 1732. B. about 1698; supposed to have been killed, 1737.

THAMASP-, or TAMASP-KOULI-KHAN. (*See* NADIR SHAH.)

THAME, *taim*, a market-town and parish of Oxfordshire, on the S. bank of the Thames, which here becomes navigable. The church is a large and handsome structure of the cruciform kind, and comprises a nave, two aisles, a north and south transept, and a chancel. There are, besides, numerous schools and a market-house. *Manf.* Lace. *Pop.* 4,000.

THAME, a river. (*See* TAME.)

THAMES, *temz*, one of the most noted rivers of Great Britain, whether we consider the length of its course, its body of water, and still more the vast commerce of which it is the centre. It rises, under the name of the Isis, about 2 miles S. of Cirencester, and near Lechlade, 138 miles from London, becomes navigable for barges. After receiving the Windrush and the Evenlode, it reaches Oxford, turning round the city towards the north-east. It is here joined by the Charwell, after which it proceeds to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course south-east by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Sheppertown, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames-Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Here, on its north bank, are Westminster and London, and, on the opposite side, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence it rolls to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the North Sea. It receives, in its course from Dorchester, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway, and drains a basin estimated at an area of 6,160 square miles. *Total Course.* 215 miles. It is navigable to Deptford for ships of any burden, and to London Bridge for vessels of 200 tons.

THAMES, a river of New Zealand, on the S.W. shore of which is the town of Auckland.

THAMES, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which flows south into Long-Island Sound.—Also a river of Upper Canada, which falls into Lake St. Claire.

THAMES-DITTON, *temz-dil'-ton*, a parish of Surrey, 2 miles from Kingston-on-Thames. *Pop.* 2,500.

THANET, ISLE OF, *thän'-et*, the N.E. extremity of the county of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland by the river Stour on the south, and by a branch of it called the Nethergong on the west. *Ext.* About 10 miles from east to west, and 8 from north to south. *Desc.* The coast of this island terminates in a perpendicular cliff of chalk; the soil is dry, and the air remarkably pure and bracing. The country is open, the surface level, and the prospect extensive; comprehending, in the interior, an expanse of rich and highly-cultivated fields, and, towards the coast, a delightful view of the ocean, varied with the shipping that are here continually passing and repassing. *Pop.* 32,000.—This was the first possession of the Saxons in Britain. Near the North Foreland there are two large tumuli, said to indicate the scene of a battle fought between the Saxons and the Danes, in 853.

THANN, *tan*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 22 miles from Colmar. *Manf.* Cotton, handkerchiefs, twist, hosiery, starch, and salt. *Pop.* 6,000.

THASOS, THASSUS, or TASSO, *thä'-sos*, an island in the Ægean Sea, 4 miles from the mainland. *Area*, 85 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and well wooded. *Pro.* Corn, fruits, oil, and wine. *Minerals.* Marble. *Pop.* 6,000.

THAXTED, *thäx'-ted*, a market-town of the county of Essex, near the source of the Chelmer, 16 miles from Chelmsford. Its parish church is a very large and beautiful structure, in the Gothic style. The interior consists of a nave, transept, chancel, and side aisles. There are also dissenting chapels, almshouses, a school, and other charities. *Pop.* 2,600.

THEBES, *theebs*, the remains of a great city, which, at an early period, was the capital of Egypt, and the ruins of which, in Upper Egypt, extend for 7 miles along both banks of the Nile. Among its temples, the most remarkable are those of Karnak and Luxor, on the E. bank of the river. A monolith obelisk of the former has been conveyed to Paris, and erected in the Place de la Concord. Several villages are scattered over the site of this ancient city, the importance of which was destroyed after its capture by Ptolemy Lathyrus, in the 3rd century B.C.

THEDEN, John Christian Antony, *tä'-den*, a celebrated German surgeon. He entered the army of the king of Prussia as surgeon, and, during the military operations of the Seven Years, displayed so much skill in his profession, that Frederick promoted him to the post of chief military surgeon. After thirty years' service, he commenced writing a series of works upon surgery, which bear the impress of his long experience, and are highly esteemed. The theoretical portion of them, however, being based upon an antiquated principle, is less valuable. B. 1714; D. 1797.

THEISS (Hung. TISZA), *tice*, a river of Hungary, rising from two springs on the north-east frontier of the kingdom, called the Black and the White Theiss. After a course of 500 miles, it joins the Danube, 22 miles from Peterwardein.

THELLUSSON, Peter Isaac, *thell'-lus-son*, a native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, where he acquired a prodigious fortune, and who, at his death, in 1798, left about £100,000 to his family, and the remainder of his property, considerably above half a million, was to accumulate to a certain period, when, if there were none of his descendants and name existing,



THEBES.

the whole was to be applied by parliament towards paying off the national debt. The family endeavoured to set aside the will in chancery, but without success; and it was not until 1859, after sixty years of litigation, that the "great Thellusson will-case," the oldest lawsuit on record, was decided.

THELWALL, John, *thell'-wall*, an English writer, who, after spending some time in the study of the law, relinquished it for literature. He commenced his career by publishing a volume of poems, which were well received, and afterwards he became editor of a magazine. Possessed of a ready and attractive style, he joined with Horne Tooke and other political orators of the time, and gained so great a reputation, by his boldness as a political reformer, that he was included with Horne Tooke and Thomas Hardy in the indictment for high treason. After a trial of five days, he was acquitted; whereupon he retired to Wales; but, in 1801, commenced as lecturer and tutor in elocution. In the cure of stammering he was also highly successful, communicating some valuable papers upon the subject to the "Medical and Physical Journal" and the "Monthly Magazine." He was the author of "Poems written in the Tower and in Newgate;" "The Tribune;" "Political Miscellanies;" "A Letter on Stammering;" "The Peripatetic;" and a novel called "The Daughter of Adoption." B. in London, 1764; D. at Bath, 1831.

THEMIS, *the'-mis*, the goddess of justice among the Greeks. She was the first to whom the inhabitants of the earth raised temples. Her oracle was famous in Attica in the age of Deucalion. She was generally attended by the Seasons. Among the moderns she is represented as holding a sword in one hand and a pair of scales in the other.

THEMISON, *them'-is-on*, a celebrated Greek physician, who was the disciple of Asclepiades, and, departing from the old system, formed a medical sect called Methodici, which was opposed to that of the Empirici. Flourished in the 1st century before Christ.

THEMISTIUS, *the-mis'-ti-us*, a Greek orator and philosopher, who acquired so high a reputation, that, though a pagan, Theodosius the Great appointed him tutor to his son Arcadius, previously to which he had been nominated by Julian prefect of Constantinople. He was very intimate with St. Gregory Nazianzen. He wrote commentaries on the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle: the last only is extant. There remain some of his discourses. Flourished in the 4th century.

THEMISTOCLES, *the-mis'-to-klees*, a celebrated Athenian general. He signalized himself by his courage and address in early life, and fought bravely at Marathon, under Miltiades. When Xerxes invaded Greece, in 480 B.C., Themistocles was at the head of the Athenian republic, and in this capacity the fleet was intrusted to his command. The jealous rivalry of the generals in command of the allied Grecian fleet would have proved fatal to the cause, had not Themistocles freely relinquished his pretensions, and nominated his rival, Eurybiades, as head of the expedition. The Persian fleet was somewhat distressed at Artemisium by a violent storm and the feeble attack of the Greeks; but it was owing to Themistocles that a decisive battle was subsequently fought; for the Greeks, actuated by different views, were unwilling to make a stand at sea against the enemy; Themistocles, however, sent intelligence of their intentions to the Persian monarch. Xerxes, by immediately blocking them with his fleet in the Bay of Salamis, prevented their escape, and obliged them to fight for their safety, as well as for the honour of their country. This battle, which was fought near the island of Salamis, B.C. 480, was decisive, the Greeks obtaining the victory. Further to insure the peace of his country, Themistocles informed the Asiatic monarch, that the Greeks had conspired to cut down the bridge which he had built across the Hellespont, and to prevent his retreat into Asia. Xerxes hastened from Greece, left his forces without a general, and his fleets an easy conquest to the Greeks. Upon his return, Themistocles was received with the greatest honours, and, by his prudent administration, Athens was soon fortified with strong walls, the Piræus was rebuilt, and her harbours were filled with a numerous and powerful navy, which rendered her the mistress of Greece. Yet, in the midst of this glory, the conqueror of Xerxes incurred the displeasure of his countrymen. He was banished from the city, and obliged to seek the protection of a monarch whose fleets he had defeated, and whose father he had ruined. Artaxerxes received the illustrious Athenian with kindness, made him one of his greatest favourites, and, according to oriental customs, bestowed three rich cities upon him, to provide him with bread, wine, and meat. But Themistocles still remembered that Athens gave him birth, and, according to some writers, the wish of not injuring his country, and, therefore, his inability of carrying on war against Greece, at the request of Artaxerxes, obliged him to destroy himself by poison, or drinking bull's blood. The manner of his death, however, is uncertain. His remains were conveyed to Attica, and honoured with a magnificent tomb by the Athenians, who too late repented of their cruelty to the saviour of his country. B. about 514 B.C.; D. about 449 B.C.

THEMISTOGENES, *the-mis-toj'-e-nees*, a Greek historian, referred to by Xenophon as the author of an account of the expedition of Cyrus. It is, however, conjectured that Xenophon alluded to his own history —the "Anabasis," as the work of another writer.

THEMSCHE, *temsh*, a market-town of Belgium, on the Scheldt, 9 miles from Dendermonde. *Manf.* Linens, lace, and printed calicoes. *Pop.* 6,200.

THENARD, Louis James, Baron, *ten'-ar*, a celebrated French chemist, who, in his 20th year, became demonstrator in chemistry at the Polytechnic School at Paris. He subsequently rose to the position of professor of chemistry in the College of France. Charles X. created him a baron in 1824. In 1833 he was nominated a peer of France, having, in the meanwhile, been appointed professor in the university. One of the most distinguished chemists in the early portion of the 19th century, he was the author, among other valuable works, of "Physico-Chemical Researches," "Elementary Treatise on Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical," which latter is one of the best works of its kind, and has been reproduced in the German language. He likewise enriched the scientific journals of France with treatises upon almost every department of chemistry. B. 1777; D. at Paris, 1857.

THEOBALD, Louis, *the'-o-bawld*, an English dramatic writer, who wrote several dramatic pieces of little merit. He is chiefly known by his edition of Shakspere, which, though depreciated by Warburton, possesses considerable merit, and shows no want of judgment. As an editor of Shakspere, he was vastly superior to Pope, whose edition he criticised in a pamphlet entitled "Shakspere restored; or, Specimens of Blunders committed and unamended in Pope's Edition." For this, Pope assailed Theobald with all his powers of ridicule, and made him the hero of the "Dunciad." Theobald revenged himself in an admirable way: he produced an edition of Shakspere which extinguished the inaccurate one of Pope. Pope and Theobald afterwards became reconciled, and the former substituted Colley Cibber for Theobald, as the chief dunce in his satire. He was likewise the author of a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, and some periodical papers inserted in a weekly journal of his time. B. at Sittingbourne, Kent, date unknown; D. 1744.

THEOBALDUS, or TEBALDUS, *te-bal'-dus*, a French prelate, who wrote a theological and didactic poem upon twelve animals,—*the lion, eagle, serpent, ant, fox, stag, spider, whale, centaur and siren, elephant, dove, and panther*. After describing the habits of these animals, he proceeds to make a series of moral and religious speculations thereupon. The poem has likewise been attributed to Hildebert, archbishop of Tours. The title of the work, which was first printed at Antwerp in 1482, is "Physiologus de Naturis Duodecim Animalium." Its date has been variously assigned to the 11th and 12th centuries.

THEOCRITUS, *the-ok'-ri-tus*, a Greek bucolic poet, of whom little is known beyond the fact that his friend and patron was Ptolemy Philadelphus. He is said to have been strangled by order of Hiero, king of Syracuse, for having written a satire against him. Of his various works, we have only the "Idylls," which are remarkable for their pleasing simplicity and sweetness; twenty-two epigrams, and a fragment of a poem entitled "Berenice." The best editions are Warton's and Reiske's. Theocritus has been translated into English by Polwhele, Creech, and others. Flourished about 280 B.C.

THEODATUS, *the-od'-ă-tus*, king of the Goths in Italy, was placed on the throne in 534, by his cousin Amalasonta, whom he married; but, some time afterwards, caused to be strangled. The emperor Justinian declared war against him, and Belisarius, his general, marched into Italy; on which the soldiers of Theodatus deposed him, and placed on the throne Vitiges, who put Theodatus to death, in 536.

THEODORA, *the-o-do'-ra*, a woman who, from being a courtesan, became empress to Justinian, and distinguished herself by her intrigues and enterprises. The name of Theodora is common to many empresses of the East at a later period. D. 548.

THEODORE OF PHARAN, *the'-o-dore*, so named from a town in Arabia, of which he was bishop. He is held by some writers as being the author of the dogmas of the Monothelites. Flourished under Heraclius.

THEODORETUS, or THEODORITUS, *the-od'-o-re'-tus*, a church historian. In 423 he was made bishop of Cyrus, in Syria, which office he discharged with great reputation. He was deposed in a synod at Ephesus, as being inclined to Nestorianism; but was restored in the general council of Chalcedon, in 451. He wrote a "History of the Church from 325 to 429," "Commentaries on the Scriptures," "Lives of Saints," and other works. B. about 393; D. 457.

THEODORIC, *the-od'-o-rik*, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, was the natural son of Theodomir, and given as a hostage to the emperor Leo Magnus, in 461. He rendered great services to the emperor Zeno, who honoured him with the consulate in 484. He afterwards defeated and put to death Odoacer, and made himself master of all Italy. In 509 he espoused a sister of Clovis, king of the Franks. Theodoric displayed the qualities of a great prince. He regulated the administration of justice, allayed religious disputes, revised the laws, and encouraged commerce. D. 455; D. 526.

THEODORIC I., king of the Visigoths, succeeded Wallia in 420. During the interval 426—436, he made war upon the Romans three times, and attempted to take the city of Narbonne. He obtained territory both in Spain and Gaul, and subsequently became the ally of the Romans against Attila, whom he defeated at Châlons-sur-Marne in 451, but lost his life in the battle. His son Thorismund succeeded him.

THEODORIC II., son of Theodoric I., acquired the throne by the murder of his brother Thorismund, in 453, but was himself killed by Euric, another of the sons of Theodoric I. During his short reign he increased the empire of the Visigoths, and advanced almost as far as the Loire. Killed, 466.

THEODORUS OF MOPSUESTIA, *the-o-do'-rus*, so named from the place of which he was bishop, a city in Cilicia. His works, which favour Nestorianism and Socinianism, were condemned in the fifth general council. What remains is a "Commentary on the Twelve Greater Prophets," and some fragments. He is held in great respect by the Syrian Christians. D. 429.

THEODORUS OF CYRENE, whose philosophy was so disliked, that he was banished from his native city. He repaired to Athens, and afterwards to Egypt, where he obtained the favour of Ptolemy Soter, who appointed him ambassador to Lysimachus. He was styled the Atheist, for having composed a work in which he denied the existence of the gods. He is regarded as one of the forerunners of Epicurus. Flourished towards the close of the 4th century B.C.

THEODORUS, Priscianus, a physician who resided at the court of the emperor of the East. He was the author of a work in Latin, which is included in the collection of ancient physicians by Rivinus. Supposed to have flourished in the 4th century.

THEODORUS I. succeeded John IV., as bishop of Rome, in 641. He excommunicated Paulus, patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned the heresy of the Monothelites. His successor was Martin I. D. 649.

THEODORUS II. succeeded John IX. in 897, but died in less than a month after his election.

THEODORUS LASCARIS, emperor of Nicæa. (*See* LASCARIS, Theodorus.)

THEODORUS, or DIODORUS, bishop of Tarsus. He defended the Catholic faith against the emperor Valens, who was an Arian, but became the favourite of Gratian. He was the author of works upon theology and morals, none of which are extant. D. about 394.

THEODORUS OF CÆSAREA was at first a monk at Jerusalem, but repairing to Constantinople about 535, obtained the favour of Justinian, and was nominated archbishop of Cæsarea. Afterwards he was excommunicated and deprived of his see. Flourished in the 6th century.

THEODOSIA, *the-o-do'-si-a*, a town of Russia, on the coast of the Crimea, with a deep and safe harbour. *Pop.* 8,500.

THEODOSIUS I., *the-o-do'-si-us*, a Roman emperor, surnamed the Great. His father, General Theodosius, distinguished himself in Britain and Africa, but was beheaded by order of Valens in 376. The son was called to court by Gratian, associated with himself in the empire, and appointed governor of Thrace and those provinces which Valentinian had possessed in the East. He defeated the Goths in several actions, and compelled them to sue for peace. His fame spread into Persia, and Sapor III. solicited his alliance. In 385 a conspiracy was formed against him, but it was discovered; and Theodosius displayed the magnanimity of his disposition by pardoning the criminals. But in 390 he tarnished his fame in causing the inhabitants of Thessalonica to be put to the sword, on account of an insurrection which had taken place in that city. St. Ambrose was so struck with horror by this transaction, that he refused to admit Theodosius into the church till he had performed penance during eight months. The emperor, having defeated Maximus, marched to Rome, where he received the honours of a triumph; after which he returned to Constantinople and defeated the barbarians, who had ravaged Macedonia and Thrace. He then turned his arms against the usurper Eugenius, who had been placed on the throne after the murder of Valentinian. Having defeated him at Aquileia, he caused him to be beheaded in 394. He thus became emperor of the whole Roman world, and was preparing to reform the administration of his dominions by wise edicts, when his health gave way. Before his death he nominated his son Arcadius to the empire of the East,

while that of the West was given to Honorius. B. 345; D. at Milan, 395.

THEODOSIUS II. was grandson of the preceding, and succeeded his father Arcadius, in 408, under the guardianship of his sister Pulcheria. She caused him to marry Athenais, daughter of Leontius, an Athenian philosopher, who, being baptized, took the name of Eudocia. Ardaburius, his general, defeated the Persians with great slaughter near the Euphrates; but Theodosius was less fortunate against the Huns, who overran the European provinces, so that the emperor was obliged to purchase a peace. Theodosius, throughout his life, was emperor only in name, the whole sovereignty being exercised by Pulcheria, his sister. During his reign, the celebrated code of laws known as the Theodosian code, was promulgated. B. 401; D. 450.

THEODOSIUS III. was nominated emperor of the East in succession to Anastasius II., in 715, by the troops of Anastasius. He at first refused the crown, but was forced to accept it. After a reign of one year he abdicated in favour of Leo III.

THEODOTIAN OF EPHESUS, *the-o-do'-shun*, was of the Ebionite sect of Christians, and made a translation into Greek of the Old Testament. Flourished early in the 2nd century.

THEODOTUS OF BYZANTIUM, *the-od'-o-tus*, surnamed the Tanner, from his occupation. In the persecution under Marcus Aurelius he was arrested, and, to save his life, renounced the Christian religion. The faithful having reproached him for his apostasy, he invented the heretical notion that Christ was only a man. He was excommunicated, but obtained many followers, who were called Theodotians.

THEOGNIS, *the-og'-nis*, a Greek elegiac poet. There remain of his some fragments printed in the collection of comic poets by Aldus. B. at Megara, and flourished towards the close of the 6th century.

THEON, *the'-on*, a Greek sophist, who wrote a poetical treatise of rhetoric, entitled "Progymnasmata." Flourished in the 1th century.

THEON, a celebrated Greek painter, who was accounted one of the first artists of his time. His paintings are alluded to by Pliny, Plutarch, and Ælian. Flourished under Philip and Alexander of Macedon.

THEON OF ALEXANDRIA, surnamed the Younger, a philosopher and mathematician in the time of Theodosius the Great, was father of the celebrated Hypatia. He wrote a Commentary on Euclid and on Aratus. Flourished in the 4th century.

THEON OF SMYRNA, surnamed the Elder, a Platonic philosopher, who is stated to have composed a work upon arithmetic, music, astronomy, and geometry, which has been lost. Flourished under Ptolemy.

THEOPHANES, George, *the-of'-a-nees*, a Greek historian, who entered into the monastic state, and was received with distinction at the seventh general council; but was exiled by the emperor Leo the Armenian. He wrote a Chronicle beginning where Syncellus ends, and reaching to the reign of Michael Curopalatus. D. 818.

THEOPHANES, Prokopovitch, a Russian historian, who became archbishop of Novgorod. He wrote the "Life of Peter the Great," and some theological treatise. B. 1681; D. 1736.

THEOPHANO, empress of the East, *the-of'-an-o*, who was a woman of obscure birth. Having become the wife of Romanus II., she evinced a treacherous and intriguing disposition. She poisoned her husband in 963, and placed her paramour Nicephorus Phocus upon the throne, whom she married, but caused to be assassinated, in order that she might espouse John Zimisces. The latter, however, banished Theophano shortly after being proclaimed emperor. She was recalled to Constantinople by her son Basil II., in 985.

THEOPHILUS, *the-of'-i-lus*, bishop of Antioch. He was at first a heathen; but was converted to Christianity on reading the Bible. His "Defence of Christianity" was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, and is appended to the works of Justin. Flourished in the 2nd century.

THEOPHILUS, emperor of the East, was the son and successor of Michael II. He punished with great severity all who were implicated in the murder of Leo V.; was an iconoclast, and remained almost continually at war with the caliph Motassem, whose native city, Zapetra, in Syria, he destroyed. Motassem, however, revenged this insult by sacking Armorium, the birthplace of Theodosius. D. 842.

THEOPHILUS, a jurist of Constantinople, who, with Dorotheus and Trebonian, compiled the "Institutes of Justinian." Of this undertaking he left an excellent paraphrase in Greek, which was discovered in the 16th century, at Louvain. Flourished in the 6th century.

THEOPHILUS, surnamed the Monk and the Priest, a Latin writer, who composed a work upon painting on velvet, wood, and in fresco. The work also treated of mosaics, painting on glass, and gave some curious receipts for the mixing of colours. Lived in the 12th century.

THEOPHILUS PROTOSPATHARIUS, *pro-tos-path-a'-ri-us*, a Greek writer upon medicine; five of whose treatises upon anatomy and physiology are extant. Nothing is known relative to his life. Supposed to have lived in the 7th century.

THEOPHRASTUS, *the-o-fras'-tus*, a Greek philosopher. Plato was his first master; but he afterwards became a disciple of Aristotle, who had a great esteem for him, and gave him the surname of Theophrastus, 'one who speaks divinely,' his original name being Tyrtamus. He succeeded that philosopher in his school at Athens, and his name became so celebrated, that he was attended by two thousand pupils, who came from all parts of Greece. Only a few of his works are extant; the most important of them being—"History of Stones," of which Hill has given an English translation; "Treatise of Plants," and "Moral Characters:" these have also been translated into English. The best edition of his works is that of Aldus. B. at Eresus, in the island of Lesbos, about 370 B.C.; D. at Athens, at a very advanced age.

THEOPHYLACTUS, *the-o-fil-ac'-tus*, archbishop of Achris, and metropolitan of Bulgaria in the 11th century. He wrote Commentaries on the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles; also on some of the minor prophets and Epistles.

THEOTOCOPULI, Dominic, *the-o-to-cop'-u-li*, an eminent painter, sculptor, and architect, who studied under Titian. He is supposed to have been a Greek; but he settled at Toledo, and was engaged by Philip II. to decorate the Escurial with his works. He designed several Spanish churches, and executed sculptures for them. D. at Toledo, 1625.—His son Manuel also achieved celebrity as a sculptor and architect. He designed a portion of the cathedral of Toledo. D. 1631.

THERAMENES, *the-ram'-e-nees*, an Athenian philosopher and general, was one of the thirty tyrants who assumed the government of Athens; but he opposed their cruelties; on which Critias, one of his colleagues, accused him of being an enemy to the state, and Theramenes was condemned to take poison, 404 B.C.

THERESIENSTADT, or MARIEN THERESIENSTADT, *tai-ra'-si-en-stat*, a town of the south of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs, 25 miles from Szegedin. It is an assemblage of villages, or rather one vast overgrown village, and has large barracks for lodging soldiers. It has a Catholic church for the Servians, a Greek for the Rascians, and a Franciscan monastery for Catholics. Weavers and tanners are the most numerous class. *Pop.* 34,000.

THERESIENSTADT, a fortified place of Bohemia, in the angle formed by the Elbe and the Egra, at their junction, 31 miles from Prague. Its fortress was built in 1780, by Joseph II.

THERMIA, *ther'-mi-a*, an island of European Turkey, in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to the Cyclades, and situate about 40 miles from the island of Paros. *Area*, 48 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile; producing wheat, barley, wine, figs, honey, and some silk. It derives its name from the hot springs which are on its E. side. *Pop.* 6,000.

THERMOPYLÆ, *ther-mop'-i-le*, a pass in the north-east of Greece, at the base of Mount Œta, famous for the fate of Leonidas and his 300 Spartans, who here devoted themselves to their country, 480 B.C. It consists of a narrow passage, between high cliffs on one side, and on the other the sea, or an impassable marsh, formed by alluvial deposits, 9 miles from Lamia.

THERSITES, *ther-si'-tees*, an officer, the most deformed

and illiberal of the Greeks during the Trojan war. He was fond of ridiculing his fellow-soldiers, particularly Agamemnon, Achilles, and Ulysses. Achilles killed him with one blow of his fist, because he laughed at his mourning the death of Penthesilea.

THÉRY, Augustin Francis, *tai'-ry*, a modern French writer, who, in 1826, was appointed censor of studies, and retained the appointment until the year 1847. He was the author of "History of Literary Opinion," "Lectures on the Profession of Schoolmaster," "An Abridgment of the History of England," and several other important educational works. He was a member of many learned bodies, and, in 1845, was created an officer of the Legion of Honour. D. at Paris, 1796.

THESEUS, *the'-se-us*, king of Athens, and the national hero of that state. He was the son of Ægeus by Æthra, the daughter of Pittheus, and was educated at Trœzene, in the house of his father-in-law. When he came to years of maturity, he was sent by his mother to Athens, a sword being given him, by which he might make himself known to Ægeus. In his way from Trœzene to Athens, he destroyed Corynetes, Synnis, Sciron, Cercyon, Procrustes, and the celebrated Phæa. At Athens, however, his reception was not cordial; Medea lived there with Ægeus, and she attempted to destroy him before his arrival was made public. Ægeus was himself to give the poison to his son at a feast; but the sight of his sword on the side of Theseus, reminded him of his love for Æthra. The Pallantids, who attempted to assassinate Theseus, were all put to death by the young prince. The bull of Marathon was next destroyed by him. He afterwards went to Crete, where, by means of Ariadne, who was enamoured of him, he killed the Minotaur (*see* MINOTAUR), and thereby redeemed the Athenians from the annual tribute of the seven chosen youths, and as many virgins, to be devoured by the monster. In the island of Naxos he, however, abandoned Ariadne, to whom he was indebted for his safety. On his return to Athens, he neglected to hoist white sails, which were to denote his success; whereupon, Ægeus, thinking his son lost, threw himself into the sea. His ascent to his father's throne was universally applauded. The Athenians were governed with mildness, and Theseus made new regulations, and enacted new laws. The fame which he had gained by his victories and policy, caused Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ, to seek his friendship. (*See* PIRITHOUS.) Theseus was present at the nuptials of his friend, and he was the most courageous of the Lapithæ, in the defence of Hippodamia against the brutal attempts of the Centaurs. (*See* LAPITHÆ and CENTAURS.) Theseus afterwards, in conjunction with Pirithous, carried off Helen, the daughter of Leda; but the resentment of Castor and Pollux soon obliged him to restore her to them. Others declare that he was delivered from Hades, whither he had gone with Pirithous to carry off Proserpine, by Hercules. During the captivity of Theseus in the kingdom of Pluto, Mnestheus obtained the crown in preference to the children of the absent monarch. At his return, Theseus attempted to eject the usurper, but to no purpose. He retired with great mortification to the court of Lycomedes, king of the island of Scyros, who, either jealous of his fame or bribed by the presents of Mnestheus, carried him to a high rock, on pretence of showing him the extent of his dominions, and threw him down a deep precipice. The children of Theseus, after the death of Mnestheus, recovered the Athenian throne.

THESIGER, Sir Frederick, *thes'-i-jer*, a modern English lawyer, who at first served as a midshipman in the royal navy, which he quitted to study the law. In 1818 he was called to the bar, and after rising to a large practice, and becoming the leader of the Home circuit, was nominated king's counsel in 1834. In 1840 he was returned to parliament as M.P. for Woodstock, for which place he sat until 1844, when, on being appointed solicitor-general under the Peel ministry, he became a candidate for, and was elected to represent, Abingdon. At the death of Sir William Follett he was appointed attorney-general; but the Peel ministry vacating office soon afterwards, he retired with his party. Under the Derby administration of 1852, he again became attorney-general, and lord chancellor, as Lord Chelmsford, in 1858. B. in London, 1794.

THESPIS, *thes'-pis*, a Greek poet of Attica, who, according to the ancient tradition, was the inventor of tragedy. He went from town to town in a waggon, on which was erected a temporary stage, where two actors, with faces daubed with the lees of wine, entertained the audience with choral songs and speeches. He is said to have written tragedies, which are lost. Flourished about 535 B.C.

THESPIUS, *thes'-pi-us*, king of the Thespiades, and father of fifty daughters, all of whom bore children to Hercules. The Thespiades were conducted to Sardinia by Iolus.

THESSALONICA. (*See* SALONICA.)

THESSALUS, *thes'-sa-lus*, a Greek physician, who resided at the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia. He assisted to establish the sect of Dogmatici, called also the Hippocratic school. Some of the writings which are known under the name of Hippocrates, are supposed to have been written by Thessalus. Flourished about 360 B.C.

THESSALUS, a Greek physician, who was one of the founders of the Methodici school of medicine. His vanity was so excessive, that he styled himself "the conqueror of physicians." Galen accused him of being ignorant of the action of drugs. Flourished in the 1st century.

THESSALY, *thes'-sa-ly*, one of the S. provinces of European Turkey, bounded on the E. by part of the Ægean, which forms the Gulf of Salonica; W. by high mountains of the Pindus range; N. by Macedonia, and S. by Greece. *Area*, 5,500 square miles. *Desc.* It is one of the finest provinces of the country, containing fertile plains, watered by streams descending from the mountains in the west, and flowing into the Ægean Sea. These plains, equally renowned in ancient times for pasture and tillage, continue highly fertile, producing maize, wheat, rice, vines, silk, cotton, and tobacco. *Rivers.* The most remarkable is the Salympria, or ancient Peneus. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 39° and 40° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 21° 30′ and 23° 25′ E.—On the N. frontier of this province is the Mount Olympus of antiquity, and one of its plains, Pharsalia, is memorable for being the scene of the decisive action between Cæsar and Pompey.

THETFORD, *thet'-ford*, a market-town of Norfolk, on the Ouse, at its confluence with the Thet, 29 miles from Norwich. It has several churches, — St. Peter's, St. Cuthbert's, and St. Mary the Less. St. Peter's, commonly called the Black church, from its being built chiefly of flint, consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and a tower. Of the monastery of St. Sepulchre, which was founded in the year 1139, there are still some remains. The conventual church has been long converted into a barn. The site is called Canons. At the eastern extremity of the town are some considerable remains of fortifications; and it has a guildhall, where the Lent assizes for the county are held, a grammar-school, almshouses, and other charities. The Ouse is navigable up to the town. *Pop.* 4,100.—This place is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Sitomagus, and was for a short time the capital of the kingdom of East Anglia. In the 7th century it was the see of the bishopric of Norfolk and Suffolk. It has a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

THETIS, *the'-tis*, one of the sea deities, who was courted by Neptune and Jupiter; but, when the gods were informed that the son she should bring forth must become greater than his father, they ceased their solicitations, and Peleus, the son of Æacus, was permitted to gain her hand. Thetis became mother of several children, among them Achilles, whom she rendered invulnerable by plunging him in the waters of the Styx, except that part of the heel by which she held him.

THEUDIS, *thu'-dis*, king of the Visigoths, who was elected as the successor of Amalaric, in 531. He sustained a war against the Franks, whom, in 542, he drove out of Saragossa; but was repulsed at Ceuta by the Greeks. Although an Arian, he tolerated the orthodox faith. He was the last of the Visigothic kings that resided in Spain. Assassinated at Barcelona, 548.

THÉVENOT, Melchisedeck, *taive'-no*, a learned French writer, who became librarian to the Royal Library of France. He produced a collection of voyages and travels, including those of Hakluyt and Purchas, which are highly esteemed; a "History of the Academy of

Sciences," of which he was one of the founders, and other works. B. 1621; D. 1692.

THÉVENOT, John, a celebrated French traveller, who was nephew of the preceding. He travelled in England, Germany, and Italy; and, having made the acquaintance of the celebrated D'Herbelot at Rome, he, at the latter's suggestion, set out upon a journey of exploration in Asia. After visiting Egypt, Persia, and India, he died on his route from Ispahan to Tabriz. He made a collection of the plants of India and Persia, and wrote an account of his travels, which was published after his death, at Amsterdam. He introduced coffee into France. B. at Paris, 1633; D. 1667.

THIAKI. (*See* ITHACA.)

TIAN-SHAN, *te'-an-shan*, the 'Celestial Mountains,' a lofty chain of Chinese Turkestan, forming the N. boundary of the great table-land of Central Asia, and extending between *lat.* 42° and 43° N., *lon.* 80° to 90° E.

THIBAUT, *tib'-o*, fifth count of Champagne, and first king of Navarre. He succeeded to the crown of Navarre at the death of Sancho the Strong, in 1234, and, in 1239, set out upon a crusade in the Holy Land; but after experiencing defeat at Cæsarea, and at Ascalon, he abandoned his army to its fate, and returned to his kingdom. Sixty-six poems are said to have been written by him; on account of which he takes high rank among the Troubadours. B. 1201; D. at Pamplona, 1253.

THIBAUT, Anthony Justus Frederick, an eminent German writer upon jurisprudence, who became a judge of the grand-duchy of Baden, and a knight. His writings, which are highly esteemed, principally are,—"On the Necessity of a Common Code of Laws for Germany;" "Essays on Civil Law;" "On Several Branches of the Theory of Law;" and "On Possession and Prescription." B. at Halmeln, Hanover, 1772; D. 1840.

THIBET. (*See* TIBET.)

THIEL, or TIEL, *teel*, a neat town of the Netherlands, near the river Waal, 20 miles from Utrecht. *Pop.* 5,200

THIELE, *teel(r)*, a river of Switzerland, running through the cantons of Vaud and Bern, and, after a course of 65 miles, joining the Aar, 5 miles from Bienne.

THIELT, *teelt*, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 18 miles from Ghent. *Manf.* Linen and lace, soap, leather, and hats. *Pop.* 13,000.

THIERRY, Amedée-Simon-Dominique, *tee'-er-re*, a French historian, who became master of requests in the council of state. He assisted his brother Augustin in several of the great works produced by the latter, and himself wrote,—"History of Gaul under the Roman Dominion;" "History of Attila;" and "History of the Gauls, from the most remote period until the Conquest of Gaul." B. at Blois, 1797.

THIERRY, Jacques-Nicholas-Augustin, a celebrated French historian, who was at first a teacher in a school; but repairing to Paris in 1814, he, in a few years, attracted attention by his contributions to the liberal journals of that metropolis. In 1820 he was engaged to write a series of letters upon French history for the *Courrier Français;* but his opinions having been attacked, he quitted that journal, and resolved to entirely devote himself to historical inquiry. After four years of assiduous study, he produced his "History of the Conquest of England by the Normans," a work which, despite its peculiar theories, has become celebrated, not alone in France, but also in England and Germany. For a time his eyesight so far failed him that he was reduced to a condition of total blindness; but in that melancholy period he received material assistance from his brother, the precedingly-named, and his wife, Julia Thierry. Consistent in his principles, refusing political employment, he remained a devoted follower of historical research, finding in that course of life something, as he himself expressed it, "better than property—better than health." His other works were,—"Ten Years of Historical Study;" "Letters on the History of France;" "Collections of Documents relative to the History of France;" and the "Times of the Merovingians." As an historian, he is excelled by neither Michelet nor Guizot, the greatest historical writers of his country. He was a member of the Legion of Honour, and of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. B. at Blois, 1795; D. 1856.

THIERRY, Julia, a modern French authoress, who was the wife of the preceding. Besides assisting him in his historical works, she herself produced a number of interesting works, the most important of which were,—"Pictures of Manners in the 18th and 19th Centuries;" and some excellent essays for the *Revue des Deux Mondes.* D. 1844.

THIERS, Louis Adolphe, *tee'-er*, a celebrated French statesman and historian. It was intended to place him at the Ecole Polytechnique at Paris, in order to qualify him for a military career; but the fall of the empire, and the peace which ensued, leaving only a faint prospect of success to a young military man who possessed no influence, he resolved to adopt the law as a profession, and accordingly entered the college of Aix, where he distinguished himself by his talents for the acquisition of knowledge. He set up in practice as an advocate; but meeting with little success, he resolved to apply himself to literature, and, with that view, repaired to Paris. After acquiring some celebrity as writer of political articles for various French newspapers, he, in 1823, produced the first volume of the "History of the French Revolution." This work, which was not completed until 1830, had but little success at the outset. The revolution of 1830, however, allowed him to take a prominent position. With Armand Carrel, Béranger, and others, he had previously exhibited great energy in denouncing the governmental system of the Bourbons; and when Louis Philippe became the constitutional king of France, Thiers, as one of the chief promoters of the new order of things, was rewarded with a post in the ministry of Finance. He next rose to the highest reputation as a parliamentary orator, and upon the formation of the Soult ministry, in 1832, Thiers became minister of the Interior, an office he exchanged for the ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 1836. As a statesman, he evinced a policy antagonistic to England, and somewhat in favour of war. Opposed by Guizot, he was at length supplanted by the latter; whereupon Thiers returned to authorship, and devoted his leisure to the composition of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire." In politics he was regarded as one of the leaders of the opposition to the measures of the king and his minister Guizot, until the revolution of 1848. At that period he could not succeed in attaining to a prominent position, chiefly distinguishing himself as an orator in the National Assembly, where he denounced some of the pet schemes of the republicans; such, for instance, as rights of labour, the national workshops, and other socialistic theories. As an adherent to the cause of the Orleans family, he was exiled from France at the *coup d'état.* He took up his residence first at Brussels, and then in London; but subsequently returned to the French capital on declaring his acquiescence with the empire. No statesman of modern times has been more often charged with want of earnestness and of principle. As an historian, his brilliant talents are obscured by his want of truth and candour. "He has unquestionably surpassed all his predecessors," observes an eminent critic, "in the ease and vigour of his style, in his descriptive power, in his delineation of the character of Napoleon, in his view of the organization and inner life of the first empire. . . . It is the picture of the first empire, and the apotheosis of its chief. The representation, indeed, may not always be accurate, and the panegyric not always just. . . . But we complain of this history, not simply for its mis-statements of facts and its false political reasonings, but also its false morality. We have said that it is the aim of this work to vindicate the first empire. In order to attain this end, the author's facts are strained to meet a distorted morality, and his judgment is often strained to meet a distortion of facts." B. at Marseilles, 1797.

THIERS, John Baptist, a learned French divine, who, after being a professor in the University of Paris, obtained the benefice of Champrond, in the diocese of Chartres, where he embroiled himself in disputes with his superiors respecting ecclesiastical dues. He wrote a treatise on "Superstitions respecting the Sacraments," "A History of Perukes," and several other curious works. B. at Chartres, about 1636; D. 1703.

THIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, 22 miles from Clermont. The buildings in the outskirts of the town have a pleasing appearance, being painted in fresco in the Italian style; but the interior presents nothing but dark, crowded, and winding streets, bordered with gloomy and ill-built houses. *Manf.* Cutlery, paper, and candles. *Pop.* 14,000.

THIERSCH, Frederick William, a modern German writer, who distinguished himself as a promoter of the establishment of educational institutions throughout Germany, and by his works upon classical literature. B. near Freiburg, 1784.

THION DE LA CHAUME, Claude Esprit, *tee'awn(g)-dla-shome*, a celebrated French physician, who, in 1782, became chief physician to the troops engaged at the siege of Gibraltar, and there distinguished himself by his arrangements for the cure of the soldiers attacked by fever. He was the author of several valuable papers on medical subjects; but his death, at an early age, cut short a very promising career. B. at Paris, 1750; D. at Montpellier, 1786.

THIONVILLE, *tee'-awn(g)-veel*, a fortified town of France, on the Moselle, over which is a fine wooden bridge, 17 miles from Metz. *Manf.* Gloves, hosiery, and oils. *Pop.* 8,400.—This place was a residence of the Merovingian and Carlovingian kings, and was repeatedly besieged during the wars between Austria and France.

THIRLBY, Styan, *thurl'-be*, a learned English critic. He was a doctor of laws of the university of Cambridge, and wrote a tract against Whiston on the Trinity; but he is principally known by his excellent edition of Justin's works. B. about 1692; D. 1753.

THIRLWALL, Dr. Connop, *thurl'-wall*, a modern English prelate and historical writer, who at first studied for the legal profession, and was called to the bar; but subsequently entered into holy orders, and became bishop of St. David's. He was the author of a "History of Greece," and also assisted in making a translation of Niebuhr's "History of Rome." B. at Stepney, 1797.

THIRSK, *thursk*, a market-town and borough of Yorkshire, on a brook called Coatbeck, over which are two small but substantial stone bridges, 20 miles from York. In the centre of the town is the market-place, and the church is a handsome Gothic building. The moat and rampart of an ancient castle are still to be seen, but no vestige of the building remains. It has several dissenting chapels and numerous schools. *Manf.* Coarse linens and sacking. *Pop.* 4,800.—It has a station on the York and Newcastle Railway.

THISBE. (*See* PYRAMUS.)

THISTLETON, *this'-el-ton*, a town of Rutlandshire, 7 miles from Oakham. *Pop.* 200.

THIVA, or STIBES, *tee'-va*, a town standing on the site of the ancient Thebes. (*See* THEBES.)

THOLUCK, Frederick Augustus Gottren, *tol'-uk*, a celebrated modern German theologian, who became professor of theology at Halle. His most important works, several of which were translated into English, are,—"Translation and Exposition of the Psalms;" "Authenticity of the Evangelical History" (an answer to the "Life of Jesus" of Strauss); "Sermons on the Chief Phases of the Christian Faith and Life;" and "Hours of Devotion." B. at Breslau, 1799.

THOM, James, *tom*, a Scotch sculptor, who was brought up to the trade of a stonemason; but, having taught himself the art of sculpture, he attracted considerable reputation by his carvings, in sandstone, of Tam O'Shanter, Souter Johnnie, and other figures illustrative of the verses of Burns. In London, the exhibition of his works was at one time very popular; but in time its attractiveness declined, and Thom paid a visit to the United States, where he was so well received, that he resolved to settle there. He subsequently relinquished sculpture, and occupied himself with farming and architecture. His "Tam O'Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie" are placed near the Burns monument on the banks of the Doon. B. in Ayrshire, 1799; D. at New York, 1850.

THOM, William, a Scotch poet, called "the weaver-poet of Inverury." In his tenth year he was apprenticed to the trade of a handloom weaver. In the leisure left from this occupation, he "picked up a little reading and writing;" made an attempt to acquire the Latin language, but was defeated for want of time; and learned to play the German flute. He married, and had a family of four children; but in 1837, in consequence of some commercial failures, he was thrown out of employment, and, in order to obtain work, had to perform a dreary journey in the cold weather, from his residence at Newtyle, near Cupar Angus, in Forfarshire, to Aberdeen. One of his children died on the journey. His first effort as a song-writer was made at this time. He composed some verses to his flute, and, by offering copies of it at the houses on his road, obtained the means of progressing to his destination. He subsequently forwarded some verses to the *Aberdeen Herald*, which attracting much attention, his other poems were published. Thom was invited to London, where a dinner was given in his honour; but, after his return to Inverury, he fell into great distress. In 1841 he produced a small volume entitled "Rhymes and Recollections of a Handloom Weaver," which contained verses of great melody and sweetness of sentiment, combined with much taste; but they were far from receiving the success to which their merits entitled them. After his death, a subscription, amounting to about £250, was raised for his destitute family. B. at Aberdeen, 1799; D. at Inverury, 1850.

THOMAR, *to'-mar*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 17 miles from Abrantes. *Manf.* Cotton, thread, and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 4,000.

THOMAS, *tom'-as*, a county of the United States, in S. Georgia. *Area*, 1,350 square miles. *Pop.* 10,500.

THOMAS, William, a learned English prelate, who was, in 1677, consecrated bishop of St. David's, whence he was translated to Worcester. He wrote an apology for the Church of England; "Roman Oracles silenced;" and several sermons. B. at Bristol, 1613; D. 1689.

THOMAS, William, an eminent English divine, and grandson of the preceding. An industrious antiquary, he published an improved edition of Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire," and "A Survey of the Cathedral of Worcester." D. 1738.

THOMAS, Elizabeth, an English poetess, who, having given offence to Pope, was, under the name of Corinna, mentioned in no honourable terms in the Dunciad. B. 1675; D. 1730.

THOMAS, Anthony Leonard, an eminent French author, who, at an early age, wrote Reflections, historical and literary, on Voltaire's poem of "Natural Religion," in which he defended Christianity with great energy. In 1759 his Eloge of the Marshal Saxe was crowned by the French Academy. He afterwards celebrated the memories of D'Aguessau, Du Guay-Trouin, Sully, Des Cartes, and Marcus Aurelius. He also wrote an essay on the Character, Manners, and Minds of Females; an essay upon Elogies, and some poems. B. at Clermont, Auvergne, 1732; D. 1785.

THOMAS, Catimpratensis, a French writer, who was a monk, taught theology at Louvain, and was afterwards celebrated as a preacher in France, Germany, and Belgium. He was the author of several lives of the saints, some Latin poems, and a treatise upon morality, entitled, "Bonum universale de Apibus." He is also stated by some authors to have made translations of Aristotle. His biographies are included in the "Acta Sanctorum" of the Bollandists. B. 1201; D. 1270.

THOMAS, St., one of the twelve apostles of Jesus Christ, is presumed to have been a native of Galilee. He is distinguished in the sacred history by his disbelief of the resurrection of his master; on which Jesus vouchsafed to permit him to put his fingers into his wounds, and Thomas exclaimed, "My Lord and my God." He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom in Coromandel, where there are still Christian churches which are called by his name.

THOMAS, St., a Portuguese island in the Gulf of Guinea, off the coast of Africa, just N. of the equator. *Area*, 145 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, but unhealthy in the low lands. In its centre is the peak of Santa Anna, rising to a height of 7,020 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Maize, dates, manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, sugar, indigo, cocoa-nuts, and cannella bark. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 0° 5′ to 0° 50′ N. *Lon.* 6° 25′ E.

THOMAS, St., the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, belonging to the Danes, 10 miles from

Tortola. *Area*, 44 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly and unfertile generally. *Pro.* Potatoes, millet, manioc, and most sorts of fruits and herbage, especially sugar, cotton, and tobacco. The town, which begins about 50 or 60 paces west of the harbour, consists chiefly of one long street, at the end of which is the Danish factory. *Pop.* 13,000. *Lat.* 18° 20′ N. *Lon.* 64° 55′ W. In March, 1801, it was taken by the British, but was given up at the peace of Amiens; but was again taken in the course of the subsequent war, and was restored to Denmark at the peace of Paris in 1814. The town is the chief station of the packets between Southampton and the West Indies.

THOMAS, ST., the name of several parishes and villages of France, none with a population above 1,600.

THOMAS À BECKET. (*See* BECKET, Thomas à.)

THOMAS À KEMPIS. (*See* KEMPIS, Thomas à.)

THOMAS AQUINAS. (*See* AQUINAS, Thomas.)

THOMASIN, or TOMASIN, *tom-as′-in*, an old German poet, who produced a poem upon "Courteous Manners," which is lost; but there exists by him a poem entitled "The Italian Guest," which was in reality a philosophical treatise on the physical and spiritual welfare of man. This poem, which is a masterpiece of early German literature, has never been published entire, but fragments of it are contained in the "History of the Poetical Literature of Germany," by Gervinus. Flourished in the 13th century.

THOMASIUS, *tho-ma′-si-us*, James, a learned German professor, who was the tutor of Leibnitz, and was distinguished for his philosophical talents. His principal works are,—"The Origin of Philosophical and Ecclesiastical History;" and several learned dissertations. B. 1622; D. 1684.

THOMASIUS, Christian, a celebrated German writer, and son of the preceding. He published a German literary journal, for some articles in which he was obliged to quit Leipsic and go to Berlin. The king of Prussia made him professor of law in the university of Halle. He introduced the plan of delivering lectures in German, which, before his time, had always been given in the Latin tongue. A man of great learning and sound sense, he was the determined enemy of old prejudices, pedantry, and antiquated superstitions. Frederick the Great said of him, "He denounced trials for witchcraft so loudly, that persons began to be ashamed of them; and from that time the female sex has been permitted to grow old and die in peace." He wrote voluminously upon jurisprudence, morals, and natural law. B. at Leipsic, 1655; D. at Halle, 1728.

THOMASTOWN, *tom′-as-town*, a town of Ireland, in Kilkenny, on the Nore, over which is a beautiful bridge, 8 miles from Kilkenny. It was formerly inclosed by walls. *Pop.* 2,200.

THOMASTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on the river St. George, 36 miles from Augusta. *Pop.* 3,000.

THOMOND, Thomas, *tom′-awn(g)*, a French architect, who, at the Revolution, emigrated to Russia, and became a major in the service of that country. He was subsequently extensively employed as an architect, for which profession he had been educated. He improved, and, in part, reconstructed, the great theatre, and erected the exchange, at St. Petersburg, as also the tomb of the emperor Paul at Paulovska, the theatre at Odessa, &c. B. a Nancy, 1759; D. in Russia, 1813.

THOMPSON, Sir Benjamin. (*See* RUMFORD, Count.)

THOMPSON, *tomp′-sun*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5,000.

THOMPSON, Rev. R. Anchor, a modern English divine and writer upon theology. He received his education at the university of Cambridge, and became master of the hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His principal works were, "Christian Theism," and "Principles of Natural Theology." B. at Durham, 1821.

THOMPSON, Major-General Thomas Perronet, a modern English politician and author, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where, in 1802, he took the B.A. degree. After serving for a time in the royal navy, he entered upon a military career, was at the attack upon Buenos Ayres in 1807, and subsequently participated in the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1819 he was appointed secretary and Arabic interpreter to Sir William Grant Keir, the commander of the expedition dispatched to the Persian Gulf. Subsequently to his return to England in 1821, he was associated with Jeremy Bentham and Dr., afterwards Sir John, Bowring, in the proprietorship of the "Westminster Review." In 1827 he produced his "Corn-Law Catechism," which may be said to have formed the basis of the Anti-Corn Law League which afterwards sprang into existence. Free trade and parliamentary reform were subjects to which his pen was constantly devoted, and in the advocacy of which he wrote articles for the "Westminster Review," pamphlets, and letters to the newspapers. He was also the assiduous supporter of a liberal policy as a speaker in the House of Commons and at public meetings. In 1854 he was promoted to the grade of major-general. He was the author, among other works, of—"Catechism on the Currency;" an "Enharmonic Theory of Music;" and "Geometry without Axioms." A collected edition of his works, political and others, was published in 6 vols. in 1843. B. at Hull, Yorkshire, 1783.

THOMPSON, William, an eminent Irish naturalist, who was educated for a commercial career; but having, while an apprentice to a linendraper, imbibed a taste for natural history, from a perusal of Bewick's "British Birds," he followed it as an amateur during several years, and at length abandoned business for natural science. In 1841 he was permitted to accompany Professor Edward Forbes upon a voyage of observation in the Ægean Sea, in H.M.S. *Beacon*. He became a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and was elected president of the Natural History and Philosophical Society of Belfast. His most important contributions to science were,—"On some rare Irish Birds;" "On the Natural History of Ireland, with a Description of a New Genus of Fishes;" "Report on the Fauna of Ireland, division Vertebrata;" and numerous papers inserted in the "Annals of Natural History." The Bibliography of the Ray Society enumerates more than seventy papers upon subjects on natural history by him. B. at Belfast, 1805; D. in London, 1852.

THOMPSON, Edward, an English poet, who, in early life, was pressed on board a man-of-war, and rose to the rank of lieutenant in 1757. At the end of the war he retired on half-pay, and occupied himself with literature. His principal works were "The Soldier," a poem; "The Courtezan," "Sailor's Letters;" a ludicrous account of the jubilee at Stratford-upon-Avon, under the title of "Trinculo's Trip to the Jubilee;" "The Fair Quaker," a comedy altered from Shadwell; and an edition of the works of Andrew Marvell. B. at Hull, Yorkshire, about 1720; D. on the coast of Africa, 1786.

THOMS, William, *toms*, a modern English antiquarian writer, who, early in life, was appointed to a clerkship in the secretary's office at Chelsea Hospital, and subsequently became clerk in the Printed Papers department of the House of Lords. His first efforts in literature consisted of contributions to the "Foreign Quarterly Review." In 1828 he produced a collection of "Early Prose Romances," and, subsequently, "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," "Anecdotes and Traditions," an edition of Stow's "Survey of London," and a translation of Worsaae's "Primeval Antiquities of Denmark." He was secretary of the Camden Society, and in 1849 started "Notes and Queries," a work containing a profusion of valuable and curious articles. B. in London, 1803.

THOMSON, Anthony Todd, *tom′-son*, a modern Scotch physician and writer upon medicine, who studied at Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of Brougham, Lansdowne, Jeffrey, and others, with whom he was associated as a member of the celebrated Speculative Society. In 1800 he established himself in practice in London, and, in the leisure left from his professional pursuits, composed a number of works of great value. The most important of these works were,—"Conspectus Pharmacopiæ," "London Dispensatory," "Lectures on Botany," and some articles to the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine." In 1828 he became professor of materia medica and, in 1832, of medical jurisprudence in the London University, now University College. B. at Edinburgh, 1778; D. at Ealing, 1849.

THOMSON, Mrs. Anthony Todd, a modern English authoress, who was the wife of the preceding. She produced Memoirs of the court of Henry VIII.; of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; of Viscountess Sandon, mistress of the robes to the consort of George II.; "Recollections of Literary Characters and Celebrated Places," which originally appeared in the pages of "Bentley's Miscellany" and "Fraser's Magazine," under the signature of "A Middle-aged Man;" a title which she took in order, as she says, "by better disguising myself, I might, at that time, express myself the more unreservedly." She was likewise the authoress of some novels and romances, which displayed considerable talent both in description and observation. B. about 1810.

THOMSON, James, an eminent Scotch poet. The son of a clergyman, he was educated at Jedburgh, and afterwards at Edinburgh, with a view to the ministry in the church of Scotland, which profession he declined. Having written his poem of "Winter," he repaired to London, where, according to Dr. Johnson, he wandered about "with the gaping curiosity of a new-comer; his attention upon everything rather than upon his pocket." In consequence, he lost his handkerchief and letters of recommendation. After experiencing many of the sharp stings of poverty, he obtained a publisher for his "Winter," which, however, lay unnoticed for a considerable time. Afterwards, its great merit becoming appreciated, Thomson was brought into notice and popularity. He next produced his "Summer," "Spring," and "Autumn," and a "Poem sacred to the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton." Thomson accompanied the Hon. Mr. Talbot, son of the lord chancellor, on his travels; and, on his return, settled at Richmond, in narrow circumstances. He produced some dramatic pieces of considerable merit; "Liberty," a poem; and the "Castle of Indolence," in the manner of Spenser. But his fame rests upon the poems of "The Seasons," to which even Dr. Johnson has borne the testimony of approbation. In descriptive scenery and pathetic expression, few poets will be found to excel Thomson. "Amidst much that is truly exquisite," says an eminent authority, "both in feeling and expression, he mingles the absurdities of a schoolboy's trite commonplaces and mechanical contrivances to piece out his verse;" but "in spite of these drawbacks, he is a charming poet, and one whose works have always been the delight of all classes." About two years before his death he obtained the place of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands; an office he paid a deputy to fulfil, but which, nevertheless, yielded the poet about £300 per annum. B. at Ednam, Roxburghshire, 1700; D. 1748.

THOMSON, Thomas, a celebrated Scotch chemist, who studied under Dr. Black, at Edinburgh. He commenced as a lecturer upon chemistry, in 1802, and continued to perform the same functions during the fifty subsequent years. For the "Encyclopædia Britannica" he wrote articles upon chemistry, mineralogy, &c., and also acted as one of the editors of that work. The employment of symbols in chemistry was first suggested by him, and he also distinguished himself by his elucidations of the atomic theory of Dalton. His most important works were,—"System of Chemistry;" "Outlines of Mineralogy, Geology, and Mineral Analysis;" "Brewing and Distillation." He was the projector of the "Annals of Philosophy," a scientific journal, which he edited for several years. In 1818 he was elected professor of chemistry in the university of Glasgow. B. at Crieff, Perthshire, 1773; D. at Glasgow, 1852.—His son, Dr. Thomas Thomson, became superintendent of the East-India Company's botanic gardens at Calcutta.

THONE, or THONEX, *tone*, a town of Savoy, on the Fier, 9 miles from Annecy. *Pop.* 3,000.

THONON, *ton'-on*, a town of Savoy, 20 miles from Geneva. *Pop.* 4,500.—Near it is the farmhouse, formerly the château of Ripaille, to which Amadeus VIII. of Savoy retired, after having successively renounced the dukedom of Savoy, the papacy, and the bishopric of Geneva.

THOR, or ASA-THOR, *thor*, one of the principal deities of the Scandinavian mythology, was the eldest son of Odin and Freiya. He reigned over all the aërial regions, in a palace composed of 540 halls; directed the meteors, winds, and storms; launched the thunder and pointed the lightning. To him the Saxons and Danes prayed, when requiring favourable winds, rains, and plentiful seasons. The fifth day of the week, which still bears his name (Thor's-day), was dedicated to him.

THORBURN, Robert, *thor'-bern*, a celebrated modern miniature-painter, who studied his art in the Scottish Academy at Edinburgh, and, in 1836, repaired to London, where he soon became the favourite miniature-painter with the court and aristocracy. His productions were, for many years, among the chief attractions of the exhibition at the Royal Academy. B. at Dumfries, Scotland, 1818.

THORDA, or THORENBURG, *tor'-da*, a market-town of Austria, in Transylvania, 16 miles from Klausenburg, near the Aranjos. It has an extensive trade in salt, there being rich mines in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 8,000. Not far from this place are the ruins of a Roman fortress, where were stationed the 7th legion, who have left various memorials of their presence, in the form of inscriptions.

THORDO, *thor'-do*, a celebrated Danish jurist, who made a collection of the civil and constitutional laws of Denmark, from the earliest times to 1377. The work is valuable as affording materials for the social and political history of Denmark. An edition of it was published at Copenhagen in 1508. Thordo was chief judge of the island of Gutta, and flourished in the 14th century.

THORDSON, Sturla, *thord'-son*, a Danish statesman and historian, who was the nephew of the celebrated Snorro Starlason, whose history of Denmark, Iceland, and Norway he continued. He held the very highest office under the Danish kings Hacon and Magnus. Only a fragment of his history is extant; but an abstract of it is given in the "Historia Rerum Norvegicarum," of Torfæus. Thordson was B. 1218; D. 1288.

THORESBY, Ralph, *thore'-sbe*, an eminent English topographer and antiquary, who was a fellow of the Royal Society, and wrote the Topography of Leeds. He also formed a museum at Leeds, which was very rich in the departments of manuscripts and coins. B. at Leeds, 1658; D. 1725.

THORILD, Thomas, *thor'-ild*, a Swedish poet, who visited England, and while there, wrote two pamphlets in English. He was at first a great admirer of England, where, he said, "almost everything of its kind is the best I have seen—the beer, the theatre, the letters, the sermons." He subsequently, however, suffered a material change of opinion. His works, consisting of poems, literary criticisms, and essays, were published at Stockholm in 1824. B. 1759; D. 1808.

THORN, *torn*, a strongly-fortified town of West Prussia, in the government of Marienwerder, on the Vistula, 92 miles from Dantzic. It was formerly considered a place of great strength, and has a gymnasium and several convents. *Manf.* Woollens, linen, hats, leather, gloves, starch; and it exports, moreover, corn and wood. *Pop.* 10,000. It is the birthplace of Copernicus.

THORNBURY, *thorn'-ber-re*, a market-town and borough of Gloucestershire, near the Severn, on a rivulet that runs into it, 11 miles from Bristol. It has a church, several dissenting chapels, schools, almshouses, and other charities. At the end of the town are the remains of its unfinished castle, begun by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, but stopped by his execution in 1522. *Pop.* 4,700.

THORNDIKE, Herbert, *thorn'-dike*, a learned English divine, who, in 1613, became master of Sidney College, of which he was soon afterwards deprived for his adherence to the cause of Charles I. At the Restoration he obtained a prebend in Westminster Abbey. He wrote a folio volume, entitled "Epilogus," in which he defended the Church of England with great learning and ability. He was also the author of a treatise on Weights and Measures; another on Church Censures; and he assisted Walton in the Polyglot. D. 1673.

THORNE, *thorn*, a market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, a quarter of a mile from the river Don, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 7 miles from Goole. The town is tolerably well built, and, besides a neat church, contains several chapels and schools. The quay is about a mile from the town, at the suburb

called Hangman Hill, on the banks of the river; and here is a large dockyard, where ships of considerable burden are built. *Pop.* 3,463.

THORNEYCROFT, Mrs. Mary, *thor'-ne-croft*, a modern English sculptor, who was the daughter of Mr. John Francis, the sculptor, by whom she was taught modelling in her youth. So great was her progress, that in her 20th year she attracted notice as a talented artist—her "Penelope," and "Ulysses and his Dog," exhibited at the Royal Academy, being much admired. In 1848 she married, and proceeded to Italy. She modelled "Sappho and the Sleeping Child," and, upon the recommendation of Gibson, was selected to execute busts and statues of the royal children. In that commission she acquitted herself so well as to become a favourite sculptor with the court. For her majesty, Mrs. Thorneycroft modelled a statue of the Princess Beatrice floating in the shell of a nautilus, which is admitted to be a work of great beauty. B. in Norfolk, 1814.

THORNHAM, *thorn'-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

THORNHILL, *thorn'-hill*, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, half a mile to the east of the Nith, and 14 miles from Dumfries. *Manf.* Stockings and leather. *Pop.* 1,700.

THORNHILL, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 10 miles from Stirling.

THORNHILL, Sir James, an English painter. His uncle, the famous Dr. Sydenham, enabled him to pursue his inclination for painting, in which art he greatly improved himself abroad. The dome of St. Paul's, the hospital at Greenwich, and Hampton-Court Palace, exhibit specimens of his talents as a painter. According to Horace Walpole, he received only forty shillings a square yard for his paintings on the cupola of St. Paul's. He was appointed principal painter to Queen Anne; George I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He acquired considerable wealth by his profession, and became a member of the House of Commons. Hogarth married his daughter. B. at Weymouth, 1676; D. 1734.

THORNTON, Bonnel, *thorn'-ton*, an English poet and miscellaneous writer. In 1754 he engaged with George Colman and others in a periodical work entitled "The Student," and afterwards in another called "The Connoisseur." In 1760 he published, with Colman and Richard Warner, a translation of Plautus, and the year following, a burlesque poem upon the physicians, called "The Battle of the Wigs." B. in London, 1724; D. 1768.

THORNTON, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 8,300, the largest being 4 miles from Bradford, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire.

THORPE, the name of numerous parishes, townships, and hamlets in England, none of them with a population above 3,000.

THORWALDSEN, Bertel, or Albert, *thorr-wauld'-sen*, a celebrated Danish sculptor, who was the son of a carver in wood in humble circumstances. Until his 11th year he worked at the same business; but being sent, about this time, to the school of the Academy of Arts at Copenhagen, he made such progress, that, in two years, he became a better carver than his father, and began to be employed upon the figure-heads of ships. At 17 he gained a silver medal for a bas-relief of Cupid reposing, and in his 22nd year he won the gold medal of the Fine Arts Academy, to which was added a travelling studentship for three years, his expenses to be defrayed by the government. In 1796 he set out for Italy on board a Danish frigate, and, in the following year, landed at Palermo. After a short stay at Naples, he proceeded to Rome, where he studied and worked under the auspices of his countryman, Zoëga. An accident prevented his returning home at the expiration of his term, and, having found patrons at Rome, he resolved to settle there. He modelled a statue of Jason, which Canova spoke of as being in "a new and grand style," an opinion which was repeated to Mr. Thomas Hope, who, accordingly, visited the young sculptor's studio, and gave him a commission for a marble copy of the work. This was the first success of Thorwaldsen, who thenceforth rose rapidly into reputation. His bas-reliefs of Summer and Autumn, the "Dance of the Muses on Helicon," "Venus with the Apple," "Cupid and Psyche," the "Triumph of Alexander," for the Quirinal Palace, and other works, brought him fame, and were the principal efforts of his genius during the first sojourn of 21 years at Rome. In 1819 he returned to Copenhagen, where he was received with enthusiasm; but, in a year, he again set out for Italy, passing through Germany on his route. His "St. John in the Wilderness," and the monumental groups to Pius VII., Poniatowski, Maximilian of Bavaria, and Copernicus, were among his greatest productions executed during his second residence in Rome. In 1838 his native government sent a frigate to convey him and his sculptures to Copenhagen, where he remained until 1841, in which year the delicate state of his health caused him to return to Italy. In 1842 he returned to Denmark once more, and continued to reside there until his death. In addition to the works already mentioned, a few others may be cited as those upon which his fame rests: these are,—the busts of the poets Holberg and Ochlenschlager, and the statue of Lord Byron; which latter was intended to be placed in Westminster Abbey; but, the necessary permission of the dean being withheld, it remained in the Custom-House during twelve years, until, at length, it found a place in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Thorwaldsen bequeathed almost the whole of his personal estate to the founding of a museum, which was to contain all his works, either originals or in casts, and to bear his name. This museum is one of the finest buildings in Copenhagen, and forms one of the chief attractions of the city. The Crystal Palace at Sydenham contains several casts from his works. B. at Copenhagen, 1770; D. at the same city, 1844.

THOU, James Augustus de, *too*, or, as he styled himself, in Latin, "Thuanus," a celebrated French historian, was the son of Christopher de Thou, first president of the parliament of Paris. He was designed for the ecclesiastical state, and his uncle, the bishop of Chartres, resigned some of his benefices in his favour; but he subsequently relinquished this intention, and became a counsellor to the parliament, and one of its presidents. Henry III. employed him on an embassy first to Vienna and next to Venice; Henry IV. admitted him into his councils, and engaged him in several important negotiations. His greatest work was the History of his Own Time from 1545 to 1607, which is written in pure Latin, and with great fidelity. The best edition is that of London, 1733. His Latin poems were printed in 1611. B. at Paris, 1553; D. 1617. His son, Francis Augustus de Thou, was librarian to the king; but having been charged with participation in the conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, he was beheaded at Lyons in 1642.

THOUARS, Louis-Marie-Aubert-du-Petit, *too'-ar*, an eminent French botanist, who came of a rich and noble family, and, at an early age, entered upon a military career; but his love of science and adventure led him to fit out a vessel in which he and his brother intended to go in search of La Perouse, the French navigator. On his road from Paris to Brest, where his ship lay, he was arrested by the Revolutionists as an enemy to France, and thrown into prison at Quimper. In a short time he obtained his release; but his brother having sailed in the interim, he proceeded in search of him to the Isle of France, whence his brother had sailed before his arrival. Aubert remained in the island during ten years, amassing a large body of materials for the scientific works which he published after his return to France in 1802. Four years later he received the appointment of director of the royal nursery-ground at the French capital. His most important works were,—"History of the Vegetation of the Islands of France, Bourbon, and Madagascar;" essay on the Organization of Plants, and miscellanies of Botany and Travel. B. in Anjou, 1756; D. at Paris, 1831.

THOURET, Michel Augustin, *too'-rai*, a distinguished French physician, who became dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris. He proposed a successful plan for the removal of the cemetery of the Holy Innocents at Paris, which, having long been used as the chief burial-ground of the French capital, had become a source of great unhealthiness. He wrote some valuable papers on medicine. B. 1748; D. 1810.

THOUSAND ISLANDS. (*See* LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.)

THRAPSTON, *thrap'-ston;* a market-town of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, over which is a handsome bridge of several arches, 19 miles from Northampton. It has a church and various schools. *Pop.* 1,200.

THRASEA PARTUS, Lucius or Publius, *thra'-se-a pe'-tus*, a Roman senator, and member of the priestly college, who was the only one in the senate courageous enough to avow his detestation of the murder of Agrippina by her son, the emperor Nero. This, and the popularity of Thrasea with the most honourable men among his contemporaries, caused him to incur the hatred of Nero, who, to get rid of him, incited Cossutianus, the enemy of Thrasea, to charge him with being an enemy to the state and to the emperor. The degraded senate decreed that he should die, but allowed him to choose his mode of death. The decree was conveyed to Thrasea at his villa, and the senator caused the veins of both his arms to be opened. He was the author of a biography of Cato the Younger, which is lost, but is said to have been used by Plutarch in his "Lives." D. 66.

THRASIMENE, or THRASYMENE, *thrăs-e-me'-nee*, the ancient name of a lake in the central part of Italy, now called the Lake of Perugia. Under the French empire of Napoleon I., it gave name to a department of which Spoleto was the capital.

THRASYBULUS, *thrăs-e-bu'-lus*, a celebrated Athenian general, who, in the time of the thirty tyrants, took refuge at Thebes. Having gained some followers, he marched against the usurpers and expelled them. In commemoration of this triumph, a yearly festival was instituted at Athens. Thrasybulus wisely procured the passing of a general amnesty, which decreed that no one but the principals should be punished for the atrocities which had been committed. He subsequently displayed great valour in Thrace, and slew the Lacedæmonian general with his own hand. Thrasybulus fell in a battle with the Aspendians, who were the allies of Sparta, 394 B.C.

THREE RIVERS, a town of British North America, Lower Canada, between Montreal and Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, at its confluence with the St. Lawrence. The shops and warehouses are numerous, wherein may be had British goods of all descriptions. Several inns afford to travellers very respectable accommodation. The principal public buildings are the Ursuline convent, the Protestant and Catholic churches, the court-house, gaol, and barracks. Most part of the private dwelling-houses, &c., are built of wood. The trade carried on is chiefly in British manufactured goods; and it formerly had a brisk trade in furs. *Pop.* 5,000, chiefly of French descent.—The DISTRICT of Three Rivers has an area of 15,810 square miles and a population of 95,000.

THROCMORTON, Sir Nicholas, *throk-mor'-ton*, an English statesman, who, in early life, became page to the duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. He subsequently served under the protector Somerset in the Scottish campaign, and was selected, in 1547, to convey to London the news of the victory gained over the Scotch at Musselburgh. He was in favour under Edward VI., who appointed him under-treasurer of the Mint, and bestowed upon him some valuable estates. After the death of Edward VI., he was charged with being implicated in the conspiracy of Sir William Wyatt, and imprisoned in the Tower; but, on being brought to trial, he so ably defended himself, as to gain an acquittal from the jury, despite the threats of the chief justice. He then retired to France, in order to avoid the persecutions to which, as a Protestant, he might be subjected under the reign of Mary. Queen Elizabeth, upon her accession, created Throcmorton chief butler of England and chamberlain of the exchequer; but, in 1569, he was arrested on the charge of being concerned in negotiating a marriage between Mary, queen of Scots, and the duke of Norfolk, and, after a short confinement in the Tower, was released, but lost his places under the crown. His death occurred shortly afterwards. B. about 1513; D. 1571.

THUCYDIDES, *thu-cid'-i-dees*, a celebrated Greek historian. He was of noble birth, and, on arriving at maturity, took part in the Peloponnesian war; but failing in an expedition with which he had been intrusted, he was banished, and, in his exile, collected materials for his "History of the Peloponnesian War," which he produced after his return from banishment. The best edition of Thucydides is that of Bekker, Berlin. B. 471 B.C.; D. uncertain when.

THUIN, *too'-ĭ*, a town of Belgium, on the Sambre, 8 miles from Charleroi. *Manf.* Woollens and linen. *Pop.* 4,000.

THULDEN, Theodore van, *tool'-den*, an eminent Dutch painter, who was the pupil and favourite of Rubens. He painted a great number of the works in the gallery of the Luxembourg. His manner so closely resembled that of his master, that a painting of his, "The Martyrdom of St. Andrew," contained in St. Michael's church at Ghent, was long thought to be the work of Rubens. His best works are the "St. Sebastian," in the church of the Bernardines at Mechlin; an "Assumption of the Virgin," in the Jesuits' church at Bruges; and a series illustrative of the life of St. John of Matha, in the ecclesiastical edifice belonging to the Mathurins, at Paris. He also excelled as an etcher, and reproduced forty-two designs by Rubens, commemorating the entrance of the cardinal-infanta Ferdinand into Antwerp. B. at Bois-le-Duc, 1607; D. at the same place, 1676.

THÜMMEL, Moritz August von, *tem'-el*, a German writer, who was, for a period, privy councillor and minister to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg. He was the author of "Wilhelmine," a comic poem in prose; and "Travels in the Southern Provinces of France," which was highly praised by Schiller. It very much resembles the "Sentimental Journey" of Sterne, and is interspersed with several charming pieces of verse and some pleasing narratives. His complete works were issued in six volumes. B. at Schönfeld, near Leipzig, 1738; D. at Coburg, 1817.

THUN, *toon*, a lake of Switzerland, traversed by the Aar, from Lake Brienz. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a breadth of 2.—The TOWN, situate on its banks, has a church and a town-hall. *Manf.* Silk stuffs. *Pop.* 5,000.

THUNBERG, Charles Peter, *thoon'-berg*, a celebrated Swedish botanist and traveller, who was the disciple of Linnæus. The Dutch East-India Company sent him to their settlements in Japan, where he made great collections. After this he went to Ceylon, and on his return to Europe became professor of botany at Upsal. His principal works were—an account of his travels, a work upon the botany of the Cape of Good Hope, and "Flora Japonica." B. at Jönkoping, Sweden, 1743; D. 1828.

THURGAU, or THURGOVIA, *toor'-gow*, a canton of Switzerland. *Area*, 270 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile. *Rivers.* The Thurr, Sitter, and Murg. *Manf.* Cotton and linen spinning and weaving. *Pop.* 90,000.

THURINGIA, *thoo-rin'-je-a* (in Germ. *too'-ring-en*), the former name of an extensive tract of country in the central part of Germany, in Saxony.

THURINGIA, FOREST OF, a hilly and woody tract in central Germany, extending for 50 miles through several Saxon duchies. It is clothed with pine woods.

THURLES, *therlz*, a large straggling town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and 20 miles from the town of Tipperary. It is nearly divided into two equal portions by the river Suir, and has a good market-house, a neat modern church, an episcopal palace, a college, and school. *Pop.* 6,000.

THURLMERE, *thurl'-meer*, a river of England, in Cumberland, running into the Derwent.

THURLOE, John, *thur'-lo*, an English political writer, who was educated for the legal profession, and became confidential secretary to Cromwell, afterward holding the same appointment under his son Richard. At the Restoration he was committed into custody, but was soon released. His invaluable state papers have been printed in 7 volumes. B. in Essex, 1616; D. in London, 1668.

THURLOW, Edward Lord, an eminent English lawyer, who was, in 1754, called to the bar, and in the course of a few years rose to a high reputation in his profession. After being appointed king's counsel, he entered parliament, and was there distinguished as a strenuous supporter of Lord North's administration, particularly with respect to the policy pursued towards

the Americans. This conduct caused him to gain the favour of George III., who during twenty years evinced considerable personal regard for him. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1770, attorney-general in the following year, and in 1778 he became lord chancellor, being at the same time created Baron Thurlow. He held the great seal during the four subsequent years, which formed the term of the North ministry, and was, according to the king's desire, allowed to retain it in the Rockingham administration, which supplanted that of Thurlow's former colleagues. His opposition to the new cabinet was, however, so energetic and so clearly avowed, that his continuance in office was stoutly opposed by Mr. Fox. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, Fox assisted Lord North to form a coalition ministry, and Thurlow, although the king desired that he might continue to keep possession of the great seal, was compelled to resign it. He, nevertheless, exercised a large share of influence in the national councils, as a member of that coterie termed by Junius "the king's friends." When Pitt became minister, in 1783, Lord Thurlow was again appointed lord chancellor, and retained the office during the nine succeeding years. At length, however, he, as formerly under the Rockingham ministry, began actually to oppose measures which Pitt had introduced into parliament. Pitt informed the king that either himself or Lord Thurlow must retire; whereupon his majesty intimated to Thurlow that the great seal must pass into other hands. Thurlow, who had relied upon the king's friendship, was astonished at this communication, and was even bold enough to declare that "no man had a right to treat another as the king had treated him." He retired in 1792. Subsequently, on a few occasions, he voted against his former colleagues, and he is understood to have been consulted on legal business by the royal family; but, from this period until his death, he exerted little influence on public affairs. An interesting account of an interview between himself and Sir Samuel Romilly, respecting the charges brought by Lady Douglas against the Princess of Wales, is to be found in the 2nd volume of "Romilly's Memoirs." B. near Stowmarket, Suffolk, 1732; D. at Brighton, 1826.

THURSO, *thur'-so*, a parish and town of Scotland, at the head of Thurso Bay, 21 miles from Wick. The promontory of Holburnhead, the western boundary of this beautiful and romantic bay, at the distance of about three miles from the town, forms the safe and commodious roadstead or harbour called Scrabster Roads, bordering on the Pentland Firth. The old town is irregularly built, containing no edifices of any note, except the church, which is an old substantial Gothic building, in good repair. But the new town, on a regular plan, is laid out on the west bank of the river, in a pleasant elevated situation. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods, rope, leather, straw plait and netting. *Pop.* of borough, 3,000.

THURZOFALVA, *thoortz-o-föl'-vŏ*, a town of Hungary, with mineral baths on the borders of Galicia. *Pop.* 6,600.

TIARINI, Alexander, *te-a-re'-ne*, a celebrated Italian painter, who was one of the great masters of the Bolognese school. He painted portraits and historical subjects in a fine style. B. at Bologna, 1577; D. 1668.

TIBER, *ti'-ber* (in Italian, TEVERE, *tai'-vai-rā*), a celebrated river of Italy, rising in the Apennines, and, after a course of 185 miles, falling into the Mediterranean, about 15 miles below Rome.

TIBERIAS, a large lake in the northern part of Judæa, celebrated in Scripture history under the appellation of the Sea of Galilee, or the Sea of Tiberias. (*See* TADARIA.)

TIBERIUS, Claudius Nero, *ti-be'-ri-us*, a Roman emperor, who succeeded Augustus A.D. 14, and was descended from the family of the Claudii. In his early years he commanded popularity by entertaining the people with magnificent shows and fights of gladiators. After distinguishing himself as a general in various parts, he was rewarded with four successive triumphs. At the height of his fame he suddenly retired to the island of Rhodes, where he remained during eight years. Returning to Rome, A.D. 2, he was invested with the command of the Roman armies in Illyricum, Pannonia, and Dalmatia, and seemed to divide the sovereign power with Augustus; at whose death, Tiberius, who was the step-son of Augustus, and had been adopted, assumed the reins of government. The beginning of his reign seemed to promise tranquillity to the empire. Tiberius, however, soon appeared in his real character. His ingratitude to his mother Livia, and his tyrannical oppression and murder of many noble senators, rendered him odious to the people. The armies mutinied in Pannonia and Germany; but the tumults were appeased by the prudence of the generals. He beheld the triumphs of Germanicus with jealousy, indeed, dreaded the power of his general, whose death at Antioch was, as some suppose, accelerated by poison, and the secret resentment of the emperor. Not only his relations and friends, but the great and opulent, were sacrificed to his ambition, cruelty, and avarice; and there was in Rome scarcely a single family that did not reproach Tiberius with the loss of a brother, a father, or a husband. He at length retired to the island of Capreæ, on the coast of Campania, where he gave himself up to infamous pleasures. The care of the empire was intrusted to his favourite Sejanus. Tiberius, on being made acquainted with the tyrannical measures of Sejanus, ordered him to be put to death. (*See* SEJANUS.) Shortly afterwards he fell into a lethargy, which was mistaken for death, and Caligula, his favourite and the son of Germanicus, was proclaimed emperor. Tiberius, however, recovered; but Macro, the commander of the Prætorian guard, caused him to be suffocated. The character of Tiberius has been examined with particular attention by historians, and his reign is the subject of the most perfect and elegant of all the compositions of Tacitus. Like the rest of the emperors, he received divine honours after death, and even during his life. He was a patron of literature and the arts, and was the author of some Greek poems. B. at Rome, 42 B.C.; D. near Misenum, 37.

TIBERIUS, Constantine, emperor of the East, was a Thracian, and was brought up at the court of Justinian. Justin II., the successor of the latter, took Tiberius into his favour, and elevated him to the first offices in the state. In 574, Justin II. appointed Tiberius his colleague in the empire. On the death of Justin, in 578, he became sole emperor. His armies defeated the Persians, and he reigned with great wisdom and moderation. D. 582.

TIBERIUS, Absimarius, emperor of the East. He dethroned Leontius by the aid of the patrician John, and defeated the Mahometan inhabitants of Syria; but Justinian II., who had been deposed by Leontius, having suddenly appeared before Constantinople, took the city. Tiberius attempted to escape, but was taken and beheaded by Justinian, 705.

TIBERIUS, Alexander, prefect of Egypt, was a Jew, and had adopted heathenism. In quelling an insurrection of the Jews at Alexandria, he is stated to have put to death upwards of 50,000 of them. He was a favourite with the emperor Vespasian and his successor Titus, which latter he accompanied to the siege and capture of Jerusalem. Flourished in the 1st century.

TIBERIUS OF ALEXANDRIA, was a Greek grammarian, who composed a number of rhetorical treatises, only one of which is extant. It is published in the "Rhetores Selecti" of Gale. Flourished in the 4th century.

TIBET, or THIBET, *tib'-bet* or *tib-bet'*, a country of Asia, and part of Independent Tartary, extending from the source of the Indus to the borders of China, and from Hindostan to the deserts of Cobi, and included in the Chinese empire. *Ext.* From E. to W. about 1,500 miles: the breadth is unequal, and in many parts not known. *Area*, 30,200 square miles. *Desc.* The distinguishing feature of this extensive country is its general elevation, being part of that tract in which arise not only the great rivers of India and China, but those, also, of Siberia and Tartary. Tibet strikes a traveller, at first sight, as one of the least-favoured countries under heaven. It exhibits only low rocky hills, without any visible vegetation, or extensive arid plains, both of the most stern and stubborn aspect, promising as little as they produce; and it is in general extremely bare of trees and the large vegetable products. *Climate.* The temperature and seasons possess a remarkable uniformity. The same division takes place here as in the more southern region of Bengal: during the spring, a variable atmosphere,—heat, thunderstorms, and oc-

casionally refreshing showers; from June to September, heavy and continued rains; from October to March, a clear and uniform sky. For three months of this season a degree of cold is felt, far greater, perhaps, than is known to prevail in Europe. Its extreme severity is more particularly confined to the southern boundary of Tibet, near the elevated range of mountains which divides it from Assam, Bootan, and Nepaul. The summits of these are covered all the year with snow, and their vicinity is remarkable, at all seasons, for the dryness of the winds. *Zoology.* Tibet, though barren of vegetable produce, teems with animal life. The variety and abundance of wild fowl, game, and beasts of prey, flocks, droves, and herds, is astonishing. Among the most remarkable animals are the cattle, which are extremely useful to the inhabitants. The bull is known by the name of the yak of Tartary, or bushy-tailed bull of Tibet. He is about the height of an English bull, which he resembles in the general figure of the body, head, and legs; and there is no essential difference, except that he is covered all over with a thick coat of long hair. These cattle afford abundance of rich milk, from which excellent butter is made. The musk-deer also abounds in the coldest parts of the mountains; and the goat, which yields the materials for the manufacture of the finest shawls, is also an inhabitant of these regions. This is the most beautiful of the species of goats. The colours are various: black, white, of a faint bluish tinge, and of a shade something lighter than a fawn. The material used for the manufacture of shawls is of a light fine texture, and clothes the animal next the skin. A coarse covering of long hair grows above this, and preserves the softness of the interior coat. Wild horses are found, and there is also a fine race of dogs. Among the most valuable and useful animals of Tibet is the breed of sheep, which merits a distinguished rank. The flocks of these are numerous, and upon them the inhabitants place their chief reliance for present support, as well as for winter food. *Pro.* The usual crops are wheat, peasc, and barley; and in many parts these grains never ripen. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, cinnabar, and lead. In many cases, however, these cannot be worked, for want of fuel to smelt the ores. The dung of animals is the only substitute for firewood, and with that alone it is impossible to excite a degree of heat sufficiently intense for such purposes. Thus situated, the most valuable discovery for them would be that of a coal-mine. In some parts of China bordering on Tibet, coal is found and used as fuel. Tincal is found in Tibet in inexhaustible quantities. It is a fossil, brought to market in the state in which it is dug out of the lake, and afterwards refined into borax in this country. Rock-salt is likewise found in great abundance. *Manf.* Woollens, sacking, and other woven fabrics. *Exp.* To China, gold-dust, precious stones, musk, and woollen cloths; the imports are gold and silver brocades, silks, teas, tobacco, quicksilver, China-ware, furs, and some silver bullion. To Bengal, the exports are gold-dust, musk, tincal; the imports thence are broadcloth, trinkets, spices (particularly cloves), pearls, coral, amber, kincobs, Maulda cloths, Rungpoor leather, tobacco, and indigo. The roads and bridges, however, are much inferior to those of China, and greatly impede the progress of commerce. *Rel.* Buddhism, of which it is the chief seat, and the country abounds with temples. It is said there are about 80,000 lamas, or priests, supported at the expense of government. *Race.* Mongol. *Pop.* 6,000,000. *Lat.* from 78° to 104° E., and extending N. from the Himalaya Mountains to an undefined distance.—Tibet enjoys but the shadow of independence, being ruled by Chinese sovereigns, who obtained their ascendancy over it in 1720, by interfering in the intestine commotions by which the country was then agitated.

TIBULLUS, Albius, *ti-bul'-lus*, a Roman poet, who was of the equestrian order, and was at one time possessed of large property, a great part of which he appears to have lost under the reign of Augustus. He led a quiet country life until about 27 B.C., when he accompanied his patron, Valerius Messala, to Aquitania. Four books of his Elegies remain, which are distinguished for their elegance. They are usually published with Catullus and Propertius. His poems have been translated into English by Dart. B. about 57 B.C.; D. about the commencement of the 1st century.

TICHFIELD-WITH-CROFTON, *titch'-feld*, a market-town of Southamptonshire, near the Tichfield river, 3 miles from Fareham. Its church is a spacious fabric, the work of different ages; besides which there is a charity-school. *Pop.* 4,000.

TICHVIN, *tish'-vin*, a town of European Russia, on the Tichvinka, 108 miles from Novgorod. *Pop.* 3,600. —A CANAL of the same name connects Lake Ladoga and the Baltic with the Caspian Sea, from its uniting the Tichvinka and Sias with the Mologa and Volga.

TICINO, *te-che'-no*, a river of Italy and Switzerland, rising in Mount St. Gothard, and, after a course of 125 miles, falling into the Lago Maggiore.

TICINO, or TESSIN, a district in the south of Switzerland, situate between the central cantons and the frontier of Lombardy. *Area*, 1,037 square miles. *Desc.* It was formerly called the Italian bailiwicks, and is a tract of mountainous territory, acquired long since by the Swiss, but inhabited by Italians, and governed by temporary deputies from the respective cantons, until 1815, when it was formed into an independent canton, divided into eight districts. *Rivers.* The Ticino. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, rye, chestnuts, wine, and silk. Timber is abundant, and it exports calves, sheep, and wine. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 120,000; but the inhabitants emigrate annually in large numbers.

TICKELL, Thomas, *tick'-ell*, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, who became fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He translated the first book of the Iliad, the earliest portion of which Addison preferred to that of Pope. He also wrote some papers in the "Spectator," and acted as private secretary to Addison when he was secretary of state. Tickell subsequently became secretary to the lords justices of Ireland, an office he retained until his death. He wrote a beautiful poem on the death of Addison, and published a collection of his works. B. at Bridekirk, Cumberland, 1686; D. 1740.

TICKELL, Richard, an English poet and political writer. He published — the "Project," and the "Wreath of Fashion," poems which had some popularity in their day. But his principal effort was a pamphlet, called "Anticipation," in which, in 1779, he imitated the manner and style of the leading members of the House of Commons. He also adapted the "Gentle Shepherd" to the stage, and wrote the "Carnival of Venice," a comic opera. D. 1793.

TICKNOR, George, *tick'-nor*, an eminent American writer and philologist, who, after completing his education at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, devoted himself to the study of the law, which, however, he subsequently relinquished to follow a literary career. In order to perfect himself in the modern languages, he spent some years in the cities of Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, London, and Edinburgh. At the last-mentioned place he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, who, in a letter to Southey, spoke of him as a "wondrous fellow for romantic lore and antiquarian research, considering his country." In 1819 he returned to his native country, and accepted the professorship of modern languages at Harvard University, the duties of which office he fulfilled during fifteen years. Although his lectures upon European literature were greatly admired, he published nothing until 1849, having, in the meanwhile, paid a second visit to Europe. At the last-named date he produced his "History of Spanish Literature; with Criticisms on the particular Works, and Biographical Notices of Prominent Writers." This work is admitted on all hands as being the best of the kind extant. It has been reproduced in Spain and Germany. B. at Boston, Massachusetts, 1791.

TICONDEROGA, *tik-on'-de-ro'-ga*, a fort of the United States, built by the French in 1756, in Essex county, New York, 86 miles from Albany. It is famous in the history of the American wars, and is now in ruins. *Pop.* 2,700.

TICOZZI, Stefano, *te-kot'-se*, an industrious Italian writer, who held an official appointment under Napoleon's administration of Italy; but, after the fall of the French emperor, he was dismissed from his place, and thenceforth supported himself at Milan, by literary

labour. His principal productions were,—"A Dictionary of Painting;" "Historical Tales from the Middle-Age History of Italy;" a continuation of Verri's "History of Milan," and translations of Sismondi's "History of the Italian Republic." B. in the province of Como, 1762; D. 1836.

TIDEMAN, Philip, *tee'-dai-man*, a German painter, who was the disciple of Lairesse, and painted subjects of fabulous history and allegory. B. 1657; D. 1715.

TIDESWELL, *tides'-well*, a market-town of Derbyshire, 28 miles from Derby. Its church is a large and handsome structure, and it has a free school. *Pop.* 3,500.

TIDOR, or TIDORE, *tee-dor'*, one of the Molucca Islands, in the Asiatic archipelago, lying to the west of Gilolo, and 9 miles south of Ternate, from which it is separated by a safe channel. It has a circumference of about 21 miles, and is densely wooded and populous. *Lat.* 0° 45′ N. *Lon.* 127° 25′ E.

TIECK, Christian Frederick, *teek*, an eminent German sculptor, who studied under Schadow, and subsequently under David, at Paris. In 1801 he repaired to Weimar, where he became the intimate friend of Göthe, and was engaged upon the sculptural decorations of the new palace He accompanied his brother Ludwig to Italy in 1805, and, while there, was commissioned by Madame de Staël and Ludwig, crown prince of Bavaria, to execute several busts. In 1819 he established himself at Berlin, became a member of the academy there, and was engaged to execute many of the most important public works in that city. His most celebrated productions were, a bust of Kiss, the sculptor of the "Amazon;" of Lessing, Erasmus, and Wallenstein, for the Walhalla, and the sculptural decorations of the Theatre Royal and the cathedral of Berlin. Several casts from his works are to be found in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. B. at Berlin, 1776; D. at the same city, 1851.

TIECK, Ludwig, a celebrated German writer, and elder brother of the preceding. He distinguished himself in early life at the universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen, and, in his 19th year, made his first effort in literature, by producing "Almansur," a prose idyll. Some plays succeeded, and, in 1793, a paraphrase of Ben Jonson's "Volpone." Tales, novels, tragedies and comedies, a translation of "Don Quixote," a collection of "Volksmärchen" (popular legends), and reproductions in German of Ben Jonson's "Epicœne, or the Silent Woman," and the "Tempest" of Shakspere, occupied his pen up to the year 1802. "Love Songs," some tales contributed to Schlegel's "Maren-Almanach," and several translations from old English dramas, mainly occupied him until 1817, when he visited England, for the purpose of studying the literature of the Elizabethan period. Subsequently to his return, he produced translations of Green's "Friar Bacon," Heywood's "Lancashire Witches," and other works of the period preceding Shakspere. He was next employed in assisting Schlegel to produce a translation of the acknowledged plays of Shakspere,—an undertaking which was terminated in 1829, and became the standard text of the great English dramatist in Germany. Meanwhile he had written a picturesque narrative of the insurrection in the Cevennes, and a poem upon the death of Camoens. Several novels followed, and, in 1840, he was invited to Berlin by Frederick William IV., and created a privy councillor. His latest employments were in editing the works of Novalis, the posthumous writings of Kleist and of Linz, and in producing a revised and collected edition of his own works. This edition was published at Berlin, in twenty volumes, between the years 1828—1846. "He died," says an eminent authority, "leaving a name which may rank with the highest in his native country, and which most Englishmen may reverence as that which in Germany is most connected with popularizing the fame of the great dramatic poet of England." B. at Berlin, 1773; D. at the same city, 1853.

TIEDEMANN, Dietrich, *tee'-dai-man*, a learned German writer, who completed his education at the university of Göttingen, where he was greatly esteemed by professor Heyne. Upon the recommendation of that learned man, he obtained, in 1766, the appointment of professor of the Latin and Greek languages at Cassel, whence he removed, in 1786, to Marburg, where he became professor of philosophy. His principal works were,—"Essay on an Explanation of the Origin of Language;" "System of the Stoic Philosophy;" "The first Philosophers of Greece;" "Spirit of Speculative Philosophy;" "Argumenta Platonis." B. near Bremen, 1748; D. 1803.

TIEDEMANN, Frederick, an eminent German anatomist, who, in 1805, became professor of physiology and anatomy at Landshut. He was the author of "Zoology;" "Anatomy of the Heart of Fishes;" "Anatomy of the Flying Lizard or Dragon;" "Anatomy of Headless Monsters;" "Arteries of the Human Body;" "Plates of the Brain of Monkeys;" and the "Physiology of Man." In 1849 his eldest son, who had held the command of the castle of Rastadt, was executed for having taken part with the revolutionists. This event so deeply affected him, that he was compelled to relinquish the professorship of comparative anatomy and zoology, which he had held with great distinction since the year 1816. B. at Cassel, 1781.

TIEDGE, Christoph August, *teej(r)*, a celebrated German poet, and styled the "Nestor of German poetry." His works consist of elegies, poetical epistles, &c., all of which evince a deeply religious character. In his honour the "Tiedge Institution" was founded at Dresden. B. at Gardelegen, in Altmark, 1752; D. 1841.

TIEN, *teen*, a prefix to many towns in the S. of China.

TIEN-SIO-DAI-TSIN, *teen'-syo-dai-tsin'*, the patron divinity of Japan, who is held by the inhabitants of that empire to have created the world, and to have reigned during 25,000 years. From him descend all the dynasties which have reigned in Japan. In a celebrated temple erected in his honour, this god is worshipped under the emblem of a mirror.

TIEN-TSIN, *teen-tsin'*, a city of China, in the province of Chili, and the port of Pekin, from which it is nearly 70 miles, at the confluence of the Yuen-ling and the Pekin river. It is a great entrepôt for salt. In 1858 a treaty, favourable to British interests, was signed here by Lord Elgin and the Chinese commissioners. (*See* CHINA, ELGIN, &c.)

TIETE, *te-yai'-te*, a river of Paraguay, which, after a course of 500 miles, falls into the Parana.

TIGRANES, *ti-grai'-nees*, king of Armenia, who became the ally of Mithridates the Great, whose daughter Cleopatra he married, and whom he assisted in maintaining a war against the Romans, but was defeated by Lucullus and Pompey. By a bribe of 60,000 talents, he was allowed to keep possession of his throne. Flourished in the 1st century B.C.

TIGRANES, prince of Armenia, and son of the preceding, against whom he revolted, but was defeated. The Romans, however, made him king of Sophene. He was afterwards sent in chains to Rome by Pompey.

TIGRÉ, *tee'-grai*, an extensive province of Abyssinia, which has now communicated its name to almost all the north-eastern districts of that great country. *Desc.* Mountainous. The chief outlet for its produce is Arkiko, on the Red Sea. *Lat.* between 11° and 17° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 37° and 41° E.

TIGRE, or PIGUENA, a river of S. America, Ecuador. After a course of 350 miles, it joins the Amazon 40 miles W. of the influx of the Ucayale.

TIGRIS, *ti'-gris*, a river of Western Asia, flowing along the boundaries of the Turkish and Persian empires, and rising in the mountains of Armenia, about 50 miles to the north of Diarbekir, and 15 to the east of the source of the Euphrates. At Korna it joins the Euphrates; and the united stream falls into the Persian Gulf. This river rises twice in the year, first and most remarkably in April, in consequence of the melting of the snows in the mountains of Armenia; afterwards in November, through the accession of the periodical rains. Its total course is estimated at 1,150 miles.

TILBURG, *til'-boorg*, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with a large castle, 14 miles from Breda. *Manf.* Woollen goods; and it has numerous breweries.

TILBURY, EAST, *til'-ber-e*, a village and parish of the county of Essex, 14 miles from Romford. On the bank of the Thames, in this parish, opposite Gravesend, is Tilbury Fort, originally built as a kind of blockhouse by Henry VIII., but enlarged into a regular fortification by Charles II. *Pop.* 400.—At this place the emperor Claudius is supposed to have crossed the Thames in pursuit of the Britons.

TILBURY, WEST, a parish adjoining the above. It appears to have been an episcopal seat of Cedda, bishop of the East Saxons. It is now a small village. Here are some traces of the camp formed by Queen Elizabeth in 1588.

TILL, *till*, a river of Northumberland, rising in the Cheviot Hills, and after a course of 30 miles, falling into the Tweed, 4 miles from Coldstream.

TILLEMONT, Sebastian Lenain de, *teel'-mawn(g)*, a celebrated French historian and critic, who was educated in the school at Port Royal, and became one of the great ornaments of that society. His "History of the Emperors and other Princes who reigned during the six first Christian Centuries," and Ecclesiastical History, are written with great fidelity and clearness. B. at Paris, 1637; D. 1698.

TILLI, Michael Angelo, *til'-lee*, an Italian botanist and physician, who became physician to the grand-duke, and was successively professor in the university of Pisa, superintendent of the botanic garden, and fellow of the Royal Society of London. His greatest work is the "Catalogus Horti Pisani." B. at Florence, 1655; D. 1740.

TILLOCH, Alexander, *til'-lok*, a Scotch philosophical writer and inventor, who, in early life, applied himself to making improvements in the art of printing. With Foulis, the eminent printer of Glasgow, he made some experiments with a view of perfecting the process invented by Ged of Edinburgh, of making casts of pages of type. It was not, however, until thirty years later, that, in consequence of his representations to Earl Stanhope, the process of stereotyping became practically applicable. In 1787 he repaired to London, and there became part-proprietor and editor of a daily evening newspaper called the *Star*. In 1790 he offered to the English government a plan for preventing the forgery of bank-notes, which not being entertained, he put himself in communication with the French authorities. His negotiations upon this subject were, however, brought to a sudden termination by the passing of the Treasonable Correspondence Bill. In 1797 he started the "Philosophical Magazine," retaining the proprietorship and management of the print until within a few years of his death. He likewise commenced the publication of the "Mechanic's Oracle." Of sincere but peculiar religious opinions, he became an elder or minister of a small congregation who styled themselves Christian Dissenters, and celebrated worship in a private house. In 1823 he produced a work entitled, "Dissertations introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse." He was an LL.D., and member of many learned societies; but upon being proposed for election as a fellow of the Royal Society, he was declared unfitted to receive that distinction, on the ground that he was the proprietor of a newspaper. He continued to edit the *Star*, and the "Philosophical Magazine," until within a short period before his decease. The latter publication, after Tilloch's retirement from it, passed into the hands of Mr. Richard Taylor. Besides the works already mentioned, he produced a series of papers upon theological subjects, under the name of "Biblicus." B. at Glasgow, 1759; D. in London, 1825.

TILLOTSON, John, *til'-lot-son*, an eminent English prelate, who was the son of a clothier, and received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1651. Though bred among the Puritans, he conformed, at the Restoration, to the church of England, and became curate of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. In 1664 he was chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn, and, in the following year, lecturer of St. Lawrence's church, Jewry. In 1666 he took his degree of D.D.; in 1670 he was made prebendary, and, two years afterwards, dean of Canterbury. He attended Lord Russell on the scaffold, and endeavoured to prevail on him to acknowledge the doctrine of non-resistance, a principle which the doctor himself had afterwards occasion to renounce. He was very zealous against popery in the reign of James II., and immediately after the Revolution, he became the confidential friend of William III., who bestowed upon him the archbishopric of Canterbury, after the deprivation of Dr. Sancroft. This drew upon him the hatred of the nonjurors, who put forth many severe animadversions upon him. His sermons, published after his death, are distinguished by their perspicuity and closeness of reasoning. His widow, who was a niece of Oliver Cromwell, was left only what might accrue from the sale of the archbishop's works. These writings were, however, so popular, that the lady obtained, it is stated, the sum of £2,500. William III., to evince his esteem for Dr. Tillotson, granted his widow a pension of £400, and, at a subsequent period, he added a second one amounting to £200, which she continued to receive until her death. Tillotson's works were edited and published by Birch, in 3 vols., in 1752. B. at Sowerby, Yorkshire, 1630; D. 1694.

TILLY, or TILLI, John Tserclas, Count, *til'-le*, a celebrated general. He was for some time a member of the order of Jesuits, which he quitted for a military life. He displayed great courage and talents in Hungary against the Turks, and, in 1620, held the command of the troops under Duke Maximilian, at the battle of Prague. He displayed superior abilities in numerous actions in the German wars, and was no less distinguished by his humanity. He was at last defeated by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and received a mortal wound in defending the passage of the Lech, in 1632. B. at the castle of Tilly, South Brabant, 1559.

TILLYCOULTRY, *til-le-kool'-tre*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, 4 miles from Alloa. *Manf.* Shawls and plaidings. *Pop.* of parish, 4,700.

TILOI, *te'-lo-e*, a town of India, in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, 55 miles from Lucknow. *Pop.* 10,000.

TILSIT, *til'-sit*, a town of Prussian Lithuania, on the Tilse and the Niemen, 58 miles from Königsberg. *Manf.* Woollens, hosiery, arms, leather, and hardware. *Pop.* 14,000.—Its chief title to historical notice is from the treaty of peace concluded here on July 1, 1807, between France on the one hand and Prussia on the other.

TIMÆUS OF LOCRI, *ti-me'-us*, a Greek philosopher, who was a disciple of Pythagoras. He held that there was a universal motion throughout nature. A short treatise by him, on the "Nature of the Soul and of the World," is extant, and is stated to have given to Plato the ideas which are elaborated under the head of Timæus, in the "Dialogues" of that philosopher. Flourished about 340 B.C.

TIMAGENES, *ti-măj'-e-nees*, an historian, who was a native of Alexandria, and became a slave, at Rome, to the son of Sylla. His master gave him his liberty, on account of his abilities. He was afterwards in the service of Augustus; but lost his favour; on which he burnt the history of the reign of that emperor, which he had written. Flourished about the close of the last century B.C.

TIMAN MOUNTAINS. (*See* OURAL.)

TIMANTHES, *ti-măn'-thees*, a painter of Sicyon, whose greatest work was "The Sacrifice of Iphigenia." He obtained the prize in a contest wherein the celebrated Parrhasius was a competitor. This was for painting an Ajax, with all the fury which his disappointments could occasion, when deprived of the arms of Achilles. Flourished about 400 B.C.

TIMBS, John, *timz*, a modern English *littérateur*, who commenced his career under the auspices of Sir Richard Phillips, the publisher, whose amanuensis he became. From 1827 to 1838 he continued editor of "The Mirror," and shortly after the establishment of "The Illustrated London News," in 1842, he was appointed one of the editors of that journal. He produced more than a hundred volumes, either original or compiled; the best known of which were,—"Curiosities of London;" "Things not generally known familiarly Explained;" "The Year-Book of Facts," and "Curiosities of History." B. in London, 1801.

TIMOLEON, *ti-mo'-le-on*, a celebrated Corinthian general and statesman. His elder brother Timophanes, aiming at the sovereign power, was slain by Timoleon, assisted by his brother Satyrus. He went afterwards to relieve the Syracusans from the tyranny of Dionysius, whom he compelled to fly. Timoleon spent the rest of his life at Syracuse, whose laws he amended, and whose popular liberties he established. D. 337 B.C.

TIMON, *ti'-mon*, styled the Misanthrope, was a native of Colyttas, in Attica. In consequence of being deceived in the friendships he had formed, he declared

himself the enemy of the human race, and lived secluded from mankind. He formed a subject of ridicule in the comedies of Aristophanes and Antiphanes, and his name has been rendered immortal by Shakspere. He lived during the Peloponnesian war.

TIMOR, *ti'-mor*, the southernmost and largest of the Molucca islands, in the Malay archipelago, separated from N.W. Australia by the Timor Sea. *Area.* Estimated at 8,800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior; whilst the shores on the south-east side are represented to be exceedingly low, and overrun with mangroves. *Pro.* Chiefly sandal-wood, wax, maize, sago, cattle, and horses. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, and rocksalt. Sandal-wood, biche-de-mer, beeswax, honey, and slaves are exported; and rice, arrack, sugar, tea, coffee, betel-nut, and the manufactures of China, with some from India and Europe, received in return. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 10° 22′ S. *Lon.* of the extreme south-west point of Timor, 123° 29′ E.

TIMOR LAUT, *lau*, an island of the Malay archipelago, 260 miles E. of Timor. *Ext.* 90 miles long. *Lat.* between 7° 10′ and 8° 30′ S. *Lon.* between 131° and 131° 40′ E.

TIMOTHEUS, *ti-mo'-the-us*, a poet and musician of Miletus. He was the friend of Euripides, and received an immense sum from the Ephesians for a poem in honour of Diana. Only a few fragments of his works have been preserved. D. 357 B.C.

TIMOTHEUS, a celebrated Athenian general, who was the son of Conon and the disciple of Isocrates. Placed in command of the Athenian fleet in 375 B.C., he, in order to avert an invasion of Thebes by the Lacedæmonians, took Corcyra, Cephalonia, and Arcania. He was a second time nominated admiral of a fleet of sixty ships; but his enemies having been able to produce a strong feeling against him at Athens, he was recalled. He was brought to trial; and although his innocence of the charges urged against him was well established, he was only liberated through the interference of Alcetas the Molassian, and Jason of Pheræ. In 361 B.C. he again held a naval command, and, proceeding to the Hellespont, he captured several towns. A reconciliation took place between him and his rival Iphicrates, in 357 B.C. The two commanders sailed to reduce Samos and the other rebellious allies of Athens; but the expedition proving unsuccessful, the Athenians were compelled to conclude a peace, which brought to a termination the Social War. Timotheus and his colleagues were subsequently accused of having taken bribes from the Chians and Rhodians. He was fined 100 talents, which sum being unable to pay, he retired to Chalcis, in Eubœa, where he died, B.C. 354. His countrymen afterwards acknowledged the injustice with which they had acted towards him, and nine-tenths of the penalty was remitted.

TIMOTHY, *tim'-o-the*, the disciple of St. Paul, was a native of Lystra, in Asia Minor. His father was a pagan, but his mother a Jewess. He became bishop of Ephesus, where, it is believed, he was stoned to death, in 97.

TIMUR, Sultan, or TAMERLANE, *ti'-moor*, a celebrated Tartarian conqueror, who was of Mongol origin, and was a descendant of Genghis Khan. He became a soldier in his twelfth year, and, at that early age, evinced unusual courage and an enterprising disposition. Having become chief of the tribe of the Berlas in 1361, he made himself master of Balk, the capital of Khorasan, after which he made an easy conquest of the province of Candahar. In this war he was wounded in the thigh, and became lame for life, being called, in consequence, Timur-lenk, 'lame Timur,' which term has been corrupted by the Europeans into Tamerlane. He next subdued the whole of ancient Persia, and then took Bagdad. Flushed with his success, he marched into India, where he took Delhi, the capital, and thus gained possession of immense treasures. But while he was engaged in this expedition, Bagdad revolted; on which he hastened back, delivered the city up to pillage, and put to death 90,000 persons. He also invaded Syria, and took Damascus. During this splendid career the Greek emperor and some inferior princes implored his assistance against Bajazet, emperor of the Turks. Tamerlane sent to him to withdraw from before Constantinople, and to replace the princes whom he had deposed. Bajazet returned a fierce answer; on which Tamerlane marched against him, and, after a battle of three days, the Turkish emperor was defeated and taken prisoner. Different and very irreconcilable accounts are given of the conqueror's treatment of his captive. Some assert that he was confined in an iron cage, and exposed to scorn and contempt; while others relate that Tamerlane behaved to him and his family with the greatest liberality. The last account appears to be the best founded. Tamerlane fixed the seat of his vast empire at Samarcand, where he received the homage of numerous sovereigns, and, among the rest, the ambassadors of the emperor Manuel Palæologus and Henry III., king of Castile. Having resolved to make the conquest of China, he set out with his army; but died on the march. For an account of the extraordinary career of this conqueror, see Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." B. at Sebz, near Samarcand, 1335; D. at Otrar, on the Jaxartes, 1405.

TINCHEBRAY, *teench'-brai*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, 13 miles from Domfront. *Manf.* Paper and jewellery. *Pop.* 4,200. Here Robert of Normandy was finally defeated by his brother, Henry I. of England, in 1106.

TINDAL, Matthew, *tin'-dal*, an English deistical writer, who was educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All-Souls College, and took his degree of doctor of laws. He embraced the Roman Catholic faith in the reign of James II., but professed himself a Protestant, and took the oaths at the Revolution. His works are,—"The Rights of the Christian Church;" the design of which work was to show the inutility of the clergy; "Christianity as Old as the Creation," in which he endeavoured to undermine revelation. It was answered by several able writers, particularly Conybeare, Leland, and Foster. His writings have been characterized as contemptible by his opponents, while, on the other hand, his admirers claims for them learning and great logical power. B. at Beer-Ferres, Devonshire, about 1657; D. in London, 1733.

TINDAL, Rev. Nicholas, an English historian, who was nephew of the preceding. He received his education at Exeter College, Oxford, and became fellow of Trinity College, rector of Colbourne, in the Isle of Wight, and chaplain to Greenwich hospital. His most important works were, a translation and continuation of Rapin's "History of England," and an abridgment of Spence's "Polymetis." B. 1687; D. at Greenwich hospital, 1774.

TINDALE-WARD, *tin'-del-ward*, the largest of the six wards of the county of Northumberland, having an area of 514,660 acres and a population of 45,000.

TING-HAE, *ting'-hai*, the capital city of the island of Chusan, off the E. coast of China, 70 miles from Ningpo. *Pop.* Unascertained. It was taken by the British in 1840.

TINIAN, *te-ne-an'*, one of the Marianne Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

TINNEVELLY, *tin-ne-vel'-ly*, a maritime district of the south of India, in the presidency of Madras. *Area*, 5,700 square miles. *Desc.* It occupies the south-east extremity of the peninsula, and is separated from Ceylon by the Gulf of Manaar. Generally speaking, it may be called an open and level country, although it contains some woods and several hills. The climate on the seacoast is arid and hot, and an extensive system of irrigation is carried on. *Pro.* Rice and cotton in the lowlands, and dry grains on the hills. *Manf.* Muslin, silks, cotton, and iron. *Pop.* 1,270,000. *Lat.* between 8° 9′ and 9° 56′ N. *Lon.* between 77° 15′ and 78° 28′ E.

TINNEVELLY, the capital of the above, is surrounded by extensive rice-fields, and, on the west, by rocky ground. It is unhealthy for Europeans. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 8° 48′ N. *Lon.* 71° 1′ E.

TINOS, *te'-nos*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, 10 miles from Syra. *Area*, 87 square miles. *Desc.* Well watered and fertile; producing silk, barley, fruits, honey, and wine. *Pop.* 16,000.

TINTORETTO, James Robusti, surnamed, *tin'-to-ret'-to*, a famous Italian painter. He was a disciple of Titian, who, fearing that he would become a powerful rival, dismissed him. He was called the furious Tintoretto, from the bold manner of his painting and the rapidity of his genius. He was a great but very unequal painter; his countrymen saying of him, that he possessed three

pencils—one of gold, one of silver, and one of iron; alluding to the inequality of his efforts. He was the son of a dyer: whence his agnomen. B. at Venice, 1512; D. at the same city, 1594.

TIOGA, *te-o'-ga*, a county of the United States, on the north side of Pennsylvania. *Area*, 1,056 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000.—Another in New York. *Area*, 456 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.

TIOGA, a river of the United States, running through Pennsylvania and New York, and, after a course of 90 miles, joining the Susquehannah, 10 miles from Torranda.

TIPERA, or TIPERAH, *tip'-er-a*, called by the Mahometans, "Roshenabad," a district of British India, in the Bengal presidency. *Area*, 4,850 square miles. *Desc.* It is situate on the eastern side of the Brahmapootra, and produces cotton, rice, betel-nut, and salt. A superior breed of elephants are said to roam in the forests. *Manf.* Coarse cotton goods. *Pop.* 1,407,000.

TIPPAH, *tip'-pa*, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area*, 1,037 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.

TIPPERARY, *tip-pe-rai'-re*, a county of Ireland, in Munster, extending in a very irregular form between the King's and Queen's counties on the north, the latter county and that of Kilkenny on the east, the counties of Waterford and Cork on the south, and those of Limerick, Clare, and Galway, on the west. From the two latter counties the river Shannon forms a natural boundary, as the river Suir does from Waterford for about 15 miles on the south. *Area*, 1,659 square miles. *Desc.* The lands of Tipperary have been always ranked amongst the most productive in Ireland. It has, however, been always a great grazing county. It has also extensive tracts of bog and mountain. To the south of a range of bog, and situate between the town of Killenaule and the county of Kilkenny, is the coal district. To the south of this, and in the south-eastern angle of the county, is Sliebh-na-man mountain. On the borders of the county of Waterford, over the town of Cloghen, are the Knockmele-down mountains. Nearly parallel to these, and north of them, are the lofty Galtese. Between these and the town of Tipperary is the lower range, called Sliebh-na-muck; but the greatest extent of mountain crosses the county from south-west to north-east, running from the county of Limerick to the Queen's county, and completely separating the two Ormonds from the rest of the county. The high hills adjoining Limerick are called, from the highest of them, the Keepe mountains. *Rivers.* The Suir, and its tributary streams. The western division has the Shannon for its boundary, and is well watered by numerous streams. *Pro.* Butter, and other dairy kinds of industry, and cattle. *Minerals.* Lead and copper mines; and some parts of it afford fine millstones. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 332,000. This county is intersected by the Great South and Western Railway, with its branches.

TIPPERARY, a market-town of Ireland, capital of the above county, 87 miles from Dublin. It is beautifully situate in a fertile tract, and is well built and thriving. *Pop.* 8,400. It has a station on the Limerick and Waterford Railway.

TIPPOO-SAIB, *tip'-poo-sa'-eeb*, sultan of Mysore, was the son of Hyder Aly, whom he succeeded in the government of his kingdom, which he defended with success against the Great Mogul. In 1790 he engaged in a war with the English, and was defeated in a number of actions. In 1792 Lord Cornwallis obliged him to sue for peace, when Tippoo delivered his two sons as hostages. The war was resumed in 1799, and terminated with the entire conquest of Mysore and the death of Tippoo, who fell bravely fighting on the ramparts of his capital. His library was stored with valuable MSS., which are now in the College of Calcutta.

TIPTON, *tip'-ton*, a parish of Staffordshire, 8 miles from Birmingham. *Pop.* 25,000, engaged in coal and iron mines, forges, mills, and red-lead factories.

TIPTON, a county of the United States, in Tennessee. *Area*, 682 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

TIRABOSCHI, Giralamo, *te-ra-bos'-ke*, a celebrated Italian writer, who was a member of the society of Jesuits, and professor of rhetoric at Milan; but, upon the suppression of the order, the duke of Modena appointed him his librarian, and he was enrolled among the nobility of that city. His principal works are,—"Memoirs on the Ancient Order of Homilies;" "History of the Writers of Modena;" "History of Italian Literature, from the age of Augustus." B. at Bergamo, 1731; D. at Modena, 1794.

TIRANO, *te-ra'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Valteline, on the Adda, 12 miles from Kroya. Its vicinity produces corn, wine, and olives. *Pop.* 10,000.

TIRAQUEAU, or TIRAQUELLUS, Andrew, *te-ra-ko'*, an eminent French lawyer, who became a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and laboured much to drive chicanery from the bar. He was employed by Francis I. and Henry II. in affairs of consequence, and evinced himself a man of singular integrity. He wrote extensively upon jurisprudence. D. 1574.

TIRASPOL, *te-ras'-pol*, a town of European Russia, on the Dniester, 8 miles from Bender. *Pop.* 5,200. About half a mile from this town is a fort commanding the passage of the river.

TIREE, *tir-ee'*, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, and in the county of Argyle, 20 miles from Iona. *Ext.* 12 miles long, with a breadth varying up to 6. *Desc.* It contains numerous pasture-lands, and produces oats, barley, and potatoes. *Pop.* 4,000, many of them engaged in fishing and cattle-rearing.

TIREHBOLI, *tir'-e-bol-i*, a maritime town of Asiatic Turkey, 50 miles from Trebizond. It has several mosques and a Greek church. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TIRHOOT, *ter-hoot'*, a district of British India, situate principally between *lat.* 27° and 28° N. *Area.* Estimated at 7,400 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, richly wooded, and producing rice, maize, wheat, millet, oats, barley, sugar-cane, hemp, cotton, aromatic plants, and fruits. *Manf.* Cotton cloths, combs, rope, sacking, woollen fabrics, and earthenware. *Pop.* about 1,500,000.

TIRIDATES I., *tir-i-dai'-tees*, king of Armenia, was the brother of Vologesses, king of the Parthians, by whom he had been placed upon the throne. The Romans would not permit Armenia to become a possession of the Parthians, and Corbulo, the general of Nero, marched against Tiridates and Vologesses, and defeated them in several engagements. Subsequently, Tiridates consented to become a vassal king of the Roman emperor, and, in 66, he made a journey to Rome, in order to receive his crown from the emperor Nero. Flourished in the 1st century.

TIRIDATES II., surnamed the Great, became king of Armenia in 259. His youth had been passed at Rome, whither he had been taken in 232, upon the assassination of his father. The Romans placed him upon the throne; but the Parthians having invaded his kingdom while he was absent at Rome, he returned immediately, and subsequently totally defeated them. He was at first strongly opposed to Christianity, but was afterwards converted. D. 314.

TIRLEMONT, *teerl'-mawn(g)*, a town of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Geete, 25 miles from Brussels. *Manf.* Woollens, hosiery, oil, soap, and paper. *Pop.* 9,000.—The fortifications of this place were dismantled in 1804.

TIRNOVA. (*See* TERNOVA.)

TISBURY, *tis'-ber-e*, a village and parish of England, in Wilts. The church is a spacious building, of great antiquity. *Pop.* 2,122.

TISCHBEIN, *tish'-bine*, John Henry, a celebrated German painter, who excelled in historical and mythological subjects. His best works are contained in the churches of his native country. B. 1722; D. 1789.

TISCHBEIN, John Henry William, an eminent German painter, who was the nephew of the preceding. He studied historical painting under his uncle, and acquired a knowledge of landscape from the tuition of John Jacob, at Hamburg. On visiting Italy, he became very popular there, and was appointed director of the academy at Naples. Returning to Germany, he resided chiefly at Hamburg and in the environs of Lubeck. His most remarkable paintings were an "Ajax" and "Cassandra," and an altarpiece painted for the church of St. Angari at Bremen. While at Naples, he made the acquaintance of Sir William Hamilton, the English ambassador and art-patron, for whom he made drawings of the ancient vases in his collection. He excelled in drawing animals, and produced a very fine work, entitled "Heads of Various Animals, drawn from Nature, to serve as a correct Indication of their Character." The portraits of Heyne, Blucher, and Klopstock were painted by him, and he

likewise produced a fine collection of drawings illustrative of Homer (the text for which was written by Heyne), and a number of etchings after Paul Potter, Rembrandt, Roos, and Rosa di Tivoli. There were other members of his family who became celebrated as painters and designers. Tischbein was B. at Hayna, 1751; D. 1829.

TISHEMINGO, *tish'-e-min'-go*, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area*, 1,149 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.

TISIPHONE, *ti-sif'-o-ne*, one of the Furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron, was the minister of the vengeance of the gods upon mankind, and punished the wicked in Tartarus. She was represented with a whip in her hand; serpents hung from her head, and were wreathed round her arms.

TISSOT, Simon Andrew, *tis'-so*, an eminent Swiss physician, who distinguished himself in advocating inoculation, and also in recommending an experimental practice of physic. His medical works, particularly his "Advice to People concerning their Health," are excellent. B. at Lausanne, 1728; D. 1797.

TITAN, or TITANUS, *ti'-tan*, a son of Cœlus and Terra, brother to Saturn and Hyperion. He was the eldest of the children of Cœlus; but he gave Saturn the kingdom of the world, provided he begot no male children. When the birth of Jupiter was concealed, Titan made war against Saturn, and imprisoned him till he was replaced on his throne by his son Jupiter.

TITANS, THE, or TITANES, a name given to the sons of Cœlus and Terra. They were forty-five in number, according to the Egyptians. The most celebrated of the Titans are Saturn, Hyperion, Oceanus, Japetus, Cottus, and Briareus. They were all of a gigantic stature, and with proportionable strength. They were confined in the bowels of the earth by Cœlus, till Terra, sympathizing with their misfortunes, armed them against their father. The wars of the Titans against the gods are very celebrated in mythology. They are often confounded with that of the giants; but it is to be observed, that the war of the Titans was against Saturn, and that of the giants against Jupiter.

TITCHFIELD. (*See* TICHFIELD-WITH-CROFTON.)

TITIAN, Tiziano Vecelli commonly called, *tish'-yan*, a celebrated Italian painter, whose first master was Giovanni Bellini, in his time the greatest painter of Venice. Titian adopted his style; but, on becoming acquainted



TITIAN.

with the works of Giorgione, he altered his manner, and contracted an intimacy with that great artist. The reputation of Titian rose rapidly, and the emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood and a pension. He painted history, portraits, and landscape in a superb style. A "Last Suppor," in the Escurial in Spain, and one at Milan, representing "Christ crowned with Thorns," are among his finest works; but Venice and Madrid contain many remarkable efforts of his genius. His patron, Charles V., held him in the highest regard; and, upon one occasion, Titian happening to let his brush fall upon the ground, the emperor instantly picked it up, and restored it to the great painter, saying, "Titiano è degno essere servito da Cesare" (Titian is worthy of being served by Cæsar). B. at Capo del Cadore, in the Venetian states, 1477; D. at Venice, 1576.

TITE, William, *tite*, a modern English architect, who was selected to make the designs for the new Royal Exchange, which was commenced in 1841, and finished in three years, being opened in state by her majesty Queen Victoria in 1844. The building was erected at a cost of £150,000. After the successful execution of this work, he became one of the most extensively-employed architects of his day; his principal designs being for the Blackwall terminus of the London and Blackwall Railway, several stations upon the Southampton line of railway; the terminus at Southampton, and the old terminus at Vauxhall. B. in London, towards the close of the last century.

TITICACA, *tit-e-ka'-ka*, the most elevated, and one of the largest lakes of S. America, forming part of the boundary between S. Peru and Bolivia. It is situate in the plains that lie between the two Cordilleras, in the north-western part of the province of Los Charcas. (*See* AMERICA, SOUTH.)

TITIRIBI, *te-ter'-e-be*, a town of S. America, in New Granada, 40 miles from Antioquia, nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TITSINGH, Isaac, *tit'-sing*, an eminent traveller, who was employed in the service of the Dutch East-India Company. He resided in Japan, Batavia, and China during thirty-one years. The government in Batavia appointed him, in 1794, as chief of the embassy dispatched to Pekin, a mission which he prosecuted with complete success. He published nothing during his life, but supplied Marsden, De Guignes, and other writers, with valuable information. After his death, his museum and MSS. were, unfortunately, dispersed; but M. Nepven and M. Abel Rémusat succeeded in obtaining some of his notes, from which some valuable works were published. The titles of these were, "The Marriage, Funeral, and other Ceremonies practised in Japan," and "Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Reigning Dynasty of Japan; with an Appendix upon the Poetry of the Japanese, and upon their Mode of Dividing the Year." Both these works were translated into English in 1822. In the "Annales des Voyages" there is an account of the island of Yesso, translated from the Japanese by Titsingh. One of the greatest treasures of the Bibliothèque du Roi,—the "Japanese Encyclopædia,"—was procured from Titsingh. B. at Amsterdam, 1740; D. 1812.

TITTERI, *tit-ter-e'*, a marshy lake of Algeria, N. Africa, 80 miles from Algiers. It gave name to a province which is now comprised in Algiers.

TITTLIS, *tit'-lis*, one of the Swiss Alps, 18 miles from Wetterhorn. *Height*, 10,612 feet.

TITTMANN, John Augustus Henry, *tit'-man*, a German theologian and writer, who became first professor of theology in the university of Leipzig. He advocated the plan of uniting the German Protestant communities, and granting to them an ecclesiastical constitution at the congress of Vienna; and also distinguished himself in the chamber of the Saxon deputies as the mouthpiece of the university of Leipzig. He wrote extensively, in German and Latin, upon theology, edited the Greek text of the New Testament, and produced a History of the Protestant Church in Germany, which, however, was left incomplete at his death. B. at Langensalza, 1773; D. 1831.

TITUS, *ti'-tus*, a disciple of St. Paul, was a Greek and a Gentile; but, on his conversion, he became amanuensis to the apostle, who consecrated him bishop of Crete, where, according to an ancient tradition, he died at an advanced age.

TITUS LIVIUS. (*See* LIVY.)

TITUS, Flavius Vespasianus, a Roman emperor, was the son of the emperor Vespasianus. He served under

his father, and distinguished himself at the siege of Jerusalem. He obtained the imperial dignity in 79. In his youth he was somewhat dissipated and extravagant, which gave room to fear that he would prove another Tiberius or Nero, but his subsequent conduct showed that these apprehensions were groundless. He became the pattern of virtue and the father of his people; reformed the courts of law, severely punished false accusers, and forgave those who had conspired against his own life. During his reign, Agricola restored peace to Britain; and, after marching as far north as the Frith of Tay, erected a wall to serve as a defence against the incursions of the Caledonians. Titus was so much beloved by his subjects as to be named by them "the delight of the human race." B. 40; D. 81.

TIUMEN, or TOUMEN, *te-oo'-men*, a town of Siberia, 120 miles from Tobolsk. It has regular streets, and numerous churches and schools. *Manf.* Russian leather, of which there are upwards of a hundred factories, woollen fabrics, and soap. It is a depôt for the commerce between Russia and China. *Pop.* 12,000.

TIVERTON, *tiv'-er-ton*, a market-town and borough of Devonshire, at the confluence of the Exe and Loman, 14 miles from Exeter. It consists of four principal streets, which form a quadrangle. The principal public buildings are the church and the free grammar-school. The church is a very handsome structure, dedicated to St. Peter, and is the work of different and distant ages, but is, notwithstanding, pretty uniform in its architecture. The south side is ornamented with much curious sculpture, particularly the porch and the adjoining chapel. The town contains, besides, several meeting-houses for dissenters; also a charity-school, a free English school, various almshouses, a town-house, divided into various apartments; an hospital, assembly-rooms, reading-room, theatre, and a corn-market. *Manf.* Lace and woollens. *Pop.* 11,200.

TIVERTON, a post-township of the United States, in Rhode Island, 12 miles from Newport. *Pop.* 5,000, mostly employed in fisheries.

TIVOLI, *tiv'-o-le*, a town of central Italy, 18 miles from Rome. It is delightfully situate on an eminence covered with olives and fruit-trees; but its greatest attraction now, as in former ages, consists in the falls of the Teverone (the ancient Anio), which glides gently through the town, till reaching the brink of a rock, over which it precipitates itself nearly 80 feet. On the summit of the steep bank stands a beautiful temple of the Corinthian order, built in the Augustan age. Near it are the remains of another ancient temple. It has, also, a cathedral and several churches. *Pop.* 6,000.

TIVY, or TOWEY, *tiv'-y*, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, falling into Caermarthen Bay, in a large estuary.

TLASCALLA, *tlas-cal'-a*, a former government of Mexico, in the intendancy of Puebla de los Angeles.

TLAXCALLA, or TLASCALLA, *tlax'-kal-a*, the capital of the above, on a small river, 64 miles from Mexico. When the Spaniards first arrived here, it is said to have contained 300,000 inhabitants; it is now much reduced. *Pop.* 4,000.

TLEMSEN, or TREMECEN, *tlem'-sen*, the most westerly of the three provinces into which the kingdom of Algiers is divided.

TLEMSEN, or TREMECEN, capital of the above province, 50 miles from Oran. It was once an important place; but, having revolted, Hassan, then dey of Algiers, laid it in ruins. *Pop.* 15,000. In its vicinity are some ancient remains.—The GULF is an inlet of the Mediterranean, opposite Cape Gata (Andalusia). It has, at its entrance, a width of 35 miles.

TMUTARAKAN, *mu-tar'-a-kan*, a fortified maritime town of S. Russia, on the Strait of Yenikale, 13 miles from Yenikale. It has an active trade in wool, skins, salt, wax, and honey. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TOBAGO, *to-bai'-go*, one of the British islands, in the West Indies, belonging to the Windward group, 24 miles from Trinidad. *Ext.* About 25 miles long, and 12 at its greatest width. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a soil of different kinds; but in general the mould is rich and black, and proper for producing, in the greatest plenty, whatever is raised in other parts of the West Indies. The abundance of springs contributes to the healthfulness of the island, and its bays and creeks are so disposed as to be very commodious for all kinds of shipping. *Zoology.* Peccaries, resembling swine, armadilloes, guanoes, Indian rabbits, and badgers. Horses, cows, asses, sheep, deer, goats, and rabbits, were probably introduced by the Dutch, and have multiplied exceedingly. The feathered tribes are in great variety. *Pro.* Tobago possesses almost every kind of plant that grows in the Antilles, besides the greater part of those which are peculiar to Spanish Guiana and Cape de Paria. It also abounds in figs, pineapples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, limes, plantains, bananas, grapes, guavas, tamarinds, prickly pears, papas, muskmelons, water-melons, gourds, cucumbers, pompions. *Pop.* 13,000. *Lat.* 11° 25′ N. *Lon.* 60° 32′ W.—This island was first settled by the Dutch, who were expelled by the Spaniards. It was then settled by the English, to whom it was finally ceded by the peace of 1763. In 1781 it was taken by the French, and, in 1793, was retaken by the British, by whom it was retained at the peace of Amiens, and in whose possession it still remains.

TOBERMORY, *to-ber-mor'-e*, a seaport-town of Scotland, in the island of Mull, in Argyleshire, built by the British Society for the Encouragement of Fisheries, as a fishing-station and seaport. It has a custom-house and a good well-sheltered harbour. *Pop.* 1,600.—It has steam communication with the Clyde, Inverness, Skye, and Lewis.

TOBIN, John, *to'-bin*, an English dramatist, who exercised the profession of a solicitor in London, but devoted his leisure to the composition of plays, which he offered to the different London theatres, without success. At length his assiduous efforts, undermining a naturally weak constitution, led to his desth. His comedy of "The Honeymoon" was produced a few weeks after this event, and met with a very great success. It is written in imitation of the Shaksperian drama, and still keeps the stage. Other works of his were subsequently brought out, but they did not become popular. His unacted plays, together with a memoir of his life, were published in 1820. B. at Salisbury, 1770; D. 1804.

TOBOL, *to-bol'*, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising in the S. part of the Oural Mountains, and, after a course of 450 miles, joining the Irtish, near Tobolsk.

TOBOLSK, *to-bolsk'*, the most W. government of Siberia, embracing all its width, from the Arctic Ocean to the Kirghiz territory. On the W. the chain of the Ourals separates this government from that of European Russia; on the N. it is bounded by a vast extent of the Northern Ocean, broken into many deep bays, and extending from the mouth of the Obi to that of the Olenek; on the S., a frontier, consisting partly of mountains, partly of desert plains, separates it from Chinese and Independent Tartary; while, on the E., a varying line divides it from Irkutsk. *Area.* Estimated at 500,000 square miles. *Desc.* This government includes the vast tracts watered by the Obi, the Irtisch, and the Yenisei; and within its bounds is contained most of the cultivated part of Asiatic Russia. From the banks of the Frozen Ocean as far as *lat.* 58° N., the surface presents an aspect of the most dismal sterility. A great portion, on the other hand, of the most southerly districts consists of steppes covered with saline lakes and marshes. The steppe of Barabinski, on the contrary, which, in the eastern part, occupies the middle between these two districts, is covered with the most luxuriant pasturage, and would be capable of high cultivation, if the country were the seat of industry and population. *Pro.* Rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat. *Minerals.* The Ourals, through a great part of their line, produce iron and copper most abundantly; and in other parts there is an inexhaustible supply of various minerals, including no inconsiderable quantity of gold and silver. The widely-extended forests and wastes of this region afford, also, ample opportunities of hunting. *Manf.* Soap, leather, and woollen goods; but Tobolsk labours under the want of a water communication, by which its surplus produce could be disposed of. *Pop.* 690,000.

TOBOLSK, a large city, capital of the government of the same name, and of Siberia in general, on the river Irtisch. It is composed of two parts, the high

and the low town. The former is built on an elevated ridge, running parallel to the Irtisch, at a little distance; while the latter fills the level space between it and the river. The high town contains the residence of the governor, the tribunals, public offices, and the magazine of foreign merchandise. These, with numerous churches, a cathedral with five cupolas, and a monument to Yermak, the founder of Russian influence in Siberia, form the principal objects of public attraction. The buildings being white and the cupolas gilded, cause them, in this high situation, to make a very fine appearance from a distance. The low town may be considered as a sort of suburb, and, with the exception of a convent, is built entirely of wood. Connected with it is a large suburb, inhabited by the Tartars. The other residents are in a great measure descended from exiles sent here by the Russian government. The largest colony ever transported hither consisted of the Swedish officers made prisoners at the battle of Pultava. Tobolsk is a great thoroughfare for that limited trade which the situation of Siberia admits of. The most important portion is carried on, by an immense extent of land and river carriage, between European Russia and the frontier of China. The merchants from Europe arrive in spring, with their commodities destined for that distant market; and at the end of summer, the boats appear returning with their cargoes to be transported to Moscow and Petersburg. Its society is said to be of a superior kind. *Pop.* 18,000. *Lat.* 58° 12′ N. *Lon.* 68° 15′ E.—Tobolsk was founded in 1587.

Tobooai-Manu, *to-boo'-yai ma-noo'*, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Tocantines, *to-kan-teens'*, a river, which rises, by many heads, near Goyaz, in the interior of Brazil, and, after a course of upwards of 1,000 miles, joins the Atlantic E. of the Amazon. Near *lat.* 2° S. it assumes the name of Rio Para.

Tocat, or Tokat, *to-kat'*, a commercial city in the interior of Asia Minor, 56 miles from Sivas. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre, in a deep valley on the banks of the Yeshil-Irmak, the ancient Iris. *Manf.* Copper kettles, candlesticks, with blue morocco and silk stuffs. Tocat is the centre of a very extensive inland trade to and from all parts of Asia Minor. *Pop.* about 7,000 families, of whom the greater number are Turkish. *Lat.* 39° 35′ N. *Lon.* 36° 30′ E.

Toce, Toccia, or Tosa, *to'-che*, a river of Sardinian Piedmont, rising in the Alps, near Simplon, and after a course of 50 miles entering Lake Maggiore on its left side.

Tocqueville, Henry Alexis, Count de, *tŏk'-veel*, a celebrated French historical writer, who, after completing his education, was, in 1831, dispatched with M. De Beaumont to the United States of America for the purpose of making researches upon the working of democratic institutions. The results of this mission appeared in his valuable work entitled, "De la Démocratie en Amérique," produced in 1835. Four years later he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies. After the revolution of 1848 he was nominated vice-president of the Assembly, and was soon afterwards created one of the ministry under the presidentship of Louis Napoleon. He was one of those who were divested of power by the *coup d'état*. Devoting the remaining years of his life to philosophical researches into history, he produced—"Philosophical History of the Reign of Louis XV.;" "A Glance at the Reign of Louis XVI.;" and "L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution," which was translated into English under the title of "On the State of Society in France before the Revolution of 1788, and on the Causes which led to that Event." He was a member of the French Academy. B. 1805; D. 1859.

Tocuyo, *to-kŭ'-o*, a town of South America, in the Caraccas, province of Venezuela, 34 miles from Truxillo. It stands in a valley, and has a well-built parish church, on which depends one chapel of ease. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics and leather. *Pop.* 10,000.

Tocuyo, a river of South America, rising in the vicinity of Lake Maracaibo, and, after a course of 200 miles, entering the Caribbean Sea N. of the Gulf of Triste.

Tod, Lieut.-Colonel James, *tod*, an English writer, who, after spending many years in the military service of the East-India Company, produced two valuable works upon India, which are entitled, respectively, "The Annals of Rajast'han," containing the geography, antiquities, and history of Rajpootana; and "Travels in Western India." He was distinguished by his ability while political agent in Rajpootana, one of whose towns, Bulwharra, which had been laid in ruins by the Mahrattas, was restored by him. One of the merchants of the renovated city said, "it ought to be called Todgunge; but there is no need, for we shall never forget him." B. 1782; D. 1835.

Tod, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. *Area*, 362 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

Todd, Rev. Henry John, an English writer, who became archdeacon of Cleveland, chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, and produced, among other important works, "The Poems of Edmund Spenser, with Notes and a Life;" "Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of John Gower and Geoffrey Chaucer;" "A Vindication of our Authorized Translation of the Bible." B. 1763; D. 1845.

Todd, Robert Bentley, an eminent modern physician and writer, who became physician to King's College Hospital on its establishment. In 1836 he commenced the publication of his important work entitled "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," in which he was assisted by the most eminent of the scientific men of the time. He was also the author of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man;" "On the Anatomy of the Brain, Spinal Chord, and Ganglions;" and "On Gout and Rheumatic Fever." B. in Ireland.

Toddington, *tod'-ing-ton*, a market-town of Bedfordshire, 5 miles from Dunstable. *Manf.* Straw-plait. *Pop.* 2,500.

Todleben, Francis Edward, *tot-lai'-ben*, a celebrated Russian general of engineers, who, while serving with the Russian army in Sebastopol, was selected to place the southern side of that fortress in a state of defence against the attacks of the allied English and French forces. In this undertaking, Todleben evinced the highest talents as a military engineer. Earthworks and enormous ramparts sprang up, under his direction, at every point that was about to be attacked. For a considerable period his extraordinary works kept the allies in check, and it was owing to the strength and completeness of his Malakhoff, Redan, and Flagstaff batteries, that the siege was so long protracted. Todleben's genius was rapidly acknowledged: he was only second captain of engineers when he went to the Crimea, but at the fall of Sebastopol he had risen to the rank of general. In the last days of the siege he was wounded in the leg. B. at Mitau, in Courland, 1818.

Todmorden-with-Wafsden, *tod-mor'-den*, a market-town of Lancashire, 8 miles from Rochdale. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 8,000. It has a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway.

Todos Santos, *to'-dos sănt'-tos*, a convenient bay on the coast of Brazil, and province of Bahia. *Ext.* 37 miles long from north to south; its greatest width from east to west is 27. The eastern part of the bay lies in *lat.* 12° 42′ S., *lon.* 38° 42′ W.

Tograi, *to'-grai*, an eminent Arabic poet, who became vizier to Mahomet, sultan of Mosul. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Esterabad, near Hamadan, in 1120, by Mahmoud, the Seljukian sultan of Persia, who subsequently put the poet to death. Besides his poems, he wrote a work upon alchemy. One of his works was translated into Latin by Pococke, and published at Oxford in 1661. Another poem was translated into English by Leon Chappilow, and produced at Cambridge in 1758. Flourished in the 11th century.

Tokay, *to-kai'*, a town in the north-east of Hungary, at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Theiss, 42 miles from Debreczin. It contains various churches and monasteries, and has well-frequented yearly fairs. This town, though small, has attained great celebrity for its wine, which is among the finest and most expensive wines in Europe. *Pop.* 6,000.

Toland, John, *to'-land*, a Deistical writer, who was educated in Ireland, in the Roman Catholic faith, but, at the age of 15, became Protestant, and afterwards went to the university of Glasgow, whence he removed to Edinburgh. After visiting Leyden and Oxford, he returned to Ireland, which country he was obliged to

leave to avoid the persecutions to which he was subjected for writing a work called "Christianity not Mysterious." In 1698 he published the "Life of Milton," which was followed by a Deistical work, entitled "Nazarenus," and several other books of a like tendency. His posthumous works were printed in 1726. B. in Ireland, either 1669 or 1670; D. at Putney, 1722.

TOLEDO, Don Pedro de, *to-lai'-do*, an eminent Spanish general, who distinguished himself in the expedition against Jean D'Albret, king of Navarre, in 1512. In 1532 he was created, by Charles V., viceroy of Naples; in which office he displayed considerable talent, and inaugurated many useful measures; he evinced, however, great intolerance towards the Jews, whom he drove from the kingdom; and also attempted to establish the Inquisition; but a terrible insurrection ensuing, the emperor abolished the hated tribunal in the following year (1548). The prince of Sanseverino, the patron of the father of Torquato Tasso, was one of the leaders of this insurrection, and was, in consequence, compelled to retire to France. (*See* TASSO, Torquato.) *In 1552* a Turkish fleet entered the Bay of Naples, intending to await the arrival of a French squadron with the exiled Neapolitan princes on board, and afterwards to attack the city; but Toledo succeeded, by means of a large bribe, in inducing the Mahometans to retire before the junction with the French. Soon afterwards he prepared to march against the French, who had entered Sienna; but his death occurred before he could reach the place. B. near Salamanca, 1484; D. at Florence, 1553.

TOLEDO, a province in the central part of Spain, in New Castile, situate chiefly to the south of the Tagus. *Area*, about 9,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, and watered by the Alberche, the Algodar, the Tagus, and the Guadiana. Its pasturage is good, at least in particular situations; the flocks of sheep are numerous, and the wool of the best quality. *Pro.* Vines, silk, honey, wax, and fruits. *Pop.* about 370,000.

TOLEDO, an ancient city in the interior of Spain, in New Castile, and the chief town of the preceding province, 41 miles from Madrid. It is situate on the sides and top of a steep hill washed by the Tagus. The vicinity of the hills, by concentrating the sun's rays, renders the heat in summer excessive; whilst the houses are crowded, and the streets narrow and steep; and though there are several public walks, they are at a distance from the centre of the town. The principal attraction in Toledo are its public edifices. The Alcazar, or palace, is a large structure at the top of a hill, built with solidity, and decorated with statues. The cathedral is of great antiquity, and is the metropolitan church of Spain. The original structure was founded in 587, and served as a mosque to the Moors. Besides these, there are a large number of churches, hospitals, monasteries, and convents. The hospital of St. Cruz is an elegant building of the 15th century; that of St. John, built in the 16th, is equally rich, and in a better situation. Of Roman monuments there are here only the remains of a circus, an aqueduct, and a road. The walls, though ruinous, are of less remote date, having been erected by the Moors or the kings of Castile. The university still exists, and there are four colleges, a town-hall, and a mint. *Manf.* Woollens, linen, and silks; and the Toledo swords, so noted throughout Spain, are now made in a large building on the banks of the Tagus. The secret of tempering them is said to have been recovered, and they fetch a very high price. *Pop.* 14,000. Toledo is a place of great antiquity, and was successively the seat of government under the Goths, the Moors, and the kings of Castile. Between the 5th and 9th centuries it was the seat of several general ecclesiastical councils.

TOLENTINO, *to-len-te'-no*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 12 miles from Macerata. *Pop.* 10,000. Here, in February, 1797, the Pope ceded, by treaty, the Romagna to the French republic; and in May, 1815, Murat retired with his troops before the Austrians.

TOLLAND, *tol'-land*, a county of the United States, in Connecticut. *Area*, 337 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000.

TOLLIUS, Jacob, *tol'-li-us*, a learned Dutch physician, who became professor of eloquence and Greek at Brandenburg. He published, among other works, editions of Ausonius and Longinus, with notes. B. at Utrecht, about 1630; D. 1696.

TOLLIUS, Cornelius, brother of the preceding, became amanuensis to Isaac Vossius, and afterwards professor of Greek and rhetoric at Harderwyck. He published, among other works, one entitled "De Infelicitate Literatorum." B. at Utrecht, about 1620; D. about 1652.

TOLMEZZO, *tol-met'-so*, a town of Austrian Italy, 25 miles from Udine. It stands on the Tagliamento, 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 3,500.

TOLNA, or TOLNAU, *tol'-na*, a market-town in the south-west of Hungary, to the W. of the Danube, 12 miles from Koloesa. *Manf.* Tobacco and potash. *Pop.* 6,000.

TOLOAR, *to'-lōre*, the largest of the Salibabo Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Gilolo and Mindanao. It has a circuit of about 80 miles. *Desc.* Diversified and well cultivated. *Pop.* Unascertained, but considerable. *Lat.* 4° 28′ N. *Lon.* 126° 55′ E.

TOLOMEI, Claudio, *to'-lo-mai-e*, an Italian poet and orator, who became bishop of Corsola, and wrote several esteemed works, the principal of which is a speech delivered before Pope Clement VII. on the peace with the emperor Charles V. in 1529. B. at Sienna, 1492; D. at Rome, 1554.

TOLOSA, *to-lo'-sa*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, at the confluence of the rivers Orio and Araxes, 32 miles from Bilboa. It stands in a narrow defile, and is inclosed by a wall, entered by several gates. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollens, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 7,300.

TOLU, *to-loo'*, a seaport of South America, in Carthagena, 55 miles from Carthagena. It has a good harbour, and stands in a vicinity which produces the balsam of Tolu. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 9° 32′ N. *Lon.* 75° 30′ W.

TOMASZOW, *tom-as'-zo*, a town of Russian Poland, 20 miles from Rana. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 5,000.

TOMBIGBEE, or TOMBECKBEE, *tom-big'-be*, a river of the United States, in the Alabama territory. After a course of 300 miles, it joins the Alabama, 45 miles above the head of Mobile Bay.

TOMBUCTOO, or TIMBUCTOO, *tom-book'-too*, a city of Central Africa, which has, for several centuries, been the grand resort of the interior trade of that continent. According to the accounts of Leo Africanus, the city contained many shops of artisans and merchants, and particularly numerous manufactures of cotton cloth. There were in it many persons of great opulence, especially its foreign merchants; two of whom were reckoned so considerable by their wealth, that the king had given them his daughters in marriage. The king possessed an ample treasure, and held a very splendid and well-regulated court. The houses of the ordinary inhabitants appear to have been built in a somewhat humble style, and were in the form of bells; the walls composed of stakes or hurdles, and the roofs of interwoven reeds. Stone, however, had been used in the construction of the principal mosque and of the royal palace, the latter of which was designed by an artist from Granada. Its importance is now derived from its being the entrepôt for the trade between Guinea, Senegambia, and N. Africa. Caravans from Morocco and other Barbary states here exchange European manufactures, tobacco, pepper, firearms, and coral, for gold-dust, ostrich feathers, gums, palm-oil, salt, and slaves. It is now governed by a native chieftain. *Pop.* Perhaps 20,000. *Lat.* 18° 3′ N. *Lon.* 1° 45′ W.

TOMINA, *to-me'-na*, a town of South America, on the Guapez, 55 miles from Chuquisaca. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TOMLINE, Dr. George, *tom'-lin*, an English prelate, who was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which college he was, in 1773, elected fellow. In 1782 he became private secretary to Mr. Pitt, at that time appointed chancellor of the Exchequer. Tomline occupied the same post under Pitt when the latter became first lord of the Treasury. After receiving some preferment in the church, he was, in 1787, advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln, which see he continued to hold during more than 32 years, refusing, in the interim, the bishopric of London. In 1820 he became bishop of Winchester. In addition to a large number of sermons, he was the author of "The Elements of Christian

Theology;" "A Refutation of Calvinism;" and "Memoirs of Mr. Pitt." His original name was Pretyman, which he changed to that of Tomline on succeeding to the estates of Marmaduke Tomline, Esq., of Rigby Grove, Lincolnshire. D. at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, 1750; D. 1827.

TOMPKINS, *tom'-kins*, a county of the United States, in New York, formed in 1817, from a part of the counties of Seneca and Cayuga. *Area*, 580 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.

TOMSK, *tomsk*, a considerable city of Asiatic Russia, capital of an extensive district, on the Tom, 25 miles from its junction with the Obi, or Obe. It was originally a mere wooden fort. The most considerable part of the town is built at the foot of a mountain, in the most irregular manner. Within its circuit are the cathedral church, the tribunals, the treasury, with the magazines of furs collected as tribute. The other principal edifice is the church of the Resurrection; and there are a convent and a monastery. It is the centre of the trade in brandy, or rather whisky; and habits of drunkenness are general. Besides Russians, the place contains a great number of Tartar, Bucharian, and Kalmuck merchants. *Pop.* 11,000. *Lat.* 56° 30′ N. *Lon.* 84° 10′ E.—The DISTRICT is watered by the Obi and the Ishim, and has a population estimated at 400,000. *Lat.* between 49° and 61° N. *Lon.* between 75° and 90° E.

TONBRIDGE. (*See* TUNBRIDGE.)

TONDERN, *tön'-dern*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 37 miles from Sleswick. *Manf.* Woollens, lace, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 6,500.

TONDRAY, *ton'-drai*, one of the Shetland Islands.

TONE, *tone*, a river of England, rising in Somersetshire, and, after a course of 30 miles, falling into the Parret, between Bridgewater and Langport.

TONE, Theobald Wolfe, the founder of the society of United Irishmen. Compelled to fly from Ireland, he repaired to France, and induced the Directory to dispatch an expedition to Ireland, of which he was appointed adjutant-general. He was taken prisoner, and D. in prison in 1798.

TONG, *tung*, a prefix to the names of several cities in China.

TONGA ISLANDS, *tong'-a*, a group in the Pacific Ocean, composing a section of the Friendly Islands.

TONGATABOO ISLAND, *tong'-ga-ta-boo'*, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, first discovered by Tasman, who called it Amsterdam. It is the residence of the sovereign of the Tonga Islands. *Ext.* It has a circuit of sixty miles. *Desc.* Fruitful, and there are numerous plantations. *Zoology.* The only quadrupeds, besides hogs, are a few rats, and some dogs, which are not natives, but produced from some left by Captain Cook. Fowls, which are of a large breed, are domesticated here; and birds, in general, are in great variety and beauty. The only noxious animals of the reptile or insect tribe are sea-snakes, scorpions, and centipedes. *Pro.* The principal are plantains, of which they have a large number of different sorts or varieties; bread-fruit, plums, sugar-cane, bananas, fine timber, and a vast number of shaddocks, which, however, are found as often in a natural state as planted. The sea abounds with fish, though the variety is less than might be expected. The inhabitants usually go unarmed, but they have weapons of a very formidable nature. The manners of the lower classes are licentious in the extreme. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 21° 4′ S. *Lon.* 175° 28′ W. This island was discovered, in 1643, by Abel Jansan Tasman; and was visited in 1773 by Cook, in 1777 by Perouse, in 1787 by Captain Edwards, in 1791 by Messrs. D'Entrecasteaux and Huon, the French sloops *La Recherche* and *L'Espérance* in 1793, and by the missionary ship *Duff* in 1797.

TONGERN, or TONGRES, *tong'-hern*, *tognr*, a town of Belgium, on the Jaar, 9 miles from Liege. *Manf.* Hats and chicory. *Pop.* 6,300.

TONNEINS, *ton'-nain(g)s*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot-and-Garonne, on the Garonne, 55 miles from Bordeaux. *Manf.* Woollens, cordage, and woods. *Pop.* 7,600. It has a station on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette.

TONNERRE, *ton-nair'*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, on the Armençon, 20 miles from Auxerre. *Manf.* Glass, pottery, and hats. *Pop.* 4,700.

TONQUIN, *ton'-ken*, the most N. province of Anam, in S.E. Asia, bounded N. by China, W. by the Laos country, S. Cochin China, and E. by the Gulf of Tonquin. *Area.* Unascertained. *Desc.* Fertile near the sea, and well watered. *Pro.* Rice, sugar, cotton, spices, tea, indigo, silk, saffron, gums, and varnishes. It also produces the precious metals. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 19° and 23° N. *Lon.* between 102° and 108° 30′ E. The GULF is an inlet of the China Sea, and has a length of 300 miles and a breadth of 150.

TONSTALL, or TUNSTALL, Cuthbert, *ton'-stall*, a learned English prelate, who studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and Padua, and was accounted the best mathematician of his time. He was consecrated bishop of London in 1522; in the following year made lord privy seal; and in 1530 translated to Durham, of which he was deprived in the reign of Elizabeth, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. He wrote, among other works,—"A Treatise on Arithmetic;" "A Defence of Transubstantiation;" and an abridgement of Aristotle's "Ethics." B. in Yorkshire, 1474 or 1475; D. at Lambeth, 1559.

TONTI, Lorenzo, *ton'-te*, an Italian banker, who was established in Paris, and there introduced a species of life annuity in 1653, which was called after his name. The scheme was also introduced into England, but was not continued after 1769, the date of the last tontine.

TOOBOUAI ISLAND, *to-boo'-ai*, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 23° 25′ S. *Lon.* 210° 37′ E. This island was discovered by Cook in 1777, and was resorted to by the mutineers of the *Bounty* in 1789.

TOOKE, Andrew, *took*, an English divine, who became successively usher and master of the Charterhouse school, and also professor of geometry at Gresham College. He published the Abbé Pomey's "Pantheon" in English, without acknowledging the real author. B. in London, 1673; D. 1731.

TOOKE, John Horne, an English politician and philologer, who received his education at Westminster and Eton, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge. In compliance with the wishes of his father, he entered into holy orders, although he himself strongly disliked the ecclesiastical profession. After travelling upon the continent as tutor to the sons of several gentlemen, he, in 1773, relinquished his clerical engagements, and commenced the study of the law. He had already taken an active part in political discussion, and had exerted himself to procure the return of his friend Wilkes as member for Middlesex, in 1768. While a student of the law, he gave great assistance to Mr. William Tooke upon the question of an inclosure bill; in gratitude for which service the latter gentleman made him his heir. This was the origin of his adding to his original name of John Horne, that of Tooke. After quarrelling with Wilkes, with whom, as well as Junius, he carried on a spirited controversy, he, upon the outbreak of the American war, attacked the English ministry, and made a proposal for a subscription for the widows and orphans of those Americans who had been "murdered by the king's troops at Lexington and Concord." For this proceeding, he was brought to trial upon a charge of libel, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £200, and to be imprisoned for twelve months. After regaining his liberty, he applied to be admitted to practise at the bar; but was rejected, on the ground of his having previously taken holy orders. Retiring into Huntingdonshire, he, for a time, occupied himself with literary studies, and composed a short work in favour of parliamentary reform. In 1786 he produced the first volume of his celebrated "Diversions of Purley." In 1794 he was arrested upon a charge of high treason, and after a trial of six days, during which he displayed considerable intrepidity, he was acquitted. Having twice previously sought the suffrages of the citizens of Westminster with almost entire success, he became a member for the borough of Old Sarum, in 1801. He retained his seat less than a year; for, after the dissolution in 1802, he could not regain it, in consequence of the passing of an act which disqualified any one holding priests' orders from representing a constituency in the House of Commons. Thereupon he retired into private life. A good edition

of his "Diversions" was produced by Mr. Richard Taylor in 1810. B. in London, 1736; D. at Wimbledon, 1812.

TOOKE, Rev. William, an English divine and writer, who became chaplain to the factory of the Russian Company at St. Petersburg. He was the author of "Life of Catherine II.," "A View of the Russian Empire," and other works. B. 1744; D. in London, 1820.

TOOKE, Thomas, a modern English writer upon political economy, who was the son of the preceding. His most important works were "A History of Prices and the State of the Circulation," and "Brief Sketch of the State of the Corn-trade in the last Two Centuries." B. about the commencement of the present century.

TOOKE, *William*, younger brother of the preceding, produced an edition of the works of Churchill, which was subsequently included in the collection of English authors called the "Aldine Poets." He also wrote "The Monarchy of France; its Rise, Progress, and Fall;" and upon the establishment of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, in promoting which he took an active part, he was appointed treasurer. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. B. at St. Petersburg, 1777.

TÖPFFER, Charles, *te(r)p'-fer*, a modern German author, who, after concluding his scholastic education, embraced a dramatic career, and, during a number of years, played upon the stages of Strelitz, Breslau, and Vienna. Abandoning the drama in 1832, he took up his residence at Hamburg, where he turned his attention to literature. He produced several comedies, which were favourites upon the German stage, and some novels, which have been translated into English. B. at Berlin, 1792.

TOPHAM, Thomas, *top'-ham*, an Englishman of great muscular strength. He kept a public-house at Islington, and used to perform surprising feats; such as breaking a broomstick of the largest size by striking it against his bare arm; lifting two hogsheads of water; heaving his horse over the turnpike-gate; carrying the beam of a house as a soldier would his firelock. He could also roll up a pewter dish of seven pounds as a man rolls up a sheet of paper; squeeze a pewter quart pot together at arm's length; and lift two hundredweight with his little finger, over his head. At Derby he broke a rope fastened to the floor, that would sustain twenty hundredweight; and lifted an oak table, six feet long, with his teeth, though half a hundredweight was hung at the extremity. He raised a man who weighed twenty-seven stone, with one hand. He stabbed himself, after quarrelling with and wounding his wife, in 1749.

TOPHANE, *to-fa'-ne*, 'an arsenal,' a suburb of Constantinople.

TÖPLITZ. (*See* TEPLITZ.)

TOPSHAM, *top'-sam*, a market-town and seaport of Devonshire, at the confluence of the Clist and Exe, 4 miles from Exeter. It consists chiefly of one long street, of irregular breadth. The church stands near the centre of the town, on a high cliff, which gives it a commanding prospect. The quay is spacious and commodious. *Manf.* Ropes and chain-cables; shipbuilding is also carried on. *Pop.* 3,400. Steamers ply regularly to London from this place.

TOPSHAM, a township of the United States, in Orange county, Vermont. *Pop.* 1,700.—Another in Lincoln county, in the state of Maine. *Pop.* 2,200.

TORBAY, *tor-bai'*, a fine and commodious bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, 5 miles from Dartmouth, and formed by two capes, called Berry Point or Head, and Bob's Nose. It forms the general rendezvous of the British navy, and was the place where William III. landed when he arrived in England, on the 5th November, 1688.

TORCELLO, *tor-chel'-lo*, a town of Austrian Italy, in the marshy district called the Lagunes, 7 miles from Venice. It has an old Byzantine church, but the climate is extremely unhealthy. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TORDA, *tor'-da*, a market-town of Austria, Transylvania, 20 miles from Klausenburg. *Pop.* 7,000.

TORDENSKIOLD, *tor'-dens-kyold*, a celebrated Danish admiral, who was at first a barber's apprentice; but his love for a seafaring life induced him to abandon this employment, and to enter the navy as a sailor. His conduct was so good that his captain got him appointed midshipman in the royal navy. After distinguishing himself as captain of a privateer, he was appointed to the command of a frigate, in which, during the war with Sweden, he performed prodigies of valour and seamanship. In 1715 he destroyed several Swedish vessels, and captured a large frigate; for which he was created a commodore, and placed in command of a squadron in the Baltic. In 1716 he engaged the Swedish fleet of more than double the number of his own, and, in an hour, captured three ships of the line and two frigates. Charles XII. of Sweden, expecting to witness the defeat of the Danes, had taken up a position in the island of Rugen, but had to behold the discomfiture of his own navy. In the same year, Tordenskiold also gained the battles of Dyneskiln and Stroemstadt, for which he was ennobled under the name of Tordenskiold (shield against thunder), his original name having been Peter Wessel. In 1717 he took Marstrond, a strong fortress belonging to the Swedes, in the Cattegat. Peace being proclaimed in 1720, he solicited permission to travel, which being reluctantly granted by his sovereign, he proceeded to Hamburg, where his companion, a wealthy native of Copenhagen, lost considerable sums to one Colonel De Stahl, a Swede. Tordenskiold afterwards encountered the gambler at Hanover, where the admiral had gone in order to be presented to George II. At a dinner-party in this city, he met De Stahl, and expressing his intention not to sit at table with him, a quarrel ensued. A hostile meeting was arranged for the next day. The admiral went without a second, and armed only with a light sword; his opponent being provided with a very heavy weapon. At the commencement of the duel, Tordenskiold's blade was broken by De Stahl, who immediately ran him through the heart. In Denmark it was said that he had been subjected to foul play at the instance of a high personage. B. at Trondheim, Norway, 1691; killed 1720.

TORDESILLAS, *tor-de-sil'-us*, a town of Spain, on the Douro, over which is a very fine bridge, 25 miles from Valladolid. *Pop.* 4,000.

TORELLI, Giuseppe, *to-rail'-le*, a celebrated Italian mathematician, who produced an edition, in Greek and Latin, of the whole of the works of Archimedes. His death taking place immediately after he had concluded this undertaking, the work remained in manuscript, and being purchased by the university of Oxford, was printed there under the direction of Dr. Robertson in 1792. B. at Verona, 1721; D. 1781.

TORELLI, Laelio, or TAURELLIUS, an eminent Italian jurist, who was employed in various high employments by Pope Clement VIII. until about 1528, when, having become involved in a dispute with the Malatesti family, he took refuge under the protection of the Medici at Florence. In 1546 he rose to be chief secretary to the grand-duke. He produced, among other learned works, an edition of the Pandects of Justinian. B. at Fano, 1489; D. at Florence, 1576.

TORFÆUS, or TORMODUS, the literary names of Thormond Thorveson, a native of Iceland, who, in 1682, became historiographer to Christian V., king of Denmark. He wrote the history of Norway, containing also the annals of the northern parts of Scotland, from the year 850 to 1206. D. 1719.

TORGAU, *tor-gow'*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 46 miles from Dresden. *Pop.* 9,000. It has been the scene of several sanguinary conflicts, the most remarkable of which was the victory obtained here on the 11th November, 1760, over the Austrians, by Frederick II. of Prussia.

TORMES, *tor'-mes*, a river of Spain, rising among the mountains in the province of Salamanca, and, after a course of 150 miles, falling into the Douro on the borders of Portugal. Its banks were the scene of many conflicts between the French and Spaniards during the Peninsular war, from 1808 to 1814.

TOR-MOHAM, *tor'-mo-mam*, a parish of Devonshire, 8 miles from Totness. *Pop.* 11,500.

TORNEA, *tor'-ne-a*, a small but remarkable town in the north of Finland, at the north extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia. It stands on a small island in the river Tornea; and having been built by order of government (in 1620), is regular in its streets. It is a central spot for the exports and imports into a wild and very thinly-peopled country. The exports consist

of timber, fish, rein-deer, hides, furs, and tar; the imports, of salt, snuff, tobacco, groceries, and spirits. *Pop.* 700. *Lat.* 65° 50′ 50″ N. *Lon.* 24° 6′ 15″ E. Here, in 1736, the French academicians made measurements to ascertain the figure of the earth.

TORNEA, or TORNEO, a river of Scandinavia, separating the Swedish and Russian dominions. After a course of 230 miles, it enters the Gulf of Bothnia at Tornea.

TORNEA LAPPMARK, *lap'-mark*, the most northern of the provinces of Swedish Lapland, lying between the river Torneo, Lulea Lappmark, and Norwegian Lapland.

TORO, *tor'-o*, a town of Italy, in Naples, 7 miles from Campobasso. *Pop.* 2,400.

TORO, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of the island of Sardinia.

TORO, the name of three districts, all situate in the north of Spain.

TORO, a river of Mongolia, E. Asia, joining the Nouni on the frontier of Manchooria, after a course of 250 miles.

TORO, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Douro, over which it has a bridge of 22 arches, 17 miles from Zamora. It is regularly built, with wide but dirty streets, and contains several churches and convents. *Manf.* Coarse linens, woollens, brandy, and leather. *Pop.* 7,000. Here are the remains of an ancient Moorish castle, forming a square of 133 feet, with a round tower at each angle.

TOROK-BETSE, or TURKISH BETSCHE, *tor-ok-bets*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 28 miles from Peterwardein. *Pop.* 5,000.—Also the name of other two towns with small populations.

TORONTO, *tor-on'-to* (formerly YORK), the capital city of Upper Canada, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, 30 miles from the mouth of Niagara river. It is regularly laid out, and has a college, government offices, Osgood Hall, St. George's Church, a gaol, banks, hospitals, and a lunatic asylum. The harbour is protected by a battery and other works. Its trade is chiefly with Buffalo. *Pop.* about 50,000. This was the seat of the government till the union of the Upper and Lower provinces in 1811.

TOROPEZ, *tor-o-pez'*, a town of European Russia, on the Toropa, 50 miles from Cholm. It has a cathedral, numerous parish churches, monasteries, and several schools. *Pop.* 8,000.

TORPHICHEN, *tor-pich'-en*, a parish and town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, 4 miles from Linlithgow. The parish has an area of 16 square miles, but is mostly hilly. *Pop.* 1,400.

TORQUAY, *tor'-ke*, a market-town of Devonshire, 18½ miles from Exeter. It has a news-room, library, superior schools, and a mechanics' institute. *Pop.* 8,000. This place has regular steam communication with Portsmouth and Plymouth, and has a station on the South Devon Railway.

TORQUEMADA, *tor-que-ma'-da*, a town of Spain, in Leon, 12 miles from Palencia. *Manf.* Brandy and wine-skins. *Pop.* 2,700. Here Torquemada, the first of the great Spanish inquisitors, was born, in 1420.

TORRALLA DE CALATRAVA, *tor-al'-a de kal-a-tra'-va*, a town of Spain, 13 miles from Ciudad-Real. *Manf.* Blonde and thread-lace. *Pop.* 3,200.

TORRE, *tor*, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 7 miles from Pinerolo. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods. *Pop.* 3,400. This is the principal seat of the Waldensian Protestants.

TORRE, the prefix to the name of many towns in Spain and Portugal, none of them with a population above 3,500.

TORRE DEL GRECO, *tor del grai'-ko*, a town of Italy, at the foot of Vesuvius, 7 miles from Naples. This place was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1794, and still presents, in its scattered houses, half-buried churches, and streets almost choked up with lava, a striking picture of the ravages of the volcano. It has a collegiate church, convents, and an hospital. Its vicinity is famous for wine and fruits. *Pop.* 13,000.

TORRE DELLA NUNCIATA, *noon-che-a'-ta*, a town of Italy, near the foot of Vesuvius, 12 miles from Naples. It is fortified, and has a barrack. *Manf.* Paper and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 10,000, many of whom engage in the fisheries.

TORRE DE LAS SALINAS, *las sa-le'-nas*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 20 miles from Orihuela.

TORRE DON GIMENO, *je-mai'-no*, a town of Spain, on the Solado, 12 miles from Jena. *Manf.* Linen; and it has a trade in oil, wine, and salt. *Pop.* 6,000.

TORRE VELHA, *vel'-a*, a fort in Portugal, at the mouth of the Tagus, 3 miles from Lisbon.

TORRENO, Don José, Count de, *tor-rai'-no*, a Spanish statesman and writer, who, in 1808, was sent to England to request assistance against Napoleon I. After residing for a short time in England, he returned to Madrid, and took his seat in the Cortes, where he became a prominent advocate for the constitution of 1812. His political views gave umbrage to the despotic Ferdinand; and when the Cortes was dissolved, and many of its members thrown into prison, Torreno narrowly escaped sharing a similar fate. After reaching Portugal, he subsequently made his way to England once more. His estates were confiscated during his absence, and a formal sentence of death passed upon him. After the revolution of 1820 he was permitted to return to Madrid, and was offered the post of prime minister by the king, but refused the place. The second French invasion having restored Ferdinand as an absolute monarch, Torreno was sent into exile, and spent ten years in England, Germany, and France. Allowed to return to his native country, in consequence of the amnesty of 1832, he remained a private citizen till 1834, when he was appointed minister of finance by Queen Christina. In the following year he was driven to resign, and, in the course of the following eight years, he was twice sent into exile. His "History of the Insurrection, War, and Revolution of Spain," was composed in Paris and London, and is considered the best work upon the subject in the Spanish language. B. at Oviedo, 1786; D. at Paris, 1843.

TORRENS, LAKE, *tor'-ens*, a salt lake or marsh of South Australia, bending in a semicircular form round an arid and mountainous peninsula. It has been traced for 400 miles, and is found to abound with quicksands. *Lat.* between 28° and 32° S. *Lon.* between 136° 30′ and 140° 30′ E.

TORRENTE, *tor-ent'-e*, a town of Spain, 5 miles from Valencia. *Pop.* 5,000.

TORRENTIUS, John, *tor-ren'-shi-us*, a Dutch painter, who founded a sect of Adamites; for which he was sent to prison, and confined during some time. His pictures are well painted, but are very obscene. B. 1589; D. 1640.

TORRES, L. da Motta, *tor'-es*, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who was engaged in the war against France, and, in 1797-8, commanded the floating batteries which were intrusted with the defence of the mouth of the Tagus. He afterwards became governor of Brazil; fought against the French in 1808, and was, during the interval 1816-20, captain-general of Angola, in Africa. Returning to Lisbon in 1821, he became an energetic opponent of the revolution of the Cortes. B. at Lisbon, 1769; D. 1822.

TORRES NOVAS, *no'-vas*, a walled town of Portugal, 15 miles from Santarem. It is defended by a castle. *Pop.* 4,300.

TORRES STRAIT, *strate*, is in the S. Pacific Ocean, between Cape York and the island of Papua and the N. extremity of Australia. It has a width of about 80 miles, and has several islands, the principal of which are Prince of Wales, Mulgrave, and Banks' Islands. It was discovered by Torres in 1606, and was sailed through by Cook in 1770.

TORRES VEDRAS, *ve'-dras*, a very old town of Portuguese Estremadura, 25 miles from Lisbon. *Pop.* 2,300. —It is celebrated for the lines of defence established by the duke of Wellington in 1810, to repel the approach of the French.

TORRICELLA, *tor'-re-chel'-la*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 20 miles from Chieti. *Pop.* 3,500.

TORRICELLI, Evangeliste, *tor'-re-chel'-le*, a celebrated Italian mathematician and philosopher, who, after receiving his education at the Jesuits' school at Faenza, repaired to Rome, where he greatly improved himself under Castelli. In Rome he wrote two small works upon mechanics, which being read by Galileo, that distinguished philosopher pressed him to join him at Florence. After some time, Torricelli repaired thither, and lived in the most intimate friendship with

Galileo during the last days of the philosopher, whom he succeeded in the professorship of mathematics at the academy of Florence. He is celebrated as the discoverer of the barometer, and for his improvements in microscopes and telescopes. He made the discovery of the principle of the barometer while experimenting with columns of mercury contained in tubes, as to the pressure of the atmosphere. By these experiments he also proved that the opinion long maintained, that "Nature abhors a vacuum," was unfounded. B. 1608; D. at Florence, 1647.

TORRIGIANO, Pietro, *tor-id-je-a'-no*, a celebrated Italian sculptor, who, while pursuing his studies with Michael Angelo in the Garden of Antiquities at Florence, becoming jealous of his great rival, struck him so violent a blow upon the nose as to disfigure it for ever. For this disgraceful act he was compelled to leave Florence, and, after executing some commissions for Pope Alexander VI., he entered the army as a common soldier, and rose to the grade of ensign; but having modelled several small bronze figures for some Florentine merchants, they requested him to visit England with them. In England he was employed by Henry VIII., who gave him the commission to execute the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, for which he received £1,000. In 1519 he went to Spain, where he was employed in carving statues for convents. Of one of these, a Virgin and Child, he was requested to make a copy for the duke of Arcos, in reward of which task he received a heap of maravedis, which on discovering to be worth no more than thirty ducats, he was so enraged at the smallness of the sum, that he broke the figure into fragments. For this he was arrested by the Inquisition as a sacrilegious heretic, and was condemned. In order to avoid death at the hands of that sanguinary tribunal, he refused to take food, and so perished. B. about 1474; D. 1522.

TORRINGTON, *tor'-ing-ton*, the name of several parishes of England, none with a population above 1,200.

TORRINGTON, GREAT, a market-town of Devonshire, situate on an eminence, which forms the eastern bank of the river Torridge, over which is a stone bridge of four arches, 10 miles from Barnstaple. On the south side of the town are some slight vestiges of an ancient castle, the origin of which is unknown. It has two parish churches, almshouses, and a charity school. *Manf.* Gloves. *Pop.* 3,400.

TORSHOK, or TORJOK, *tor-shok'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tver, on the Tverza, which divides it into two parts, 35 miles from Tver. It has a cathedral, numerous churches, two convents, a government school, and orphan asylum. *Manf.* Coloured Russian leather shoes and gloves. *Pop.* 16,000. This place has a holy spring, which is much visited by pilgrims.

TORSVAR, or TORZBURG, *tors'-var*, a town of Transylvania, with a castle, 20 miles from Kronstadt. *Pop.* 7,000.

TORTO-KAN, or TURTUKAI, *tor'-to-kan'*, a town of European Turkey, on the Danube, 28 miles from Silistria. *Pop.* 3,500. Here the Turks defeated the Russians in May, 1854.

TORTOLA, *tor-to'-la*, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain. *Ext.* 12 miles long, with a breadth of 4. *Desc.* Hilly, and unhealthy to Europeans. *Pop.* 8,600. *Lat.* 18° 24' N. *Lon.* 64° 32' W. This island came into the possession of the British in 1666.

TORTONA, *tor-to'-na*, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian states, on the Scrivia, 14 miles from Alessandria. *Manf.* Silk and other fabrics. *Pop.* 11,000.

TORTOSA, *tor-to'-sa*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro, 42 miles from Tarragona. It is divided into the old and new towns, both surrounded with walls, entered by seven gates. It has a cathedral, bishop's palace, town-hall, hospital, public granary, and college. *Manf.* Paper, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 21,000.

TORTOSA, a seaport of Syria, formerly called Orthosia, supposed to be built about the 5th or 6th century, 30 miles from Tripoli. It was at one time a place of great strength, of which the vestiges of the ancient walls still bear testimony. Nothing now remains of it, except a church, which bears marks of great magnificence.

TORTSBURG. (*See* TORSVAR.)

TORTUGA, *tor-too'-ga*, two islands in the West Indies, one in the Caribbean Sea, and the other off the coast of Hayti. The former has a length of 15 miles and a breadth of 8; the latter, a length of 22 miles and a breadth of 5. *Pop.* Uncertain.

TOSCANA. (*See* TUSCANY.)

TOSCANELLA, Paul, *tos'-ka-nel'-la*, a celebrated Italian astronomer, who erected, in the cathedral of Florence, the famous solstitial gnomon, which was accounted the greatest of the kind in Europe. Toscanella is likewise said to have had some ideas of the passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, and to have communicated them to Alphonso V. of Portugal, and afterwards to Columbus. B. at Florence, 1397; D. 1482.

TOTANA, *to-ta'-na*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 12 miles from Lorca. *Manf.* Linen, wax candles, earthenware, brandy, and saltpetre. *Pop.* 8,600.

TOTILA, *to'-te-la*, king of the Ostrogoths, who conquered the kingdom of Italy from Justinian. In 545-47 he was defeated in several engagements by Belisarius; but after the departure of that general he regained possession of all the countries he had formerly taken. Slain in battle, 552.

TOTNESS, *tot'-nes*, a market-town of Devonshire, on the Dart, 22 miles from Exeter. It has a handsome church, having a well-proportioned tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles; a town-hall, assembly-rooms, theatre, and schools. *Pop.* 4,500. It has a station on the South Devon Railway.

TOTT, Francis, Baron de, *tot*, a general and diplomatist in the service of France, who was the son of an Hungarian nobleman living in exile. After serving as an officer in a regiment of hussars, he accompanied his father to Constantinople, and subsequently received an appointment in the French embassy there, and, in 1767, was nominated consul in the Crimea. About 1770 he entered the Turkish service, reformed the artillery, defended the Dardanelles against the Russian fleet under Orloff, and fortified the mouth of the Bosphorus. Considering that his services were ill requited, he left Turkey, and, returning to France, was employed by the government to make a tour of inspection of the Mediterranean ports. In 1787 he was created governor of Douay, and held the post until 1790, when, having declared himself as opposed to the revolutionists, he was obliged to fly. He was the author of a work upon the Turks and Tartars. B. at Ferte-sous-Jarre, 1733; D. in Hungary, 1793.

TOTTENHAM, *tot'-ten-am*, a parish of Middlesex, 6 miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It is intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway. *Pop.* 9,300.

TOTTINGTON, LOWER, *tot'-ing-ton*, a chapelry of Lancashire, 3 miles from Bury. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 11,000.

TOUL, *tool*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, on the Moselle, 12 miles from Nancy. It has a Gothic cathedral, cavalry and infantry barracks, and an arsenal. *Manf.* Lace, calicoes, and hardwares. *Pop.* 8,600.

TOULON-SUR-MER, *too'-lawng-soor-mair*, a seaport in the S.E. of France, in the department of the Var, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 40 miles from Draguignan. It stands at the foot of a ridge of lofty, and in general arid mountains, which shelter it from the north; and is surrounded with ramparts, ditches, and bastions, defended by a fine citadel and a number of forts and batteries, distributed over the neighbouring eminences. The French consider it impregnable. The town is divided into two parts—the Old and the New. The former is ill-built; but the New is in a better style, containing the public structures erected by Louis XIV., several straight streets, and a square, or rather oblong, called the Champ de Cataille, and used for exercising the garrison. There is no river in the vicinity; but several streams descending from the neighbouring mountains, supply a number of fountains, constructed in different parts of the town. The principal public buildings are the town-hall, the hôtel de l'intendance, and the churches and hospitals. Toulon has long been one of the chief stations of the French navy, being on the Mediterranean what Brest is on the Atlantic. It has two ports, called commonly Old and New. The old port is a basin, not large, but commo-

dious, surrounded with a handsome quay. The new port is one of the finest in Europe, and is said to be capable of containing 200 sail of the line. The roadstead is spacious, and communicates with the outer port by a narrow passage. The passage by which the two ports communicate with each other is also narrow. The arsenal, situate along the side of the new port, is a very large edifice, well filled with arms, naval stores, and every requisite for the equipment of vessels. Here are docks for shipbuilding; storehouses for



TOULON.

timber; manufactures of canvas, cordage, ship-anchors &c. The dry dock, for the repairing of ships of war, is a very interesting object; and the Bagne, or convict prison, is occupied by 4,000 or 5,000 culprits. *Manf.* Soap, glass, hats, and caps. The tunny fishery is extensive, and there is some trade in wine, oil, silk, and fruit. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* 43° 7′ 5″ N. *Lon.* 5° 56′ E. Toulon was originally a Roman colony, and was occupied by the British in 1793. It was afterwards taken by the republicans, and during its siege Napoleon I. commenced his military career before it.

TOULONGEON, Francis Emmanuel, Viscount de, *too-lawng'-e-awng*, a French historian, who entered the army, and rose to the command of a regiment; but relinquished a military career some time previously to the outbreak of the Revolution. Although a noble, he embraced the popular cause, and was one of the deputies to the States-general. He was subsequently a member of the legislative body, and was created a commander of the Legion of Honour. His principal works were—a translation of Cæsar's Commentaries, with notes; "History of France from the Revolution of 1789;" "Reflections upon Revolution;" and a treatise upon the paintings of the ancient masters. He wrote, also, verses; but they possess little merit. B. in La Franche-Comté, 1748; D. at Paris, 1812.

TOULOUSE, *too'-looze'*, a city of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the right bank of the Garonne, 130 miles from Bordeaux. It is surrounded by old ramparts, flanked with towers. Of the streets, a few are tolerably broad; others are winding and irregular. The squares are very small, so that the chief embellishments of the place consist in the public promenades, the river, the quays, and a fine bridge over the Garonne. It has a number of public edifices, a cathedral, churches, among which that of the Cordeliers is noted for its cavern, that of St. Saturnin for its relics. The town-hall is large, and its façade forms the side of the square called Place Royale. In one of its halls are the busts of all the eminent natives of Toulouse since the days of the Romans. The other buildings are, the residence of the archbishop, the hospital, the mint, the exchange, the theatre, and the Capitol, said to have been founded in the time of Galba. In antiquities Toulouse presents only the remains of an amphitheatre and some traces of an aqueduct. It contains a museum, a public library, a botanical garden, and an observatory. *Manf.* Silks, woollens, leather, linen, pottery, brandy; and there are copper-works and a cannon-foundry. *Pop.* 95,000. *Lat.* 43° 36′ 47″ N. *Lon.* 1° 27′ 57″ E.—It is noted for an obstinate battle fought 10th April, 1814, between the British under Lord Wellington and the French under Soult.

TOUMEN. (*See* TIUMEN.)

TOUP, Jonathan, *toop*, a learned English divine and critic, who, after entering into orders, obtained a prebend in Exeter Cathedral, and the vicarage of St. Merryn, in Cornwall. He published — "Emendations of Suidas," an excellent edition of Longinus, and a volume of learned annotations upon the Greek writers. B. at St. Ives, Cornwall, 1713; D. at Exeter, 1785.

TOUR, *toor*, the name of several parishes and market-towns in France, none of them with a population above 2,600.

TOURAINE, *too-rain'*, an old province of France, watered by the Cher, the Loire, and the Vienne, and now forming part of the department Indre-et-Loire.

TOURGOING, *toor-go'-ĭ*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the North, 8 miles from Lille. It has a town-hall and a college. *Manf.* Cotton and worsted thread, camlets, plushes, and muslins. *Pop.* 28,000. —It has a station on the railway to Lille.

TOURLAVILLE, *toor'-la-veel*, a parish of France, in the department Manche. *Manf.* Glass, and it has stone-quarries. *Pop.* 5,000.

TOURNAY, *toor'-nai*, a fortified town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 28 miles from Mons. It is traversed by the Scheldt, on one side of which is a broad and handsome quay, almost the only embellishment of the town, which, in general, is ill-built and gloomy. The public buildings are, a cathedral with five towers, the abbey of St. Martin, and an hospital; an academy of the fine arts, an episcopal seminary, exchange, a public library, and museum of natural history. *Manf.* Carpets, stockings, caps, with woollen and cotton stuffs generally. *Pop.* 32,000.—This place was formerly strongly fortified, and had one of the finest citadels in Europe, which was levelled by the French in the middle of the 18th century.

TOURNEFORT, Joseph Pitton de, *toor'-ne-for*, a celebrated French botanist, who, from his earliest years, evinced a strong predilection for the observation of nature. In 1677 he explored the mountains of Dauphiny and Savoy, and the year following went to Montpellier, where he studied physic; after which he travelled over the Pyrenees and into Catalonia, undergoing great difficulties and danger in searching for plants. In 1688 he travelled in England, Spain, Holland, and Portugal, cultivating his favourite science and winning the esteem of the learned men in each of those countries. He had previously been nominated assistant professor of botany in the Jardin du Roi, at Paris. In 1692 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1700 he was sent to the East to collect plants. After two years' absence, he returned to his duties at the Jardin du Roi, and devoted the rest of his life to arranging his collections and writing an account of his travels and observations. His principal works are—"Elements of Botany;" "Travels in the Levant:" "History of the Plants round Paris;" "Treatise on the Materia Medica." B. at Aix, Provence, 1656; D. at Paris, 1708.

TOURNEMINE, *toor'-ne-meen*, René Joseph, a learned French writer, who entered the society of the Jesuits, and was, during twenty years, engaged in teaching in the various colleges of his order. He subsequently became librarian and historiographer of the society. His principal works were—Scriptural Commentaries; a new edition of Prideaux's "History of the Jews;" "Reflections upon Atheism;" an introduction to Fénélon upon the "Existence of God;" and a letter

to Voltaire, upon the "Immortality of the Soul." B. at Rennes, 1661; D. at Paris, 1739.

TOURNEUR, Pierre le. (*See* LETOURNEUR.)

TOURNON, *toor'-nawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, near the Rhone, 60 miles from Lyons. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics; and there is a brisk trade in Hermitage wines. *Pop.* 5,000.

TOURNUS, *toor'-noos*, a town of France, in the department of the Saone-and-Loire, on the Saone, 17 miles from Mâcon. *Manf.* Hats, silks, and beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 5,400. It has a station on the railway from Paris to Lyons.

TOURRETTE, Mark Antony Louis Claret de la, *toor-ret'*, an eminent French botanist, who became member and secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Lyons. His principal works were, an elementary treatise upon botany, and some memoirs upon the same science in various journals and Transactions of learned French societies. B. at Lyons, 1729; D. at the same city, 1793.

TOURS, *toors*, a city of France, the capital of the department of the Indre-and-Loire, on the Loire and the Cher, 65 miles from Orleans. The city is of an oblong form, and lies parallel to the course of the Loire. In one part the houses are low in structure; another part is very different, having been rebuilt in a beautiful manner. This part includes the Rue Neuve, or Rue Royale, a street of great elegance: the houses in it are built of stone, and on a uniform plan, which, in a continental town, is rare. The smaller streets, to the right and left of the Rue Neuve, are narrow and gloomy. Its metropolitan church is remarkable for its lofty spires, its ingenious clock, and its library: it was built by Henry V. of England. It has, besides, an episcopal palace, hôtel-de-ville, exchange, prefecture, and numerous schools and learned societies. *Manf.* Silk stuffs, woollens, hosiery, and leather. *Pop.* 34,000. Tours was the scene of the repulse of the Saracens by Charles Martel, in 732; and, in subsequent ages, its castle, built on a rock, served more than once as a place of refuge for the royal family in times of commotion. It is the termini of railways from Paris, Bordeaux, and Nantes.

TOURVES, *toorv'*, a market-town of France, in the department Var, 20 miles from Toulon. *Pop.* 2,700.

TOURVILLE, Anne-Hilarion de Contentin, Count de, *toor'-veel*, a celebrated French naval commander, who became captain in 1667, and distinguished himself under D'Estrées and Duquesne at the battles of Southbay and Augusta. In 1682-88 he participated in the expeditions to Tripoli and Algiers, and became vice-admiral in the Levant in 1689. In the following year he held a command, under D'Estrées, in the flotilla dispatched to Ireland to aid the cause of James II. In 1692 he was totally defeated by the English fleet at La Hague; but he subsequently inflicted considerable damage upon British shipping in Portugal. B. in Normandy, 1642; D. 1701.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. (*See* L'OUVERTURE, Toussaint.)

TOWCESTER, *tow'-ter*, a handsome market-town of Northamptonshire, situate on two streams, over which are three bridges, 8 miles from Northampton. It consists chiefly of one long and very broad street. *Manf.* Lace and silk. *Pop.* 2,700.

TOWER HAMLETS, *tow'-er hăm-lets*, a borough in Middlesex, in the E. part of London, and consisting of the parishes of Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, Limehouse, Poplar, Hackney, &c. It contains the London and St. Katherine docks, the Mint, Trinity-house, London Hospital, and numerous charitable institutions. *Pop.* 740,000. The termini of the Eastern and North-Eastern Counties Railways are here.

TOWERS, Joseph, an eminent English dissenting divine and writer, who was brought up to the printing business, after which he settled in London as a bookseller; but having experienced losses in trade, he became pastor to a congregation of dissenters. In 1779 he received his degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh. His principal productions were,—"British Biography;" "Observations on Hume's History of England;" "The Life and Reign of Frederick III. of Prussia;" "A Vindication of Locke;" several sermons, and political tracts. He was also a coadjutor with Dr. Kippis in compiling the new edition of the "Biographia Britannica." D. in London, 1737; D. in the same city, 1799.

TOWNLEY, Rev. James, *town'-le*, an English divine, who, in 1759, became head master of Merchant Taylors' School. He published some sermons; but is best known as having assisted Hogarth in writing "The Analysis of Beauty," and as the author of the farce entitled "High Life below Stairs." He was the friend of Garrick, who presented him to a living at Hendon. Another farce by him, called "The False Concord," was used as the source for both dialogue and character of "The Clandestine Marriage," by Colman and Garrick. B. in London, 1715; D. 1778.

TOWNLEY, Charles, an eminent English antiquary and collector. Enjoying an ample fortune, he devoted himself to the forming of a museum of antique statues, marbles, coins, and manuscripts. His house in Park Street, Westminster, was almost entirely filled with fragments of Egyptian architecture, intermixed with some of the most beautiful specimens of Greek and Roman art. His collection of ancient medals was extremely valuable, and among his manuscripts was one of Homer. His Etruscan Antiquities were described in a work by D'Hancarville. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, and a trustee of the British Museum, in which institution his collection was placed. B. 1737; D. in London, 1805.

TOWNSHEND, Charles, Viscount, *towns'-hend*, an English statesman, who, in the reign of Queen Anne, was appointed, with the duke of Marlborough, to negotiate the peace of Gertruydenberg, and, soon afterwards, ambassador to the States-general of the United Provinces. Upon the accession of George I., in 1714, he became prime minister; but, in the course of the subsequent years, his influence with the king rapidly declined, principally through his having resisted the avaricious designs of the monarch's German favourites and mistresses. He was removed from the premiership; but, after some time, consented to accept the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, a post he retained for but a short period. He held various offices during the seven subsequent years; but was being continually involved in disputes with the German coterie, and, indeed, with his brother ministers. When George II. became king, in 1727, Townshend's power was eclipsed by Sir Robert Walpole, who had acquired great influence with the new monarch. Before his triumphant rival, he retired from office, and, repairing to his estate at Rainham, in Norfolk, spent the remaining years of his life in agricultural pursuits. "He left office," says Lord Mahon, "with a most unblemished character, and, what is still less common, a most patriotic moderation." B. 1676; D. 1738.

TOWNSHEND, Charles, an English statesman, who was the grandson of the preceding. He commenced public life in 1747, as a member of the House of Commons, and, after distinguishing himself as a debater, was, in 1754, appointed a lord of the Admiralty. He subsequently acted in succession as secretary-at-war, first lord of trade and of plantations, paymaster of the forces, and, under the administration of Chatham, chancellor of the Exchequer, in which office he, during the illness of his great chief, who was opposed to American taxation, imposed duties upon glass, tea, and other articles, which caused the colonists to rise in rebellion, and led ultimately to the separation of America from the mother country. He was on the point of attaining to the premiership of a new ministry, when he was carried off by a fever. Burke, in his celebrated speech upon American taxation, spoke of Townshend as "the delight and ornament of this house, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence. Perhaps there never arose in this country, nor in any country, a man of a more pointed and finished wit, and, when his passions were not concerned, of a more refined, exquisite, and penetrating judgment." B. 1725; D. 1767.

TOWNSON, Thomas, *town'-son*, a learned English divine, who obtained a fellowship at Magdalen College, and subsequently became archdeacon of Richmond, in Yorkshire. His most important works were—"Discourses on the Four Gospels," and a "Discourse on the Evangelical History." B. in Essex, 1715; D. 1792.

TOWTON, *tow'-ton*, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 3 miles from Tadcaster. *Pop.* 130.—Here, in 1461, a great battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster.

TOYNTON, *toin'-ton*, the name of several parishes in Lincolnshire, none of them with a population above 550.

TOZZETTI, John Targioni, *tot-set'-te*, an Italian botanist, who became keeper of the botanical garden at Florence. He wrote several works in Latin and some in Italian. His first was a thesis upon the "Utility of Plants in the Practice of Physic;" the others were chiefly connected with his profession. B. at Florence, 1712; D. at the same city, 1783.

TRADESCANT, John, *trād'-es-kant*, an eminent naturalist, who is supposed to have been a Dutchman. He settled in England about the beginning of the reign of James I. Both himself and his son were great travellers, and the father is said to have gone through Europe, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and Barbary. His son, also named John, collected a cabinet of curiosities, of which an account was printed, called "Museum Tradescantium." In 1629 he was appointed gardener to Charles I., and had a very large garden at Lambeth, well stocked with rare plants. D. 1638. His son died 1662.

TRAFALGAR, *tra-făl'-gar* or *tra-fal-gar'*, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, noted for a great naval victory, gained 21st October, 1805, by Lord Nelson, who fell in the action, over the combined fleets of France and Spain. *Lat.* 36° 10′ N. *Lon.* 6° 1′ W.

TRAGETTO, *tra-jet'-to*, a town of Naples, 8 miles from Gaeta. It has several churches and a convent. *Pop.* 6,000.

TRAINA, *trī'-na*, a town of the island of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the Traina, 30 miles from Catania. It has the oldest monastery on the island. *Pop.* 7,500.

TRAJAN, M. Ulpinus Crinitus, *trā'-jăn*, a Roman emperor. In early life he served under Vespasian and Titus against the Jews; and in 97 was adopted by Nerva, and named as his successor in the empire. He became sovereign of the Roman empire in the following year. His reign was popular, and he gained splendid victories over the Dacians, Persians, and other powers; but he disgraced his great qualities by a rigorous persecution of the Christians. By his directions, Apollodorus, the architect, erected the famous pillar at Rome still called by his name. B. near Seville, Spain, about 52; D. at Selinus, in Cilicia, 117.

TRAJANOPOLI, *trā'-ja-no'-po-le*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the Maritza, 35 miles from Adrianople. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TRALEE, *tra-le'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, near a small river which discharges itself into the Bay of Tralee, 60 miles from Cork. It has a church, Roman Catholic chapels, a nunnery, court-house, a fever-hospital, lunatic asylum, union workhouse, club-house, barracks, custom-house and market-house. It is the seat of the county assizes and the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 13,000.—This town was destroyed in the rebellion of 1641.

TRALLIANUS, Alexander, *trăl'-li-ai'-nus*, a medical writer. He was a native of Tralles, in Lydia, and is said to have been the first who practised phlebotomy and used cantharides as a blister for the gout. His works have been printed at Basil, Paris, and London. Flourished about 550.

TRAMORE, *tra-mor'*, a neat, regular, well-built town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on a broad, open, and dangerous bay in St. George's Channel, 6 miles from Waterford. It is much resorted to as a bathing quarter, and has a neat assembly-room for the amusement of its numerous fashionable visitors. *Pop.* 2,000.

TRAMUTOLA, *tra-moo-to'-la*, a town of Italy, in Naples, 28 miles from Policastro. *Pop.* 4,000.

TRANENT, *tra-nent'*, a parish and town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 10 miles from Edinburgh. It is a straggling town, built on no regular plan, near the Firth of Forth. *Pop.* 2,100.

TRANI, *trā'-ne*, a town of Italy, in Naples, on the Adriatic, 25 miles from Bari. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, a building adorned with marble pillars, a magnificent tower, and a variety of paintings. The principal square is handsome, and the castle has a claim to the notice of the traveller. It is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a superior civil court. *Pop.* 14,000.

TRANMERE, *trăn'-meer*, a township of Cheshire, 7 miles from Great Neston. *Pop.* 7,000.

TRANQUEBAR, *tran-que-bar'*, a fortified seaport-town of India, in the Carnatic, at one of the mouths of the Cauvery, 140 miles from Madras. It was originally a settlement of the Danes, who built a fort, the protection of which, and their own correct conduct, soon attracted population and commerce. The fort is kept in very neat order. It has a governor's residence and a lighthouse. *Pop.* 24,000.—In 1846 this town, with 25 square miles of territory, came into the possession of Great Britain by purchase.

TRANSCAUCASIA, *trans'-kaw-kai'-se-a*, a country of Asiatic Russia, S. of the Caucasus, bounded on the E. and W. by the Caspian and Black seas, and on the S. by Turkish and Persian Armenia. *Area.* Estimated at 67,000 square miles. It consists of two divisions, and the government is entirely military. The whole of the population is generally at enmity with the Russians, and the country groans under a most oppressive system of administration. *Pop.* 1,625,000. *Lat.* between 38° and 43° N. *Lon.* between 41° 40′ and 49° 40′ E.

TRANSPADANE REPUBLIC, *trăns'-pa-dain*, a state of Italy, constituted by Napoleon I., in 1796. It originally formed part of Lombardy and Venetia; but, in 1797, was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic.

TRANSYLVANIA, *tran-sil-vai'-ni-a*, a large province of the Austrian empire, bounded N. and W. by Hungary, and E. and S. by European Turkey. *Area*, 21,160 square miles. *Desc.* The Carpathian Mountains surround it on the east, the south, and partly on the north; and as lateral chains, branching off from this, range across the country in every direction, the greatest part of it consists of alternate mountains and valleys, with few extensive plains. *Rivers.* The principal are the Maros, the Samos, and the Aluta: the Aranyos, the Lapos, the Sajo, and the two Kokels, are of inferior size. The banks of these rivers are densely wooded; and from this circumstance the province derives its name, which signifies a forest region. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, pulse, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, flax, hemp, saffron, and wine. The rearing of horses and live stock occupies a large share of attention, and buffaloes are employed for field labour. In the woods great numbers of swine are fed, and game is abundant. *Minerals.* In the mountains are found marble, jasper, porphyry, slate, limestone, coal, sulphur, and petroleum. Rock-salt is found in many spots. There are, besides, mines of iron, copper, lead, silver, and even gold. In the mountains are also dug up precious stones; such as topazes, chrysolites, garnets, opals, &c. Mineral springs are abundant. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton stuffs. The exports are timber, salt, metals, and a few manufactures. The imports are wool, cotton, skins, and a variety of manufactured articles from Vienna. The trade is mostly in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. The roads are almost impassable. *Rel.* The followers of the Greek church, comprising the Wallachians, Greeks, and Bulgarians, are by far the most numerous; next come the Catholics, among whom are ranked the Hungarians and most of the Szeklers. Education has, as yet, made little progress in the country. There has been established, at Klausenburg, an academy, on a plan somewhat similar to the German universities. *Pop.* 2,100,000. *Lat.* between 45° 30′ and 47° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 22° 15′ and 26° E. In 1699 this country was annexed to the Austrian empire by Joseph II.

TRAPANI, *tra-pa'-ne*, the ancient Drepanum, a fortified town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, situate on a tongue of land projecting into the sea, 45 miles from Palermo. It is of importance, both as a naval, military, and commercial position, and is, in general, better built than most towns of the island. Its streets are regular; its numerous churches, convents, and other public buildings, are in a style of considerable elegance. The harbour is good. It is one of the most commercial towns in Sicily, and exports salt, soda, coral, and alabaster. *Pop.* 24,000.

TRAPP, *Joseph*, *trap*, an eminent divine, became rector of Harlington, in Middlesex, and lecturer of Christchurch, and St. Lawrence Jewry, London. He

produced—"Prælectiones Poeticæ;" a Latin translation of the "Paradise Lost;" four volumes of Sermons; a treatise on being Righteous Overmuch; a translation of Virgil into blank verse, &c. B. at Cherrington, Gloucestershire, 1679; D. 1747.

TRAS-OS-MONTES, *tras-os-mont'-tais*, a province of Portugal, having Spain on its N. and E., on its W. the province of Minho, and on its S. Beira. *Area*, 4,028 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile in the valleys. Cattle-rearing is an important branch of industry. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics, and thread. *Pop.* 312,000.

TRAU, *trou*, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, with a harbour, on the coast of the Adriatic, 10 miles from Spalato. It stands on an islet, having on the one side the mainland, with which it is connected by a bridge, and on the other, the island of Bua. It is celebrated for its marble. *Pop.* 4,000.

TRAUN, *troun*, a river of Upper Austria, rising in Styria, and, after a course of 100 miles, joining the Danube, 4 miles from Ling.

TRAVANCORE, *trav-an-kor'*, a state situate at the south-west extremity of India, tributary to the British, and bounded on its S. and W. sides by the Indian Ocean, and on its other sides by other states. *Area*, 4,722 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the E., but elsewhere diversified by hill and dale, and well watered. Only two-thirds of it, however, are capable of cultivation. *Pro.* Grain, sago, sugar, salt, pepper, cardamums, cocoa-nuts, cassia, frankincense, and other aromatic drugs. Its forests are also a valuable source of revenue. *Pop.* 1,012,000. *Lat.* between 8° 4′ and 10° 21′ N. *Lon.* between 76° 14′ and 77° 38′ E.

TRAVANCORE, the ancient capital of the above state, but much decayed. *Lat.* 8° 25′ N. *Lon.* 77° 22′ E.

TRAVE, *trav*, a river of Germany, entering the Gulf of Lubeck, after a course of 50 miles through Holstein and the territory of Lubeck.

TRAVEMUNDE, *tra'-ve(r)-moon'-de(r)*, a fortified town of Germany, at the mouth of the Trave, belonging to the city of Lubeck, to which it serves as a port, 8 miles from Lubeck. *Pop.* 1,500.

TRAVERSARI, *tra-vair-sa'-re*, Ambrogio, a learned Italian monk. He acted as interpreter between the Italians and Greeks, when the emperor Palæologus and the patriarch of Constantinople visited Italy. His translation of Diogenes Laertius, inscribed to Cosmo de' Medici, has been several times printed. B. near Forli, 1386; D. at Florence, 1439.

TRAVNIK, *trav'-neek*, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 74 miles from Spalatro. *Manf.* Sword-blades. *Pop.* 8,500.

TREBIA, *trai'-be-a*, a river of Italy, rising on the N. side of the Apennines, 10 miles from Genoa, and, after a course of 55 miles, joining the Po, 3 miles from Piacenza. The plain near Piacenza is noted as the scene of Hannibal's second victory over the Romans, and also as the scene of Suwarrow's victory over the French in 1799.

TREBIGNE, or TREBINGE, *tre-bing'-e(r)*, a fortified town of European Turkey, 52 miles from Mossar. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. *Pop.* 10,000.

TREBIZONDE, *treb'-i-zond'*, a fortified city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea, 120 miles from Erzeroum. It is very ancient, and was known under the appellation of Trapezus. The houses are mean in their outward appearance and comfortless within. There are numerous large mosques, khans, baths, and small Greek churches. The Besestein is a huge square structure, with two small windows on each face, probably erected by the Genoese as a powder-magazine. The principal exports are silk and cotton stuffs, fruit, and wine. The imports are sugar, coffee, and woollen cloths, from Constantinople; corn, salt, and iron, from the Crimea and Mingrelia. *Pop.* between 20,000 and 30,000. *Lat.* 41° 1′ N. *Lon.* 39° 46′ E. At this city, Xenophon, in his memorable retreat with the 10,000 Greeks, reached the sea.—The PASHALIC of Trebizonde is a mountainous subdivision of Turkish Armenia. It extends along the coast of the Black Sea. *Lat.* between 40° 30′ and 41° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 38° and 42° E.

TREDEGAR, *tred'-e-gar*, a market-town of Monmouthshire, 16 miles from Newport, famous for its iron-works and coal-mines. *Pop.* 9,000.—Its district is intersected by numerous branches of the Sirhowy Railway.

TREDGOLD, Thomas, *tred'-gold*, an industrious English writer upon mechanics. He was born in humble circumstances, was brought up to the trade of a cabinet-maker, and worked at it until about his 25th year, when he repaired to London, and was taken into the office of his uncle, an architect. After diligently pursuing his studies in architecture and engineering, he commenced writing articles for the scientific publications, and for the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He produced his important work, "The Elementary Principles of Carpentry," in 1820. The account of the invention and progressive improvement of the Steam-engine was published in 1827. A practical treatise on Railroads and Carriages, and other valuable works, likewise emanated from him. B. near Durham, 1788; D. 1829.

TREDIAKOVSKY, Vassili Kirilowitch, *tred'-i-a-kov'-ske*, an eminent Russian poet, who visited France and England, and, upon his return to St. Petersburg, was created secretary of the Academy of Sciences and professor of eloquence. He composed tragedies, fables, and epics, and produced a paraphrase of Fénélon's "Telemachus;" but the work was so dull, that Catherine II. was in the habit of causing those who transgressed the rules laid down for the regulation of her private retreat, the Hermitage, to get a hundred lines of the poem by heart, as a penalty. He was an example of the greatest literary industry. Once, having made a translation of Rollin's "Ancient History," in twenty-six volumes, the MS. was destroyed by fire; upon which Trediakovsky set to work, and again went through the whole task. B. 1703; D. 1769.

TREIGNAC, *train'-yak*, a town of France, in the department of the Corrèze, 18 miles from Tulle. *Manf.* Firearms. *Pop.* 3,500.

TREJA, *trai'-ya*, a town of Central Italy, 8 miles from Macerata. *Pop.* 8,000.

TRELTOW, *trel'-tou*, two towns of Prussian Pomerania, neither with a population above 5,400.

TRENCH, Rev. Richard Chenevix, *trench*, a modern English philologer, who, after completing his studies at the university of Cambridge, entered into orders, and was created a country curate. His earliest efforts in literature were as a poet, who imitated the chaste style of Wordsworth. After obtaining some preferment in the church, he became, in 1846, a select preacher at the university of Cambridge, and, in the following year, theological professor and examiner at King's College, London. After the death of Dr. Buckland, he was created dean of Westminster. His most important works were,—"Notes on the Miracles," "Lessons in Proverbs," "Synonyms of the New Testament," and "The Study of Words." B. 1807.

TRENCHARD, Sir John, *trench'-ard*, an English statesman, who, after completing his education at Oxford, studied the law, and was called to the bar. He was elected a member of the third parliament of Charles II., in 1679, and distinguished himself as an energetic opponent to the measures of the court party. In 1683 he was arrested on the charge of complicity in the plot for which Sydney and Lord Russell were executed; but ultimately obtained his discharge, for want of witnesses against him. He was party to the invasion of the duke of Monmouth, and, in consequence, was obliged to seek safety by a flight to France, where he remained until after the revolution of 1688. After the accession of William III., he was knighted, created chief justice of Chester, and finally became secretary of state. Wood describes him as "a man of turbulent and aspiring spirit." B. 1650; D. 1695.

TRENCHARD, John, an English political writer, who was educated for the law, which he never followed, but became member of parliament for Taunton. He wrote, in conjunction with Gordon, "Cato's Letters," "The Independent Whig," "A Natural History of Superstition," "Reflections on the Old Whig," and other works. B. 1662; D. 1723.

TRENCK, Baron Franz von, *trenk*, was the son of a general in the service of Austria, by whose side he fought at the battle of Melazio, when only in his eleventh year. Of great physical strength and violence of temper, he murdered a farmer, for which he was sent to Russia, where he displayed great courage in war, but also the most brutal ferocity. He afterwards entered the service of Maria Theresa of Austria, and

was engaged against the troops of Frederick the Great. His insubordinate conduct, however, caused his being brought to trial by court-martial. Sentenced to be imprisoned, he was confined at Vienna during a year; at the end of which time he contrived to effect his escape in a most extraordinary manner; but was retaken in the Netherlands, and soon afterwards put an end to his life by taking poison. The Memoirs of Baron Trenck were produced at Paris in 1717. B. at Reggio, Calabria, 1711; D. 1747.

TRENCK, Francis, Baron von, a Prussian officer, and cousin of the preceding, against whom he served. Having given offence to the government of his country, he was sent to prison, where he endured great hardships for a long time. He at last effected his escape, and was in France at the time of the Revolution, where he was arrested and condemned to the scaffold by the revolutionary tribunal, in 1794. He wrote his own memoirs.

TRENT, *trent*, a river of England, in Staffordshire, rising from three springs to the west of Leek, and flowing past Trentham, to which it gives name, and thence to Burton, in Derbyshire, where it first becomes navigable. It winds round the town of Nottingham, giving fertility to an immense range of meadows, bounded by villas, villages, and comfortable farms. After a course of about 180 miles, it joins the Ouse, to form the estuary of the Humber. It is connected by canals with all the rivers of central England.

TRENT, or TRIENT, a city of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Adige, not far from the borders of Italy, 12 miles from Roveredo. It stands in a small but delightful valley among the Alps, and is inclosed by high walls. Its public buildings are, the palace of the archbishop, and the cathedral, a Gothic structure, not remarkable for its size or beauty. *Manf.* Silks, leather, glass, and tobacco. *Pop.* 13,000. The great feature in the history of Trent is the assemblage of Catholic prelates, which took place in it from all parts of Europe, in 1545.

TRENTON, *tren'-ton*, a city of the United States, and the capital of the state of New Jersey, on the Delaware, 27 miles from Philadelphia. It contains a state-house, a gaol, banks, an academy, public library, and various schools. *Manf.* Cotton goods, leather, paper, rope, and earthenware. *Pop.* 7,000. It has communication by railroad with Philadelphia.—The battle of Trenton was gained by Washington and his troops over the united forces of the British and Hessians, in December, 1776.

TRESCAW, or TRESCO, *tres'-ko*, one of the Scilly Islands, situate to the west of Annet Island. It is extremely fertile, and has an area of about 800 acres. *Pop.* 420.

TREUEN, *tri'-en*, a town of Saxony, 9 miles from Plauen. *Manf.* Weaving and cotton-spinning. *Pop.* 5,000.

TREURNBRIETZEN, *tri'-en-breet'-sen*, a town of Prussia, 22 miles from Potsdam. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 5,000.

TREVES, or TRIERS, *traiv*, the most ancient, and one of the most celebrated cities in Germany, in the centre of a large valley lying along the Moselle, 60 miles from Coblentz. The streets are tolerably wide. The chief buildings are the elector's palace, now turned into barracks, and the church of Notre Dame, built about the year 1240, and affording a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The cathedral is remarkable only for its altars, its marble gallery, and the uncommon size of the stones with which it is built. The environs of the town abound with gardens, and present prospects not unworthy of a comparison with Switzerland. Its baths are of Roman construction, and, beyond its walls, are the ruins of an amphitheatre. Its other buildings are a gymnasium, museum, seminary, a library, hospitals, and a theatre. *Manf.* Woollens, cotton, and leather. One branch of industry is the building of boats for the navigation of the Moselle. There is also some export of Moselle wine. *Pop.* 20,000. This was anciently a Roman town, and few towns are richer in Roman antiquities: coins, medals, and inscriptions, are frequently dug up. The piers of the bridge on the Moselle are the work of either the Romans or Gauls.

TREVETHIN, *tre'-ve-thin*, a parish of Monmouthshire, 7 miles from Usk. It has extensive coal and iron mines. *Pop.* 17,000.

TREVIGLIO, *trai-veel'-yo*, a town of Austria, Lombardy, 20 miles from Milan. It has a trade in raw silk, collected in the surrounding districts. *Pop.* 6,500.

TREVISI, Jerome, *trai-ve'-se*, an Italian painter of history and portraits, who became painter to Henry VIII. of England, who appointed him engineer at the siege of Boulogne, where he was killed in 1544.

TREVISO, *tre-ve'-so*, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Sile, 16 miles from Venice. It is surrounded by a rampart, and is tolerably well built. The streets, though irregularly laid out, are wide and well paved, and most of the houses have colonnades or piazzas in front. It has a large public square, a great number of churches, monasteries, and convents, four hospitals, a castle, and a theatre. It was formerly the seat of a university, afterwards transferred to Padua. *Manf.* Silk and cotton stuffs; also cutlery. *Pop.* 18,000. This place, under Napoleon I., was the capital of the department Tagliamento.

TREVISO, Edward Adolph Mortier, duke of, marshal of France. He entered the army of the French republic as a volunteer in 1791, and served with distinction in the subsequent battles. He took Hanover in 1803, and was created marshal of the empire in the following year. In 1806 he entered Hamburg, and subsequently passed into the army of Spain, where he maintained his reputation as a brave and skilful general. In the expedition to Russia, he exerted himself to save the remnants of the grand army; and in 1814 was the coadjutor of Marmont in the command of Paris. At the first restoration he became an adherent of the Bourbons, and was created a peer of France; but after the return of Napoleon from Elba he rejoined his standard. In 1815 he refused to sit in judgment upon Marshal Ney, and was, in consequence, degraded from his rank as a peer. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies during the interval 1816-19, and was restored to his titles at the latter date. In 1834 he was appointed minister of war, and held office until his death, in the following year. He was killed by the king's side by the explosion of Fieschi's infernal machine in 1835. B. at Cateau, 1768.

TREVOR, Sir John, *trev'-or*, an English statesman, who was knighted and created secretary of state by Charles II., a post he retained until his death. He would appear to have been an honest man; it is certain that he was opposed to the French policy of the king. B. 1626; D. 1672.

TRÉVOUX, *trai-voo'*, a town of France, department of the Ain, on the Saone, 14 miles from Lyons. It has a mint and an hospital, and a palace formerly belonging to the parliament established by Francis I. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 3,000.

TRICALA, or TRIKHALA, *tre'-ka-la*, anciently Tricca, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 38 miles from Larissa. It has several Greek churches and Jews' synagogues. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* About 12,000, principally Turks.—TRICALA is also the name of a province of Thessaly, and the TRICALA river is a small affluent of the Salympria.

TRICHINOPOLY, *trich'-i-nop'-o-le*, a city and fortress of the south of India, capital of a district, on the Cauvery, opposite the island of Seringam, famous for its magnificent Hindoo temples. It is situate on a rock about 350 feet high, and was esteemed impregnable by the natives. It has a palace, a mosque, and temples, a powder-magazine, and an arsenal containing many thousand stands of arms. *Manf.* Cotton cloths, house furniture, and jewellery. *Pop.* about 40,000, garrison inclusive. *Lat.* 10° 50′ N. *Lon.* 78° 50′ E. From the year 1751 to 1755, Trichinopoly was several times besieged by the French and their allies, but was saved by the assistance of the British under Lawrence and other gallant officers.

TRICOUPI, Spiridion, *tre-koo'-pe*, a modern Greek historian and statesman, who was three times ambassador from Greece to England. He produced, in 1824, a celebrated oration upon the death of Lord Byron. His greatest literary effort was, "The History of the Greek Insurrection," the publication of which was commenced in London in 1853. B. 1791.

TRIEL, *treel*, a town of France, 20 miles from Paris. *Pop.* 1,900. It has a station on the Havre Railway.

TRIENT. (*See* TRENT.)

TRIER. (*See* TREVES.)

TRIESCH, *triesh*, a town of Moravia, 6 miles from Iglau. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 5,200.

TRIESTE, *tre-est'* or *tre-es'-tai*, a large seaport of the Austrian dominions, the capital of a district in the Illyrian territory, near the N.W. extremity of the Adriatic Sea, and 72 miles from Venice. It consists of an old town standing on a hill, with a castle on the top; the new town is on level ground, intersected by the Maria Theresa canal, and built with neatness and regularity. Trieste has good streets, and a number of commodious buildings, but few that are large or striking, except the cathedral, the church which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and the theatre: the cathedral is an ancient, the theatre a modern building. Among the public institutions are an episcopal chapter, a school, a society of arts and sciences, a public library, a large hospital, a lazaretto for performing quarantine, a public fountain in one of the principal squares, and the column and statue of the emperor Charles VI. It has also several squares, Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant churches, several theatres, a barracks, and a casino with a terrace ornamented with statues. It is the principal seaport city of the Austrian empire, is a free port, and the great emporium for the trade of the Austrian empire by the Adriatic. *Exp.* These comprise the produce of the mines of Idria, and even of Hungary; linen, tobacco, woollens from different parts of the empire; also printed cottons, wax, wine, and hemp. *Imp.* These consist of cotton, wool, hides, raisins, silks, rice, oil from the Levant; wheat chiefly from Odessa; sugar, coffee, and other tropical products from the West Indies and Brazil. The trade of the Adriatic is conducted in barks of 20, 30, or 40 tons; these and much larger vessels enter with ease the inlet, in the form of a canal, which leads from the sea into the town, and has on each side quays for vessels to load and unload. Each of the trading nations of Europe has a consul here, and shipbuilding is carried on with activity. *Manf.* Sugar-refining, the making of white lead, soap, leather, paper, and wax. At some distance from the town are salt-works. *Pop.* 65,000, exclusive of the military. *Lat.* 45° 38′ N. *Lon.* 13° 46′ 5″ E. Trieste is built on or near the site of the Roman colony of Tergeste; and there are some remains of the aqueduct which brought water to it from a distance of six miles. In 1797, and in 1805, it was taken by the French. —The DISTRICT and GOVERNMENT of Trieste forms the S. and W. parts of Illyria, comprising the peninsula of Istria, the islands Veglio, Cherso, Lossini, &c., in the Adriatic, with the valley of the Isongo. *Area*, 2,900 square miles. *Pop.* 523,000.—The GULF forms the head of the Adriatic, and, at its entrance, has a length and breadth of 20 miles. It contains the islands of Grado, and receives the Isonzo, Stella, and other rivers.



TRIESTE.

TRIGG, *trig*, a county of the United States, in the S. of Kentucky. *Area*, 356 square miles. *Pop.* 10,200.

TRIGNO, *treen'-yo*, a river of Naples, rising in the Apennines, 10 miles from Campobasso, and, after a course of 50 miles, entering the Adriatic Sea, 5 miles from Il Vasto.

TRIKERI, *tre-ke-re'*, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, at the extremity of a peninsula in the Gulf of Volo. *Pop.* 5,000.

TRIKHALA. (*See* TRICALA.)

TRIM, *trim*, the chief town of the county of East-meath, Ireland, on the Boyne, 20 miles from Drogheda. It was formerly walled, and defended by a strong castle. There were also many religious foundations, and it still exhibits the ruins of different friaries and of a large castle. There is a charter-school for 40 children, and a barrack built on the site of its old abbey. It has, besides, a county-court-house, a gaol, union workhouse, and a pillar to the duke of Wellington. *Pop.* of town, 2,000.—In 1649 Cromwell took this place; and about three miles from it is the demesne of Dangan, where the late duke of Wellington was born. According to some, however, he was born at sea.

TRIMBLE, *trim'-bel*, a county of the United States, in the N. of Kentucky. *Area*, 127 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

TRINCOMALEE, *trin-co-ma-le'*, a town, fortress, and excellent harbour of Ceylon, on the north-east side of the island. The fort is strong, and commands the principal bays, particularly the entrance to the harbour. It has, also, a citadel, called Fort Ostenburgh, erected on a cliff which projects into the sea. The harbour, from its convenient situation, is of great consequence to a maritime power, and was pronounced by Lord Nelson "the finest harbour in the world." The town has a barracks for European troops, but the station is unhealthy. *Pop.* of town, small. *Lat.* 8° 33′ 6″ N. *Lon.* 81° 14′ 6″ E. The first settlers of this place were the Portuguese. It was taken from them by the Dutch, with whom it remained till 1782, when it was captured by the British; but a very inadequate garrison having been left to defend it, it was taken with great ease by the French under Admiral Suffrein, who restored it to the Dutch. In 1795 it was taken by the British, after a siege of three weeks, and has ever since remained in their possession.

TRING, *tring*, a neat market-town of Hertfordshire, 32 miles from London. It has a Gothic church, a market-house, and various schools. *Manf.* Silk, canvas, and straw plait. *Pop.* 4,800.—It has a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

TRINGANA, *trin'-ga-na'*, a town on the Gulf of Siam, on the E. side of the Malay peninsula. It is the residence of a rajah and the capital of a state of the same name. *Pop.* 60,000.

TRINIDAD, *trin'-i-dad*, the most S. of the British W. India islands, opposite the coast of S. America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. At its southern and northern extremities it approaches to within 10 or 12 miles of the American coast. *Area.* Estimated at about 2,000 square miles. *Desc.* Of an irregular square form, having two points stretching to the west from its north and south corners. It is the largest, most fertile, and most beautiful of all the Windward group, and abounding in the finest woods. Its north side is a continued ridge of mountains, from which abundance of the purest and clearest streams issue on both sides. Another ridge runs along a portion of the E. side, and, continuing in a S.W. direction, receives the name of the Monserrat Hills. The rivers or streams from these are distinguished by a yellow clayish colour. The soil is extremely fertile, and, whilst the W. coast has numerous bays, the N. and E. are destitute of harbours. *Climate.* During spring, the thermometer is usually, in the daytime, at 80° of Fahrenheit, and during the night it falls to 60°, and, sometimes, even to 50°, in tolerably elevated spots. There are several active mud volcanoes, which occasionally emit flames. *Rivers.* Unimportant. *Zoology.*

## Trinidad

The island having extensive wild savannahs, large numbers of cattle, horses, and mules are fed in common, but might be extended to exportation. The woods abound with game of different sorts; amongst which are the deer, the lap, or laba, the euenca, a species of wild hog of exquisite flavour, and a variety of others of the same description. Among the feathered tribes are the wild turkey, the ramier, and the parrot, with which the markets are daily supplied. Various sorts of shell-fish are found on the coasts, including the finest lobsters and crabs, as well as shrimps and prawns. The whale-fishery might likewise be carried on with safety to great advantage at certain times of the year. *Pro.* Cacao is the principal crop; but sugar, cotton, coffee, and asphalt are produced. This last is taken from a pitch-lake situate on a peninsula N.E. of Creapo Bay. Tobacco and indigo are also raised, with all the fruits or vegetables congenial to the tropics, and even some European ones. *Exp.* Sugar, cacao, molasses, coffee, cotton, and hides. *Pop.* 65,000. *Lat.* of N.E. point, 10° 51′ N. *Lon.* 60° 53′ W. —This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, but was not taken possession of by the Spaniards till 1538, when their establishment on it was followed by the almost total destruction of the Indians. The importance of this colony, however, was not appreciated till 1783, when an edict was issued inviting all traders and navigators of the nations which were at peace with Spain, to frequent the island, placing but a few restrictions on its commerce, which could easily be eluded. In consequence of this policy, new colonists crowded from Europe. There arose, in the short space of four years, a town, regularly built, which became one of the most commercial in the New World, justly meriting the name of Port Spain, from the mother country. In 1797 the island capitulated, without resistance, to a British force under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Since this period, it has remained in the hands of the British.

Trinidad, a city on the south side of the island of Cuba, and on the shore of a river of the same name, with a port, at which is carried on a traffic in sugar and tobacco, both of excellent quality. *Pop.* 13,560. *Lat.* 21° 42′ N. *Lon.* 80° 6′ W.

Trinidad, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Brazil. It lies about 16° E. of Brazil, in *lat.* 20° 30′ S., and *lon.* 29° 15′ W.

Trinidad, a city of Guatimala, in the province of Costa Rica, 82 miles from Guatimala. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 13° 46′ N. *Lon.* 90° 1′ W.

Trinidad, a town of Guatimala, in the province of Samsonate, 162 miles from Guatimala. *Pop.* Unascertained.—Also the name of various rivers and settlements in South America.

Trinidade, *trin-i-da′-dai*, a market-town of Brazil, 20 miles from Rio-de-Janeiro. *Pop.* 4,200.

Trinity, or La Trinité, *trin′-i-te*, a seaport-town of the island of Martinique, with a good harbour. It belongs to the Windward group, in the Caribbean Sea, and is distant 15 miles from St. Pierre. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 14° 53′ N. *Lon.* 61° 8′ W.

Trino, *tre′-no*, a town of Sardinia, on the Po, 28 miles from Turin. Its only buildings worthy of notice are its churches. *Pop.* 8,300. The trade of this place mostly consists of cattle.

Tripole, *trip′-o-lai*, a market-town of Russia, on the Dnieper, 28 miles from Kiev. *Pop.* 2,000.

Tripoli, *trip′-o-le*, a state of the Ottoman empire, on the northern coast of Africa, the most easterly of the Barbary states. Its interior boundaries are, on the east the desert of Barca; on the south Fezzan and the Libyan desert; on the west Tunis, and part of the Bled el Jereede, or country of dates. *Area.* The whole dominion is estimated at 200,000 square miles; but Tripoli proper, with Sert inclusive, comprises not more than 100,000 square miles. *Desc.* Tripoli consists chiefly of a line of coast, extending about 800 miles in length, from Cape Razatin to Port Bomba, and the habitable portion principally lies along the coast, which, for a few miles inland, is almost throughout of luxuriant fertility. Beyond this limit, however, the productive qualities of the soil entirely disappear, and the interior is occupied either by deserts of sand, or with the mountainous districts of Gurian and Mesulata. The Tripolitan territory includes the

## Tripoli

country colonized by the Greeks, and celebrated by them under the name of Cyrene. *Rivers.* None properly so called; only torrents. *Climate.* Salubrious in general; but the sirocco wind, which in autumn blows often for three days together, is a painful visitant to the inhabitants. *Pro.* The tract along the coast produces, in the utmost luxuriance, every article peculiar to the finest tropical climates. Corn is grown in great abundance, with cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron, castor-oil, and madder. The date-tree forms the staple of all the interior and sandy tracts. In the same districts are found the lotus and the cassob, both of which are indigenous. Almonds, figs, apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, grapes, and melons, are abundant, and of exquisite flavour; whilst the vegetables are very fine, and similar to those of Europe. Wine of superior quality might be produced, and rock-salt forms an important article of export. *Manf.* Carpets and cloaks, with other articles of clothing. Besides these, morocco leather, earthenware, potash, and sacking. *Rel.* Mahometanism. *Gov.* Since 1835, exercised by a pasha, a vassal of the Porte. *Pop.* 650,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 33° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 10° 30′ and 25° E.—This country formed the eastern boundary of the Carthaginian dominions, and under the last Ptolemy, surnamed Apion, was changed into a Roman province; but was early subjected to the power of the Saracens, and shared the vicissitudes experienced by their dynasties on the Barbary coast. It was governed by the Turks till 1713, when it was erected into an independent state, and is now held to be the most civilized of the Barbary states.

Tripoli, a fortified city of N. Africa, built in a low situation, on a neck of land projecting a short distance into the sea. It is of great extent, though a large portion of the space inclosed within its walls is unoccupied. The caravanserais, mosques, houses of the foreign consuls, and of the higher ranks of the natives, are mostly built of stone, and regularly whitewashed twice a year. The lower ranks construct their houses of earth, small stones, and mortar: the height never exceeds one story. The roofs are flat, and serve at once as an agreeable promenade and as a receptacle for rain-water. Bazars or market-places occupy a considerable portion of the city, and are kept in excellent order. There is one very elegant mosque. The public baths and the caravanserais are both spacious and convenient. The chief monument of antiquity is a superb triumphal arch, built of fine marble, and ornamented with several bas-reliefs, inscriptions, and other designs. It was erected in 164, in honour of Aurelius Antoninus and Verres. In point of tranquillity and cleanliness, Tripoli might be a model even for European towns. The harbour is formed by a reef of rocks, running in an eastern direction from the northern extremity of the town. *Inhabitants.* These mostly consist of Moors; but their general character is not entitled to praise. Revenge, avarice, treachery, and deceit, are described as predominant vices. They do not even possess the Mussulman virtue of sobriety; winehouses being public, and intoxication as common as in Britain. *Trade.* Chiefly confined to Malta, Tunis, and the Levant. The vessels employed in it are mostly Maltese and Ottoman, with only a few belonging to Tripoli. *Exp.* Wool of excellent quality, senna and several other drugs, madder roots, barilla, hides, goat and sheep skins dressed, salt, sal natron, ostrich feathers, gold-dust, ivory, gum, dried fruit and dates, lotus-berries, cassob, saffron, bullocks, sheep, and poultry. *Imp.* Cloths of every quality and colour, sugar, tea, coffee, spices of all sorts, woollen and Manchester goods, damasks, silks of various colours and descriptions, gold and silver tissues, laces and threads, cochineal, indigo, iron, hardware of all kinds, small wines, spirits, capillaire, gunpowder, cannon, muskets, pistols, sword-blades, naval stores of every description, planks and beams for building ships and houses; common looking-glasses, toys, cotton threads, and Tunisian caps. Tripoli is also the centre of a considerable portion of that trade which is characteristic of Africa. Caravans, generally twice a year, bring all the commodities of interior Africa, to be exchanged for coarse European cloths, a few silks, baracans, or cloaks of the country, Tunisian caps, powder, muskets, pistols, scimitars, hardware, glass beads, toys, and

Venetian looking-glasses. *Pop.* Estimated at 15,000. *Lat.* 32° 54′ N. *Lon.* 13° 18′ E.

TRIPOLI, or TARABLUS, a seaport of Syria, the capital of a pashalic of the same name, traversed by the small river Kadisha, 46 miles from Beyrout. It stands at the foot of the branches of Mount Lebanon, and along the edge of a small triangular plain, which extends between them and the sea, and terminates in a flat promontory, on which is the place of anchorage. The only fortification consists of the citadel, an old Saracen building, in a wretched state. The plain is entirely covered with trees, chiefly of the mulberry, planted in regular order, and serving for the production of silk, which forms the staple of Tripoli. It is, however, very unhealthy. Silk is largely exported, both in a raw and manufactured state. Soap is also made for exportation; to which may be added a few sponges, collected on the shore between Tripoli and Beyrout; some cotton, tobacco, galls, and cochineal. *Lat.* 34° 26′ N. *Lon.* 35° 44′ E. *Pop.* about 15,000. Tripoli was, in the beginning of the 12th century, taken by the Crusaders, and is a Greek bishop's see, and the residence of several European consuls.

TRIPOLIZZA, or TREPOLITZA, *tre-po-lit'-sa*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in a narrow valley, at the foot of Mount Mænalus, 22 miles from Argos. It is irregularly built, and the houses are mostly composed of large unburnt bricks. The best buildings are the former residence of the pasha, the khan, or place of accommodation for travellers, and the bazar or market-place. There are, besides, several mosques and churches for the Greeks. *Pop.* Unascertained. In 1821 this place was taken by the Greek insurgents, and, in 1828, was razed to the ground by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha. Since then it has been rebuilt.

TRIPTOLEMUS, *trip-tol'-e-mus*, the son of Celeus, king of Attica, by Neæra. The goddess Ceres wished to make him immortal, but was prevented through the meddling curiosity of his mother. She, however, taught him agriculture, and rendered him serviceable to mankind, by instructing him how to sow corn and make bread. She also gave him her chariot, drawn by two dragons, in which he travelled over the earth, and distributed corn to all the inhabitants of the world.

TRISSINO, George, *tris-se'-no*, an Italian poet, who was employed by Leo X. upon various missions to Denmark, Venice, and Germany, and afterwards by Clement VII. He was the author of a poem entitled "Italy delivered from the Goths;" a tragedy called "Sophonisba;" a comedy, and a large number of smaller pieces. Voltaire borrowed from and imitated him. B. 1478; D. 1550.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, *tris-tan' da-koon'-ya*, the largest of three islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 1,500 miles from any land either to the west or north. It has a circuit of 15 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; one peak attaining an elevation of upwards of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 100. These islands are claimed by Great Britain. *Lat.* 37° S. *Lon.* 15° 40′ W.

TRISTE, *tris'-te*, an island on the coast of America, near the boundary of the provinces of Vera Cruz and Merida, in the lake or gulf of Terminos. *Ext.* 18 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 18° 20′ N.

TRITON, *tri'-ton*, a sea deity, son of Neptune, by Amphitrite, who could calm the sea and abate storms at pleasure. He is generally represented as blowing a shell; his body above the waist is like that of a man, and below, a dolphin. Many of the sea deities are called Tritons.

TRIVENTO, *tre-ven'-to*, a town of Italy, 60 miles from Naples. *Manf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* 4,000.

TROAD, *tro'-ad*, the plain around ancient Troy.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, *tro'-gus*, a Roman historian, who wrote a Universal History, from the reign of Ninus, king of Assyria, to the time of Augustus, which was greatly admired for its purity and elegance. It was epitomized by Justin; but the original work has been lost. Flourished in the last century B.C.

TROITSK, *troitsk*, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Orenburg. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 54° 15′ N. *Lon.* 55° 30′ E.—Another 90 miles from Penza. *Pop.* 3,500.

TROITZKOI-MONASTERE, *troits'-ko mon'-as-teer'-ai*, a fortified town of Russia, 40 miles from Moscow. It has an ecclesiastical establishment, imperial palaces, and numerous churches. *Pop.* 7,000.

TROJA, *tro'-ya*, a town of Naples, 15 miles from Foggia. *Manf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* 5,000.

TROJA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, lying off the coast of Tuscany, and rising in the form of a cone. *Area.* About 2 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TROLLOPE, Mrs. Frances, *trol'-lup*, a modern English novelist, who was the wife of Anthony Trollope, Esq., barrister-at-law, with whom she resided upon the continent. After the death of her husband, she visited the United States, and resided there during three years. She commenced her career as an authoress by producing a work entitled "Domestic Life of the Americans," which appeared in 1832. This work, which excited an extraordinary amount of criticism upon both sides of the Atlantic, was followed by—"Belgium and Western Germany;" "Paris and the Parisians;" "The Vicar of Wrexhill;" "Vienna and the Austrians, with some account of a Journey through Swabia, Bavaria, the Tyrol, and the Saltzbourg;" "The Widow Barnaby;" "The Blue Belles of England;" "The Barnaby's in America; or, the Widow Married;" "The Lauringtons; or, Superior People;" "Town and Country;" "The Life and Adventures of a Clever Woman;" and, indeed, scores of others, which constituted their authoress the most prolific writer of her day. B. 1790.

TROLLOPE, Thomas Adolphus, a modern English miscellaneous writer, son of the preceding, with whom he resided at Florence. He commenced as an author in 1840, at which date he put forth a work entitled "A Summer in Brittany." He next published "A Summer in Western France," which was followed by "Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy, Switzerland, France, and Germany." Improving with each successive effort, his latest works presented considerable attractions, both in style and subject. The most popular of these were—"The Girlhood of Catherine de' Medici," and a "Decade of Italian Women."

TROLLOPE, Anthony, an eminent novelist, son of Mrs. F. Trollope, and one of the most popular as well as prolific writers of the present day. He has produced several excellent transcripts of modern society; such as "Dr. Thorne," "The Three Clerks," "The Bertrams," "Framley Parsonage," "Orley Farm," &c.

TROMP, Martin Happertzoon, *tromp*, a celebrated Dutch admiral, who rose from the lowest station to the supreme command, wholly by merit. In 1639 he defeated a numerous Spanish fleet, and afterwards gained several other victories, principally over an English fleet under Blake, in 1652, after which he cruised in the Channel with a broom at the masthead of his ship. In the following year, the Dutch and English fleets, under Tromp and Blake, fought a desperate battle in the Channel, but without either side gaining the advantage. Blake falling ill, the command of the English vessels devolved upon Monk, who encountered Tromp off the Dutch coast. After a stubborn fight, the English claimed the victory, and in the engagement Tromp was killed. B. at the Brill, 1597; killed, 1653.

TROMP, Cornelius Van, a celebrated Dutch admiral, and second son of the preceding. In his 21st year he was placed in command of a vessel, with which he served under Dewildt, in the expedition against the emperor of Morocco, in 1650. After distinguishing himself in the Mediterranean, and with the English fleet off Livorno, he was created a rear-admiral. Subsequently to some years of repose, he was dispatched against the Algerine cruisers, whom he severely handled. The war between England and Holland was renewed in 1665, and in that year he served in the action in which the English fleet, under the duke of York, defeated Van Opdam. In the following year he served under Ruyter in an engagement in which the English were defeated. An action in which the Dutch were beaten soon followed, and Ruyter, attributing his misfortunes to Van Tromp, the latter was arrested; but was restored to his rank by the Stadtholder, afterwards William III., in 1673. In this year the English and French fleets fought as allies against the Dutch. In 1675 he went to England, where he was created a baron by Charles II. He next served against the

Swedes, as the ally of the king of Denmark, who, to reward his services, raised him to the rank of count. At the death of Ruyter, he was created admiral-general of the United Provinces, and, after distinguishing himself under the prince of Orange, in the expedition against Saint Omer, he retired into private life. B. at Rotterdam, 1629; D. at Amsterdam, 1691.

TRONCHIN, Theodore, *tronch'-ă*, an eminent Swiss physician, who was the favourite pupil of Boerhaave. He settled at Amsterdam as physician, and afterwards at Geneva. In 1756 he removed to Paris, where he attended the royal family, and became the first inoculater of his time. His most important works are—several articles in the "Encyclopédie;" a treatise "de Nympha;" and "Observations on Ophthalmia and Hernia." B. at Geneva, 1709; D. at Paris, 1781.

TRONCHIN, John Robert, an eminent Swiss jurisconsult, who became procureur-general at Geneva, and wrote several works against Rousseau. B. 1711; D. 1793.

TROND, St., *trawn(g)*, a town of Belgian Limbourg, 20 miles from Maestricht. It has an abbey founded in the 7th century, and manufactures of tobacco, lace, and soap. *Pop.* 9,500.

TRONDHJEM. (*See* DRONTHEIM.)

TRONSON DU COUDRAY, George Alfred, *tron'-sawn(g)*, a celebrated French advocate, who defended Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI., and was the means of saving many of his countrymen from the guillotine during the Revolution. B. 1750; D. 1798.

TROPEA, *tro'-pai-a*, a town of Naples, 37 miles from Reggio. *Manf.* Linens, damasks, and blankets. It has, besides, an active anchovy and tunny fishery. *Pop.* 4,500.

TROPES, or TROPEZ, St., *tro'-pai*, a seaport-town of France, in the department of the Var, 36 miles from Toulon. *Pop.* 3,600, mostly engaged in the tunny and other fisheries.

TROPHONIUS, *tro-fo'-ni-us*, a celebrated Grecian architect, who built Apollo's temple at Delphi, with the assistance of his brother Agamedes. Having demanded of the god a reward, he was told by the priestess to wait eight days. When the days were passed, Trophonius and his brother were found dead in their bed. Trophonius was honoured as a god; he passed for the son of Apollo, and sacrifices were offered to his divinity, when consulted to give oracles. The cave of Trophonius became one of the most celebrated oracles of Greece. Many ceremonies were required from such as consulted the prophet. Every suppliant was pale and dejected at his return; and hence it came proverbial to say of a melancholy man, that "he had consulted the oracle of Trophonius."

TROPPAU, *trop'-pou*, a fortified town of Austrian Silesia, at the confluence of the Oppa and Mohe, 35 miles from Olmutz. It contains the ancient palace of the princes, churches, several convents, a college, and a museum. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, soap, arms, and liqueurs. *Pop.* 10,200. Here the diplomatic congress, afterwards removed to Laybach, was held, from the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1820.

TROSACHS, *tros'-saks*, certain rugged and picturesque mountains of Scotland, in Perthshire, greatly visited on account of their having been made the scene of the adventures in the poem of Sir Walter Scott, entitled "The Lady of the Lake." They lie between lochs Katrine and Achray.

TROUGHTON, Edward, *trow'-tun*, an eminent English astronomical instrument-maker, who succeeded to the business of his uncle and brother, in Fleet Street, London, and, in 1826, took Simms, also eminent as a maker of mathematical instruments, into partnership. It was said of him, that "he improved and extended every instrument he touched, and that every astronomical instrument was in its turn the subject of his attention." The greater number of the finest instruments used in the Royal Observatory and other scientific establishments were constructed by him. He was the author of several treatises in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. B. 1753; D. in London, 1835.

TROUP, *troop*, a county of the United States, in the W. of Georgia. *Area*, 416 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.

TROWBRIDGE, *trow'-brij*, a market-town of Wiltshire, on a rocky hill, near the river Were, which runs into the Avon, near Bradford, and over which there is a stone bridge, 10 miles from Bath. It is irregularly built; but the church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with chapels attached. There are, besides, several meeting-houses for dissenters, an almshouse, and a schoolhouse, which stands in the churchyard. *Manf.* Superfine broadcloths and kerseymeres. *Pop.* 11,500.—It has a station on a branch of the Great Western Railway.

TROWBRIDGE, Sir Thomas, an English admiral, who, having entered the royal navy, served under Sir Edward Hughes in the East Indies, became a post-captain in 1782. Returning from an expedition to the China seas, he was captured by the French, but while being conveyed to France in the *Sanspareil*, that ship was taken by Lord Howe, in the victory of 1794. Trowbridge was placed in command of the ship; and, on removing to the *Culloden*, of 74 guns, he took part in the victory over the combined Spanish fleets at Cape St. Vincent. He was next placed as second in command under Nelson, and, in that capacity, prepared, with the other vessels, to enter the bay of Aboukir; but unfortunately his vessel ran aground, and he was thus prevented from sharing in the great victory of the Nile, a deprivation which almost broke the heart of the gallant sailor. Nelson, his attached friend, nevertheless represented his services so strongly to the Admiralty, that he and his officers were placed upon the same footing as those actually engaged. In 1799 he was created a baronet, and subsequently became an admiral, and was dispatched to the East Indies; on his return from which station, in a leaky vessel, he and his crew were lost at sea. B. in London, about 1750; drowned, 1807.

TROWBRIDGE, Sir Thomas St. Vincent Cochrane, a gallant English soldier, and grandson of the preceding, who, while serving in the Crimea, distinguished himself by holding, with the greatest bravery, a five-gun battery against the onslaught of the Russians at Inkermann, in which action he lost his right leg and left foot. On his return to England he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and received a pension. B. 1817.

TROY, *troi*, a city of the United States, and the capital of the county of Rensselaer, New York, on the Hudson, here crossed by a bridge, 6 miles from Albany. It is regularly laid out, and is a well-built and flourishing town. It contains a marble court-house, a gaol, a market-house, banks, a Lancasterian school, and numerous churches for different denominations of Christians. It has, also, various literary and scientific associations. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, machinery, cutlery, ropes, leather, and carriages. There are, besides, various kinds of mills, distilleries, and breweries. *Pop.* 30,000, and with West Troy, 40,000. W. Troy stands on the opposite side of the Hudson, and has an extensive U.S. arsenal, and a railway connecting it with the Erie Canal. In point of wealth and trade, it ranks the third town in New York. The Hudson is navigable for sloops to this place. Three weekly newspapers are published here.

TROY, a post township of the United States, and capital of Miami county, Ohio.—Also the name of various other townships, generally with small populations.

TROY, Francis de, *trwaw*, an eminent French painter, who was the disciple of Nicholas de Loir, and became a professor in the academy. He painted historical subjects and portraits, and was employed by Louis XIV. B. 1648; D. 1730.

TROY, John Francis de, a French painter, and son of the preceding. Louis XIV. conferred on him the order of St. Michael, and appointed him director of the academy at Rome. B. at Paris, 1676; D. 1752.

TROYES, *trwaw*, a town and city of France, in the department of the Aube, situate between two fine meadows on the Seine, 88 miles from Paris. Its chief edifices are its churches; in particular the cathedral, and the churches of St. Etienne and St. Urban. Its castle, now antiquated, was long the residence of the counts of Champagne. Its public mall, or walk, extends along the ramparts, and is of great length. It has also a town-hall, a central school, a public library, and a society of arts. *Manf.* Hosiery, cotton and woollen stuffs, and yarn. Of these goods it may be considered as a centre. *Pop.* 28,000. This place was the capital of the old province of Champagne, and, in

1420, a treaty conferring the crown of France on the king of England, was concluded in it. In 1814 it was the scene of hard contests between the Russians and the French.

TRUBTCHEVSK, *troob-tchevsk'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Orel, 90 miles from Orel. It has large salt-magazines, and a trade in flax and corn. *Pop.* 4,300.

TRUEBA Y COSIO, Telesforo de, *troo-ai'-va ē ko'-se-o*, a Spaniard who wrote novels and tragedies in the English language. He was educated in England, and, in his 23rd year, first appeared as a writer, on producing his novel of "Gomez Arias," the action of which was placed in the times of the struggle between the Moors and Spaniards. This work, which obtained an extraordinary share of attention, was followed by other tales, the best of which were, "The Castilian," "Paris and London," and the "Romance of History." In 1822 he produced upon the stage of the Lyceum theatre, a musical farce, entitled "Call again to-morrow." Some comedies, which met with but little success, followed. He was likewise the author of "A History of the Conquest of Peru;" "Life of Hernon Cortes;" both of which were published in Constable's Miscellany. These works possess considerable merit; but have been totally eclipsed by the greater productions of Prescott. In 1834 he returned to his native country, and became a secretary to the Cortes, and afterwards wrote some plays, which met with success upon the Spanish stage. B. at Santander, 1805; D. at Paris, 1835.

TRUMBULL, *trum'-bull*, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area*, 890 square miles. *Pop.* 33,000.

TRUMBULL, Sir William, an English statesman, who was for some time ambassador in France, and afterwards secretary of state. But he is chiefly known as the early patron and correspondent of Pope, who wrote an epitaph on him. B. in Berkshire, 1636; D. 1716.

TRUMBULL, John, an eminent American painter, who, in early life, fought in the war of independence, and became colonel and aide-de-camp to Washington. Considering himself slighted, he threw up his commission, and, in 1780, repaired to England for the purpose of studying painting under his countryman West. Suspected by the English government, he was arrested, but was liberated on condition of immediately quitting England. He subsequently lived, on two occasions, in London and Paris, and became, after his final return to his native country, president of the American Academy of the Arts. He painted several portraits of Washington, and a series commemorative of the war of independence. Previous to his death, he bequeathed a number of pictures to Yale College, which were placed in a building at New Haven, called the Trumbull Gallery. B. at Lebanon, Connecticut, 1756; D. at New York, 1843.

TRURO, *troo'-ro*, a market-town and borough of the county of Cornwall, at the confluence of the rivers Kenwin and Allen, which direct their streams on each side of the town, and, at the bottom, unite with a branch of Falmouth harbour, 8 miles from Falmouth. At every spring tide these form a fine lake, 2 miles in length, and of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of upwards of 200 tons burden. The houses are built on a regular plan, and faced with granite. Being nearly surrounded with water, the town is connected with the suburbs by short stone bridges. The church is a spacious and handsome fabric, consisting of two aisles of equal size, and a smaller one on the north side. The spire is of a more modern date than the main building, and is remarkably plain. Besides the church, there are meeting-houses for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and other sects of dissenters. The town-hall is a plain substantial building of stone. The coinage-hall, where the process of coining the tin is carried on every quarter, is a heavy ancient building. Here the parliaments of the lord-warden of the Stannaries, and the courts of his vice-warden, are held, for the adjudication of all matters connected with the tin-trade. It has a theatre, and various charitable institutions; a county infirmary, the Truro Humane Institution, and an hospital; literary institutions, various schools, a mining-college, a Dorcas society, and other charities. *Exp.* Tin, copper, paper, and pottery-ware. *Imp.* Coal, timber, and such materials as are necessary to mining operations. *Pop.* 11,000.—This is the birthplace of Sir Humphrey Davy.

TRURO, Thomas Wilde, Lord, a modern English lawyer, who was the son of an attorney, and himself practised as such in the early part of his career. In 1817 he was called to the bar, and speedily rose to a high position in the legal profession. He acted as junior counsel under Lords Denman and Brougham during the trial of Queen Caroline. In 1850 he became lord chancellor and Lord Truro. He distinguished himself by the soundness of his judgments and as a legal reformer. His second wife was Mademoiselle Augusta Emma D'Este, daughter of the duke of Sussex. B. 1782; D. 1855.

TRURO, a town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county, 10 miles from Halifax. *Pop.* 2,000.—Also a post township of the United States, in Barnstaple county, Massachusetts. *Pop.* 2,300.

TRUXILLO, TURRIS JULIA, *troo-kecl'-yo*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 44 miles from Merida. *Manf.* Earthenware. *Pop.* 5,300.

TRUXILLO, a city of S. America, N. Peru, standing near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, 124 miles from Lambeyeque. It has a cathedral, and was founded by Pizarro. *Pop.* 6,000.

TRUXILLO, a town of central America, in the province of Honduras, 90 miles from Valladolid. *Pop.* about 4,000. *Lat.* 15° 51′ N. *Lon.* 86° 8′ W.

TRUXILLO, a town of Venezuela, lying to the N. of Merida. *Pop.* 4,000.

TRYPHIODORUS, *trif-e-o-do'-rus*, a Greek poet and grammarian, of whom all that remains is a poem on the destruction of Troy, printed at Oxford in 1742, with an English translation by Merrick. Flourished in the 6th century.

TSCHEBKASK. (*See* TCHERGASK.)

TSCHERNOWITZ. (*See* CZERNOVITZ.)

TSCHETNEK, *tshet'-nek*, a town of Hungary, 13 miles from Gomer. *Pop.* 5,000.

TSCHIRNHAUSEN, Ehrenfried Walter Von, *shirn'-housen*, an eminent German mathematician, who was of a noble family, and who, while pursuing his studies at the university of Leyden, suddenly left that seat of learning to enter the Dutch army, then engaged against the French. After pursuing a military career during a year and a half, he proceeded to visit England, Italy, and France; but, returning home, he occupied himself with experimenting upon burning-glasses. According to an account furnished to the Memoirs of the French Academy, in 1699, he constructed a lens three feet in diameter, which was capable of firing wet wood and melting thin iron plates. In 1701, and subsequently, he produced some Memoirs, in which he endeavoured to prove that the infinitesimal calculus could be dispensed with. In 1686 he published a work entitled "Medicina Corporis," in which he laid down rules for the preservation of health. A companion volume, called "Medicina Mentis," followed; in which he analyzed the sources of pleasure and pain in the mind, and treated of the capabilities of that curve line which was subsequently named after him. To him is due the development of the Saxon porcelain-manufacture, he having discovered the method of making porcelain equal to that which is procured from China. D. at Keislingswald, Upper Lusatia, 1657; D. at his estate in Saxony, 1708.

TSCHUDI, Gilles, *shoo'-de*, surnamed the father of Swiss history. He was educated under Zwinglius, the reformer, and afterwards rose to the office of landamman, or governor of his native canton. A man of enlightened mind and humane temper, he displayed tact and moderation in the disputes which took place relative to religious opinions. He wrote many works upon the history and topography of Switzerland, most of which still remain in manuscript. Of his printed productions the most important was a chronicle which narrated the history of Switzerland from 1000 to 1470. B. at Glarus, 1505; D. 1572.

TSIAMPA, or CHAMPA, *cham'-pa*, a state of S.E. Asia, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, now subject to Anam. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TSUNG-MING, *sung-ming'*, an island near the coast of China, in the Eastern seas, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang river. *Ext.* About 40 miles long and 15 broad. *Lat.* 31° 38′ N. *Lon.* 120° 51′ E.

TSUSIMA, *soo-se-ma*, an island of Japan, in the Strait of Corea. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with a breadth of 12. *Desc.* Mountainous and rugged. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 34° 40′ N. *Lon.* 129° 30′ E.

TUA, *too'-a*, a river of Portugal, which, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the Douro, in the province of Tras-os-Montes.

TUAM, *tu'-am*, a large and well-built town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, consisting of five main streets, 18 miles from Galway. It is an episcopal town, and has two palaces, both Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, a Roman Catholic college, a market-house, bridewell, schools, barracks, and a workhouse. *Manf.* Linen and canvas. *Pop.* 8,000.

TUBINGEN, *too'-bing-en*, a town of Wurtemburg, on the Neckar, 59 miles from Strasburg. Its university is celebrated as being that in which Melancthon was a professor. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and gunpowder. *Pop.* 7,600.

TUCKER, Abraham, *tuk'-er*, a celebrated English metaphysical writer, who was a gentleman of good fortune in Surrey, and devoted his life to the study of the philosophy of mind and morals. He published a curious work, called "The Light of Nature pursued," under the assumed name of Search; and also "Man in Quest of Himself," which was reprinted in Paris; and Mathematical Tracts. He has been styled "the metaphysical Montaigne." B. 1705; D. 1774.

TUCKER, Josiah, a celebrated English divine, became D.D. of the university of Oxford in 1759. On entering into orders, he settled at Bristol, and became rector of St. Stephen's, and prebendary of the cathedral in that city. In 1758 he was preferred to the deanery of Gloucester. He was an able writer on commercial, political, and theological subjects. At the beginning of the American war he advocated the granting independence to the colonies, for which he was greatly censured by many writers. His principal work is a treatise on Civil Government, against Locke. B. at Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, 1711; D. at Gloucester, 1799.

TUCUMAN, *too-koo-man'*, a department of the Plata Confederation, bounded N.E. by Chichas and Lipes in Charcas; N.W. and W. by Atacama; W. and S.W. by Cuyo or Cujo; and S.E. by the Pampas, or territories inhabited by the Indians. It is described as being, in its central parts, one of the richest provinces of the confederation. *Pro.* Cotton, indigo, dyewoods, wax, and cocoa. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, and lead. *Pov.* Estimated at 45,000.

TUCUMAN, or SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMAN, the capital of the above department, stands in a pleasant plain, and contains a cathedral, a convent of Franciscans, one of La Merced, and a college, which was built by the Jesuits. It has a trade in mules, in oxen for the travelling waggons, and in the waggons themselves. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 26° 49′ S. *Lon.* 64° 36′ W. Here the independence of the Plata provinces was first promulgated, and, in 1816, the first congress of the republic held.

TUDELA, *too-da'-la*, a city of Spain, in Navarra, at the confluence of the Queiles and the Ebro, 45 miles from Pampeluna. A fine bridge, beautiful walks, and an advantageous situation, give it a picturesque appearance; but the look of the interior is spoiled by the narrowness of the streets. *Manf.* Tiles, earthenware, soap, and coarse woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 7,000.—Here, in 1808, the Spaniards were defeated by the French.

TUDELA, a town of Spain, on the Douro, 5 miles from Valladolid. *Pop.* 2,000.

TUDOR, Owen. (*See* OWAIN.)

TUDWAY, Thomas, an English musical composer, who became organist and composer extraordinary to Queen Anne. He produced some anthems, &c. Lived in the 17th century.

TULA, *too'-la*, a government or province in the interior of Russia, to the south of Moscow. *Area*, 11,700 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, and watered by the Don, the Oka, and the Upa. *Pro.* Corn, turnips, tobacco, hemp, beans, and potatoes. There is about one sixth of the surface covered with woods, and sheep, cattle, and horses are extensively reared. *Minerals.* Coal and iron. *Manf.* Leather; and there are sugar-refineries, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* 1,230,000. *Lat.* between 53° and 55° N. *Lon.* between 36° and 38° 40′ E.

TULA, the capital of the above government, stands at the confluence of the Tulpa and the Upa, 106 miles from Moscow. It is called the Sheffield of Russia. In the town there are about 600 workshops of smiths and others, for making firearms and cutlery for private use. A vast manufactory of firearms was originated by Peter the Great, and has risen into importance since 1817, chiefly through the efforts of an Englishman. It produces annually 120,000 muskets and sabres, besides other weapons of war. There are also tanneries, breweries, and soap-works. There are several bridges, some of wood, some of stone, over the river, which connect one part of the town with the other. The public buildings are the churches, the residence of the bishop, the courts of justice, and the hospitals, with several seminaries. *Pop.* 60,000.

TULA, *too'-la*, a town of Mexico, 14 miles from Mexico, and standing 6,000 feet above the sea. It is the ancient capital of the Toltecs. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TULARE, *tu-lar'*, a county of the United States, in California. *Area*, 8,600 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

TULL, Jethro, *tull*, a gentleman of Oxfordshire, who greatly improved agriculture, and wrote a "Treatise on Horse-hoeing Husbandry;" but ruined himself by his experiments. B. about 1680; D. 1740.

TULLAMORE, *tul-la-mor'*, a well-built town of Ireland, in King's county, and nearly divided into two portions by a river of the same name, 48 miles from Dublin. It owes its prosperity to the liberality of Lord Charleville, who converted a straggling group of thatched cabins into stately streets. It has spacious and handsome barracks, and is the principal shipping station on the Grand Canal. *Pop.* 5,000.

TULLE, *te(r)l*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Corrèze, at the confluence of the Corrèze and Solana, 45 miles from Limoges. It is badly built, having crooked and angular streets, and no public buildings, except its churches and hospital. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs and paper; also brandy, chocolate, and liquors. *Pop.* 12,000.

TULLIA, *tul'-li-a*, a daughter of Servius Tullius, king of Rome. She married Tarquin the Proud, after she had murdered her first husband Aruns, and consented to see Tullius assassinated, that Tarquin might be raised to the throne. It is said that she ordered her chariot to be driven over the body of her aged father, which had been thrown into the streets of Rome. She was afterwards banished from Rome, with her husband.

TULLIUS HOSTILIUS, *tul'-li-us*, the third king of the Romans, who, according to Livy, succeeded Numa Pompilius. He destroyed the town of Alba, and carried its inhabitants to Rome; he was also successful against the Latins. D. 641 B.C.

TULLY, Thomas, *tul'-le*, a learned English divine, who became fellow and tutor of Queen's College, Oxford. In 1657 he was appointed principal of St. Edmund Hall, and, after the Restoration, was created D.D., and made chaplain to the king. He wrote "Logica Apodeictica," "Præcipuorum Theologiæ," and several controversial pieces against Dr. Bull and Mr. Baxter on Justification. B. at Carlisle, 1620; D. 1676.

TULLY, George, a learned English divine, who wrote a "Discourse on the Government of the Thoughts," several sermons and tracts against Popery, and translated part of Plutarch's "Morals;" from the Latin of Cornelius Nepos, the "Life of Miltiades;" and from Suetonius, the "Life of Julius Cæsar." D. 1653; D. 1695.

TULMERO, *tool-mai'-ro*, a town of the Caraccas, S. America, in Venezuela, 6 miles from Maracay. It is modern and well built, and has a handsome church and many neat private buildings. *Pop.* 8,000.

TULN, *tooln*, a town of Lower Austria, near the Tuln, 14 miles from Vienna. *Pop.* 2,000.—Here, in 1683, Sobieski collected his troops for the defence of Vienna.

TUMBEZ, *toom'-bez*, or *toom'-beth*, a town of Peru, province of Piura, on the Rio Tumbez, 280 miles from Truxillo.—Here, in 1526, the Spaniards first disembarked.

TUNBRIDGE, or TONBRIDGE, *tun'-brij*, a market-town of the county of Kent, on the river Tun, one of the five branches into which the Medway here divides itself, and over each of which is a stone bridge, 28

miles from London. It consists chiefly of one long and wide street, and has a free grammar-school, with considerable privileges. Many charitable bequests have been made to the town by different persons, and it has been long noted for its manufacture of toys and turnery. *Pop.* 4,600.—It has a station on the South-Eastern Railway.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a market-town of Kent, within five or six miles from the town of Tunbridge immediately bordering on Sussex, deriving its origin and importance from the celebrated mineral waters in the vicinity. Formerly the wells were frequently visited by different branches of the royal family. The bath-house is a handsome edifice, and contains hot and cold baths, whilst the parades, usually called the Upper and Lower walks, run parallel to each other, and are much frequented. The trade consists chiefly in the manufacture of a variety of toys in wood of different kinds, such as tea-chests, dressing-boxes of different kinds, children's toys, punch-ladles, snuff-boxes, and other articles. *Pop.* 10,800.—It has a station on the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern Railway.

TUNG, *toong*, the name of several cities in China, and the prefix to the names of many others.

TUNGARAGUA, *toon-ga-ra'-gwa*, a large river of South America, which has its rise in Peru, and pours itself into the Amazon, by an immense mouth, below the village of St. Regis.



TUNIS.

TUNGUSES, *toon-goo'-ses*, a wandering native race of Asiatic Russia, who cover nearly the whole south-eastern portion of that vast territory. They are first found on the banks of the Yenisei, whence they extend all the way eastward to the Sea of Okhotsk.

TUNGUSKA, *toon-goo'-ska*, the name of three large rivers of Asiatic Russia, all tributaries of the Yenisei.

TUNIS, *tu'-nis*, a considerable territory or regency of the Ottoman empire, in Northern Africa, having Algeria on the W. and the Mediterranean on the N. and E. On the S. it is bounded by the Greater Atlas and Tripoli. *Area.* Estimated at 72,000 square miles. *Desc.* It consists chiefly of a large peninsula, stretching into the Mediterranean in a north-easterly direction, and coming within less than a hundred miles of the coast of Sicily. The cultivated part reaches from 200 to 250 miles into the interior, till it terminates with the chain of Atlas, and the vast dry plains of the Bled el Jereede. There are few countries more highly favoured as to natural beauty and fertility. It is watered by the noble river Mejerdah. The tracts to the south called Bled el Jereede, or the country of dates, though not presenting the same rich and verdant aspect as those on the seacoast, yield in plenty, not only the date, but grain of different kinds, and contain a number of large villages. Cotton and indigo have recently been introduced. The mountains near Tunis contain mines of silver, copper, and lead; and there is one of quicksilver near Porto Farina; but these sources of national wealth are not turned to any account. The domestic animals comprise camels, horses, and buffaloes. *Manf.* Soap, silk, woollen and linen fabrics, with leather. *Pop.* about 2,500,000. *Lat.* between 31° and 37° N. *Lon.* between 8° and 11° E.—Tunis was anciently the seat of Carthage. It then fell under the Roman power, was conquered by the Vandals, and, afterwards, by the Saracens. In 1574, being occupied by the troops of the emperor Charles V., it was again annexed to the Turkish empire. It was governed for some time by its viceroys, called beys; but the people, or rather the soldiery, soon acquired the privilege of electing their own bey; and that officer may now be considered entirely independent of the Porte.

TUNIS, a fortified city of Africa, and the capital of the regency of the same name. It is situate at the bottom of a bay, on a plain, surrounded on all sides, except on the east, by considerable heights, and is encircled by lakes and marshes. It is built in the most irregular manner, and the streets are so extremely narrow and filthy that they can with difficulty be passed through. The citadel is commanded by the neighbouring heights, and there is a rising ground on the north of the town, which commands both it and El Bardo, the fortified palace of the bey, 2 miles west of Tunis. The city contains a number of mosques, and, near its centre, a piazza of vast extent, said to have formerly comprised 3,000 shops for the sale of woollen and linen manufactures. The finest structure is the palace of the bey, in the Gothic or Saracenic style, and once the residence of Queen Caroline of England. The Moorish houses, according to custom, are only one story high, with flat roofs, and cisterns for the purpose of collecting the rain-water. The city, however, is well supplied from a neighbouring spring, which is conveyed into it by a very fine aqueduct, built in the time of Charles V. Besides the mosques, there are a few colleges and schools. Six miles to the west, is the Goletta, the celebrated harbour and citadel of Tunis, and the great naval and commercial depôt of that state. A basin has been formed here, sufficiently spacious to receive all the vessels of war and merchant ships belonging to Tunis. A large lake, separated from the sea by a very narrow isthmus, extends from Tunis to the Goletta. About four miles north of the Goletta, is Cape Carthage, forming a high promontory stretching into the sea, on which the celebrated city of the same name was built. *Exp.* Considerable quantities of grain, olive-oil, wool, fish, fruits, wax, soap, and sponge. Orchilla weed is collected in considerable quantity amid the ruins of Carthage. The caravans from Tombuctoo furnish the Tunisian merchants with gold-dust, ivory, and ostrich feathers. *Imp.* These consist of all kinds of European manufactures, colonial produce, and East-India cottons. *Pop.* Estimated at about 150,000. *Lat.* 36° 4′ N. *Lon.* 10° 20′ E.

TUNIS, BAY OF, a large bay of the Mediterranean, comprehending a coast of 120 miles, in the most interior part of which is the city of Tunis. It lies between capes Bon and Farina, and has at its entrance a breadth of 45 miles.

TUNJA, *toon'-ha*, a town of New Granada, S. America, 70 miles from Bogota. *Manf.* Woven goods, and it has a trade in tobacco. *Pop.* 7,000.

TUNQUIN. (*See* TONQUIN.)

TUNSTALL, *tun'-stal*, the name of various hamlets, townships, and parishes in England, none of them with a population above 800.

TUNSTALL, James, a learned English divine, who, in 1741, was elected public orator of the university of Cambridge. He wrote—"Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion," and other works. B. about 1710; D. 1772.

TUNSTALL COURT, a market-town and chapelry of Staffordshire, 4 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne. In

the vicinity are numerous potteries, collieries, and chemical works. *Pop.* 9,600.

TUPPER, Martin Farquhar, *tup'-per*, a modern English writer, who, after studying at the Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford, entered upon the study of the law. In 1839 he produced the well-known work entitled "Proverbial Philosophy," which passed through upwards of thirty editions. His subsequent works were—"A Crock of Gold;" "A Modern Pyramid;" "Ballads for the Time on White Slavery;" "American Ballads;" "Paterfamilias's Diary of Everybody's Tour;" a translation of the Poems of King Alfred, from the Anglo-Saxon; &c. The "Proverbial Philosophy" has been attacked by the best English critical writers, and would appear, notwithstanding its success, to be as heavy, inflated, and dull a piece of literary workmanship as ever crept into notoriety or secured the patronage of the multitude. B. in London, 1810.

TURA, *too'-ra*, a river of Asiatic Russia, which, after a course of about 300 miles, falls into the Tobol, 70 miles from Tobolsk.

TURBUT, or TARBUT, *toor-but'*, a city of Korassan, in Persia, 50 miles from Meshed. *Pop.* 18,000.

TURCKHEIM, *toork'-hime*, a town of France, in the Upper Rhine, 3 miles from Colmar, where the French, in 1675, defeated the Imperialists.

TURCOING. (*See* TOURCOING.)

TURENNE, Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount de, *toor-ren'*, a celebrated French general. He was the second son of the Duc de Bouillon and Elizabeth of Nassau, daughter of William I. of Nassau, prince of Orange. Educated in the Calvinistic faith, he acquired the art of war under Prince Maurice and his brother Prince Henry Frederick, his maternal uncles, in Holland. In 1630 he was sent as a hostage to the court of France. After several gallant actions against the Spaniards in the Low Countries, he took Brisac in 1638, for which Richelieu offered him his niece in marriage; but Turenne, as a Protestant, declined the honour. The next year he served in Italy, and afterwards signalized himself by the conquest of Roussillon. At the age of 23 he became field-marshal, and, in 1643, was appointed marshal of France. About this time he was sent to Germany, where he gained several victories; but was defeated in 1645 at Mariendall. He soon after repaired this loss by the victory of Nordlingen, and, the same year, re-established the elector of Treves in his territories. In 1647 he effected the famous junction with the Swedish army, and obliged the duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. That prince having violated the treaty, Turenne defeated him in the battle of Zumulhausen, and drove him from his dominions. In the civil wars of France he acted at first against the king; but, in 1651, he became reconciled with the court, and became general of the royal army, and was opposed to the prince of Condé, whom he defeated. In 1657 he took Dunkirk, in conjunction with the English troops. This was followed by the capture of several places in the Netherlands, which produced peace between France and Spain in 1659. Hostilities being renewed in 1667, he was appointed marshal of all the armies, and had the honour of instructing Louis XIV. in the art of war. About this time he renounced the Protestant religion. In 1674 he conquered Franche-Comté, which occasioned a league between the German states against France. To prevent their junction, Turenne attacked the army commanded by the duke of Lorraine, and gained a splendid victory. He afterwards defeated the Imperialists at Mulhausen, and again at Turckheim. Montecuculi was then sent against him; and while the two armies were in view of each other, and preparing for battle, Turenne was killed by a cannon-ball, at Sassbach, in 1675, his army crying out, "Our father is dead." He left his memoirs, which were published in 1782. B. at Sedan, 1611.

TURGOT, Anne-Robert James, *toor'-go*, a French statesman, who was educated for the ecclesiastical state in the college of the Sorbonne, after which he applied to the study of the law, and was, in 1761, appointed intendant of Limoges. He was next created comptroller-general of the finances, in which office he evinced great talents, by endeavouring to effect a reform in the public expenditure, and by introducing several important regulations for the revival and encouragement of trade. He was at the head of the society called Economists, after the death of Quesnay. He was the author of a number of works upon politics, political economy, metaphysics, and literature, as well as some articles for the "Encyclopædia." B. at Paris, 1727; D. 1781.

TURIN, *tu-rin'* (Ital. TORINO, *to-re'-no*), a city in the north of Italy, in Piedmont, the capital of the Sardinian dominions, in a beautiful plain, on the Po, 80 miles from Milan. It is of an oblong form, with a circumference of about 4 miles. Its citadel and other fortifications were demolished by the French, after the battle of Marengo. The entrance from the west has an air of elegance, which announces the seat of royalty. The streets in general are wide and straight, intersecting each other at right angles, and running in direct lines from one extremity of the city to the other. Several of them have at the sides arcades or piazzas. The principal square, near the centre of the town, ranks, both for its size and beauty, among the most elegant of Europe. On one of its sides stands the royal palace; in the centre is the structure erected by the dukes of Savoy, now converted into a royal picture-gallery. On three of the sides of the square are arcades, as in the Palais Royal at Paris. The Piazza di St. Carolo, though smaller, is entitled to notice, its façades being uniform, and its two longer sides having arcades supported by pillars. There are various public walks in the vicinity, much frequented. The materials of the public buildings consist of marble of every vein and colour. The cathedral is an old Gothic edifice, remarkable for nothing but its marble cupola. The church of Corpus Domini is very richly ornamented. Other churches claim attention only from their size, their pillars, or the variety of marble employed in their construction. The Castello Reale and Palazzo Carignano are both buildings of interest. The university contains a court surrounded with arcades, covered with inscriptions and antique bas-reliefs. It has a library of 110,000 volumes. The opera, or principal theatre, is of great size; and its hospitals are richly endowed. Besides these, there are a school for youths of rank, a lyceum, a seminary for the education of clergymen, and agricultural and veterinary schools. *Manf.* These comprise woollens, cotton, leather, and stoneware; also silk stuffs, damask, and velvet. The smaller articles made here are liqueurs, chocolate, works in marble, wood, and wax: in one of the suburbs is a government manufactory of saltpetre and gunpowder, tobacco and snuff; also paper-mills on a large scale. *Pop.* 140,000.—The foundation of Turin is of very remote date, Hannibal having found on its site a town, which he sacked. It was successively occupied during the last war by the French and Austrians, and remained in possession of Napoleon I. till 1814. Under his empire, it was the capital of the department of the Po.

TURKESTAN, or TARTARY, *toor-kis-tan'*, the name often given to an extensive region of Central Asia, the original or acquired seat of the great Tartar race called Turks or Toorks. *Lat.* between 30° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 50° and 82° E.

TURKESTAN, CHINESE, forms the W. portion of the Chinese empire, and includes Dzoungaria. *Area.* Unascertained. The country is little known to Europeans. *Lat.* between 30° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 22° 30′ and 100° E.

TURKESTAN, INDEPENDENT, a region of Central Asia, separated on the E. from Chinese Turkestan by the Pamir table-land, and having on its N. Western Siberia, on the W. the Caspian Sea, and on the S. Persia and Afghanistan. *Area.* Estimated at 721,000 square miles. *Pop.* Supposed to be about 4,000,000. *Lat.* between 31° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 51° and 75° E.

TURKEY, *tur'-ke*, an extensive empire, extending over the south-east of Europe and the contiguous parts of Asia and Africa. It, nominally at least, comprises the Hedjaz in Arabia, and Egypt, Nubia, and the beylics of Tripoli and Tunis in Africa. Its administrative divisions are not well defined, and subject to frequent changes. The grand divisions by which it is known in geography are Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia.

TURKEY IN EUROPE is bounded on the N. by the southern limits of the Russian and Austrian dominions, E. by the Black Sea and the Bosphorus, S. by Greece

and the Sea of Marmora, and W. by the Adriatic. *Political Divisions.* These are, by the Turks, divided into thirty-six governments, called Eyalets, fifteen of which are in Europe, eighteen in Asia, and three in Africa. More comprehensively, however, these may be recognized as nine provinces; named Roumelia, Thessaly, Albania, Herzegovina, and Montenegro, Bosnia, inclusive of Turkish Croatia, Bulgaria, Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia. The three last are called the Danubian principalities, with Montenegro little more than nominally belonging to Turkey. *Seas.* The Black, the Sea of Marmora, the Adriatic, and the Ionian. The gulfs are those of Cassandra, Salonica, Monte Santo, and Contessa; the *Straits* those of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles; and the channel of Otranto connects the Ionian and Adriatic seas. *Islands.* Candia, Imbro, Stalimene, Samothrace, and Thaso. *Area,* 200,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general. It is traversed from east to west by the Balkan chain, the eastern half of which is the ancient Hæmus. This great range is connected with the Carpathians by a chain which, running northward, separates Servia from Bulgaria. On the south side it sends out two secondary ranges, one of which traverses Albania, while the other, longer in its course, extends even through Greece, and terminates in the extremity of the Morea. The principal mountains, besides the Balkan, are the Despoto Dagh, or Rhodope, in the S., Pindus in the S.W., the Dinaric Alps in the W., and the Carpathians in the N. Whatever may be the heights of the mountains of Turkey, however, none of them seems to have reached the limit of perpetual snow. *Rivers.* The Danube with its tributaries, the Drin, the Pruth, the Sereth, the Aluta, the Morava, and the Save. These are in the N., with some other smaller streams. On the south side of the Hæmus range, the outlet is the Archipelago, and the principal rivers that flow into it are the Marizza and the Vardar, the Hebrus and the Strymon of the ancients. Of the rivers in the west, the principal are the Drin, the Narenta, the Vardari; in Albania, the largest is the Achelous. *Lakes.* Not numerous, and the largest are those of Ochrida and Scutari in the W. *Climate.* Salubrious, and not very warm when latitude is taken into consideration. *Forests.* Extensive on the mountains. *Zoology.* The wolf, the bear, the jackall, the wild boar, and the deer. *Pro.* The products of the maritime districts of Turkey in Europe are sufficiently known; but we have no minute acquaintance with the botany of the interior. In regard to fruit, chestnuts, apples, and pears, are found only in the northern provinces. The southern produce oranges, raisins, olives, figs, and almonds. The grape succeeds in almost every part of the empire; the pomegranate and the sugarcane only in its southern and warmest districts. Wheat, maize, rice, cotton, silk, and tobacco, are all indigenous to the country. Cattle and horses are reared in almost every part of the empire. The goat is useful in the mountains; the ass and mule are as those of Italy. *Minerals.* Unimportant, except iron: it has mines of salt, lead, and marble, however. *Manf.* Almost entirely domestic, comprising fire-arms, woollen and cotton stuffs, shawls, leather, with dyeing and printing works. Brandy-distilling is also common throughout the country. *Rel.* Mahomedanism, of the sect of Omar. The rule of faith is the Koran, an incongruous mixture of sound and absurd doctrines, of grave and of trifling precepts. Fasts are frequent and rigorous; the injunctions in the principal one (the Ramadan) being to taste neither food nor drink while the sun remains above the horizon. The great majority, however, are followers of the Greek Church. *Education.* Deficient. The lower ranks are almost devoid of education: learning is confined to law and theology, which have here a close connection; for the lawyer must be skilled in the Koran, and the divine learned in the law. In philosophy and literature they have made little progress; and in the arts, whether useful or ornamental, they are equally backward. *Pop.* [illegible]ds of 350,000. This estimate is given for the whole of the Ottoman empire. *Navy.* Considerable, but [illegible]-manned. Previous to the Russian war of 1853, it comprised 6 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 6 corvettes, 14 brigs, 6 steam-frigates, 16 cutters and schooners, and 12 smaller vessels, manned by 35,000 seamen and 4,000 marines. Many of these, however, foun-





dered in the Black Sea, and others were sunk at Sinope. *Rev.* The public revenue of Turkey is derived partly from a capitation tax on Christians and Jews, partly from duties on tobacco and other articles of consumption. The amount of the whole is about £3,000,000 sterling, and the objects to which it is applied are the army, the navy, the fortifications, and a part of the household of the sultan. *Gov.* Despotic, the power of the sultan being only virtually restrained by the ordinances of the Koran, and the decisions of the ulema and the mufti, and also by certain usages. But neither these ordinances nor usages protect the property of individuals in the service of the state. To this the sultan is heir in the eye of the law, and may exercise his power over their lives and properties without any dread of general discontent. The grand vizier, or prime minister, is, by his office, commander of the forces. The divan, or cabinet council, was formerly composed of six pachas, of the first character for experience; but Selim III. changed its constitution, and it is now limited. Another minister is the reis effendi, whose office corresponds in part to that of the chancellor, in part to that of the secretary for foreign affairs in Britain. The pachas, or governors of provinces, are charged not only with the civil and military, but, by a strange mixture of powers, act as farmers-general of the revenue for their respective provinces. A waywode is merely the governor of a provincial town, or of one of the districts which do not belong to any pachalic; and sangiac beys are the governors of districts under the pachas, and invested, like them, with both civil and military functions. There is, in Turkey, hardly any hereditary nobility, and very little distinction of rank, but what arises from holding a public office. Yet the emirs and scheriffs who can trace their genealogy to Mahomet, like the descendants of the celebrated viziers, Ibrahim Khan Oglou and Achmed Kiuprili, enjoy certain privileges. The ulema are a numerous and respectable body, whose functions consist in expounding the Koran, and in applying its injunctions to the circumstances of the times. They thus combine the character of clergy and lawyers, having at their head the grand mufti, whose decrees are considered by the public as the voice of inspiration, though necessarily accommodated to the will of the court. The imans or priests are a body altogether inferior to, and distinct from, the ulema, their duty being merely to perform public worship in the mosques; but every law promulgated by the sultan, must be sanctioned by an act of approbation from the mufti. *Pop.* 35,400,000. This embraces the whole inhabitants of the Ottoman empire. *Lat.* between 39° and 48° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 15° 40′ and 29° 30′ E. (*See* ADRIANOPLE, BOSNIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, and other relative articles.)

TURKEY IN ASIA is bounded on the E. by Persia, on the W. by the Mediterranean, on the N. by the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, and on the S. by the Persian Gulf and Arabia. *Political Divisions.* These consist of Anatolia, or Asia Minor, Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, or Al Gezirch, Irak Arabi, with Syria, including Palestine. *Islands.* These, in the Archipelago, comprise Mitylene, Nicaria, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Rhodes, and Scarpanto, with Cyprus in the Mediterranean. *Area.* Estimated at about 450,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with a soil and climate presenting many varieties. The summits of Taurus are covered with snow, whilst their sides are clad with the vegetation of temperate regions, and their valleys below producing the fruits of tropical countries. In the south are arid plains of vast extent; but on the banks of the rivers fertility abounds. *Rivers.* The Euphrates, the Tigris, and their affluents, which fall into the Persian Gulf; the Yeshil-Irmak and Kizil-Irmak, which flow N. to the Black Sea; the Meander and the Sarabat to the Archipelago; the Jordan to the Dead Sea; and the Jihoon, Sihun, and the Aasay to the Mediterranean. *Lakes.* The principal are Van and the Dead Sea. *Pro.* Silk, which is extensively cultivated, oil, medicinal plants, gums, wax, dried fruits, gall-nuts, cotton, wool, goat's hair, leeches, and sponges. The soil is capable of producing all kinds of grain, but agriculture is in a wretched state. *Minerals.* Every kind are to be found in the mountains. *Manf.* Increasing; silk, fine cotton, sword-blades, firearms, Turkey leather, and dyeing are followed. *Exp.* Silk, fruits,

drugs, and Turkey leather. *Imp.* Coffee from Arabia, and manufactured goods from Europe; but internal communication is defective, there being few roads and canals. The canal is the great means of transport. *Lat.* between 39° and 48° 20′ N. *Lon.* between 15° 40′ and 29° 30′ E. (*See* ASIA MINOR, ARMENIA, NATOLIA, BAGDAD, CARAMANIA, ERZEROUM, KURDISTAN, DAMASCUS, MESOPOTAMIA, PALESTINE, SYRIA, and TREBIZONDE.) The earliest notice of the Turks or Turkmans, in history, is about the year 800, when, issuing from an obscure retreat, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania. They afterwards extended their conquests over the adjacent parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, occupying Syria, Egypt, and eventually the territory that remained to the Greek emperors. In 1453 Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. The Morea and the islands were afterwards overrun, with parts of Hungary, the Crimea, and the shores of the Black Sea. They next took the whole of the countries now forming Turkey in Asia, the Hedjas in Egypt, and the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers. In the 17th century their power declined. The Austrians expelled them from Hungary, and Russia stripped them of much of their territory. The Greeks formed an independent state; and the French have taken Algiers; the Danubian principalities are under the influence of Russia, and many of the provinces of Asia Minor, Arabia, and Egypt, have been wrested from them. In 1853 Moldavia and Wallachia were invaded by the Russians, when the Porte declared war against the Czar. In this struggle he was assisted by the British, French, and Sardinians, and the result was the final defeat of the Russians. (*See* CRIMEA, SEVASTOPOL, &c.)

TURKHEIM. (*See* TURCKHEIM.)

TURKHEIM, *toork'-hime*, a town of Bavaria, on the Wertach, 25 miles from Augsburg. It has a convent and a castle. *Pop.* 2,000. Also the name of two contiguous villages of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 3 miles from Stuttgart. *Pop.* 3,000.

TURNEBUS, Adrian, *tur'-ne-bus*, a learned French professor, whose French name was Tournebœuf, which some writers maintain was a translation of Turnbull; further declaring him to have been the son of a Scotchman settled in Normandy. He became professor of Greek at Paris, and superintendent of the royal press for works in that language. He wrote notes on Cicero, Varro, Thucydides, and Plato; pieces against Ramus; translations from Aristotle, Theophrastus, Plutarch, Plato, &c.; and Latin poems. But the most important of his works is his "Adversaria." B. at Les Andelys, Normandy, 1512; D. at Paris, 1565.

TURNER, William, *tur'-ner*, an eminent English physician and divine, who became a preacher, and travelled over the kingdom to propagate the Protestant doctrines, for which Bishop Gardiner sent him to prison. On his release, he went abroad, and took his doctor's degree at Ferrara. At the accession of Edward VI. he returned, and was made dean of Wells. When Mary came to the throne, he went into exile, and did not return till after her death. Queen Elizabeth restored him to his preferments. He wrote a treatise on the Baths of England and Germany; "A Complete Herbal, or History of Plants;" "Historia de Naturis Herbarum;" and some other botanical works. B. at Morpeth, Northumberland, 1520; D. 1568.

TURNER, Thomas, a pious English divine, who became fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. In 1629 he obtained a canon residentiaryship in St. Paul's Cathedral, and was appointed chaplain to Charles I., whom he accompanied to Scotland. In 1641 he was made dean of Rochester, and soon after dean of Canterbury, of which he was deprived at the Revolution. He recovered his preferments at the Restoration. B. 1591; D. 1672.

TURNER, Francis, an English prelate, and son of the preceding. He became prebendary of St. Paul's, dean of Windsor, and in 1683 bishop of Rochester; whence, the year following, he was translated to Ely. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II., and was deprived at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths. He was the author of some sermons, pious poems, and the "Life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar." D. 1700.

TURNER, Dawson, an eminent modern English botanist, who became fellow of the Royal and Linnæan societies, and produced, among other valuable works, "A Synopsis of the British Fuci;" "History of the Fuci;" "Tour in Normandy;" "Sepulchral Reminiscences of Yarmouth;" "The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales;" and a treatise upon Irish mosses, under the title of "Muscologiæ Hibernicæ Spicilegium." B. towards the close of the 18th century.

TURNER, Edward, of eminent modern Scotch chemist, who studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his M.D. degree there. At the establishment of the London University, in 1828, he was nominated professor of chemistry at the new seat of learning. He wrote a valuable work, called "The Elements of Chemistry," and contributed some articles upon mineralogy to the "Penny Cyclopædia." Much esteemed by his pupils, they, after his death, subscribed for a marble bust to commemorate his worth. This memorial was placed in the library of the college. B. in Scotland, 1798; D. in London, 1837.

TURNER, Joseph Mallord William, a celebrated English landscape-painter, who was the son of a barber in London. In early youth he evinced the strongest inclination for pictorial art, and so successfully did he labour in his vocation, that, even in his 30th year, he was acknowledged as the first of living English landscape-painters. At that period, 1805, it was written of him: "Turner may be considered as a striking instance of how much may be gained by industry, if accompanied by perseverance, even without the assistance of a master. The way he acquired his professional powers was by borrowing where he could a drawing or a picture to copy, or by making a sketch of any one in the Exhibition early in the morning, and finishing it up at home. By such practices, and by patient perseverance, he has overcome all the difficulties of the art." He exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy in 1787, in his 12th year; and from this period until his death, he sent, besides others to the British Institution, 259 pictures to the same place. Many of these works were of the most ambitious character; and included in the list were some reproductions of nature of marvellous skill and beauty. In 1799 he was elected associate, and, three years afterwards, academician. In 1807 he was appointed professor of perspective. Delighting in measuring his strength against the great master of landscape-painting, Claude, he, in 1808, began a series of sketches in professed rivalry with him, entitled "Liber Studiorum." Many other celebrated engravings were also executed from his designs, the principal being, "Scenery of the Southern Coast;" illustrations to Rogers's "Italy," and to the poems of Byron; "Rivers of England," "Rivers of France," and "The Shipwreck." Ever progressing, he commenced by imitating Gainsborough, Wilson, and other English painters; afterwards followed Claude and Gaspar Poussin; till, finally, he threw off all signs of pupillage, and appeared as a bold, original, and unrivalled painter and colorist. Ruskin, his most enthusiastic admirer, speaking of these changes of manner, says: "There has been a marked and constant progress in his mind: he has not been like some few artists, without childhood; his course of study has been as evidently as it has been swiftly progressive; and in different stages of the struggle, sometimes one order of truth, sometimes another, has been aimed at or omitted. As he advanced, the previous knowledge or attainment was absorbed in what succeeded, or abandoned only if incompatible, and never abandoned without a gain; and his last works present the sum and perfection of his accumulated knowledge, delivered with the impatience and passion of one who feels too much and knows too much, and has too little time to say it in, to pause for expression, or ponder over his syllables." Of a reserved and unsocial disposition, he stood aloof from artistic and other society, and, during his lifetime, it used to be said that he was absorbed with a love of money. After his decease, however, it was found that he had bequeathed the whole of his pictures and drawings to the nation, and, as he had been in the habit of repurchasing the best of his earliest works as they came to be offered for sale, and had, moreover, refused, for years before his death, to part with his finest productions, the gift was indeed a munificent one. His funded property he left to be applied to the

purpose of founding an asylum for decayed artists at Twickenham. The will having been, unfortunately, informal in several respects, a chancery suit was the result; but the matter was compromised by his next of kin taking the engravings and other property; one hundred of his finest oil-paintings, and several hundreds of drawings and sketches, becoming the property of the nation. These last were arranged for exhibition by Mr. Ruskin, and, together with his pictures, they may be viewed at the Gallery of British Art, in the South Kensington Museum. Turner died in an obscure lodging on the banks of the Thames, at Chelsea, where he had for a short time resided under an assumed name. His remains lie in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, near the ashes of Reynolds, Wilkie, and other great luminaries of the English school of pictorial art. B. in London, 1775; D. at Chelsea, 1851.

TURNER, Sharon, an English historical writer, who practised as an attorney in London; but, from an early period of his life, devoted his leisure to historical researches. In 1799 he produced the first volume of his "History of the Anglo-Saxons;" in which work, the most valuable of all his publications, he set the example to historians of finding materials in the valuable records written in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. Encouraged by the success of this work, he made a continuation of it, and completed his history from the earliest period down to the death of Queen Elizabeth. He retired from business in 1829, and in his retreat wrote "Sacred History of the World, as displayed in the Creation and subsequent Events to the Deluge;" "Sacred Meditations of a Layman;" "Richard III.," a poem; and several articles for the "Quarterly Review." B. in London, 1768; D. in the same city, 1847.

TURNER, Thomas Hudson, a modern English writer upon antiquities, who was brought up to the trade of a printer, but was subsequently engaged in the Record Office of the Tower, and was afterwards appointed secretary to the Archæological Institute. His most important works were,—"Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England," "Early Household Expences," and a number of papers contributed to the Journal of the Society of Archæologists and that of the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle. He likewise assisted Mr. Tyrrel, remembrancer of London, in collecting materials for a history of the English metropolis. B. in London, 1815; D. 1852.

TURNHAM GREEN, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, on the road to Brentford, 8 miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

TURNHOUT, *toorn'-hout*, a well-built town of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp. It stands in a wide heath, and has manufactures of carpets, linens, lace, paper; with oil, bleaching, dyeing, and brick works. *Pop.* 13,500.

TURPIN, or TILPIN (Latin TURPINUS), *toor'-pĭn*, a French monk of the Benedictine order, who gained the favour of Charlemagne, and was, by him, created archbishop of Rheims, in 773. He is held by some writers to have been the author of a poetical romance in Latin, founded upon the expedition of Charlemagne against the Moors in Spain. Flourished at the end of the 8th century.

TURPIN DE CRISSÉ, Lancelot, a French writer upon military science, who, at an early age, entered the army, and, after signalizing himself in the campaigns in Germany and Italy, attained the grade of brigadier-general. About 1753 he quitted the army, and, after remaining for a short time in the abbey of La Trappe, entered, in 1754, upon a literary career, with the publication of a work entitled "Literary and Philosophical Amusements of Two Friends." His most important work, "An Essay on the Art of War," was put forth shortly afterwards, and, attracting considerable attention amongst military men, was translated into English, and, at the order of Frederick the Great, into German. In 1757 he resumed his profession as a soldier, and after being appointed lieutenant-general, was, in 1781, created governor of Fort Scarpe, in Douay. He subsequently produced "Commentaries upon the Institutions of Vegetius," and "Notes on Cæsar," which was founded upon Clarke and Wailly. At the outburst of the French revolution, he retired to Germany, where he is supposed to have died; but the date has not been ascertained. B. in La Beauce, about 1715.

TURRIFF, *tur'-rif*, a town of Scotland, Aberdeenshire, on a rivulet, about one mile above its confluence with the Doveron, and 9 miles from Banff. *Manf.* Linen yarn, thread, brown linens, and coarse stockings. *Pop.* 2,000.

TURSHEEZ, *toor-sheez'*, a city of Korassan, in Persia, situate on the borders of the Great Salt Desert, 75 miles from Mushed. It imports indigo and other drugs, wool, cloth, and rice. The chief export is iron. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TURTLE BAY, *ter'-tel*, lies on the W. coast of Africa, Benguela, Lower Guinea.—Also an ISLAND of the Feejee group, in the Pacific Ocean.—A GROUP OF ISLETS in the Sea of Banda.—A LAKE near the source of the Mississippi, N. America.—A RIVER forming an affluent of the Upper Mississippi.

TURTON, *ter'-ton*, a chapelry of Lancashire, 5 miles from Great Bolton. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning, bleaching, and calico-printing. *Pop.* 4,200.

TURYASSU, *too-re-as'-soo*, a river of Brazil, forming the boundary-line between Para and Maranham. After a course of 350 miles, it falls into the Atlantic at the Bay of Turyassu.

TUSAPAN, *too-sa-pan'*, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, in the state of Vera Cruz, 35 miles from Papantla. *Pop.* Unascertained. It has a pyramid with a base of 30 feet square.

TUSCALOOSA, *tus-ka-loo'-sa*, a city of the United States, N. America, the capital of the state of Alabama, 67 miles from Cahawba. About a mile from it is the university of Alabama. *Pop.* 3,500.—Also a COUNTY of the United States, with an area of 1,500 square miles and a population of 20,000, of whom a third are slaves.

TUSCANY, *tus'-ca-ne* (in Italian TOSCANA, *tos-ka'-na*), a state hitherto known as a grand-duchy of Italy, in the central part of the peninsula, having on its N.E. and S. the Pontifical states, or States of the Church, and on its W. that part of the Mediterranean called the Tuscan or Tyrrhenian Sea. *Divisions.* These comprise the prefectures of Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Arezzo, Grosseto, Lucca, the government of Leghorn, and the island of Elba. *Area*, 9,000 square miles. *Desc.* Pleasantly diversified with hill, valley, and plain. The Apennines, entering at its northern extremity, traverse it in a south-east direction. Besides the principal chain of this range, there are several smaller ranges extending in different directions, and declining in height as they approach the sea. The highest summit is Monte Falterona, in which the Arno has its rise, and which has an elevation of 5,560 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Arno, the Ombrone, the Serchio, and the Chiana. The canal of Chiana unites this river with the Arno. There are various other streams of inferior note. The Tiber takes its rise in the E. part of Tuscany. *Lakes.* None of any extent; but there are numerous pools and marshes. *Climate.* The country is protected from extreme heat by the Apennines on the north and east, and by the Mediterranean on the west. Some parts of the low country are, however, liable to excessive heat. The sky is serene, the winter is severe only in the high-lying tracts, and the country is healthy, except in the Maremna, a marshy district lying along the S. coast, and covering nearly a sixth part of the superficies of the state. Here malaria is so bad, and fevers so prevalent, that it is nearly deserted. *Pro.* The valley of the Arno is called the garden of Italy; but agriculture is very imperfectly pursued. Wheat, maize, beans, pease, are the principal crops. A variety of vegetables are produced, also clover and other artificial grasses. The fruits are vines, olives, oranges, lemons, and figs. Rice is raised in marshy districts, particularly on level tracts adjoining the sea. The wine of Tuscany is in general fair, and the annual produce of olive or Florence oil is considerable. Raw silk is exported, and pasturage is good. The breed of horses is wretched; that of mules, asses, goats, and swine, is tolerable. The horned cattle are, as in Lombardy, kept up by regular importations from Switzerland. Sheep are numerous in the mountainous districts, but their wool is in general coarse, although the breeds are excellent. *Minerals.* Abundant. The

island of Elba contains iron-mines; and on particular spots of the mainland there are mines of copper, lead, and quicksilver: in the Apennines are marble, alabaster, crystal, and rock salt; while borax is plentifully supplied from the borax lagoons of Volterra. *Manf.* Silks, which are excellent; coarse woollens, paper, glass, crystal, porcelain, and articles in marble, alabaster, brass, iron, and coral. The straw-hat manufacture is still followed, but has greatly declined. *Exp.* Olive-oil, straw hats, borax, rags, hides, wool, hemp, potash, coral, tallow, marble, paper, and building timber. *Imp.* British manufactures, colonial goods, grain, French, German, and Swiss manufactures, with salt-fish. *Gov.* The form of government was formerly an absolute monarchy, but in 1848 a representative constitution was obtained. The seat of government is at Florence. *Education.* Widely diffused, and the dialect is considered the purest Italian spoken. Florence, Pisa, and Susa, are the seats of its universities. *Pop.* 1,820,000. *Lat.* between 42° 22′ and 44° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 9° 45′ and 12° 22′ E.—Tuscany is familiar to the readers of ancient history under the names of Etruria and Tyrrhenia. It was overrun by the barbarians in the 5th century. Held at first as a duchy and fief of Lombardy, it was afterwards ruled by the family of the Medicis, and on their extinction, by a younger branch of the family of Austria. It was declared by Napoleon I. an integral part of the French empire; but on his downfall in 1814, it was restored to the archduke Ferdinand. On the 20th of August, 1860, the National Assembly at Florence unanimously voted its annexation to Piedmont, amid the acclamations of "*Viva il Rè!*"

TUSCARAWAS, *tus-ca-raw'-as*, a county of the United States, in the state of Ohio. *Area*, 705 square miles. *Pop.* 32,000.

TUSKAR ROCKS, *tus'-kar*, four rocks off the S.E. coast of Ireland, Wexford, with a lighthouse 101 feet high. *Lat.* 52° 11′ N. *Lon.* 6° 12′ W.

TUSSER, Thomas, *tus'-ser*, an English writer, who produced, in verse, a treatise upon agriculture, entitled "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry." It is a curious picture of the agriculture of his time. D. in London, about 1580.

TUSTEREN, *toos'-te-ren*, an island off the W. coast of Norway, immediately to the E. of Christiansand. *Ext.* 12 miles long, with a breadth of 6. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TUTANA. (*See* TOTANA.)

TUTBURY, *tut'-ber-re*, a market-town of Staffordshire, on the Dove, over which is a stone bridge, 5 miles from Burton-on-Trent. It is noted for its ancient castle, one of the most famous in England, but now in ruins. The unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was confined for some time in it. It was also a former residence of the Mercian kings, and, afterwards, of the earls and dukes of Lancaster. The parish church, a large massive building, constitutes a portion of the old priory church. The town contains an excellent free school. The principal business of the inhabitants formerly consisted of wool-stapling, but it has now glass-works and a cotton-factory. *Pop.* 1,000.

TUTTLINGEN, *toot'-tling-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Danube, 20 miles from Sigmaringen. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, silken fabrics, and paper. *Pop.* 5,200.

TUY, *twe*, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, on a rising ground, at the foot of which flows the Minho, 26 miles from Pontevedra. It is surrounded by good ramparts, and has a citadel and a cathedral. *Manf.* Table linens, hats, leather, and liqueurs. *Pop.* 4,300.

TUY, a river of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, falling into the Caribbean Sea, 60 miles from Caraccas. *Total course*, 90 miles.

TUZ-GHIEUL, *tooz'-ge-ul*, a large salt lake of Asia Minor, in the centre of the pashalic of Caramania. *Ext.* 45 miles long and about 15 broad. It has a height of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and in summer its bed is wholly dry.

TVER, *twair*, one of the central governments of European Russia, lying between the governments of Moscow and Novgorod. *Area*, 26 square miles. *Desc.* It has a more elevated surface than most parts of Russia, but its soil is generally poor; and here the Volga, the Tverza, the Mologa, and the Meduevitza, have their rise. *Pro.* Large quantities of hemp, flax, and beans. Forests are extensive, and cattle for consumption are mostly imported. *Manf.* Bricks, glass wares, woollen cloths, dyeing materials, spirits, and leather. *Pop.* 1,327,800. *Lat.* between 56° and 59° N. *Lon.* between 32° and 38° 20′ E.

TVER, a city of European Russia, the capital of a government and an archbishop's see, at the confluence of the Tverza, the Volga, and the Tmaka, 100 miles from Moscow. These rivers divide the town into four parts, united by three bridges; the one over the Volga being of boats, that it may be removed during winter. Tver having, in 1763, been consumed by fire, was rebuilt on a prescribed model, and, in consequence, is the most regular city in the empire, after St. Petersburg and Moscow. The houses are of brick, stuccoed white, and have an elegant appearance. There are also several handsome squares. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, which is old, and in the Gothic style; numerous other churches, the palace, the courts of justice, the government offices, the hospital, a barracks, theatre, seminary, and various schools. *Manf.* Various; comprising linen, wax, leather, candles, and hardware. Standing as it does, however, on the high road between Moscow and St. Petersburg, it is an entrepôt for goods destined for the capital. *Pop.* about 50,000.—This place was the capital of a principality from 1240 to 1490.

TWEED, *tweed*, a large river of Scotland and England, rising in Peeblesshire, and draining almost all the E. portion of the Scottish lowlands. It takes a course nearly north-east, being augmented by a number of small streams, and, after a course of 95 miles, enters the North Sea at Berwick. Its salmon-fisheries are valuable.

TWEEDDALE, *twee'-dale*, the popular name of Peeblesshire.

TWEEDMOUTH, *tweed'-mouth*, a parish and village of Northumberland, on the right bank of the Tweed, opposite Berwick. *Pop.* 5,500.—It has a station on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway.

TWEEDSMUIR, *tweede'-muir*, a parish of Peeblesshire, Scotland, in which large numbers of Cheviot sheep are pastured. *Pop.* 230.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS, *per-gun'-na*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 1,200 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface is little elevated, but is traversed by numerous streams and watercourses. In the E. it is covered with jungle, which is tenanted by tigers, hyenas, hogs, and deer. *Pop.* about 200,000: this is exclusive of Calcutta. *Lat.* between 21° 55′ and 22° 48′ N. *Lon.* between 88° 6′ and 88° 43′ E.

TWICKENHAM, *twik'-en-ham*, a village of Middlesex, on the Thames, immediately opposite Richmond, 12 miles from London. It is adorned with many handsome seats and villas, the principal of which was that of the celebrated Pope. The church is a fine Doric building. *Pop.* 6,260.—It is the burying-place of Pope and his parents. Twickenham Ait, or Eel-Pie House, on an island in the Thames, is a favourite resort of holiday visitors from London.

TWIGGS, *twigs*, a county of the United States, in Georgia. *Area*, 390 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.

TWINING, Thomas, *twi'-ning*, a learned English divine, rector of St. Mary's, Chichester. He published a translation of the "Poetics" of Aristotle. B. 1734; D. at Chichester, 1804.

TWINING, William, an English surgeon, who served with the British army in different parts of the world, and, in 1830, became surgeon to the civil hospital at Calcutta. He was the author of a work upon the diseases of Bengal, which is of great authority. D. at Calcutta, 1835.

TWISS, William, *twiss*, an English Presbyterian divine, who was president of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and was made rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He wrote a number of works upon religious matters, strongly Calvinistic in tone. D. 1645.

TWIZEL, or TWISEL, *twiz'-el*, a hamlet of Northumberland, 8 miles from Morpeth. *Pop.* 340. Here the vanguard of the English crossed the river Till on their march to Flodden-field.

TWOFOLD BAY, *too'-fold*, an inlet on the E. coast of

Australia, in the county of Auckland, 30 miles from Cape Howe. *Lat.* 37° 6′ 2″ S. *Lon.* 149° 58′ 2″ E. Port-Boyd-*town*, on its S. shore, is resorted to by steamers, emigrant-ships, and whaling vessels.

TWO-LICK CREEK, *too'-lik*, a river of the United States, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

TWO SICILIES, KINGDOM OF THE. (*See* NAPLES—SICILY.)

TWY, *too'-e*, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, falling into the Irish Channel.

TWYFORD, *twi'-ford*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1,400.

TYCHSEN, Olaus Gerard, *tike'-sen*, a learned orientalist, who was the son of a tailor; but having displayed great abilities in his youth, he was enabled by some benevolent patrons to prosecute his studies at Gottingen, Halle, and other seats of learning. He subsequently became chief librarian and curator of the museum, and professor of oriental literature at Rostock. His principal work, consisting of essays upon Biblical literature, was entitled "Leisure Hours at Butzow." B. at Tondern, Schleswig, 1734; D. at Rostock, 1815.

TYCHSEN, Thomas Christian, a celebrated orientalist, who, after travelling in France, Spain, and Italy, was, in 1784, nominated professor of theology at the university of Gottingen. His most important works were,—"Manual of the History of the Jews," and an Arabic grammar. B. at Horsbyll, Schleswig, 1758; D. at Gottingen, 1834.

TYCHO BRAHE. (*See* BRAHE.)

TYCOCKTOW ISLAND, *ti-kok-tow'*, in the Canton river, China. *Ext.* 8 miles long, with a breadth of 6. It bounds the outer and the inner waters at the entrance of the Bocca Tigris.—In 1841 the British took the forts of this place.

TYDEUS, *tyd'-e-us*, a son of Œneus, king of Calydon, fled, after the accidental murder of one of his friends, to the court of Adrastus, king of Argos, whose daughter Deiphyle he married. He slew 50 Thebans who had lain in ambush to surprise him; only one escaping to bear the tidings of the fate of his companions. The savage barbarity of Tydeus, exercised on the dead body of Menalippus, whom he had slain, displeased Minerva, who intended to make him immortal; the goddess left him to his fate, and suffered him to die. He was father of Diomedes.

TYE, Christopher, *ti*, an English musician, who was admitted to the degree of doctor in music at Cambridge in 1545. Dr. Tye was instructor in music to Edward VI., and organist of the royal chapel in the reign of Elizabeth. He composed a number of anthems. B. in London, and flourished in the 16th century.

TYERS, Thomas, *ti'-ers*, a miscellaneous writer, who was educated for the legal profession, but never practised. He became proprietor of Vauxhall gardens, and was greatly esteemed by Dr. Johnson. He wrote "Supposed Conferences between Eminent Characters, political and literary;" and some poems. D. 1787.

TYKOCZIN, *te'-ko-chin*, a town of Poland, on the Narew, 17 miles W. Bialystock. It has an ancient castle. *Pop.* 2,000.—Here, in 1831, a battle took place between the Russians and Poles.

TYLER, *ti'-ler*, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Virginia, formed, in 1814, from a part of Ohio county. *Area*, 370 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

TYNAN, *ti'-năn*, a parish of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles from Armagh. *Pop.* 7,500.

TYNDALE, or TINDALE, William, *tin'-dal*, an eminent English divine, who was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Having embraced the doctrines of the Reformers, he went to Antwerp, where he printed a translation of the Scriptures in English. This being sent over to London, all the copies were bought up; on which Tyndale revised his work, and printed a larger impression. The work exciting the hatred of the Romish clergy, he was apprehended as a heretic, strangled, and burnt near Antwerp, in 1536.

TYNE, *tine*, a river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, rising in the county of Mid-Lothian, and, after a N.E. course of nearly 30 miles, falling into the sea 2 miles N. of Dunbar.

TYNE, the chief river of Northumberland. It consists of two branches, which unite near Nether Warden, above Hexham, and form a large river, flowing to Newcastle, to which town it is navigable for vessels of from 300 to 400 tons. It is of great commercial importance, and drains an area of 1,100 square miles. After a course of 80 miles, it falls into the North Sea by the estuary at its mouth.

TYNEMOUTH, *tine'-muth*, a town of Northumberland, at the mouth of the river Tyne, about a mile below North Shields, with which it is united. It is chiefly noted for its ancient castle and priory, situate on a high rock, and inaccessible from the sea. Little remains of this ancient bulwark, except a strong gateway, the approach to which is flanked with bastions, and which serves for a barracks and military magazines. The monastery was within the castle; and still presents many elegant remains of architecture. Tynemouth, from its exposed situation, is extremely bleak and uncomfortable in the winter season, but is much resorted to for sea-bathing during the summer. Good lodgings may be procured, and commodious baths have been erected; and there are delightful walks in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* of township of Tynemouth, about 15,000.

TYPHŒUS, *ti-phe'-us*, a giant, the son of Tartarus and Terra. He had a hundred heads, and cast forth flames from as many mouths, and was of an extraordinary stature. He was one of the leaders of the giants who ascended to Olympus; but Jupiter launched against him his thunderbolts, and, casting him back to the earth, buried him beneath Mount Etna. He was the parent of Geryon and Cerberus.

TYPHON, *ti'-fon*, a giant whom Juno produced by striking the earth.—A brother of Osiris, whom he murdered. He was reckoned among the Egyptians to be the cause of every evil, and on that account was represented as a wolf and a crocodile.

TYPINSAN, *ti-pin-san'*, the most E. and largest of the Madjicosima Islands, in the China Sea. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth of 10 at its widest point. *Lat.* 24° 42′ N. *Lon.* 125° 29′ E.

TYRANNIO, *ti-răn'-ni-o*, a celebrated Greek grammarian, whose real name was Theophrastus, which his pupils altered to Tyrannio, on account of his severity. He was taken prisoner by Lucullus, and carried to Rome, where he became intimate with Cicero, who employed him in arranging his library. He himself possessed a large collection of books. Flourished 50 B.C.

TYRCONNEL, Richard Talbot, Duke of, *tir-kon'-nel*, an Irish nobleman, and zealous Roman Catholic, who was appointed, by James, lord-lieutenant of his native country. He espoused the cause of James II. against William III., and received the king at Dublin, after he had fled from England. After the revolution of 1688, he attempted to render Ireland independent, but signally failed. D. 1691.

TYRE, or SOUR, *tire* (Hebrew *tsoor*, Arabic *soor*), a seaport of Syria, which now derives its only importance from its occupying the site of the most celebrated commercial city of antiquity. *Lat.* 33° 10′ N. *Lon.* 35° 20′ E.

TYRIA, or TIREH, *tir'-i-a*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Little Mendere river, 44 miles from Smyrna. It is the ancient Caystor, and stands at the base of Mount Tmolus. Mosques are numerous. *Pop.* Unascertained.

TYRI-FIORD, *tir'-e-fe-ord*, a lake of Norway, 16 miles from Christiana. *Ext.* 16 miles long, with a breadth of 7. On the S. its surplus waters are carried off by the river Drammen; whilst, on the N., it receives the Beina-ely.

TYRNAU, *tyesr'-now*, a town of Hungary, on the river Tyrna, in a fertile, but rather unhealthy district, 25 miles from Presburg. It has an academy, a seminary for priests, a school for young noblemen, and numerous churches. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, with a considerable general trade. *Pop.* 6,000.

TYRO, *ti'-ro*, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Salmoneus, king of Elis. As she often walked on the banks of the river, Neptune assumed the shape of her lover, and gained her affections. She had two sons, Pelias and Neleus, whom she neglected; but the children were preserved by shepherds.

TYROL and VORARLBERG, *tir'-rol* (Germ. *te-rol'*), a province of the Austrian empire, bounded by Bavaria, Salzburg, Carinthia, Austrian Italy, and Switzerland.

of which last it forms a continuation in the east. Its form approaches to the circular, but its boundary-line is marked by frequent projections and indentations. *Political Divisions.* These consist of seven districts or circles, named Roveredo, Etsch, Trient, Pusterthal and Eisach, Lower Inn and Wipperthal, Upper Inn and Vintschgau, and Vorarlberg. *Area*, about 11,000 square miles. *Desc.* Of all the countries of Europe, Tyrol is the most exclusively mountainous. The Rhætian Alps, with their ramifications, divide it into upwards of twenty valleys, and traverse it from E. to W. The culminating summits are the Gross Glockner, in the E., which attains a height of 12,425 feet, and Mount Ortler, in the W., which rises to 12,852 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Inn, the Drave, and the Adige, with their affluents in the N. and S. The N.W. part, Vorarlberg, is watered by the Ill and Bragenz, falling into Lake Constance. *Lakes.* Constance forms the N.W. boundary, and the N. part of the Garda is in the Tyrol. Besides these, small lakes are numerous. *Climate.* This, in consequence of the height of the mountains, is cold, not only in winter, but in spring; in summer the valleys are hot, particularly when open to the south. *Zoology.* The chamois, the Alpine goat, the marmot, wolf, bear, and wild boar. *Pro.* Its agricultural produce is scanty, and corn is imported in exchange for the wine and silk raised in the southern valleys. Some maize, wheat, and pulse are grown in the lower valleys, and, on the mountain-sides, buckwheat, rye, and oats. Flax, hemp, and tobacco, are also produced. Wine and silk are the products of the S. provinces, and the rearing of canary-birds is extensively followed in the valley of the Inn. Most of the singing-birds of Europe are supplied from the Tyrol. *Minerals.* Abundant; but the only mines that have as yet been worked with advantage are those of salt, iron, copper, and calamine. Mineral springs abound, there being no less than sixty in different parts of the country. *Manf.* Silks in the S.; iron goods, cottons, linens, leather, wooden articles, glass, and paper. *Exp.* Cattle, cheeses, silk, iron goods, salt, wine, timber, tobacco, corn, and various kinds of manufactured goods. *Rel.* Mostly Roman Catholic, under ten bishops, suffragans of the archbishop of Salzburg. *Gov.* A national diet, comprising nobility, clergy, and the deputies of towns and rural districts. These all assemble in one chamber. *Pop.* about 865,000. *Lat.* between 45° 39′ 30″ and 47° 45′ 15″ N. *Lon.* between 9° 35′ and 13° E.—This country passed to the house of Hapsburg in the 13th century. By the treaty of Presburg, in 1806, Tyrol was conveyed to Bavaria, but, in 1815, restored to Austria. Its inhabitants are the most attached to the imperial rule in the Austrian empire.

TYRONE, *tir-one'*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the N.E. by Londonderry, E. by Lough Neagh, S.E. by Armagh, S. by Monaghan, S.W. by Fermanagh, and W. by Donegal. *Area*, 1,260 square miles. *Desc.* Rough and mountainous in the N. and S., and in other parts hilly and scant of wood; but many portions of the soil are rich and fertile, and equally calculated for tillage or pasture. *Rivers.* The principal are the Blackwater, the Foyle (known also by the names of the Cammon and the Mourne), the Mounterlouny and Drimna, the Fentona, the Owenreagh, the Longfield, the Derg, and Fin; besides numerous streamlets. The other rivers are the Farran and the Cookestown. *Lakes.* Lough Neagh, which forms part of the E. boundary. *Pro.* Potatoes and oats, with some barley, flax, and clover. *Minerals.* Coal, which is raised in considerable quantities. *Manf.* Linens, coarse woollens, whisky, beer, and earthenware. *Pop.* 258,000.—This county is intersected by the Enniskillen and Londonderry Railway; whilst the navigation of the Tyrone Canal is wholly within its E. district.

TYRONE, the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 2,000.

TYRREL, *tir'-rel*, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. *Area*, 730 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.

TYRRELL, James, *tir'-rel*, an English historical writer, who, after studying at Queen's College, Oxford, entered of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar about 1665. Possessed of an independent fortune, he was not under the necessity of practising the law. He accordingly devoted himself to the pursuit of historical research. Among his first literary efforts, was a reply to Sir Robert Filmer's treatise on government, under the title of the "Patriarch Unmonarched." Opposed to the government of James II., Tyrrell was one of those who welcomed the Revolution and the accession of William III., which change he championed in a course of "Political Dialogues," which were afterwards republished in a volume entitled "An Enquiry into the Ancient Constitution of the English Government." The publication of his most important work was commenced in 1700, and was called "General History of England, both Ecclesiastical and Civil," a work which is valuable as being founded upon the original chroniclers. He intended to bring the narrative down to the time of William III., but it was only continued to the close of the reign of Richard II. B. in London, 1642; D. 1718.

TYRRELL'S-PASS, *tir'-rels pass*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, Leinster, 9 miles from Mullingar. *Pop.* 600. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, this place was the scene of some severe contests.

TYRTÆUS, *tir-te'-us*, a celebrated Greek poet, who distinguished himself by warlike verses to animate the Lacedæmonians in their war with the Messenians; for which he was made a citizen of Sparta. Some fragments by him are to be found in various collections of the Greek poets. Flourished about 660 B.C.

TYRWHITT, Thomas, *tir'-wit*, a learned English writer, who became fellow of Merton College, Oxford. In 1762 he was appointed clerk of the House of Commons. He published an edition of Aristotle's "Poetics;" another of Chaucer, with a life of that poet; notes on Shakspere, and collected the poems attributed to Rowley, in which controversy he distinguished himself. B. in London, 1730; D. in the same city, 1786.

TYSILIO, *ti-sil'-yo*, a Welsh poet, historian, and divine, who wrote a Chronicle of Britain, from which Geoffry of Monmouth composed his history. Flourished in the 7th century.

TYSMIENICA, *tyes-me'-ne-ka*, a small town of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of Russia, 7 miles from Stanislawow. It has several churches, and a trade in cattle, wax, and leather. *Pop.* 3,000.

TYSON, Edward, *ti'-son*, an eminent English physician, who became a fellow of the Royal Society, whose Transactions he enriched with many valuable papers. He was appointed physician to the hospitals of Bethlem and Bridewell. He published "Phocæna, or the Anatomy of a Porpoise;" "The Natural History and Anatomy of the Ephemeron;" "Orang Outang, or the Anatomy of a Pigmy compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man." Haller says of this work, "We have nothing in comparative anatomy that can be compared to it, excepting the works on insects;" which last probably referred to Swammerdam's writings. B. 1649; D. 1708.

TYTLER, William, *tit'-ler*, an eminent Scotch antiquary, who was the editor of "The Poetical Remains of James I.," to which he prefixed a dissertation on the literary history of Europe. He also wrote a vindication of Mary queen of Scots, and a dissertation upon Scottish music. B. at Edinburgh, 1711; D. 1792.

TYTLER, Alexander Fraser, called Lord Woodhouselee, a Scotch judge and miscellaneous writer, who was the son of the preceding. After studying the law, he was admitted as an advocate. He became professor of universal history and Roman antiquities in the university of Edinburgh, in 1786; but still continuing to practise his profession, he, in 1790, rose to be judge-admiral of Scotland. In 1802 he became judge of the Court of Session, with the courtesy title of Lord Woodhouselee. His most important works were,—"Elements of General History;" an essay on the Principles of Translation; a treatise on Martial Law; and essays contributed to Edinburgh periodicals. B. at Edinburgh, 1747; D. 1813.

TYTLER, Patrick Fraser, a Scotch historical writer, who was the son of the preceding. After studying at the university of Edinburgh, and becoming a member of the Faculty of Advocates, he, in 1813, relinquished the law for literature. Subsequently to visiting the continent, in company with Mr. (now Sir A.) Alison, he began to write for "Blackwood's Magazine," and, in

1819, put forth his first separate work, under the title of "Life of James Crichton of Cluny, commonly called Admirable Crichton." "The Life of John Wicklyff," and other works, followed, till about 1826 he acted upon the suggestion of Sir Walter Scott, and commenced his most important work, "The History of Scotland." This, perhaps the best history of Scotland, commenced with the accession of Alexander III., and ended with the union of the English and Scottish crowns in the person of James I., in 1603. From a large number of other works, we may mention of his, "The Lives of the Scottish Worthies;" "Life of Henry VIII.;" "England under the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary;" "Historical View of the Progress of Discovery on the more Northern Coasts of America;" and "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh." For some years before his death, he was in receipt of a pension of £200 per annum from the government. B. at Edinburgh, 1791; D. there, 1849.

TZANA. (*See* DEMBIA.)

TZARITZIN, *tsar-rit-seen'*, a fortified town of Russia, on the Volga, 110 miles from Kamishin. It is celebrated for its mineral waters. *Pop.* 5,000.

TZARITZINO, *tsar-rit-se'-no*, a village of Russia, 8 miles from Moscow, with a palace built in the Arabian style by Catharine II.

TZETZES, John, *tzet'-sais*, an eminent Greek grammarian. He wrote commentaries upon Lycophron, on Homer, Hesiod, and other Greek authors. The best edition of these works is that of Müller, Leipzig, 1811. Flourished during the latter half of the 12th century.

TZYPA, *tse'-pa*, a river of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, joining the Vitim after a course of 230 miles.

## U.

[*For places not found under this letter, refer to* OO, OU, *or* W.]

UANAPU, or ANAPU, *a'-na-poo'*, a river of Brazil, which, after a N. course of 400 miles, joins the Para, S. of the island of Marajo.

UBALDINI, Petruccio, *oo-bal-de'-ne*, a celebrated illuminator on vellum. There is extant a book illuminated by him, containing the sentences of Scripture, painted by order of Nicholas Bacon, and presented by him to Lady Lumley. Flourished in the 16th century.

UBALDINI, Ruggieri d', archbishop of Pisa, and one of the chiefs of the Ghibelline party. He was engaged in a struggle with the perfidious Ugolino de la Gherardesca, who was his rival in the supreme power at Pisa. Ugolino, together with his family, fell into the power of Ubaldini, who shut them up in a tower, and threw the keys into the Arno, the unfortunate Ugolino perishing of hunger, in 1288. Dante, in his "Inferno," describes Ugolino as exercising cruel vengeance upon his murderer in the infernal regions.

UBAY, *oo'-bai*, a large and copious river of Bolivia, issuing from a lake of the same name, and, after a course of 300 miles, uniting with the Guapore near its falls.—The LAKE lies about 100 miles E. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

UBEDA, *oo-bai'-da*, a town of Spain, 26 miles from Jaen. It has a cathedral and remains of ancient walls. *Manf.* Woollens and earthenwares. *Pop.* 14,000.

UBERLINGEN, *oo-ber-ling'-en*, a town of Germany, in Baden, on an arm of Lake Constance, 8 miles from Constance.

UBERTI, Fazio degli, *oo-bair'-te*, an Italian poet, who belonged to the Ghibelline party at Florence. When the Guelphs became triumphant, he left Florence, and passed the remainder of his life at Milan and other Italian courts, where his poetical talents made him a favourite. His principal work was a poem entitled "Il Dittamondo" (News of the World), in which he described the history, geography, and other matters connected with the cities and sovereigns of various Italian principalities. Flourished in the 14th century.

UBES, ST. (*See* SETUBAL.)

UBRIQUE, *oo'-bre-kai*, a town of Spain, 45 miles from Cadiz. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 5,500.

UCAYALE, *oo-ki'-a-lai*, a large and navigable river of South America, which, after a course of 400 or 500 miles, enters the Amazon by the south side, in *lat.* 4° 25′ S.

UCCELLO, Paolo, *oo-chel'-lo*, an eminent Florentine painter, and the first of the Italian artists who evolved a practical theory of perspective. He excelled in landscapes and in depicting animals. One of his best works was a collection of portraits upon one panel, of Giotto the painter, Brunelleschi the architect, Donatello the sculptor, himself as a master of the art of perspective, and Giovanni Manetti as the first mathematician of his time. D. according to Vasari, 1432.

UCLES, *oo'-klais*, a fortified town of Spain, in the province of Cuenca, and 30 miles from the town of that name. It stands at the foot of a hill crowned by a famous monastery, and was, in 1809, taken by the French. *Pop.* 1,800.

UDALL, Nicholas, an English classicist, who studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was, in 1534, appointed master of Eton school. He subsequently became master of Westminster school, and, under Edward VI., held a canonry at Windsor. He produced "Flowers for Latin Speaking," and translations of the comedies of Terence and of the works of Erasmus. B. in Hampshire, 1506; D. 1564.

UDDEVALLA, *ood-val'-la*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Bahus, on both sides of a deep bay of the Cattegat. It has a convenient harbour. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics, snuff, and leather. *Pop.* 4,000.

UDINE, *oo-de'-nai*, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, on the Roja, 40 miles from Trieste. It has a cathedral, with several churches and convents. It has, besides, a town-hall, bishop's palace, barracks, and opera-house. The best houses are decorated with fine paintings. Silk is reared in the neighbourhood, and forms, along with some woollen stuffs, and the liqueurs made from the fruits of the country, the chief branch of trade. In the mountains of the territories of Udine are quarries of marble, and minerals of various descriptions. *Pop.* 25,000.—The delegation of Udine has a population of about 60,000.

UDINSK, GREAT and SMALL, *oo-dinsk'*, the name of two towns of Irkutsk, in Asiatic Russia, the former on the Uda. It is well fortified, and contains large magazines. *Pop.* 3,000. *Lat.* 51° 23′ N. *Lon.* 107° 20′ E.

UDVARHELY, *oot-far'-ha-le*, the chief town of a district in Transylvania, 90 miles from Klausenberg. It has large tanneries, and trades largely in honey and tobacco. *Pop.* 3,000.

UEBERLINGEN. (*See* UBERLINGEN.)

UELGEN, or ULZEN, *oolt'-sen*, a town of Hanover, 20 miles from Luneburg, on the railway to Celle. *Pop.* 3,100.

UFA. (*See* OUFA.)

UFFENBACH, Zacharias Conrad Von, *oof'-fen-bak*, a learned German writer, who studied the law at the universities of Strasburg and Halle, and, in 1702, took the degree of Doctor of Law. He subsequently travelled in Germany and England, for the purpose of collecting manuscripts and rare books. He afterwards became chief-justice and senator at Frankfort. His most important works were,—his autobiography; catalogues of his library, one of the most extensive in Germany; and a select history, bibliographical and literary. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1683; D. 1734.

UFFINGTON, *uf'-fing-ton*, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,200.

UGENTO, *oo-jain'-to*, a town of Naples, 14 miles from Gallipoli. *Pop.* 1,500.

UGGIONE, or UGLONE MARCO, *oog-lo'-nai*, an eminent Italian painter, and the best of the disciples of Leonardo da Vinci, of whose celebrated picture of "The Last Supper" he made a copy. Some of his finest works were executed for the palace at Milan. D. 1530.

UGHELLO, Ferdinand, *oo-gail'-lo*, an Italian ecclesiastical historian, who produced, in 1648, an account of the Italian sees, and other works. B. at Florence, about 1595; D. at Rome, 1670.

UGIE, *u-ge'*, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, rising at the village of Aberdeen, and, after a course of 20 miles, falling into the North Sea, at Peterhead.

UGLIANO, *ool-ya'-no*, an island of Dalmatia, opposite the city of Zara, in the Adriatic. *Ext.* 14 miles long, with a breadth of 2. *Pop.* Unascertained.

UGLITCH, *oog'-litch*, a town of European Russia, government of Jaroslavl, on the Volga, 60 miles from Jaroslavl. *Manf.* Leather, soap, and paper. *Pop.* 8,000.

UHLAND, Johann Ludwig, *oo'-lant*, an eminent German poet, who produced a learned work on the myth of the northern legend of Thor, ancient High and Low German songs, and various collections of ballads of a patriotic and spirit-stirring character. B. at Tubingen, 1787.

UI, *oo'-e*, a river of W. Siberia, between the governments of Tobolsk and Orenburg. It rises in the Oural or Ural mountains, and, after a course of 200 miles, joins the Tobol at Ust-Uiskaia.

UIG, *wig*, a district comprising the W. part of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, and, with other three small islands, forming a parish in Ross-shire. *Area*, 270 square miles. *Pop.* 3,500.

UIST, NORTH, *wist*, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, lying between the district of Harris on the north, and Benbecula on the south, from which it is separated by a strand, dry at low water. *Ext.* 16 miles long, with a breadth varying between 3 and 12. *Desc.* It is of a very irregular shape, and has several fresh-water lakes. The general aspect is cheerless and gloomy. The crops cultivated are bere, oats, potatoes, and some rye. *Pop.* 3,400.

UIST, SOUTH, also one of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, lying in the district called the Long Island, between the isles of Benbecula on the north, and Barray on the south. *Ext.* 22 miles long, with a breadth of 8 at its widest points. *Desc.* Mountainous and barren, with its coast deeply indented with bays, and its interior containing several lakes. The inhabitants are generally poor. *Pop.* 4,000.

UITENHAGE, *oi'-ten-hag*, a division of the Cape Colony, S. Africa. *Area*, with Port Elizabeth, 8,965 square miles. *Desc.* Well watered by the Camtoos and Sunday rivers. In some parts it is fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, and oats; in others, barren, and presenting lofty mountains, often covered with snow. *Minerals.* Coal and iron. Near the coast are valuable salt-pans. *Lat.* between 33° and 34° S. *Lon.* between 23° 20′ and 26° 30′ E.—Its CAPITAL, of the same name, is 18 miles from Port Elizabeth, and has an active trade with both it and Graham's Town. *Pop.* Unascertained.

UITGEEST, *oit'-gaist*, a town of the Netherlands, in N. Holland. *Pop.* 1,300.

UITHUIZEN, *oit'-hoi-zen*, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles from Groningen. *Pop.* 3,500.

UJHELI, or SATORALLIA, *oo-yai'-le*, a town of Hungary, on the Rougyva, 9 miles from Zemplin. It is celebrated for its wine. *Pop.* 6,600.

UKRAINE, *ook'-rain*, 'a frontier,' an extensive country in the south-east of Russian Poland, which forms the four governments of Kiev, Podolia, Poltava, and Kharkov. In fertility it is not surpassed by any country in Europe. Wheat, oats, barley, and other products are raised with comparatively little labour, and the pastures are in many parts of great luxuriance. Fruits are also abundant, and the kermes, or Polish cochineal, forms one of the products of Ukraine. The chief town is Kiev, once the capital of the Russian dominions in their circumscribed state. The river Dnieper intersects the country in a winding direction, and affords a channel for the conveyance of products to the Black Sea, where, at Odessa, situate between the mouths of the Dneiper and Dniester, the principal outlet is formed.

ULEABORG, *o'-le-a-borg*, a seaport town of Russian Finland, on a peninsula where the river Ulea falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 70 miles from Tornea. Its chief trade is the export of tar, pitch, salt fish, and salt butter. *Pop.* 5,000. On an adjacent island is the castle of Uleaborg, constructed in 1590.

ULEA-TRASK, *o'-le-a-trask'*, a lake of Finland, 50 miles from Uleaborg, of very irregular shape. *Ext.* 35 miles long, with an average breadth of 10. It receives several rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the river Ulea.

ULFILAS, or ULPHILAS, *ul-fi'-las*, bishop of the Goths residing between the Danube and Mount Hæmus. He made a translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Gothic language. Of this version there exist two fragments, one in the library of the university of Upsal, and the other in the library at Wulfenbuttel. The Upsal volume bears the name of the "Codex Argenteus," on account of its solid silver binding. Of both, several editions have been published; and, as the earliest known example of a Teutonic language, it is highly esteemed by philologists. The Gothic name of this bishop is supposed to have been Vulfila (Wolfling). B. about 318; D. at Constantinople, 388.

ULLDECONA, *ool-dai-ko'-na*, a town of Spain, in the province of Tarragona, 15 miles from Tortosa. *Pop.* 5,000.

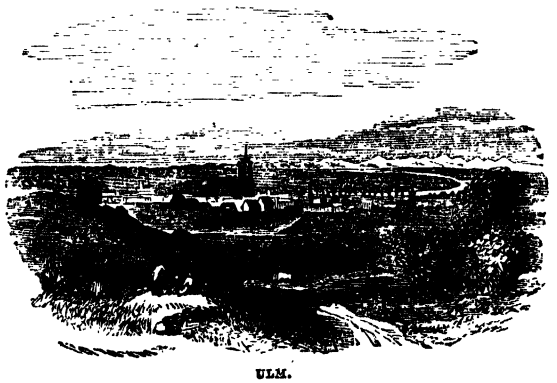
ULLESTHORPE, *uls'-thorp*, a hamlet of Leicestershire, 3 miles from Lutterworth. *Pop.* 600. It has a station on the Midland Counties Railway.

ULLOA Y PEREIRA, Louis de, *ool-lo'-a e pai-ree'-ra*, a Spanish poet, who gained great reputation by his sonnets in the reign of Philip IV., and was, by count de Olivarez, appointed governor of Leon. D. 1660.

ULLOA, Don Antonio, an eminent Spanish mathematician, who was, in 1735, appointed as one of the mathematicians employed in measuring a degree of the meridian at the equator. On his return he was taken prisoner by the English, but was soon afterwards released. He published an account of his voyages, and a work upon the "Natural History and Antiquities of America," &c. He subsequently distinguished himself in promoting the establishment of a cabinet of natural history, a laboratory, the observatory at Cadiz, and in making improvements in the manufactures of his native country. B. 1716; D. 1795.

ULLSWATER, or ULLESWATER, *uls-waw'-ter*, the largest of the English lakes, after Windermere, between the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, 5 miles from Penrith. *Ext.* 9 miles long, with an average width of 1. It abounds with char and other fish. The navigators of this lake find much amusement by discharging guns in certain stations, the report being reverberated from rock to rock, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of sound. Its S.W. extremity is overlooked by the mountain Helvellyn.

ULM, *oolm*, a frontier town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, on the Danube, at its confluence with the Blau, which flows through the town, 45 miles from Stuttgart. It is an ancient place, consisting of crooked streets, and of houses in the old German style. Here are a



ULM.

large Gothic church or minster, about 416 feet in length and 160 in breadth; several other churches, the town-house, arsenal, theatre, barracks, custom-house, gymnasium, and hospitals. *Manf.* Playing-cards, leather, tobacco, pipe-bowls, vinegar, and linen.

There are also shipbuilding docks. *Pop.* 15,000. Here, in 1805, the errors of Mack and the combinations of Napoleon I. led to the surrender of an Austrian army, without a shot being fired; and it has frequently been the scene of great military events.

ULMANN, Karl, *ool'-man*, a learned German writer upon theology, who, in 1821, became professor extraordinary of theology in the university of Heidelberg. His most important works were,—"John Wessel a forerunner of Luther;" "Of the Evangelical Church in Germany;" "On the Nature of Christianity;" and "Of the Future of the Evangelical Church in Germany." B. at Epfenbach, Baden, 1796.

ULPHILAS. (*See* ULFILAS.)

ULPIANUS, Domitius, *ul-pi-ai'-nus*, a celebrated Roman jurisconsult, was minister of state to the emperor Alexander Severus, who elevated him to the prætorship. Some fragments of his works are extant. His severe exercise of justice led to his being murdered under the emperor's eyes by the prætorian soldiers, in 228.

ULRICI, Hermann, *ool'-re-tse*, a learned German writer, who was educated for the legal profession, but subsequently entirely devoted himself to literature. His most important works were,—"History of the Poetical Art in Greece;" a treatise upon the Hegelian philosophy, and another upon Shakspere's dramatic works, in which he sought to prove that the English poet wrote with a deeply religious moral beneath all his plays. In 1833, Ulrici became professor of the university of Halle. B. at Pföiren, Lower Lusatia, 1806.

ULSTER, *uls'-ter*, a river in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which, after a course of 30 miles, runs into the Werra, near Vach, in the principality of Hesse.

ULSTER, a county of the United States, in the S.E. part of New York. *Area*, 1,096 square miles. *Pop.* 80,000.

ULSTER, the most N. province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by the Northern Ocean, on the W. by the Western Ocean, on the S. by the province of Leinster, and on the S.W. by that of Connaught. *Area*, 8,550 square miles. *Desc.* The coasts of this province are indented by numerous bays and large inlets. On the W. is Donegal Bay, on the N. Loughs Swilly and Foyle, and on the E. Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay. The southern parts are rich, fertile, and well cultivated, but the northern are hilly and mountainous. Both on the N. and E. are remarkable basaltic cliffs, including the Giant's Causeway. Some of the mountains in the W. attain to an elevation of 2,000 feet. This province, however, is freer from bogs than any other part of Ireland. *Rivers.* The principal are the Bann, the Foyle, and the Erne, with some smaller tributaries of the Shannon. *Lakes.* Neagh, Strangford, and Erne, which are the largest; but there are numerous others. The Ulster Canal, 24 miles in length, connects Loughs Neagh and Erne. *Pro.* Corn and grass; and horses, sheep, and horned cattle are largely reared. *Manf.* This province is the principal seat of the Irish linen manufacture. The annual value of the linen produced is estimated at £5,000,000. *Pop.* 2,012,000. Ulster contains the counties of Donegal, Derry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down. It is traversed by the Ulster Railway between Belfast, Armagh, and Ballymena.

ULUG-BEG. (*See* OULOU-BEG.)

ULVA, *ul'-va*, an island of the Hebrides, separated by narrow straits from the W. coast of Mull. *Ext.* 5 miles long, with a breadth of 2.

ULVERSTONE, *ul'-ver-stone*, an ancient market-town of Lancashire, at the distance of about a mile from an arm of the bay of Morecombe, called Leven Sands, 15 miles from Lancaster. The church is a plain neat structure, has three aisles and a square tower. Besides other churches and chapels, there are a small theatre, an assembly-room, and a public subscription library; also a clerical library. *Manf.* Cottons, linens, ropes, hats, and woollen yarn. It has, also, a trade in iron-ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, blue slate, wheat, oats, barley, and beans. *Pop.* 11,000.

ULYSSES (in Greek, ODYSSEUS), *u-lis'-sees*, a celebrated Greek hero, king of Ithaca. On being summoned by Agamemnon to join the Greek expedition against Troy, he, in order not to leave his beloved wife Penelope, pretended to be insane, and yoked a horse and a bull together, and ploughed the sea-shore, where he sowed salt instead of corn. This artifice was, however, discovered by Palamedes, who, by placing before the plough of Ulysses his infant son Telemachus, proved that the father was not mad, who had sufficient reasoning power to turn away the plough from the furrow so as not to hurt his child. Ulysses was, therefore, obliged to go to the war. (*See* PALAMEDES.) During the Trojan war, Ulysses was distinguished for his valour, prudence, and sagacity. By his means Achilles was discovered among the daughters of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and Philoctetes was induced to abandon Lemnos, and to fight the Trojans with the arrows of Hercules. With the assistance of Diomedes, he slew Rhesus, and slaughtered the sleeping Thracians in the midst of their camp, introduced himself into the city of Priam, and carried away the Palladium of the Trojans. For these eminent services he was universally applauded by the Greeks, and was rewarded with the arms of Achilles. After the Trojan war, Ulysses embarked on board his ship to return to Greece, but was exposed to a number of misfortunes before he reached his native country. He was thrown by the winds upon the coasts of Africa, and visited the country of the Lotophagi, and of the Cyclops in Sicily. He was next at Æolis, and thence he was cast upon the coast of the Læstrygones, and of the island Æea, where the enchantress Circe changed all his companions into pigs. Having escaped the magic of Circe, he visited the infernal regions, and consulted Tiresias as to how he might return to his country. After again reaching the earth, he passed along the coasts of the Sirens unhurt, by the directions of Circe (*see* SIRENS), and escaped the whirlpools and shoals of Scylla and Charybdis. On the coasts of Sicily Apollo destroyed his ships, and all were drowned, except Ulysses, who swam to the island of Calypso. There Calypso, after seven years, suffered him to depart in a ship, which Neptune sank. Ulysses swam to the island of the Phæacians, where king Alcinous gave him shelter. He related the story of his misfortunes to that monarch, and was, at length, conducted in a ship to Ithaca, after an absence of twenty years. He was informed that his palace was besieged by a number of suitors, who continually disturbed the peace of Penelope, and thereupon assumed the habit of a beggar, by the advice of Minerva, and his faithful shepherd Eumæus. Ulysses being restored to his family (*see* TELEGONUS, PENELOPE, TELEMACHUS, EUMÆUS), lived about sixteen years after his return, and was at last killed by his son Telegonus, who had landed in Ithaca, in the hope of making himself known to his father.

UMBAGOG, *um'-ba-gog*, a lake of the United States, in New Hampshire and Maine, 18 miles long, and, where widest, 10 broad. It is traversed by the Androscoggin river, which issues from it on the W.

UMBREIT, Friedrich Wilhelm Karl, *oom-brite'*, a learned German writer, who, in 1829, became professor of theology at Heidelberg. He distinguished himself by his knowledge of oriental languages, and produced a number of works upon eastern literature, which were very valuable. His commentaries and interpretations of the Holy Scriptures were amongst his most important efforts, the principal of these being "A Philological, Critical, and Philosophical Commentary upon Solomon's Proverbs;" "Practical Commentary upon the Prophets of the Old Testament;" and "Fundamental Principles of the Old Testament." B. at Sonneborn, Saxe-Gotha, 1795.

UMEA, *oo'-me-o*, a seaport-town of Swedon, in West Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Umea, 93 miles from Hernosand. It has a good harbour, and a traffic in wood and fish. *Pop.* 1,400. *Lat.* 63° 49′ 46″ N. *Lon.* 20° 4′ E.

UMRITSIR. (*See* AMRITSIR.)

UMROHAH, *oom-ro-ha'*, a town of British India, in the district of Moradabad, in the N.W. Provinces. *Pop.* 73,000. *Lat.* 28° 54′ N. *Lon.* 78° 33′ E.

UMSTADT, *oom'-stat*, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 12 miles from Darmstadt. *Pop.* 2,740.

UNDERCLIFFE, *un'-der-klif*, a maritime tract of England, in the Isle of Wight, extending along its S. coast from Niton 5 miles E. to Bonchurch. Its average

width is three-quarters of a mile, and has been formed by a landslip from a range of chalk cliffs which bound it on the land side.

UNGARN, *oon'-garn*, a country of Europe. (*See* HUNGARY.)

UNGER, Johann Friedrich Gottlieb, *oong'-er*, an eminent German printer and wood-engraver, who introduced an improved form of German types, which were called after his name. He likewise greatly advanced the art of wood-engraving, and was, in the year 1800, created professor of the Academy of Arts at Berlin. As a publisher, he produced a number of excellent works. B. at Berlin, 1750; D. 1804.

UNGER, Frederica Helen, an eminent German authoress, who was the wife of the preceding. She executed a number of excellent translations from the French and English languages, and produced some original works, the most popular of which were the novels entitled "The History of a Girl at a Boarding-School," "Confessions of a Fair Saint," and "The Young Frenchman and the German Girl." D. 1813.

UNGHVAR, *oong'-var*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, 82 miles from Debreczin. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, with a trade in wines. *Pop.* 5,000.

UNIE, *oo'-ne*, an island in the Adriatic Sea, 15 miles from Istria. *Ext.* 6 miles long, with a breadth of 2. *Pop.* Unascertained.

UNIEH, *oo'-ne-ai*, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea, the ancient Æneæ, 50 miles from Samsoun. It is situate on a bay, with a range of finely-wooded mountains behind. The inhabitants are wealthy, consisting of Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, who carry on a considerable trade with Constantinople and the Crimea. *Exp.* Cotton stuffs from Tocat and Diarbekir, fruits, and wine. *Imp.* Corn and oil from the Crimea; coffee, sugar, and European manufactures from Constantinople. *Pop.* Unascertained.

UNION, *u'-ni-on*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Arkansas. *Area*, 1,230 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—2. In Georgia. *Area*, 630 square miles. *Pop.* 7,500.—3. In Illinois. *Area*, 320 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—4. In Indiana. *Area*, 770 square miles. *Pop.* 7,500.—5. In Kentucky. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—6. In N. Carolina. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—7. In Ohio. *Area*, 445 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—8. In S. Carolina. *Area*, 500 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—Also the name of numerous townships, with populations varying between 2,000 and 6,000.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *u-ni'-ted staits*, a federal republic, comprehending an extensive portion of North America. This government is bounded on the N. by Canada and the British possessions, from *lat.* 42° N. at Lake Erie, N.W. to the Lake of the Woods, and thence W. to the Pacific on the parallel of 49° N.; on the S. by the Mexican republic and the Gulf of Mexico. *Ext.* From E. to W. 3,050 miles, and from N. to S. 1,050. *Area*, about 2,940,000 square miles. *Political Divisions.* In 1776, when the declaration of independence was made in this country, these states consisted only of thirteen. There are now thirty-one, one district, and eight territories. The following are their names:—*N. or Atlantic States.* Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. *Middle States.* New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. *Southern States.* Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. *Western States.* Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and California. *Territories.* Minesota, Utah, Washington, North-west, Oregon, New Mexico, Nebraska, and the Indian. *District.* Columbia, of which Washington is the capital. Of these divisions, the slave-holding states comprise the whole of the southern portion, with New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, in the middle; Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, in the western; and the Columbian district. The territories have no share in the general government, as they send no members or representatives to congress; nor have they any voice in the election of the president. *Bays.* The principal are the Chesapeake, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Penobscot. *Coastline*, inclusive of bays, sounds, islands, &c., is estimated at about 33,000 miles. *Desc.* The territories of the United States are intersected in almost their whole length by the great chain of mountains called the Alleghany or Apalachian mountains, which extend 900 miles in length, from near the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the confines of Georgia, and are about 200 miles in breadth. They run nearly parallel to the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, at the distance of from 50 to 130 miles, and have an average height of about 2,500, although in some parts they attain an elevation of about 4,000 feet. On the western side of the Alleghany chain the country is spread out into that vast valley which is bounded by the Rocky Mountains on the west, and which is from 1,200 to 1,500 miles in breadth. The Mississippi, which runs generally in a direction from north to south, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico, is the common channel through which all the waters of this vast valley flow out into the ocean. The Rocky Mountains rise to an elevation of 9,000 feet. The distance to the Mississippi being more from the Rocky Mountains than from the Alleghanies, the rivers to which they give rise have to pursue a longer course before they reach the common recipient; and the rapidity of their descent being modified by this circumstance, they are equally navigable with those streams which issue from the lower range of the Alleghany Mountains to join the Mississippi. For 250 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, the country is a perfect flat; but it afterwards gradually rises. In consequence of this favourable configuration of the ground, vessels may ascend by the course of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Alleghany rivers, an inclined plane of 2,400 miles, to an elevation of 1,200 or 1,400 feet, without the help either of canals or locks. *Rivers.* Of these the principal which flow into the Atlantic are, the Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, Saco, Merrimac, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehannah, Potomac, James, Roanoke, Cape Fear, Pedee, Santee, Savannah, Alatamaha. The following are those which fall into the Gulf of Mexico, or join the Mississippi and its tributaries: the Appalachicola, Alabama, Tombigbee, Mississippi, Red River, Arkansas, White River, Ohio, Illinois, Moines, Tennessee, Cumberland, Wabash, Missouri, from its source to the Gulf of Mexico, Osage, Grand, Kansas, Platte, Yellowstone, Bighorn, and Ouachitta. The following are those which run to the west of the Rocky Mountains: the Columbia, Multnomah, Lewis' River, and Clark's River. The water-slopes of the United States have been estimated as follows. The Pacific slope, 766,000 square miles; Atlantic, lake, and gulf slope, E. and W. of the Mississippi, 955,000 square miles; Mississippi valley, drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, 1,218,000 square miles. There are no large lakes south of Michigan and Erie. *Soil.* With regard to soil, the territory of the United States may be classed under five grand divisions:—1. That of the New England states, beyond the Hudson, where the Alleghanies spread out into a broken hilly country, is in general rocky, has but little depth, is barren in many places, and better adapted for pasture than for tillage. 2. The sandy soil of the sea-shore, commencing from Long Island, and extending to the Mississippi, with a breadth varying from 30 to 100 miles. This tract, from the Potomac southward, approaches to a horizontal plain, very little raised above the sea, and traversed through its whole breadth by the tide-water at the mouths of the great rivers. The surface, which consists of sea sand, is scarcely capable of cultivation, and produces nothing but pines, except on the banks of rivers, and in marshy spots, where rice is raised. 3. The land from the upper margin of the sandy tract to the foot of the mountains, from 10 to 200 miles in breadth, the soil of which is generally formed from the alluvion of the mountains and the decomposition of the primitive rocks beneath the surface. This tract is fertile, and generally well adapted for tillage. 4. The valleys between the ridges of the Alleghanies, the soil of which is various, but rather richer than that of the tract last mentioned. 5. The extensive region west of the Alleghanies, which is bottomed on limestone, is well watered, inexhaustibly productive, and contains, perhaps, as large a proportion of first-rate soil as any country in the world. *Zoology.* The animals found within the territory of the United States are, the bear, distinguished into the different species

of black, brown, and grizzly. These are mostly carnivorous, of great strength, and very ferocious. The other animals are, the deer of various species; the antelope, the wolf, which is very fierce; the fox, the marten, the weasel, the badger, the ermine, and the polecat; also a species of panther. There are numerous other animals of prey; namely, the mountain cat, the wild cat of various species, the Virginian opossum, the beaver, the otter, the squirrel of different species, the porcupine, the fox, racoons, and many large birds. Extensive herds of bisons wander over the prairies of the W., and serpents are found in the morasses adjoining the rivers. The domestic animals are the same as those of Europe, from which they have been all taken to America. *Climate.* This has the disadvantage of being liable to great extremes, both of heat and cold; and the latter is felt much farther south than in the countries of the old continent. In the N.E. states, such as Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, the cold is intense for three or four months. At Brunswick, in Maine, the greatest cold in January has been 30° below zero. In summer the heat is very intense during five or six weeks; and, in low confined situations, is nearly equal to that of the Arabian coast, the thermometer rising to 100° in the shade. In the more southern states the cold in winter is extreme, the thermometer in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, &c., falling below zero, and rising in summer to nearly 100°. The winter is, however, of shorter duration. In Virginia, the cold in winter brings down the thermometer to 6°, and in summer it rises to 96° and 98°. In Georgia, &c., it ranges between 17° and 100°; and still farther south, even in Louisiana, the winter is occasionally severe. It has been generally thought that the climate to the west of the Alleghany mountains is more temperate than on the eastern declivity; but from recent observations this seems doubtful. The quantity of rain which falls in the United States is greater than in Europe; but there are not so many rainy days. The mean annual fall at New York is 36 inches; at Charleston, S. Carolina, 47; and at Marietta, in Ohio, 34. *Pro.* In a country so extensive there must necessarily be a considerable diversity in agricultural produce. The north-eastern states form a good grazing country, and beef, pork, butter, and cheese, are among the principal articles attended to. Maize, or Indian corn, an indigenous American plant, is cultivated from Maine to Louisiana, but succeeds best in the middle and western states. The maple grows in all the states, but thrives best in the middle and western. Wheat is also cultivated from one extremity of the Union to the other. The cultivation of tobacco begins in Maryland, about the parallel of 39° or 40°, and continues through all the southern states, and partially through the western states, particularly Kentucky and Tennessee. The average annual amount raised of this narcotic is estimated at 2,000,000 cwt. Cotton and rice are the great staples of all the southern states, from North Carolina to Tennessee, and the leading exports of the Union. Of cotton the average annual amount is estimated at 750,000,000 lb. The sugar-cane grows in low and warm situations, as high as the latitude of 33°. Oats, rye, and barley, are raised in all the northern, and in the upper districts of the southern states. Hay, hops, potatoes, hemp, flax, silk, madder, and indigo, are also abundantly cultivated. The climate is exceedingly favourable for the production of fruits, which abound throughout the whole extent of the territories. In the northern states, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, currants, gooseberries, plums, &c., are produced in great abundance. Towards the south, the fruits which flourish best are pears, pomegranates, and watermelons; the latter, in particular, grow to an enormous size, and are superior perhaps to any in the world. The other fruits are figs, apricots, nectarines, olives, almonds, oranges, lemons, limes, and citrons, which are abundantly produced in the southern states. In the pine barrens, grapes grow to a great size, and possess an excellent flavour. The vine can be raised as far north as Pennsylvania, and grows spontaneously in most of the southern and western states. Hops also grow naturally in the middle and western states. The mulberry-tree grows spontaneously. *Minerals.* Copper, iron, coal, lime, and salt, exist in great abundance, as also lead, which is chiefly procured from Missouri, where the supply appears to be inexhaustible. There are also rich lead-mines both in Illinois and Wisconsin. In California gold is found in great abundance, besides iron, copper, lead, and silver. Mercury is found in Kentucky, and the supply of coal is, perhaps, equal to that of any country in the world. The coal formation is believed to extend on the western side of the mountains, from Lake Ontario to the river Tombigbee, a distance of 800 or 900 miles. Limestone, gypsum, and slate, abound in many parts. Of nitre, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, furnish quantities more than sufficient for the consumption of the whole states. Salt is imported, or obtained from the sea, on the eastern side of the mountains; on the western side it is procured from salt-springs, which are so numerous, and so copious in their produce, all over the western states and the Missouri territory, that it is believed a salt formation accompanies the great coal formation from Lake Ontario to the river Tombigbee, extending westward, perhaps, to the Rocky Mountains. The mines of the United States, altogether, give employment to a vast number of persons. *Commerce.* The commerce of the United States, with the exception of occasional intervals of stagnation, chiefly from war, has been regularly increasing since the first establishment of the colonies, and now forms an important part of the general commerce of the world. The annual exports amount to about £45,000,000, and comprise the following articles:—Cotton, wheat, flour and biscuit, tobacco, lumber, rice, pot and pearl ashes, Indian cork and meal, dried and pickled fish, beef, tallow, hides, live cattle, skins and furs, rye and meal, pork, bacon, &c.; horses and mules, naval stores, flax-seed, whale-oil (common) and bone, spermaceti oil and candles, butter and cheese. The imports amount also to about £45,000,000, and chiefly consist of British and other European manufactures. *Manf.* Important; the mechanical trades are everywhere carried on; and many manufactures have been established on such a scale as fully to supply the home consumption. Clothing and furniture have long been made, both for use and ornament; and in the great staples of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, iron, glass, &c., the eastern states take a leading position. The shipping of the United States has increased with their commerce, and an internal communication greatly facilitates trade by canals and railways. 4,000 miles of canals are in operation, and nearly 20,000 miles of railway. Telegraphic communication and cheap postage extend throughout all the more thickly-peopled states. *Rel.* None established. Every inhabitant is left to support that form of religion which is agreeable to himself, by his own voluntary contributions. Nor are there any exclusive tests to be taken as qualifications for political offices, every American citizen, of whatever religious profession, being capable of holding any office in the state. The great body of the people profess the Christian religion, and are divided into all the various sects and denominations to which the Christian religion has given rise. *Education.* Good and general. It is one great principle of the American government to give every possible degree of encouragement to the diffusion among its subjects of literature and science. In all the vacant lands which have been surveyed and offered for sale, an express reservation is made by the state, of a certain proportion of every township, for the endowment of schools and colleges, where the rising generation may have ample opportunities of instruction. There are, accordingly, in all parts of the United States, universities for the instruction of youth, as well as schools and other inferior seminaries. Considerable libraries have also been accumulated for the great end of public instruction. *Army.* Small; about 12,000, with a militia about 2,210,000, but ill disciplined. *Navy.* Considerable; as an effective power, it is, perhaps, second only to the navy of Great Britain. Navy-yards are established at Portsmouth, Charleston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk. *Rev.* The public revenue arises chiefly from duties on the importation of foreign merchandise, from the post-office, and from the sale of the public lands. There were, besides these sources, during war, other duties laid on all goods and wares manufactured within the United States. It amounts to about £12,000,000. *Gov.* The United States, while

they have each separate and independent legislatures, for the administration of local concerns, are ruled, in all matters of imperial policy, by two houses of legislature,—the Senate and the House of Representatives, to which delegates are sent from all the different members of the American confederacy. The Senate consists of two members from each state, chosen by the local legislature for six years; while the House of Representatives is chosen by the people for two years. The number of the representatives is fluctuating, as one is returned for every 93,000 inhabitants. In the slave-states five slaves count only as three persons. The right of voting is in some of the states universal; in others it is restricted to such as pay a certain amount of taxes, or rent a tenement of a certain value. Another great and essential distinction of the American government is, that the first magistrate of the state is chosen every fifth year for this office, by the free and unbiassed voice of the people, and he is commander-in-chief of both the army and the navy. He, with the advice and consent of the Senate, levies war, makes peace, appoints judges, and other government officers. The highest office of first magistrate in the republic is supposed to be given to him who is the most worthy of it. *Pop.* about 25,000,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 67° and 125° W.—The colonization of North America originated either in the religious persecutions carried on in England against the Puritans and other sectaries, or in the visionary schemes of adventurers, who set out to the New World in quest of settlements. It was the former cause which peopled the colony of Virginia, and it was from the latter that the colonies of New England drew their origin; and these, the one in the south and the other in the north, may be considered as the original and parent colonies. They struggled long with the hardships and difficulties incident to all new establishments on remote and barbarous shores; and at times were so much reduced by sickness and disease, and the attacks of Indians, that it was resolved to abandon the settlement of the country as impracticable. All these impediments, however, being gradually overcome, the colonies at last began to flourish, and to increase both in wealth and population. They continued to make a rapid progress in improvement, and at the peace of 1763 they had risen to a state of great prosperity. It was about this period that they became involved in disputes with the mother country. These disputes increased, until they produced a war, which was terminated by the peace of 1782, when Great Britain acknowledged her former colonies as an independent power, under the title of the United States. After an interval of considerable agitation, the American army was disbanded, and the articles of the American constitution agreed upon. Under this constitution the United States continued to flourish, until 1812, when they were again involved in the war which raged between Great Britain and France. At last they took up arms for the vindication of their rights as a neutral power. This war was terminated in 1814, after the general peace which had taken place among the European powers. At the beginning of 1861 a series of secessions took place, on account of the long-vexed question of slavery, between the northern and southern states. The Carolinas were the first to secede from the Union; and these were followed by others adverse to the abolition of an institution which, certainly, reflects the greatest disgrace upon a government proclaiming itself free. A Southern Congress was formed, in opposition to that of the Federal Union held at Washington, and in May it passed acts "recognizing the existence of war with the Washington government, and authorizing the issue of letters of marque." In July, 1861, the first collision on a large scale took place at Bull's Run, about 20 miles from Washington. The Southern or Confederate troops were commanded by General Beauregard, who completely routed the Northern or Federal troops, under General Scott. While we write, the war is being prosecuted with vigour on both sides.

UNITY, *u'-ni-te*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4,000.

UNNA, *oon'-na*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 19 miles from Arnsberg. *Manf.* Cotton stuffs, with breweries, distilleries, and extensive salt-works. *Pop.* 5,000.

UNST, *unst*, the most northern of the Shetland Isles, Scotland, separated on the S. side from Yell, by Blumol Sound, 1 mile across. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with an average breadth of 3½. *Area*, 37 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified by hill and dale, with several small lakes; and the arable land is disposed in strips by the shore. *Pro.* Bere, black oats, and potatoes. The ling, cod, and tusk fishery is prosecuted by the inhabitants. *Minerals.* Gneiss, serpentine, talc, limestone, asbestos, and chromate of iron. The exports, besides the fish and the kelp, are butter, beef, tallow, and a considerable quantity of soft and warm woollen stockings; the imports chiefly tea, sugar, and wines. *Pop.* about 3,000.

UNTERWALDEN, *oon'-ter-val'-den*, a canton almost in the centre of Switzerland, to the east of Berne and south of Lucerne. *Area*, 263 square miles. *Desc.* It is one of the smallest in the republic, and consists of four valleys, covered with meadows and pasture-lands, and surrounded by the Alps, which rise to various heights of from 3,000 to 10,000 feet. Pasture being the chief occupation, the exports consist of cattle, hides, cheese, butter, and tallow; the imports of corn, wines, and various manufactures, there being hardly a weaver, hatter, or potter in the canton. *Pop.* 26,000, nearly all Roman Catholics.—This canton formed, with Uri and Schwytz, early in the 13th century, the nucleus of the confederation, in which it holds the sixth place.

UPHAM, *up'-ham*, a parish of Hampshire, 2½ miles from Bishop's Waltham. *Pop.* 600.—It is the birthplace of Young, the author of the "Night Thoughts."

UPHOLLAND, *up'-hol-land*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles from Wigan. *Pop.* 3,500.—It has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

UPPER, *up'-per*, a prefix to the names of numerous townships of the United States.

UPPINGHAM, *up'-ping-ham*, a neat and well-built market-town of Rutlandshire, 12 miles from Stamford. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, and there are an hospital and a free school. *Pop.* 2,000.

UPSAL, or UPSALA, *oop-sa'-la*, a province of Middle Sweden, bounded by the Gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic, the Lake of Mælar, and Westmannland. *Area*, 2,000 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of an extensive plain, little elevated above the level of the sea, and in general fertile. Its centre is traversed by the river Sala, and cattle-rearing is the principal branch of rural industry. *Pop.* 90,000.—In this province are the mines of Dannemora and several important smelting-works.

UPSAL, an ancient city of Sweden, 45 miles from Stockholm. It is situate on the small river Sala, which divides it into two parts, and communicates with the Lake of Mælar. Most of the private houses are of wood; but the public buildings are of stone or brick. The cathedral, in which the Swedish kings used to be crowned, is a large structure. The university was founded in the 15th century. The other objects worthy of attention are the observatory, the botanical garden, the cabinets of natural history and mineralogy, the royal castle and gardens, and the residence of the archbishop. *Manf.* Silk and tobacco; and it has a small trade by the river, on which it has steam communication with Stockholm. *Pop.* 5,000.

UPTON, *up'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes and hamlets in England, none of them with a population above 3,600.

UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, a neat and well-built market-town of Worcestershire, on the Severn, over which there is a stone bridge of six arches, 10 miles from Worcester. Its church is a handsome structure, with a square tower. It has, besides, a market-house, court-hall, assembly-rooms, and numerous schools. Its trade chiefly consists of exporting cider. *Pop.* 2,700.

UPTON, James, a learned English divine, who became fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and was afterwards appointed master of the grammar-school at Taunton, in Somersetshire. He published an edition of Ascham's "Schoolmaster," with notes; and another of Aristotle's "Art of Poetry." B. in Cheshire, 1670; D. at Taunton, Somersetshire, 1749. — His son James became prebendary of Rochester. His works are, an edition of Epictetus; another of Spenser's "Faerie Queene;" and "Observations on Shakspeare." D. 1760.

**Upwell**, *up'-wel*, a parish of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. *Pop.* 5,400.

**Urach**, *oo'-rak*, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, on the Erms, 22 miles from Stuttgart. It has a castle and a theological seminary. *Manf.* Paper and gunpowder, and there are dyeing and bleaching works. *Pop.* 2,100.

**Ural Mountains.** (*See* Oural Mountains.)

**Ural**, or **Oural**, *oo'-ral*, a river of Russia, rising near Minsk, on the E. side of the Ural chain, and considered with the Oural Mountains to form the E. boundary of Europe. After an estimated course of about 1,800 miles it enters the Caspian, 180 miles from Astracan.

**Uralsk**, *oo-ralsk'*, a town of Russia, on the Ural, 150 miles from Orenberg. *Pop.* 13,000, mostly Cossacks, of whose chief it is the residence.

**Uranus.** (*See* Cœlus.)

**Urban I.**, Pope, *ur'-ban*, succeeded Calixtus I. in 222. There are no particulars of his life known, except that he suffered martyrdom in 230.

**Urban II.** succeeded Victor III. in 1088. He caused Guibert, who had been supported as anti-pope under the title of Clement III., to be driven out of Rome; preached the first crusade in 1095, and convoked the councils of Bari, Clermont, and Rome. D. 1100.

**Urban III.** (Hubert Crivelli, archbishop of Milan) was the successor of Lucius II., and was elected to the papal chair in 1185. He endeavoured to send assistance to the Christians in the East, who were being sorely pressed by Saladin; but his death took place before he could effect his object. D. 1187.

**Urban IV.** became pope in succession to Alexander IV. in 1261. He excommunicated Manfred, king of Naples, and offered the crown to Charles, count of Provence and Anjou, and brother to Louis IX. of France, which led to the subsequent wars of the Anjous for the possession of Sicily and Naples. D. 1264.

**Urban V.** was a Frenchman, of a noble family, who had previously been abbot of St. Victor at Marseilles. At the death of Innocent VI., in 1362, he was elected to the papacy. He restored the papal seat from Avignon to Rome, founded many churches, and reformed numerous abuses. D. 1370.

**Urban VI.** (Bartolomeo Prignano) succeeded Gregory XI. in 1378. The cardinals afterwards chose Robert of Geneva, who took the name of Clement VII., and took up his residence at Avignon. Thus was originated the famous "Western Schism," which endured for nearly fifty years. D. at Rome, 1389.

**Urban VII.** succeeded Sixtus in 1590, but died in less than a week afterwards.

**Urban VIII.** (Maseeo Barberini) ascended the pontifical throne in 1623. He condemned the Jansenists, revised the hymns of the Roman Catholic Church, and was the author of some Latin and Italian poems. B. 1568; D. 1644.

**Urbana**, *ur-bai'-na*, a post township in Ohio, U.S., 40 miles from Columbus. It is a flourishing place, and contains a court-house, a gaol, and various meeting-houses. *Pop.* 3,500.—Also the name of several other villages in Virginia, Maryland, and Illinois.

**Urbania**, *oor-ba'-ne-a*, a town of Central Italy, 7 miles from Urbino. *Pop.* 3,800.—Near it Bramante was born, about the middle of the 15th century.

**Urbino**, *oor-be'-no*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, capital of the delegation of the same name, 20 miles from Pesaro. It has a ducal palace and a college cathedral. *Manf.* Pins principally. *Pop.* 7,200. This is the birthplace of Baroccio, Baldi, Pope Clement XI., and Raphael.—The Delegation has an area of 1,690 square miles and a population of 240,000.

**Ure**, Andrew, *ure*, an eminent Scotch chemist, who was educated for the medical profession, and took his degree as M.D. in 1801, at Glasgow. After lecturing with some success upon chemistry, natural philosophy, and materia medica at Glasgow, he was nominated to the post of astronomer, upon an observatory being established in that city. In 1821 he produced a valuable work, entitled "A Dictionary of Chemistry." He took up his residence in the metropolis in 1830, and was, four years afterwards, appointed analytical chemist to the Board of Customs. Among the more important of his subsequent works were—"The Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain," "The Philosophy of Manufactures," and "On the Arts and Manufactures." He was a fellow of the Royal, Geographical, Astronomical, and other societies. B. at Glasgow, 1778; D. in London, 1857.

**Urfé**, Honoré d', *oor'-fai*, a French poet, who wrote a celebrated romance, entitled "L'Astrée," which was during almost half a century highly popular. He served with distinction under Henry IV., and, afterwards, as a diplomatist, at Savoy and Venice. Some other less-important poetical pieces emanated from him. B. 1567; D. at Nice, 1625.

**Urfé**, Anne d', a French poet, and brother of the preceding. He wrote, while a young man, 150 sonnets, in honour of Diana of Château Morand, whom he afterwards married; but became divorced from her, being unable to endure the company of a number of dogs, which Diana, who was devoted to the chase, continually kept in her own and her husband's sleeping-apartment. In 1599 he took holy orders, and afterwards composed some hymns. B. 1555; D. 1621.

**Uri**, *oo'-re*, a canton in the central part of Switzerland, bounded N. by the canton of Unterwalden, and E. by the country of the Grisons. *Area*, 422 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and containing some of the principal heights of the Alps. Cattle-rearing is the chief occupation of its inhabitants. *Rivers.* The Reuss and its affluents. *Pop.* 15,000, Roman Catholics.—This canton, with Underwalden and Schwytz, united in the 14th century to form the Swiss Confederation, in which it holds the fourth rank.—The Lake of Uri forms the S. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, and receives the river Reuss.

**Uridge**, *u'-ridj*, a hamlet of Wiltshire, near Chippenham.

**Urie**, *u'-re*, a river of Scotland, rising in Aberdeenshire, and falling into the Don at the burgh of Inverury.

**Urloffen**, *oor-laf'-fen*, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 7 miles from Offenburg. *Pop.* 2,000. It has a station on the railway to Offenburg.

**Urquhart**, *ur'-kart*, three parishes of Scotland, in Elgin, Inverness-shire, Ross-shire, and Nairn. None of them have population above 3,400.

**Urr**, or **Orr**, *or*, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, rising in a lake of the same name, and entering the Solway Firth 10 miles from Kirkcudbright.—The Lake has a circuit of about 2 miles.

**Ursins**, Anne Maria de la Tremouille, Princess des, *oor'-sil*, a French lady, celebrated in her time for her political intrigues. She was the daughter of the duke de Noirmoutier, and became the wife of Adrien, prince of Talleyrand-Chalais, who was sent into exile for fighting a duel. Accompanied by the princess, he retired to Italy, where he died, the princess afterwards marrying the duke of Bracciano, chief of the powerful Italian family of Orsini. This old nobleman dying, his relict sold the duchy, but continued to style herself Princess des Ursins, the French form of Orsini. In 1701 she was appointed, at the instance of Louis XIV., camerara-major to the young queen of Spain, first wife of Philip V., over both of whom she obtained a complete ascendancy, and was, in reality, the ruler of the kingdom. But when Elizabeth Farnese became the wife of Philip, she immediately dismissed the intriguing Frenchwoman, who retired to Rome, and there conducted the household of the Pretender James Stuart. Her Memoirs and Correspondence, which, says an eminent authority, "interest us in the same way that 'Gil Blas' does, by their mixture of passion and adventure," were published at Rome in 1722, and again at Paris in 1826. B. 1642; D. at Rome, 1722.

**Ursinus**, John Henry, *ur-si'-nus*, an eminent German Lutheran divine, who became superintendant of the churches of Ratisbon. His works consist of an ecclesiastical history and commentaries upon the ancient writers. D. 1667.

**Ursinus**, Zachariah, a celebrated German divine and reformer, who was an advocate for the Calvinistic doctrines, and being persecuted by the Lu-

therans, he retired to Heidelberg, and thence to Neustadt, where he became professor of divinity. His works are chiefly controversial. B. at Breslau, 1534; D. 1583.

URSINUS, Benjamin, a celebrated German preacher, who was created a bishop, and raised to noble rank by Frederick I. of Prussia, in 1701. The bishop was in the habit of always commencing his sermons with "Once upon a time," and after the death of his royal patron, he made application to the new king, Frederick William I., that his salary as a bishop might be exempted from those rigorous measures of retrenchment with which Frederick William I. was inaugurating his reign. The royal answer contained only these words, "All that, was once upon a time." The pulpit oratory of Ursinus was, nevertheless, of a style very much superior to the other preachers of the period. He was a descendant of the celebrated reformer Zacharia Ursinus. D. about the commencement of the 18th century.

URSINUS, Fulvius, a learned Italian writer, who, entering into holy orders, became librarian to Cardinal Alexander Farnese, and received an annual pension from Pope Gregory XIII. He made a collection of valuable books and manuscripts, which he bequeathed to the library of the Vatican. His works consist of commentaries on Livy, Tacitus, and Sallust, and learned editions of Cicero, Polybius, and others. He also produced an edition of the Greek poets. B. at Rome, 1529; D. at the same city, 1600.

URSUS, Nicolas-Raymarus, *ur'-sus*, a Danish mathematician, who was, in his youth, a swineherd, and did not learn to read till he was 18. His after-progress was, however, very rapid, both in the languages and sciences. He taught mathematics at Strasburg, whence he was invited to a professorship at Prague. He invented an astronomical system so like that of Tycho-Brahe, as to bring him into a dispute with that astronomer respecting the right of discovery. D. 1600.

URUGUAY, or BANDA ORIENTAL, *u'-roo-gwai*, a republic of S. America, bounded N. by Brazil, S. by the mouth of the Plata, E. by the territory of Mirim, and W. by the river Uruguay. Its length from north-east to south-west is somewhat more than 600 miles, and its width from east to west about 400, although in some parts it is narrower. It is divided by the river of its name into east and west. *Area.* Estimated at 120,000 square miles. *Desc.* Level along the coast, and mountainous in its central parts. It is full of ravines, with heights clothed with forests, abounding with wild animals. *Rivers.* The Uruguay and its affluents, of which the principal is the Rio Negro. *Climate.* Humid, but temperate and healthy. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, beans, and melons. The country is well adapted for growing the fruits of most temperate climates, and cattle and horses are extensively reared. *Minerals.* Granite, limestone, jasper, and chalcedony; but the mines are not worked. *Exp.* Hides, skins, horns, tallow, and jerked beef. *Pop.* about 50,000.—This country formed itself into an independent republic in 1825, and has frequently been engaged in hostilities with Buenos Ayres. In 1853 a revolution took place; but order was eventually restored by the intervention of a Brazilian army.

URUGUAY, a large and navigable river of Brazil, and one of the principal tributaries of the Plata. It rises in *lat.* 26° 30′ S., and, collecting various other streams, traverses a vast extent of country to the south-east. After a course estimated at 800 miles, it enters the Plata, 35 miles from Buenos Ayres, to the W.N.W. of the colony of Sacramento, being joined, a little below this place, by the immense tributary stream of the Barana, which serves, also, to swell the Plata. Its principal tributary is the Rio Negro from the E.

URUMEA, URUMIYAH, or OORMIAH, *oo-roo-me'-a*, a lake of Azerbijan, in Persia, 35 miles from Tabriz. It has a number of small islands, and receives several rivers; but its waters are so salt that none but the lowest kinds of animal life can live in them. It has a circumference of 300 miles.—Also a TOWN, 12 miles from the lake, the reputed birthplace of Zoroaster. It is the see of an Armenian bishop. *Pop.* Unascertained; perhaps about 20,000.

URUMTSI, *u-rum'-tse*, a city of the Chinese empire, situate in a volcanic district immediately N. of the Thian-Shan mountains. It is a large place, with several temples, and the seat of a considerable trade. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 43° 45′ N. *Lon.* 88° 50′ E.

URUP, or OURUP, *oo'-rup*, one of the Kurile Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a breadth of 12. *Desc.* Mountainous, and producing copper, sulphur, and quartz. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 45° 38′ N. *Lon.* 149° 33′ E.

URVILLE, Dumont d', *door'-veel*, a celebrated French naval officer, who, in 1820, formed a member of the expedition to the Black Sea, which brought home the celebrated statue called the Venus of Milo, now one of the greatest treasures of the Louvre. In 1822 he accompanied Captain Duperrez upon a voyage round the globe, and, after his return, published some valuable scientific memoirs. In 1826 he was appointed to the command of two corvettes, and dispatched upon a mission of exploration in the track of La Peyrouse, the results of which were given to the world in 1830, under the title of "The Voyage of the Astrolabe," the name of D'Urville's vessel. In 1837 he went upon an expedition which extended as far as the Antarctic pole. His work entitled "Voyage to the South Pole" appeared after his death. B. 1790; D. 1842.

USEDOM, *oo'-se-dom*, an island of Prussia, in Pomerania, formed by the Baltic and several inland waters, in particular the Great and Little Haff, 9 miles from Rugen. *Area*, 150 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000, chiefly engaged in fishing and cattle-rearing.—Also a town on its W. shore. *Pop.* 1,500.

USHANT, or OUESSANT, *ush'-ant*, or *oo-es'-sant*, an island on the north-west coast of France, in the department of Finisterre, 25 miles from Brest. It has a circumference of about 10 miles. In 1759 the French, under Admiral Conflans, were, off this coast, defeated by the British, under Sir Edmund Hawkes. Also, in 1778, an indecisive action took place between the English, under Admiral Keppel, and the French, under Count d'Orvilliers.

USHER, James, *ush'-er*, an illustrious Irish prelate, whose uncle, Henry Usher, archbishop of Armagh, the founder of Trinity College, Dublin, placed him in that seminary, where he made great progress in all departments of learning. At the age of 16 he commenced a "Chronology of the Bible," in Latin, which was the origin of his great work, afterwards published under the title of "Annals of the Old and New Testament." In 1607 he was appointed professor of divinity at Dublin, and chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was promoted to the bishopric of Meath in 1620, whence he was translated to the archbishopric of Armagh, in 1626. On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, he retired to England, and was promoted to the see of Carlisle, from which he received no advantage, owing to the civil wars and the abolition of episcopacy, of which he approved himself a zealous advocate. The curators of the university of Leyden offered him a professorship, which he declined, as he also did an invitation from Cardinal Richelieu to settle in France, with the free exercise of his religion. Besides his "Annals," he published a "Body of Divinity;" the writings of Godeschalc in support of predestination; "Antiquitates Ecclesiarum Britannicarum;" an edition of the epistles of Ignatius, Barnabas, and Polycarp, with notes; sermons and other learned works. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. B. at Dublin, 1580; D. at Reigate, Surrey, 1656.

USHITZA, *oo-shit'-za*, an inland town of European Turkey, 85 miles from Belgrade. It has several mosques and a Greek church. *Pop.* 4,000.

USINGEN, *oo'-sing-en*, a town of Nassau, Germany, on the Usbach, 16 miles from Frankfort-on-the-Maine. *Manf.* Leather and hosiery. *Pop.* 2,000.

USK, *usk*, a market-town of England, in Monmouthshire, on the Usk, 14 miles from Monmouth. It has some remains of an ancient castle and a church. It is, however, a place of no trade. *Pop.* 1,000.

USK, a river of South Wales, rising in Brecknockshire, and, after a course of 60 miles, entering the Bristol Channel, 4 miles from Newport.

USKUP. (*See* SCOPIA.)

USMAN, *oos'-man*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tambov, on the Usman, 85 miles from Tambov. *Pop.* 4,000.

USSEL, *oos'-sel*, a town of France, in the department

of the Corrèze, 30 miles from Tulle. It is partly inclosed by walls. *Pop.* 4,400.

**Ussel**, a town of the island of Corsica. *Pop.* 4,500.

**Usson**, *oos'-sawng*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3,800.

**Ustica**, *oos'-te-ka*, the ancient Euonimo, an island in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily, 42 miles from Palermo. It is fertile in wine, olives, and cotton; also in wheat. On its S.W. side is the town of Santa Maria, with a harbour defended by batteries.

**Ustiug, Veliki, or the Great**, *oos'-te-oog*, a city of European Russia, in the government of Vologda, at the confluence of the Suchona and the Jug, which unite here and form the Dwina, 500 miles from St. Petersburg. It has three cathedrals, and a number of churches or chapels; but most of its houses are of wood. It is a mart of the trade between the frozen regions of the north and the more temperate provinces in the south. Its principal traffic is in corn and furs; also in fish, and in the silks and tea of China. *Manf.* Tallow, soap, leather, tiles, jewellery, and silver goods. It has, also, sawmills. *Pop.* 13,000.



UTRECHT.

**Usumasinta**, *oo-soo-ma-sin'-ta*, a river of Central America, rising in Guatemala, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining the Tobasco near its mouth.

**Utah**, *u'-tah*, a territory of the United States, ceded to them by Mexico in 1848. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon, W. by California, E. by the Rocky Mountains, and S. by the parallel of 37° N. *Ext.* About 500 miles long and the same broad. *Desc.* Its distinguishing feature is the "Great Basin," consisting of a plain of about from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Colorado. The country is inhabited by a few Indian tribes, the principal being that of Utah. (*See* Salt Lake, Great.)

**Utica**, *u'-ti-ka*, a city of Oneida county, New York, on the Mohawk, 85 miles from Albany. It is handsomely laid out, well built, and contains numerous churches, academies, a free school, a court-house, banks, and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Machinery; and it has an extensive trade. *Pop.* 18,000.—Also the name of many villages in the Western states.

**Utrecht**, *u-trekt'* (Dutch *oo-trecht'*), a province of the Netherlands, bounded W. by Holland, N. by the Zuyder Zee, and E. by Gelderland. *Area*, 535 square miles. *Desc.* Level, with the exception of the south quarter. Its pasturage is excellent. *Rivers.* The Leck or Rhine forms its boundary. Its other rivers are the Eem and Vechte. *Manf.* Woollens and cottons, with brewing and distilling. *Pop.* 156,000.

**Utrecht**, a city of the Netherlands, and capital of the preceding province, on the Old Rhine, by which it is divided into two parts, 20 miles from Amsterdam. The situation of Utrecht is healthy, and nothing can surpass the beauty of the approaches to the town, particularly the one from Amsterdam, which consists of a broad avenue, bordered with rows of trees. The city is surrounded with an earthen mound and moat, and, exclusive of the suburbs, is about three miles in circuit. The houses are built chiefly of brick, and the streets are of a tolerable width, and intersected by canals. Of the public edifices, the most remarkable is the cathedral, a considerable part of which is now in ruins; but the tower, 388 feet high, still remains entire. The other churches are numerous. The Stadhuis, or town-house, is a good structure. The other objects worthy of notice are the charitable establishments, hospitals, &c. The public walk called the Mall, outside the walls, is upwards of a mile in length, and bordered with a triple row of trees. The ramparts likewise form an agreeable walk. The university of Utrecht was founded in 1630, and has professors in the classical languages, mathematics, medicine, divinity, and law. It has a library, an anatomical theatre, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. The town likewise possesses a hall of paintings, schools for the fine arts, and several valuable private libraries and other collections. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, silken fabrics, pins, and muskets. It has, besides, salt, sugar, bleaching, and tile works, with an extensive general trade. *Pop.* about 50,000. In 1579 the union of the provinces was concluded in the Stadhuis; and in the same building, in 1713, the treaty of peace between the allies and the French was completed.

**Utrera**, *oo-trai'-ra*, a town of Spain, on a very steep eminence, at the foot of which flows the Carbonel, 16 miles from Seville. It has two churches and eight monasteries or religious houses. It is surrounded by a wall, has a citadel, and is an important military post. Some of its churches are remarkable, and one of them is resorted to by a vast concourse of devotees. It has, besides, convents, hospitals, a town-hall, prison, and a cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Soap, leather, and starch. Near it are also salt-springs. *Pop.* 13,000, chiefly occupied with agricultural pursuits.

**Utoxeter**, *ut-tox'-e-ter*, or *oox'-e-ter*, a market-town of Staffordshire, near the river Dove, over which is a stone bridge, 13 miles from Stafford. It is well built, having a market-place in the centre, with three streets branching from it. Its church is an ancient edifice, with a tower and spire 180 feet high. In its neighbourhood are numerous iron-forges, and it has hardware factories, with a trade in agricultural produce. *Pop.* 5,000.—It communicates with Stafford by railway, and has its trade greatly facilitated by a branch of the Trent and Mersey Navigation.

**Uvarov**, Sergy Seminowitsch, *oo'-va-rof*, a Russian statesman and author, who became president of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and afterwards minister of finance and of public instruction. His most important works were "Studies in Philology and Criticism," and some literary sketches in French, which are composed in an admirable style. B. about 1785; D. 1850.

**Uvarov**, Alexei Sergiewitsch, a modern Russian writer upon antiquities, who was son of the preceding. Among the more important of the valuable works which have been put forth under his direction, may be named, "Researches on the Antiquities of Southern Russia and the Coasts of the Black Sea," and "The Antiquities of Kertch," which is in progress at the present time (1861), and is pronounced by the best authorities to be a magnificent work. B. at St. Petersburg, about 1820.

**Uwins**, Thomas, *u'-ins*, an English artist, who was educated for the profession of an engraver, but afterwards became a painter in oil and water-colours. His best pictures consisted of Italian subjects, the most popular being "Interior of a Saint Manufactory

at Naples," "Dressing for the Festa," and "The Fisherman's Song of Naples." B. in London, 1783; D. 1858.

UXBRIDGE, *ux'-bridj*, a township of Middlesex, on the Colne, 17 miles from London. It consists of one street, nearly a mile in length. The church or chapel of ease is a good building, and near it is a very commodious market-house. In the neighbourhood are many corn-mills, giving a great supply of flour to the metropolis. *Pop.* 3,300. It communicates with London by the Grand Junction Canal and branches.

UXBRIDGE, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, U.S., 40 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 2,500.

UYEA, two small pasture islands belonging to the Shetlands, Scotland. Their population is small, and one of them is a principal rendezvous for the deep-sea fishing.

UZEL, *oo'-zel*, a town of France, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles from Loudeac. Its trade chiefly consists of linen goods. *Pop.* 2,200.

UZÈS, *oo'-zai*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 12 miles from Nimes. It has a communal college and an old episcopal palace. *Manf.* Silk, hosiery, common woollen cloths, and fine pasteboard. It has, besides, a trade in corn, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 7,000.

UZNACH, *ooz'-nak*, a town of Switzerland, not far from the eastern extremity of the Lake of Zurich, 23 miles from Zurich. *Pop.* 1,500.

UZUNDJA-OVA, *oo-zond'-ja-o'-va*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, near the Maritza, 55 miles from Adrianople. It has a large fair in October. *Pop.* Unascertained.

## V.

[*For names not in this letter see* W *and* F.]

VAAGEN (East and West), *va'-gen*, two of the Loffoden Islands, Norway, W. of Hindoen, each about 30 miles in length and 15 across, the former having about 1,500 and the other 2,500 inhabitants.

VAAS, *vas*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, on the Cher, 18 miles from La Flèche. *Pop.* 2,000.

VACARIUS, *va-kai'-ri-us*, an Italian jurist, who was one of the first who taught the Roman law in England, and, according to the chronicle of Robertus de Monte, "many, both rich and poor, resorted to him for instruction." He is stated to have composed nine books from the Code and Digests of the Roman system of jurisprudence, copies of which work are preserved in the town library of Bruges, and at Leipsic. Although he taught at Oxford, no copy of his works has been discovered at that university. Flourished early in the 12th century.

VADUTZ, a town of Germany. (*See* LICHTENSTEIN.)

VAGA, *va'-ga*, a river of Russia, in the governments of Vologda and Archangel. After a course of 250 miles it joins the Dwina.

VAHL, Martin, *val*, an eminent Danish botanist, who studied under Linnæus, and subsequently became professor of natural history in the university of Copenhagen. B. 1749; D. 1804.

VAIGATCH, or VAIGATZ, *vai-gatch'*, an island of N. Russia, separated from the mainland by the Strait of Vaigatch. *Ext.* 95 miles long and 35 broad. *Lat.* 70° 25′ N. *Lon.* 59° 10° E.

VAILLANT, Francis le, *vai'-ya*, a celebrated French naturalist, who was the son of the French consul in Dutch Guiana. He spent three years in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and also collected objects of natural history in Germany and at Surinam. Returning to Paris in 1785, he devoted the rest of his life to arranging his museum, and composing his works, the most important of which were,—"Natural History of the Birds of Africa;" "Travels in the Interior of Africa;" and the "Natural History of Birds of Paradise." B. at Parimaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1753; D. in France, 1824.

VAILLANT, Jean Baptist Phillibert, Count, a French marshal, who was educated in the Polytechnic school, and, entering the army, served in the campaign in Russia; but being taken prisoner, he was retained a captive till the conclusion of the war. In 1815 he distinguished himself at Ligny and at Waterloo. After the restoration of the Bourbons, he served upon the staff. In 1834 he was sent to Africa to superintend the construction of fortifications. He was thus employed during eight years, at the end of which period he returned to Paris, and was engaged upon the defensive works of that capital. In the French expedition against Rome he acted as second in command. For his services there, he was created a marshal of France and a count. When Marshal Saint-Arnaud was sent in command of the army of the East, he succeeded to the office of minister of war. B. at Dijon, 1790.

VAILLANT, John Foy, an eminent French numismatist, who studied medicine, in which he took his doctor's degree in his 24th year. Having shown an extraordinary knowledge of ancient coins, he was selected by Colbert to collect medals in Italy and the East for the royal cabinet. On his return he was taken by the Algerines. After a captivity of four months, he recovered his liberty, and being in danger of shipwreck, he swallowed some of his most valuable medals. In 1702 he became pensionary of the Academy of Inscriptions. His principal works were,—"History of the Cæsars;" "Seleucidarum Imperium;" "Historia Ptolemæorum Ægypti Regum;" "Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum;" and "Numismata Græca." B. at Beauvais, 1632; D. at Paris, 1706.

VAILLANT, John Francis Foy, was son of the preceding, like whom, he was a learned physician and medalist. He wrote a treatise on the Nature and Use of Coffee, and a dissertation on the Cabiri. B. at Rome, 1665; D. 1708.

VAILLANT, Sebastian, an eminent French physician and botanist, who became superintendant of the Jardin du Roi and a member of the Academy of Sciences. His principal works were,—"Remarks on Tournefort's Botanical Institutions;" "Discourse on the Structure of Flowers;" "Botanicon Parisiense, or a Description of Plants which grow about Paris," with fine plates. B. at Vigny, near Pontoise, 1669: D. at Paris, 1722.

VAILLANT, Wallerant, an eminent Flemish portrait-painter, who was employed at the French court, and also assisted Prince Rupert in his experiments in mezzotint engraving. B. at Lille, 1623; D. at Amsterdam, 1677.

VAISON, *vai'-sawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse, near the small river Ouvèze. In its vicinity are some ancient remains. *Pop.* 4,000.

VAJDA-HUNYAD, *vaj'-da hoon'-yad*, a market-town of Austrian Transylvania, 40 miles from Karlsburg. In its neighbourhood are the largest iron-mines in Transylvania. *Pop.* 2,000.

VAL, *val*, the prefix to numerous villages and small towns in Spain.

VALAIS, *val'-ai*, a canton in the south of Switzerland, bounded by the cantons of Uri, Berne, and Friburg, and in another direction by Savoy and the Lake of Geneva. *Area*, 1,665 square miles. *Desc.* It lies in the direction of north-east and south-west, and is of an oblong form, its length being about 100 miles, and its medium breadth from 25 to 30. It is the largest valley in Switzerland, watered in its whole extent by the Rhone, and bordered on the north, as on the south, by the loftiest mountains in Europe. Cattle-rearing is the principal branch of industry. *Pop.* about 82,000.—It holds the twentieth rank in the Swiss confederation. Under the empire of Napoleon I., it formed the department Simplon. The capital is the small town of Sion.

VALBENOITE, *val-be-noit'*, a parish and town of France, in the department Loire, 1 mile from St. Etienne, of which it is a suburb. *Pop.* 6,000.

VALCKENAER, Louis Caspar, *valk'-nar*, an eminent Dutch philologist and philosopher, who, in 1755, was appointed professor of Greek and archæology in the university of Leyden, a post he retained until his death. His works, which are esteemed as among the most masterly of those treating upon the learning of antiquity, principally are,—editions, with notes, of some of the works of Euripides; the Idylls of Theocritus; and dissertations upon Herodotus, Callimachus, and others. B. at Leeuwarden, Friesland, 1715; D. at Leyden, 1785.

VALCKENAER, Jan, an eminent Dutch jurist, who was son of the preceding. In 1787 he was appointed

professor of jurisprudence at Utrecht; but having participated in the movement against William V., stadtholder of the Netherlands, he was, upon the intervention of Prussia, compelled to quit Holland. With other members of the patriotic party, he went to Paris, where he remained until the French army under Pichegru entered the Netherlands, when he was enabled to return to Leyden, and to be nominated professor of public law. He subsequently acted as ambassador of the Batavian republic at the courts of Madrid and Berlin. After Louis Napoleon became king of Holland, Valckenaer was dispatched upon a mission to Napoleon I., to plead against the contemplated annexation of Holland to the French empire. Upon the abdication of Louis Napoleon, he retired into private life, and passed his remaining years in the study of jurisprudence. His works upon political affairs are characterized by eloquence and close reasoning. B. at Leyden, 1759; D. near Haarlem, 1821.

VAL DE PENAS, *val dai pain'-yas*, a town of Spain, on the Jabalon, 30 miles from Ciudad Real. It is celebrated for its wines. *Pop.* 10,000.

VALDIVIA, *val-div'-i-a*, the most S. province of Chili, on the sea-coast, on both sides of the great river Valdivia, and everywhere inclosed, except on the W., by Independent Araucania. Estimated area, 740 square miles. *Pop.* 6,800. *Lat.* about 40° S. *Lon.* 73° W.

VALDIVIA, the capital of the above province, a celebrated city and strong fortress, on the river of its name, 9 miles from the sea. It was founded in the year 1551, by the conqueror Pedro de Valdivia, who gave it his name, and obtained immense sums of gold from its vicinity. In 1590 it was taken and plundered by the Araucanians, the native inhabitants of the country. It was again rebuilt and fortified by the Spaniards. It has since suffered severely from fire, which twice almost entirely destroyed it, and, in 1837, was ruined by an earthquake. The harbour is situate in a beautiful bay, formed by the river, and is the safest, the strongest from its natural position, and the most capacious of any of the ports in the South Sea. *Lat.* 39° 48′ S. *Lon.* 73° 19′ 30″ W.

VALDUGGIA, *val-dooj'-a*, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 22 miles from Novara. *Pop.* 3,200.

VALEGGIO, *va-lej'-o*, a town of Lombardy, 7 miles from Peschiero. It has a fortified bridge about 550 yards long, defended by lofty towers. *Pop.* 4,000.

VALENÇA-DO-MINHO, *va-lain'-sa*, a small town and fortress of Portugal, on the Minho, 56 miles from Oporto, immediately opposite Tuy. *Pop.* 1,200.

VALENÇAY, *va-lain'-sai*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, on the Nahon, 25 miles from Châteauroux. *Pop.* about 4,000. Here Napoleon I. retained Ferdinand VII. of Spain a prisoner.

VALENCE, *va'-lănce'*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, on the Rhone, 56 miles from Lyons. It is old, ill-built, and irregular, with narrow, winding, and dirty streets. The cathedral is an ancient building; but neither it nor the episcopal palace is architecturally distinguished. The case is otherwise with the Gothic façade of an old castle, which is said to be one of the finest specimens of that style in France. Besides these buildings, it has a barracks, a theatre, a court-house, a prison, a school of artillery, communal college, and chamber of manufactures. *Manf.* Silk goods; and there are dyeing establishments, cotton-printing works, and docks for building river-boats. *Pop.* 16,300.—Also the name of two other towns, neither with a population above 3,300.

VALENCIA, *va-len'-she-a* (Sp. *va-len'-the-a*), an old province in the east of Spain, extending in an oblong form from north to south, with the sea on one side and the Castilian provinces on the other. It now forms the provinces of Alicante, Valencia, and Castillon-de-la-Plana. *United area*, 7,880 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N.W., but in the centre fertile and well watered, with extensive rice-grounds in the neighbourhood of Lake Albufera. *Rivers.* The Xucar, the Segura, and the Guadalaviar, are the principal. *Climate.* Generally mild. *Pro.* Grapes, olives, oranges, figs, maize, wheat, wine, silk, flax, hemp, and rice. The sugar-cane is also cultivated, and, with the silk and hemp, yields valuable returns. *Minerals.* Salt, marble, and potter's clay. *Pop.* 1,111,060.

VALENCIA, a city in the E. of Spain, the capital of the above province, 3 miles from the sea, in an open plain, on the Guadalaviar, here crossed by five wide bridges. It is surrounded by a rampart pierced by eight gateways; but its citadel is small and ill fortified, and does not even command the town. The interior, far from meriting the eulogium of Mariana, or the flattering epithet of Valencia la Bella, consists of narrow and winding streets, crossed by a multiplicity of lanes, in many of which there are no thoroughfares. Of the different public walks, the chief is that which extends along the banks of the river. It contains a large number of churches and convents, with several hospitals, besides public buildings, less remarkable for elegance than for antiquity and profuse decoration. The ancient palace, called El Real, is now the residence of the captain-general. The cathedral is a large but irregular Gothic building, with a tower 162 feet high. The other remarkable structures are, a Moorish mosque, a church built for Christian worship in the time of the Goths, and several modern edifices; such as the college of Pio Quinto, the convent of the Carmelites, the lodge or place of meeting for the commercial court, the custom-house, the college of the patriarch, &c. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a supreme court of justice. The university was founded in 1470, and is on an extensive scale, but the course of study is antiquated. It has seventy professors, and a library of upwards of 15,000 volumes. Its academies are also numerous, and it has a seminary for nobles. *Manf.* Silk, linen, and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, Valencia tiles for flooring, glass, artificial flowers, and paper. *Pop.* about 75,000. *Lat.* 39° 28′ N. *Lon.* 0° 24′ W. In 1811 it was attacked by Suchet, and, after a vigorous siege and bombardment, it surrendered in January, 1812.

VALENCIA, or TACARAGUA, LAKE of, a beautiful lake of South America, in the government of Caraccas. *Ext.* 22 miles long, with an average breadth of 6. It has an oblong form, and lies about 3 miles to the E. of a city of the same name, in a valley surrounded with mountains. It contains many islands, and receives the river Aragua.

VALENCIA, a city of South America, in the government of the Caraccas and province of Venezuela, situate about 3 miles west of the lake of the same name. The houses are in general low and irregular, though some of the streets are broad and well built. The parish church, and a handsome square in which it stands, form the principal ornaments of the city. It covers a large surface, and the inhabitants are commercial and industrious. *Pop.* 16,000. Valencia, with the towns of Victoria and Barquisimeto, suffered very much from the earthquake which overthrew Caraccas, La Guayra, Merida, and several villages, in March, 1812.

VALENCIA, a county of the United States, in the S.E. of New Mexico. *Pop.* 15,000.

VALENCIA DE ALCANTARA, a small but strongly-fortified town of Spain, on a height near the frontier of Portugal, 25 miles from Alcantara. It has a citadel, barracks, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Contrasta. *Manf.* Linens, leather, and hats. *Pop.* 5,000.

VALENCIA DEL VENTOSO, *dail ven-to'-so*, a town of Spain, 42 miles from Badajoz. *Manf.* Linens and sackings. *Pop.* 3,000.

VALENCIENNES, *va-lan'-se-en*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North, on the Scheldt, 28 miles from Lille. Its form is circular, and its streets narrow and crooked. The public square, the church of Notre Dame, the town-hall, the artillery-house, asylums, military hospitals, a barracks, a museum, and a theatre, are the principal public buildings. *Manf.* Lace of great fineness; cambric, gauze, linen stuffs, gold and silver tissues, beet-root sugar, toys, earthenware, and leather. *Pop.* 24,000. It was often taken and retaken during the revolutionary war. It is the native place of Froissart, the historian.

VALENS, Flavius, *vai'-lens*, emperor of the East, was the son of Gratian, and became the colleague, in the government of the Roman empire, of his brother Valentinian, in 364. A zealous Arian, he violently persecuted the orthodox bishops. He forced the Goths to make peace, but imprudently suffered them to settle in Thrace, where they were joined by great numbers of

barbarians, and the war being renewed, he marched against them, but was totally defeated near Adrianople. His soldiers carried him to his tent, which the barbarians set on fire, the emperor perishing in the flames.

VALENTIA, or KENMORE, *va-len'-she-a*, an island in the Atlantic, near the south-west coast of Ireland, south of Dingle Bay. *Ext.* 6 miles long, with a breadth of 2. *Lat.* 51° 55′ 8″ N. *Lon.* 10° 19′ W.—The Submarine Electric Telegraph, designed to communicate with America, was laid from this place.

VALENTINE, *văl'-en-tine*, an Egyptian heresiarch and a philosopher of the Platonic sect. Disappointed of a bishopric, he separated from the church, and improved upon the Gnostic notion of Æons, certain beings, as he pretended, by whom the world was created and governed, a schism in which he obtained many followers. Flourished in the 2nd century.

VALENTINE, Basil, a celebrated German alchemist, who was one of the founders of the chemical science. His writings have been translated into Latin and English. The principal are,—"The Triumphant Chariot of Antimony," "The Twelve Keys of Philosophy," and "Testament of Basil Valentine." Flourished in the 16th century.

VALENTINIAN I., *văl'-en-tin'-i-an*, emperor of the West, was the eldest son of Gratian. He divided the Roman empire into two portions, giving the east to his brother Valens, in 364, after which he defeated the Germans, and quelled the revolt in Africa. The Quadi and Sarmatæ having taken up arms in 374, he marched against them, and ravaged their country with fire and sword, which compelled them to sue for peace; but while he was addressing their ambassadors, he broke a blood-vessel, through excitement, of which he died, in 375.

VALENTINIAN II. was saluted emperor on his father's death, by the soldiery; but being only four years of age at that time, he was not, in reality, emperor until his brother Gratian's death, in 383. He was dethroned by the usurper Maximus, in 387; but Theodosius, after defeating Maximus, restored him in the year following. In 392, Valentinian II. was strangled by his general Arbogastes. He was a prince of many virtues and eminent piety.

VALENTINIAN III., emperor of the West, was the nephew of Theodosius II., and acknowledged emperor in 423, at the age of six years, under the guardianship of his mother Placidia, who governed with great prudence; but when Valentinian came of age, he plunged into debauchery, and ruled with such tyranny that he was assassinated in 455.

VALENZA, *va-lain'-tza*, a town of Italy, Piedmont, 7 miles from Alessandria, on an eminence near the Po. It is inclosed by walls, entered by four gates, and contains several churches. *Manf.* Soap and leather. *Pop.* 7,500.

VALERIANUS, Publius Licinius, *va-lee'-ri-ai'-nus*, a Roman, who was proclaimed emperor by the soldiery in 253. He associated his son Gallienus with himself in the government, and persecuted the Christians. He made war on the Goths and Scythians with some success, but was taken prisoner in an expedition against Sapor, king of Persia, who carried him to his capital in triumph, and treated him with great barbarity. After his death, which happened in 260, of grief, he ordered his body to be flayed, and, the skin being tanned, was nailed up in a Persian temple.

VALERIANUS, Pierius, a learned Italian, who became apostolic notary under Leo X. and Julius II., having previously refused a bishopric. His chief works are Latin poems. B. in the state of Venice, about 1475; D. 1553.

VALERIUS, Publius, *va-lee'-ri-us*, a celebrated Roman, surnamed Publicola, for his popularity. He assisted Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and was the first to take an oath to support the liberty and independence of his country. He gained the victory in the battle in which Brutus and the son of Tarquin fell. Publicola became four times consul, and, after his death, received the thanks which a people redeemed from slavery usually pay to their deliverers. He was so poor that his body was buried at the public expense. The Roman matrons mourned his death a whole year.

VALERIUS FLACCUS. (*See* FLACCUS, Caius Valerius.)

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Latin historian, who served with Sextus Pompeius in the Roman army in Asia; and at his return wrote a collection of remarkable actions and sayings of eminent Romans, dedicated to Tiberius. It was translated into English by Speed, and published in 1678. Flourished at the commencement of the 1st century.

VALERY, ST., *val'-e-re*, a seaport of France, on the Somme, near its mouth, 50 miles from Amiens. It has a school of navigation, salt-magazines, rope-walks, and docks for building small vessels. *Pop.* 3,750.

VALERY EN CAUX, ST., a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, on the shores of the Channel, 16 miles from Dieppe. *Manf.* Cotton twist; and it has soda-works and an active herring-fishery. *Pop.* 5,500.

VALESIUS, Henricus, or HENRY DE VALOIS, *val'-waw*, a learned French critic, who was educated for the legal profession, which he abandoned, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. His merit procured him the place of historiographer to the king, and a pension. He also received another from the clergy of France for publishing an edition of the Greek ecclesiastical historians. His life of excessive study caused him to become blind. B. at Paris, 1603; D. at the same city, 1676.

VALESIUS, or VALOIS, Adrian de, brother of the preceding, was also royal historiographer, and published, among other works, a History of France from 254 to 752. B. at Paris, 1607; D. 1692.

VALETTA, or VALLETTA, LA, *va-let'-ta*, the capital of the island of Malta, standing on its N.E. coast, between a fine double harbour. It consists of five parts, which are distinguished by particular names. 1. Citta Nuova, or La Valetta, properly so called, built in 1566. It is situate on the side of a hill, which runs out into the sea, forming a peninsula; and, besides its own fortifications, is defended by the castles of St. Elmo, Ricasoli, and St. Angelo. 2. Citta Vittoriosa, situate on a small tongue of land between two harbours called Marza and Marza Murzet, with a fort at the extremity, which defends the entrance into both. 3. Sanglea, or the isle of St. Michael, also situate on a peninsula, and separated from Citta Vittoriosa by a canal called Porto delle Galere. 4. Barmola, a small place, situate in front of Sangles, and surrounded by—5. Cottonera, which forms a kind of suburb to it. This last contains the castle of Santa Margaretha. The situation of La Valetta is one of the finest in the world: the appearance of the town from the sea is beautiful, and the interior corresponds. The streets are regular, and well paved with lava; and the quays and other public places contain large, and, in some respects, elegant buildings. The principal are the palace, or residence of the grand master, now occupied by his successor, the governor of the island, the house in which the knights of the seven different nations composing the order of Malta had their respective halls of meeting (it is gorgeously furnished, and has a fine armoury); the town-house, the Castellanea, where the courts of justice are held; the arsenal, and a building situate in Citta Vittoriosa, formerly occupied by the Inquisition; the cathedral, the public museum and library of 60,000 volumes; an exchange, a theatre, a barracks; numerous churches, besides the English collegiate church of St. Paul, founded by the late Queen Adelaide, at a cost of £15,000. There is also a university, and it is the seat of all the principal authorities and the commercial centre of the island. Charitable institutions, connected as they were with the objects of the order of Malta, were long on a liberal footing at La Valetta. The hospital of St. John received between 400 and 500 patients. But the funds for the support of this institution were seized by the French, and the building was afterwards given by the British government to the medical department of the civil staff. Here are also three other hospitals. The town is supplied with water by the aqueduct Vignacourt. La Valetta is, from its excellent harbour, of great importance as a naval station and a place of trade. On the south side of Citta Nuova is one of the finest bays in the world. This beautiful basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, and each capable of containing a considerable number of vessels. The entrance is hardly a quarter of a mile wide, and is commanded on each side by strong batteries. It is

also fronted by a quadruple battery. In the centre is a small island, on which are a lazaretto and a castle. The harbour on the other side would be highly prized in any other part of the world, but is here used for fishing-vessels and ships performing quarantine. The fortifications of the town are of extraordinary strength. The trade here is very considerable, serving partly as an intermediate station for the Ionian Isles and the Levant. It has, in Sanglea, a royal dockyard and docks for shipbuilding. *Pop.* with suburbs, about 64,000. *Lat.* 35° 53′ 8″ N. *Lon.* 14° 31′ 2″ E.—In 1798 it was occupied by the French, and, in 1801, taken by the British.

VALGORGE, *val-gorje*, a market-town of France, in the department Ardèche, 9 miles from Largentière. *Pop.* 1,500.

VALGUARNERA, *val-gar-nai'-ra*, a town of the island of Sicily, 25 miles from Noto. *Pop.* 5,500.

VALKI, or WALKI, *val'-ke*, a town of European Russia, on an affluent of the Donetz, 26 miles from Karkov. It has numerous churches. *Pop.* 9,000.

VALLA, Lorenzo, *val'-la*, a learned Italian writer, and the most profound scholar of his time. He revived the Latin language from Gothic barbarity; but having hazarded some free opinions respecting the doctrines of the Romish church, he was condemned to be burnt alive, but was saved by Alphonso, king of Naples. He was next confined in a monastery; but Pope Nicholas V., who respected his talents, called him to Rome, appointed him professor of rhetoric, and afterwards his secretary, and gave him a pension. His most important works were,—"On the Elegance of the Latin Language;" "History of the Reign of Ferdinand, King of Aragon;" translations of Thucydides, Herodotus, and Homer's Iliad; notes on the New Testament; treatise on Falsehood and Truth; and Fables. B. at Rome, about 1407; D. at the same city, 1457.

VALLADOLID, *val'-la-do-lid'* (Sp. *val'-ya-do-leed'*), an ancient city in the interior of Spain, on the Pisuerga, 26 miles from Palencia. It was formerly a town of great importance, but now decayed edifices are almost the only indication of its ancient splendour. The streets are dirty, and many of the houses in ruins. There are, however, two squares, one of which, the Plaza Mayor, contains some good buildings. The



VALLADOLID.

cathedral, begun by Philip II., has never been finished. The monastery of San Benito is a handsome building, and the church of St. Paul contains some good sculptures and paintings. The town has six gates, one large bridge, and a number of small ones; also several churches and hospitals. It has, also, a university, chiefly distinguished for jurisprudence, and well attended. It is the residence of a captain-general, and is a see suffragan to that of Toledo. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs; perfumery, jewellery, hats, paper, earthenware, and leather. There is also a trade in white wines, madder, and olives, raised in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 21,000. Here Columbus died, in 1506.

VALLADOLID, or MECHOACAN, an episcopal city of the Mexican Confederation, situate in a fine valley, near the west side of a lake, about 120 miles west of Mexico. It is adorned with a fine cathedral and some handsome houses of rich Spaniards. *Pop.* 18,000. Here Iturbide, the emperor of Mexico, was born.

VALLADOLID, a city of Central America, in Yucatan, 90 miles from Merida. Its principal edifices are a cathedral and a town-house. *Pop.* 15,000. The suburbs of this place consist merely of mud huts peopled by Indians.

VALLATA, *val-la'-ta*, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato-Ultra, 12 miles from Ariano. *Pop.* 4,500.

VALLE, Pietro della, *val'-lai*, an Italian traveller, who journeyed through Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Persia, and India, and, on his return to Rome, published an account of his travels in 54 letters, portions of which have been translated into English. B. at Rome, 1586; D. at the same city, 1652.

VALLENDAR, *val-len'-dar*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 3 miles from Coblentz. *Manf.* Leather and cloth. *Pop.* 3,200.

VALLENGIN, *val-lain'-zha*, a town of Switzerland, in the Val de Ruz, 2 miles from Neufchâtel. *Pop.* 6,400.

VALLERAUGUE, *val'-rôg*, a town of France, in the department Gard, on the Herault, 40 miles from Nîmes. *Pop.* 4,000.

VALLET, *val'-lai*, a town of France, in the Lower Loire, 12 miles from Nantes. *Pop.* 6,400.

VALLETTA, LA. (*See* VALETTA, LA.)

VALLIÈE, ST., *val-le'-ai*, the name of several parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3,100.

VALLIEVO, *val-le'-vo*, a town of Servia, 55 miles from Belgrade. It is said to have well-frequented markets. *Pop.* 4,600.

VALLISNIERI, Antonio, *val-lis-ne-ai'-re*, an eminent Italian naturalist, who studied under Malpighi, and afterwards became physician to the pope. His works abound in curious discoveries in natural history and medicine. B. near Modena, 1661; D. 1730.

VALLON, *val'-lawng*, the name of several parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

VALLORBE, *val'-lorb*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton Vaud, 8 miles from Orbe. *Pop.* 1,600.

VALLS, *vals*, a town of Spain, standing in a plain watered by the Francoli, 8 miles from Tarragona. It has a church, several monasteries and poor-houses. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen yarns, leather, and soap. There are, also, brandy-distilleries. *Pop.* 11,100.—Here the French defeated the Spaniards in 1809; but they, in their turn, were defeated in 1811.

VALMONT DE BOMARE, *val'-mawng*, an eminent French naturalist, who was intended for the legal profession, and during some years pursued a course of study to qualify him for practising at the French bar; but, at length, his greater love for natural science caused him to abandon jurisprudence altogether. The Duke d'Argenson provided him with the means of visiting the chief cities of Europe, and, in 1756, he returned to the French capital with a valuable collection of objects of natural history. During the interval 1756-88, he read lectures upon natural history at Paris, and was offered professorships in Portugal and Russia, but refused. His most important works were—"Dictionnaire raisonné Universel d'Histoire Naturelle," Catalogue of a Cabinet of Natural History, and "New Exposition of the Mineral Kingdom." B. at Rouen, 1731; D. at Paris, 1807.

VALMY, *val'-me*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, 5 miles from St. Menehould. *Pop.* Small.—In 1792 the Prussians were here defeated by the French.

VALOGNES, *val'-lone*, a town of France, in the department Manche, in a valley on the small river Merderet, 10 miles from Cherbourg. It contains an hospital and several churches. *Manf.* Gloves, lace, and hats. *Pop.* 6,400.

VALOUR. (*See* AVOLONA.)

VALPARAISO, *val-pa-rí'-so*, the principal seaport in Chili, S. America, on a bay in the South Pacific Ocean, 60 miles from Santiago. It was formerly a very small village; but, in process of time, the excellence of the harbour, which is defended by forts, drew many foreign vessels to it, and the merchants built themselves houses; since which it has gradually increased. It stands on a steep declivity, and is mostly constructed of sun-dried bricks. The residences of most of the merchants are in the suburb Almendral. It monopolizes most of the foreign trade of Chili, and exports wheat, tallow, hides, copper, gold, indigo, wool, and drugs. Its imports consist of European manufactures, and it has a number of coasting vessels. *Pop.* 45,000. *Lat.* 33° 1′ 9″ S. *Lon.* 71° 41′ 5″ W.

VALPY, Rev. Richard, *väl'-pe*, an eminent English classical scholar, who became head master of the grammar-school at Reading, which establishment rose to a high reputation under his direction. He was the author of, among other works, a Greek grammar and a Latin grammar. B. in the island of Jersey, 1754; D. in London, 1836.—His son, the Rev. Francis Valpy, succeeded him in the mastership of the Reading school. Another son, A. J. Valpy, settled in business, in London, as a printer, and produced a number of learned works; among others, an edition of the "Thesaurus" of Stephens, and some of the Greek and Latin classics.

VALRÉAS, *val-rai'-a*, a town of France, in the department Vaucluse, 32 miles from Avignon. *Pop.* 5,000.

VALSALVA, Antonio Maria, *val-sal'-va*, a famous Italian physician, who became professor of anatomy at Bologna, and wrote a valuable treatise concerning the human ear, and some anatomical dissertations in Latin. B. at Imola, 1666; D. at Bologna, 1723.

VALSTAGNA, *val-stan'-ya*, a town of Lombardy, on the Brenta, 22 miles from Vicenza. *Manf.* Tyrolese hats, and it has a trade in charcoal. *Pop.* 2,300.

VALTELINE, *val-te-leen'*, a lordship of Italy, now forming the greater part of the delegation or district of Sondrio, which, with Chiavenna, Bormio, and Tirano, are its principal towns. *Area*, 1,270 square miles. It consists of a long valley, traversed by the Adda.

VALVERDE, *val-vair'-dai*, the name of numerous towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 5,500.

VAN, *van*, a fortified city of Turkish Armenia, and the capital of a pashalic, situate on a lake of the same name, 140 miles from Erzeroum. It is surrounded with a good wall and a deep ditch, and has four gates. To the north, on a high and perpendicular rock, stands the castle, and it has Armenian churches, mosques, baths, caravanserais, besides some large remains attributed to Semiramis. The city is well built; the houses of stone and tile, and the streets spacious and well paved. It is said that it employs above 500 looms in manufacturing cotton goods for the Persian market. *Pop.* Variously estimated from 15,000 to 50,000.—The PASHALIC consists of a lofty basin encompassed by precipitous mountains, its centre being occupied by the Lake of Van. *Area*, 1,200 square miles. It produces corn, fruit, wine, flax, tobacco, timber, gall-nuts, cotton, honey, and manna. Its pastures are good, and large numbers of live-stock are reared. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 37° and 39° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 41° and 44° 30′ E.

VAN ACHEN, Hans, *fan a'-kens*, a celebrated German painter, who was much employed by the emperor Rudolph II. His works have been reproduced by the most eminent engravers of the 17th century. B. at Cologne, 1552; D. at Prague, 1615.

VANBRUGH, Sir John, *van'-broo*, a celebrated English dramatic writer and architect, who was descended of a family which had taken refuge in England during Alva's tyrannical rule in the Netherlands. After acquiring some celebrity as an architect, he commenced writing for the stage about 1695, producing "The Provoked Wife," "The Confederacy," and "The Relapse; or, Virtue in Danger," comedies which still hold their place on the stage. He was for some time Clarencieux king-of-arms, and in 1716 was appointed surveyor of Greenwich Hospital. He was also comptroller-general of works, and surveyor of the royal gardens. Sir John built several superb edifices, the principal of which is Blenheim, the seat of the duke of Marlborough. B. either in London or Cheshire, 1666; D. in London, 1726.

VAN BUREN, *bu'-ren*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Michigan. *Area*, 633 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—2. In Iowa. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—3. In Arkansas. *Pop.* 3,000.—Also the name of several townships.

VANCOUVER (or QUADRA AND VANCOUVER) ISLAND, *van-koo'-ner*, in British N. America, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte's Sound. *Ext.* 300 miles long, with a breadth of 75. *Area*, 16,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded, with numerous harbours on its W. coast and Nootka Sound. Coal has been discovered. *Pop.* Uncertain; perhaps 14,000, living mostly by fishing and hunting. *Lat.* between 48° 20′ and 51° N. *Lon.* between 123° and 128° W. This island was made over to the Hudson's Bay Company, who, in 1843, erected Fort Victoria upon it. (*See* QUADRA.)

VANCOUVER FORT is the chief settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company W. of the Rocky Mountains. It is on the N. side of Columbia river, and consists of a picketed inclosure, comprising an elementary school, dwellings, workshops, granaries, a village, large farms, with fine prairies and woods.

VANCOUVER, Captain George, a celebrated English navigator, who entered the royal navy at the age of 13, and accompanied Cook on his second and third voyages round the world. He was subsequently employed in exploring the north-west coast of America, the Sandwich Islands, and the coast of South America. He was the author of a "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World, in the years 1790-95." D. 1798.

VAN DALE, Antony, *van dail*, a learned Dutch physician, who was at first engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he quitted for the study of physic. He wrote a "Treatise on the Oracles," which was abridged by Fontenelle; and was also the author of a work on the "Origin and Progress of Idolatry," a "Dissertation on Aristeas and the Septuagint Version," &c. B. 1638; D. at Haerlem, 1708.

VANDERBURG, *van'-der-berg*, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area*, 240 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

VANDERMEER, Jan, *van'-der-meer*, an eminent Dutch painter, who excelled in painting landscapes and sea-views. B. at Rotterdam, 1627; D. subsequently to 1674.—His brother was also a clever artist in representing landscapes and animals.

VANDER-MEULEN, Antony Francis, *van'-der-mu'-len*, a celebrated Flemish painter, who settled at Paris, and excelled in painting horses, hunting-parties, sieges, and battles. He executed representations on the spot of most of the actions in which Louis XIV. was engaged. His best works are in the Louvre and at Versailles. B. at Brussels, 1634; D. at Paris, 1690.

VANDER-MEULEN, Peter, brother of the preceding, was engaged to paint battle-pieces for William III. of England.

VANDER-MONDE, Charles Augustin, *van'-der-monde*, an eminent physician, who wrote a "Collection of Medical and Surgical Observations," "Essay on the Manner of Perfecting the Human Species," and "Dictionary of Health." D. at Macao, 1727; B. at Paris, 1762.

VANDERVELDE, Adrian, *van'-der-veld*, an eminent Dutch painter, who excelled in painting landscapes, which he adorned with figures. He also painted historical subjects, and all his works are scarce and valuable. B. at Amsterdam, 1639; D. 1672.

VANDERVELDE, or VANDEVELDE, William, called the Old, a celebrated Dutch painter. In consequence of the successful manner in which he depicted the naval engagements between the English and Dutch, he was invited to England by Charles II., in 1675, and obtained a pension from the crown. B. at Leyden, 1610; D. in England, 1693.

VANDERVELDE, William, styled the Younger, an

eminent Dutch painter, and son of the preceding. He painted, like his father, sea-pieces and shipping. B. at Amsterdam, 1633; D. in London, 1707.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, or TASMANIA, *van de'-mens lănd, tas-mai'-ni-a*, an island and British colony in the Southern Ocean, separated from Australia by Bass's Straits, 150 miles across. *Ext.* About 180 miles long, and, at its widest points, about the same. *Area*, 27,000 square miles. *Desc.* Greatly diversified, but generally mountainous. Many fine tracts of land are found on the very borders of the sea, and the interior *is almost invariably possessed of a soil admirably adapted to all the purposes of civilized man.* The highest mountains are Wylde's Craig and Benlomond, which respectively attain an elevation of 4,500 and 4,200 feet above the level of the sea. There are many other peaks scattered over the island, rising to a height of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. A chain, called the Western Mountains, runs N. and S., and averages a height of 3,500 feet. It includes many lakes, and there is, perhaps, no island in the world of the same size which can boast of so many fine harbours: the best are the Derwent, Port Davy, Macquarie Harbour, Port Dalrymple, and Oyster Bay. In the S.E. the coasts are indented with many bays, such as Storm, Ralph, and Norfolk. It has also the Tasman and Forrestier peninsulas, and Hobart Town, with the Brime and Maria islands, lying off this coast. *Rivers.* Of these, the Derwent, Huon, and Tamar rank in the first class. There are also the Clyde and the Isis. *Zoology.* There is almost a perfect resemblance between the animals and vegetables found here and in Australia. In the animals, in particular, there is scarcely any variation. The native dog, indeed, is unknown here; but there is an animal of the panther tribe in its stead, which, though not found in such numbers as the native dog is in Australia, commits dreadful havoc among the flocks. Kangaroos are abundant. In the feathered tribes of the two islands there is scarcely any diversity; of this, the wattle-bird, which is about the size of a snipe, and considered a very great delicacy, is the only instance that can be cited. Whales frequent the coasts. *Climate.* Healthy, and congenial to the European constitution. *Pro.* Barley, oats, and potatoes arrive at great perfection. The wheat is also of a superior description, and the fruits comprise the apple, currant, gooseberry, and, indeed, all such as are suitable to a temperate climate. Horses, horned cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, are all extensively reared. Timber is plentiful. *Minerals.* Coal, with iron, copper, and several other metallic ores; but few, if any, mines are wrought. Sandstone, limestone, and basalt, are amongst the principal geological formations. *Exp.* Chiefly wool. Shipbuilding is, to some extent, carried on at Hobart Town and on the banks of the Huon, and a number of vessels are engaged in the whale-fisheries. The colony has been erected into an episcopal see, and there are numerous places of worship for different denominations of Christians. In connection with these there are also numerous schools. Besides these, there are several public hospitals and a lunatic asylum. The administration is vested in a governor and legislative council appointed by the crown, and in acts of the British parliament. *Pop.* about 80,000; many of whom are liberated convicts. *Lat.* between 40° 44′ and 43° 39′ S. *Lon.* between 144° 38′ and 148° 24′ E.—This island was first discovered by Tasman, in 1633. In 1773 it was visited by Captain Furneaux, and by Captain Cook in 1777; since which period it has been visited by different navigators. Among others, Bruny D'Entrecasteaux, the French rear-admiral, made the coast of Van Diemen's Land in 1792, and afterwards revisited it in 1793. This coast was afterwards explored by Lieutenants Bass and Flinders, who made a more ample survey of it than had ever been attempted by any preceding navigator. Since this period, several colonies have been sent from the original establishment made by the British at Port Jackson, to this island. In 1804 Hobart's Town was founded about 9 miles up the Derwent; and another settlement, namely, Launceston, was founded about 30 miles from the mouth of Port Dalrymple, and 130 miles in a straight line from Hobart's Town. The two settlements were long in a very bad state of defence, having but two companies of troops for the garrison



and protection of them both. They were consequently infested for many years by banditti of runaway convicts, known as bushrangers, who endangered the person and property of every one who evinced himself hostile to their enormities.—At the request of the colonists, the name of Van Diemen's Land was changed to that of Tasmania; but it is as often called by its old name as its new.

VAN DIEMEN, CAPE, the most N. point of Melville Island, N. Australia. *Lat.* 11° 8′ S. *Lon.* 130° 20′ E.

VANDYCK, Sir Anthony, *văn'-dike*, a famous Dutch painter, who was educated under Rubens. He resided some time at Rome, and then removed to Genoa, where he was employed by Prince Philibert of Savoy, and other high personages. On his return to Flanders, his reputation rose to such a height that Cardinal Richelieu invited him to settle in France; but he preferred visiting England, where he had previously been, and was employed by Charles I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. His greatest works were executed in England, where he married a daughter of the earl of Gowry. He painted historical subjects, particularly a descent from the cross, at Antwerp; but his fame mostly rests upon his portraits of royal and noble personages. His masterpieces are held to be the portrait of the earl of Strafford, at Wentworth House, and the head of Gevartius, in the National Gallery, which last is, however, believed by some to be the work of Rubens. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. B. at Antwerp, 1599; D. in London, 1641.

VANE, Sir Henry, *vain*, an English patriot, was eldest son of Sir Henry Vane, secretary of state to Charles I. After studying at Oxford, he went to Geneva, where he imbibed a hatred of the principles upon which his native country was then governed; on which account he quarrelled with his father, and made a voyage to New England. He returned in 1637, and upon the breaking out of the civil war took an active part against the king. He, however, opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, who caused him to be imprisoned. After the restoration, he was one of the twenty excepted out of the act of general pardon, and was sent to the Tower. In 1662 he was brought to trial for high treason, found guilty, and beheaded on Tower-hill. He wrote some political and theological works. B. about 1612; executed, 1648.

VANIKORO, or PITT ISLAND, *va'-ne-ko'-ro*, lies in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, in *lat.* 11° 35′ S.; *lon.* 166° 46′ E. Here, in 1788, La Perouse was wrecked and lost.

VANINI, Lucilio, *va-ne'-ne*, an Italian sceptic, who promulgated a pantheistical system of philosophy, out of the works of Aristotle, Averroes, and Cardan. He also preached upon his philosophy in Germany, Holland, and England. In 1617 he was arrested at Toulouse, and condemned to death by the parliament there. He wrote, according to some, in support of atheism; but others have defended him from the charge. B. in the province of Otronto, July, 1585; burnt alive in 1619.

VANLOO, John Baptist, *van'-loo*, a celebrated French artist, who painted many portraits of illustrious personages in so fine a style as to bear away the palm from every rival both in Paris and in London. B. at Aix, Provence, 1684; D. at the same city, 1746.—His two sons were also eminent as painters.

VANLOO, Charles Andrew, brother and pupil of the above. After visiting Italy, he became painter to Louis XV., chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and a member of the Academy of Painting. He painted many fine historical pictures for the king of France. According to Diderot, he could neither read nor write. B. at Nice, 1705; D. at Paris, 1765.

VANMANDER, Charles, *van-man'-der*, a Dutch historical and landscape painter, and poet, who executed works at Rome, Vienna, and in Holland. He set up an academy at Haerlem, and trained there many pupils, who afterwards became eminent as artists. In literature, he produced songs, translations of the "Iliad," Ovid's "Metamorphoses," and compiled the biographies of celebrated German, Dutch, and Italian painters. His principal pictures are,—"Adam and Eve in Paradise," and "The Deluge." B. near Courtray, 1548; D. at Amsterdam, 1606. At his death, 300

of his pupils and fellow townsmen attended his remains to the tomb.

VANNES, *van*, a town of France, on the coast of Brittany, and the chief place of the department of Morbihan, at the bottom of a bay interspersed with islets, about 2½ miles from the sea. Its houses are old-fashioned, and its streets narrow, with the exception of two. The only public buildings are the cathedral, the hospital, an old castle, now the prefecture, and the churches. It has several hospitals, other charities, a school of navigation, a college, and a public library. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, lace, and leather. Shipbuilding is carried on, and it has a brisk coasting trade. *Pop.* 14,000.

VANNI, Francis, *van'-ne*, an Italian historical painter, who chiefly painted religious subjects. B. at Sienna, 1565; D. at the same city, 1609.

VAN PRAET, *prait*, a celebrated bibliopolist, who became one of the conservators of the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris, and enriched that establishment by obtaining for it many valuable works. His principal work is entitled "Catalogue of Works Printed upon Vellum." B. at Bruges, 1754; D. at Paris, 1837.

VANSITTART BAY, *van-sit'-tart*, lies to the E. of Admiralty Gulf, in N.W. Australia. *Lat.* 14° S. *Lon.* 126° 19' E.

VANSOMER, Paul, *van-so'-mer*, a celebrated Flemish portrait-painter, who settled in England, where he was greatly encouraged by James I. and the nobility. Some of his portraits are at Hampton Court Palace. B. at Antwerp, about 1576; D. in London, 1621.

VAN SWIETEN, Gerard, *swe'-ten*, an eminent Dutch physician. He became the pupil of Boerhaave, after which he went to Vienna, where he was appointed physician and librarian to the empress Maria Theresa. He also lectured on the Materia Medica and Practice of Physic, with great reputation in that city, where he performed many eminent cures. His principal work is a Commentary on the "Aphorisms of Boerhaave," which has been translated into English. B. at Leyden, 1700; D. at Vienna, 1772.

VANUCCI. (*See* SARTO, Andrea del.)

VANVITELLI, Luigi, *van-ve-tel'-le*, a celebrated Italian architect, who was of Flemish extraction, and at first worked as a painter; but having studied architecture under Ivara, he made designs for several churches, and other works, which raised him to so high a reputation, that the king of Naples selected him as the architect of the palace at Caserta, one of the greatest edifices erected in the 18th century. He also designed the immense aqueducts which supply water to that palace, the cavalry barracks, and three churches at Naples. In 1757 he produced a work upon the Palace at Caserta. B. at Naples, 1700; D. 1773.

VAPEREAU, Louis Gustave, *va'-pe-ro*, a modern French *littérateur*, who, on completing his educational career, became the private secretary of Victor Cousin, and afterwards taught philosophy in the college of Tours. In 1852 he entered upon the study of jurisprudence, and was, two years later, admitted as an advocate. Soon afterwards, he was appointed editor of a work of considerable importance, entitled "Dictionnaire Universel des Contemporains," to which task he entirely devoted himself during four years. He also furnished some articles to another valuable work, entitled "Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques." B. at Orleans, 1819.

VAR, *var*, a frontier river of France and Italy, rising in the Alps, and, after a course of 60 miles, falling into the Mediterranean, 5 miles from Antibes.

VAR, a department of France, forming the S.E. extremity of the kingdom, and bordered by the country of Nice on the E., by the Mediterranean on the S., and by a part of the Alps on the N. *Area*, 2,820 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; and, in general, rugged and uneven, the only extensive levels being along the coast. *Rivers.* The Var, Verdon, and Argens, with a number of smaller streams. *Climate.* This varies according to elevation. *Pro.* Corn, lemons, oranges, olive-oil, dried fruits, cork, and silk, which form the principal exports. *Manf.* Soap, paper, leather, coarse woollens, earthenware, and marble articles. *Pop.* 360,000.

VARADES, *va-rad'*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, 28 miles from Nantes. *Pop.* 3,500. It has a station on the railway to Tours.

VARALLO, *va-ral'-lo*, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 30 miles from Novara. *Manf.* Iron and copper wares. *Pop.* 3,000. Not far from it is a hill called the *Sacro Monte*, on which are an elegant church with 48 oratories.

VARAZZE, or VARAZZIO, *va-rat'-sai*, a market-town of Sardinia, 18 miles from Genoa. Shipbuilding is carried on. *Pop.* 7,800.

VARCHI, Benedetto, *var'-ke*, a learned Italian writer, who became, under Cosmo I., duke of Florence, director of the New Florentine Academy. His principal work is the "History of Florence," from 1527 to 1538; but he was also the author of several poems, and a work entitled "Ercolano, or Dialogues on the Philosophy of Language." B. at Florence, 1502; D. at the same city, 1565.

VARENIUS, Bernhardus, *va-re'-ni-us*, an eminent Dutch physician, who wrote an excellent "System of Universal Geography," which was republished, with great improvements, by Sir Isaac Newton in 1672, and has been translated into English. He was also the author of a curious "Description of Japan and Siam." D. 1660.

VARENNES, *va-ren'*, the name of numerous parishes, towns, and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

VARESE, *va-rai'-sai*, a town of Lombardy, 12 miles from Como. *Manf.* Principally silk. *Pop.* 8,500.

VARESE, a market-town of Sardinia, near the Apennines, and 14 miles from Chiavari. *Pop.* of parish, 7,000.

VARGAS, Francis, *var'-gas*, a celebrated Spanish jurisconsult, and ambassador from Charles V. to the council of Trent. On his return to Spain he was appointed a counsellor of state. He wrote a work on the "Jurisdiction of the Pope and Bishops," for which he incurred the resentment of the court of Rome; also, "Memoirs of the Council of Trent." D. 1560.

VARIGNON, Peter, *va-reen'-yawng*, an eminent French mathematician, who became professor of mathematics in the Mazarin College. His most important works are, a treatise on Mechanics, "Elements of Mathematics," treatise upon the Motion of running Waters, and numerous papers in the Memoirs of the Academy. B. at Caen, Normandy, 1654; D. at Paris, 1722.

VARILLAS, Antony, *va'-reel-la*, a French historian, who became historiographer to Gaston, duke of Orleans, and sub-librarian in the Royal Library at Paris. He wrote a "History of France;" "Anecdotes of Florence, or the Secret History of the House of Medici;" "History of the Revolution in Europe on account of Religion," and other works. B. at Guéret, La Marche, 1624; D. at Paris, 1696.

VARINAS, *va-re'-nas*, a town of S. America, in Venezuela, 90 miles from Truxillo. It has a parish church, an hospital, and an active trade in rural produce. *Pop.* 4,000.

VARIUS, Lucius, *vair'-i-us*, a Latin poet, who was the intimate friend of Virgil and Horace, and was appointed by Augustus to examine and revise the "Æneid." Some fragments only of his works have survived. D. about 11 B.C.

VARLEY, John, *var'-le*, an eminent English water-colour painter, who was among the first to produce works in that department of art which could exhibit either force or breadth of treatment,—all the water-colour drawings executed before his innovations having been little better than tinted engravings. Although in receipt of a large income, he became involved in difficulties, chiefly through his attachment to the study of astrology. B. in London, about 1777; D. 1842.

VARNA, *var'-na*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, at the bottom of a bay of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the river Varna, 46 miles from Shumla. It is surrounded by walls, entered by six gates, and defended by an old castle, with massive towers; and has numerous mosques, also some Greek churches. Its harbour is large and commodious, and a lake, formed by the waters from the neighbouring hills, extends through a series of marshes towards Shumla. *Pop.* 25,000. Here, in 1444, the Turks defeated the Hungarians; and, in 1828, the Russians took the town after a siege of three months. In 1854 the allied British and French armies, which had been here encamped, sailed hence for the Crimea.

VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, Karl August, *varn-ha'-gen*, a modern German miscellaneous writer, who, in early life, abandoned his studies to enter the Austrian army, and fought at the battle of Wagram, where he was wounded. He subsequently held a commission in the Russian army, but quitted it to enter the Prussian diplomatic service. He was at the congress of Vienna in 1814, and in the following year became minister at Carlsruhe. The most important of his numerous works were,— "History of the Vienna Congresses;" "Göthe from the testimony of his Contemporaries;" "Lives of General Seydlitz and Field-marshal Keith;" "Memoirs and Miscellaneous Writings;" and a treatise on the "Writing of History and Literature." B. at Dusseldorf, 1785.

VARNITZA, *var-nit'-sa*, a town of Lower Moldavia, near Bender. *Pop.* Unascertained, but small.

VARRO, Marcus Terentius, *vär'-ro*, a Roman writer. He served under Pompey against Cæsar, and upon the defeat of the former, retired from the army; and having conciliated the favour of Cæsar, he was employed in superintending the Greek and Latin libraries at Rome. Equally learned as an historian, grammarian, poet, and naturalist, he was extolled by all his contemporaries. He dedicated to Cicero a treatise on the Latin language, and he wrote a work upon agriculture, entitled "De Re Rusticâ," both of which are extant, with some fragments of his Menippean satires. B. at Rome, B.C. 116; D. B.C. 27.

VARRO, Publius Terentius, styled the Gaul, a Latin poet. He wrote a poem, "De Bello Sequanico," and translated into Latin verse the "Argonautics" of Apollonius. Only some fragments of these works remain. B. in Gallia Narbonensis, B.C. 82; D. B.C. 37.

VARS, *var*, a town of France, in the department Charente, 6 miles from Angoulême. *Pop.* 2,600.

VARSARHELLY, *var-sar-hel'-le*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Torna, 25 miles from Veszprim. *Pop.* 25,000, occupied in cultivating the grape and raising tobacco.—Another, on Lake Hodos, 14 miles from Szegedin. *Pop.* 35,000, similarly engaged.

VARSOVIE, *var'-so-ve*, the French name for Warsaw.

VARUS, Quintilius, *vaï'-rus*, a Roman proconsul, who was descended of an illustrious family. He was appointed governor of Syria, and afterwards became commander of the armies in Germany. Surprised by the enemy, under Arminius, his army was cut to pieces. When he saw that everything was lost, he killed himself A.D. 10. His head was afterwards sent to Augustus, at Rome, by one of the barbarian chiefs.

VARUS, Quintilius, a friend of Horace, and other great men in the Augustan age. He was a great critic, as Horace, in his "Art of Poetry," seems to imply. The poet has addressed the 18th ode of his first book to him, and in the 24th he pathetically mourns his death.

VARZY, *var'-ze*, a town in France, of the department of the Nièvre, 26 miles from Nevers. *Pop.* 3,500.

VASA, *va'-sa*, a seaport of Finland, on a bay of the Baltic, 55 miles from Christianstadt. *Pop.* 3,400. It was founded by Charles XII. of Sweden.

VASA. (*See* GUSTAVUS I.)

VASARHELY, or MAROS VASARHELY, *va-shar-hel'-(e)*, a town of Austria, Transylvania, on the Maros, 8 miles from Vajs. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium and a Protestant college. *Pop.* 10,000.

VASARI, George, *va-sa'-re*, an Italian painter, architect, and biographer, who studied under Del Sarto and Michael Angelo, and copied the remains of ancient sculpture; but he was deficient in colouring. He wrote the "Lives of celebrated Painters, Sculptors, and Architects." B. at Arezzo, 1512; D. at Florence, 1574.

VASCOSAN, Michael, *vas'-ka-sa*, an eminent French printer, who was one of the first of the Paris printers that discarded the use of the Gothic characters in their books. B. about 1500; D. about 1576.

VASQUEZ, Alphonso, *vas'-kai*, an eminent Spanish painter and sculptor, who was engaged to design the superb catafalque of Philip II. He likewise adorned the great edifices of Spain with frescoes and oil-paintings. B. 1575; D. 1645.

VASQUEZ, Gabriel, a celebrated Spanish theologian, who became professor of theology at Alcala, and afterwards at Rome. He obtained the surname

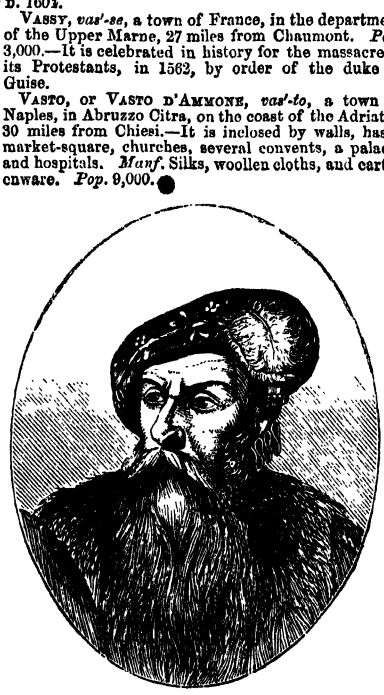




of the "luminary of Spanish theology." B. 1551; D. 1604.

VASSY, *vas'-se*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, 27 miles from Chaumont. *Pop.* 3,000.—It is celebrated in history for the massacre of its Protestants, in 1562, by order of the duke of Guise.

VASTO, or VASTO D'AMMONE, *vas'-to*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the coast of the Adriatic, 30 miles from Chiesi.—It is inclosed by walls, has a market-square, churches, several convents, a palace, and hospitals. *Manf.* Silks, woollen cloths, and earthenware. *Pop.* 9,000.



GUSTAVUS VASA.

VATABLUS, Francis, *va'-ta-bloos*, a learned French Orientalist, who became professor of Hebrew in the Royal College of Paris, and had so profound a knowledge of the Hebrew as to astonish the most learned Jews. He wrote notes for Stephens's Bible. These were condemned by the faculty of theology at Paris, but they are very highly esteemed. D. 1547.

VATAN, *va'-ta*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, 11 miles from Issoudun. *Pop.* 3,300.

VATER, John Severin, *fa'-ter*, an eminent German philologist and theologian, who became professor of theology and Oriental languages at the university of Halle. His most important works were—a continuation of the "Mithridates" of Adelung, "Handbook of the Grammar of the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, and Arabic Languages;" "Ecclesiastical History and Exposition of the New Testament." B. at Altenburg, 1771; D. at Halle, 1826.

VATERSA, or WATERSA, *waw'-ter-sa*, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, immediately S. of Barra, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. *Ext.* 3 miles long, with a breadth of 2½. *Pop.* 70.

VATHI, *va'-te*, a seaport of the Ionian island Ithaca, occupying the site of the ancient capital of Ithaca, on the S. side of the gulf or harbour. *Pop.* 2,500.

VATHI, a town on the N.E. coast of the island of Samos. *Pop.* 2,400.

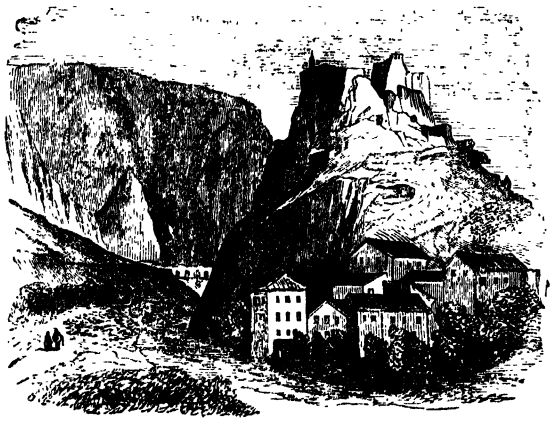
VATTEL, Emmerich, *vat'-tel*, a celebrated Swiss writer on jurisprudence, who entered the service of the king of Poland, whose minister to the republic at Berne he became. He devoted the leisure left by his diplomatic duties to the composition of works which have made his name famous. After putting forth some less-important works, he, in 1753, published his "Treatise on the Law of Nations; or, the Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct of States and Sovereigns." This is esteemed a standard authority upon the subject of which it treats, and takes rank with

Grotius and Puffendorf. B. at Neufchatel, 1714; D. 1767.

VAUBAN, Sebastian le Prestre, de, *vo'-ba*, a celebrated French engineer. He entered the army in his 17th year, and in a short time evinced an extraordinary genius for the science of fortification and military tactics. After serving during some time under the prince of Condé, in the Spanish army, he was taken prisoner by the royalists, and was urged by Mazarin to enter the service of the king. Embracing this offer of the cardinal, he distinguished himself at the siege of Monchould, and, in 1658, at Gravelines, Oudenarde, and Apres. Louis XIV., appreciating his military genius, next employed him to strengthen the fortifications of Dunkirk and Lille, of which he was nominated governor. At Maestricht, Valenciennes, and Ghent, his military skill was also triumphant, and, after the signature of the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678, he was engaged in strengthening the fortresses of his native country. On the renewal of war, he took Manheim, and constructed a remarkable intrenched camp at Dunkirk, which was his last great effort. For his eminent services he was created a marshal of France, and received many marks of his sovereign's esteem. His principal works are—treatise on Fortification, under the title of the "French Engineer;" "New Treatise on the Attack and Defence of Places;" "Essays upon Fortification;" "Political Testament of M. de Vauban." B. near Saulieu, in Burgundy, 1633; D. 1707.

VAUCANSON, James de, *vo'-kan-sawng*, a French mechanician, who evinced a love for the mechanical arts from his childhood, and, at a very early age, constructed some remarkable pieces of machinery. In 1738 he exhibited at Paris an automaton figure of a flute-player, which was six feet in height, and which executed the various notes precisely like a living performer. He subsequently made a flageolet-player, and a duck, which swam, quacked, waved its wings, arranged its feathers, accepted barley from the hand, and digested its food. The last operation was performed by placing in the interior of the automaton certain substances which made a solution of the food. He also distinguished himself by his improvements in silk-dressing machinery. B. at Grenoble, 1709; D. 1782.

VAUCLUSE, *vo'-kloose*, a department in the S.E. of France, bounded on the S. by the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and on the other sides by the departments of the Upper Alps and Drôme. *Area*, 1,370 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly and mountainous in the N.E., where it is traversed by branches of the Alps. *Rivers.* The principal are the Rhone and the Durance. *Pro.* Corn; but the soil is not generally fertile. The other products are wine, almonds, and other fruits; silk, madder, saffron, and aromatic seeds. *Manf.* Silk stuffs, woollen goods, confectionery, perfumery, glass wares, and printing types. *Pop.* 265,000.—The FONTAINE DE VAUCLUSE is a village and fountain 15 miles from Avignon. It derives its celebrity mostly from having been the residence of Petrarch.



PETRARCH'S HOUSE AT VAUCLUSE.

VAUCOULEURS, *vo'-koo-lur*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, on the Meuse, 10 miles from Commercy. *Pop.* 2,700. Claude de Lisle was born here.

VAUD, *vo*, a canton in the W. of Switzerland, bounded on the W. by France, on the S. by the Lake of Geneva, and on the other sides by Savoy, and the cantons Bern, Fribourg, Neufchatel, and Geneva. *Area*, 1,185 square miles. *Desc.* It is, in general, less mountainous than other parts of Switzerland, consisting of beautiful valleys and plains, intersected by small cultivated hills. In the N.W. it is covered with branches of the Jura, and on the S.E. with those of the Alps. The valleys and plains are appropriated to the culture of corn; the eminences and hills to that of the vine. *Rivers.* The Upper Rhone, the Orbe, the Venoge, and the Broye. *Lakes.* Joux, and parts of Morat and Neufchâtel. *Pro.* Corn and wine, and the rearing of live-stock forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The best vineyards in Switzerland are in this canton. *Minerals.* Marble, coal, sulphur, with a few metals. Salt is produced from the springs of Bex. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 200,000, nearly all Protestants. It holds the 19th place in the Swiss Confederation.

VAUGELAS, Claude Favre, Lord de, *vo'-zhe-la*, an eminent French writer, who became chamberlain to the duke of Orleans, and member of the French Academy, in the composition of whose dictionary he assisted. He also wrote two excellent works; one entitled "Remarks on the French Language;" and the other a translation of Quintus Curtius. B. 1585; D. 1650.

VAUGHAN, Rev. Robert, *vawn*, a modern English Independent divine and writer, who was, during several years, professor of history in the London University, since called University College. In 1842 he was appointed president of the Lancashire Independent College at Manchester, which office he retained until the year 1857. In 1844 he started "The British Quarterly Review." His most important works were, —"Life and Opinions of John de Wycliffe;" "Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty;" "The Causes of the Corruption of Christianity;" "Congregationalism, or the Policy of Independent Churches;" and "The Age and Christianity." D. towards the close of the last century.

VAUGIRARE, *vo'-zhe-rar*, a town of France, on the Seine, now forming a suburb of Paris, within its fortifications. *Pop.* 13,000.

VAUVERT, *vo'-vair*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 22 miles from Montpellier. *Pop.* 4,200.

VAUX, Nicholas, Lord, *vo*, a gallant English nobleman, who displayed such proofs of valour at the battle of Newark, in 1487, that he received the honour of knighthood. He became a great favourite with Henry VIII., and was created a peer. D. 1522. —In the "Paradise of Dainty Devises" are several elegant poems by Lord Vaux, who is supposed to have been the eldest son of Lord Nicholas Vaux.

VAUX, Noel Jourdan de, a French nobleman, and marshal of France, who distinguished himself as a soldier in Italy, Corsica, and Bohemia. At Fontenoy his bravery was particularly conspicuous. He also rendered eminent service at the siege of Brussels and at the battle of Rocoux. In 1760 he was charged with the defence of Friedburg. In 1769 he held the command in Corsica, which he completely subdued. For his great services he was made commander in chief of Burgundy, and a marshal of France. B. in Burgundy, 1705; D. 1785.

VAUXHALL, *vox'-hawl'*, a suburb of London, in the parish of Lambeth, county of Surrey, 2½ miles from St. Paul's Cathedral. It contains extensive manufac-

tures of pottery, stone, patent shot, and several distilleries. Here were the celebrated Vauxhall Gardens, which, in 1860, were abolished. It has a station on the South-Western Railway.

VAVAO, *va'-va-o*, a coral island in the Pacific Ocean, Friendly Islands, well wooded and fertile. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 18° 39′ S. *Lon.* 174° W.

VECHT, *vekt*, an arm of the Rhine, which separates from that river near Utrecht, and falls into the Zuyder Zee, at Minden.

VECHT, a river of the Netherlands and Prussian Westphalia, falling into the Zuyder Zee at Genemuiden, after a course of 90 miles.

VEDEN, *vai'-den*, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. *Pop.* 3,000.

VEENDAM, *vain'-dam*, a town of the Netherlands, 15 miles from Groningen. *Pop.* 5,000.

VEENENDAAL, *vai'-nen-dal*, a village of the Netherlands, 20 miles from Utrecht. *Pop.* 3,000. It has a station on the Amsterdam and Arnheim Railway.

VEERE (in English CAMPVERE), *vair*, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Zeeland, on the N.E. side of the island of Walcheren. It has a good arsenal and town-house. *Pop.* 1,100.

VEERUMGAUM, *ve'-room-gawm'*, a town of British India, 35 miles from Ahmedabad, in the presidency of Bombay. *Pop.* 17,000.

VEGA, LA, *vai-ga*, an ancient city and bishopric of St. Domingo, in the N.E. part of the island of Steryti, near the head of Yuna river, which empties into the Bay of Samana. It occupies the site of a city of the same name, ruined by an earthquake in 1564.

VEGA, Lope Felix de, a distinguished Spanish poet. He became secretary to the duke of Alva, and after the death of his first wife, to whom he was much attached, he served as a soldier in the "invincible armada." Escaping the dangers of that disastrous expedition, he entered the employment of a Spanish nobleman. On losing his second wife, he took holy orders. Pope Urban VII. created him doctor of divinity, sent him the cross of the order of Malta, and gave him a place in the apostolic exchequer. Throughout the whole of this varied career he continued to exercise his fertile pen. His principal performances are comedies, which were acted with such success at Madrid as to produce the author a considerable fortune. His composition was so ready, and his invention so fertile, that he sometimes wrote a comedy in a single day. According to one of his eulogists, he printed 22,300,000 lines. Without taking into account the works which have been lost, or those which remain in manuscript, there exist of his writings 497 plays, and twenty-one religious poems, besides burlesque poems, epics, novels, and allegories. B. at Madrid, 1562; D. at the same city, 1635.

VEGER, or BEJER DE LA FRONERA, *vai'-zhair*, a town of Spain, on the Barbate, 26 miles from Cadiz. *Manf.* Woollens and sacking. *Pop.* 8,500.

VEGETIUS, Flavius Renatus, *ve-je'-shi-us*, a Latin writer on military subjects. His principal production was—"Military Institutions," which give a very exact view of the ancient tactics; but he also wrote a "Treatise on the Veterinary Art." The "Military Institutions" was translated and printed by Caxton, under the title of "The Fayt of Armes and Chyvalry." Flourished about 385.

VEGLIA, *vail'-ya*, an island in the Adriatic, at the N.W. corner of the Gulf of Quarnero, in the kingdom of Illyria, now belonging to Austria, and included in the government of Trieste, and having S.W. the island of Cherso. *Ext.* 23 miles long, by 12 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous and sterile in the E. and N., but in its other parts generally fertile. *Pro.* Wine, silks, fruits, timber, and live-stock. *Minerals.* Marble and salt. *Pop.* 15,000.—Veglia, the capital town, stands on its S.W. side, and has a small harbour, defended by a castle. *Pop.* 3,600.

VEIL, Charles Marie de, *vail*, a Jew, who was converted to Christianity by Bossuet, and was appointed a canon of the order of St. Augustine; but repaired to England about 1679, and became a Baptist preacher. He wrote Commentaries on the minor prophets and other books of the Scripture. D. about 1690.—His brother Louis was also converted, and became a Protestant. D. about 1700.

VELASQUEZ, Don Diego de Silva, *ve-las'-kai*, a distinguished Spanish painter. Philip IV. appointed him his first painter, conferred on him the order of knighthood, and granted him a liberal pension. Few of his pictures are to be seen out of his native country. "It is impossible," says an important authority, "to estimate Velasquez without going to Spain. Grievous is the error of those who suppose him only to be the portrait-painter of sallow mustachioed Spaniards in black cloaks. He drew the minds of men; they live, breathe, and seem ready to walk out of the frames. . . . The freshness, individuality, and identity of each person are quite startling. . . . After a few days spent in the Royal Gallery of Madrid, we fancy that we have actually been acquainted with the royal family and court of his day, and that we have actually lived with them." B. at Seville, 1599; D. at Madrid, 1669.

VELEZ, *vai'-laith*, a town of Spain, in the province of and 60 miles from Almeria. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, soap, and hats. It has also a trade in wool. *Pop.* 7,600.

VELEZ DE GOMERA, a town of Africa, Morocco, in the province of Fez, on a rock near the Mediterranean, 73 miles from Tetuan. *Pop.* Unascertained.

VELEZ EL RUBIO, a town of Spain, in the province of Almeria, 22 miles from Lorca. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 13,000.—It has a castle, and near it are chalybeate springs.

VELEZ MALAGA, a town of Spain, on the river Velez, 1½ miles from Malaga. It stands on the slope of a high hill, amidst vineyards and plantations. It has greatly declined. *Pop.* 16,000.

VELIKI LUKI, *vel'-e-ke' loo'-ke*, a town of European Russia, government of, and distant 130 miles from, Pskov. It has several churches and schools. *Manf.* Leather, of which there are about 30 factories. *Pop.* 4,000.

VELIKI-USTIUG. (*See* USTIUG.)

VELIKOJE, *vel'-i-ko'-jai*, a town of European Russia, government of Jaroslavl. *Pop.* 3,000.

VELINO MONTE, *vai-le'-no*, one of the principal summits of the Apennines, 8,210 feet above the level of the sea.

VELISH, *vel'-ish*, a town of European Russia, government of Vitebsk, on the Dwina. It has a castle, and was founded by the Russians in 1536. It exports hemp, corn, and linseed to Riga. *Pop.* 7,000.—This place was, in 1580, taken by the Poles, but in 1722 it reverted to Russia.

VELLEIA, *vel'-lai-a*, a buried city of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 18 miles from Piacenza, discovered in 1760. It is supposed to have been buried by the crumbling of an adjacent mountain about the beginning of the 4th century.

VELLEIUS-PATERCULUS. (*See* PATERCULUS, Velleius.)

VELLETRI, *vel-lai'-tre*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 20 miles from Rome. The streets are narrow and dirty. There are, however, several detached buildings entitled to notice; such as the Palazzo Ginetti, with its elegant front, and the Palazzo Borgio. The Borgian Museum, originally in the Borgian palace here, is now in Naples. *Pop.* 10,000.—Augustus is said to have been born here, 63 B.C.

VELLORE, *vel-lor'*, a town and fortress of British India, in the presidency of Madras. It is very strongly fortified. After the capture of Seringapatam, in 1799, Vellore was fixed on for the place of confinement or residence of the family of Tippoo Sultan. In July, 1806, a very serious mutiny took place among the garrison, composed principally of native troops. It is unhealthy. *Pop.* Unascertained, but large. *Lat.* 12° 55′ N. *Lon.* 79° 13′ E.

VELTHEIM, A. F., Count, *felt'-hime*, an eminent German mineralogist, who became superintendent of the mines in the Hartz, and published a dissertation on the Formation of Basalts, another on the Vases of the Ancients; on Memnon's Statue; and the Barberini, or Portland Vase. The university of Helmstadt conferred on him a doctor's degree, and the king of Prussia created him a count. D. 1801.

VELUCHI, MOUNT, *vai-loo'-ke*, the chief summit of Mount Æta, Greece, 7,658 feet above the level of the sea.

VENACHOIR, or VENNACHAR, LOCH, *ven'-na-kar*, Perthshire, Scotland, 3 miles from Callendar. It is an expansion of the Teith, 3½ miles long, by 1 wide.

VENAISSIN, *ven'-ais-sĕ*, an old province of France, on the E. bank of the Rhone, between Provence and Dauphiny. It was incorporated with France in 1793, and now forms part of the department of Vaucluse.

VENANGO, *ve-năn'-go*, a county in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, United States. *Area*, 692 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000. Also the name of several small townships.

VENCE, *vănce*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 10 miles from Grasse. *Manf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* 3,000.

VENDÉE, *van'-dai*, a maritime department in the W. of France, comprising a part of Poitou, and bounded E. by the department of the Two Sèvres, and W. by the Atlantic. *Area*, 2,600 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface is almost entirely level, and it is divided into three parts,—the wood, the marsh, and the plain. *Rivers.* The principal are the two Sèvres, the Vendée, and the Autise; but the general intersections of the department are by small canals and ditches. *Pro.* More corn and wine are raised than are required for home consumption. The other products are flax, hemp, wool; and cattle are fattened for the Paris market. *Manf.* Woven fabrics, paper, leather, and beetroot sugar; but generally unimportant. *Minerals.* Coal, and a few metals. *Pop.* 384,000. The Vendean chiefs vigorously resisted the republican armies from 1793 to 1800, when Cadoudal submitted to Napoleon.—Also a RIVER which gives the name to the department, and which rises in the forest of Chantemarle, and after a course of 48 miles, joins the Sèvre-Niortaise a little above Marans.

VENDLN, or WENDEN, *ven'-den*, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Aa, 50 miles from Riga. *Pop.* 2,000. This place contained the residence of the grand masters of the Teutonic order.

VENDÔME, *văn'-dome*, a town of France, capital of the department of the Loir-and-Cher, on the Loir, 40 miles from New Orleans. It contains several churches, an hospital, the remains of a once magnificent castle, barracks, theatre, and public baths. *Manf.* Coarse cotton fabrics, hosiery, and gloves. *Pop.* 9,400.

VENDÔME, Cæsar, Duke de, was eldest son of Henry IV., by Gabrielle d'Estrées. He was legitimated in 1595, and afterwards nominated governor of the province of Brittany. After the decease of his father, he became the leader of the opposition faction, but subsequently joined the court against the Huguenots. He and his brother were, in 1626, arrested and confined during four years, on the charge of conspiring against the life of Richelieu. In 1641 he was again about to be arrested upon a similar charge, but escaped to England, where he continued to reside until after the death of Richelieu. He became governor of Burgundy in 1650; in 1655 he defeated the Spanish fleet at Barcelona, having previously captured Bordeaux from the malcontents. B. 1594; D. at Paris, 1665.

VENDÔME, Alexander Duke de, brother of the preceding, and, like him, the son of Henry IV. by Gabrielle d'Estrées. He became grand prior of the Knights of Malta. In 1626 he was charged, like his brother, with conspiring against the life of Richelieu, and was imprisoned. B. 1598; D. in prison, 1629.

VENDÔME, Louis Joseph, Duke de, a celebrated French general, who was the son of Alexander, duke de Vendôme, one of the illegitimate sons of Henry IV. At an early age he entered the army as a volunteer under Louis XIV. in Holland. After passing through the different ranks, he became a general, and was sent to Spain, where he took Barcelona, in 1697. Louis XIV. named him commander-in-chief in Italy, in 1702, in the room of Villeroi, who had been very unsuccessful. Vendôme changed the aspect of affairs, and gained several victories over the imperialists. In 1705 he defeated Prince Eugene at Cassano, and was on the point of taking Turin, when he was recalled to take the command in Flanders, where he was signally defeated, at Oudenard, by the duke of Marlborough. He then went to Spain, restored Philip V. to his capital, and took 4,000 men, under Lord Stanhope, prisoners. B. 1654; D. at Tignaroz, Spain, 1712.





VENDÔME, Philip, Duke de, and the last who bore the title, was the brother of the preceding. While an infant, he was enrolled in the order of Malta, of which he ultimately became grand prior. He was the companion of his brother in his battles, till having, by his indolence, nearly caused the ruin of the French army by the Austrians, at Cassano, in 1706, he was sent into exile by Louis XIV. Retiring to Rome, he remained there during five years, at the end of which time he was permitted to return to his native country. When, in 1715, an attack of the Turks upon Malta was apprehended, he went to the island to take the command. The Turks not making their appearance, he returned to France, where he spent the remainder of his life in a licentious manner. B. 1655; D. at Paris, 1727.

VENDOTENA, *ven-do-tai'-na*, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, about 20 miles from the coast of Italy. It has a circumference of about 8 miles, and was used by the Romans as a place of banishment for state prisoners. It has a small fishing port, with a population of 500.

VENERONI, John, *ven'-e-ro'-ne*, an eminent French writer, who taught Italian at Paris, and, in order to pass for a Florentine, Italianized his name from Vigneron to Veneroni. He wrote "A Method of Learning Italian," which has been translated into English; "A Dictionary, Italian and French, and French and Italian;" "Select Fables;" and "The Letters of Loredano and Cardinal Bentivoglio" translated into French. Lived in the early part of the 18th century.

VENETIA, or VENICE, THE GOVERNMENT OF, *ve-ne'-shi-a*, is one of the two great divisions of the former Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and comprises eight provinces or delegations: Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Friuli or Udine, Venice, Verona, and Vicenza. *Area*, 6,938 square miles. *Desc.* Generally fertile, and kept so by an extensive and efficient system of irrigation by means of canals and rivers. *Pro.* Corn, maize, rice, hemp, and flax in abundance. The dairy produce is a great source of wealth, whilst silk and the vine are extensively cultivated. *Minerals.* Unimportant; but they comprise copper, iron, porcelain-earth, slate, limestone, marble, and rock-crystals. *Manf.* Silks, velvets, hats, porcelain, iron wares, and stained glass. *Pop.* about 3,000,000. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom formed a portion of the dominions of Charlemagne, and the house of Austria early gained a footing in the country, where it so managed to extend its possessions that, towards the close of the 18th century, it held dominion over nearly the whole of the kingdom. The successes of Napoleon I., however, enabled him to seize them, when he established first the Cisalpine Republic, and afterwards the kingdom of Italy. The congress of Vienna, however, replaced the country nearly on its former footing, assigning to Austria even a larger portion than she formerly possessed. In 1848, however, the people became dissatisfied with her rule, when a general rising, aided by a Sardinian army, took place. The insurrection was, for a time, so successful, that hopes were entertained of Lombardy being annexed to Sardinia. But the tide of fortune changed; and, after a series of defeats, the Sardinian army was driven across the Ticino, and Austria preserved her territory undiminished, but with no hold whatever upon the affections of the people. By the treaty of Villafranca, Venetia was to form part of the Italian confederation proposed by Napoleon III., though remaining under the crown of the emperor of Austria. While we write, the Sardinian (Italian) government makes no secret of its wish to add Venetia to the kingdom of Italy, as established under Victor Emmanuel II.

VENEV, *ve-nev'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tula, on the Venevka. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 3,500.

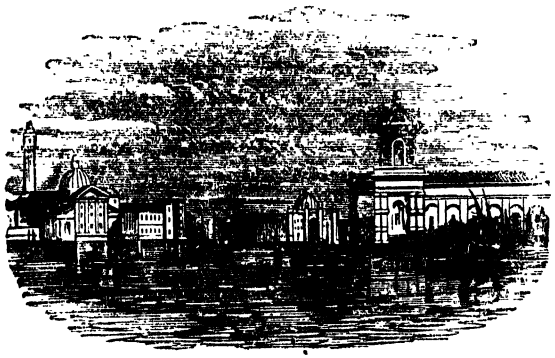
VENEZIANO, Dominico, *vai-nait'-se-a-no*, an eminent Venetian painter, who introduced oil-painting to Florence; but, having excited the jealousy of Castagno, whom he taught to colour in oils, he was basely murdered by him. D. at Venice, about 1406; killed near Florence, 1462.

VENEZIANO, Agostino, a celebrated Venetian engraver, who produced portraits of Barbarossa, of Charles V., Francis I. of France, and copied many of

Raffaelle's designs. B. at Venice, towards the close of the 15th century; D. about 1540.

VENEZUELA, *ven'-ez-we'-la*, the most N. of the republics of S. America, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, W. by New Granada and British Guiana, and S. by the great plains of Varinas and the Orinoco. *Area*, about 427,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and yielding in abundance all the products of the tropics. The climate is modified according to the situation of its districts in the mountains, on the coast, or in the plains. On the coast and in the plains a scorching heat prevails, accompanied in the latter with heavy falls of rain. In the mountain valleys, the air is in general pure and mild, and, in some elevated parts, even cold. The plains which stretch to the Orinoco are inhabited solely by herds of cattle, tended by Mulattoes, who are as nearly in a state of nature as the beasts they herd. The sources of wealth are coffee, tobacco, indigo, cacao, cotton, dye-woods, and timber. Cattle are also a great source of wealth. *Rivers.* The principal are the Meta, Apure, Aranca, and Carony, tributary to the Orinoco; the Cassiquiare, which connects it with the Amazon, the Tocuyo, Zulia, and Cuyuni. *Lakes.* Valencia, a beautiful sheet of water, and of great extent, is the principal; the other is Maracaybo. *Gov.* A house of representatives and a senate. The executive is exercised by a president and vice-president. *Pop.* about 950,000. *Lat.* between 2° and 12° N. *Lon.* between 60° and 73° W.

VENICE, *ven'-is* (Ital. VENEZIA, *ve-ned'-ze-a*), a city in the N.E. of Italy, situate near the northern extremity of the Adriatic. It is built on an island, or rather collection of small islands, separated from the mainland by shallows, of a depth of three, four, five, or six feet, and connected with it by a vast bridge of 222 arches. Its domes and spires, its churches and public buildings, appear, in approaching the city by sea, to float on the surface of the waves. This appearance is particularly striking at night, when the town is lighted. The length of the city is somewhat more than two miles, its breadth a mile and a half, and its circuit six miles. It is divided into two parts, nearly equal, by a great canal, which



VENICE.

winds through its whole length in a serpentine form. This canal is above 100 feet in width, and is crossed at one part by a bridge of a single arch, the celebrated Rialto, noticed by Shakspere in "The Merchant of Venice." It has a span of upwards of 90 feet, and is remarkable alike for its height, its boldness, and its solidity, and is wholly constructed of marble. Every part, almost, of the town is intersected by smaller canals, navigated by gondolas, or by small barks. The aspect of Venice is stately, and even magnificent. In regard to the streets, it will hardly be credited that their breadth is, in general, only four, five, or six feet; in many places still less. The only exception is in the street called the Merceria, in which are the best shops, and which is only 15 feet wide. The only open place entitled to the name of square is the Piazza di San Marco, an oblong of 280 feet in length, by nearly 100 in breadth, bordered by several handsome





buildings. Of these, the principal are the churches of St. Marco and Geminiano; the palace formerly occupied by the doge; and the buildings fronted in the Grecian style, called the Procureria. This small but elegant square is bordered by arcades, containing elegant shops and coffee-rooms, which, when lighted at night, have a splendid appearance. It is the centre of gaiety and amusement, the resort of foreigners and of loungers of every description. The Piazetta is a smaller opening, leading from the square of St. Marco to the sea, and having, on the one side, the palace of the doge, on the other the public library, with its pillars of granite. This spot presents, from the concourse of people, an animated and interesting scene. The only other open spaces in the city are in the front of some of the churches and at each end of the Rialto. From the extreme narrowness of the streets, the houses are in general gloomy, and, in the inside, miserably deficient of accommodation; which, with the enjoyment of good air, is sacrificed, that space may be found for magnificent statues and other works of art. The general height is three or four stories. The churches are, with some exceptions, in the Gothic style. That of St. Mark, or Marco, at one end of the Piazza di St. Marco, is so loaded with ornaments, as to bear some resemblance to an eastern pagoda. Its mosaics are surpassed only by those of St. Peter's at Rome. Its paintings are numerous and splendid. Its pavement is of jasper and porphyry, and it has 500 columns of black, white, and veined marble, bronze, alabaster, verde antique, and serpentine. It is on the portico facing the piazza that the Venetians once more see the bronze horses which, during eighteen years (from 1797 to 1815), crowned the triumphal arch in the Place du Carousel, at Paris. These were originally founded at Corinth, and successively adorned Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Venice, and Paris: in 1815 they were replaced. The church of Santa Maria della Salute, the work of Palladio, is an elegant structure, open to the great canal, and built, outside and in, of marble, with a moderate share of ornament. The church Il Redemptore is also an elegant building. The cathedral of Venice is built of Istrian marble. The church of St. Georgia is remarkable for its front of marble and its cupola; that of St. Giovanni and St. Paolo is a large Gothic edifice, surmounted by a cupola. Of the palaces and other public structures, the most conspicuous is the palace of the doges. It is an ancient fabric, in the Gothic style, vast in its extent, and venerable in its appearance. Of the other palaces or mansions of the great families, the most conspicuous are those of Goiniani, Tiopolo, Balbi, Cornaro, &c., all more remarkable for their size than for elegance or symmetry. The arsenal of Venice is a magnificent building, standing on an island near the eastern end of the city. It is defended by a rampart, as well as by the surrounding water; and has before its gates two great pillars, with the two gigantic lions in granite, which stood formerly on the Piræus at Athens. The public library stands in a fine marble structure, near the square of St. Mark. Adjoining it is the mint, where, in 1284, the celebrated ducat of Venice, the most ancient coin in Europe, was struck. Of theatres, Venice has six; but several of them are open only during the Carnival. The hospitals and prisons are not on a good footing, the apartments being ill contrived, and, in general, devoid of a free circulation of air. The former palace of the Doge, built in the 14th century, is remarkable for the massive proportions it presents. Its interior is adorned with many of the finest works of the great masters. It is, by the Bridge of Sighs, connected with the former dungeons of the Inquisition. Venice is the seat of an academy of the fine arts, and an athenæum, or seminary forming a medium between a great school and a uni-

versity. It contains, also, a navigation school and a female establishment called the Conservato. The public library is extensive, and there are a number of private collections of curiosities and objects of art. The commercial greatness of Venice dates, like that of Bruges, Antwerp, and Pisa, from the middle ages. Since the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, it has gradually diminished. Its mercantile transactions are mostly confined to the Levant and other parts of the Mediterranean; to the import of hardware, linen, and other manufactures from the north of Europe; of East and West India goods, direct or through the medium of Malta; and, finally, of salt fish, from Newfoundland or England, for the consumption of the Catholics during fast-days and Lent. *Manf.* Considerable; consisting of woollens, serges, canvas and ropes, gold and silver stuffs, velvet, and silk stockings, and of lace. There are others, also, of less consequence; such as imitations of pearls and other precious stones, ornamental glass-works, jewellery, and watwork. Printing is here carried on more extensively than in any other town in Italy. *Pop.* about 125,000: in former times it is said to have been more. *Lat.* 45° 25′ 9″ N. *Lon.* 12° 20′ 2″ E.—The foundation of Venice was laid in 421, as a place of refuge during the invasion of Italy by Attila. The government was at first a democracy; but, towards the middle of the 13th century (about 1247), it became a settled aristocracy. Venice was overturned in 1797. It remained subject to Austria till 1805, when, after the battle of Austerlitz, it was annexed to the French kingdom of Italy. In 1814, however, it returned definitively under the power of Austria.

VENICE, THE PROVINCE OR DELEGATION OF, is bounded on the N.E. by Friuli, N.W. by Treviso, W. by Padua and Rovigo, S. by the Papal States, and S.E. and E. by the Adriatic Sea. *Area*, 798 square miles. *Desc.* This province occupies nearly the whole of the littoral portion of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and, physically speaking, is remarkable for its long series of lagoons, which stretching due north for 25 miles, from the mouth of the Brenta to that of the Sile, occupies a considerable portion of the old bed of the Piave. These lagoons contain numerous small islands, on some of which Venice itself stands, and are separated from the open sea by a peninsula which is partly composed of the alluvium brought down by the rivers, and partly of the sand thrown up by the waves. Being, however, intersected by both artificial and natural channels, access to the coast, as well as to the capital, is thereby obtained. *Pro.* All kinds of cereals, with rice, maize, hemp, silk, and wine. *Pop.* about 300,000.—The GULF OF VENICE is formed by the Adriatic on the N.E. coast of Italy, bounded by the Brenta and the Piave.

VENIUS, or VAN VEEN, Otho, *vain*, a Dutch painter, who studied under Zucchero at Rome; after which he went to Antwerp, and thence to Brussels. He was a good writer, and published "Amorum Emblemata," and several other works, with plates after his own designs. Rubens was his disciple. B. at Leyden, 1556; D. at Brussels, 1634.

VENLOO, *ven-loo'*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, on the Maese, 40 miles from Maestricht. It is conveniently situate for trade, having a commodious port, and forming a depôt for the merchandise from all the countries bordering on the Maese and the Rhine. *Manf.* Tile-making, vinegar, tin, and lead and tobacco-works. *Pop.* 7,200.

VENLOON, or LOON, OP ZAND, *ven-loon'*, a town of North Brabant, 12 miles from Breda. *Pop.* 3,500.

VENN, Henry, *ven*, an English divine, who became fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. He wrote—the "Complete Duty of Man" (not to be confounded with the "Whole Duty of Man"), and "Mistakes in Religion exposed." B. in Surrey, 1725; D. near London, 1796.

VENNER, Tobias, *ven'-ner*, an English physician, who wrote a work entitled, "Via Recta ad Vitam Longam; or, an Easy Way to a Long Life;" also a "Treatise on the Bath Waters." B. at Petherton, Somersetshire, 1577; D. 1660.

VENNER, Thomas, an English fanatic, who, during the reign of Charles II., preached against all government, republican and monarchical asserting that the kingdom of Jesus on earth was begun. He and his followers were called Fifth-monarchy Men; and, soon after the Restoration, they proclaimed King Jesus publicly in the street; for which Venner and twelve others were executed in 1661.

VENOSA, *ve-no'-sa*, a town of Naples, on the river Ofanto, 23 miles from Potenza. It has a cathedral, several parish churches, and extensive catacombs. *Pop.* 6,000.—Here the poet Horace was born.

VENTNOR, *vent'-nor*, a town on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire, 4 miles from Niton. It has become a fashionable watering-place, with several schools, terraces, chapels, and handsome villas. *Pop.* about 3,000.

VENUS, *ve'-nus*, the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, the queen of laughter, the mistress of the graces and of pleasures. She arose from the sea near the island of Cyprus, or Cythera, and was carried to Olympus, where all the gods admired her beauty. Jupiter attempted to gain her affections, but Venus refused, and the god, to punish her obstinacy, gave her in marriage to his ugly son Vulcan. The power of Venus over the heart was supported by a girdle, called *zone* by the Greeks and *cestus* by the Romans. This girdle gave beauty, grace, and elegance, when worn even by the most deformed; it excited love and kindled extinguished flames. Venus gained the prize of the golden apple of discord from Pallas and Juno (*see* PARIS), and rewarded her impartial judge with the hand of the fairest woman in the world. The worship of Venus was universally established; statues and temples were erected to her in every kingdom. The rose, the myrtle, and the apple were sacred to her, and, among birds, the dove, the swan, and the sparrow were her favourites. She is generally represented with her son Cupid, on a chariot drawn by doves.

VENZONE, *ven-dzo'-nai*, a town of Italy, on the Tagliamento, 18 miles from Udine. *Pop.* 3,400.

VERA, *vai'-ra*, a seaport of Spain, 40 miles from Lorca, on the Mediterranean. *Manf.* Nitre; and it has an extensive fishery. *Pop.* 8,500.

VERA CRUZ, *vai'-ra krooz*, a maritime department of the Mexican Confederation, situate under the tropics, and extending along the Mexican Gulf. It is bounded E. by the peninsula of Merida, W. by the departments of Oaxaca, La Puebla, and Mexico, and N. by the colony of New Santander. *Area*, about 26,000 square miles. *Desc.* There are few regions in the new continent where the traveller is more struck with the assemblage of the most opposite climates, than in this province. All the western part forms the declivity of the Cordilleras of Anahuac. In the space of a day the inhabitants descend from the regions of eternal snow, to the plains in the vicinity of the sea, where the most suffocating heat prevails. Within its limits it contains two lofty summits, of which one, the volcano of Orizaba, is, after the Popocatepeti, the most elevated mountain in this part of the world. The other summit, the Coffre de Perote, according to the measurement of Humboldt, is nearly 1,312 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriffe. *Rivers.* The principal are the Montezuma, the Alvarado, and the Coatzacoalca. *Pro.* The myrtle, cocoa, tobacco of an excellent quality; cotton, celebrated for its fineness and whiteness; sugar, indigo, vanilla, and live stock. *Minerals.* Unimportant. *Manf.* Cotton, which is extensive. *Pop.* 265,000. *Lat.* between 17° 30′ and 22° N. *Lon.* between 94° 30′ and 99° W. The main route from the Atlantic to Mexico runs through this department.

VERA CRUZ, the chief seaport-town of the Mexican Confederation, in the above state. It fronts the sea in a semicircle, and is inclosed with a simple wall or parapet. On the shore to the south-east and north-west are two redoubts, with some cannon to defend the port, which is not commodious, being merely a bad anchorage among shallows. Opposite the town, at the distance of 800 yards, is an islet, on which stands the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, strongly fortified, and having a light-house 79 feet above the level of the sea. The city is beautifully and regularly built. It is situate in an arid plain, on which the north winds, which blow with dreadful impetuosity from October till April, have formed hills of moving sand. These contribute very much, by the reflection of the sun's rays, and by the high temperature which they acquire during the summer months, to increase the suffocating heat of the atmosphere.

All the edifices of the town are constructed of materials drawn from the bottom of the ocean; for no rock is to be procured in the environs of the city, although a good freestone has now begun to be brought from Campeachy. The principal disadvantage of Vera Cruz is its unhealthy situation and climate. It is considered as the principal seat of the yellow fever, which prevails all over the eastern coast of Mexico, and to which thousands of Europeans landing during the hot season fall victims. It has an extensive trade. *Exp.* Cochineal, sugar, bullion, indigo, drugs, provisions, vanilla, logwood, and pimento. *Imp.* Paper, brandy, woven fabrics, cacao, wines, and metals. *Pop.* about 7,000. *Lat.* 19° 11′ 8″ N. *Lon.* 96° 8′ W. This place was bombarded and taken by the army of the United States in 1847.

**Veragua**, *ve-ra'-gwa*, a province of S. America, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea; E. by the province of Darien, in South America, which is separated from Veragua by the ridge of Canatagua; W. by Costa Rica, and S. by the great Pacific Ocean. *Area.* Unascertained. *Desc.* Mountainous and rugged, covered with vast forests, beautifully interspersed with luxuriant and fertile valleys. It rains almost continually in this country; and by this constant moisture, the heat of the climate, which is very great, is mitigated. Thunderstorms, accompanied with frightful lightning, occur very frequently; and during these storms, the torrents rush with such impetuous force into the vales, from the surrounding mountains, that the country is impassable during the winter season. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 7° 15′ and 9° 40′ N. *Lon.* between 80° 20′ and 82° 50′ W.

**Veragua, St. Jago de**, the capital of the above province, is a handsome town, 125 miles from Panama. Its inhabitants are partly Spaniards, partly mulattoes, who trade in gold-dust, cotton, and dyes. *Pop.* 5,000.

**Vera Paz**, *paz*, a department of Central America, Guatemala, bounded N. by the provinces of Chiapa and Yucatan, E. by Honduras and the bay or gulf of Honduras, S. by Guatemala, and W. by the same and Chiapa. *Ext.* About 120 miles in length, and 74 in extreme breadth. *Desc.* The country is rough and broken, full of deep ravines, and covered with thick and impenetrable woods. Its centre is mountainous and well watered. *Rivers.* The principal are the Montagua or Rio Grande, the Rio Pasion, and the Polochic. *Climate.* Variable; half of this province is of a mild and benign temperature, and the other half hot, and abounding in mosquitoes and gnats of various kinds. The rains continue nine months in the year. *Pro.* Sugar-cane, dye-woods, and other large timber, cotton, balsam, and dragon's-blood. The want of roads, however, greatly interrupts commerce. *Pop.* 6,500. *Lat.* between 16° and 18° N. *Lon.* between 89° 30′ and 91° 40′ W.

**Vera Paz**, the chief town of the above province, on the Rio Coban, which falls into the gulf or lake of Dulce, 600 miles S.E. Mexico. *Lat.* 15° 50′ N. *Lon.* 91° 14′ W.

**Verbicaro**, *vair'-be-ka'-ro*, a market-town of Naples, 28 miles from Paola. *Pop.* 4,000.

**Vercelli**, *ver-chel'-le*, a town of Piedmont, at the confluence of the rivers Cervo and Sesia, 14 miles from Casale. It is inclosed by boulevards, which have replaced its old fortifications. It has a spacious market-place and several good buildings. The cathedral is one of the best in Piedmont, and has a valuable library of old MSS., including a copy of the laws of the Lombards; and there are three other churches entitled to attention, as well as the hospital, with its gardens and museum. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 18,400.

**Verde, Cape**, *verd*, a cape of Africa. (*See* Cape Verde.)

**Verde, Islands of Cape.** (*See* Cape Verde Islands.)

**Verde, Rio**, *vair'-dai*, two rivers of Brazil, one joining the Parana and the other the San Francisco.

**Verden**, *vair'-den*, a town of Germany, in Hanover, on the Aller, 53 miles from Hamburg. It has an ancient cathedral. *Manf.* Tobacco, beer, and spirits. *Pop.* 5,000.

**Verdi**, Giuseppe, *vair'-de*, a modern Italian musical composer, who studied his art under Lavignia at Milan, and in 1839 produced his first work. It was not, however, until he gave to the public his "Nabucco," in 1842, that he acquired a name as a musical writer. At present he is the most popular composer of the time; his operas of "Rigoletto," "Trovatore," "Traviata," &c., being constantly played. B. at Roucoule, Parma, 1814.

**Verdier**, Cæsar, *vair'-de-ai*, an eminent French surgeon, who read lectures at Paris with great reputation. He wrote, "Abridgment of Anatomy," "Memoirs on Surgery," "Treatise on Midwifery," &c. D. at Paris, 1759.

**Verdon**, *vair'-dawng*, a river of France, rising near Colmar, in the department of the Lower Alps, and, after a course of 100 miles, joining the Durance.

**Verdun**, *vair'-du(r)*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, 26 miles from Bar-le-Duc. It is strongly fortified, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a military hospital, a communal college, and public library. *Manf.* Woven goods, leather and wooden wares. It also has distilleries and breweries. *Pop.* 14,000.—This place was, in 1792, taken by the Prussians, but restored to the French after the battle of Valmy.—The name of several other towns in France, none with a population above 2,100.

**Vere**, Edward, *veer*, earl of Oxford, an English nobleman, eminent for his valour and literary talents. In 1598 he sat upon the trial of Mary, queen of Scots, and held a command in the fleet which fought the Spanish armada. His poems were much admired in his time. There is a specimen in Percy's "Reliques of Antient Poetry," and another in "England's Parnassus." D. 1604.

**Vere**, Sir Francis, an English general. In 1585 he went to Holland with the forces sent to assist the Dutch by Queen Elizabeth, under the command of the earl of Leicester. In 1596 he was appointed governor of Flushing, and afterwards distinguished himself at the battle near Nieuport, and by his gallant defence of Ostend, which he held for upwards of three years against the Spaniards. He displayed equal bravery and skill at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom and on many other occasions. B. 1554; D. 1608.

**Vere**, Sir Horace, younger brother of the preceding, with whom he served in Holland, and afterwards had the command of the forces sent by King James to the Palatinate. In 1605 he escaped, by a series of skilful manœuvres, from Spinola, with only 4,000 men. He was created Lord Vere by Charles I. D. 1635.

**Vereja**, *ve-rai'-ja*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Moscow, on the Protva. It deals in leather, corn, cattle, tallow, honey, wax, peltry, and linen. These articles are mostly sold to the Don Cossacks. *Pop.* 6,000.

**Verelius**, Olaus, *ve-re'-li-us*, an eminent Swedish antiquarian writer, who became professor of Swedish antiquities, and antiquary to Charles IX. His works, which are very valuable, are principally devoted to an elucidation of the early history and antiquities of Scandinavia. B. 1618; D. 1682.

**Vergara**, *vair-ga'-ra*, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 23 miles from St. Sebastian. *Manf.* Steel goods. *Pop.* 3,500.—Here, in 1839, a convention was concluded, which terminated the war in Biscay.

**Vergennes**, *ver-jen'*, a city of Vermont, U.S., on the Otter Creek, 20 miles from Burlington. It contains a woollen manufactory, clothiers' works, and iron-works. *Pop.* 1,500.

**Vergennes**, Charles Gravier, Count de, *vairzh'-en*, a French statesman. In 1755 he was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, and afterwards to Sweden; but, when Louis XVI. came to the throne in 1774, he was recalled, and made minister of foreign affairs. He displayed the qualities of a profound statesman, particularly in the peace of 1783, during which he negotiated a treaty of commerce with England and another with Russia. B. at Dijon, 1717; D. 1787.

**Vergil**, Polydore, *ver'-jil*, an Italian historian. He visited England in the suite of Cardinal Corneto, the pope's legate, in 1503. Henry VIII. was so pleased with his wit and address, that he gave him the archdeaconry of Wells; but he returned to his native country in 1550. His principal works are, "De Inventoribus Rerum," "Treatise on Prodigies," "Adagiorum, or Proverbs," and a history of England, in Latin, which, however, is more elegant than faithful. B. at Urbino, about 1470; D. at the same place, 1555.

VERHEYEN, Philip, *vair-hi'-en*, an eminent Dutch anatomist, who worked as an agricultural labourer till he was 22 years of age, and then gained a place at the university of Louvain, where he studied medicine, received his doctor's degree, and obtained a professorship. His most important works were, "Anatomy of the Human Body," "Defence of Harvey's Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood," and treatises upon diseases of the head and chest; all these works being written in Latin. B. in Holland, 1648; D. 1710.

VERIA, LA, *vair'-e-a*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, a few miles from the coast of the Gulf of Salonica. *Manf.* Cotton goods, thread, and dyeing. *Pop.* 8,000, mostly Greeks.

VERKHNE, or VERKHNÖ, *verk'-ne*, 'upper,' a prefix to the names of many towns in Russia.

VERMAND, *vair'-mand*, a town of France, in the department Aisne, 6 miles from St. Quentin. *Pop.* 1,300.

VERMANDOIS, *vair'-man-dwaw*, an old division of France, in Picardy, of which St. Quentin was the capital.

VERMEJA, *vair-mai'-ya*, a river of South America, rising on the frontier of Bolivia, and, after a course of upwards of 700 miles, joining the Paraguay, 12 miles from Neembuca.

VERMEYEN, John Cornelius, *vair-mi'-en*, an eminent Dutch painter, whose beard was so long as to reach the ground. He was much employed and esteemed by the emperor Charles V. B. near Haarlem, 1500; D. at Brussels, 1559.

VERMIGLI, Peter Martyr, *vair'-me-gle*, an Italian divine, who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and was, in 1547, invited to England by Cranmer; but, after the accession of Mary, he retired to Strasburg, where he became professor of divinity. He wrote commentaries on the Scriptures, and epistles to the Protestant churches in Poland and England, to Melancthon and Calvin. B. at Florence, 1500; D. at Zurich, 1562.

VERMILION, *ver-mil'-yon*, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In Indiana. *Area*, 280 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.—2. In the E. part of Illinois. *Area*, 1,200 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—Also the name of several townships, none with a population above 2,500. —Also the name of several rivers. 1. In Louisiana, which discharges itself into Vermilion Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico.—2. Another in Louisiana, which runs into the Osage.—3. In Ohio, which falls into Lake Erie.—4. A tributary of the Illinois, which it joins 150 miles from the Mississippi.

VERMONT, *ver-mont'*, one of the United States, situate in the N. part of the Union, having Lower Canada on the N., Massachusetts on the S., New York on the W., and New Hampshire on the E. *Area*, 10,000 square miles. It is divided into 13 counties,—Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Orange, Orleans, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. *Desc.* The Green Mountains, from 10 to 15 miles in breadth, traverse its whole length, beginning in Canada, thence extending through the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and terminating within a few miles of the seacoast. They run nearly parallel with the course of Connecticut river, and are intersected by numerous valleys, the soil of which is deep, rich, and loamy. Adjoining the rivers are fine plains and meadows; and between the banks of Lake Champlain and the mountains is a valuable tract of arable land, extending 100 miles in length and 30 in breadth. The whole surface, in its natural state, is thickly wooded. *Rivers.* All the streams and rivers of Vermont have their origin among the Green Mountains. About 35 of them have an easterly direction, and fall into Connecticut river. About 25 run westerly, and discharge themselves into Lake Champlain. Two or three running in the same direction, fall into Hudson's river. In the north-easterly parts of the state there are four or five streams which have a northerly direction, and run into the Lake Memphremagog; thence, through the river St. Francis, they are emptied into the St. Lawrence. The most considerable on the west side of the mountains are Otter Creek, Onion River, the Lamoille, and Michisconi. On the east side are Wantastiquek, or West River, White River, and Poosoomsuck. The river Connecticut, into which these rivers fall, forms the eastern boundary of the state. *Lakes.* Champlain is the principal. *Climate.* Healthy, but subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The snow lies from the middle of December to the middle of March; during which period it is customary to travel in sledges. The weather during this season is generally fair and constant, and rain seldom falls, though hail is not unfrequent. *Zoology.* The bear, wild cat, catamount, deer, fox, hare, marten, ermine, mole, mouse, porcupine, rabbit, racoon, skunk, various species of the squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wood-chuck. In the rivers, ponds, and lakes, are the beaver, mink, musk-rat, and otter. The rivers also abound with fish. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, flax, hemp, and culinary plants. Potatoes thrive well without manure, the natural pasture is excellent, and large quantities of beautiful apples are grown, and live stock of every description are abundant. *Minerals.* Iron ore exists in great abundance on the west side of the Green Mountains and near Lake Champlain. There are also ores of lead, copper, and of ochre, red and yellow. Jasper of a beautiful red colour has been discovered. Porcelain-clay, soapstone, slate, whinstone, clay for bricks, pipe-clay, and millstones, and marl in several places. There are some lead and copperas mines. *Manf.* Silk, tobacco, and maple sugar. Distilleries are numerous, and cider and beer are made. The most extensive brewery of porter is at Middlebury. The wild grape is used at table as a dessert, and a pleasant beverage is made of the gooseberry and raspberry. Ginseng, which grows in great plenty and perfection, is a valuable article of commerce. Pot and pearl ashes, and yellow ochre, are also manufactured. *Exp.* These consist of grain, flour, bar-iron, nails, pot and pearl ashes, live cattle, horses, beef, pork, cheese and butter, lumber, peltry, and flax, which are sent to Montreal in Canada, and, by the cheapest river communication, to the cities and towns of New York, Portland, Hartford, and Boston. Flocks of cows and sheep are driven to the neighbouring states. *Imp.* Rum, wines, brandy, gin, tea, coffee, and articles of British manufacture; such as course linens and woollens. *Gov.* Montpelier is the seat of government. The legislative power is vested in a House of Representatives; the executive power is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, and 12 counsellors. *Pop.* about 320,000. *Lat.* between 42° 44′ and 45° N. *Lon.* between 71° 38′ and 73° 25′ W.—The first settlements began about the year 1724; and, in 1760, a number of towns were already formed by emigrants from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. It is one of the Federal states, and was admitted into the Union in 1791.

VERNAISON, *vair-nai'-sawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, on the railway to St. Etienne. *Pop.* 1,200.

VERNANTE, *vair-nan'-tai*, a town of Italy, 11 miles from Coni. *Pop.* 3,200.

VERNANTES, *vair'-nant*, a market-town of France, in the department of Maine-and-Loire, 12 miles from Bangé. *Pop.* 2,600.

VERNET, Claude Joseph, *vair'-nai*, an eminent French painter, who was esteemed the first marine and landscape painter of his time. B. at Avignon, 1714; D. in France, 1789.

VERNET, Antoine-Charles-Horace, usually styled Carle, a celebrated French painter, who was the son of the preceding, under whom he acquired his earliest knowledge of his art. After gaining the grand prize of the Academy of Paris in 1782, he repaired to Rome, in which city he studied the great Italian masterpieces during several years. Returning to Paris, he rose to a considerable reputation, and became a member of the Institute of France. He particularly excelled as a battle-painter, his best works in this walk being "The Battle of Marengo," "The Battle of Austerlitz," "John Sobieski forcing the Turks to raise the Siege of Vienna," and the "Taking of Pampeluna." B. at Bordeaux, 1758; D. at Paris, 1836.

VERNET, Horace, a celebrated French painter, and son of the preceding. In his early youth Paris was in a state of revolution, and, art finding few patrons, his father's circumstances were so straitened that Horace had, while still a child, to assist in eking out the family

income by making small drawings for tradesmen's invoices, fashion-books, &c. In this way he was preparing for the attainment of that astonishing facility for which he was afterwards famous. After serving for a short time in the ranks of the French army, he entered upon the task of representing on canvas incidents of military life. His "Capture of the Redoubt," "Halt of French Soldiers," and others of the same kind, gained him universal estimation; and he went on increasing in skill and popularity until 1819, when he produced his "Massacre of the Mamelukes," which placed him at the head of his particular walk in the artistic profession. Charles X. nominated him an officer of the Legion of Honour, and, after the revolution of 1830, he became a favourite painter with Louis Philippe, who commissioned him to adorn the Constantine Gallery and the Gallery of French History at Versailles with a number of battle-pieces, illustrative of the Algerine campaigns, and of the other triumphs of the French army. Among his finest works in the military series may be named the "Capture of the Smala of Abd-el-Kader," which is one of the largest, if not the largest, painting in the world. He has also executed some fine pictures of Eastern life, such as the "Lion-Hunt," "Arab Mother Rescuing her Child from a Lion," and "Council of Arabs." In 1842 he was created a commander of the Legion of Honour, having previously refused to be elevated to the rank of a baron. B. at Paris, 1789.

VERNEUIL, *vair'-nu(r)-e*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, on the Arve, 18 miles from Dreux. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, and druggets. *Pop.* 4,000.—Also a parish and village, 6 miles from Limoges. *Pop.* 2,400.

VERNON, *vair'-nawng*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Eure, on the Seine, 28 miles from Rouen. It has a college, founded by Henry IV., and near it is the forest of Vernon. *Manf.* Cotton goods and velvets. *Pop.* 6,500.

VERNON, *ver'-non*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3,100.

VERNON, Edward, a brave English admiral, who captured Porto Bello in 1739, but was unsuccessful in his expedition against Carthagena, in South America, in 1747. B. in London, 1684; D. 1757.

VERNON, Robert, a munificent English patron of art, who, in 1847, presented to the trustees of the National Gallery a collection of 157 pictures by British artists. This splendid bequest has been combined with the similar ones of Mr. Sheepshanks and the painter Turner, thereby forming the nucleus of a magnificent gallery of the works of the English school of artists. At the present time (1861), the whole of these art-treasures are contained in the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Vernon was B. 1774; D. 1849.

VERNOUX, *vair'-noo*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, 12 miles from Privas. *Pop.* 1,600.—Another in the department of the Deux-Sèvres, 11 miles from Parthenay. *Pop.* 1,400.

VEROCZE, *ve-rooch'-e(r)*, a town of Sclavonia, capital of a county on the Drave, 63 miles from Essek. It has a castle and several large markets. *Pop.* 3,300.—The COUNTY has an area of 1,770 square miles and a population of 225,000.

VEROLENGO, *ver-o-len'-go*, a town and parish of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles from Turin. *Pop.* about 4,700.

VERONA, *ve-ro'-na*, the capital city of a delegation of Lombardy, on the Adige, 22 miles from Mantua. It is inclosed by turreted walls, and surrounded by the fortresses Mantua, Legnano, and Peschiera, and, hence, considered as of the highest importance for the defence of Upper Italy. It has several gates, of which one, called Porta del Paglio, is of elegant architecture. The interior of the city does not correspond with the beauty of its position, several of the streets being narrow and dirty; others, however, are spacious and well paved. The houses, though built in general in an antique style, are of good appearance, from the quantity of marble employed in their construction; a consequence of the abundant quarries in the neighbourhood. Verona contains a cathedral and a number of churches, noted for their paintings and their architecture. The church of St. Zeno is remarkable for its façade, its vast portal, and the rows of marble columns which support its roof, and is supposed to date from the 7th century; that of St. Anastasia for its great size and fine monuments, and that of St. George for its paintings. The town-house has, on the outside, niches containing busts of statues of the distinguished natives of Verona,—Pliny the elder, Vitruvius, Catullus, and Cornelius Nepos, Paul Veronese, Bianchini, and others. The building called the Royal Palace has never been completed. The Palazzo Bevilacqua, the oldest building in Verona; the Palazzo Cannossia, admired for its front; and the museum of the academy, for its portico, with its peristyle of large Ionic columns,—are worthy of note. Besides these, there are the palace of the Grand Guardia, a modern building, and the custom-house. Of all the monuments of Verona, the most interesting is the Roman amphitheatre, situate in the spacious square called the Piazza del Bra. This is one of the most magnificent remains of Roman architecture that has descended to modern times. The arena, situate in the centre, and of an oval form, is 220 feet in length, with a breadth of 130. The seats, rising in successive ranges from the arena, as well as the different passages, the staircases and galleries of communication, remain entire. The whole consists of vast blocks of marble, and forms a most solid mass, resting on a double row of massy vaults, which, in former ages, were appropriated to the custody of the lions, tigers, and other wild beasts. The Academia Philarmonica, and the Philoli, contain a number of ancient monuments, not only in Greek and Latin, but in the Punic and Egyptian languages. It has a lyceum, or great school, a classical school, and an academy of painting. Here are a public library and several private collections. Here are also the tombs of the Scaligers, a singular monument of the Middle Ages, consisting of a series of Gothic pyramids, surmounted by an equestrian statue of each prince. *Manf.* Silk, woollens, cottons, leather, gloves, and shoes, and famous dye-works. *Pop.* about 53,000.—The date of the foundation of Verona is not known; but Julius Cæsar established a colony here. On the decline of the empire, it experienced the fate of the other towns in the north of Italy. In 1814, on the overthrow of Napoleon I., it fell into the hands of Austria, and in 1822 a congress was held in it.—The DELEGATION, or province, has an area of 1,330 square miles and a population of about 285,000.

VERONA, a post township of Oneida county, New York, U.S., 20 miles from Utica. *Pop.* 6,000.

VERONESE, Paul Cagliari, surnamed, *ver-o-nai'-sai*, a celebrated Italian painter, who was the son of a sculptor. His genius for the art in which he subsequently excelled was manifested at an early age. He took Titian and Tintorretto as his models, emulating the fine design and composition of the first, with the gorgeous colouring of the latter. Finding himself unappreciated at Verona, he took up his residence at Venice, which city he embellished with a series of master-pieces. His most admired works are—"The Marriage of Cana," and the "Apotheosis of Venice." His brother, Benedetto Cagliari, assisted him in several of his works, as did also his son, surnamed Carletto, who promised to become a great painter, but died in his 26th year. Paul Veronese was born at Verona, 1528 or 1530; D. 1588.

VERRIO, Antonio, *vair'-re-o*, an Italian painter, who was invited to England by Charles II., and employed upon the decorations of Windsor Castle. Nearly all the ceilings, and a side of St. George's Hall, were executed by him; but most of his designs have been removed. He subsequently painted for James II. and William III. Walpole says: "His exuberant pencil was ready at pouring out gods, goddesses, kings, emperors, and triumphs, over those public surfaces on which the eye never rests long enough to criticise, and where one should be sorry to place the works of a better master—I mean ceilings and staircases." B. about 1639; D. at Hampton Court, 1707.

VERRIUS, Flaccus, *ver'-ri-us*, an eminent Roman grammarian, who was nominated by the emperor Augustus tutor to his two grandsons, Caius and Lucius, sons of Agrippa. There remain of his works numerous fragments, which have been collected and published

by Faggini and others. Flourished about the commencement of the 1st century.

VERROCHIO, Andrea del, *ver-ro'-ke-o*, an Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and goldsmith, who was the master of Leonardo da Vinci, Perugino, and other celebrated artists. He executed some fine statues in bronze, but his paintings were indifferent. B. at Florence, 1432; D. at Venice, 1488.

VERSAILLES, *vair'-si*, a town of France, capital of the department Seine-and-Oise, 10 miles from Paris, and long the residence of the court. In 1666 it was little more than a village, with a hunting-lodge for the royal family, when Louis XIV., pleased with the situation, and desirous of residing out of Paris, erected a splendid palace, which, from 1672 to 1790, was the residence of the kings of France. It was restored during the late reign of Louis Philippe, and is now used as an historical museum. Its galleries contain a series of paintings and statues arranged in chronological order. It is approached by three great avenues, each lined with a double row of trees, and leading respectively from Paris, St. Cloud, and Sceaux. In connection with it are a theatre, a decorated chapel, an orangery, flower-gardens, and a park, in which are fountains and statues. The fountains are supplied with water by the machine of Marly, and at the extremity of the park are two palaces called the Great and Little Trianon. The streets of the city cross each other at right angles. The old town contains the principal church and the greater proportion of elegant buildings. The principal structures are the church of St. Louis, the Prefecture, and the Chancery. There are, besides, a high school, several private seminaries of education, a valuable library, a cabinet of natural history, a botanical garden, and a chamber of commerce. *Manf.* Firearms, clocks, and watches. Spinning and weaving of cotton, as well as the bleaching of linen, are pursued on a small scale. *Pop.* 36,000.—This city has been the scene of many treaties; among them the one which, in 1783, recognized the independence of America. Here, also, the famous oath termed the Jeu de Paume was taken, in 1789, by the members of the National Assembly. It is now a popular place of resort, and is the birthplace of Philip V. of Spain, Louis XV., XVI., and XVIII., General Hoche, Ducis, and other celebrated men. It communicates by railway with Paris.

VERSAILLES, *ver-sailz'*, a town and capital of Woodford county, Kentucky, U.S., 12 miles from Lexington. *Pop.* about 1,000.

VERSETZ, *ver-sets'*, a fortified town of Hungary, in the county of Temesvar, and 40 miles from Temesvar. It has a school for the followers of the Greek church. Wine, rice, and silk are cultivated in the environs. *Manf.* Silk. *Pop.* about 18,000.

VERSTEGAN, Richard, *vers'-te-gan*, an English antiquary, who was of Flemish extraction. Being a Roman Catholic, he, some time previously to the year 1585, went to Antwerp, where he wrote a work entitled "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities concerning the most Noble and Renowned English Nation." He also produced "The Sundry Successive Regal Governments of England," and some other works. B. in London; D. about 1635.

VERTE RIVIÈRE, *vairt riv'-e-air*, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence.

VERTEUIL, *vair'-tu(r)e*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot-and-Garonne, 12 miles from Marmande. *Pop.* 1,800.—Another in the department Charente, 4 miles from Ruffec. *Pop.* 1,200.—Another in the department Gironde. *Pop.* 1,100.

VERTOT, René Aubert de, *vair'-to*, an eminent French historian, who became a Capuchin, but afterwards quitted that order, and entered among the canons regular of the Premonstrant abbey at Valsery. In 1705 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and in 1715 was appointed historiographer of the order of Malta. His most important works are,—"History of the Revolutions of Portugal;" "The Revolutions of Sweden;" "History of the Roman Revolutions;" "Origin of the Grandeur of the Court of Rome;" and a critical history of the establishment of the Britons among the Gauls. B. in Normandy, 1655; D. at Paris, 1735.

VERTOU, *vair'-too*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Loire Inférieure, 4 miles from Nantes. *Pop.* 6,000.

VERTUE, George, *ver'-chu*, an eminent English engraver and antiquary, who was employed by Sir Godfrey Kneller, Jervase, Richardson, and other artists, to engrave portraits after their paintings. Appointed engraver to the Society of Antiquaries in 1717, he became acquainted with Heneage Finch, earl of Winchelsea, and other noblemen, patrons of the arts, who belonged to that body, and by whom he was assisted in obtaining original portraits for his engravings. He wrote a work entitled "Anecdotes of Painting in England," which was left in manuscript, and afterwards published by Horace Walpole; and also engraved the portraits of scores of the most illustrious persons in English history. Walpole says of this distinguished antiquary, "No man living so bigoted to a vocation was ever so incapable of falsehood. He did not deal even in hypothesis—scarce in conjecture." B. in London, 1684; D. 1756.

VERTUMNUS, *ver-tum'-nus*, a deity among the Romans, who presided over the spring season and orchards. He is generally represented as a young man crowned with flowers, covered up to the waist, and holding in his right hand fruit, and a crown of plenty in his left.

VERUS, Lucius Ceianius Commodus, *ve'-rus*, a Roman emperor, was the son of Ælius Verus and Domitia Lucilla, and adopted by Adrian. He commanded against the barbarians in the East, whom he defeated, and was honoured with a triumph. He was also admitted as an associate with Marcus Aurelius in the empire, from 161 to 169, at which latter date he died suddenly of apoplexy, while marching against the Marcomanni and Quadi. He was a prince of dissolute manners.

VERVICK, or WERICQ, *vair'-nik*, a frontier town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, on the Lys, 9 miles from Ypres. *Pop.* 6,000.

VERVIERS, *vair'-ve-ai*, a town of Belgium, on the Wesdre, or Vesdre, 15 miles from Liege. *Manf.* Woollens, dyes, soap, vitriol, and aquafortis. *Pop.* 20,000.—It has a station on the railway to Cologne.

VERVINS, *vair'-vă*, a town of France, in the department Aisne, 25 miles from Laon. *Manf.* Umbrellas and hosiery. *Pop.* 3,000.—Here, in 1598, a treaty of peace was concluded between Philip II. of Spain and Henry IV. of France.

VESALIUS, Andreas, *ve-sai'-li-us*, an illustrious Flemish physician. He studied at Paris under James Sylvius, after which he taught anatomy with great reputation in several universities. The emperor Charles V., and Philip II. of Spain appointed him their chief physician; but, about 1564, having opened the body of a Spanish gentleman, and removing the heart, he, so runs the story, found it quivering in his hand; the relatives of the deceased man reported him to the Inquisition, and, to expiate his offence, he was obliged to go on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It is, however, more probable that his departure was owing to his having taken part in one of the plots so rife in Madrid about that time. On his return, his ship was lost on the island of Zante, where he perished either of starvation or fatigue. His great works upon medicine inaugurated a new era in the healing art. B. 1514; D. 1564.

VESLE, or VELE, *vail*, a river of France, traversing the departments Aisne and Marne, and, after a course of 65 miles, joining the Aisne, 6 miles from Soissons.

VESOUL, *ve-zool'*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, near the Durgeon, 25 miles from Besançon. *Manf* Calicoes, lace, and caps. *Pop.* 6,700.

VESPASIAN, Titus Flavius, *ves-pai'-si-an*, a Roman emperor. He rose entirely by his merit; and, having distinguished himself in Germany, as proconsul in Africa, and in Britain under Claudius, was rewarded with the consular dignity for his public services. Nero appointed him commander of three legions, with which he in two years subdued the revolted Jews. On the death of Vitellius in 69, he was proclaimed emperor by his army, and the choice was approved by the senate and the people. He reformed the abuses which prevailed in all departments of the state, introduced excellent regulations for the correction of public

morals, embellished Rome with many fine structures,—among others, that of the amphitheatre, since known as the Coliseum; fortified the cities of the empire, and proved himself the father of the people. He was also a patron of men of learning, and discountenanced vice and immorality. Under his rule, Petilius Cerealis conquered the Treviri, Agricola was victorious in Britain, and his son Titus laid siege to and took Jerusalem. B. near Reate, in the Sabine country, 9; D. 79.

VESPUCCI, Amerigo, *ves-poo'-che*, an Italian, who, according to an account first published in Lorraine in 1507, went upon four voyages; two at the command of the king of Castile, and two at that of the Portuguese monarch. This narrative, which was produced without his concurrence, declared that, in his first voyage, made in 1497, he discovered the northern shores of South America; but Humboldt proves this date to be a mistake for 1499; also, that as Columbus had reached the mouth of the Orinoco in 1498, he was in reality the discoverer. (*See* AMERICA.) Humboldt further shows that the application of Amerigo's name to the newly-discovered country was made through ignorance. He subsequently became pilot-major of the Spanish navy, and remained the friend of Columbus until the death of that great navigator. B. at Florence, 1451; D. at Seville, 1512.

VESTA, *ves'-ta*, the goddess of fire, and the patroness of the vestal virgins. She is called the daughter of Saturn and Rhea. Æneas first introduced her mysteries into Italy, and Numa built in her honour a temple, where no males were permitted to enter. A fire was kept continually burning in her sanctuary by a certain number of virgins, who had dedicated themselves to the service of the goddess. If the fire ever became extinct, the virgin by whose negligence it had happened was severely punished, and it was kindled again by the rays of the sun. She was represented in a long flowing robe, with a veil on her head, holding in one hand a lamp, or a two-eared vessel, and in the other a javelin, or sometimes a palladium.

VESTAL VIRGINS, or VESTALES, *ves-tal'-leez*, priestesses among the Romans, consecrated to the service of Vesta. Their employment was to take care that the sacred fire of Vesta was not extinguished. It was required that they should be born of a good family, and be without blemish or deformity in every part of their bodies. For thirty years they were to remain virgins. The ten first years were spent in learning the duties of the order, the ten following were employed in discharging them, and the ten last in instructing such as had entered the noviciate. When the thirty years had expired, they were permitted to marry, or, if they still preferred celibacy, they waited upon the rest of the vestals. For the thousand years during which the order existed, only eighteen of the vestals were punished for the violation of their vow. The order was abolished by Theodosius the Great, and the fire of Vesta extinguished.

VESTRIS, Gaetano Apollino Balthazar, *ves'-tris*, a celebrated Italian dancer, who became the greatest performer of his day, and was surnamed "the god of dancing." His vanity was even greater than his reputation. He was in the habit of saying, "There are only three great men in Europe; myself, Voltaire, and the king of Prussia" (Frederick II.). B. at Florence, 1729; D. 1808. His natural son, Marie Augustin Vestris, also became celebrated as a dancer. The English actress Madame Vestris was connected with this family by marriage.

VESUVIUS, Mount, *ve-su'-vi-us*, a mountain in the S. of Italy, about 8 miles from Naples, celebrated for its volcanic eruptions. It rises in a gentle swell from the Bay of Naples, to an elevation of nearly 3,950 feet. The view from its summit is very beautiful, including Naples, with its bay, its islands, and its promontories, as well as the delightful scenery of the Campagna Felice. To the west, the prospect loses itself in the immensity of the sea; to the east it extends far into the interior, until bounded by the Apennines. The upper part of the mountain is torn by a series of convulsions, and strewed with fragments; the part next in the descent is mixed with dried lava, extending in wide black lines over its surface; while the lower part of the mountain, as if danger were far remote, is covered with villages and country-seats, with fields of maize, groves of fruit-trees, and other luxuriant productions, all displaying the great fertility given by the ashes to the soil. The summit is in the form of a cone, and consists of masses of burned earth, ashes, and sand, thrown out in the course of ages by the volcano. The crater is nearly a mile and a half in circumference, but has not above 350 feet of depth or of descent from the ridge. After the eruption of 1794, the cone lost much of its elevation; a portion of it, after being shaken, and even raised, by the convulsion, sinking down into the crater, and almost filling up the cavity. The fire raging in the hollow of the mountain, having thus lost its upward vent, poured out the lava from its side, which rolled down the declivity all the way to the sea. The total number of eruptions on record is 50, reckoning from the celebrated one of A.D. 79, which proved destructive to Herculaneum. The most distinguished occurred in 472, 1779, 1794, 1819, 1834, and 1839. In 1860 another took place, when a contemporary described "the sides of Vesuvius as cracking in all directions, and the lower part of the cone pierced with small craters in continual eruption. If this state of things continue, it is possible that the great cone, formed by the accumulation of lava vomited forth by the volcano, might fall to pieces some night or other; and the result would be terrible, not for Naples, lying tranquilly at a respectable distance, but for Resina and Portici, which are at the foot of this formidable neighbour. It would be strange to see Vesuvius again overwhelm the towns which have been built of the rubbish which buried Herculaneum."

VESZPRIM, *vess'-prim*, a town of Hungary, on the Sed, 60 miles from Buda. It has a trade in salt, wine, corn, potash, and glass. *Pop.* about 12,000.

VETTORI, Pietro, *vet'-to-re*, a learned Italian, who participated in the republican rising which resulted in the expulsion of the Medici from Florence in 1527; and when a scion of that family was created duke and ruler of that city by Charles V., he retired into private life, but was afterwards recalled to his native city, and appointed professor of Latin and Greek. One of the most learned men of his age, he edited the works of Cicero, Terence, and Æschylus, wrote commentaries upon Aristotle, and produced some original poems in Italian. B. at Florence, 1499; D. at the same city, 1585.

VEVAY, *vev-ai'*, a well-built town of the Swiss canton of the Pays de Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 10 miles from Lausanne. *Manf.* Leather, jewellery, and woollens. *Pop.* 5,000. In the church of St. Martin are the tombs of the regicides Broughton and Ludlow, who died here in exile.

VEVAY, a post township of the United States, and capital of Switzerland county, Indiana, on the Ohio, 90 miles from Indianapolis. It contains a court-house and a gaol, and was settled by emigrants from Switzerland. *Pop.* 1,300.

VEZELAY, *vez'-e-lai*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 25 miles from Auxerre. *Pop.* 1,200. Here, in 1145, St. Bernard preached the crusade to the parliament of Vezelay. It is the birthplace of Vauban.

VIADANA, *ve-a-da'-na*, a town of Lombardy, on the Po, 20 miles from Mantua. *Pop.* 16,000.

VIANA, *ve-a'-na*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Minho, on the Lima, 42 miles from Oporto. It is inclosed by walls surmounted by turrets, and its harbour is defended by batteries. *Pop.* 8,200, engaged in trade and fishing.—This place surrendered to Admiral Sir Charles Napier in the revolution which deprived Don Miguel of the throne.

VIANA, a town of Spain, 45 miles from Pamplona. *Manf.* Woollen goods and hats. *Pop.* 3,200.

VIANEN, *ve-a'-nen*, a town of the Netherlands, on the Leck, 7 miles from Utrecht. *Pop.* 2,500.

VIARDOT, Louis, *ve-ar'-do*, a modern French *littérateur*, who was educated for the legal profession, but relinquished it for literature. In 1838 he was appointed a director at the Italian Opera-house of Paris; and under his management Signor Mario and Mademoiselle Pauline Garcia made their *début*. The last-named lady became his wife, and he accompanied her in her professional visits to Spain, Germany, and England. His principal works were "Studies in the

History, Administration, and Literature of Spain;" "The Museums of Spain, England, and Belgium;" and "History of the Moors in Spain." He also translated some of the works of the Russian authors, Nicholas Gogol and Alexander Pushkin, into French. B. at Dijon, 1800. His wife was one of the most talented of the Italian singers of her day.

VIAREGGIO, *ve-a-red'-jo*, a seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Lucca, 14 miles from Leghorn. It has an export trade in statuary marble. *Pop.* 6,000.

VIASMA, *ve-as'-ma*, a town in the interior of European Russia, in the province of Smolensk, at the junction of the rivers Vlasma and Bebri, 100 miles from Smolensk. It has numerous churches, convents, and schools. *Pop.* 12,000.—It was the scene of partial engagements between the French and Russians in 1812.

VIATKA, *ve-at'-ka*, a government or province in the east of European Russia, bounded N.E. by the government of Perm and S. by that of Kusan. *Area*, 53,000 square miles. *Desc.* In the E. it is covered by numerous branches of the Ourał Mountains; in its other parts it is mostly undulating and level. *Rivers.* The Kama, the Viatka, the Urschoma, and the Peschma. *Pro.* Rye, oats, wheat, barley, pease, lentils, flax, and hemp. Potatoes are raised only in gardens. It has also extensive forests. *Minerals.* Iron and copper. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, paper, leather, soap, potash, firearms, anchors, and machinery. *Lat.* between 55° 30' and 60° N. *Lon.* between 46° and 54° E. *Pop.* 1,670,000.

VIATKA, the capital of the above government, is situate on the Viatka, and is the great centre of the commerce of the government. *Pop.* 7,000.

VIATKA, a river of Russia, traversing the centre of the government of the same name. It rises 16 miles from Glazov, and, after a course of 500 miles, joins the Kama, in the government of Kasan.

VIC, *vik*, the name of several towns and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 4,000.

VICARS, John, *vik'-ars*, an English writer, who became usher of the school in Christ's Hospital, and distinguished himself in the civil wars as a zealous Presbyterian. He wrote a poem entitled "God in the Mount; or, England's Remembrancer;" "Looking-Glass for Malignants;" and other pamphlets against the royalists. Butler mentions him as "being inspired with ale or viler liquors." B. in London, about 1600; D. 1652.

VICARY, Thomas, *vik'-a-re*, an eminent English surgeon, and one of the first who wrote upon anatomy in the English language. He was serjeant-surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary I., and Elizabeth, and also chief surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His book is entitled "A Treasure for Englishmen, contayning the Anatomy of Man's Bodie," first published in 1548. Flourished in the 16th century.

VICENTE, ST., *ve-sen'-tai*, a city of central America, 25 miles from San Salvador. Around it are indigo and tobacco plantations, and near it the volcano of St. Vicente. *Pop.* 8,000.

VICENZA, *ve-chen'-za*, a city of Lombardy, capital of a delegation, 40 miles from Venice. It stands at the confluence of two rivers, one of which divides the town into two parts, connected by bridges and inclosed by walls. It contains several good streets, and has a market-place, of which the chief ornament is the front of the town-house. Its principal buildings are the town-house, equally remarkable for the beauty of its architecture and the value of the paintings contained in it; the Olympic theatre, built at the expense of a society, in the ancient Roman taste; the bridge of St. Michele, consisting of one lofty arch, resembling the Rialto at Venice; a number of churches and religious houses, some of elegant structure, and the works of Palladio; others of the Gothic taste, and more ancient. The cathedral is large. The church Della Gratie, inferior in size, is far superior in design and execution. Other churches of more recent date are elegant structures, and, on the whole, few towns can vie with this in the general taste of its architecture. *Manf.* The chief are of silk, woollen, and leather; also gold and silver articles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Vicenza was a Roman station, and suffered greatly on the irruption of the northern tribes. It was successively pillaged by Alaric, Attila, the Lombards, and the emperor Frederick II. In the early part of the 15th century it came into the possession of the Venetians, who held it till 1796, when it became the scene of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Austrians. It communicates with Venice by railway.

VICH, or VIQUR, *veek*, a city of Spain, 36 miles from Barcelona. It has some curious specimens of the architecture of the Middle Ages, and was the metropolitan see of Catalonia. *Manf.* Linens, coarse woollen fabrics, and printed cottons. *Pop.* 11,000.

VICO, *ve'-ko*, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 2 miles from Mondovi. *Pop.* 3,000.

VICO, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 12 miles from Viesti. *Pop.* 2,800.

VICO, John Baptist, a learned Italian writer, who became professor of rhetoric in the university of Naples. His principal work is entitled "Principles of a New Science," wherein he declares that the history of mankind is regulated by laws as fixed and regular in their operation as those which determine the operations of the material world. B. at Naples, 1688; D. at the same city, 1740.

VICQ-D'AZYR, Felix, *vik-da-zeer'*, an eminent French physician and naturalist, who became perpetual secretary of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1776, and was afterwards chosen to succeed Buffon as member of the French Academy. He was also chief physician to Queen Marie Antonette; but, in order to preserve his life, he pretended to embrace the views of the Revolutionists. His principal works were—several learned anatomical treatises upon the brain, ear, on the organ of speech, and upon anatomy and physiology. B. at Valogne, 1748; D. 1794.

VICTOR, *vik'-tor*, a post-township of the United States, in Ontario county, New York. *Pop.* 2,300.

VICTOR, the name of numerous parishes and villages of France, none with a population above 2,000.

VICTOR I. was elected pope in succession to Eleutherius, about 185. He was engaged in a controversy with the churches of Asia, relative to the correct period of the Easter festival. He was born in Africa, and died about 197.

VICTOR II. succeeded Leo IX. in 1055. He had previously been bishop of Eichstadt and counsellor to Henry III. of Germany. He reformed many abuses in the Church, which were condemned at the council of Florence. The council of Lyons against simony, that of Rouen enforcing celibacy among the priesthood, and that of Narbonne excommunicating those who usurped the possessions of the Church, were also convoked by him. His successor was Stephen IX. D. at Florence, 1057.

VICTOR III. was the successor of Gregory VII. Guibert, the antipope, was supported by the army of Henry IV., and Victor renounced the pontifical dignity, but was induced to resume it in 1087. By the assistance of the Roman nobility and the duke of Apulia, he expelled the antipope from Rome. Henry IV. having declared that he would invade Rome if Victor were not deposed, the senators forced the pope to evacuate the Vatican. He retired to Monte Casino, and died there in 1087.

VICTOR IV., an antipope, whose usurpation was supported by Frederick I. and some of the cardinals. This gave rise to a schism in the Romish church. D. 1164.

VICTOR, St., of Marseilles, had served in the army of the emperor Maximian; but, having embraced Christianity, suffered martyrdom about 303.

VICTOR, Claude Perrin, duke of Belluno, and marshal of France. He enlisted as a private soldier in an artillery regiment in 1781, and at the outburst of the revolutionary wars, having greatly distinguished himself, was created *chef-de-bataillon*, in which capacity he served, in 1793, at the siege of Toulon, where he commanded the party that captured Fort l'Aiguillette. Promoted to the rank of general of brigade, he was sent to the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, where, as subsequently in Italy, he exhibited great bravery and skill. Attracting the notice of Bonaparte, he was appointed second in command to Lannes in the campaign in the Papal States. His next important command was in La Vendée, which country he, by his skilful policy, succeeded in restoring to tranquillity.

Recalled to the army of Italy, he gained fresh renown by his conduct while covering the retreat of the French army of Naples at Marengo and at Bassano. At the peace of Amiens he was appointed by Napoleon ambassador to the court of Denmark; but upon the commencement of the war with Prussia, in 1806, he was recalled to his military duties. At Jena he particularly distinguished himself, as also at Pultusk; while at the battle of Friedland his valour was so conspicuous, that Napoleon created him, upon the spot, marshal of France. In 1807 he held the governorship of Berlin. In the following year he was sent to Spain in command of the first corps of the French army, and, after twice defeating the Spaniards, was sent to co-operate with Soult in Portugal. He, however, suffered a defeat at Talavera, and, in 1812, was recalled from the Peninsula to take a command in the grand army about to invade Russia. In that terrible campaign his valour was conspicuous; and at the passage of the Beresina, he held in check the pursuing Russians, and saved a large number of his fellow-soldiers, who would otherwise have fallen into the power of the enemy. During the campaign of 1813, he evinced his accustomed bravery and skill, in checking, as far as possible, the advance of the allies into France; but having failed to dislodge the enemy at Montereau, he incurred the displeasure of the emperor, who took from him his command. This act of injustice deeply moved the brave marshal, who declared that he would not quit the army, and, as he had already served as a private soldier, he would again take his place in the ranks. Napoleon, appreciating his fidelity, gave him the command of a portion of the guard, with which he fought, with the most stubborn courage, at the battle of Craonne, and was carried off the field severely wounded. After the abdication of the emperor, he gave his adherence to the Bourbons, and was appointed to a command. He subsequently evinced much bitterness against Napoleon and Marshal Ney, and refusing to follow the example of most of the other captains of Napoleon, by rejoining his standard after the return from Elba, he retired, with Louis XVIII., to Ghent. In 1821 he became minister of war, and, in 1823, acted as second in command in the Spanish campaign. After the revolution of 1830 he became one of the leaders of the legitimist party; but took little part in public affairs. One of the bravest commanders of the imperial armies, his fame was principally owing to the bold and able manner in which he executed manœuvres set down for him by a higher authority. He usually failed when holding an independent command. His treatment of the sick and wounded English soldiers in the town of Talavera reflects great credit upon his humanity. B. at La Marche, 1764; D. 1841.

VICTOR-AMADEUS I., *a-maï'-de-us*, duke of Savoy, was brought up at the Spanish court, whence, in 1614, his father recalled him, to assist in the campaign against France. He succeeded his father in the dukedom of Savoy in 1630, and in the following year obtained Montferrato and Alba. He was compelled by Cardinal Richelieu to become the ally of France against the Spaniards, over whom he obtained several advantages. His wife was the daughter of Henry IV. of France. He built the university of Turin, and provided it with several distinguished professors. B. at Turin, 1587; D. at Verceil, 1637.

VICTOR-AMADEUS II., the first king of Sardinia, succeeded his father as duke of Savoy in 1675. He joined Spain and Austria against France; on which Marshal Catinat was sent against him, and the French gaining a great victory at Staffarde, nearly subdued the whole of Savoy. Victor-Amadeus, on the other hand, entered Dauphiny, and made himself master of some strong places, which, however, he was obliged to abandon, and to sue for peace. In 1701 he again entered into hostilities with France, having been promised by the emperor a considerable accession of territory. The duke de Vendôme took possession of a considerable part of Savoy, and the French laid siege to Turin, which was relieved by Prince Eugene. In 1713 Victor recovered the whole of his territory, and was, by the treaty of London, acknowledged king of Sardinia. In 1730 he abdicated the throne to his son; but, repenting of what he had done, he endeavoured to recover the crown. In this, however, he failed, and, after remaining during some time under arrest, was compelled to retire to his private residence at Moncalieri. He was famous both as a general and statesman; he gave an impulse to trade and manufactures in his dominions; encouraged the cultivation of the mulberry-tree and the breeding of silkworms; thus laying the foundation of that branch of commerce in Piedmont. By his marriage with Anne-Maria of Orleans, daughter of Henrietta-Maria, wife of Philip, duke of Orleans, and granddaughter of Charles I., the house of Savoy became connected with the royal family of England. B. 1666; D. 1732.

VICTOR-AMADEUS III. succeeded his father Carlo Emmanuel III., in 1733. During the wars of the French revolution, he lost Savoy and Nice, and was compelled by Napoleon to become the vassal of France. B. 1726; D. 1796.

VICTOR AURELIUS. (*See* AURELIUS, Victor.)

VICTOR-EMMANUEL I., *e-măn'-u-el*, king of Sardinia. As duke of Aosta he opposed an energetic resistance to the French revolutionary armies; and, upon his father, Victor-Amadeus III., concluding a treaty of peace in 1796 with Bonaparte, he withheld his acknowledgment of it, and retired to the island of Sardinia. When his brother, Carlo-Emmanuel IV., abdicated, in 1802, he succeeded to the crown. By the treaty of Paris, in 1814, Nice and a moiety of Savoy were restored to him. The remaining portions of Savoy and Genoa were subsequently added to his dominions. He persistently refused to grant a constitution to his subjects, and in 1821 a revolution burst forth, in consequence of which he was compelled to abdicate. He was succeeded by his brother Carlo-Felix. B. 1759; D. at Moncalieri, 1824.

VICTOR-EMMANUEL II. was the son of Carlo-Alberto, and, while heir-apparent, fought in the campaign against the Austrians, which, terminating in the disastrous battle of Novara, caused his father to abdicate. He became king in 1849, under the most unfavourable circumstances. He had to avert the consequences of a disastrous war, to allay faction, and to preserve the constitution, to annul which, it is stated, Austria attempted to bribe him with the offer of Parma. After securing the services of eminent statesmen, and chiefly of the illustrious Cavour, he undertook the complete reorganization of the finances, the army, the system of public education; concluded with England a treaty of commerce, and obtained a treaty of peace from Austria upon comparatively easy terms. Although threatened with excommunication by Rome, he persevered in granting the blessings of religious liberty throughout his dominions. In 1855 his monarchy acquired additional consideration in consequence of the convention signed with England and France, by which his troops became the comrades of the allied armies in the Crimea. At the battle of the Tchernaya the Sardinian soldiers behaved with the greatest bravery, and it became generally known that the military organization of Sardinia was of the most complete character. In 1855 he paid a visit to the English court, and also received an enthusiastic reception from the English people. His daughter, the Princess Clothilde, was given in marriage to Prince Napoleon, cousin of the emperor of the French. In 1859, after a series of sanguinary engagements, in which the Austrians were defeated by the allied French and Sardinian troops, and in which the bravery of Victor-Emmanuel was conspicuous, the Austrians were driven from Lombardy, which state was annexed to the Sardinian crown. In 1860 the grand-duchy of Tuscany, the duchy of Parma, and other important states of the Italian peninsula, voted for their annexation to the territories acknowledging the sway of the Sardinian monarch. Sicily, Naples, as well as several provinces of the Papal States, also rose against their tyrannical masters, and these fair countries were enabled, principally through the courageous conduct of the patriot Garibaldi, to become an integral portion of that constitutional monarchy which, with Victor Emmanuel II. as its head, may eventually include the whole of the Italian peninsula, from "the Alps to the Adriatic." Rome, groaning under papal misgovernment, and Venetia, oppressed by Austria, are still (1861) debarred from participating in the freedom which is being diffused and consolidated throughout the "kingdom of

Italy,"—a kingdom which has been acknowledged by England and France. It is to be deeply regretted that the services rendered by the French empire towards the establishment of a free Italy have been purchased by the cession to France of Savoy and Nice. He is titular king of Cyprus and Jerusalem, and a knight of the order of the Garter. B. 1820.

VICTORIA, *vik-tor'-i-a*, the goddess of victory among the Romans, was sister to Strength and Valour, and was one of the attendants upon Jupiter. She was also greatly honoured by the Greeks, particularly at Athens. She was represented with wings, crowned with laurel, and holding the branch of a palm-tree in her hand.

VICTORIA, a maritime town of Brazil, 270 miles from Rio Janeiro. It is built on the W. side of an island, and has a governor's residence, and a harbour defended by forts. *Pop.* 5,000.

VICTORIA, a town of the British colony of Hong-Kong, China, with numerous storehouses and European residences. *Pop.* about 9,000.

VICTORIA, a district of Cape Colony, S. Africa. *Area*, 1,000,000 acres. *Pop.* 8,000.

VICTORIA, a lake of Central Asia, in the table-land of Pamir, 15,600 feet above the level of the sea.

VICTORIA, N. Australia. (*See* PORT ESSINGTON.)

VICTORIA, formerly called Port Phillip, a British colonial territory, comprising all that portion of Australia S. of the river Murray, between *lat.* 34° and 39° S., and *lon.* 141° and 150° E. It is bounded on the N. by New South Wales, W. by the colony of S. Australia, E. by the Pacific Ocean, and S. by Bass's Straits, which separate it from Tasmania. *Area*, 97,000 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, or level, with the Australian Alps shutting out a fertile and wooded region, called Gibbs's Land, from Victoria proper. In the W. are the Grampians and the Australian Pyrenees, with many lofty heights. *Rivers.* The principal are the Murray, the Hume, and the Hovell, and the colony has many salt lagoons or lakes. *Climate.* Healthy; January corresponding to the July of England. The temperature at Port Phillip ranges from 32° to 90° in the year, and may average about 60° Fahrenheit. *Pro.* Grains; but the vast plains are generally devoted to pastoral pursuits, and the wool produced is of excellent quality. Sheep and cattle rearing are the principal occupations. The grape is cultivated with success, and other fruits. *Minerals.* Gold, coal, copper, lead, and manganese. *Exp.* Wool, sheep, cattle, skins, hides, tallow, pork, beef, timber, and mimosa bark; but the discovery of gold, in 1851, produced the most remarkable fluctuations in trade, and overturned all the ordinary pursuits of industry. The gold-bearing districts of Victoria are the most productive in the world. Throughout the colony, both churches and schools are numerous, and in 1854 the foundation-stone of a university was laid at Melbourne. *Pop.* Variable; perhaps 250,000.—Victoria was first settled in 1834, and formed a dependency of New South Wales till 1850. It has now several railways in operation, and the recent successful explorations made through Central Australia will, in all likelihood, at no distant day, connect it with the north of the island-continent, and, thence, with British India.

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the daughter and only child of Edward, duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., by his wife Maria Louisa Victoria, of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld. At the death of her father, in 1820, the duchess of Kent, whose first husband had been the prince of Leiningen, and who was the sister of Leopold, king of the Belgians, devoted herself to superintending the education of the future queen. "From the earliest age," says a standard work on biography, "the young princess was taught to seek health by exercise and temperance; to acquire fearlessness even from her amusements, such as riding and sailing; to practise a wise economy, united to a discriminating charity; to cultivate a self-reliance that should render her independent of and superior to mere favourites and flatterers." She became accomplished in music and languages; a knowledge of the sciences, particularly botany, was afforded her; while a complete acquaintance with the principles of the English constitution was obtained by her under the tutorship of Viscount Melbourne. On June 20, 1837, she ascended the throne of the United Kingdom, the duke of Cumberland becoming king of Hanover, in virtue of the law which excludes females from that throne. By this act, the connection between the crowns of England and Hanover was brought to a termination, after having existed during 123 years. On February 10, 1840, the queen became the wife of Prince Albert-Franz-August-Karl-Emmanuel, second son of the duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. On November 21 of the same year was born the Princess Royal, now Princess Frederick William of Prussia. The natal dates of the other children of her Majesty are,—November 9, 1841, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; April 25, 1843, Alice Maud Mary; August 6, 1844, Alfred Ernest Albert; May 25, 1846, Helena Augusta Victoria; March 18, 1848, Louisa Caroline Alberta; May 1, 1850, Arthur William Patrick Albert; April 7, 1853, Leopold George Duncan Albert; April 15, 1857, Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore. The following tribute to the virtues of Victoria, queen of Great Britain and Ireland,—a ruler who lives in the affections of her people, and under whose benignant sway England has attained to an unexampled degree of prosperity and of influence among the kingdoms of the earth,—was paid to his monarch by the Nestor of science and literature, Lord Brougham, who, upon a recent occasion, spoke of his queen as "that illustrious sovereign, than whom, in every respect, both in her public capacity and in her private, there never was a sovereign in this or any other country more entitled to the admiration and the gratitude of her people: as a sovereign, ruling upon true constitutional principles; as a parent, educating her family to be an example to every other family in her dominions." D. at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819.

VICTORIA LAND, the name given to the supposed Antarctic continent, discovered in 1841, by Sir James Ross.

VICTORIA LAND, British N. America, lies between *lat.* 68° N. and a strait of the Arctic Ocean, and *lon.* 103° and 108° W.

VICTORIA RIVER, N. Australia, falls into the Indian Ocean, by the estuary Queen's Channel, in *lat.* 14° 46' S., *lon.* 129° 21' E.

VICTORINA, *vik-to-re'-na*, a celebrated matron, who placed herself at the head of the Roman armies, and made war against the emperor Gallienus. Her son, Victorinus, and her grandson, of the same name, were declared emperors; but, when they were assassinated, Victorina invested with the imperial purple one of her favourites, called Tetricus. She was poisoned in 269, according to some, by Tetricus himself.

VICTORIUS, Peter, *vik-tor'-i-us*, a learned Italian writer, whose life was employed in collecting and explaining the ancient Greek and Latin writers, particularly Cicero. He was professor of rhetoric, and member of the senate at Florence. B. at Florence, 1499; D. at the same place, 1585.

VIDA, Marco Girolamo, *ve'-da*, an eminent Italian writer, who, entering into orders, went to Rome, where he was in great favour with Leo X. In 1532 Clement VII., as a reward for a poem dedicated to him, created him bishop of Alba. He wrote, among other works, "The Art of Poetry," a poem of great merit; a poem on Versification, another one entitled "Scacchia Ludus," and a Life of Christ, in verse. B. at Cremona, 1490; D. at Alba, 1566.

VIDOCQ, François-Jules, *ve'-dok*, a notorious French detective officer, who was the son of a baker, whom he assisted in the business until his 13th year, when he commenced pilfering the stock, money, and silver forks and spoons. Detected in these acts, he was sent to prison, and while there he, with another boy-prisoner, planned a more extensive robbery of his parent's property. Shortly after his release, he abstracted the whole contents of the family cash-box, amounting to £80, which he shared with his companion, and started off from his native town for Ostend, with the intention of taking a passage in a vessel bound for America; but, falling in with a sharper, he lost the whole of his ill-acquired money. Thus reduced to a destitute condition, he entered the service of the proprietor of a travelling menagerie, who at first employed him in attending to the animals, and afterwards as an acrobat. He was, however, discharged from this situation in consequence of his refusal to perform the part of a savage who was

to devour raw flesh. He next found a master in the keeper of a puppet-show, whom he quitted to assist an itinerant quack doctor. He led this vagrant life during two years, when, through the kind offices of an old priest, he was allowed to return to his father's roof. Unable to remain long at the regular work of his father's business, he enlisted in the army, saw some service, was created a corporal, but having quarrelled with and challenged the drum-major of the regiment, he, to avoid the consequences, deserted, and entered another regiment, with which he was present at the battle of Jemappes. Again deserting, he went over to the Austrians, but afterwards contrived to re-enter France. For the third time he became a soldier, and being wounded, was sent to his native place. He there married, left his wife almost immediately afterwards, became a gambler at Brussels, made love to and gained the affections of a countess, and was on the eve of being married to her, when, confessing that he already had a wife, he was rewarded for this, perhaps, his first honest act, with a large sum of money; whereupon, he repaired to Paris. But his gains were soon dissipated at the gambling-table, and, after a variety of strange adventures, he found himself convicted of forgery, and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude at the galleys. In the 6th year he effected his escape, obtained employment as an usher in a school, was recaptured, sent to Toulon, and again got free. Highway robbery and the betrayal of his companions to justice were the next steps in his career, which had now reached its turning point; for, after supporting himself during a few years as a toy-maker, or as a tailor, he applied for employment at the office of the commissioner of secret police in Paris, and, by dint of renewed solicitations, obtained a place as informer. By his means some of the most desperate gangs of robbers in the French capital were brought to justice; and so greatly had he distinguished himself in this new calling, that, about 1813, he was placed at the head of a company of secret police. He held this office until the year 1825, when he turned paper-maker, and commenced writing his memoirs. In 1834 he established a secret inquiry office, to assist trade and commerce by ascertaining the solvency of business people. He produced his memoirs under the title of the "True Mysteries of Paris," in 1844; and shortly afterwards repaired to London, where he opened an exhibition of the implements used by French burglars, a speculation which proved a failure. Thereupon he retired to Belgium. B. at Arras, 1775; D. in Belgium, 1850.

VIEN, Joseph Marie, *ve'-en*, an eminent French painter, who became director of the French academy at Rome, and at the establishment of the empire, commander of the Legion of Honour, and a count. He painted nearly two hundred historical pictures, nearly all of the largest size. B. at Montpellier, 1716; D. at Paris, 1809. His wife was an eminent painter of flowers, birds, &c., and died 1805.—Joseph Marie Vien, the son of the two preceding, was also eminent as a painter.

VIENNA, *ve-en'-na* (Germ. WIEN, *veen*) a city of central Europe, the capital of the Austrian empire, in the province of Lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, which is joined by the Wien and Alster, two streams, small but rapid, which flow through the town. As Vienna is built on a plain, it is subject to inundations from each of these rivers, particularly from the Wien. The shape of this metropolis is neither compact nor regular, the original part forming a town distinct from the suburbs. The shape of the former is circular, and its extent limited. Between it and the suburbs is an open space, also circular, and of the width of somewhat more than half a mile. The suburbs are now so connected as to form a continuous whole, surrounded on the outside by a wall which embraces a circuit of no less than 12 miles. The form of the whole city and suburbs together approaches to the circular, but with many irregularities. The ramparts serve only as public walks, called Bastei, and are a fashionable resort. They are entered by twelve gates, and the Burgthor gate is considered extremely fine. The city, or old part of Vienna, has the houses high and the streets narrow. In the suburbs the houses are not so high, the streets are wider, and many of the buildings are good. There is, however, in these quarters, a most heterogeneous mixture of family mansions, cottages, workshops, and manufactories. Some of the streets are not paved, and are subject to all the disadvantages of dust in dry, and of mud in wet weather. The streets are all well lighted at night; and in the city there are large subterranean sewers, which discharge themselves into the Danube. Vienna has eight squares; but they are small and irregular, and encumbered, rather than adorned, by grotesque ornaments. The imperial palace of Schönbrüner is situate at the western extremity of the city, close by the ramparts. It is a square edifice of vast extent; but having been built at very different periods, the appearance of the exterior is very irregular. The interior contains valuable collections. The riding-academy is said to be one of the largest in Europe; but it is surpassed by an assembly-room called the Hall of Apollo, which is said to be capable of containing 10,000 people. The Belvidere, a palace built by Prince Eugene, is in one of the suburbs. The imperial mews are capable of containing more than 400 horses. The arsenal contains 15,000 stands of arms, and many curious ornaments, all of iron. The churches constitute a prominent feature in the appearance of this city. The cathedral, with a tower 453 feet high, dedicated to St. Stephen, is an ancient Gothic building, which dates from 1270. The interior is elegant and simple: it contains several monuments, in particular that erected to Prince Eugene. The church of St. Peter is in the Italian style, on the model of the basilica tains a monument erected to the archduchess Maria of St. Peter at Rome. That of the Augustinians con-Christina by her husband, and considered one of the masterpieces of Canova. The charitable institutions are numerous and generally richly endowed. The great hospital, containing 2,000 beds, receives often from 15,000 to 20,000 patients in the course of a year. There are separate hospitals for the soldiers, for Jews, for foundlings, orphans, and aged persons. There are here an exchange, a botanical garden, a military hospital, an anatomical theatre, and a school of medicine, the best in Germany. There are also public classes for philosophy, the classical languages, literature, law, and theology, with many professors and assistants. There is, besides, on a small scale, a seminary for oriental languages. A more extensive establishment is that of the Academy of Fine Arts, and an institution formed in 1770, for the reception of specimens of manufacture. Greek literature is also cultivated here. Books are printed in Romaic, and a correspondence kept up with several schools in Greece. The military institutions are a school of cadets, and a polytechnic school for engineers, civil and military. The imperial library is very extensive. It is contained in a large hall, 260 feet in length and 150 in breadth; and is said to consist of 12,000 manuscripts, 300,000 printed volumes, and an immense number of engravings. Next to this comes the library of the university, computed at 90,000 volumes. The imperial collection of medals and coins is reckoned the most complete in Europe. Vienna contains also a museum or repository, formed by a society, for casts of statues and other antiquities, of which the originals can with difficulty be procured. The principal amusements of the citizens are the public walks and the theatres. Of the latter there are the Hof, or palace theatre, the Kärntherthor, and the comic theatre: these are the principal. The public walks are much better calculated to afford gratification. The Prater is an immense park, or natural forest, on an island of the Danube, on the east side of the town, belonging to the court, but thrown open to the public. The Augarten is another place of public resort, to the north of the Prater, on the same island, and separated from it only by an iron railing. There is also the Volksgarten, a beautiful garden; but both are much less frequented than the Prater. The environs of Vienna are very fertile and picturesque. To the north are the islands of the Danube; to the west the lofty summit of the Kahlenberg; to the south, mountains covered with vineyards and extensive forests; and to the east, vast plains, bounded at the farthest horizon by hills. The islands are adorned by many villas, and few cities are surrounded by so many fine gardens, which contain some of the rarest plants. *Manf.* Various; comprising silks, ribbons, gloves, lace, shawls, woollens, cottons, porcelain, gold and silver lace, paper, earthen-

ware, instruments, philosophical and musical; maps, engravings, coaches, and carriages in general. It has an imperial cannon-foundry, and manufactures of small-arms. Its commerce is extensive, and is greatly increased by the navigation of the Danube by steamboats, and the opening of railways E., S., and W. *Pop.* about 435,000, exclusive of the military. *Lat.* 48° 12′ 36″ N. *Lon.* 16° 23′ E.—Vienna was, under the name of Vindobona, long the head-quarters of a Roman legion, and afterwards fell successively into the hands of the Goths and Huns. In 791 Charlemagne attached it to his dominions. It was often threatened in the wars with the Hungarians and the Turks, who, in 1529, destroyed the suburbs. In 1683 an attack by the Turkish army was repulsed. In 1741, though pressed by the Bavarians on the west and the French and Prussians on the north, Vienna was preserved. In 1797 it was threatened by Napoleon I., and occupied by him in 1805 and 1809. On both occasions proper discipline was observed by the invaders, and little injury was done. In 1814 and 1815 the congress of Vienna was here held. During the revolution of 1848, it was held for a short time in October, but surrendered to the imperial troops on the 30th of the same month, having been greatly reduced by bombardment. In 1855 a conference took place, to consider the proposals of a peace with Russia. From that period it has continued to excite the interest of Europe by the various political events with which Austria has been so much involved.

VIENNA, the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 4,000.

VIENNE, *ve-en'*, a river of France, rising in the N. of the department Corrèze, and, after a course of 190 miles, joining the Loire in the department of the Indre-and-Loire.

VIENNE, a department in the west of France, formed of the ancient province of Upper Poitou, and bounded N. by the department of the Indre-and-Loire, and S. by that of the Charente. *Area*, 2,670 square miles. *Desc.* Generally flat, with a somewhat chalky and sandy soil, partly fertile, and partly covered with heath. *Rivers.* The Vienne, with its affluent the Clain; the Charente, the Gartempe, the Creuse, and the Dive. *Pro.* Corn, pulse, potatoes, hemp, flax, and wine. Horses, mules, and sheep of superior quality are reared. *Minerals.* Iron and lithographic stones. *Manf.* Arms and cutlery. *Pop.* 320,000.

VIENNE, UPPER, a department in the west of France, formed of parts of the old province of Limousin, and encompassed by the departments Creuse, Corrèze, Dordogne, Charente, Vienne, and Indre. *Area*, 2,186 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a climate cold, on account of the elevation of the country, and producing little grain. *Rivers.* The Vienne is the principal. *Pro.* Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. *Minerals.* Tin, lead, copper, iron, coal, and porcelain clay. *Manf.* Porcelain, cutlery, and paper. *Pop.* 320,000.

VIENNE, a parish and town of France, on the Rhone, in the department Isère, 45 miles from Grenoble. Its streets are in general narrow and steep, and it is traversed by the river Gere. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, erected on an eminence, and other churches, a theatre, a high school, and a museum of curiosities. But the pride of Vienne is in its antiquities; among which are the remains of a theatre and amphitheatre; several traces of aqueducts, arcades supposed to have belonged to a triumphal arch, and, on the opposite bank of the Rhone, the piles of an ancient Roman bridge. Inscriptions, reliefs, and mosaics, exist in various parts of the town; while bronzes, medals, remains of columns and statues, have been repeatedly dug up in the surrounding district. *Manf.* Woollens, silk, and paper. In its vicinity are lead and silver mines, and near it the celebrated wine called Côte-Rotie is made. *Pop.* 21,000.—This is the ancient capital of the Allobroges. A council was here held in 1311, which abolished the order of the Templars. It has a station on the railway from Lyons to Avignon.

VIERSEN, *feer'-sen*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Niers, 18 miles from Dusseldorf. It has a Catholic and a Protestant church. *Pop.* 4,000.

VIERZON, *veer'-zawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, at the influx of the Eure into the Cher, 20 miles from Bourges. *Manf.* Woollens and silk stuffs; and there is a cannon-foundry. *Pop.* 6,800.

VIESTI, *ve-es'-te*, a seaport of Naples, in the province of the Capitanata, at the extremity of the promontory of Monte Gargano, 22 miles from Manfredonia. It has a cathedral, convent, and a bishop's palace. *Pop.* 5,000.

VIETA, VIET, or DE VIETTE, Francis, *ve-ai'-ta*, a celebrated French mathematician. He made corrections in the calendar, and improvements in geometry, and discovered the cipher used by the Spaniards in their secret communications. This was considered so extraordinary, that the Spaniards denounced Vieta to the pope as a magician. B. near La Rochelle, 1540; D. 1603.

VIGAN, LE, *ve'-ga*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 28 miles from Montpellier. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, hosiery, leather, paper, and glass. *Pop.* 5,000.

VIGAND, or WIGAND, John, *vig'-and*, a German divine, who assisted in composing the "Centuries of Magdeburg," and was appointed superintendent of the churches in Pomerania. B. at Mansfeld, 1523; D. 1587.

VIGENÈRE, Blaise de, *veezh'-nair*, a learned French writer, who became secretary to the duke de Nevers, and subsequently held a post in the French embassy at Rome. He translated into French, Cæsar, Livy, and other Greek and Latin authors. He was likewise the first to give a French version of Tasso. B. at Saint-Pourçain, France, 1523; D. at Paris, 1592.

VIGEVANO, *ve'-jai-va'-no*, a town of Sardinia, on the Mora, near the Ticino, 15 miles from Novara. It was formerly defended by a castle, and is still a walled town, but incapable of making a defence. It has a square, forming the points of junction of several streets. Its public buildings consist of the cathedral, a handsome edifice, other churches, and several convents. It contains also a classical school. *Manf.* The principal are silk stuffs, hats, soap, and macaroni. *Pop.* 15,500.

VIGGIANO, *vid-ja'-no*, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 10 miles from Marisco-Nuovo. *Manf.* Woollens, soap, and wax candles. *Pop.* 6,000. This place, in 1857, suffered severely by an earthquake.

VIGILIUS, *vi-jil'-i-us*, an African prelate and polemical writer, who flourished about 484.

VIGILIUS, Pope, a Roman, who, in 537, obtained that dignity from Theodora, wife of Justinian, on a promise to revoke the acts of the council of Contantinople against the Eutychian bishops. He afterwards published a condemnation of that sect, for which he was persecuted and banished. His successor was Pelagius I. D. at Syracuse, 555.

VIGNOLA, James Barozzi, *veen-yo'-la*, a celebrated Italian architect, who studied at Rome, and afterwards visited France, whence, after a two years' residence, he returned to Rome. He was subsequently employed by Pope Julius III. upon some great works, and, after the pontiff's death, he obtained a patron in his nephew, Cardinal Farnese, for whom he designed the superb palace at Caprarola. He was invited to Spain by Philip II., who sought his advice as to the construction of the Escurial, but declined the offer. He wrote a celebrated treatise on the Five Orders of Architecture. B. at Vignola, Modena, 1507; D. at Rome, 1573.

VIGNOLA, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 5 miles from Potenza. *Pop.* 4,200. This place suffered severely by an earthquake in 1857.

VIGNOLES, Stephen de, *veen-yolz*, better known by the name of De la Hire, a French military commander, who signalized himself in the wars of Charles VII. He forced the duke of Bedford to raise the siege of Montargis, and accompanied Joan of Arc to the relief of that city, whereby he contributed to the re-establishing of Charles on his throne. D. 1447.

VIGNOLES, Alphonse des, a French Protestant divine and historical writer, who came of an ancient family of Languedoc. After completing his education at Geneva, he repaired to England, where he resided for some time, but returned to his native country in 1675. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, ten years subsequently, he went first to Geneva, and afterwards to Berlin, where he became pastor to a congregation. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Berlin, to whose memoirs he contributed some learned papers. His most important work was, "A

Chronology of Sacred History, from the departure from Egypt to the captivity at Babylon," a work of great research, to which he devoted his life. B. in France, 1649; D. 1744.

VIGNY, Alfred Count de, *veen'-ye*, a modern French poet and novelist, who, at the Restoration, entered upon a military career, and, in 1823, was quartered in the Pyrenees, but did not take any active part in the Spanish campaign of that date. Shortly after his marriage with an English lady in 1825, he retired from the army, and henceforth devoted himself to literature, producing a number of graceful poetical works, and a novel, "Cinq Mars," of great merit. He also made translations of "Othello" and the "Merchant of Venice," of Shakspere. B. at Loches, 1799.

VIGO, *ve'-go*, a seaport-town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Atlantic, 76 miles from Corunna. It has an active pilchard fishery. *Pop.* 4,000. This place was attacked by the English, under Drake, in 1585 and 1589. In 1719 it was also attacked by Lord Cobham.

VIGO, LAKE, *vi'-go*, a lake of Russia, 45 miles from Lake Onega. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with a breadth of 30 at its widest points. Its surplus waters are carried off by the Vig into the North Sea.

VIGO, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area*, 408 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.

VIGONA, *ve-go'-na*, a market-town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 8 miles from Pinerolo. *Pop.* 6,300.

VILLA BOA. (*See* GOYAZ.)

VILLA DO CONDE, *do kon'-dai*, a town of Portugal, on the Ave, 18 miles from Oporto. It has a fishing and coasting trade. *Pop.* 3,200.

VILLA FRANCA, *veel'-la fran'-ka*, a town on the S. coast of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores. *Pop.* 4,000.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 2 miles from Nice, with a harbour on the Mediterranean Sea. It has a trade in oranges, wine, and hemp. *Pop.* 3,000.

VILLA FRANCA, another town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po, 20 miles from Turin. *Pop.* 8,600.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Lombardy, 10 miles from Verona. *Pop.* 6,000. Here, in 1859, were signed the preliminaries of the treaty which closed the war between France and Sardinia, on the one side, and Austria on the other. These resulted in the treaty of Zurich.

VILLA FRANCA DE PANADES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 27 miles from Barcelona. *Manf.* Cotton and leather. *Pop.* 5,600.

VILLA FRANCA DE XIRA, a town of Portugal, near the Tagus, 20 miles from Lisbon. *Pop.* 5,000. This town was, in the 12th century, founded by English settlers, and named Cornualla, or Cornwall.

VILLA JOYOSA, *ho-yo'-sa*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles from Alicante. It has extensive fisheries, and a coasting trade. *Pop.* 8,000.

VILLA NOVA, *no'-va*, the name of several towns of Portugal, none of them with a population above 3,500.

VILLA NOVA, the name of numerous towns in Brazil, none of them with a population above 4,000.

VILLA NUEVA, *noo-ai'-va*, the name of numerous towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 5,000.

VILLA NUEVA, a town of Spain, 6 miles from Saragossa. *Pop.* 2,000. It is the birthplace of Servetus.

VILLA NUOVA, *noo-o'-va*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 3,700.

VILLA REAL, *rai'-al*, a town of Portugal, province of Tras os Montes, on the Corgo, 13 miles from Lamego. *Pop.* 4,600.

VILLA REAL, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Mijares, 5 miles from the Mediterranean. *Manf.* Woollens and silks. *Pop.* 8,300.

VILLA REAL, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. *Pop.* 2,100.

VILLA REAL DE CONCEPCION, *kon-sep'-se-ône*, a town of S. America, on the Paraguay, 125 miles from Asuncion. It is the depôt for the Paraguay tea brought from the forests E. of Asuncion. *Pop.* 4,000.

VILLA RICA, *re'-ka*. (*See* OURO-PRETO.)

VILLA RUBIA, *roo'-be-a*, a town of Spain, 31 miles from Madrid. *Pop.* 2,000.

VILLA RUBIA DE LOS OJOS DE LA GUADIANA, *o'-yos, gwa-de-a'-na*, a small town of Spain, 82 miles from Madrid. It has a palace belonging to the dukes of Ixar. *Pop.* 4,800.

VILLA VICIOSA, *ve-the-o'-sa*, a village of New Castile, 20 miles from Guadalaxara.—Here, in 1710, was fought the battle which closed the War of the Succession, and placed Philip V. upon the Spanish throne.—The name of several other small towns in Spain.

VILLA VIÇOSA, *ve-so'-sa*, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 15 miles from Elvas. In its neighbourhood is a royal hunting-palace and a large park. *Pop.* 3,700.

VILLA VIÇOSA, a town of Brazil, 150 miles from Ceara. It is built among groves of palm-trees. *Pop.* 5,000.

VILLACH, *vil'-lak*, an old town of Austria, in Upper Carinthia, at the confluence of the Drave and the Geyl, 22 miles from Klagenfurt. It is a depôt for the Carinthian mining districts. *Pop.* 2,500.

VILLALPANDUS, John Baptist, *vil-lal-păn'-dus*, a Spanish divine, who distinguished himself by a learned commentary on Ezekiel. In this work there is a very curious and exact description of the city of Jerusalem. He was also the author of an exposition on St. Paul's epistles. D. 1608.

VILLARET, Claude, *vil'-la-rai*, a French historical writer, who was for some time an actor, but quitted the stage for a literary career in 1756. He wrote a continuation of Velly's "History of France;" a treatise on the Dramatic Art; and a tract on the wit of Voltaire.

VILLARS, Louis-Hector, *vil'-lars*, a celebrated French general, who became marshal of France, and grandee of Spain. While serving under Louis XIV., he attracted the favourable notice of that monarch, and, in his 19th year, was appointed to command a troop of cavalry. After distinguishing himself on various occasions in the army, he was made maréchal-de-camp in 1690, and was sent to the Cevennes, where, by his humane and lenient measures, he succeeded in restoring tranquillity. He next served against Marlborough, by whom he was defeated at Ramilies, and again at Malplaquet, where he was dangerously wounded. He was appointed plenipotentiary for concluding a peace at Rastadt, in 1714. In 1733 he was sent into Italy, where he took Pizzighitone, but soon afterwards asked and was permitted to return to France. B. 1653; D. 1734.

VILLE-FRANCHE, *veel-franzh*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, at the foot of mountains, adjoining the small river Margon, 18 miles from Lyons. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 8,100.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a well-built town of France, on the Aveyron, 25 miles from Rodez. It has a church, remarkable for the bold architecture of its vaults. *Pop.* 10,000.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, on the Lers, 20 miles from Toulouse. *Manf.* Sailcloth and coarse earthenware. *Pop.* 2,800.

VILLEHARDOUIN, Geoffroy de, *veel-har'-doo-ă(n)*, a French historian, who was maréchal of Champagne under Thibaut V., count of Champagne and Brie. He distinguished himself in 1199, in the fourth crusade; was present at the taking of Constantinople in 1204; and was created maréchal of Romania by the emperor Baldwin I. The emperor Henry gave him the city of Messinopolis, and his descendants, during two centuries, ruled over principalities in Greece. He wrote the "History of the Taking of Constantinople by the French and Venetians," a narrative as curious as it is ancient. An edition of this old work was published, with learned notes, by Du Cange. B. near Arcis-sur-Aube, 1167; D. in Thessaly, about 1213.

VILLEMAIN, Abel François, *veel-mă(n)'*, an eminent modern French historical writer and statesman, who so early distinguished himself as a scholar, as to gain the appointment of professor of rhetoric at the Collége Charlemagne in his 19th year. In 1816 he became assistant professor of modern history in the university of Paris. In 1833 he was created a peer of France, and, in the Guizot ministry, acted as minister of public instruction. In 1834 he was nominated perpetual secretary of the Academy. He retired into private life after the revolution of 1848. His principal works were,—a translation of Pindar into French; "Lascaris; or, the Greeks of the Fifteenth Century;" "Course of French Literature;" "History of Cromwell;" an edition of the "Provincial Letters" of Pascal; a translation of "The School for Scandal,"

by Sheridan, into French; "Historical and Literary Miscellanies;" and a "Discourse on the Advantages and Inconveniences of Criticism." B. at Paris, 1791.

VILLEMUR, *veel'-moor*, an inland town of France, 20 miles from Toulouse. *Pop.* 5,500.

VILLENA, *veel-yai'-na*, a town of Spain, 66 miles from Valencia. It has a citadel, formerly considered very strong, and several churches and monasteries. *Manf.* Soap and coarse woollens. It has also brandy-distilleries. *Pop.* 5,400.

VILLENA, Marquis of, a Spanish poet, who was of the royal house of Aragon. His best production was entitled the "Gaya Sciencia," in which he describes the ceremonies of the Troubadours. His translation of Dante into prose was much esteemed. B. 1384; D. 1434.

VILLENAUXE LA GRANDE, *veel'-nose*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. *Manf.* Vinegar and leather. *Pop.* 2,600.

VILLENEUVE, *veel'-nu(r)ve*, a town of the Pays de Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 18 miles from Lausanne. *Pop.* 1,600.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, 5 miles from Ville-Franche. *Pop.* 3,400.

VILLENEUVE, Gabrielle Susanna Barrot de, a French authoress, who wrote the "Young American," the "Conjugal Phœnix," the "Fair Hermits," and some other novels, an abridgment of one of which is the celebrated "Beauty and the Beast." B. about 1695; D. 1755.

VILLENEUVE, Christopher, a brave French nobleman, who in early life fought under Claude of Savoy against the Huguenots. He was commissioned by the Count de Carces to proceed to Paris for the purpose of dissuading the king from ordering a massacre of the Huguenots in Provence on St. Bartholomew. He succeeded in obtaining from the king a countermand of his previous order for the massacre, and, having outridden the previous messenger, saved the city. He afterwards distinguished himself under Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII. B. 1541; D. 1615.

VILLENEUVE, Pierre-Charles-Jean-Baptiste, a brave French admiral, who held a command at the battle of the Nile, where the vessels of his nation were totally defeated by Nelson. In 1805 he was appointed to the command of a French fleet, with which he encountered an English squadron under Sir Robert Calder, off Cape Finisterre; but, after fighting for a whole day, both admirals went off without renewing the action. He shortly afterwards again met the English fleet under Nelson, by whom his squadron, and that of the Spanish under Gravina, were annihilated at Trafalgar. He was taken prisoner, and, after being detained in England until the following year, returned to France, where, expecting to be disgraced by the emperor Napoleon I., he killed himself.

VILLERS, *veel'-lair*, the name of several towns of France, none of them with a population above 3,700.

VILLETTE, *veel-let'*, a parish and village of France, 2 miles from Paris. It has a large basin, or wet-dock, in which end the canals St. Denis, St. Martin, and De l'Ourcq. *Pop.* 19,000.

VILLIERS, George. (*See* BUCKINGHAM, Duke of.)

VILLINGEN, *vil'-ling-en*, a town of the W. of Germany, in the mountainous district of the Black Forest, 41 miles from Constance. It is defended by a wall and moat, is very difficult of access, and has long been a military station of some importance. *Pop.* 4,000.

VILLOISON, Jean-Baptiste-Gaspard de, *veel'-wai-sawng*, an eminent French scholar, who evinced an extraordinary aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge; and, by the time he had reached his 15th year, had read nearly the whole of the Greek writers. Before his 22nd year he produced an edition of Apollonius's Lexicon of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." His name became known throughout Europe as a marvel of learning. In 1778 he was sent, at the expense of the French government, to make researches in the library of St. Mark at Venice, where, among other valuable manuscripts, he discovered one of the "Iliad" of Homer. During the revolutionary period, he lost all his property; but was afterwards nominated professor of ancient and modern Greek in the Collége de France by Napoleon I. He left in manuscript a work upon Greece, in 15 volumes; also remarks upon Tournefort's "Travels in Greece," and upon Montfaucon. B. 1750; D. at Paris, 1805.

VILNA. (*See* WILNA.)

VILS, *veels*, a river of Bavaria, which, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the Danube at Vilshofen.

VILVOORDEN, *veel-voor'-den*, a town of Belgium, 6 miles from Brussels, where Tindal, the English martyr, translated the Bible into his native tongue. *Pop.* 5,000.

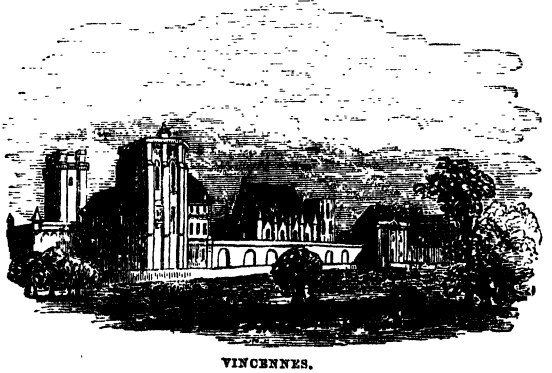
VIMEIRA, *ve-mai-ee'-ra*, a village of Portuguese Estremadura, 3 miles from Torres Vedras. It is noted for the battle between the British and the French, in August, 1808, when the latter were defeated by the duke of Wellington.

VIMOUTIERS, *ve-moo'-te-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, on the Vire, 16 miles from Argentan. It has manufactures of linen. *Pop.* 4,000.

VINAROZ, *ve-na'-roth*, a town of Spain, near the mouths of the Ebro, and close to the Mediterranean Sea. It is partly inclosed by walls, and has an active coasting-trade. *Pop.* 10,700.

VINCH, Samuel, *vinee*, an eminent English mathematician, who became professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy in the university of Cambridge. Having taken orders, he was also presented to the archdeaconry of Bedford. He furnished the "Philosophical Transactions" with several papers of great importance; such as "Observations on the Theory of the Motion and Resistance of Fluids," and "Experiments on the Resistance of Bodies moving in Fluids." He was also the author of "The Credibility of Christianity vindicated;" "Observations on the Hypotheses which have been assumed to account for the causes of Gravitation on Mechanical Principles;" "Principles of Hydrostatics," and "Elements of Astronomy." D. 1821.

VINCENNES, *van-sen'*, a town of France, near the confluence of the Seine and Marne, about 3 miles from Paris. It is remarkable for its castle, built in the 14th century, and used as a seat of royalty till the time of Louis XV. During three centuries it continued a



VINCENNES.

palace, but has been since used as a state prison. It is still of considerable strength. Here the duke d'Enghein was shot on 21st March, 1804; and here Condé, Diderot, and other eminent individuals were confined. Adjoining to the castle is a fine park and forest, which is a favourite holiday resort of the Parisians. *Pop.* 8,500.

VINCENNES, a post-town and capital of Knox county, Indiana, U.S., on the Wabash, 100 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, and nearly 200 miles by the course of the river. It contains a court-

house, a gaol, and is the oldest town in the state. It has a trade in furs and peltry. *Pop.* 2,100.

VINCENT, Thomas, a pious English divine, who, when the plague raged in London, remained in the city, and preached regularly to the inhabitants in that awful season. He wrote "God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire," and other religious works. D. 1671.

VINCENT, John Jervis, Earl Saint, a distinguished English admiral, who commenced his career afloat in his 10th year. He participated in the battle gained by Keppel, in 1778; in the relief of Gibraltar, under Lord Howe; and in 1782 held the command of the expedition which captured Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, and Martinique. In 1795 he was created admiral of the blue, and placed in command of the Mediterranean fleet, with which he defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets off Cape St. Vincent,—a victory which was chiefly owing to the skill and daring of Nelson, then captain of a 74-gun ship. For this service he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Earl Saint Vincent. He subsequently took the command of the Channel fleet, and was, during the Pitt administration, first lord of the Admiralty, in which office he distinguished himself as a reformer of old abuses in the naval administration. At the coronation of George IV. in 1821, he was created admiral of the fleet. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. B. in Staffordshire, 1734; D. 1823.

VINCENT DE PAUL, Saint, *vin'-sent*, an eminent divine of the Roman Catholic church, who devoted his life to philanthropic duties. He collected large sums from the rich and noble, which he distributed amongst the poor and sick; established the order of Sisters of Charity, several hospitals in Paris, and caused missionaries to be sent abroad. B. near the Pyrenees, 1576; D. 1660.

VINCENT, St., an island in the West Indies, about 90 miles W. of Barbadoes. *Area*, 130 square miles. *Desc.* This island was only inhabited by native Caribbs, till, in the latter part of the 17th century, a ship from Guinea, with a cargo of slaves, was either wrecked or run ashore upon its coast, when great numbers of the negroes escaped into the woods and mountains, where they were suffered to remain by the Indians. Partly by the accession of runaway slaves from Barbadoes, and partly by the children they had by the Indian women, these Africans became very numerous; so that, about the beginning of the 18th century, they constrained the Indians to retire into the north-west part of the island. The Indians applied to the French for assistance, and the consequence was a long war between them and the negroes. In 1763 the island was ceded to England; when the first measure of the government was to dispose of the lands, without any regard to the claims of the Charaibes of either race. A war took place, which ended in a compromise, by which the Charaibes, after surrendering part of their lands, were permitted to enjoy the remainder unmolested. It has numerous fertile valleys, producing sugar, dyewoods, arrowroot, and cocoa. Large quantities of rum are also produced. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 15° 22′ N. *Lon.* 61° 13′ W.—In 1779, St. Vincent was captured by a French force from Martinique; but was restored to Britain at the peace of 1783. In 1812 the island was almost desolated by a most dreadful eruption of the Souffrier mountain, which had continued quiet for nearly a century before; but from which there now issued such a dreadful torrent of lava, and such clouds of ashes, as nearly covered the island, and injured the soil to such an extent that it has never recovered it.

VINCENT, St., one of the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 15 miles long and 9 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous. *Pro.* Cotton and live stock. *Pop.* Unascertained, but small.

VINCENT, St., a gulf of S. Australia. It receives several rivers, and, by Investigator Strait, communicates with Spencer Gulf. *Lat.* between 34° and 35° 40′ S. *Lon.* about 137° E.

VINCENT, CAPE St., the S.W. point of Portugal, noted for the naval victory gained off it in 1797, by Sir John Jervis. *Lat.* 37° 2′ 54″ N. *Lon.* 8° 58′ 39″ W.

VINCI, Leonardo da, *veen'-che*, a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and engineer. Verrochio was his master, whom he soon excelled, as he did all the painters of his time. One of his greatest works was a picture of "The Lord's Supper," at Milan, in which city he founded his celebrated school of painting. He was also an excellent architect, and constructed the famous aqueduct which supplies Milan with water. From Milan he went to Florence, where he laboured with Michael Angelo in ornamenting the grand council-chamber. At the invitation of Francis I., he visited the French court, and is said to have died in the arms of that monarch. He wrote a "Treatise on Painting," in Italian, folio, and some other works, of which Hallam thus speaks:—"The discoveries which made Galileo, and Kepler, and other names illustrious, the system of Copernicus, the very theories of recent geologers, are anticipated by Da Vinci within the compass of a very few pages. . . . He first laid down the grand principle of Bacon,—that experiment and observation must be the guide to just theory." B. near Florence, 1452; D. at Fontainebleau, 1519.

VINER, Charles, *vi'-ner*, celebrated as the compiler of the great work entitled "A General and Complete Abridgment of Law and Equity," in 24 folio volumes. This work occupied him during half a century, and was printed at his own house. He bequeathed about £12,000 to the university of Oxford, to found professorships and fellowships of common law there. The first who held the Vinerian professorship was Blackstone. D. at Aldershot, Hampshire, 1756.

VINET, Alexander Rodolph, *ve'-nai*, a learned Swiss theologian, who became professor of French literature at Basil, and afterwards at Lausanne. An influential pastor of the Protestant church of Switzerland, he produced a number of works of great authority. These principally were,—"Memoir in Favour of Liberty of Religion," "Vital Christianity," "Pastoral Theology," and "History of the French Literature of the Eighteenth Century." B. at Lausanne, 1797; D. 1847.

VINETZA, *vi-net'-za*, a town of Russian Poland, on the Bug, 80 miles from Kamenetz. It has a citadel, and several Roman Catholic churches. *Pop.* 7,500.

VINGORLA, *vin-gor'-la*, a town of Hindostan, in the Bombay presidency, 30 miles from Goa. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 15° 48′ N. *Lon.* 73° 47′ E.

VINNIUS, Arnold Vinnen, *vin'-ni-us*, styled in Latin, a learned Dutch professor, who was appointed to the chair of jurisprudence at Leyden. He wrote a commentary on the Institutes of Justinian, and another on the ancient law-writers. B. in Holland, 1588; D. 1657.

VINTIMIGLIA, *veen-te-meel'-ya*, a town of Sardinia, 80 miles from Genoa. It stands in a district producing fruits, wine, and oil. *Pop.* 5,000.

VIOTTI, Giovanni-Battista, *ve-ot'-te*, a celebrated Italian violinist, who enjoyed a brilliant reputation in Italy, at Berlin, and at Paris, which latter city he quitted when the reign of terror began. He repaired to England, and there, during many years, enjoyed great celebrity. B. at Fontavento, Piedmont, 1755; D. at Brighton, 1824.

VIRE, *veer*, a town of France, near the river Vire, in the department of Calvados, 36 miles from Caen. *Manf.* Woollen goods, paper, and needles. In its vicinity are both mines and iron-forges. *Pop.* 7,300.—Also a RIVER falling into the English Channel after a course of 50 miles.

VIREY, Julien-Joseph, *ve'-re*, an eminent French writer upon natural history and medicine. In early life he was an assistant in an apothecary's shop, but afterwards joined the republican armies; and acquiring, during war, and at the hospitals of Strasburg and Paris, considerable skill, both theoretically and practically, as a surgeon, he resolved to devote himself to the composition of works upon medicine. About 1801 he was appointed editor of the "Journal de Pharmacie," and subsequently obtained his diploma as physician. He was the principal contributor to the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles," and the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales." From a long list of valuable works which emanated from him, may be quoted "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy;" "Natural History of the Human Species;" "Hygienic Philosophy;" "Of Vital Force;" "Natural History of Animals, their Habits and Instincts;" and "An Impartial Examination of Magnetic Medicine." B. at Hortes, France, 1775; D. at Paris, 1840.

VIRGIL, Publius Maro, *vir'-jil*, an illustrious Roman

poet. His earliest years were spent at Cremona; whence he removed to Rome, when his estates were partitioned out among the soldiers after the battle of Philippi. There, by means of his friend Mæcenas, he was introduced to Augustus, who restored to him his property. On this occasion he wrote his first Eclogue; and, on completing the Bucolics, he undertook the Georgics. After these, he commenced the Æneid, at the request of the emperor Augustus. This great poem is composed upon the model of the Iliad, and relates the adventures of Æneas after the destruction of Troy. The poet was engaged during eleven years upon this immortal work, but died without revising it. He left the greatest part of his property to Mæcenas, Tucca, and Augustus. His remains were interred on the road leading from Naples to Puteoli, and this epitaph, said to have been composed by himself, was inscribed on his tomb:—*Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc Parthenope: cecini pascua, rura, duces.* ("My birthplace Mantua; in Calabria death overtook me; in Naples now I lie. I've sung of shepherds, fields, and heroes' deeds.") A competent authority declares that, "though the Æneid contains many fine passages, its poetical merits are greatly below the Iliad and Odyssey . . . . and it is deficient in the truth and simplicity which so eminently characterize those poems." The best editions of Virgil are those of Heyne and Wagner, Leipzig, 1842, Forbiger, and Robert Stephens. His works have been translated into English by Dryden, Pitt, Warton, and John Ogilby. There is also a translation into Scottish verse, by Gawin Douglas. B. near Mantua, 70 B.C.; D. at Brundisium, 19 B.C.

VIRGIL, a township of the United States, New York, on Onego Creek. *Pop.* 2,500.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, *vir'-jin*, a group in the West Indies, situate to the east of Porto Rico. They are upwards of twenty in number, but for the most part desert and barren, and extend 60 miles in length, and upwards of 36 in breadth. They are every way dangerous to navigators. The English and Danes divide most of them; but the Spaniards claim those near Porto Rico. *Lat.* between 18° and 19° N. *Lon.* between 64° and 65° 30′ E.

VIRGINIA, *vir-jin'-i-a*, one of the United States, bounded on the N. by Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; E. by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean; and W. by Kentucky and Ohio. *Area*, 61,350 square miles. *Desc.* This state may be classed under four separate divisions, essentially differing from one another. The first, extending 100 miles inland, from the seacoast to the termination of tide, at Fredericksburg, Richmond, &c., is low and flat, sometimes fenny, sometimes sandy, and on the margin of rivers composed of a rich loam, covered with a luxuriant and even rank vegetation. This part is unhealthy in the months of August, September, and October. The next division extends from the head of tide-water to the Blue Ridge, 150 miles. The surface near the tide-water is level; higher up the rivers it becomes swelling; and near the mountains it is often abrupt and broken. The soil is divided into sections of very unequal quality, parallel to each other, and extending throughout the state. The scenery of the upper part is highly picturesque and romantic. The third division is the valley between the Blue Ridge and North and Alleghany mountains; a valley which extends, with little interruption, from the Potomac, across the state, to North Carolina and Tennessee, narrower, but of greater length than either of the preceding divisions. The soil is a mould formed on a bed of limestone. The fourth division extends from the Alleghany Mountains to the river Ohio; a country wild and broken, in some parts fertile, but generally lean or barren. The country is well watered, is excellent for grazing, and has a very healthy climate. *Rivers.* The principal are the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Mattapony, Pamunky, Rivanna, Appomatox, Elizabeth, Meherrin, Kenhawa, Ohio, Monongahela, and Cheat. The Bay of Chesapeake extends inland 200 miles to its termination in Maryland. *Climate.* Occasionally extreme. The pleasantest months are May and June; July and August are intensely hot, and September and October are generally rainy. *Zoology.* The wild animals are, in the western parts, the wolf, the bear, the deer, the raccoon, the squirrel, and the opossum. The feathered tribes are in great abundance and variety. The rivers contain ample supplies of fish. Some of the largest sturgeon weigh from 100 to 200 pounds. Among the fish peculiar to the United States, are the sheep's-head, benita, hog-fish, rock-fish, pond-fish, chub, and four different kinds of perch; trout and eels, the largest of which are from five to six feet long. The shell-fish are oysters, lobsters, crabs, land-turtle, sea-turtle, loggerhead, and terrebin. The oysters, of which there are several varieties, are very fine. *Pro.* Indian corn is everywhere cultivated on the eastern side of the mountains. Wheat is also much cultivated, with oats, rye, rice, hemp, cotton, and tobacco. Of this article about a third of all produced in the Union, is grown in this state. Of esculent plants there are, in the eastern parts, the sweet potato, red and white; the common, or Irish potato, which is in general use; melons, turnips, pumpkins, parsnips, carrots, artichokes, asparagus, cucumbers, lettuces, and onions. The fruit-trees are apple, pear, cherry, quince, nectarine, apricot, almond, plum, pomegranate, fig, and peach. The vine also flourishes luxuriantly. The principal forest-trees are apple, wild or sweet-scented crab, ash, aspen, beech, black and white birch, catalpa, cherry, chestnut, horse-chestnut, cucumber-tree, cypress, dog-wood, elder, elm, fir, hemlock, spruce, fringe or snowdrop-tree, sweet gum, hawthorn, hickery, juniper or red or Virginia cedar, laurel-swamp, linden or American lime, locust, sugar and red-flowering maple, red mulberry, red and white oak. The forests of Virginia have little underwood, and it is easy to travel through them on foot or on horseback, except on the lowlands in the eastern parts, which are covered with cedars, pines, and cypresses. Of shrubs there is a great variety. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, gold, lead, manganese, marble of a variegated appearance, limestone, slate, talc or soapstone, used for chimneys, tobacco-pipes, &c. Coal is found in the western parts, and saltpetre in subterraneous places in considerable quantity. Mineral springs are numerous. *Manf.* Gunpowder, salt, saltpetre, and fire-arms. Maple-sugar is generally made, and distilleries and breweries are numerous. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. There are various rope-walks. Sugars are boiled, baked, and refined, and linen and cotton goods are manufactured. Virginia, however, is behind the N. states in its manufacturing industry. *Exp.* The chief are tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, beef, and pork. From the southern parts are sent to Europe tobacco, wheat, flour, Indian corn, cotton, pease, white oak, staves, tar, pitch, turpentine, pork, bacon, ginseng, rattle and black snake-root, indigo, oak bark, and charcoal; from the northern, hemp, saltpetre, gunpowder, lead, coals, cypress, and pine shingles, to the north of Europe and West-India Islands. *Pop.* about 1,430,000, of whom about 500,000 are slaves. *Lat.* between 36° 30′ and 40° N. *Lon.* between 75° 40′ and 83° 30′ W.—This state was named in honour of Queen Elizabeth, and the first settlements were made in it by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587. In 1606 a company of adventurers, having obtained a patent from James I., sent two vessels under the command of Captain Newport, with a number of men, who laid the foundation of James-town, on the peninsula which advances into the river of the same name. By famine and other privations they were so reduced, that they were on the point of quitting the country for Newfoundland, when the arrival of Lord Delaware, with three vessels, containing provisions and stores, induced them to remain. Virginia showed great opposition to the arbitrary measures of the British government in 1765 and 1769. In 1781 it became the theatre of war, and in 1861 seceded from the Union. It is the native state of Washington and Jefferson.

VIRGINIA, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, 15 miles from Cavan. *Pop.* 50.

VIRGINIA, daughter of the centurion L. Virginius, was a Roman virgin of great beauty. The decemvir Appius Claudius becoming enamoured of her charms, he, to obtain possession of her person, induced M. Claudius, one of his clients, to claim her as the daughter of his slave, when Appius, as judge, ordered her to be delivered into his hands. Virginius, who was with the army

at *Mount Algidus*, being informed of his daughter's danger, hastened to Rome, and, on finding that he could not save her from Claudius, he, in the presence of Appius and the Roman people, plunged a knife into his daughter's bosom. He then returned to the camp, where he harangued the soldiers, who instantly marched to Rome. Appius destroyed himself in prison, and the office of decemvir was abolished B.C. 449. This affecting story has furnished the theme of a beautiful lay by Macaulay, and has been employed as the foundation of one of the best plays of Sheridan Knowles. Alfieri, Lessing, and others, have also made use of the romantic episode.

VIRGINSTOW, *vir-jin-sto*, a parish of Devonshire, 6 miles from Launceston. *Pop.* 200.

VISCHER, Cornelius, *vis'-ker*, an eminent Dutch engraver, whose mode of working, Strutt says, "was as singular as the effect he produced was picturesque and beautiful." His brothers, and other members of his family, were also celebrated as engravers. B. at Haarlem, 1610; D. about 1660.

VISCHER, Peter, an eminent German sculptor, who studied in Italy. His principal production was the tomb of St. Sebald, in the church at Nuremberg, a very fine work. Lived in the 15th century.

VISCONTI, *vis-kon'-te*, an illustrious family of Lombardy. The most celebrated of the name were:—

VISCONTI, Otho, who was nominated archbishop of Milan in 1261; but the leader of the city, Martino della Torre, forbade the new prelate to enter upon his duties; upon which Pope Urban IV. excommunicated the city. The archbishop subsequently gathered together a large number of adherents, with whom he marched upon Milan, and having defeated the party Della Torre, entered the city in triumph. In 1288 he resigned the temporal government of the city to his nephew Matteo Visconti. Flourished in the 13th century.

VISCONTI, Matteo, nephew of the preceding, was, in 1288, elected "captain of the people." He afterwards acquired Bergamo, Lodi, Cremona, and other places, and, upon the death of Archbishop Otho, was acknowledged perpetual lord of Milan. He was for a period dispossessed of his territories, but ultimately regained them. In 1322 he abdicated in favour of his son Galeazzo, and retired to a monastery, where he died in the following year.

VISCONTI, Galeazzo, was eldest son of the preceding, and became ruler of Milan upon the abdication of his father in 1322; but was, in the same year, driven from the city by the Guelph faction. He was, however, acknowledged as imperial vicar of Milan, Pavia, and Vercelli, by Louis of Bavaria, who had obtained the iron crown of Lombardy; but almost immediately afterwards, Louis caused him, with his son Azzo, and two brothers, to be cast into the prison of Monza, where the Visconti endured a confinement of eight months. Their liberation was due to Castruccio Castracani, lord of Lucca, who enjoyed the especial favour of Louis. This last-named prince having been crowned emperor at Rome, sold to Azzo Visconti the imperial vicariate of Milan, for 60,000 crowns. Galeazzo died in exile, in 1328.

VISCONTI, Azzo, son of the preceding, was the ruler of Milan during eleven years. He restored and embellished the city, employing, among other celebrated artists, Giotto of Florence. He was the first ruler of Milan who issued a coinage. At his decease, almost the whole of the citizens put on mourning. D. 1339.

VISCONTI, Luchino, was the uncle and successor of the preceding. He added to his lordship the greater portion of Lombardy and Monferrato, encouraged the manufacture of silks and the cultivation of the vine; but his good qualities were marred by his immoral course of life. D. it is supposed of poison, 1349.

VISCONTI, Giovanni, brother of the preceding, at whose death he became sole lord of Milan. He was in holy orders, and had previously been nominated archbishop. In 1350 he bought Bologna for 200,000 golden florins; but Pope Clement VI. laid claim to that territory, and, on Giovanni refusing to yield it, he was excommunicated. A compromise was, however, subsequently effected. In 1353 he sent assistance to the people of Genoa, who were besieged by the Venetians. He was the patron of the poet Petrarch. D. 1354.—His successors were his three nephews, Matteo, Galeazzo, and Barnabo, who ruled conjointly. Matteo died in the following year, poisoned by his brothers, it is supposed. Bologna was soon afterwards treacherously sold by its governor to the pope; upon which Barnabo sent his troops to regain it, but was defeated, and excommunicated by Innocent VI. In 1385 he was taken prisoner by stratagem, and confined in the castle of Trezzo by his nephew, Gian Galeazzo, who, upon the death of Barnabo in the same year, became lord of Milan. Ambitious of acquiring the sovereignty of Northern Italy, he captured Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Sienna, and other places, and made repeated attacks upon Florence, employing the most famous condottieri and the best-disciplined troops in Italy. In 1395 he purchased the dukedom of Milan from the emperor Wenceslas for 100,000 golden florins. He was crowned in the same year, and about the same time commenced the building of the cathedral. When Wenceslas was deposed by his vassal princes in 1400, and Robert became emperor, Gian Visconti was summoned to surrender his possessions, and a German army was sent against him. It was, however, defeated by the duke of Milan, who, after his success, was on the eve of declaring himself king of Italy, when he died of the plague while besieging Florence. His eldest son, Giovanni Maria Visconti, succeeded him. He was cruel even to insanity, and delighted in the horrible spectacle of men and children being torn to pieces by dogs trained to the purpose. He was assassinated in 1412. Filippo Maria Visconti, another son of Gian, succeeded to the dukedom of Milan. His general, Francesco Bressone, recovered Genoa, which had refused to acknowledge the lordship of the Visconti since 1356, and also captured Parma, Brescia, Lodi, and Bergamo. This distinguished commander was treated with ingratitude by the duke, and thereupon took service with the Venetians. In 1418 he caused his wife to be beheaded upon a false charge of infidelity, and henceforth lived with a Milanese woman, by whom he had a daughter, Bianca, who became the wife of Francesco Sforza, a military adventurer who had been sent against him, but whose alliance he thus purchased. (*See* SFORZA, Francesco.) With Filippo Maria the great Visconti family ended. It ruled at Milan during the interval 1288—1447.

VISEU, *vi'-sai-oo*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 42 miles from Oporto. Its cathedral contains some excellent works of art, and it has a college preparatory to the university of Coimbra. *Pop.* 9,000.

VISHNII-VOLOTCHOK, *vish'-ne vo-lot-chok'*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver, on the Zna, at the beginning of the canal which connects it with the Tvertza. *Pop.* 9,200. The canal connects the navigation of the Caspian and Baltic seas, and has an extensive shipping trade.

VISO, EL, *ve'-so*, a neatly-built town of Spain, 126 miles from Madrid. *Pop.* 3,800.—The name of several other small towns in Spain.

VISTULA, *vis'-tu-la* (Germ. WEICHSEL, *vike'-sel*), a river of Poland, rising at the foot of the Carpathians, and, flowing eastward, enters Poland at the southern frontier, passing the ancient capital of Cracow. It afterwards passes Warsaw, and, receiving the Bug, becomes one of the greatest rivers of Europe. It passes the towns of Plock and Culm; and, after flowing several hundred miles, with a wide channel and undiminished volume, divides into two branches, of which one called the Nogat, and another the Old Vistula, flow eastward to the Frische Haff, while the largest stream preserves the name of Vistula, and, turning to the westward, falls into the Baltic at Dantzic. Its total course is estimated at about 530 miles.

VITCHEGDA, *ve-cheg'-da*, a river of Russia, which traverses the government Vologda, and, after a course of 380 miles, falls into the Dwina, 12 miles from Solvitchegodsk.

VITELLIUS, Aulus, *vi-tel'-li-us*, a Roman emperor, who was born of an illustrious family, and insinuated himself into the favour of Tiberius by administering to his pleasures. He also gained the patronage of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, through flattering their passions. The army he won over by rich gifts and unbounded promises. Thus he possessed himself of the

highest offices of the state. He was proclaimed in 69 by the army in Germany, at the same time that Otho was invested with the purple. Three battles were fought between the rival emperors, which Vitellius lost; but in a fourth he was victorious. His conduct was so licentious and extravagant, that the people revolted, and placed Vespasian on the throne. Vitellius, after suffering all manner of indignities from the populace, was put to death, and his body thrown into the Tiber in 69.

VITEPSK, *ve-tepsk'*, a government of the N.W. of European Russia, lying to the E. of Courland and S. of Livonia. *Area*, 17,000 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, interspersed with large marshes and sandy tracts. *Rivers.* The Dwina, the Ula, and the Viteba. *Pro.* Corn, flax, hemp, pease, beans, and fruits. The forest and pasture-lands are extensive, and large numbers of sheep are raised. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, glass, and earthenwares. *Pop.* about 800,000. *Lat.* between 54° 58′ and 57° 20′ N. *Lon.* 25° 30′ E.

VITEPSK, a city of European Russia, and capital of the above government, on the Dwina, at the influx of the Viteba, which divides it into two parts. Its houses are mostly of wood, and it has numerous churches, convents, and Jews' synagogues. *Pop.* 17,200.

VITERBO, *ve-teir'-bo*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, and the capital of a delegation, 41 miles from Rome. Its streets are broad and well-paved, its market-place neat, and several of the principal buildings constructed with taste. Several of its churches are rich in works of art. *Manf.* Unimportant. In its neighbourhood are mineral springs. *Pop.* 14,000.—This city was one of the principal in the Etruscan league, and, in the Middle Ages, the capital of the patrimony of St. Peter. In one of its public squares the emperor Frederick Barbarossa humiliated himself before the English pope, Adrian IV.

VITIM, *vit-im'*, a river of Siberia, which, after a course of 900 miles, joins the Lena opposite Vitimsk.

VITO, SAN, *ve'-to*, the name of several market-towns of Italy, none with a population above 5,000.

VITOLANO, *ve-to-la'-no*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, 20 miles from Avellino. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 2,500.

VITRE, *vectr*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille-and-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 20 miles from Rennes. *Manf.* Woollens, canvas, and linen. *Pop.* 9,000.—This is the birthplace of Savary.

VITRINGA, Campegius, *ve-tring'-a*, a Dutch theologian, who became, in succession, professor of divinity, oriental literature, and sacred history, at Franeker. He wrote a commentary on Isaiah and other parts of scripture, in Latin. B. at Leeuwarden, 1659; D. 1722.—Campegius Vitringa, his son, wrote an abridgement of Natural Theology. B. 1693; D. 1723.

VITRUVIUS, Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, *vi-troo'-vi-us*, a celebrated Roman architect. He was greatly esteemed by Julius Cæsar, and employed by Augustus in constructing public buildings, and appointed superintendent of warlike machines. He wrote a valuable treatise on architecture, the best edition of which is that of Schneider, Leipsic, 1807. The best English translations are, Castell's, with notes by Inigo Jones, and Gwilt's. B. about 80 B.C.; D. about 18 B.C.

VITRY, *ve'-tre*, a town of France, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, on the Scarpe, 10 miles from Arras. *Pop.* 2,500.—Also the name of several other towns, with populations ranging between 2,500 and 8,200.

VITTORIA, *vit-tor'-i-a*, a town of Spain, the chief place of the province of Alava, situate at the entrance of a beautiful valley, watered by the Zadora, 27 miles from Bilbao. It is, with some exceptions, a scattered and ill-built place. The principal churches are those of the Carmelites and the Dominicans. *Manf.* Brass and iron goods, ebony articles, leather, candles, and linen. *Pop.* 13,000. Vittoria is noted as the scene of a battle, in which the French were defeated by Lord Wellington in 1813.

VITTORIA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 40 miles from Syracuse. It has a trade in honey and silk. *Pop.* 11,000.

VIVARES, Francis, *ve'-var*, a French engraver, who, at the age of 18, went to London, where he acquired a high reputation as an engraver, particularly of landscape pieces. Woollet had always one of his engravings before him when he was at work. B. in France, 1709; D. in England, 1780.

VIVAREZ, *ve'-va-rai*, an old territory of France, in Languedoc, on the banks of the Rhone, which parts it from Dauphiny. It now forms the departments of Ardèche and Upper Loire.

VIVERO, *ve'-vai-ro*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Landrova, in the Bay of Biscay. *Manf.* Earthenware, linens, and quiltings. *Pop.* 4,700.

VIVES, John Louis, *ve'-vais*, a learned Spanish writer, who became professor at Louvaine, and was about 1523 invited to England by Henry VIII., who employed him in instructing his daughter, the Princess Mary; but, speaking freely of that monarch's divorce of Catherine of Aragon, he was sent to prison. On recovering his liberty, he settled at Bruges. He wrote —a Commentary on St. Augustine's "City of God;" a treatise on the Corruption and Decline of the Arts and Sciences; another on Religion; &c. B. at Valencia, Spain, 1492; D. at Bruges, 1540.

VIVIANI, Vincentio, *viv-e-a'-ne*, an Italian mathematician, who was the disciple of Galileo, and became first mathematician to the grand-duke of Tuscany. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London. His principal works are—a treatise, entitled "Restitution of Aristeas;" "Geometrical Recreations;" and an edition of Euclid. B. at Florence, 1622; D. at the same city, 1703.

VIZAGAPATAM, *ve-za-ga-pa-tam'*, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, and residence of the judge and civil establishment, nearly insulated by a small river. It has a court-house, barracks, and many European buildings. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 17° 42′ N. *Lon.* 83° 24′ E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 7,650 square miles and a population of 1,255,000.

VIZKAYA. (*See* BISCAY.)

VIZZINI, *vit-se'-ne*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto; 28 miles from Catania. *Pop.* 9,000.

VLAARDINGEN, *vlar'-ding-en*, a town of the Netherlands, on the Maese, 6 miles from Rotterdam. It has extensive fisheries. *Pop* 7,250.

VLADIMIR, *vlad'-i-meer'*, a government of European Russia, to the E. of that of Moscow. *Area*, 19,000 square miles. *Desc.* Barren in the N., but in other parts fertile. *Rivers.* The chief are the Khasma and the Oka. *Pro.* Corn, barley, rye, oats, hemp, flax, pease, apples, cherries, hops, and cucumbers. Cattle-rearing is largely followed, and the forests are extensive. *Minerals.* Iron, of which there are large mines. *Manf.* Iron goods, cotton and linen fabrics, glass, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 1,250,000. *Lat.* between 55° and 57° N. *Lon.* between 37° 40′ and 43° 20′ E.

VLADIMIR, a town of European Russia, on the Khasma, 112 miles from Moscow. *Pop.* 7,500.—Another in Volhynia, on the Lui, 28 miles from Kovel. *Pop.* 5,500.

VLADIMIR, surnamed the Great, grand-duke of Russia, was the illegitimate son of Sviatoslav, who appointed him governor of Novgorod, from which, however, he was driven by Yaropolk, his brother. In 979 he returned to Novgorod, with a large body of Scandinavian adventurers, took prisoner and put to death Yaropolk, and established himself at Kiev as grand-duke of Russia. In 988 he established Christianity, according to the forms of the Greek Church, in his dominions, and, encouraged by the court of Constantinople, he spent the remainder of his life in introducing civilization among his subjects. D. near Kiev, 1014.

VLADIMIR, Monomachos, grand-duke of Kiev, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded his father, Vsevolod, in 1093. He proved a wise and beneficent ruler, and introduced many of the arts of civilization among his barbarous subjects. His last instructions to his children were remarkable. He said: "It is neither fast, nor seclusion, nor monastic life, which may save you, but good works. . . . Do not take the life either of the innocent or the guilty; the life and the soul of the Christian are sacred. . . . In your household, look yourselves to everything, without relying on your stewards and servants, and

the guests will not find fault either with your house or your dinner. . . . Remember every good thing which you have learnt, and learn what you do not know." The first wife of Vladimir was Gyda, daughter of Harold, king of England. The czars of Russia are crowned with a golden cap called after his second name, which is supposed to have descended from the Greek emperors through Vladimir, who acquired it from the father of his second wife, Constantine IX., emperor of the East. B. 1052; D. 1125.

VODINA, or VODENA, *vo-de'-na*, a town of European Turkey, 56 miles from Salonica. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* Estimated at 12,000.

VOIL, LOCH, *vole*, a lake of Scotland, Perthshire, 3 miles long and 1 broad.

VOET, Gilbert, *vo'-et*, or Voetius, a learned divine and professor at Utrecht, who rendered himself remarkable by accusing Descartes of atheism, and afterwards of being a Jesuit. The magistrates of Utrecht were so weak as to condemn the apologetical letters of the philosopher upon the misrepresentations of this bigoted Calvinist. His works are principally upon polemical theology. B. at Heusde, 1593; D. 1680.—His son Paul became professor of law at Utrecht, and wrote a treatise in Latin, on lawful and unlawful duels. B. 1619; D. 1677.

VOGEL, Dr. Edward, *fo'-gel*, a modern German traveller, who received his education under his father, a schoolmaster at Leipsic, and subsequently studied astronomy at Berlin, under Encke. About 1851 he repaired to England, where he obtained a post in Mr. Bishop's observatory at Regent's Park. In 1853 he volunteered to proceed to join Drs. Barth and Overweg, who had been previously dispatched upon an expedition to Central Africa. He set out accompanied by two men of the corps of sappers and miners. In 1857 one of his companions, Corporal Maguire, sent a letter, dated Kuka, Nov. 1856, to the English consul at Tripoli, in which it was stated that Dr. Vogel had been murdered at Wara, the capital of Wadai. According to a statement of the *Times* newspaper, he was beheaded by order of the sultan. Corporal Maguire was murdered by a party of Tuaricks, six miles to the north of Kuka. Dr. Vogel was B. at Leipsic, 1829.

VOGEL, Theodor, a German botanist, who, in 1841, formed a member of the expedition sent to Africa, but died at Fernando Po, in the same year.

VOGHERA, *vo-gai'-ra*, a tolerably well-built town of Italy, the chief place of a province, on the Staffora, 18 miles from Alessandria. It has a cathedral built in the modern style. The principal branches of its industry are the spinning and weaving of silk. *Pop.* 11,000.

VOID, *wvoid*, a market-town of France, in the department Meuse, and the arrondissement Commercy. *Pop.* 1,700.

VOIGTLAND, *voit'-lant*, an old district of Germany, in the kingdom of Saxony, now comprised in the circle of Zwickau.

VOIRON, *vwoi'-rawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Isère, on the Morges, 14 miles from Grenoble. *Manf.* Extensive; comprising iron and steel goods, hempen cloth, chip hats, and paper. *Pop.* 8,500.

VOISENON, Claude Henry Fusee de, *vwoise'-nawng*, a celebrated French dramatic writer and wit, who, in his 11th year, addressed a complimentary poetical epistle to Voltaire. He was the author of dramas, operas, and oratorios, literary anecdotes, and historical fragments. Having wounded an eminent man in a duel, he, to expiate his act, took orders; but his after-life was in strange contrast with the vocation he had thus strangely chosen, and for which his character totally unfitted him. He was one of the most servile of the flatterers of Madame du Barry. B. near Milan, 1708; D. 1775.

VOITURE, Vincent, *vwoi'-toor*, an elegant French writer, whose wit obtained for him the favour of attending upon the duke of Orleans, by whom he was sent to negotiate affairs of importance at Madrid and other places. His works consist of poems and letters, and an unfinished romance. B. at Amiens, 1598; D. 1648.

VOLCANO, *vol-ka'-no*, an island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Sicily, the most southern of the Lipari group. It consists of a single volcanic mountain, of a conical shape. In all parts of the island traces of fire are distinctly visible. It is about 3,000 feet in height. The crater is very large, its form oval, its circuit about a mile, and its depth about 400 yards. *Lat.* 38° 30′ N. *Lon.* 15° 13′ E.

VOLGA. (*See* WOLGA.)

VOLHYNIA, *vol-hin'-i-a* (Pol. WOLYNSK, *vo-leensk'*), an extensive government of the Russian empire, lying to the E. of the kingdom of Poland, between the governments of Grodno and Podolia. *Area*, 27,350 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, with extensive marshes in the N. *Rivers.* The Bug, the Styr, and the Gorin. *Pro.* The usual cerealia, hemp, flax, live-stock, and timber. *Minerals.* Bog iron, potters' clay, nitre, and flint. *Manf.* Leather, potash, glass, earthenwares, tar, and charcoal. *Pop.* 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 49° 25′ and 52° 10′ N. *Lon.* between 23° 30′ and 29° 12′ E.

VOLJE, *vol'-jai*, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, 40 miles from Lake Biclo. *Ext.* 25 miles long and 12 broad.

VOLKMARSHEIM, *folk-mars'-hime*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Diemel. *Pop.* 2,200.

VOLKOF, Feodor, *vol'-kof*, a celebrated Russian actor, who, by frequenting the Italian theatre at St. Petersburg, became passionately fond of the stage, and, having constructed one in a private house, he performed upon it with his brothers. His merits were soon perceived, and he was enabled to erect a proper theatre, and to collect a company. In 1752 he was sent for to St. Petersburg, where the empress Catherine II. took him and his company into her service. Volkof was ennobled, and obtained a large estate. B. 1729; D. at Moscow, 1763.

VOLLORE, *vol-lor'*, a parish and town of France, in the department Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles from Thiers. *Pop.* 4,000.

VOLNEY, Constantine-François-Chasse-Bœuf, Count de, *vol'-ne*, a celebrated French writer, who was sent to Paris in 1774 to study the law, which he subsequently exchanged for that of medicine; but relinquished both in 1783, on succeeding to an independent fortune. He then repaired to the East, and, during eight months, secluded himself in a convent in Egypt, in order to acquire the Arabic language. After travelling over Egypt and Syria, he returned to his native country in 1787, and published an account of his wanderings. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he became a member of the Girondist party; but, being an indifferent orator, he had little influence upon the course of events. In 1790 he produced an essay on the Chronology of the twelve centuries preceding the invasion of Greece by Xerxes; and in the following year put forth his "Ruines, ou Méditations sur les Révolutions des Empires," which is a popular work in England, although it is principally known through the medium of a wretched translation. Soon afterwards, having purchased an estate in Corsica, he went to reside there, but was compelled to leave the island by Paoli in 1793. He next published "La Loi Naturelle," made the acquaintance of Bonaparte, then an officer of artillery, and was imprisoned by Robespierre, after whose fall he was liberated, and received the appointment of professor of history in the Normal School. In 1795 he crossed the Atlantic, and resided in the United States until the commencement of 1798. He subsequently became commandant of the Legion of Honour, and a count, receiving both dignities from his old friend the ex-officer of artillery, now emperor of France. At the Restoration he was created a peer. Besides the works already enumerated, he produced "A Simple Method of Acquiring the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish Languages;" "Travels in the United States;" "Supplement to Larcher's Herodotus;" "Researches upon the Antiquities of Persia, India, and Babylon;" "The European Alphabet applied to the Asiatic Languages;" and a treatise upon the philosophical study of language. B. at Craon, Anjou, 1757; D. 1826.

VOLO, *vo'-lo*, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 38 miles from Larissa. *Pop.* 2,000.—The GULF OF VOLO is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, with a length and breadth of about 18 miles each. In it is the island of Trikeri.

VOLOGDA, *vo-log'-da*, a province or government of European Russia, lying to the S. of that of Archangel, and to the E. of the governments of Novgorod and

Olonetz. It is one of the largest but worst-peopled governments of the empire. *Area*, 140,000 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and partly covered with branches of the Oural Mountains. *Rivers.* The Dwina and its affluents. *Climate.* Severe. *Pro.* Rye, barley, hemp, flax, hops, and pulses. Horses and cattle are extensively reared. *Minerals.* Copper, iron, marble, granite, flint, and salt. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, soap, leather, linen, candles, with distilleries and salt-works. *Pop.* about 930,000. *Lat.* between 58° and 64° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 38° and 60° E.

VOLOGDA, a town of European Russia, and the capital of the above province, on the river Vologda, 110 miles from Jaroslavl. It has two cathedrals, and is the residence of a governor and an archbishop. *Manf.* Silk, linen, canvas, dye-stuffs, and leather. *Pop.* 14,000.

VOLOKOLAMSK, *vo-lo-ko-lamsk'*, a town of European Russia, 73 miles from Moscow. It has suffered many misfortunes, having been ruined twice by the Tartars, and, in 1613, taken by the Poles. *Pop.* 3,000.

VOLONGO, *vo-lon'-go*, a village of Portugal, in the province Minho, 6 miles from Oporto. Here are some mines of antimony, which were wrought in the time of the Romans.

VOLSK, *volsk*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga, or Wolga, 70 miles from Saratov. *Pop.* 3,000.

VOLTA, *vol'-ta*, a considerable river of Guinea, in Western Africa. Its course is estimated at upwards of 360 miles, and, after passing through the territory of the Ashantees, it enters the sea at Adda, in *lat.* 5° 40′ N., and *lon.* 0° 40′ E.

VOLTA, Alessandro, a celebrated Italian natural philosopher, and the discoverer of the "Voltaic pile." Born of a noble family, he at first evinced poetical tastes, composing, among other pieces, one upon the ascent of Mont Blanc by De Saussure. After travelling in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and England, he repaired to France, where he spent some time. Upon the entry of Napoleon into Italy, in 1796, Volta received many tokens of the respect in which the victorious general held the brilliant scientific explorer. He was created a knight of the Iron Crown, count, and senator of the new kingdom of Italy. He had long before held the appointment of professor of natural philosophy in the university of Paris; indeed, it was while he was thus engaged that he made his most important discoveries in electrical science. He discovered the electrophorus in 1775, when making some experiments on the non-conducting power of wood when impregnated with oil. The electrical condenser, which may be termed another form of the electrophorus, was first made known by him in 1782. He contributed an account of this instrument to the 72nd volume of the "Philosophical Transactions." The hydrogen lamp and the electrical pistol were also first made use of by him. It is, however, upon his discovery of the electrical pile that his fame mainly rests. He arrived at a knowledge of this principle by subjecting to a profound analysis the facts already placed before the world by Galvani. An interesting account of these experiments was furnished by himself to the "Philosophical Transactions," in two letters to Sir Joseph Banks. A collected edition of his works was published at Florence in 1816. B. at Como, 1745; D. at the same city, 1826.

VOLTAIRE, François-Marie Arouet de, *vol'-tair*, a celebrated French writer. He received his education in the college of Louis le Grand, and, even in his earliest years, evinced proofs of a lively genius. He was intended for the law, which he renounced for poetry. His irresistible turn for satire led to his being taken for the author of some lampoons upon the recently-deceased king, Louis XIV., for which he was sent to the Bastille, where he continued during a year, after which he obtained his release from the regent Orleans. About this time he took the name of Voltaire. In 1718 appeared his tragedy of "Œdipus," which met with great success. Having produced some other plays, he was, in 1726, again imprisoned in the Bastille; but, after a confinement of six months, he recovered his liberty; on which he went to England, where he published his "Henriade" by subscription. After spending three years in England, he returned to Paris, and divided his time between literature and commercial speculation, in both of which he met with success. In 1730 appeared his tragedy of "Brutus," esteemed as the best of his dramatic compositions. This was followed by several others, the principal of which were "Zara," "Merope," "Alzira," and "Mahomet." His "Philosophical Letters" were burnt by a decree of parliament, and the author, apprehensive of the consequences, withdrew from Paris. Subsequently, however, he gained the favour and protection of the court, was appointed historiographer of France, and, in 1746, was admitted a member of the French Academy, through the interest of Madame de Pompadour. In 1750 he accepted the invitation of Frederick the Great to reside at Potsdam; but, after a residence of three years in Prussia, some differences arising between the king and the poet, Voltaire quitted Prussia, carrying with him a copy of the poetical works of the king, who caused him to be arrested on the road, till the fugitive manuscript was restored. Voltaire went to reside at Colmar, whence he removed to Geneva, and afterwards settled at Ferney, a village in the Pays de Gex, which he improved, causing to settle there many ingenious artisans, whose works he sent to Russia, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Holland. At the beginning of the year 1778 he went to reside at Paris, where he was received with many flattering marks of distinction. His remains were interred in the abbey of the Bernardins, near Troyes, but removed in 1791, by an order of the National Assembly, and laid in the Pantheon, at Paris. Besides his poetical works, he wrote "Essay on General History," "The Age of Louis XIV.," "Life of Charles XII. of Sweden," and "History of the Czar Peter the Great;" the romances of "Candide," "Zadig," and some others. All his works have been published in 70 vols. As a writer, he was lively, brilliant, and imposing; but frequently superficial and dogmatical. "Voltaire," says one of his biographers, "though a deist, professed a great horror of atheism; and in reading all his philosophical and anti-religious works, it is necessary to bear this in mind. It is a great mistake to confound him with the professed atheists of his day, whom he hated, or, at least, affected to hate, and who viewed his deism with contempt. He has been the subject of almost unqualified panegyric and of unqualified abuse; but he deserves neither. . . . . He is not the writer for all ages, and his age is past." B. at Chatenay, near Sceaux, 1694; D. at Paris, 1778.

VOLTERA, *vol-tai'-ra*, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the river Era, 24 miles from Florence. It contains a cathedral, an hospital, and several churches, and is inclosed by walls of singular Etruscan architecture. It appears, from its monuments, to have been a place of great antiquity. *Manf.* Alabaster articles; and in its neighbourhood are rich copper-mines. *Pop.* 4,500.

VOLTURARA, *vol-too-ra'-ra*, two towns of Naples, neither with a population above 2,700.

VOLTURNO, *vol-toor'-no*, a river of Naples, rising in the province Molise, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the Gulf of Gaeta, 20 miles from Naples. On the banks of this river a great battle was fought, in 1860, between the troops of Francis II., king of Naples, and the followers of Garibaldi.

VOLUPTAS and VOLUPIA, *vo-lup'-tăs*, *vo-lu'-pi-a*, the goddess of sensual pleasures, worshipped at Rome, where she had a temple. She was represented as a young and beautiful woman, elegantly adorned, having Virtue under her feet.

VOLVIC, *vol'-vik*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles from Riom. It has considerable quarries of lava, of which the town is constructed. *Pop.* 3,500.

VONDEL, Joost von den, *von'-del*, the greatest of the Dutch poets, whose works consist of tragedies, dramatic poems, and epics. B. 1587; D. at Amsterdam, 1679.

VON DER HARDT, Herman, *hart*, an eminent German biblical commentator, who became librarian to the duke of Brunswick, and, in 1690, professor of oriental languages at Helmstadt. He wrote commentaries upon the Bible, the "History of the Council of Constance," &c. B. at Osnabruck, 1660; D. 1746.

VONIZZA, *vo-nit'-sa*, a fortified town of Greece, on an inlet of the Gulf of Arta, 6 miles from Prevesa. *Pop.* 2,500.

VOPISCUS, Flavius, *vo-pis'-kus*, a Latin historian, who wrote the lives of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmius, Carus, &c., which are included in the "Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores." B. at Syracuse, and flourished in the 4th century.

VORMAR, Isaac, *vor'-mar*, a learned German, who was employed as one of the imperial plenipotentiaries in negotiating the treaty of Westphalia. He wrote memoirs of public affairs. Lived in the 17th century.

VORMO. (*See* WORMO.)

VORONEJ, a province or government in the interior of European Russia, bounded E. by the country of the Don Cossacks, and encompassed by other Russian governments. *Area*, 26,000 square miles. *Desc.* Level, and, in some parts, undulating. It borders on the Ukraine, and, like that extensive country, has in general a good soil and a steady climate. *Rivers.* The Don, the Voronez, and the Donez, besides a number of smaller streams. *Pro.* Most of the products of temperate countries, including large quantities of melons, tobacco, flax, onions, honey, cucumbers, and pulses. *Minerals.* Iron, nitre, and limestone. *Manf.* Soap and coarse woollens. *Pop.* 1,700,000. *Lat.* between 48° 40′ and 53° N. *Lon.* between 37° 40′ and 43° E.

VORONEJ, the capital of the above government, stands on the river Vorona, 130 miles from Koursk. Its principal buildings are the cathedral, the residence of the governor, and the public offices of the province. Here are classical and other schools. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, and hardware. *Pop.* 19,000.—Peter the Great here erected a palace and formed large arsenals. The first vessel of his fleet in the Sea of Azov was built here.

VORONEZ, *vo-ro-nezh'*, a river of European Russia, which joins the Don.

VORSKLA, *vorsk'-la*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Karkhov, and, after a course of 150 miles, joining the Dneiper, 40 miles from Ekaterinoslav.

VORSTIUS, or VORST, Conrad, *forst*, an eminent German theological writer, who, in 1610, succeeded Arminius in the chair of divinity at Leyden. James I., king of England, caused his book upon the attributes of God to be publicly burnt, and denounced its author as a heretic, to the States of Holland. After losing his professorship, and being exiled from Holland, he retired to Holstein. He produced several other controversial books. B. at Cologne, 1569; D. at Tonningen, 1622.

VORTIGERN, *vor'-ti-gern*, a British chief, who, upon the departure of the Romans in 445, was chosen king of South Britain. To repel the Scots and Picts, he invited to his assistance the Saxons, who landed in 450, under the command of Hengist and Horsa, and drove out the invaders. Vortigern fell in love with Rowena, daughter of Hengist, and, on his marriage, gave the father the kingdom of Kent, to which was afterwards added the whole of Wessex. Vortigern retired to Wales, and was burnt in his castle in 485.

VOSGES, *vozhe*, a great chain of mountains in the east of France, extending from N. to S., in a line nearly parallel to the course of the Rhine, from Basle to Spires, attaining an elevation, in their culminating points, of from 4,000 or 5,000 feet, and covered with snow during eight or nine months in the year. The Vosges give rise to the Meuse, Moselle, Saône, Marne, and Aube.

VOSGES, a department in the N.E. of France, formed of a part of Lorraine, and adjoining the departments of the Meurthe and Upper Saône. *Ext.* 2,300 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is rugged; consisting of mountains and forest land, interspersed with valleys of greater or less extent. *Rivers.* The principal are the Meuse, Meurthe, Mortagne, Moselle, and Madon. The smaller streams and mountain-torrents are very numerous. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, hemp, and flax. Many cattle are reared, and cherries are extensively cultivated for the manufacture of Kirschenwasser. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, silver, and marble. There are, also, numerous mineral springs. *Pop.* about 430,000.

VOSS, Gerard John, *foss*, or VOSSIUS, Gerardus Johannes, the Latinized form adopted by himself. A man of profound learning, he became professor of eloquence and chronology at Leyden in 1617. His "History of Pelagianism" rendered him obnoxious to the Calvinists; but it procured him in England the favour of Archbishop Laud, and a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. While in England, he was admitted to the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford. In 1633 he accepted the professorship of history at Amsterdam. His works consist principally of classical antiquities. B. near Heidelberg, 1577; D. 1649.

VOSSIUS, Dionysius, son of the preceding. He was profoundly learned in the Oriental languages, and published a Latin translation of Maimonides on Idolatry, with notes, and other works. B. at Dort, 1612; D. at Amsterdam, 1633.

VOSSIUS, Isaac, a learned German writer, and another son of Gerard John Vossius. He visited Sweden on the invitation of Queen Christina. In 1670 he settled in England, obtaining from Charles II. a canonry of Windsor, and the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. He published a book to prove that the Septuagint version was produced by inspiration; but, though he was remarkable for believing the strangest inconsistencies, he expressed some doubts respecting the sacred text, which led Charles II. to say of him, "This learned divine is a strange man; he believes everything but the Bible." His works are numerous. B. at Leyden, 1618; D. at Windsor Castle, 1688.

VOSSIUS, Gerard, a Romish divine, and relation of the preceding. He published the works of Gregory Thaumaturgus, Ephrem Syrus, and some pieces of John Chrysostom and Theodoret, with Latin versions and notes. B. 1609; D. about 1660.

VOSSIUS, or VOSS, Johann Heinrich, a learned German philologist, who became rector of the gymnasium of Eutin, but subsequently setted at Heidelberg, whither his great reputation had caused him to be invited by the elector of Baden. He translated Homer, Virgil, Hesiod, and Theocritus, and takes rank as among the very first scholars of Germany. He also produced commentaries of several Greek writers, and may be considered one of the founders of modern philology. B. in Mecklenburg, 1751; D. at Heidelberg, 1826.

VOUET, Simon, *voo'-ai*, an eminent French painter. He was, during some time, painter of the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome; but was recalled to France by Louis XIII., who employed him in ornamenting his palaces, and gave him a pension. He was the founder of the French school. B. at Paris, 1582; D. at the same city, 1641.

VROON, Henry Cornelius, *vroon*, a Dutch painter. He excelled in depicting sea-fights, and was engaged to make designs for the tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the destruction of the Spanish armada.

VUKOVAR, *voo-ko-var'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Sclavonia, on the Danube, at the influx of the river Vuka, which divides it into two parts. It has several Greek churches. *Manf.* The twisting of silk. *Pop.* 5,700.

VULCANALIA, *vul-ka-nai'-li-a*, festivals held at Rome in honour of Vulcan, at which time the streets were illuminated, fires kindled everywhere, and animals thrown into the flames, as a sacrifice to the deity.

VULCANO. (*See* VOLCANO.)

VULCANUS, or VULCAN, *vul-kai'-nus, vul'-kan*, a deity with the Greeks and Romans, who presided over fire, and was the patron of all artists who worked iron and metals. According to Homer, he was son of Jupiter and Juno; but was driven from Olympus, because he attempted to deliver his mother, who had been fastened by a golden chain, for her presumption. He was nine days in coming from Olympus to earth, and fell in the island of Lemnos, where he fixed his residence, raised forges to work metals, and taught the inhabitants all the useful arts. The Cyclops of Sicily were his attendants, and with him they fabricated, not only the thunderbolts of Jupiter, but also arms for the gods and the most celebrated heroes. His forges were supposed to be under Mount Ætna, in the island of Sicily. The worship of Vulcan was well established, particularly in Egypt, at Athens, and at Rome. A calf and a boar pig were the principal victims offered to him. Vulcan was generally represented as covered with perspiration, blowing with his nervous arm the fires of his forges, and sometimes holding a hammer raised in the air ready to strike; while, with the other hand, he turned with pincers a thunderbolt on an anvil. He was father of Cupid, by Venus.

VUOXEN, *voo-ox'-en*, a river of Russia, rising in Fin-

land, and, after a course of 300 or 350 miles, falling into Lake Ladoga at Kexholm.

VUSITRIN, *vu-se'-trin*, a town of European Turkey, on an affluent of the Ibar, 12 miles from Pristina. *Pop.* 3,000.

VYTEGRA, *ve'-tai-gra*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the Vytegra, 70 miles from Petrozavodsk. *Pop.* 2,500.

## W.

*[For Places not found here, consult* V.*]*

WAAG, *vag*, a large river of Hungary, rising in the Carpathian Mountains, and, after a course of 200 miles, joining the Danube at Komorn.

WAAGEN, Gustav Friedrich, *va'-gen*, a modern German art-critic, who, at a comparatively early age, became director of the Royal Gallery of Paintings at Berlin. He had previously devoted himself with zeal to the study of art, and had produced at Munich a small work on the Royal Bavarian collection. His fame as a writer upon art commenced in England with the year 1838, when a translation of one of his works was produced under the title of "Treasures of Art in Great Britain." In 1857 he published a small work upon the exhibition at Manchester, entitled "A Walk through the Art Treasures Exhibition: what to Observe." In that exhibition, the plan of hanging the pictures, first suggested by him, and adopted at the Berlin Gallery, was carried out with the happiest effect. While in England he was requested to give his opinion as to the best mode of arranging the paintings in the National Gallery. He also produced a short life of Rubens, and other works. D. at Hamburg, 1794.

WAAL, *val*, a river, or rather branch of the Rhine, which joins the Maese at the small island of Voorn; and afterwards, separating from the Maese, it joins it at Worcum.

WAALWYK, *val'-vik*, a town of North Brabant, 10 miles from Bois-le-Duc. *Pop.* 2,800.

WAARE GHEM, *va-rai'-gem*, a parish and village of Belgium, W. Flanders, 9 miles from Courtray. *Pop.* 5,000.—A station on the Brussels and Tournay Railway.

WAARSCHOOT, *var'-shoot*, a town of the Netherlands, on the Lys, 9 miles from Ghent. *Pop.* 5,300.

WAAST, or WAST, *vast*, a priest of the diocese of Toul, who was charged by his bishop to give instruction to Clovis, king of the Franks, previously to that monarch being received into the pale of the Christian church. He became bishop of Arras. D. 540.

WABASH, *wa'-bish*, a river of the United States, rising in Ohio, and, after a course of 400 miles, falling into the Ohio, of which it is the principal tributary.

WACE, GUACE, or HUISTACE, Master Robert, *waice*, an old Anglo-Norman poet, who appears to have been educated for the clerical profession, and to have held the appointment of reading clerk in the private chapel of Henry I., who generally held his court at Caen. He composed, among other poems, the "Roman du Rou," a rhymed chronicle of the dukes of Normandy, from Rollo to the eighth year of Henry I. This work, which was completed in 1160, was presented to Henry II., who, in reward, gave the poet a canonry in the cathedral of Bayeux. He also wrote "Le Brut d'Angleterre," which is the history of one Brutus, great-grandson of Æneas, who was supposed to have ruled in Britain. The "Roman du Rou," which was written in the Roman or vulgar dialect, contains a very graphic description of the battle of Hastings. D. in England, about 1184.

WACHTENDONK, *vak'-ten-donk*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Velvet ribbons. *Pop.* 2,000.

WADING, Luke, *wai'-ding*, a learned Irish divine, who went at an early age to Spain, where he became professor of theology in the university of Salamanca. He subsequently repaired to Rome, where he held several high ecclesiastical appointments. He edited the works of Duns Scotus and some of the writings of St. Francis, and wrote a history of the Spanish embassy of Philip III. to Rome, &c. B. at Waterford, 1588; D. at Rome, 1654.

WADSWORTH, *wadz'-werth*, a township of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Halifax. *Pop.* 4,500.

WAGENSEIL, John Christopher, *va'-gen-sile*, a learned German writer, who became professor of law and history at Altorf, but exchanged that professorship for the chair of Oriental languages. He produced, among other learned works, a translation of the Mishnu and Ghemara, and a collection of Hebrew writers against Christianity, whom he refuted. B. at Nuremberg, 1633; D. 1705.

WAGHORN, Thomas, *wag'-horn*, lieutenant in the royal navy, and the projector of the overland route to India. After seeing much service in the Indian seas, he, in 1827, while residing at Calcutta, proposed to the government there a plan for steam communication between England and the East Indies. Repairing to England, he made known his project to the authorities of the Post-Office, the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors; but found it opposed in almost every quarter. Obtaining the patronage of Lord Ellenborough, he was permitted to carry government dispatches for the governor of Bombay through Egypt, and, although he encountered an unusual number of difficulties, he completely succeeded in his mission. With the assistance of the Bombay Steam Committee, he commenced the establishing of the overland route, built hotels and halting-places in the desert, between Cairo and Suez, and placed steamers upon the Red Sea. Between the years 1831-34, he superintended the entire working of the overland route himself. After the government had taken up the idea, he continued to explore other routes than that through France, and, in 1847, found that journeying by Trieste effected a saving of thirteen days. Unfortunately, he lost all his property in the prosecution of the Trieste route, and, as a still greater misfortune, his health gave way under the anxiety of mind consequent upon his great labours. A small pension was granted to his widow. B. at Chatham, Kent, 1800; D. in London, 1850.

WAGRAM, *wag'-ram*, or *vag'-ram*, a village of Germany, in Lower Austria, on the river Rosbach, 12 miles from Vienna. It is celebrated for being the scene of a great battle between the Austrians and the French in 1809, when the former were defeated.

WAGSTAFFE, Thomas, *wag'-staf*, a learned English divine, who became chancellor of Lichfield cathedral; but was deprived at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths. He practised physic for some time, and, in 1693, was consecrated a nonjuring bishop. He published several sermons and a Vindication of King Charles I., to prove authorship of the "Icon Basilike." B. in Warwickshire, 1645; D. 1702.

WAIKATO, *wai-ka'-to*, the principal river of New Zealand. It rises in Lake Taupo, and, after a course of 140 miles, enters the ocean, 35 miles from Auckland.

WAINFLEET, *wain'-fleet*, a market-town of Lincolnshire, 14 miles from Boston. It had formerly two churches, only one of which now remains. *Pop.* 2,200.

WAITZEN, or VACZ, *vach*, a town of Hungary, on a bend of the Danube, 95 miles from Presburg. It is the see of a bishop, and has Piarist College, an episcopal palace, a military school, and a deaf-mute asylum. *Manf.* Paper. *Pop.* 12,000.

WAJO, *wa'-jo*, a kingdom of Celebes, on the Gulf of Boni. Its capital is a large straggling town, with extensive ruins. *Pop.* 6,000.

WAKE, *waik*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 1,020 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.

WAKE, Isaac, an English writer, who became public orator of the university of Oxford, and was employed as ambassador to Venice and Savoy; on which occasion he was knighted. He wrote "Rex Platonicus;" "Discourse on the Thirteen Cantons of the Helvetic League," "On the State of Italy," and "On the Proceedings of the King of Sweden." D. 1632.

WAKE, William, a learned English prelate, who became chaplain to William III. and Queen Mary, and preacher to the society of Gray's Inn. In 1705 he was created bishop of Lincoln, and in 1716 translated to Canterbury. He had a controversy with Dr. Atterbury on the rights of convocations, and entered into a correspondence with some of the French bishops relative to a union between the two churches. He published a translation of the Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers; "Exposition of the Church Catechism;" and

tracts against Popery. B. at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 1657; D. 1737.

WAKEFIELD, *woik'-feeld*, a large and well-built town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 9 miles from Leeds. Most of its streets are regular, handsome, and spacious. The market-cross is an elegant structure, being an open colonnade of the Doric order, supporting a dome. The parish church is a spacious and lofty Gothic structure, and the spire is considered the highest in Yorkshire. Besides these, there are the church of St. John, erected towards the close of the 18th century; a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, but much improved by private benefactions; a charity school, founded for the instruction and clothing of poor boys and girls in Wakefield. At the bottom of Westgate, the principal street in the town, is the house of correction for the whole Riding. This prison is a large and noble structure of stone, surrounded by an outer wall, and contains above 150 cells. At the south-east entrance into Wakefield is a handsome stone bridge over the Calder. It was built in the reign of Edward III., and is a fine specimen of the masonry of that age. There are, also, a literary and a philosophical society, a mechanics' institute, a court-house, banks, corn and auction mart, and an elegant building comprising assembly-rooms, news-rooms, library, and dispensary. In the immediate neighbourhood is the asylum for the West Riding pauper lunatics, a most extensive and costly building. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and yarn; but these have declined. Wakefield being one of the greatest corn-markets in England, contains immense corn-warehouses, erected on the banks of the Calder. *Pop.* of township, about 24,000. It has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

WAKEFIELD, Rev. Gilbert, a learned English writer, who, in 1776, became fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. In the same year he published a collection of Latin poems, with notes on Homer. After entering into holy orders, and obtaining a curacy in Liverpool, he, about 1779, resolved to quit the church. For a short time he held the office of classical tutor in the dissenting academy at Warrington. While there, he published a number of works, the principal of which were, a translation of the first Epistle to the Thessalonians; another of the Gospel of St. Matthew; and an "Enquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the three first Centuries, concerning the Person of Jesus Christ." In 1790 he removed to the dissenting college at Hackney, his connection with which ended in about a year. Soon after this, he published a pamphlet against public worship, which startled many of his most ardent admirers, and was answered chiefly by dissenters. He continued to reside at Hackney, engaged in classical studies, till the progress of the French revolution and the war led him into the field of politics. He wrote some pamphlets against the government, of which no notice was taken; but his letter to the bishop of Llandaff was considered as so inflammatory, and of so dangerous a tendency, that the attorney-general instituted a prosecution against him, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years in Dorchester gaol, from whence he was liberated in 1801. In religion he was a Socinian, and in political views a republican. As a classical and oriental scholar, his attainments were extraordinary; and his critical productions are highly valued, while his others are forgotten. His most important works were, a translation of the New Testament; "Tragœdiarum Græcarum Delectus;" an edition of Lucretius, "The Evidences of Christianity;" and an edition of Horace. B. at Nottingham, 1756; D. in London, 1801.

WAKEFIELD, Robert, a learned English divine, who was in 1519 nominated Hebrew professor at Louvain, but shortly afterwards returned to England, became king's chaplain, and was appointed Hebrew professor at Oxford. He wrote a "Paraphrase on the Ecclesiastes," "Syntagma de Hebræorum," and other works. D. 1537.

WALACHIA, or WALLACHIA, *vol-la'-ke-a*, or *wol-la'-ke-a* (Turk. IFLAK, *if-lak'*), one of the Danubian principalities, in the north of Turkey-in-Europe, bordered on the N. by a range of mountains separating it from Transylvania and Moldavia; on the S. by a boundary equally majestic, the Danube flowing from W. to E., and dividing it from the interior of Turkey. *Area.* Estimated at 27,5[illegible] ably diversified. The central and [illegible] consisting partly [illegible] and partly of plain [illegible] countries are mor[illegible] carry cultivation to [illegible] little, however, has [illegible] fects. The extensive [illegible] mountainous tracts a[illegible] the most favoured tr[illegible] and hardly ever dis[illegible] culture. The source[illegible] scanty population, is [illegible] These are the Alt, or [illegible] Jalomnitza, and the Se[illegible] and moist in summer, [illegible] The agricultural prod[illegible] millet, maize, beans, a[illegible] various kinds are abund[illegible] sists in its pasture, whi[illegible] cattle and sheep. For[illegible] lent wool is exported. [illegible] sies, who here form no [illegible] population, are partly [illegible] work. The trade of tho[illegible] as its agriculture and m[illegible] of Jews, Greeks, and A[illegible] church; but the popula[illegible] prises not only gipsies, [illegible] ants of Bulgarians and [illegible] is not governed directly b[illegible] podar or prince, who is al[illegible] and in general of a Gre[illegible] Estimated at nearly 2,000[illegible] and 45° 42′ N. *Lon.* betwe[illegible] This country formed part [illegible] the Romans, and was subse[illegible] dominion of the Goths a[illegible] conquered by Mahomed I[illegible] pendence, became a provinc[illegible] In 1830 it was placed under[illegible] Consequently, its vassalage [illegible] nal. In 1853 the Russian[illegible] principalities, which led to t[illegible] land, and France.

WALAFRIDUS, *val-a-fre'-dus*, a learned German monk, who became abbot [illegible] upon divinity, botany, and ec[illegible] in the 9th century.

WALCH, Christian Wilhelm [illegible] German divine, who became p[illegible] the university of Jena in 1750, [illegible] at Gottingen. He produced [illegible] works upon jurisprudence, b[illegible] logy; and was likewise the authe[illegible] Catherine von Bora, wife of Lu[illegible] D. 1784.—There were many o[illegible] were eminent as scholars in Ge[illegible]

WALCHEREN, *wal'-she-ren*, or [illegible] the Netherlands, in the provi[illegible] German Ocean, at the mouth o[illegible] miles long, with a breadth of [illegible] it lies low, and would be subject [illegible] the sea, were it not protected by [illegible] and bilious complaints prevail i[illegible] in 1809, when 7,000 soldiers died [illegible]

WALCOT, *wal'-kot*, the name [illegible] townships, and hamlets in Eng[illegible] varying between 170 and 28,000.

WALD, *vald*, a town of Switz[illegible] Zurich. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning [illegible] 4,000.

WALDECK, PRINCIPALITY OF, *wal'-dek*, a district in the west of Germany, consisting of two counties, Waldeck and Pyrmont. *United Area*, 461 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but fertile, and well watered by tributaries of the Diemel, Eider, and Emmer. *Pro.*

[illegible] 0 square miles. *Desc.* Consider- His In the north it is mountainous, [illegible] southern parts are less uneven, [illegible] of valleys, fertile and romantic, [illegible] s, extensive and pleasant. Few [illegible] indebted to nature, or might psl a greater length. Comparatively d been done to correct physical de- 633 marshes are left undrained, while re covered with forests. Even in cts the country appears deserted, covers the trace of European of this neglect, and of the very to be sought in the insecurity of n bad government, which per- ep one generation to another, and ants to limit their exertions to re necessaries of life. *Rivers.* anube, which receives a number both from north and south. Aluta, the Dumbrovitza, the reth. *Climate.* Extreme; hot and very cold in winter. *Pro.* cts consist chiefly of wheat, d pease. Vines and fruits of ant; but the chief wealth con- ch feeds numerous herds of sts are extensive, and excel- *Manf.* Unimportant. Gip- nconsiderable portion of the employed in rude hardware country, almost as backward anufactures, is in the hands rmenians. *Rel.* The Greek ion is very mixed, and com- but a number of descend- Rascians. *Gov.* Wallachia y the Porte, but by a Hos- ways of the Greek religion, ek family of rank. *Pop.* ,000. *Lat.* between 43° 40′ en 22° 25′ and 28° 5′ E.— of the ancient Dacia of quently brought under the d Huns. In 1479 it was , and, after a brief inde- e of the Ottoman empire. the protection of Russia. Turkey is merely nomi- invaded the Danubian he war with Turkey, Eng-

[illegible] Franz, *valk*, an eminent rofessor of philosophy in [illegible] and in 1757 of divinity a number of learned iblical antiquities, philo- or of a small biography of ther. B. at Jena, 1726; thers of this name who rmany.

[illegible] *vol'-ke-ren*, an island of nce of Zealand, in the f the Scheldt. *Ext.* 11 10. *Desc.* Fertile; but to inundations from strong dykes. Agues n spring and autumn. s occupied this island from ague.

[illegible] of various parishes, land, with populations

[illegible] erland, 18 miles from and iron goods. *Pop.*

[illegible] *val'-dek*, a district in [illegible] of two counties, *d Area*, 461 square and well watered by

Corn, potatoes, flax, and fruits. A third of the surface is covered with forests, and cattle-rearing is extensive. *Minerals.* Iron, salt, alabaster, marble, and slates. The waters of Pyrmont are celebrated throughout Germany. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, paper, leather, cotton, hosiery, and iron wares, *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* between 51° and 51° 30′ N. *Lon.* between 8° 30′ and 9° 11′ E.

WALDECK, PRINCES OF, one of the most ancient dynasties of Northern Germany, descended, probably, from Wittekind. The most celebrated members of the house were:—George Frederick, who served the emperor Leopold I., and defeated the French and the Turks in several battles. He also became commander-in-chief of the armies of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and died 1692.—His brother, Count Josias, commanded the military forces of the Venetian republic: he died in 1711.—Prince Christian Augustus, distinguished in the wars against the French, during the revolutionary period, and one of the commanders of the imperial armies. He suggested the celebrated attack made upon the French at Weissenberg, by the combined Austrian and Prussian armies in 1793, and particularly distinguished himself in the passage of the Rhine, near Selz. The fortress of Kiel, opposite Strasburg, was taken by him. In 1797 he, at the request of the prince-regent, proceeded to Portugal for the purpose of re-organising the army there, but died in the following year.—The present prince of Waldeck, George Victor, is the great-grandson of the preceding.

WALDEGRAVE, James, Earl, *wal'-de-grav*, an English statesman, and a favourite of George II. In 1757 he was charged with the formation of a ministry, and, says Walpole, "the public was not more astonished at that designation than himself;" the idea was, however, abandoned almost immediately. He left some interesting Memoirs from 1754 to 1758. His wife, a natural daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, son of the statesman Sir Robert, after his death married the duke of Gloucester, brother of George III. She was the mother of the late duke of Gloucester and Princess Sophia Matilda. The earl died 1763.

WALDEMAR I., *wal'-de-mar*, king of Denmark. He succeeded Erick IV., in 1139, when only in his 8th year, under guardianship of Erick, son-in-law of Erick III., who, however, usurped the crown, and reigned as Erick V., until 1147. After many troubles he obtained the undisturbed possession of his crown in 1157. He subsequently distinguished himself as a warrior and legislator, caused a collection of Danish laws to be made, and earned, by the wisdom of his rule, the title of "Great," which is usually appended to his name in the histories of Denmark. D. 1131; D. 1181 or 1182.

WALDEMAR II., styled "the Victorious," succeeded his brother Canute VI. in 1202. While heir-apparent, he had distinguished himself by conquering Holstein. He conceived the idea of founding a Baltic empire, which should embrace Denmark, Holstein, Courland, Livonia, Esthland, the southernmost parts of Sweden and Norway, and the islands in the Baltic. During some years his arms were successful both on land and sea, and the realization of his project appeared as about to be accomplished. In 1220 he was made prisoner by treachery, and was not released until he had ceded Holstein and Mecklenburg. His army was shortly afterwards totally defeated in Holstein, and his navy destroyed in 1234. Thereupon, he devoted himself to the propagation of the arts of peace throughout the remnant of his former possessions. D. 1241.

WALDEMAR III. became king of Denmark in 1326. He disposed of Esthland, Courland, and Livonia, to the grand master of the Teutonic Orders of Prussia, for 18,000 silver marks, and with this money equipped an army and navy, which latter was, however, subsequently destroyed by the Hanseatic towns. D. 1273.

WALDEN, *wal'-den*, a township in the North Riding of Yorkshire. *Pop.* 500.

WALDENBURG, *wal'-den-boorg*, the name of three towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3,000.

WALDO, *wal'-do*, a county of the United States, in Maine. *Area*, 930 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000.

WALDO, Peter, the founder of the sect of Waldenses, was originally a merchant of Lyons. He gave his property to the poor, preached the gospel to them, and obtained many followers. Driven from Lyons, they went into Dauphiny, Provence, and other countries. Though their manners were inoffensive, yet, as they had seceded from the church of Rome, a crusade was formed against them, by which many thousands were destroyed. The sect, however, still continued, and spread over the valleys of Piedmont. Lived in the 12th century.

WALDURN, *val'-doorn*, a town of Austria, in Baden, 30 miles from Wurzburg. *Pop.* 3,200.

WALES, THE PRINCIPALITY OF, *wails*, forms nearly a peninsula, in the W. portion of Great Britain, washed on the north and west by the Irish Sea, on the south and south-east by the Bristol Channel, and limited on the east by the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Chester. *Political Divisions.* The principality is divided into North and South Wales, containing twelve counties; the division of North Wales comprehending Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; and South Wales, the counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. *Area*, 7,425 square miles. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, especially in the N., where continued ranges, intersected by numerous deep ravines, with extensive valleys, and affording endless views of wild mountain scenery, prevail. Of these chains, it may be generally observed, that they extend in a direction from south-east to north-west, having their most abrupt declivity facing the latter quarter. The principal range in North Wales is that denominated the Snowdonian chain, from the circumstance of Snowden mountain occupying its centre, and rising to a height of 3,571 feet above the level of the sea. Commencing at Bardsey island, in the south-west extremity of Caernarvonshire, the line, varied at irregular intervals by conical peaks, extends in a north-easterly direction to form an promontory of Penmaenbach, in the Bay of Conwed The intermediate parts consist of the loftiest mountain he in Wales. Ferwyn chain occupies the eastern part ed Merionethshire, and branches out into Denbighshire. Its length is about 16 miles, and the breadth varies from 5 to 10. Another line diverges off into Montgomeryshire, and joins the Breddin chain, extending into Shropshire. Another chain, or rather a continuance of the same, extends in a S. W. direction from Pennant, near the vale of Tanad, in Montgomeryshire, to the seacoast near Llangyllinin, in Merionethshire. In this extensive ridge are conspicuous several lofty mountains, known under the appellation of the Arrans and the Arrenigs, the most eminent of which are Arran-ben-llyn and Arran-fowddy; and the extremity of the line is grandly marked by the triple head of Cadair Idris (Arthur's Seat), attaining a height of 2,900 feet. The celebrated Plinlimmon, 2,500 feet, elevates his lofty crest above a range of table-lands, extending from the vicinity of Llanvair, in the N.E., till they decline in the S.W., and end in the abrupt cliffs which bound part of the Bay of Cardigan, near Aberystwith. An extensive chain stretches from Bleddve Forest, north-east of Llandrindod Wells, in Radnorshire; crosses the northern part of Brecknockshire, continues in a south-westerly direction through Caermarthenshire, and terminates in the conspicuous ridge of the Prescely or Presceleu Mountain, in the county of Pembroke. The Fothoc Hills, on the eastern side of Brecknockshire, commence another line, principally known under the general appellation of the Black Mountains, from the appearance given to them by their dark vegetable covering of heath and ling. Numerous lakes are scattered among these mountains, and, according to some accounts, they amount to between fifty and sixty. *Rivers.* The principal are the Severn, the Wye, the Conway, the Towy, and the Dee. *Zoology.* Of the feathered tribes, many species, not found in other parts of the island, are inhabitants of this. The goat is here found in his wild state. Roebucks were anciently numerous; but instances of seeing any are now extremely rare. *Pro.* Barley and oats are the principal grains, with potatoes and turnips. Large numbers of cattle are reared. The implements employed are rude and ill-constructed, and the Welsh farmer has no skilful mode of managing his land. Until within the present century, roads throughout Wales were indifferent in the extreme. A great improvement, however, has taken place in this point. Many have been

widened, shortened, and otherwise ameliorated, by the addition of drains, arches, bridges, &c., to the great accommodation of travellers, and general benefit of the inhabitants. Great improvements have also been made in the internal navigation. The junction of the navigation on the rivers Severn and Dee was effected by opening an aquatic communication through the counties of Denbigh and Flint, with various ramifications into the mining and manufacturing districts in the adjacent counties. This plan was carried into effect by cutting a canal from the Severn, near Shrewsbury, to the Dee, in the vicinity of Chester. *Minerals.* Valuable and abundant. They are found in great profusion throughout the mountainous districts. Silver is found in Cardiganshire, and iron, copper, and lead are plentiful. Coal abounds in the S., and limestone is also abundant. Lead is found in a variety of places, but particularly in the counties of Flint, Caernarvon, Montgomery, Caermarthen, and Cardigan. The principal iron-works are at Merthyr Tydvil, Aberdare, Tredegar, and Rhuabon. It has generally been remarked that wherever iron is discoverable, coal is not far distant, either underlaying it or lying in collateral strata. Coal is found in every county of Wales, except in the counties of Cardigan, Merioneth, and Caernarvon. *Manf.* Flannels, for which Wales has long been celebrated; also stockings, gloves, and socks. Very considerable manufactures of cottons and cotton twist have also been established in the counties of Flint and Denbigh. Numerous manufactures of copper, iron, lead, tin plates, &c., have been set up both in North and South Wales. The trade, however, principally consists in the export of woollen goods, mineral produce, and cattle. *Inhabitants.* The Welsh have many strange customs and peculiar superstitions. They are remarkably fond of poetry and music, and their language is said to be peculiarly adapted to poetical effusions. Their ancient language, however, falling fast into disuse through the principality, more especially the southern part. The gentry of the country are chiefly educated in England, and consequently few of them speak it. Family distinction is held in great estimation. The aboriginal Celtic race still inhabit some parts of the country *Pop.* about 1,100,000. *Lat.* between 51° 23′ and 53° 26′ N. *Lon.* between 2° 41′ and 5° 17′ W. — Llewellyn ap Gryffith was the last prince who exerted himself for the independence of Wales. In 1285 he was subdued by Edward I., and fell in the field of battle. From that time, Wales has been annexed to the English crown; but the union was not complete till the reign of Henry VIII., when the government and laws were formed agreeably to those of England. It gives the title of Prince of Wales to the heir-apparent of the English throne. (*See* BRITAIN, GREAT.)

WALES, NEW SOUTH. (*See* NEW SOUTH WALES.)

WALES, William, an eminent English mathematician, who, in 1768, was selected by the government to proceed to Hudson's Bay for the purpose of observing the transit of the planet Venus over the sun's disc. He next accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, as astronomer, and, on his return, published an "Account of Astronomical Observations made in the Southern Hemisphere," and was appointed mathematical master of Christ's Hospital. He was also the author of—"Remarks on Mr. Forster's Account of Cook's Voyage;" "An Inquiry into the Population of England and Wales;" and an improved edition of Robertson's "Elements of Navigation."

WALEWSKI, Florian Alexander Joseph Colonna, Count, *va-loos'-ke*, a modern French statesman, who at first served in the army, but afterwards abandoned the military profession for a mixed political and literary career. By Thiers he was sent upon a mission to Egypt, and under Guizot's administration he held a post in the French legation at Buenos Ayres. After the election of Louis Napoleon to the presidentship of the French republic, he attached himself to the Napoleonic party, and was appointed envoy extraordinary at Florence; passing thence to Naples. In 1854 he was nominated ambassador at the court of St. James's, and in the following year became minister for foreign affairs. At the congress of Paris he represented the French nation, and was one of those who appended their signatures to the treaty that resulted from the conference. In 1852 he was created grand commander of the Legion of Honour, and in 1855 was nominated a member of the senate. B. 1810.

WALKER, Clement, *wawk'-er*, an English writer, who previously to the civil war was usher of the exchequer, and member of parliament for Wells. He wrote—the "History of Independency," for which he was sent to the Tower by Cromwell; "The High Court of Justice; or, Cromwell's Slaughter-House;" and other works. B. at Cliffe, Dorsetshire, about 1599; D. in the Tower of London, 1651.

WALKER, Sir Edward, an English historical writer. In 1639 he was made secretary at war, and was present at the battle of Edgehill with the royal army. In 1643 he was appointed Garter king-at-arms, and knighted; and, after the Restoration, he became one of the clerks of the Privy Council. He wrote—"Historical Discourses;" "Ceremonies employed in the Celebration of St. George's Day at Windsor;" "Account of the Coronation of Charles II.;" "Acts of the Knights of the Garter in the Civil Wars;" &c. B. in Somersetshire, about 1610; D. in London, 1677.

WALKER, Rev. George, a celebrated Irish divine, who distinguished himself by his gallant defence of Londonderry, in 1689, against the forces of James II., till it was effectually relieved. He afterwards repaired to London, published an account of the siege, and was nominated by William III. to the bishopric of Derry; but, continuing to accompany the army, he was slain at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

WALKER, Rev. John, an English divine and writer, who, among other works, produced "An Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy in the Great Rebellion." D. at Exeter, 1730.

WALKER, Obadiah, an English divine, who became master of University College, Oxford, and, embracing the Roman Catholic faith, he, during the reign of James II., attempted, with that monarch's sanction, to restore the old religion in the university; but at the Revolution he was deprived of his offices and imprisoned. After regaining his freedom, he retired into private life. A man of considerable learning, he produced "Greek and Roman History, illustrated by coins and medals;" "Instructions in the Art of Oratory," "A Brief Account of Ancient Church Government," &c. B. in Yorkshire, about 1616; D. in London, 1692.

WALKER, Robert, an English artist, who was appointed painter to Oliver Cromwell. A portrait of the Protector by him was purchased by an agent of the grand-duke of Tuscany for £500. He also painted the portraits of Monk, Blake, and other naval and military commanders of the time. D. about 1670.

WALKER, Samuel, an English divine, who produced several excellent works upon theology. B. at Exeter, 1714; D. 1761.

WALKER, William, a learned English divine and grammarian, was successively master of the schools of Lowth and Grantham, in Lincolnshire, and had the honour of instructing Sir Isaac Newton. He wrote several works on Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic, and a treatise on English Particles. B. 1623; D. in Lincolnshire, 1684.

WALKER, John, an English lexicographer, who was educated for a commercial career, but became an actor, a schoolmaster, and finally a teacher of elocution, in which last employment he attained a high success, and was invited to give private lectures in the university of Oxford. Having previously put forth a prospectus, he in 1772 published his "Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language;" which work obtaining a great success, he was encouraged to produce "A Rhyming Dictionary," "Elements of Elocution," "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" (his most important work); "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names;" "Outlines of English Grammar," and "The Academic Speaker." He had been educated as a Presbyterian; but, towards the close of his life, embraced the Roman Catholic faith. B. at Colney-Hatch, Middlesex, 1732; D. in London, 1807.

WALLACE, Sir William, *wal'-lace*, a popular Scotch hero. Having slain the son and several of the retainers of the English sheriff of Dundee, for an insult offered to him, Wallace fled to the woods, and was outlawed.

also of a Greco-Russian bishop, and the seat of a medico-chirurgical school, and other schools. *Manf.* Unimportant, but it has a large trade. *Pop.* 55,000.

WILSON, Alexander, *will'-son*, an eminent Scotch naturalist, who was at first a weaver and pedlar; but believing himself to possess poetical talent, he, in 1792, put forth anonymously some verses, entitled "Watty and Meg," which, although ascribed by a few critics to Burns, made little impression. In 1794 he emigrated to the United States, where he worked successively as a copper-plate printer, pedlar, land-measurer, and schoolmaster. In 1802 he became acquainted with a naturalist named Bartram, and afterwards with an engraver, making, under the tuition of the latter, great progress as a draughtsman of birds. In 1804 he went forth upon an expedition to the Falls of Niagara; and from this period until the time of his death, his life was spent in wanderings over the United States, killing and collecting the finest specimens of American ornithology. Descriptions of the birds, and beautiful drawings after his own designs, were subsequently published. The work which has made his name famous as a naturalist, is his "American Ornithology," the first volume of which appeared in 1808. He had almost completed the eighth volume of this fine work when he was attacked by dysentery, which carried him off. B. at Paisley, Scotland, 1766; D. at Philadelphia, U.S. 1813.

WILSON, Horace Hayman, a modern English oriental scholar, who was educated for the medical profession, and became an assistant-surgeon in the service of the East-India Company. Soon after his arrival at Calcutta, he devoted himself to the study of the Sanscrit language, and with such happy effect as to be enabled to put forth an edition of a Sanscrit poem, entitled "The Cloud-Messenger," in 1813. In 1819 he published his Sanscrit and English Dictionary. Upon being elected professor of Sanscrit in the university of Oxford, in 1831, he returned to England. He was subsequently appointed librarian at the India-House, a fellow of the Royal Society, and president of the Royal Asiatic Society. His principal works are—"Polyglot Glossary of Terms used in India," translation of Bopp's "Comparative Grammar," and a History of Cashmeer from Sanscrit authorities. B. in London, 1786.

WILSON, James, a modern Scotch politician and writer upon political economy, who was at first in business as a hatter; but, having failed, turned his attention to literary pursuits. In 1839 he produced a treatise upon the "Influence of the Corn Laws," a work which attracted great notice, and in 1843 he became principal editor of the *Economist*. He was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1847, in the following year was appointed secretary to the Board of Control, and in 1852 financial secretary to the Treasury. In this latter capacity he, in 1860, went out to India to inaugurate certain reforms in the financial government of that country. B. at Hawick, Roxburghshire, 1805; D. in India, 1861.

WILSON, Professor John, an eminent Scotch poet and essayist, who received his education at the university of Oxford, where he was distinguished by his literary attainments, no less than for his skill in every athletic exercise. After taking his degrees in arts, he quitted the university. "A fair-haired Hercules-Apollo," writes one of his biographers, "and with plenty of money, enabling him to gratify his tastes, whatever they might be, he had scarcely left Oxford when he signalized his double character, by purchasing, or having purchased for him by his father, the small but beautiful estate of Ellery, on Lake Windermere, where, as Hercules, he might yacht about at his pleasure, beat the best boatmen at the oar, and wrestle or box with the strongest dalesman; and, as Apollo, he might revel in the quiet beauties of the finest of English scenery, indulge undisturbed in poetic visions of his own, and cultivate, with due reverence, the society of Wordsworth." He always spent some portion of the year in Edinburgh, and there he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, who spoke of him, in a letter, as "an eccentric genius." After putting forth some minor lyrical attempts, he, in 1812, published "The Isle of Palms," which was well received, and enabled its author to take a position among the "Lake" poets, with whom he was living upon terms of friendship. His prepossessions, both political and literary, led him to attach himself to the little band of young Tories, with Scott at their head, who caused "Blackwood's Magazine" to be started as an outlet for Scottish Toryism, as British Toryism was generally represented by the "Quarterly Review." In 1818 Wilson produced "The City of the Plague;" in 1820 he was nominated to the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. He next published "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," and the "Trials of Margaret Lyndsey," political articles, and literary criticisms. In 1825 he began his celebrated "Noctes Ambrosianæ," under the name of "Christopher North." One of his biographers thus speaks of Wilson as the author of these famous sketches:—"Careless of the formality conventionally identified with the gown of a Scotch professor of moral philosophy, he wrote papers for the magazine, in which he was seen relapsing ideally into his character as an untrammelled human being, a bruiser at country fairs, a boon companion among bacchanalians, commenting on men and manners from the point of view of an inspired king of the gipsies." In the interval 1836-46 he wrote, as a pendant to the "Noctes," his "Dies Boreales;" but these met with less success. In 1855 a collected edition of his works was commenced. B. at Paisley, 1785; D. at Edinburgh, 1854.

WILSON, Florence, a Scotch writer, who went to Basil, and lastly to Paris, where he taught philosophy in the college of Navarre. He wrote a treatise, in Latin, on "Tranquillity of Mind," and other works. Supposed to have been born Moray, 1500; D. in Scotland, 1557.

WILSON, Richard, an eminent painter. He received an excellent education under his father, who was rector of a parish in Montgomeryshire, and having evinced a strong inclination for painting, he was placed under an obscure artist in London. Subsequently he followed portrait-painting in London with success. In 1749 he went to Italy, where an English gentleman employed him in taking sketches and painting landscapes. At Rome he cultivated the friendship of Vernet, the celebrated French painter, who advised him to follow landscape-painting. In 1755 he returned to England, where he acquired the highest reputation. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he became a member, and in 1779 librarian. Wilson has been styled the English Claude. B. at Pinegas, Montgomeryshire, 1713; D. in Denbighshire, 1782.

WILSON, Sir Robert Thomas, an English general, who, having risen to the rank of brigadier by his distinguished conduct in different parts of the world, was appointed to the command of a Spanish corps which served under Wellington. In 1812-14 he acted as British commissioner with the allied armies. After the death of Queen Caroline, he expressed his disapprobation of the measures pursued by the government towards that lady; for which he was deprived of his rank, and also of the orders he had earned by his bravery. He was an active supporter of the Liberal party in parliament, between the years 1818-31, and in 1841 was reinstated in his rank and honours. In the interval 1842-49, he held the governorship of Gibraltar. He produced a translation of Regnier's "Campaign in 1801 in the East and Egypt," and afterwards wrote "Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt," "An Enquiry into the Military Force of the British Empire," and "Sketch of the Military Power of Russia." B. in London, 1777; D. 1849.

WILSON, Dr. Thomas, an English statesman and learned writer, who, after receiving his education at Eton and Cambridge, became tutor to the sons of the duke of Suffolk. In 1551 he put forth "The Rule of Reason, containing the Art of Logic;" and two years later "The Art of Rhetoric." At the accession of Mary he went abroad; but was arrested by the Inquisition at Rome, where he was confined till 1555; at which time the prison was broken open during a riot, and Wilson escaped with others. When Elizabeth became queen, he returned to his native country, and was created master of St. Catherine's Hospital, and subsequently private secretary to her majesty. In 1576 he was sent to the Low Countries as the envoy of England, and in the following year was nominated secretary of state. Before his death he was created dean of Durham. B. in Lincolnshire, about 1520; D. 1591.

WILSON, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee. *Area*, 408 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000.

WILSON PROMONTORY, a British colony in Victoria, forms the S. extremity of the continent of Australia, in Bass's Strait. *Lat.* 39° 8′ S. *Lon.* 146° 23′ E.—It has a height of 3,000 feet above the sea.

WILSONTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 23½ miles from Edinburgh.

WILSTER, *wil'-steb*, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, near the Elbe, 8 miles from Gluckstadt, with a considerable trade in corn. *Pop.* 3,000.

WILTON, *wil'-ton*, an ancient borough and market-town of Wiltshire, near the confluence of the rivers Nadder and Willy, 4 miles from Salisbury. The principal public buildings are the parish church and town-hall. There are, besides, chapels, a free school, and eight almshouses for poor people. *Manf.* Carpets and woollens; but these have declined. *Pop.* 8,700.—Also the name of several parishes and townships, none of them with a population above 1,000.

WILTON, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2,500.

WILTSHIRE, *wilt'-sheer*, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Gloucestershire; S.W. by Dorsetshire; S. and E. by Hampshire; and N.E. by the county of Berks. Its form is nearly oval. *Area*, 1,367 square miles. *Desc.* Wiltshire may be said to be naturally divided into two portions, by an irregular range of hills, which extends transversely through the greater part of the county, in a direction inclining from the N.E. to the S.W. These districts are usually denominated South and North Wiltshire. The South, when surveyed from a distance, has the appearance of a large elevated plain. On a nearer inspection, however, it appears to be indented by numerous and frequently extensive valleys, and to display an almost continual series of gentle eminences, with now and then a bolder height rising above the others, but never to a mountainous elevation. In some parts the hills assume the form of rotund knolls, and are separated by smooth-sided hollows, which vary considerably both in depth and extent. At other places they range along for a short distance in connected ridges, showing on one side rather a rapid declivity, from the top of which, on the other side, the hills sink in irregular gradations, till at length they frequently shelve into a perfect flat. The North differs completely from the southern division in its general appearance. Instead of a constant series of "chalky waves," the aspect of this district, which extends from the verge of the Downs to the hills of Gloucestershire, is nearly that of a perfect flat. The country here, moreover, is so extremely close, and well wooded, that when viewed from any of the surrounding hills, it appears like one vast plantation of trees. If examined in detail, however, it is found also to contain many extensive tracts of rich pasture-land, situate on the banks of the Lower Avon and the Thames, and of such smaller streams as flow into the one or the other of these rivers. It likewise comprises a number of cornfields, exhibits some very fine scenery of the softer kind, and is abundantly supplied with towns and villages. *Climate.* Usually mild in the North; but in the South, upon the open downs, generally cold and sharp. *Rivers.* The Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Bourn, the Willy, the Nadder, and the Kennet. The county is also intersected by the Thames and Severn Canal, which passes through a very small portion of the northern boundary of Wiltshire; and the Kennet and Avon Canal. *Pro.* With regard to agriculture, the southern district may almost be regarded as one vast sheep-farm; the greater part of its extensive downs, and many portions of the vales, being devoted to the rearing and feeding of that useful animal. In the south-west portion, adjoining Dorsetshire, a considerable number of cows are kept for the purpose of making butter. With respect to the arable cultivation of this district, the most general crops on the high white lands are wheat and barley, and on the grounds in the valleys, green crops for the winter maintenance of the sheep and cattle. Potatoes are likewise planted in considerable quantities. The distinguishing feature of the agriculture of North Wiltshire is the pasturage or grazing system, which is conducted principally with a view to the supply of the dairy with milk for the manufacture of cheese, which has long been deservedly famed. On these lands cattle are also fed for sale. Pigs are reared in vast numbers in different parts of the county, more particularly in the dairy farms of the northern division. *Minerals.* Chalk and freestone, of which there is abundance. *Manf.* Various, and of great extent; consisting of flannels and fancy woollens; cutlery and steel goods; dowlas and bed-ticks; broad cloths, kerseymeres, and fancy cloths; cotton goods, of which fustians and thicksets form the most valuable portion; silks, carpets, and gloves. *Pop.* 255,000.—Wiltshire abounds in the most curious and interesting remains of antiquity. Of these the most remarkable are the stupendous monuments at Avebury and Stonehenge, both of which are commonly regarded as Druidical temples.

WIMBLEDON, *wim'-bel-don*, a village and parish of England, in the county of Surrey, 9 miles from London. It is noted for the numerous elegant villas and mansions which it contains. Its church is in the Grecian style. *Pop.* 2,700. It has a station on the South-Western Railway.

WIMBLEDON, a hamlet of Cambridgeshire, 3½ miles from March. *Pop.* 1,200. It has a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER, *wim'-born-min'-ster*, a market-town of England, in Dorsetshire, situate between the rivers Stour and Allen, over each of which is a bridge, 7 miles from Poole. It is a clean little town, with a minster, a venerable structure, erected in the 11th century. The church is built in the form of a cross, with two quadrangular towers, one of them standing on the middle of the roof, and the other at the west end. The former was adorned anciently with a spire, said to have been of an extraordinary height. The whole building is divided in the manner of a cathedral, and consists of a chancel, nave, choir, and side aisles; a transept or cross aisle, and three porches. Its length, from east to west, is 180 feet. In this church numerous royal and noble personages have been buried, most of whom were anciently commemorated by suitable monuments. *Manf.* Woollen goods and stockings. *Pop.* 5,000.

WIMPFEN, *vimp'-fen*, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 65 miles from Heilbronn. It is inclosed by walls, and was formerly a free city of the empire. *Pop.* 2,200.

WINANDERMERE, or WINDERMERE, *win'-der-meer*, a parish of England, in the county of Westmoreland, which takes its name from the famous lake of Windermere, 8½ miles from Kendal. *Pop.* 3,300.—The LAKE is the most extensive in England, being about 15 miles in length from north to south, and about one mile broad at an average, although in many places it is not more than 500 yards. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike, and eels. Its shores are well wooded, and it discharges its surplus waters by the Leven into Morecombe Bay.

WINCANTON, *win'-kăn-ton*, a market-town and parish of Somersetshire, 22 miles from Bath. It has a church, with a square tower and six bells, and a neat market-house. *Manf.* Ticks and dowlas, serges, and stockings. *Pop.* 2,443.—Here, in 1688, the prince of Orange defeated a body of royal troops.

WINCHCOMBE, *winch'-kum*, a market-town and parish of Gloucestershire, in the vale of the Islip, 6 miles from Cheltenham. The church is a noble Gothic structure. *Manf.* Silk stockings and thread. *Pop.* 3,000.

WINCHELSEA, *win'-chel-se*, a borough and market-town of Sussex, 2 miles from Rye. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once populous and flourishing, but is now greatly reduced. Of the ancient town little more is known beyond its having been destroyed by an inundation of the sea, towards the end of the 13th century. It stood at the mouth of the Rother, 2 miles distant from the present town, which has several churches falling into ruin. It is surrounded by a salt-marsh, the sea having receded from it upwards of a mile and a half since the 16th century. *Pop.* 780. —The old town of Winchelsea was twice pillaged, first by the French, and again by the Spaniards, who landed near Farley Head.

WINCHESTER, *win'-ches-ter*, an ancient city of Hampshire, situate on the eastern declivity of a hill gradually sloping to the river Itchin, across which it communicates with a suburb by a bridge, 62 miles from

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